GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE WORLD IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY

WITH

PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

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PART ONE
A TO L

Edited by
Angelo Heilprin and **Louis Heilprin**

Introduction to the reprint edition by
Prof. Moonis Raza

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LIPPINCOTT'S NEW GAZETTEER

A COMPLETE

PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER

OR

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

WORLD

CONTAINING THE MOST RECENT AND AUTHENTIC INFORMATION RESPECTING THE COUNTRIES, CITIES, TOWNS, RESORTS, ISLANDS, RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, SEAS, LAKES, ETC., IN EVERY PORTION OF THE GLOBE

EDITED BY

ANGELO HEILPRIN AND LOUIS HEILPRIN

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

Å as *a* in *fate*.
Â as *a* in *far*.
Á as *a* in *fall*.
Ă as *a* in *fat*.
ạ, obscure *a*, as in *organ, oral*.
ai (in the combination air) as *a* in *bare*.
e as *e* in *deny* or as *i* in *pin*.
ĕ as *e* in *met*.
ẹ or ẹh, obscure *e*, as in *beath, rarel*.
ĕĕ as *i* in *pin*.
ī as *i* in *pine*.
ĭ or I as *i* in *pin*.
ị, obscure *i*, as in *firm, evil*.
ŏ (or simple o when ending a syllable) as *o* in *no*.
ŏ or ō as *o* in *not*.
ọ, obscure *o*, as in *sermon, harbor*.
ū (or u, ending a syllable) as *u* in *tube*.
ŭ as *u* in *tub, fur*.
th as *th* in *thin*.
TH (small capitals) as *th* in *this*.
ö as *ö* in German, a sound approximately represented by *u* in *bud*.
ü like the French *u* and the German *ü*. This sound has no equivalent in English. It may be produced by trying to enunciate the long sound of *e* (*ee*) through a small round opening of the projected lips. The French *cuir* is pronounced nearly like *queer*; *Suisse*, like *Suise*.
B (small capital), in the pronunciation of Spanish names, represents the sound of the English *b* verging towards that of *v*.
D (small capital) indicates a sound very similar to TH in *this*.
K and G (small capitals) indicate the sound of the German *ch*, or one similar to it. This has no equivalent in English. It resembles the sound of the English *h* uttered with a strong aspiration. Its phonetic value is conveyed approximately by the sound of *ch* in the exclamation *whew!*

H (small capital) indicates a sound similar to the preceding, but with a strong guttural aspiration.
l̃ (*l* liquid) is to be pronounced like *lli* in *million* (mil̃'on); it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant.
ñ is pronounced like *ni* in *minion* (miñ'ọn); it blends the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant.
M and N (small capitals) and Nº indicate a naṣal sound in French, Portuguese, and Polish (among European languages) which has no equivalent in English. It is approximately heard in pronouncing *sang, sing, song,* and *sung* in such a way as to sound the *g* but slightly.
R (small capital) has the sound of *rr* in *terror*.
U (small capital) or uh indicates the sound of the French *eu* (German ö); the phonetic value is approximately the sound of *u* in *bud*, prolonged.
ẅ indicates a sound similar to the English *w*.
aw indicates the sound of *a* in *fall*.
ŏw indicates the sound of *ou* in *now*.
gh is the symbol used to express the hard sound of *g* (as in *go*) when that letter precedes *e* or *i*.

The terminal small *y* (as in ee') placed after the accent in French names ending in *il* or *ille* indicates the consonant sound of the English *y*. To give a better idea of its value, we may add that according to this scheme tA'y would be equivalent to tī (*tie*), aw'y to *oi* (as in *boil*).

The *dj* employed to indicate the sound of terminal *gy* in Hungarian names represents only an approximation to the real sound, which is that of *d* followed by consonant *y*.

Sometimes different modes are adopted to indicate the same sound, absolute uniformity not having been regarded as imperative in some cases where there would be advantage in departing from it.

When a name has a secondary accent in addition to the primary one, the syllable bearing it is marked thus ('): for example, Pas'samaquod'dy.

ABBREVIATIONS

anc.	anciently.
Arab.	Arabic.
co.	county.
Dan.	Danish.
Flem.	Flemish.
Fr.	French.
Ger.	German.
Gr.	Greek.
Hun.	Hungarian.
It.	Italian.
L.	Latin.
	Portuguese.
	Railroad.
	Russian.
	Spanish.
sq. m.	square miles.
Sw.	Swedish.
Turk.	Turkish.

To avoid a repetition of the same name, an ellipsis like the following is frequently employed: "HORNCASTLE, a town of England, *co. and 18 miles ESE. of Lincoln;*" meaning, "in the county of Lincoln and 18 miles east-southeast of the city of Lincoln."

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INTRODUCTION

The republication of the 1906 edition of *Lippincott's New Gazetteer* is a most welcome venture; and the publishers deserve sincere congratulations from the world of scholarship for successfully shouldering this onerous and complex responsibility with credit.

A Gazetteer is the end-product of back-breaking search for nuggets of information, aggregating as well as arranging them in a prescribed order so as to be used both as a necessary tool of modern administration and for further advancement of knowledge. Gazetteers in their rudimentary form emerged on the scene quite early in history. The Arab geographers of the medieval times were perhaps the pioneers in the field and the series of *Haft-Aqleem* or compendiums of information about the seven climes may possibly be considered to be the first gazetteer-like documents. These early prototypes of modern gazetteers which were utilised for purposes of administration of the extensive empires straddling the continents of the old world, on the one hand, and for further exploration intertwined with empire building, on the other. In the case of the Indian sub-continent, the *Ain-i-Akbari*, with its fairly detailed description of the twelve subas, selected pieces of information about more than a hundred sarkars and about four thousand parganahs arranged alphabetically suba- and sarkar-wise, may be considered to be the earliest gazetteer. The British colonial power, having taken over the reins of administration of the Indian Empire in its hands, leaned heavily on the administrative system developed by the Mughals and its methods of building an information/data back up support for the same. The classic work of Buchanan-Hamilton marked the qualitative transformation of the Mughal tradition of information/data collection and its orderly presentation developed by Abul Fazal and Todar Mal into the gazetteer tradition of the British colonial administration. The series of district gazetteers produced by the colonial power as an important tool of colonial administration, inspite of their serious limitations, may be

considered to be an important and positive legacy of British rule in India. The realization that the gazetteers have played a crucially important role in administering the extensive Indian territories goaded the British to follow the Indian example in other regions of their vast empire, wherein the sun did not set (a wag is reported to have remarked that God did not trust the East India Company in the dark). It is quite possible that the gazetteer tradition, having originated on the Indian sub-continent during late medieval times and having been modernized by British colonial administrators during the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries showed the way to other colonial administrations and provided guidelines for the further elaboration and refinement of gazetteers. The *Lippincott's New Gazetteer* constitutes an important link in this chain.

A gazetteer, by its very nature, as a repository of information, needs to be constantly updated. The space-time continuum is in a constant state of flux. The complex of spatial variations and temporal changes constitutes the objective reality which the human species is constantly trying to comprehend. Information is definitionally ephemeral; knowledge, distilled from it, relatively more lasting; and wisdom, distilled from the distilled, survives millenea. A new edition of a gazetteer, dealing as it does mainly with the ephemeral category, is not a repetitive document — a new print of an old edition does not remain a gazetteer but becomes source material for history. The new edition discards the rejected and the outdated and replaces them by the contemporary view about the identity and characteristics of places as well as of phenomena referred to. The first edition of *Lippincott's Gazetteer* was published in the year 1855. The edition that is being republished as the present volume pertains to 1906 and "presents a picture of the world in its minutest details in the year 1905". It claims to contain "the most recent and authentic information respecting the countries, cities, towns, resorts, islands, rivers, mountains, seas, lakes, etc., in every portion of the globe".

The complex task of editing the new edition was competently shouldered by Angelo Heilprin of the Sheffield Scientific School of the Yale University, who was also the president of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia and Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London. He was ably assisted in this joint endeavour by Louis Heilprin, the author of *The Historical Reference Book*.

The editor, who is basing himself on an earlier edition of compiled information has, as the Heilprins state, "to habituate himself to such self-restraint in the selection of the material that has to enter into his work as will enable him to proceed without being encumbered by a weight of dead matter which inertia makes it difficult to discard". Even a cursory glance at the entries in the 1906 edition would highlight the fact that "dead matter" has been squeezed out to a considerable extent and replaced by new information that had been gathered in the half century that had passed since the original edition of 1855.

By the dawn of the twentieth century when the present edition was edited, two historical processes of great significance were nearing completion. First,

geographical exploration had already done much "to reconstruct the map of the globe" and in the words of the editors, "the harvest of new facts" had made it possible for the first time to present "a nearly complete picture of our planet". The gaps that had "marked *terroe incognitoe*" had been "effaced from the maps". The opening up of Tibet, extensive explorations in the Sahara, the trail blazing polar expeditions, the crucial discovery of the Klondike, the engineering marvel represented by the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the path-breaking survey of the Cape to Cairo Railway line, the conquest of many peaks considered to be insurmountable and many other advances in the domain of mountain exploration — all these and many more successes of the human spirit of discovery had made the task of the editors both onerous and rewarding. The publication of the 1906 edition of the Gazetteer made available for the first time to the world a view of the planet earth as presented by the thick brush of the mural painter. Only the details had to be filled in by explorers in later years.

Second, and perhaps more importantly, the processes leading to the cleavage in the human condition and the fragmentation of the world, which had been initiated and operationalized by the industrial revolution had already been by and large completed. A small peninsula of Eurasia, which mistakenly calls itself the continent of Europe, had already colonized three continents — North as well as South America and Australia — and incorporated the bulk of the other two — Africa and Eurasia — into its colonial empires. By the beginnings of the twentieth century, when the new edition of the Gazetteer was brought out, the political outlines of the modern world had already been fully delineated. The 1906 edition is, therefore, more than just a new edition and may perhaps be considered to be the most important in its series.

Just because this edition is the source of crucially important information and data about places and areas, it may be worthwhile to emphasize that information — its identification, processing as well as classification, and building interconnecting bridges among items — is not value neutral. It has been brought out by many scholars that material that the geographers present cartographically reflect "mental maps" and what appears to be objective depiction is deeply rooted in subjective assessments. A good example of such a bias is provided by the editorial statement that "the amount of space devoted to individual cities will frequently be found to be in inverse ratio of their size". It is not being suggested that this approach is erroneous but that an editor imposes his subjectivity on the end-product of his endeavours. In this case, the position is quite tenable for the reasons stated and may be defended on many other counts as well. A more detailed treatment of the United States, the home of the *Gazetteer*, is also perhaps natural. "It is needless to say that for the United States a standard of inclusion has been adopted entirely different from that employed in the case of foreign countries. Almost every cluster of houses that in this country deserves the name of hamlet is supposed to figure in the pages of the Gazetteer." A bias in favour of

Philippines and "other possessions of the United States beyond the seas" is also understandable for the Gazetteer, as we know it from the Indian experience, is an important instrument of colonial administration.

Subjectivity in compiling information and data does not reflect itself only in its biased selectivity — concentrating on some and ignoring others or taking a larger sample from one set and a smaller one from another. It also expresses itself in the presentation of information which tends to get corrupted by social and or personal prejudices. The colonial gazetteers are, for example, replete with considerable emphasis on the positive contributions or the blessings of His or Her Majesty's rule and an almost complete avoidance of references to its negative consequences. But more poisonous than such misplaced eulogies are the coloured presentations of social, cultural and religious trends in the colonial empires. For example, in order to show that Hindus and Muslims, living together in India for centuries are two separate closed systems, colonial scholarship posited that the languages they speak, the clothes they wore or the architectural styles they patronized are distinctly different from each other. The concept of the Hindu and Muslim periods of Indian history was supplemented by such statements as the following in the Gazetteer under reference :

— "The vast palace of Shah Jehan (called the Fort), the abode of the Moghal emperors, was a surpassing product of *Moslem* architure".
— "Punjabi, a *modern Hindu dialect,* is the language of the bulk of the people of the Panjab"
— "India abounds in magnificent monuments of *Mohammedan art. . .*"
— "Delhi may be regarded as the *capital of Mohammedanism* in India".

While making use of the *Gazetteer*, the reader should be aware of colonial paradigms which corrupt the nature of information itself. But such a warning needs to be given with respect to the use of a substantial part of colonial scholarship as a whole. It may, in fact, be stated that the Gazetteer like any other historical document provides source material for the study of prejudices of the ruling power prevalent during the period of its preparation and publication.

It may be noted that the document under assessment is a "pronouncing gazetteer". Very much more elaborate systems of depicting pronunciation have been evolved since 1906. But for those who are not students of phonetics and are not interested in finer nuances, the system evolved by Joseph Thomas, the author of *Lippincott's Dictionary of Biography and Mythology*, and as modified by the Heilprins for purposes of this edition appears to be quite adequate.

Whatever may be the nature and extent of ones reservations about pieces of information and their interpretation, there cannot be two opinions about the assessment that in the preparation of the Gazetteer, the Heilprins have, as they have stated, "laboured zealously in the direction of the goal here indicated — the

construction of a dictionary of universal geography replete with useful information". The publishers have shouldered the responsibility of republication with some courage and a high degree of competence – courage for taking up a venture whose financial success may have been in doubt and competence in maintaining authenticity and the publishing ambience characterising the first decade of our century in its last.

MOONIS RAZA

Vice Chancellor
University of Delhi, Delhi
January 31, 1990

PREFACE

In no department of literary activity does the gradual process of evolution assert itself more forcibly than in that of encyclopædia-making. Intent upon the contemplation of what others in the same sphere have wrought, the compiler is almost irresistibly drawn towards modelling his work more or less closely upon what has gone before. Not the least important part of the preparation of an encyclopædist for his task is, therefore, to train himself to combat the tendency of regarding as indispensable, desirable, or useful that which his predecessors have so regarded,—to habituate himself to such self-restraint in the selection of the material that is to enter into his work as will enable him to proceed without being encumbered by a weight of dead matter which inertia makes it difficult to discard. He can hardly hope to emancipate himself altogether from the artificial standards which appear to have been thrust upon him, but the extent to which he succeeds in doing so will largely determine the excellence of his work.

In the preparation of Lippincott's New Gazetteer the Editors have labored zealously in the direction of the goal here indicated,—the construction of a dictionary of universal geography replete with useful information. They are aware that their publication will not escape criticism on the score of proportion. Frequently, however, when there appears to be a glaring want of harmony, careful comparison will show that the apparent blemish is in accord with the deliberate plan of the work. Take, for example, the brief paragraphs under the caption "History" with which the articles on countries terminate. The information conveyed in these sections is intended to be largely in the nature of statements referring to territorial changes, as matter pragmatic to the character of an encyclopædia of geography. For this reason a seemingly disproportionate amount of space will be found accorded, for example, to such a country as Saxony, as compared with more important states. Here the territorial changes have been of a nature to call for detailed statement, the name Saxony now designating a very different region from that which was the home of the Saxon invaders of Britain. In like manner the vicissitudes of foreign domination in southern Italy and Sicily have demanded extended treatment in the article on the Two Sicilies. The amount of space devoted to individual cities will frequently be found to be in inverse ratio to their size. The city of Lodz, the Manchester of Poland, with its population exceeding 300,000, can be disposed of in fewer words than quaint little Rothenburg, in Franconia, with its 8000 inhabitants. The great manufacturing town

of Roubaix, with its hum and bustle, calls for much briefer treatment than modest Avignon, only one-third as large, living on the memories of its past.

It is needless to say that for the United States a standard of inclusion has been adopted entirely different from that employed in the case of foreign countries. Almost every cluster of houses that in this country deserves the name of hamlet is supposed to figure in the pages of the GAZETTEER. The Philippine Islands and other possessions of the United States beyond the seas are dealt with under a vast number of heads. For Canada the standard of inclusion has been made almost the same as that for the United States. As regards Cuba, Mexico, the South American republics, and the South African colonies, this work, in its full treatment, is intended to fill a gap in geographical literature.

The Editors have made every effort to incorporate into their work the latest results of exploration. The extraordinary activity that has marked this field of geographical inquiry during the past few years has done much to reconstruct the map of the globe, and the harvest of new facts now makes possible for the first time a nearly complete picture of our planet. The views that for generations were held regarding many parts of the earth's surface have given way to entirely new conceptions, and the gaps that have marked *terræ incognitæ* have been effaced from the maps. The Tibet of the British Expedition of 1904 is very different from the picture of that region which the mind had constructed from the accounts—accurate though these have proved to be—which were furnished by French missionaries a half-century ago; the Sahara of Foureau and Lamy is no longer that which has served as a text for the geologist almost to the present day. No period in the annals of Polar exploration has been so prolific in results as the ten years which close with the year 1905, marking the course of some of the most brilliant achievements recorded in the annals of geographical discovery. The work of Nansen and the Duke of the Abruzzi, which has extended our knowledge of the globe on one side to within about two hundred and fifty miles of the Pole; of Scott, who surmounted the seemingly insuperable Antarctic barrier of Ross, and who has brought observation to within five hundred miles of the opposite Pole of the earth; of Peary, who, in the United States Coast, has extended the boundaries of the known land-masses of the globe to lat. 83° 39′ N.; of Jackson, Drygalski, Gerlache, Borchgrevingk, and others, closely preceded by the researches of Larsen and Christensen,—all these conquests reflect the remarkable revival of research in a field which by many had been thought to be virtually closed. This same period of ten years has witnessed some of the most interesting and important processes of colonization which history records, all of which have left a profound impress upon world-geography and the shaping of its map. As largely subversive of the old-time doctrine that geographical influence is paramount in determining man's sphere of activity on the globe, one need merely point to the great northerly migration of 1897–98 initiated by the discovery of gold in the Klondike

region; to the construction of the Transsiberian railway; to the establishment or extension of steamboat navigation on the great lakes of central Africa; and to the survey and construction in great part of the Cape-to-Cairo railway.

The destructive and constructive processes which nature and man have applied to the modification of the earth's surface have wrought more than insignificant changes even in the short period of time that has here been considered. The observer notes with interest the disappearance of landmarks that have stood as seemingly ineffaceable characters in the countries to which they belonged. Thus, the historiographer points to the conversion of the Bœotian Lake Copais (Topolias) into arable land; the geographer, to the annihilation through irrigation channels of the once famous Lake Tulare, in California; to the desiccation, in southern Africa, of Lake Ngami, the discovery of which in 1849 was the opening episode in Livingstone's career as an explorer; to the transformation of the basin of Lake Fucino (Celano), in the Apennines, into smiling fields of grain. The catastrophic awakening of Mont Pelée in the early part of the year 1902 has left only past history to a modern city of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, while contributing in its phenomena one of the most remarkable chapters to the study of terrestrial physics. The shifting of desert sands has uncovered sites of former active life in the Central Asiatic wastes of the Kashgar-Darya, in the Sahara, and elsewhere, adding to the historic problems which had already been furnished by the uncovering of Nippur, in Babylonia, and of Timgad and Lambèse (Lambessa), in Algeria.

Not the least interesting results of recent geographical research have been gathered from the domain of mountain exploration. The pursuit of the glories of the universe as seen from a mountain top—a joy which Petrarch was seemingly the first to recognize—has opened up new and broad fields of recreation to the tourist, while adding a wealth of new knowledge regarding those more salient features of the earth's surface which have at all times attracted the attention of man. The mountains of western Canada, which were practically unknown except as forbidding buttresses ten years ago, have recently risen into prominence as an alpinistic field, and their lofty ice-bound summits (Assiniboin, Lefroy, Goodsir, Temple) to-day attract the pick and the axe of the alpinist who but a short time ago was satisfied only with a Weisshorn or a Matterhorn. Alaska has during this period seen the development of Mount McKinley—hitherto obscurely designated on Russian or Americanized Russian maps by the name of Bolshaya, "great mountain"—into the culminating point of the North American continent, vieing with the giants of the South American Andes—Aconcagua, Tupungato, Illimani, Sorata—which have latterly challenged the daring of Zurbriggen, Fitzgerald, Vines, and Conway, or with the Himalayan summits so intrepidly scaled by Mr. and Mrs. Workman. The geographer cannot well leave the field of mountain exploration without adverting to the steady conquest of points of view by

mountain railway,—a field of engineering activity which, inaugurated in the United States on the slopes of Mount Washington, in the White Mountains, has been specially developed in Switzerland. To attain the summit of the Jungfrau by rail was hardly more than a dream ten years ago; to-day the project is largely in process of realization.

No survey of the field would be adequate without a reference to the changes that have taken place during recent years in the sources of the mineral supply of the world. The auriferous fields of the Transvaal Colony have developed into the richest on the face of the globe. Colorado has outstripped California in the yield of gold and has become the foremost silver-producing state in the Union. Montana now boasts of the richest deposits of copper in the world, and Minnesota outranks Michigan in the output of iron. The product of the iron-mines of Germany has eclipsed that of the mines of Great Britain. Sweden has risen to a new level among iron-producing countries through the exploitation of the prodigious deposits at Gellivare, beyond the Arctic Circle. New Caledonia has found a rival in the district of Sudbury, Ontario, as a leading source of the world's supply of nickel. Immense stores of petroleum have been discovered in California, Texas, Kansas, and adjacent regions, vieing with those of the Appalachian fields and the Ohio valley. In the yield of this mineral Baku, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, has risen to the foremost position in the world. Prussia almost equals England in the products of its coal-mines.

No pains have been spared to secure accuracy in every department of the GAZETTEER. A long and varied experience in the field of encyclopædia-making on the part of the Editors has taught them the necessity of constantly guarding against pitfalls of every kind and the danger of accepting statements too readily even when based upon the concurrence of several authorities. Frequently the best efforts of editors and compilers in this direction fail to achieve their end through the fault of the press. In the case of LIPPINCOTT'S NEW GAZETTEER the work of a large corps of expert proof-readers has guaranteed the appearance of the printed text in the exact form in which the manuscript left the hands of the Editors.

The Editors are conscious that, in spite of all efforts to secure accuracy, errors of statement have crept in. They believe, however, that such lapses will not be found important, and that they have been reduced to the minimum that could be hoped for in the preparation of a work of the scope and magnitude of the NEW GAZETTEER. It has naturally been found impossible to record all the territorial changes and discoveries made during the process of preparing and printing the book,—*e.g.*, the introduction since the official publication of the census reports of 1900 of some new counties (a number not yet fully organized) in a few of the western states and territories, as Colorado, New Mexico, North and South Dakota; the creation in September, 1905, of the new lieutenant-governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam; or the readjustment of the Northwestern Territories of Canada by which two regions were

constituted new provinces (Alberta and Saskatchewan) of the Dominion of Canada,—but the course of events has, in general, been followed as closely as could be to the moment of publication. Thus, the reader will find embodied in the work the final episode of the struggle between Russia and Japan in the Asiatic East.

The system of pronunciation adopted in this work is that prepared for the old LIPPINCOTT'S PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER by that eminent scholar, the late Joseph Thomas, the author of Lippincott's "Dictionary of Biography and Mythology." His rendering of the pronunciation of foreign names has been subjected to careful scrutiny, and many emendations have been made in the Russian, Hungarian, Rumanian, Italian, Spanish, and other departments. In the transliteration of Russian names it has been deemed preferable to use *tch* to express the sound represented by the English *ch*, in order to avoid the confusion that might result from the presence in the Polish and Czech (Bohemian) languages, which use the Roman characters, of *ch* with a phonetic value very different from that of the English *ch*. In like manner *tch* is employed in Turkish and other West Asiatic names.

In consulting encyclopædias and geographical works of reference the reader is frequently misled with regard to the population of the smaller towns of Europe. It is customary in stating the number of inhabitants to give the population of the commune,—that is, of the town together with a small adjacent district, corresponding in a general way to a township in the United States. Frequently a small place, little more than a village, is thus made to appear a considerable town. In Italy the commune has often several times as many inhabitants as its capital. In such cases two figures will be found in this GAZETTEER.

A few words need here be said regarding the placing of American towns. These have, in nearly all cases, unless the fact is otherwise stated, been located by railroad distances from other towns. The names of the railroads, as given, are in most cases those of the operating lines, the Editors following in this selection the official railroad guides of the country. In some instances minor localities have been placed on railroads when, in fact, they are removed from one to two miles from the actual lines; in nearly all such cases, however, a station bearing the name of the locality in question appears in the railway schedule.

THE EDITORS.

A

Aa, å (a contraction of the old German *Ahha*, and the same with *Aach* or *Ach*, signifying "flowing water"), an affluent of the Ems, which it joins at Münster.

Aa, a river of Livonia, flowing into the Gulf of Riga.

Aa, a river of Courland, flowing past Mitau and discharging into the Gulf of Riga.

Aa, a river of France, department of Nord, flowing into the North Sea near Gravelines.

Aa, a river of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, forms the lakes Baldegg and Hallwyl, and joins the Aar near Aarau.

Aa, or **Sarner-Aa,** zär'nẹr-å, a river of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, traverses Lakes Lungern and Sarnen and enters Lake Lucerne near Alpnach.

Aa, a river of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, passes Helmond and joins the Dommel at Bois-le-Duc.

Aa, or **Grande-Aa,** grônd-å', a river of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, a tributary of the Little Nethe.

Aabenraa, the Danish for APENRADE.

Aach, åk, a town of Baden, 15 miles NE. of Schaffhausen, on the river of the same name, which falls into Lake Constance. Pop. about 950.

Aachen, å'kẹn, the German name of AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Aadorf, å'dôrf, a commune of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 3 miles from Frauenfeld. Pop. about 1100.

Aafjord, aw'fe-ord', a fiord, or bay, and town of Norway, stift of Trondhjem. The town is the seat of fisheries and of a large coastwise trade. Pop. about 4000.

Aakirkeby, aw-kĕĕr'kẹh-bü', a town of Denmark, island of Bornholm, near the S. coast, with a church of black marble, quarried in its vicinity. Pop. about 1000.

Aal, awl, a town of Norway, on the Ustedal, 120 miles NW. of Bergen. Pop. about 3500.

Aalborg, awl'borg (*i.e.*, "Eel Castle;" L. *Alburgum*), a city and seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, on the S. shore of the Lim-Fjord, near its mouth in the Cattegat. Lat. 57° 3′ N.; lon. 9° 56′ E. It is a bishop's see and has a nautical school and an old royal castle. Its fisheries and trade are important. Pop. in 1901, 31,462. The stift of Aalborg is one of the four ecclesiastical divisions of Jutland.

Aalbuch, å'bôôk, a group of mountains of Germany, in the NE. part of the Alb or Swabian Alps, in Württemberg. It has no lofty summits, is largely covered with beech forests, and has two historic peaks,—the Hohenstaufen and the Hohenrechberg, each with its ruined castle.

Aalen, å'lẹn, a town of Württemberg, on the Kocher, 40 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 9033.

Aalesund, aw'lẹh-soond, or **Alesund** ("Eel Sound"), a seaport town of Norway, in the amt of Romsdal. Lat. 62° 24′ N.; lon. 6° 5′ E. It has extensive trade and fisheries. Pop. in 1898, 10,192.

Aalia Paakai, å-å-lee'å på-å-kå'ee, a generic Hawaiian name for a series of salt lakes or marshes. Specifically, a lake on Oahu Island, in the crater of an immense tufa cone, about 4 miles from Honolulu and 1 mile from the ocean. The water in some respects closely resembles the water of the Dead Sea.

Aalsmeer, åls'mair, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 8 miles SW. of Amsterdam. Pop. about 5000.

Aalst, a town of Belgium. See ALOST.

Aalten, å'tẹn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, on the Aa, 29 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. about 7000.

Aamodt, aw'mot, a town of Norway, on the Glommen, 86 miles NNE. of Christiania. Pop. about 3300.

Aar, år, or **Aare,** å'rẹh (anc. *Obrin'ga*), a river of Switzerland, rises in the Upper Aar glacier of the Schreckhorn, canton of Bern, forms the remarkable fall of Handeck, traverses the lakes of Brienz and Thun, passes Thun, Bern, Soleure, and Aarau, and falls into the Rhine opposite Waldshut. It is navigable from the Rhine to Thun, and has been canalized between Meiringen and the lake of Brienz.

Aar, the name of several glaciers, known as the Upper-, Lower-, Finster-, and Lauter-Aar glaciers, of the Finsteraarhorn and Schreckhorn group of mountains, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland. They have been made classical ground in geology through the researches of Agassiz and others. The Upper-Aar glacier gives source to the river Aar, and has a length of 4 miles.

Aarafat, a hill of Arabia. See ARAFAT.

Aarau, å'rŏw, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Aargau, on the Aar, 41 miles NE. of Bern. Pop. in 1900, 7995. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, mathematical instruments, and railroad material, and noted bell and cannon foundries. The cantonal library contains nearly 100,000 volumes.

Aarberg, år'bĕrg, a town of Switzerland, on an island in the Aar, 12½ miles NW. of Bern. Pop. 1200.

Aarburg, or **Arburg,** år'bôôrg, a town of Switzerland, on the Aar, 6 miles by rail SW. of Aarau. Pop. 2000.

Aardenburg, år'dẹn-bôôrg', a town of the Netherlands, province of Zeeland, 4 miles SE. of Sluis. Pop. 2000.

Aargau, år'gŏw (Fr. *Argovie*, ar'go'vee'; L. *Argo'via*), a canton of Switzerland, bounded by the cantons of Zürich, Zug, Lucerne, Bern, Soleure, and Basel, and by the Rhine, which separates it from Baden. Area, 542 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 206,498, more than one-half being Protestants. Surface undulating, and traversed by the Aar, Reuss, and Limmat. Soil well cultivated. Vineyards extensive. Principal manufactures, cottons, silks, straw hats, and tobacco. The warm sulphur waters of Baden and Schinznach are in this canton. The name, which is German, signifies the "district of the Aar." Capital, Aarau.

Aarhus, or **Aarhuus,** awr'hooce, a seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, on the Cattegat, at the mouth of the Molle-Aue, 37 miles SE. of Viborg. Lat. 56° 9′ N.; lon. 10° 12′ E. It has a cathedral, a library of 200,000 volumes, a museum, and various manufactures, and regular steam communication with England. Pop. in 1901, 51,909. It has been the seat of a bishop since the tenth century.

Aarlanderveen, år'lån-dẹr-vån', a town of the Netherlands, in the province of South Holland, 17 miles SSE. of Haarlem.

Aarle-Rixtel, år'lẹh-rix'tẹl, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 3 miles S. of Helmond.

Aarmühle, år'mü-lẹh, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, adjoining Interlaken.

Aarö, aw'rö', a small island of Prussia, Schleswig, in the Little Belt, 10 miles E. of Hadersleben. Opposite it, on the E. coast of Schleswig, is the village of Aarösund.

Aaron, ā'rọn, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ga. Pop. about 50.

Aaron, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind., 43 miles WSW. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Aaron Lake, a lake in Douglas co., Minn.

Aaronsburg, ā'rọnz-bûrg, a post-village of Center co., Pa., about 20 miles E. of Bellefonte. Pop. about 400.

Aarwangen, år'vång-ẹn, a town in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, 31 miles NE. of Bern, on the Aar. Pop. 1800.

Aar'wood, a post-village of Kalkaska co., Mich., 14 miles NW. of Kalkaska.

Aas, ås, a village of France, Basses-Pyrénées, 18 miles SE. of Oloron. It has mines of iron and lead. Pop. 400.

Aas, aws, a fortified town of Norway, with a good harbor, a few miles S. of Christiania. Pop. 2670.

Aastad, ah'ståd, a post-hamlet of Otter Tail co., Minn., 6 miles NE. of Wendell.

Aasvär, aws'vair, a group of small low islands, on the Arctic Circle, 10 or 12 miles from the coast of Norway. Its herring-fisheries were formerly very important.

Aath, a town of Belgium. See Ath.

Aba, ŏh'bŏh', a town of Hungary, 11 miles S. of Stuhlweissenburg. It has mineral springs. Pop. 3000.

Ababde, å-båb'dẹh, or **Shekh-Abade,** shåk-å-bå'dẹh, a village of Middle Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 8 miles S. of Beni Hassan. Lat. 27° 43′ N.; lon. 30° 57′ E. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Antinoë*, or *Antinoöpolis*, a city built by the Emperor Hadrian, and named from his favorite Antinous, who was drowned in the Nile. These remains, which are entirely Roman, are supposed to occupy the site of a still more ancient city, named *Besa*, famed for its oracles, and mentioned by Abulfeda under the name of *Ansina*, or *Ansineh*, by which the place is sometimes designated.

Abacaxis, å-bå-kå-shees', a river of Brazil, passes through Lake Guaribas and falls into the Furo or Mauhe, a southern affluent of the Amazon.

Abaco, å'bå-ko, or **Lucaya,** loo-kī'yå, one of the Bahama Islands, 80 miles in length by about 20 in breadth. A natural perforation of the rock at its SE. point forms a landmark well known to seamen as the *Hole in the Wall*. Lat. of light-house, 25° 51′ 30″ N.; lon. 77° 10′ 45″ W.; elevation, 160 feet. Pop. about 4000.

Little Abaco, 28 miles long, lies immediately W. of the N. extremity of the above, which is called, for distinction, "Great Abaco."

Abadeh, å-bå'dẹh, a town of Persia, 110 miles N. of Shiraz, famed for its gardens of delicious fruit.

Abaeté, å-bå-å-tå', a town of Brazil, in the state of Pará. Pop. stated to be over 10,000.

Abai, or **Abay.** See Bahr-el-Azrek.

Abakan, å-bå-kån', a river of the Altai region of Siberia, rising in the Sayan chain of the Altai Mountains and joining the Yenisei at the left a little above Minusinsk. Its tributaries are charged with auriferous sand.

Abakansk, å-bå-kånsk', a town of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, on the Abakan, near its junction with the Yenisei. Lat. 54° N.; lon. 91° 30′ E. It is remarkable for the ancient tombs in its vicinity, which contain carved work of an extraordinary character. It produces coal and iron, and trades in furs. Pop. 2000.

Abalak, å-bå-låk', a town of Siberia, SE. of Tobolsk, on the Irtish; a celebrated place of pilgrimage. Pop. 500.

Aballaba, an ancient town of England. See Appleby.

Aballo, the ancient name of Avallon.

Abana, a river of Syria. See Barada.

Abanaka, a post-hamlet of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. about 60.

Abancay, å-bån-kī', a town of Peru, capital of the department of Apurimac and of the province of its own name, on the Abancay, 40 miles WSW. of Cuzco. Much sugar is raised in the vicinity. Pop. about 3000.

Abanilla, å-bå-neel'yå, a small town of Spain, 18 miles NE. of Murcia.

Abano Bagni, å'bå-no bån'yee, a town of Italy, 5 miles SW. of Padua. It is famous for its hot sulphurous waters and mud baths, much resorted to in cutaneous diseases. Pop. of the commune about 4000.

Abanto y Ciérvana, å-bån'to ee thẹ-ĕr'vå-nå, a commune of Spain, in the province of Vizcaya. Pop. 7000.

Abashiri, å-bå-shee'ree, a port of call on the northern coast of the North Island of Japan.

Abatagoush, ab-ạ-tạ-goosh', a bay of Lake Mistassini, Quebec, Canada. On it is a Hudson Bay Company's post.

Abauj-Torna, ŏh'bŏh-oo'y' tor'nŏh, a N. county of Hungary. Capital, Kaschau.

Abb, åb, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 80 miles E. of Mocha.

Abbach, åb'båk, a town of Bavaria, in the district of Kelheim, on the Danube. Pop. in 1900, 1187. It has sulphur-mineral springs, mines of coal and lignite, and the ruins of the castle of Heinrichsburg.

Abbadia, åb-bå-dee'å, a town and port of Brazil, on the Areguitiba, near the Atlantic, 25 miles SW. of Sergipe.

Abbadia San Salvatore, åb-bå-dee'å sån sål-vå-tŏ'rå, a town of Italy, 17 miles SW. of Chiusi. Pop. 3000. It has sulphurous and other mineral springs.

Abba-Jaret, or **Abba-Jared.** See Abba-Yared.

Abbasanta, åb-bå-sån'tå, or **Aqua Santa,** åk'wå sån'tå, a town of Sardinia, province of Cagliari. Pop. 1500.

Abbas-Tuman, a watering-place of Russia, in Transcaucasia, 8 miles NW. of Akhaltsikh. It has an observatory and hospital. Pop. about 250.

Abbatis Villa. The Latin name of Abbeville, a town of France.

Abba-Yared, Abba-Yaret, or **Abba-Jaret,** åb'bå-yå'rĕt, a mountain of Abyssinia. Elevation, 15,000 (?) feet.

Abbaye, a village of Switzerland. See L'Abbaye.

Abbaye (ab'bā') **Point,** upper peninsula of Michigan, is between Huron and Keweenaw Bays, on Lake Superior.

Abbazia, å-båt-sē'å, a town and health-resort of Istria, Austria-Hungary, on the Bay of Fiume, 5 miles by rail NW. of Fiume. Known as the "Nice of the Adriatic," it is famous for its climate and beautiful situation. Pop. about 1200.

Abbeokuta. See Abeokuta.

Abbeville, åb'veel' (L. *Abbatis Villa*), a town of France, department of Somme, on the Somme, 12 miles from the English Channel and 25 miles NW. of Amiens. Its most prominent edifices are the church of St. Wolfram, with a splendid Gothic portal, and the town hall, with its mediæval belfry. In the seventeenth century Abbeville was one of the most flourishing towns of France. The manufacture of cloth and carpets was introduced under Colbert. The manufactures at present include velvets, linen, carpets, and beet sugar. The town has rich collections of prehistoric finds and fossil remains. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 20,388; of the town, 18,598.

Ab'beville, a county in the WNW. part of South Carolina, has an area of 682 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Savannah River, which separates it from Georgia, and on the NE. by the Saluda, and is also drained by Little River. Cotton, maize, and wheat are staple products. Capital, Abbeville. Pop. in 1900, 33,400.

Abbeville, a banking post-village, capital of Henry co., Ala., about 26 miles SSW. of Eufaula. It is in a cotton-raising district. Pop. in 1900, 889.

Abbeville, a banking post-town, capital of Wilcox co., Ga., on the Ocmulgee River and on the Seaboard Air Line, 60 miles E. of Americus and about 130 miles W. of Savannah. It has cotton-seed oil and brick-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1152.

Abbeville, a banking post-town, capital of Vermilion parish, La., is on the Vermilion River, about 40 miles S. of Opelousas. It is the trade-centre of a farming district. Pop. in 1900, 1536.

Abbeville, a post-town of Lafayette co., Miss., 10 miles by rail N. of Oxford. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Abbeville, a banking post-town, capital of Abbeville co., S.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 107 miles W. by N. of Columbia. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil and fertilizers. Pop. in 1900, 3766.

Abbey Craig, a hill near Sterling, Scotland, crowned by a monument to Wallace.

Abbeyfeale, ab'be-fail', a market-town of Ireland, co. of Limerick, on the Feale, 12 miles SW. of Rathkeale. Pop. 993.

Abbeyleix, ab'be-lăce', a town and parish of Ireland, 9 miles SSW. of Maryborough. Pop. of town, 1000.

Ab'beyville, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, 5 miles from Medina and about 120 miles NNE. of Columbus.

Abbi-Addi, åb'be-åd'de, an important town of Abyssinia, in the district of Tigré, 140 miles S. by W. of Massowah, and on the road from Adowa to Sokota.

Abbiategrasso, åb-be-å'tå-grås-so, a town of Italy, 14 miles WSW. of Milan. Pop. about 6000 (commune, 12,000).

Abbitib'bi, or **Abitibi,** a lake of Canada, in lat. 49° N., lon. 80° W. Length, 60 miles. It is studded with islands, and has its outlet in Abbitibbi River. Lake Temiscamingue, which lies southward of it, is sometimes considered to be one of the Abbitibbi Lakes.

Abbitibbi, a river of Canada, rises in the high lands above Lake Temiscamingue, about lat. 48° 10′ N., lon. 79° 30′ W., and after a course of 200 miles joins the Moose River.

Abbondanza. See Abondance.

Ab'bot, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Abbot township (town), on the Piscataquis River, 12 miles W. of Dover. The town has manufactures of lumber and excelsior. Pop. in 1900, 716.

Abbot, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 823.

Abbotabad', a town of India, in the Punjab, 180 miles NNW. of Lahore. Pop. about 5000.

Abbotsbury, ab'bọts-bẹr-ẹ, a village of England, co. of Dorset, 8 miles WSW. of Dorchester.

Ab'botsford, the celebrated seat of Sir Walter Scott, in Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the S. bank of the Tweed, near Melrose Abbey, 28 miles SE. of Edinburgh.

Abbotsford, a banking post-village of Clark co., Wis., at a railway junction, 55 miles E. of Chippewa Falls. Pop. in 1900, 443.

Ab'bot's Hall, a parish of county Fife, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, near Kirkaldy. Pop. about 7000. It has fisheries and manufactures of canvas and flannel.

Ab'bots-Langley (lang'lee), a parish of England, co. of Herts. This is the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspear, afterwards Adrian IV., the only Englishman who ever became pope.

Ab'bott, a post-village of Pasco co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line, 10 miles (direct) from Dade City, its banking point. It has manufactures of turpentine. Pop. about 500.

Abbott, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Central R. of Iowa, 11 miles N. of Eldora.

Abbott, a post-hamlet of Trimble co., Ky.

Abbott, a post-village of Clay co., Miss. Pop. about 100.

Abbott, a banking post-town of Hill co., Tex., on the Kansas and Texas R., 25 miles N. of Waco. It has cotton-gins. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Abbott, a post-village of Craig co., Va., 18 miles NW. of Salem.

Abbottrun, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 7 miles N. of Pawtucket. Pop. about 150.

Abbotts, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y.

Ab'bottsburg, a post-village of Bladen co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 50 miles WNW. of Wilmington. Pop. about 150.

Abbotts Corners, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., about 12 miles S. by E. of Buffalo.

Abbott's Creek, Davidson co., N.C., runs southward and enters the Yadkin River.

Abbotts Creek, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., N.C., about 32 miles NE. of Salisbury.

Abbottsford, a post-village of Benson co., N.Dak., 10 miles N. of Minnewaukon.

Ab'bottsford, a post-village in Rouville co., Quebec, Canada, 9 miles NW. of Granby.

Ab'bottstown, a post-village of Adams co., Pa. Pop. about 400.

Abbot Village, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Abbot township (town), on the Piscataquis River and the Bangor and Aroostook R., 10 miles W. of Dover. Pop. about 150.

Abbot Village, a name applied to the lower or northwestern extremity of the village of Andover, Mass. The Shawsheen River affords water-power. Woollen goods and shoe-thread are manufactured here.

Ab'byville, a banking post-village of Reno co., Kan., 15 miles SE. of Hutchison. Pop. about 200.

Abbyville, a post-borough of Mecklenburg co., Va., on the Staunton River, 6 miles above Clarksville.

Abd-el-Kuri, åbd-ĕl-koo'ree', an island in the Indian Ocean, a dependency of Socotra. Lat. 11° 55′ N.; lon. 52° 30′ E. It is inhabited by a few families of Arabs.

Abd-el-Kuri, åbd-ĕl-koo'ree', or **Palinu'rus Shoal,** a dangerous reef of rock and coral, off the S. coast of Arabia, in lat. 14° 54′ N., lon. 50° 45′ E.; discovered by Captain Haines in 1835. It extends 1850 yards from NNE. to SSW., with a breadth of from 300 to 600 yards, and is 8½ miles distant from the nearest land, bearing N. by W.

Abde'ra, a famous Greek city of ancient Thrace, whose ruins are on the Turkish coast of the Ægean Sea, NE. of the island of Thasos.

Abdera, an ancient town of Spain. See ADRA.

Abdie, ab'dee, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife. Pop. 1000. The battle of Blackearnside, between the Scots, under Wallace, and the English, was fought in this parish.

Abejorral, å-hå-hor-rål', a town of Colombia, in the department of Antioquia. Pop. about 9000.

Abenakis Springs, a resort of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River, 2 miles from St. François du Lac.

Abenberg, å'bĕn-bĕrg', a small town of Bavaria, 16 miles SSW. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1400.

Abendberg, å'bĕnd-bĕrg', a mountain in the Swiss canton of Bern, on the S. shore of Lake Thun, overlooking Interlaken. Height, 4124 feet.

Abensberg, å'bĕns-bĕrg' (anc. *Abusina?*), a manufacturing town of Bavaria, on the Abens, 18 miles SW. of Ratisbon. It has a castle and mineral baths. Here Napoleon defeated the Austrians, April 20, 1809. Near by great Roman structures have been excavated. Pop. 2202.

Abeokuta, å-be-o-koo'tå, a large walled town of western Africa, capital of the province or kingdom of Egba, in Yoruba, is situated directly N. of Lagos, with which it is connected by railway. It was founded about 1825, and constituted a free confederacy of tribes who sought refuge in its rocky stronghold from the piracies of the slave trade. Pop. 150,000 (?).

Aberaeron, or **Aberayron,** ab-ĕr-å'rŏn, a watering-place of Wales, co. and on the Bay of Cardigan, at the mouth of the Aeron, 13 miles SW. of Aberystwith. Pop. in 1901, 1331.

Aberavon, ab-ĕr-å'vŏn, a seaport of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 6 miles E. of Swansea. It has tin-plate and copper-smelting works. Pop. in 1901, 7553.

Aberayron, a town of Wales. See ABERAERON.

Aberbrothock, a town of Scotland. See ARBROATH.

Ab'ercarn, a coal-mining town of England, in Monmouthshire, 11 miles NW. of Newport. Pop. in 1901, 12,607.

Ab'ercorn, a parish of Linlithgowshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles W. of South Queensferry.

Abercorn, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, Canada, on the Missisquoi River and on the Canada Pacific R., 72 miles SE. of Montreal. Pop. 200.

Ab'ercorn, a trading-station of British Central Africa, established in 1889 at the SE. extremity of Lake Tanganyika, about 600 miles W. by S. of Zanzibar. It has considerable trade with surrounding tribes.

Abercrombie, åb'ĕr-krŭm-be, a harbor in the N. part of New Zealand, W. of Great Barrier Island and NE. of North Island. The harbor is large, deep, and well sheltered, and communicates with the sea by a channel about 110 yards wide.

Abercrombie, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala.

Abercrombie, a banking post-village of Richland co., N.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 32 miles (direct) S. of Fargo. Pop. about 200.

Ab'erdare', a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles SW. of Merthyr-Tydfil. Pop. in 1901, 43,365. It has extensive collieries and iron- and tin-works.

Aberdare Mountains, in British East Africa, immediately S. of the equator and W. of Kenia. Elevation, 14,000 (?) feet.

Ab'erdeen', or **Aberdeenshire,** ab'ĕr-deen'shir, a county of Scotland, having on the N. and E. the North Sea, and on the other sides the counties of Forfar, Perth, Kincardine, Banff, Elgin, and Inverness. Area, 1955 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 304,400. In the SW. are some of the highest mountains in Scotland, including Ben Macdhui, 4296 feet. Chief rivers, Dee and Don. More cattle are bred in this than in any other Scotch county. Extensive salmon-fisheries are on the coast and in the Dee. This county returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Aberdeen.

Aberdeen (L. *Aberdo'nia,* or *Deva'na*), a parliamentary and municipal borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of the county of the same name, on the N. bank of the river Dee, at its entrance into the North Sea, 111 miles by rail NNE. of Edinburgh. Lat. of observatory, 57° 8′ 9″ N.; lon. 2° 5′ 7″ W. The main town, or New Aberdeen, lies N. and W. of the Dee, while Old Aberdeen stretches northward to the Don. New Aberdeen is a handsome city, with houses built of granite (whence it is sometimes called the Granite City), and contains numerous fine public buildings. Among the monuments is one to Gordon Pasha. The University of Aberdeen was instituted in 1860 by the union of King's College (established in Old Aberdeen in 1494) and Marischal College (founded by Earl Marischal in New Aberdeen in 1593). The number of students attending the university in 1904 was 1102. Besides the venerable structure of King's College, Old Aberdeen possesses an interesting monument in its granite cathedral. The construction of a granite pier, 2000 feet long, with other improvements, has made the harbor of Aberdeen one of the best in this part of Scotland. At its entrance is Girdleness light-house. Aberdeen has flourishing manufactures of cotton, linen, and woollen goods, rope, leather, paper, soap, combs, chemicals, agricultural implements, and sail-cloth, with extensive iron-foundries, breweries, ship-yards, and distilleries. The granite-polishing works are on a large scale. Aberdeen sends 2 members to the House of Commons, and its university, with that of Glasgow, sends another. Pop. in 1901, 153,108.

Aberdeen, a post-village of Butler co., Ky., about 3 miles N. of Morgantown. Pop. about 150.

Aberdeen, a banking post-village of Harford co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 31 miles NE. of Baltimore. It has extensive fruit- and vegetable-packing industries. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Aberdeen, a banking city, capital of Monroe co., Miss., on the Tombigbee River, about 28 miles above Columbus and 540 miles by water from Mobile. Branch railroads converging at Aberdeen connect it with the main lines of the Mobile and Ohio, the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham and the Illinois Central R. systems. Steamboats

may ascend the river to this point, which is regarded as the head of navigation, though lighter craft ascend to the upper river and its tributaries for freighting purposes. Aberdeen has fine Federal and county court-houses, an opera-house, several flour-mills, steam-gins and cotton warehouses, and manufactures of wagons, brick, spokes, ice, machinery, lumber, etc. It is an important shipping point for cotton, cotton-seed, cotton-seed oil, hides, and feed-stuffs. Pop. in 1900, 3434.

Aberdeen, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, opposite Maysville, and about 60 miles above Cincinnati. It has manufactures of flour, lumber, and tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 711.

Aberdeen, a post-town of Moore co., N.C., on the Aberdeen and Ashboro and the Seaboard Air Line Rs., 72 miles SW. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 559.

Aberdeen, a banking city of South Dakota, the capital of Brown co., at the junction of several railroads, 82 miles N. of Huron. It has flowing artesian wells, which furnish abundant water-power, and manufactures of well-supplies, chemicals, grain-pitchers, and foundry products. Pop. in 1900, 4087.

Aberdeen, a banking post-town of Chehalis co., Wash., on the N. shore of Gray's Harbor, about 12 miles by rail W. of Montesano. It has large saw-mills, machine-shops, and a salmon-cannery. Pop. in 1900, 3747.

Aberdeen, a settlement of British West Africa, in Sierra Leone, W. of Freetown.

Aberdeen, a town of Cape Colony, Africa, and capital of the district of Aberdeen, about 35 miles (direct) SW. by W. of Graaf Reinet. Pop. in 1891, 1255 (white, 833).

Aberdeenshire, a county of Scotland. See ABERDEEN.

Aberdour, ab'ẹr-door', a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 6 miles SW. of Kirkcaldy.

Ab'erdo'vey, a seaport and watering-place of Wales, in Merionethshire, on the estuary of the Dovey, 10 miles N. of Aberystwith. Pop. 1500.

Aberfeldy, ăb'ẹr-fel'de, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, near the S. bank of the Tay, and 32½ miles by rail NW. of Perth. Burns's "Birks of Aberfeldy" seems to be founded on the "birks of Abergeldie," in W. Aberdeenshire.

Aberffraw, ab-ẹr-frŏw', a seaport of Anglesea, Wales, 5 miles WNW. of Newborough.

Aberfoil, ab'ẹr-foil, a post-hamlet of Bullock co., Ala., 6 miles SSE. of Union Springs.

Ab'erford, a market-town and parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, 5 miles SW. of Tadcaster. Pop. 600.

Aberfoyle, ab'ẹr-foil', a village and defile of the Grampians, in Scotland, co. of Perth. This is the scene of much of Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy."

Aberfoyle, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex. Pop. about 90.

Aberfoyle, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, Canada; the banking point is Guelph.

Abergavenny, ab'ẹr-gȧ'ne or ab'ẹr-gạ-vĕn'nĭ (L. *Gobanium*), a market-town of England, co. of Monmouth, on the Usk, 13 miles W. of Monmouth. Pop. in 1901, 7795.

Abergeldie Castle, a Highland royal residence in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on the Dee, 2 miles from Balmoral.

Abergele, ab'ẹr-ghee'le, a town of Wales, co. of Denbigh, 6 miles WNW. of St. Asaph. Pop. (with Pensarn) in 1901, 2083.

Ab'erla'dy, a village of Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, co. and 5 miles NW. of Haddington. Pop. 750.

Abernant, a coal-mining village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala. The banking point is Tuscaloosa. Pop. 300.

Abernethy, ab'ẹr-neth-e, a town of Scotland, co. of Perth, at the estuary of the Tay, 6½ miles SE. of Perth. Pop. 850. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient metropolis of the Picts: a curious ancient round tower stands in the churchyard.

Abersychan, ab'ẹr-sĭk'ạn, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, 10 miles NNW. of Newport. It has iron-works and coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 17,768.

Abertham, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles NNW. of Karlsbad. It has mines of tin. Pop. 2600.

Abertillery, a town of Monmouthshire, England, 4 miles NW. of Pontypool. It is engaged in coal-mining. Pop. in 1901, 21,945.

Abert (ȧ'bẹrt) **Lake,** Oregon, in lat. about 42° 45′ N., lon. 120° W., is about 20 miles long and 5 miles wide. It has no outlet.

Ab'eryst'with, a watering-place of Wales, co. and 33 miles N. of Cardigan, on the Ystwith, at its mouth in Cardigan Bay. It is the seat of the University College of Wales. Pop. in 1901, 8014.

Abeshr, ȧ'bĕsh'r, called also **Beshe,** capital of Wadai, about lat. 14° N., lon. 21° E. Pop. about 10,000 (?).

Abiad, a name of the White Nile. See BAHR-EL-ABIAD.

Abie, a post-village of Butler co., Neb. Pop. 100.

Ab'ilene, a banking city, capital of Dickinson co., Kan., on the Kansas River and on the Union Pacific and other railroads, 95 miles W. of Topeka. It has flour-mills, manufactures of iron, etc., and is an important shipping point for grain and cattle. Pop. in 1900, 3507.

Abilene, a banking city of Texas, capital of Taylor co., on the Texas and Pacific R., 161 miles W. of Fort Worth. It has a Baptist college and large flour- and corn-mills, cotton-gins and compresses, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3411.

Abîmes, Les, West Indies. See LES ABÎMES.

Ab'ingdon (*L. Abindonia*), a town of England, in Berkshire, on the Ock, where it joins the Thames, 7 miles S. of Oxford. It was a prominent place in the Anglo-Saxon period. Pop. in 1901, 6480.

Abingdon, a banking city of Knox co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Iowa Central Rs., 9 miles S. of Galesburg. It contains Abingdon College (Christian), which was founded in 1855, Hedding College (Methodist Episcopal), brick-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2022.

Abingdon, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, about 12 miles NW. of Fairfield. Pop. about 300.

Abingdon, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 25 miles NE. of Baltimore and 4½ miles from Edgewood station. Pop. about 200.

Abingdon, a banking post-town, capital of Washington co., Va., is pleasantly situated near Walker's Mountain, on the Norfolk and Western R., 205 miles WSW. of Lynchburg. It is the seat of various advanced educational institutions, and has manufactures of tobacco and cigars, etc. It does a large shipping business in live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1306.

Ab'ington, a village of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 14 miles SSE. of Lanark.

Abington, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Pomfret township (town), 40 miles E. by N. of Hartford. It is on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 17 miles NE. of Willimantic.

Abington, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., in Abington township, on the east fork of Whitewater River, about 8 miles SW. of Richmond. Pop. about 200.

Abington, a banking post-township (town) of Plymouth co., Mass., 17 miles S. by E. of Boston. It is intersected by the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., and has manufactures of machinery and of boots and shoes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4489.

Abington, a hamlet of Colfax co., Neb., about 70 miles NNW. of Lincoln.

Abington, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa. See WAVERLY.

Abington, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Abington township, on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 250; of the township in 1900, 3803.

Abiquiu, ab'e-ku', a post-town of Rio Arriba co., N.Mex., about 60 miles NW. of Santa Fé and 35 miles SE. of Tierra Amarilla. It is 5891 feet above the sea. Pop. about 100.

Abisumi, ȧ-be-soo'mee, a port of Japan, on the island of Kiushiu. It was opened to foreign commerce in 1889.

Abita (ȧ-bee'tȧ) **Springs,** a post-village and summer-resort of Saint Tammany parish, La., on the East Louisiana R., 4 miles E. of Covington.

Abkhasia, ȧb-kȧ'se-ȧ, a region on the southern slope of the Caucasus, bordering on the Black Sea. The principal place is Sukhum Kale. Area, about 3000 sq. m. Pop. about 40,000, composed of Mingrelians and Abkhasians. The prince of Abkhasia is a vassal of Russia. The Abkhasians, who are supposed to number about 65,000, now live mainly in Turkish territory. They are kindred to the Circassians and are Mohammedans.

Ableman, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 9 miles W. of Baraboo. Pop. in 1900, 430.

Ablois-Saint-Martin, ȧb-lwȧ'-sȧN-maR'tȧN', a town in the department of Marne, France, 5 miles SW. of Épernay, near the forest of the same name. Pop. 1400.

Ab'ner, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala., 27 miles E. by S. of Talladega.

Abner, a post-hamlet of Kaufman co., Tex.

Abney, a post-hamlet of Itawamba co., Miss. Pop. about 50.

Abo, a town of Africa. See ASOM.

Åbo, ō'boo, or **Abo,** ȧ'bo, a city and seaport of Russia, until 1819 the capital of Finland, now capital of the län of Åbo-Björneborg, on the Aurajoki, near its entrance into the

Gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 60° 27′ N.; lon. 22° 19′ E. Pop. in 1901, 39,238. It is an archbishop's see. It was formerly the seat of a university, removed to Helsingfors in 1827. In the old castle is a valuable historic museum. The river is navigable, and its mouth, 3 miles distant, forms a good port. Åbo has manufactures and shipbuilding, and some trade with Sweden and southern Europe.

Åbo Archipelago, an extensive group of low rocky islands in the Baltic Sea, spread along the S. and W. coasts of Finland, opposite the city of Åbo, rendering the navigation difficult and dangerous.

Åbo-Björneborg, ō'boo-be-ön'nĕb-borg, a län of Finland, Russia, on the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland. Area, 9333 sq. m. Capital, Åbo. Pop. in 1901, 452,756.

Aboh, ä'bo, **Ibo,** or **Eboe,** ee'bō, a town of Africa, on the Niger (Quorra), 80 miles from the ocean and 60 miles SE. of Benin. It is at the head of the delta and in the centre of the palm-oil region.

Aboite, a-boit', a river in Allen co., Ind., joins Little River.

Aboite, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 11 miles SW. of Fort Wayne.

Abomey, ab'o-mā', or **Agbomey,** a walled town of Africa, capital until recently of Dahomey (now superseded by Porto Novo), 63 miles N. of Whydah. It consists of a collection of villages, surrounded by a moat and an abatis of thorns, and has a trade in ivory, oil, and gold. Pop. estimated at 15,000–30,000.

Abondance, ä'bôx'dôxs', a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, 19 miles ESE. of Thonon. Here the *tacherics* cheese is made. Pop. 1500.

Abong-Abong, a mountain in NW. Sumatra. Elevation, about 11,400 feet.

Abony, ŏb'boñ', a town of Hungary, 49 miles SE. of Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 13,529.

Aboukir, a village and a bay of Egypt. See Abukir.

Abra, ä'brä, a mountainous province of Luzon, Philippine Islands, near its centre.

Abra, ä'brä, a river of Luzon, Philippine Islands, rises in the Caballeros Cordillera, and empties by many branches on the W. coast. It is navigable for small craft for a considerable distance.

A'braham, Mount, a mountain of Franklin co., Me., about 20 miles N. of Farmington, is 3387 feet high.

Abram, a village and parish of Lancashire, England, 3½ miles from Wigan. Pop. in 1901, 6306.

Abrams, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis., 21 miles by rail N. of Green Bay. Pop. about 400.

Abram's Creek, a small stream of Columbia co., N.Y., falls into the Hudson River, 4 miles above Hudson.

Abrantes, ä-brän'tĕs (L. *Abran'tium*), a town of Portugal, Estremadura, with a citadel on the Tagus, 80 miles NE. of Lisbon. Pop. about 8000.

Abrantes, ä-brän'tĕs, a town of Brazil, 20 miles NE. of Bahia, near the Atlantic.

Abresweiler, äb'rĕs-wī'lęr (Fr. *Abreschwiller,* ä'brĕsh'vil'laiʀ'), a village of Alsace-Lorraine, 6 miles SSE. of Saarburg. It has manufactures of glass and paper.

Abreus, Los, loce ä-brä'oos, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 16 miles by road NW. by N. of Cienfuegos. It has a horse-car line and post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 1300.

Abricots, ä'brē'kō', a minor port of Haiti, near the NW. extremity of the peninsula. Pop. 6000.

Abriola, ä-bre-o'lä, a town of Italy, 10 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. 2600.

Abrolhos, ä-brole'yoce (Port. for "open your eyes," *i.e.*, "breakers ahead"), a group of low rocky islands off the coast of Brazil. Lat. 17° 58′ S.; lon. 38° 42′ W. Another group called Abrolhos lies off the W. coast of Australia, between 28° and 29° S. lat., and is separated from the mainland by Geelvink Channel.

Abronia, ä-bro'nę-ą, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 3 miles SE. of Allegan.

Abrud-Bánya, ob'rood-bą̄n'yŏh, a town of Transylvania, 27 miles NW. of Karlsburg. Pop. 3000. It is celebrated for its gold-mines.

Abrud-Falva, ob'rood-fol'vŏh', a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, co. of Alsó-Fehér (Unter-Weissenburg). Pop. about 4500. It is in the region of the belt of gold-mines and near the basaltic mountains of Detunata.

Abruzzi, ä-broot'see (plural of Abruzzo), a former division of Italy, forming the provinces of Chieti, Teramo, and Aquila, respectively known also as Abruzzo Citeriore, Abruzzo Ulteriore I., and Abruzzo Ulteriore II., between lat. 41° 40′ and 42° 55′ N., on the Adriatic. These provinces, with Campobasso, now form the *compartimento* of Abruzzi e Molise. Area, 6380 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 1,442,365.

Absalon, a post-hamlet of Hall co., Ga. Pop. about 50.

Absarokee, a post-village of Carbon co., Mont. Pop. about 75.

Abscota, ab-sko'ta, a hamlet of Calhoun co., Mich., about 15 miles SW. of Marshall.

Abse'con, or **Abse'com,** a post-town of Atlantic co., N.J., near Absecon Bay, and on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 7 miles NW. of Atlantic City. Pop. in 1900, 530.

Absecon Bay is about 5 miles in circumference, having Absecon Inlet, immediately north of Atlantic City, as its principal entrance. Near the mouth of the inlet, at Atlantic City (lat. 39° 21′ 55″ N., lon. 74° 24′ 32″ W.), is a lighthouse, with a light of the first order, 165 feet above sea-level.

Ab-Sind, the Persian name of the Indus.

Abtsdorf, äpts'dorf, a village of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, 9 miles ESE. of Leitomischl. Pop. in 1900, 2020.

Abtsröder Höhe, äbts'rö-dęr hö'hę, massive basaltic formations topping the Rhön mountains. Altitude, 3215 feet. They derive their name from the small village Abtsröde, where are found important beds of ceramic clay. Many medicinal plants are found here.

Abu, ä'boo, a mountain of India, in Rajputana, 68 miles W. of Udaipur. It is 5600 feet in height. It is a sanitary resort, and is famous for its Jain temple, the Vimla Sah, which is called the finest in India.

Abuam, an important market-town of Morocco, in Tafilelt.

Abu-Arish, ä'boo-ä'rish, a town of Yemen, Arabia, 24 miles from the Red Sea. Lat. 17° 20′ N.

Abu-Hammad, ä-boo-hä-mäd', a village of Egypt, on the Nile railway, 11 miles SE. of Zagazig.

Abu-Hammed', a town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile at its great bend, in lat. 19° 30′ N., the starting-point of the caravans going northward into the Nubian desert.

Abukir, ä'boo-keen', a village of Egypt, with a citadel, on the promontory at the W. extremity of the bay of the same name, 15 miles NE. of Alexandria. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Cano'pus* or *Cano'bus.*

Abukir Bay, N. coast of Egypt, between the promontory of Abukir on the W. and the Rosetta mouth of the Nile on the E., celebrated for Nelson's victory over the French fleet, Aug. 1-2, 1798. In it are Culloden's Reef and the small island of Abukir, or Nelson Island.

Abulonia, ä-boo-lo'ne-ä, or **Abullionte,** ä-boo-le-on'tä (anc. *Apollo'nia ad Rhyn'dacum*), a village of Asia Minor, on a small island in the lake of Abulonia, 20 miles W. by S. of Brusa. It has several remains of antiquity.

Abulonia, Lake, in Asia Minor, 18 miles in length by 12 in breadth, is 30 miles W. of Brusa. It is studded with small islands, is traversed by the Rhyndacus, and supplies Brusa with fish.

Abulug, ä-boo-loog', a pueblo of Cagayán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Abulug River, a few miles from the sea, about 50 miles N. by W. of Tuguegarao. It is in a rich valley, and produces tobacco, rice, and maize. Pop. about 8400. The Abulug mountains form a small chain about 6 miles from the N. coast.

Abury, a parish of England. See Avebury.

Abu-Shehr, a city of Persia. See Bushire.

Abu-Simbel, ä'boo-sim'bęl, or **Ipsambul,** ip-säm-bool', a locality in Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile, 48 miles SW. of Derr. Here are two rock-cut temples, the work of Rameses II., the larger being one of the most impressive monuments of Egyptian art. In front of both are statues of extraordinary size.

Abutij, or **Abutizh,** ä-boo-teezh' (anc. *Abotis,* or *Abutis*), a town of Egypt, on the Nile, 13 miles SE. of Siut, noted for its opium.

Aby'dos (Gr. Ἄβυδος, *Abūdŏs*), an ancient city of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont. Near this place Xerxes and his army crossed over to Europe on a bridge of boats. The story of Hero and Leander has also given an enduring celebrity to Abydos.

Abydos, in Egypt. See Arabat-el-Madfun.

Ab'yla, in ancient geography a promontory on the N. coast of Mauretania, on the tongue of land where the town of Ceuta stands, opposite Calpe (Gibraltar). Abyla and Calpe were the Pillars of Hercules.

Abyssinia, ab-is-sin'e-ą (Arabic, *Habesh,* hä'bĕsh'; Fr. *Abyssinie,* ä'bees'see'nee'; Ger. *Abessinien,* ä-bes-see'ne-ęn), a country of eastern Africa, bounded on the N. by Eritrea, on the E. by the Danakil country and Somali (a portion of which lies between it and the Gulf of Aden), on the SE. by Somali and the country of the Gallas, on the S. and W. by British East Africa, and on the NW. by eastern Sudan. Its limits on the SE. are not well defined, but it may be said to be mostly included between lat. 3° and 15° N., and between lon. 35° and 43° E., and is about 600 miles long and 500 miles wide. It was comprised in the

ancient Ethiopia, and is now called *Itiopia* by the Abyssinians themselves. This region, rising somewhat gradually and in terrace form from the west, but descending most abruptly on the east to waterless plains which lie between it and the Red Sea, is a high table-land, with a wall-like escarpment on the E. (the so-called "border mountains"), on which groups of mountains rise to great elevations, some of them attaining an altitude of over 15,000 feet above the sea-level. The highest known peaks are those of the Samen or Semyen range, near the course of the Takazze, Ras Dashan and Abba-Yared being seemingly each over 15,000 feet high. There are a number of other summits of scarcely less elevation. The table-lands or plateaus are generally from 6000 to 9000 feet high, the site of Adowa, formerly a capital of Tigré, being 6400 feet above the sea. The mountains present rugged and fantastic forms, with sides frequently abrupt and precipitous. The dominant physiographic detail of the land is constituted by the vast basaltic outflows of the Tertiary period, which have built up plateau masses and given evidence of an intensity of volcanic action hardly equalled on the surface of the globe. This eruptive energy has now entirely subsided, and its reminiscence is to be found solely in the few cones which border the Red Sea and in thermal streams of the interior. The surface is diversified by fertile valleys and remarkable ravines, which are at some places nearly 4000 feet deep. Among the physical features is Lake Dembea or Tsana, which is near Gondar, and is about 50 miles long. The principal rivers—namely, the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue Nile, the Atbara, and the Takazze, with their affluents—are tributaries of the Nile. Abyssinia has no navigable streams. Several of its rivers are lost in the sands, and never reach the sea. The Hawash traverses the SE. part, and enters Lake Aussa. The floods that rush down the Blue Nile and the Atbara in the rainy season contribute largely to the annual inundation of the Lower Nile in Egypt.

The climate of Abyssinia is generally salubrious and agreeable. The rainy season begins about the middle of June, and ends near the 30th of September. The great elevation of the surface and the copious summer rains render the temperature of Abyssinia lower than that of Nubia and Egypt. Three climatic zones are frequently recognized: 1, the Kwolla, the lowlands up to an elevation of about 6000 feet, and supporting in part a luxuriant tropical vegetation; 2, the Woina-Dega, from 6000 feet to about 8500 feet, the centre of fruitful cultivation; and 3, the Dega, the highlands above 8500 feet, which are in many parts grassy or barren, or even steppe-like in character, with the temperature even in daytime frequently descending to the freezing point. The highest mountain-peaks are covered with perpetual snow, and some snow lingers even in the deep lower ravines. Among the wild animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, lion, hyena, leopard, buffalo, antelope, and monkey. The domestic animals are horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and mules. The cultivated cereals are maize, barley, wheat, millet, and teff (*Poa Abyssinica*), a herbaceous plant with grains not larger than the head of a pin. Coffee grows wild, and sugar-cane and cotton are cultivated in favorable localities. The indigenous and cultivated fruits are the date, orange, peach, pomegranate, grape, banana, and lemon. Salt, which is obtained in the form of rock-salt, is used to some extent as currency. Gold, silver, and antimony are also found.

The Abyssinian realm comprises three main divisions, Amhara (with Gojam) in the centre and west, Shoa in the south, and Tigré (with Lasta) in the north, besides Kaffa and Enarea in the extreme S. and Harrar in the SE. In addition, Abyssinia claims a large territory to the NE. of British East Africa. The chief towns are Addis Abeba, in Shoa, Gondar, in Amhara, Adowa and Axum, in Tigré, and Ankober, in Shoa. The royal residence is Addis Alam. The people are mostly engaged in agriculture and pastoral pursuits and have made little progress in manufactures or civilization. The population of Abyssinia is made up of Hamitic, Semitic, and Negro elements. The Abyssinians are mostly of medium stature and well formed, with regular features, dark hair, and brown or swarthy complexion. They are ignorant and superstitious, barbarous and warlike. The ordinary speech of the upper classes and the official language is the Amharic, a Semitic tongue, allied to the Geez, or Ethiopic, the ancient language of Abyssinia, which still survives in the church and among scholars. Akin to the Amharic is the Tigré. Among the lower classes Agau (Agow), the Hamitic language of the tribe of that name, is largely spoken. The Gallas, a warlike tribe in the S., speak a Hamitic tongue. The prevailing religion of the country is a corrupt form of Christianity, which is professed by the reigning princes as well as by a majority of the people. The Christian religion was introduced here about A.D. 330, in the reign of Constantine. The Abyssinians are monophysites, and recognize the Coptic patriarch of Alexandria as the head of their church. Their immediate ecclesiastical ruler bears the title of "Abuna" (our father), and is consecrated at Alexandria. He resides in Gondar. The Abyssinians practise circumcision, and regard the Virgin as the queen of heaven and the great intercessor for the sins of mankind. Their literature is composed almost exclusively of legends of saints and controversial works of theology. One of the Abyssinian tribes, the Falashas, profess Judaism. A railroad, opened for traffic in December, 1902, connects Addis-Harrar with the port of Jibuti.

In the year 1855 an Amharic chief of superior talents obtained the throne of Abyssinia and took the title of Theodore III., emperor (negus) of Itiopia. He gained several victories over the Gallas and other enemies, conquered Shoa, and took Ankober, the capital, maintaining an army of 100,000 to 150,000 men. In 1864, for some fancied insult on the part of the British government, he imprisoned the British consul and other British subjects. A British army, commanded by Sir Robert Napier, invaded Abyssinia in 1868. Theodore shut himself up in Magdala, which the British took by storm in April, 1868, and there found the dead body of the emperor, who had killed himself. He was succeeded by Prince Kassai, of Tigré, who was crowned as King Johannes, and after his death, in 1889, Menelek II., King of Shoa, became ruler. In the same year Abyssinia became practically an Italian protectorate, but the victory of Menelek at Adowa, in 1896, put an end to the Italian pretensions. Estimated area, 210,000 sq. m. Pop. 4,000,000.——Adj. and inhab. ABYSSINIAN, or, in their own language, ITIOPYAVAN, or ITIOPIAVIAN.

Acabonac (ă-kab′-ǫ-nak) **Harbor,** a body of shoal water, on the NE. shore of the town of Easthampton, Suffolk co., N.Y., near the extremity of Long Island.

Acade′mia, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 8 miles SW. of Mifflintown.

Acad′emy, a post-hamlet of Ontario co., N.Y., 8 miles S. of Canandaigua. Pop. 100.

Academy, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 6 miles from Philadelphia and 1 mile W. of Cynwyd Station on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 350.

Academy, a post-hamlet of Charles Mix co., S.Dak. Pop. 50.

Academy, a post-village of Pocahontas co., W.Va., 33 miles NNE. of Ronceverte. Pop. about 125.

Academy Corners, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., 6 miles from Elkland, on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R., its banking point. Pop. about 900.

Academy Land, a portion of the northern part of Greenland, about lat. 81° 30′ and lon. 30° W., discovered by Peary in 1892.

Aca′dia, or **Acadie,** the name of that part of New France which was comprised in the peninsula between the river and gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean, as far W. as the Penobscot. The English named the region Nova Scotia, a name subsequently restricted to a portion of it. See NOVA SCOTIA.

Acadia, a parish in the SW. part of Louisiana. Area, 633 sq. m. It is mainly prairie, which is good rice-land, being irrigated with water from the many bayous by which the parish is intersected. Agriculture is the chief industry; rice, cotton, corn, sugar-cane, oats, and sorghum are staple crops. Capital, Crowley, at the junction of two railroads, which traverse the parish. Pop. in 1900, 23,483.

Acadia Mines, a post-village in Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the Cobequid Mountains, 3 miles from Londonderry. Here are iron- and steel-works. Pop. about 1800.

Acajutla, ä-kä-noot′lä, a seaport town of Salvador, Central America, on the Pacific, 50 miles W. by S. of San Salvador. It was once a large town, and its trade is yet important.

Ac′amas Promonto′rium, ancient name of CAPE SAINT EPIPHANY.

Acámbaro, ä-käm′bä-ro, a town of Mexico, state and 76 miles SSE. of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900, 8345.

Acampo, ă-kam′po, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 15 miles N. of Stockton. Pop. 200.

Acanceh, ä-kän′sä, a town of Mexico, in Yucatan, 15 miles ESE. of Mérida. Pop. 2000; of district, in 1895, 22,916.

Acapulco, ä-kä-pool′ko, a seaport of Mexico, on the Pacific, in the state of Guerrero. Lat. 16° 50′ N.; lon. 99° 48′ W. It has a noble landlocked harbor, with a depth of water of 125–280 feet, and is about 200 miles SSW. of the city of Mexico, 1637 miles from San Francisco, and 1836 miles from Panama. It is the chief port of call for steamers plying between San Francisco and South American ports. The remarkable tunnel or cut known as the Abra de San

Nicolas forces a passage through the rock-mountains and admits a cooler air into the heated harbor. Acapulco ships hides, cedar timber, and fruit to San Francisco. Pop. in 1900, 4932.

Acarahy, ä-kä-rä'ee, a port of the state of Bahia, Brazil, S. of Valença, having the safest and deepest water after Bahia.

Acarai, Sierra, a mountain range of South America, forming the boundary between British Guiana and Brazil. The Essequibo rises on its northern slope.

Acarigua, ä-kä-ree'gwä, a town of Venezuela, in Zamora, noted for its manufacture of straw hats. Pop. 3000.

Ac'arna'nia, an ancient district of Greece, having N. the Ambracian Gulf (Gulf of Arta), and W. the Ionian Sea. With Ætolia it forms a nome (nomarchy), the capital of which is Missolonghi.

Acas'to, a post-village of Clark co., Mo., on Fox River, about 10 miles S. of Keosauqua, Iowa.

Acatenango, ä-kä-tä-näng'go, a town of Guatemala, Central America, on the Guacalate River, 31 miles SW. of Guatemala, between the volcanoes Agua and Fuego. Pop. 3000.—Acatenango volcano, which rises to 12,810 feet, has no crater, but discharges warm and slightly sulphurous vapor through a vent in the side.

Acatlán, ä-kä-tlän', a village and district (pop. 45,626) of Mexico, in the state of Puebla.

Acayucán, ä-ki'oo-kän', **Acayucám,** or **San Martin de Acayucám,** sän mar-teen' dä ä-ki'oo-käm', a town of Mexico, 115 miles SE. of Vera Cruz. Pop. about 2000.

Accadia, äk-kä-dee'ä, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 5 miles S. of Bovino. Pop. about 4500.

Accettura, ätch-ĕt-too'rä, a town and commune of Italy, 19 miles SE. of Potenza. Pop. about 4700.

Accho, a town of Syria. See Acre.

Ac'cident, a post-village of Garrett co., Md., about 30 miles W. of Cumberland. Pop. about 100.

Acco, a city of Syria. See Acre.

Ac'cokeek', a post-village of Prince George co., Md.

Ac'comac', a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 478 sq. m. It is part of a peninsula, and is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. Capital, Accomac. Pop. in 1900, 32,570.

Accomac, or **Drummondtown,** a banking post-village, capital of Accomac co., Va., is about 95 miles in a direct line E. by N. of Richmond and 3 miles from the ocean. Pop. about 300.

Ac'cord', a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 16 miles WSW. of Kingston. Pop. 500.

Ac'cotink', a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., 16 miles SW. of Washington.

Accous, äk'koo', a town of France, Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles S. of Oloron. It has a medicinal spring. Pop. 900.

Accra, Accrah, or **Acra,** äk'krą, or ä'krä, a town and settlement of Africa, capital of the British colony of Gold Coast, about lat 5° 35′ N., lon. 0° 12′ W. Pop. about 20,000. There is a missionary industrial school in adjoining Christiansborg.

Accra, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa.

Ac'crington, a town of England, in Lancashire, 19 miles N. of Manchester. It has extensive cotton-factories and print-works, besides chemical works, coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1901, 43,122.

Accumoli, äk-koo'mo-lee, a town of Italy, 27 miles NNW. of Aquila. Pop. about 600 (commune, 2350).

Ace, a city of Syria. See Acre.

Ace'quia, a hamlet of Douglas co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 17 miles S. of Denver.

Acerenza, ä-chä-rĕn'zä (anc. *Acheron'tia*), a city of Italy, on the Bradano, 16 miles NE. of Potenza. Pop. 4000.

Acerno, ä-chĕr'no, a town of Italy, 14 miles ENE. of Salerno, on the site of the ancient *Picen'tia*. Pop. 2600.

Acerra, ä-chĕr'rä (anc. *Acer'ræ*), a town of Italy, province of Caserta, on the Agno, 7 miles NE. of Naples. It is a bishop's see. Here are sulphur and mineral springs. Pop. 13,633.

Acha, ä'chä, a town of the Argentine Republic, capital of the territorial division of La Pampa. Pop. 2000. It is also known as General Acha.

Achacachi, ä-chä-kä'chee, a town of Bolivia, in the department of La Paz.

Achaguas, ä-chä'gwäs, a town of Venezuela, 50 miles SW. of San Fernando.

Achaia, ą-kä'yą (Gr. Ἀχαΐα), the name of an ancient mountainous district of Greece, in the Peloponnesus, extending along the Corinthian Gulf. It forms a modern nome (nomarchy), the capital of which is Patras.

Achalm, ä'kälm, a mountain of the Rauhe Alb, in Württemberg, near Reutlingen, with the ruins of a famous castle. Here is a royal model farm, where are raised the finest merino sheep in Germany.

Achalzich, or **Achalzig.** See Akhaltsikh.

Achao, ä-chä'o, a seaport of the island of Chiloe, Chile. Pop. 1455.

Achates, a river of Sicily. See Dirillo.

Achenou, ä'shä'ŏw', a mountain situated in the department of Algiers, Algeria; altitude, 5700 feet. On one of its peaks are the ruins of Taza, an Arab fortress where Abd-el-Kader once resided.

Acheen. See Achin.

Achelous. See Aspro-Potamo.

Achensee, äk'ęn-zä', a lake, considered to be the most beautiful of the lakes of N. Tyrol, 6 miles W. of Rattenberg. Length, 5¼ miles. Elevation, 3045 feet. It gives origin to the Achen River.

Achern, ä'kęrn, a town of Baden, on a river of its own name, 30 miles SSW. of Karlsruhe. Pop. in 1900, 3963.

Acheron, an ancient river of Epirus, in Thesprotia, the modern Mavro-Potamo.

Acheron, a lake of Italy. See Fusaro.

Acherontia, an ancient name of Acerenza.

Achigan. See Saint Roch de l'Achigan.

Achill, ak'il, or **Eagle Island,** an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo. Its W. point forms Achill Head, 2222 feet in elevation. Immediately S. is the island of Achill Beg.

Achilles, a post-village of Gloucester co., Va.

Achim, äk'im, a village of Prussia, province of Hanover, 10 miles NW. of Verden. Pop. in 1900, 3081.

Achin, at-cheen' (properly **Atjeh**), a town of Sumatra, near its NW. extremity, capital of a Dutch province of the same name, on the river Achin, near the sea, and connected by railroad with the port of Olele. Lat. 5° 34′ N.; lon. 95° 34′ E. It is built on wooden piles, and is said to have 12,000 inhabitants, exclusive of Europeans. The province of Achin extends from the river Sinkel, lon. 98° E., to the W. end of the island, with a coast-line as extensive as that of France. Achin has waged bloody wars with the Netherlands (which power claims sovereignty over all Sumatra), and in 1904 its subjugation was not yet fully completed. Area, 20,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, about 110,000 (by some thought to be very much larger).——Adj. and inhab. Achinese, atch'in-eez'.

Achin Head, the NW. point of Sumatra.

Achinsk. See Atchinsk.

Achiras, ä-chee'räs, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Córdoba, 300 miles NW. of Buenos Aires. Near it are silver- and copper-mines.

Achmim, a town of Egypt. See Akhmym.

Acho, a city of Syria. See Acre.

Achonry, äk'ŏn-re, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 15 miles SSW. of Sligo. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop; but the see-house is at Ballaghadereen.

Achor, ā'kŏr, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., Ohio, about 12 miles E. of New Lisbon.

Achord, a post-village of Dodge co., Ga., on the Southern R. Pop. about 200. The banking point is McRae.

Achray (ak-rā'), **Lake,** a small lake in Perthshire, Scotland, not far from Lake Katrine, with which it communicates. This is the lake cited by Scott in his *Lady of the Lake*. Depth, 97 feet.

Achris (ak'ris) **Head,** a headland on the W. coast of Ireland. Lat. 53° 33′ N.; lon. 10° 10′ W.

Achterwasser, ak'tęr-wäs'sęr, a bay on the S. side of Usedom Island, Pomerania, Prussia. It nearly divides the island into two portions.

Achtkarspelen, äkt-kar'spä-lęn ("eight chapels"), a commune of the Netherlands, in Friesland.

Achtur Kull, äk'tur küll, an old name of Staffa Island Sound.

Achtyrka, a town of Russia. See Akhtirka.

Acidalia, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y.

Acireale, ä'chee-rä-ä'lä, a town and seaport of Sicily, well built on a height at the mouth of the Aci, near the foot of Mount Etna, 7 miles NE. of Catania. It is built mostly of lava and has many fine edifices. It is celebrated for its mineral waters and for the cave of Polyphemus and grotto of Galatea in its vicinity. It has manufactures of silks, linens, cottons, cutlery, etc. Pop. in 1901, 26,900; of the commune, 35,418.

Aci Sant' Antonio, ä'chee sänt än-to'ne-o, a town of Sicily, 7 miles W. of Acireale. Pop. 3500 (commune, 6000).

Ack'er, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., 5 miles NE. of Newport.

Ackerberg, äk'kęr-bĕrg', mountains in Hanover, Prussia, constituting a portion of the Harz Mountains. They form a level plateau trending NE. to SW., and have several summits nearly 3000 feet high: the Wolfswarte is 2970

feet; the peak Ackerberg is somewhat lower. The streams are tributary to the Weser.

Ack'erman, a banking post-village of Choctaw co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 55 miles SW. of Aberdeen. Pop. 706.

Ack'erman'ville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Bangor and Portland R., 13 miles N. of Nazareth. It has slate and other manufactories. Pop. about 200.

Ack'erville, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala.

Ackerville, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., on the Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 30 miles NW. of Milwaukee.

Ack'ley, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co., Ala.

Ackley, a banking post-town of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central and the Illinois Central Rs., 132 miles W. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 1445.

Ackley, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R., 44 miles S. of Dunkirk, N.Y. Lumber, wood, bark, etc., are extensively shipped here.

Ack'lin Island, in the Bahamas, is the largest of the Crooked Island group. It is 45 miles long, from 1 to 5 miles broad, and is skirted by dangerous reefs.

Ack'worth, a post-town of Warren co., Iowa, 2 miles E. of Indianola. It has the Ackworth Academy, which is under the direction of the Friends. Pop. in 1900, 134.

Acme, ak'me, a post-hamlet of Grand Traverse co., Mich., on the east arm of Grand Traverse Bay, 7 miles NE. of Traverse City. Pop. about 75.

Acme, a post-village of Lane co., Oregon, about 70 miles SW. of Salem. Pop. about 100.

Acme, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tex. Pop. about 75.

Acme, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 31 miles SSE. of Charleston. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 800.

Acoma, ä-ko'mä, or **Acuma,** ä-koo'mä, a pueblo, or Indian village, of Valencia co., N.Mex., 55 miles W. by S. of Albuquerque, on a sandstone rock, or mesa, 250 feet high, which is ascended by a winding stairway. It has a large Catholic chapel.

Ac'omb, a parish of Yorkshire, England, on the Ouse and on the Grand Northern R., 2 miles W. of York. In the vicinity is Severus's Hill, where the body of the Emperor Severus is reputed to have been cremated.

Acona, a post-village of Holmes co., Miss. Pop. about 100.

Aconcagua, ä-kon-kä'gwä, an extinct craterless volcano of the Argentine Republic (partly in Chile), South America, the loftiest summit of the Andes, and the culminating point of the Western Hemisphere, in lat. 32° 38′ S., lon. 70° W. Elevation, according to FitzGerald (1897), 23,080 feet. It was first ascended, in 1897, by Zurbriggen, and subsequently by Vines and Conway.

Aconcagua, a river rising on the S. side of the above, flows SW., and enters the Pacific 12 miles N. of Valparaiso.

Aconcagua, a highly mountainous province of Chile, extends from the ocean to the E. frontier, and is bounded N. by Coquimbo and S. by Valparaiso and Santiago. Area, about 6000 sq. m. Pop. in 1895, 113,165. Capital, San Felipe.

Aconcagua, a town of Chile. See SAN FELIPE.

Aconquija, ä-kon-kee'hä, a mountain of the Argentine Republic, 13 miles W. of Tucumán. Height, 17,740 feet. The name is also given to the whole range between the provinces of Tucumán and Catamarca. It is rich in metals.

Açores, islands of the Atlantic Ocean. See AZORES.

Acoyapa, ä-ko-yä'pä, a town of Nicaragua, department of Chontales, on the railroad from Rama to Lake Nicaragua.

Acqs, towns of France. See AX and DAX.

Ac'quack'anonck', a township of Passaic co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 5351.

Acquaformosa, äk'kwä-for-mo'za, a village of Italy, in Cosenza, 11 miles SW. of Castrovillari. Pop. 1700.

Acqualagna, äk'kwä-län'yä, a village of Italy, on a hill, 8 miles S. of Urbino. Pop. 600 (commune, 2800).

Acquanegra, äk'kwä-nä'grä, a village of Italy, in the province of Cremona, 16 miles W. of Mantua. Pop. 2500.

Acquapendente, äk'kwä-pĕn-dĕn'tä (anc. *Aucula*, or *Acula'*), a town of Italy, 12 miles NW. of Orvieto. Pop. 3500. It is a bishop's see.

Acquappesa, äk'kwäp-pä'zä, a maritime village of Italy, in Cosenza, 11 miles NNW. of Paola. Pop. 1200.

Acquarica del Capo, äk'kwä-ree'kä dĕl kä'po, a village of Italy, 21 miles SE. of Gallipoli. Pop. 1500.

Acquaro, äk-kwä'ro, a village of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 12 miles SE. of Monteleone. Pop. 1400.

Acqua Santa, a town of Sardinia. See ABBASANTA.

Acqua Sparta, äk'kwä spar'tä, a town of Italy, on a height, 10 miles SW. of Spoleto. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3600).

Acquaviva Collecroce, äk'kwä-vee'vä kol-lä-kro'-chä, a town of Italy, 22 miles NNE. of Campobasso. Pop. 1840.

Acquaviva delle Fonti, äk'kwä-vee'vä dĕl'lä fŏn'-tee, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 16 miles SSW. of Bari. Pop. in 1901, 10,994.

Acquaviva Platani, äk'kwä-vee'vä plä-tä'nee, a village of Sicily, 25 miles WNW. of Caltanissetta. Pop. 2000.

Acqui, äk'kwee (anc. *A'quæ*, or *A'quæ Statiel'læ*), a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, on the left bank of the Bormida, 18 miles SSW. of Alessandria, is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 9309; of the commune, 13,786. It is of great antiquity, and has the remains of a Roman aqueduct. It is much frequented for its sulphur baths in cases of cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, and gout. Its springs were famous in remote antiquity, a fact duly recorded by its ancient as well as by its modern name. Pliny gives it a special mention (xxi. 2) along with Puteoli and Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix).

Acra, aw'krą, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., about 40 miles SSW. of Albany, is at the base of the Catskill Mountains, and 10 miles from Catskill.

Acra, a town of Africa. See ACCRA.

Acre, ä-krä, a disputed (1904) territory lying on the borders (of the extreme N.) of Bolivia and Brazil, along the Acre or Aquiry River. It is an important rubber region, and has as its chief settlement the river-port of Acre or Porto Alonzo.

Acre, ä'kęr or ä'kęr, **Akka,** äk'kä, or **Saint Jean d'Acre,** sän zhŏn dăk'r (anc. *Ace, Acca*, or *Ac'co, Accho* (scriptural); later *Ptolema'is*), a city and seaport of Syria, on a promontory at the foot of Mount Carmel. Lat. 32° 55′ N.; lon. 35° 5′ E. Pop. 10,400. Acre was an important place in remote antiquity, and is famous for the sieges which it has sustained. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1104, retaken by the Saracens in 1187, and recovered by Richard Cœur de Lion in 1191 and given to the Knights of St. John (in French, *St. Jean*) of Jerusalem, whence it received the name of St. Jean d'Acre. In 1291 it again fell into the hands of the Saracens. Bonaparte attempted to take this place in 1799, but retreated after a siege of 61 days. It was taken by Ibrahim Pasha in 1832, and bombarded by the combined English and Austrian squadrons in 1840. The Bay of Acre is much frequented by French, Italian, and Austrian vessels.

Acree, a post-town of Dougherty co., Ga. The banking point is Albany. Pop. in 1900, 159.

Acri, ä'kree, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles NE. of Cosenza. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 11,000).

Acritas, a headland of Greece. See CAPE GALLO.

Ac'rocerau'nian (or **Cerau'nian**) **Mountains** (Albanian, *Tchika*) are in Albania, on the Adriatic coast. Lat. 40° 15′ N. Highest peaks, Tchika, 6300 feet, and Tchikara, 5500 feet. See CAPE LINGUETTA.

Ac'ro-Corin'thus, or **Ac'ro-Cor'inth,** a precipitous and somewhat conical rock near the city of Corinth, in Greece, on which stood the ancient acropolis, or citadel of the place, and a temple of Venus. It is about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and is the site of a modern fortification, which is considered one of the strongest in Greece.

Acron, a village of Alabama. See AKRON.

Ács, ätch, a town of Hungary, 6 miles SW. of Komorn. Pop. 4500, employed in rearing sheep.

Actinolite, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, Canada.

Actium, ak'she-um, or ak'te-um, a promontory and town of ancient Greece, situated near the entrance of the Gulf of Ambracia (Arta), on the N. coast of Acarnania. Celebrated for the victory won by Octavius Cæsar (Augustus) over the combined fleets of Antony and Cleopatra in 31 B.C.

Active, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala. Pop. about 100.

Activity, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ala.

Ac'ton, a suburb of London, co. of Middlesex, 8 miles W. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1901, 37,744.

Ac'ton, a post-village in Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 55 miles N. of Los Angeles. Pop. 150.

Acton, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 13 miles SE. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 350.

Acton, a post-village of York co., Me., in Acton township (town), about 40 miles W. by S. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 778.

Acton, a banking post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Acton township (town), near Acton Station on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Maine Rs., 13 miles S. by W. of Lowell. It has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2120.

Acton, a post-hamlet of Meeker co., Minn., about 10 miles WSW. of Litchfield.

Acton, a station in Salem co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 3 miles E. of Salem.

Acton, a post-village of Richland co., S.C., 23 miles by rail E. by S. of Columbia.

Acton, a post-village of Hood co., Tex., near the Brazos River, 35 miles SW. of Fort Worth.

Acton, or **Acton West,** a banking post-village of Halton co., Ontario, Canada, on the Grand Trunk R., 35 miles W. of Toronto. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 1484.

Ac'ton-Bur'nell, a village of England, in Shropshire, 7½ miles S. of Shrewsbury. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, where Edward I., in 1283, held a parliament.

Acton Homes, a hamlet of South Africa, in Natal, 25 miles from Ladysmith, with which it is connected by coach. It acquired some importance in the Boer war of 1899–1902.

Acton Vale, or **Saint André d'Acton,** sânt ôⁿ'-drā' dăk-tôⁿ', a post-village in Bagot co., Quebec, Canada, on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 55 miles E. of Montreal. Copper-mines are worked in the vicinity. It has a tannery, brick-yards, sash- and door-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1175.

Actópan, ăk-to'păn, a town and district of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, the former 70 miles NNE. of the city of Mexico. The pop. of the district consists chiefly of Othomies Indians, of whom there are between 2000 and 3000 families. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2666.

Actus, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark. Pop. about 50.

Acuff, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn.

Aculco, ä-kool'ko, a lake in Chile, 38 miles SSW. of Santiago; it is about 9 miles in length and 3 in breadth.

Aculzingo, ä-kool-seen'go, or **Aculezingo,** ä-koo'-lä-seen'go, a large Indian village of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, S. of Orizaba, near the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

Acushnet, ă-kŏŏsh'nĕt, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Acushnet township (town), near an inlet of the sea, 4 miles N. of New Bedford. The town has a population (1900) of 1221.

Acuto, ä-koo'to, a village of Italy, 35 miles E. by S. of Rome, and at the foot of Monte Acuto. Pop. 2000.

Ac'worth, a banking post-village of Cobb co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R., 35 miles NW. of Atlanta. There are gold- and silver-mines in the vicinity, and also mineral springs. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 937.

Acworth, Warren co., Iowa. See ACKWORTH.

Acworth, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., in Acworth township (town), about 45 miles W. of Concord. The town has wood-turning and other manufactures. Here are found large specimens of beryl. Pop. of the town in 1900, 594.

Acworth, Cape, in the W. part of Prince of Wales Land, N. of Osborne Bay. Lat. 72° 35′ N.; lon. 103° 45′ W.

Ada, ŏd'ŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 30 miles S. of Szegedin, on the Theiss. Pop., with surroundings, about 12,000.

Ada, ā'dą, a county in the SW. part of Idaho, borders on Oregon. It is bounded on the SW. and W. by the Lewis (or Snake) River and drained by the Boisé and Payette rivers. Gold is found in the county. Capital, Boisé. Area, 1777 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 8368; in 1900, 11,559.

Ada, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ala., 28 miles S. of Montgomery.

Ada, a post-hamlet of Dooly co., Ga. Pop. about 50.

Ada, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., 35 miles NE. of Wynnewood. It has cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. about 2000.

Ada, a post-village of Ottawa co., Kan., 12 miles by rail W. of Minneapolis. Pop. about 150.

Ada, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand River, at the mouth of the Thornapple River, and on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee R., 10 miles E. by S. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 350.

Ada, a banking post-village, capital of Norman co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 30 miles N. of Glyndon. Pop. in 1900, 1253.

Ada, a hamlet in the township of Albany, Ray co., Mo., near the village of Orrick.

Ada, a banking post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago R., 15 miles E. of Lima. It is the seat of the Ohio Normal University. Ada has canning- and packing-industries and manufactures of staves, tiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2576.

Ada, a post-village of Mercer co., W.Va. Pop. about 75.

Ada, a post-hamlet of Sheboygan co., Wis., 7 mile from Kiel.

Ada, Africa. See ADDA.

Ada-Bazar, ä'dä-bä-zär', a town of Asia Minor, on the Sakaria, near Lake Sabanja, 23 miles E. of Ismid. There is a bridge here, about 800 feet long, constructed by the Emperor Justinian. The shores of Lake Sabanja are extremely productive. Pop. estimated at about 25,000 (by some, considerably lower).

Adabelle, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga. Pop. about 90.

Adafudia, ä-dä-foo'de-ä, a town in the Fulah country, west Africa, NE. of Abomey, in about lat. 10° N. It has a large trade in native produce.

Adai Khokh, ä-dä'ee kŏĸ', an important mountain-group of the Caucasus, named from its highest peak. It consists of about a dozen distinct peaks ranging from 14,000 to 15,274 feet in altitude. Lat. of Adai Khokh, 42° 47′ N.; lon. 43° 48′ E.

A'dair', a county in the SW. central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is drained by Middle River, an affluent of the Des Moines, and by the head-stream of the Nodaway. Capital, Greenfield. Pop. in 1890, 14,534; in 1900, 16,192.

Adair, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of 362 sq. m. It is intersected by Green River, and also drained by Little Barren River. Capital, Columbia. Pop. in 1890, 13,721; in 1900, 14,888.

Adair, a county in the NNE. part of Missouri, has an area of 561 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chariton River, which runs southward, and by the North Fork of Salt River. Coal and limestone are found here. Capital, Kirksville. Pop. in 1890, 17,417; in 1900, 21,728.

Adair, a village of Las Animas co., Colo., on the Denver and Southern R., 33 miles SE. of Trinidad.

Adair, a banking post-village of McDonough co., Ill., 10 miles S. of Bushnell. Pop. about 150.

Adair, a banking post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., 15 miles by rail SSW. of Vinita. Pop. 270.

Adair, a post-town of Adair co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 60 miles W. of Des Moines. It has banks, a grain elevator, etc. Pop. in 1900, 879.

Adair, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., 10 miles W. of St. Clair. Pop. 75.

A'dairs'ville, a banking post-town of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R., 31 miles S. of Dalton. It has grist- and feed-mills. Beauxite is mined in the neighborhood. It is the seat of Cherokee College (Baptist). Pop. in 1900, 616.

A'dair'ville, a banking post-town of Logan co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 36 miles SW. of Bowling Green. It has important tobacco industries. Pop. in 1900, 720.

Adaja, ä-dä'hä, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, rising near Piedrahita, in the Sierra de Avila, falls into the Douro, after a course of between 80 and 90 miles.

Ada Kaleh, ä'dä kä'lęh, formerly known as **Neu-Orsova,** an island of Austria-Hungary, in the Danube, between Hungary and Servia, 1¼ miles below Orsova. It is inhabited by Turks, who cultivate the vine, tobacco, and roses.

Adakh, ă'dăk', one of the Andreanov Islands, Alaska. It has an active volcano and many hot springs.

Adal, ä-dăl', **Adaiel,** or **Adajel,** ä-dī-el', a region of eastern Africa, around the Bay of Tajura and Gulf of Aden. See AFAR.

Ada (ā'dą) Lake, in Cass co., Minn., is traversed by the Pine River, an indirect affluent of the Mississippi.

Adalia, ä-dä'lee'ä, **Atalia, Satalieh,** sä-tä'lee'yęh, or **Attaliyeh,** a seaport of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Konieh, on the Gulf of Adalia. Lat. 36° 52′ 2″ N.; lon. 30° 45′ E. It is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill, the houses being built circularly around the harbor, so that the streets appear to rise behind each other in the manner of an amphitheatre. It has a Greek archbishop. The pop. (about three-fourths Mohammedans and one-fourth Greeks) is estimated at between 26,000 and 30,000.

Ad'aline, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W.Va., 7 miles from Bellton Station.

Adallum, an ancient town of Spain. See ELDA.

Adamawa, ä-dä-maw'ä, or **Fumbi'na,** a native kingdom of Africa, in northern Nigeria and German Kamerun, between lat. 6° and 11° N., is traversed by the Benuwe and its tributaries and by the Alantika Mountains. It affords fine pasturage, is populous, and has a large trade in slaves and ivory. The climate is unhealthy. Capital, Yola. It was formerly subject to the power of Sokoto, but parts of it have obtained independence.

Adam Bay, on the NW. coast of Australia, stretches 6 miles inland. It is 10 miles in breadth at the entrance.

Adamel'lo, a group of the southern zone of the Middle Alps, in Italy, adjoining the Val Carmonica, and near the Ortler. Its highest summit is the Adamello Mountain, 11,660 feet.

Adams, ad'ąmz, a county in the extreme W. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 838 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is partly drained by Bear and McKee's Creeks. Limestone of good quality exists, and there are also workable beds of coal in the E. and in the W. Capital, Quincy. Pop. in 1890, 61,888; in 1900, 67,058.

Adams, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 335 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wabash and St. Mary's Rivers. Capital, Decatur. Pop. in 1890, 20,181; in 1900, 22,232.

Adams, a county in the SW. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nodaway River, and partly drained by the Platte River. Coal is found here. Capital, Corning. Pop. in 1890, 12,292; in 1900, 13,601.

Adams, a county in the SW. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 428 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, and on the S. by the Homochitto River. Capital, Natchez. Pop. in 1890, 26,031; in 1900, 30,111.

Adams, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of 574 sq. m. The Platte River touches the NW. part of it. Capital, Hastings. Pop. in 1890, 24,303; in 1900, 18,840.

Adams, a county in the S. part of Ohio, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 524 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, and intersected by Brush Creek. Capital, West Union. Pop. in 1890, 26,093; in 1900, 26,328.

Adams, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 537 sq. m. It is drained by the Conewago, Bermudian, Latimore, Marsh, and Rock Creeks, the last two of which are head-streams of the Monocacy River. The South Mountain extends along its NW. border. Among its mineral resources are good limestone and iron- and copper-ores. Capital, Gettysburg. Pop. in 1890, 33,486; in 1900, 34,496.

Adams, a county in the E. part of Washington, is drained by the head-waters of the Snake River, an affluent of the Columbia, and is traversed by the Northern Pacific R. Wheat, oats, barley, hay, flax, horses, cattle, and sheep are staple products. Area, 1696 sq. m. Capital, Ritzville. Pop. in 1890, 2098; in 1900, 4840.

Adams, a county near the central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 682 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Wisconsin River, and drained by Cross Creek. Capital, Friendship. Pop. in 1890, 6889; in 1900, 9141.

Adams, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Conn. Pop. about 75.

Adams, a post-hamlet in Lee co., Ga., on the railroad from Smithville to Albany, 17 miles N. of Albany.

Adams, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., 12 miles ESE. of Quincy, its banking point.

Adams, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 41 miles SE. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 400.

Adams, a post-station of Muscatine co., Iowa.

Adams, a banking post-village and township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 5 miles S. of North Adams. It has machine-shops and manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, paper, etc. Greylock, or Saddle Mountain (3535 feet), the highest point of the state, is in the town. Pop. of the town in 1900, 11,134. It includes the villages of Renfrew, Maplegrove, and Zylonite.

Adams, a banking post-village of Mower co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 15 miles SE. of Austin. Pop. in 1900, 573.

Adams, Hinds co., Miss. See ADAMS STATION.

Adams, a station in Cheyenne co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 457 miles W. of Omaha.

Adams, a banking post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Nemaha River, near its source, 29 miles by rail SSE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 417.

Adams, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Adams township (town), and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 12 miles SSW. of Watertown. It contains the Hungerford Collegiate Institute, and is the trade-centre of an agricultural district. It has manufactures of wagons, canned goods, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1292; of the town, 3081.

Adams, a post-town of Umatilla co., Oregon, 34 miles by rail SW. of Walla Walla. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Adams, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., about 12 miles NW. of Kittanning.

Adams, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1610.

Adams, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3613.

Adams, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 10 miles NW. of Springfield. Pop. about 250.

Adams, a post-village of Grand Isle co., Vt., 15 miles SW. of St. Albans. Pop. about 1[illegible].

Adams Basin, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 13 miles W. of Rochester. Pop. about 300.

Ad'amsboro, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., on the Eel River division of the Wabash R., 6 miles ENE. of Logansport. Pop. 175.

Adam's Bridge, a chain of shoals, 62 miles long, extending across the Gulf of Manaar, between Ceylon and the peninsula of Hindustan. See GULF OF MANAAR.

Adamsburg, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 24 miles SE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 184.

Adamsburg, a post-village of Union co., S.C. Pop. about 70.

Adams Center, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Adams township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 9 miles SSW. of Watertown. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 500.

Adams Center, a post-station of Adams co., Wis., about 33 miles NNW. of Portage City.

Adamsdale, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. It has manufactures of shoes and wagons. Pop. about 250.

Adamsgrove, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va.

Adams Island, Marquesas Group. See ROAPOA.

Adams Mills, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., about 16 miles N. of Zanesville.

Adams, Mount, the second highest summit of the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, in Coos co., N.H., about 4 miles N. by W. of Mount Washington. Its altitude is 5805 feet above the level of the sea.

Adams, Mount, a peak of the Cascade Range, in Yakima co., Wash., 12,470 feet high.

Ad'amson's Harbor, or **Port Es'perance,** a small arm of the sea, on the S. coast of Tasmania.

Ad'amsonville, a hamlet of Jasper co., Iowa, 8 miles SE. of Newton.

Adam's Peak, a mountain in the centre of Ceylon. Lat. 6° 52′ N.; lon. 80° 32′ E. Height, 7420 feet. The mountain, which is a noted place of pilgrimage for Buddhists and Moslems, was at one time thought to be the loftiest summit of Ceylon.

Adams Point or **Cape,** in Oregon, on the S. side of the mouth of the Columbia River. Lat. 46° 12′ N.; lon. 123° 56′ W. It has a light-house.

Adamsrun, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 23 miles W. of Charleston. Pop. about 350.

Adams Station, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 28 miles SW. of Jackson. Pop. about 75.

Adamsthal, ä'dȧms-tȧl', a town of Austria, in Moravia, 9 miles N. of Brünn. It is much visited on account of its caves, where numerous prehistoric remains have been found. Pop. 700.

Adamston, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J.

Ad'amstown, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 64 miles W. of Baltimore. Pop. 250.

Adamstown, a post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., 11 miles SW. of Reading. Pop. in 1900, 597.

Adamstown, a town of New South Wales, Australia, 4 miles from Newcastle. Pop. about 2000.

Adamsville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Birmingham.

Adamsville, a hamlet of Pinal co., Ariz., 4 miles W. of Florence.

Adamsville, a post-hamlet of Bradley co., Ark., 8 miles S. of Warren.

Adamsville, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., about 10 miles NW. of Greenfield. It has good water-power and several mills.

Adamsville, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., about 100 miles SW. of Lansing. Pop. about 200.

Adamsville, a post-station of Greene co., Miss.

Adamsville, Albany co., N.Y. See DELMAR.

Adamsville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., about 56 miles N. by E. of Albany.

Adamsville, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, about 12 miles NNE. of Zanesville, which is its nearest railroad and banking point. Pop. in 1900, 201.

Adamsville, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., on the Erie R., 19 miles SW. of Meadville.

Adamsville, a post-village of Newport co., R.I., in Little Compton, about 12 miles S. of Fall River. Pop. about 400.

Adamsville, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., 12 miles E. of Bethel Springs station of the Mobile and Ohio R. Savannah is the banking town. Pop. about 500.

Adamsville, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Utah, 8 miles W. of Beaver City.

Adamsville, a post-village in Brome co., Quebec, Canada, 4 miles N. of Brigham.

Adamuz, ä-dä-mooth', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 21 miles NE. of Cordova, with about 6000 inhabitants.

Adana, ä'dä'nä, a city in the SE. part of Asia Minor, capital of a vilayet of its own name, on the right bank of the Sihun, 30 miles from the sea. Lat. 36° 58′ N.; lon. 35° 12′ E. Pop. estimated at about 60,000, among them a large number of Christians, mainly Armenians. It has several remains of antiquity, including a bridge over the Sihun, said to have been built by Justinian. It exports wool, cotton, corn, wood, wine, and fruit. Adana is connected by rail with the port of Mersina.

Adana, a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, lying between the Taurus on the N. and the Mediterranean, with the Gulf of Iskanderun, on the S. Area, 15,400 sq. m. Cotton and grain are leading products. Pop. 400,000. Capital, Adana.

Adanara, a Malay island. See ADENARA.

Adangwe, a town of Togoland, west Africa, 26 miles NW. of Little Popo.

Adare, a market-town of Limerick co., Ireland, on the Maig, 10 miles SW. of the town of Limerick.

Adare′, Cape, in the Antarctic regions, a headland of Victoria Land, in lat. 71° 18′ S. A landing was effected here by Kristensen and Borchgrevink in 1895, and again by Borchgrevink, who passed a winter here, in 1899. The rocks are volcanic and support several species of lichen, including the common reindeer-moss. A few insects were also found here.

Ad'ari'o, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Ohio, about 14 miles N. of Mansfield.

Adaza, a post-village of Greene co., Iowa.

Adda, ăd'dä (anc. *Ad'dua*), a river of Lombardy, rises near Bormio in the Valtellina, flows generally S., traversing Lakes Como and Lecco, and, after a course of 80 miles, joins the Po, 7 miles W. of Cremona.

Ad'da, an important town of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, near the mouth of the Volta River.

Ad'dicks, a post-village of Harris co., Tex., near Letitia, a station 17 miles by rail W. of Houston. Pop. about 600.

Ad'die, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., N.C.

Ad'dieville, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 43 miles from St. Louis. Pop. 200.

Ad'diewell, a village of Scotland, about 16 miles SW. of Edinburgh. Pop. about 1600.

Addine, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian.

Addingham, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa.

Addington, a post-village of Chickasaw Nation, I.T.

Addis Abeba, ä'dis ä-bä'bä, a town and capital (1893–1901) of Abyssinia, in Shoa, is situated at an elevation of about 9850 feet above the sea. It has a stationary population estimated at 50,000 and a floating one of perhaps 25,000–30,000. The position of the royal palace (of Menelek), as fixed by the Marchand Mission, is 9° 0′ 4″ N. lat. and 38° 42′ 50″ E. lon. A treaty of peace between Italy and Abyssinia was concluded here Oct. 26, 1896.

Addis Alam, the royal residence and seat of government (since 1901) of Abyssinia, is about 36 miles W. of Addis Abeba.

Ad'dison, a county in the W. part of Vermont, bordering on New York, has an area of 722 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain (here 2 or 3 miles wide), is intersected by Otter Creek, and also drained by the New Haven and White Rivers. The surface is partly mountainous, and is diversified with beautiful scenery. Quarries of white and variegated marble are worked in this county. Alabaster, galena, and manganese are also found here. Capital, Middlebury. Pop. of the county in 1890, 22,277; in 1900, 21,912.

Addison, a post-hamlet of Winston co., Ala.

Addison, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn.

Addison, a banking post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 18 miles W. by N. of Chicago. Here are the German Evangelical Lutheran School, organized in 1864, and the German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum of Northern Illinois. Pop. in 1900, 591.

Addison, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Iowa, 12 miles NW. of Fort Dodge.

Addison, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky., on a railroad, 13 miles (direct) N. of Hardinsburg. Pop. 100.

Addison, or **Addison Point,** a post-village of Washington co., Me., in Addison township (town), on an inlet of the ocean, 18 miles WSW. of Machias. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1059.

Addison, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., 20 miles NW. of Adrian, on the Cincinnati Northern R. Near by is the Devil's Lake summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 470.

Addison, a banking post-village in Addison township (town), Steuben co., N.Y., on the Canisteo River and on the Erie R., 28 miles W. of Elmira. It has several mills and manufactures of motor-cycles, flour, wood-work, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2080; of the town, 2637.

Addison, a small post-village of Gallia co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 8 miles above Gallipolis.

Addison, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., in Addison township, 6 miles from Confluence Station and 90 miles SSE. of Pittsburg. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1296.

Addison, a post-township (town; and village) of Addison co., Vt., about 10 miles NW. of Middlebury. Pop. in 1900, 851; of the village, about 225.

Addison, a banking post-town, capital of Webster co., W.Va., 35 miles S. of Buckhannon. Pop. in 1900, 297.

Addison, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., in Addison township (town), about 37 miles NW. of Milwaukee, near Allenton Station. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1810.

Addisonhill, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., about 15 miles SW. of Corning.

Addison Junction, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, at the junction of the Addison R. (of Vermont) with the Delaware and Hudson R., near Fort Ticonderoga, and 24 miles N. of Whitehall.

Addison Point, a village of Maine. See ADDISON.

Ad'du, ä'doo', one of the Maldive Islands, 10 miles in length and 7 in breadth.

Addua, ancient name of a river of Italy. See ADDA.

Addy, a post-hamlet of Stevens co., Wash. Pop. about 60.

Addys'ton, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 13 miles W. of Cincinnati, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1513.

Adeghem, ä'dä-ghĕm, a commune of Belgium, East Flanders, 4 miles WNW. of Eecloo. Pop. about 4000.

Adeje, ä-dä'nä, a town of the Canary Islands, in a beautiful valley in the SE. part of Teneriffe.

Adel, ā'dĕl', a banking post-borough of Berrien co., Ga., about 10 miles SW. of Nashville, on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. Pop. in 1900, 721.

Adel, a banking post-village, capital of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Raccoon River and on the Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 22 miles W. of Des Moines. It is an agricultural trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 1213.

Adelaida, ä-dä-lī'dä, a post-hamlet of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., 25 miles W. of Paso Robles.

Adelaide, a river in the NW. of Australia, falls into Adam Bay, and is navigable 50 miles for vessels drawing 12 feet of water.

Adelaide, ad'ę-lād, a city, the capital of South Australia, on the Torrens River, near its mouth in Gulf St. Vincent. Lat. 34° 57′ S.; lon. 138° 38′ E. The town, which is spaciously laid out on a level tract at the base of Mount Loftus, is divided by the Torrens into South and North Adelaide, separated by a natural park, the former being the business portion. It is the seat of the University of Adelaide and contains a fine botanical garden, government buildings, parliament houses, town hall, and the South Australian Institute. Its numerous large suburbs include Kensington, Norwood, Unley, Hindmarsh, and St. Peters. Its port is Port Adelaide, 7 miles to the NW., a few miles from which is the watering-place Glenelg. Adelaide is the seat of an Anglican and a Catholic bishop. It was founded in 1836 and named in honor of Queen Adelaide, wife of William IV. Pop. in 1901 (inclusive of suburbs), 163,430.

Adelaide, a thriving town of Cape Colony, on the Koonap River, 34 miles from Cookhouse, with which it is connected by cart. Pop. about 1200.

Adelaide Islands, or **Queen Adelaide Islands,** a chain of islands of southern Chile. The westernmost, called Adelaide Island, is off the N. entrance to the Strait of Magellan.

Adelboden, ä'dęl-bo'dęn, a valley and village in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, 24 miles S. of Thun. It has mineral springs and a pretty cascade. Elevation of village, 4450 feet.

Adele, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Adelhausen, ä'dęl-hŏwz'ęn, a village of Baden, Germany, 5 miles SW. of Schopfheim. In the vicinity are

found beds of chalcedony, petrifactions, and remains of aboriginal implements.

Adélie, å'dā'lee', a barren tract in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 66° 30′ S.; lon. 136° to 142° E. Discovered by D'Urville in 1840. It forms part of what is frequently designated Wilkes Land.

Ad'eline, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 23 miles (direct) E. of Mount Carroll. Pop. in 1900, 216.

Adeline, a post-village of St. Mary parish, La., 6 miles N. of Franklin, its banking point. Pop. about 500. It has sugar manufactures.

Adell, a post-village of Parker co., Tex.

Adell, ah-dĕl', a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 43 miles N. of Milwaukee. Pop. 150.

Adelmannsfelder, å'dęl-måns-fĕl'dęr, a town of Württemberg, 10 miles NNW. of Aalen. Pop. about 1700.

Adelnau, å'dęl-nŏw', a town of Prussia, in Posen, on the Bartsch. Pop. in 1900, 2311.

Adel'phi, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 12 miles SE. of Des Moines. Pop. 100.

Adelphi, a banking post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 18 miles NE. of Chillicothe. It has pork-packing and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 516.

Adelsberg, å'dęls-bĕRG', a town of Carniola, 22 miles by rail NE. of Triest. It is remarkable for the stalactite caves in the vicinity, the largest hitherto discovered in Europe. The passages, which are in part the channel of the Poik River, are collectively 5½ miles long, of which about 2½ are accessible to tourists. Pop. about 1700.

Adelsheim, å'dęls-hīme', a town of Baden, 32 miles E. of Heidelberg. Pop. in 1900, 1428.

Ademuz, å-dā-mooth', a town of Spain, 62 miles NW. of Valencia. Pop. about 3000.

Aden, å'dĕn, or ā'dĕn, a seaport on the S. coast of Arabia, belonging to Great Britain. It is situated on the E. side of a barren mountainous peninsula of volcanic origin (Cape Aden), the summit of which is 1776 feet above the sea, at a distance of 105 miles from the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 12° 46′ 15″ N.; lon. 45° 10′ 20″ E. It is strongly fortified, and may be called the Gibraltar of the East. Numerous mosques and other buildings attest its former magnificence. It was fortified by the Turks during the reign of Solyman the Magnificent, but before its occupation by the British it had shrunk into insignificance. In 1839 the town and the peninsula on which it stands were taken possession of by the East India Company, to be made a depot for coal and a calling-station for the vessels between India and Suez, and from that time Aden has increased in commercial importance, especially since the opening of the Suez Canal. Aden is the chief trading city on the coast of Arabia and is a free port. Its harbor is very commodious. It has a large trade in coal, and is an important shipping place for Arabian coffee. There is an active transit trade in imported cotton yarn and dry-goods, as well as in gums, skins and hides, petroleum, tobacco, and grain. In addition to the peninsula on which the town is built, the British possession of Aden comprises a small tract on the mainland and the island of Perim, in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Total area, 80 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 43,974.

Aden, Gulf of, an arm of the Arabian Sea, lying between Somali and the S. coast of Arabia. Its length from E. to W. is about 480 miles, its breadth from 160 to 200 miles.

Adena, ă-dee'nạ, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ohio, 8 miles E. of Cadiz.

Adenara, or **Adanara,** å-dạ-nā'rā, an island in the Malay Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch. Lat. 8° 17′ S.; lon. 123° 14′ E. It is about 35 miles long and 15 broad.

Adenau, å'dęn-ŏw', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles W. of Coblentz. Pop. in 1900, 1684.

Aderar, å'dę-rar' (*i.e.*, "mountain"), sometimes written **Aderer,** å'dę-rair', a mountainous region of the western Sahara (Africa), between Timbuktu and Asben, is inhabited by the Awellemid, a powerful Berber tribe, who breed many sheep and camels. It is not to be confounded with ADRAR.

Aderbijan, a region of Persia. See AZERBAIJAN.

Adernò, å-dĕR-nŏ', a town of Sicily, at the SE. foot of Mount Etna, 17 miles NW. of Catania. Pop. in 1901 (commune), 25,859. It has remains of old walls and of the ancient *Adra'num.*

Adersbach, ā'dęrs-bāK', a village of Bohemia, consisting of Upper and Lower Adersbach, 9 miles WNW. of Braunau. Pop. about 1600. In the vicinity are remarkable exposures of Quader-sandstone.

Ad'gateville, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ga., 34 miles N. of Macon.

Ad'ger, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., in a mining region, 26 miles by rail SW. by W. of Birmingham. It has important coal-mines. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Bessemer.

Adhall, a post-hamlet of Milam co., Tex., 7 miles W. of Cameron.

Adige, ad'e-je (It. pron. å'de-jå; Ger. *Etsch,* etch; L. *Ath'esis*), a river of northern Italy, formed by numberless streamlets from the Tyrolese Alps, which unite at Glurns. It enters Lombardy 13 miles S. of Roveredo, and, flowing S. and E., enters the Gulf of Venice at Porto-Fossone, 13 miles NE. of Adria, after a course of 230 miles, of which 170 are navigable. Affluents on the left, the Passer, Eisach, Avisio, and Alpone; on the right, the Noce. The cities of Glurns, Trent, Roveredo, and Verona are on its banks; its navigation is difficult.

Adigetto, å-de-jĕt'tō, is a canal or navigable waterway derived from the Adige, which commences near Badia, Italy, passes Rovigo, and, by means of the canals of Nuortico and Bianco, connects the Adige with the Po.

Adigrat, å'de-grăt, or **Adigherat,** å'de-gā-răt, a town of Tigré, Abyssinia, capital of the district of Agamé. It consists of about 50 huts, situated where the ridge proper of the Abyssinian plateau begins its descent towards the coast. Altitude, 8585 feet. Aleghia, one of the highest peaks of Tigré, is near this place. Lat. 14° 16′ N.; lon. 39° 35′ E.

A'din, a banking post-village of Modoc co., Cal., 65 miles E. of Sisson. Pop. in 1900, 314.

Adiron'dack, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., 60 miles N. of Saratoga Springs.

Adirondack, a village of Essex co., N.Y., 90 miles N. of Albany, and near Lake Henderson, in the Adirondack Mountains. Iron-ore has been mined and smelted here on a large scale; but the establishment has been abandoned. It is now a summer- and sportsman's-resort. Pop. about 175.

Adirondack Mountains, a group of mountains in Clinton, Essex, Hamilton, and Franklin cos., N.Y., remarkable for grand and picturesque scenery. This group culminates in Tahawus, better known as Mount Marcy (5345 feet), which is in Essex co., and is the highest mountain in the state. Among the other peaks are McIntyre (5112 ft.), Skylight (4920 ft.), Haystack (4918 ft.), Dix (4842 ft.), Whiteface (4870 ft.), Nippletop (4685 ft.), the Gothics (4740 ft.), and Colvin (4074 ft.). The foundations and central masses of the Adirondacks are composed of granite, hypersthene, and other azoic rocks. They are covered with forests of birch, beech, cedar, hemlock, maple, pine, etc. In this great Adirondack wilderness, which covers an area of 5000–6000 sq. m., are a number of lakes (Long, Indian, Tupper, Upper and Lower Saranac, Raquette, Placid, etc.) which are largely frequented for their wild and beautiful nature. Keene Valley is one of the most popular objective points of the tourist. The mountains crowd so closely on the shores of the lakes that only narrow intervales are found between the water and the steep side of the mountain. The Hudson and Ausable Rivers rise among the Adirondacks, the former, in one of its head-streams, in the magnificent gorge known as the Indian Pass. The climate of this region, which is severe in winter (temperature descending to —42°), is thought to be very beneficial to those suffering from pulmonic complaints, and several sanitariums have been established. The region contains vast deposits of magnetic iron-ore.

Adirri, a river of Guinea. See VOLTA.

Adjuntas, åd-HOON'tås, a popular mountain resort of Porto Rico, about 15 miles NW. by N. of Ponce; altitude, over 2400 feet. It has post- and telegraph-offices; it was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899. Pop. about 2000; of the jurisdiction, 18,000.

Adkin, a post-village of Wyoming co., W.Va. Pop. about 100.

Adlai, a post-village of Brooks co., Ga., 28 miles NW of Valdosta. Pop. 125.

Adler, åd'lęr, a river of Bohemia, a tributary of the Elbe, which it joins at Königgrätz. Length, 50 miles.

Adlerkosteletz, åd'lęr-kŏs'tęl-ĕts, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles SE. of Königgrätz. Pop. in 1900, 4290.

Adler Pass, in the Zermatt group of mountains of Switzerland, between the Strahlhorn and the Rimpfischhorn. Altitude, 12,460 feet.

Adlershof, åd'lęrs-hŏf', a village near Potsdam, Prussia. Pop. in 1895, 5591.

Adlisweil, åd'lis-ṽil', a village and commune of Switzerland, 2 miles S. of Zürich. Pop. about 2800.

Ad'mah, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Neb., about 10 miles SE. of Hooper.

Admiral, a post-village of Callahan co., Tex. Pop. about 100.

Admiral (or **Saltsprings**) **Island,** in the Gulf of Georgia, British Columbia, is separated from Vancouver Island by Stuart Channel and Sansum Narrows. It is

about 14 miles long, has good lands, good ports, coal-seams, and a salt spring.

Admiralty Bay, Alaska. See BERING BAY.

Admiralty Gulf, a large inlet of Western Australia, in the Kimberley division.

Admiralty In'let, in the NW. part of the state of Washington, is a continuation of Puget Sound. It separates the counties of King and Snohomish on the E. from Jefferson and Kitsap on the W. It is navigable for the largest ships, and in some places is nearly 10 miles wide. The shores are steep, and in many places large ships can ride close to the land and load without the intervention of a dock or wharf. See PUGET SOUND.

Admiralty Island, a large island of Alaska, NE. of Baranof Island. Lat. 57° 30′ N.; lon. 134° 15′ W. It is 90 miles long, well timbered, and inhabited by Sitka-kwan Indians. Native copper and coal have been obtained here.

Admiralty Islands, a cluster of islands in the Pacific, NE. of Papua, included in the Bismarck Archipelago. The largest Admiralty Island (called by the natives Manus) is 60 miles in length and in lat. 2° S., lon. 147° 19′ E. Discovered in 1616. Since 1885 under German protection.

Admiralty Range, in Victoria Land, Antarctica, in about lat. 72° S. Average elevation, about 7000 feet.

Admiralty Sound, Tierra del Fuego. It extends inland 43 miles SE., having a width of 7 miles.

Admire', a post-village of Lyon co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 15 miles W. of Osage City. It has a bank. Pop. about 250.

Admont, ăd'mont, a market-town in Styria, on the Enns. Pop. 1800. It has iron-works and rolling-mills, and a noted Benedictine abbey, founded in 1074, which possesses a library containing 80,000 printed volumes (660 being incunabula) and 1100 manuscripts. It is a favorite mountain resort.

Adnet, ăd'net, a village of Austria-Hungary, 5½ miles SE. of Salzburg. Pop. 400. It has quarries of fine marble.

Adobetown, ă-do'be-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Mont., about 5 miles N. by W. of Virginia City.

Adoir, a post-hamlet of Gates co., N.C.

Adolphus, a post-village of Allen co., Ky. Pop. about 80.

Adoni, ă-do'nee, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 42 miles NE. of Bellary. Pop. about 25,000.

Adoniran, a post-village of Granville co., N.C. Pop. about 80.

Adony, ŏd'oñ', a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Danube, 28 miles S. of Budapest. Pop. about 4500.

Adorf, ă'dorf, a manufacturing town of Saxony, on the Elster, 29 miles SSW. of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 6319.

Adorp, ă'dorp, a village of the Netherlands, province and 4 miles NNW. of Groningen. Pop. about 1400.

Adour, ăd'oor' (anc. *At'urus*), a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees, near Barrèges, passes Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Tarbes, St.-Sever, and Dax, where it becomes navigable, and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Bay of Biscay N. of Bayonne. Affluents, Midouze, Gabas, Luy, and Gave de Pau.

Adowa, ă'do-wă, or **Adua,** the chief town of Tigré, Abyssinia, situated at an elevation of nearly 6500 feet, 145 miles NE. of Gondar. Lat. 14° 12′ N.; lon. 39° 5′ E. Pop. about 3000. It is the chief entrepôt of trade between the interior of Tigré and the coast. Here the Italians suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Abyssinians, March 1, 1896.

Ad'par, a town of Wales, on the Teify, 8¼ miles ESE. of Cardigan.

Adra, ă'drà (anc. *Abde'ra*), a town and seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, 60 miles SE. of Granada, on the Mediterranean. Pop. about 9000, chiefly employed in lead-mining.

Adramyti, ă'drà-mee'tee, or **Edremid** (anc. *Adramyt'ium*), a seaport of Asia Minor, 4 miles from the head of the Gulf of Adramyti and 83 miles N. of Smyrna. Pop. about 5000 (?).

Adranum, an ancient town of Sicily. See ADERNÒ.

Adrar, ă'drar', or **Aderar,** ă'dę-rar' (*i.e.*, "mountain" in the Berber language), a large oasis of the Sahara, 3 days' journey NW. of Timbuktu, in about lat. 21° N.; lon. 15° W. It produces salt, dates, grain, and melons. Chief towns, Wadan, Weuft, Shingheti, and Atar. Permanent pop. 7000. See also ADERAR.

Adrara, ă-drà'rà, a village of Italy, 14 miles E. of Bergamo, with an ancient castle. Pop. 500.

Adria, ă'dre-ă (anc. *Ha'dria, Ha'tria,* or *A'tria*), a town of Italy, between the Po and the Adige, 16 miles E. of Rovigo. Pop. in 1901, 11,310; of the commune, 15,678. In ancient times it was a seaport of the Adriatic (to which it gave its name), from which it is now 14 miles distant. It is the see of a bishop.

Ad'riampatnam', a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, district and 34 miles SE. of Tanjore.

Adrian, ā'dre-ạn, a banking post-village of Emanuel co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 13 miles (direct) SW. of Swainsboro. It has manufactures of fertilizers. Pop. about 800.

Adrian, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 24 miles S. of Burlington, Iowa. Pop. 150.

Adrian, a city, the capital of Lenawee co., Mich., is near the Raisin River, and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Wabash and the Detroit and Lima Rs., 73 miles WSW. of Detroit and 211 miles E. of Chicago. Here are Adrian College, which was founded in 1858, and the State Industrial Home for Girls. Adrian has railroad-shops, foundries, flouring-mills, planing-mills, and manufactures of electrical supplies, wire-fence, mail-boxes, organs, pianos, etc. It is an active shipping point for grain, fruit, and dairy products. Pop. in 1900, 9654.

Adrian, a banking post-village of Nobles co., Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 19 miles W. of Worthington. Pop. in 1900, 1258.

Adrian, a banking city of Bates co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 29 miles S. of Kansas City. Oil- and gas-wells are located here. Pop. in 1900, 629.

Adrian, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 32 miles W. of Corning.

Adrian, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 45 miles SW. of Sandusky and 19 miles from Tiffin.

Adrian, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., at Montgomeryville, about 7 miles N. of Kittanning.

Adrianople, ad-re-ạn-ō'p'l (Turk., *Edirneh;* anc. *Adrianop'olis* or *Hadrianop'olis*), a city of European Turkey, capital of the vilayet of Adrianople, on the Maritza, where it is joined by the Tunja and the Arda, 137 miles NW. of Constantinople. Lat. 41° 41′ 26″ N.; lon. 26° 35′ 41″ E. Pop. about 70,000 (formerly much greater), consisting of Turks (less than half), Bulgarians, Jews (Spanish), Armenians, and Greeks. It is on the railroad from Belgrade to Constantinople, and is a place of great commercial importance. The mosque of the Sultan Selim is a splendid structure, with four lofty minarets and a rich interior. It is considered the finest Moslem temple extant. The aqueduct which supplies the city is also a noble structure. Adrianople is the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a Bulgarian and an Armenian bishop. On the right bank of the Tunja, which is crossed by a fine stone bridge, is the Eski-Serai, the old palace of the sultans, now in a state of decay. One of the bazaars is a noteworthy structure. Adrianople possesses manufactories of silks, woollens, and linens, and has dye-works and tanneries. Adrianople was founded by the Emperor Hadrian and was the capital of the Ottoman empire from 1361 to 1453. Here was signed in 1829 a treaty between Russia and Turkey, in which the latter power recognized the independence of Greece.

Adrianople, a vilayet or province of European Turkey, bordering on the Black and Ægean Seas and the Sea of Marmora. Area, 15,015 sq. m. Capital, Adrianople. Pop. (excluding Constantinople, which has a separate governmental organization) estimated at about 1,000,000.

Adriatic, ad're-at'ic (anc. *A'dria* and *Ma're Adriat'icum;* It. *Mare Adriatico,* mà'rà à-dre-à'te-ko), an arm of the Mediterranean, extending from lat. 40° to 45° 46′ N., between Italy on the W. and Istria, Dalmatia, and Albania on the E. Length, 500 miles; mean breadth, 100 miles. It is named from the town of Adria. The name of Gulf of Venice is given to the NW. part. On the E. are the Gulfs of Triest (Fiume, or Quarnero) and Cattaro, on the coast of Austria-Hungary, and of Drin, in Albania. On the W. is the Gulf of Manfredonia. The shores are generally low on the Venetian side, and are covered with unwholesome marshes. On the Dalmatian side the waves dash against enormous rocks and islands which environ the coast, affording to vessels a secure retreat from storms. During summer navigation is safe, but in winter the SE. winds cause much destruction. The Adriatic receives few rivers of importance, except the Adige and the Po. Its depth, between Dalmatia and the mouths of the Po, is 22 fathoms; but a large part of the Gulf of Triest, and of the Adriatic opposite Venice, is less than 12 fathoms deep. Farther to the S., where it is less affected by the influx of rivers, the gulf deepens, and attains a maximum depth of about 5200 feet (as between Bari and Durazzo). It has little perceptible tide, except at Venice, where there is a rise of a foot, and exceptionally during storm-winds, of 3–4 feet, and in the narrows at its entrance, where the ebb and flow is well marked. There can be little doubt that its depth was formerly much greater than it is now, as was also its extent, the

former being affected by the deposits, which are rapidly accumulating at the bottom, and the latter by the alluvial tracts forming along its borders. The plains of Venetia represent an ancient portion or "bight" of the Adriatic, which has been filled in by sediments derived from the Alps. On the W. coast a series of lagoons, formed by long lines of sand-bars, are rapidly filling up and being converted into meadows by mud brought down by the streams. Between the N. point of the Gulf of Triest down to the S. of Ravenna there is an uninterrupted series of accessions of land more than 100 miles in length, which within the last 2000 years have increased from 2 to 20 miles in breadth. The mean rate of advance of the delta of the Po on the Adriatic, between the years 1200 and 1600, was about 27 yards a year; the mean annual gain, from 1600 to 1804, was 76 yards, and at present it exceeds 200 feet. Ravenna, which in Strabo's time was used as a military port, is now removed 4 miles from the sea, and Adria, which was likewise a Roman port, is 14 miles inland. The Adriatic communicates with the arm of the Mediterranean known as the Ionian Sea by the Strait of Otranto.

Adro, å'dro, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles WNW. of Brescia. Pop. about 1800.

Adua, a town of Abyssinia. See Adowa.

Adula Mountains, a division of the Eastern Alps of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, lying off the San Bernardino road. Highest summit, the Rheinwaldhorn, 11,150 feet.

Adu'lis, or **Adule,** å-doo'leh, an ancient town of Ethiopia, on the Red Sea. Its ruins are to be seen at the village of Zula, in Eritrea, near the head of Annesley Bay, or Bay of Adulis.

Aduncum, a town of ancient Italy. See Dongo.

Adur, å'dŭr, a river of England, co. of Sussex, flows S., and enters the English Channel at Shoreham.

Ad'vance', a post-village of Boone co., Ind., on the Chicago and Southeastern R., 10 miles SW. of Lebanon. Pop. about 100.

Advance, a post-hamlet of Greenup co., Ky. Pop. about 50.

Advance, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich., on Pine Lake, about 16 miles SW. of Petoskey. Pop. about 200.

Advance, a post-town of Stoddard co., Mo., 26 miles by rail SW. of Cape Girardeau. Pop. in 1900, 221.

Advance, a post-town of Davis co., N.C., 14 miles from Lexington, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 273.

Advance, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Indiana.

Advance, a post-village of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. about 75.

Adven'ture Bay, a large bay in Bruné Island, off the SE. coast of Tasmania. It is well sheltered.

Adven'ture Sound and **Har'bor,** E. of Falkland Islands. The former is 20 miles in length and from 3 to 4 miles in breadth. The latter is in the S. part of the sound.

Ad'vocate Har'bor, a seaport in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Channel, 33 miles W. of Parrsborough. The harbor is safe and commodious. At Cape d'Or, near here, there are copper-mines. Pop. about 1200.

Adyeville, ad'e-vil, a post-village of Perry co., Ind., 16 miles N. of Troy. It is on Anderson River. Pop. about 150.

Ægades, ee-gā'dēz, or **Ægates** (It. *Egadi*), a group of islands off the W. coast of Sicily, from 15 to 35 miles W. of Trapani, the principal being Favignana, Levanzo, and Marettimo. Here the Romans achieved a great naval victory over the Carthaginians in 241 B.C.

Ægæ, the ancient name of Aias.

Ægean (e-jee'an) **Sea,** or **Gre'cian Archipel'ago,** that part of the Mediterranean lying between Asia Minor on the E., Greece and part of Turkey on the W., and the latter country on the N. Its length, from N. to S., is about 400 miles; its greatest breadth about 175 miles; at Cape Doro, at the S. extremity of the island of Eubœa, it narrows to 90 miles, but afterwards widens to nearly its former width. Its depth is very great, there being, in many places, at less than a mile from the shore, no bottom to be found with a 200-fathom line. In many places there is a depth of 3000–4000 feet, and in the southern basin, N. of Cape Sidero, Crete, a depth of 7370 feet has been sounded. It contains numerous islands, many of which are of volcanic origin; others are composed entirely of pure white marble, their mountain elevations having an average height of from 1500–1800 feet. Among the better known of the Ægean Islands are Eubœa, Chios (Scio), Lesbos, Lemnos, Andros, Naxos, Samos, and Skyros. Rhodes and Carpathos (Scarpanto) lie at the SE. entrance to the sea.

Aegeri, a lake of Switzerland, about 4 miles E. of the Lake of Zug. Elevation, 2380 feet. On it are the villages of Unter-Aegeri and Ober-Aegeri.

Ægida, an ancient name of Capo d'Istria.

Ægilia, the ancient name of Cerigotto.

Ægina, ee-ji'na, an island of Greece, in the Gulf of Ægina (*Saron'icus Si'nus*), 16 miles S. by W. of Athens. Lat. of Mount St. Elias, in the S. part, 37° 41′ 9″ N; lon. 23° 30′ E. The island is 8 miles in length and about the same in breadth. It was an important state in antiquity (conquered by Athens in 456 B.C.), and was celebrated for the splendor of its buildings, among which was the temple of Jupiter, on Mount St. Elias. Pop. about 9000.

Ægina, a town of Greece, on the island of Ægina. For some time it was the residence of the Greek senate and governor. Pop. about 5000.

Ægina, Gulf of (anc. *Saron'icus Si'nus*), on the E. side of Greece, between Attica and Peloponnesus, is about 50 miles in length and 30 in breadth. It contains the islands of Salamis and Ægina and several islets.

Ægion, the official name of Vostizza.

Ægium, the ancient name of Vostizza.

Aeglesberg, an ancient name of Aylesbury.

Ægospotami, ee'gos-pot'a-mī ("goat's rivers"), or **Ægospotamos,** in ancient geography, a small stream of the Thracian Chersonesus, emptying into the Hellespont, with a small town of the same name. At its mouth the Spartans, in 405 B.C., crushed the naval power of Athens.

Ægusa, the ancient name of Favignana and Linosa.

Ægyptus, the ancient name of Egypt.

Æiopolis, a town of Asia. See Hit.

Aeltere, āl'tę-rẹh, a village of Belgium, on the railway from Ghent to Bruges. Pop. (commune) 7000.

Æmilia, an Italian compartimento. See Emilia.

Æmilianum, the ancient name of Millau.

Æmona, the ancient name of Laibach.

Ænaria, an ancient name of Ischia.

Aeng-wa, an ancient name of Ava.

Ænipons, the ancient name of Innsbruck.

Ænos, the ancient name of Enos.

Ænusses. See Spalmadore Islands.

Æoliæ Insulæ. See Lipari Islands.

Æolis, ee'o-lis, in ancient geography the northern part of the W. coast of Asia Minor, colonized by Æolian Greeks. Here were the towns of Cyme, Antandrus, Gargara, Assus, Alexandria Troas, and, on the island of Lesbos, Mytilene.

Æo'lus, Mount, Colo., a quartzite peak in lat. 37° 37′ 24″ N., lon. 107° 37′ 12″ W. It has an altitude of 14,054 feet.

Aernen, air'nẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, 7 miles NE. of Brieg.

Aerö, å'rö', **Ärö,** or **Arrö,** an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, 10 miles S. of Fünen, 14 miles in length by 5 miles in mean breadth. Pop. 11,000.

Aeröskjöbing, å'rös-kyö'bing (*i.e.*, the "mart of Aerö"), a seaport on the island of Aerö, on the NE. side. Pop. about 1600.

Aerschot, or **Aarschot,** ar'skot, a town of Belgium, province of South Brabant, 23 miles NE. of Brussels. Pop. in 1899, 6970.

Aerseele, ar'sā-lẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 15 miles by rail NE. of Courtrai.

Aertrycke, ar'trī-kẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 8 miles SW. of Bruges.

Aerzen, airt'sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 5 miles SW. of Hameln.

Aesch, ash, a village of Switzerland, canton of Basel, 6 miles S. of Basel. Pop. about 1600.

Æsernia, the supposed ancient name of Isernia.

Æsis, the ancient name of Izsi.

Æstuarium Vavaris. See Moray Firth.

Æthalia, the ancient name of Elba.

Æthiopia, the Latin name of Ethiopia.

Æthusa, an ancient name of Favignana.

Ætna, a volcano of Sicily. See Etna.

Ætna, a post-village of Lake co., Ind. Pop. about 200.

Ætna, a post-hamlet of Newaygo co., Mich., on White River, about 45 miles N. by W. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 40.

Ætolia, e-to'le-ạ, an ancient district of Greece, in Hellas, bordering on the Corinthian Gulf, forming with Acarnania one of the modern nomes (nomarchies) of the kingdom, the capital of which is Missolonghi. It is mostly mountainous, but along the Corinthian Gulf barley, rye, and olives are raised.—Adj. and inhab. Ætolian, e-to'le-an.

Ætol'ikon, or **Anatol'iko,** a town of Greece, 6 miles NW. of Missolonghi, on an island in a lagoon. Pop. 3422.

Afar, å'far', or **Danakil,** dȧ-nȧ'keel, a nomadic people of eastern Africa, inhabiting the regions known as Danakali and Adal. They are of many tribes, and are a finely formed, warlike race, with crisped hair and nearly black complexion. They are Mohammedans.

Affenthal, a village of Baden, Germany, in the district of Baden, noted for its red wine. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Affighem, åf'fi-ghĕm, a village belonging to the commune of Hekelgem, province of Brabant, Belgium, 12 miles NW. of Brussels. Here are the ruins of an ancient abbey, founded in 1086, renowned for the richness of its library and the learning of its scholars.

Affoltern, åf-fol'tẹrn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 8 miles NW. of Bern. Pop. about 2000.

Affoltern, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zürich, 4 miles NNW. of Zürich. Pop. 2200.

Afghanistan, åf-gån'is-tån' ("Afghan-land" or "Afghan-country"), an inland country of Asia, lying between lat. 29° 30′ and 38° 35′ N., and lon. 60° 50′ and 74° 50′ E., having on the N. the Turkoman territory (belonging to Russia) and Bokhara, on the NE. Darwaz and other Pamir regions, on the E. Chitral, the British Indian district of Peshawur and Waziristan, on the S. Baluchistan, and on the W. Persia. Afghanistan comprises five main divisions: Kabul in the E., Kandahar in the S., Herat in the W., Afghan-Turkestan in the N., and Badakhshan (capital, Faizabad) in the NE. In Afghan-Turkestan are included Balkh, Kunduz, Andkhui, Maimene, Khulm, and other territories. Kafiristan, SE. of the Hindu-Kush, is now recognized by the British as belonging to Afghanistan. Kabul and Kandahar constitute Afghanistan proper. Area estimated at 240,000 sq. m., and the population at about 4,500,000. Most of the surface is of great elevation, rising in many of its plains to 4000–7000 feet above the sea. The land declines to the W. and to the NW., falling in the valley of the Amu-Darya to 1000 feet or lower. The principal mountain-mass or chain is that of the Hindu-Kush, which enters from the NE., and towers in gigantic summits to 18,000–20,000 feet elevation. Tirateh-Mir, standing on the frontier of Chitral, is assumed to be 25,400 feet. A branch or outlier of the Hindu-Kush is the Safid- (or Sefid-) Koh, "White Mountains," which in the Sikaram, S. of Jelalabad, rises to 15,600 feet. Afghanistan is made largely inaccessible by reason of its distance from the sea, its inhospitable sands, and the bold mountain fastnesses that interlock it. Among the most famous of the mountain-passes are the Khaiber (Khyber), conducting to Peshawur, and in the line of one of the main caravan routes—frequently spoken of as the "key to India"—and the Bolan Pass, in the S., along the line of railroad from Chaman to Quetta. Although by far the greater portion of Afghanistan is a land of deserts and mountains, of inhospitable character, there are many fertile valleys, well watered, covered with clover, thyme, violets, and odoriferous plants, and remarkable for their picturesque beauty. In these spots grain is grown in abundance, and fruits of all kinds abound, including oranges, grapes, pomegranates, apricots, apples, quinces, peaches, pears, plums, almonds, and walnuts. The most extensive of these valleys or plains is that of Kabul; but there is also an exceedingly rich level tract in the vicinity of Herat. A great part of Seistan, in the SW. part, is a mere desert, as is likewise a large portion of the adjacent country, extending over a space of about 300 miles in length by 100 in breadth.

The climate is various, the cold being often severe in the higher regions, and the heat intense in the lower. The summits of the mountains are often covered with snow, while the summer heat of the plains is almost intolerable. At Kandahar, the thermometer is frequently above 110° in the shade; while in winter the inhabitants suffer from cold, fuel being extremely scarce. At Kabul, at an elevation of about 6000 feet, the snow lies for several successive months, during which the people remain in their houses and sleep close to the stoves, the thermometer falling to 5° or 6° below zero. A greater extreme degree of cold, —10° to —15°, is known at Ghuzni (7700 feet). The prevailing winds are from the west, and are in general cold; the easterly winds are hot. There is little rainfall, and agriculture is largely dependent upon the system of underground irrigation known as the "karez." The climate, on the whole, however, is favorable to the human constitution, and in some parts highly salubrious; diseases are few, the principal being fevers, agues, smallpox, and ophthalmia.

The chief rivers are the Helmund, Kabul, Heri-Rud, and Murghab, besides the Amu-Darya, on the northern border, etc., but none is of great volume. The only lake of any size is that of Abistada, which lies about 60 miles SW. of Ghuzni, and has a length of about 17 miles. Its brackish waters appear nowhere to have a depth exceeding 6 feet. The vegetation in the lowlands is like that of India; rice, cotton, the sugar-cane, millet, maize, and turmeric are raised. In the uplands the timber-trees, herbs, and fruits of Europe grow, and wheat, barley, beans, turnips, mustard, and grasses are cultivated. Kabul excels in the variety and excellence of its fruits. Tobacco is extensively produced. Gold, silver, mercury, iron, lead, copper, antimony, coal, sulphur, and naphtha are met with. Arts and husbandry are in a very low condition; carpets are made at Herat, but other manufactures are few, mostly confined to cotton, woollen, felt, and silk stuffs for home use, with saddlery, harness, and cattle-trappings. Sheep and goats are abundant, producing a fine wool, used in the manufacture of shawls. The exports consist chiefly of madder, assafœtida, indigo, tobacco, fruits, horses, furs, shawls, wool, and carpets. The transit trade is considerable, and wholly conducted by means of camels and horses, the employment of wheeled vehicles, except on the single wagon-road (constructed in 1879–80) leading from Kabul to Peshawur, being impracticable. The great mass of the inhabitants of Afghanistan are of the Afghan race and Mohammedans of the Sunni sect. The Afghans belong to the Iranian branch of the Indo-European race, and speak the Pushtu language. The dominant tribe of the Afghans is that of the Durani, settled mainly in the western part of the country. In the E. are their kinsmen, the warlike Ghilzais. The population of Tatar stock includes the Hazaras and Aimaks, and the Uzbegs in Turkestan. In addition there are the Tajiks (of Iranian stock), the Kafirs, and large numbers of Jews, Persians, Arabs, and Baluchis. The country is under a hereditary ruler, styled "ameer." Perhaps no people in the world are more turbulent or more impatient of restraint than the Afghans. The chief cities are Kabul (the capital), Kandahar, Herat, Jelalabad, and Ghuzni. The modern state of Afghanistan may be said to date from the middle of the eighteenth century, when the Durani leader, Ahmed Shah, freed the country from Persian domination. The advance of Russia into Turkestan and of the British towards the Indus in the first half of the nineteenth century caused Afghanistan, owing to her geographical position, to become an important factor in the rivalry between the two powers. The efforts of England to obtain diplomatic control over the country have led to two bloody wars, 1839–42 and 1878–80.

Afiun-Karahissar, å'fe-oon' kå-rå-his-sar' ("Black Castle of Opium"), a city of Turkey, in Asia Minor, 50 miles SSE. of Kutaieh, at the junction of the railroad lines leading from Constantinople and Smyrna to Konieh. Pop. about 20,000. It is built on a rocky eminence, the summit of which is crowned by the ruins of an old castle. It has numerous mosques, chapels, baths, khans, manufactures of felts, carpets, arms, saddlery, stirrups, and a large trade in opium, grown near it, whence its name.

Aflaj, å'flåj', a small hilly Wahabi district of Nejd, in Arabia.

Aflenz, åf'lĕnts, a village of Styria, on the Mur.

Afognak, å-fŏg-nåk', an inhabited island off the coast of Alaska, N. of Kadiak, and separated from the mainland by Shelikof Strait.

Afragola, å-frå-go'lå, a town of Italy, 6 miles NNE. of Naples. It has extensive manufactures of straw bonnets.

Africa, af're-ka (Gr. *Lib'ya*; Fr. *Afrique*, å'freek'; Ger. *Afrika*, å'fre-kå; It., Sp., and Port. *Africa* (å'fre-kå), a vast peninsular continent connected with Asia by the Isthmus of Suez. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, on the S. by the Southern Ocean, and on the W. and SW. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its points of furthest extension are Cape Blanco in the N. (lat. 37° 20′ N.), Cape Agulhas (34° 51′ S.) in the S., Ras Hafun (not Cape Guardafui) in the E. (lon. 51° 28′ E.), and Cape Verde (17° 34′ W.) in the W. Its greatest length is thus about 4900 miles (N.–S.), while the breadth is not very much less. The area is estimated at 11,500,000 sq. m. The coast-line, which measures about 16,000 miles, is less indented than that of the other continents, and presents few good harbors, and no great gulfs or inlets except the Gulf of Guinea, which is only a gradual bend or trending of the shore. The civilization of Africa has been retarded by this compact configuration, which offers few facilities for penetrating into the interior by navigable waters. Africa lies mainly in the torrid zone, and is the warmest of all the continents. It population is estimated to be about 170,000,000.

Face of the Country. — The African continent may be said to consist essentially of a vast plateau or series of plateaus, which, with lower elevations in the north, gradually attain to heights of 3000–4000 feet in the equatorial regions, and of 5000–6000 feet and more further southward. The most depressed regional portion of this system of heights is the Sudan, which in places, as at Adamawa, descends to within 500 feet of the sea-level, and rarely rises to 2000 feet. The Sahara, the most extensive desert-land of the globe, attains an average elevation of perhaps 1400–1600 feet, with mountain-peaks and ridges rising to three and four times this elevation (in Tibesti, 7800 feet). Yet in this region, not far from the southern borders of the

Great Atlas, there are low spots or depressions whose surfaces are actually beneath the level of the sea. Such are the Shotts Melrhir (—70 feet) and Jerid, lying westward of the Gulf of Gabes. (See SAHARA.) The interior plateaus, more particularly in the E. and S., are bordered by lofty supporting mountains, which fall in rapid terraces to the sea. This condition is found in many parts of the southern coast mountains, and also in the long line of plateau heights which define the depression of the Red Sea and prolong northward the lofty table-land of Abyssinia, with an altitude of 7000–9000 feet. In its plateau construction Africa appears to have the greatest general elevation of all the continents, about 2500 feet.

Mountain-Systems.—Africa has no mountain-chains that are in any way comparable with the Andes, Rocky Mountains, or Himalayas, and none of the summits, excepting those of a number of extinct volcanoes, attain the full height of the loftiest peaks of the Alps. An almost continuous series of ancient mountains, of which parts are known as the Roggeveld, Nieuweveld, Storm, Kathlamba (or Drakenberg), and Lebombo Mountains, and which rise in numerous peaks to 7000–9000 feet, contour most of the southern half of the continent, and define the coast-line. The Mont-aux-Sources and Champagne Castle, in the Drakenberg, are upward of 10,000 and 11,000 feet high. The Atlas Mountains of northern Africa, which may be considered to be a fragmental portion of the system of the Alps-Apennines of Europe, and to have their continuation in the rock of Gibraltar and the Sierra Ronda, etc., in Spain, are probably the most accentuated of the mountain-systems of the continent. Their highest summit appears to be the Jebel Ayashi, in Morocco, about 14,000 feet. (See ATLAS MOUNTAINS.) The highest summits of Africa are the extinct equatorial cones Kilima-Njaro and Kenia, sometimes without reason called the "Mountains of the Moon," the former being 19,710 feet (Kaiser-Wilhelm Spitze) and the latter about 17,200 feet. The Ruwenzori Mountains, which overlook the Semliki Valley, in the region of the head-streams of the Nile, appear to be in part, at least, of volcanic origin, and possibly reach an elevation of 16,000 feet. Other lofty or well-known summits of Africa and the African islands are Ras Dashan, in Abyssinia, 15,150 feet; Fako, the highest peak of the Kameruns (Cameroons), 13,370 feet; Pico de Teyde, or Teneriffe, 12,200 feet; Clarence Peak, on the Island of Fernando Po, 9350 feet; and Table Mountain, overlooking Cape Town, 3550 feet.

The only active volcanoes of Africa that are known to-day are comprised in a series of giant cones of the east-central regions, lying north of Lake Kivu, and in a number of minor cones that are part of the region of Lakes Rudolf and Stefanie. The former, which are often referred to as the volcanoes of the Mfumbiro group, embrace, among other summits, the fiery Kirungu-Cha-Gungo (Kirunga or Mount Götzen, 11,300 feet, with a crater one mile wide) and Kirungu-Ndogo (11,000 feet), and the now dormant (?) Mount Eyres, 13,000 feet.

There are no glaciers of any real magnitude, and such as exist belong to the Kilima-Njaro—Kenia Mountains, where they cling to the upper slopes. The line of perpetual snow is reached on Kilima-Njaro at 16,400 feet, on the Ras Dashan at 14,000 feet, and on the Great Atlas at about 12,000 feet. Evidences of a past glaciation occur, it is claimed, at an elevation of about 6000–7000 feet, or lower, on the Great Atlas of Morocco, and also over the lower highlands of South Africa.

Rivers.—The chief water-systems of Africa are comprised in the Nile, Congo, Niger, Zambezi, Orange, and the Limpopo Rivers. The Nile is, after the Mississippi-Missouri system of waters, perhaps the longest stream in the world, although it can hardly exceed the Amazon-Ucayali. It drains an area (about 1,000,000 sq. m.) considerably less than the Congo, and less than half of that which is drained by the Amazon and its tributaries. The Congo and Niger are of about equal length, approximately 2500 miles; but the drainage basin of the former, which occupies what might be called the nuclear part of the continent, is much the largest of any of the African rivers, covering about 1,400,000 sq. m., about an eighth more than is covered by the Mississippi-Missouri basin. The sources of the Nile and Congo, the one river directed northward and the other westward, are located within a short distance of each other, in the hills and lowlands which define the Victoria-Tanganyika region. For the characteristics of the major African streams, see NILE, CONGO, NIGER, ZAMBEZI, etc. The capabilities of the African rivers as avenues of approach to the interior are somewhat limited, owing to their being either obstructed by sand-bars at the mouths or by rapids and cataracts at no great distance from the coast. In the course of the Zambezi River are the famous Victoria Falls, which in grandeur and volume of water are frequently compared with the Niagara. (See VICTORIA FALLS.) About one-third of the continent, which is comprised mainly in the Sahara and a portion of the Mediterranean border, has no externally directed drainage.

Lakes.—Africa, after North America, has the most extensive system of fresh-water lakes of any of the continents. With but insignificant exceptions, they are all situated in the zone of rains, about 13 degrees on either side of the equator, where likewise the main streams have their sources. Of these lakes the largest is the Victoria Lake or Victoria Nyanza, the great feeding basin of the Nile, situated directly under the equator, and with an area about equal to that of Scotland; it is, after Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water on the globe, measuring 270 miles in length, and covering an area estimated at 27,000 sq. m. It lies at an elevation of about 3800 feet above sea-level, and has a greatest depth exceeding 600 feet. Lake Tanganyika, a periodic feeder, through the Lukuga, of the Congo, with an area about equal to that of Lake Baikal in Siberia, is the second in size of the African lakes, measuring about 400 miles in length from north to south, and having a width ranging from 20 to 45 miles. Its surface waters stand at an elevation of about 2700 feet, and the depth of the trough is said to be in places 2000 feet. Other lakes are Nyassa (basin of the Shiré), Bangweolo, Moero,—all three partly in British Central Africa and Rhodesia; Kivu, connected by the Rusizi with northern Tanganyika; Albert Edward Nyanza and Albert Nyanza, connected with one another by the Semliki River, and tributary to the Nile; Rudolf and Stefanie, in British East Africa, the latter now nearly extinguished through desiccation; Leopold II., in the western part of the Congo Free State; Chad, in central Sudan, a shallow pan of water having no outlet, and lying at an elevation of only about 820 feet above the sea; Tzana (Dembea), situated on the Abyssinian plateau at an elevation of about 5700 feet, and discharging into the Blue Nile; and Ngami, south of the Zambezi River, which has practically disappeared, and been converted into a muddy plain or desert. For the characteristics of the different lakes see the various separate articles.

Great Rift Valleys.—Under this name are designated what appear to be two long narrow troughs or "sunken blocks" of the earth's crust, comprising the basin of Lake Nyassa, and extending northward from it in somewhat divergent lines: one passing almost due northward to (and including) Lake Rudolf, and the other through Tanganyika, Kivu, Albert Edward Nyanza, and Albert Nyanza to perhaps the same position, enclosing between their declivities the elevated or hanging plateau into which is sunk the rock-basin of the Victoria Lake. It appears now almost certain that these two largely parallel lines of depression, whose features are still sharply incised, mark areas of weakness in the African crust, and represent successive breakages and subsidences of a geographically modern date. Their downfall has determined the position of the linearly disposed lakes that trend north and south on either side of the Victoria Lake. From Lake Rudolf (and Stefanie) the breakage is carried into the trough of the Red Sea, and from its northeastern horn, the Gulf of Akabah, into the Dead Sea and the Jordan Valley.

Islands.—The principal islands ordinarily considered as belonging to Africa are Madagascar, the Mascarenes (Mauritius, Réunion, Rodriguez), Comoros, Amirantes, Seychelles, and Socotra, in the Indian Ocean; Madeira, the Canaries, Cape Verde and Guinea Islands (Fernando Po, Principe, St. Thomé, Annobon), in the Atlantic; and, more remotely, St. Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.

Climate.—Africa lies mostly in the torrid zone, and is the hottest of all the continents; but the greatest heat is not necessarily found under the equator, for here the heat is in great part tempered by the great elevation of the surface, by the shade of dense forests, and by copious rains, which fall almost incessantly during six or more months of the year. The Sahara and the Sudan concentrate the greatest heat, and the former more especially is the source of supply of the hot winds that blow elsewhere, and are known as the Sirocco in Morocco and the trans-Mediterranean regions, Khamsin in Egypt, and Harmattan in other parts. The highest temperature recorded is probably 135° (shade), found near Murzuk in the Fezzan. In the region about Timbuktu the mean annual temperature is about 86°. The Arabs say of the Sahara that "the soil is like fire and the wind like a flame." Whirlwinds extremely hot and dry, carrying sand up into the atmosphere, often occur in these deserts. The western coast of Africa between the tropics is very unhealthy. The miasma of the swamps, marshes, and rivers gives its climate a fatal distinction for pestilential malaria. The regions of the Senegal and Niger are particularly unhealthy. The year in Africa (except the

Sahara) is for the greater part divided into two seasons, the wet, which is the coldest season, and the dry, which is the period of greatest heat. Some regions, however, have two wet seasons in a year. In Abyssinia, Bornu, and Sudan the rainy season is between April and October. Near the mouth of the Zambezi, and in other parts of southern Africa, the rainy season commences in October or November and continues till about March. The Guinea Coast has its greater rainy season from March to June, and its lesser rains occur in October and November. The greatest concentration of rain is found in the well-watered and densely forested regions of the equatorial belt, but the amount falling nowhere equals that over the valley of the Amazon or in different parts of India and Assam. In the region of the great lakes Speke noted 238 rainy days in the course of a year. The average annual rainfall at Zanzibar is about 100 inches. The Sahara, except in or about the mountainous tracts, is largely a rainless area, and the same is true in a measure of the lesser desert region of the Kalahari in the south. Except on the high mountains and plateaus no extreme cold is known on the African continent, but the temperature not rarely descends to the freezing point on the lowlands; and even in the summer-time, and in the main desert, when the noon-time temperature may have been 100°–110°, an evening cold of 32° and less is frequently brought about as the result of extremely rapid radiation from the heated rock surfaces. The climate of the eastern plateau region is, over large areas, refreshingly mild and salubrious. The average temperatures of the extreme months of the year at various points in Africa are given in the following table:

	Jan.	July.		Jan.	July.
Cairo	55.8	86	Gondokoro	89.3	78.5
Keneh, Egypt	62	94.3	Ankober, Abyssinia	52	58
Kuka, Bornu	75.6	83.8	Zanzibar	83.3	77.1
Sierra Leone	82	77.5	Cape Town	74.3	57.6
Mouth of Niger	86	80.2	Elmina, Gold Coast	79.7	76.7

Mineral Resources.—Many parts of Africa are rich in minerals, but the developed mineral wealth is principally in the south, where coal, gold, and diamonds have been largely exploited. The main gold-field of the Transvaal (now Transvaal Colony), which is bordered by the ridge known as the Witwatersrand, and is hence known as The Rand, is the greatest producer of the world, and its annual output before the recent Anglo-Boer War was for many years nearly $50,000,000. The gold occurs in placers and reef-quartz, but principally in the conglomerate or "banket." The richest diamond-mine of the world is that of the Kimberley district, in Cape Colony, where the yearly output has been for a number of years valued at not less than $20,000,000. A fairly extensive diamond-field is also operated at Jagersfontein, in the Orange River Colony (formerly Orange Free State).

Vegetable Productions.—The floral regions of the African continent may be roughly grouped as follows: 1, the region lying north of or bordering the desert, which is a transition tract between Europe and western Asia; 2, the deficient region of the Sahara, with its scattered terebinth bushes, and oases rich in palms and cultivated fruits; 3, the great and almost impenetrable primeval forest of the central and west equatorial regions; 4, the lofty savannah and "park" country of the east, with its scatterings of acacia, baobab, and doum palm; 5, the grassy plains or *karroos* of the south, the home of countless antelopes; and 6, the eastern mountain zones. In the extreme north, groves of oranges and olives, plains covered with barley, maize, and wheat, forests of evergreen oaks, pines, and cork-trees, intermixed with the fig-tree, cypress, arbutus, sandarach (*Callitris*), and myrtle, form the principal features of the landscape. Among the indigenous and cultivated plants of Egypt are the papyrus, cotton, doum palm, acacia, onion, lotus, tamarind, wheat, and rice. In the arid region which lies S. of the Atlas Mountains and on the borders of Sahara, the date palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*) is very abundant and forms the characteristic feature. It is peculiarly adapted to a hot and dry climate, and flourishes where few other trees could grow. The natives of these regions depend on the date almost entirely for their subsistence, and use the sap of the tree as a beverage. Palms of different species are found in nearly all parts of the continent except the extreme south. The coffee-tree grows in Benguela, Liberia, and Abyssinia. The last named, possibly its native country, also produces oranges, lemons, and peaches. Senegambia and other tropical regions produce the baobab or monkey-bread tree (*Adansonia digitata*), the trunk of which attains a diameter of 20 feet. The region which lies between lat. 10° N. and 10° S. is mostly covered with dense forests of gigantic trees and a rank growth of underbrush and creeping plants almost impervious to the rays of a vertical sun. The great Congo forest, in its grandeur, age, and vast solitudes, is perhaps, after that of the Amazon, the most impressive of all the forest tracts of the globe. Ancient foresters stand where they have not unlikely been growing for 2000 years and more. Among the valuable productions of the western coast and tropical portions are the cotton-tree, coffee, the *Elæis Guineensis*, which affords palm oil and wine, the cabbage palm, butter-tree, banana, gum copal, yam, papaw, pea-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*), tamarind, and custard-apple. Frankincense, myrrh, cinnamon, and other spices grow in northeastern Africa. In the temperate parts of South Africa heaths grow in great profusion and are the most characteristic vegetation. The timber-line on Kilima-Njaro, which is followed by an Alpine zone of about 3000 feet, occupies the singularly low position of 10,500 feet.

Animal Life.—The African fauna is in the trans-Saharan region of a Mediterranean or Eurasiatic type, with many species—as the Barbary ape, fallow-deer, wild-boar, wolf, fox, and jackal—common to Europe. The lion (although now but sparingly), leopard, and hyena are also found in this region, and seemingly the elephant was an inhabitant of the border tract in a late prehistoric (or, perhaps, even historic) period. The Saharan region, which separates the Eurasiatic from the true African fauna, is characterized more by a deficiency of animal forms than by types that are peculiar to it. The larger animals of prey, except in the regions of cultivation or fairly developed vegetation, rarely enter far within its precincts, although a good food-supply could be obtained from the numerous antelopes (gazelles) which frequent certain parts. The true African fauna, the Ethiopian of zoögeographers, is that of the region comprised between the Sudan and the Cape, a fauna that is pre-eminently distinguished by the very large number and variety of its hoofed animals—elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, buffalo, giraffe, zebra, and some 80 species or more of antelope, ranging in size from a rabbit to an ox. Some of the species have here a remarkably broad distribution, the hippopotamus, for example, being found in the streams of the western part of the continent, as well as in those of the east. All the more predatory of the African carnivora are found in the Ethiopian tract. Africa is pre-eminently the home of the higher or anthropoid apes, and comprises probably two or more species of both the chimpanzee and gorilla, whose central home is the great equatorial forest. The large and ferocious dog-faced baboons penetrate quite to the outskirts of civilization in the south, and other monkeys or apes are found elsewhere. Madagascar and parts of E. Africa are the home of the lemurs or half-apes.

Many interesting speculations have been put forth with regard to the origin and composition of the African fauna, and it has been generally held that a part, or even great part, of it had been obtained through migration from Europe, at a time, following upon the advent of the Glacial Epoch, when a number of "bridges" still spanned the separating expanse of the Mediterranean. The main support to this theory is the finding of the remains of numerous species of the so-called African fauna in late Tertiary and Post-Tertiary deposits of the northern continent, coupled with the known condition that until geologically recent times Africa was united at one or more points with Europe. Such positions of union are plainly indicated opposite Gibraltar and in the broken mass of the Atlas which trends eastward from Cape Bon, in Tunis, and heads towards Sicily and the Apennines. It may, however, be that the extinct European fauna of African type was in itself a derivative from Africa, or, again, that both faunas had a primal Asiatic home, whence westerly migrations set out in two or more lines. A portion of the South African fauna, as represented in such types as the edentates (aardvark, etc.) and ostrich, which have affinities with closely related or analogous forms in South America, argues in favor of the former union of the continent with an austral land with which South America, and not impossibly also Australia, were united. Again, it would appear almost certain that at a no very remote period east-central and southern Africa were united with India across what is now Indian Ocean. To the hypothetical land-mass which is assumed to have made this connection, and of which Madagascar, Réunion, and the Seychelles are thought to be parts, the name of "Lemuria" has been given.

Population and Races.—Between the Mediterranean Sea and about lat. 15° or 20° N. the population consists largely of tribes or races that are not indigenous, being Arabs, Turks, and Frenchmen, who have gained possession by conquest. Egypt is in part peopled by Copts, supposed

to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians, but probably a mixed race. They profess the Christian religion, and speak a peculiar language called Coptic. The Moors, who dwell in the cities of Morocco, represent a mixture of various racial elements. They are Mohammedans, and their speech is a corrupt Arabic. A large majority of the African population belongs to two fundamental races, the Barbers (including here the Kabyles and Tuaregs) and the Negroes or Ethiopic race. The Berbers are nomadic tribes who occupy the mountainous regions of Barbary and the Sahara. The Berber nation, representing one of the Hamitic stocks of the Caucasian race, is one of great antiquity, and ever since the earliest historical period has been spread over northern Africa (*Mauretania* and *Numidia*). The people are athletic, warlike, and addicted to predatory modes of gaining a subsistence. They are zealous Mohammedans.

The Ethiopic race occupies central Africa and nearly all the countries between Cape Colony and the 15th parallel of N. latitude. A line drawn from the mouth of the Senegal to Cape Guardafui passes near the northern limit of the negro population. They are characterized by thick lips, woolly hair, and receding foreheads, with a skin which varies from black to brown. Mohammedanism and Fetishism are the prevailing religions of Africa. Human sacrifices are practised by some tribes on great occasions. Among the principal negro nations are the Mandingos, the Fulahs, Yolofs, and Ashantis, and the most assertive native monarchies or kingdoms are, or have been until recently, Bornu, Baghirmi, Wadai, Ashanti, and Dahomey. The true home of these peoples is the Sudan, called by the Arabs Beled-es-Sudan, the "Land of the Blacks." They are in a low state of intellectual development, have made little progress in civilization, and can hardly be said to have any political institutions.

Most of the Ethiopian region south of the equator, together with parts of the valley of the Nile (Nubia), is inhabited by an impure negro stock, to which the name of Negroid is now frequently applied. To it belong the numerous Bantu peoples, of whom the Kaffirs, Zulus, Bechuanas, and Swahelis are the best known exponents. Little is known regarding the origin and relations of the dwarfed Bushmen, who have nearly disappeared as a true race, and their connections, the impure Hottentots, but some ethnologists are disposed to consider them as possibly the most ancient of the African races, and even as the progenitors of the true Negro and Negroid types. They are now generally associated with the various tribes of pygmies that have latterly been discovered in the equatorial wilds of the continent, the Akkas, Dokos, and Obongos, some of whose members hardly exceed 3½ feet in height.

European Possessions.—Algeria and Tunis, with vast areas of the inner Sahara, belong to or are claimed by the French, who have possessions also on the Senegal and Gambia, and the western Sudan, and control a district along the Atlantic coast N. of the Congo Free State (French Congo) and on the N. of the Gulf of Guinea. The British exercise sway over much of South Africa, from the Cape to Lake Tanganyika, and on the Guinea Coast, and control a district on the E. coast N. of Zanzibar (British East Africa) and practically Egypt, together with a large part of the eastern Sudan. The Portuguese have possessions on the E. coast in old Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa), and on the W. coast in Angola and Benguela, along with several islands in the Atlantic Ocean. The Canary Islands belong to the Spaniards, who also have possessions at Fernando Po and Annobon, the port of Ifni, N. of Cape Nun, and the coast land between Capes Bojador and Blanco. Since 1884 Germany has had control over Togoland on the Slave Coast, the Kamerun region (with the Hinterland extending to Lake Chad), a coast district of about 900 miles between Angola on the N. and the Orange River on the S. (German Southwest Africa), and a region on the E. coast extending from the Rovuma River NW. to Victoria Nyanza (German East Africa). Italy has control over a district bordering on the Red Sea from Massowah to Assab Bay. The vast Congo Free State may be regarded as a dependency of Belgium. Morocco and Abyssinia are now the only two really independent powerful realms of the continent.

History of Discovery.—Northeastern Africa was the home of one of the first civilized nations of the world,—the Egyptians. The famous and powerful state of Carthage afterwards occupied northern Africa, which subsequently became a part of the Roman empire. It is supposed that the peninsular form of Africa was known to the ancients, and that the Phœnicians circumnavigated it. The people who first explored the interior of northern Africa were the Arabs. The Portuguese navigators of the fifteenth century were the first to complete the circumnavigation of Africa. They discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1487, and Vasco da Gama doubled that cape in 1498. The Dutch planted a colony at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652. Bruce travelled in Abyssinia about 1770, following by a few years upon the labors, in Egypt, of Carsten Niebuhr, who is justly considered to be the "founder" of the Suez route as the avenue of commerce between Europe and India. In 1788 the African Association was formed in London to promote the exploration of Africa, and under its auspices Mungo Park, Burckhardt, and others made important discoveries. In 1822–24, Denham, Clapperton, and Oudney crossed the desert of Sahara, and discovered Lake Chad and Bornu. Caillié, in 1827–28, starting from Sierra Leone, crossed the Sahara and Atlas Mountains to Tangier, in the course of his journey entering Timbuktu, which had been reached two years before him by the English traveller Laing. In 1830, Lander explored the Joliba or Niger to its mouth. Rebmann and Krapf discovered Kilima-Njaro in 1848. Between 1849 and 1864, Livingstone explored South Africa, and made important contributions to the geography of the country, especially of the regions of the Zambezi and Nyassa. In 1858, Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza were discovered by Burton and Speke, the latter in a subsequent journey demonstrating that the Victoria Lake was the main feeding basin of the Nile. The journey in 1862–64 of Sir Samuel Baker established the existence of the Albert Nyanza. In 1867–68, Livingstone discovered the Luapula, the eastern head-stream of the Congo, and its two reservoirs, Lakes Moero and Bangweolo. In 1874–77, Stanley crossed the continent via the great lakes and the Congo River, and in subsequent years explored the course of the Congo, and finally established, under the auspices of the King of the Belgians and with the co-operation of other commercial nations, the Congo Free State. (See CONGO FREE STATE.) Other eminent explorers of the African continent, whose labors are comprised between the years 1850 and the present time, are Barth, Overweg, Vogel, Rohlfs, Nachtigal, Heuglin, Schweinfurth, Lenz, Cameron, Serpa Pinto, Holub, Brazza, Emin Pasha, Wissmann, Donaldson Smith, Marchand, and Foureau, the last named, in 1897–1900, accomplishing an extraordinary journey from Biskra, via Lake Chad, to the mouth of the Congo.

Africa, a designation applied by the Romans to the region about Carthage, corresponding approximately to the modern Tunis. Later they gave the name to a much larger division, including Tunis, Tripoli, and part of Algeria.

African Islands, a group of low islets in the Indian Ocean, N. of the Amirante Islands. Lat. 4° 55′ S.

Afrikiah, or **Afrikiyah.** See MEHDIA.

Afton, a banking post-borough of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 38 miles W. by S. of Neosho, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Afton, a banking post-town of Union co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 9 miles E. of Creston. It has various factories, and is in a grain and stock region. Pop. in 1900, 1178.

Afton, a post-hamlet of Tensas parish, La.

Afton, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., on Lake St. Croix, 16 miles ESE. of St. Paul. Pop. of Afton township, 1130.

Afton, a hamlet of Frontier co., Neb., 10 miles N. of Cambridge.

Afton, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 12 miles NNE. of Madison. Pop. about 350.

Afton, a banking post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 28 miles E. by N. of Binghamton. It has various manufactures in wood, etc. Pop. in 1900, 722; of the town of the same name, 1920.

Afton, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., Ohio, and a station on the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia R., 5 miles E. of Batavia.

Afton, a post-village of Green co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 5 miles (direct) E. by N. of Greeneville. Pop. about 150.

Afton, a post-village and watering-place of Nelson co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., where it crosses or perforates the Blue Ridge, 16 miles SE. of Staunton. It is situated 1405 feet above sea-level. Here is a tunnel 1 mile long in the Blue Ridge.

Afton, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 8 miles N. by W. of Beloit.

Afton, a post-town of Uinta co., Wyo., in a timber region, 100 miles N. by E. of Evanston. It has shingle-, saw- and planing-mills. Pop. about 350.

Afzulgurh, Afzalgarh, or **Ufzulgurh,** ŭf'zŭl-gŭr', a town of British India, Bijnaur district, near the Kumaon Mountains. Lat. 29° 25′ N.; lon. 78° 40′ E. Pop. about 8000.

Aga, å'gå, a low granitic mountain-chain of Arabia, forming part of the NW. limit of Nejd.

Agadez, or **Agades,** åg'ą-dĕz', a city of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Asben (Air), in an oasis of the Sahara. Lat. 17° N.; lon. 8° 10' E. Agadez was formerly a large city, with a population of from 50,000 to 60,000, but its importance has very much declined. The dominant people of the district are the Tuaregs.

Agadir, å-gå-deer', or **Santa Cruz,** the most southern port of Morocco, 23 miles SE. of Cape Ghir. Lat. 30° 26' N.; lon. 9° 35' W. Pop. 700. It was formerly a considerable seaport.

Agame, å-gå'mĕh, a district in Tigré, Abyssinia, in the NE. part of that territory.

Agamen'ticus Mountain, in York co., Me., about 4 miles from the ocean, important as a landmark for seamen. The summit is 673 feet above the sea-level.

Agaña, å-gän'yå, or **San Ignacio de Agaña,** sän eeg-näth'e-o dä å-gän'yå, a fortified city, capital of the American island of Guam, Ladrone Islands. It has several schools and convents, government house, military hospital, barracks, prison, town-house, etc. Pop. about 6000. Its port is San Luis de Apra (sän loo-ees' dä å'prå) or Caldera (käl-dä'rä), on the NW. coast, 5 miles distant by bad road. It is open to N. and W. winds, and is commanded by a ruined fort.

Agar, a town of India. See AUGGUR.

Agarpara, in India. See AGURPARA.

Agarrib, a mountain of Egypt. See AGRIB.

Agassizhorn, a mountain of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, in the Finsteraarhorn group. Height, 12,960 feet. The Agassiz-Joch, on the SE. side of the mountain, has an altitude of 12,630 feet.

Agassiz (ag'as-see), **Lake,** a name given by American geologists to an ancient (Quaternary) body of water, lying partly in the United States and partly in Canada, and occupying the basin of the Red River of the North. Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, etc., are relicts of this basin. Estimated area, 120,000 sq. m.

Agassiz, Mount, formerly **Peaked Hill,** a mountain of Grafton co., N.H., near Bethlehem, about 2400 feet high, commanding a fine view of the main White Mountains.

Agat, å-gät', a *pueblo* of Guam, Ladrone Islands, separated by a strip of land from the bay of San Luis de Apra. It has a convent, parish church, etc.

Agate Harbor, in the N. part of the upper peninsula of Michigan, on Keweenaw Point.

Agatha, the ancient name of AGDE.

Agathapolis. See SANT' AGATA DEI GOTI.

Agathyrnum, an ancient town of Sicily. See NASO.

Agattoo, or **Agattú,** å-gät-too', a small island of the Aleutian group. Lat. 52° 43' N.; lon. 173° 37' W. Called also KROOGLEE (KRUGLI) or CROOKED ISLAND.

Agaunum, an ancient Gallic town. See SAINT-MAURICE.

Ag'awam', a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., is in Agawam township (town), about 1 mile W. of the Connecticut River and 4 miles SW. of Springfield. The town has distilleries, woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2536.

Agawam, Plymouth co., Mass. See EAST WAREHAM.

Agawam River, a small stream of Plymouth co., in the E. part of Massachusetts, which unites its waters with Buttermilk Bay. The Westfield River (q.v.), in Massachusetts, is also called Agawam in the lower part of its course.

Agayak, å-gä-yäk', island, Alaska. See SEVEN ISLANDS.

Agazzano, å-gäts-å'no, a village of Italy, province and 12 miles SW. of Piacenza. Pop. 500 (commune, 2800).

Agde, ägd (anc. *Ag'atha*), a town of France, department of Hérault, on the Hérault and on the Canal du Midi, 2 miles from the Mediterranean and 30 miles SW. of Montpellier. Pop. in 1901, 8827; of the commune, 9533. It is pleasantly situated, but, being built of black basalt, has a grim appearance, and is popularly called "the Black town." The most interesting edifice is the cathedral of St. Étienne, a mediæval fortified church. It has an active trade with the Mediterranean ports. The harbor has been largely filled in by sediment derived from the Rhone and carried by westerly currents.

Agedicum and **Agedincum.** See SENS.

Agedunum, an ancient name of AHUN.

Agee, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tex.

Agen, å'zhôn' (anc. *Agin'num*), a town of France, capital of the department of Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, and on a railway, 73 miles SE. of Bordeaux. Pop. about 18,500; of the commune (1901), 22,482. It is a quaint old town, with a mediæval cathedral and several interesting bridges. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, serge, cotton prints, leather, etc., and dye-works.

Agénais, å'zhå'nä', a mediæval district of France, in Guienne. The chief town was Agen.

Agency, a post-town of Wapello co., Iowa, in Agency township, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 6 miles E. of Ottumwa. The village is situated on a fine prairie, on the site of an old Indian agency. Pop. in 1900, 408.

Agency, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 11 miles SE. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 380.

Agen'da, a post-hamlet of Republic co., Kan., 8 miles N. by W. of Clyde.

Agendicum, an ancient name of SENS.

Ager, å-nair', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 miles NNE. of Lérida. Pop. 2000.

Ägeri, Lake. See AEGERI.

Ager Lugdunensis, the Latin name of LYONNAIS.

Agerö, å'gęr-ö', an island off the W. coast of Norway, stift of Trondhjem.

Agger, åg'ghęr, a natural water communication between the Lim-Fjord and the North Sea, in Denmark, formed during a storm in 1825.

Aggershuus, åg'ghęrs-hooss', **Aggershus,** or **Akershus,** an amt of Norway, stift of Christiania. Area, 2055 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 115,113. Capital, Christiania.

Aggersö, åg'ghęrs-ö', a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 3 miles SW. of Seeland.

Aggius, åd'jo-ooce, a village of the island of Sardinia, 35 miles NE. of Sassari. Pop. 400 (commune, 2500).

Aggtelek, ŏg'tĕl'ĕk', a village of Hungary, in the county of Gömör, 5 miles from Tornalja. It is noted for its large stalactite cavern.

Aghades, a town of Africa. See AGADEZ.

Aghrim, or **Aughrim,** awg'rim or awh'rim, a parish of Ireland, co. of Galway, 13 miles NE. of Loughrea. It is famous for the victory obtained here in 1691 by the troops of William III. over those of James II.

Agincourt, å'zhăn'-koor', or **Azincourt,** å'zăn'-koor', a village of France, Pas-de-Calais, 13 miles NW. of St. Pol, near which, on Oct. 25, 1415, the English, under Henry V., defeated a vastly superior French force.

Aginnum, an ancient name of AGEN.

Agio Strati, å'jo strå'tee, a Turkish island of the Grecian Archipelago, 46 miles WNW. of Mitylene.

Agira, å-jee'rå, formerly **San Filippo d'Argirò,** sän fe-lip'po dar-jee-ro' (anc. *Agyrium*), a town of Sicily, province of Catania, 9 miles SE. of Nicosia. Pop. in 1901, 10,836; of the commune, 17,738.

Aglar, a town of Austria-Hungary. See AQUILEJA.

Agliano, ål-yå'no, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, near Montegrosso. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3000).

Agliè, ål-yå', a town of Italy, province of Turin, 9 miles SW. of Ivrea. Pop. about 1600 (commune, 3300). It is beautifully situated upon a hill, and has a splendid royal palace, with parks and gardens.

Aglish, a town of Ireland. See CASTLEBAR.

Agly, å'glee', or **Gly,** glee, a river of France, departments of Aude and Pyrénées-Orientales, falls into the Mediterranean near Bacarès.

Agmondesham, a town of England. See AMERSHAM.

Agna, ån'yå, a town of Italy, province of Padua, 6 miles SE. of Conselve. Pop. about 3000.

Agnadello, ån-yå-dĕl'lo, a village of Italy, province of Cremona, 10 miles E. of Lodi. Here, in 1509, Louis XII. of France gained a victory over the Venetians; and here, in 1705, Prince Eugene was defeated by the Duke of Vendôme. Pop. 1100.

Agnana Calabra, ån-yå'nå kå'lå-brå, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 3 miles N. of Gerace. Pop. about 1200. It has sulphur and mineral springs.

Agnano, ån-yå'no, a small lake of Italy, 4 miles W. of Naples, occupying the crater of an extinct volcano. This lake has been drained since 1870. Near it are the Grotta del Cane and the sulphur baths of San Germano.

Agnes, a post-hamlet of Parker co., Tex., 18 miles N. of Weatherford.

Agnes, Lake, a beautiful Alpine lake of Alberta, Canada, near Laggan Station, on the Canadian Pacific R. Elevation, 6820 feet.

Agnethlen, åg'nät-len (Hun. *Szent-Ágota*), a town of Transylvania, 28 miles WNW. of Hermanstadt. Pop. 2890, mostly Germans.

Agnew, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., near the shore of Lake Michigan, 8 miles by rail S. of Grand Haven. Pop. about 80.

Agnews, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 6 miles from San José and 40 miles SE. of San Francisco. It is the seat of the state lunatic asylum, with 900 inmates. Pop. about 100.

Agnew's Station, or **Agnew,** in Venango co., Pa., is on the Emlenton and Shippenville R., 2 miles E. of Emlenton.

Agno, ån'yo, a river of Italy, an affluent of the Adige from the left. Length, above 50 miles. See Anio.

Agno, ån'yo, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on Lake Agno, 3 miles W. of Lugano. Pop. 800.

Agno Grande, Rio, ree'o åg'no grån'då, a river of the Philippine Islands, island of Luzon, discharges into the Gulf of Lingayen, after a course of about 112 miles.

Agnone, ån-yo'nå, a town of Italy, province and 20 miles NW. of Campobasso. Pop. in 1901, 6606 (commune, 9793). It is celebrated for its copper-works. Here are sulphur and mineral springs.

Agoa de Pão, å'gwå då põwⁿ, a mountain of the island of St. Michael, Azores, near its centre.

Agoa de Pão, a village on the S. shore of the island of St. Michael, Azores, 15 miles E. of Ponta Delgada.

Ago'gebic Lake, in the W. part of the upper peninsula of Michigan. Its outlet joins Ontonagon River. Length, following the bend of the lake, 15 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

Agogna, å-gōn'yå, or **Gogna,** gōn'yå, a river of Italy, rises in Lake Orta, and, flowing S., enters the Po, 16 miles NE. of Alessandria.

Agon, å'gòⁿ', a seaport of France, department of Manche, opposite Jersey. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 1644.

Agoo, å-go-o', a town and commune of La Unión province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the mouth of Lingayén Gulf, about 20 miles (direct) S. of San Fernando. It produces rice, maize, sugar-cane, and cotton. Pop. 10,650.

Agordo, å-gor'do, a town of Italy, in a fruitful plain, 12 miles NW. of Belluno. It possesses, in the valley of Imperina, rich copper-mines. Pop. 900 (commune, 3000).

Agost, å-gost', a town of Spain, in Valencia, 12 miles W. of Alicante. It is of Arab origin, and has an ancient castle and a fountain. Pop. about 2000.

Agosta, å-gos'tå, or **Augusta,** ŏw-goos'tå, a city of Sicily, province of Syracuse, on a peninsula in the Mediterranean, 19 miles by rail N. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1901, 15,817. In 1693 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

Agosta, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles (direct) W. of Marion, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Agoué, å-gwå', or **Agwey,** a commercial seaport of the French colony of Dahomey, on the coast of Guinea, near the border of Togo-Land. Pop. 5500.

Agowmeder, or **Agaumeder,** å'gow-må'der, a district in Abyssinia, SW. of Lake Tzana.

Agows, å'gōwz', a people of Abyssinia. See Abyssinia.

Agra, å'grå, a division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India. Area, 10,139 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 5,248,100. It borders upon Oudh, Allahabad, Rajputana, etc. It is a fertile region, generally flat, and destitute of wood. In many parts there is a deficiency of water. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of indigo, cotton, tobacco, and sugar; wheat and barley, however, form the principal crops, and rice is cultivated in the vicinity of the rivers. Cotton is the staple product.

Agra, å'grå, or **Akbarabad,** åk-bar'å-båd', a city of British India, capital of a division and district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, on the right bank of the river Jumna, 115 miles SSE. of Delhi and 740 miles WNW. of Calcutta. Lat. 27° 11′ N.; lon. 78° E. A part of the city is now in a ruinous state, but it still maintains much of its original splendor and has prospered greatly under English rule. The houses generally are lofty, consisting of several stories; the streets are extremely narrow. Agra contains some fine public buildings of recent date, and some of its more ancient structures are on a scale of great magnificence. Of these the most celebrated is the Taj Mahal, a mausoleum built in the seventeenth century by the Emperor Shah Jehan, in commemoration of his favorite queen. This superb edifice, the finest in India, forms a quadrangle, 190 yards square, with a lofty dome of 70 feet diameter in the centre, and tall minarets rising from the angles. It is built of white marble; and the great central hall is paved with squares of various-colored marble, while the walls, tombs, and screens are ornamented with exquisite mosaic-work. The whole cost of the building is said to have been 3,174,802 pounds sterling. It is surrounded by a garden adorned with fountains and containing a profusion of fine trees and flowering shrubs. The Moti-Masjid, or "Pearl Mosque," closely rivals in beauty of construction the Taj Mahal. Agra has various manufactures, and is noted for its magnificent mosaic-work. It is the seat of Agra College and of St. John's College. It has a trade in cotton, grain, tobacco, salt, indigo, and sugar. Pop. in 1901, 188,022. Agra was for a time the capital of the Mogul empire in India. It was taken by the British in 1803.

Agra, a banking post-village of Phillips co., Kan., 50 miles by rail W. of Mankato. Pop. 300.

Agra, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Okla., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R.

Agrakhan, åg-rå-kån', a cape and bay of Ciscaucasia.

Agram, å'gråm (Hun. *Zágráb,* zå'grąb; Croat. *Zagreb,* zå'greb; L. *Zagrabia*), capital of Croatia and Slavonia, near the Save, 160 miles SSW. of Vienna. It is an old but thoroughly modernized town, with many handsome public buildings, churches, and monuments. The centre of activity is the Jellachich square, on which stands the South Slavic Academy of Sciences. Among the other prominent institutions are the National Museum, the National Theatre (1895), and the Francis Joseph University. Among the numerous higher academies are several for women. Agram is the centre of South-Slavic learning and the focus of Croatian national life. It is the seat of a Catholic archbishop. The mediæval cathedral is in process of restoration. On the outskirts of the city is the magnificent archiepiscopal park. The manufactures include carpets, silk, porcelain, locomotives and cars, brandy, beer, and leather. Pop. in 1901, 57,689. In 1880, Agram experienced a succession of very destructive earthquake shocks. The county of Agram had in 1901 a pop. of 476,928.

Agrate-Brianza, å-grå'tå-bre-ån'zå, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 3 miles E. of Monza. Pop. about 2000.

Agreda, å-grå'då, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 23 miles NE. of Soria. Pop. 3000.

Agri, a river of Italy, in the province of Potenza, flows E. into the Gulf of Taranto.

Agrib, å-greeb', **Agarrib,** å'gar-reeb', or **Grarib,** grå-reeb', **Mount,** or **Jebel Gharib,** or **Kharib,** a mountain of Egypt, about 16 miles inland from the Gulf of Suez. Lat. 28° 12′ N.; lon. 32° 42′ E. It is of a conical form, 7880 feet high, according to Schweinfurth, and can be seen at a distance of 100 miles.

Agric'ola, a post-hamlet of Glascock co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, 62 miles SW. of Augusta. Pop. 25.

Agricola, a post-village of Coffey co., Kan., about 25 miles by rail SW. of Ottawa.

Agricola, a town of British Guiana, on the E. bank of the Demerara River. Pop. 2080.

Agricultural College, Md. See College Park.

Agricultural College, a post-hamlet of Ingham co., Mich., and a thriving state institution, is situated 3½ miles E. of Lansing. The college had enrolled in 1900, 627 students.

Agrigentum, an ancient city of Sicily. See Girgenti.

Agrinion, å-grin'e-on, a town of Greece, in the nome of Acarnania and Ætolia. Pop. about 7000. It is a mart for tobacco.

Agris, å'gree', a village of France, department of Charente, 5 miles NE. of La Rochefoucauld. Pop. in 1901, 1120.

Agropoli, å-grōp'o-lee, a maritime town of Italy, province and 30 miles SE. of Salerno. Pop. about 1200.

Agua, or **Volcán de,** vol-kån' då å'gwå (*i.e.,* "water-volcano"), a remarkable volcano of Guatemala, SW. of the city of Guatemala. Its height is variously placed between 12,300 and 13,500 feet. Old Guatemala (Guatemala la Vieja) was in 1541 destroyed, it is said, by the eruption of enormous masses of water from this volcano, whence its name.

Agua Caliente, å'gwå kå-le-en'tå (*i.e.,* "warm water," or "warm spring"), a post-hamlet of Maricopa co., Ariz., on the Gila River, 80 miles SW. of Phœnix.

Agua Caliente, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co., Cal., on the California and Northwestern R., 45 miles N. of San Francisco.

Aguacate, å-gwå-kå'tå, a mountain of Costa Rica, in Alajuela province. It contains workable gold.

Aguacate, a town of Havana province, Cuba, 19 miles W. of Matanzas. It has a post-office. Pop. in 1899, 1555.

Aguachapa, å'gwå-chå'på, a town of Salvador, 30 miles from the Pacific, on the Guatemala-Sonsonate road.

Aguada, å-gwå'då, a town of Porto Rico, near the bay of Aguadilla and 5 miles SE. by S. of that town. Pop. 2500. It is said to have been the first landing-place of Columbus in 1493. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899.

Aguada del Cura, å-gwå'då dĕl koo'rå, a hamlet of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 12 miles by rail from Havana. Cane and tobacco are grown in the region, which is flat and brushy.

Aguadas, å-gwå'dås, a town and commune of Colombia, in the province of Antioquia. Pop. 13,000.

Aguadilla, å-gwå-deel'yå, a town and seaport of Porto Rico, on a magnificent bay, about 65 miles W. of San Juan. It is picturesque, and exports coffee, sugar, and tobacco. Pop. in 1899, 6425.

Agua Dulce, ä'gwä dool'sä (*i.e.*, "sweet water"), a creek of Nueces co., Tex., flows into Laguna del Madre.

Agua Fria, ä'gwä free'ä, a river in Arizona, the largest northern tributary of the Gila. It has at first a northward course, but turns, and thenceforth flows southward, and joins the Gila about lat. 33° 25′ N.

Aguárico, ä'gwä'-ree-ko, a river of Ecuador, rises near the Colombian frontier, and flows in an indirect SE. course to join the river Napo, traversing several lakes. It is 240 miles in length, and flows in an Indian country.

Aguas Buenas, ä'gwäs bwä'näs, a village of Porto Rico, 14 miles S. of San Juan. It is connected with Caguas by high-road. It is surrounded by coffee- and fruit-gardens. Pop. in 1899, 1309.

Aguascalientes, ä'gwäs-kä-le-ĕn'tĕs, a town of Mexico, state of Aguascalientes, on the Mexican Central R., 270 miles NW. of the city of Mexico. It stands in a plain upward of 6000 feet above the sea, and is favorably situated for trade, the road from Zacatecas to Sonora and Durango crossing here the highway from San Luis Potosí to Guadalajara. It has numerous churches, convents, and a hospital, and is surrounded by gardens with olives, vines, figs, pears, etc. In the vicinity are warm springs, from which the town takes its name. Of these the Baño la Contera, with a temperature of 100°, is the most noted. Pop. in 1900, 30,052.

Aguascalientes, a state of Mexico, on the Mexican plateau, in the SE. central part of the country, and adjoining the states of Zacatecas and Jalisco. High mountains abound in the western part, and extensive plains in the east. Among its products are wheat, barley, beans, lithographic and building stone, and precious metals. Most of the state is under cultivation. Capital, Aguascalientes. Pop. in 1900, 101,910.

Aguas Calientes, a town and railway station of Peru, 27 miles from Arequipa. Elevation, 9737 feet. It has copious warm sulphur springs.

Agueda, ä-gä'dä, a river of Spain, affluent of the Douro, forming part of the boundary of Portugal.

Agueda, ä-gä'dä, a town of Portugal, district of Aveiro, 13 miles SE. of Aveiro. Pop. about 4000.

Aguigan, ä-ghe-gän', or **Aguijan,** ä-ghe-nän', a small inhabited island of the Ladrones, N. of Rota. It is rocky and densely wooded.

Aguilar, ä-ghe-lar', a banking post-town of Las Animas co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R., 60 miles S. of Pueblo. It has a coal-mining industry. Pop. in 1900, 698.

Aguilar de Campoo, ä-ghe-lar' dä käm-po'o, a village of Spain, 59 miles NNE. of Palencia, on the Pisuerga, surrounded by ruined walls. Pop. in 1897, 1575.

Aguilar de Campos, ä-ghe-lar' dä käm'poce, a town of Spain, 34 miles NW. of Valladolid. Pop. about 1400.

Aguilar de la Frontera, ä-ghe-lar' dä lä fron-tä'rä, a town of Spain, 22 miles SSE. of Cordova, on the Cabra. It has fine public squares and a dismantled Moorish castle. The church of Santa Clara contains some notable paintings. The surrounding country produces excellent wine. Pop. in 1897, 13,329.

Águilas, ä'ghe-läs, a town of Spain, in Murcia, on the Mediterranean, 37 miles SW. of Cartagena, with a small but secure port. It exports grain, and has smelting-works for the reduction of silver and lead. Pop. in 1897, 12,381.

Agüimes, ä-gwee'mĕs, a town of Gran Canaria, at the foot of Mount Guayadeque.

Agulenitza, ä-goo-lä-nit'sä, a town of Greece, in the Morea, nome of Messenia, 20 miles SE. of Gastouni.

Agulhas, Cape and Bank. The former is in lat. 34° 51′ 30″ S., lon. 19° 56′ 30″ E., being the southernmost point of Africa, and is situated about 100 miles ESE. from the Cape of Good Hope. Its highest part is 455 feet above the level of the sea. A light-house on the cape stands on an elevation about 52 feet above high water; the tower is 70 feet high, and the light is seen for upward of 18 miles. (sometimes improperly written **Lagullas**),

Aguna, ä-goo'nä, a small state in west Africa, on the Gold Coast, under British protection.

Agur, a town of India. See Auggur.

Agurpara, or **Agarpara,** ä-gar-pä'rä, a town of Bengal, 7 miles N. of Calcutta. Pop. about 25,000.

Agusán, ä-goo-sän', or **Butuán,** boo-too-än', the largest river of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, rises near Davao Gulf, flows 236 miles parallel to the E. coast, between two mountain-chains, and empties into Butuán Bay, on the N. coast.

Agutaya, ä-goo-tī'ä, or **Alutaya,** ä-loo-tī'ä, one of the Cuyos or Calamianes Islands, Philippines, is very rugged, and produces cocoanuts, cattle, sheep, and fish. Agutaya (or Alutaya) is the chief pueblo. Pop. 2046.

Agwey, in Dahomey. See Agoué.

Agyiá, a village of Thessaly, Greece, 20 miles E. by N. of Larissa. Pop. in 1896, 2420.

Agyrium, a city of ancient Sicily. See Agira.

Ahaggar, Sahara. See Hoggar.

Ahapop'kn, a large lake of Orange and Sumter cos., Fla., one of the sources of the Ocklawaha River.

Ahat-Köi, ä'hät-kö'ee, a village of Anatolia, 6 miles from Ushak. It has ruins supposed to be those of the ancient *Acmonia*.

Ahaus, ä'hŏwss, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Aa, 27 miles WNW. of Münster. Pop. in 1900, 3930.

Ahii, ä'ee' or ī'yee', or **Peacock Island,** a small uninhabited island in the Low Archipelago, Paumotu group, Pacific Ocean, surrounded by a coral belt from 200 to 500 feet in breadth.

Ahiolu, ä-hee'o-lu, or **Anchi'alos** (anc. *Anchi'ale, Anchi'alus*), a seaport of Eastern Rumelia, on the Black Sea, 48 miles SSW. of Varna. Pop. about 5000.

Ahlen, ä'lĕn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles SE. of Münster, on the Werse. Pop. in 1900, 6565.

Ahlfeld, a town of Prussia. See Alfeld.

Ahmedabad, ä'med-ä-bäd' (*i.e.*, "abode of Ahmed"), a city of Gujerat, British India, capital of a district of its own name, on the Sabermutti River, 310 miles N. of the city of Bombay. It was founded in 1412, and was long a splendid Mohammedan capital, but has greatly declined. It has cotton-mills, large silk-works, and manufactures in gold brocades, pottery, paper, and tin. It is a centre of Oriental art. Its great mosque and its Jain temple are fine structures. Here is a famous well, with underground galleries. Among the educational institutions is Rat Guza College. Pop. in 1901, 185,889.

Ahmedabad, a district of Gujerat, Bombay presidency, British India, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. Capital, Ahmedabad. It is low and hot, but produces much cotton.

Ahmednuggur, ä'med-nug'gŭr, or **Ah'madna'gar,** a city of British India, capital of a district of the same name, 64 miles NE. of Poona. Pop. in 1901, 41,700. The city, enclosed by a wall, is half a mile from the fort, which is stone-built, 1 mile in circuit, and occupied by a British garrison. It was taken by the British under General Wellesley, Aug. 12, 1803. The city has manufactures of carpets, copper, and brass. Near it is a fine palace of the former native princes.

Ahmednuggur, a district of Bombay, British India, in Gujerat. Capital, Ahmednuggur.

Ahmednuggur, a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 40 miles SE. of Alighur.

Ahmedpur-Barra, ä-med-poor' bar'rä (*i.e.*, "the great"), a town of British India, in a well-irrigated and fertile tract, 30 miles SW. of Bahawalpur.

Ahmedpur-Chuta, choo'tä (*i.e.*, "the little"), a town of British India, in Bahawalpur, near the Indus.

Ahmed-Shahi. See Kandahar.

Ah'mud', or **Amod,** a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 12 miles N. by W. of Baroach.

Ahnapee, or **Ahnepee,** ah-na-pee', a post-township (town) of Kewaunee co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Ahnapee River, about 100 miles N. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1196. See Algoma.

Ahoskie, a post-town of Hertford co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 15 miles (direct) SW. of Gatesville. Pop. in 1900, 302.

Ahr, är, a river of Prussia, in the Rhine province, rising in the Eifel Mountains and falling into the Rhine near Sinzig.

Ahrensböck, ä'rens-bök', a village belonging to Oldenburg, 10 miles NE. of Lübeck. Pop. 1640.

Ahrensburg, ä'rens-bŏŏrg', a village of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein, 13 miles NE. of Hamburg.

Ahrweiler, är'wī'lẹr, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles NW. of Coblenz, on the Ahr. Pop. in 1900, 5116.

Ahtanum, a post-hamlet of Yakima co., Wash.

Ahuacatlán, ä-wä-kät-län', a town and commune of Mexico, in the state of Querétaro. Pop. in 1895, 5929.

Ahuachapán, ä-wä-chä-pän', a department in the SW. part of Salvador, bounded on the S. by the Pacific Ocean. The Coast Range traverses it from E. to W., and there are several volcanoes. The fertile valleys produce sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, cotton, fruit, and vegetables. It exports coffee and sugar, and imports merchandise, mercury, cattle, and mules. Capital, Ahuachapán. Pop. in 1901, 59,856.

Ahuachapán, a town in the republic of Salvador, Central America, capital of a department of the same name, 60 miles W. by N. of San Salvador. Pop. about 12,000.

Ahualulco, ä-wä-lool'ko, a town and commune of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco. Pop. in 1895, 5302.

Ahun, å'ūn' or å'hūn' (anc. *Agedu'num*), a town of France, department of Creuse, 11 miles SE. of Guéret. Pop. in 1901, 2298. In its vicinity are coal-mines.

Ahuntsic, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec, Canada, 6 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 500.

Ahuriri (Port), 1¼ miles from Napier, New Zealand.

Åhus, o'hooss, a village of Sweden, on the Baltic, 12 miles SE. of Christianstad, of which it is the port, having a good harbor at the mouth of the Helgeå.

Ahwaz, a formerly important town of Persia, in Khuzistan, on the Karun, 40 miles S. by W. of Shuster. Pop. 2000.

Ai, ī, a river of Russia, province of Orenburg, rising in the Ural Mountains, flows generally NW., and falls into the river Ufa, after a course of 170 miles.

Aï, a town of France. See Ay.

Ai, ī, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ohio, 2? miles W. of Toledo.

Ai, a post-village of Putnam co., Tenn., 8 miles W. of Cookeville, its banking point.

Aia (å'yå), **Cape,** on the S. coast of Russia, extending into the Black Sea.

Aias, ī'ås (anc. *Æ'gæ*), a town of Asia Minor, on the Gulf of Iskanderun, 35 miles SE. of Adana.

Aibling, ī'bling, a town of Upper Bavaria, 28 miles SSE. of Munich. It has mineral baths. Pop. in 1900, 3247.

Aibonito, ī-bo-nee'to, a town of Porto Rico, on the highway between Ponce and San Juan, and 25 miles ENE. of the former. At an elevation of 3000 feet it is cool and free from malaria, and is used as an acclimatizing station. It is surrounded by coffee plantations. Pop. about 2200; of the jurisdiction, 6000. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899.

Aicha, ī'kå, or **Bömisch Aicha,** a village of Bohemia, 19 miles N. by E. of Buntzlau.

Aichach, ī'kåk, a town of Bavaria, on the Paar, 11 miles NE. of Augsburg. Pop. in 1900, 2576.

Aid, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. about 100.

Aiden, a village of California. See Adin.

Aidenville, a village of California. See Adin.

Aidin, ī-deen', or **Güzel-Hissar,** gü'zĕl'-his'sar' (anc. *Tral'les*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Asia Minor, near the Menderes, 81 miles SE. of Smyrna. It is 4 miles in circuit, and is the residence of a pasha and a place of great trade. Bazaars, shaded by trees, line the streets. It contains many mosques, churches, and synagogues. It has manufactures of morocco leather. Pop. about 35,000.

Aidin, a vilayet or province of Turkey, in Asia Minor, known also as the vilayet of Smyrna. Area, about 20,500 sq. m. Chief towns, Smyrna (the capital), Manisa, and Aidin. Chief exports, grain, carpets, cotton, figs, raisins, galls, licorice, opium, sesame, sponges, vallonia, and wool. Pop. 1,396,500.

Aidlingen, īd'ling-ĕn, a town of Württemberg, Germany, 6 miles W. of Böblingen.

Aidone, ī-do'nå, a town of Sicily, 35 miles SW. of the city of Catania. Pop. about 7000.

Aigash, å'gash', or **Aigas,** å-gåss', a beautiful island in Inverness-shire, Scotland, formed by the river Beauly.

Aigina, an island and a town of Greece. See Ægina.

Aigle, å'g'l, a town and resort of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 21 miles SE. of Lausanne. It has a large chateau. Black marble is quarried in its vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 3911. Elevation, 1375 feet (on the Grande-Eau).

Aigle, a town of France. See Laigle.

Aignan, ån-yôN', a village of France, department of Gers, 20 miles NW. of Mirande. Pop. in 1901, 1350.

Aigre, aigr, a town of France, department of Charente, 20 miles NNW. of Angoulême. Pop. in 1901, 1366.

Aigrefeuille, aig'r'fuĭ' or aig'r'fu'yĕh, a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 13 miles by rail N. of Rochefort. Pop. in 1901, 1486.

Aiguebelle, aig'bĕll', a village of France, in Savoie, on the left bank of the Arc, 15 miles by rail E. of Chambéry. It is celebrated for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the Sardinian forces in 1742. Near it begins the road constructed by Napoleon over Mont Cenis.

Aiguefonde, aig'fôNd', a village of France, department of Tarn, 4 miles W. of Mazamet. Pop. in 1901, 1589.

Aiguepesse, aig'pĕrss' (L. *A'qua Spar'sa*), a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 11 miles by rail NNE. of Riom. Pop. in 1901, 2191. It has mineral springs.

Aigues-Chaudes. See Eaux Chaudes.

Aigues-Mortes, aig'mort' (L. *A'quæ Mor'tuæ*), a town of France, department of Gard, in a marshy tract, on a railway, 3 miles from the Mediterranean and 21 miles SW. of Nîmes. It still retains its ancient fortifications, which present a perfect specimen of a feudal fortress. The town is full of mediæval antiquities. It communicates with the sea by the Grande Robine Canal, its harbor having been silted up. Pop. in 1901, 4233.

Aigues-Vives, åig'veev' (L. *A'quæ Vi'væ*), a village of France, in Gard, 15 miles SSW. of Nîmes.

Aiguille du Dru, å'gweeY' dü drü, a mountain of France, of the Mont Blanc group. Altitude, 12,320 feet.

Aiguille du Géant. See Col du Géant.

Aiguille du Midi, a mountain of the Mont Blanc group, France. Elevation, 12,608 feet.

Aiguille, L', a mountain of France, in Isère.

Aiguilles Rouges, å'gweeY' roozh, the name of a number of acicular peaks of France, of the Mont Blanc group, overlooking the valley of Chamouni.

Aiguille Verte, å'gweeY' vêrt, a mountain of France, of the Mont Blanc group. Altitude, 13,540 feet.

Aiguillon, å'gwee'yôN', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, at the confluence of the Lot with the Garonne, 15 miles NW. of Agen. It has Roman and mediæval remains. Pop. in 1901, 1650.

Aigun, ī-goon', a Chinese town of Manchuria, on the Amur, about 18 miles from the Russian frontier, is a flourishing trading station, and the seat of a governor. It is surrounded by palisades. Pop. 15,000. The treaty between Russia and China by which the former acquired the Amur country was concluded here in 1858.

Aigurande, å'gü'rônd', a town of France, department of Indre, 13 miles SW. of La Châtre. Pop. in 1901, 2435.

Aijerbangis, ī'yĕr-bång'ghis, a town on the W. coast of Sumatra, 30 miles SE. of Natal.

Aikawa, ī-kah-wah', a town near the W. coast of Sado Island, Japan, about 45 miles W. by N. of Niigata. In the vicinity are gold-mines, and the town has reduction-works. Pop. about 12,000.

Aiken, ā'kĕn, a county of South Carolina, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 1096 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Savannah River, and is intersected by the Edisto River. Large beds of porcelain clay are found here. Capital, Aiken. Pop. in 1890, 31,822; in 1900, 39,032.

Aiken, a town and county of Minnesota. See Aitkin.

Aiken, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., 11 miles by rail S. by E. of Bradford. Pop. about 250.

Aiken, a banking post-town and health-resort, the capital of Aiken co., S.C., is situated on the Southern R., 17 miles ENE. of Augusta, Ga. It has the Aiken Institute, the Schofield Normal and Industrial School, and manufactures of cotton-seed oil, bricks, etc. The town, which is a cotton-trade centre, is situated at an elevation of 560 feet above sea-level, amidst gardens of jessamine and orange-trees. The air is refreshingly balmy, with a mean temperature of the winter of 50°, and of autumn, 64°. Pop. in 1900, 3414.

Aikenton, a post-town of Jasper co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 8 miles (direct) NE. of Monticello. Pop. in 1900, 136.

Ailano, ī-lå'no, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 9 miles W. of Piedimonte. Pop. 1300.

Ailanthusgrove, a post-village of Gentry co., Mo., on the West Fork of Grand River, 20 miles E. by S. of Maryville.

Ailey, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line, 3 miles (direct) E. of Mount Vernon. Pop. about 300.

Aillevillers, ī'vee'yâr', a town of France, department of Haute-Saône, 20 miles NW. of Lure. Pop., with Lyaumont, in 1901, 2927.

Ailmouth, a town of England. See Alemouth.

Ailor, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn. Pop. about 50.

Ailsa (åle'sa) **Craig,** a remarkable island of columnar basalt, at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, in Scotland, rising to an elevation of 1114 feet above the level of the sea. It has a light-house at its S. end.

Ailsa Craig, a town in Middlesex co., Ontario, Canada, on the Grand Trunk R., 24 miles W. of London. It has a bank, and is a shipping point for flour, grain, lumber, and live-stock. Pop. in 1901, 744.

Ailu Islands, Pacific. See Krusenstern Islands.

Ailutaki, ī-loo-tå'kee, or **Whylostacke,** wi-lŏs-tå'ke, one of the Hervey Islands, in the Pacific. It is 9 miles long, hilly and fertile; and its encircling coral reef fences it from the sea and makes the anchorage good for small vessels.

Aimargues, å'marg', a town of France, department of Gard, 12 miles SW. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1900, 2813.

Aime, aim (anc. *Axima*), a small town of France, department of Savoie, 9 miles NE. of Moutiers. It has Roman remains.

Ain, ĭN (anc. *Danus?*), a river of France, rises in the Jura Mountains, near Nozeroy, and joins the Rhone on the right, 18 miles above Lyons. Length, 118 miles.

Ain, a department of France, bordering on Switzerland. Area, 2258 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 350,416. On the E. it is mountainous, and in the S. and W. marshy. The highest summits of the Jura Mountains, the Crêt-de-la Neige (5635 feet) and Mont Reculet (5627 feet), are in this department. The Rhone bounds it on the E. and S., and the Saône on the W.; the Ain traverses its centre. Capital, Bourg. There is a vast number of artificial lakes in the department, the largest not above 2 miles long. They are found in the marshy tract called Dombes, and are maintained for fish-breeding, but at regular intervals are drained off and their beds afford crops of grain. There were formerly about 2000, but a considerable proportion have been permanently drained. Excellent lithographic stone and the famous asphalt of Seyssel are a part of the product of the soil.

Ain, a post-station of Grant co., Ark.

Ainad, ī'nåd', a small town of Arabia, Hadramaut, on the Wady Haggar, 200 miles NE. of Aden.

Ainay-le-Château, ā'nā'-lẹh-shā'tō', a town of France, in Allier, 20 miles N. of Montluçon. Pop. in 1901, 1722.

Ainger, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich. Pop. about 75.

Ain-Madi, īne-mā'dee', a town of Algeria, built on a hill, about 40 miles W. of Laghouat.

Aino, ī'no, or **Ainu,** ī'noo, a race of men inhabiting the Kuril Islands, Yezo, Saghalin, and parts of the Siberian province of Primorskaya. The Japanese, Luchuans, and Koreans are believed to be largely of Aino descent. The Ainos are a gentle and inoffensive race, have full beards, and are the "hairy Kurils" of navigators; but the statement that their bodies are entirely covered with hair is an exaggeration. In Japan they are called *Mozin;* in Siberia, *Ghiliak.*

Ain-Salah, īne-sā'lāh, or **Insalah,** a town of the Sahara, in the oasis of Tuat, capital of the settlement of Tidikelt.

Ain-Sefisifa, īne-sā-fe-se-fā', or simply **Sefisifa,** a village of Algeria, 151 miles SSW. of Oran.

Ain-Sefra, īne-sēf'rā, a village of Algeria, 151 miles SSW. of Oran. It is on the railroad running S. from Arzew.

Ainslie (ānz'lee), **Lake,** in Inverness county, Cape Breton, lies in the valley of Ainslie, about 3 miles to the westward of Whycocomah village, 8 miles S. of Mabou Harbor. It is 12 miles long and 7 miles broad at the widest part. The outlet of Margaree River forms the northern corner of the lake.

Ainsty, ānz'stee, a district of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Ainsworth, ānz'wṛth, a banking post-town of Washington co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 32 miles WSW. of Muscatine. Pop. in 1900, 404.

Ainsworth, a banking post-village, capital of Brown co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 184 miles NW. of Neligh. Pop. in 1900, 605.

Ainsworth, a post-village of British Columbia, on Kootenay Lake. Pop. about 600.

Aintab, īne-tāb', a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. slope of Mount Taurus, 60 miles NNE. of Aleppo. Pop. about 45,000. It is a great seat of American missionary and educational work.

Ain-Takazze, īne-tā-kāt'sā (*i.e.*, the "fountain or source of the Takazze"), a small lake in Abyssinia, in the S. part of Tigré, whence flows the river Takazze.

Ain-Tedlès, īne-tēd'lāz, a village of Algeria, province of Oran, 12 miles NE. of Mostaganem.

Ain-Une, īn-oo'nẹh, or **Ain-Oaneh,** a haven of Arabia, on the Red Sea, E. of the entrance to the Gulf of Akabah. Lat. 28° 3′ N.; lor. 35° 18′ E. The interior of the haven is about 12 miles long, 6 broad, and from 12 to 13 fathoms in depth; a secure place of shelter.

Ain-Zarbe, īne-zar'bẹh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Adana, on the Jihun, 35 miles NE. of Adana.

Aiou (ī'ŏw') or **Yowl Islands,** a circular group of low isles in the Malay Archipelago, about 100 miles N. by W. from the NW. extremity of Papua or New Guinea.

Aipe, ī'pẹh, a town of the republic of Colombia, in Tolima, 22 miles N. of Neyva.

Aiquile, ī-kee'lā, a town of Bolivia, in the department of Cochabamba, about 30 miles S. of Misque.

Air, or **Ahir.** See ASBEN.

Airaines, ā'rāne' or ā'rēn', a town of France, department of Somme, 16 miles NW. of Amiens, with important manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 1834.

Airasca, ī-rās'kā, a town of Italy, 5 miles ENE. of Pimerolo. Pop. 1000 (commune, 2000).

Aircourt, a town of Ireland. See EYRECOURT.

Airdrie, air'dree, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 11 miles E. by N. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1901, 22,288. The iron and coal of its vicinity are very extensively wrought. It unites with Lanark, Hamilton, etc., in sending one member to the House of Commons.

Airds (airdz), **The,** a district of Scotland, co. of Argyll, remarkable for its picturesque scenery.

Aird's Moss, a tract of moorland in Scotland, co. of Ayr, between the Ayr and the Lugar.

Aire, air, or **Aire-su"-l'Adour,** air-sür-lā'door' (anc. *Vi'cus Ju'lius,* afterwards *Atu'res*), an episcopal town of France, department of Landes, on the left bank of the Adour, 20 miles SE. of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. 3856.

Aire, air, or **Aire-sur-la-Lys,** air-sür-lā-leece', a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the navigable river Lys and on three canals, 10 miles by rail SE. of St. Omer. The church of St. Pierre is a splendid edifice. Pop. in 1901, 7478.

Aire, air, a river of England, co. of York, joins the Ouse 5 miles NW. of Goole. Chief affluent, the Calder.

Airey, a village of Ontario. See ALDBOROUGH.

Airey, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Miss.

Aireys, air'īz, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., 6 miles E. of Cambridge.

Airfield, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va.

Airhill, a post-station of Montgomery co., Ohio, 8 miles WNW. of Dayton.

Airlie, a parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire, on the Isla, 8 miles WSW. of Forfar.

Airline, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ga., 6 miles from Hartwell.

Airmount, a post-hamlet of Yalabusha co., Miss., 12 miles from Coffeeville.

Airola, ī-ro'lā, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 23 miles NE. of Naples. Pop. in 1901, 2656.

Airole, ī-ro'lā, a village of northwestern Italy, province of Porto Maurizio. Pop. 1200.

Airolo, ī-ro'lo (Ger. *Alberswcil,* āl'bẹrs-ẉīl'; Romansh, *Eriels,* ā're-els), a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, at the S. end of the St. Gotthard railway tunnel, 26 miles NW. of Bellinzona. Elevation, 3870 feet. A part of the town was destroyed by a mountain-slide in Dec., 1898. Pop. 1600. It was the scene of a battle between the Russians and French, Sept. 13, 1799.

Airvault, air'vō', a town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 23 miles NNE. of Parthenay. Pop. 1680.

Airville, a post-village of York co., Pa., about 45 miles SE. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 300.

Airy (ā'ree), **Cape,** the SW. part of Cornwallis Land, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 74° 55′ N.; lon. 96° 50′ W.

Airydale, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa.

Aisne, ain (anc. *Ax'ona*), a river of France, rises in the department of Meuse, passes Soissons, and is joined by the Oise near Compiègne. Length, 175 miles.

Aisne, a department in the N. of France. Area, 2839 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 535,583. Surface flat; soil fertile; agriculture good. Chief rivers, Marne in the S., Oise in the N., and Aisne in the centre,—all navigable. Manufactures very important. Capital, Laon.

Aistersheim, īs'tẹrz-hīme', a village of Upper Austria, about 13 miles W. of Wels.

Aitch, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Aithiopia. See ETHIOPIA.

Aithlone, a town of Ireland. See ATHLONE.

Aitkin, āt'kịn, a county in the E. central part of Minnesota, has an area of 1869 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Mississippi River, and on the SW. by Lake Mille Lacs. Capital, Aitkin. Pop. in 1890, 2462; in 1900, 6743.

Aitkin, a banking post-village, the capital of Aitkin co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, and on the Northern Pacific R., 88 miles W. of Duluth. It has a large trade in manufactures of wood, and in lumber. In the vicinity are numerous picturesque lakes. Pop. in 1900, 1719.

Aitos, ī'tos, a town of Bulgaria, in Eastern Rumelia, circle of Burgas. Pop. about 5000.

Aitutakai, an island in the Pacific. See AILUTAKI.

Aiv, a village of England. See AVEBURY.

Aivali, ī-vā'lee (written also **Aiwalik**), or **Kidonia,** kee-dō'nẹ-ā (anc. *Heracle'a*), a seaport of Asia Minor, on the Gulf of Adramyti, 28 miles SW. of Adramyti. It is a modern Greek town with a pop. of about 20,000.

Aix, āks or āks (anc. *A'quæ Sex'tiæ*), a city of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 17 miles N. of Marseilles. Pop. in 1901, 24,861; of the commune, 29,418. It is an interesting town, with fine squares and a beautiful promenade (Cours Mirabeau), and handsome public buildings and monuments. Among the prominent edifices are the ancient cathedral of St. Sauveur and the old church of St. Jean with the tombs of the counts of Provence. Aix possesses various fine museums, a university (faculties of law and philosophy of the University of Aix-Marseilles), and a

library of about 150,000 volumes. It is the seat of an archbishop. The inhabitants are actively engaged in the production and sale of olive oil and the manufacture of hats, besides other industries, and an extensive trade in fruits. The hot saline spring used by the Romans exists in a suburb, where are remains of antiquity. Here Marius overwhelmed the Teutones and Ambrones in 102 B.C.

Aix, å, a small island off the W. coast of France, in the department of Charente Inférieure, between the mouth of the Charente and the island of Oléron. It has a good roadstead, and has been the scene of several naval operations. It was here that Napoleon gave himself up to the English on the "Bellerophon" in 1815.

Aix-d'Angillon, åks-dôN'zhee'yôN', a town of France, in Cher, 12 miles NE. of Bourges. Pop. 1434.

Aix-en-Othe, åks-ôn-ōt', a town of France, department of Aube, on the Nesle, 15 miles WSW. of Troyes. Pop. in 1901, 2646.

Aixe-sur-Vienne, åks-sür-ve'ênn', a town of France, department of Haute-Vienne, on the Vienne, 6 miles SW. of Limoges. Pop. in 1901, 3581.

Aix-la-Chapelle, åks-lå-shå'pell' (L. *Aquis Granum;* Ger. *Aachen,* å'kẹn, *i.e.,* "waters," or "fountains," equivalent to the Latin *Aquæ,* a name given by the Romans to warm springs), a frontier city of Rhenish Prussia, capital of the district of Aix-la-Chapelle, 44 miles WSW. of Cologne. It is well built and handsome, with a cathedral founded in 796 (containing in the *Hochmünster,* or chapel of the Octagon, the restored throne of Charlemagne), a town hall on the site of Charlemagne's palace (containing the coronation hall of the German emperors), several fine churches, celebrated mineral waters (largely chalybeate and sulphurous), which have a great reputation for the cure of rheumatism and diseases of the blood (temperature 111°–134° F.), many hospitals, a polytechnic school, chamber of commerce, and elegant theatres. As a chief station of the Belgo-Rhenish and Prussian state railways, connecting with Antwerp, Ostend, Cologne, etc., Aix-la-Chapelle affords an extensive mart to the commerce of Prussia. It has important manufactures, especially of cloth, needles, gloves, leather, chemicals, linen, paints, stoneware, etc., and numerous foundries and machine-shops. There are upward of a hundred cloth-factories, giving employment to nearly 9000 workers. As early as the twelfth century its gold- and silversmiths and cloth-weavers were in high repute. Pop. in 1890, 103,491; in 1900, 135,221.

In the market-place is a bronze statue of Charlemagne, whose favorite residence was here, and whose successors in the Empire were crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle until the sixteenth century. Two celebrated treaties of peace were concluded here: (1) between France and Spain, by which France secured a portion of Flanders, in 1668; and (2) in 1748, which terminated the war of succession in Austria. A congress of the great powers was held here in 1818.

Aix-les-Bains, åks- (or ås-) lå-bâN' (anc. *A'quæ Gratia'næ*), a very ancient town of France, in the department of Savoie, 8 miles N. of Chambéry, in a fertile and delightful valley near the Lake of Bourget. Pop. in 1901, 5437. It is much resorted to for its thermal waters (temperature 110°–113° F.), and has numerous remains of antiquity. Elevation, 850 feet.

Aizenay, å'zẹh-nå', a town of France, department of Vendée, 5 miles NW. of La Roche-sur-Yon.

Aja, or **Aia,** l'å (anc. *Allia*), a small stream, emptying into the Tiber about 12 miles above Rome. On its banks the Gauls, under Brennus, overwhelmed the Romans about 390 B.C.

Ajaccio, å-yåt'cho, a seaport of France, the capital of Corsica, is situated on the W. coast of the island, on the N. side of the gulf of the same name, in lat. 41° 54′ N., lon. 8° 44′ E. Pop. in 1901, 19,579. It is built in an agreeable situation, with a good port defended by a citadel. It is the see of a bishop and has a fine cathedral. Ajaccio is the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte; the house is still standing and there are monuments to him and his family. The town has become a winter-resort for consumptives.

Ajain, å'zhâN', a village of France, department of Creuse, 8 miles ENE. of Guéret.

Ajame, W. Africa. See BINGERVILLE.

Ajan, å-zhân', a name formerly applied to that portion of the E. coast of Africa extending from Cape Guardafui to Zanzibar.

Ajasaluk, a village of Asia Minor. See AYASOLUK.

Ajello, å-yêl'lo, a town of Italy, 9 miles SW. of Cosenza. Pop. 1000 (commune, 3000). It is supposed to replace the ancient *Tilesio.*

Ajello (Ajello del Sabato), a village of Italy, 3 miles SE. of Avellino. Pop. 900.

Ajeta, å-yå'tå, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 8 miles N. of Scalea. Pop. in 1901, 2349.

Ajistan, å-jis-tân', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemi, 80 miles ESE. of Kashan. It is large and straggling, is surrounded by gardens, and has a royal palace.

Ajmere, Ajmeer, or **Ajmir,** åj-meer', a city of British India, capital of the province of Ajmere-Merwara, 220 miles SW. of Delhi. Pop. in 1901, 75,759. It has an interesting mediæval mosque. Here is situated Mayo College for the instruction of the nobility of Rajputana. The town is supplied with water by a subterranean aqueduct.

Ajmere-Merwara, åj-meer' mẽr-wå'rå, a province of British India, in Rajputana. Area, 2711 sq. m. Portions are very fertile, but many tracts are barren. Capital, Ajmere. Pop. in 1891, 476,330.

Ajnácskö, oi'nạch'kö', a small watering-place of Hungary, in the county of Gömör, 7 miles from Fülek. It has a ruined castle.

Ajodhia, a town of India. See OUDH.

Ajofrin, å-HO-freen', a town of Spain, in New Castile, 9 miles S. of Toledo.

Ajun'tah (the "strong pass"), a town of British India, famous for its rock-hewn temples, 53 miles N. by E. of Aurungabad.

Ajuruoca, å-zhoo-roo-o'kå, a town of Brazil, province of Minas-Geraes, on the Ajuruoca River, 107 miles NE. of Rio de Janeiro. The district is rich in tobacco, millet, mandioca, sugar-cane, and coffee. Pop. 15,000.

Ajusco, å-HOOS'ko, or **Sierra de Ajusco,** a chain or knot of lofty volcanic mountains in south-central Mexico, bounding the valley of Anahuac on the S. and constituting a part of the southern wall of the central plateau. It merges eastward with the range of which Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl are the dominant summits. The lava-mass, known as the *Pedregal,* approaching Coyoacán, is a comparatively recent off-flow from these mountains. Greatest height, 13,628 feet.

Akabah, å'kå-bå, a fortified village of Arabia, on the E. side of the Gulf of Akabah, near its N. extremity. Lat. 29° 24′ 30″ N.; lon. 35° 6′ E. Its former names, Ælana and Ailah, are preserved in the name of the Greek bishopric for the Sinai peninsula.

Akabah, Gulf of (anc. *Si'nus Ælanit'icus*), the eastern horn of the Red Sea after its bifurcation in lat. 28° N., extending NNE. to lat. 29° 25′ N., bounding the peninsula of Sinai on the E. Average breadth, 12 miles.

Ak'aligur', a town of the Punjab, between the Chenab and the Ravi.

Akamagaseki, Japan. See SHIMONOSEKI.

Akaroa, å-kå-rå'o, a town and harbor in Banks' Peninsula, province of Canterbury, New Zealand; settled by the French. Pop. of the borough, about 600.

Akashansk, å-kåsh-ånsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Irkutsk, on the Onon.

Akasi, å-kå-see', a town of Japan, island of Hondo.

Akassa, å'kås-sâ', or **Nun,** noon, a town or village of Morocco, at the mouth of the river Nun.

Akassa, a main depot of Nigeria, formerly the Niger Coast Protectorate, British West Africa, at the mouth of the Nun channel of the Niger River.

Akassa, a river of Africa. See NUN.

Akato, å-kå'to, a town of Japan, island of Hondo.

Akbarabad, a city of India. See AGRA.

Ak'berpore', or **Ak'barpur',** a town of India, 27 miles W. of Cawnpore. Pop. about 5000.

Ak-Deyavin, åk-då-yå-veen', a village of Syria, 40 miles SE. of Aleppo, with some remarkable ruins.

Aké, a ruined city of Yucatan, between Merida and Izamal.

Aken, å'kẹn, or **Acken,** åk'kẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 25 miles SE. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 7365.

Akerman, Akkerman, å'kẹr-mån', **Akierman,** åk'yẹr-mån' (Slavic, *Bielgorod,* the "white city;" anc. *Ty'ras*), a fortified town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the right bank of the Dniester, near the Black Sea, 28 miles SW. of Odessa. Lat. 46° 11′ 51″ N.; lon. 30° 21′ 52″ E. Pop. in 1897, 28,303. It has a port, fisheries, and an extensive trade in salt from adjacent lakes.

Akershus, an amt of Norway. See AGGERSHUS.

Akersloot, å'kẹr-slōte', a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 5 miles S. of Alkmaar.

Akersund, å'kẹr-soond', a town of Sweden, on the N. shore of Lake Vetter, 112 miles WSW. of Stockholm.

Akersville, a post-village of Monroe co., Ky., 13 miles W. of Tompkinsville. Pop. about 100.

Akersville, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., about 34 miles W. of Chambersburg.

Akhalkalaki, å-kål-kå-lå'kee, or **Akhalkalak,** å-kål-kå-låk', a town of Transcaucasia, on a tributary of the Kur, 30 miles SE. of Akhaltsikh.

Akhal-Teke. See ASKABAD.

Akhaltsikh, å'kål-tsik', a town of Transcaucasia, in Georgia, on an affluent of the Kur, 100 miles WSW. of Tiflis. Pop. in 1897, 15,387.

Ak-Hissar, a town of Turkey. See KROYA.

Ak-Hissar, åk'his-sar' (*i.e.*, "white castle"), or **Ek-Hissar** (anc. *Thyati'ra*), a town of Asia Minor, 58 miles NE. of Smyrna. Pop. about 10,000.

Akhlat, åk'lät', **Ardish,** ar'deesh', or **Khe'lat',** a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the W. shore of Lake Van, 35 miles NW. of Van. It is the see of an Armenian bishop. Pop. 3000.

Akhmym, åk-meem', sometimes **Ekhmym** (anc. *Chem'mis* and *Panop'olis*), a town of Egypt, on the Nile. Lat. 26° 40' N.; lon. 31° 50' E. Akhmym is a steamboat and mail station on the Nile, and is a thriving town of 30,000 inhabitants, of whom 1000 are Christians. It manufactures the cloth for the blue shirts of the Fellahin, and also the shawls for the poorer classes.

Akhtirka, åk-tĕĕr'kå, a town of European Russia, 60 miles NW. of Kharkov, on a small river of the same name. Pop. in 1897, 23,390.

Akhtuba, the E. branch of the Volga delta.

A'kin, a post-village of Franklin co., Ill., 16 miles SW. of McLeansboro.

Akin, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y. Pop. about 150.

Akins, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T. Pop. about 100.

Akinsville, a post-village of Morgan co., Mo. Pop. about 100.

Akita, a town of Japan, island of Hondo. Lat. 39° 41' N. Pop. in 1899, 29,477.

Akka, åk'kå, a village of the Sahara, on the borders of Morocco. It is a station for the caravans between Morocco and Timbuktu.

Akka, a town of Syria. See ACRE.

Akka, a pygmy race of east-central Africa, inhabiting the region between lat. 2° and 3° N., along the upper course of the Aruwimi, and W. of the Albert Nyanza.

Akkad, in ancient geography, a region in the northern part of Babylonia.

Aklansk, åk-länsk', a garrisoned town of Siberia, government of Yakutsk. Lat. 63° N.; lon. 167° E.

Akmetchet. See SIMFEROPOL.

Ak'molinsk', a government of Russia, in central Asia, in the Kirghiz steppe, bounded N. by Tobolsk, E. by Semipalatinsk, S. by Turkestan, W. by Turgai. Capital, Akmolinsk. Area, 230,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 678,957.

Akmolinsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the government and district of the same name. It is on the river Ishim. Pop. in 1897, 9557.

Akola, å-ko'lå, a town of British India, in the Akola district, 55 miles SW. of Ellichpur. Pop. about 20,000.

Akola, a district of West Berar, India.

Akora, å-ko'rå, a town of Afghanistan, on the Kabul River, 10 miles NW. of Attock.

Akorodu, a European trading station of western Africa, in the Niger delta.

Akot, å-kōt', a town of India, district and 31 miles NNE. of Akola. It has a great trade in cotton. Pop. 16,000.

Akrabeh, åk'rå'bęh, a town of Palestine. Lat. 32° 10' N.; lon. 35° 25' E.

Akreyri, åk-ri'ree, a town of Iceland, on the Eyjafjord. Lat. 65° 40' N. It has a good harbor, and is, next to Reikiavik, the most important trading-place in Iceland. Pop. about 800.

Akri, åk'ree, a Moslem village of Palestine, 15 miles WNW. of Jerusalem; probably the ancient *Ekron*.

Akridge, a post-village of Thomas co., Ga. Pop. about 100.

Ak'ron, a post-village of Hale co., Ala., on the Black Warrior, 25 miles SW. of Tuscaloosa. Pop. about 250.

Akron, a post-hamlet of Independence co., Ark.

Akron, a banking post-town, capital of Washington co., Colo., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 112 miles E. by N. of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 351.

Akron, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ind., on the Erie R., 28 miles NE. of Logansport. It has manufactures of cabinet-ware, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, about 750.

Akron, a banking post-town of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Big Sioux River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 33 miles N. of Sioux City. It has large flouring-mills and is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 1029.

Akron, a post-village of Cowley co., Kan., 8 miles by rail N. of Winfield.

Akron, a banking post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., 25 miles by rail NNE. of Saginaw. Pop. about 500.

Akron, a banking post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on a branch of the New York Central and Hudson River R., 16 miles W. of Batavia. It has manufactures of cement, which has a high reputation. Pop. in 1900, 1585.

Akron, a city, the capital of Summit co., Ohio, and a manufacturing, mineral, and railroad centre, 39 miles S. by E. of Cleveland, on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus and other railroads. It is on the Ohio Canal, and about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. It has an active trade in grain and extensive manufactures of agricultural implements, machinery, castings, edge-tools, rubber, sewer-pipe, matches, etc., employment being given by over 300 manufacturing establishments. Akron is the seat of Buchtel College (Universalist), founded in 1872. Coal is mined near this city. Pop. in 1890, 27,601; in 1900, 42,728.

Akron, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 22 miles by rail WSW. of Reading. It has manufactures of cigars. Pop. about 650.

Akron Junction, Ala. See AKRON.

Aksai, åk-si', an affluent of the Terek, in Caucasia.

Ak-Sai, a mountain of Russian Turkestan, in the Kara-Tau range.

Ak-Serai, åk-se-ri' (*i.e.*, "white palace"), a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Kizil-Irmak, 80 miles NE. of Konieh. Pop. about 3000.

Akshehr, or **Ak-Sheher,** åk-shêh'r' or åk-shå'hęr (*i.e.*, "white city"), a city of Asiatic Turkey, 10 miles S. of the salt lake of the same name, 65 miles NW. of Konieh. Pop. about 7000. It manufactures carpets. Akshehr is the *Philomelion* of Strabo.

Akstafa, åk-stå'få, a town of Transcaucasia, on the Batum-Baku railway, about half-way between Tiflis and Yelizavetpol. The name is also that of a small river, an affluent of the Kur.

Aksu, åk'soo', a town of Eastern Turkestan, on a river, S. of the Tian-Shan Mountains, 250 miles NE. of Yarkand. Lat. 41° 7' N.; lon. 80° 40' E. It has manufactures of cotton stuffs, leather and metallic wares, and jasper, and is resorted to by trading-caravans from all parts of central Asia. Pop. 15,000–20,000.

Aksu ("white river"), the name of several Asiatic rivers, the principal of which has its course in the Pamir, becoming one of the chief affluents of the Murghab.

Aksum, a town of Abyssinia. See AXUM.

Aktche Shehr, åk'chå shêh'r', a small seaport of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 15 miles SW. of Eregli.

Aktiubinsk, åk-te-oo-binsk', a town of Asiatic Russia, in the province of Turgai and district of Aktiubinsk. Pop. in 1897, 2840.

Akun, å'koon', one of the Fox group, Aleutian Islands.

Akureyri, a town of Iceland. See AKREYRI.

Akuse, a town of the Gold Coast of Africa, on the Volta River, 36 miles WNW. of Adda.

Akusha, å-koo'shå, a town of Daghestan, 55 miles WNW. of Derbend. Pop. 6000.

Akutan, å-koo-tån', one of the Aleutian Islands, between Unimak and Unalaska. It has a volcanic mountain 5888 feet high and many hot springs.

Akutan Pass, the water-way between Akutan and Unalaska Islands, serving as a passage for vessels into Bering Sea (Dutch Harbor).

Akyab, åk'yåb', the chief town of Arakan, Burma, on the E. side of the island of Akyab. It has a fine harbor and a large export trade. Pop. about 40,000.

Akyab, a district of Arakan, Burma. It has much exceedingly fertile soil and extensive forests and jungles. Capital, Akyab.

Ala, å'lå, a town of Austria, Tyrol, on the left bank of the Adige, and on a railway, 10 miles SSW. of Roveredo. Pop. 5000, employed in manufactures of silks and velvets.

Alabama, al-a-bah'ma, a river of the state of Alabama, is formed by the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, which unite on the S. border of Elmore co., about 10 miles NNE. of Montgomery. Between this capital city and Selma its general direction is westward. From Selma it runs nearly southwestward, with a very tortuous course, until it unites with the Tombigbee River at the S. extremity of Clarke co. and about 33 miles (in a direct line) N. of Mobile. The stream formed by this junction is the Mobile River. The length of the Alabama from the mouth of the Coosa to the mouth of the Tombigbee is about 350 miles. Steamboats can ascend it to Montgomery, 390 miles above Mobile, at all times except in seasons of unusual drought. The country through which it flows is fertile, and produces large crops of cotton.

Alabama (a Muscogee or Creek word, signifying a "place of rest"), one of the Southern States of the American Union, is bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia and Florida, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by

Mississippi. Extreme length, 336 miles; greatest breadth, 220 miles; area, 51,540 sq. m. The northern boundary lies on lat. 35° N.

Face of the Country, etc.—The Alleghany and Cumberland Mountains enter the state from the NE.; but they are nowhere much more than 1500 feet high, and to the S. they decline, until in the centre of the state they become mere hills. Southward of this picturesque central hill-region, and constituting the main central zone of the state, is the cotton-belt, including the "cane-brake region,"—one of the most fertile tracts of cotton-land in the world. Farther south the "pine woods" occupy a large sparsely populated area, largely of lowland, and capable of producing vast supplies of timber (especially of yellow pine) and naval stores. Most parts of the state abound in timber-trees, including pine, oak, cypress, and red cedar. The greater part of the state is drained into the Gulf of Mexico by the Mobile River, formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers. The northern section is traversed by the Tennessee River, and the Chattahoochee River forms the southern half of the eastern boundary.

Geology and Minerals.—In the east-central part of the state is an area of more than 4000 sq. m., consisting of Archæan and ancient highly altered sedimentary rocks, and characterized by a diversity of composition, as well as by a great variety of topography and soil. To the N. and W. lies the Coosa valley, a continuation of the complex valley extending SW. from Pennsylvania, in portions of which, and thence N. and W., lie the coal-measures, the productive area of which covers over 5000 sq. m. The principal fields are the Coosa, Cahaba, and Warrior, the last having an extent about two-thirds that of the coal-fields of Great Britain. It occupies the upper valley of the Black Warrior River. The coals are bituminous, and the annual output increased between 1870 and 1903 from 11,000 to 11,650,000 tons. A considerable part of this output is consumed in the state itself, being converted into coke to supply the numerous pig-iron furnaces. The iron-ore is abundant, excellent, and readily accessible. With a production of 2,662,043 long tons of ore in 1899, Alabama ranked as the third iron-producing state of the Union. The product in 1903 was 3,684,960 tons. The Alleghany gold-field has in Alabama its SW. terminus; but the product up to this time has been insignificant. Silver, lead, copper, ochre, steatite, fictile clays, kaolin, statuary granite, lithographic stone, fine white and variegated marbles, and numerous other useful minerals, exist in northern and central Alabama. Considerable deposits of bauxite are found.

The great cotton-belt of south-central Alabama, which occupies parts of 17 counties, lies on the Cretaceous formation and is highly fertile. The pine-region of the S. is principally of the Tertiary and the Post-Tertiary alluvial formation.

Soil, Climate, Healthfulness.—In general this state is fertile, and in the less productive regions in the hill-country there are as compensations abundant water-power, a healthful and agreeable climate, and numerous mineral springs. The pine-woods region affords, besides forest products, considerable honey, wax, and rice, grows sweet potatoes abundantly, and yields fair returns in cotton and maize, while the dryness of the air and soil and the balsamic aroma of the pines are believed to exert a curative effect in pulmonary diseases. The great river valleys and the central Cretaceous belt are exceedingly productive. The climate is comparatively equable, the streams seldom freeze over, while the summer temperature rarely exceeds 95° F.; but the uniformity of the summer heat renders the climate very oppressive to persons of northern birth. The hill-regions are, however, cooler, and the islands of Mobile Bay have delightful sea-breezes. The annual rainfall is about 42 inches.

Internal communication is much facilitated by the navigable streams. Steamboats ply upon the Mobile River and its branches, the Alabama, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Tombigbee, and Black Warrior. There is a regular steamboat service on the Chattahoochee River between Columbus, Ga., and Chattahoochee, Fla., a distance of 224 miles. The only seaport in the state is MOBILE, situated on Mobile Bay, at the mouth of the Mobile River. The shallowness of the waters of the bay obliges large vessels to load and discharge their cargoes by means of lighters; but smaller steamers ply upon the bay, going to New Orleans *via* Grant's Pass, Mississippi Sound, and Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. In 1900 there were 4239 miles of railroad in operation.

Industrial Interests.—The wonderful development of the coal and iron industries in the valleys of the Tennessee and of the other streams of northern Alabama has greatly affected the material prosperity of the state. During the decade between 1880 and 1890, such towns as Birmingham, Anniston, Decatur, Florence, and Roanoke leaped from a position of comparative obscurity into one of prominence, while others, such as Bessemer, had no previous existence. Birmingham, with a population of nearly 40,000, is the centre of the coal and iron industry. The manufacture of iron and steel is the leading industry of the state, and the value of its products was, in 1900, $17,400,000. Cotton manufacture has also received much attention, the product of this industry in 1900 being valued at $8,153,136. In the counties at the S., the lumber business has developed into a profitable industry, and large quantities of lumber are shipped to the North, to South America, and to England. The value of the lumber and timber products (in 1900, $12,867,000) ranks immediately after that of iron and steel. With this increased activity in mining and manufacturing operations there has been a relative decline in agricultural pursuits, especially in the fertile "black belt" of central Alabama. Agriculture, nevertheless, maintains its position as the leading economic pursuit of the state. Alabama ranks as one of the leading cotton-raising states, and the quantity of cotton ginned in 1900 was 1,061,678 (commercial) bales. Indian corn is raised in all parts of the state. Tobacco is a staple crop in the N., and in the N. and NE. wheat of excellent quality is grown. Rice is an important crop in the S. Both marsh and upland rice is grown. Wool, dairy and orchard products, oats, honey, wax, pulse, and sweet potatoes are produced to a considerable extent. The leading agricultural crops for 1900 were: corn, 29,355,942 bushels; wheat, 916,351 bushels; oats, 4,380,754 bushels; and hay, 94,061 tons.

Education, etc.—A well-devised school system was established by the constitution of 1868, but the unsettled condition of public affairs for some time impaired its efficiency. Among the educational institutions may be mentioned the state normal schools at Florence, Gaylesville, Jacksonville, and Troy, the Alabama Normal College for girls at Livingston, Blount College at Blountsville, Huntsville Academy, the State Agricultural College at Athens, the normal school for colored students at Montgomery, the Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, the Southern University (Methodist) at Greensboro, Tuskegee Institute for colored people, Selma University (also for colored), and the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa. There are numerous other colleges, academies, and high schools, and institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb. The state penitentiary is at Wetumpka. There were issued in the state, in 1900, 249 newspapers, of which 22 were daily, 203 weekly, and 16 monthly.

Counties.—There are 66 counties, named as follows: Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Bibb, Blount, Bullock, Butler, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Choctaw, Clarke, Clay, Cleburne, Coffee, Colbert, Conecuh, Coosa, Covington, Crenshaw, Cullman, Dale, Dallas, Dekalb, Elmore, Escambia, Etowah, Fayette, Franklin, Geneva, Greene, Hale, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lee, Limestone, Lowndes, Macon, Madison, Marengo, Marion, Marshall, Mobile, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Randolph, Russell, Shelby, St. Clair, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Washington, Wilcox, and Winston.

Constitution, etc.—The present state constitution was adopted in Nov., 1901. The governor is chosen for a term of four years. The general assembly consists of a house of representatives of 105 members, and a senate of 35 members, chosen for four years. All judges are elective. Voters must have resided in the state two years, and one year in the county where they vote. Alabama sends 9 representatives to the Federal Congress.

Cities and Towns.—Of these the principal are Mobile, the commercial emporium of the state (pop. in 1900, 38,469); Montgomery, the state capital (pop. 30,346); Birmingham (pop. 38,415); Anniston (pop. 9695); and Bessemer (pop. 6358). Other important places are Huntsville (pop. 8068), Selma (pop. 8713), Florence (pop. 6478), Eufaula (pop. 4532), Tuscaloosa (pop. 5094), Opelika, Phœnix, New Decatur, Troy, and Gadsden.

History.—The French settled near Mobile Bay in 1702, and founded Mobile about 1711. In 1763 their lands here passed to England, and became a part of West Florida; this coast-tract was seized by the Spaniards during the Revolutionary War, and did not become definitely United States territory until 1819, when Florida was purchased by the general government. But by far the greater part of Alabama, together with what is now called Mississippi, was regarded as a part of Georgia, South Carolina claiming a strip 12 miles wide along the S. boundary of Tennessee. In 1798 the Mississippi territory (including part of Alabama) was set off from Georgia and South Carolina. In 1804 it was extended northward, and in 1813 its limits were extended to the Gulf of Mexico, so that the whole of the present state of Alabama was included in it. What is now the state of Alabama was set off from Mississippi in 1817

as a territory, and became a state in 1819. Prominent events of this period were the sanguinary Creek war (1813–14), the military occupation of Mobile by the Americans, and the settlement of a colony of French political exiles in Marengo co. Under the slaveholding system Alabama grew rich, and became the first state in the amount of cotton produced. In 1861 an ordinance of secession was passed by a state convention. In that year the provisional government of the Confederate States was organized at Montgomery. In 1862 the N. portion of the state was occupied by Federal troops. In 1864 the forts at the outlet of Mobile Bay were reduced and the Confederate fleet destroyed by Farragut; and in April, 1865, Selma, Montgomery, and Mobile were taken by the national forces. In the same year a provisional governor was appointed by President Johnson. In 1868 military control was withdrawn, a new constitution having been adopted, and the state was readmitted to representation in Congress.

The population in 1820 numbered 127,901; in 1830, 309,527; in 1840, 590,756; in 1850, 771,623; in 1860, 964,201; in 1870, 996,992; in 1880, 1,262,505; in 1890, 1,513,017. There were, in 1820, 41,879 slaves and 571 free colored people; in 1830, 117,594 slaves and 1572 free colored; in 1840, 253,532 slaves, 2039 free colored; in 1850, 342,844 slaves, 2265 free colored; in 1860, 435,080 slaves, 2690 free colored; in 1870, 475,510, in 1880, 600,103, in 1890, 681,431, and in 1900, 827,307 colored persons. Total pop. in 1900 was 1,828,697 (about 35 to the sq. m.), of which number 916,764 were males and 911,933 females, and 14,592 foreign-born. There were 177 Indians in the state, 58 Chinese, and 3 Japanese.

Alabama, or **Alabama Center,** a post-village in Alabama township (town), Genesee co., N.Y., 8 miles S. of Medina and 30 miles ENE. of Buffalo. The town includes part of the Tonawanda Indian reservation. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1957.

Alabama, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Wis., 24 miles N. of Osceola Mills.

Alabama City, a post-town of Etowah co., Ala., on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Louisville and Nashville R., 2 miles from Gadsden, its nearest banking point. Pop. in 1900, 2276. It has large cotton-industries.

Alabas'ter, a post-village of Iosco co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay, about 45 miles NNE. of Bay City. Pop. about 350. It has a quarry of gypsum.

Alabaster Island, Bahamas. See ELEUTHERA.

Alabat, ä-lä-bät', a small island of the Philippines, in Lamón Bay, N. of the Luzon isthmus. With the mainland it forms a sheltered harbor. It is sterile, and but sparsely inhabited.

Alachua, ą-lăch'u-ą, a county in the N. part of Florida, has an area of 1283 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Santa Fé River and on the W. by the Suwanee. Capital, Gainesville. Pop. in 1890, 22,934; in 1900, 32,245.

Alachua, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., 15 miles NW. of Gainesville, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Alacrane (al-ą-kran') **Islands,** a group in the Gulf of Mexico, about 70 miles N. of Yucatan, on a reef 15 miles in length N. and S. by 12 miles in breadth.

Alacranes, Cuba. See ALFONSO XII.

Alacul'sa Creek, Cherokee co., Ga., is a branch of Little River.

Ala-Dagh, ä'lä-dăg' (*i.e.*, "beautiful mountain"), a mountain-chain of Armenia, extending W. from Mount Ararat. From it descends the Murad-Su, the eastern headstream of the Euphrates. Height, 11,500 feet.

Ala-Dagh, part of the Taurus range in Asiatic Turkey, forming the NE. continuation of the Bulghar-Dagh.

Aladan (ä-lä-dän') or **Aladine** (ą-lä-deen') **Islands,** a cluster of small islands in the Bay of Bengal, forming part of the Mergui Archipelago.

Alad'din, a mining post-village of Crook co., Wyo., at the terminus of a railroad, 18 miles from Bellefourche, S.Dak. It has coal-mines.

Aladja-Dagh, ä-lä'jä-dăg', a mountain in Transcaucasia, in the district of Kars, memorable for the victory achieved by the Russians over the Turks, Oct. 15, 1877.

Alaejos, ä-lä-ä'noce, a town of Spain, 30 miles SW. of Valladolid, near the Trabancos. Pop. (commune) 3500.

Alafi'a (Sp. pron. ä-lä-fee'ä), a post-village of Hillsboro co., Fla., 23 miles E. of Tampa and 1 mile from the Alafia River. The surrounding country is covered by pine forests, has a fertile soil, and produces fine oranges.

Alaghez. See ALAGÖZ.

Alagna, ä-län'yä, a town of Italy, on the Sesia, 13 miles W. of Pavia. Pop. about 1400.

Alagoa, ä-lä-go'ä, a town on the S. shore of the island of St. Michael, Azores.

Alagoas, ä-lä-go'äs, a NE. maritime state of Brazil, deriving its name from various intercommunicating lakes for which it is noted. It is bounded N. by the state of Pernambuco and SW. by Sergipe, and comprises an area of 22,600 sq. m. The land is particularly adapted to the growth of coffee, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, vanilla, and cacao, and bears large forests. Pop. (estimated) about 600,000. Capital, Maceió.

Alagoas, a city of Brazil, in the state of Alagoas, on the N. of Lake Manguaba, 140 miles NE. of Sergipe. Pop. about 5000.

Alagoinhas, a town of Brazil, in the state of Bahia, and on the railroad connecting with the city of Bahia, about 45 miles NE. of Caxoeira. Pop. about 12,000.

Alagón, ä-lä-gōn', a river of Spain, falls into the Tagus about 2 miles NE. of Alcántara. It is about 120 miles in length and noted for the size and flavor of its fish.

Alagón, a town of Spain, on the Ebro, 15 miles NW. of Saragossa. Pop. (commune) 3750.

Alagöz, ä'lä-göz', a volcanic mountain in the Russian government of Erivan. It lies on the N. side of the great plain of the Araxes. Height, 13,500 feet.

Alai, ą-lī', a chain of lofty mountains of central Asia, a westerly extension of the Tian-Shan, in about lat. 40° N. and lon. 70°–73° 30' E. It forms a part of the northern boundary of the Pamir. The highest summits are 18,000–19,000 feet high. Peak Kauffmann (23,000–25,000 feet) is sometimes considered a mountain of the Alai, but it more properly belongs to the main Tian-Shan.

Alais, ä'lä' (anc. *Ale'sia*), a town of France, department of Gard, on the Gardon, at the foot of the Cévennes, 25 miles NW. of Nîmes. Pop. in 1901, about 18,500; of the commune, 24,940. It is in a productive coal-field, and has silk-spinning mills, iron-foundries, glass-works, etc.

Alajuela, ä-lä-hwä'lä, a city, capital of Alajuela province, Costa Rica, about 12 miles by rail W. of San José. It is well built, with good streets, and has considerable trade. Pop. 3828. It is the centre of an important coffee district. Pop. of the province in 1897, 69,300.

Alakananda, ä-lä-kä-nän'dä, **Aluknanda,** or **Aluknunda,** ä'look-nun'dä, a small river, which, issuing from the Himalaya Mountains, unites with the Bhagirathi at Devaprayaga and forms a source of the Ganges.

Ala-Köi, ä'lä-kö'ee (*i.e.*, "beautiful village"), a village of Asiatic Turkey, on the E. side of Lake Van.

Ala-Kul, ä'lä-kool', called also **Kurghi-Nor,** koor'-ghee nor, or **Alakt-Ugul-Nur,** ä-läkt' oo'gool' noor, a lake of Russian Central Asia, in the province of Semirietchensk. Its centre is near lat. 46° N., lon. 81° 40' E. It is 40 miles long and 17 broad. Elevation, 837 feet. A western smaller lake, separated by a marsh, is also known as Ala-Kul (or Sassyk-Kul).

Alalakeiki (ä-lä-lä-kä'ee-kee) **Channel,** which separates Maui and Kahoolawe, Hawaiian Islands, is 6 miles wide.

Alamakee, a county of Iowa. See ALLAMAKEE.

Al'amance, a county in the N. central part of North Carolina, has an area of 494 sq. m. It is intersected by Haw River and partly drained by Alamance Creek. Capital, Graham. Pop. in 1890, 18,271; in 1900, 25,665.

Alameda, ä-lä-mä'dä (*i.e.*, "a row of poplar-trees"), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 54 miles NW. of Malaga, on the road from Seville to Granada. Pop. about 4000.

Alameda, ä-lä-mä'dä, a county in the W. part of California, has an area of 764 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Bay of San Francisco, and is drained by Alameda Creek. The surface is diversified by mountains, fertile valleys, and plains; quarries of granite and limestone have been opened here. The market of San Francisco is partly supplied by the orchards and gardens of Alameda. Capital, Oakland. Pop. in 1890, 93,864; in 1900, 130,197.

Alameda, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala. Pop. about 100.

Alameda, a city of Alameda co., Cal., on a peninsula on the E. side of the Bay of San Francisco and on the Southern Pacific R., 9 miles ESE. of San Francisco. It adjoins Oakland on the S., and contains many suburban residences. Its industries embrace ship-building and petroleum- and borax-refining. Pop. in 1890, 11,165; in 1900, 16,464.

Alameda, a post-village of Bernalillo co., N.Mex., on the Rio Grande and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 6 miles above Albuquerque.

Alameda de la Sagra, ä-lä-mä'dä dä lä sä'grä, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 8 miles from Illescas.

Alameda del Valle, ä-lä-mä'dä dĕl väl'yä, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 10 miles from Buitrago.

Alaminos, ä-lä-mee'noce, or **Sarapsap,** sä-räp'säp, a pueblo of Zambales province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on Lingayén Gulf, and 50 miles (direct) N. of Iba. Pop. in 1903, 10,338.

Al'amo, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., 24 miles E. by N. of San Francisco.

Alamo, a post-town of Montgomery co., Ga., 12 miles by rail W. by S. of Mount Vernon. It has lumber- and shingle-mills. Pop. about 200.

Alamo, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., about 55 miles WNW. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 250.

Alamo, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on a railroad, 8 miles WNW. of Kalamazoo, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Alamo, a post-village of Grant co., Oregon. Pop. about 100.

Alamo, a banking post-village, capital of Crockett co., Tenn., about 75 miles NE. of Memphis and 6 miles N. of Bells. It was formerly called Cageville. It has several cotton-mills and gins. Pop. about 350.

Al'amogor'do, a banking post-village, capital of Otero co., N.Mex., on the El Paso and Northeastern R., 86 miles NNE. of El Paso. It is in an agricultural district. Pop. about 1500.

Al'amo Mills, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Tex., on a railroad, 38 miles N. of Jefferson.

Alamos, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, 132 miles ESE. of Guaymas. It is well built and has a fine church. Pop. about 6000.

Alamo'sa, a banking post-town of Conejos co., Colo., on the Rio Grande and on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 139 miles S. by W. of Cañon City. Elevation, 7545 feet. It has railroad machine-shops. Gold- and silver-mines have been opened in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1141.

Alamuchee, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala. Pop. about 100.

Åland (å'land; Sw. *Åland*, ō'lånd) **Islands,** an archipelago of 80 inhabited islands, and a vast number of rocks and islets, in the Gulf of Bothnia, at its entrance, forming part of Finland. Pop. about 24,000, mostly Swedes. These islands were taken from Sweden by Russia in 1809. The principal island, Åland, has a population of about 12,000. On it is the town of Mariehamn.

Alan'dar, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Berkshire co., Mass., 5 miles SE. of Copake Iron Works Station of the New York Central and Hudson River R.

Alanno, å-lån'no, a town of Italy, 11 miles S. of Penne. Pop. about 1100 (commune, 4000).

Alan'son, a post-village of Emmet co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 26 miles S. by W. of Mackinaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, etc. Pop. about 200.

Alanthus Grove, Gentry co., Mo. See AILANTHUS GROVE.

Alaotra, the largest lake of Madagascar, 75 miles NW. of Tamatave. Length, 38 miles.

Alapaha, a river of Georgia. See ALLAPAHA.

Alapayevsk, å-lå-på-yĕvsk', a town of Russia, in Perm, 48 miles NW. of Irbit. It has large iron-foundries. Pop. in 1897, 8652.

Alapur, å-lå-poor', a small town of the Budaon district, British India.

Alaqua, al'a-quaw, a small river of Florida, flowing into Choctawhatchee Bay.

Alaqua, a small Scotch and Irish settlement in Walton co., Fla., on the above river, about 125 miles W. by N. of Tallahassee.

Al-Araish, a town of Morocco. See EL-ARAISH.

Alarcón, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the Júcar, 36 miles S. of Cuenca. It is a picturesque little place, with its old churches and bridges and relics of Moorish times. Pop. about 1000.

Alaro, å-lå'ro, a town of Majorca, 12 miles NNE. of Palma.

Alaseya, å-lå-sā'yå, a river in the NE. of Siberia, rises in lat. 67° N. and falls into the Arctic Ocean.

Ala-Shehr, å'lå-shĕh'r' (*i.e.*, the "exalted city;" anc. *Philadelphia*), a walled town of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Aidin, at the NE. base of Mount Tmolus, 83 miles by rail E. of Smyrna. Pop. about 20,000. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop and has numerous remains of antiquity.

Alas'ka (called *Aliaska* by the Russians; a corruption of *Al-a-yek-sa*, "great country," the name given by the native islanders to the mainland), a territory of the United States, forming the extreme northwestern part of the North American continent. It is bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by the Yukon district of Canada and British Columbia, S. by the Pacific Ocean, and W. by Bering Sea and Strait; the last, with a shortest width of 54 miles, separating it from the nearest point of Asia (Siberia). The territory includes St. Lawrence Island, the Pribilof and Aleutian Islands, Kadiak, and the islands of the Alexander Archipelago (Baranof, Chichagof, Prince of Wales) adjoining the coast of British Columbia down to lat. 54° 40′ N., besides numerous smaller islands. The 141st meridian of W. longitude forms the boundary with British territory southward to within 10 marine leagues of the Pacific Ocean, the position of Mount St. Elias, whence the further boundary, adjusted by the decision of the Anglo-American Boundary Commission of Oct. 20, 1903, runs southeastward at approximately the same general distance from the sea. The most northern point of the territory is Point Barrow, in lat. 71° 23′; and the most western, Attu Island, one of the Aleutian chain, in lon. 187° 34′ W. (172° 26′ E.). The area is estimated to be approximately 570,000 sq. m.

Aspect of the Country.—Mountains.—The interior of Alaska, despite the numerous exploring parties that have entered during recent years, is still largely unknown, and it is as yet impossible to correlate the main features of its relief. Much of the great valley of the Yukon, which is in the form of a vast plain of but moderate elevation, is unquestionably of comparatively recent origin, dating from the Tertiary (Middle Miocene?) or Post-Tertiary period—a sedimented sea-bottom whose most salient features, as seen from the river, are the high levels, the summit-plain, over which the river formerly flowed. These rise in places 100–200 feet, or more, above the present level of the stream. The S. and SE. parts of Alaska are ruggedly mountainous, and in this section are found some of the loftiest summits of the continent (Crillon, Fairweather, Cook, Sanford and Tillman, all perhaps between 14,000 and 16,000 feet in height; St. Elias, 18,026 feet). The mountains in which these summits are found, and which in the main part of Alaska are sometimes called the Alaska Mountains (Alaska Alps), are apparently a continuation of the North American Coast Range, and not of the interior Rocky Mountains, which may or may not have their representation in some of the mountains (Romanzof, Snow Range) lying N. of the Yukon. It is almost certain that the backbone of the Alaska Peninsula and the numerous islands of the Aleutian chain are the continuation of the southern Alaska Mountains, which have undergone severance and destruction. The relations of the central giants lying southward of the Tanana River and near the head-waters of the Shushitna are still unknown, but here is located what is seemingly the loftiest summit of the entire continent, Mount McKinley (the Russian Bulshaya), 20,464 feet.

The mountains of Alaska have a greatly depressed snow-line (1500–5000 feet), and from their vast snow-caps descend giant glaciers, many of them of Arctic proportions. Among the better known of these are the Muir Glacier, discharging into Glacier Bay, whose length is about 35 miles, and whose surface covers an area computed to be 350 sq. m.; Davidson and Taku Glaciers, and the giant Malaspina Glacier, fed by the snows of the St. Elias group of mountains—so far as is known the largest of all continental glaciers, and covering an area of 500–600 sq. m. The mountains at or near the head of Lynn Canal are crossed by a number of passes, of which the Chilkoot and White Passes have become historically famous through the gold movement of 1898–99. The latter is now traversed by a railway, connecting Skagway with the interior of Canada.

There are numerous active and extinct volcanoes in Alaska, and it becomes manifest from their broad distribution (in the far interior, the southern border, the islands of the Aleutian chain, and the borders of Norton Sound) that volcanic action had much to do with shaping the destinies of the surface. The breakages of the land, which have resulted in the disintegration of the Aleutian axis and in the separation at two or more points of the American continent from Siberia, can be associated with volcanic phenomena. Of the better known active or recently active cones are Wrangell, along the course of the Copper River (17,500 (?) feet high, and lately in eruption); Iliamna, on Cook Inlet (12,000 feet); Shishaldin, on Unimak Island (9000 feet?); and Makushin, on Unalaska.

Rivers.—The rivers of Alaska are large and numerous, taking tortuous courses, and affording communication with the heart of the interior. Of these, mention may be made of the Copper, Shushitna, and Kuskokwim, on the S.; the Yukon and its tributaries (Koyukuk, Tanana, Porcupine), in the centre; the Noatak and Kowak on the W., and the Colville on the N. Many of these are navigable for light craft for long distances; but the waters are at places interrupted by shoals, shoots, and rapids, which make navigation difficult or discontinuous. The Yukon, one of the great rivers of the globe, has a course of 1500–1600 miles through the territory, descending in that distance about 1400 feet to the sea. It is navigable throughout this entire distance, and numerous steamers of light draught, patterned after the Mississippi model, ply regularly on it during the months of open navigation (June–September) between the mouth (or St. Michael) and Dawson. See YUKON.

There is as yet no controlled steamboat navigation on any of the other streams, which have hitherto been navigated or explored almost exclusively in the interests of gold-mining.

Climate, Agricultural Capabilities, Vegetation.—The climate is in the southern parts very much milder than that of corresponding latitudes on the E. coast of America. That of the Aleutian Islands is much like that of the Western Islands of Scotland. In the valley of the Yukon there are large fertile plains and extensive marshes, underlaid by a layer of ice which never melts, even in summer, when the surface is covered by a luxuriant vegetation. The summer on the Pacific coast, even in the far N., is generally warm, sunny, and pleasant, owing to the influence of the warm *Kuroshivo*, the Gulf Stream of the Pacific, aided by the sunlight of the long Arctic day. On the Upper Yukon the summer heat is really intense, the mercury frequently registering 90°–95° (or even 100°) in the shade. The winter in the S. is by no means very cold. At Sitka, sound ice is never formed, and the winter temperature is only 35° (mean annual temperature, 45°). The rain-fall is copious, and foggy weather is common on the coasts and islands. At Sitka the yearly rain-fall is upward of 80 inches. The winters of the interior, on the other hand, are of Siberian severity, the temperature dropping to —60° and —70°. Despite this condition there is a comparatively early vegetation, and few of the north-temperate regions surpass southern and central Alaska in the luxuriance and brilliancy of their June and July verdure and in their floral display. Timber is abundant almost everywhere; but many of the islands and coast regions have few trees, and obtain their timber and fuel from the drift-wood which the rivers bring down. The white spruce affords strong, light, and durable spars. The noble yellow cedar is of unsurpassed excellence. Balsam fir and hemlock abound. The birch affords good timber. Poplars, willows, and alders are common, and they are still a part of the forest growth on the Arctic Circle. The aspen and larch continue the forest in places nearly to the 70th parallel of latitude. Edible berries are abundant, and of many kinds. Grass grows luxuriantly even in the far N. At Fort Yukon, N. of the Arctic Circle, barley, potatoes, cabbages, and turnips have been grown, and in lower regions of the far interior experimental and produce gardens of peas, lettuce, radishes, oats, and rye have proved moderately successful, giving hope for a more extended resource under more favorable conditions of cultivation. The total farm-wealth of Alaska was in June, 1900, only $15,686. Cattle have been introduced upon a number of the islands. Fish are abundant in both salt and fresh waters. The cod (not the true cod of the Atlantic), herrings, and a smelt called oulachan, abound; the latter affording a copious supply of oil. Many species of salmon are caught in the streams. Whitefish, much resembling those of the great lakes, are also abundant. Whale-fishing is carried on extensively in Bering Sea and the Arctic. Before the discovery of paying gold the principal revenue of this territory was derived from the fur trade. Fur-seals and sea-otters are taken, subject to regulations prescribed by the United States government to prevent the extinction of the species. The skins of the fox, mink, beaver, lynx, wolverine, bear, wolf, muskrat, and deer are also procured; but many of these animals, which at one time contributed largely to the fur industry, are now becoming rare or even verging on extinction. Despite the laws governing the seal-fishery, the present rate of destruction must soon lead to the extinction of the species, although there is not much opportunity of repeating the havoc of a few years past when upward of 4,000,000 fur-seals were killed in a period of five years.

Mineral Resources.—These are mainly coal and gold. Coal, of an inferior quality and of lignitic character (Eocene and Miocene), occurs in various parts of the territory from the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula to the Alexander Archipelago, the largest and most serviceable deposit being that of the Kenai Peninsula, on Cook Inlet. The coal of Cape Lisburne, on the NW. coast, is apparently of Carboniferous age. The vein deposits of gold, occurring in metamorphic slates, limestones, and granitoid rocks, have their centres of development in the coast region (Juneau, Douglas Island) adjoining British Columbia, and in Unga Island. The famous Treadwell Mine, on Douglas Island, carrying an exceedingly low-grade ore, has yielded a product of many millions of dollars. Placer gold is mined in numerous districts of the interior, most of which are contiguous to the Yukon (Forty-Mile Creek, Birch Creek, Minook, Tanana); but nowhere has the product up till now given evidence of the riches that distinguish the Klondike placers. Yet it would appear almost certain that the gold-belt of the Yukon district is carried through the heart of Alaska, a view that is seemingly sustained by the discovery, in 1898–99, of the rich placers and beach-sands gold of the Prince of Wales or Seward Peninsula, at Nome, Anvil, Golovnin Bay, and other localities. Some of the claims on Anvil Creek rival in riches the best locations of the Eldorado-Bonanza district of the Klondike, while the seashore sands have yielded several million dollars' worth of gold. The Alaska gold product was in 1903 $8,614,700.

The *Native Races* are partly of Innuit or Eskimo stock and partly of the red Indian race. The Aleuts appear to be a branch of the Innuit, and there are tribes of mixed origin. The Indians are of two great families, each of which comprises several tribes or bands. The Thlinket race is the one most peculiar to Alaska; for the great Tinneh family extends southward and appears to include the Apaches, Comanches, and other far-distant tribes.

History.—Vitus Bering, an officer in the Russian service in 1728 sailed into the Arctic Sea; but he never saw this coast until his second voyage of discovery, in 1741, just before his death. The region became a field for Russian maritime adventure and trade, and the pioneers were guilty of many enormities among the peaceable islanders. In 1778 Captain Cook, with Vancouver, Ledyard, Bligh, and other distinguished subordinates, visited these shores. The first Russian bishop was appointed in 1796, and the Russian American Company chartered in 1799, shortly after which Sitka (New Archangel) was founded by Baranof, who had long ruled in these regions.

In 1867 the territory called Russian America was purchased by the United States from Russia for $7,200,000 in gold. The capital is Sitka, on Baranof Island. The United States census for 1900 gives a total population for the territory of 63,592, of whom 29,536 were Indians, 3116 Chinese, 265 Japanese, and 168 negro. The territory is unorganized, and the governor and his assistants are appointed by the president of the United States.

Alaska, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., about 35 miles SW. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 200.

Alaska, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., on Thornapple River, 14 miles SE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 200.

Alaska, a post-village of Mineral co., W.Va., 10 miles S. of Cumberland, Md. Pop. about 100.

Alaska, a post-village of Kewaunee co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, 110 miles N. by E. of Milwaukee.

Alaska Mountains, a chain of mountains in Alaska trending southwestward from the region of the Upper Tanana, and seemingly standing in relation with the parallel mountain backbone of the Alaska Peninsula. Little is known regarding its construction or its connection with the coast mountains of the SE.

Alaska Peninsula, the narrow SW. prolongation of Alaska, stretching from Iliamna Lake to Unimak Island (lon. 163° 30′ W.). It was formerly called *Aliaska*, to distinguish it from Alaska proper. Geographically it is a unit with the Aleutian Islands, and is apparently the SW extension of the rough volcanic mountain-chain W. of Cook Inlet; parts of the chain are still active. The peninsula is in large part tundrá. Coal has been found in several localities.

Alassio, ä-lä'se-o, a seaport town of Italy, in the province of Genoa, on the Mediterranean, 4 miles SW. of Albenga. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4689.

Ala-Tagh, a mountain of Turkey. See Ala-Dagh.

Ala-Tau, ä'lä-tŏw' (*i.e.*, "mottled mountains"), a name of Chinese origin, applied to several mountain-ranges of central Asia, one of which, the Dzungarian Ala-Tau, in about lat. 45° N. and lon. 80° E., forms the boundary between Dzungaria and the Russian government of Semirietchensk. Its highest summits rise to about 11,500 feet. This range is frequently designated the Cis-Ili Ala-Tau to distinguish it from the Trans-Ili Ala-Tau, which in two main branches, the northern or Kungei Ala-Tau and the southern or Tereskei Ala-Tau, skirts the opposite banks of Lake Issyk-Kul. Talgarnyn, the loftiest summit, attains an elevation of 15,350 feet. A western projection of these mountains is now known as the Alexander Range. The name Ala-Tau is also given to an Alpine tract, related to the true Altai system, which follows a part of the boundary between the Russian governments of Tomsk and Yeniseisk, in Siberia.

Alatri, ä-lä'tree (anc. *Ala'trium*), a town of Italy, a bishop's see, 6 miles N. of Frosinone. Pop. in 1901, 6523; of the commune, 15,322. It has manufactures of woollen goods. The place is of high antiquity, its walls exhibiting remains of cyclopean architecture.

Alatyr', a town of Russia, 80 miles NW. of Simbirsk, at the junction of the Alatyr and Sura Rivers. Pop. 11,086.

Alausí, ä-lŏw-see', a town of Ecuador, province of Chimborazo, on the Alausí, 7980 feet above the sea. There are hot springs in the neighborhood. Pop. about 5000.

Álava, å'lå-vå, a province of Spain (one of the three Basque provinces), between lat. 42° 20′ and 43° N., comprising an area of 1174 sq. m. Capital, Vitoria. Pop. 94,622. The surface is mountainous.

Alaya, å-li'yå (anc. *Coracē'sium*), a decayed town of Asiatic Turkey, on a promontory in the Mediterranean, 100 miles SSW. of Konieh.

Alayor, å-lå-yōr', a town of Minorca, about 10 miles WNW. of Port Mahon. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4933.

Alazan, å-lå-zän', a river of Transcaucasia, joins the Kur 125 miles SE. of Tiflis, after a SE. course of 140 miles.

Alb, mountains in Germany. See RAUHE ALB.

Alba, ål'bå (anc. *Al'ba Pompē'ia*), a town of Italy, on the Tanaro, 35 miles SE. of Turin. Pop. in 1901, 6858; of the commune, 13,900.

Alba, now officially **Albe,** ål'bå, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, at the foot of Monte Velino, 4 miles N. of Avezzano. It is the *Al'ba Fucen'tia* of the Romans.

Al'ba, a post-village of Antrim co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 39 miles N. of Walton. It has manufactures of staves, carriages, and wagons. Pop. about 450.

Alba, a post-town of Jasper co., Mo., 65 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Alba, a post-village of Umatilla co., Oregon, 30 miles S. of Pendleton.

Alba, a post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 44 miles N. by E. of Williamsport. Pop. in 1900, 154.

Alba, a banking post-village of Wood co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 10 miles (direct) SE. of Emory. Pop. about 375.

Alba Augusta, an ancient name for ALBI.

Albacete, ål-bå-thå'tå, a province of Spain, in Murcia and New Castile. Area, 5737 sq. m. It is in part mountainous, with fertile valleys and plains. Capital, Albacete. Pop. 233,000.

Albacete, a town of Spain, in Murcia, capital of a province, 138 miles by rail SE. of Madrid. Pop. in 1900, 21,512. It manufactures steel goods.

Albacutya Lake, a fresh-water lake of Victoria, Australia, 10 miles N. of Lake Hindmarsh.

Alba de Tormes, ål'bå då tor'mēs, a town of Spain, 14 miles SE. of Salamanca, on the Tormes. Pop. 3000.

Albaida, ål-bī'då, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 12 miles SSW. of San Felipe. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4035.

Albalate del Arzobispo, ål-bå-lå'tå dĕl ar-thoees'po, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 46 miles SE. of Saragossa, on an affluent of the Ebro. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Al'ban, a post-village of Portage co., Wis., 10 miles N. of Amherst Station.

Albanchez, ål-bän'chĕth, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 28 miles NE. of Almería. Pop. 2000.

Albanchez, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 16 miles E. of Jaén. Pop. 2000.

Albanella, ål-bå-nĕl'lå, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 4 miles NNE. of Capaccio. Pop. about 2000.

Albania, al-bā'ne-a (modern Gr. pron. ål-bå-nee'å; Turk. *Arnautlik*, ar'nå-oot'lik), called **Shkiperi** (shkip'e-ree') by the natives (from *shkipe*, "a rock"), a mountainous country of European Turkey, between lat. 39° and 43° N. and lon. 19° 5′ and 21° 28′ E. Extreme length, about 290 miles; breadth, from 40 to 100 miles. It borders on the W. and SW. on the Adriatic and Ionian seas, and extends eastward to the Shar-Dagh and other mountains that form the western water-shed of Macedonia. It stretches from Montenegro and Novi-Pazar in the N. to Greece on the S. It is composed of ridges of mountains, nearly all of which have a direction NW. and SE. The principal heights vary from about 2500 to 8500 feet above the sea. Albania has no great rivers, the longest being the Drin and the Voyussa. It partakes of the peculiar system of subterranean streams that characterizes Greece. Epirus, in the extreme S., is especially remarkable for its circular basins, its cavities without water, its ponds and water-courses that disappear at certain seasons. There are several considerable lakes, among them Okhrida, Scutari, and Janina. The region produces maize, wheat, rice, tobacco, and olives, and yields valuable timber. The chief towns in the interior are Prisrend and Janina, and the principal seaports are Scutari, Durazzo, Avlona, and Prevesa. The exports are shipped chiefly at Prevesa, Parga, Avlona, Durazzo, etc. Albania is under the government of different Turkish pashas. The Albanians speak a language of their own, which is not clearly allied to any other known tongue, but is regarded as of the Indo-European stock. In the N. is spoken the Ghegh dialect, in the S. the Tosk. The Albanians are a warlike race, much given to robbery and brigandage. The great majority are Moslems; but there are large numbers belonging to the Orthodox Greek and Roman Catholic churches. The population of Albania is estimated at from 1,200,000 to 1,600,000. Besides the Albanians there are large bodies of Turks, Serbs, Rumans, and Greeks. In addition to their own country, the Albanians are found in large numbers in the adjoining parts of Turkey, in Greece, Italy, and Sicily. The Albanians offered a heroic resistance to the Turks in the fifteenth century under the famous Scanderbeg (Castriota), but soon after his death (1468) the subjugation of the country was completed.——Adj. and inhab. ALBANIAN, al-bā'ne-an; Turk., ARNAUT, ar'nå-oot'; native, SHKIP'ETAR'.

Albania, in ancient geography, a region of the Caucasus, bordering on the Caspian, and having Armenia on the S. It is included in Daghestan and Shirvan.

Alban Mountains. See ALBANO.

Albano, ål-bå'no (anc. *Alba'num*), an episcopal city of Italy, on the Via Appia, 12 miles SE. of Rome. Pop. in 1901, 8461. It is celebrated for beauty of scenery and purity of air, and is a favorite summer-resort of the Roman nobility. It comprises the ruins of Domitian's palace and of a prætorian camp, with the modern villas of the princes Barberini, Altieri, etc. It has a large convent, and a museum of antiquities from *Alba Longa*.

Albano, a town of Italy, 11 miles ESE. of Potenza. Pop. 2700.

Albano, a lake and mountain of Italy, 13 miles SE. of Rome. The highly picturesque lake, 6 miles in circumference, is the crater of an extinct volcano, near which are many elegant villas, several grottoes, and the village of Castel-Gandolfo (q.v.). It is elevated 960 feet above the sea, and has a depth of about 560 feet. There are many historical monuments in its vicinity; among others, an aqueduct supposed to have been cut in the flank of the mountain by the Romans during their contest with the Veientes in the year 398 B.C., to drain off the waters of the lake, as instructed by the oracle of Delphi.—*Alba Longa* stood on its NE. margin.—MONTE ALBANO or MONTE CAVO, on the E., and 2175 feet above the lake, has on its summit the ruins of the temple of Latian Jupiter (*Jupiter Latialis*), commanding a magnificent prospect. Under the name *Alban Lakes* is also included the near-by Lake Nemi.

Albanum, an ancient name of the town of ALBANO.

Albany, ål'ba-ne, a district of Scotland, usually called BREADALBANE.

Al'bany, a river of Canada, takes its rise in Lake St. Joseph, lat. 51° N., lon. 90° 20′ W., and falls into James Bay. Total length, about 400 miles. It is navigable to Martin's Fall. It forms part of the boundary between Ontario and Keewatin.

Albany, a division in the SE. part of Cape Colony, separated from the sea on the S. by Bathurst division. It is bounded N. and E. by the Great Fish River. Area, 1830 sq. m. The surface is undulating or hilly. It is favorable for agriculture and has good grazing lands, raising much stock. The climate is temperate. Capital, Grahamstown. Pop. about 25,000, of whom more than 9000 are whites.

Albany, all'ba-ne, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of 528 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, and is drained by the Catskill, Normanskill, and Patroon Creeks. The Mohawk River touches the NE. part of the county. The surface is hilly, and is diversified by a range of highlands called the Helderbergs, which rise nearly 1000 feet above the tide. Albany is the county town and the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 164,555; in 1900, 165,571.

Albany, a county in the SE. part of Wyoming, bordering on Colorado. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Platte River and by the Laramie River. The surface is finely diversified by high mountains and fertile plains and valleys. The most prominent feature of this county is Laramie Peak, which rises about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. Here is a vast beautiful open plain or table-land, called Laramie Plain, which produces good pasture. Among its minerals are granite and iron-ore. Area, 4300 sq. m. Capital, Laramie. Pop. in 1890, 8865; in 1900, 13,084.

Albany, a hamlet of Saline co., Ark., 7 miles S. of Mabelvale.

Albany, a banking city, capital of Dougherty co., Ga., on Flint River, at the mouth of Kinchafoona Creek, 107 miles SSW. of Macon. It is an important railroad terminal and junction, located on the Albany and Northern, the Central of Georgia and other lines. It has a cotton-compress, guano-factory, and brick-yards. Cotton is shipped in steamboats at this place, which is the head of navigation. Pop. in 1890, 4008; in 1900, 4606. Albany is now a health-resort.

Albany, a banking post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 5 miles below Clinton, Iowa, and

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on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 31 miles NE. of Rock Island. Pop. in 1900, 629.

Albany, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T.

Albany, a banking town of Delaware co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, 40 miles NNW. of Richmond. It is on the Lake Erie and Western R. It has manufactures of paper, flour, and lumber. Pop. in 1890, 571; in 1900, 2116.

Albany, a post-hamlet of Davis co., Iowa, about 16 miles SW. of Ottumwa.

Albany, a post-town, capital of Clinton co., Ky., about 125 miles S. of Frankfort and 4 miles from the N. boundary of Tennessee. It contains a court-house. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Albany, a landing-place in Caddo parish, La., on a navigable lake, 10 miles from Shreveport.

Albany, a township (town) of Oxford co., Me., 33 miles NW. of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 538.

Albany, a banking post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 12 miles E. by S. of Melrose. Pop. in 1900, 517.

Albany, a banking city, capital of Gentry co., Mo., on Grand River, or its west fork, 50 miles NNE. of St. Joseph. It is on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., and has some manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 2025.

Albany, a township (town) of Carroll co., N.H., 74 miles NE. of Concord. Post-office, Chocorua. Pop. of the town in 1900, 210.

Albany, a city, capital of the state of New York (since 1797) and of Albany co., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, in lat. 42° 39′ 3″ N., lon. 73° 45′ W., 142 miles N. of New York, and at the junction of the New York Central and Hudson River, the Boston and Albany, the Delaware and Hudson and the West Shore Rs. This position, together with the fact that the river, which is crossed by 3 railroad and road bridges, connects here with the great lakes by the Erie Canal, and with Lake Champlain by the Champlain Canal, gives Albany great advantages as a receiving and distributing point, especially for grain and lumber, and makes it an important centre of the western trade. Several lines of steamers connect Albany with New York and with points on the Hudson River. The city is well built, with some very fine streets and beautifully finished parks (Washington Park) and boulevards. Leading industries on a large scale, besides printing and bookmaking, are the manufacture of stoves and other metal goods, wagons, farming implements, clothing of every description, boots and shoes, beer and ale, pianos, cardboard, glazed and colored papers, papermakers' felt, and some others. Prominent buildings are the state capitol, which was begun in 1871, and virtually completed in 1898, at a total cost of upward of $25,000,000; the state hall, state normal college, state armory, natural history museum, county prison, masonic temple, city buildings, the federal building, the new hospital (1899), and the All Saints' Cathedral. Among other institutions may be named the Dudley Observatory and the medical, pharmaceutical, and law schools, affiliated, since 1871, with Union College, Schenectady, under the title of Union University; and Albany Institute. A public reading library of over 350,000 volumes is maintained by the state. Albany is the seat of a Roman Catholic and of a Protestant Episcopal bishop. Electric railways run to every part of the town and to Troy, West Troy, West Albany, Kenwood, Greenbush, and other suburbs. The place was formerly known as Fort Orange, Beverwyck, and Williamstadt. It was settled in 1540 by Frenchmen, who began building a castle, which was completed by Dutchmen in 1614 and called Fort Nassau. The city is the oldest existing European settlement in the thirteen original states. Walloons from Holland settled here in 1624 and erected Fort Orange. The place was surrendered to the English, Sept. 24, 1664, and named Albany, in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II. It was chartered a city in 1686. Pop. in 1800, 5289; in 1820, 12,630; in 1840, 33,721; in 1850, 50,703; in 1860, 62,367; in 1870, 69,422; in 1880, 90,758; in 1890, 94,923; in 1900, 94,151.

Albany, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, about 44 miles E. of Chillicothe, on the Ohio Central lines. Pop. in 1900, 548.

Albany, a banking city and important railroad centre, the capital of Lynn co., Oregon, on the Willamette River and on the Corvallis and Eastern and the Southern Pacific Rs., 79 miles S. by W. of Portland. Small steamboats ascend the river to this place. It is in an extensive valley, noted for its beauty and fertility. It has manufactures of iron, malted liquors, leather, furniture, flour, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3079; in 1900, 3149.

Albany, a township of Berks co., Pa., is contiguous to the Kittatinny (or Blue) Mountain and is traversed by the Philadelphia and Reading R. Albany village is 23 miles N. of Reading. Pop. about 150; of the township in 1900, 1316.

Albany, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. 1363.

Albany, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., 6 miles by rail SW. of Paris.

Albany, a banking post-village, capital of Shackelford co., Tex., on the Texas Central R., 135 miles W. of Fort Worth. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 857.

Albany, a post-township (town) of Orleans co., Vt., 4 miles SW. of Irasburg. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1028.

Albany, a banking post-village of Green co., Wis., on Sugar River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 28 miles S. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 797.

Albany, a town and seaport of West Australia, on King George Sound. Lat. 35° 3′ S.; lon. 117° 52′ E. Pop. about 3000.

Albany Center, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., 10 miles from Barton.

Albany Island, off Cape York, Queensland, Australia, is in lat. 10° 40′ S., lon. 142° 35′ E. It is 3 miles long and 1 mile in breadth, and is fertile and well wooded. The island shelters the excellent port of Somerset, or Port Albany.

Albany Lake, in Long Lake township, Hamilton co., N.Y., in the Adirondack wilderness, discharges its waters through Beaver and Black Rivers into Lake Ontario.

Albany Landing, a hamlet of Cumberland co., Ky., on Cumberland River, 40 miles SE. of Glasgow.

Alba Pompeia, the ancient name of ALBA (in Piedmont).

Albaredo, ål-bå-rå'do, a village of Italy, 15 miles SE. of Verona, near the Adige.

Albareto di Borgotaro, ål-bå-rå'to dee bor-go-tå'ro, a village of Italy, province of Parma.

Albarracin, ål-bar-rå-theen', a town of Spain, on the Guadalaviar, 19 miles WNW. of Teruel. Pop. about 2000.

Al-Bassan, a town of Turkey. See EL-BASSAN.

Al'baton, a post-hamlet of Monona co., Iowa, 7 miles from Sloan Station.

Al'batross Island, a small island of Bass Strait, Australia. Lat. 40° 22′ S.; lon. 144° 39′ E.

Albay, ål-bi' (formerly **Ibalón,** ee-bå-lōn'), a broken and volcanic province of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Area, including dependent islands, 1783 sq. m. Mayón (q.v.) or Albay volcano is still active. Its forests are dense and valuable and the valleys, watered by the Albay and other rivers, produce large crops. The natives construct vessels in dock-yards on the coast. The highways are good. Capital, Albay. Pop. in 1903, 240,326.

Albay, a pueblo and town, capital of Albay province, Philippine Islands, is on a bay of the SE. coast of Luzon and 215 miles SE. of Manila. The bay is large and secure and is almost landlocked. Lat. about 13° 9′ N.; lon. 123° 44′ E. Behind it is Mayón volcano. It was the residence of Spanish officials. Pop. in 1903, 14,049.

Albegna, ål-bēn'yå (anc. *Albinia*), a river of Tuscany, rises in Monte Labro, flows SW., and enters the Mediterranean 5 miles N. of Orbetello.

Albemarle, a town of France. See AUMALE.

Al'bemarle', a county in the central part of Virginia, has an area of 775 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the James River, and is drained by the Rivanna and Hardware Rivers. The Blue Ridge extends along the NW. border of this county, which has a finely diversified surface and abounds with picturesque scenery. Capital, Charlottesville. Pop. in 1890, 32,379; in 1900, 34,922.

Albemarle, a post-village of Assumption parish, La., 5 miles S. of Napoleonville. It is on the Bayou Lafourche, 80 miles above New Orleans and about 10 miles NW. of Thibodeaux. Pop. about 150.

Albemarle, a banking post-town, capital of Stanly co., N.C., on the Southern R., about 38 miles E. of Charlotte and 20 miles E. by S. of Concord. It has cotton-factories, knitting-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1382.

Albemarle Island, the largest of the Galápagos Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 0° 56′ S.; lon. 91° 38′ W.

Albemarle Sound, in the NE. part of North Carolina, extends from the mouths of the Chowan and Roanoke Rivers nearly to the Atlantic Ocean, from which it is separated by a long narrow island. It is about 55 miles long from E. to W., and varies in width from 4 to 15 miles. The water is nearly fresh, is rather shallow, and is not affected by the tide. Vessels can pass from this sound into Pamlico Sound, and thence into the ocean. It also communicates with Currituck Sound by an inlet.

Albendorf, ål'ben-dorf', a village of Prussian Silesia, 8 miles WNW. of Glatz. Pop. 1513. Near it is the sanctuary of New Jerusalem, visited annually by upward of 150,000 pilgrims.

Albenga, ål-bĕn'gå (anc. *Al'bium Ingau'num*), a seaport of Italy, 44 miles SW. of Genoa. Pop. 3000 (commune, 5000). It has Roman antiquities and feudal edifices.

Albens, ål'bŏNs', a village of France, department of Savoie, 6 miles NNE. of Aix-les-Bains.

Alberbury, ål'bẹr-bẹr-e, a parish of England and Wales, cos. of Shropshire and Montgomery. Old Parr is said to have been born in this parish in 1483.

Alberche, ål-bĕR'chå, a river of Spain, rises in Old Castile and after a course of 150 miles falls into the Tagus.

Albères (ål-bair') **Mountains,** the name of the E. portion of the Pyrenees.

Alberique, ål-bå-ree'kå, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 11 miles N. of San Felipe. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5763.

Alber'ni, a post-village, with large lumber and saw-mill establishments, on Barclay Sound, W. coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The Alberni Canal is a long and narrow fiord or channel extending inward from the above-named sound.

Alberobello, ål'bå-ro-bĕl'lo, a town of Italy, province of Bari delle Puglie. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6959.

Alberona, ål-bå-ro'nå, a town of Italy, in a valley, 22 miles W. of Foggia. Pop. about 2000.

Albers, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ill. Pop. about 50.

Alberschweiler, ål'bẹrsh-wī'lẹr, a village of Lorraine, Germany, 8 miles SE. of Saarburg. It has a sanatorium. Pop. in 1900, 1574.

Albersdorf, ål'bẹrs-dorf, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 19 miles SW. of Rendsburg.

Albersweiler, ål'bẹrs-wī'lẹr, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 3 miles ENE. of Annweiler. Pop. 2000.

Al'bert, a division in the N. part of Cape Colony, separated N. from the Orange River Colony by the Orange River, by tributaries of which it is intersected. Area, 2660 sq. m. A railroad traverses it N. and S. (with branches), passing through Burghersdorp, the capital. Pop. about 17,000, of whom upward of 8000 are whites.

Albert, ål'bair', formerly called **Ancre,** a town of France, department of Somme, 18 miles NE. of Amiens. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7348.

Al'bert, a county of New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy. This county contains valuable albertite-mines and gypsum-quarries. Capital, Hopewell Cape. Pop. about 11,000.

Albert, a post-village of Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Salisbury and Harvey R. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Moncton.

Albert, a post-village of Barton co., Kan.

Albert, a post-village of Tucker co., W.Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R., 17 miles (direct) S. by W. of Oakland.

Alber'ta, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala. Pop. about 100.

Alberta, a post-station of Meigs co., Ohio, 21 miles from Hamden.

Alberta, Canada, is one of the four provisional districts formed from a portion of the Northwest Territories in 1882. It is bounded N. by lat. 55°, E. by Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, S. by lat. 49°, W. by British Columbia, from which it is separated by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. The SW. portions of the district constitute an important ranching area of Canada, containing upward of 150,000 cattle, 25,000 horses, and numerous sheep. Coal and lignite are found over a large part of the district, the coal of Lethbridge being of particularly good quality. The National Park of Canada is located at Banff. The region is characterized by grand and impressive scenery of an Alpine character. Area, about 100,000 sq. m. Pop. about 50,000. Chief town, Calgary.

Albert Bridge, a post-village in Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on Mira River, 12 miles ESE. of Sidney.

Albert, Cape, in the E. part of Ellesmere Land, on Smith's Sound. Lat. 79° 20′ N.; lon. 78° W.

Albert City, a post-village of Buena Vista co., Ind. Pop. about 125.

Albert Edward, Mount, a lofty summit of the Owen Stanley Range, British New Guinea. Elevation, about 12,500 feet.

Albert Edward Nyanza (native name, as written by Stanley, *Muta Nzigé*), a lake of east-central Africa, 110 miles W. of Victoria Nyanza and 100 miles S. by W. of Albert Nyanza, with which it is connected by the Semliki River, and with which it lies in the same vast natural depression. It is about 40 miles in both length and breadth. Discovered by Stanley in 1876. The position of the lake, whose waters are now contracting, is approximately lat. 0° 5′ N. to 0° 37′ S., and lon. 29° 45′ E. It would seem from recent explorations that the waters of Lake Kivu, lying to the S., at one time drained into it. Elevation, according to Stuhlmann, 2870 feet (Stanley, 3000 feet).

Albert Lea, a banking city and railroad centre, capital of Freeborn co., Minn., is finely situated on Albert Lea and Fountain Lakes, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 108 miles S. of Minneapolis. The city has various schools and colleges, one of which, the Albert Lea College, was founded by the Synod of Minnesota for the higher Christian education of women. It has also grain elevators, iron-foundries, woollen- and flouring-mills, electric-light plant, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4500.

Albert Mines, a mining village in Albert co., New Brunswick, 20 miles S. by E. of Moncton, its banking point. It contains rich and extensive coal- or "albertite"-mines. A tramway, 5½ miles long, connects the mines with Hillsborough, a port of entry. Pop. 300.

Albert Mountains, a mountain-range in British New Guinea, forming part of the boundary with Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

Albert Nyanza (native name, as written by Baker, *M'ıcutan N'zigé*), a great lake of east-central Africa, one of the sources of the White Nile, was first visited by Baker in 1864, although its existence had been previously announced by Speke. It is about 100 miles long, with a breadth of 20 miles. It is in a rocky region and is deep, except in the S. It receives the waters of the Victoria Nyanza (which lies 135 miles southeastward) through the Kari or Somerset River, which again leaves it at its northern extremity as the true or White Nile. The Semliki River, the discharge from the Albert Edward Nyanza, enters the lake in the S. Although sometimes considered to be the main feeding-basin of the Nile, this position properly belongs to the Victoria Nyanza. Area, about 1700 sq. m. Elevation, 2200 feet.

Al'berton, or **E'lysville,** a post-village of Howard co., Md., on the Patapsco River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 20 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a cotton-factory. Pop. about 375.

Alberton, a seaport town of Prince Edward Island, Prince's co., on the Cascumpeque River and on the Prince Edward Island R., 93 miles NNW. of Charlottetown. It has fishing and packing industries. Pop. about 700.

Alberton, a post-village in Wentworth co., Ontario, Canada, 12 miles from Hamilton.

Albert Park, an electorate within the city of South Melbourne, Australia. Pop. of the district, about 13,000.

Albert River, two rivers of Australia: one, in Queensland, falls into the Gulf of Carpentaria; the other, in Victoria, flows into the Pacific near Port Albert.

Al'bertson, a town of Jones co., Miss. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Albertson, a post-station of Duplin co., N.C., 18 miles from Mount Olive Station.

Albert Victor Mountains, a range of mountains in British New Guinea, forming part of the boundary with Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

Albertville, ål'bair'veel', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Savoie, on the river Arly, 12 miles NE. of Chambéry. It comprises the former towns of Conflans and L'Hôpital. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 6000).

Albertville, a settlement of the Congo Free State, on the W. shore of Lake Tanganyika, 13 miles S. of the Lukuga River.

Al'bertville, a banking post-village of Marshall co., Ala., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 10 miles S. by W. of Guntersville. Pop. about 1200.

Albertville, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Wis.

Albese, ål-bå'zå, a village of Italy, 4 miles ESE. of Como. Pop. 1500.

Albettone, ål-bĕt-to'nå, a village of Italy, in Venetia, 15 miles S. of Vicenza.

Albi, or **Alby,** ål'bee' (L. *Albiga, Al'ba Augus'ta*), a city of France, in Languedoc, capital of the department of Tarn, on the left bank of the Tarn, 42 miles NE. of Toulouse. It is ill built, the streets being narrow and irregular. Albi is the seat of an archbishop. The massive mediæval cathedral of St. Cecilia is one of the most interesting churches in southern France. The town suffered much in the wars waged by the church against the reforming sect of the Albigenses (Fr. *Albigeois*), who took their name from it, in the early part of the thirteenth century. Pop. in 1901, 14,951 (commune, 22,571).

Albi, ål'bee, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 11 miles NW. of Catanzaro. Pop. 1500.

Albia, al'be-ą, a banking city, capital of Monroe co., Iowa, is on the Iowa Central, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Wabash Rs., 25 miles W. of Ottumwa and 24 miles SSW. of Oskaloosa. Coal is extensively mined in the neighborhood. Pop. in 1900, 2889.

Albia, a village of New York, a suburb of Troy.

Albiano, ål-be-å'no, a village of Italy, province of Massa e Carrara, 16 miles S. by E. of Pontremoli.

Albiano d'Ivrea, ål-be-å'no dee-vrà'å, a village of Italy, province of Turin. Pop. 2000.

Albidona, ål-be-do'nå, a village of Italy, in Cosenza, 20 miles NE. of Castrovillari, near the Gulf of Taranto.

Albiga, a Latin name of ALBI.

Albignasego, ål-been-yå-sà'go, a village of Italy, 4 miles S. of Padua. Pop. 1400 (commune, 4350).

Albina, ål-be'nạ, formerly a city of Multnomah co., Oregon, now a part of Portland.

Albinea, ål-be-nà'å, a village of Italy, province of Reggio, in Emilia, near Scandiano.

Albinia, the ancient name of the ALBEGNA.

Albino, ål-bee'no, a town of northern Italy, 8 miles NE. of Bergamo, on the Serio. Pop. 3700 (commune, 5000).

Albion, al'be-ọn, the ancient name of Britain, said incorrectly to have been given to it on account of the lofty white cliffs on the S. shores of the island. Alban and Albin (Albyn) were ancient names for the Highlands of Scotland.

Albion, ål'be-ọn or ål'be-ọn, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of Albion River, about 135 miles NNW. of San Francisco. It is mainly supported by the lumber business. Albion River affords an unsafe anchorage. Pop. about 250.

Albion, a post-village of Levy co., Fla., about 19 miles SW. of Gainesville. It is on the Florida Central and Peninsula R. and has turpentine manufactures. Pop. about 200.

Albion, a city, capital of Cassia co., Idaho, about 150 miles SE. of Boisé and about 25 miles S. of the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 306.

Albion, a banking post-village, capital of Edwards co., Ill., on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis R., 56 miles NW. of Evansville, Ind. It has wagon-, plough- and brick-factories and is the seat of the Southern Collegiate Institute. Pop. in 1900, 1162.

Albion, a banking post-town, capital of Noble co., Ind., is situated near Elkhart River, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 30 miles NW. of Fort Wayne and 128 miles from Chicago. It has manufactures of sash, blinds, wagons, and brick and tile. Pop. in 1900, 1324.

Albion, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Iowa River and on the Iowa Central R., 7 miles NW. of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900, 440.

Albion, a post-hamlet of Harper co., Kan., 23 miles W. of Wellington.

Albion, a post-hamlet in Albion township (town), Kennebec co., Me., 25 miles NE. of Augusta. Pop. of the town, 878.

Albion, a banking city of Calhoun co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River and on the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rs., 20 miles W. of Jackson and 39 miles SSW. of Lansing. It is the seat of Albion College, a Methodist institution founded in 1860. It has also a public library and a conservatory of music. Albion has manufactures of iron, harness, agricultural implements, sash, blinds, and windmills. Pop. in 1900, 4519.

Albion, a banking post-village, capital of Boone co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley and the Union Pacific Rs., 41 miles NW. of Columbus. It has dairying industries. Pop. in 1900, 1269.

Albion, a banking post-village in the townships (towns) of Albion and Gaines, the capital of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 30 miles W. of Rochester and 52 miles NE. of Buffalo. It has manufactures of iron and extensive stone-quarries, etc. The Western House of Refuge for Women is located here. Pop. in 1900, 4477; of the town, 5749.

Albion, a township (town) of Oswego co., N.Y., traversed by the Rome and Watertown R., contains several manufacturing hamlets. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1724.

Albion, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, 26 miles NE. of Mansfield.

Albion, a banking post-borough of Erie co., Pa., on the Beaver and Erie Canal and on the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie R., 26 miles SW. of Erie. Pop. in 1900, 695.

Albion, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles N. by W. from Providence. Pop. 350.

Albion, a village of Whitman co., Wash.

Albion, a post-village and township (town) of Dane co., Wis., 3 miles from Edgerton. Koshkonong Lake touches the SE. part of the town. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1590.

Albion, or **Bol'ton,** a banking post-village of Peel co., Ontario, Canada, on the Humber River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 25 miles from Toronto. It has flour-, grist- and woollen-mills, an iron-foundry, etc. Pop. 800.

Albion Mines, Pictou co., Nova Scotia. See STELLARTON.

Albis, a river of Germany. See ELBE.

Albis, a minor mountain range of the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, on the W. of Lake Zürich. The highest point is the Bürglenstutz, 3010 feet.

Albissola Marina, ål-bis-so'lå må-ree'nå, a town of Italy, province of Genoa, 2 miles by rail NE. of Savona. Separated from it by the Sansobia is the village of Albissola Superiore. Pop. 2000.

Albistan', a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the vilayet of Aleppo, 38 miles N. of Marash. Pop. 6500.

Albium Ingaunum, the ancient name of ALBENGA.

Albizzate, ål-bit-så'tå, a town of Italy, province of Milan, 5 miles N. of Gallarate. Pop. 800 (commune, 2000).

Alblasserdam, ål-blås'sęr-dåm', a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, 9 miles SE. of Rotterdam, on the navigable river Merwede. It has ship-yards.

Albocácer, ål-bo-kå'thẽr, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 32 miles NW. of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 3663.

Alboloduy, ål-bo-lo-poo'e, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles NNW. of Almería, on the left bank of the river Almería. Pop. about 2000.

Albon, ål'bôx', a town of France, department of Drôme, 5 miles NNE. of St.-Vallier, near the Rhone.

Albona, ål-bo'nå (Ger. *Albon*, ål'bọn; Croat. *Labin*, lå-been'), a town of Istria, 42 miles SE. of Triest. It was a flourishing place under the Romans. Pop. 2500.

Albondon, ål-bon-dōn', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 38 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Albonese, ål-bo-nå'zå, a village of Italy, province of Pavia, 3 miles NNW. of Mortara. Pop. 1100.

Alborán, ål-bo-rån', a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain. Lat. 35° 56' N.; lon. 3° 1' W.

Alborea, ål-bo-rå'å, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 22 miles NNW. of Albacete. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Al-Bostan, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See EL-BOSTAN.

Albox, ål-bon', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 40 miles NNE. of Almería, on the Rambla de Oria. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 10,049.

Albreda, ål-brå'då, a trading station of British West Africa, at the mouth of the Gambia River. Principal exports, pea-nuts and copra.

Albright, awl'brit, a post-village of Cascade co., Mont. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Great Falls.

Albright, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W.Va., on Cheat River, 47 miles W. of Keyser.

Albrightsville, awl'brits-vil, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., 15 miles NE. of Mauch Chunk.

Albuera, ål-boo-å'rå, a river of Spain, province of Badajoz, flows into the Guadiana. Length, 50 miles.

Albuera, or **La Albuera,** a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 13 miles SE. of Badajoz, on the river of the same name. On May 16, 1811, the British and allies, under General Beresford, here gained a victory over the French, commanded by Marshal Soult. Pop. 800.

Albufeira, ål-boo-få'e-rå, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, on the Atlantic, 46 miles E. of Cape St. Vincent. Pop. about 6000. It has a fine harbor and fisheries.

Albufera, ål-boo-få'rå, a lake of Spain, on the coast, 7 miles S. of Valencia, 11 miles in length by 4 in breadth. It communicates with the Mediterranean. It is frequented by large numbers of water-fowl, which attract many sportsmen.

Albula, ål'boo-lå, a mountain-pass of Switzerland, in the Grisons, leads across Mount Albula from the valley of Bergün to the Upper Engadine and from the basin of the Rhine to that of the Inn. Its highest point is 7590 feet. The Albula River rises on the Albula Mountain and falls into the Hinter-Rhine at the Via Mala.

Albuñol, ål-boon-yōl', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Granada, 35 miles W. by S. of Almería, near the coast of the Mediterranean. Pop. (commune) 8500.

Albuquerque, ål-boo-kẽr'kå, a city, capital of Bernalillo co., N.Mex., on the Rio Grande and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., at the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific R., 56 miles (direct) SW. of Santa Fé. Elevation, 4930 feet. It is the seat of a territorial university (University of New Mexico) and does a brisk trade in wool and hides. Gold-, silver-, copper- and iron-mines are in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 6238.

Albuquerque (ål-boo-kẽr'kå) **Islands,** or **South-West Keys,** a group in the Caribbean Sea, 110 miles E. of the Mosquito coast.

Alburg, al'bûrg, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., 3 miles from Moira Station. Pop. about 100.

Alburg, awl'bûrg, a post-township (town) of Grand Isle co., Vt., about 32 miles N. of Burlington, is a peninsula washed by Lake Champlain on all sides except the N. It is intersected by the Central Vermont R., and contains a post-village and a station of its own name, 16 miles NNW. of St. Albans. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1474; of the village, about 600.

Alburg Center, a post-village of Grand Isle co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, about 38 miles N. of Burlington and 3½ miles from Alburg Springs. Pop. 300.

Alburg Springs, a post-village of Grand Isle co., Vt., on Lake Champlain and the Central Vermont R., 8 miles E. of Rouse Point. It has mineral springs.

Alburnett, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Iowa.

Alburquerque, ål-boor-kĕr'kå, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 26 miles N. of Badajoz. Pop. 9000. It has an old castle and an extensive trade in wool.

Alburtis, al-bŭr'tis, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on a branch of the Philadelphia and Reading R., 12 miles SW. of Allentown, its banking point. It is the south terminus of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. Pop. about 550.

Albury, al'bĕr-re, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, at the head of steam navigation on the Murray River, 386 miles by rail SW. of Sydney and opposite Wodonga, in Victoria. It has extensive wine-cellars. Pop. of the district, about 5500.

Albury, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, Canada, 9 miles from Belleville.

Albuzzano, ål-boot-så'no, a village of Italy, 4 miles E. of Pavia. Pop. about 1000.

Alby, a town of France. See Albi.

Alby, or **Albi,** ål'bee', a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the Chéran, 9 miles SE. of Annecy. Pop. 500.

Albyn, or **Albin,** the ancient (Celtic?) name of the Highlands of Scotland, from Alb or Alp, signifying "highland" or "mountain."

Alcacer do Sal, al-kås'ĕr do sål (*i.e.*, "salt castle;" anc. *Salacia*), a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Salãdo, 46 miles SE. of Lisbon. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Alcalá, ål-kå-lå', a pueblo on the Rio Grande de Cagayán, Cagayán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 20 miles (direct) N. by W. of Tuguegarao. Pop. in 1903, 7300.—Also a pueblo in Pangasinán province, Luzon. Pop. in 1903, 9008.

Alcalá de Chisbert, ål-kå-lå' då chĭz-bairt', a town of Spain, in Valencia, 29 miles by rail NE. of Castellón de la Plana, in a region abounding in wine and oil. Pop. 6000.

Alcalá de Guadaira, ål-kå-lå' då gwå-dī'rå, a town of Spain, 7 miles E. of Seville, with a Moorish castle. It furnishes large quantities of bread to Seville. The town is on the site of the Punic Heinipa. Pop. about 8000.

Alcalá de Henares, ål-kå-lå' då ĕn-å'rĕs, a city of Spain, in New Castile, 17 miles ENE. of Madrid, on the right bank of the Henares. It is a gloomy old town, with ruined walls, built on a treeless plain. Its famous university, founded by Cardinal Ximenes, was transferred to Madrid in 1836. The town has a large institution for female criminals. Alcalá is the birthplace of Cervantes, whose house is still standing. On the opposite bank of the Henares stood the Roman town of Complutum, whose name is commemorated in the famous Complutensian Polyglot Bible published at Alcalá under the auspices of Ximenes. Pop. in 1900, 11,206.

Alcalá del Júcar, ål-kå-lå' dĕl hoo'kar, a town of Spain, in Murcia, on the left bank of the Júcar, 19 miles N. by W. of Albacete. Pop. about 3000.

Alcalá de los Gazules, ål-kå-lå' då loce gå-thoo'lĕs, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the slope of the Ronda Mountains, 37 miles E. by S. of Cadiz. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8777.

Alcalá del Rio, ål-kå-lå' dĕl ree'o, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 8 miles N. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. about 3000.

Alcalá del Valle, ål-kå-lå' dĕl vål'yå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 45 miles E. of Cadiz. Pop. 3000.

Alcalá la Real, ål-kå-lå' lå rå-ål', a city of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles SW. of Jaén, on the N. side of the Granada Mountains, about 2900 feet above the sea. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 15,973.

Alcamo, ål'kå-mo, a town of Sicily, 22 miles E. of Trapani, picturesquely situated on a hill, 4 miles from the sea, with towers and edifices of a Saracen origin. Pop. in 1901, 48,099; of the commune, 51,809. Near it are the ruins of a theatre and remains of the ancient *Segesta*.

Alcanadre, ål-kå-nå'drå, a river of Spain, in Aragon, joins the Cinca after a course of about 60 miles.

Alcanar, ål-kå-nar', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 19 miles S. of Tortosa. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4998.

Alcanede, ål-kå-nå'då, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 12 miles N. of Santarem. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Alcañiz, ål-kån-yeeth', a walled town of Spain, in Aragon, province of Teruel, on the right bank of the Guadalupe, 60 miles SE. of Saragossa, in a fruitful plain. Pop. in 1900, 7806.

Alcántara, ål-kån'tå-rå (Arab. "the bridge;" anc. *Norba Cæsarea*), a fortified town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, near the Portuguese frontier, 35 miles NW. of Cáceres. Pop. about 3000. The magnificent bridge over the Tagus, built by the Emperor Trajan, is more than 600 feet long and about 200 feet high. It is composed of but six spans, and is surmounted by a triumphal arch. Another of the attractions of the place is the ruined monastery of the Knights of Alcántara.

Alcantara, ål-kån'tå-rå, a former suburb of Lisbon, now forming a western quarter of the city. The aqueduct leading over the Alcántara valley into Lisbon, constructed in the early part of the eighteenth century, with 127 arches, is one of the grandest works of the kind.

Alcantara, ål-kån'tå-rå, a river of Sicily, falls into the Mediterranean S. of Taormina.

Alcantara, ål-kån'tå-rå, a seaport town of Brazil, in the state of Maranhão, on the W. side of the estuary of the Maranhão River, near its mouth. Pop. about 10,000.

Alcantarilla, ål-kån-tå-reel'yå ("the little bridge"), a town of Spain, 5 miles from Murcia. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4972.

Alcara li Fusi, ål-kå'rå lee foo'zee, a town of Sicily, in Messina, 20 miles SW. of Patti. Pop. 2700.

Alcaraz, ål-kå-råth', a town of Spain, 34 miles WSW. of Albacete. It has mines of copper and zinc. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4501.

Alcassar Ceguer, al-kås'sar thå-gair', a fortified village of Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar.

Alcatraz, or **Alcatras,** ål-kå-trås', a rocky islet on the NW. coast of Africa. Lat. 10° 37′ N.; lon. 15° 21′ W.

Alcatraz, ål-kå-tråz', a post-station of San Francisco co., Cal., is on the island of Alcatraz, 4 miles N. of San Francisco. Here is a strongly fortified military post and prison. The island is 1650 feet long and rises to a height of 130 feet. It has a light-house. Lat. 37° 49′ 27″ N.; lon. 122° 24′ 19″ W.

Alcatrazes, or **Alcatrasses,** ål-kå-trås'sĕs ("pelican islands"), a group of barren rocks on the E. coast of South America, 20 miles from the mainland. Lat. 24° 6′ S.; lon. 45° 40′ W.

Alcaudete, ål-kŏw-på'tå, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 24 miles SW. of Jaén. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 9907.

Alcázar (or **Alcácer**) **de San Juan,** ål-kå'thĕr då sån hoo-ån' (almost sån hwån'), a town of Spain, in New Castile, 45 miles NE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 11,499. It has manufactures of gunpowder and nitre and has calamine- and iron-mines.

Alcaz'ar Kebir', or **Alca'zar Quivir',** a city of Morocco. See Kasr-el-Kebir.

Alceste, al-sĕst', a small island in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, 3 miles NW. of the NE. point of Shan-tung.

Alcester, awl'stĕr, a town of England, co. of Warwick, at the junction of the Alne and Arrow, 13 miles WSW. of Warwick. Pop. about 2500.

Al'cester, a banking post-town of Union co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 19 miles E. of Centerville. Pop. in 1900, 381.

Al'chie, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 18 miles NW. of Boston Station.

Alcira, ål-thee'rå (anc. *Sætabicula*), an ancient town of Spain, 25 miles SW. of Valencia, on an island in the Júcar. Pop. of the commune, 20,500. It has fine bridges, and near it is a remarkable stalactitic cavern. It was an important place under the Moors.

Alckmaer and **Alcmaria.** See Alkmaar.

Alcobaça, ål-ko-bå'så, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 20 miles SW. of Leiria. It has an ancient Cistercian abbey, in which are the tombs of several kings. Pop. 2000.

Alcober, ål-ko-bair', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 10 miles NW. of Tarragona. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Alcocer, ål-ko-thair', a town of Spain, 29 miles SE. of Guadalajara. Pop. 1500.

Alcoentre, ål-ko-ĕn'trå, a small town of Portugal, 20 miles SW. of Santarem.

Alcolea, ål-ko-lå'å, a locality in the outskirts of Cordova, noted for the victory of Serrano over the forces of Isabella II., Sept. 28, 1868.

Alcolea del Rio, ål-ko-lå'å dĕl ree'o, a town of Spain, 25 miles NE. of Seville, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3000.

Alcolu, a post-village of Clarendon co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 5 miles (direct) N. by W. of Manning, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Alcona, ål-ko'na, a county in the ENE. part of Michigan, has an area of 690 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Huron and is intersected by the Ausable River. Capital, Harrisville. Pop. in 1890, 5409; in 1900, 5691.

Alcona, a post-township and village of Alcona co., Mich., about 90 miles N. by E. of Bay City. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. 1039; of the village, about 100.

Alconchel, ål-kon-chêl', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 25 miles NNE. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) 3500.

Alconera, ål-ko-nâ'râ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 23 miles S. of Almendralejo. Pop. 1000.

Alco'ny, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, 8 miles SE. of Troy.

Alcora, ål-ko'râ, a town of Spain, 45 miles NNE. of Valencia. It exports fruit. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4551.

Al'corn, a county of the NE. part of Mississippi, has an area of 402 sq. m. It is drained by the Hatchie River. Corinth is the capital. Pop. in 1890, 13,115; in 1900, 14,987.

Alcorn, a post-village of Jackson co., Ky., 20 miles SE. of Richmond.

Alcoutim, or **Alcotim,** ål-ko-teeN', a town of Portugal, province of Algarve, on the Guadiana, opposite San Lucar, 25 miles NE. of Tavira. Pop. 2500.

Alcove, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. Pop. about 125.

Alcoy, ål-ko'e, a town of Spain, 24 miles NNW. of Alicante. It has numerous paper-factories and furnishes the principal supply of cigarette paper to Spain. There are also manufactures of wool, linen, cotton-yarn, etc. A bloody riot of the Internationals occurred here in 1873. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 32,053.

Alcsuth, öl'choot', a commune of Hungary, in the co. of Weissenburg, near the station of Bicske. It has a château, model farm, museum, and archducal park.

Alcudia, ål-koo'de-å, a town of Majorca, at its N. extremity, 31 miles NE. of Palma. It was formerly an important commercial place and was strongly fortified, and has still its bastions and towers. Pop. (commune) 2700.

Alcudia de Carlet, ål-koo'de-å då kaR-lêt', a town of Spain, 22 miles SSW. of Valencia. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Alcuéscar, ål-kwês'kaR, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 28 miles S. of Cáceres. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Al'da, a post-village of Hall co., Neb., near the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R., 162 miles W. of Omaha.

Aldabra, ål-då'brå, a group of small coral islands in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 9° 26' S.; lon. 46° 35' E.

Al-Dahna, ål-dåh'nå, a wide sandy plain occupying all the northeastern part of Arabia, bordering on the Turkish vilayet of Bagdad, and extending S. to about lat. 27° N.

Aldama, ål-då'må, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, about 40 miles NW. of Tampico.

Aldan, ål-dån', a river of Siberia, rises in the Aldan Mountains and joins the Lena in lat. 63° 12' N., lon. 129° 40' E., about 100 miles below Yakutsk. It is navigable for about 600 miles.

Al'dan, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 296. The banking point is Darby.

Aldan (ål-dån') **Mountains,** a chain of mountains in E. Siberia, branching off northward from the Yablonoi Mountains, from lat. 55° to 61° N. Total length, about 400 miles. Kapitan, the best-known summit, is about 4300 feet high.

Aldaya, ål-dï'å, a town of Spain, 7 miles W. of Valencia. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Ald'borough, a town of Suffolk, England. See ALDEBURGH.

Aldborough, a town and parish of England, co. of York, on the Ure, 16 miles WNW. of York. It is supposed to replace the ancient *Isurium Brigantium*. Pop. 500.

Aldborough, New Glasgow, or **Airey,** a post-village in Elgin co., Ontario, Canada, on Lake Erie, 14 miles SSE. of Newbury.

Aldbrough, åld'brŭh, a parish and village of England, co. of York, East Riding. Pop. 800.

Alde, åld, a river of England, co. of Suffolk, rises near Framlingham and joins the North Sea at Orford.

Aldea, Cuba, the port of Batabano.

Aldea Dávila de la Ribera, ål-då'å då'vê-lå då lå re-bâ'râ, a town of Spain, 43 miles W. of Salamanca, on the left bank of the Duero (Douro). Pop. (commune) 2000.

Aldea del Cano, ål-då'å dêl kâ'no, a town of Spain, 15 miles S. of Cáceres. Pop. (commune) 1500.

Aldea del Rey, ål-då'å dêl râ'e, a town of Spain, New Castile, 12 miles SSE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 3000.

Aldea Galega, ål-då'å gå-lâ'gå, a town of Portugal, on the Tagus, 10 miles E. of Lisbon.

Aldeas Altas, a town in Brazil. See CAXIAS.

Aldea Velha, ål-då'å vêl'yå, a seaport town of Brazil, on the bay and 8 miles SE. of Espirito Santo.

Aldeburgh, or **Aldborough,** åld'bŭr-ŭh, a watering-place of Suffolk, England, between the sea and the estuary of the Alde, 9½ miles by rail S. of Dunwich. It is the birthplace of Crabbe, and is commemorated in his poem, "The Borough." Pop. in 1901, 2405.

Aldeia Gallega do Ribatejo, ål-då'yå gål-lâ'gå do ree-bå-tâ'zho, a parish of Portugal, in the district of Lisbon. Pop. about 7000.

Al'den, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 34 miles ENE. of Rockford. Pop. of township, 1015.

Alden, a banking post-town of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Iowa River and on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Iowa and Dakota Rs., 43 miles E. of Fort Dodge. It is the trade-centre of an agricultural district. Pop. in 1900, 709.

Alden, a post-village of Rice co., Kan., 24 miles by rail NW. of Hutchinson. Pop. about 200.

Alden, a post-town of Antrim co., Mich., in a lumber, grain, and fruit region, on the Pere Marquette R., 12 miles SSW. of Bellaire. The banking point is Bellaire. Pop. about 300.

Alden, a banking post-village of Freeborn co., Minn., 10 miles W. of Albert Lea, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 636.

Alden, a post-village in Alden township (town), Erie co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 20 miles E. of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 607; of the town, 2396.

Alden, a post-hamlet of King George co., Va., 7 miles E. of King George.

Alden, a post-hamlet in Alden township (town), Polk co., Wis., 40 miles NE. of St. Paul, Minn. Pop. of the town, 1440.

Al'denbridge, a post-village of Bossier parish, La., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 18 miles (direct) N. of Shreveport, its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Alden Center, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Alden township (town), near the Erie R., 20 miles E. of Buffalo.

Aldenhoven, ål'den-ho'ven, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 3½ miles SW. of Jülich. Pop. 1100. It was the scene of battles between the French and Austrians in 1793 and 1794.

Aldeno, ål-då'no, a village of Tyrol, circle of Trent.

Alden Station, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 6 miles WSW. of Wilkesbarre.

Al'denville, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., 9 miles NW. of Honesdale.

Al'derbranch, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tex., 10 miles from Elkhart Station.

Alderbrook, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., 4 miles N. of Littleton. It has manufactures of lumber.

Alderbrook, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., 30 miles SSE. of Malone.

Alderbrook, a hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., ½ mile E. of West Eaton.

Aldercreek, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Utica and Black River (New York Central and Hudson River) R., 28 miles N. of Utica.

Alderley, ål'dęr-le, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Wis., on Ashippun Creek, about 32 miles WNW. of Milwaukee.

Alderney, ål'dęr-nè (Fr. *Aurigny*, o-reen-ye'; anc. *Riduna*), one of the Channel Islands, off the coast of Normandy, belonging to Great Britain, 10 miles W. of Cape la Hague. Circumference, about 8 miles. Pop. about 2000. It is well cultivated, and noted for its breed of cows. French is still spoken by half of the inhabitants, and the island has a legislature of its own. It contains a small town, St. Anne.

Alderney, RACE OF, a strait between the above island and Cape la Hague, dangerous from the strength and rapidity of its tides. See CASKETS.

Aldershot, ål'dęr-shŏt, a town of England, in Hampshire, 3 miles NE. of Farnham. Here is a great permanent camp, with barracks, established in 1854–55. Pop. in 1901, inclusive of 6000 military, 30,974.

Aldershot, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, Canada, ½ mile from Watertown.

Alderson, awl'dęr-sọn, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R., 6 miles (direct) E. of South McAlester, its banking point. Pop. about 800.

Alderson, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa.

Alderson, a banking post-town of Monroe co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 118 miles SE. of Charleston. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 518.

Alderville, ål'dęr-vil, an Indian post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 19 miles N. of Cobourg.

Aldham, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R.

Aldie, ål-dee', a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., 12 miles from Leesburg and 37 miles W. by N. of the city of Washington.

Aldine, a post-hamlet of Salem co., N.J. Pop. about 50.

Aldingen-am-Neckar, ål'dĭng'ęn-ăm-nĕk'ăr, a village of Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar, 3 miles SE. of Ludwigsburg.

Aldingen-in-der-Baar (ĭn-dĕr-bȧR), a village of Württemberg, Germany, in the Black Forest Circle, 3 miles NW. of Spaichingen.

Al'drich, a post-town of Shelby co., Ala., in a coal-mining region, 46 miles S. by W. of Birmingham. Coal is mined here. The banking point is Birmingham or Montevallo. Pop. 300.

Aldrich, a post-village of Posey co., Ind. Pop. about 100.

Aldrich, a post-hamlet of Wadena co., Minn., 11 miles by rail W. of Brainerd.

Aldrich, a post-village of Polk co., Mo., 18 miles by rail N. of Ashgrove. Pop. in 1900, 189.

Aldrich, a post-hamlet of Park co., Mont.

Aldstone, åld'ston or ål'ston, or **Alston-Moor,** a market-town of England, co. of Cumberland, 19 miles ESE. of Carlisle. Pop. about 3000.

Ald'winkle All Saints and **Ald'winkle St. Peter,** two adjoining parishes in Northamptonshire, England, about 3 miles from Thrapston. Dryden was a native of the former.

Ale, a post-hamlet of Stokes co., N.C. Pop. about 50.

Alean, a post-village of Franklin co., Va., 7 miles NE. of Rocky Mount, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Aledo, å-lå'po, a town of Spain, 17 miles SSW. of Murcia, with ancient Roman walls. Pop. about 1000.

Aledo, a-lē'do, a banking city, the capital of Mercer co., Ill., 14 miles E. of the Mississippi River, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 37 miles W. of Galva. It has some manufactures. Coal abounds here. Pop. in 1900, 2081.

Aledo, a post-town of Parker co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 12 miles E. of Weatherford. Pop. about 170.

Alegranza, one of the Canaries. See ALLEGRANZA.

Alegrete, å-lå-grå'tå, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 8 miles SE. of Portalegre. Pop. about 1500.

Alegrete, a town of Brazil, 280 miles W. of Porto Alegre, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

Alegria, å-lå-gree'å, a town and commune of the Philippines, island of Cebú, about 90 miles from Cebú. Pop. in 1903, 9500.

Alei, å-lå', a river of Siberia, an affluent of the Ob, in the government of Tomsk.

Aleiskoi-Loktevskoi, å-lå'ê-skoy'-lok-tĕv'skoy', a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk, 137 miles SW. of Biisk, and near rich copper-mines.

Aleknagak, å-lĕk-nå-gåk', a lake of Alaska, whose outlet, the Aleknagak River, a copious stream, falls into the river Nushagak near its mouth.

Aleksandrov. See ALEXANDROV.

Aleksandrovsk. See ALEXANDROVSK.

Aleksin, or **Alexin,** å-lĕx'een, a town of Russia, government of Tula, on the Oka, 35 miles NW. of Tula. Two great fairs are held here annually. Pop. about 2000.

Alella, å-lĕl'yå, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles from Barcelona and near the sea. Pop. 1500.

Aleman, å-lå-mån', a railroad station in New Mexico, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 150 miles S. of Albuquerque.

Alem'bic, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich., 14 miles N. of St. Louis.

Alemquer, å-lĕx-kair', a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river of the same name, 25 miles NNE. of Lisbon. Pop. about 5000.

Alemquer, a town of Brazil, 60 miles WSW. of Montalegre.

Alemtejo, å-lĕx-tå'zhoo (*i.e.*, "beyond the Tagus"), a province or division of Portugal, between lat. 37° 20′ and 39° 40′ N.; divided into the districts of Beja, Evora, and Portalegre. Area, 9430 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 413,531. Chief rivers, the Tagus (Tejo) in the N., Guadiana in the E., and Saldão in the S. Principal towns, Evora, Beja, Villa Viçosa, Portalegre, Elvas, and Estremoz.

Alençon, å'lôn'sôn', a city of France, capital of the department of Orne, on the Sarthe, 68 miles SSE. of Caen. Pop. in 1901, 14,886; of the commune, 17,270. It is well built, with promenades on the site of its ancient walls. The town is noted for the manufacture of the lace called point d'Alençon, much less important now than formerly. The crystals called Alençon diamonds are found in its vicinity.

Alenquer. See ALEMQUER.

Alentejo, a province of Portugal. See ALEMTEJO.

Alenuihaha (å-lĕn-oo-e-hå'hå) **Channel,** separates the island of Hawaii from Maui and Kahoolawe. It is 26 miles in breadth. During the NE. trade, the wind often blows violently through the channel and a strong current sets to the westward.

Aleppi, ål'ê-pee', **Ala'polai',** **Aulapolai,** aw-lå'-po-lå', or **Alapalli,** a town of India, in Travancore, on the Malabar coast, 32 miles S. by E. of Cochin. Lat. 9° 30′ N.; lon. 76° 25′ E. A canal connects it with the Backwater, a large coast-lake. The town has a large trade in teak, cardamoms, and pepper. Pop. about 10,000.

Alep'po, called by the natives (Arabs) **Haleb,** or **Haleb es-Shabba,** hå'lĕb ĕs shåb'bå (anc. *Cha'lybon* and *Berœ'a*), a city of Asiatic Turkey, in northern Syria, capital of a vilayet, long one of the principal emporiums of the Ottoman Empire, on the Kuweik (anc. *Cha'lus*), 70 miles E. of the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 11′ N.; lon. 37° 10′ E. Pop. estimated at 125,000; but previous to the earthquake of 1822 it is said to have been upward of 200,000. The city rose to importance on the destruction of Palmyra, and became the great emporium of trade between Europe and the East. Its appearance, on approaching it, is striking and picturesque. Numerous mosques, cupolas, and minarets crowd on the eye; the flat roofs of the houses on the hills rise, one behind another, in a succession of terraces. But on entering the gates much of this pleasing illusion is dispelled, the streets, although well paved and cleaned for an Oriental city, offering little attraction to the eye. The houses, however, are substantially built of blocks of stone, with spacious apartments, many of which have richly ornamented walls and ceilings. In the centre of the city rises a hill 200 feet high, commonly thought to be artificial, the top of which is crowned by a citadel. An abundant supply of water is furnished from springs, about 8 miles distant, by an ancient aqueduct. The banks of the Kuweik form a beautiful garden, extending for a long distance outside of the city. Aleppo is the seat of four Catholic archbishops of different rites, as well as of Greek and Armenian prelates, the Christians comprising about one-sixth of the population. The Jewish community, numbering about 5000, is important and prosperous. Silks, cottons, gold and silver threadstuffs, soap, and leather goods are manufactured. The extensive trade of Aleppo is mainly in the hands of Greeks and Armenians. Large caravans arrive from Bagdad, Diarbekr, Mosul, Kurdistan, and Armenia.

Aleppo, a vilayet (province) of Asiatic Turkey, extending from the Mediterranean to beyond the Euphrates, and comprising northern Syria and part of Mesopotamia. Area, about 30,000 sq. m. Pop. about 995,000, of which number 180,000 are Christians and 20,000 Jews. Chief products are tobacco, grain, wool, oil-seeds, cotton, silk, galls, gums, wax, mohair, skins, soap, etc. Capital, Aleppo.

A'lep'po, a post-township in the W. part of Greene co., Pa., 8 miles from Cameron, W.Va. Pop. in 1900, 1348. Coal and excellent limestone, and handsome sandstone for builders' use, abound.

Alerheim, ål'er-hime, a village of Bavaria, between Donauwörth and Ottingen, noted for the battle fought here in 1645 between the Bavarians under Mercy and the army of the Duke of Enghien.

Aleria, å-lå-ree'å, a decayed town of Corsica. It derives its name from the Roman colony of Aleria. Pop. 600.

A'lert', a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., 15 miles E. by S. of Columbus.

Alert, a post-station of Butler co., Ohio, 24 miles NW. of Cincinnati.

Ales, å'lĕs, an episcopal town in the island of Sardinia, 30 miles NNW. of Cagliari. It has a small but elegant cathedral, and mineral springs. Pop. 1000.

Aleshki, å-lesh'kee, a town of Russia, government of Taurida, on the left bank of an arm of the Dnieper, opposite Kherson. Pop. in 1897, 9119.

Alesia. See ALISE-SAINTE-REINE.

Alesia, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md. Pop. 50.

Alessandria, ål-ĕs-sån'dre-å, a strong fortress and capital of a province of the same name in Italy, 56 miles ESE. of Turin, at the junction of the Bormida and Tanaro. It was built in 1168, as a defence against Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and named in honor of Pope Alexander III. It has a modern cathedral, and among its churches is one which antedates the founding of the city. The academy of sciences and arts was founded in the sixteenth century. Pop. in 1901, exclusive of suburbs, 35,956. It has manufactures of silk, linen and woollen goods, stockings, and hats, with a large trade, and two great annual fairs. Two miles SE. of Alessandria is the battlefield of Marengo.

Alessandria, a province of Italy, in Piedmont. Area, 1950 sq. m. Capital, Alessandria. Pop. in 1901, 812,022.

Alessandria del Carretto, ål-ĕs-sån'dre-å dĕl kar-rĕt-to, a town of Italy, 17 miles NE. of Castrovillari. Pop. 3000.

Alessandria della Rocca, ål-ĕs-sån'dre-å dĕl'lå rŏk'kå, a town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, 3 miles S. of Bivona. Pop. in 1901, 5277.

Alessano, å-lĕs-så'no, a town of Italy, 19 miles SW. of Otranto. Pop. 2000 (commune, 3000).

Alessio, å-lĕs'se-o (Albanian, *Lesh*, lyĕsh; anc. *Lis'sus*), a town of Turkey, in Albania, on the left bank and near the mouth of the Drin, 17 miles SE. of Scutari. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop. 3000.

Alesund. See AALESUND.

Alet, or **Aleth,** ȧ'lĕt', a town of France, department of Aude, on the Aude, 6 miles SE. of Limoux. Pop. 800.

Aletsch (ȧ'letch) **Glacier,** the largest of the Swiss glaciers, formed mainly of the snows of the Jungfrau and the Aletschhorn, on the southern face of the Bernese Alps, is about 13 miles in length (inclusive of the névé). It descends to a level of about 5400 feet. It has the Eggishorn on the E.

Aletschhorn, after the Finsteraarhorn, the loftiest summit of the Bernese Alps, situated S. of the Jungfrau. Altitude, 13,720 feet. It was first ascended by Tuckett in 1859.

Aleutian, or **Aliutian** (ȧ-lu'shạn) **Islands,** or **Catherina Archipelago,** a long chain of islands belonging to the United States, in Alaska Territory, extending from the peninsula of Alaska westward towards Kamtchatka, and dividing the Sea of Kamtchatka, or Bering Sea, from the Pacific Ocean. They lie in both hemispheres, and extend from about lon. 163° to 188° W. (172° E.), the westernmost of the United States islands being Attu; for the Commander group, to the westward, is Russian, and is not generally regarded as a part of this chain. The Aleutians proper are about 150 in number, and are divided into the Nearer, Rat, Andreanof, Fox, and other groups: they are generally mountainous, and often volcanic. Shishaldin, on Unimak, is 8683 feet high, and Makushin, on Unalaska, 5961 feet; both mountains are volcanoes, which have been in activity in recent periods. The erratic Bogoslof lies NW. of Unalaska. (See BOGOSLOF.) The islands are treeless, but support a fairly rich growth of grasses and dwarf shrubs. Agriculture, owing to the inclement, but not severe, climate, has made little headway. The people, Aleuts, are an inoffensive race, apparently allied in stock to the Eskimos, and are members of the Greek Church. Pop. about 2000. The principal islands are Unalaska and Unimak.

Al'exan'der, a county forming the S. extremity of Illinois, has an area of 230 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and SW. by the Mississippi River, and is situated at the mouth of the Ohio. Capital, Cairo. Pop. in 1890, 16,563; in 1900, 19,384.

Alexander, a county of North Carolina, has an area of 297 sq. m. It is drained by the South Yadkin River. The county has the celebrated hiddenite mines. Capitol, Taylorsville. Pop. in 1890, 9430; in 1900, 10,960.

Alexander, a post-town of Pulaski co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 13 miles SW. of Little Rock, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 173.

Alexander, a post-hamlet of Burke co., Ga., 38 miles S. of Augusta.

Alexander, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 11 miles E. of Jacksonville. Pop. 150.

Alexander, a banking post-town of Franklin co., Iowa, 14 miles by rail WNW. of Hampton. Pop. about 250.

Alexander, a post-hamlet of Rush co., Kan., 46 miles by rail W. of Great Bend.

Alexander, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., 14 miles SW. of Calais. Pop. of the town in 1900, 333.

Alexander, a post-village in Alexander township (town), Genesee co., N.Y., on Tonawanda Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 34 miles E. of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 230; of the town, 1503.

Alexander, a post-town of Erath co., Tex., about 98 miles by rail NW. of Waco. Pop. about 400.

Alexander, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 17 miles from Brandon, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Alexander, Cape, on the N. coast of Canada, at the entrance of Dease Strait. Lat. 68° 55′ N.; lon. 106° 45′ W.

Alexander, Cape, on the NW. coast of Greenland, in about lat. 78° 20′ N.

Alexander City, a banking city of Tallapoosa co., Ala., on the Georgia Central R., 47 miles NW. of Opelika. It is the head-quarters for the Tallapoosa gold-mining section and has large cotton-seed oil interests. Pop. in 1900, 1061.

Alexander Island, a small island in the South Atlantic Ocean, about lat. 69° S., lon. 75° W., sometimes, under the name of Alexander Land, considered to be a part of the Antarctic Continent, so called. It was discovered by Bellingshausen in 1821.

Alexander Islands, in Alaska, extend along the coast from Dixon's Entrance (54° 40′ N.) to Cross Sound (58° 25′). The islands number more than 1100. Prince of Wales Island is the largest, and Baranof, or Sitka, the most important. The inhabitants are mostly Indians of the Tlinket race, and are of various tribes.

Alexander Lake, in Morrison co., Minn., lies a few miles S. of the Northern Pacific R.

Alexander Mountains, in Turkestan, in about lat. 43° N. and lon. 73° E., a western extension of the Ala-Tau. Highest point, Semenov Mountain, 15,750 feet.

Alexandersbad, ȧ-lĕx-ȧn'dẹrs-bȧt', mineral springs in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, 17 miles NE. of Baireuth.

Alexander's Point, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on Shippegan Island, at the entrance to the Bay of Chaleur, 73 miles WNW. of Chatham.

Alexandersville, a village of Montgomery co., Ohio, is on the Miami River and Canal, 6 miles S. of Dayton.

Alexander Valley, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal. Pop. about 100.

Alexanderville, a post-village of Echols co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 25 miles (direct) E. of Valdosta. Pop. about 300.

Alexan'dra, a littoral county in the S. part of Natal, bordering E. on the Indian Ocean. Area, 1620 sq. m. It is bounded N. by the Umkomanzi River and S. by the Umzimkulu, and is intersected by other coastal streams. The soil is fertile. Capital, Scottsburg, on the coast, 35 miles SW. of Durban.

Alexandra Land, a name of the southern portion of the Northern Territory of South Australia.

Alexandra Land, a name of part of the western portion of Franz-Josef Land, in the Arctic Ocean.

Alexandra Nile, also called the Kagera River, a stream of east-central Africa, rises in the mountains of the NE. border of Lake Tanganyika and flows into the Victoria Nyanza. The Nyavarongo head-water is properly the source of the Nile. The stream is navigable only for small craft.

Al'exandret'ta (Turk. *Iskanderun,* is'kȧn-de-roon'), a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, picturesquely situated on the Gulf of Iskanderun, the extreme northeastern arm of the Mediterranean. It has a large commerce, much of the trade of Aleppo and northern Syria passing through it. Pop. estimated at about 7000. The town is the ancient *Alexandria ad Issum.*

Alexan'dria (Gr. Ἀλεξάνδρεια; Arab. and Turk. *Iskanderi'yeh;* named from Alexander the Great), a seaport of Egypt, near the westernmost branch of the Nile delta, on the Mediterranean, 112 miles NW. of Cairo, with which it communicates by the Mahmudiyeh Canal (joining the Rosetta arm) and the Nile and by railway. Another railway connects it with Rosetta. Lat. of Pharos, 31° 12′ 9″ N.; lon. 29° 53′ E. The modern city is built on a peninsula (anciently the island of Pharos), and on the isthmus connecting it with the continent; the ancient city, of which but few of the constructions can now be identified, was on the mainland, where its ruins cover a vast extent. Alexandria has a palace of the khedive, a large naval arsenal, naval and military schools and hospitals, a College of Lazarists, tribunal of commerce, etc.; it is the station of the Egyptian fleet, and the port is cleared and entered annually by upward of 2600 steamers, more than one-half of which are under the English flag. Alexandria in the new streets and squares has more the aspect of a European than of an African or Asiatic city. Among the notable objects are the ancient Pompey's Pillar, the palace of Ras'et-Tin (built by Mehemet Ali), and the Museum of Græco-Roman Antiquities. The great centre of European life is the Place Mehemet Ali. Country-houses line a part of the ancient canal leading to the W. arm of the Nile, which was restored by Mehemet Ali. The city has an excellent double harbor, formed by a breakwater (2 miles in length), mole, and quays. Alexandria is the great emporium of Egypt. The principal exports are corn, cotton, wool, gums, rice, dates, sugar, cotton-seed, wheat, senna, and hides. It has regular steam communication with the principal European ports, and is the seat of several large government and other manufactories in which steam is the motive power. Alexandria was founded in the year 332 B.C. Under the Ptolemies it rose to great distinction for its learning, commerce, wealth, and literature. Even after its subjection to the Roman Empire it was considered second only to Rome. Its library, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, surpassed all others of antiquity, numbering 700,000 volumes. Under Mohammedan rule the city fell into decay. Its population, once 600,000 souls, is said to have numbered in the eighteenth century only 6000; but under Mehemet Ali (1805–48) it once more became a flourishing city. It was partially destroyed during the uprising of Arabi Pasha in 1882. Pop. in 1872, 212,034 (47,316 foreigners); in 1882, 227,064, of whom 48,672 were foreigners; and in 1902, 310,587, of which number about 100,000 were located in the Moslem quarter. The catacombs at the Necropolis are the most interesting remains of antiquity.

Alexandria, Piedmont. See ALESSANDRIA.

Alexandria, a town of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, on the Leven, 3 miles N. of Dumbarton. Pop. about 8000, mostly employed in cotton-printing and dyeing.

Alexandria, a town of Rumania, in Wallachia, about 50 miles SW. of Bucharest. Pop. about 14,000.

Alexandria, or **Alexandriya,** a town of southern Russia, in the government of Kherson, at the junction of the Inguletz and Berezovka. Pop. in 1897, 14,002.

Alexandria, a division on the SE. coast of Cape Colony, bordering partly on Algoa Bay. Area, 947 sq. m. The Great Fish River bounds it E. and NE. Capital, Alexandria, in the SE. part, near the coast and about 50 miles ENE. of Port Elizabeth.

Alexandria, a county in the NE. part of Virginia, has an area of 32 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Potomac River, which separates it from the city of Washington. This county was formerly a part of the District of Columbia, and was retroceded to the State of Virginia July 9, 1844. Capital, Fort Myer. Pop. in 1890, 18,597; in 1900, 20,958.

Alexandria, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ala., 10 miles by rail N. by W. of Anniston.

Alexandria, a city of Madison co., Ind., on Pipe Creek, and at the junction of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Lake Erie and Western Rs., 11 miles N. of Anderson. It has steel-works and manufactures of glass and axes. It is in a natural-gas country. Pop. in 1890, 715; in 1900, 7221.

Alexandria, or **Spring'dale',** a hamlet of Leavenworth co., Kan., about 12 miles WSW. of Leavenworth.

Alexandria, a town, capital of Campbell co., Ky., 13 miles (direct) SSE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 359.

Alexandria, a banking post-town, capital of Rapides parish, La., on the S. or right bank of Red River, about 200 miles from its mouth, and 170 miles in a direct line, and 360 miles by water, NW. of New Orleans. It is on the Southern Pacific, the Texas and Pacific and other railroads. The river is navigable by steamboats at all seasons, both above and below this place. Cotton, rice, fruits, and sugar are the chief articles of export. This was the seat of the University of Louisiana, the edifice of which was destroyed by fire in October, 1869. Alexandria has foundries and machine-shops, cotton-compress, oil-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5648.

Alexandria, a banking post-village, capital of Douglass co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 45 miles SE. of Fergus Falls and 140 miles WNW. of St. Paul. It is in close proximity to several little lakes of pure water, and is situated in a fertile country which is like a natural park. It has breweries and manufactures of flour, lumber, furniture, machinery, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2118; in 1900, 2681.

Alexandria, a post-village of Clark co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Des Moines, opposite Warsaw, Ill., and 5 miles below Keokuk, Iowa. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Warsaw.

Alexandria, a banking post-village of Thayer co., Neb., 9 miles by rail E. of Belvidere and 167 miles WNW. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 332.

Alexandria, a post-township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., 4 miles from Bristol and about 32 miles NNW. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 630.

Alexandria, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. It is on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 1045.

Alexandria, a township (town) of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River, 25 miles N. of Watertown. It comprises part of the Thousand Islands; also the village of Alexandria Bay. Pop. in 1900, 3894.

Alexandria, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on Raccoon Creek and on the Ohio Central lines, 24 miles ENE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Alexandria, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on a branch of the Juniata, 100 miles WNW. of Harrisburg. It is 3 miles from Petersburg Station. Pop. in 1900, 406.

Alexandria, a banking city, capital of Hanson co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles ESE. of Mitchell. Pop. in 1900, 680.

Alexandria, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Tenn., 18 miles SE. of Lebanon and 48 miles E. of Nashville. It has lumber-mills and a grain elevator. Pop. 750.

Alexandria, a city and port of entry of Virginia (formerly in Alexandria co., now independent), on the right bank of the Potomac River, 6 miles below Washington. The river, here 1 mile wide, forms a commodious harbor sufficiently deep for the largest ships. The city is pleasantly situated on undulating ground, with a fine view of the Capitol at Washington. It is at the intersection of various railroads (Pennsylvania, Chesapeake and Ohio, etc.). It has chemical works and manufactures of shoes, glass, fertilizers, beer, machinery, and bricks. Pop. in 1860, 12,652; in 1890, 14,339; in 1900, 14,528.

Alexandria, a banking post-village in Glengarry co., Ontario, on the Canadian and Atlantic R., 21 miles from Rivière Raisin. It contains grist- and saw-mills, furniture-, cheese- and box-factories, a machine-shop, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1911.

Alexandria, or **French Village,** or **Cascumpeque,** kăs-kŭm-paik', a post-village in Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on a railway and on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 35 miles from Summerside. It is one of the principal depots of the gulf fisheries.

Alexandria Bay, a banking post-village and resort of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the river St. Lawrence, opposite the Thousand Islands, and 7 miles NW. of Redwood. It has fine hotels and a number of beautiful villas. Steamboats ply between this place and Clayton. Pop. in 1900, 1511.

Alexandria Troas, an ancient Greek city on the coast of Asia Minor, 4 miles SE. of the island of Tenedos. Its remains are near the little Turkish seaport of Eski-Stambul.

Alexandrina Lake, in South Australia, the expanded portion of the Murray River, near its mouth; it is fresh water.

Alexandro'pol, formerly **Gum'ri,** a fortress and town of Russian Armenia, government of Erivan, on the Arpa-Tchai, 85 miles SW. of Tiflis. Pop. in 1897, 32,018.

Alexandrov, or **Aleksandrov,** å-lĕx-ån'drov, a town of Russia, government and 55 miles WNW. of Vladimir, on an affluent of the Klyasma. It has a famous nunnery. There is a splendid imperial stud here. The town is noted for its manufactures of steel and cotton. Pop. in 1897, 6848.

Alexandrovsk, å-lĕx-ån'drovsk, a town of Russia, near the Dnieper, below its cataracts, government and about 50 miles S. of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. in 1897, 16,393.

Alexandrovsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangelsk, and with an ice-free harbor, is on the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 69° N. It was established in 1895.

Alexandrovsk, a port of eastern Siberia, on the Bay of Kastries, opposite the island of Saghalin.

Alexandrovskaya Stanitza, å-lĕx-ån-drov'skå-yå' stå-nĭt'så, a town of Russia, in Ciscaucasia, in the government of Stavropol, on an affluent of the Kuma. Pop. in 1897, 8708.

Alexandrovsk Grushevsky, å-lex-ån'drovsk groo-shev'skee, a town of Russia, in the province of the Don Cossacks, 15 miles NNE. of Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. in 1897, 16,250.

Alexandrovsky, å-lĕx-ån-drov'skee, or **Aleksandrovskaya,** å-lĕx-ån-drov'skå-yå', a manufacturing place of Russia, government and 5 miles SE. of St. Petersburg, on the Neva.

Alexandrow, a town of Russian Poland, on the Prussian frontier, 105 miles WNW. of Warsaw. Pop. about 6000.

Alexeyevka, å-lĕx-å-yĕv'kå, a large village of Russia, in the government of Voronezh, about 75 miles SSW. of Voronezh. Large quantities of sunflowers are raised here, from whose seeds oil is expressed.

Alexin, Russia. See ALEKSIN.

Alexinatz, å-lĕx'e-nătz, a town of Servia, on the Morava, 102 miles SE. of Belgrade. The Turks here defeated the Servians in 1876. Pop. in 1896, 5431.

Alex'is, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., near the Coosa River, 15 miles W. by S. of Rome, Ga. Pop. 100.

Alexis, formerly **Alexandria,** a banking post-village of Warren and Mercer cos., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 12 miles N. by E. of Monmouth. It has horse-breeding interests, brick-works, manufactures of agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 915.

Alexis, a post-town of Gaston co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 92. The banking point is Gastonia.

Alexis, a post-station of Monroe co., Ohio, on the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee and other railroads, 10 miles N. of Toledo.

Alexisbad, å-lĕx'is-bât', a resort for mineral waters, in Anhalt, near Harzgerode.

Alexishafen, å-lĕks'is-hâ'fęn, a port of German New Guinea, on Astrolabe Bay, in lat. 5° 6′ S., lon. 145° 45′ E.

Aley, a post-village of Henderson co., Tex. Pop. about 72.

Aleybeh, å-lâ'bęh, a populous village of western Africa, near the left bank of the Senegal. Lat. 16° 50′ N.; lon. 14° 4′ W.

Alfalu, ŏl'fŏh'loo', or **Gyergyó-Alfalu,** dyĕr'dyo'-ŏl'fŏh'loo', a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, 45 miles ENE. of Maros-Vásárhely. It has mineral springs. Pop. about 5000.

Alfandega da Fe, âl-fân-dâ'gâ dâ fâ, a town of Portugal, in Traz-os-Montes, near the Serra de Bornes.

Alfaques (âl-fâ'kĕs), **Puerto de los** (*i.e.*, "the bay of the sandbanks"), a harbor in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Catalonia at the mouth of the Ebro, 14 miles SE. of Tortosa. It has extensive salt-works.

Alfarata, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa.

Alfaro, ål-få'ro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near the Ebro, 37 miles SE. of Logroño. Pop. of the commune, about 5950.

Alfayates, ål-fī-å'tēs, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 25 miles ESE. of Guarda. Pop. (commune) 1000.

Alfedena, ål-få-dā'nå (anc. *Aufide'na*), a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 23 miles S. by E. of Solmona, on the Sangro. Pop. about 2000.

Alfeld, ål'fĕlt, a town of Prussia, on the Leine, 27 miles S. of Hanover. Pop. in 1900, 5412.

Alfianello, ål-fe-å-nĕl'lo, a village of Italy, province of Brescia, 7 miles SSE. of Verola Nuova. Pop. 1750.

Alföld, öl'föld' ("lowland"), the Hungarian name of the great plain of Hungary.

Alfonsine, ål-fon-see'nå, a town of Italy, near Ravenna; the birthplace of Vincenzo Monti. Pop. 3000.

Alfonso, a post-hamlet of Laporte co., Ind. Pop. about 50.

Alfonso XII., ål-fon'so do'så, a judicial district, township, and town of Matanzas province, Cuba, 22 miles S. of Matanzas, with which it is connected by railroad. It has a parochial church, fine buildings, post- and telegraph-offices, and an important commerce. Pop. of the district, 21,134. It was formerly Alacranes.

Alfonte, ål'fŏnt', a hamlet of Madison co., Ind., on the railroad from Indianapolis to Anderson, 24 miles ENE. of the former.

Alford, ål'ford, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 24 miles by rail NNE. of Boston. Pop. in 1901, 2478.

Alford, a village of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, about 30 miles NW. of Aberdeen, noted for the victory of Montrose over the Covenanters in July, 1645.

Al'ford, a township (town) and hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., 10 miles SSW. of Lenox and about 2 miles from the New York state line. Pop. of the town in 1900, 272.

Alford, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.

Al'fordsville, a post-village of Daviess co., Ind., about 33 miles ESE. of Vincennes. Pop. about 200.

Alfordsville, a post-village of Robeson co., N.C., 9 miles from Red Bank Station.

Alforja, ål-for'hå, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles W. by N. of Tarragona. Pop. about 2000.

Alfortville, ål'for'veel', a commune of France, department of Seine, 3 miles SE. of Paris, at the junction of the Seine and Marne. Pop. in 1896, 11,634. It adjoins Maisons-Alfort. Here is situated the famous veterinary school of Alfort.

Alfred, a littoral county in the extreme S. of Natal, bordering E. on the Indian Ocean, S. on Pondoland, and W. on Griqualand East. Area, 1544 sq. m. The soil is fertile. Capital, Harding, 75 miles (direct) SW. by S. of Pietermaritzburg.

Alfred, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Kan., 10 miles W. of Baldwin.

Alfred, a post-village, capital of York co., Me., on the Boston and Maine R., 32 miles SW. of Portland. Pop. of Alfred township (town) in 1900, 937.

Alfred, a banking post-village in Alfred township (town), Allegany co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 62 miles W. of Elmira. It has manufactures of roofing-tiles and is the seat of Alfred University (Seventh-Day Baptist). Pop. in 1900, 756; of the town, 1615. ALFRED CENTER observatory is in lat. 42° 15′ 19″ N. and lon. 77° 46′ 46″ W.

Alfred, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Ohio, about 30 miles SW. of Marietta.

Alfred, a post-town of Prescott co., Ontario, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 800.

Alfred, Cape, the SE. extremity of Victoria Land (American Arctic Archipelago), on Victoria Strait. Lat. 69° 40′ N.; lon. 101° 20′ W.

Alfredo Chaves, ål-frå'doo shå'vĕs, a town in the southern part of the state of Espirito Santo, Brazil.

Alfred Station, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., on the Erie R., about 2 miles N. by E. of Alfred. Pop. about 150.

Alfreton, ål'fre-tọn, a market-town and parish of England, county and 12 miles NNE. of Derby. It is supposed to derive its name from Alfred the Great. The town is irregularly built and many of the houses are very old. It has important collieries, potteries, and iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 17,505.

Alfuras, ål-foo'rås, **Alfuru,** ål-foo'roo, **Harafora,** hå-rå-fo'rå, or **Arafura,** å-rå-foo'rå, a name of probable Portuguese origin, meaning "foreigners," and vaguely applied to the rude and dark or black races of men inhabiting the remoter parts of certain of the Malay islands. They are not true Malays, but their languages appear to have some elements in common with the Malay. From them the Arafura Sea takes its name.

Alga, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Pa.

Algaba, La, lå ål-gå'bå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 3 miles from Seville. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Algaida, ål-ghī'då, a town of the island of Majorca, 6 miles SE. of Palma. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4084.

Algajola, ål-gå-yo'lå, a small seaport of Corsica, 6 miles NE. of Calvi.

Algan'see, a post-township of Branch co., Mich., about 40 miles SW. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 1265.

Algarbia, a province of Portugal. See ALGARVE.

Algarinejo, ål-gå-re-nå'ho, a town of Spain, 48 miles W. of Granada. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6321, mostly agriculturists.

Algarrobo, ål-gar-ro'bo, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 18 miles ENE. of Malaga. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Algarve, ål-gar'vå, or **Algar'bia,** the southernmost province of Portugal, formerly a kingdom of the same name, conquered by Alfonso III. in 1251. Area, 1872 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 254,851. It borders on the S. and W. on the Atlantic. On its N. frontier is the Serra de Monchique, ramifications of which cover most of its surface. In the S. are plains yielding tropical and subtropical products. Some wine is grown, also corn and forage. The exports are dried fruits, oranges, salt, and fish. Chief towns, Tavira, Faro, and Lagos. The inhabitants of Algarve have long been noted as seamen. The province now constitutes the district of Faro.

Algatocin, ål-gå-to-theen', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 46 miles W. by S. of Malaga. Pop. (commune) 1500.

Algäu, Allgäu, ål'gŏy, or **Algau,** ål'gow, a term applied somewhat vaguely to a region including part of Upper Swabia, lying near the lake of Constance, in Württemberg and Bavaria, and also a small part of the Vorarlberg, in Austria. Here lie the *Algäuer-Alpen* (Alps of Algäu), a northern prolongation of the Rhætian Alps. They have the river Lech on the E., the Rhine on the W., and decline northward into the Swabian plateau. The highest peaks are in Austrian territory.

Algeciras, al-jez-ee'ras (Sp. pron. ål-hå-thee'rås), a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Cadiz, on the W. side of the Bay of Gibraltar, opposite to and 6 miles W. of Gibraltar. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 13,302. It is well built and has a well-frequented harbor, guarded by batteries. The town is supplied with water by an aqueduct, a fine relic of Moorish engineering. Chief trade, export of charcoal, grain, spirits, stone, cork, and leather. Algeciras was the first conquest of the Saracens in Spain. It was the scene of engagements between the English and the united French and Spanish fleets in 1801.

Algemesí, ål-hå-må-see', a town of Spain, province of Valencia, near the Júcar, 21 miles SSW. of Valencia. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8127.

Alger, the French name of ALGIERS.

Alger, a county in the N. part of Michigan. Area, 924 sq. m. It is bounded N. by Lake Superior, and is intersected in the SW. and S. by tributaries of Lake Michigan; it contains several lakes and the famous Pictured Rocks. Capital, Autrain. Pop. in 1890, 1238; in 1900, 5868.

Alger, a post-village of Arenac co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 11 miles (direct) S. by E. of West Branch. Pop. about 175.

Alger, a banking post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Chicago and Erie R., 13 miles (direct) W. by N. of Kenton. Pop. in 1900, 462.

Algeria, ål-jee're-ą (Fr. *Algérie*, ål'zhå'ree'), a French colonial possession on the N. coast of Africa, having the Mediterranean on the N., Tunis on the E., and Morocco on the W.; its southern boundaries, extending far into the Sahara, are as yet undefined. Estimated area, as comprised in the three departments of Algiers, Constantine, and Oran, and therefore exclusive of the region of the Sahara, 176,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 4,774,042. The Algerian Sahara may add a further 50,000 to the population. The coast, which has an extent of over 650 miles, is deficient in good natural harbors. The surface of the country presents a varied aspect of fertile mountain tracts and valleys, high and partially barren plateaus, rugged mountains, and unwatered desert sands. The chief mountains are those of the Little Atlas and Jurjura, following in a line not very far from the coast and culminating in the Lalla-Khadidja (or Khedridja), about 7650 feet high; and the Great Atlas, which forms the great bulwark on the confines of the Sahara, and in the Aurès section, in Mount Chellia, attains an elevation of 7700 feet. (See ATLAS MOUNTAINS.) The wildly mountainous region known as the Kabylia is mainly comprised in the spurs of the Jurjura. The natural divisions of the country are: 1, the *Tell*, a strip of undulating and largely cultivated land, in-

cluding the forest-covered outer or Little Atlas, and extending to a distance of 50–150 miles from the coast; 2, the vast plateau tract following interior to this, standing at an elevation of 3000–4000 feet above the sea, and cultivable only in limited areas of irrigation (although supporting extensive growths of esparto or halfa grass, and giving good pasturage to vast numbers of sheep and goats); and 3, the Sahara, with its northern confine of grand mountains, the Great Atlas. A remarkable feature of the desert, shared also by the coast-plains and by parts of the great plateau, is the presence of *Shotts* or *Sebkha*, saline marshes or brackish lakes, some of which are charged with salt quite to saturation, and give to the eye the appearance of snow- or ice-sheets. The Shott Melrhir (Melghir), which lies in the Sahara SE. of the oasis of Biskra, and receives as affluents the Jedi in the N. and the Igharghar on the S., is depressed 70 feet or more below the level of the Mediterranean, with which it appears formerly to have had a connection at the Gulf of Gabes. (See SAHARA.) In the desert there are many fertile oases, especially near the mountains, producing dates and other fruit, grain, pasturage, and some cotton. The best known among these is Biskra, a military post and health-resort, with a growth of palms (date) numbering not less than 200,000 trees. Others are the advanced military post Wargla, or Ouargla, and the Arab town Tuggurt, near which are some of the largest dunes of the Sahara, measuring 1000 feet or more in height.

The rivers are small, and serviceable chiefly for irrigation, those of the S. being dry in summer; and none of the Saharian streams reach the sea. Towards the coast are many lakes and marshes, some of which have been drained of late, to the great improvement of the public health. The climate is variable. The summers are in part intensely hot, the temperature, even outside of the region of the Sahara, ranging in the course of the simoom to 115° (shade). In the city of Algiers, which has an average annual temperature of 66°, the range of the thermometer is from about 35° (lowest in winter) to 105°. There is little or no rain during the summer season, but exceptionally rain-storms occur with great fury in the months of August and September. Algeria has perhaps the most delightful winter climate on the Mediterranean, and it is rapidly becoming a winter health- and tourist-resort. Snow covers the higher mountains until May or June, but there is no perpetual snow- or ice-cap. The glaciers of the Jurjura that have from time to time been reported do not exist.

The flora of Algeria contains a number of tropical elements, but is essentially of the Mediterranean type, and, like much of the fauna, of a distinctly south European relationship. Among some of its more prevalent or distinctive forms may be mentioned the myrtles, cork-oak, oleander and cedar (Jurjura), the aloe, and date-palm.

The mineral productions include iron-ore of excellent quality, argentiferous lead-ore, copper, antimony, zinc, mercury, various marbles, and phosphates. Considerable capital is invested in mining. Thermal and mineral springs abound. Fish, fine sponges, and red coral are extensively procured on the coast. Among the wild animals are the lion, leopard, hyena, fox, jackal, ape, gazelle, sheep (aoudad), and numerous smaller mammals. Venomous serpents abound. Many sheep, horses, and camels are bred, and the ostrich is reared to some extent for its plumes. Halfa, cork, timber, dates, palmetto-fibre, and henna are among the important native products. Wheat, barley, wool, oil-seeds, jujubes, oil, opium, sugar, cotton, flax, silk, hides, and tobacco are produced, and some of them are largely exported. The culture of fruits (figs, oranges, lemons, olives, and dates) is rapidly gaining in importance; the Algerian (Oran) grape is of excellent quality.

The native races of Algeria include the Kabyles (Berbers), who speak their own language, are mostly agriculturists and non-nomadic, and are sometimes regarded as descendants of the ancient Numidians; and the Arabs, somewhat more numerous than the Kabyles, and speaking the Arabic with more or less purity. There are also considerable numbers of Moors, Jews, and negroes. All the natives, except the Jews, are of the Moslem faith.

Algeria is divided into three departments,—Algiers (Alger), Oran, and Constantine,—formed on the model of the departments of France and governed by a civil governor-general, each department (represented in the French National Assembly by 1 senator and 2 deputies) being divided into civil districts with French justices, and military territories with indigenous Arab justices appointed by the French military government. By a decree of Dec. 24, 1902, the "Territories of the South" were constituted under a separate administration. The original European colonists were mostly French, and in 1901, of the total population of 4,774,042, there were 364,257 of French origin or naturalisation, 219,597 other Europeans, and upward of 56,000 naturalized Jews. Notwithstanding the turbulent character of the native people and the severe nature of the French administration, it may be doubted whether the country was ever before so prosperous as at present, except while under the Roman authority. At that time it was one of the granaries of the world.

The region now called Algeria was in antiquity included in Numidia and eastern Mauretania, which passed under Roman rule in the first century B.C. and the following century. After the fall of Rome, the country was successively subject to Vandal, Byzantine, Saracen, Kabyle, and Moorish sway. The expulsion of the Moors from Spain was the cause of the great extension of Algerine piracy. In the sixteenth century Algiers acknowledged the supremacy of the Turkish sultan. At the close of the century the office of Dey (to share the authority with the Turkish pasha) was created, and at the end of little more than a hundred years the Dey shook off the authority of the sultan, the country thus becoming completely independent. Piracy and Christian slavery were important sources of public and private revenue, and the home government was a cruel despotism. In 1815 the United States navy chastised the Algerines and compelled them to declare the American flag inviolable. In 1816 the British bombarded Algiers, and put an end to Christian slavery. In 1830 the French undertook the conquest of the country. This, however, was only accomplished after many years of bloody war. In 1847 Abd-el-Kader, who for 15 years had been the principal native leader, was made a prisoner. The Kabyles, and especially the Arabs, frequently revolted, and their native valor was much stimulated by hatred for an alien race and by religious prejudices. The last revolt took place in 1881. Immigration is slow, and the expenses to France are much greater than the revenues.——Adj. and inhab. ALGERINE, ăl'jẹr-een' (Fr. ALGÉRIN, ăl'zhā'răn').

Algete, ăl-hā'tā, a town of Spain, province of Madrid, near the river Jarama. Pop. (commune) 1200.

Algeziras, a town of Spain. See ALGECIRAS.

Al-Gezireh. See MESOPOTAMIA.

Alghero, ăl-gā'ro, a seaport of Sardinia, on the W. coast, 14 miles SW. of Sassari. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 11,337. It exports wine, grain, wool, skins, anchovies, coral, etc. Not far from the town, on the coast, are the wonderful Neptune grottoes.

Algiers, one of the three departments into which the French possession of Algeria is divided, is bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the department of Constantine, and W. by the department of Oran. The oasis of Ouargla in the desert of Sahara is sometimes taken to mark its southern limit. It has a coast-line on the Mediterranean of about 230 miles, with but few good harbors. Capital, Algiers. Area, 64,529 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 1,640,985.

Algiers, ăl-jeerz' (Arab. *Al-Jezair*, ăl-jā-zair'; Fr. *Alger*, ăl'zhair'), capital of the French colony of Algeria and of the department of Algiers, on the W. side of a bay of its own name, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 47′ 3″ N.; lon. 3° 4′ 5″ E. It is built on the north slope of Mount Bouzarea, which rises in its highest point about 1300 feet above the bay, and is surmounted at about 400 feet by the citadelle or *kasbah*. The houses are arranged amphitheatre-wise. The external aspect of the city is exceedingly imposing. Since the French occupation it has been transformed from an Oriental town to a place of even more modern aspect than many European cities exhibit, having wide streets and boulevards (*Boulevard de la République*), fine open squares (*Place de la République*) and gardens, and splendid public buildings, among which are the palaces of the government and of the archbishop, the public library (with 33,000 volumes) and museum of antiquities, the grand mosque (El-Kebir), and the great military and defensive works. The city is connected by railway with Oran, Constantine, Biskra, and Tunis; has an academy (university), medical and military colleges, observatory, meteorological institution, natural history museum, acclimation garden, 22 mosques, etc. A considerable quarter, known as the old town, still retains many Oriental characteristics. It has numerous fountains, supplying an abundance of water from the aqueducts and reservoirs above the town. Algiers is the residence of the governor-general and all the leading officers of the Algerine colony. The harbor is a work of immense labor, first formed by Barbarossa about 1530, having a mole 580 feet in length by 140 in width, extending from the mainland to an islet, on which are a strong castle, with batteries, and a light-house. Three long jetties have been added by the French, and there are grand quays and docks for shipping. The commerce of Algiers has risen to great importance, and its exports of vegetables, fruits, grain, oil, leather, leaf tobacco, wine, sheep, and wool are directed to France, England, Spain, Italy, Portugal, and Belgium. Owing to its mild winter climate (January mean temperature, 54°),

the city has become a popular resort with both tourists and invalids. The heights of Mustapha Supérieur are crowned with beautiful gardens and villas. Pop. in 1901, 96,542.

Algiers, a post-village of Pike co., Ind., about 6 miles E. of Petersburg. Pop. about 100.

Algiers, a village of Orleans parish, La., on the Mississippi River, opposite New Orleans, of which it forms a municipal suburb. It is on the Southern Pacific, the Texas and Pacific and the New Orleans, Fort Jackson and Grande Isle Rs. Ferry-boats ply between Algiers and New Orleans. Here are extensive iron- and construction-works, several ship-yards, dry-docks, floating-docks, railroad machine-shops, boiler-shops, etc. Pop. in 1890, 10,811; in 1900, 14,775.

Algoa (al-go'ą) **Bay,** an extensive bay on the SE. coast of Africa, Cape Colony, between Capes Recife and Padron, 425 miles E. of the Cape of Good Hope. It is open to south winds, but has good anchorage. The Sunday and Baasher Rivers flow into the bay, and at the mouth of the latter is Port Elizabeth. Lat. of Croix Island, in the bay, 33° 47′ S.; lon. 25° 46′ 7″ E.

Algoada Point, coast of Malabar. See ALGUADA.

Algodonales, ål-go-po-nå'lĕs, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, at the foot of the Sierra de Lijar, 49 miles NE. of Cadiz. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5232.

Algodones, ål-go-do'nĕz, a post-village of Bernalillo co., N.Mex., on the left bank of the Rio Grande, 38 miles SW. of Santa Fé. Pop. about 100.

Algo'ma, a post-town of McDowell co., W.Va., 3 miles from Elkhorn Station. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 500.

Algoma, a banking city of Kewaunee co., Wis., on Lake Michigan and on the Ahnapee and Western R., 20 miles S. by W. of Sturgeon Bay. It has various manufactures. This city was formerly known as Ahnapee. Pop. in 1900, 1738.

Algoma, a township (town) of Winnebago co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 840.

Algoma, a district at the W. extremity of Ontario, on Lakes Huron and Superior. It is largely forested, contains rich copper- and silver-mines, and is watered by many streams. Area, 43,132 sq. m. Pop. about 42,000.

Algoma Mills, a post-village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 36 miles from Thessalon, its banking point. It has a trade in timber. Pop. 200.

Algo'na, a banking city, the capital of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the East Fork of the Des Moines River and on the Iowa Central and other railroads, 52 miles W. of Mason City. Algona has manufactures of flour, wagons and carriages, creamery-butter, butter-tubs, and bricks. Pop. in 1900, 2911.

Al'gonac', a banking post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the St. Clair River and on the Detroit and River St. Clair R., 36 miles NE. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 1216.

Algon'quin, or **Algon'kin,** a nation of Indians, who, on the first settlement of the Europeans, possessed an extensive domain along the N. bank of the St. Lawrence. Its fragments at present hardly number 1000, scattered in several villages in Ontario and Quebec. In a larger sense, and according to the more common use, the name *Algonquin* is applied to the great family or stock of Indian tribes which occupied all the country from the Mississippi to the Atlantic north of the Ohio and southeastward to Cape Fear, but excluding the Iroquois, Winnebagoes, and a few others. To this stock belong many Canadian tribes, also the Blackfeet and Cheyennes of the far West.

Algonquin, a banking post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has butter-, cheese- and condensed-milk factories. Pop. in 1900, 550.

Algonquin, a resort in the Adirondack Mountains, N.Y., on Lake Saranac.

Algonquin, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ohio, 5 miles S. of Carrollton.

Algonquin, or **Wright's Corners,** a post-village in Grenville co., Ontario, 5 miles from Maitland.

Algood, a post-village of Putnam co., Tenn., 3 miles E. by N. of Cookeville.

Algringen, ål'grin-gĕn, a mining town of Lorraine, Germany, 6 miles from Diedenhofen. Pop. in 1900, 5230.

Alguada, or **Algoada** (ål-gwä'dä) **Point,** on the coast of Malabar, forming the N. extremity of Goa Bay.

Algyő, öld'yö', a village of Hungary, co. of Csongrád, on the Theiss, 7 miles NE. of Szegedin.

Algyógy, öld'yöd'y', a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, 21 miles SW. of Karlsburg.

Al-Hadhr, ål-håd'r' (anc. *Ha'tra*), a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, in Mesopotamia, 60 miles SSW. of Mosul.

Alhama, ål-ä'mä ("the bath"), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 26 miles SW. of Granada. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7679. It has ruins of Moorish walls, and near it are warm baths, whence its Arabic name.

Alhama, a town of Spain, 13 miles SW. of Murcia, with a ruined castle and warm baths. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8461.

Alhambra, the Moorish palace. See GRANADA.

Alhambra, ål-äm'brä, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 48 miles ESE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Alhambra, a locality in Spain, 62 miles SW. of Saragossa, on the Jalón, with celebrated mineral springs and baths, the *A'quæ Bilbilita'næ* of the Romans.

Alhambra, a post-village of Maricopa co., Ariz. Pop. about 100.

Alhambra, a banking post-borough and resort of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., in a fine fruit-growing region, 7 miles NE. of Los Angeles. It has extensive wineries. Pop. about 900.

Alhambra, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., 14 miles by rail NE. of Edwardsville. Pop. in 1900, 368.

Alhambra, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 17 miles S. by E. of Helena. Pop. about 100.

Alhandra, ål-än'drä, a town of Portugal, on the right bank of the Tagus, 18 miles by rail NE. of Lisbon, has large fisheries, salt-works, etc. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Alhaurin de la Torre, ål-ŏw-reen' dä lä toR'RÄ, a town of Spain, Granada, 15 miles SW. of Malaga. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 3913.

Alhaurin el Grande, ål-ŏw-reen' el grän'dä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles W. of Malaga. It has several squares, numerous fountains, and remains of an Arab fortification and of a Roman aqueduct. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8601.

Alhendin, ål-ĕn-deen', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Dilar, 6 miles SW. of Granada. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Alhucemas, ål-oo-thä'mäs, a small island fortress and prison settlement belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Morocco, 5 miles SE. of Cape Morro. Lat. 35° 15′ N.; lon. 3° 54′ W.

Ali, ä'lee, a commune of Sicily, 15 miles by rail SSW. of Messina. It has sulphur baths. Pop. 4000. It comprises the little towns of Ali Superiore and Ali Marina.

Alia, ä-le'ä, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles SW. of Logrosán. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Alia, a town of Sicily, province and 34 miles SE. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 6030.

Ali-Abad, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, on the Caspian Sea.

Aliaga, ä-le-ä'gä, a town and pueblo of Nueva Écija province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a mountainous and well-wooded region, 13 miles N. of San Isidro. Rice and corn are grown in the valleys. Pop. in 1903, 11,950.

Aliaga, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Guadalupe, 23 miles NE. of Teruel. Pop. (commune) 1100.

Aliano, ä-le-ä'no, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 43 miles SW. of Matera. Pop. about 1400.

Aliaska, ä-le-äs'kä, sometimes written **Aliashka,** a peninsula of Alaska. See ALASKA PENINSULA.

Ali-Boghan, ä'lee-bo'gän', a town of Afghanistan, 10 miles E. of Jelalabad, at an elevation of 1900 feet.

Alibunár, öl'le-boo-når', a town of Hungary, in the co. of Torontál, 15 miles NNE. of Pancsova, on the borders of a great sandy plain and near marshes partly drained. Pop. in 1900, 4628.

Alicante, ä-le-kän'tä or al-e-kant' (anc. *Lucen'tum*), a city of Spain, the chief seaport of Valencia, capital of the province of the same name, at the head of an extensive bay, having Cape las Huertas at its NE. extremity and Cape Santa Pola on the S., 12 miles apart. It lies in lat. 38° 20′ N., lon. 0° 26′ W., partly at the base and partly on the slopes of a rocky eminence 400 feet high, surmounted by a strong castle, which overlooks it and commands the bay. The lower, or newer, portion is well built; has clean, well-paved streets, spacious squares, promenades, and lofty and substantial stone houses, provided with terraces and verandas. It has a very extensive trade, the chief exports being wine, fruits, olive oil, lead, esparto, licorice, and canary-seed. The government has here a cigar-factory, which employs about 6000 women. There are also manufactures of cotton and linen cloth. Pop. in 1897, 49,463.

Alicante, a province of Spain, formed of the S. part of the ancient kingdom of Valencia and a small part of Murcia. Area, 2185 sq. m. The soil is fertile, producing the famous Alicante wine, sugar, rice, oranges, citrons, figs, and other fruits. Pop. in 1897, 451,174.

Alicata, a seaport of Sicily. See LICATA.

Alice, a post-village of Jackson co., N.C. Pop. about 100.

Alice, a banking post-village of Nueces co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the Mexican National

Rs., 42 miles W. of Corpus Christi. It is a shipping point for cotton and lumber. Pop. about 850.

Alice Castello, ä-lee'chä käs-tĕl'lo, a town of Italy, province of Novara. Pop. about 2500.

Alicedale, an important railway junction in Cape Colony, on the line connecting Port Elizabeth with Grahamstown, about 50 miles NNE. of Port Elizabeth.

Alice Springs, or **Stuart,** a post- and telegraph-station of the Northern Territory of South Australia, in lat. 23° 40′ S. and lon. 133° 50′ E. Pop. about 80.

Alice Superiore, ä-lee'chä soo-pä-ree-o'rā, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 7 miles W. of Ivrea.

Aliceton, al'is-tŏn, a post-hamlet of Boyle co., Ky., on the Knoxville branch of the Louisville and Nashville R.

Alicia, ą-lish'e-ą, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 107 miles NE. of Little Rock and 3 miles from Black River. Pop. about 125.

Alicudi, ä-le-koo'dee (anc. *Ericu'sa*), the westernmost of the Lipari Islands. It is conical in form, 6 miles in circumference, and rises abruptly from the sea. It exports sulphur, fruits, and palms. Pop. 400.

Ali'da, a post-hamlet of Laporte co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., where it crosses the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 50 miles SE. of Chicago and 14 miles S. of Michigan City. It is a shipping point for grain.

Alida, a post-station of Geary co., Kan., on the Republican River, 8 miles NW. of Junction City.

Alife, ä-lee'fā (anc. *Alli'fæ* or *Alli'pha*), a town of Italy, in Caserta, 16 miles NNE. of Capua. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Alighur, al'e-gūr' (native, *Aligarh*), a district of India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Meerut division. It lies between the Ganges and the Jumna. Capital, Coel.

Alighur, a city of India, in the district of Alighur, and on the Calcutta-Delhi railway, 82 miles from Delhi. It contains the historic Fort Alighur and had a population in 1901 (with the native city of Koil) of 70,127. It is the seat of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College.

Aligunge, or **Alligunge,** al'le-gūnj' (native, *Aliganj*), a town of India, district of Etah, 21 miles NW. of Futtehghur.

Aligunge, or **Se'wan',** or **Aligunge-Sewan,** written also **Aliganj-Sewan,** a town of the Sarun district, province of Behar, India, on the navigable river Daha, 40 miles NE. of Chupra. It manufactures excellent pottery and bronze. Pop. about 20,000.

Alijó, ä-lee-zho', a town of Portugal, 15 miles E. of Villa Real. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Alijos (ä-lee'hōs) **Rocks,** in the Pacific, about 200 miles W. of Lower California. They are 112 feet high.

Alima, a river of French Congo, is a tributary of the Congo, which it enters in lat. 1° 32′ S. It is navigable for some distance.

Alimena, ä-le-mā'nä, a town in the island of Sicily, 52 miles SE. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 5236.

Alimodián, ä-le-mo-de-än', a pueblo of Panay, Philippine Islands, province and 12 miles from Iloilo. Pop. in 1903, 7274.

Alinda, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. Pop. about 200.

Aline, ą-leen', a banking post-village of Woods co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Aline Loch, ä-leen' lox, a small arm of the sea, in Argyllshire, Scotland, 3½ miles long and half a mile broad.

Alingo, the ancient name of Langon.

Alingsås, ä'ling-sōs', a town of Sweden, 32 miles SW. of Venersborg. Pop. in 1899, 3210.

Aliph, a post-hamlet of Tatnall co., Ga. Pop. about 50.

Alipi, a town of India. See Aleppi.

Al'ipur', a southern suburb of Calcutta, British India, on the Hugli. It contains Belvedere House, the residence of the lieutenant-governor, barracks, and a great penitentiary.

Aliquippa, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and Lake Erie R., 4 miles (direct) SE. of Beaver. It has iron and steel industries. Pop. in 1900, 620.

Alise-Sainte-Reine, ä'leez'-sănt-rāne', a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 8 miles NE. of Semur, with iron-mines and mineral waters in its vicinity. It is supposed to represent the ancient *Ale'sia*, the last stronghold of the Gauls in their struggle against Cæsar. A colossal statue of Vercingetorix was erected here by Napoleon III.

Alitak (ăl'e-tăk') **Bay,** Alaska, enters Kadiak Island from the SW., between Capes Alitak and Trinity.

Aliutian Islands, Alaska. See Aleutian Islands.

Aliwal, ăl-e-wăl', a village in the Punjab, near the Sutlej, NW. of Ludhiana. Here, on Jan. 28, 1846, General Sir H. Smith, with about 12,000 troops, totally defeated a Sikh army of double that number.

Aliwal (ăl-e-wăl') **North,** a division in the NE. part of Cape Colony, separated by the Orange River from the Orange River Colony. Area, 1305 sq. m. Capital, Aliwal North, on the Orange River, and about 170 miles (direct) NNW. of East London, with which it has rail connection. The Orange River is here spanned by the Frere bridge, 860 feet in length. Near here, also, are the celebrated Aliwal sulphur springs, with a temperature of 95°. Aliwal North figured prominently during the Boer war of 1899–1902. Pop. in 1891, 2057 (white, 949); of the division, 9963 (white, 4661).

Aliwal South, Cape Colony. See Mossel Bay.

Alixan, ä'lix'ŏn' (L. *Alexia'num*), a village of France, in Drôme, 7 miles NE. of Valence.

Al-Jezireh, or **Al-Jezira.** See Mesopotamia.

Aljezur, ăl-zhä-zhoor', a town of Portugal, in Algarve, 23 miles NNE. of Cape St. Vincent. Pop. about 2500.

Aljubarrota, ăl-zhoo-bar-ro'tä, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 15 miles SW. of Leiria, on the summit of a mountain. In the neighborhood, John the Great of Portugal obtained a signal victory over the Castilians, Aug. 14, 1385. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Aljustrel, ăl-zhoo-strĕl', a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 77 miles SE. of Lisbon and 22 miles SW. of Beja, in an oasis of the barren Campo de Beja. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Al-Kaisariyeh, or **Al-Kaisseria,** ăl-kī-ser-ee'yä, a town in the NW. part of Morocco, not far from Kasr-el-Kebir.

Alkali Lake, a small lake, with no outlet, in Iron co., Utah, about lat. 37° 40′ N.

Al-Katif, a town of Arabia. See El-Katif.

Alken, ăl'kĕn, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 4 miles S. of Hasselt.

Alkmaar, alk-mär' (L. *Alcma'ria*), a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 20 miles NNW. of Amsterdam and 5 miles from the sea. It ships immense quantities of cheese and manufactures sail-cloth and sea-salt. The town has a museum of antiquities. Its successful defence against the Spaniards in 1573 gave rise to the saying, "Victory begins at Alkmaar." Pop. in 1900, 18,275.

Al'kosh', a small town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, about 20 miles N. of Mosul. It is the religious centre of the so-called New Chaldeans.

Al'laben, a post-town of Ulster co., N.Y., 27 miles by rail NW. of Kingston.

Allada, ăl-lä'dä, a town of Dahomey, in west Africa, 35 miles N. of Whydah, between two lakes. Pop. about 10,000.

Allagash, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 190.

Allagash Lakes, a series of lakes in Piscataquis and Aroostook cos., Me., which drain into the Allagash River, a tributary of the river St. John.

Allahabad, ăl-lä-hä-băd' (*i.e.*, the "city of God"), a city of British India, capital of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (formerly North-West Provinces) and of the division and district of Allahabad, situated at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, 450 miles N. by W. of Calcutta, at the junction of several railways. Lat. 25° 25′ N.; lon. 81° 51′ E. The town, which covers a very large area, is poorly built, but contains some remarkable structures, the most striking being the Jumma Musjid, or principal mosque, the serai of Khosru, the son of Jehangir (a grand caravanserai), and the great citadel of Akbar. The citadel forms the nucleus of the fort of Allahabad, one of the main strongholds of British India. There is a beautiful European quarter, with villas and bungalows embowered in foliage. The University of Allahabad is the examining university for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Among the institutions connected with it is the Muir Central College, located at Allahabad. The city is the chief emporium of trade in central Hindustan and the great mart for the cotton raised there. The fairs of Allahabad are famous, and as a sacred city of the Hindus it attracts vast hordes of pilgrims. Pop. in 1901, 175,750, three-fourths being Hindus and most of the remainder Mohammedans. There are about 6000 Christians.

Allahabad, a division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India. Area, 17,264 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 5,535,803.

Al'lain, West Baton Rouge parish, La. See Port Allen.

Allain, ăl'lăn', a village of France, department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, about 10 miles SE. of Nancy.

Allaire, ăl'lair', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 26 miles E. of Vannes.

Allaire, al'lair', a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., 5 miles by rail NW. of Seagirt. Pop. about 125.

Allalinhorn, a mountain of the Valaisian Alps of Switzerland, near Saas-Fee. Elevation, 13,235 feet. The Allalin Pass (to Zermatt) has an altitude of 11,713 feet.

Al'lamakee', or **Al'amakee'**, the northeasternmost county of Iowa, borders on Minnesota. Area, 615 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by the Upper Iowa River, and also drained by Yellow River and Paint Creek. The surface presents picturesque scenery, diversified with prairies, bluffs, and forests. The rocks which underlie most of the county are fine limestones, forming in part good building-stone. Capital, Waukon. Pop. in 1890, 17,907; in 1900, 18,711.

Al'lamoore, or **Al'lamore**, a post-hamlet of El Paso co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 106 miles ESE. of El Paso.

Al'lamu'chy, or **Al'lamu'chee**, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., about 35 miles W. of Paterson. It has iron-mines in the vicinity. Pop. about 750. The banking point is Hackettstown.

Allan, al'lan, a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, joins the Forth 2 miles above Stirling. Length, 18 miles.

Allan, âl'lôN', a village of France, department of Drôme, 5 miles SE. of Montélimar.

Allan, Bridge of. See BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

Al'lanburg, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on the Welland Canal, 5 miles S. of St. Catharines. Pop. about 200.

Allanche, âl'lôNsh', a town of France, department of Cantal, 8 miles NE. of Murat. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Alland, âl'lânt, a village of Lower Austria, 8 miles WNW. of Baden.

Al'landale', a post-town of Simcoe co., Ontario, Canada, on the Grand Trunk R., 63 miles NNW. of Toronto and 1 mile from Barrie, its banking point.

Allapaha, or **Alapaha**, al-lap'a-haw, a river of Georgia, rises in the south-central part of the state. It runs nearly southward through a level sandy tract, passes into Florida, and enters the Suwanee River. Length, 180 miles.

Allapaha, or **Alapaha**, a post-village of Berrien co., Ga., on the Brunswick and Albany R., 112 miles W. of Brunswick. It has manufactures of chairs, lumber, blinds, etc. The banking point is Tifton. Pop. 450.

Allaputty, or **Allapatti**, âl'lâ-pût'tee, an island at the extreme N. of Ceylon and near the isle of Jaffna. It is covered with palms and is inhabited by Malabar fishermen.

Allariz, âl-yâ-reeth', a walled town of Spain, in Galicia, 13 miles SE. of Orense.

Allarmont, âl'laR'môN', a village of France, department of Vosges, 13 miles NNE. of St. Dié.

Allass (âl-lâss') Strait is between the islands of Lombok and Sumbawa, in the Malay Archipelago. Length, about 50 miles; breadth, at the narrowest part, 9 miles.

Allassac, âl'lâs'sâk', a town of France, department of Corrèze, 15 miles W. of Tulle. Pop. about 1700 (commune, 4400).

All'atoo'na, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R., 40 miles NNW. of Atlanta. Pop. about 150. It is near the Allatoona Pass, where General J. E. Johnston made a stand in May, 1864, when pursued by General Sherman, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. A battle was fought here Oct. 5, 1864, between the Union forces under General Corse and the Confederates under General French.

Allauch, âl'lôsh', a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 6 miles NE. of Marseilles. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3250).

Alla-Yar-ka-Tanda, or **Alli-Yar-ka-Tanda**, âl-le-yar-kâ-tân'dâ, a town of Sindh, 20 miles E. of Hyderabad.

Alle, âl'leh, a river of East Prussia, falls into the Pregel 27 miles above Königsberg. Its length is about 125 miles.

Allée Blanche, âl'lâ' blôNsh (*i.e.*, the "white passage"), a lofty valley of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Mont Blanc chain. It owes its name to the deep snow with which it is always covered, even in summer.

Al'legan, a county in the SW. part of Michigan, has an area of 839 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan, and intersected by Kalamazoo River. Capital, Allegan. Pop. in 1890, 38,961; in 1900, 38,812.

Allegan, a hamlet of Rice co., Kan., in a farming section, 9 miles NW. of Lyons and 5 miles W. of Pollard.

Allegan, a banking post-village, the capital of Allegan co., Mich., is on the Kalamazoo River, at the head of navigation, and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 160 miles W. of Detroit. Large quantities of lumber sawn in Allegan co. are shipped at this place, which has flouring-, planing- and paper-mills, and manufactures of wagons, furniture, etc. It has extensive water-power. Pop. in 1900, 2667.

Allegany, a county in the NW. part of Maryland. It is bounded on the S. by the Potomac River and its North Branch. The main Alleghany Mountains traverse this county, the surface of which is also diversified by other high ridges. Here occur broad fertile valleys called *glades*, which are adapted to pasturage and supply superior butter and mutton. Among the mineral resources are bituminous coal, iron-ore, limestone, and sandstone. Area, 442 sq. m. Capital, Cumberland. Pop. in 1890, 41,571; in 1900, 53,694.

Allegany, a county in the SW. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 1018 sq. m. It is intersected by the Genesee River, which runs northward, and is also drained by the Canisteo River and Angelica and Canaseraga Creeks. There are good sandstones, some of which are used for building-stones and grindstones. Capital, Belmont. Pop. in 1890, 43,240; in 1900, 41,501.

Allegany, a banking post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Erie and the Western New York and Pennsylvania Rs., 60 miles ESE. of Dunkirk. It has canning-, butter- and cheese-factories. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 3692.

Alleghany,* al-le-gâ'nee, a river of the United States, a branch of the Ohio, rises in Potter co., Pa., and, turning northward, makes an extensive détour in Cattaraugus co., N.Y. Having re-crossed the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, it runs southwestward through the oil region to Franklin, Venango co. From this point it flows southeastward to the mouth of Mahoning Creek, below which it pursues a southwest course through Armstrong and Allegheny cos. until it unites with the Monongahela at Pittsburg. The stream formed by this confluence is the Ohio River. The length of the Alleghany is perhaps 350 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it 200 miles or more from Pittsburg. This river traverses a hilly country, in which bituminous coal, petroleum, and pine timber are abundant.

Alleghany, a county in the NW. part of North Carolina, has an area of 223 sq. m. It is drained by the New River. The surface is mountainous. The Blue Ridge extends along the SE. border of the county. Gold and copper are mined. Capital, Sparta. Pop. in 1890, 6523; in 1900, 7759.

Alleghany, a county of Virginia, has an area of 452 sq. m. It is intersected by Jackson's River, a branch of the James River. On the E. border of the county the Cowpasture and Jackson's Rivers unite to form the James. The surface is diversified by mountains and fertile valleys, and the main ridge of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the NW. border. The Red Sweet Springs are in this county. Various deposits of iron-ore are found here. Capital, Covington. Pop. in 1890, 9283; in 1900, 16,330.

Alleghany, a post-village and mining-camp of Sierra co., Cal., on Kanaka Creek, about 60 miles ENE. of Marysville. Pop. 150.

Alleghany Mountains, a term of various application, sometimes used as synonymous with the Appalachian System (see APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS), but by some writers applied to that portion of the system which is comprised in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina, and which forms the water-shed between the Atlantic and the Mississippi River. In a more restricted sense the Alleghanies include the mountain-ridges of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, except the Kittatinny and South Mountains in Pennsylvania and the Blue Ridge in Virginia. These ridges, with an elevation generally of 2000–3000 feet, and perhaps nowhere exceeding 3500 feet, are remarkable for their parallelism, regularity, rectilineal direction, and evenness of outline, there being few clearly marked out or dominating peaks. Their general direction is nearly parallel with the Atlantic coast. They are composed in the main of stratified rocks of the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages, disposed in regularly following anticlinal and synclinal folds. A number of the larger streams tributary to the Atlantic traverse the mountains in deeply-incised transverse gaps. The mountains are rich in coal and iron deposits, and limestone is an abundant constituent of both the ridges and the valley-floors. Among the valuable forest trees which abound on them are the beech, ash, white oak, chestnut, hickory, white pine, and wild cherry.

* It is much to be desired that a uniform orthography of this name should be adopted. In New York it is commonly written *Allegany*, in Pennsylvania, *Allegheny*, and in Virginia and the Southern States, *Alleghany*, though nearly all of the works on general geography, even those published in New York and Pennsylvania, spell the name ALLEGHANY. The impropriety, not to say absurdity, of this discrepancy in the spelling of this name will be seen by referring to a representation of New York and Pennsylvania on the same map. We shall there find at times one and the same river named *Allegheny* near its source, while lower down, for the distance of some 40 or 50 miles, it is *Allegany*, and then again *Allegheny* for the rest of its course. In this work the river and mountains will be referred to as *Alleghany*, while the counties and towns will be found under their official state designations (Allegany in New York and Maryland, Allegheny in Pennsylvania, and Alleghany in Virginia and North Carolina).

Alleghany Plateau, a term used by physiographers to designate the more westerly parts of the Atlantic highlands of the United States, or that portion of "Appalachia" in which the constructing strata occupy a nearly horizontal position. Much of the region is densely forested and drains to the Ohio River. It abounds in bituminous coal, in petroleum, and natural gas. The region extends from the heart of New York (S. of the Mohawk) to northern Alabama, and westward into Ohio and Kentucky. Among its best-known parts are the Catskill Mountains (4200 feet) of New York, the Pocono Mountain of Pennsylvania, and the Cumberland Plateau, or Table-land, of East Tennessee.

Alleghany Spring, a post-station and resort of Montgomery co., Va., 80 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg and 3 miles from Alleghany Station, which is on the Norfolk and Western R., 77 miles W. of Lynchburg. The springs afford a highly useful saline water, and are much visited in summer. The scenery here is very fine.

Alleghany Station, a post-village of Alleghany co., Va., 5 miles E. of White Sulphur Springs. Pop. 75.

Alleghe, ål-lå'gà, a village of Italy, in the province of Belluno, 9 miles N. of Agordo. Pop. about 1000.

Alleghen'y, a county in the W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 758 sq. m. The Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers unite near the middle of the county and form the Ohio, which traverses the NW. part. It is also drained by the Youghiogheny River and Chartiers and Turtle Creeks. There are extensive deposits of coal, petroleum, and natural gas, which give cheap fuel and illuminating power, and add materially to the manufacture of iron and steel. Capital, Pittsburg. Pop. in 1890, 551,959; in 1900, 775,058.

Allegheny, a city of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, opposite Pittsburg, with which it is connected by several handsome bridges. It is on the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. It has many fine residences, numerous and extensive iron- and steel-works, including rolling-mills, locomotive- and machine-shops, and foundries, also cotton- and woollen-mills, and manufactories of leather, paints, cigars, flour, beer, salt, etc. Allegheny is the seat of the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, established in 1827; the Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterians, established in 1826, and the Allegheny Theological Seminary (Reformed Presbyterian), organized in 1840. There is also the Western University of Pennsylvania, first established in Pittsburg in 1819, but removed to its fine edifice in this city about 1888; and here is the Allegheny Astronomical Observatory, famed for its original work and discoveries in solar physics. Other institutions of note are the Carnegie Free Library (containing, in 1901, 42,000 volumes), with its music hall and art gallery, the "Riverside Penitentiary" (late the Western), located on the bank of the Ohio, a house of industry, widow's home, etc. Allegheny has a central park containing 100 acres. Pop. in 1860, 28,702; in 1890, 105,287; in 1900, 129,896.

Allegheny, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. 1841.

Allegheny, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1004. It has important coal-mines.

Allegheny, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 1342.

Allegheny, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. 928.

Allegheny, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 970.

Allegheny, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. 405.

Allegheny, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 3175.

Allegran'za (Sp. *Alegranza*, å-lå-grån'thå), the most northern of the Canary Islands, 10 miles N. of Lanzarote. Lat. 29° 26′ N.; lon. 13° 31′ W. It is an extinct volcano.

Allègre, ål'laig'r', a town of France, department of Haute-Loire, 12 miles NW. of Le Puy. Pop. 1100.

Allègre, a village of France, department of Gard, 7 miles SE. of St. Ambroix. It has mines of bitumen.

Al'leguash, a large river of Maine, rises on the border of Somerset and Piscataquis cos., flows SE. and then N. and NNE., traversing many lakes, one of which is called by its own name, and falls into the Walloostook or main St. John, near the N. border of the state. Its valley is chiefly in Aroostook co., and has very few permanent inhabitants. Length, over 200 miles.

Allemance, al-lęh-mance', a post-station of Guilford co., N.C., about 70 miles WNW. of Raleigh.

Allemance County. See ALAMANCE.

Al'lemands', or **Des Allemands,** dâz al'lęh'-mânds', a post-hamlet of St. Charles parish, La., on Bayou Des Allemands, 32 miles W. of New Orleans.

Al'lemans, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., 20 miles N. of Altoona. Coal is found here.

Allemond-en-Oysans, ål'mòx'-tôx-wå'zòx', a village of France, department of Isère, in a beautiful valley, about 18 miles SE. of Grenoble.

Al'len, a county in the ENE. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 660 sq. m. It is drained by the Maumee River and its branches, the St. Joseph and the St. Mary, which unite at Fort Wayne; also by the Aboite and Crooked Creeks and Eel River. Capital, Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1890, 66,689; in 1900, 77,270.

Allen, a county in the SE. part of Kansas, has an area of 504 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neosho River and drained by Deer and Elm Creeks. Deposits of coal and natural gas are found here. Capital, Iola. Pop. in 1890, 13,509; in 1900, 19,507.

Allen, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 428 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Big Barren River. Capital, Scottsville. Pop. in 1890, 13,692; in 1900, 14,657.

Allen, a county in the WNW. part of Ohio, has an area of 405 sq. m. It is intersected by the Auglaize and Ottawa Rivers. There are extensive deposits of oil and natural gas. Capital, Lima. Pop. in 1890, 40,644; in 1900, 47,976.

Allen, a hamlet of Gunnison co., Colo., about 30 miles SW. of Gunnison and near Gate City Station.

Allen, a post-township of Lasalle co., Ill., about 18 miles SSE. of Ottawa. Pop. in 1900, 922.

Allen, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 12 miles SW. of Calvin, a station on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. Pop. about 350.

Allen, a banking post-village of Lyon co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 19 miles W. of Osage City and 19 miles E. of Council Grove. Pop. about 300.

Allen, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., 8 miles SW. of Salisbury. It has a vegetable- and fruit-cannery, crate-factory, etc. Pop. about 150.

Allen, a banking post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., 10 miles WNW. of Hillsdale and 1 mile from Allen Station, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. Pop. about 530.

Allen, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Minn. Pop. about 50.

Allen, a banking post-village of Dixon co., Neb., 32 miles by rail W. by S. of Sioux City, Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 236.

Allen, a township (town) of Allegany co., N.Y., 56 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 655.

Allen, a post-town of Cumberland co., Pa., 13 miles SSW. of Harrisburg. It was formerly known as Churchtown. It has manufactures of flour, knitted goods, wagons, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Allen, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 6541.

Allen, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1677.

Allen, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 24 miles N. of Dallas. Pop. about 170.

Allen, Bog of, the general name applied to a series of bogs in Ireland stretching across the centre of the country from Wicklow Head to Galway on the S., and from Howth Head to Sligo on the N. But the name is especially given to the great morasses of Kildare and King's counties, in which the peat is frequently 25 feet in depth.

Allenburg, ål'lęn-bŏŏRG', a town of East Prussia, on the Alle, 30 miles SE. of Königsberg. Pop. 1750.

Allen Creek, a post-station of Oceana co., Mich., 21 miles E. of Pentwater.

Al'lendale', a town and parish of England, co. of Northumberland, 33 miles E. of Carlisle. Pop. of parish, 5500.

Al'lendale, a hamlet of Solano co., Cal., on the Vaca Valley R., 6 miles N. of Vacaville.

Allendale, a post-village of Wabash co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 15 miles SW. of Vincennes. Pop. about 400.

Allendale, a post-hamlet of Green co., Ky., about 70 miles S. of Louisville.

Allendale, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., 20 miles E. of Grand Haven and about 75 miles WNW. of Lansing. Pop. about 160.

Allendale, a post-village of Worth co., Mo., about 66 miles NNE. of St. Joseph. Pop. about 350.

Allendale, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R., 25 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. in 1900, 694. The banking point is Ridgewood.

Allendale, a village of Providence co., R.I., in North Providence township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5 miles NW. of Providence.

Allendale, a post-town of Barnwell co., S.C., 53 miles by rail SE. of Augusta, Ga. It has cotton-seed oil and other mills. The banking point is Barnwell. Pop. in 1900, 1030.

Allendale, Ontario. See ALLANDALE.

Allendale, a town of Talbot co., Victoria (Australia), about 70 miles WNW. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1600.

Allende, Mexico. See SAN MIGUEL ALLENDE.

Allendorf, ål'ęn-dorf', a town of Prussia, on the Werra, 24 miles E. of Kassel. Pop. 2800.

Allendorf, a post-village of Osceola co., Iowa. Pop. about 100.

Al'lenford', a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, Canada, 13½ miles from Owen Sound.

Allengrove, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., 14 miles by rail WSW. of Elkhorn.

Allenhurst, a post-borough and resort of Monmouth co., N.J., separated from Ocean township since 1890. The banking point is Asbury Park. Pop. in 1900, 165.

Allenkak'at, or **Aletna,** a river of northern Alaska, tributary to the Koyukuk, which it enters immediately N. of the Arctic circle.

Allen, Lough, a lake of Ireland, on the borders of Leitrim and Roscommon, 20 miles SE. of Sligo.

Allenport, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Allen township, on the Monongahela River, about 30 miles S. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here.

Al'lens, a hamlet of Richmond co., Ga., on the Augusta branch of the Central Georgia R., about 15 miles S. by E. of Augusta.

Al'lensburg, a post-village of Lee co., Miss., about 5 miles from Nettleton, a railroad station. Pop. about 300.

Allen's Creek, N.Y., rises in Wyoming co., runs northeastward through Genesee co., and enters the Genesee River in Monroe co. Length, about 50 miles.

Allenscreek, a post-station of Monroe co., Ind.

Allenscreek, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va., on the James River, 10 miles from Amherst.

Allensgrove, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, about 20 miles NNW. of Davenport. Pop. about 150.

Allensgrove, a village of Walworth co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 15 miles ENE. of Beloit. Pop. about 300.

Allens Hill, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., about 25 miles S. by E. of Rochester.

Allen's Isle, an island at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, in Australia. Lat. 17° 5′ S.; lon. 139° 25′ E.

Allens Mills, a post-village of Franklin co., Me. Pop. about 150.

Allens Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., on Mill Creek, about 11 miles ENE. of Brookville.

Allen Springs, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Cal., 15 miles NE. of Lakeport.

Allen Springs, a post-village of Allen co., Ky., 15 miles SE. of Bowling Green. Pop. about 100.

Allens Spring, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ill., 10 miles W. of Golconda.

Allenstein, ål'ęn-stīne', a town of East Prussia, on the Alle, 65 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900, 24,207. It has machine-shops, breweries, and a match-factory.

Al'lenstown, a post-township (town) and station of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 8 miles SE. of Concord. The town is bounded on the W. by the Merrimac River. Pop. in 1900, 1496.

Al'lensville, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind. 12 miles N. of Vevey.

Allensville, a banking post-town of Todd co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 43 miles SW. of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 430.

Allensville, a post-hamlet of Person co., N.C., 5 miles E. of Roxboro.

Allensville, a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio, 22 miles E. of Chillicothe.

Allensville, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., 10 miles from Mill Creek. Pop. about 400.

Al'lenton, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., about 60 miles SW. of Montgomery and 35 miles S. of Selma, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 200.

Allenton, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri and Pacific R., 33 miles WSW. of St. Louis. Pop. about 300.

Allenton, a post-hamlet of Robeson co., N.C., 62 miles WNW. of Wilmington.

Allenton, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., 22 miles S. of Providence. Pop. about 500.

Allenton, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 40 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 150.

Al'lentown, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Ga., 33 miles by rail SE. by E. of Macon. Pop. about 350.

Allentown, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill. Pop. about 60.

Allentown, a post-village of Bossier parish, La., about 2 miles from Houghton, a railroad station. Pop. about 500.

Allentown, a banking post-borough of Monmouth co., N.J., 2½ miles from Newtown Station of the Pennsylvania R., and about 12 miles ESE. of Trenton. Pop. in 1900, 695.

Allentown, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., in the midst of a productive oil-field, 10 miles by rail SW. of Wellsville, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Allentown, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on Ottawa River, about 88 miles NW. of Columbus.

Allentown, a village of Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 123. The post-office is Octa.

Allentown, a city, capital of Lehigh co., Pa., on the right bank of the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley and other railroads, about 60 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia, 90 miles ENE. of Harrisburg, and 16 miles SW. of Easton. It is built on high ground, surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country. It is the seat of Muhlenberg College, which is under the direction of the Lutherans. The Allentown College for Women is also located here. The prosperity of the city is largely derived from the manufacture of pig-iron and forged and rolled iron. Here are extensive furnaces, rolling-mills, forges, iron-foundries, and manufactures of furniture, shoes, cigars, silk, hardware, fire-brick, barb-wire, linen-thread, etc. Pop. in 1860, 8025; in 1890, 25,228; in 1900, 35,416.

Allentown, a banking post-village of Carter co., Tenn., about 4 miles by rail S. by E. of Elizabethton. Pop. about 500.

Allenville, a post-hamlet of Moultrie co., Ill. Pop. 50.

Allenville, a post-hamlet of Mackinac co., Mich.

Allenville, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 148 miles S. by E. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Al'lenwood, a post-hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., and a station on the Farmingdale branch of the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles from Farmingdale.

Allenwood, a post-village of Union co., Pa., 22 miles by rail SE. of Williamsport. Pop. about 250.

Aller, ål'ęr, a navigable river of Germany, rises near Magdeburg, Prussia, flows NW., and joins the Weser on the right. Length, about 100 miles.

Al'ler, a parish and village of England, co. of Somerset, 6½ miles W. by N. of Somerton. Pop. 500.

Allerheiligen, ål'ęr-hī'le-gęn, a town of Baden, Germany, one of the most frequented spots in the Black Forest, about 5 miles E. of Oberkirch. It has the ruins of a Prænonstratensian monastery, dating from 1196. Elevation, 2035 feet.

Allerton, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Chicago and East Illinois R., 29 miles SW. of Danville. Pop. about 300.

Allerton, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 29 miles W. of Centerville. It is the trade-centre of a farming and stock-raising district. Pop. in 1900, 950.

Allevard, ål'vaR', a town of France, department of Isère, 23 miles NE. of Grenoble, on the Bréda. It has important iron-mines. Near it are the ruins of the château Bayard, where was born the "chevalier sans peur et sans reproche." Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Alley, a post-village of Boyd co., Ky. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Ashland.

Alleyton, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., on the Colorado River, 2½ miles E. of Columbus.

Allia, a stream in Italy. See AJA.

Alliance, a banking city of Boxbutte co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 360 miles W. by N. of Lincoln. It is in a stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900, 2535.

Alliance, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., 22 miles (direct) E. by S. of Salem. The place is of recent origin, having been settled by Jewish agricultural colonists, refugees from Russia. Pop. about 350.

Alliance, a city and railroad centre of Stark co., Ohio, on the Mahoning River, 57 miles SSE. of Cleveland, on the Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs. Alliance has rolling-mills, white-lead and boiler-works, and manufactures of steel-castings, machinery, gun-carriages, etc. It is the seat of Mount Union College. Pop. in 1890, 7607; in 1900, 8974.

Alliance, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. Pop. about 120.

Alliance, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex. Pop. about 90.

Allie, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Fla. Pop. about 50.

Allier, ål'le-ā' (anc. *Ela'ver*), a river of France, rises in the forest of Mercoire, and, flowing NNW., falls into the Loire about 4 miles W. of Nevers. Length, 260 miles.

Allier, a department in the central part of France, in the old province of Bourbonnais, bordering on the Loire, and intersected by the river Allier. The surface is undulating and the soil generally fertile. In the SE. are considerable mountains. Timber, wheat, wine, and cattle are exported largely. Mines of iron, coal, and antimony, marble- and

granite-quarries, and porcelain-clay pits are worked. Among the mineral springs are those of Vichy. Capital, Moulins. Area, 2848 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 422,024.

Allifæ, an ancient name of ALIFE.

Alligator, a river of North Carolina, is an inlet which extends from Albemarle Sound southward into Tyrrel co. and into the Alligator Swamp.

Alligator, a post-hamlet of Bolivar co., Miss.

Alligator Lake, a lake of North Carolina, in the Great Swamp, or pocoson, of Hyde co.

Alligator Reef, off the S. coast of Florida, about 30 miles SE. of Cape Sable. It has a light-house.

Alligator's Rivers (SOUTH and EAST), two rivers of North Australia, which flow into Van Diemen's Gulf at a distance from each other of about 20 miles.

Alligator Swamp, an extensive marshy tract in North Carolina, occupying a great part of the peninsula between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds.

Alligny-Cosne, ål'leen'yee'-kône, a commune of France, in Nièvre, 12 miles NE. of Château-Chinon.

Allinge, ål'ling-ghęh, a town of Denmark, with a small haven, on the NE. coast of Bornholm. Pop. about 1000.

Allington, a parish of England, in Kent, 1 mile from Maidstone. It is the birthplace of the poet Thomas Wyatt.

Allipha, an ancient name of ALIFE.

Al'lison, or **Cen'terville,** a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ill., 6 miles from Vincennes, Ind.

Allison, a banking post-town, capital of Butler co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Great Western R., 23 miles W. of Waverly. Pop. in 1900, 463.

Allison, a post-village of Decatur co., Kan., about 65 miles W. of Phillipsburg.

Allison, a post-hamlet of Grant co., N.Mex.

Al'liso'nia, a post-village of Williamson co., Tenn. Pop. about 75.

Allisonia, a post-village of Pulaski co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 28 miles (direct) SW. of Christiansburg. Pop. about 300.

Al'lison Ranch, a village of Nevada co., Cal., 3 miles from Grass Valley. Quartz gold-mines have been worked here.

Al'lisonville, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, 12 miles W. of Picton.

Allistar, a town of Malacca. See ALLESTAR.

Alliste, ål-lees'tå, a village of Italy, province of Otranto, 11 miles SSE. of Gallipoli.

Al'liston, a banking post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 17 miles SSW. of Gilford. It has flour-, saw- and woollen-mills, manufactories of farm-implements, etc., and is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1901, 1256.

All'mantown, a village of Jamaica, near Kingston, the capital.

Alloa, al'lo-ą, a seaport, market-town, and parish of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, on the Forth, at the head of its firth, 6 miles E. of Stirling. Pop. in 1901, 11,417. Its harbor admits large ships. There are glass-works, distilleries, breweries, manufactures of wool, etc. Alloa is supposed to be on the site of the *Alan'na* of Ptolemy.

Allo'a, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., 8 miles from Portage and 30 miles N. by W. of Madison.

Allonby, ål'lǫn-be, a chapelry of England, co. of Cumberland, on Solway Firth, 9 miles NNW. of Cockermouth.

Allonne, ål'lŏn', a village of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 20 miles N. by E. of Niort.

Allonne, a village of France, department of Oise, 3 miles SE. of Beauvais.

Allonnes, ål'lŏn', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 7 miles ENE. of Saumur.

Allos, ål'los', a village of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 10 miles S. of Barcelonnette.

Allouagne, al'loo'åñ', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 6 miles W. of Boulogne.

Alloue, ål'loo', a village of France, department of Charente, 36 miles from Angoulême.

Allouez, al'loo-ā, a post-township of Keweenaw co., Mich., on the Hancock and Calumet R., 4 miles from Calumet. It has rich mines of copper. Pop. in 1900, 1610.

Allouez, a post-village of Douglas co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and other railroads. The banking town is Superior. Pop. about 500.

Allouville-Bellefosse, ål'loo'veel' bĕl'fōs', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 4 miles WSW. of Yvetot.

Al'loway, formerly **Al'lowaystown,** a post-village of Salem co., N.J., on Alloway's Creek, at the head of navigation, 6 miles E. by S. of Salem. Pop. about 700.

Alloway, a village of Wayne co., N.Y., 2½ miles S. of Lyons.

Alloway (or **Alloway's**) **Creek,** of Salem co., N.J., flows into the Delaware River 6 miles S. of Salem.

Al'loway Kirk, RUINS OF, the scene of Burns's poem of Tam O'Shanter, near the cottage, now a Burns Museum, in which the poet was born, 2¾ miles S. of Ayr. On the banks of the Doon, about one-fourth of a mile from the ruin, is an elegant monument in honor of Burns.

Allport, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., 7 miles N. of Philipsburg, its banking point. Pop. 300.

Allright, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ill. Pop. about 50.

All'right Island, one of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area, about 8600 acres.

All-Saints Bay, or **Bahia de Todos os Santos,** bå-ee'å då to'doce oce sån'toce, a bay on the coast of Brazil, state of Bahia. Lat. 13° 10′ S.; lon. 38° 50′ W. It has two entrances, surrounding the island of Itaparica. The bay is from 90 to 100 miles in circuit, and in it the largest fleet may ride in safety. Bahia, the capital of the state, is situated on it.

Allschwyl, ål'shŵil, or **Allschweiler,** ål'shŵī-lęr, a village of Switzerland, half-canton of Basel-Land, on the frontier of Alsace. Pop. 1300.

Allstädt, ål'stĕtt, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 25 miles WSW. of Halle. Pop. in 1900, 3312.

All'ston, Suffolk co., Mass., is in the city of Boston, on the Boston and Albany R. It is on the S. or right bank of Charles River.

Allumette (ål'lu-met') **Island,** or **Adams,** or **Chapeau,** a post-village of Pontiac co., Quebec, on an island in the Ottawa River, 8 miles from Pembroke. The island (ILE DES ALLUMETTES) is about 15 miles long, and has on its W. side a great expansion of the river, called Allumette Lake. Area of the island, 70 sq. m.

Allumiere, ål-loo-mė-å'rå, a town of Italy, province of Rome, 9 miles NE. of Civita Vecchia. Pop. about 2500.

Alluy, ål'lwee', a village of France, department of Nièvre, 18 miles WSW. of Château-Chinon.

All'wood, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va., 15 miles from Amherst.

Ally, ål'lee', a village of France, department of Cantal, 8 miles NE. of Pléaux. It has a mineral spring.

Allyn, a post-village of Mason co., Wash. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Tacoma.

Allyn's (al'lĭnz) **Point,** in New London co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It is on the E. bank of the Thames River, 7 miles S. of Norwich, and is a landing-place for steamers.

Alma, ål'må, a river of the Crimea, flows W., and falls into the Black Sea about 20 miles N. of Sevastopol. It is celebrated for a victory of the allied French, English, and Turkish troops over the Russians, Sept. 20, 1854.

Al'ma, a banking post-town of Crawford co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., near the foot of the Ozark Mountains, 14 miles NE. of Fort Smith. Pop. in 1900, 440.

Alma, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., about 15 miles SW. of San José.

Alma, a banking post-town of Park co., Colo., on the Platte River, in the South Park, and on the Colorado and Southern R., about 90 miles SW. of Denver. Gold, silver, and copper have been mined here. Elevation, 10,240 feet. Pop. 297.

Alma, a post-village of Appling co., Ga., on the Offerman and Western R. Pop. about 100.

Alma, a post-village of Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 234 miles SSW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 418.

Alma, a village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Ohio and Mississippi R., 15 miles E. of St. Louis. It has coal-mines.

Alma, a banking city, capital of Wabaunsee co., Kan., is on Mill Creek and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads, 36 miles W. by S. of Topeka. It has flouring-mills and cement-works. Pop. in 1900, 966.

Alma, a banking post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., on Pine River and on the Pere Marquette and the Ann Arbor Rs., 37 miles W. of Saginaw. It has flouring- and woollen-mills, foundries, and a sugar-factory. Pop. in 1900, 2047.

Alma, or **Black Creek,** a hamlet of Muskegon co., Mich., 6 miles from Norton Station.

Alma, Minn. See ALMA CITY.

Alma, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., 10 miles by rail E. of Higginsville. Pop. in 1900, 248.

Alma, a banking city, capital of Harlan co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 46 miles W. of Red Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 923.

Alma, a post-village of Socorro co., N.Mex., about 50 miles N. by W. of Silver City.

Alma, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., in Alma township (town), 14 miles S. of Belmont. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1182.

Alma, a post-village of Robeson co., N.C., 2 miles SE. of Maxton.

Alma, a hamlet of Cavalier co., N.Dak., about 15 miles SE. of Langdon.

Alma, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio.

Alma, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C.

Alma, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., 40 miles NE. of Hillsboro. Pop. about 160.

Alma, a post-village of Page co., Va., 15 miles from Newmarket.

Alma, a post-village of Tyler co., W.Va., 5 miles SE. of Middlebourne. Pop. about 150.

Alma, a banking city, capital of Buffalo co., Wis., is on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Buffalo River, about 50 miles W. of La Crosse and 9 miles below Wabasha. It is on the Burlington Route. It has a brewery and various other manufactures and industries. Pop. in 1890, 1428; in 1900, 1201.

Alma, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Stellarton.

Alma, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, 23 miles by rail from Guelph.

Alma, a post-village and outport of Albert co., New Brunswick. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Moncton.

Alma Center, a post-village of Jackson co., Wis., on the Green Bay and Western R., 4 miles W. of Merrillan and 62 miles NE. of Winona. Pop. about 250.

Almachar, ål-må-chaR', a town of Spain, in Granada, 18 miles N. by W. of Malaga. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Alma City, a post-village of Waseca co., Minn., on the Lesueur River, 20 miles SE. of Mankato.

Almada, ål-må'då, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. It has a castle on a rock and large depots for wine. Pop. in 1900, 7913.

Alma-Dagh, ål'må-dåg', or **Akma-Dagh,** åk'må-dåg' (anc. *Ama'nus*), a range of mountains in Asiatic Turkey, is a branch of the Taurus system, forming the NW. boundary of Syria. It extends northeastward from the coast, starting near Iskanderun (Alexandretta), for about 160 miles. The range is crossed by one of the caravan routes leading to Aleppo.

Almadén, ål-må-dĕn', or **Almadén del Azogue,** ål-må-dĕn' dĕl å-tho'gå (*i.e.*, "the mines of quicksilver"), a town of Spain, in La Mancha (New Castile), in the Sierra Morena, 55 miles SW. of Ciudad Real. Pop. in 1900, about 7400. The quicksilver-mines of Almadén are exceedingly rich and are the most ancient in the world. The annual output is about 10,000 tons of ore, of which 10 per cent. is pure metal. About 4000 men are employed in and about the mines, which are the property of the state, although pledged in part to the Rothschilds of London. The ancient name of Almadén was Sisapon.

Almadén de la Plata, ål-må-dĕn' då lå plå'tå (*i.e.*, "the mines of silver"), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles NNE. of Seville. Silver-mines were formerly worked in its vicinity. Pop. (commune) 2500.

Almadenejos, ål'må-då-nå'hōs, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, 6 miles from Almadén. It has quicksilver-mines. Pop. (commune) 1000.

Almadia (ål-må-dee'å) **Islets,** a ledge of black rocks running out from the extreme point of Cape Verde. Lat. 14° 44' N.; lon. 17° 35' W.

Almagro, ål-må'gro, a city of Spain, in La Mancha (New Castile), 12 miles by rail ESE. of Ciudad Real. It is well built and situated in a fruitful wine region, in which mineral springs occur. Almagro is noted for its manufactures of lace. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7974.

Almagro, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 1 mile S. by E. of Danville, its banking point.

Almaguer, ål-må-gaiR', a town of Colombia, department of Cauca, 40 miles SSW. of Popayán, on a table-land 7440 feet in elevation. It has an extensive trade in Peruvian bark. Pop. 6500.

Almahera, a native name of the island of Gilolo.

Alma (or **Grande**) **Island,** an island of Quebec, Canada, between the two outlets of Lake St. John, at the head of Saguenay River.

Almali, a town of Asia Minor. See ELMALU.

Almansa, ål-mån'så, a city of Spain, in Murcia, 37 miles E. of Albacete, on an elevated plateau. Near this place the French, under the Duke of Berwick, gained a victory over the British and Spanish troops, April 25, 1707. Pop. of the commune in 1897, 10,112.

Almanzora, ål-mån-tho'rå, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, falls into the Mediterranean. Length, 50 miles.

Almaraz, ål-må-råth', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 48 miles NE. of Cáceres. The Tagus is here crossed by a bridge, built in 1552. Pop. (commune) about 1000.

Almar'tha, a post-station of Ozark co., Mo., 55 miles SSE. of Marshfield.

Almás, ŏl'mąsh' (Bács-Almás), a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 15 miles W. of Szabadka (Theresienstadt). Pop. in 1900, 9291.

Almas, ål'mås, a village of Brazil, state of Goyaz, 60 miles E. of Natividade.

Almaville, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn.

Almazán, ål-må-thån', a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Douro, 18 miles S. by W. of Soria. Pop. 3000.

Almazarrón, a town of Spain. See MAZARRÓN.

Almazora, ål-må-tho'rå, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 3 miles S. of Castellon de la Plana. Pop. (commune) 7000.

Alme'da, a village of Newton co., Mo., about 50 miles WSW. of Springfield, near the line of the Atlantic and Pacific R.

Almeda, a post-village of Hampton co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R., 40 miles NNW. of Port Royal.

Alme'dia, a post-town of Columbia co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, and 1 mile from Espy. Pop. about 200.

Almeida, ål-må'e-då, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, near the Coa and the Spanish border, 95 miles NE. of Coimbra. Pop. 2300. Almeida was formerly one of the most important strongholds in the kingdom.

Almeida, ål-må'e-då, a town of Brazil, in the state of Espirito Santo, at the mouth of the Reis-Magos, about 20 miles N. of Victoria. It was founded by the Jesuits in 1580.

Almeida Bay, on the coast of Mozambique, is in lat. about 13° 30' S., lon. 40° 30' E.

Almeirim, ål-må-reeNG', a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 55 miles SE. of Santarem. Pop. in 1900, 6085. It has a trade in wine and melons.

Almelo, ål-må-lō', a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Almelo Aa, 25 miles ESE. of Zwolle. Pop. in 1900, 9957. It has manufactures of linens.

Alme'na, a banking post-city of Norton co., Kan., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 23 miles NW. of Phillipsburg. Pop. in 1900, 491.

Almena, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Mich., in Almena township, 6 miles NE. of Paw Paw. It has flour-, saw- and paper-mills. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1016.

Almena, a post-village of Barron co., Wis., 8 miles by rail W. of Barron.

Almenar, ål-må-naR' (Arab. for "watch-tower"), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 11 miles N. of Lérida. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Almendares, ål-mĕn-då'rĕs, or **Chorrera,** chonRå'rå, a river of Havana province, Cuba, empties into the Gulf of Mexico at Chorrera, less than 4 miles W. of Havana harbor. It is the chief water-supply for Havana city.

Almendral, ål-mĕn-dRål', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and 20 miles ESE. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 3357.

Almendral, a southeastern suburb of Valparaiso, Chile, on a plain called the Almendral.

Almendralejo, ål-mĕn-drå-lå'ho, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 28 miles SE. of Badajoz. Pop. of the commune in 1897, 12,067.

Almenno San Bartolomeo, ål-mĕn'no sån bar-to-lo-må'o, a commune of Italy, adjacent to Almenno San Salvatore. Pop. about 2500. It contains the village of Almenno.

Almenno San Salvatore, ål-mĕn'no sån sål-vå-to'rå, a commune of Italy, province of Bergamo, 6 miles NW. of Bergamo. Pop. 2000. It contains the villages of Almenno Alto and Almenno Basso.

Almería, ål-må-ree'å (anc. *Mur'gis*), a city and port of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Mediterranean (Gulf of Almería), capital of a province of its own name, 104 miles E. of Malaga. It stands S. of the Sierra de Enix, in an extensive and fertile plain. The harbor, which is one of the best in Spain, has deep water and an extent of 178 acres. It is defended by forts. The streets are narrow and tortuous, with houses erected around small court-yards, many of them having flat roofs, which gives the place a somewhat Oriental appearance. The town has a cathedral and an aqueduct. The climate is delightful, and rivals that of Nice and Algiers. The date, banana, and custard-apple flourish. It exports grapes and other fruits, iron-ore, lead, esparto, etc. Pop. in 1900, 47,326. Almería was an opulent emporium of trade under the Moors.

Almería, a fertile province of Andalusia, Spain, bounded E. and S. by the Mediterranean. Capital, Almería. It is mountainous, with much mineral wealth. Area, 3360 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 344,681.

Almerode, a town of Prussia. See GROSSALMERODE.

Almese, ål-må'zå, a village of Italy, province of Turin, on the railway from Turin to Mont Cenis.

Almeyda, a town of Portugal. See ALMEIDA.

Almira, a post-township of Benzie co., Mich., 14 miles W. of Traverse City. It has forests of pine and sugar-maple. Pop. in 1900, 790.

Almira, a post-village of Lincoln co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 103 miles W. of Spokane.

Almira, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 12 miles from Aurora.

Almirante Islands. See Amirante Islands.

Almissa, ål-mis'så (Slavic, *Omiš*), a seaport of Dalmatia, 15 miles SE. of Spalato, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Cetina, which has beautiful cataracts. Good wine is produced in the neighborhood. Almissa and the surrounding district were formerly included in the tiny republic of Poglizza, tributary to Venice. Pop. about 1000; of the commune in 1900, 15,108.

Almkerk, ålm'kĕrk', a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Alm.

Al'mo, a post-town of Cassia co., Idaho, 21 miles S. by W. of Albion. Pop. about 400.

Almodovar, ål-mo-do'var, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 73 miles SSW. of Evora. Pop. in 1900, 3795.

Almodóvar del Campo, ål-mo-do'var dĕl kåm'po, a town of Spain, New Castile, in a treeless plain of La Mancha, 16 miles SW. of Ciudad Real. Pop. in 1900, 12,535.

Almodóvar del Rio, ål-mo-do'var dĕl ree'o, a town of Spain, province of Cordova. Here is the mediæval castle of the dukes of Almodóvar. Pop. in 1900, 4034.

Almogia, ål-mo-hee'å, a town of Spain, 10 miles NW. of Malaga. Pop. in 1900, 6511.

Almoharin, ål-mo-å-reen', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 32 miles SSE. of Cáceres. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Almonacid de Toledo, ål-mo-nå-theed' då to-lå'po, a village of Spain, 12 miles SE. of Toledo. Near it the French defeated the Spaniards, Aug. 11, 1809.

Almonacid de Zorita, ål-mo-nå-theed' då tho-ree'tå, a town of Spain, 19 miles SE. of Guadalajara. Pop. (commune) about 1300.

Almonaster la Real, ål-mo-nås-tair' lå rå-ål', a town of Spain, 43 miles NW. of Seville. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Almond, å'mond, a small river of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, falling into the Firth of Forth at Cramond.

Almond, a small river of Scotland, co. of Perth, flowing E. to join the Tay near Perth.

Al'mond, a post-village of Randolph co., Ala. Pop. about 150.

Almond, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., in Almond township (town), and on the Erie R., 5 miles W. of Hornellsville. Pop. about 700; of the town in 1900, 1436.

Almond, a post-village in Almond township (town), Portage co., Wis., about 55 miles N. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1080.

Almondbury, å'mond-bẹr-e (shortened into åm'bre), a village and parish in England, co. of York, West Riding, is 35 miles SW. of York, and adjacent to and included in the parliamentary borough of Huddersfield. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton-, woollen- and silk-mills.

Almones'son, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., 3 miles from Woodbury.

Al'mont, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles N. of Clinton. Pop. about 125.

Almont, a banking post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 34 miles SW. of Port Huron. It has manufactures of foundry products, lumber, flour, sash, blinds, etc. Pop. in 1900, 718.

Almonte, ål-mon'tå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in a fertile district, 71 miles E. of Huelva. Pop. (commune) 7000.

Almonte, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, falls into the Tagus. Entire length, about 75 miles.

Al'monte, or **Ram'say,** a banking post-village and outport of Lanark co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 35 miles SW. of Ottawa. It has iron-works, extensive woollen-factories, and great water-power. Pop. in 1901, 3023.

Almora, ål-mo'rå, a town of British India, capital of Kumaon, 85 miles N. of Bareilly. It is situated at an elevation of more than 5000 feet. Pop. about 8000.

Almoradí, ål-mo-rå-dee', a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the Segura, 28 miles SSW. of Alicante. Pop. 5000.

Almoral, al-mo-ral', a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, 36 miles W. of Dubuque.

Almosd, ål'moshd', a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 6 miles from Debreczin. Pop. 2000.

Almudébar, ål-moo-då'bar, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 12 miles SW. of Huesca. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Almuñécar, ål-moon-yå'kar (anc. *Sexi*), a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Mediterranean, 33 miles S. of Granada. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8022. It is a quaint town, with relics of Moorish times.

Almunia de Doña Godina, ål-moo'ne-å då dôn'yå go-dee'nå, a town of Spain, on the right bank of the Gri-, 25 miles SW. of Saragossa. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Almwych, a town of Wales. See Amlwch.

Almy, a post-village of Scott co., Tenn., 4 miles N. of Huntsville. Pop. 100.

Almy, a post-village of Uintah co., Wyo., is in the Bear River Valley and on the Union Pacific R., 3½ miles from Evanston. It has valuable coal-mines.

Almyra, a post-village of Arkansas co., Ark. The banking point is Stuttgart. Pop. about 175.

Alna, al'na, a post-township (town) of Lincoln co., Me., on the Sheepscott River, at the head of the tide, 20 miles SSE. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 444.

Alne, or **Aln,** a small river of Northumberland, England, which enters the North Sea at Alnmouth.

Alney, ål'nee, an island in the river Severn, England, half a mile from Gloucester.

Alnmouth, a seaport and watering-place of Northumberland, England, at the mouth of the Alne, 4 miles ESE. of Alnwick. Pop. about 500.

Alnö, ål'nö, an island in the Gulf of Bothnia, belonging to Sweden, 9 miles long by 4 miles broad. It has iron-mines. Lat. 62° 25′ N.; lon. 17° 20′ E.

Alnwick, or **Alnewick,** an'nik, capital of the co. of Northumberland, England, 32 miles N. by W. of Newcastle, on the river Alne. It is well built and has a fine town-hall. Pop. in 1901, 6716.

Alnwick Castle, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Northumberland, adjoins the town of Alnwick on the N. It covers five acres, and has belonged to the Percy family since the reign of Edward II. It was restored in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Al-Obeid, a town of Africa. See El-Obeid.

Alofi, å-lo'fee, a small island of the Pacific, in the New Hebrides group, forming with Futuna a French protectorate.

Aloisdorf, ål'o-ees-dorf', a village of Moravia, 30 miles NNW. of Olmütz, with large iron-works.

Aloni, å-lo'nee, or **Liman Pasha,** le-mån' på'shå' (anc. *Halo'ne*), a small island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Sea of Marmora. It has a town of the same name.

Alonso Rojas, å-lon'so ro'ĥås, a village of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 25 miles SE. by E. of Pinar del Rio. It consists of scattered settlements. Pop. in 1899, 2132.

Alon'zaville, a post-office of Shenandoah co., Va.

Alora, å'lo-rå, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 miles NW. of Malaga. It is situated in a fruitful region. It has mineral springs, and is a favorite resort with the inhabitants of Malaga. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 10,325.

Alore, å-lōr', a village of British India, presidency of Madras, 17 miles NW. of Nellore.

Alosno, å-los'no, a town of Spain, 19 miles NW. of Huelva. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8187.

Alost, å'lost, or **Aalst,** ålst, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 15 miles by rail WNW. of Brussels. It is traversed by the Dender, which has been converted into a canal, from Alost to the Scheldt at Dendermonde, 8 miles below. The handsomest building is the Church of St. Martin, one of the finest in Belgium. The town has a royal cadet school, a Jesuit college, and a model textile manufactory. Corn, oil, and particularly hops are extensively grown in the neighborhood. Lace, leather, linen, and cotton are manufactured, and there are bleaching-works. Pop. in 1900, 30,100.

Alozaina, å-lo-thi'nå, a town of Spain, in Granada, NE. of Coín. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 3172.

Alp, mountains of Germany. See Rauhe Alb.

Alpalhão, ål-pål-yõwn', a village of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 9 miles NW. of Portalegre.

Alpár, ől'pår', a village of Hungary, 5 miles ESE. of Grosswardein.

Alpár, a village of Hungary, on the Theiss, 11 miles NW. of Csongrád.

Alpbach, ålp'båĸ, a village of Tyrol, Austria, 4 miles SSE. of Rattenberg.

Alpedrinha, ål-på-dreen'yå, a town of Portugal, province of Beira, 10 miles S. of Fundão. Pop. 1700.

Alpena, al-pe'na, a county in the NE. part of Michigan, has an area of 584 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Huron and Thunder Bay, and intersected by the Nenelaw and Thunder Bay Rivers. Capital, Alpena. Pop. in 1890, 15,581; in 1900, 18,254.

Alpena, a city, the capital of Alpena co., Mich., on Thunder Bay, at the mouth of Thunder Bay River, and on the Detroit and Mackinac R., about 125 miles N. by E. of Saginaw. It has foundries, saw-, planing-, shingle-, woollen- and flouring-mills, Portland-cement works, etc. It has extensive fisheries and is a summer-resort. Much lumber is shipped at this port. Pop. in 1900, 11,802.

Alpena, a banking post-village of Jerauld co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 38 miles N. of Mitchell. It is a shipping point for grain, wool, and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 153.

Alpera, ål-på'rå, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 30 miles NE. of Albacete. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Alpes, Basses. See BASSES-ALPES.

Alpes, Hautes. See HAUTES-ALPES.

Alpes-Maritimes, ålp'må'ree'teem', the southeasternmost department of France. Area, 1442 sq. m. On the N. and E. ranges of the Alps divide it from Italy; on the S. it is bounded by the Mediterranean. It is one of the most picturesque regions in France, and has a mild and agreeable climate. Among the well-known health-resorts of the department, which surrounds landward the principality of Monaco, are Nice (the capital), Cannes, Antibes, and Mentone. The olive, orange, lemon, mulberry, citron, and vine flourish here, and the cultivation of flowers for perfumers' use is a leading industry. Grain, timber, tobacco, silk, honey, wax, and oil are produced. Copper, lignite, manganese, and lead are mined. Pop. in 1901, 239,213.

Al'pha, a post-hamlet of Yell co., Ark., 10 miles N. of Danville.

Alpha, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 26 miles NNE. of Monmouth. Pop. in 1900, 355.

Alpha, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ind., about 20 miles WNW. of Madison.

Alpha, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa.

Alpha, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La., about 18 miles N. of Natchitoches, its banking point.

Alpha, a post-village of Howard co., Md., 8 miles (direct) NW. by W. of Ellicott City. Pop. about 500.

Alpha, a post-village of Jackson co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Alpha, a post-town of Grundy co., Mo., 16 miles NNE. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 45.

Alpha, a post-village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles ESE. of Dayton. Pop. about 300.

Alpha, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex.

Alpharet'ta, a post-town, capital of Milton co., Ga., about 27 miles N. of Atlanta and 27 miles NE. of Roswell. Pop. in 1900, 310.

Alphen, ål'fen, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Rhine, 7 miles E. of Leyden. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Alphen-en-Riel, ål'fen-ên-reel, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 11 miles SE. of Breda.

Alpheus, a river of Greece. See RUPHIA.

Alphington, a suburb of Melbourne, Australia. Pop. about 1100.

Alphonse (al'fonz') **Islands,** two small islands, surrounded by extensive reefs, situated in the Indian Ocean. The N. point is in lat. 6° 59′ S., lon. 52° 41′ E.

Alphoretta, a post-village of Floyd co., Ky. Pop. about 75.

Alphubel, ålp'hoo-b'l, a mountain of Switzerland, of the Mischabel group, between the Mattervisp and the Saaservisp. Height, 13,803 feet. The Alphubel-Joch, between the Alphubel and the Mellichenhorn, has an elevation of 12,475 feet.

Alpignano, ål-peen-yå'no, a town of Italy, province of Turin. Pop. about 2000.

Alpika, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 13 miles (direct) S. by W. of Memphis. Pop. about 150.

Alpine, al'peen or al'pin, a county of California, bordering on Nevada, has an area of 710 sq. m. It is drained by the Stanislaus and Mokelumne Rivers, which rise within its limits. This county comprises several peaks of the Sierra Nevada, one of which, called Silver Mountain, rises nearly 11,000 feet above the sea-level. Silver-mines have been opened in this county, which contains abundance of granite and quartz. Capital, Markleeville. Pop. in 1890, 667; in 1900, 509.

Al'pine, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., 99 miles by rail NNE. of Selma.

Alpine, a post-hamlet of Apache co., Ariz. Pop. 50.

Alpine, a post-village of Clark co., Ark., 80 miles WSW. of Little Rock.

Alpine, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., about 29 miles NE. of San Diego. Pop. about 300.

Alpine, a post-village of Chaffee co., Colo., on a branch of the Union Pacific R., 52 miles NE. of Gunnison. It is situated at an elevation of 9245 feet. A few miles from here is the Alpine Tunnel, 590 yards in length, and one of the loftiest pieces of railroad engineering in the world. Height, 11,660 feet.

Alpine, a hamlet of Chattooga co., Ga., 44 miles S. by W. of Chattanooga.

Alpine, a post-hamlet of Cook co., Ill. Pop. about 50

Alpine, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., on the White water River, 19 miles by rail S. of Cambridge City.

Alpine, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., 7 miles by rail NNW. of Grand Rapids. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1471.

Alpine, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., is near the Palisades of the Hudson, 20 miles N. of New York.

Alpine, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., on Cayuga Creek, 6 miles E. of Havana and 18 miles NNE. of Elmira. Pop. about 200.

Alpine, a post-village of York co., Pa., 14 miles S. of Harrisburg.

Alpine, a post-village, the capital of Brewster co., Tex., on the Southern Pacific R., 62 miles SE. of Valentine. Its banking point is at El Paso. Pop. in 1900, 280.

Alpine, a city of Utah co., Utah, in a fine farming and fruit-growing locality, 7 miles NE. of Lehi City. Pop. in 1900, 520.

Alpine Pass, one of the loftiest passes of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado. Altitude, 13,550 feet. See ALPINE.

Alpirsbach, ål'pêêrs-båk', a town of Württemberg, in the Black Forest circle, on the Kinzig. Pop. in 1900, 1385.

Alpnach, ålp'nåk, or **Alpnacht,** ålp'nåkt, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, on the SW. arm of the Lake of Lucerne, 8 miles SSW. of Lucerne. Elevation above the sea, 1528 feet. Pop. in 1900, 1786. The *Slide of Alpnach* was a remarkable wooden chute, by which timber from the Pilatus was formerly conveyed to the lake. The village of ALPNACH-STAD lies at the foot of the mountain, 1½ miles to the northward. It is the starting-point for the ascent of Pilatus, and a station on the Lucerne-Brünig-Brienz railway. The name Alpnach Lake (*Alpnach-See*) has been applied to the SW. arm of Lake Lucerne.

Al'port, a river port in Victoria co., Ontario, on Lake Muskoka, 4 miles from Bracebridge.

Alpowa, al'po'wą, a post-village of Garfield co., Wash., 15 miles W. of Lewiston, Idaho.

Alps, ålps, an extensive mountain-system of Europe, situated half-way between the equator and the pole. They form a crescent-shaped chain, extending from near Savona, in Italy, to the outskirts of Vienna, Austria (the Raxalpe and Schneeberg, the latter in the Alpengipfel attaining 6810 feet), and in one or more secondary lines into Bosnia and Dalmatia. They thus cover parts of Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany (Bavaria), and Austria. In their further connections they may be said to form the central portion of the great mountain-system which, in a manner more or less connected, extends from Cape Finisterre, on the Atlantic, to the Black Sea. The length of the main chain may be put at about 660 miles, while the area of the surface covered by the mountains generally has been roughly computed to be about 80,000 sq. m., or not much less than the mainland of Great Britain. While the word "alp" strictly signifies a lofty pasture-meadow, the region of the Alps is pre-eminently that of towering and closely appressed mountains, with sharp and salient peaks, abrupt precipices, and confined valleys; and in this relation the word "alpine" has been introduced to designate regions having these characteristics. From the slopes of the Alps flow, directly or by affluents, several of the great rivers of Europe, the Danube, Rhine, Rhone, and Po.

The Alps have been variously subdivided, and have received numerous names to designate certain sections as determined by geographical position or geological construction. They are frequently designated as the *Western Alps*, comprising the north-and-south section extending from the Mediterranean to about the position of Mont Blanc, and including the series known as the Ligurian, Maritime, Cottian, and Graian Alps; the *Central Alps*, the great mass of mountains lying between the Great St. Bernard Pass, or Mont Blanc, and the Brenner Pass; and the *Eastern Alps*, the entire division lying to the eastward of the latter boundary. The central group is again divisible into a northern and southern series, the first of which embraces the magnificent Bernese group, and the latter the Pennine, Leppontine, San Bernardino, and Rhætian groups. Other subdivisions are the Albula, Julian, Dinaric, Carnic, and Noric Alps, the last extending well eastward into the valley of the Drave. The Dinaric Alps, NE. of the Adriatic, link this system to that of Albania and Greece. In their geotechnic construction the Alps may be said to have their continuation in the mountains of the Carpathian (and possibly Balkan) system, and also in the Apennines, with their prolongation, the Atlas Mountains of northern Africa.

Among the loftiest and best-known summits of the Alps are Mont Blanc, situated on the confines of France and Italy (15,782 feet), the culminating point of all Europe if the Caucasus are considered to be more properly a part of

Asia; Monte Rosa, 15,215 ft.; Weisshorn, 14,804 ft.; Breithorn, 13,685 ft.; Matterhorn, 14,780 ft.—these four in the Pennine group; Finsteraarhorn, 14,025 ft.; Jungfrau, 13,670 ft.; Mönch, 13,465 ft.; Eiger, 13,040 ft.; Schreckhorn, 13,385 ft.; Wetterhorn, 12,150 ft.—in the Bernese group; Ortler-Spitze, 12,800 ft.; and Grossglockner, 12,460 ft. Among the more famous of the Alpine passes traversed by roadway are the Mont Cenis (6860 ft.), which, since 1870, has been superseded by the railway tunnel of the same name; the Great St. Bernard, 8110 ft.; Simplon, 6590 ft. (shortly to be superseded by the Simplon Mountain tunnel); St. Gotthard, 6935 ft., now, like the Mont Cenis, also superseded by a railway tunnel (opened in 1880); Splügen, 6945 ft.; and Brenner, 4490 ft., which has been used as a carriage-road since 1772, and has had a railway operating over it since 1867. These various passes have brought France and Switzerland into direct connection with Italy. The Arlberg tunnel railway was opened for traffic in 1884. The most elevated of the Alpine roadways is that of the Stilfserjoch or Stelvio Pass, on the western confines of Tyrol, 9055 ft. In Switzerland the Furka post- and military-road attains an elevation of 7990 ft.

The higher Alps are covered with perpetual snow, and present, with their magnificent glaciers, innumerable cascades, and the forests and meadows which cover their flanks, the most imposing and picturesque scenery in Europe. The snow- and ice-fields of Switzerland alone have been computed to cover an area of over 800 sq. m.; but, vast though this extent is, the individual fields are inferior to those of the Scandinavian mountains. The line of perpetual snow lies between about 8500 and 10,000 feet, but glaciers descend to a level of 4000 feet, or lower. Perhaps the best known or most famous of the Alpine glaciers is the Mer-de-Glace, descending from the Mont Blanc mountains; but the largest and longest is the Aletsch, with a length of some 13 miles. In the eastern Alps the most beautiful ice-sheet is the Pasterze Glacier, fed by the snows and ice of the Grossglockner, of the Hohe-Tauern. All in all, there are about 600 glaciers in the Swiss Alps alone. Most of these have been receding for many years, and the evidences of past extensive glaciation are everywhere apparent.

The Alps are noted for their magnificent scenery, to which the almost indescribably charming lakes contribute not a little. Of these may be mentioned Lucerne, Geneva, Brienz, Thun, Zürich, and Constance, and the fjord-like lakes which on the south side connect the mountains with the lowland plains of Italy—Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, and Isco. The König See of southern Bavaria and the lakes of Salzburg, Austria, are hardly inferior in scenic aspect to the lakes of Switzerland and Italy.

Among the remarkable phenomena connected with the Alps are the whirlwinds, called *tourmentes* by the French, and *Guxen* by the Germans, and the still more formidable "avalanches," as enormous masses of snow, which, detached by various causes from their original position, roll with tremendous noise and force over rock and precipice to the plains below. From the frequent occurrence of avalanches, some parts of the Alps are entirely uninhabited; and in others large patches of the tallest and strongest trees are left standing, in order to arrest their progress.

The higher ridges of the Alps consist of granite, gneiss, and other primitive rocks, flanked by a wide extent of limestone, sandstone, and slate. The summits ascend considerably above the line of perpetual snow, and traverse completely the zone of vegetable growth, except possibly that of mosses and lichens. The Alpine rose and a large number of other flowering plants reach the lower snow-line, and several species pass even completely beyond it, flourishing on exposed rock surfaces. Wheat is in many places cultivated at an elevation of 3600 feet, oats at 4900 ft., and barley at 5100 ft. The coniferous trees are still of good stature at 6500 ft., and a few of the forms ascend in scattering individuals to 8000 ft. Among the more distinctive types of the alpine fauna are the chamois (now rare and protected by the state), ibex, northern hare, marmot, and lämmergeier or bearded-vulture. The wolf and bear linger in a few unfrequented sections of the region.

The Alps are pre-eminently the type of the greatly compressed and folded mountain, and present wonderful examples of thrust movements, with innumerable overturns and dislocations. The folds thrown to the northwestward are particularly impressive. The final upheaval of the mountains appears to have been accomplished towards or a little in advance of the Middle Tertiary period, the previous periods permitting of a vast accumulation of Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Eocene deposits. Of the last-named the deposits of the Nummulitic series are especially interesting.

No region in the world is so largely visited for its scenic resources as the Alps, and nowhere has man been so actively helpful in making points of scenic interest accessible as in the region of these mountains. The charming valleys of Chamouni, Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, Zermatt, and of the Engadine, are alike attractive for the grandeur of the scenery which surrounds them and for the peaceful comfort which they hold out to the traveller. Among the most inspiring high points of view are the Gorner Grat (10,290 feet), with its incomparable view over the Monte Rosa-Matterhorn group of mountains; the Piz Languard, 10,715 ft., overlooking the Bernina Alps; Mürren, 5385 ft., and the Wengernalp, 6160 ft., overlooking the giants of the Bernese Oberland; the Rigi, 5905 ft., and Pilatus, 6995 ft., both of them commanding most extensive panoramas of the greater Alpine chain; Franz-Josefs-Höhe, 7933 ft., overlooking the giants of the Glockner group; the Rochers-de-Naye, 6710 ft., back of Montreux, on Lake Geneva; and the Monte Generoso, 5590 ft., near Lake Lugano, with a view comparable to that from the Rigi. All these points are now reached by railway of one kind or another. Among the finest distant views of the Alps is that from the summit of the Milan cathedral.

Among the more noted first ascents of the Alpine summits are those of the Mont Blanc, by Balmat, in 1786; Grossglockner, by Prince Salm-Reifferscheid, in 1800; Ortler, by Pichler, in 1804; Jungfrau, by the brothers Meyer, in 1811; Finsteraarhorn, by the brothers Meyer, in 1812; Wetterhorn, by Desor and Dollfuss, in 1844; Monte Rosa, by Smyth and Hudson, in 1855; Mönch, by Porges, in 1857; Eiger, by Barrington, in 1858; Schreckhorn, by Leslie Stephen, in 1861; Weisshorn, by Tyndall, in 1861; and Matterhorn, by Whymper, Hudson, and others, in 1865.

Alps, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 16 miles SE. of Troy.

Alps, Lower, in France. See BASSES-ALPES.

Alps, Maritime, mountains of France. See MARITIME ALPS.

Alps, Maritime, a department of France. See ALPES-MARITIMES.

Alps, Swabian, mountains. See RAUHE ALB.

Alps, Upper, in France. See HAUTES-ALPES.

Alps'ville, a village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and on the Pittsburg and Connellsville (Baltimore and Ohio) R., 21 miles SSE. of Pittsburg. It has coal-mines.

Alpuente, ål-poo-ĕn'tå or ål-pwĕn'tå, a town of Spain, 48 miles NW. of Valencia. It was a Roman station, and has many ancient remains. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Alpujarras, or **Alpuxarras,** ål-poo-HAR'RÅS, a mountainous region of Spain, in Andalusia, extending from the Mediterranean to the Sierra Nevada, divided between the provinces of Granada and Almería.

Alqui'na, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., about 20 miles SSW. of Richmond.

Alquizar, ål-ke-sar', a town of Havana province, Cuba, 33 miles by rail SW. of Havana. It has paved streets and is fairly well built of stone, brick, and stucco, with post- and telegraph-offices. The region is low and flat, with brush and trees, but is rich and cultivated in sugar and tobacco. Pop. in 1899, 3714.

Al'resford, a small town of England, in Hampshire, 7 miles NE. of Winchester. OLD ALRESFORD adjoins it.

Alrö, ål'rö, an island of Denmark, at the mouth of the Horsensfjord. Lat. 55° 50' N.; lon. 10° 5' E. It contains a village called Alrö-By.

Alsace, ål'såss' (L. *Alsatia,* al-så'she-a; Ger. *Elsass,* ĕl'såss), a western border-land of the old German Empire previous to the middle of the seventeenth century, having the Rhine on the E. and the Vosges Mountains on the W. France acquired a large part of it from Austria in 1648. She seized Strassburg in 1681 and annexed the remainder at the time of the Revolution. It formed the French departments of Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin until 1871, when it was nearly all restored to Germany and became a part of the territory of Alsace-Lorraine. It now forms the districts of Ober-Elsass (Upper Alsace), area 1353 sq. m., pop. in 1900, 494,952, and Nieder-Elsass (Lower Alsace), area 1844 sq. m., pop. 658,383. A large majority of the people speak German.——Inhab. ALSATIAN.

Alsace, al'săss, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., about 3 miles E. of Reading. It has woollen- and grist-mills. Pop. in 1900, 826.

Alsace-Lorraine, ål'såss'-lor'rån' (Ger. *Elsass-Lothringen,* ĕl'såss-lōt'ring-ĕn), a territory of Germany, under direct imperial government. It was formed from the territories acquired from the French by the treaty of May 10, 1871. It is divided into the districts of Ober- and Nieder-Elsass (see ALSACE) and Lothringen (the northern part of old Lorraine, where the German tongue has continued to prevail). Area, 5603 sq. m. It is a fertile and well-timbered region, with great mineral wealth and with active and varied manufactures. Capital, Strassburg. Chief

towns, Strassburg, Mülhausen, Metz, and Colmar. Pop. in 1890, 1,603,987; in 1900, 1,717,451.

Alsasua, ål-sȧ'soo-ȧ, a village of Spain, province of Navarre, on the Northern railway, at the junction of the Pamplona-Barcelona line. Pop. 1800.

Alsatia, al-sȧ'shę-ą, a landing-place of East Carroll parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 45 miles above Vicksburg, Miss.

Alsatia, the Latin name of ALSACE.

Alsdorf, åls'dorf, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles NNE. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Alsdorf, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex.

Alsea, ål'se'ą, or **Alse'ya,** a post-village of Benton co., Oregon, on the Alseya River, 35 miles SW. of Albany.

Alsek, al'sĕk, or **Bering's** (ber'ingz) **River,** a stream of Alaska, reaches the sea NW. of Cape Fairweather.

Alsen, ål'zęn, an island in the Little Belt, forming part of the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein. Area, 124 sq. m. The channel separating it from the mainland of Schleswig is in its narrowest part only 300 yards wide. The island is fertile and has fine orchards. On it is the town of Sonderburg.

Alsen, all'sęn, a village of Union co., S.Dak., in a fine agricultural region, 30 miles E. of Yankton and about 10 miles S. of Beresford.

Alsenborn, ål'zęn-born', a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 8 miles ENE. of Kaiserslautern.

Alseno, ål-sȧ'no, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles ESE. of Piacenza. Pop. 500 (commune, about 5000).

Alsenz, ål'zents, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 20 miles N. of Kaiserslautern.

Alsey, all'se, a post-village of Scott co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 50 miles N. of Alton. Pop. 175. It has grain interests.

Alse'ya, a small river of Benton co., Oregon, runs nearly northwestward and enters the Pacific Ocean. It is about 60 miles long.

Alsfeld, åls'fĕlt, a town of Hesse, on the Schwalm, 26 miles ENE. of Giessen. Pop. in 1900, 4365.

Alsheim, åls'hīme, a village of Hesse, 18 miles NNW. of Worms.

Alsleben, åls'lȧ'bęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the district of Merseburg, 29 miles S. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 4003.

Alsó-Apsa, ŏl'shō'-ŏp'shŏh' (*i.e.*, "Lower Apsa;" Ger. *Unteropsa*), a town of Hungary, co. of Máramaros, 7 miles NNW. of Sziget.

Alsó-Csernáton, ŏl'shō'-chĕr'nȧ'ton', a village of Hungary, Transylvania, co. of Háromszék.

Alsó-Diós, the Hungarian name of NUSSDORF.

Alsó-Fehér, ŏl'shō'-fĕ'hâr' (Ger. *Unterweissenburg*, ŏŏn'tęr-vīs'sęn-bŏŏRG'), a county of Transylvania, Hungary. Capital, Nagy-Enyed.

Alsó-Kubin, ŏl'shō'-koo'been', a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Árva, 32 miles NNE. of Neusohl.

Alsó-Lipnicza, ŏl'shō'-lip'neet'sŏh', a Slovak village of Hungary, co. of Árva.

Alsó-Metzenzéf, ŏl'shō'-mĕt'zĕn'zâf (Ger. *Untermetzenseifen*, ŏŏn'tęr-met'sęn-sī'fęn), a German village of North Hungary, co. of Abauj-Torna, 17 miles W. of Kaschau. It has iron- and copper-mines and furnaces.

Alsó-Némedi, ŏl'shō'-nȧ'mĕ'dee', a town of Hungary, co. of Pest-Pilis-Sólt-Kis-Kun. Pop. about 3000.

Alsó-Torya, ŏl'sho'-tor'yŏh', a village of Transylvania, Austria-Hungary, 38 miles N. of Háromszék; has sulphur-mines, acid saline springs, and is near an extinct volcano.

Alsó-Vidra, ŏl'shō'-vee'drŏh', a village of Hungary, in Transylvania, co. of Torda-Aranyos; remarkable for its petrifactions. Pop. about 2500.

Alsó-Vissó, ŏl'shō'-vish'shō', a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, 20 miles SE. of Sziget. Pop. about 3000.

Alstädde, ål'stâd-dęh, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, 5 miles NW. of Ahaus. Pop. 1500.

Alstaden, ål'stȧ'dęn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, circle of Mülheim, on the Ruhr. Pop. in 1900, 9608.

Alstadhaug, åls'tâd-howg', a village of Norway, amt of Nordland, the most northern bishopric in Europe, on the S. shore of the island of Alsten.

Alstead, al'stĕd, a township (town) of Cheshire co., N.H., about 15 miles N. of Keene, contains the villages of Alstead and Alstead Center. Pop. in 1900, 799.

Alstead, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Alstead township (town), 6 miles ENE. of Bellows Falls, Vt.

Alstead Center, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., in Alstead township (town), 14 miles N. by W. of Keene and 6 miles from Cold River Station.

Alsten, ål'stęn, an island of Norway, amt of Nordland. Lat. 66° N.; lon. 13° E. It is mountainous; one of the Seven Sisters has an elevation of 4379 feet.

Alster, ål'stęr, a navigable river of Prussia, rises in Holstein and flows into the Elbe at Hamburg. Length, 32 miles.

Alsterdorf, ål'stęr-dorf', a village near Hamburg, on the Alster. It has institutions for the training of defective and idiotic children.

Alston, a town of England. See ALDSTONE.

Alston, all'stọn, a post-village of Barbour co., Ala., 9 miles (direct) S. of Clayton, the county-seat and a railroad station. Pop. about 200.

Alston, a post-village of Fairfield co., S.C., on Broad River and on the Southern R., 25 miles NW. of Columbia.

Alta, ål'tą, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 68 miles NNE. of Sacramento. It is 2 miles from the great American Cañon.

Al'ta, a post-hamlet of Peoria co., Ill., on the Rock Island and Peoria R., 12 miles N. of Peoria.

Alta, a banking post-town of Buena Vista co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 59 miles W. of Fort Dodge. It has elevators for grain. Pop. in 1900, 861.

Alta, a post-station of Richland co., Ohio, 4 miles SW. of Mansfield.

Alta, a mining camp of Salt Lake co., Utah, is at the head of Little Cottonwood Cañon, 7 miles from Wasatch Station. Several silver-mines have been worked here.

Altafulla, ål-tâ-fool'yâ, a town of Spain, 6 miles E. of Tarragona. Pop. 800.

Alta Gracia, ål'tâ grâ'se-â, a town of the republic of Colombia, 40 miles S. of Bogotá.

Alta Gracia, a town of the Argentine Republic, 25 miles SW. of Córdoba.

Alta Gracia, a town in Venezuela, at the mouth of the Maracaibo Strait.

Altai, ål-tī', more correctly **Alta Yin Ula** (*i.e.*, "golden mountain"), the name given to a vast system of highlands and lofty mountains of southern Siberia and Mongolia, and forming largely the boundary or border tract of the two countries between lon. 85° and 105° E. With the limits here assigned, the Altai begin to the northeastward of Lake Zaisan and extend eastward (to the S. of Lake Baikal) to the crossing of the Selenga River; they thus include the Sayan range, which by many geographers is considered to be a distinct chain. In the older geographical systems the Altai included nearly the whole of the entire northern mountain-system of Asia, extending through the Yablonoi and Stanovoi ranges to the NE. extremity of the continent. No concrete mountain-chain or range is to-day designated the Altai, the system being composed of intercommunicating and virgating ridges, spurs, and included or deflected plateaus, with no clearly marked-out constructional relationship uniting them, although most of the parts are referable to nearly uniform periods of geological time (Archæan, Palæozoic) and to similar lithological characters (granites, porphyries, schists, and largely metamorphosed sediments, containing much mineral wealth). A remarkable offshoot of the boundary Altai is that which is now commonly designated the Great Altai (*Ektag-Altai*), which traverses western Mongolia in a NW. and SE. direction, and defines on one side the deep depression of the upper Irtish and the Urungu, a part of the great basin of Dzungaria. This Great (in reality lesser) Altai is perhaps part of the irregular mass or knot which in Siberia is known as the Bielukha, and culminates in Bielukha ("White") Mountain, now thought to be 14,800 feet high. Northwest of Bielukha lie the Katunia or Katunsk Mountains (Pillars of the Katunia), which are thought by some geographers to be the loftiest summits of the entire Altai system. The physiognomy of the Altai Mountains in their W. and S. divisions is generally grand and interesting. The rivers, which are very numerous, flow rapidly with full streams; and the forms of the stratified and metamorphic rocks, with the snowy mountains in the distance, lend to the scene the charm of perpetual novelty. The banks of the Katunia, in the heart of the mountains, present a landscape of most impressive character: an immense wall of rock extending from W. to E. supports fields of perpetual snow and glaciers, from the midst of which rise numerous rocky points; while in the distance are seen the two towering peaks, the Pillars of the Katunia, whose most elevated point is, according to Tchihatcheff, 12,790 feet. The lofty plateaus and mosslands that are held up between the various ridges are the feeding-ground of numerous reindeer, elk, and stags, while the rugged mountain slopes afford a safe retreat to the Polian sheep. Poplars, willows, and birches clothe the deeper valleys, and are succeeded on the higher levels by the conifers (firs, cedars, pines, and larches). The birch is found to an elevation of nearly 5000 feet. The area covered by perpetual snow in the Altai is very considerable, the height of the snow-line being found in a general way at about 7000 feet. The glaciers occupy a large extent. The Altai

Mountains owe their importance chiefly to their mineral treasures, gold, silver, copper, and iron. The richest mining district, which is in part the domain of the imperial family, lies between Semipalatinsk and Kuznetsk, and includes a portion of the northern Ala-Tau. A variety of jasper, which takes a fine polish, may be enumerated among the valuable minerals of the Altai.

Altair, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex.

Altaloma, a post-village of Galveston co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 20 miles NW. of Galveston. It has a fruit-cannery and other industries. Pop. about 500.

Altamaha, all'tą-mą-haw', a river of Georgia, is formed by the union of the Ocmulgee and Oconee, which unite at the S. extremity of Montgomery co. It runs southeastward and enters the Atlantic Ocean 12 miles below Darien. It is nearly 150 miles long, and is navigable, with its branches, to Milledgeville and Macon.

Altamaha, a post-village of Tatnall co., Ga., 15 miles S. of Reidsville.

Altamira, ål-tå-mee'rå, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, 10 miles NW. of Tampico.

Altamont, al'tå-mŏnt, a post-hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., 56 miles E. of San Francisco.

Altamont, a banking post-town of Effingham co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 75 miles SE. of Springfield. It has manufactures of wagons, tiles, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1335.

Altamont, a banking city of Labette co., Kan., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 27 miles W. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 546.

Altamont, a post-village of Laurel co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 9 miles (direct) N. of London. Coal is mined here. The banking point is London. Pop. about 500.

Altamont, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 3 miles NE. of Deer Park.

Altamont, a banking post-village of Daviess co., Mo., in a grain and stock region, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 7 miles W. by S. of Gallatin. Pop. in 1900, 288.

Altamont, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., at the foot of the Helderberg Mountains, on the Delaware and Hudson R., 17 miles W. of Albany. It is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 689.

Altamont, a post-village of Deuel co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 25 miles (direct) E. by S. of Watertown.

Altamont, a post-village, capital of Grundy co., Tenn., about 75 miles SE. of Nashville. It is on the Cumberland Mountain and is surrounded by interesting scenery.

Altamonte Springs, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., on the Wekiva River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 13 miles S. of Sanford.

Altamura, ål-tå-moor'rå, a town of Italy, in the province of Bari, at the foot of the Apennines, 28 miles SW. of Bari. It has a cathedral. The town is built on the ruins of the ancient *Lupatia*. Pop. in 1901, 22,729.

Altar, ål'tar', a village of Mexico, in Sonora, about 125 miles NNW. of Guaymas. Pop. 1800.

Altar, an extinct volcano of Ecuador, 102 miles ENE. of Guayaquil. Elevation, 17,710 feet. Its native name is Capac-uru, "King of the Mountains."

Altare, ål-tå'rå, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 10 miles W. of Savona, in the Ligurian Alps. Pop. 1000.

Altata, ål-tå'tå, a port of Mexico, in Sinaloa, on the Gulf of California, at the mouth of the river Culiacán.

Alta Vela, ål'tå vå'lå, a guano island lying S. of the middle southern point of the island of Haiti and SW. of the island of Beata, from which it is separated by Alta Strait.

Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala. See Vera Paz.

Altavilla Irpina, ål-tå-vil'lå ir-pee'nå, a town of Italy, 6 miles N. of Avellino. It has mineral springs. Pop. about 5000.

Altavilla Milicia, me-lee'chå, a town and commune of Sicily, 11 miles NW. of Termini Imerese. Pop. about 3500.

Altavilla Monferrato, mŏn-fĕr-rå'to, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria. Pop. about 1000.

Altavilla Silentina, see-lĕn-tee'nå, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 10 miles S. of Campagna. Pop. 3000.

Altaville, a post-hamlet of Calaveras co., Cal.

Altavista, a post-town of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Great Western R., 15 miles NW. of New Hampton, its banking site. Pop. in 1900, 179.

Altavista, a post-village of Wabaunsee co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 52 miles W. of Topeka and 15 miles SW. of Alma, which is its banking town. Pop. 250.

Altavista, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Mo., 5 miles from Winston Station.

Altay, al'tā', a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., 27 miles NNW. of Elmira.

Altberun, a town of Prussia. See Berun.

Altbreisach, a town of Germany. See Breisach.

Altbunzlau, ålt'bŏŏnts'lŏw (Bohem. *Starâ Boleslav*), a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, opposite Brandeis, 14 miles ENE. of Prague. It has a collegiate church, with a monument to St. Wenceslaus, resorted to by pilgrims. Pop. in 1900, 4001. See Jungbunzlau.

Altbüron, ålt-bü'ron, a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, 7 miles NW. of Willisau. Pop. about 1100.

Altdamm, ålt'dåmm, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 5 miles ESE. of Stettin, where the river Plöne flows into the lake of Damm. Pop. in 1900, 6863.

Altdorf, ålt'dorf, or **Altorf,** ål'torf, a town of Bavaria, on the Schwarzach, 13 miles ESE. of Nuremberg. It was formerly the seat of a university. Pop. in 1900, 2864.

Altdorf, a village of Baden, in the circle of Freiburg.

Altdorf, a village of Prussian Silesia, 2 miles NW. of Plesse. Pop. about 2000.

Altdorf, or **Altorf,** a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, near the S. extremity of the lake of Lucerne and 9½ miles S. of Schwytz. It has a statue of William Tell, said to mark the place where Tell shot the apple off his son's head. Pop. in 1900, 3147. Bürglen, the reputed birthplace of Tell, is in the immediate vicinity.

Altea, ål-tå'å, a seaport town of Spain, on a bay of the same name, province and 27 miles NE. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5977.

Alteibau. See Eibau.

Alt'els, a peak of the Bernese Alps, at the Gemmi Pass. Elevation, 11,920 feet. A stupendous glacier-slide took place here in 1895.

Alten, ål'tęn, a river of Norway, amt of Finmark, falls into the Altenfjord after a course of about 50 miles. Although on the parallel of 70°, the district about the Altenfjord, owing to its peculiarly sheltered position, is capable of producing barley. Strawberries are abundant.

Altena, ål'tę-nå, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles SW. of Arnsberg, on the Lenne. Pop. in 1900, 12,769. It has manufactures of needles, iron, steel, etc.

Altenahr, ål'tęn-år', a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Ahr, 15 miles by rail WSW. of Remagen. Near by are the ruins of the ancient castle of Altenahr, dating probably from the tenth century. Pop. about 600.

Altenau, ål'tęn-ŏw', a mining town of Prussia, in Hanover, in the Harz Mountains, E. of Clausthal. Pop. in 1900, 2163.

Altenbecken, ål'tęn-bĕk'ęn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 9 miles ENE. of Paderborn. Pop. 1500.

Altenberg, ål'tęn-bĕrg' ("old hill"), the name of numerous towns, villages, and districts throughout Germany, of which the only one worthy of being named is a mining town of Saxony, 20 miles S. of Dresden. Pop. 1700.

Altenbruch, ål'tęn-brŏŏk', a parish of 7 villages in Prussia, Hanover, 4 miles SE. of Cuxhaven.

Altenburg, duchy. See Saxe-Altenburg.

Altenburg, ål'tęn-bŏŏrg' ("old castle"), a city of Germany, capital of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 26 miles S. of Leipsic. Lat. 50° 59′ N.; lon. 12° 25′ E. It is built upon several hills, and has some fine streets and promenades. The most noteworthy edifice is the magnificent ducal castle, built upon an eminence, at the foot of which are the monument of Victory (1880) and a monument to Emperor William I. The town-hall dates from the sixteenth century. Among the modern structures are the new museum, containing a fine picture-gallery, the court theatre, the so-called Technikum, and the observatory (1898). The manufactures include worsted yarns, linen, kid gloves, hats, sewing-machines, optical instruments, and playing-cards. Pop. in 1900, 37,106.

Altenburg, Ungarisch (Hun. *Magyar-Óvár*), a market-town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Wieselburg (Moson), 47 miles SE. of Vienna. Pop. 3000. It has a royal agronomic institute and an ancient castle.

Altenburg, all'tęn-bŭrg, a post-town of Perry co., Mo., about 90 miles SSE. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Altendorf, ål'tęn-dorf', the name of two villages of Moravia (Austria-Hungary), one in the circle of Prerau (pop. 1200), another in the circle of Olmütz (pop. 2000).

Altendorf, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 9 miles E. of Neuhaus. Pop. 1500.

Altendorf, a village of Prussian Saxony, 11 miles WSW. of Sangerhausen. Pop. 1500.

Altendorf, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, nearly contiguous to the town of Ratibor. Pop. 4000.

Altendorf, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 11 miles SSW. of Bochum. It has coal-mines. Pop. 3500.

Altendorf, a former village of the kingdom of Saxony, 4 miles W. of Chemnitz, of which it now forms a part.

Altendorf, a village of Switzerland, canton of Schwytz, on the S. shore of Lake Zürich. Pop. 1300.

Altendorf, a suburban district of Essen, Rhenish Prussia, containing the workingmen's colonies of Kronenberg (pop. 7915), Schederhof (4187), and Alfredshof (1524), and the villages of Bochelt and Vogelheim. Pop. in 1900, 63,771.

Altenessen, ål'tęn-ĕs'sęn, a suburb of Essen, Rhenish Prussia, 2 miles N. of that city. Much coal is here mined, partly for use in the Essen works and partly for shipment. Pop., with surroundings, in 1900, 33,444.

Altenfjord, Norway. See ALTEN.

Altengaard, ål'tęn-gord', a seaport of Norway, in Finmark, on the Alten, at the head of a fjord, 53 miles S. of Hammerfest. Lat. 69° 55′ N.; lon. 23° 6′ E.

Altengottern, ål'tęn-got'tęrn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 24 miles NW. of Erfurt.

Altenheim, ål'tęn-hīme', a village of Baden, 7 miles W. of Offenburg.

Altenkirchen, ål'tęn-kĕĕRK'ęn (*i.e.*, "old churches"), a town of Prussia, 16 miles N. of Coblenz, on the Wied. Pop. in 1900, 2044.

Altenmarkt, ål'tęn-maRkt' (*i.e.*, "old market"), a village of Bavaria, nearly adjacent to the town of Vilshofen and 2 miles S. of the Danube. Pop. 1400.

Altenplatow, ål'tęn-plå'tov, a village of Prussian Saxony, 2 miles NW. of Genthin.

Altenstadt, ål'tęn-stått', a village of Germany, Lower Alsace, 1 mile SE. of Weissenburg.

Altenstadt, a town in Hesse, 5 miles SE. of Friedberg. Pop. in 1900, 1155.

Altenstadt, a village of Württemberg, 1 mile NW. of Geislingen, on the river Fils. Pop. about 2500.

Altensteig, ål'tęn-stīg', a village of Württemberg, in the Black Forest circle, on a steep mountain-side, 10 miles NW. of Nagold. Pop. in 1900, 2272.

Altenwald, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa.

Altenweddingen, ål'tęn-wĕd'ding-ęn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 6 miles SSE. of Wanzleben. It has lignite-mines, lime-kilns, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Alter-do-Chão, ål-tair'-do-shŏwn', a town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, 14 miles SW. of Portalegre. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 5000).

Alter-do-Chão, a town of Brazil, on the Tapajos, near its junction with the Amazon, SW. of Santarem.

Altersweilen, ål'tęrs-wī'lęn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 3 miles SSE. of Constance. Pop. 1200.

Alterswyl, ål'tęrs-weel', or **Juchschrot,** yōōk'shrot, a village of Switzerland, 7 miles E. of Fribourg. Pop. 1300.

Altewalde, ål'tę-wål'dęh, a village of Prussian Silesia, 7 miles SSE. of Neisse. It has lignite-mines.

Altgebirg, ålt'ghę-bĕĕRG' (Hun. *Óhegy*, ō'hĕd'ʲ', having the same meaning as the Ger. *Altgebirg*, "Old Mountain"), a town of Hungary, 120 miles N. of Budapest and 8 miles from Neusohl. It has mines of argentiferous copper. Pop. 2000.

Altha, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Minn. Pop. about 200.

Althaldensleben, ålt'hål'dęns-lå'bęn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles NW. of Magdeburg. Pop. 600.

Altheimer, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 11 miles (direct) NE. of Pine Bluff. Pop. about 200.

Althorp (all'thorp) **Manor,** in the co. of Northampton, England, about 6 miles NW. of Northampton. It has been possessed by the Spencer family for upward of three centuries, and is famous for its splendid library.

Althouse, a post-hamlet of Josephine co., Oregon, about 30 miles S. of Grant's Pass.

Altidona, ål-te-do'nå, a village of Italy, province of Ascoli-Piceno, 6 miles SE. of Fermo and near the Adriatic.

Altier, ål'tyå', a village of France, department of Lozère, 7 miles NW. of Villefort. Pop. 1000.

Altillac, ål'tee'yåk', a village of France, department of Corrèze, 9 miles SW. of Mercœur.

Altin, or **Altyn,** ål-tin', or **Teletskoi,** tĕ-lĕt'skoi, a lake of Siberia, 370 miles SSE. of Tomsk. It is of irregular shape, 75 miles in length from N. to S. by 20 miles in average breadth, and is traversed by a head-stream of the Ob.

Altino, ål-tee'no, a village of Italy, province of Chieti, 10 miles SW. of Lanciano. Pop. 500 (commune, 1800).

Altin- or **Altyn-Tagh,** ål-tin'-tåg', a mountain-chain of central Asia, lying immediately S. of the Tarim basin, and constituting the northern bulwark of the Kuen-lun system. Its course is approximately in lat. 38°–39° N. and between lon. 85° and 95° E. It merges eastward in the Humboldt Mountains. Highest summits, nearly 14,000 feet. The wild camel is found in this range.

Altissimo, ål-tis'se-mo, a village of Italy, province of Vicenza, 4 miles NW. of Arzignano.

Altivole, ål-tee'vo-lå, a village of Italy, province of Treviso, 3 miles SE. of Asolo. Pop. 350 (commune, 3500).

Altkemnitz, ålt'kĕm'nits ("Old Kemnitz"), a town of Prussian Silesia, 33 miles SW. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1250.

Altkirch, ålt'kĕĕRK, a village of Germany, in Upper Alsace, 17 miles W. of Basel. Pop. in 1900, 3301.

Altlandsberg, ålt'lånts'bĕRG', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, district of Potsdam. Pop. about 2300.

Altman, a post-town of Teller co., Colo., about 18 miles SW. of Colorado Springs. In the vicinity are gold-mines. Pop. in 1901, 659.

Altman, a post-hamlet of Erath co., Tex.

Altmannsdorf, ålt'måns-doRF', a village of Austria, 3 miles S. of Vienna.

Alt'mar, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 34 miles E. by N. of Oswego. Pop. in 1900, 416.

Altmark, ålt'maRk, a district of the old margraviate of Brandenburg, to the left of the river Elbe, now a part of the district of Magdeburg, in the Prussian province of Saxony.

Altmark, a village of Prussia, province of West Prussia, 6 miles E. of Stuhm. Pop. 1000.

Altmühl, ålt'mül, a river of Bavaria, rises 7 miles NE. of Rothenburg, passes Leutershausen, Günzenhausen, and Eichstädt, and joins the Danube at Kelheim. The *Ludwigskanal* 108 miles long, between Bamberg on the Regnitz, an affluent of the Main, and Dietfurt on the Altmühl, connects the Rhine and the Danube.

Alto, a post-town of Banks and Habersham cos., Ga., on the Southern R., 12 miles NE. of Bellton.

Alto, a post-village of Howard co., Ind., 5 miles SSW. of Kokomo. Pop. about 50.

Alto, a post-village of Richland parish, La., 10 miles S. of Rayville. Pop. 250.

Alto, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 20 miles ESE. of Grand Rapids. It has a grain elevator, etc. Pop. about 200.

Alto, a banking post-village of Cherokee co., Tex., 12 miles by rail SSE. of Rusk. Pop. about 500.

Alto, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis.

Alto, ål'to, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Catamarca, 35 miles NE. of Catamarca. The district of Alto comprises what is called the Sierra de Alto, a mountainous tract belonging to the Andes system.

Alto del Fraile, ål'to del fri'lå, a mountain of Venezuela, in the Sierra Nevada de Mérida. Height, 13,434 feet.

Alt-Oetting. See ALTÖTTING.

Alt-Ofen, ålt ō'fęn (*i.e.*, "Old Ofen;" Hun. *Ó-Buda*, "Old Buda"), a northern quarter of Buda, Hungary.

Altofts, a village and parish of Yorkshire, England, 3½ miles from Wakefield. Pop. in 1901, 4024.

Altoga, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., about 14 miles SE. of Jasper. It is on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis R. Pop. about 200.

Altoga, a post-village of Collin co., Tex.

Altomonte, ål'to-mon'tå, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 12 miles SW. of Cassano. Pop. about 3000.

Altomünster, ål'to-mün'stęr, a village of Upper Bavaria, near Aichach. It has a very ancient convent.

Alton, all'tọn, a town of Hampshire, England, on the Wey, 16 miles ENE. of Winchester. Pop. in 1901, 5479.

Alton, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., 20 miles (direct) S. of Eureka. Pop. about 400.

Alton, a city of Madison co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 3 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, 25 miles above St. Louis, and 257 miles SSW. of Chicago. It is the southwest terminus of the Chicago and Alton R., and is on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads. It is situated on a high limestone bluff, which rises about 200 feet above the river, and is built on hilly or uneven ground. It has a public library, the Rock Spring Park, and several collegiate institutions. Alton is the seat of a Catholic bishop. It has flouring-mills, glass-factories, and manufactures of machinery, carriages, farming-implements, lime, cement, tobacco, etc. Here are valuable quarries of limestone. The suburb called Upper Alton (2 miles from the city-hall) is the seat of Shurtleff College, which is open to both sexes. Alton is the market and shipping point of several counties from which lime, coal, building-stone, and fruits are exported. Pop. in 1860, 6632; in 1890, 10,294; in 1900, 14,210.

Alton, a post-town of Crawford co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 28 miles NE. of Cannelton. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Alton, a banking post-town of Sioux co., Iowa, at a railway junction, 16 miles N. by E. of Lemars. It has several grain elevators. Pop. in 1900, 1009.

Alton, a banking city of Osborne co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 24 miles W. of Downs. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Alton, a post-village of Anderson co., Ky., 9 miles S. of Frankfort. Pop. 250.

Alton, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Alton township (town), on the Bangor and Aroostook R., 23 miles N. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 314.

Alton, a hamlet of Kent co., Mich., 16 miles E. of Grand Rapids.

Alton, a banking post-village, capital of Oregon co., Mo., 14 miles NNE. of Thayer. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Alton, a township (town) of Belknap co., N.H., is bounded on the N. by Winnepesaukee Lake, and intersected by a branch of the Boston and Maine R. It contains villages named Alton and Alton Bay, and has manufactures of lumber, shoes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1500.

Alton, or **Alton Corner,** a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Alton township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 27 miles N.W. of Dover.

Alton, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 36 miles WSW. of Oswego. Pop. about 300.

Alton, a post-hamlet of Union co., N.C.

Alton, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the National Road, 9 miles W. of Columbus. Pop. 100.

Alton, McKean co., Pa. See MOUNT ALTON.

Alton, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, on the river Credit, 40 miles NW. of Toronto. It has good water-power and contains numerous factories. Pop. about 700.

Altona, ål'to-nå, a city of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein, on the right bank of the Elbe, below and adjoining Hamburg. It is accessible to sea-going vessels, and has a large trade by rail and river. Commercially it may be said to form part of Hamburg, simultaneously with which it joined the Zollverein in 1888, and of which it has become in a great measure a suburb. The town has broad streets and handsome squares, numerous splendid public monuments of recent date, and is traversed by a large number of electric railways. Among the modern edifices are the new town-hall, the so-called City Theatre, the museum (1900), and a fine concert-hall. There is an interesting old Jewish cemetery. The industries of Altona are very varied, the manufacture of tobacco and cigars being especially prominent. Pop. in 1880, 90,749; in 1890, 143,249; in 1900, 161,370. Lat. of observatory, 53° 33′ N.; lon. 9° 56′ E.

Altona, al-to'na, a banking post-town of Knox co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 16 miles NE. of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900, 633.

Altona, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ind., 4 miles NW. of Auburn.

Altona, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich., 10½ miles from Morley Station.

Altona, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., about 56 miles SSE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 24.

Altona, a post-village of Altona township (town), Clinton co., N.Y., on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain R., 36 miles E. of Malone and 16 miles N. by W. of Plattsburg. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2465.

Altona, a post-village in Ontario co., Ontario, 4¾ miles from Stouffville.

Alton Bay, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Alton township (town), on Lake Winnepesaukee and on a branch of the Boston and Maine R., 28 miles NW. of Dover.

Alton Corner, a village of New Hampshire. See ALTON.

Altonhill, a post-station of Macon co., Tenn., 25 miles ENE. of Gallatin.

Altonia, a post-hamlet of San Augustin co., Tex.

Alton Junction, or **Emerald,** a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., 21 miles N. by E. of St. Louis.

Altoona, a post-village of Etowah co., Ala. It has coaling-industries. The banking point is Gadsden. Pop. 1000.

Altoona, a post-village of Lake co., Fla., about 13 miles by rail N. by E. of Tavares. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Eustis.

Altoona, a banking post-town of Polk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 11 miles NE. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 328.

Altoona, a banking city of Wilson co., Kan., on the Verdigris River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 21 miles N. of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Altoona, a city of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., at the eastern base of the Alleghany Mountains, 117 miles E. of Pittsburg, 237 miles WNW. of Philadelphia, and 132 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. Here the railroad begins to ascend the mountain by a grade of 90 feet to the mile, and in 5 miles' distance is carried over the famous Horseshoe Curve. Altoona is situated at an elevation of 1180 feet above the sea. Locomotives and railroad-cars are manufactured here in extensive machine-shops belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which cover an area of nearly 150 acres and give employment to 6000–7000 hands. Over 300 locomotives, besides several hundred passenger coaches and 5000 freight cars, have been turned out here in the course of a single year. Pop. in 1860, 3591; in 1890, 30,337; in 1900, 38,973. The city is situated in a bituminous coal region.

Altoona, a city of Eau Claire co., Wis., 3 miles E. of Eau Claire city. Pop. in 1900, 721.

Alto Pass, a banking post-village of Union co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 48 miles N. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 518.

Altorf, a town of Switzerland. See ALTDORF.

Alto Songo, ål'to song'go, a town of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, 16 miles N. by E. of Santiago de Cuba. The region is naturally rich, and there are extensive deposits of manganese. Pop. in 1899, 3158.

Altötting, ålt'öt'ting, a town of Bavaria, 41 miles SW. of Passau. Pop. in 1900, 4344. It has an ancient chapel containing an image of the Virgin, reputed to have been brought from the East before the eighth century, which attracts hundreds of thousands of pilgrims annually. In another of the interesting religious edifices is the tomb of Tilly.

Altranstädt, ålt'rån-stet, a village of Prussian Saxony, near Merseburg, noted for the peace concluded there in 1706 between Charles XII. of Sweden and Augustus the Strong of Saxony and Poland.

Altrincham, a town of England, co. of Chester, 7 miles by rail SW. of Manchester. It has large linotype-works. Pop. in 1901, 16,831.

Altruppin, ålt'roop'peen', a town of Prussia, 2 miles NE. of Neuruppin. Pop. 2000.

Alt-Sankt-Johann, ålt-sånkt-yo'hån, a village of Switzerland, in St. Gall, 9 miles W. of Wildhaus. Elevation, 2950 feet above the sea. Pop. 1500.

Altshausen, ålts'hŏw'zen, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, 6 miles SE. of Saulgau. Pop. in 1900, 2192.

Altsohl, ålt'zōl' (Hun. *Zólyom*; L. *Zolium*), a town of Hungary, co. of Zólyom (Sohl), 72 miles N. of Budapest, on the Gran. It has mineral springs and an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 7164.

Altstadt, ålt'stått', a village of Bohemia, 8 miles ESE. of Neu-Bistritz. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 3750.

Altstadt, a town of Moravia, 3 miles from Mährisch-Trübau. Near it is a rich mine of graphite. Pop. 2000.

Altstadt, a town of Moravia, on the March, opposite Hradisch. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Altstätten, or **Altstetten,** ålt'stĕt'ten, a town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, 15 miles S. of Rorschach. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 8743.

Altstetten, a village of Switzerland, 3 miles NNW. of Zürich. Pop. 1700.

Altura, ål-too'rå, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the right bank of the Palancia, 25 miles WSW. of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. (commune) 2750.

Altura, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 15 miles (direct) W. of Winona, its banking point. Pop. about 130.

Alturas, a banking post-village, capital of Modoc co., Cal., 1 mile from Goose Lake and about 110 miles N. of Reno. It is in a fine fruit-growing region. Pop. about 400.

Al'tus, a post-town of Franklin co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 120 miles W. of Little Rock. It is in a fine fruit-growing region. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Altus, a post-village of Greer co., Okla., in an agricultural and stock-raising region, about 50 miles SE. of Mangum, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Altus, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., about 6 miles N. by W. of Troy.

Altvater, ålt'fä'ter, a mountain in the extreme N. of Moravia, the highest peak of the Altvatergebirge (Gesenke), part of the Sudetic Mountains. Elevation, 4887 feet.

Altwasser, ålt'wäs-ser, a manufacturing village of Prussia, in Silesia, 35 miles SW. of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 12,144.

Altweier, ålt'wī-er, a village and resort of Alsace, Germany, situated at an elevation of 2625 feet. It is 6 miles W. of Rappoltsweiler and is the loftiest village in Alsace.

Altyn, a lake of Siberia. See ALTIN.

Altyn, a post-village of Teton co., Mont.

Altyn-Tagh, a mountain-chain of central Asia. See ALTIN-TAGH.

Alum-Bagh, a fort of India, about 4 miles from Lucknow, famous during the mutiny of 1857–58 for its long defence by Sir James Outram.

Alumbank, or **Pleasantville,** a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., about 15 miles N. of Bedford. Pop. 218.

Alum Bay, on the W. coast of the Isle of Wight, England, with variegated cliffs.

Alum Cave, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., about 9 miles NE. of Sullivan, its banking point. Pop. about 225.

Alum Creek, a hamlet of Bastrop co., Tex., 50 miles SE. of Austin.

Alum Hill, a hamlet of Tucker co., W.Va., about 5 miles SE. of St. George.

Alumine, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va. Pop. about 50.

Alumridge, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Va., 10 miles W. of Floyd.

Alum Rock, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., 20 miles SSE. of Franklin.

Alum Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Boyle co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 4½ miles from Danville. Here are chalybeate, sulphur, and magnetic springs.

Alum Springs, Va. See ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS and JORDAN ALUM SPRINGS.

Alumwell, a post-hamlet of Hawkins co., Tenn., 8 miles NW. of Rogersville. Here are mineral springs.

Alumwells, a post-station and watering-place of Washington co., Va.

Alupka, å-loop'kå, a village and health-resort on the S. coast of the Crimea, about 5 miles SW. of Livadia. Here is a splendid castle of Prince Vorontsoff.

Aluta, å-loo'tå (Hun. *Olt*), an affluent of the Danube, rises in the Carpathians, in Transylvania, breaks through the Carpathian range in the long and narrow defile known as the Red Tower Pass, crosses Wallachia from N. to S., and empties opposite Nikopoli, after a course of about 300 miles.

Aluta, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa.

Alva, a manufacturing village of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, 7 miles by rail NE. of Stirling. Near by is the picturesque Alva Glen.

Alva, a post-village of Montgomery co., Miss. Pop. about 75.

Alva, a banking city, capital of Woods co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 95 miles (direct) NW. of Guthrie. It has a territorial normal school. Pop. in 1900, 1499.

Alva'da, or **Alve'da,** a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R., 7 miles N. of Carey.

Alvaiazere, ål-vi-å-zå'rå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 31 miles S. of Coimbra. Pop. about 2000.

Alvaneu-Bad, ål'vå-noi-bȧt', a village, with sulphur springs, of Switzerland, canton of the Grisons, 13 miles from Thusis. Elevation, 3115 feet.

Alvarado, ål-vå-rå'do, a town and port of Mexico, state and 38 miles SE. of the city of Vera Cruz, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 4000. The port is capable of admitting vessels of 12 and 13 feet draught.

Alvarado, a river of Mexico, formed by several streams rising in the mountains of Oaxaca, falls into the Gulf of Mexico through the harbor of Alvarado, after flowing a direct distance of 120 miles.

Alvarado, al-vą-rah'do, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., on Alameda Creek and on the Southern Pacific R., 24 miles SE. of San Francisco. Pop. about 800.

Alvarado, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., 40 miles NNE. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 300.

Alvarado, a banking city of Johnson co., Tex., on the Kansas and Texas and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Rs., 26 miles S. of Fort Worth and 155 miles N. by E. of Austin. It has cotton-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1342.

Alvares, ål'vå-rės, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 9 miles S. of Arganil. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Alvaston and Boulton, a village of Derbyshire, England. Pop. in 1901, 4525.

Al'vaton, a post-village of Warren co., Ky., about 10 miles from Bowling Green. Pop. 300.

Alverca, ål-vėr'kå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, 16 miles NE. of Lisbon. Pop. 1700.

Alveringhem, ål'fęr-ing'ęm, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles SSE. of Furnes.

Alvernia, ål-vėr'ne-å, a village of Italy, on a mountain of its own name, 2 miles N. of Chiusi. Its monastery, founded in 1218 by St. Francis of Assisi, was the cradle of the Franciscan order.

Alverno, a post-hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Alverton, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles (direct) N. of Connellsville. Pop. about 1000.

Alvignano, ål-veen-yå'no, a commune of Italy, province of Caserta, near Cajazzo. Pop. about 3500.

Al'vin, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., 13 miles by rail N. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 368.

Alvin, a hamlet of Hamilton co., Neb., 12 miles from Grand Island.

Alvin, a banking post-town of Brazoria co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 29 miles WNW. of Galveston and 24 miles S. by E. of Houston. Pop. in 1900, 986.

Alvincz, öl'vints', a town of Transylvania, on the right bank of the Maros, 6 miles SW. of Karlsburg. Pop. 4000.

Al'vinston, a banking post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on Big Bear Creek and on the Grand Trunk and the Michigan Central Rs., 35 miles W. of St. Thomas. It has woollen- and flour-mills, stave-works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 898.

Alvi'ra, a post-village of Union co., Pa., about 10 miles S. of Williamsport.

Alviso, al-ve'zo, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., on Coyote Creek, 1 mile from the southeast end of San Francisco Bay and 8 miles NW. of San José. Grain and hay are shipped here in schooners. Pop. about 500.

Alvito, ål-vee'to, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 7 miles SE. of Sora. Pop. 2000 (commune, 4000).

Alvito, ål-vee'to, a village of Portugal, 19 miles NNW. of Beja. Pop. 1800.

Alvo, a post-village of Cass co., Neb., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 21 miles (direct) NW. of Lincoln. Pop. about 175.

Al'von, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W.Va., 10 miles from the White Sulphur Springs.

Al'vord, a banking post-town of Lyon co., Iowa, on the Sioux Falls and Wilmar and the Great Northern Rs., 12 miles SW. of Rock Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Alvord, a post-village of Hamilton co., N.Y. Pop. about 100.

Alvord, a banking post-village of Wise co., Tex., on the Fort Worth and Denver City R., 51 miles N. by W. of Fort Worth. It has cotton-gins and lumber industries. Pop. in 1900, 560.

Al'vordton, a post-village of Williams co., Ohio, on the Wabash and the Cincinnati Rs., 28 miles N. of Defiance. It has lumber-, hoop- and tile-works. Its banking point is West Unity. Pop. in 1900, 482.

Alvy, a post-village of Tyler co., W.Va., 15 miles E. by S. of Middlebourne. Pop. 400. The banking point is West Union.

Al'war', or **Al'wur',** a town of India, capital of the state of the same name, 85 miles SSW. of Delhi. Lat. 27° 30' N.; lon. 77° E. It is situated at the foot of a steep height, crowned by a fortress. The palace of the maharajah is a notable edifice. The town has an artificial water-supply. Pop. in 1901, 56,740.

Alwar, or **Alwur,** a native state of British India, in Rajputana, enclosed by the states of Bhurtpur and Jaipur, the district of Gurgaon, etc. Area, 3024 sq. m. It is governed by a maharajah under British direction. Capital, Alwar. Pop. about 750,000.

Alyth, å'lith, a town of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Forfar, 12 miles W. of Forfar. Pop. about 2000.

Alzano Maggiore, ål-zå'no mȧd-jo'rå, a village of Italy, 3 miles NE. of Bergamo. Pop. about 3000.

Alzey, ålt'si, a town of Hesse, on the Selz, 19 miles SSW. of Mainz. Pop. in 1900, 6893. It was one of the imperial cities of old Germany.

Ama, a post-hamlet of St. Charles parish, La. Pop. about 170.

Amacuru, a river of South America. See AMAKURU.

Amacusa, an island of Japan. See AMAKUSA.

Amade'us, Lake, in central Australia, about lat. 24° 30' S. and lon. 130° E. It is a shallow brine sheet, probably 200 miles in length. It was discovered by Giles in 1872.

Amadiah, å-må-dee'yą, or **Amadieh,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, on a tributary of the Tigris, 65 miles NNW. of Mosul. It is the seat of a Chaldean bishop.

Amador, å-må-dōr' or am'ą-dor, a county near the central part of California, has an area of 632 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Cosumnes River, and is also drained by the Mokelumne, which forms part of the southern boundary. The eastern part of the county is mountainous. Granite, marble, gold, and copper are found here. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1890, 10,320; in 1900, 11,116.

Amador, am'ą-dor, a post-hamlet of Wapello co., Iowa, 10 miles SW. of Ottumwa.

Amador, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Kan., 14 miles S. by W. of Florence.

Amador, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 20 miles (direct) S. of Sanilac Center. Pop. about 150.

Amador, a hamlet of Amador township, Chisago co., Minn., on the St. Croix River, about 48 miles NNE. of St. Paul. Pop. of township in 1900, 595.

Amador City, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., about 42 miles ESE. of Sacramento. Gold is mined here. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Sutter Creek.

Am'adore', a post-hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 20 miles N. by W. of Port Huron and 4 miles from Lake Huron.

Am'agan'sett, a post-village and summer-resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., is in the E. part of Long Island, on the Long Island R., nearly 1 mile from the ocean and 10 miles SE. of Sag Harbor. It has a good shore for bathing.

Amagat, ăm'ă-gat, a small island of Alaska, near the coast of Alaska Peninsula. It has hot springs.

Amager, a'mă-ghẹr (by the Germans often called **Amak**), an island of Denmark, separated from the island of Seeland by the harbor of Copenhagen. Area, about 25 sq. m. At the northern extremity of the island is the quarter of Copenhagen known as Christianshavn. On the E. shore is the little town of Dragör, whose inhabitants are noted as seamen.

Amak (ă'mak) **Island**, off the coast of Alaska, lat. 56° 32′ N., lon. 163° W., has a volcanic peak 2000 feet high.

Amakata, an island of the Neu-Lauenburg group of the Bismarck Archipelago.

Amakosa, a nation of Kaffirs.

Amakuru, ă-mă-koo'roo, a river of South America, forms part of the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela, flows generally NW. through the E. part of the latter, and empties on the S. coast of the mouth of the Orinoco. Falls block navigation at some distance from the mouth.

Amakusa, ă-mă-koo'să, an island in the Japanese Empire, off the W. coast of the island of Kiushiu.

Åmål, o'mol, a town of Sweden, in the län of Elfsborg, on the W. shore of Lake Vener. Pop. 3000.

Amalfi, ă-măl'fee (L. *Amal'phis*), a decayed city and seaport of Italy, on the Gulf of Salerno, in the province of Salerno, 23 miles SE. of Naples. Lat. 40° 38′ N.; lon. 14° 37′ E. The position of the city, with its luxuriant growths of vine, orange, olive, and acacia, is extremely picturesque, extending over the summits of lofty rocks crowned with embattled walls and ruined towers. Its trade has now almost disappeared, and with it the greater proportion of the population, which once exceeded 50,000. Amalfi rose into importance early in the Middle Ages, having attained the height of its prosperity during the eleventh century, at which time it was the great mart of all kinds of Eastern merchandise. It became an independent republic, and continued to retain its rank as a commercial city for several centuries, when it fell into decay. It is an archbishop's see; has important manufactures of paper, soap, and macaroni; has a fine old cathedral (Cattedrale Sant 'Andrea), a naval school, Capuchin monastery (now a hotel), and many antiquities. A magnificent roadway, partly carried over lofty viaducts and elsewhere hewn into the solid rock, connects Amalfi with Salerno, and other roads unite it with Sorrento and Castellammare. A landslide in Jan., 1900, precipitated a portion of the promontory into the sea. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 7308.

Amalfi, ă-măl'fee, a town of Colombia, department of Antioquía, 65 miles NE. of Medellín, in a region rich in gold, timber, and cattle. Pop. 8000.

Amalia, a town of Greece, in the nome of Elis. Pop. about 6000.

Amal'lapuram', or **Ammalapur'**, a town of Madras, British India, on one of the outlets of the Godavery, 65 miles ENE. of Masulipatam.

Amalphis, the Latin of AMALFI.

Amalthea, ą-mal'the-ą, or more correctly ą-mal-the'ą, a village of Franklin co., Ohio, on Gahanna Creek, 13 miles NNE. of Columbus. The name of the post-office is Central College.

Amambahi, ă-măm-bă'ee', or **Amambay**, ă-măm-bī', a mountain-range and river of Brazil: the former, about 200 miles long, forms the water-shed between the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers and part of the boundary with Paraguay; and from its eastern slope flows the river to the Paraná, which it joins after a course of about 100 miles.

Amaná, ă-mă-nă', a river of Venezuela, state of Bermudez, rises near Urica and falls into the Gulf of Paria. Length, 140 miles.

Amaná, ă-mă-nă', a lake in Brazil, formed by a bifurcation of the Tijuaca. It lies in lat. 2° 35′ S., lon. 64° 18′ W., and is about 20 miles long by 10 miles broad. About 8 miles N. of the lake is a village of the same name.

Am'ana, a post-village of Iowa co., Iowa, in Amana township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 26 miles NE. of Cedar Rapids, is the principal abode of the "Community of True Inspiration," a society of German Protestant Christians, followers to some extent of Böhme and Schwenkfeld. They removed hither in 1855 from Ebenezer, N.Y. Pop. about 600; township, in 1900, 1748.

Amanda, a village of Butler co., Ohio, on the Miami Canal, 10 miles NE. of Hamilton. Pop. about 300.

Amanda, a banking post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R., 7 miles SW. of Lancaster. Pop. in 1900, 469.

Aman'daville, a hamlet of Hart co., Ga., 10 miles S. of Hartwell.

Amandaville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ky., on Crocus Creek, 55 miles E. of Glasgow. It has several oil-wells.

Amandola, ă-măn'do-lă, a town of Italy, 16 miles NW. of Ascoli. Pop. 1700 (commune, 5000).

Amanian Gates, a pass in Syria. See BEILAN.

Amanlis, ă'mŏn'lee', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine.

Amantea, ă-măn-tă'ă, a commune of Italy, 15 miles SW. of Cosenza, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5000.

Amanus, a mountain-range of Asiatic Turkey. See ALMA-DAGH.

Amapala, ă-mă-păl'ă, a free port of Honduras, on the Pacific Coast, lat. 13° 17′ N., lon. 87° 34′ W., is on Amapala Island, in the Gulf of Fonseca. It is 799 miles from Panama by steamer and 2674 miles from San Francisco. It exports silver, coffee, rubber, and hides. Pop. about 3000.

Amara, ă-mă'ră, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, on the Tigris. Pop. about 10,000 (?).

Amarakan'taka, Amarkan'tak, or **Omerkan'tak**, a great plateau of central India, where the Sone, the Nerbudda, and other streams rise. It has a mean altitude of 3000–4000 feet, and is covered mainly by forests and jungles, the abode of the Gonds, Koles, and other wild tribes.

Amarante, ă-mă-răn'tă, a town of Portugal, province of Minho, on the Tamega, a tributary of the Douro, 38 miles NE. of Oporto. Pop. 1500.

Amarapura, ăm-ă-ra-poo'ra, or **Um'merapu'ra**, the former capital of the Burmese dominions, on the Irawadi, 6 miles NE. of Ava. In 1800 the population was estimated at 175,000, but subsequently it suffered much by fire and earthquake, and the removal of the seat of government to Mandalay caused it to sink to the level of an insignificant place. Most of its houses are of bamboo.

Amargo'sa, a river of Nevada and southeastern California, twice crossed by the parallel of 36° N. lat., flows into the Death Valley, a desolate region depressed below the sea-level. This valley is also called the Amargosa Desert, and the mountains NE. of the river's upper course are sometimes called the Amargosa Mountains.

Amargura, ă-mar-goo'ră, an island and volcano in the South Pacific Ocean, one of the Friendly Islands. Lat. 17° 58′ S.; lon. 174° 16′ W.

Amaribo, ă-mă're-bo', or **Mana**, mă'nă', a river in French Guiana, falls into the Atlantic. Length, 150 miles.

Amarillas, Rio, ree'o ă-mă-reel'yăs, a river of Cuba, forms the boundary between Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces and empties into Lake Tesora.

Amaril'lo, a banking post-town, the capital of Potter co., Tex., on the Fort Worth and Denver City and other railroads, 333 miles NW. of Fort Worth. Pop. in 1890, 422; in 1900, 1442.

Amasa, a post-village of Iron co., Mich. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Crystal Falls.

Amasia, ă-mă'see'ą, a city of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Sivas, on the Yeshil-Irmak (anc. *Iris*), 95 miles NW. of Sivas and 63 miles S. by W. of Samsun. Pop. estimated at about 30,000. It stands on both banks of the river, between almost perpendicular rocks. It is surrounded with gardens, orchards, and mulberry plantations. About 1000 feet above the river towers an ancient castle. Amasia is in many ways a progressive place. It has well-supplied bazaars and a considerable trade in silk, fruits, wine, etc. There are steam flour-mills. The town was an important place in the old kingdom of Pontus and was prominent under the Byzantines and Seljuks. There are fine relics of Seljukian architecture. Outside of the city are the excavated "tombs of the kings," described by Strabo, who was born here.

Amasra, ă-măs'ră, **Amas'erah**, or **Amasreh**, ă-măs'rẹh (anc. *Amas'tris*), a small seaport of Asia Minor, on a rocky peninsula in the Black Sea, 60 miles NE. of Eregli.

Amastra, an ancient name of MISTRETTA.

Amathonte, ă-mă-thon'tă (anc. *Am'athus*), a village of the island of Cyprus, near its S. coast, apparently the same place as Old Limasol. See LIMASOL.

Amatignak (ă-măt'ig-năk) **Island**, the southernmost land of Alaska. Lat. 51° 19′ N.; lon. 179° 8′ W.

Amatique Bay or **Gulf**, the head of the Gulf of Honduras.

Amatitlán, ă-mă-tee-tlăn', a department in the S. part of Guatemala. Area, 463 sq. m. It contains Lake Ama-

titlán, and is traversed by the Central R. The chief industry is the production of cochineal. Amatitlán is the capital. Pop. in 1893, 35,387. Lake Amatitlán is about 7 miles in length, and surrounded by rugged mountains, one of which, the Pacaya (8365 feet), was in eruption in 1870. Its outlet, the Rio Michatoyat, has a superb waterfall at the village of San Pedro Martyr.

Amatitlán, a town of Guatemala, capital of a department of its name, on Lake Amatitlán, 15 miles S. of the city of Guatemala, with which (and with San José, on the coast) it is connected by railroad. It is irregularly built, and the houses are principally constructed of mud. The wells in the town are all brackish; and most of those in the vicinity are hot, but clear and free from impurities. The inhabitants, nearly all mulattoes and zamboes, are industrious, and largely engaged in the production of cochineal. Pop. about 10,000.

Amatlán, a village of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, with Aztec remains.

Amaton'galand, or **Ton'galand,** a northern district of Zululand (Natal), on the Indian Ocean, extending from Zululand proper along the coast about 100 miles, and from Swaziland, on the W., to the ocean. It was incorporated with Natal in Dec., 1897.

Amatrice, ä-mä-tree'chä, a town of Italy, province and 22 miles N. of Aquila. Pop. about 1200 (commune, 7000).

Amatuli Island, Alaska. See Barren Islands.

Amatus, a post-village of Adams co., Pa.

Amawalk, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., about 8 miles E. of Peekskill. Pop. about 100.

Amaxichi, ä-mäx-ee'kee, or **Lev'kas,** a seaport of Greece, the chief town of the island of Santa Maura or Leucadia, on its E. coast, and separated from the castle of Santa Maura by a lagoon about 1 mile across. Pop. about 6000. Amaxichi is the residence of a Greek archbishop. Near it are remains of cyclopean walls, probably those of the ancient *Leu'cas.*

Amay, ä'mä', a town of Belgium, 14½ miles SW. of Liège. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Amazoc, ä-mä-sok', a town of Mexico, state of Puebla, 12 miles SSE. of Puebla.

Amazon, am'ą-zŏn (Sp. pron. äm-ä-thōn'), or **Amazons,** sometimes called **Marañon,** mä-rän-yōn', formerly also **Orellana,** o-rĕl-yä'nä, a South American river, which exceeds in volume every other river on the globe. It rises in the Peruvian Andes by two main branches, the Marañon (or Tunguragua) and the Ucayali or Apurimac. The Marañon, or western branch, which some geographers consider the head-stream, rises in Lake Lauricocha, near the silver-mines of Cerro de Pasco, in lat. 10° 30′ S. and lon. 76° 10′ W., at an altitude exceeding 14,000 feet. It flows nearly northward for about 500 miles, in a continuous series of cataracts and rapids, in a deep valley between the parallel cordilleras of Peru. Approaching the boundary of Ecuador about lat. 5° S., it turns eastward through the debatable territory of Ecuador and Peru and joins the Ucayali, or main Amazon, at Nauta, about 370 feet above sea-level, after having traversed the famous narrows or *pongo* of Manseriche. The Ucayali, or eastern branch, which seems unquestionably to be the larger of the two head-waters, being itself navigable for several hundred miles, rises in about lat. 15° S., in the highland or ridge which defines on its northern boundary the lacustrine basin of Titicaca. It flows northward in a tortuous course, largely paralleling that of the Marañon, but in the main east of the Cordilleras; it develops into a sluggish stream in its lower reaches, and in its back-waters and overflows partakes largely of the character of the Amazon proper. The united Amazon, which, between Tabatinga, on the Brazilian-Peruvian frontier, and the mouth of the Rio Negro, is known to the natives as the Solimoens, now takes a predominantly eastward course to the sea, which it enters through a vast open estuary, devoid of modern delta formation, and estimated roughly to be 150 miles wide. The Amazon is the only stream of first magnitude whose main course is directed latitudinally; its immediate valley, therefore, is largely free of marked climatic changes. The mouth of the stream lies directly on the equator, and for considerably over 2000 miles the course of the waters is confined within a divergence of five degrees of latitude. The total length of the Amazon is variously estimated at from 3300 to 4000 miles, but probably it does not exceed, including its main windings and with the Ucayali as its head stream, 3600 miles. Its course in Brazilian territory alone is 2200–2400 miles, over all of which it is navigable for vessels of large draught. At Tabatinga, where the river enters Brazil from Peruvian territory, the width of the channel is 1½ miles, at the entrance of the Madeira nearly or fully 3 miles, and below Santarem, which is still several hundred miles from the mouth, 10 miles. About 75 miles above Santarem, at the narrows of Obidos, the mighty stream contracts to about 2000 yards, its depth at this place being 250–330 feet. The average depth of the stream below the influx of the Rio Negro, which is not much less than 1000 miles from the sea, is nearly 30 fathoms. Soundings have been reported of 500 and 600 feet, but their accuracy is somewhat in question. The average velocity of its current is 3 miles an hour. The area drained by this river and its tributaries is estimated at 2,000,000 sq. m., or not much less than two-thirds the area of the whole of Europe. The volume and impetus of the river are so great that it carries its fresh water unmixed into the sea a distance of about 200 miles. At the narrows of Obidos the discharge of water is about 190,000 cubic metres per second. "Its vast expanse," says Orton, "presenting below Teffe magnificent reaches, with blank horizons, and forming a barrier between different species of animals; its system of back-channels joining the tributaries and linking a series of lagunes too many ever to be named; its network of navigable waters, stretching over one-third of the continent; its oceanic fauna—porpoises and manatees, gulls and frigate-birds—remind the traveller of a great inland sea. The side-channels through the forest, called by the Indians *igarapés* or canoe-paths, are one of the characteristic features of the Amazon. They often run to a great distance parallel to the great river and intersecting the tributaries, so that one can go from Santarem 1000 miles up the Amazon without once entering it. These natural highways will be of immense advantage for intercommunication." No cataract or waterfall interrupts navigation on the main stream for 2400 miles, and, as a trade-wind blows almost constantly westward against the current, the navigation up or down has always something in its favor. Including the tributaries, it offers not less than 10,000 or 15,000 miles of water suitable for steamboat navigation. A decree of the Brazilian government in 1867 opened this navigation to the flags of all European nations. But as yet no busy towns are found along its banks, except Pará, near its mouth, and on that constricted branch of the estuary which is sometimes known as the Pará River. Manáos, with a population of about 22,000, is situated on the Rio Negro a few miles above its junction with the Amazon. Direct steamboat navigation now extends to Yurimaguas, a station of Peru, on the Huallaga arm of the river. This river flows through a forest unparalleled in extent, an evergreen forest so dense and impenetrable as to defy access except by navigation, and tenanted by innumerable animals, among which the monkey tribe holds a conspicuous place. The human population of this region is very sparse. In the most densely peopled portions it has been estimated that there is only 1 man to every 4 sq. m. During the rainy season the river overflows its banks, submerging the country for hundreds of miles. The waters abound in fish, and it is stated that upward of 2000 species are known from them and their tributaries. Turtles are a most important product of the river. A remarkable feature in the Amazonian fauna is the abundance of cetaceans, porpoises, and manatees through nearly the whole extent of the river.

The Amazon has upward of 200 tributaries, 15 of which have lengths varying from 800 to 1500 or 2000 miles. The largest of these is the Madeira, whose length has been variously estimated at from 1500 to 2000 miles, or even considerably more. The principal tributaries that enter from the N. are the Napo, Putumayo, Japura, and Rio Negro. Those that are received from the S. are the Jabari or Yavari, Jutay, Juruá, Teffe, Purus, Madeira, Tapajos, Xingú, and Tocantins. The Rio Negro is connected with the Orinoco by the Cassiquiare, which is a natural and navigable canal traversing a plain which, at periods of high water, is too low and level to form a water-shed between the two rivers. The descent of the Amazon is only 2 inches to the mile below the mouth of the Napo, which is 1800 miles in a direct line from the ocean. The Atlantic tide is perceptible at Obidos. At the mouth of the river is a remarkable tidal phenomenon, called the *bore* or *pirороca,* which occurs about the time of full moon. The water of the ocean runs into the river in waves about 15 feet high, moving with a violence and momentum which are dangerous to small craft. The difference between high water and low water is about 50–60 feet. The period of high water in the northern affluents is in summer and autumn, but the Amazon receives its largest accession from the southern affluents when the sun is on the south side of the equator, in November, December, and January. The mouth of the Amazon was discovered in 1500 by a Spaniard, Vicente Yañez Pinzon, but the first European who navigated or explored it was Orellana, who in 1541 descended the stream from the mouth of the Napo to the sea.

Amazonas, å-må-zo'nås, the westernmost and largest state of Brazil, bounded by British Guiana, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, and E. by the states of Matto Grosso and Pará. Area, about 750,000 sq. m. It is bisected by the Amazon and traversed by many of its navigable tributaries, and is mainly covered by dense forests, rich in natural products, especially rubber. Steamboat navigation has been established on the Rio Negro, Madeira, and Purus, besides the Amazon. Capital, Manáos. Pop. in 1890, 147,915.

Amazonas, å-må-so'nås, a department of Peru, bounded N. by Ecuador, E. by the department of Loreto, S. by Libertad, and W. by Cajamarca. Area, about 14,000 sq. m. The Marañon forms its western boundary. It is mainly covered by virgin forests. Capital, Chachapoyas. Pop. in 1896, 70,676.

Amazonas, a territory forming the southernmost part of Venezuela. Capital, Maroa.

Amazonas, a South American name for the AMAZON.

Amazo'nia, a post-village of Andrew co., Mo., on the Missouri River and on the Burlington Route, 9 miles N. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 482.

Ambabo, åm-bå'bo, a town of Abyssinia, 5 miles from Tajurra.

Ambaca, åm-bå'kå, a town of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, in lat. 9° S., lon. 15° 20′ E., 140 miles E. by S. of Loanda, with which it is connected by railway. It is the capital of the fertile province of Ambaca.

Ambacia, the ancient name of AMBOISE.

Ambagamuwa, åm-bå-gå-moo'wå, a town of Ceylón, in the Kandy district.

Ambahy, åm-bå'he, a town of Madagascar, on the E. coast, in about lat. 22° 50′ S., lon. 48° E.

Ambala, a town of India. See UMBALLA.

Ambalema, åm-bå-lå'må, a town of Colombia, department of Tolima, on the Magdalena, 60 miles WNW. of Bogotá. It ships excellent tobacco. Pop. about 8000.

Amballa, a town of India. See UMBALLA.

Ambarès-et-Lagrave, ŏm`bå'rå'-zå-lå`grăv', a village of France, department of Gironde, 8 miles NE. of Bordeaux. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3300).

Ambas (åm'bås) **Bay,** a fine harbor in the German Kamerun Territory of western Africa, in the Bight of Biafra. Lat. 3° 58′ N.; lon. 9° 15′ E. Here the lofty Kamerun (Cameroons) Mountains reach the sea; and the English mission town and sanitarium of Victoria stands near it. The Ambas Islands, small and elevated, lie off the inner port.

Ambatiki, åm-bå-tee'kee, an island in the Pacific, one of the Fiji group, of a dome shape, and rising to the height of 750 feet. Lat. 17° 47′ S.; lon. 179° 10′ W.

Ambato, åm-bå'to, a town of Ecuador, capital of the province of Tunguragua, 80 miles S. by W. of Quito, and at an elevation of about 8500 feet above the level of the sea. It was destroyed in 1698 by an eruption of Cotopaxi, but afterwards became more flourishing than before. It has extensive shoe-manufactories, and an active trade in grain, sugar, and cochineal. Pop. about 8000.

Ambazac, ŏm`bå'zăk', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 10 miles NNW. of Limoges.

Ambelakia, åm-bå-lå`kee'å, or **Ampelakia,** a town of Greece, in Thessaly, on the south slope of Mount Ossa, above the vale of Tempe, 15 miles NE. of Larissa. It was at one time famous for its cotton- and yarn-spinning and dyeing. Pop. about 1500.

Amber, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa. Pop. about 80.

Amber, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Mich., in Amber township, on the Pere Marquette R., 6 miles E. of Ludington. The township is intersected by the Marquette River. Pop. in 1900, 1329.

Amber, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on Otisco Lake, 14 miles SSW. of Syracuse. Pop. 300.

Amber, Ambre, or **Ambro, Cape,** the N. extremity of Madagascar. Lat. 11° 57′ S.; lon. 49° 19′ E.

Amberg, åm'bĕRG, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on both sides of the Vils, 35 miles E. of Nuremberg. It possesses interesting churches and a fine old town hall, and has a royal manufactory of arms, and also manufactures of tin-ware, cotton, and faïence. A large penitentiary is located here. Pop. in 1900, 22,030.

Am'berg, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis., 40 miles by rail NW. of Marinette. It has lumber- and shingle-mills and granite quarries. Pop. about 450.

Am'bergris Key, an island off the NE. shore of British Honduras. Length, 20 miles from NE. to SW.

Ambérieu, ŏm`bå're-uh', a town of France, department of Ain, 18 miles SSE. of Bourg. Pop. about 1700 (commune, 4000).

Am'berley, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, 22 miles from Goderich.

Amber'no, a fairly considerable stream of Dutch New Guinea, discharges on the N. coast at Cape Amberno, in lon. 138° E.

Am'bersons Valley, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., 16 miles NW. of Shippensburg.

Ambert, ŏm`bair', a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Dore, 35 miles SE. of Clermont. It has extensive paper-works and manufactures of ribbons. Fine cheese is largely produced. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 7648.

Ambia, am'be-å, a banking post-town of Benton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 35 miles W. by N. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 438.

Ambia, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. Pop. about 60.

Ambialet, ŏm`be`å`lå', a village of France, department of Tarn, 10 miles ENE. of Albi.

Ambiani, an ancient name of AMIENS.

Ambil, åm-beel', or **Amul,** å-mool', a lofty islet SW. of Luzon, Philippines. It shelters Luk harbor, Lubang.

Amblán, åm-blån', a town on the SE. coast of Negros Island, Philippines, at the mouth of the Rio de Amblán, 13 miles from Dumaguete. It produces cacao. Pop. 5500.

Amblau, or **Amblauw,** åmb`lŏw', an island of the Malay Archipelago, 12 miles SE. of Buru. Lat. 3° 52′ S.; lon. 127° 16′ E. It is dependent on the Dutch government of Amboyna.

Amble, a village and parish of Northumberland co., England. Pop. in 1901, 4428.

Ambler, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio.

Ambler, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Bethlehem branch of the Philadelphia and Reading R., 17 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has chemical-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1884.

Am'blersburg, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W.Va., 15 miles SW. of Oakland.

Am'bleside, a market-village of Westmoreland co., England, a mile from the head of Lake Windermere, and 5 miles from Windermere town, and the seat, at Rydal Mount, of the poet Wordsworth. It is a tourist-centre for visitors to the Cumbrian Mountains, and in its immediate neighborhood are the Stock-Gill-Force Falls. Coarse woollen cloths are manufactured here. Pop. in 1901, 2536.

Ambleteuse, ŏm`b'l-tuz', a decayed seaport of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, 6 miles N. of Boulogne. Near it is the granite column which Napoleon erected to the grand army in 1805. Pop. 350.

Amblève, ŏm`blăv', a river of Prussia and Belgium, flows W., and falls into the Ourthe 10 miles N. of Durbuy.

Amboina, Moluccas. See AMBOYNA.

Amboise, ŏmb`wăz' (anc. *Amba'cia*), a manufacturing town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 miles E. of Tours. Pop. in 1901, 4538. It has an extensive trade and manufactures of cloth, leather, steel, etc. Its ancient castle is memorable in history as the residence of many French kings. Amboise is celebrated for the "*conjuration d'Amboise,*" formed against the Guises in 1560.

Ambo'lo, or **Amboule,** åm-bool', a town of SE. Madagascar, lat. 24° 15′ S., lon. 47° E., in a rich and beautiful valley, on a stream of the same name.

Ambolón, åm-bo-lōn', one of the Philippine Islands, SW. of Mindoro. Lat. 12° 13′ N.

Ambon, ŏm`bŏN', a village of France, department of Morbihan, with a small port on the Penerf.

Ambonde, a country of Africa. See ANGOLA.

Am`boy', a banking city of Lee co., Ill., on Green River and on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rs., 117 miles SE. of Dubuque. It has large machine-shops, bridge- and iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1826.

Amboy, a banking post-town of Miami co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 25 miles ESE. of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 402.

Amboy, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co., Mich., in Amboy township, 14 miles S. of Hillsdale. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1137.

Amboy, a banking post-town of Blue Earth co., Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 29 miles S. of Mankato. It has grain elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Amboy, N.J. See SOUTH AMBOY and PERTH AMBOY.

Amboy, a township (town) of Oswego co., N.Y. Pop. of the town in 1900, 824. It contains Amboy Center, Cartersville, and West Amboy.

Amboy, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on Conneaut River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 67 miles ENE. of Cleveland. Pop. about 300.

Amboy Center, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Amboy township (town), 27 miles NNE. of Syracuse.

Amboyna, or **Amboina,** åm-boi'nå, or **Apon** (Malay, *Ambun,* "dew"), an island in the Malay Archi-

pelago, the most important of the Moluccas, lying E. of Buru. Lat. (Allavy Point) 3° 46′ S.; lon. 127° 59′ E. The island is about 30 miles long by about 10 miles in breadth at its broadest part. Area, 262 sq. m. It is subject to earthquakes, although no longer having active volcanoes. The surface is mountainous, a number of the summits rising to 3000–4000 feet, and supports a luxuriant vegetation of tropical plants (cocoa-and sago-palms, nutmeg-tree, etc.). The climate is varyingly healthy and unhealthy, and has been for many successive years unbearable to Europeans. The average annual temperature is about 79°, with a variation of but 2°–4° for the hottest and coldest months (February and July). The yearly rainfall is in some parts nearly 150 inches. Cloves, sago, cassia, coffee, maize, yams, and fruits are the staple products. The residency of Amboyna includes Buru, Amblau, Ceram, Manipa, the Banda Isles, and several smaller islands. Pop. in 1895, 38,663; of the residency, 291,763.

Amboyna, or **Amboina,** capital of the above island and of the Dutch residency of Amboyna, on the Bay of Amboyna. (Lat. of Fort Victoria, 3° 41′ 7″ S.; lon. 128° 10′ E.) It is clean, neat, and regularly built, with straight and wide streets. The town contains a public garden, attractive esplanade, hall of justice, hospital, orphans' institution, etc. It was almost totally destroyed by the earthquake of Jan., 1898. Pop. about 9000. The Bay of Amboyna is about 20 miles long and from 2 to 7 broad, the roads secure and commodious, and the anchorage good, with a depth of from 20 to 45 fathoms.

Ambracia and **Ambracian Gulf.** See ARTA.

Ambras, ăm'brăs, a village of Tyrol, 2 miles from Innsbruck. Here is a fine imperial castle.

Ambrières, ôN'bre-air', a town of France, department and 6 miles N. of Mayenne, on the Varenne. Pop. 1300.

Ambrim, or **Ambrym,** ăm-breem', an island in the Pacific, New Hebrides. Lat. 16° 9′ S.; lon. 167° 50′ E. It is 50 miles in circumference, fertile, and cultivated.

Ambriz, ăm-breez', a seaport town of west Africa, the capital of a district of the same name in the Portuguese colony of Angola, on the Atlantic Ocean, 70 miles N. of Loanda. It has an extensive trade in coffee, copal, india-rubber, archil, etc. Pop. 2500.

Ambriz, Cape, on the coast of Angola, west Africa. Lat. 8° 2′ S.; lon. 13° 10′ E.

Ambrizette, ăm-bre-zĕt'tă, a Portuguese town in the colony of Angola, west Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, 40 miles NNW. of Ambriz.

Ambronay, ôN'bro'nă', a town of France, department of Ain, 15 miles SE. of Bourg. Pop. 500 (commune, 1300).

Am'brose, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill. Pop. about 50.

Ambrose, a post-village of Iowa co., Iowa, 20 miles SW. of Marengo. Pop. about 100.

Ambrose, a post-village of Jessamine co., Ky., 4 miles S. of Nicholasville.

Ambuim, ăm'boo-eem', or **Ombe,** ŏm'bẹh, a region in Benguela, west Africa, bounded roughly by the meridians of 14° and 15° E. lon. and the parallels of 10° 40′ and 11° 30′ S. lat. It is governed by native independent chiefs, and is traversed by the rivers Longa, Cuvo, and Sumbe; it has a rich soil, and exports ivory, coffee, wax, copal, and archil.

Ambukol, ăm'boo'kol', a village of Nubia, on the Nile. Lat. 18° 4′ N.; lon. 31° 34′ E.

Ambur, a town of Madras, British India, 108 miles WSW. of Madras. Its fort on the Ambur Drug commands an important pass into the Carnatic. Pop. about 10,000.

Amchit'ka, one of the Aleutian Islands, of the Rat Islands group. Lat. 51° 25′ N.; lon. 180° 45′ W. (179° 15′ E.). It is large, low, and flat, with one peak 1873 feet high. It contains lignite and kaolin.

Amden, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, 8 miles WNW. of Walenstadt.

Amealco, ă-mă-ăl'ko, a village of Mexico, state of Querétaro, 42 miles SE. of Querétaro.

Ameca, ă-mă'kă, a village of Mexico, state of Jalisco, 70 miles SW. of Guadalajara. Pop. 8000 (?).

Amecameca, ă-mă-kă-mă'kă, a hamlet of Mexico, on the Interoceanic R., about 30 miles SE. of the city of Mexico. It is situated at the western foot of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, commanding magnificent views, and is the starting-point for the ascent of those mountains.

Amedee, a post-hamlet of Lassen co., Cal. Pop. about 50.

Ameglia, ă-mĕl'yă, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 4 miles SE. of Lerici. Pop. 800 (commune, 1500).

Ameland, ă'me-lănt', an island of the Netherlands, in the North Sea, 4 miles N. of the coast of Friesland. It is 13 miles in length by 2 miles in width.

Amelia, ă-mă'le-ă, a town of Italy, province of Perugia, 22 miles SW. of Spoleto. It is the seat of a bishop. It was the ancient *Ame'ria*, one of the oldest cities of Umbria. Pop. in 1901, 2861 (commune, 6246).

Ame'lia, a county of Virginia, has an area of 355 sq. m. It is bounded by the Appomattox River on nearly all sides except the S., and is also drained by Namazine and other creeks. Capital, Amelia. Pop. in 1890, 9068; in 1900, 9037.

Amelia, a post-village of St. Mary parish, La. Pop. about 100.

Amelia, a post-village of Hall co., Neb. Pop. about 80.

Amelia, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, 25 miles by rail E. by S. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Batavia.

Amelia, a post-village, capital of Amelia co., Va., on the Southern R., 36 miles SW. of Richmond, its banking point. Pop. 250.

Amelia Island is situated on the coast of Nassau co., in the NE. part of Florida. It is 16 miles in length and 4 in breadth, and is separated from the mainland by a channel from 2 to 4 miles wide. It has light-houses. The soil is generally fertile. See FERNANDINA.

Ame'liasburg, or **Rob'lin's Mills,** a post-village in Prince Edward co., Ontario, at the outlet of Roblin Lake in the Bay of Quinte, 8 miles S. of Belleville. It is a port at which steamers call.

Amélie-les-Bains, ă'mă'lee'lă-bĂN, or **Arles-les-Bains,** ar'lă-bĂN, a village, tourist- and health-resort of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 3 miles W. of Céret. It is noted for its thermal and sulphur baths and waters, and contains the largest thermal-military hospital of France, with accommodations for 500 invalids. The warm sulphur waters, with temperatures of from 70° to 145°, are particularly beneficial in cases of chronic bronchitis. Pop. about 1400. Elevation, 790 feet.

Amelith, a post-village of Bay co., Mich. The banking point is West Bay City.

Amendolara, ă-mĕn-do-lă'ră, a village of Italy, on the Gulf of Taranto, 25 miles NE. of Castrovillari. Pop. 1200.

Ameni, or **Ameny,** ă'mă'nee', one of the Laccadive Islands.

Ame'nia, or **Ame'niaville,** a banking post-village in Amenia township (town), Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York and Harlem (New York Central and Hudson River) R., 84 miles N. by E. of New York. The town has mines of iron. Pop. of the village in 1900, 300; of the town, 2374.

Amenia, a post-village of Cass co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 7 miles N. of Casselton.

Amenia Union, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Amenia township (town), about 60 miles SSE. of Albany. Pop. 200.

Ameno, ă-mă'no, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 1 mile E. of Orta. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2000).

America, ă-mĕr'e-kă (Fr. *Amérique*, ă'mă'reek'; Ger. *Amerika*, ă-mă're-kă; It., Sp., and Port., *America*, ă-mă're-kă), sometimes called the New World, the continental land-mass of the Western Hemisphere, named in honor of Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine, who visited South America in 1499. It is the longest continuous body of land on the globe, and extends in its non-insular part from Point Barrow, in the northwest, lat. 71° 24′ N., to Cape Froward, in Patagonia, lat. 53° 54′ S. The outlying lands and islands project the boundaries of America properly to Cape Morris Jesup, in the "United States Coast," 83° 39′ N., and Cape Horn, 55° 59′ S. Its latitudinal extent is, therefore, upward of 9500 miles, while the area covered is in round figures 16,300,000 sq. m. America consists essentially of the two main continental areas of North and South America, both of which are broadly expanded on their northern faces and taper rapidly towards the south; in the Isthmus of Panama the width of the land-mass is constricted to less than 30 miles. Whether or not Greenland should be considered as being properly a part of America is a question that has not yet been decided by geographers.

The physical features of America are on the most gigantic scale. Here are many of the greatest rivers and lakes in the world, the highest mountains, except those of Asia, the most extensive areas of unbroken plain, and the most magnificent forests. It possesses few extensive tracts that are not accessible through its magnificent natural water-courses. The population of America is estimated at 145,000,000.

NORTH AMERICA (Fr. *Amérique du Nord*, ă'mă'reek' dü nor; Ger. *Nord Amerika*, nort ă-mă're-kă; Span. *América Setentrional*, ă-mă're-kă să-tĕn-tre-o-năl'), the northern continental part of America, is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the W. by the Pacific; the Gulf of Mexico forms a large part of the southern boundary. It is very irregular in form, and deeply indented by bays, gulfs, and inlets, principally on the side of the Atlantic. Its area, inclusive of outlying lands or islands, is estimated at about 8,300,000 sq. m., and the

population, inclusive of that of Central America, at about 105,000,000. The political divisions of the mainland are Canada, the United States, the republic of Mexico, British Honduras, and the several states of the former republic of Central America,—viz., Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador (see CENTRAL AMERICA), and the newly constituted republic of Panama.

Islands, Bays, and Gulfs.—Between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea is an extensive archipelago, called the West Indies, which extends eastward from the Gulf of Mexico nearly to the 60th meridian of W. longitude. The largest of these islands are Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, which are known as the Greater Antilles, connected with which to the northeastward are the Bahamas, and to the southward the Lesser Antilles (Leeward and Windward Islands), the whole forming a system which extends from near the southern point of Florida to the coast of Venezuela in South America. The other principal islands (not reckoning Greenland or the islands of the Arctic archipelago N. of Canada) are Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and Long Island, in the Atlantic; and Vancouver, Queen Charlotte's, Prince of Wales, Sitka, Kadiak, and the Aleutian Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. The northern and eastern sides of this continent are indented by large bodies of water, such as Hudson Bay (a great, but comparatively shallow, interior sea), the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which gives entrance to the great lakes, the Bay of Fundy, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Bay of Honduras. The inlets of the Pacific coast are not so many or so large. The most important of these are the Gulf of California, the Bay of San Francisco, Puget and Queen Charlotte Sounds, Cook's Inlet, Bristol Bay, and Norton and Kotzebue Sounds, the last four indenting the coast of Alaska.

Mountains, Table-lands, etc.—The dominant features of the North American continent may be said to be the great mountain-chains that lie off from or define the western contour, the lesser Appalachian system of elevations on the east, the intervening central depression, plain, or basin (largely the basin of the Mississippi River), the Atlantic coastal plains, and the plateaus or highlands of Mexico, Labrador (and Greenland). The mountain-ranges of North America form two widely distant highland regions, separated from each other by the vast interior plain to which reference has just been made, and which contains the great fresh-water lakes and is drained to the S. by the Mississippi River and its tributaries, to the NE. by the St. Lawrence, which is the outlet of the great lakes, and to the N. by the Saskatchewan, the Athabasca, the Mackenzie, and numerous smaller streams. This plain extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, about 2800 miles, and between it and the Pacific Ocean the highest ranges are found, extending nearly N. and S., or NW. and SE., largely parallel with the coast of that ocean. An inner system or chain, commonly regarded as the bulwark of the continent, and for a long time, but erroneously, considered to be a direct continuation of the South American Andes, is known as the Rocky Mountains. The northern limits of this vast mountain-system have not yet been determined, nor has the direct continuity extending into Alaska been ascertained. Southward, the continuous ridges terminate abruptly a little to the south of Santa Fé, N.Mex., but broken lines or elevations may be considered to unite them with similar elevations of the Sierra Madre Oriental of Mexico. The Rocky Mountains constitute the "continental divide" of the United States, but in Canada they are traversed by one or more streams. A large number of peaks of the Rocky Mountains, both in the United States and Canada, attain elevations of 13,000–14,000 feet and over. Among these may be mentioned Blanca Peak, in Colorado, 14,464 feet,—the culminating point of the chain in the United States proper,—Pike's Peak, 14,147 feet, also in Colorado, and the recently discovered Mounts Columbia, Bryce, Forbes, and Lyell, in Canada, to which elevations of from 12,000 to 14,000 feet are ascribed. Whether or not the seemingly more or less isolated Mount McKinley, in central Alaska, is a part of the true Rocky Mountain system, remains to be determined. Recent measurements seem to give it an elevation of 20,464 feet, which would place it as the culminating point of the North American continent. See ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean is a long and lofty range, which is nearly parallel with the coast (in places not more than 150 miles from it), and is called in California the Sierra Nevada. Its northern continuation in Oregon and Washington is the Cascade Range. The highest peak of this range is Mount Whitney, in California, 14,898 feet. The Sierra Nevada merges in southern California into the Coast Range of mountains, but is otherwise distinct. It would seem that to the latter belong many of the giants of Alaska and the adjacent region.—Mount St. Elias, 18,026 feet; Mount Logan (Canada), 18,000–19,000 ft.; Crillon, 15,900 (?) ft.; and Fairweather, 14,508 (?) ft. (See SIERRA NEVADA and COAST RANGE.) The Atlantic border of the North American continent is outlined by a line of minor elevations, the mountains of the Appalachian system, whose general trend is NE. and SW. Their various sections are known as the White Mountains, Green Mountains, Adirondacks, Catskills, Alleghanies, Blue Ridge, etc. The system culminates in Black Dome, or Mount Mitchell, of the Black Mountains, N.C., 6710 ft. See APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS and ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.

The Great Basin and Southwestern Plateau.—Between the Sierra Nevada and the Wasatch Mountains (a range which crosses Utah about midway between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada) is a vast arid plateau called the Great Basin, or Fremont's Basin, which is about 500 miles in extent and has an elevation of over 4000 feet. Here are salt lakes which have no outlet, and rivers which send no tribute to the sea. Southeastward and eastward of the Great Basin lie the vast elevated tracts that constitute the great plateau of the southwestern United States, whose broadest development is found in northern Arizona and the contiguous parts of Utah. The surface of the land is here elevated between 8000 and 9000 feet above the level of the sea. It is in this region that are found the most remarkable river-courses of the globe, the deeply incised cañons of the Colorado and some of its tributaries presenting eloquent testimony to the wearing action of running water. (See GRAND CAÑON OF THE COLORADO.) Much of the greater part of Mexico is constituted by the central plateau, which in a measure is the continuation of the plateau system of the United States, and attains an elevation along its southern limits of about 8500 feet. On it are situated some of the most gigantic volcanoes of the globe, the greater number of which are extinct or somnolent. The most famous of these are Orizaba, 18,250 feet; Popocatepetl, 17,523 ft.; Ixtaccihuatl, 16,960 ft.; and the Nevado de Toluca, 14,950 ft. Colima, an active cone situated off the plateau, has an elevation of 12,990 ft. Numerous active and extinct cones are found throughout the length of Central America, rising, as in the case of the volcanoes of Agua and Fuego, in Guatemala, to elevations of over 12,000 and 13,000 ft. The most destructive eruption recorded is that of Coseguina, Nicaragua, in 1835.

Volcanic Regions of the United States.—None of the volcanoes of the United States, excepting those of Alaska, are in activity to-day, although St. Helen's, in Oregon, and Baker, in Washington, appear both to have been in eruption since 1840, the former in 1843 and the latter in 1854, 1855, and 1870. Of the resting or extinct cones are Mount Hood, in Oregon, 11,225 ft.; Shasta, in California, 14,442 ft.; and Rainier (Tacoma), in Washington, 14,526 ft., the last named one of the most beautiful and symmetrically formed cones of the globe. Illiamna, a giant cone situated on Cook's Inlet, in southern Alaska, is active, as is also the still more gigantic Mount Wrangell, estimated to be between 17,000 and 19,000 ft., in the interior. In association with the volcanic phenomena of the North American continent should be mentioned the vast lava-plateau of the Columbia-Snake River region and the wonderful geyser district of the Yellowstone River. See YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Rivers and Lakes.—No continent is more amply supplied with large navigable rivers, opening the interior to the commerce of the world. All the great development of the hydraulic system is on the east side of the Pacific mountain-chain. From the great interior plain the Mackenzie River runs northward to the Arctic Ocean, the St. Lawrence into the Atlantic, and the Mississippi and Rio Grande southward to the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi with its tributaries affords a greater extent of inland navigation than all the rivers of Europe, although very much less than the Amazon. Its principal affluents are the Missouri, Ohio (whose largest tributary is the Tennessee), Arkansas, and Red rivers. Steamboats ascend the Mississippi to St. Paul, upward of 2000 miles from its mouth, and they ascend the Missouri to Fort Benton, which is about 1500 miles above the junction of the Missouri with the Mississippi. The length of the Missouri-Mississippi is about 4000 miles. The length of the Yukon is not far from 2000 miles. Other great rivers are the Saskatchewan-Nelson, Columbia, and Colorado. The St. Lawrence is the outlet of five great lakes,—namely, Superior, which has an area of about 31,000 sq. m., Huron (22,000 sq. m.), Michigan (about 22,500 sq.m.), Erie, and Ontario. These constitute the largest collection of fresh water on the globe, are connected by straits and short rivers, and are channels of a very extensive commerce, in which hundreds of steamboats are employed. All the water which issues from four of these lakes plunges over a precipice at Niagara Falls, the most

magnificent cataract in the world. (See NIAGARA FALLS.) The other principal lakes are Athabasca, Winnipeg, Great Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake, in British America; Champlain and Great Salt Lake (relict of a former vastly more extensive sheet of water, designated by geologists Lake Bonneville), in the United States; and Lake Nicaragua, in the republic of Nicaragua. The states of Maine, New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Florida, and Oregon contain multitudes of beautiful lakes from 1 to 45 miles in length.

Great Plains, Prairies, and Bad Lands.—These constitute a part of the vast interior basin of the United States, and are in the form largely of savannas or treeless tracts, in some parts, as in Wyoming and the Dakotas, being sculptured into an irregular and fantastic relief. The Great Plains rise gradually in their course westward from the Mississippi River, and at the base of the Rocky Mountains attain an elevation of 6000 feet.

Climate.—The climate is variable and generally healthy, but is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The temperature of the Atlantic coast is both in winter and for the whole year from 10° to 20° lower than that of places of the same latitude in western Europe; but the climate of the Pacific slope in California and Oregon is milder than that of the Atlantic states. In British America and the northern United States the winters are long and severe. The north and northwest winds, coming from the northern and centrally refrigerated regions, are not obstructed by any chain of mountains, and often reduce the temperature even of the Middle States to 10° or 15° below zero.

The difference between the mean summer temperature and that of winter amounts to 44° at Philadelphia and 54° at Fort Snelling, Minn. The entire range of the thermometer at San Diego, Cal., is about 50° F., but in the Atlantic states it is 110° or more. The table-lands of Mexico, though in the torrid zone, have a delightful and temperate climate, except for liability to long droughts. The extremes of heat and cold in the Mississippi Valley are as great as on the Atlantic coast. In no continental area are far-sweeping atmospheric disturbances so numerous as in the heart of the United States, and the familiar manifestations of hurricane winds, blizzards, and cyclones are alike remarkable for the extent of territory which they traverse or compass as for the destruction which they carry in their paths. The highest temperature recorded in the continent, in the desert contact region of California and Arizona, is probably 118°–123° (shade). Temperatures of 100°–105° have been noted in nearly all the non-mountainous tracts of the United States. A minimum temperature of —50° to —53° has been recorded at Fort Sanders, Wyo., and Fort Ellis, Mont. In Alaska the winter temperature appears sometimes to drop to —66° or still lower.

The distribution of rainfall over the greater part of the continent east of the 100th meridian is fairly uniform, ranging from about 25 to 40 inches per year. On the Gulf border the precipitation frequently reaches 50–55 inches, and in the Puget Sound tract 80 inches or more. On the other hand, in many parts of Nevada and Wyoming the amount not infrequently does not exceed 8–10 inches. Rainless (practically) areas are restricted to the desert regions of Arizona, Nevada, and southern California.

Geology and Mineral Resources.—The geological construction of the North American continent dates back to the earliest geological epoch known, and is in the main marked by a progressive evolution of the land-form as it is now represented. Both in the east and in the west rocks of Laurentian or Archæan ages have been assumed to mark out the future contours of the continent. The great central basin is made up largely of Palæozoic deposits, ranging to and including the Carboniferous, but the vast capping of Cretaceous strata, which extend in practically unbroken line from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Sea, show that during this period the continent was divided into an eastern and a western half. The Atlantic border, from Long Island to Texas, is in the main made up of Tertiary strata, sloping gradually towards the sea, and giving evidence of slow emergence from, or a steady recession of, the oceanic waters. The main mass of the Rocky Mountains was also upheaved during the Tertiary period, and they therefore constitute a series of "new" mountains as compared with the ancient (late Palæozoic or early Mesozoic) Alleghanies. Evidences of extensive glaciation during the period of the Great Ice Age are almost everywhere plainly manifest from Labrador and northern New Jersey to the Missouri, and from Hudson Bay and the northwest of British Columbia to the 42d and 39th parallels of north latitude.

The mineral resources of the continent are very great, and have given fields to mining operations of the largest scale. Gold is found (and largely mined, whether as reef-gold or in the form of placers) over the greater part of the continuous mountain-tract extending from Central America to Alaska; the recent discoveries in the Klondike, Yukon, and Cape Nome regions would seem to indicate that the auriferous tract unites with that of Kamtchatka and south-central Siberia.

There are rich silver-mines in Mexico, Nevada, New Mexico, Montana, Utah, and Colorado. Copper abounds in the upper peninsula of Michigan (on the shores of Lake Superior), in Arizona, etc. Iron, lead, and coal abound in many of the United States. Antimony, cobalt, nickel, platinum, titanium, quicksilver, tin, zinc, etc., are also found. Large quantities of petroleum are procured in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Natural gas occurs over a wide area in the north-central part of the United States and in other regions. The greatest known deposits of coal in the world, with the possible exception of those of China, are those of the United States.

Vegetable Productions.—The flora of the eastern part of North America, from the 36th parallel to the Arctic regions, is physiognomically that of the north temperate regions generally, although it differs somewhat markedly from the European flora in the paucity of umbelliferous and cruciferous plants, in the absence of heaths, and in the abundance of *asters* and *solidagos*. The forests of this region produce many species of oak, maple, ash, beech, birch, cedar, hickory, fir, gum, pine, poplar, wild cherry, willow, chestnut, elm, locust, linden, cypress (*Taxodium*), tulip-tree, walnut, etc. In the region of the former Northwest Territory of Canada and in Alaska the black and white spruce and larch pass to and beyond the 68th parallel of latitude. Flowering herbaceous plants are a part of the flora of Greenland as far north as lat. 82°. Among the forest-trees of the southern United States are the *Magnolia grandiflora* and other magnolias, the live-oak, deciduous cypress, long-leaved pine, and palmetto. The flora of western North America constitutes a distinct region,—that of California, Oregon, etc. It is remarkable for the beauty and brilliant color of its flowers and for the magnitude of its coniferous trees, many of which are peculiar to that region. Among these are the *Sequoia gigantea*, which grows 300 feet high, with a diameter of 30 feet, the redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), the *Pinus ponderosa*, *Pinus Lambertiana*, *Abies Douglasii*, and other species of fir. The principal cultivated plants and fruits of the continent are corn, wheat, barley, oats, cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar-cane, flax, potatoes, clover, beans and peas, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and oranges. The flora of Mexico and Central America is, in the lowlands, of an essentially tropical character, with a vast development of leguminous, orchidaceous, ficaceous, and melastomaceous plants. The rubber, or wild-fig, and the bombax, or silk-cotton tree, are marked constituents of this flora. Both on the lowlands and on the highlands a vast variety of cactuses is a marked feature of the vegetation. The mahogany, logwood, and lignum-vitæ are also parts of the Central American flora. The most important cultivated plants are corn, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, indigo, tobacco, coffee, cacao, rubber, and vanilla.

Zoology.—The North American fauna, frequently referred to as the Nearctic, is pre-eminently—at least in its broader features—that of the north temperate and Arctic regions generally, and hence is, by perhaps most naturalists, united to-day with the faunas of Europe and north-central Asia into the one zoögeographical division known as the Holarctic. Many of its commoner mammalian forms, such as the wolf, fox (in two or more species), lynx, Polar bear, marten, glutton, beaver, elk, reindeer, etc., are identical specifically with their representative forms of Eurasia. A similar identity unites many of the bird forms, such as the falconines, owl, grouse, raven, etc. Of the more distinctive North American animal types may be mentioned the grizzly bear, bison (very closely related to the bison or aurochs of Europe), which is now nearly extinct, stag, cougar or panther (puma or American lion), big-horn or Rocky Mountain sheep, the pronghorn, and Rocky Mountain goat, a lanigerous antelope. To these may be added the raccoon, opossum, Canadian porcupine, and the vast series of rodents which are known as gophers, pocket-mice, and prairie-dogs. The jaguar enters the United States from the south, as do likewise several species of armadillo. Monkeys are found in Central America and Mexico.

Of the distinctively North American birds mention should be made of the wild turkey, mocking-bird, robin, cat-bird, and sage-grouse; and particularly in the tropical and subtropical tracts, of numerous species of parrot, humming-bird, tanager, and trogon.

Among the reptiles are the various horned-toads of the arid regions of the southwestern United States, the highly venomous rattlesnakes and moccasins, and, in the south, the iguanian lizards, the alligator, and crocodile (penetrating as far north as Biscayne Bay, in Florida).

Races of Men.—The origin of the indigenous population, the Indians, is unknown. It appears that in not remotely prehistoric ages North America was inhabited by partially civilized and agricultural people (mound-builders), who were perhaps not very, if at all, different from the savage and nomadic Indians of modern times. Among the monuments and evidences of their existence are numerous fortifications, mounds, walls of regular masonry, pottery, implements of copper, etc. The northern part of this continent is inhabited by the Eskimos, who call themselves *Innuit*, a race of low stature, about 4½ or 5 feet high, subsisting chiefly on fish, blubber, and the flesh of seals. They are ignorant and uncivilized, coming but little in contact with civilization, but with naturally good characteristics. They have a partially Mongolian aspect, but are ordinarily considered to be an offshoot of the North American Indian. The so-called "red" men are generally tall, robust, and well-proportioned, with prominent cheek-bones, long, coarse, black hair, and thin beard. The complexion of some tribes is copper-red or brown, presenting a considerable diversity of shade. Outside of the Spanish-speaking countries they are to a great extent nomadic and predatory in habits, subsisting mainly by hunting and fishing, but some tribes cultivate the soil. They are distinguished for their power of endurance and their stoical fortitude and apathy. They are warlike; many of the tribes manifest implacable hostility to other tribes. They are in a low state of intellectual development, are averse to the restraints of education and regular industry, and cannot easily be induced to substitute civilized habits and institutions for their wild and primitive mode of life. Several tribes in the United States, however, have settled down to a sedentary and progressive mode of existence, and the Mexican Indians are for the most part peaceful and industrious. The number of languages spoken by the aborigines, including those of South America, is estimated at several hundred. The population of Mexico and Central America consists of creoles, whites, mestizoes, and Indians. The mestizoes are the offspring of white and Indian parents. Vast ruins, as those of Mitla and Palenque, in major Mexico; of Uxmal and Chichenitza, in Yucatan; of Copan, in Guatemala, dating back to a period of perhaps 1000 years or more, attest a somewhat higher grade of civilization than is now found among the native races, but their origin is still obscure. They are seemingly the construction of one or more peoples whose nearest of kin are the modern Mayas and the Aztecs of the period of the Spanish conquest. Among the inhabitants of the United States are about 10,000,000 persons of the African race. The European or white population of this continent consists mostly of descendants of Anglo-Saxons, Germans, Irish, Scandinavians, and Spaniards.

History.—Columbus discovered the Bahamas, Cuba, and Haiti in 1492, and is generally accorded the distinction of being the discoverer of America, although in all probability the Norsemen had landed on the American shores about the year 1000. John Cabot discovered the coast of North America, probably in the neighborhood of Cape Breton, in 1497. About 1500, Cortereal, a Portuguese, visited the coast of Labrador. Ponce de Leon discovered Florida in 1513. Cortés and Alvarado conquered Mexico and Central America in 1519–23. In 1524, Giovanni Verrazano, a Florentine navigator, patronized by Francis I. of France, explored the eastern coast of North America. Jacques Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence in 1535. The Spaniards founded St. Augustine in 1565. French colonies were planted in Canada and English colonies on the Atlantic coast, but in 1759–60 the former passed under the government of the British, and the latter declared themselves independent in 1776 and established the republic of the United States, whose dominion was extended to the Rocky Mountains by the Louisiana purchase in 1803, over a great part of Spanish North America through the Mexican war of 1846–48, and over Alaska by purchase in 1867. In 1810–21, Mexico threw off the Spanish yoke, and has since remained independent. In 1823 the five states of Central America,—Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador,—having emancipated themselves from the Spanish rule, united to form a federal republic. The union was dissolved in 1839, since which this region has been largely a scene of revolution and anarchy.

South America (Fr. *Amérique du Sud*, å'må'reek' dü süd; Ger. *Südamerika*, süd'å-må're-kå; Span. *América Meridional*, å-må're-kå må-re-de-o-nål'), a vast southwardly tapering peninsular continent, connected on the NW. with North America by the Isthmus of Panama, is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, on the NE. and E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by the Pacific. It extends from Punta Gallinas, Colombia, lat. 12° 24′ N., to Cape Froward, Patagonia, lat. 53° 54′ S.,—or, with its prolongation in Fuegia, to 53° 59′ S. (Cape Horn),—a distance of about 4600 miles. It approaches the south pole almost exactly 1000 miles nearer than Australia, and 1250 miles nearer than Africa; and it can easily be shown, on the evidence of the line of shallows south of Patagonia, the disjointed lands (New Shetlands, New Georgia, Graham Land (Island), etc.) lying still further to the south, and the recent discovery of fossil araucarians (South American pines) on Graham Land, that the former approach to the pole was still greater, pointing perhaps even to a union with an Antarctic continent. The greatest breadth of the continent, which is measured on the latitude of approximately 5° S., is about 3200 miles. The estimated area is somewhat more than 6,800,000 sq. m., about three-fourths of which lie in the torrid zone. There are few deep gulfs or bays, and the large islands immediately adjoining the coast are restricted to Trinidad, Joannes or Marajó (at the mouth of the Amazon), Tierra del Fuego, Wellington, and Chiloe. The Falkland Islands, lying eastward of the extremity of Patagonia, are sometimes considered to be a part of South America. Pop. estimated at between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000.

Political Divisions.—These are Brazil, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

Plains and Savannas.—The dominant features of the South American continent are constituted by the massive mountain-system, Andes or Cordilleras, which defines the western or Pacific coast,—the most extensive, although not the most elevated, mountain-system of the globe,—and the vast plains and bottom-lands which outline or lie in the courses of the principal rivers or mark positions of the receding floor of the sea. Such are the Gran Chaco of the Paraná, the llanos of the Orinoco, the pampas of Argentina and Patagonia, and the wonderful forest tract of the valley of the Amazon, which is the largest continuous forest region of the world. It is in this tract that the wonders and manifold variety of a tropical vegetation are best exhibited, and where animal life has been most screened from the inroads of civilization. Comparatively few settlements, except of rude savages, are found within its area, and the avenues of travel remain almost exclusively the water-courses. Contrasting with this exuberant forest region are the open plains that have already been referred to, which are in the main treeless, in some places of a distinctly steppe-like character, like the llanos of Orinoco, and elsewhere supporting a luxurious growth of tall grasses. Of this latter type are the savannas of the Gran Chaco, which may be taken to be the counterpart of the North American prairies, although they bear evidences of having been at one time covered with forest. The campos of Brazil are largely of the same character.

Mountains.—As in the case of North America, so in South America mountain-chains define parts of the borders of both great oceans, that of the Pacific coast completely so. The Serra do Mantiqueira and the more eastwardly lying Serra do Mar are a part of the Highlands of Brazil, the former extending from São Paulo to near the mouth of the São Francisco River. It consists of ancient, highly eroded rocks, and attains in Itatiaiossú (Itatinya) an elevation of 8900 feet. Less lofty are the beautiful and fantastically formed Organ Mountains of the Serra do Mar, or coast range, which appear nowhere to attain 7000 feet. They are a prominent feature of the scenery of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. More or less lofty mountain elevations, trending in a generally N. and S. direction, occur in the interior of Brazil, and others, with, in the main, an opposed or E. and W. course, in Venezuela and the Guianas (Acarai, Parima, Pacaraima). The famous table-top mountain, Roraima, one of an extensive series of precipitous bluffs giving evidence of vast erosion, lies on or near the British-Venezuelan boundary and reaches an elevation of 7384 feet.

The main mountain-system of South America is, however, constituted by the Andes, which, removed not generally further than about 100 miles from the coast, follow closely the contours of the continent, and unquestionably stand in direct relation with its trend. The mountains extend in an uninterrupted line from the extremity of Patagonia to the most northerly point of Colombia, or over a latitudinal distance of more than 4500 miles. Throughout most of this vast extent it is unbroken by a single water-course cutting its passage across it. In Colombia the Andes are deflected into three main branches, one of which passes eastward through Venezuela and shows its broken continuation in the islands of the Lesser Antilles, while another forms part of the axis of the Isthmus of Panama. Among the loftiest or most remarkable summits of the Andean range, many of which are constituted by some of the most gigantic volcanoes of the globe, are Chimborazo (extinct volcano, 20,498 feet) and Cotopaxi (a destructively active cone, 19,613 ft.), in Ecuador; Illampu or Sorata (about 22,000 ft.) and Illimani

(about 22,000 ft.), non-volcanic mountains in the eastern division, or Cordillera Real, of Bolivia; Aconcagua (23,080 ft., seemingly the culminating point of the Western Hemisphere), in the Argentine Republic, and Tupungato (22,000 ft.), in Chile, both of these long-extinct volcanoes. See ANDES.

Rivers and Lakes.—South America possesses the largest river of the world, the Amazon, which has a length variously estimated at from 3300 to 3600 miles, and is, therefore, considerably shorter than the combined Missouri-Mississippi. Its drainage basin has been estimated to cover an area about three-quarters of that of the whole of Europe; and it is stated that its discharge is considerably greater than that of all the streams of the United States taken collectively. It is navigable in one or more of its head branches for 3000 miles from its mouth, and opens an easy communication from the Atlantic almost to the base of the Andes. It is connected with the Orinoco (through the Rio Negro) by a natural and navigable canal called the Cassiquiare, the surface here being too low and level to form a water-shed between the two basins. The principal tributaries of the Amazon are the Rio Negro, Putumayo, Madeira, Japura, Purús, Tapajos, and Xingú, each of which measures nearly, or much over, a thousand miles in length, and constitutes a navigable stream of great importance. (See AMAZON.) The Paraná, which is the second longest stream of South America, has a course (estimated) of 2100–2800 miles, and drains an area about equal to that of the Congo or the Missouri-Mississippi. It receives a great affluent, the Paraguay, and, together with the Uruguay, pours its waters into the Atlantic through a broad estuary, the Rio de la Plata. The extreme northern part of South America is drained by the Orinoco, Magdalena, Essequibo, Corentyn, and other rivers. Other great rivers are the Tocantins and the São Francisco. South America, like Australia, is almost entirely wanting in lakes of any magnitude, the largest being Titicaca, on the Peruvian-Bolivian plateau, whose surface covers an area about fifteen times that of Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, but only about half that of Lake Ladoga, in Russia, or of Ontario. It is about 130 miles in length, has a greatest depth of 700 feet or more, and holds a position 12,200 feet above sea-level. It occupies part of a vast and ancient lacustrine basin, and gives evidence of having stood formerly at a much higher level than it does to-day. It has no seaward discharge. See TITICACA.

Climate.—In the portions of South America which lie in the torrid zone the climate is modified by trade-winds, high mountains, and other local causes. In the basin of the Amazon it is not very hot nor very unhealthy, the heat being tempered by immense forests and the east wind which generally blows up the river. This great plain is remarkable for the small seasonal variation of heat, and enjoys perpetual summer. Here the year is divided into two seasons, the wet and the dry, the former comprising the months from March or April to October or November. Excessive rains, however, occur even outside of this period, and their quantity and frequency are largely influenced by the absence or presence of forest. Along many parts of the Atlantic coast the annual rainfall is very moderate, but it is believed that over some parts of the great Amazonian valley the precipitation must be fully 400–500 inches or more. A narrow, rainless tract, partly in Peru and partly in Chile, and measuring nearly 1000 miles in length, is found on the west coast, between the Andes and the sea. Although lying mainly in the torrid zone, South America nowhere presents the extremes of heat of either Africa or Asia; indeed, its summer temperature is less accentuated than that of the southern United States. The hottest part of South America is on the steppes of Carácas, where the highest temperature is about 98°–100° in the shade. Brazil exhibits a considerable variety of climate. Pará, near the mouth of the Amazon, has an equable and delightful climate, with a mean annual temperature of 80°, a maximum of 95°, and a minimum of 68° or 70° F. The mean annual temperature at the city of Buenos Aires is about 65°. The highest maximum temperature is probably found over the plains of the Argentine Republic, where the mercury has been known to mark 111°–113° in the shade. The climate of the southern Patagonian region is almost subarctic in its severity, and boisterous and biting winds are very frequent. Along the southern coast of Chile, which receives the attack of the northwardly trending Antarctic or austral current, low temperatures prevail.

Flora.—This continent is remarkable for the magnitude of its forests, which are estimated to cover two-thirds of its surface. The basin of the Amazon and the upper part of that of the Paraná are rich beyond description in forest vegetation. Palms and melastomes are among its most characteristic forms. The magnificent evergreen trees are covered, festooned, and draped with parasitical creepers, air-plants, and twining plants (orchideæ, tillandsias, lianas, etc.), and many of them are adorned to their summits with most brilliant flowers. And yet it is probably true, as Wallace has carefully pointed out, that the display of flowers, even in this region of most exuberant vegetation, is less accentuated than in many parts of the north temperate zone. There is nothing to replace the lowland floral vegetation of the daisy, clover, dandelion, or poppy field. Among the valuable trees are the cinchona, or quinine, which grows in dense associations along the more elevated eastern slopes of the Andes of Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador; the rubber or fig, constituting some of the more distinctive types of vegetation of the primeval forest of Amazonia; the brazil-wood, rosewood, cow-tree, brazil-nut, Brazilian mahogany, and black-heart. The araucarians, or South American pines, are a part of the vegetation of the Andes, extending almost to the limits of forest growth in the south. The timber-line even of the equatorial Andes is remarkably low, and but few trees, in an arboreal form, reach an altitude exceeding 10,000 feet. At least one species of palm, the wax-palm (*Ceroxylon Andicola*), extends its home quite to the snow-line.

Among the cultivated products are coffee, sugar, cacao, indigo, maize, the century-plant (*Agave Americana*), banana, orange, pine-apple, cocoanut, grape, mango, chirimoya, guava, tapioca, vanilla, and the *maté*, or Paraguay tea. The potato is indigenous to this region, and it still grows wild in parts of Peru. The natives of Bolivia and Peru use large quantities of the narcotic and stimulant *coca*, the leaf of the *Erythroxylon Coca*, a shrub which grows in the tropical valleys near the Andes. Among the mountains and table-lands of Peru and Ecuador the fruits and plants of the temperate zone flourish under the equator. Grain is cultivated at elevations of 10,000–12,000 feet.

Fauna.—The fauna of South America, the Neotropical of zoögeographers, is richer and more varied than that of any other continental division of the earth's surface. The wealth of types represented by the birds and insects, to which the luxuriant forest affords a never-failing food supply, is especially remarkable. The two most distinctive groups of mammals are the quadrumanes (monkeys) and edentates, or toothless, animals—the ant-eaters, armadillos, and sloths, whose nearest allies are found in the faunas of South Africa and Australia. The monkeys are of the type of the prehensile-tailed, and, with the exception of the small marmosets, or squirrel monkeys, have 36 teeth, as distinguished from the ape of the Old World, with 32 teeth. Their range extends northward into Mexico, to about the 19th parallel of latitude. The jaguar and puma, or cougar, are the largest of the carnivores, the latter being found throughout nearly the whole of the continent. Bears are entirely wanting, except in the north Andean tract. The wolf is also absent, but its place is taken by a number of wild fox-like dogs, which roam over the southern pampean plains and savannas. Of the hoofed animals the most prominent representatives are the small deer that range through the open country from Venezuela to Patagonia; the tapir and peccary, mostly of the lowland forest region; and the llama, alpaca, guanaco, and vicuña, inhabiting the high mountain regions of the Cordilleras, and which represent the camels of the Old World. There are no antelopes and no indigenous horses, cattle, sheep, or goats.

The birds are largely of brilliant plumage, and comprise among other forms an immense variety of parrots, humming-birds, toucans, tanagers (which replace the fringilline birds of the north), sugar-birds, troupials, manikins (with the beautiful cock-of-the-rock), and chatterers (cotinga, bell-bird). The almost cosmopolitan crow and raven are all but entirely absent, being replaced by the type of the fruit-crows. Of the birds of prey may be mentioned the condor of the Andes, the largest of all the raptorial birds, and distinguished for its wonderful power of flight, and the Brazilian harpy-eagle. Two or three species of struthious birds, representing the ostrich of Africa and western Asia, inhabit the plains of the southern half of the continent. Reptiles are very numerous, and they comprise among other forms the alligator, crocodile, iguana, boa, anaconda, rattlesnake, and jararaca, the last, one of the most venomous of all serpents. Upward of 2000 species or varieties of fishes are known from the Amazon alone, many of which are of a marine type. The largest of all fresh-water fishes is the giant piragua.

Geology and Minerals.—The most distinctive geological elements of the continent are the comparatively recent Andean mountains, whose final elevation in the middle or late Tertiary period appears to have been almost coeval with the main upheaval of the Alps; the ancient, battered, and profoundly eroded Highlands of eastern Brazil, whose existence evidently dates back, in part at least, to the

Archæan or Laurentian epoch; the pampean plains, a recently exposed oceanic or lacustrine floor; and the Amazonian bottom-land, the successor to a vast Atlantic gulf, which has progressively been filled in by the detritus carried into it by the Amazon and its tributaries, and which largely represents materials of destruction derived from the Andes. In the Pampean Formation, of Pliocene or Post-Pliocene age, have been found many remains of giant edentate animals, megatherium, mylodon, megalonyx, glyptodon, which may perhaps justly be considered to represent ancestral types of some of the edentate animals inhabiting the region to-day. Nor is it unlikely that man himself already existed in association with some of these animals, as well as with the mastodon and mammoth, which are also a part of the extinct South American fauna.

Rich mines of precious metals are found in various parts of South America, especially in Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and Brazil. The silver-mines of Potosí (Bolivia) and Copiapó (Chile) have long been celebrated, and the latter country has also been largely productive of copper. Gold is found in many parts, and has been actively mined from the west coast of Colombia to Venezuela and Guiana. Extensive coal and iron deposits are a part of the mineral resources of Brazil, which has also for many years been an extensive producer of diamonds. Emeralds of purest quality are found in Colombia and Venezuela.

Population and Races.—The ruling classes in all the South American countries are descendants of Spaniards, except in the case of Brazil, whose rulers are of Portuguese descent, and in that of British, French, and Dutch Guiana. A large portion of the population is a mixed race of Spanish (or Portuguese) and Indian parentage. The aboriginal inhabitants, as in North America, are Indians, of which there are numerous tribes or stocks, speaking largely dissimilar but related languages. They are, as a rule, of a less warlike habit than their northern congeners, but some of the tribes of the Amazon and Orinoco basins, as well as the southern Araucanians, lack little in this regard. The differentiation of language would seem to indicate long periods of time since the first settlement, but little positive is known regarding the primal home of these people, or even of the avenues of their incoming. The pampas are inhabited by a rude and turbulent people called the Gauchos, who are mestizoes, or half-breeds. Negroes and mulattoes, descended from slaves imported from Africa, constitute a large element in the population of Brazil. A remarkable ancient, or at least prehistoric, civilization is indicated in the colossal ruins of the Andean plateaus of Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador, which have been described as being "unrivalled for size and exquisite finish, except in Egypt and Baalbec." They are associated mainly with the Bolivian Aymarás and the Quichuas, of Peru, whose dominant tribe was that of the Incas.

History.—South America was discovered by Christopher Columbus on his third voyage, in 1498. He landed near the mouth of the Orinoco River. Alonzo de Ojeda, a Spaniard, accompanied by Amerigo Vespucci, explored the northern coasts in 1499. Vespucci published a narrative of this voyage. Vicente Yañez Pinzon, a Spaniard, and Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, discovered Brazil independently in 1500. In 1513, Vasco Nuñez de Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Darien and discovered the Pacific Ocean. In 1520, Magellan (Magalhaens) sailed through the straits now bearing his name. The Spaniards conquered nearly all parts of South America except Brazil, which was subject to the King of Portugal until 1822, when an independent empire was established. The Spanish colonies revolted in 1810, and waged a long war of independence against the royalist Spanish armies, which were finally driven from the field in 1826.

America, in Nicaragua, near the mouth of the San Juan River, lying W. of Greytown.

America, a post-village of Walker co., Ala. Pop. about 150.

America, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co., Cal., 30 miles N. of Santa Rosa.

America, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ill., 12 miles N. by E. of Cairo.

America, a village of Lee co., Ky., 10 miles E. of Beattysville.

America City, a post-village of Nemaha co., Kan., 45 miles NNW. of Topeka.

American Corners, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., 6 miles N. of Federalsburg.

American Creek, of Alaska, is a tributary of Mission Creek, in the Eagle mining district.

American Falls, a post-village of Oneida co., Idaho, on Snake River and on the Oregon Short Line, 82 miles E. of Shoshone. Elevation, 4300 feet. The Snake River is crossed at this place by a bridge 600 feet long, which affords a fine view of the Shoshone Falls. Pop. about 100.

American Flat, of Storey co., Nev., is on the Virginia and Truckee R., about 3 miles from Virginia. It is a portion of Gold Hill. Silver has been mined here.

American Fork, a banking city of Utah co., Utah, at the junction of the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western R., 34 miles S. of Salt Lake City. Pop. in 1900, 2732.

American River, of California, is formed by three branches, called the North, Middle, and South Forks, the first and last of which unite about 3 miles above Folsom, Sacramento co. It runs southwestward about 30 miles, and enters the Sacramento River at the city of Sacramento. The Forks rise in the Sierra Nevada and run in narrow cañons or ravines, which in some places are about 2000 feet deep. Rich gold-mines occur on the banks of these forks.

Amer'icus, a banking post-town, capital of Sumter co., Ga., on the Central of Georgi and the Georgia and Alabama Rs., 64 miles SE. of Columbus and 71 miles S. by W. of Macon. It has chemical-works, iron-foundry, and manufactures of carriages, etc. It is an important shipping point of cotton, and is in a sugar-cane and fruit region. Pop. in 1890, 6398; in 1900, 7674.

Americus, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Wabash River and Wabash and Erie Canal, 10 miles NE. of Lafayette. Pop. 125.

Americus, a banking post-village of Lyon co., Kan., on the Neosho River and on the Kansas and Texas R., 9 miles NW. of Emporia. Pop. in 1900, 332.

Americus, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Miss., 30 miles W. by N. of Mobile, Ala.

Americus, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo., 80 miles W. by N. of St. Louis.

Ameriscoggin, former name of the ANDROSCOGGIN.

Amerkote, åm'ęr-kōt', or **Om'erkote',** a town of British India, in Sindh, 90 miles E. of Hyderabad. It is noted as the birthplace of the Emperor Akbar.

Amerongen, å'męr-ong'ęn, a village of the Netherlands, 21 miles SE. of Utrecht.

Amersfoort, å'męrs-fōrt', a town of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht, with a port on the Eem, 12½ miles NE. of Utrecht. Pop. in 1900, about 10,650; of the commune, about 19,000. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, glass, silk, and beer, and an active trade in dried herrings, tobacco, and corn.

Amersham, am'er-shąm, or **Agmondesham,** a market-town and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire, 27 miles SE. of Buckingham. The poet Waller was born in Coleshill, in this parish. Pop. of parish, about 2500.

A'mery, a banking post-village of Polk co., Wis., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 63 miles NE. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 905.

Ames, āmz, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill. Pop. about 50.

Ames, a banking city of Story co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 105 miles W. of Cedar Rapids. It has manufactures of ploughs, wagons, etc. Ames is the seat of the Iowa State Agricultural College, founded in 1869. Pop. in 1890, 1276; in 1900, 2422.

Ames, a post-village of Dodge co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 54 miles W. of Omaha. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Fremont.

Ames, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., 48 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. about 200.

Ames, a banking post-town of Woods co., Okla., on the Frisco System. Pop. 250.

Amesbury, āmz'bĕr-ę, a banking post-town of Essex co., Mass., on the Merrimac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 36 miles N. by E. of Boston. It has extensive manufactures of carriages, cotton and woollen goods, etc. Pop. in 1890, 9798; in 1900, 9473. Amesbury was for many years the residence of the poet Whittier, whose house is retained as a memorial site.

Amestratus, an ancient name of MISTRETTA.

Amesville, āmz'vĭl, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on Federal Creek, about 30 miles W. of Marietta. Pop. about 200.

Amethyst, a post-village of Mineral co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 50 miles NW. of Del Norte. Gold is mined here. The banking point is Creede.

Amfila, åm-fee'lå, **Amphila,** or **Hamfila,** a bay and port on the Red Sea, in Eritrea. Lat. 14° 42′ N.; lon. 40° 22′ E. Off the port lie the Amfila Islands, 13 in number, small, flat, sandy, and uninhabited.

Amfreville, ôn'frę-veel', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 4 miles from Rouen.

Amga, åm-gå', a river of Siberia, government of Yakutsk. It rises in the Aldan Mountains, about lat. 58° N., lon. 126° 30′ E., flows NE., and falls into the Aldan River in lon. 135° E. Length, 460 miles.

Amginsk, åm-gheensk', a village of Siberia, on the Amga, which is here about 3000 feet wide. It is a posting-

station and ferry on the way between Yakutsk and Okhotsk. Lat. 61° N.; lon. 132° E.

Amhara, ăm-hä'rä, a division of Abyssinia. It comprises Abyssinia proper SW. of the Takazze, and includes the district of Gojam, extending S. to about the parallel of 10° N. Amhara was formerly one of the most powerful states of Abyssinia. The chief city is Gondar. See ABYSSINIA.

Amherst, am'ẹrst, a seaport of Tenasserim, Burma, on Amherst peninsula, 30 miles SW. of Maulmain. Lat. 16° 4′ N.; lon. 97° 45′ E. Pop. about 3000. It was founded in 1826. The harbor is spacious and secure.

Amherst, the northernmost district of Tenasserim, Burma, bounded E. by Siam and W. by the Bay of Bengal. It is mountainous in the E. and alluvial in the W. Capital, Maulmain.

Amherst, a county in the south-central part of Virginia, has an area of 464 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. and SW. by the James River. The Blue Ridge extends along the NW. border of the county, and the surface presents beautiful scenery. Capital, Amherst. Pop. in 1890, 17,551; in 1900, 17,864.

Amherst, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me., 22 miles E. of Bangor, is intersected by Union River. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Amherst, a banking post-village of Amherst township (town), Hampshire co., Mass., on the Central Vermont and the Boston and Maine Rs., 9 miles NE. of Northampton and 4 miles E. of the Connecticut River. It is the seat of Amherst College, founded in 1821. This college, one of the leading institutions of learning in New England, is situated on an eminence which commands an extensive and beautiful view. It has an annual attendance of about 400 students, a library of over 70,000 volumes, important Assyrian collections, geological cabinets, etc. Associated with the university is the Lawrence Observatory, in lat. 42° 22′ 17″ N., lon. 72° 31′ 10″ W. Amherst has manufactures of palm-leaf, leather, etc. Here is the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, founded in 1867. Amherst was the home of Emily Dickinson.

Amherst, a township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass., is noted for its beautiful scenery and educational institutions. It contains villages named Amherst (which is the seat of Amherst College), North Amherst, and South Amherst. Pop. in 1900, 5028.

Amherst, a post-township of Fillmore co., Minn., about 32 miles SSW. of Winona and 7 miles E. of Preston. Pop. in 1900, 787.

Amherst, a post-village of Buffalo co., Neb., on a branch of the Union Pacific R., about 15 miles NW. of Kearney. Pop. in 1900, 183.

Amherst, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., is in Amherst township (town), about 28 miles S. by W. of Concord and 52 miles NW. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1231.

Amherst, a township (town) of Erie co., N.Y., contains Williamsville and other villages, has a fine sulphur spring, and produces hydraulic cement. Pop. in 1900, 4223.

Amherst, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 30 miles W. by S. of Cleveland and 4 miles S. of Lake Erie. Here are quarries of sandstone and manufactories of grindstones.

Amherst, a banking post-village, capital of Amherst co., Va., on the Southern R., 14 miles N. by E. of Lynchburg. Pop. in 1900, 590.

Amherst, a banking post-village of Portage co., Wis., in Amherst township (town), on the Waupaca River and on the Wisconsin Central R., 48 miles WNW. of Menasha. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 558; of the town, 1425.

Amherst, a mining-borough in Talbot co., Victoria, Australia, near the town of Talbot, on the Ballarat-Donald R., in lat. 37° 8′ S., lon. 143° 40′ E.

Amherst, formerly **Fort Lawrence,** a port of entry of Nova Scotia, the capital of Cumberland co., on an arm of Cumberland Bay and on the Intercolonial R., 9 miles from Sackville, N.B., and 138 miles W. by N. of Halifax. It has shoe- and other factories, tanneries, iron-foundries, etc., and is the centre of a large trade, especially in lumber and ship-building. Pop. in 1901, 4963.

Amherst, a station on Amherst Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Am'herstburg, a banking port of entry of Essex co., Ontario, on the Detroit River, near Lake Erie, and on the Michigan Central R., 18 miles S. of Detroit. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 2222.

Amherst Court-House, Amherst co., Va. See AMHERST.

Amherst Island, an island near the entrance to the Bay of Quinte, W. of Kingston, Ontario. Its French name was Isle de Tanti.

Amherst Island, one of the Magdalen group, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 140 miles SE. of Percé. On its S. point is a light-house. Lat. 47° 13′ N.; lon. 61° 58′ W.

Amherst Islands, a group lying W. of the SW. extremity of Korea.

Amherst Isles, off the coast of Arakan, between Cheduba and the mainland. Lat. 18° 45′ N.; lon. 91° E.

Amherst Junction, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., in Amherst township (town), 1½ miles NW. of Amherst village, on the Wisconsin Central R., 70 miles W. of Green Bay. Pop. of Amherst village in 1900, 558; of the town, 1425.

Amiata, Monte, a volcanic mountain of Italy, in the Tuscan Subapennines. Height, 5689 feet.

Amicalo'la, a post-station of Dawson co., Ga.

Amicu, ä-me-koo', or **Amucu,** ä-moo-koo', a described lake of South America, near the common frontier of Brazil and British Guiana, between the rivers Rupununy and Takutu. The country of this lake was the El Dorado of the days of Queen Elizabeth. It was known as "the great lake with golden banks;" and within a few miles of it was supposed to stand the far-famed, imperial, and golden city of Manoa, the object of the unfortunate expedition of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Amida, ä'mi-dä, an ancient city, on the site of which is DIARBEKR.

Amiens, am'e-enz (Fr. pron. ä'me-äⁿ'; anc. *Samarobri'va*, afterwards *Ambia'ni*), a town of France, capital of the department of Somme (Picardy), 84 miles N. of Paris, on the Somme, whose numerous canals within the town afford great facilities for manufacturing. It was once a place of strength, but its ramparts have been replaced by boulevards, which encircle the town. Amiens is divided into the upper and the lower town. The former has wide and regular streets, with houses built on a uniform plan. The latter has narrow streets, and is throughout so intersected by the ramifications of the Somme, and the numerous bridges over them, as to have made Louis XI. give it the name of "little Venice." The most conspicuous edifice of Amiens is its cathedral, one of the most magnificent in Europe, founded in 1220. It is 470 feet in length, with a transept 213 feet across. Other buildings of note are the Hôtel de Ville, Palais de Justice, the Hôtel-Dieu, or general hospital, the museum of art and antiquities (Musée de Picardie), and the Bibliothèque Communale, a handsome edifice, with a peristyle of Doric columns, and a library of nearly 100,000 volumes. Amiens has various learned societies and is a literary centre of considerable importance. There is a preparatory school of medicine and pharmacy. It is a bishop's see. Amiens has extensive manufactures of cotton velvet, kerseymere, serges, plush, drugget, cambric, tapestry, cotton and linen fabrics, merinos, silks, machinery, chemicals, beet-sugar, paper, milliners' goods, confections, etc. The spinning of flax and worsted is also one of the great staples of Amiens. The Peace of Amiens between England, on one side, and France, on the other, was concluded March 27, 1802. Pop. in 1901, 85,297; of the commune, 90,758.

Amiens, a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, 6 miles NW. of Strathroy.

Amikirrima, ä'me-kĕĕr-ree'mä, or **Kerama,** kä-rä'mä (Chinese, *Kumi-shan*, koo'me-shän'; Jap. *Kumiyama*, koo'me-yä'mä), a group of small fertile and populous islets, 25 miles SW. of Great Liu-kiu Island.

Amirante (am'e-rant') **Islands** (Port. *Ilhas do Almirante*, eel'yäs do äl-me-rän'tä,—*i.e.*, "Admiral's Islands"), an archipelago in the Indian Ocean, SW. of the Seychelles. Lat. about 5° 30′ S.; lon. 53° 10′ E. They consist of two groups of small islands, united by banks of sand and coral, and are claimed by Great Britain as a dependency of the colony of Mauritius. They have a population of about 100 (mixed negroes and whites), and are mainly visited for their turtle fisheries.

Amis, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn., 4 miles E. of Rogersville, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

A'mish, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, 16 miles SW. of Iowa City.

Amisia and **Amisius,** ancient names of EMS.

Amissville, ă'mis-vil, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Va., 12 miles W. of Warrenton and about 100 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

Amisus, an ancient city of Pontus. See SAMSUN.

Amite, am-eet', a river which rises in the SW. part of Mississippi and passes into Louisiana. Its general direction is southward, but after forming the boundary between East Baton Rouge and Livingstone parishes it runs eastward until it enters Lake Maurepas. Length, about 100 miles. It is navigable for small steamboats for 50 miles.

Amite, a county in the SW. part of Mississippi, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 708 sq. m. It is in-

tersected by the Amite River, and bounded on the NW. by the Homochitto. Capital, Liberty. Pop. in 1890, 18,198; in 1900, 20,708.

Amite, a banking post-town, the capital of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the Tangipahoa River and on the Illinois Central R., 68 miles NNW. of New Orleans. It has manufactures of cotton-gins. Pop. in 1900, 1547.

Amiter'num, an ancient town in Italy, 3 miles NE. of Aquila. It was the birthplace of Sallust.

Amity, a post-village of Clarke co., Ark., on the Fourche Caddo, 28 miles NW. of Arkadelphia, which is its railroad and banking town. It has saw-mills and a cotton-gin. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1400.

Amity, a post-village of Prowers co., Colo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 300.

Amity, a post-village of Johnson co., Ind., on Sugar Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 25 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis.

Amity, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Iowa, about 13 miles NW. of Davenport. Pop. 80.

Amity, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 16 miles S. of Houlton. Pop. in 1900, 404.

Amity, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 5 miles W. of Maysville and 25 miles E. by N. of St. Joseph. Pop. 100.

Amity, a township (town) of Allegany co., N.Y., includes Belmont. Pop. in 1900, 2216.

Amity, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., near Pine Island Station, and 30 miles SW. of Newburg. Tourmaline, epidote, corundum, spinel, and other minerals are found here. Pop. about 100.

Amity, a post-station of Iredell co., N.C., 6 miles from Troutman's Station.

Amity, a village of Knox co., Ohio, 6 miles from Howard Station.

Amity, Madison co., Ohio. See WEST CANAAN.

Amity, a post-town of Yamhill co., Oregon, about 40 miles SW. of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Amity, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1372. It contains Douglassville and Amityville.

Amity, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 935.

Amity, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., 40 miles S. by W. of Pittsburg.

Amityville, a banking post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 31 miles E. of Brooklyn and ½ mile from the S. shore of Long Island. Pop. in 1900, 2038.

Amlia, ăm'lē-ą, sometimes written **Am'la** or **Amlai,** one of the Aleutian Islands, Andreanof group. Lon. of E. point, 172° 50′ W.

Amlwch, am'look, a seaport town and urban district of Anglesey, Wales, on its N. coast, 15 miles NW. of Beaumaris. Pop. of district in 1901, 2994. Near here are the Parys and Mona copper-mines. It has smelting-works.

Amma, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W.Va.

Am'man (anc. *Rabbah*, or *Rabbath Ammon*, the capital of the Ammonites, rebuilt and called *Philadelphia* by the Greeks), a ruined city of Palestine E. of the Jordan, near the head of the valley of the Jabbok, 55 miles ENE. of Jerusalem.

Ammeberg, ăm'mĕb-bĕRg, a town of Sweden, on Lake Vetter, 24 miles from Motala. It has zinc-mines.

Ammeloe, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles from Münster. Pop. in 1900, 3713.

Am'mendale, a post-station of Prince George co., Md., on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio R., 13 miles NE. of Washington.

Ammer, ăm'mẽr, a river of Württemberg, a tributary of the Neckar, which it joins near Tübingen.

Ammer, or **Amper,** ăm'pẽr, a river of Bavaria, rises in Tyrol, and joins the Isar 2 miles N. of Moosburg.

Ammer, a lake of Bavaria, traversed by the Ammer River, is 10 miles long from N. to S., by 4 miles wide.

Ammergau, ăm'mẽr-gŏw', OBER, ō'bẽr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tẽr, two adjacent villages of Bavaria, on the Ammer, 9 miles from its source. See OBER AMMERGAU.

Ammerschweier, ăm'mẽrsh-ẇī'ẽr, a quaint old town of Alsace, 3 miles NW. of Colmar. Pop. about 1600.

Ammerstol, ăm'mẽrs-tol', a village of the Netherlands, 14 miles E. of Rotterdam, on the Lek.

Ammie, a post-village of Clay co., Ky., about 10 miles NE. of Manchester. Pop. about 100.

Am'mitok', an island off the NE. coast of Labrador, between 70 and 80 miles SE. of the entrance into Hudson Strait.

Ammon, ăm'mon, or **Amden,** ăm'dẽn, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, 8 miles WNW. of Wallenstadt.

Am'mon, a post-station of Bladen co., N.C.

Ammon, or **Ammonium.** See SIWAH.

Ammonoo'suc, or **Lower Ammonoosuc,** a river of New Hampshire, rises in Coos co., on the W. slopes of the Presidential Range, flows westward and then southwestward through Grafton co., and enters the Connecticut at Wells River. It is nearly 100 miles long, and receives the Wild Ammonoosuc at Bath. The upper portion of the river is noted for its picturesque scenery. See UPPER AMMONOOSUC and WILD AMMONOOSUC.

Ammonoosuc Station, now known as Marshfield, in the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, is the lower or basal station of the Mount Washington R. Its elevation is 2670 feet above sea-level, and from this point the railroad ascends 3625 feet in 3 miles.

Amo, ā'mo or ă'mo, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis R., 25 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 300.

Amoa, ă-mō'ă, a port on the E. coast of the island of Savaii, Samoan Islands.

Amol, ă'mol', a city of Persia, in Mazanderan, on the Heraz, 12 miles above its entrance into the Caspian and 20 miles W. by S. of Balfrush. Pop. about 10,000.

Amöneburg, ă-mö'nẽh-bŏŏRG', a town of Prussia, in the district of Cassel, 7 miles ESE. of Marburg. Pop. 800. It was the seat of a famous Benedictine convent in the Middle Ages.

Amoo, a river of Asia. See AMU-DARYA.

Amoochta, an Aleutian island. See AMUKTA.

Amoo-Darya. See AMU-DARYA.

Amoor. See AMUR.

Amor, a post-hamlet of Ottertail co., Minn. Pop. about 50.

Amorbach, ă'mor-bȧK', a town of Lower Franconia, Bavaria, on the Mudau, 44 miles SSE. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 2200.

Am'oret, a post-town of Bates co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf R., 70 miles S. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Amorgopulo, ă-moR'go-poo'lo, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, S. of Amorgos.

Amor'gos, or **Amorgo,** ă-moR'go, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Sporades, but included in the nome of the Cyclades, 18 miles SE. of Naxos. Lat. of capital, 36° 52′ N.; lon. 25° 56′ E. Pop. about 3500. It contains the town of Amorgos, or Chora.

Amorita, a banking town of Woods co., Okla.

A'mory, a banking post-town of Monroe co., Miss., on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham R., 83 miles WSW. of Holly Springs. It has hardware manufactures, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1211.

A'mos, a banking post-village of Marion co., W.Va., about 10 miles from Fairmont. Pop. about 400.

Amoskeag, am'ŏs-keg', a former post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Merrimac River, 16½ miles by rail S. of Concord and forming part of the city of Manchester. Here are extensive manufactures of cotton goods. The Amoskeag Falls afford abundant water-power.

Amou, ă'moo', a town of France, department of Landes, on the Luy, 13 miles SW. of St. Sever. Pop. about 700.

Amour Point, a headland on the SE. side of Forteau Bay, Labrador. Lat. 51° 27′ N.; lon. 56° 50′ W. On it is a light-house.

Amoy, ă-moi', a seaport town of China, on an island of the same name, province of Fo-kien, lat. 24° 28′ N., lon. 118° 8′ E., nearly opposite the centre of the island of Formosa. The name is a corruption of the Chinese word *Hiamun*. It is situated at the S. end of the island, at the mouth of two united rivers, one of which communicates with the populous city of Chang-chu-fu, and its harbor is one of the best on the Pacific. The streets are narrow and dirty, but many of the buildings are of great size. The foreign imports comprise cotton, cotton goods, cotton yarn, opium, metals, clocks, betel-nut, indigo, pepper, rattans, rice, grain, etc. The native exports are tea, camphor, opium, sugar, sugar-candy, gold-leaf, earthenware, paper umbrellas, paper, joss-paper, grass-cloth, etc. The place has lost its prominence as a centre of the tea trade. Amoy was captured by the British in 1841, and by the treaty of Nanking, 1842, this port, with others, was opened to their trade. A supplementary treaty, in 1843, established a tariff and admitted other foreigners to the same privileges as British subjects. The population—mostly employed in the coasting trade—was in 1897, 96,370; of the island, about 400,000.

Amozoc, ă-mo-sok', a town of Mexico, on the Mexican Southern R., the highest point of the line (7500 feet), between Puebla and Oaxaca, 11 miles from Puebla.

Ampanam, ăm-pă'năm, a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the W. coast of the island of Lombok. It has a poor roadstead, but considerable trade.

Ampelakia, a town of Greece. See AMBELAKIA.

Amper, a river of Bavaria. See AMMER.

Am'persand Mountain, N.Y., a peak of the Adirondacks, is in Franklin co., between Mount Seward and the Lower Saranac Lake. Altitude, 3432 feet. Its summit commands a beautiful view of the Saranac Lake region. At its S. base is a small lake called Ampersand Pond, of which the elevation is 2078 feet.

Ampezzo, åm-pĕt'so, or **Cortina d'Ampezzo,** a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 25 miles SE. of Brixen. It is situated at an elevation of 3995 feet, in the beautiful Ampezzothal, one of the favorite tourist-centres among the Dolomites—a valley surrounded by some of the most imposing summits of the Eastern Alps (Monte Cristallo, 10,490 feet; Sorapis, 10,850 ft.; Monte Civetta, 10,560 ft.; Monte Anteleo, etc.).

Ampezzo, åm-pĕt'so, a village of Northern Italy, 11 miles W. of Tolmezzo.

Ampfing, åmp'fing, a village of Bavaria, 5 miles by rail W. of Mühldorf. Here Moreau commenced his famous retreat in 1800. Pop. 1165.

Amphila, a bay and port on the Red Sea. See AMFILA.

Amphip'olis, in ancient geography, a city of Macedonia, on the Strymon, a short distance above its mouth, in the Ægean. Originally a Thracian town, it was colonized by the Athenians, from whose rule it passed under that of Macedon.

Amphissa, a town of Greece. See SALONA.

Amphitrite (am-fe-tri'tee) **Islands,** a part of the group of the Paracels, in the China Sea, lying to the SE. of Hainan.

Am'ping', a port of Formosa, on its W. coast, is small, and important only as the port for Tai-wan, which is 4 miles distant.

Amplepuis, ôN'plęh-pwee', a town of France, in Rhône, 19 miles by rail W. of Villefranche. Pop. in 1901, 4680 (commune, 6944).

Amposta, åm-pos'tå, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro, 18 miles from its mouth and 8 miles below Tortosa. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Ampt'hill, a market-town of England, co. and 8 miles S. by W. of Bedford. Pop. in 1901, 2177.

Ampudia, åm-poo'ne-å, a town of Spain, 18 miles SW. of Palencia. Pop. (commune) 1500.

Ampuis, ôN'pwee', a village of France, department of Rhône, on the Rhone, 3 miles from Condrieu.

Ampurdán, åm-poor-dån', a district of Spain, province of Catalonia, between the river Ter and the town of Rosas. It is the most fertile district in the province.

Ampurias, åm-poo're-ås, a poor hamlet of Spain, in Catalonia, on the site of a flourishing city (the anc. *Emporiæ*), with a small harbor on the Gulf of Rosas. It is adjacent to, and now a small suburb of, the town of La Escala.

Amqui, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, Canada, on the Intercolonial R.

Amran, åm'rån', a walled town of Arabia, Yemen, 25 miles NNW. of Sana.

Amraoti, åm-rą-o'tee, or **Amrawutti,** åm-rą-wŭt'tee, a city of British India, capital of the district of its own name, on the Bombay-Nagpur R., 28 miles SE. of Ellichpur. It is a large cotton-mart and an important seat of the textile industry. Pop. about 35,000.

Amraoti, or **Amrawutti,** a district of East Berar, British India. Capital, Amraoti.

Am'ri', a village of Sindh, on the right bank of the Indus, 18 miles SSW. of Sehwan. It was formerly a town of importance.

Amrili, åm-ree'le, or **Umrili,** ŭm-ree'le, a walled town of the Gaikwar's dominions, British India, on the Kathiwar peninsula, 130 miles SW. of Ahmedabad. Estimated pop. about 15,000.

Am'riswil, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Thurgau, 10 miles from Constance. Pop. in 1900, 3469.

Amritsar, ŭm-rit'sąr, or **Amrit'sir, Umritsir,** ŭm-rit'sir, a city of British India, capital of a district of the Punjab, in the Bari Doab, 33 miles E. of Lahore and 330 miles by rail NW. of Delhi. Lat. 31° 37′ 30″ N.; lon. 74° 56′ E. The shops and bazaars exhibit, in great abundance, the richest products of India. Amritsar has long been celebrated as a holy place of the Sikhs, possessing a sacred temple situated on an island in the centre of a reservoir or tank about 150 paces square, constructed in 1581 by Ram Das, the fourth spiritual leader of the Sikhs, who gave to the work the name of "Amrita Saras," or "fount of immortality." But the most remarkable object in the town is the large fortress built by Runjeet Singh, surrounded by a deep ditch of about 2 miles' circuit. A canal was constructed by the same ruler from Amritsar to the Ravi, a distance of about 30 miles. The staple manufactures are shawls (imitations of Kashmir shawls), silks, and woollen and cotton cloths. Amritsar is the leading trading-place in the Punjab. Pop. in 1901, 162,548.

Amrua, am-roo'å, **Amroha,** or **Umrohah,** ŭm-ro'å, a town of Rohilcund, British India (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), district and 20 miles NNW. of Moradabad. Pop. about 35,000.

Amrum, åm'rōōm, or **Amrom,** a crescent-shaped island of Prussia, in the North Sea, about 17 miles from the mainland of Schleswig. Pop. about 900. It has many remains of ancient stone and earthen monuments. In recent years it has become a bathing-resort.

Amsbry, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R.

Amschelberg, åm'shęl-berg', a village of Bohemia, 28 miles S. by E. of Prague.

Ams'den, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., 44 miles NW. of Lansing.

Amsden, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western R., 11 miles NW. of Tiffin.

Amsden, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., 5 miles NE. of Cavendish.

Amsteg, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, 7½ miles S. by E. of Altdorf, on the St. Gotthard railway. Elevation, 1712 feet.

Amstel, åm'stęl, a small river of the Netherlands, North Holland, formed by the union of the Drecht and the Mydrecht, traverses the city of Amsterdam, and enters its harbor after a northward course of about 10 miles.

Amstelveen, åm'stęl-vain' ("turf or turf-lands of the Amstel"), a village of North Holland, near the Amstel, 5 miles SSW. of Amsterdam.

Am'sterdam (Dutch pron. åm'stęr-dåm'), formerly **Amstelredamme,** or **Amsteldamme** (the "dike or dam of the Amstel;" L. *Amsteloda'mum*), the commercial capital of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in North Holland, at the former confluence of the Amstel with the Y, a lake-like arm of the Zuider Zee, which has been converted into an excellent harbor, and whose waters have been directed into a central canal, traversing the peninsula of North Holland and giving to the city a port on the North Sea. This great North Sea ship-canal is 15 miles long, 65 to 110 yards in width, and 30 feet in depth. Its level lies 20 inches below the general level of the Amsterdam waters. The cost of construction, inclusive of the protecting dikes, was about 40,000,000 florins. Smaller vessels reach Amsterdam by the canal from the Helder, or may pass the locks in the great dam of the Y, entering from the Zuider Zee. The city is the terminus of important railways and canals. Lat. 52° 22′ 5″ N.; lon. 4° 53′ 2″ E. It is the largest and most important town in Holland, constitutionally its capital, although the residence of the sovereign is at the Hague. Amsterdam stands on soft, wet ground, under which, at the depth of from 20 to 50 feet, is a bed of sand. All of the buildings are reared on piles driven into this sand. In the centre of most of the streets, many of which display shops of great elegance and are the focus of a busy life, is a canal, either side of which is lined with broad, brick-paved quays, with rows of trees. The Kalver Straat is one of the chief thoroughfares, and exhibits the activity of the city in a most marked and picturesque degree. The city is cut up into 90 islands by the canals (*Grachten*), over which there are about 300 bridges, generally with a draw in the centre. The *Singel-Gracht*, upward of six miles in length, separates the old, semicircular town from the new quarters which have developed during the last 30 years. The vessels to be seen in all parts of the city, loading and unloading and passing along the canals, the lifting and lowering of drawbridges, the transit of merchandise on sledges, and the general stir of business give the streets of Amsterdam an air of most striking animation.

Among the most remarkable buildings is the Royal Palace (*Het Paleis*), formerly the town-hall, and completed in 1655. It is a stone edifice, in the form of a parallelogram, 262 feet long, 206 feet broad, and 108 feet high, resting on 13,659 piles driven 70 feet into the ground. It contains a great hall, 117 feet long, 57 feet wide, and 100 feet high, lined with white Italian marble. The new *Stadthuis*, the Bourse, the *Rijks Museum* (constructed in 1877–85, and covering nearly 3 acres of ground, with magnificent collections of art and manufacture and the finest picture-galleries in Holland after those of the Hague), Municipal Museum (1892-95), Fodor Museum, and Six Museum are noteworthy structures. The numerous docks and basins are an interesting feature of the city. The New Church (*Nieuwe Kerk*), founded in 1408, is 350 feet long by 210 feet wide across the transepts. It contains the tombs of Admiral De Ruyter, of the poet Vondel, and of other notables. The Old Church (*Oude Kerk*), founded about 1300, contains the tombs of several Dutch admirals and an organ said to be second only to that of Haarlem. Amsterdam is remarkable for the number and excellence of its benevolent and charitable institutions.

It possesses many excellent educational institutions, both of a general and a special kind. Among them may be named the University, with about 80 professors and docents and a library of 100,000 printed volumes, the Royal Academy of Sciences, Royal Academy of Fine Arts, school of navigation, aquarium, botanical garden, and zoological garden. The last-named covers 28 acres, and is one of the richest zoological gardens of Europe.

The industries of Amsterdam include the manufacture of linen, silk, velvets, thread, porcelain, print-goods, chemicals (cobalt-blue), tobacco, candles, chocolate, soap, oil, canvas, cordage, steam-engines and machinery, the refining of salt, sugar, camphor, and other substances, glass-blowing, brewing and distilling, and ship-building. Its lapidary work is especially famous. About 10,000 workmen are employed in the trade of diamond polishing, to which 70 mills are devoted. Amsterdam ranks much higher as a trading than as a manufacturing town. Its commerce is immense, and its exchange is one of the chief commercial centres of the world. It is a great emporium for butter, cheese, provisions, tobacco, sugar, rice, spices, gin, fish, and manufactured goods of every class. Although over 1600 ships, mainly steamers, enter and clear the port annually, Amsterdam is far behind Rotterdam in its transit-trade. The city is, however, the chief money-market of Holland, and the Bank of the Netherlands is one of the foremost financial institutions of Europe.

Early in the thirteenth century Amsterdam was a mere fishing-village, with a small castle, the residence of the lords of Amstel. Towards the middle of that century it was constituted a town. The decline of Antwerp after the siege of 1584–85, and the shutting of the navigation of the Scheldt in 1648, were the means of raising Amsterdam to the rank, which it long retained, of the first commercial city in Europe. Pop. in 1890, 417,539; in 1900, 510,850, of which number 80,000 were Roman Catholics and 35,000 Jews.

Amsterdam, a village of Decatur co., Ga., with large tobacco interests. The banking point is Bainbridge.

Amsterdam, a banking post-town of Bates co., Mo., 62 miles S. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 142.

Amsterdam, a city of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 33 miles NW. of Albany. It has manufactures of carpets, knit goods, woollens, silks, brooms, springs, and various other articles. The St. Mary's Catholic Institute is located here. Pop. in 1890, 17,336; in 1900, 20,929.

Amsterdam, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, about 36 miles SE. of Canton.

Amsterdam, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va.

Amsterdam (or **New Amsterdam**) **Island,** in the Indian Ocean, about 60 miles N. of the island of St. Paul. It is 4¼ miles in length, 2½ miles in breadth, 2760 feet in elevation, and evidently the crater of an extinct volcano, having numerous hot springs.

Amstetten, ăm'stĕt'tĕn, a village of Upper Austria, near the Ips (Ybbs), 28 miles by rail ESE. of Linz. Pop. in 1900, 5668.

Amtchitka. See AMCHITKA.

Amt-Gehren, a town of Germany. See GEHREN.

Amtzell, ămt'sĕll', a village and castle of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, 4 miles WNW. of Wangen.

Amu-Darya, ä'moo' dar'yȧ (Persian, *Jihun*, sometimes written *Gihon*; anc. *Oxus*, remotely allied to *Waksu*, a native name for this stream), a great river of central Asia, in Turkestan, rises on the Pamir plateau in two head-streams, the Ab-i-Panj (with its upper part known as the Pamir River) and the Murghab or Ak-Su, the former originating in Victoria Lake (Gaz-kul, elevation 13,980 feet) and the latter in the Chak-mak-kul (also known as Gaz-kul, 13,850 ft.). The two branches enclose a large part of the Pamir plateau, and unite at Wamar (elevation about 6550 ft.). For some distance beyond Wamar the river forms the boundary between Bokhara and Afghanistan, and then takes a generally NW. course to the Sea of Aral, into which it discharges through two main channels. The Amu-Darya is a broad and rapid stream, but is navigable for a large part of its course, there being but few obstructions, save the winter ice. Its width in the middle course varies from 350 to 570 metres, and it has a depth of water of from 2 to 8 metres. The waters begin to rise in April, and overspread vast extents of territory. Numerous irrigating channels are given off from the main stream in the region of Khiva. Steamboat navigation has been established on some portions of the lower course. At Tcharjui the river is crossed by the Central Asiatic or Transcaspian railway. For a long time geographers had assumed that the ancient course of the Amu was directed to the Caspian Sea instead of to the Aral, following the Aralo-Caspian depression known as the Uzboi—a condition that was affirmed by the Arabian and Persian geographers as late as the fifteenth century. The very recent researches of Glukhovski and others, however, disprove this supposition. Length of the river, about 1500 miles.

Amu-Darya, a district of Russian Turkestan, bounded SW. by the Amu-Darya. Area, about 42,850 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 193,558. In 1873 this region was ceded to Russia by the Khan of Khiva.

Amukta, Amuchta, or **Amoughta,** ä-mook'tȧ, one of the Aleutian Islands, Fox group, with volcanic peaks. Lat. of the centre, 52° 33′ N.; lon. 170° 45′ W.

Amul, Philippine Islands. See AMBIL.

Amulgawein, ä-mūl-gą-wän', a town of Arabia, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf.

Amur, or **Amoor,** ä'moor' (Manchu, *Sakhalin-Ula*), a river of eastern Asia, formed in lat. 53° 20′ N., lon. 121° 28′ E., by the union of the Argun and Shilka, westward of the Khingan Mountains. It follows a generally eastward course as the boundary between the Amur province and Manchuria, and then turns northward, discharging into the gulf or channel of Saghalin below the fortress of Nikolayevsk, in lat. 52° 57′ N. and lon. 141° E. Its course is largely through desolate plains and prairie, elsewhere across heavily forested tracts, spreading out into an island-studded sea, of which the opposing banks are hardly visible. In the passage of the Bureya Mountains the stream has a contracted channel of only 2000 feet. The Amur is navigable throughout its entire course, upward of 1600 miles, and the Shilka, for steam-craft of light draught, for a further distance of about 300 miles, to Mitrofanova (above Stretensk, the terminus of the Baikal-Amur branch of the Transsiberian railway). The chief tributaries of the Amur are from the N. the Zeya and Bureya, and from the S. the Sungari and Ussuri. The more important towns situated on its banks are Blagovieshtchensk, Aigun (in Manchuria), Khabarovsk, and Mariinsk. The total length of the river, inclusive of the Argun branch, is approximately 2680 miles. It is thus one of the great rivers of the globe.

Amur, a province of Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, bounded NW. and N. by the province of Yakutsk, E. by the Coast Province (Primorsk), and S. by Manchuria, from which it is separated by the Amur River; it touches the province of Transbaikalia in the extreme W. It is traversed by branches of the Yablonoi and Khingan Mountains, and is watered by the Amur and its tributaries. It has fertile valleys, and produces excellent timber and furs of fine quality. Gold and other metals abound, and the former is very extensively mined, employing over 6000 people in the washings. Capital, Blagovieshtchensk. Area, 172,800 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 118,570, of whom 23,000 were Cossacks, 40,000 Russian settlers or peasants, and 25,000 urban residents. The region was ceded by China to Russia in 1858.

Amur, Territory or **General-Government of,** in Asiatic Russia, consisting of the three provinces of Amur, Transbaikalia, and the Coast Province (Primorsk), inclusive of the island of Saghalin. Area, about 1,150,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 1,031,364. Capital, Khabarovsk.

Amurang, ä-moo-rȧng', a bay and village of the island of Celebes. The bay is on the NW. coast, and is about 14 miles long inland and 6 miles broad. The village lies at the head of the bay, 25 miles SW. of Menado.

Amusco, ä-moos'ko, a town of Spain, 11 miles N. of Valencia. Pop. (commune) 1500.

Am'was', a village of Palestine, 10 miles W. by N. of Jerusalem. It occupies the site of the *Em'maus* of the Old Testament, mentioned in Maccabees, later named *Nicop'olis*.

Am'well, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1848.

A'my (railroad station, Auburn), a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 3 miles by rail from Pontiac. Pop. 150.

Amy, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Miss., near Ellisville Depot.

Amyun, ăm-yoon', a town of Syria, 10 miles SSE. of Tripoli.

Anaa, ä'nȧ', a group of small coral islands in the Low Archipelago, Pacific Ocean. Of these, Chain Island is the most important.

Anabara, ä-nȧ'bȧ-rȧ', a river of Siberia, rises about lat. 69° N., lon. 106° E., and falls into the Arctic Ocean in lat. 72° 40′ N., lon. 116° E. Length, about 300 miles.

Anabon, an African island. See ANNOBON.

Anacapa (ä-nȧ-kȧ'pȧ) **Island,** the easternmost of the Santa Barbara group, off the coast of Ventura co., Cal.

Anacapri, ä-nä-kä'pree, a town of Italy, island of Capri, at its NW. extremity. Elevation, 880 feet. It is a favorite spot with artists. Pop. 2000.

Anachuana, ä-nä-choo-ä'nä, a village and bay, N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama.

Anacon'da, a post-town and gold-mining camp of Teller co., Colo., in the Cripple Creek gold-mining district,

56 miles by rail W. by S. of Colorado Springs. Pop. in 1900, 1059. The banking point is Cripple Creek.

Anaconda, a city, capital of Deerlodge co., Mont., on the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific R., 26 miles WNW. of Butte. It has manufactures of bricks, cigars, and beer. The copper-smelting and refining works are among the largest in the world. The famous Anaconda copper- and silver-mine is at Butte. Pop. in 1900, 9453.

Anacor'tes, a banking post-town of Skagit co., Wash., on tidal water and on the Seattle and Northern R., 90 miles N. of Seattle. It has important fishing industries and saw- and shingle-mills. It also mines coal. Pop. in 1900, 1476.

Anacos'tia, a post-station of Washington, D.C.

Anacostia River, a tributary of the Potomac River, from the left, generally known as the East Branch, which enters immediately S. of the city of Washington, D.C.

Anadar'ko, a banking post-village and Indian agency of Caddo co., Okla., on the Washita River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 35 miles (direct) SW. of Elreno. It has cotton-, cotton-seed oil, brewing- and lumber-industries. Pop. about 3500.

Anadia, ä-nä-dee'ä, a small town of Brazil, state of Alagoas, 45 miles E. of a city of that name.

Anadir, a river of Siberia. See ANADYR.

Anadyr, or **Anadir,** ä-nä-deer', a river of Siberia, traversing the centre of the Tchuktchi country, N. of Kamtchatka. It rises in Lake Ivatchno, about lat. 66° 30′ N., lon. 172° E., flows first W., then E., and falls into an inlet of the Gulf of Anadyr (North Pacific), lon. 176° 30′ E. Course, about 450 miles. The trading-post of Anadyrsk is situated on this river.

Anagni, ä-nän'yee, a town of Italy, 36 miles ESE. of Rome. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,059. It is the seat of an ancient bishopric and possesses an interesting cathedral.

Anah, ä'nä, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 220 miles NW. of Hillah. It is picturesquely enclosed by rocks and date-groves.

Anaheim, ä'nä-hime, a banking post-town of Orange co., Cal., on the Santa Anna River, about 8 miles from the sea, and on branches of the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 25 miles SE. of Los Angeles. It is in a beautiful valley and has a genial climate. Large quantities of grapes, lemons, oranges, walnuts, and other fruits are produced here. Anaheim has the St. Catharine's Academy, and manufactures of dried and canned fruits, wines, crude oil, sugar, farm-implements, wine-casks, etc. The lands in the vicinity are irrigated by means of ditches. Settled by Germans in 1857. Pop. in 1890, 1273; in 1900, 1456.—ANAHEIM LANDING, on the Pacific coast, is 13 miles WSW. of Anaheim.

Anahuac, ä-nä-wäk', the name given by the aboriginal Mexicans to that portion of the Mexican plateau which is largely coincident with the modern valley of the city of Mexico, extending eastward to Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, and including the lakes; or, with a further extension, including the plains of Tlaxcala. The word signifies "on the water." Some philologists assume the term to designate the low border-land off the plateau which adjoins the oceanic waters.

Anahuac, a post-hamlet of Chambers co., Tex., 35 miles NE. of Galveston.

Anajaz, ä-nä-zhäz', a river of Brazil, island of Joannes or Marajó, falls into the estuary of the Amazon after a W. course of about 80 miles.

Anakapalle, a town of British India, in Madras, 18 miles SW. of Vizagapatam.

Anaklia, ä-nä'kle-ä, a seaport of Russia, in Mingrelia, on the E. shore of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Ingur, 60 miles WNW. of Kutais.

Analomink, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. about 100. See SPRAGUEVILLE.

Anam, a kingdom of Asia. See ANNAM.

Anamaboe, ä'nä-ma-bō', or **Anamabu,** a British fort of Africa, on the Gold Coast, 11 miles ENE. of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 5° 10′ N.; lon. 1° 5′ W.

Ana Maria (ä'nä mä-ree'ä) **Island,** or **Palm Key,** an island off the coast of Manatee co., Fla.

Anambas, ä-näm'bäs, a group of small, wooded, and rocky islands in the China Sea, between Borneo and Malacca, in about lat. 3° N.

Anamirapucu, ä-nä-me-rä-poo-koo', a river of Brazil, state of Pará, falls into the estuary of the Amazon.

Anamoose, a post-village of McHenry co., N.Dak. Pop. about 75.

Anamo'sa, a banking city, capital of Jones co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 54 miles SW. of Dubuque and 25 miles ENE. of Cedar Rapids. It has grain-elevators, roller-process flour-mills, and extensive stone-quarries. A state penitentiary is located here. Pop. in 1890, 2078; in 1900, 2891.

Anamullay, Annamullay (ä-na-mul-lä'), **Animalé** (ä-ne-mäl-lä'), or **Animalaya** (ä-ne-ma-lä'ya) **Hills,** a group of mountains in the peninsula of India, about 65 miles S. of the Nilgiri Hills. The loftiest peak is Anaimudi, 8850 feet, the highest point of southern India. They abound in wild beasts and produce teak timber.

Anamullay, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, district of Coimbatore, 23 miles SE. of Palghat.

Anana, ä-nä'nä, a town of Spain, province of Alava, 17 miles WSW. of Vitoria.

An'andale, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., 26 miles ESE. of Mercer.

An'andpur', a town of India, Punjab (Jullinder district), on the Sutlej, 150 miles ESE. of Lahore.

Ananiev, ä-nän'yev, a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the Tiligul, 95 miles N. of Odessa. Pop. in 1897, 16,713.

Anantapur', or **An'antpur',** a town of British India, district and 58 miles SE. of Bellary.

Ananur, ä-nä-noor', a town of Transcaucasia, on an affluent of the Kur, 32 miles N. of Tiflis.

Anapa, ä-nä'pä, a seaport of Russia, in the Kuban district, on the Black Sea, at the W. extremity of the Caucasus range. Lat. 44° 54′ N.; lon. 37° 18′ E. Pop. in 1897, 6676.

Anaphi, ä-nä'fee, or **Nanphio,** a Greek island of the Ægean, one of the Sporades, but included in the nome of the Cyclades. Lat. 36° 26′ N.; lon. 25° 47′ E. It is 7 miles long and 2 miles broad, is high and rocky, and has no port. Pop. 600.

Anapli, a town of Greece. See NAUPLIA.

Anaqua, ä-nä'kwä, a post-hamlet of Victoria co., Tex., near the San Antonio, about 20 miles S. of Victoria.

Anas, the ancient name of the GUADIANA.

Añasco, än-yäs'ko, a town of Porto Rico, 6 miles by rail N. of Mayaguez. Pop. 2500.

Añasco River, Porto Rico, rises in the Tetas de Cerro Gordo and flows generally W. to the sea.

Anastasia, an-as-tä'zha, an island on the E. coast of Florida, 18 miles long and 1½ broad, immediately SE. of St. Augustine.

Anata, ä'nä'tä, a village of Palestine, 4 miles NE. of Jerusalem, supposed to be on the site of the ancient Anathoth, the reputed birthplace of the prophet Jeremiah. It has remains of ancient walls and columns.

Anatolia, an-a-to'le-a (Turk. *Anadoʻli*, from the Greek Ἀνατολή, *Anatolé*,—*i.e.*, the "rising," "Orient," or "East"), a name given to the peninsula forming the W. extremity of Asia, and in its usual application identical with Asia Minor. Anatolia (with the neighboring islands) comprises the Turkish vilayets of Brusa (Khodavendikyar), Aidin (Smyrna), Konieh, Adana, Angora, Kastamuni, Sivas, Trebizond, and the Archipelago, and the districts of Ismid and Biga. Anatolia proper is included between the 36th and 42d parallels of N. lat. and between the 26th and 42d meridians of E. lon. It is bounded N. by the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles; W. by the Grecian Archipelago; and S. by the Mediterranean Sea; its eastern boundary, which is rather arbitrary, is usually defined by a line connecting the Alma-Dagh, near the Bay of Iskanderun (Alexandretta), with the Euphrates, and thence extending up to its source, whence it runs down the Tchoruk to the Black Sea. Estimated area, about 200,300 sq. m. The N. coast, facing the Black Sea, is bold and steep, but gradually falls as it approaches the Bosporus. The W. coast has high and precipitous cliffs, and includes the Gulfs of Adramyti, Fuges, Smyrna, Scala Nova, Mendelia, and Cos, while the S. coast presents as its chief bays or indentations the Gulfs of Makri, Phineka, Adalia, and Iskanderun.

The surface may be termed an elevated plateau dotted with salt lakes, and enclosed by two ranges or offshoots of the Armenian and Kurdistan mountain-systems, the Taurus running E. and W. not far from the shores of the Mediterranean and a range skirting the shores of the Black Sea. The southern range, or Taurus, commences close to the Euphrates, where it reaches an elevation of about 10,000 feet, and, running W. with a very irregular course, terminates in the islands of the Grecian Archipelago. It has numerous offsets, which are known by special names, as Alah-Dagh, Bulghar-Dagh, Anti-Taurus, etc. The northern coast range stretches from the Tchoruk W., and terminates at the Bosporus. Among the best known of its summits are the Keshish-Dagh, SE. of Brusa; the ancient (Asiatic) Mount Olympus (8200 feet), and the Kas-Dagh, Mount Ida (5800 ft.), in the extreme W., overlooking the plain of Troy. Between the two main ranges there are many smaller ones,

some of which attain a great elevation; and, indeed, everywhere lofty mountain-masses, more or less connected, are to be met with. Mount Argæus, or Arjish-Dagh, an extinct volcano, near Kaisariyeh, is 13,300 feet, and is seemingly the loftiest summit of Anatolia. The centre of the peninsula is an extensive plateau, averaging 3000–4000 feet in height, partly drained by the rivers flowing into the Black Sea, but covered also with salt lakes, marshes, and rivers having no visible outlets. The largest rivers of Anatolia flow into the Black Sea. Of such are the Kizil-Irmak (anc. *Ha'lys*), the Yeshil-Irmak (anc. *I'ris*), and the Sakaria (anc. *Sanga'rius*). The only important rivers flowing towards the Grecian Archipelago are the Sarabat (anc. *Her'mus*) and the Mendere (anc. *Mæan'der*). The largest of the lakes is the Tuz-Göl, or "Salt Lake," a brackish water situated nearly in the centre of the plateau, at an elevation of 3080 feet; it measures about 50 miles in length.

Much of the coast mountains is of very ancient date, constructed of Palæozoic strata, with newer formations towards the interior, but the central plateau itself is largely of volcanic formation, with vast sheet deposits of trap and trachyte and great numbers of modern or recent cones. Earthquakes are still fairly abundant. Anatolia contains numerous thermal and sulphurous springs. Marble exists in great abundance, an advantage which the sculptors and builders among the early Greek colonists turned largely to account. Coal has been discovered along the coast of the Black Sea; copper, galena, and manganese occur in various parts. Rock-salt and petroleum are also found; meerschaum is extensively quarried, especially on the southern slopes of Olympus.

The climate admits of no general description, owing to the diversity in the elevation of the surface. The W. shores have been celebrated in all ages for their genial warmth. The coast facing the Black Sea is almost equally favored as to temperature, and enjoys the additional advantage of frequent rains. The elevated plains of the interior are extremely cold in winter. Tchihatcheff has likened the winter climate of Kaisariyeh to that of Amsterdam, and its summer climate to that of Toulouse. The most favored areas of precipitation receive only 23 inches of annual rainfall.

The N. slope of the central plateau abounds with forests of walnut, box, oak, beech, plane, ash, and other timber. Sugar-cane, the vine, olives, cotton, silk, tobacco, poppy, rhubarb, and figs are abundantly raised in the valleys of the S., and there is an extensive cultivation of the commoner grains. The flora of western and southern Anatolia is extremely beautiful, and will bear comparison with that of Sicily and the S. of Spain. Shrubs and evergreens are abundant,—the latter including the myrtle, which here attains an immense size, bay, daphne, laurel, and a variety of holly. Some of the vast and frigid plains of the interior produce only stunted shrubs, saline plants, wormwood, sage, and other members of the steppe flora. The higher mountain summits are covered with fir and cedar.

Wheat, boxwood, salt fish, various fruits, barley, millet, sesame, rags, oil, cattle, mohair, wool, opium, scammony, hides, galls, oil-seeds, tragacanth, wax, tobacco, and soap are leading articles of export. Garden vegetables are extensively grown.

Of the more prominent forms of the indigenous fauna of Anatolia may be mentioned the striped hyena, jackal, corsac, leopard, lion, caracal, bear, zorilla, various gazelles, and steppe-rodents. Zoögeographically the region is one uniting Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The Ottoman Turks form the great bulk of the population. The remainder is made up mainly of Greeks, Armenians, Kurds, Jews, and Gypsies. The total population is estimated to be between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000. Agriculture is in the most rude and primitive state. Roads, as understood in Europe, were until recently unknown, but relays of horses were maintained at distant intervals and stationed at the large towns on the leading routes. At the present time there are numerous good roads, and the railroad service is being extended along several lines into the interior. The principal cities of Anatolia are Smyrna, Brusa, Adana, Trebizond, Alexandretta or Iskanderun, Mersina, Adramyti, Angora, Sivas, Sinope, Samsun, Konieh, Kaisariyeh, and Afiun-Karahissar.

Anatolikon, ă-nă-tol'e-kon, an island of Greece, 6 miles NW. of Missolonghi, in the Gulf of Patras.

An'atone, a post-town of Asotin co., Wash., 60 miles E. of Walla Walla.

Anava, ă-nă-vă', or **Guanahau,** gwă-nă-hŏw', a river of Brazil, a tributary of the Rio Branco or Parima. Its length is about 200 miles.

Anavelhana, ă-nă-vĕl-yă'nă, a river of Brazil, an affluent of the Rio Negro. It flows nearly due S. and falls into that river near Taroma. Length, about 220 miles.

Anbar, ăn-bar', a town of Russian Turkestan, 20 miles NE. of Khiva.

Ancachs, ăn'kăchs', a department of Peru, bounded N. by the department of Libertad, S. by that of Lima, and extending from the Pacific eastward to the head-waters of the Amazon. Area, 16,560 sq. m. It is rich in minerals. Capital, Huaraz. Pop. in 1896, 428,703.

Ancarano, ăn-kă-ră'no, a village of Italy, province of Teramo, 15 miles NNE. of Teramo.

Ancaster, ang'kăs-tẹr, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, Canada, 7 miles WSW. of Hamilton. Pop. about 500.

Ancede, ăn-să'dă, a town of Portugal, on the Douro, 28 miles E. of Oporto. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Ancenis, ôN'sẹh-nee' (L. *Angeni'sium*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 21 miles NE. of Nantes. Pop. in 1901, 3278 (commune, 5199).

Ancerville, ôN'sĕR'veel', a town of France, department of Meuse, 11 miles SW. of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. about 1700.

Anchiale and **Anchialus,** ancient names of Ahiolu.

Anchiete, ăn-she-ă'tă, formerly **Benevente,** a seaport of Brazil, in the state of Espirito Santo, 47 miles SW. of Victoria. It has a good harbor.

Ancholme, an'cholm, a river of England, co. of Lincoln, flows at first W. past Market-Rasen, and then northward to join the Humber.

Anchor, a banking post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 25 miles (direct) E. by N. of Bloomington. Pop. about 300.

Anchor, a post-village of Pointe Coupée parish, La. Pop. about 100.

Anchorage, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 12 miles E. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 421.

Anchor Island, a small island of New Zealand, on the N. side of the entrance into Dusky Bay.

Anchor Islands, two islands off the E. coast of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, 3 miles E. of Cape Frio.

Anchorites, angk'ọr-ites, a group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 280 miles N. of Papua.

Anchorville, a post-town of St. Clair co., Mich., 10 miles SE. of Lenox. Pop. about 400.

Anchovy, or **Anchovy Bay,** a village of the island of Jamaica, in the co. of Cornwall, 5 miles S. by W. of Montego Bay.

Anciaens, ăN-se-ă'ẽNsh, a town of Portugal, province of Traz-os-Montes, near the Douro, 70 miles ENE. of Oporto, with thermal springs. Pop. about 1000.

Anciño, ăn-se-ă'ôN, or almost ăn-sŏwN', a village of Estremadura, Portugal, 9 miles E. of Pombal.

Ancienne Lorette, ôN'se-en' lo-rĕtt', a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, 9 miles NW. of Quebec. It has a large lumber trade.

Anclam, a town of Prussia. See Anklam.

An'clote River forms a part of the boundary between Hernando and Hillsboro cos., Fla., and falls into the Gulf of Mexico. Off its mouth are the Anclote Keys.

Anco, ăn'ko, a town of southern Peru, department of Ayacucho, on an affluent of the Apurimac, 40 miles E. of Ayacucho.

Anco'ber, a river of Africa. See Ankobra.

Ancober, a town of Abyssinia. See Ankober.

Ancohuma, one of the summits of the Nevado de Sorata. See Sorata.

Ancolan (ăn'ko-lăn') **Islands,** a group of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, off the NW. coast of the S. end of Luzon.

Ancón, or **Port Ancón,** a seaport of Peru, in the department of Lima, on a railway, and 30 miles NW. of Lima. Pop. 3000.

Ancona, ăn-ko'nă (anc. *Anco'na*; Gr. Ἀγκών, *Ancón*, —*i.e.*, "elbow," "bend," or "angle," in allusion to its position in an angle of the coast), a seaport of central Italy, on the Adriatic, 185 miles NE. of Rome. Lat. 43° 37′ N.; lon. 13° 30′ E. It is built on the slope of a hill, in an amphitheatre between two hills, on one of which stands the citadel and on the other the cathedral. It is divided into two parts, the Città Vecchia (or the old city) and the Città Nuova (the new city): the former occupies the higher ground, and is inhabited by the poorer classes; the latter is situated along the shores of the sea. The two most remarkable structures are the mediæval cathedral and the triumphal Corinthian arch of Trajan, built of Parian marble, on the mole. Ancona is, after Venice, the principal Italian port on the Adriatic. It is supposed to have been founded by a Doric colony or by a band of Syracusan patriots who fled from the tyranny of Dionysius about 380 B.C. It was a flourishing place under the Romans. Pop. in 1901, 34,159; of the commune, 56,835.

Ancona, a province of Italy, in the Marches. Area, 740 sq. m. Capital, Ancona. Pop. in 1901, 302,460.

The MARCH OF ANCONA (It. *Marca d'Ancona*, mär'kå dän-ko'nå) was formerly a division of central Italy. It formed part of the Papal States, and was annexed by Victor Emmanuel in 1860. See MARCHES.

Anco'na, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 10 miles SW. of Streator. There are productive coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 250.

Anco'ra, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 25 miles SE. of Camden.

An'cram, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Ancram township (town), on the Central New England R., 17 miles SE. of Hudson. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1238.

Ancram Leadmines, or **Hot Ground,** a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Ancram township (town), on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern R., 30 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie. Galena, blende, and copper pyrites are found here. Pop. about 100.

Ancre, the former name of ALBERT, France.

An'croft, a village of England, in Northumberland, 6 miles S. of Berwick.

An'crum, a parish and village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, 3 miles from Jedburgh. In this parish was fought the battle of Ancrum Moor, in 1544, between the Scotch and English.

Ancud, än-kood', or **San Carlos de Ancud,** sän kar'lŏs dā än-kood', a port of Chile, on the N. coast of Chiloe, capital of the province of Chiloe, has a safe and spacious harbor. Lat. 41° 52′ S.; lon. 73° 55′ W. It is much visited by whalemen and exports hams and wood. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 3000.

Ancy-le-Franc, ôⁿ'see'lęhfrôⁿ, a town of France, department of Yenne, on the Armançon, 10 miles SE. of Tonnerre. Pop. about 1000.

Ancyra, a city of Asia Minor. See ANGORA.

Andacollo, än-dä-kol'yo, a village of Chile, 28 miles SSE. of Coquimbo, in a rich mining district. It has an image of the Virgin which brings hither numerous pilgrims yearly. Pop. in 1895, 1893.

Andahuaylas, än-dä-wī'läs, a town of southern Peru, department of Apurimac, on the Andahuaylas, 60 miles SE. of Huamanga.

An'dale, a post-village of Sedgwick co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 20 miles NW. of Wichita. Pop. 200.

Andalgala, än-däl-gä'lä, a town of the Argentine Republic, province and 75 miles N. of Catamarca.

Andalusia, an-dą-lu'she-ą or an-dą-loo'ze-ą (Sp. *Andalucía*, än-dä-loo-thee'ä; Fr. *Andalusie*, ôⁿ'dä'lü'zee'; Ger. *Andalusien*, än-dä-loo'ze-ęn), an ancient division of southern Spain, bounded SE. and S. by the Mediterranean and the Straits of Gibraltar, SW. by the Atlantic, and W. by Portugal. It is now divided into the following provinces, which are named from their chief towns: Almería, Granada, Jaén, Malaga, Cadiz, Cordova, Huelva, and Seville. Andalusia is bordered on the N. by the Sierra Morena and is traversed by the lofty Sierra Nevada. The climate on the coasts, especially along the Mediterranean, is extremely warm, and the soil in places is remarkably fertile. Andalusia, with its snow-capped mountains, its beautiful valleys, and many remains of its Mohammedan past, is the most picturesque portion of Spain. The Vandals were established in this country in the fifth century, whence it was called *Vandalusia*, afterwards corrupted into Andalusia. After the dissolution of the Ommiyade Caliphate of Cordova in 1031, the region formed the kingdoms of Cordova, Seville, Jaén, Almería, Malaga, and Granada, all successively conquered by the rulers of Castile. Area, 22,577 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 3,450,209.——Adj. and inhab. ANDALUSIAN, an-dą-lu'she-ąn (Sp. ANDALUZ, än-dä-looth').

Andalusia, a banking post-town, capital of Covington co., Ala., on the Conecuh, about 80 miles S. of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900, 551.

Andalusia, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 12 miles below Davenport, Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Andalusia, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., near the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles NE. of Philadelphia.

Andaman (an-dą-man') **Islands,** a group of islands in the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 10° and 13° 40′ N., and nearly under the 93d meridian of E. lon., 180 miles SW. of Cape Negrais. The Great and Little Andaman Islands are separated by Duncan Passage. The soil is luxuriantly fertile, and supports in large part a magnificent tropical forest. The highest point is Saddle Peak, 2400 feet. The islands are markedly unhealthy, owing to their damp and hot climate, the thermometer ranging from about 70° to 96°, with a rainfall of from 115 to 150 inches. Area, about 2600 sq. m. The native population is scanty, and belongs to a race of blacks called Mincopies, whose ethnic relationship has not yet been determined. They are kind and cheerful in temperament. The islands now form a British convict settlement for East Indian criminals. Chief settlement, Port Blair, on South Island. Port Cornwallis, on North Island, is another good port. Pop. about 15,000.

Andamarca, än-dä-mar'kä, a village of Bolivia, 75 miles S. of Oruro. Pop. 1600.

Andance, ôⁿ'dôⁿss', a village of France, department of Ardèche, on the Rhone, 6 miles S. of Serrières.

Andar, a town of Africa. See SAINT-LOUIS.

Andaye, a seaport of France. See HENDAYE.

Andecavi and **Andegavi,** ancient names of ANGERS.

Andeer, än'dair', a village of Switzerland, canton of the Grisons, on the Rhine, 14 miles SSW. of Chur.

Andelfingen, än'dęl-fing'ęn, a town of Switzerland, 17 miles NE. of Zürich, on the Thur. It consists of two places, Gross- and Klein-Andelfingen. Combined pop. 2000.

Andelle, ôⁿ'dĕll', a river of France, falls into the Seine above Pont-de-l'Arche. Length, 24 miles.

Andelot, ôⁿ'dęh-lo', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 12 miles NE. of Chaumont. Pop. 900.

Andelys, Les, a town of France. See LES ANDELYS.

Andematunum, the ancient name of LANGRES.

Andenäs, än'dę-näs', a village of the Lofoten Islands, Norway, on the Isle of Andö. It has large fisheries and a trade in down and feathers.

Andenne, ôⁿ'dĕnn', a town of Belgium, province of Namur, on the Meuse, 11 miles by rail E. of Namur. Pop. in 1900, 7711. It has manufactures of porcelain and mines of lead and iron.

Anderab, än'dęr-äb', or **Inderab,** in-dęr-äb', a town of Badakhshan, about 85 miles N. of Kabul.

Anderlecht, än'dęr-lekt', a SW. manufacturing suburb of Brussels, with dyeing- and textile-works. Pop. in 1900, 47,700.

Anderlues, ôⁿ'dęr'lü', a commune of Hainaut, Belgium. Pop. in 1900, 9086.

Andermatt, än'dęr-mätt', or **Urseren,** oor'se-rę̈n (It. *Orsera*), a village of Switzerland, in the valley of Urseren, 18 miles S. of Altdorf. It lies in a treeless neighborhood, at an elevation of 4738 feet above the sea, and is much visited by tourists who traverse the road to gain the Furka Pass. Near it is the Devil's Bridge, crossing the Reuss, and forming part of the route across the St. Gotthard into Italy. Pop. about 800.

Andernach, än'dęr-näk (anc. *Antunacum* or *Antoniacum*), a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 10 miles NW. of Coblenz. It retains its old walls and crooked streets, and has interesting churches and structures dating from the Middle Ages, when it was a flourishing town. The vicinity abounds in Roman remains. Pop. in 1900, 7889.

An'derson, a county in the E. part of Kansas, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is drained by Pottawatomie Creek. Garnett is the county seat. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1890, 14,203; in 1900, 13,938.

Anderson, a county in the north-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 224 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the navigable Kentucky River and is intersected by Salt River. Capital, Lawrenceburg. Pop. in 1890, 10,610; in 1900, 10,051.

Anderson, a county in the NW. part of South Carolina, has an area of 756 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Saluda River and on the SW. by the Savannah River. It is also intersected by the Kiowee River. Capital, Anderson. Pop. in 1890, 43,696; in 1900, 55,728.

Anderson, a county of Tennessee, has an area of 350 sq. m. It is intersected by Clinch River and also drained by Powell's River. The surface is partly occupied by the Cumberland Mountains. Coal and salt-springs are found here. County seat, Clinton. Pop. in 1890, 15,128; in 1900, 17,634.

Anderson, a county in the east-central part of Texas, has an area of 1060 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Neches River and on the W. by the Trinity River, which is navigable by steamboats. Palestine is the county seat. Pop. in 1890, 20,923; in 1900, 28,015.

Anderson, a post-town of Shasta co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 11 miles SE. of Redding, its banking point. It is situated in a fine fruit-growing region, and gold and silver are mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 508.

Anderson, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Fla.

Anderson, a city and railroad centre, the capital of Madison co., Ind., is on the west fork of the White River, at the convergence of several railroads, 35 miles NE. of Indianapolis. It has manufactories of iron, steel, brass, wire, paper, glass, machinery, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1890, 10,741; in 1900, 20,178.

Anderson, a post-village of Fremont co., Iowa, 3 miles N. of Sidney, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Anderson, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 3 miles (direct) W. of Pinckney, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Anderson, a post-village of McDonald co., Mo., 7 miles S. of Wade and 21 miles S. of Neosho, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Anderson, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., 1 mile from Port Murray Station. Pop. about 150.

Anderson, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 9 miles NW. of Chillicothe.

Anderson, a banking city, capital of Anderson co., S.C., on the Blue Ridge and the Southern Rs., 126 miles WNW. of Columbia. It has cotton-, cotton-seed oil, and fertilizer-industries, and the Patrick Military Institute and Anderson Female College. Pop. in 1900, 5498.

Anderson, a post-village of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Nashville and Chattanooga R., 49 miles W. of Chattanooga. Pop. 80.

Anderson, a post-village, capital of Grimes co., Tex., 10 miles NE. of Navasota, its banking town, and 68 miles NNW. of Houston. Pop. 600.

An'dersonburg, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., about 20 miles NW. of Carlisle.

Anderson, Cape, the E. point of the island of St. Lawrence, at the entrance of Bering Strait. Lat. 63° N.; lon. 168° 30′ W.

Anderson Court-House. See ANDERSON, S.C.

Anderson Island, Alaska. See SAINT LAWRENCE.

Anderson River, in British Columbia, enters the Fraser, from the E., 20 miles above Yale.

Anderson's Creek, of Indiana, rises in Crawford co., and forms the boundary between Spencer and Perry cos. until it falls into the Ohio near Troy.

Anderson's Creek, of Clearfield co., Pa., enters the W. branch of Susquehanna River.

Anderson's Ferry, a station in Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. and on the Ohio River, 6 miles below Cincinnati.

Anderson's Inlet, or **Venus Bay,** in Victoria, Australia, N. of Bass Strait, between Capes Liptrap and Patterson, receives Tarwin River.

Andersons Mills, a post-station of Pickens co., S.C.

Anderson's Springs, a resort of Lake co., Cal., 10 miles from the Geysers and about 80 miles N. of San Francisco. Elevation, 1950 feet above the sea.

An'dersontown, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., 45 miles E. by S. of Annapolis.

Andersontown, a post-village of York co., Pa.

An'dersonville, a post-village of Sumter co., Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia, 60 miles SW. of Macon. Here many Union prisoners were confined in the civil war. The prison-grounds are now a park. Pop. 245.

Andersonville, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., 54 miles ESE. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 400.

Andersonville, N.J. See ANDERSON.

Andersonville, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie Canal, 6 miles N. of Chillicothe.

Andersonville, a hamlet of Anderson co., S.C., near the Savannah River, 14 miles WSW. of Anderson Court-House.

Andersonville, a post-village of Anderson co., Tenn., 10 miles NE. of Clinton. Pop. about 120.

Andes, an'diz, a banking post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Andes township (town), 12 miles SE. of Delhi and 63 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 365; of the town, 1927. It is traversed by the E. branch of the Delaware River.

Andes, an'diz (Sp. *Cordillera de los Andes,* kor-deel-yä'rä dä loce än'dĕs), a range of mountains of such vast extent and altitude as to render it one of the most remarkable physical features of the globe. Commencing at Cape Horn, it extends nearly parallel to the Pacific coast throughout the whole length of South America to the Isthmus of Panama, a distance of about 4500 miles. It was formerly assumed that the Andes were continued through the Isthmus to form part of the main mountain-system of North America, but the evidence indicating this condition is wanting, although it is by no means certain that the dissociation of the two systems has not been brought about by successive breakages and subsidences. The continental divide in the isthmus, which is in part occupied by marine strata of Oligocene (Nummulitic) age, is lowered to 330 feet, but in Nicaragua, westward of the lake of the same name, it is still further reduced to 153 feet, which is the lowest mountain-crossing in the entire tract included within 113 degrees of latitude. From its S. extremity the main chain runs along the W. shore of Tierra del Fuego, and consists of rocky summits, rising in many places to 2000 or 3000 feet, the culminating points of this portion being Mounts Sarmiento and Darwin, respectively 6910 and 6800 feet above the level of the sea. The Patagonian-Chilean Andes, flanked by rocky and mountainous islands in the Pacific,—disrupted parts of the main mountain-mass,—continue in an almost direct S. and N. course to about lat. 33° S., when they undergo an irregular bifurcation, an eastern series of outliers trending north-northeastward to join the Eastern Cordillera, or *Cordillera Real,* of Bolivia. The great volcanic (extinct) peak of Aconcagua, the culminating point of the entire Western Hemisphere, 23,080 feet, is located near this bifurcation. Recent determinations place its summit in Argentina. Not very distant neighbors of Aconcagua, both of them situated on the boundary-line of Chile and Argentina, are the Mercedario and Tupungato, with elevations in both cases seemingly exceeding 22,000 feet. Between the Chilean Andes and the Pacific—a distance varying from 80 to 150 miles—are extensive plains elevated from 1000 to 1500 feet above the sea. In the S. these are mostly clothed with a rich vegetation; but the more elevated mountain-regions are nearly destitute of plants. The Bolivian Andes, forming the central division of the system, are included roughly between the Tropic of Capricorn and lat. 13° S., and cover a greatest width—including the high table-lands (despoblados, punos, of Potosí, Oruro, etc.), which are held up between the western or coast Cordillera and the so-called Andes proper, or eastern Cordillera, the *Cordillera Real*—of nearly 450 miles. The plateau of Titicaca, which has an altitude exceeding 12,000 feet, is comparable in its position with the lofty plateaus of central Asia lying north of the Himalaya range. It is flanked on either side by the vast buttresses of the two main Andean chains, to which belong some of the loftiest summits of the continent, such as Sajama, or Sahama (volcanic), in the western chain, 21,000 feet; and Illampu, or Sorata, and Illimani (non-volcanic) in the eastern, with elevations of approximately 21,500 feet (or, according to other determinations, upward of 22,000 feet). These parallel cordilleras are united at various points by enormous transverse groups or by single ranges crossing them like dikes. The descent to the Pacific is ordinarily markedly abrupt; the dip is also very sudden to the E., whence offshoots diverge to the lower plains.

The Peruvian Andes, separated from the Pacific by a desert which is in places 100 miles broad, continue the main chain or chains of the Andes with little diminution in altitude to about lat. 5° S., where the mountains enter Ecuador, and detach two eastern offsets, one of which runs NW. between the Marañon and Huallaga Rivers, and the other between the Huallaga and the Ucayali. This divergence takes place from the knot of the famous Cerro de Pasco, overlooking the lofty plateau of Pasco or Huánuco. The main range runs NNW. in a direction parallel to and about 70–100 miles distant from the Pacific. It presents an unbroken wall to the sea, with rugged and steep declines and a majestic array of snow-clad summits. In its southern part are found the gigantic cones of Misti (volcano of Arequipa) and Chachani, both with elevations of 19,000–20,000 feet.

The Andes of Ecuador are commonly assumed to be composed of two parallelly trending chains (as in parts of Peru, Bolivia, and Chile), and to enclose between them the vast upland stretching the greater distance between the knot of Loja, in the south, and that of Pasto, in Colombia, in the north, and having an elevation of upward of 9000 feet. Recent researches have thrown doubt upon this construction, as the following statement by Whymper indicates: "The two parallel cordilleras, which, according to geographers, are the great features of the country, do not exist. The axis of the Andes of Ecuador, part of the backbone of South America, runs nearly north and south; and towards the western edge of the main chain there *is* a certain sequence of peaks more or less in a line with each other. On the east of these summits there is a succession of basins of different dimensions and of various elevations, and the nearest mountains on the eastern side occur at *irregular* distances. There is no such thing as one great valley in the interior of Ecuador." In whatever way disposed, the summits overlooking the plateau of Quito present a picture of volcanic activity unrivalled for grandeur and magnificence in the world. Here are located the giants Sangai and Cotopaxi (19,613 feet), both violently active, eruptive, and of almost unceasing activity, Antisana (19,335 feet), Cayambe, Tunguragua, Pichincha, and Chimborazo, the last-named (20,498 feet) overlooking the plain of Riobamba, and for a long time considered to be not only the loftiest summit of the Western Hemisphere, but of the entire globe. All the higher elevations of this group, with the exception of Sara-urcu (15,749 feet), are of igneous construction. Vast fields of lava, pumice, and scoriæ are scattered over the region, in some places embedding the remains of numerous animals of the

Post-Tertiary period, and on all sides the evidences of the internal activity of the earth are grandly exhibited.

The Andes of Colombia have not the full height of those of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, or Chile, but their culminating points—Tolima, west of Bogotá (18,400 feet), Nevada de Herveo (18,340 feet), Huila, and Ruiz—are still peaks of the first order. The system throughout the greater part of the state consists essentially of three main lines, the western of which is deflected towards the Isthmus of Panama, and the eastern, sometimes known as the Sierra of Suma Paz, northeastward to form the Andes de Mérida, in Venezuela, and the broken coast-chain, which sees a further continuation in the mountains of Trinidad and of some of the islands of the Lesser Antilles. This is the main projection of the Andean system, whose mass has fallen by breakages into the trough of the Atlantic-Caribbean basin. A fork of this chain is continued northward from near Pamplona to form the backbone of the Goajira Peninsula, and has lying to the westward of its northern extremity the famous Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, an isolated mountain-mass, whose elevation has been variously put between 17,000 and 19,000 or even 20,000 feet. Among the best-known summits of the Venezuelan Andes are the Concha, southeast of Mérida, 15,420 feet, and the Silla de Carácas, 8760 feet.

Perhaps the most distinctive feature of the entire Andean system is its unbroken continuity. Throughout its entire extent no stream has succeeded in finding a passage across it from the Atlantic side to the Pacific, so that virtually nearly the entire river-discharge of the South American continent is to the Atlantic basin. Most of the higher summits are volcanic cones, either still active, like the beautifully formed Cotopaxi, or dismantled, like Antisana and the much newer Chimborazo; and for long distances these lofty pinnacles are found only in the western or coast Cordilleras, where they are mostly implanted directly upon the mountain-ridge or crest. The more ancient volcanoes, like Aconcagua, have had their volcanic outlines almost completely effaced. The great Altar, 17,730 feet, or Capac-uru, is said to have overtopped Chimborazo still in the days of the Spanish Conquest.

This gigantic mountain-chain is traversed in different parts by passes or roads at heights almost equal to those of the extreme summits of the European ranges. Most of these are narrow, steep, and dangerous. The pass from Arequipa to Puno is 14,660 feet high; and the one leading from Lima to Tarma and Pasco is 15,760 feet, being the highest known pass of the Andes. The former of these is now traversed by the railroad uniting Mollendo with Puno, on Lake Titicaca, and the latter by the famous Oroya road, the most remarkable piece of railroad construction in the world. There are numerous other passes across the Andes, many of which exceed 15,000 feet in height. At best, these are as a rule practicable only for mules and llamas, and in many cases the traveller is carried over upon the backs of natives. A great commercial road runs longitudinally along the Andes from Trujillo to Popayán, not much less than 1000 miles. The much-frequented Uspallata Pass, which is on the line of the nearly completed railroad that is to connect Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic, with San Felipe and Valparaiso, in Chile, and crosses the Andes in the immediate neighborhood of Aconcagua, has an elevation of 12,795 feet.

Snow-Line.—The line of perpetual snow in the Andes varies very greatly, according to the latitude, descending to about 4000 feet at the southern extremity of Patagonia, and rising to about 17,000–18,500 feet on the Western Cordillera, at about lat. 15° S. On the line of the equator the position is about 15,500 feet. Except in the southern tracts there are few glaciers of any magnitude, and for a long time it was believed that the equatorial summits were entirely free of glaciation. Cayambe, Cotopaxi, and Chimborazo are, however, all provided with glaciers, the ice-mass on the last named having considerable development.

Vegetation.—Conformable to the extreme range of climatic conditions which prevail in the Andean region, there is a wealth and diversity in the flora which are presented elsewhere only in the Himalaya Mountains. Arctic or subarctic types of plants abound in the vegetation of the south, maintaining themselves, however, far northward along the upper or Alpine crests of the ranges. Along much of the middle western slopes, where rain is largely or wholly wanting, the vegetation is naturally sparse and desolate, wonderfully contrasting with the exuberant floral development which is found on the eastern rain-fed slopes of Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia. It is in this tract, descending deep into the lowlands, that the tropical forest unfolds itself in all its wealth and manifold variety. The cinchona, or quinine, forms part of the mountain woodland of this region. The high *puna* and *paramo* tracts, the upland pampas of the mountains, are for most of the hot or dry seasons cheerless in their dearth of green vegetation, but with the return of the rains they rapidly recover the vigor of growth, and give to the eye a beautiful and refreshing display of grass and wild flowers. One of the most distinctive types of vegetation of the Andes is the araucaria, the Chilean or southern pine. The woodland nowhere attains that high level which one should expect to find in a region situated in great part directly in the equatorial tropics. On the plateau of Quito few trees are found at an altitude of 10,000 feet, and the highest, a *Polylepis*, does not appear to pass beyond 12,000 feet. This condition is in marked contrast to what is found on the gigantic volcanoes of Mexico, where the forest trees are still fairly massive at 13,000 or even 13,500 feet. The potato is cultivated in the Andes at an elevation of from 10,000 to 13,000 feet, wheat grows at a height of 10,000 feet or more, and oats ripen on the plateau of Lake Titicaca at an elevation of nearly 13,000 feet. Perhaps the loftiest permanent habitation of man in the world is at Chachani, Peru, 16,600 feet.

Fauna.—The animal life of the Andes is naturally varied, and partakes of the characteristics that belong to the faunas of tropical, temperate, and Alpine regions. No mention can here be made of even the commoner forms of life, beyond the more distinctively Andean llama, alpaca, vicuña, guanaco (all in the condition of domestication), vizcacha, and mountain tapir; and among birds, the condor and the numerous forms of humming-bird, many of which are localized in their distribution to individual volcanic peaks. The North American panther, or cougar (puma), finds its way along the whole chain from Colombia to the extremity of Patagonia. No mountain-chain in the world presents such a magnificent avenue for the distant distribution of animal forms as the Andes, and there is none that is so completely a barrier to a transmigration as this one.

Geology.—The geology of the Andes is as yet very imperfectly known, but the main construction appears to be that of a central or nuclear crystalline mass (granites, gneisses, schists) of very ancient, probably Archæan, age, and of superimposed sedimentary deposits, which cover nearly all the geological periods from the oldest to the Cretaceous (inclusive). It is made manifest, therefore, that the upheaval of the chain is Post-Cretaceous (in part, probably, late Cretaceous), with a culmination not unlikely in the period, at or near the middle Tertiary, which marked the final great elevation of the Alps and Himalayas. Where the Andes divide into two or more parallel branches the inner of these appears in most cases to be the oldest. The close correspondence between the trend of the western mountain-system and the configuration of the coast-line makes indisputable the relation existing between the two; it may be taken for certain that the making of the mountains was the making of the western border of the South American continent. It may also be accepted as being nearly proved that the making or upheaval of the mountains was in great measure, if not almost entirely, a consequence of the subsidence of the Pacific floor. The Andes both in the north and in the south have undergone marked destruction, to which the islands of the Caribbean basin and of coastal Chile and Patagonia bear imposing testimony, but the full amount of this destruction or disintegration has not yet been ascertained. It would appear that southward the mountain-system was at one time projected quite to the position of Graham Land (Island), and not impossibly it united with an Antarctic continent. The Andes are celebrated for their mineral riches, producing gold, silver, and copper in large quantities, together with platinum, mercury, lead, and iron. The deposits of saltpetre, found principally in the region included between the 18th and 26th parallels of southern latitude, have become commercially very valuable.

Among the most notable ascents of the Andean mountains are those of Chimborazo by Humboldt and Bonpland (partially successful), in 1802; by Boussingault and Hall (partial), in 1831; by Reiss and Stübel (partial), in 1872; and by Whymper and the Carrels, in 1880; of the Pic de Paris, of the Sorata, by Wiener, in 1877; of Cotopaxi, by Thielmann, in 1878, and by Whymper, in 1880; of Aconcagua, by Zurbriggen, in 1897; of Tupungato, by Vines and Zurbriggen, in 1897; of the Sorata (nearly to the summit), by Conway, in 1898; and of Illimani, by Conway, in 1898.

Andes, Los Andes, or **Santa Rosa de los Andes,** sän'tä rō'sä dā loce än'dēs, a town of Chile, province of Aconcagua, 18 miles by rail E. by S. of San Felipe. Pop. 5504.

Andevuron'to, or **Andevurante,** än-dę-voo-rän'tę, a large village on the E. coast of Madagascar, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 60 miles SSW. of Tamatave.

Andijan, ån-dee-jån' or ån-dee-zhån', a town of Asiatic Russia, in Ferghana, near the Syr-Darya, 73 miles ENE. of Khokan. The town is large and is surrounded with gardens and a moated fort. Pop. in 1897, 46,680. In Dec., 1902, the town was visited by a destructive earthquake, which cost the lives of 1021 of the inhabitants (3342 in the district).

Anding, a post-village of Yazoo co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 10 miles (direct) S. of Yazoo City. Pop. 125.

Andkhui, ånd-koo'ee, or **Ankoi,** ån-kō'ee, a town of Afghan Turkestan, capital of the province or oasis of Andkhui, on the N. slope of the Hazara Mountains, about 100 miles W. by N. of Balkh. It is on one of the great commercial routes between Bokhara and Afghanistan. Pop., composed of Suni Mohammedans, about 15,000.

Andlau, ånd'lō͞w, a village of Germany, Lower Alsace, on the Andlau, an affluent of the Ill, 9 miles NNW. of Schlettstadt. Pop. in 1900, 1731.

Andö, ånd'ö (*i.e.*, "Duck Island"), one of the Lofoten Islands, off the W. coast of Norway, 20 miles long and 10 miles broad.

Andoain, ån-do-ine', a town of Spain, in Biscay, on a railway, 6 miles from San Sebastián. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Andolsheim, ån'dols-hīme', a village of Upper Alsace, 3½ miles SE. of Colmar.

Andora, ån-do'rå, a commune of Italy, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Genoa, 3 miles by rail SSW. of Alassio. Pop. about 2000.

Andorno Cacciorna, ån-dor'no kåt-chor'nå, a commune of Italy, 13 miles NE. of Ivrea, on the Cervo. Pop. about 3000.

Andorra, ån-dor'rå (Fr. *Andorre*, ôN'dorr'), a neutral country with the name of a republic, situated on the S. slope of the Pyrenees, between the French department of Ariège and the Spanish province of Lérida, extending from lat. 42° 22′ to 42° 35′ N. and from lon. 1° 25′ to 1° 45′ E., surrounded by high mountains, on which the snow lies for six months in the year. Area, 175 sq. m. Its climate is cold, but healthy; the soil is unproductive in grain, but there are rich mines of iron and valuable forests. Oats and barley are the only crops. The government, a democracy, is vested in a council of 24 members, elected by the whole population. The executive head is a syndic, elected by the council for life. Andorra is nominally subject to the suzerainty of France and of the bishop of Urgel. The inhabitants, mostly shepherds, speak the Catalan language. Pop. about 6000. The independence of this little state is reputed to date from the time of Charlemagne, about 790. Capital, Andorra.——Adj. and inhab. Andorrese, an-dor-reez'.

Andorra, an ancient village, capital of the republic of Andorra, at the foot of the Monte Anclar, at an elevation of 3510 feet, and 12 miles N. of Urgel. Pop. about 1000.

Andouillé, ôN'doo'ee'yå', a town of France, in Mayenne, 6 miles SE. of Chailland. Pop. about 800 (commune, 2500).

An'dover, a borough and market-town of Hampshire, England, 12 miles NW. of Winchester. Pop. in 1901, 6509.

An'dover, a post-town of Tolland co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 23 miles E. of Hartford. Pop. about 450.

Andover, a post-town of Henry co., Ill., about 25 miles N. by E. of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Andover, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Iowa, on a division of the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles N. by W. of Clinton. Pop. 80.

Andover, a post-village of Butler co., Kan., 11 miles E. of Wichita. Pop. about 125.

Andover, a post-township (town) of Oxford co., Me., about 45 miles NW. of Lewiston. Pop. in 1900, 727.

Andover, a banking post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Andover township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 23 miles N. of Boston and 10 miles E. of Lowell. It is the seat of the Abbott Female Academy, Punchard High School, Phillips Academy (founded in 1778), and the Andover Theological Seminary, which was founded in 1807 and is the leading educational institution of the American Congregationalists. This seminary has a large endowment and a library of over 50,000 volumes. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who resided here after the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is buried in the private cemetery of the trustees of Phillips Academy. Andover township (town) is bounded on the NW. by the Merrimac River. It has woollen-factories, flax-mills, and manufactures of linen and rubber. Pop. of the town in 1890, 6142; in 1900, 6813.

Andover, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., 18 miles from Leon, Iowa.

Andover, a post-township (town) of Merrimac co., N.H., about 24 miles NW. of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 1179. Andover Station is on the Boston and Maine R., 29 miles from Concord.

Andover, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., in Andover township, on the Lackawanna and the Lehigh and Hudson River Rs., 5 miles S. of Newton, its banking point. There are limestone-quarries and iron-mines in the township. Pop. of the township in 1900, 987.

Andover, a banking post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., in Andover township (town), on the Erie R., 76 miles W. of Elmira and 12 miles ESE. of Belmont. Pop. in 1900, 954; of the town, 1869.

Andover, a banking post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 38 miles N. of Youngstown. It has manufactures of flour, lumber, iron fence, etc. Pop. in 1900, 815.

Andover, a banking post-village of Day co., S.Dak., in a fine agricultural section, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 29 miles E. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Andover, a post-township (town) of Windsor co., Vt., about 28 miles S. by E. of Rutland. Pop. in 1900, 372.

Andover, or **Tobique,** a post-village of Victoria co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, opposite the mouth of the Tobique River, 50 miles N. of Woodstock. Steamers ply between Andover and Woodstock. Pop. 350.

Andraitx, ån-drå'ith, a town on the SW. coast of Majorca, 8 miles WSW. of Palma. Pop. of the commune, about 6500.

Andrarum, ån'drå-rō͞om, a town of Sweden, 26 miles S. by W. of Christianstad. Pop. about 1500.

Andrava (ån-drå'vå) **Bay,** Madagascar, E. coast, about 60 miles SE. of Cape Amber. Lat. (Berry Head) 12° 56′ S.; lon. 40° 56′ E.

Andreafski, ån-drå-åf'skee, a settlement of Alaska, on the right bank of the lower Yukon River, about lat. 62° 5′ N., lon. 163° 12′ W.

Andreanof (ån-drå-ån'of) or **Andreno'vian Islands,** a group of about thirty islands in the North Pacific, belonging to the United States, and forming the central division of the Aleutian Islands. Lat. 52° N.

Andreasberg (ån-drå'ås-bĕrg'), **Sankt,** a town of Hanover, in the Harz Mountains, 13 miles SW. of Elbingerode, on the declivity of the Andreasberg, at the S. foot of the Brocken, 1825 feet above the sea. It has recently come into favor as a health-resort. It owes its origin to the mines of iron, silver, lead, copper, cobalt, and arsenic in its immediate neighborhood. Pop. in 1900, 3846.

Andree, a post-hamlet of Isanti co., Minn. Pop. about 50.

Andrejew, ån-drå'yĕv, a town of Russian Poland, government of Kielce. Pop. in 1897, 5010.

Andretta, ån'drĕt'tå, a town of Italy, in the Apennines, province and 33 miles E. of Avellino. Pop. about 3000.

An'drew, a county in the NW. part of Missouri, has an area of 420 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Nodaway River and on the SW. by the Missouri, and is also drained by the Platte River. The surface is undulating; the soil is productive. Capital, Savannah. Pop. in 1890, 16,000; in 1900, 17,332.

Andrew, a post-town of Jackson co., Iowa, 27 miles S. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 273.

Andrew Chapel, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Tenn., about 15 miles W. of Jackson.

An'drews, a county of Texas, bounded W. by the SE. extremity of New Mexico. Area, 1591 sq. m. It is a part of the Llano Estacado. Its surface is dotted with salt and alkaline lakes. Pop. in 1900, 87.

Andrews, a banking post-town of Huntington co., Ind., on the Wabash River and on a division of the Wabash R., 7 miles SW. of Huntington. Pop. in 1900, 746.

Andrews, a post-village of Sierra co., N.Mex. Pop. about 80.

Andrews, a post-village of Cherokee co., N.C., on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Hayesville. Pop. about 200.

Andrews, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, 48 miles N. by E. of Columbus.

Andrews, a post-hamlet of Spottsylvania co., Va., 10 miles SW. of Spottsylvania.

Andrews Settlement, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Coudersport.

Andrews, St., Scotland. See Saint Andrews.

An'drewsville, a mining locality in Carbon co., Pa., 9 miles W. of Mauch Chunk.

Andrewsville, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Merrickville.

Andrewville, a hamlet of Kent co., Del. Pop. about 50.

Andrezé, ôN'drĕh'zå', a village of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 9 miles NNW. of Cholet.

Andria, ån'dre-å, an episcopal town of Italy, 30 miles WNW. of Bari. It has a fine old cathedral. The chief trade is in almonds. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 49,569.

Andrichau, a town of Austria-Hungary. See ANDRYCHOW.

Andritzena, ån-drit-så'nå, a town of Greece, in Messenia, 20 miles NE. of Kyparissia. Pop. about 2000.

Andros, ån'dros, an island of the Greek Archipelago, the northernmost of the Cyclades, is 25 miles long and 6 miles broad, mountainous and fertile. Chief town, Andros; but the best port is Gaurion, on the W. coast. Pop. in 1896, 18,809.

Andros, in the Bahamas. See ANDROS ISLAND.

Andros, a town of Greece, on the island of Andros, on the E. coast. It is the see of a Greek and a Catholic bishop, has a spacious port for small craft, and manufactures silks and carpets. Pop. (commune) in 1896, 8603.

An'droscog'gin, a river of New England, is formed by the junction of the Magalloway River and the outlet of Umbagog Lake. It runs southward through part of Coos co., N.H., crosses the western boundary of Maine, and runs nearly eastward through Oxford co. It afterwards flows southward through Androscoggin co., and enters the Kennebec River about 18 miles from its mouth and 5 miles above Bath. Its length is about 160 miles; total fall of the Androscoggin proper, 1256 feet.

Androscoggin, a county in the SW. part of Maine, has an area of 480 sq. m. It is intersected by the Androscoggin River, which affords extensive water-power, and it contains several small lakes. Capital, Auburn. Pop. in 1890, 48,968; in 1900, 54,242.

Androscoggin Lakes, in Maine. See RANGELEY LAKES.

Andros Island, one of the Bahamas, is 90 miles long and from 10 to 40 miles broad. It is generally low and swampy, and is subject to some extent to overflow from the sea, but is well timbered and exports wool and sponges. It is often spoken of as a group of islands, since the lagoons and marshes divide it into three principal and many minor parts. Pop. about 1400, mostly living at Red Bay, in the N.

Andros Island, a fertile island in the delta of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, Sacramento co., Cal. The island has been diked against floods.

Andrussa, Andrusa, ån-droo'så, or **Andoros'sa,** a town of Greece, in Messenia, 7 miles NW. of Kalamata.

Andrus'sov, or **Andrus'sovo,** a village in the Russian government of Smolensk. It is memorable for the treaty concluded here in 1667 between Poland and Russia, in which the former relinquished the Ukraine E. of the Dnieper, together with Kiev, etc.

Andrychow, ån-dree'ĸuv (Ger. *Andrichau,* ån'dre-ĸŏw'), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 5 miles W. of Wadowice, on the Wieprz. Pop. 1000. It has manufactures of linen.

Andújar, ån-doo'ĦAR (anc. *Illitur'gis*), a town of southern Spain, 20 miles NW. of Jaén, at the foot of the Sierra Morena, on the Guadalquivir. It is noted for the manufacture of porous jars for cooling water, called *alcarrazas.* Pop. (commune) in 1900, 16,302.

Anduze, ôN'düz', a town of France, department of Gard, 5 miles SW. of Alais. Pop. in 1901, 2846.

An'dy, a post-hamlet of Wetzel co., W.Va., 6 miles NE. of New Martinsville.

Andyville, a post-hamlet of Meade co., Ky.

Anegada, å-nå-gå'då (Sp. for "drowned" island), the northernmost of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies. It is low and flat, 10 miles long and very narrow. Much of its surface is liable to be washed by heavy seas. It is surrounded by dangerous reefs. Salt is produced here. Lat. 18° 45' N.; lon. 64° 20' W.

An'ekallu', or **An'ikal',** a town of India, in Mysore, 20 miles SSE. of Bangalore. Pop. 6000.

Anesus, the ancient name of the river ENNS.

Anet, å'nå', a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 9 miles NE. of Dreux. Pop. about 1300.

Anet, å'nå' (Ger. *Ins*), a village of Switzerland, 22 miles WNW. of Bern. Pop. 1500.

Aneta, a banking post-village of Nelson co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 50 miles (direct) SW. of Grand Forks. Pop. about 200.

Angam, an island in the Persian Gulf. See ANGAUM.

Angangueo, ån-gån-gwå'o, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán. Pop. in 1895, 9115.

Angara, ång-gå-rå', a large river of Siberia, issues from Lake Baikal, at about lat. 51° 40' N., lon. 105° E., and, passing the town of Irkutsk, pursues a N. and W. course for about 1200 miles and falls into the Yenisei. The Angara, although considered to be a tributary of the Yenisei, is virtually the main stream, far exceeding in size and volume the river that is assumed to take it up. It is navigable for its entire course below Irkutsk, and for steamers as far as the junction of the Ilim. Below this point the stream is also known as the Upper Tunguska. A stream entering Lake Baikal at the NE. extremity is the Upper Angara.

Angaraes, ån-gå-rå'ĕs, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, department of Huancavelica.

Angat, ån-gåt', a town of Bulacán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Quingua River, and 19 miles from Bulacán. In a mountainous and wooded region, it yields the products of the province. Pop. 7000.—Angat Mountain (3237 feet altitude) is to the northeast.

Angaum, ån-gawm', or **Angam,** ån-gåm', called also **Angar** and **Hengam,** an inhabited island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. It is from 5 to 8 miles long.

Angaziya, ån-gå-zee'yå, or **Great Comoro,** the largest of the Comoro Islands. See COMORO.

Angdaforang, one of the chief towns of Bhutan, in the eastern Himalayas.

Angecourt, ôNzh'koor', a town of France, department of Ardennes, 5 miles SW. of Sedan. Pop. 500.

Ange Gardien, ôNzh går'dę-ĂN', a post-village and parish of Montmorency co., Quebec, Canada, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 10 miles below Quebec, with which it is connected by rail.

Ange Gardien, Rouville co., Quebec. See CANROBERT.

Angeja, ån-zhå'zhå, a town of Portugal, Beira, 6 miles NE. of Aveiro. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Ángel de la Guarda, ån'ĦEL då lå gwår'då, an island of Mexico, in the Gulf of California, in about lat. 29° 15' N.

Angeles, Los. See LOS ANGELES.

Angelica, an-jel'i-kạ, a banking post-village (formerly a capital) of Allegany co., N.Y., is in Angelica township (town), on a creek of the same name and on the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern R., about 60 miles SE. of Buffalo and 20 miles W. of Hornellsville. It has dairying and lumbering interests, etc. Pop. in 1900, 978; of the town, 1639. The Genesee River runs through the town.

Angelica, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 5 miles S. of Reading.

Angelica, a post-township (town) and village of Shawano co., Wis., about 20 miles NW. of the city of Green Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1260; of the village, about 100.

Angelina, an'jel-e'nạ, a river in the E. part of Texas, rises in Smith co., flows in a SSE. direction, forms the boundary between Angelina and Nacogdoches cos., and enters the Neches River about 13 miles NE. of Woodville. Length, estimated at 150 miles.

Angelina, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 880 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Angelina River and on the SW. by the Neches. The surface is undulating and the soil is fertile. Capital, Lufkin. Pop. in 1890, 6306; in 1900, 13,481.

Angelina, a post-village of Angelina co., Tex., on the Houston, East and West Texas R., 9 miles (direct) N. of Lufkin. Pop. about 150.

Angel Island, a post-station of Marin co., Cal., on a small island in the harbor of San Francisco, 2 miles from Saucelito Station.

Angeln, ång'ęln, a fertile district of Prussia, in Schleswig, between the Sley and the Flensburg Fjord, is supposed to take its name from the Angles, a Low-German people who settled in large numbers in England in the sixth century and gave it its name. The inhabitants speak Danish and are a hardy and industrious race.

An'gelo, a post-township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 710.

Angels Camp, a banking post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., in a fine fruit-growing region, about 15 miles NW. of Sonora. It has rich mines of gold-bearing quartz. Pop. about 3000 (?).

Angera, ån-jå'rå, a town of Italy, on the E. shore of Lago Maggiore, 38 miles NW. of Milan, with ruins of a fine castle. Pop. about 2000.

Angerapp, ån'gę-råp', a river of East Prussia, one of the head-streams of the Pregel.

Angerburg, ång'ęr-bŏŏRG', a town of East Prussia, 30 miles SW. of Gumbinnen, near the Mauersee. Pop. 5000.

Angerlo, ång'ĦER-lo', a village of the Netherlands, 9 miles E. of Arnhem.

Ångermann, ong'ęr-mån, a most beautiful river of Sweden, rises near the border of Norway, and, flowing SE., enters the Gulf of Bothnia N. of Hernösand. Length, 120 miles, of which about 65 are navigable for small craft.

Ångermannland, ong'ęr-mån-lånd, or **Angermania,** an old province of Sweden, now part of the län of Westernorrland (Hernösand).

Angermünde, ång'ĕr-mün'dĕh, a town of Prussia, 42 miles NE. of Berlin, on Lake Münde. Pop. in 1900, 7466.

Angern, ång'ĕrn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles NNE. of Magdeburg.

Ange Robert, Canada. See CANROBERT.

An'gero'na, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W.Va., 36 miles S. by W. of Parkersburg and 5 miles from the Ohio River.

Angers, ôx'zhā' (anc. *Juliom'agus*, also *Andecavi, Andegavum*), a city of France, capital of the department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Maine, just below the junction of the Sarthe and the Mayenne, and 4 miles N. of its junction with the Loire, on the railway from Tours to Nantes, 190 miles SW. of Paris. Lat. of cathedral, 47° 28′ 17″ N.; lon. 0° 33′ 10″ W. Its most remarkable structures are the massive castle, once the stronghold of the dukes of Anjou, now a powder-magazine, the splendid mediæval cathedral of St. Maurice, the Hospice St. Jean, founded by Henry II. of England, and the tower of St. Austin. The Maine divides Angers into an upper and a lower town, and its old walls are converted into boulevards planted with trees and lined with handsome houses. There are fine modern quays and bridges. Angers has several rich museums, a library of 60,000 volumes, a school of arts and trades, a school of painting, a conservatory of music, and many professional and other schools, and is the seat of the Université Catholique de l'Ouest. It is a bishop's see and is the seat of several learned societies of high repute. It has manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs, cotton and silk twist, hosiery, sail-cloth, metallic wares, etc. In the vicinity are immense slate-quarries. The population was in 1670 about 50,000. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes it gradually declined, and in 1789, before the revolution, was 27,596. Since 1815 the prosperity of the city has revived. Pop. in 1891, 72,669; in 1901, 74,421.

Angers, ôx'zhā', a post-village of Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River, 14 miles from Ottawa.

Angerville, ôx'zhĕr'veel', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the railway from Paris to Orleans, 11 miles SW. of Etampes. Pop. 1500.

Angerville, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, near Havre.

Angerville, a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, near Yvetot.

Anghiari, ån-ghe-ä're, a town of Italy, 10 miles NE. of Arezzo. Pop. 1500 (commune, 8000).

Angiari, ån-jä'ree, a village of Italy, on the Adige, 2 miles NNW. of Legnago. Pop. 600 (commune, 2000).

Angier, a post-town of Harnett co., N.C. Pop. about 120.

Ang'kor', a ruined town on the borders of Cambodia and Siam, not far from the NW. extremity of Lake Bien-Hoa (Tonle-Sap). Near it are the famous ruins of Angkor- or Nakhor-Vat.

Anglès, ôx'glĕs', a town of France, department of Tarn, 15 miles SE. of Castres. Pop. 400 (commune, 2000).

Anglesea, ăng'g'l-sē, a post-borough and seaside resort of Cape May co., N.J., on Five Mile Beach (Atlantic coast), 10 miles SE. of Cape May Court-House. Pop. in 1900, 161.

Anglesey, or **Anglesea,** ang'g'l-see, an island and co. of Wales, in the Irish Sea, connected with the co. of Carnarvon by bridges across Menai Strait. It is 20 miles long and 17 miles broad. Area, 275 sq. m. Highest point, Holyhead Hill, 703 feet. Pop. in 1901, 50,606. The chief towns are Beaumaris (the capital), Amlwch, and Holyhead. The soil is mostly fertile and tolerably well cultivated. The Parys and Mona mines have yielded large quantities of copper. Menai Strait is crossed by a magnificent suspension-bridge, 100 feet above low-water mark, and by the great Britannia tubular bridge, for the conveyance of railway trains. Anglesea is the *Mo'na* of Tacitus, who represents it as the chief seat of the Druids in Britain, and it has numerous prehistoric remains.

Anglet, ôx'glā', a small town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 3 miles NW. of Bayonne.

Angleton, ang'g'l-tŏn, a banking post-village, capital of Brazoria co., Tex., on the Velasco Terminal R., about 50 miles (direct) S. of Houston. Pop. about 700.

Angleur, ôx'glur', a village of Belgium, 3 miles SE. of Liège, between the Meuse and Ourthe. Pop. in 1896, estimated at 7658.

Anglum, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo. Pop. about 100.

Angmagsalik, the principal settlement, with a mission station, on the E. coast of Greenland, in lat. 65° 30′ N.

Angoisse, ôx'gwäs', a village of France, department of Dordogne, 24 miles SE. of Nontron.

Angol, ån-gol', a town of Chile, capital of the province of Malleco, on a railroad, and 70 miles SE. of Concepción. Pop. in 1895, 7056.

Angola, an-go'la, formerly **Don'go** or **Ambonde,** ăm-bon'dā, a name of the Portuguese possessions in western Africa, extending from about lat. 6° S., near the mouth of the Congo River, to the river Cunene, in lat. 17° 20′ S. It is bounded on the N. by the Congo Free State, on the E. by the Congo Free State and British Zambesia, on the S. by German Southwest Africa, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It also includes the detached tract of Cabenda (Kabinda), which lies on the coast across lat. 5° S., between the French Congo and the Congo Free State. The country is flat and sterile along the coast, but mountainous in the interior, rising into plateau-surfaces, and elsewhere into wild and rugged peaks, some of which attain an elevation of 7000–7500 feet (Lovili, Elonga, Humbi). It is watered by various rivers, with their numerous tributaries. Among the streams are the Coanza (Kwanza), the Bengo, and the Danda. The climate varies from the tropical lowlands to the plateau altitudes, where the mild temperature of Europe may be enjoyed. Luxuriant forest covers a large part of the interior. Angola long possessed an infamous notoriety for the extent of its slave-trade. Palm oil, rubber, coffee (the chief export of Ambriz), and cotton (district of Mossamedes) are the most valuable products. The coast of Angola was discovered in 1486 by the Portuguese, who soon after began to form settlements on the Congo and at various points S. of that river. They have a number of forts and commercial establishments at different places, in some instances several hundreds of miles in the interior, where the Portuguese colonists and natives meet for the purpose of trading. Since 1887, when the colony was enlarged by a treaty with the Congo Free State, Angola consists of 4 districts,—Congo, Loanda, Benguela and Mossamedes. The kingdom of Lunda is in the NE. Area, about 500,000 sq. m. Pop. 4,000,000. Capital and chief port, São Paolo de Loanda.

Angola, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., 44 miles S. by E. of Dover.

Angola, a banking post-town, capital of Steuben co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 42 miles N. by E. of Fort Wayne. It is the seat of the Tri-State Normal College. Pop. in 1900, 2140.

Angola, a post-village of Labette co., Kan. Pop. about 100.

Angola, a post-village of West Feliciana parish, La., on the Mississippi River, about 60 miles below Natchez, Miss.

Angola, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on several railroads, 21 miles SSW. of Buffalo and about 2 miles from Lake Erie. It has manufactures of bicycles and terra-cotta. The banking point is Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 712.

Angola, a post-hamlet of Onslow co., N.C., 12 miles SW. of Jacksonville.

Angolala, ån-go-lä'lä, or **Angolalla,** a town of Abyssinia, in Shoa, 17 miles W. of Ankober.

Angoniland, a district of east-central Africa, inhabited by the Angoni tribe, lying W. of Lake Nyassa.

Angora, an-go'ra (Turk. *Engüri*, ĕn-gür'ee; anc. *Ancy'ra*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the vilayet of the same name, 215 miles ESE. of Constantinople, with which it is connected by rail. It is celebrated for the long-haired goats bred in its vicinity, the wool of which is largely exported. The town has an extensive trade. Angora is the seat of a Greek and a Catholic Armenian bishop. Here Sultan Bajazet was overwhelmed and captured by Tamerlane in 1402. Pop. about 30,000, of whom more than one-third are Armenians.

Angora, a mountainous vilayet or province of Turkey, in Asia Minor. It has many fertile valleys, and exports mohair (sheared from the famous Angora goats), wool, tragacanth, opium, and yellow-berries. Area, 32,000 sq. m. Capital, Angora. Pop. estimated at about 900,000.

Ango'ra, a station on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 3 miles from West Philadelphia, Pa.

Angornu, ån-gor-noo', a town of Bornu, central Africa, 15 miles SE. of Kuka, near the W. bank of Lake Chad.

Angosta, ån-gos'tä, **Angozha, Angoxa,** ån-go'-shä, or **Angoche,** ån-go'shä, a small country of east Africa, claimed by Portugal, has a coast-line of 90 miles, and lies chiefly in the valley of a river of the same name, which is navigable 180 miles. It produces cocoa and sesame oils, coir, peanuts, ivory, copal, and archil. Capital, Angosta, on the river Angosta, 12 miles from the sea. Lat. 16° 30′ S.; lon. 40° E. The people are mostly Arabs. Off the coast are the Angoxa coral islands, small, low, and well wooded.

Angostura, ån-gos-too'rä, a town of Venezuela. See CIUDAD BOLÍVAR.

Angoulême, ôx'goo'laim' (anc. *Inculis'ma* or *Iculis'ma*), a city in the W. of France, capital of the department of Charente (in the old Angoumois), on the Charente, 66 miles NE. of Bordeaux. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 37,650;

of the city, 32,479. It is situated on an isolated hill, 200 feet above the river, and, being built of white stone, presents an attractive appearance, enhanced by the fine promenades and terraces laid out on the site of its former fortifications. It has a fine cathedral of the twelfth century and a handsome hôtel-de-ville. There are a number of paper-mills and various other manufactories.

Angoumois, ôn"goo'mwâ', an old province of France, of which the capital was Angoulême, now forming the department of Charente and part of Dordogne.

Angoxa, or **Angozha.** See ANGOSTA.

Angra, âng'grâ, a seaport on the S. side of the island of Terceira, capital of the Azores Islands. Lat. 38° 38′ N.; lon. 27° 13′ W. It is well built and regular and its situation beautiful. Its harbor is the only good one in the island, and is fortified. The town has a military college and arsenal. Its chief exports are wine, honey, and fruits. Pop. about 11,000.

Angrab, ân-grâb', a river of Abyssinia, taking its rise in Dembea and falling into the Takazze.

Angra dos Reis (or **Reyes**), âng'grâ doce râ'ĕsh, a seaport of Brazil, on a bay of the same name, 70 miles W. of Rio de Janeiro.

Angra Pequeña (or **Pequenha**), âng'grâ pâ-kân'yâ (*i.e.*, "little bay"), or **Santa Cruz,** sân'tâ crooce, a bay on the coast of German Southwest Africa. The beginnings of German colonization in Africa were made here in 1884. Lat. 26° 38′ S.; lon. 15° E.

Angrazabad, a town of Bengal. See ENGLISH BAZAAR.

Angri, ân'gree, a town of Italy, 11 miles NW. of Salerno. Pop. in 1901, 6557 (commune, 11,219).

Anguilla (ang-ghil'lạ; Sp. *Anguila*, ân-ghee'lâ) or **Snake Island,** one of the British West India islands, Leeward group, 8 miles N. of St. Martin. It has cattle and salt industries. Area, 35 sq. m. Pop. about 3800. Off its NE. coast is the little island of Anguilletta.

Anguil'la, a post-town of Sharkey co., Miss., 33 miles S. of Elizabeth.

Anguilla (an-gwil'lạ) **Cape,** on the coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° 57′ N.; lon. 59° 17′ W.

Anguillara, ân gwil-lâ'râ, a village of Italy, 23 miles S. of Padua, on the Adige. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Anguillara, a village of Italy, province and 19 miles NW. of Rome, on Lake Bracciano. Pop. about 1500.

Angul, or **Ungul,** un-gool', a native state of Orissa, India, under British control, bounded SW. by the Mahanuddy. Capital, Angul.

Angus, ang'gus, the old name of Forfarshire, Scotland. Its titular earldom belongs to the Duke of Hamilton.

Angus, a coal-mining town of Boone co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 49 miles E. of Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1900, 333.

Angus, a post-village of Nuckolls co., Neb. Pop. about 100.

Angus, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 53 miles NW. of Toronto. Pop. 300.

Anhalt, ân'hâlt, a duchy of Germany, surrounded by Prussian territory (province of Saxony), chiefly between lat. 51° and 52° N. and lon. 11° and 13° E. Area, 886 sq. m. It consists of two principal and four smaller parts, all detached from one another. The reigning family is one of the oldest in Europe. The title of Prince of Anhalt was first conferred in 1213, and in 1586 four ducal lines were established. The line of Anhalt-Zerbst became extinct in 1793; that of Anhalt-Cöthen in 1847; the male line of Anhalt-Bernburg in 1863; since which time the former line of Anhalt-Dessau has ruled the reunited state. The country is agricultural, but the mountainous parts of the W. afford timber and metals. The people are mostly Protestants. Chief towns, Dessau (the capital), Bernburg, and Cöthen. Pop. in 1900, 316,027.

Anhemby, or **Anhembi.** See TIETE.

Anholt, ân'hôlt, an island of Denmark, N. of Jutland, in the Cattegat. Lat. of the light-house at its NE. extremity, 56° 44′ N.; lon. 11° 39′ E. It is 7 miles in length by 4 in breadth. Pop. about 200.

Anholt, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on an affluent of the Yssel, 13 miles NE. of Cleves. Pop. 1750. It is the residence of the Princes of Salm-Salm.

Anhui, a province of China. See NGAN-HWEI.

Ani, â'nee, a ruined city of Russian Armenia, 28 miles E. by S. of Kars, on the Arpa-Tchai. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of the Bagratide line of Armenian kings. It was pillaged by the Seljuks about 1063, and soon after abandoned. There are extensive and interesting ruins.

Aniakchak (â'ne-ak-chak) **Bay,** Alaska, enters the peninsula of Alaska from the SE. Lat. 56° 45′ N.; lon. 157° W.

Aniane, â'ne-ân', a town of France, department of Hérault, on the Corbières, 16 miles WNW. of Montpellier. Its old abbey is now a prison. It has manufactures of leather, cottons, soaps, essences, and chemicals. Pop. 2500.

Aniche, â'neesh', a village of France, department of Nord, 8 miles ESE. of Douai, with extensive coal-mines, glass-works, and chemical works. Pop. (commune) 7500.

Anieh, a town of Arabia. See ANIZEH.

Aniene, a river of Italy. See TEVERONE.

Animally, or **Animalaya,** India. See ANAMULLAY.

An'imas, a town of La Plata co., Colo., on the Animas River, about 25 miles S. of Silverton. Coal is found near it. Pop. in 1900, 154.

Animas Forks, a post-village of San Juan co., Colo., about 20 miles NNE. of Silverton. It is surrounded by high mountains and rich silver-mines, and is chiefly supported by mining silver.

Animas River, or **Rio de las Animas,** Colo., rises near the San Juan Mountains, runs southward through La Plata co., and enters the Rio de San Juan in Taos co., N.Mex. It is about 150 miles long, and is a clear, rapid mountain-stream. The Denver and Rio Grande R. traverses the cañon of this river along one of the most remarkable construction beds known in railway engineering. Coal is found in the valley of this stream.

Aniñón, â-neen-yōn', a village of Spain, in Aragon, 45 miles from Saragossa. Pop. 1800.

Anio, a river of central Italy. See TEVERONE.

Anio, â'ne-o, or **Agno,** ân'yo, a river of Italy, province of Caserta, falls into the Gulf of Gaeta.

Anisus, the ancient name of the river ENNS.

Anita, an-ee'tạ, a banking post-town of Cass co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 68 miles W. by S. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 968.

Anita, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and Northwestern R., 10 miles (direct) SE. by S. of Brookville.

Aniuy, ân-yoo'ĕ, GREATER and LESSER, two rivers of Siberia, country of the Tchuktchis, affluents of the Kolyma.

Aniva (â'ne-vâ') **Cape,** on the S. coast of Saghalin, E. of the Bay of Aniva. Lat. 46° 10′ N.; lon. 144° 20′ E.

Ani'wa, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 34 miles NW. of Shawano. Pop of the township (town), 934; of the village, about 500.

Anizeh, â'nee'zĕh, or **Hanifah,** hâ-nee'fạ, a town of Arabia, in Nejd, lat. 26° 34′ N., lon. 43° 25′ E., on the Wady-er-Rumma, and at the junction of several caravan routes, is a place of considerable commercial importance. It is the birthplace of Abd-ul-Wahab, founder of the sect of Wahabis. ANIZEH, or ANEZEH, is also the name of a great Bedouin tribe of northern and central Arabia and of Syria.

Anjar, ân'jar', an uninhabited island of the Persian Gulf, SW. of Kishm.

An'jar', a town of British India, in Cutch, 10 miles from the Gulf of Cutch. Pop. 13,000.

Anje-Diva, ân'jĕhdee'vạ, or **Anjadi'pa,** an island on the Malabar coast, in lat. 14° 45′ N., lon. 74° 15′ E. It is 1 mile long and belongs to Portugal.

Anjenga, ân-jeng'gạ, or **Anjutenga,** ân-joo-teng'ga, a seaport of India, in Travancore, about 70 miles N. by W. of Cape Comorin, in lat. 8° 39′ N., lon. 76° 45′ E.

Anjer, ân'yęr, written also **Anjier,** a seaport on the W. coast of Java, in the Strait of Sunda, was totally destroyed in 1883 by floods, which followed the great volcanic eruption on the neighboring island of Krakatao.

Anjos, ân'zhoce, a village of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, on a branch of the Jacuhy.

Anjou, an'joo or an-joo' (Fr. pron. ôn"zhoo'), an old province of France, intersected by the Loire, and now forming the department of Maine-et-Loire and parts of Sarthe, Mayenne, and Indre-et-Loire. Its capital was Angers. Anjou (county, later duchy) was one of the great mediæval fiefs of France. It was united with England in 1154, and was wrested from King John by Philip Augustus in 1204. It was for a time united with Provence, and in the closing period of the Middle Ages the kingdom of Naples was under an Angevine dynasty. Anjou was finally reunited with the French crown in 1480.

Anjouan, ôn"zhoo'ôn", or **Anjuan,** an island of the Comoro group. See JOHANNA.

Anju, a village of Korea, 18 miles NE. of the NE. extremity of the Gulf of Korea. It acquired some importance in the Russian-Japanese war of 1904.

An'kapil'ly, a town of British India, province of Madras, 24 miles W. of Vizagapatam.

Ankara, ân-kâ'râ, a district in the N. end of the island of Madagascar, extending on the E. side of the island from Cape Amber to lat. 14° 25′ S., and on the W. side to the river Samberanu. Agriculture and cattle-raising are the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

Ankavan'dra, a military post of west-central Madagascar, 85 miles NE. of Toera.

Ankeny, ang'kẹ-ne, a post-village and station of Polk co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 11 miles N. of Des Moines.

Ankenytown, ang'kẹ-ne-tŏwn', a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 11 miles N. of Mt. Vernon. Pop. about 100.

Anklam, ån'klåm, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, 47 miles by rail NW. of Stettin, on the Peene, 7 miles from its mouth in the Stettiner Haff. It has interesting mediæval churches. There are iron-foundries, woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 14,602.

Ankleswar, ŭn'klå-swŭr', a town of British India, 5 miles by rail S. of Baroach. Pop. about 10,000.

Ankober, Ancober, or **Ankobar,** ån-ko'bẹr, a town of Abyssinia, in Shoa, on a mountain, near lat. 9° 34′ N. and lon. 39° 53′ E., at an elevation of 8700 feet. It was formerly important as the capital of Shoa.

Ankobra, a small river of the Gold Coast of Africa, entering the sea W. of Axim.

An'kogel, a mountain of Austria-Hungary, in the Hohe Tauern, on the frontiers of Salzburg and Carinthia. Elevation, 10,705 (11,800?) feet.

Ankoi, a town of Afghan Turkestan. See ANDKHUI.

Ankole, a region of British East Africa, lying immediately S. of the equator and SW. of Uganda. It borders on Lake Albert Edward.

Ankova, ån-ko'vå, or **Imerina,** e-må-ree'nå, a district of Madagascar, occupying the centre of the island.

Anloo, ån-lō', a town of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 7 miles NE. of Assen. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Anna, a town of Spain, 41 miles SW. of Valencia. Pop. 2000.

Anna, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ark., 25 miles N. of Fort Smith.

Anna, a post-village of Milton co., Ga., 7 miles E. of Roswell. Pop. about 100.

Anna, a banking city of Union co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 36 miles N. of Cairo. It has a pottery, ice plant, and fruit-drying establishments. A state lunatic asylum is located here. Pop. in 1890, 2295; in 1900, 2618.

Anna, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 49 miles N. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 451.

Anna, a post-village of Logan co., Okla. Pop. about 100.

Anna, a banking post-village of Collin co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas R., 20 miles S. by W. of Sherman. Pop. about 400.

Annabella, a post-village of Sevier co., Utah, 14 miles SW. of Richfield, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Annaberg, ån'nå-bẽRG', a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in the Erzgebirge, 18 miles S. of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 15,957. It has mines of tin, cobalt, etc., and manufactories of fine lace and *passementerie* trimmings, immense quantities of the latter being exported to the United States.

Annaburg, ån'nå-bŏŏRG', a market-town of Prussian Saxony, 12 miles N. of Torgau. Pop. in 1900, 3225. Here is a large castle, in which is a royal military school.

An'nadale, Richmond co., N.Y., on the Staten Island R., 7 miles SW. of Edgewater. It is now a part of Richmond borough, New York city.

Anna de Chaves, ån'nå då shå'vẽs, a part of the island of São Thomé, in the Gulf of Guinea.

Annadel, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Tenn.

Annagance, an'na-gans', a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, 60 miles by rail N. of St. John.

Annagh, ån-nå', two islands of Ireland, co. of Mayo; one between Achill and the mainland and the other in Loch Conn.

Annam', or **Anam,** sometimes called **Co'chin-Chi'na,** a kingdom of southeastern Asia, since 1884 a French protectorate, and virtually a division of French Indo-China, is situated on the China Sea, and extends from Tongking on the N. to French Cochin-China on the S., and from Siam and Cambodia on the W. to the sea on the E. It has a narrow strip of coast-land, 20–40 miles wide, which is bounded on the W. by a range of barren mountains. The country for 10 miles inland is generally sterile, but contains many fertile spots. The coast is indented with numerous bays, backed by mountains which rise to a height of several thousand feet and are broken into innumerable valleys and ravines. There are a number of rivers, but none of much importance. The chief productions, besides the cereals and fruits common to south Asia, are cinnamon-bark, cotton, sugar, silk, tea, coffee, the areca-nut, the betel-nut, and tobacco. The eagle-wood attains great perfection. The area of the protectorate is about 52,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 6,124,000, of whom 4000 were Chinese and 250 Europeans. The inhabitants are Annamese in the towns and along the coast, but in the hill-tracts back from the seas are various tribes of Moïs of indigenous descent unmixed with Chinese blood. In religion the natives are chiefly Buddhists, but there are said to be several hundred thousand Roman Catholics. The mass of the people are subject to the most abject superstition. Veneration for the departed dead is general; and the temples containing their tablets are the most sacred spots of worship. The language of the country consists chiefly of monosyllabic words, by no means mellifluous, which are pronounced in high tones and with great rapidity by the natives. It is permeated with Chinese elements. In writing, the Annamese use a modification of the Chinese characters.

By a treaty made in 1884 and ratified in 1886 French protection was established over the kingdom of Annam. The ports of Turane, Qui-nhon, and Xuan-dai have been opened to European commerce, the first named having been conceded to France. French troops occupy part of the citadel of Hué, the capital. Annamese functionaries administer all the internal affairs of the kingdom.

The territory comprised in the old kingdom of Annam embraced the present kingdom of that name, Tongking, French Cochin-China, and part of Cambodia. The French established their dominion in lower Cochin-China in 1859–67 and in Tongking in 1882–85.

Annamaboe, in Africa. See ANAMABOE.

An'namu'ko, called also **Namu'ka,** or **Rot'terdam Island,** one of the Friendly Islands. The people are Protestant Christians and number 2000.

An'nan, a seaport, parliamentary and royal burgh of Scotland, 15 miles ESE. of Dumfries, on a river of the same name, 1½ miles from Solway Firth. It has cotton-mills, ship-yards, and a coasting trade. It unites with Dumfries to return one member to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 5804.

An'nandale, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Wright co., Minn., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 51 miles NW. of Minneapolis. It is a shipping point for grain, wool, and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Annandale, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 30 miles N. of Trenton. Pop. about 500.

Annandale, or **Anandale,** a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., is on the Hudson River, 95 miles N. of New York and 2 miles from Barrytown station. Here is St. Stephen's College (Episcopal). Pop. about 300.

Annandale, a village of Pennsylvania. See ANANDALE.

Annandale, a post-village of Georgetown co., S.C. Pop. about 75.

Annandale, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., 3 miles from Springfield Station.

Annandale, or **Grand River Wharf,** a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, on Grand River, 10 miles from Georgetown.

Annandale, a suburb of Sydney, Australia, in the electorate of Annandale. Pop. about 8200.

Annap'olis, a river of Nova Scotia, expands at its mouth into a wide estuary and falls into the Bay of Fundy after a course of about 70 miles. It abounds in salmon.

Annapolis, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., 14 miles N. by W. of Robinson, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Annapolis, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., 33 miles NNE. of Terre Haute. The banking point is Rockville. Pop. about 450.

Annapolis, a city, port of entry, and the capital of Maryland and of Anne Arundel co., is on the SW. bank of the Severn River, 2 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay and 26 miles S. by E. of Baltimore. It is on the Annapolis, Washington and Baltimore and the Baltimore and Annapolis Short-Line Rs. Lat. 38° 58′ 50″ N.; lon. 76° 30′ W. It contains the governor's house, state-house, the United States Naval Academy, St. John's College (which was founded in 1789), etc. The naval academy was established here in 1845, was removed during the Civil War, and was re-established in 1865. Annapolis has many oyster-packing establishments, this being its chief industry. The town was founded about 1649, and was first called Providence. In 1708 it was chartered as a city and received the name of Annapolis, in honor of Queen Anne. It is a quaint and quiet place, with more of the air of a European than of an American city. Pop. in 1900, 8402.

Annapolis, a post-town of Iron co., Mo., on Big Creek and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 108 miles S. of St. Louis. It has a mineral spring. Pop. in 1900, 195.

Annapolis, a post-borough of Crawford co., Ohio, 68 miles N. of Columbus.

Annapolis, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, about 128 miles ENE. of Columbus.

Annapolis, or **Annapolis Royal,** formerly **Port Royal,** a port of entry of Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the river Annapolis, a fine inlet of the Bay of Fundy, 129 miles by rail W. of Halifax. It is the most ancient European settlement in this part of North America, having been founded in 1604 by De Monts, a Frenchman. In the time of Queen Anne it was occupied by the British, whence the name of Annapolis, or City of Anne. It was the seat of government until 1749. It is on the Dominion Atlantic R., and has daily steam communication with St. John, New Brunswick. It is a favorite summer-resort. Pop. in 1901, 1019.

Annapolis, a county of Nova Scotia, having the Bay of Fundy for its N. boundary. The land is of very superior quality, consisting of diked salt marsh, intervale, and upland. The Annapolis orchards are renowned for their fruit.

Annapolis Junction, a post-village of Howard co., Md., on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio R., at its junction with the Annapolis, Washington and Baltimore R., 20 miles SW. of Baltimore and 20 miles from Annapolis.

Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. See ANNAPOLIS.

Annappes, ån'nåp', a village of France, department of Nord, 4 miles SW. of Lannoy, on the Lille-Tournay R.

Ann Arbor, a city of Michigan, and the capital of Washtenaw co., is pleasantly situated on the Huron River and on the Michigan Central and the Ann Arbor Rs., 38 miles W. of Detroit and 246 miles E. by N. of Chicago. It has important manufactures of agricultural implements, carriages, furniture, paper, woollen goods, sash, blinds, boots and shoes, engines and boilers, pianos, organs, and machinery. It is the seat of the University of Michigan, which was founded in 1837, and is liberally endowed by the state, it being a state institution. It has an extensive faculty, and was attended in 1902–03 by 3900 students. It comprises, besides the literary department, colleges or departments of medicine, law, dental surgery, pharmacy, engineering, etc. It has an astronomical observatory (lat. 42° 16′ 48″ N., lon. 83° 43′ 48″ W.), a general library of upward of 120,000 volumes, law and medical libraries, and extensive cabinets of natural history. Pop. in 1890, 9431; in 1900, 14,509.

An'natom', an island in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides.

An'naton, a hamlet of Grant co., Wis., on Platte River, about 65 miles WSW. of Madison.

An'nawan, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 146 miles W. by S. of Chicago. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 428.

Ann, Cape, the E. extremity of Essex co., Mass., 31 miles NE. by E. of Boston. Thatcher's Island, about 2 miles E. of the southern point, forms the northern limit of Massachusetts Bay. Lat. of light, 42° 38′ 18″ N.; lon. 70° 34′ 42″ W. On this promontory are Gloucester and Rockport.

Anne Arundel, ann ą-rŭn'del, a county in the central part of Maryland, has an area of 425 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Patapsco River, which separates it from Baltimore, on the E. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the W. by the Patuxent River. It is partly drained by the Severn River. The surface is hilly or undulating; the soil is mostly fertile. Among the minerals are red sandstone, serpentine, and copper- and iron-ores. Capital, Annapolis. Pop. in 1890, 34,094; in 1900, 40,018.

Anne, Cape, the NW. extremity of North Somerset, of the American Arctic Archipelago, at the entrance of Peel Sound. Lat. 74° 5′ N.; lon. 95° W.

Annecy, ån'see', a town of France, capital of Haute-Savoie, at the NW. extremity of a lake of the same name, 33 miles NE. of Chambéry. Pop. in 1901, 10,898; of the commune, 13,611. It has a cathedral, bishop's palace, an old castle, a fine library, college, museum, and many factories.

Annecy, a lake of France, 22 miles S. of Geneva, is 9 miles in length from NW. to SE., from 1 to 2 miles in breadth, and 1470 feet above the sea; it has a depth of 260 feet. It has an outlet at its NW. extremity, the Fieran, an affluent of the Rhone.

Annecy le Vieux, ån'see' leh ve-uh', a village of France, 2½ miles NE. of Annecy.

Annemanie, a post-hamlet of Wilcox co., Ala.

Annemasse, ån'måss', a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the Arve, 6 miles E. of Carouge. Pop. 2500.

Annen-Wullen, ån'nęn-vool'ęn, a manufacturing village of Westphalia, Prussia, in the circle of Hörde. Pop. in 1900, 10,958.

Annesley (ånz'lee) **Bay,** or **Bay of Adulis,** an inlet of the Red Sea, on the coast of Eritrea, near Massowah.

An'net, one of the Scilly Islands, on the SW. coast of England, off Land's End.

Anne'ta, a post-hamlet of Parker co., Tex., 21 miles W. of Fort Worth.

Annette' Island, in the SE. portion of Alaska, is in lat. 55° N., lon. 131° 30′ W. The island is reserved for Christianized Chim-sy-an natives, who live in New Metlakahtla, a village (W. coast) with a church, school, store, saw-mill, salmon-cannery, and other industries.

Anneville, a post-village of Wise co., Tex.

Anneyron, ån'nå'rôn', a town of France, department of Drôme, 19 miles NNE. of Valence. Pop. about 1000.

Annfield Plain, an urban district of the county of Durham, England, near Gateshead. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 12,481.

Anni, a ruined city of Armenia. See ANI.

Annicco, ån-nik'ko, a village of Italy, 8 miles NW. of Cremona. Pop. about 2000.

An'nieville, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Iowa, 6 miles S. of Spencer.

An'nin, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. 914.

Annincreek, a post-station of McKean co., Pa., about 30 miles N. of Emporium.

An'nisquam', a post-village and summer-resort of Essex co., Mass., is on the sea-coast at the mouth of Squam River, about 30 miles NE. of Boston. It has a fine beach.

An'niston, a manufacturing city and capital of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Rs., 104 miles W. of Atlanta, Ga. It has iron-mines and extensive manufactures of iron products, cotton goods, car-wheels, fire-brick, freight-cars, locomotives, boilers, etc. Anniston is a trade-centre for cotton. It has the Anniston Female College, Noble Institute for Girls, and Barber Memorial Seminary. Pop. in 1890, 9998; in 1900, 9695.

Anniston, a village of Mississippi co., Mo., on the St. Louis and Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 155.

Annobon, ån'no-bôn' (Port. *Anno Bom,* ån'no-bôm'), a volcanic island on the W. coast of Africa belonging to Spain. Lat. 1° 24′ S. It is 4 miles long and 2 wide, and rises from an immense depth to the height of 3000 feet. Pop. about 2000. On it is the little town of San Antonio de Prain.

Annœulin, ån'nuh'lăn', a town of France, department of Nord, 11 miles SE. of Lille. Pop. in 1901, 3968.

Anno'na, a banking post-village of Red River co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 53 miles W. of Texarkana. Pop. about 450.

Annonay, ån'no'nå' (L. *Annoneum* or *Annoniacum*), a town of France, department of Ardèche, at the junction of the Cance and the Déôme, 37 miles S. of Lyons. Pop. in 1901, 16,822. It has thriving manufactures of glove-leather, and is noted for its paper, gloves, cordage, thread, etc. It has a college, a library, and good public buildings.

Annot, ån'no', a village of France, department of Basses-Alpes, 24 miles SE. of Digne.

Annsborough, a village of Ireland, co. of Down, 9 miles from Downpatrick.

Annsville, anz'vil, a township (town) of Oneida co., N.Y., contains Taberg, and has important agricultural and manufacturing interests. Pop. in 1900, 1744.

Annsville, a hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Peekskill.

Annville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ky. Pop. about 75.

Ann'ville, a banking post-town of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Lebanon Valley branch of the Philadelphia and Reading R., 5 miles W. of Lebanon. It is the seat of various industries. There are extensive quarries of limestone in the vicinity. Here is Lebanon Valley College, founded by the United Brethren in 1866. Pop. about 2000.

Annweiler, ånn'vī'lęr, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the Queich, 7 miles W. of Landau. Pop. 3665. Near it are the ruins of the castle of Trifels. The valley of Annweiler is famed for its beauty.

Ano'ka, a county of Minnesota, has an area of 447 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by Rum River. Capital, Anoka. Pop. in 1890, 9884; in 1900, 11,313.

Anoka, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., 5 miles by rail SE. of Logansport.

Anoka, a banking city, the capital of Anoka co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of Rum River, and on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs., 27 miles NW. of St. Paul. It is the trade-centre of an extensive farming region and has lumbering interests. Pop. in 1890, 4252; in 1900, 3769.

Anor, å'nor', a town of France, department of Nord, 10 miles SE. of Avesnes. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4500). It has iron-works.

Anost, å'nost', a town of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 15 miles NW. of Autun. Pop. about 400 (commune, 3000).

Anot'to Bay, a port of entry on the N. coast of Jamaica. Lat. 18° 19′ N.; lon. 76° 45′ W.

Añover de Tajo, ån-yo-vaiʀ' dà tå'ho, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 miles NE. of Toledo. Pop. about 2500.

Anping, a harbor or port on the SW. of the island of Formosa.

Anrath, ån'rȧt, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles SW. of Crefeld. Pop. about 3500.

Anröchte, ån'röĸ'tęh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 16 miles NE. of Arnsberg. Pop. about 1700.

Ans, åns, a village of Belgium, a suburb of Liège. Pop. in 1900, 8628. It has coal-mines and iron-works.

Ansbach, åns'båĸ, or **Anspach,** a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 25 miles SW. of Nuremberg. Pop. in 1900, 17,555. It is an interesting old town, with notable churches and monuments and a fine castle, built early in the eighteenth century and now used as a government building. Its manufacturing industries are very diversified. Ansbach, together with Baireuth, was for centuries ruled by margraves representing the Franconian branch of the Hohenzollern line of Brandenburg. Napoleon gave it to Bavaria in 1806.

Anse, ȯ̃s, a village of France, department of Rhône, near the Saône, 13 miles by rail N. of Lyons. Pop. 1300.

Anse aux Griffons, Quebec. See Griffin's Cove.

Anse-Bertrand, ȯ̃s-bȇʀ'trȯ̃', a commune of the island of Guadeloupe, on the coast, N. of Grande-Terre. Pop. 4500.

Anse d'Arlet, ȯ̃s-daʀ'lå', or **Les Anses d'Arlet,** lȧz-ȯ̃s-daʀ'lå', a town on the SW. coast of Martinique, 8 miles from Fort-de-France. Pop. of the commune, 3000.

Anse d'Hainault, ȯ̃s dȧ'nō', a small cargo port of the island of Haiti, at the extremity of the SW. peninsula.

Anseghem, ȯ̃s'gȯ̃', a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 12 miles E. of Courtrai. Pop. (commune) 3500.

Ansel, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky.

Ansel'ma, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 8 miles S. of Phœnixville. Pop. about 300.

Ansel'mo, a post-village of Custer co., Neb., 20 miles by rail NW. of Broken Bow. Pop. in 1900, 145.

Anserma Nueva, ån-sȇʀ'mȧ noo-å'vȧ, a village of Colombia, 7 miles NNW. of Cartago.

Ans'ley, a post-village of Pike co., Ala. Pop. about 150.

Ansley, a post-village of Worth co., Ga. Pop. about 100.

Ansley, a banking post-village of Custer co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 15 miles SE. of Broken Bow. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Ans'ley Bay. See Annesley Bay.

Ansó, ån'so', a town of Spain, province of Huesca, 21 miles NW. of Jaca. Pop. 1200. It exports excellent wool.

Ansoes, or **Ansus,** a trading-post of Dutch New Guinea, on the island of Jobi, in Geelvink Bay.

An'son, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, has an area of 551 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Rocky River, and on the E. by the Yadkin or Pedee. Gold is found in the county. Capital, Wadesboro. Pop. in 1890, 20,027; in 1900, 21,870.

Anson, a post-township (town) of Somerset co., Me., 20 miles by rail N. of Oakland, bounded on the E. by the Kennebec River. Pop. in 1900, 1830.

Anson, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Mo., 4½ miles from Croton, Iowa.

Anson, a banking post-village, capital of Jones co., Tex., 150 miles W. of Fort Worth and about 20 miles N. of Abilene station of the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 495.

Anson Bay, on the NW. coast of Australia. It receives the river Daly.

Anso'nia, a city of New Haven co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Naugatuck River, nearly 2 miles from its mouth, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 12 miles NW. of New Haven. It has manufactures of clocks, brass and copper goods, woollen goods, paper machinery, etc. Pop. in 1890, 10,342; in 1900, 12,681.

Ansonia, or **Dal'las,** a banking post-village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cincinnati and Northern Rs., 49 miles W. by S. of Bellefontaine. Pop. in 1900, 676.

Ansonia, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on Pine Creek, about 8 miles W. of Wellsboro.

Anson's Island, or **Lord Anson's Island,** an island in the South Pacific Ocean, called by the natives Buka. Lat. 5° 0′ S.; lon. 154° 34′ E.

An'sonville, a post-village of Anson co., N.C., 10 miles from Wadesboro.

Ansonville, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., about 28 miles N. by W. of Altoona.

Anspach. See Ansbach.

An'sted, a town of Fayette co., W.Va., 8 miles N. of Fayetteville and 2½ miles from Hawk's Nest Station. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 1090.

An'struther, sometimes pronounced an'stęr, a seaport and royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, composed of Easter and Wester Anstruther, and forming, with Kilrenny, a continuous narrow town along the Firth of Forth, 13½ miles SE. of Cupar. Pop. in 1901, 1663. Anstruther Easter was the birthplace of Dr. Chalmers. With other St. Andrews burghs Anstruther returns 1 member to parliament.

Anta, ån'tå, a town of Peru, 25 miles NW. of Cuzco. Lat. 13° 25′ S.; lon. 72° 15′ W.

Antakiyeh, the Turkish name of Antioch.

Antalfalva, ōn'tōl-fōl'vōh, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontál, 18 miles from Pancsova.

Antalo, ån-tå'lo, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigré, 150 miles ENE. of Gondar.

Antananarivo, Madagascar. See Tananarivo.

Antarctica, or the **Antarctic Regions,** that portion of the earth's surface, land and water, that lies within the Antarctic Circle, with which in a general way are frequently included parts of the contiguous region which present Antarctic or Polar conditions. Less is known of this region than of any other large portion of the globe. Its land-masses are comprised almost entirely in Graham Land and the adjacent islands of the Dirk-Gerritz Archipelago, lying south of the extremity of South America, in Victoria and Wilkes Lands, south of Australia, and in Kaiser-Wilhelm II., Kemp, and Enderby Islands, situated between the 90th and 50th meridians of east longitude. By some geographers much the greater part of the region included between these lands or islands is assumed to be a vast united continent,—the Antarctic Continent,—with an area perhaps covering not less than 3,000,000–4,000,000 sq. m., but there is as yet very little positively known to support this conclusion—a conclusion based mainly upon the study of a few rock specimens (granite, gneiss, mica-schist, sandstone, and limestone) obtained at or off some points (Adélie Land, Enderby Island, Seymour Island, Mount Gauss, Victoria Land) of the ice-veiled region, and the supposition that the sea shallowed so rapidly towards the coast as to give indications of a true subcontinental plateau. This latter inference is not supported by the recent explorations of the "Valdivia," which obtained soundings of 2500 and 3000 fathoms close off Enderby Island. It is more probable, as has been contended by Supan, that Victoria and Wilkes Lands (with the parts specifically known as Adélie, Clarie, Sabrina, Budd, and Knox Lands), with their extension westward to Enderby Island, alone constitute a continental area, and that the western section of the circle is composed mainly of water.

Much the greater part of Antarctica that has thus far been observed by investigators is deeply buried under a mantle of snow and ice, which descends quite to the sea, and there in many places unites with the surface ice of the ocean. It is, indeed, still an open question whether some of the parts designated as land are not in reality only sea-floes or icebergs so arranged as to give the appearance of a terrestrial surface. The largest united piece of unquestionable land is Victoria Land, lying almost due south of New Zealand, and which was first visited by Sir James Clark Ross in 1841–42, and by him explored to beyond the 78th parallel of south latitude. In this land, which contains the lofty Admiralty, Victoria, Prince Albert, and Parry Mountains, with extreme elevations (Mount Longstaff, in lat. 83° S.) possibly exceeding 15,000 feet, is located the South Magnetic Pole, the position of which, as determined by Armitage in 1903, is approximately lat. 73° 20′ S., lon. 155° E. Victoria Land discharges immense glaciers, but much of the shore-line, including the Duke of York, Doubtful, Possession, and Coulman Islands, Cape Adare, Cape Crozier, and Newnes Land, are remarkably free of ice and support a vegetation of lichens and a few mosses. On an island in the extreme south of Ross Sea are Erebus and Terror, the former an active volcano, 12,365 feet in elevation (Terror, 10,844 feet). It was in eruption at the time of Ross's visit, and smoking when observed by Borchgrevink in Feb., 1900, and by Scott in 1902 and 1903. The main-land W. of this point rises rapidly to the interior, and is heavily cloaked in ice and glacier. An elevation of 9000 feet was reached by Armitage in Jan., 1903. Southward, the mountain-masses of Victoria Land appear to have a direct meridional extension for several hundred miles, as no termination was visible from the farthest point reached by Scott in Dec., 1902, in lat. 82° 17′ S., lon. 163° E.,—the extreme southing thus far made. See Victoria Land.

Eastward of the position of these mountains, and trending in an E. and W. line somewhat above the 78th parallel of latitude, is the long wall-like mass of ice, 30–280 feet in general height (rising in the E. to 800–900 feet), and per-

haps covering an extent the better part of 500 miles, which was designated by Ross the "Great Ice Barrier." It has often been regarded as the sea-wall or terminal part of a huge continental glacier descending northward from the inland ice (or Parry Mountains), and by Borchgrevink and Bernacchi it was thought to be the basal portion (*mer-de-glace*) of a giant glacier travelling eastward, with a width perhaps not exceeding 50 miles. This view is not sustained by the more recent explorations of the "Discovery" party, who, however, have not determined its nature. It was ascended in Feb., 1900, in lat. 78° 34′ S., lon. 164° 32′ W., and found to have a solid surface, offering no obstruction to sledging. More recently (Feb., 1902) it was ascended to lat. 78° 50′ S. The east wall of this barrier, close outside of which soundings of 100 fathoms have been made, abuts upon King Edward VII. Land, which rises to 2000–3000 feet or more.

Climate.—The climate of Antarctica is rigidly severe, characterized by cold summers and autumns and a rigorous winter. The average temperature for the year on lat. 70° S. is about 13°. The lowest record of the "Belgica" expedition, taken on lat. 70° 30′ S., was —46°, or some 3° less than the extreme cold recorded by Borchgrevink at Cape Adare (Victoria Land). The maximum temperature noted by the two expeditions at about the positions named was 37.5° and 48° respectively. The land-parties of the "Discovery" exploration found temperatures of —48° to —59°, and at Cape Armitage a reading of —67° was established, and it would now seem that the full or average Antarctic winter is as severe as that of the north.

Vegetable and Animal Life.—Beyond the lowest of vegetable forms, the lichens and some mosses, there is practically no vegetation on the lands of Antarctica, a condition widely contrasting with what exists in the Polar regions of the north. The low summer temperature and marked deficiency of sunlight, due to frequent fogs and low-lying vapors, are mainly responsible for this condition. In this connection it is interesting to note that Larsen obtained on Seymour Island, off Graham Land (south of Patagonia), pieces of fossil wood which have been identified as being conifers (probably araucarians) closely similar to forms of the modern South American sylva. This discovery has proved a strong argument in favor of the view which holds to a former connection between parts of the Antarctic tract and the South American continent. Later explorations (O. Nordenskjöld) have also brought to light a Cretaceous and Tertiary molluscan fauna in this portion of the Antarctic tract, and of a still later bone-bed, largely composed of bird-fragments. Fossils have also been obtained in Victoria Land.

The animal life of Antarctica is virtually that of the sea, and until the voyage of the "Belgica" no animals except birds were encountered on any part of the lands. A few insects are now known from Hughes Bay. Of the birds the most distinctive are the penguins, which abound in some places in countless numbers. The penguin rookeries of Cape Adare are among the most wonderful exhibitions of animal life on the globe. Other birds are gulls, terns, skuas, and albatrosses. The southern skua (*Stercorarius Antarcticus*) does not appear to differ specifically from a form of the Arctic regions. Of the mammalia of the Antarctic seas may be mentioned various forms of whale, several of which, including the right whale (*Balæna mysticetus*), are identical with species of northern waters, numerous seals, and the sea-lion. The elephant seal (*Macrorhinus leoninus*) is by many zoölogists considered to be identical with the species inhabiting the California coast.

No vestiges of human habitation have been found in any portion of the Antarctic tract.

The record of Antarctic explorations is comprised mainly in the voyages of discovery of Cook (1772, who penetrated to lat. 71° 10′ S.), Weddell (1823, to lat. 74° 15′, southward of South Georgia, in what has since been called the Weddell Sea), Ross (1839–43, 78° 10′, in Victoria Land), Dumont d'Urville (1839–40), Wilkes (1839–40), Larsen (1893–94), Borchgrevink (1899–1900), Gerlache (1897–98,—the "Belgica" expedition, the first to winter in the true Antarctic tract, in 71° 36′), O. Nordenskjöld (the "Antarctic," 1901–02, who demonstrated the continuity of Louis Philippe Land with King Oscar II. Land through Graham Land), Drygalski (the "Gauss"), Scott (the "Discovery," 1901–03, whose furthest southing has already been referred to), and Bruce (the "Scotia," 1903, who attained the lat. of 70° 21′ S. in the Weddell Sea, and found there a depth of water of 2543 fathoms,—establishing in this quarter an abysmal Antarctic depth similar to that which Nansen had determined for the central Arctic Ocean). For the characteristics of the waters of Antarctica, see ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

Antarctic Ocean, the name given to the expanse of water around the South Pole within the limit of the Antarctic Circle, but frequently used in a more extensive sense to designate the cold oceanic regions in high southern latitudes, without any very positive regard to the limits of the Antarctic Circle. The Antarctic Ocean is essentially an ice-studded sea, its icebergs being seemingly more numerous and travelling further towards the equator than those of the Arctic waters. The large flat-topped bergs, which are frequently described as being characteristic of the south, find, however, their counterpart in the giant table bergs of Melville Bay. Our knowledge of the depth of the sea is still largely deficient. Soundings of from 1500 to 3000 fathoms, ranging even to 4000 fathoms (Ross, in 1843, in lat. 68° 34′ S., lon. 12° 49′ W.), have been obtained in many parts, and the evidence seems to sustain the assumption of a general shoaling towards the south, particularly along the tract which has been designated the Antarctic Continent, where the bottom has been reached at 100–500 fathoms off Victoria Land, at 500–800 fathoms off Adélie Land, at 160–500 fathoms E. of Joinville Island, and at 200 fathoms in the pack off Palmer Island (exploration of the "Belgica"). On the other hand, the recent survey of the "Valdivia" has unexpectedly revealed the great depth of 2500 and 3000 fathoms close off Enderby Island; and equally great depths have been revealed by the explorations of 1902–03. The surface temperature of the Antarctic waters south of about the 63d parallel of south latitude is confined between about 27° and 33° or 35°; the great mass of the deeper water has a temperature of 32°–35°, corresponding closely with the general deep-sea (bottom) temperatures elsewhere (temperate and tropical regions). The life of the Antarctic waters is very prolific, extending from the surface (algæ, diatoms, pelagic mollusks, crustaceans, etc.) to the bottom; indeed, it would seem, from the researches of the "Challenger" and the "Valdivia, that the deep-sea fauna is richer in specific types than the corresponding fauna of other oceanic regions. For further characteristics of the ocean and the region occupied by it, see ANTARCTICA and ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Antas, ăn'tăs, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 40 miles NE. of Almería. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Ante, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va. Pop. about 50.

An'telope, a county in the NE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 874 sq. m. It is intersected by the Elkhorn River. The surface is undulating; the soil is fertile. Capital, Neligh. Pop. in 1890, 10,399; in 1900, 11,344.

Antelope, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Kan., 12 miles N. of Florence.

Antelope, a post-village of Wasco co., Oregon, 90 miles E. of Salem. Pop. 249.

Antelope, a post-village of Jack co., Tex., about 75 miles WNW. of Fort Worth.

Antelope (or Church) Island, the largest island in the Great Salt Lake, Utah, is 15 miles long, and affords sheep pasturage.

Antelope Creek, of Tehama co., Cal., runs southwestward, and enters the Sacramento at or near Red Bluff.

Antelope Springs, a post-station and watering-place of Mineral co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 105 miles W. by N. of Fort Garland. It has a hot sulphur spring.

Antequera, ăn-tā-kā'rā (anc. *Antiqua'ria*), a city of Spain, in Andalusia, 28 miles NNW. of Malaga. Pop. in 1900, 31,609. In the old town are remains of a Moorish castle, built on Roman foundations. The city is well supplied with good water. It has manufactures of woollens and silks and many tanneries. A large portion of the inhabitants are engaged in cultivating the fertile vega in which the town is situated. There are remarkable rock formations in the vicinity.

Anterrieux, ôN'tĕR-RE-uh' (anc. *Anderitum*), a village of France, department of Cantal.

Antes, an'tęz, a township of Blair co., Pa. See ANTIS.

Antes Fort, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles W. of Williamsport. Pop. 600.

An'thon, a banking post-town of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 35 miles SE. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 437.

Anthonie's (an'tǫ-niz) **Mill,** a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo., 88 miles SW. of St. Louis.

An'thony, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., 9 miles by rail N. of Ocala. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Anthony, a banking city, capital of Harper co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads, 56 miles SW. of Wichita. It has manufactures of lumber and flour. Pop. in 1900, 1179.

Anthony, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 40 miles N. of Trenton.

Anthony, a post-village of Dona Anna co., N.Mex., on the Mexican Central R., 75 miles (direct) E. by S. of Deming. Pop. about 200.

Anthony, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles SSW. of Providence. It has cotton-mills. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Centerville.

Anthony, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex.

Anthony House, a post-hamlet of Nevada co., Cal.

Anthony's Nose, in Montgomery co., N.Y., the extremity of a hill or mountain called the Klips (*i.e.*, "rock" or "cliff"), on the N. bank of the Mohawk, resembling a nose.

Anthony's Nose, in Putnam co., N.Y., a bold promontory on the E. side of the Hudson, at the S. entrance to the Highlands, 47 miles from New York. Elevation, 900 feet.

Anthracite, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 60 miles from Calgary, its banking point.

Antibes, ôx'teeb' (anc. *Antip'olis*), a strongly fortified seaport town of France, department of Alpes-Maritimes, 15 miles SW. of Nice. Pop. in 1901, 8935. Its port is defended at its entrance by Fort Carré, on a rocky islet. On every side the town is environed by olive, orange, fig, and vine plantations, and by flower-gardens, whose products are used in the manufacture of perfumery. Antibes was founded by a Greek colony from Marseilles about 350 B.C. There are interesting Roman remains.

Anticosti, an-te-kos'te, a large island of Canada, province of Quebec, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence, between lat. 49° and 50° N. and lon. 62° and 65° W. Area, 3145 sq. m. The north coast is high and without harbors, the south shore low and very dangerous. There are several light-houses on the island, the one on the SW. point, 100 feet high, being in lat. 49° 23′ 53″ N. and lon. 63° 38′ 47″ W. Anticosti Island is a valuable resort for seal- and bear-hunting, and for salmon-, trout-, cod- and herring-fishing. There is much excellent soil. On the lowlands on the S. coast there are extensive peat-bogs, of 2 to 3 feet thickness and of excellent quality. Marl, plumbago, and other valuable minerals are reported. The island was purchased by M. Menier, of France, in 1895, and its colonization begun in 1896.

Antietam, a post-village of Washington co., Md., 10 miles S. of Hagerstown.

Antietam (an-tee'tam) **Creek** rises in Franklin co., Pa., crosses the southern boundary of that state, runs southward through Washington co., Md., and enters the Potomac River about 7 miles N. of Harper's Ferry. A great battle was fought on the banks of this creek, near Sharpsburg, between the Union forces commanded by General McClellan and the Confederates commanded by General Lee, on Sept. 16–17, 1862. The Union army remained masters of the field.

Antignana, ån-teen-yå'nå, a town of Austria, in Istria, 32 miles NW. of Fiume. Pop. in 1900, 3705.

Anti'go, a banking city, the capital of Langlade co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 96 miles NNW. of Oshkosh. It has railroad-shops, breweries, foundries, manufactures of wood and iron, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5145.

Antigonish, an'tig'o'neesh', a county in the NE. of Nova Scotia, bounded N. by St. George's Bay. It has good grazing land and supports large herds of cattle. Coal, gypsum, gold, copper, and marble are found in the county. Capital, Antigonish.

Antigonish, formerly **Syd'ney,** or **Sid'ney,** a banking town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, in the co. of Antigonish, on the Intercolonial R., 40 miles E. of New Glasgow. It is the county town, and the seat of the Catholic bishop of Arichat. It has a large college (St. Francis Xavier), a cathedral (St. Ninian), a Catholic seminary, etc., and is the distributing centre of a large area of agricultural produce. The inhabitants are chiefly of Scotch descent. St. George's Bay, a fine inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is situated 8 miles from the town. Its harbor is navigable for vessels of small tonnage. Pop. in 1901, 1526.

Antigonish Harbor, a settlement at the head of St. George's Bay, Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 43 miles from New Glasgow, commands a fine view of the bay, Cape Breton, and surrounding country.

Antigua, ån-tee'gwå, one of the British West Indies, belonging to the Leeward group. It is in lat. 17° 2′–17° 13′ N.; lon. 61° 44′–61° 58′ W. Area, 108 sq. m. It is 20 miles long and somewhat circular in outline, has a broken and elevated surface, and its soil is fertile, resting upon calcareous and trap rocks. The climate is dry and pleasant; but in summer hurricanes sometimes occur. The presidency of Antigua (including Barbuda and Redonda) is the most important member of the colony of the Leeward Islands, and has a governor and legislature and an Anglican and a Moravian bishop. Chief exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and pineapples. The towns are St. John (the capital), Falmouth, Parham, and English Harbor. Pop. in 1901, 34,971, of which 28,000 were negroes. Antigua was discovered in 1493 by Columbus, and settled by the British in 1632.

Antigua, a town of the Island of Fuerteventura, in the Canaries. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Antigüedad, ån-tee-gwå-dåd', a town of Spain, 15 miles NE. of Palencia. Pop. (commune) 1200.

An'ti-Lib'anus, or **Anti-Lebanon,** a mountain-range of Syria, running parallel to and E. of the Lebanon chain, the two enclosing the valley of Cœle-Syria. It rises in the snow-capped Mount Hermon, SW. of Damascus, on the border of Palestine, to a height of 9050 feet.

Antilles, ån-til'lèz or ån'teel' (Lat. *Antil'læ;* Fr. *Îles Antilles,* eel-zôx'teel'; Sp. *Antillas,* ån-teel'yås), a term applied to the bulk of the West India Islands, comprising two groups, called the *Greater Antilles* and *Lesser Antilles,* which latter are also named Caribbean Islands. The Greater Antilles comprise Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Porto Rico, and several small islands near their coasts. The Lesser Antilles are numerous small islands, mostly arranged in a long row, which is curved like a crescent, between the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The principal islands of this group are Trinidad, Tobago, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Antigua, and Barbuda. The island of St. Thomas is at about the dividing line between the two groups. The greater number of these are British, and 2, Guadeloupe and Martinique, belong to France; others belong to the Netherlands, Denmark, etc. The name *Antilles* is sometimes applied to the whole of the West Indies. See names of the principal islands, also WEST INDIES, LEEWARD ISLANDS, WINDWARD ISLANDS, VIRGIN ISLANDS, etc.

Anti-Milo, ån-te-mee'lo, or **Anti-Melos,** an-te-mee'los, an island of the Greek Archipelago, 5 miles NW. of Milo.

Antioch, an'te-ok (L. *Antiochia;* Gr. Ἀντιόχεια; Turk. *Antakiyeh,* ån-tå'kee'å), a city and the ancient capital of Syria, in its N. part, 57 miles W. of Aleppo, on the left bank of the Orontes, about 20 miles above its mouth. Lat. 36° 11′ N.; lon. 36° 9′ E. Pop. about 28,000, of which 4000 are Christians. Its ancient walls, varying from 20 to 70 feet in height, enclose an area of uneven ground several miles in circumference. The houses are mostly mean and of slight materials; they differ from those of Eastern towns in general in having sloping roofs. Antioch has many mosques, one or two churches, and several Christian schools. Baths and bazaars are numerous. The city walls, a ruined aqueduct, 2 bridges, and a portion of pavement are almost all the remaining vestiges of ancient magnificence. Antioch was founded about 300 B.C. by Seleucus Nicator, and named in honor of his father Antiochus. Under the Seleucid kings of Syria it rose to great splendor and became a focus of Greek culture. It maintained its importance under the Romans and Byzantines, its situation rendering it a great emporium of commerce between the East and West. It suffered severely by successive earthquakes in the early centuries of the Christian era, and in 540 it was destroyed by the Persians. It was soon rebuilt, but it was taken by the Saracens in 638. Antioch was one of the chief centres of early Christianity, and its bishops were recognized as patriarchs of the Church. Its ancient population has been estimated at 400,000. Chrysostom (about A.D. 400) computes the population at 200,000, more than one-half of them Christians. It was the capital of a Christian principality from 1099 to 1268, since which time it has declined. It was visited by a terrible earthquake in 1872. Some ruins, about 5 miles southwestward, on the S. bank of the Orontes, mark the site of the grove of Daphne and temple of Apollo. A Greek, a Jacobite, and 4 Catholic prelates, of different rites, bear the title of patriarch of Antioch; but all are non-resident.

Antioch, an'tę-ŏk, a banking post-town of Contra Costa co., Cal., at the E. end of Suisun Bay, near the mouths of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and on the Southern Pacific R., about 58 miles by water ENE. of San Francisco. It has paper-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 674.

Antioch, a post-village of Troup co., Ga., about 75 miles SW. of Atlanta and about 15 miles NW. of La Grange.

Antioch, a banking post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Wisconsin Central R., 52 miles NNW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 522.

Antioch, a hamlet of Jay co., Ind., 5 miles SE. of Portland.

Antioch, a hamlet of Washington co., Ky., 25 miles E. of Bardstown.

Antioch, a post-hamlet of Claiborne parish, La., 9 miles NE. of Homer.

Antioch, a post-hamlet of Prentiss co., Miss., 10 miles W. of Rienzi and about 4 miles N. of Booneville.

Antioch, a post-hamlet of Robeson co., N.C., about 20 miles SW. of Fayetteville.

Antioch, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 9 miles from the Ohio River and 30 miles NE. of Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 212.

Antioch, a village of York co., S.C., 5 miles from King's Mountain Station.

Antioch, a post-village of Davidson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 10 miles SE. of Nashville. Pop. about 100.

Antioch, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., 16 miles SE. of Charlottesville.

Antioch, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W.Va.

Antioch Bay, a bay of the Mediterranean, indenting the coast of Syria, between lat. 35° 50′ and 36° 20′ N., and in lon. about 36° E., overlooked on the N. and S. by mountains upward of 5000 feet in height. The Orontes enters it near its centre. On the N. side are some ruins described as those of Seleucia Pieria, the ancient port of Antioch.

Antioch Mills, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., about 60 miles S. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Antioco, ân-tee'o-ko, an island in the Mediterranean, off the SW. coast of Sardinia. More properly SANT' ANTIOCO (which see).

Antioquía, ân-te-o-kee'â, or **Santa Fé de Antioquía,** sân'tâ fâ dâ ân-te-o-kee'â, a town of the republic of Colombia, state of Antioquía, on the river Cauca, 190 miles NW. of Bogotá. Pop. about 9000. It is the chief commercial town in the state, having an active trade in maize and sugar. Elevation, 1875 feet.

Antioquía, a department in the republic of Colombia, shut in by Bolivar, Santander, Cundinamarca, Tolima, and Cauca. Area, 22,870 sq. m. It has rich ores of the precious metals and abounds in forests. Capital, Medellín. Pop. about 500,000.

Antip'aros, or **Oliaros,** o-lee'â-ros, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, nome of Cyclades, close to Paros. Lat. of summit, 37° N.; lon. 25° 3′ E. It is 10 miles long and 2 miles broad. Pop. 700. It is celebrated for a stalactite cavern.

Anti-Paxo, an-te-pax'o, a small Greek island in the Ionian Sea, 1½ miles SE. of Paxo.

Antiphilo, ân-tee'fe-lo, or **Andiphilo,** ân-dee'fe-lo (anc. *Antiphel'lus*), a small seaport of Asiatic Turkey, on the Mediterranean, 39 miles SE. of Makri.

Antipodes, an-tip'o-dēz, a group of small uninhabited islands in the South Pacific Ocean, SE. of New Zealand, so called from being the land most nearly opposite to Great Britain. Lat. 49° 42′ S.; lon. 178° 43′ E.

Antipolis, the ancient name of ANTIBES.

Antiquaria, the ancient name of ANTEQUERA.

Antique, ân-tee'kâ, a mountainous province on the W. coast of Panay, Philippine Islands. Area, 839 sq. m. It has deposits of metals, hard coal, and marble in the mountains. Stock-raising and the weaving of piña and other fabrics are the chief industries. Capital, San José de Buenavista. The town of Antique was once the capital. It is about 4 miles (direct) S. by E. of San José de Buenavista, and is noted for its production of piña fabric.

Antiquity, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 12 miles above Pomeroy. Pop. about 200.

An'tis, or **An'tes,** a township of Blair co., Pa., 7 miles NE. of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania R. It has mines of coal and iron and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 2368.

Antisana, ân-te-sâ'nâ, a volcano of the Andes, in Ecuador, 40 miles SE. of Quito, 19,335 feet in elevation, according to Whymper (who ascended the mountain in 1880), and 18,880, according to Wolff. It was in active eruption in 1767. The famous hamlet, or Tambo de Antisana, is situated on the mountain at an elevation of 13,415 feet.

Anti-Taurus, an'te-taw'rus, a mountain-chain or series of chains of Asiatic Turkey extending in the same direction with the Taurus chain, whence its name. It commences not far from Mount Argæus, and proceeds northeastward into Armenia, where its ranges intermix with the Armenian Mountains and separate the basin of the Euphrates on the S. from the region watered by the Kizil-Irmak and other rivers flowing N. into the Black Sea. The name Anti-Taurus is also sometimes applied to the Pontine ranges of the northern border of Asia Minor running parallel with the Black Sea.

Antium, the ancient name of PORTO D'ANZIO.

Antivari, ân-tee'vâ-ree, the sole seaport of Montenegro, near the Adriatic, 14 miles NW. of Scutari. Before the Russo-Turkish war of 1877–78 it belonged to Albania. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop. Its old castle is a relic of Venetian rule. Pop. about 1200.

Antiville, a hamlet of Jay co., Ind. Pop. about 50.

Antlers, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 127 miles by rail SSW. of Fort Smith, Ark.

Antofagasta, ân-to-fâ-gâs'tâ, a province in the N. part of Chile. Area by latest estimates, 60,968 sq. m. A great part is included in the desert of Atacama, a rocky waste. Ores of the precious metals are abundant; the land is not suited for agriculture. Capital, Antofagasta. Pop. in 1895, 44,085.—It was ceded to Chile by Bolivia as a consequence of the war of 1879–82. Bolivia has the right to transport goods freely across the state to her own custom-houses.

Antofagasta, a seaport of Chile, on the Bay of Morena, 85 miles S. of Cobija. Lat. 23° 38′ 39″ S.; lon. 70° 24′ 39″ W. It is connected by railway with the rich mines of Caracoles and with Salar. It has a branch bank, silver-smelting works, and ships much bullion, ore, and nitrate of soda. Pop. in 1900, 19,482.

Antofalla, ân-to-fâl'yâ, a volcano of Chile, in the province of Antofagasta. Altitude, about 20,900 feet.

An'toine', a post-town of Pike co., Ark., on Antoine Creek, about 50 miles NW. of Camden. Pop. in 1900, 197.

Antoine Creek, Ark., runs southeastward, forms the boundary between Clark and Pike cos., and enters the Little Missouri River.

Antoing, ôⁿ'twâⁿ', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 3 miles SSE. of Tournai. Pop. about 2500.

An'ton, a river of England, in Hampshire, rises near Overton, flows southward, and enters the head of Southampton Water 4 miles W. of Southampton.

Anton Chico, ân-tōn' chee'ko, a post-village of Gaudaloupe co., N.Mex., 165 miles S. by W. of El Moro, Colo. Pop. 125.

Anto'nia, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo.

Antoniacum, an ancient name of ANDERNACH.

Antonienhütte, ân-to'ne-en-hüt'tę, a mining town of Prussian Silesia, 7 miles SSW. of Beuthen. Pop. in 1900, 6967.

Antoninn, ân-to-nee'nâ, a seaport of Brazil, province of São Paulo, on the bay and 18 miles NW. of Paranagua.

Antoni'nus, Wall of, a rampart constructed by the Roman emperor Antoninus Pius, about the middle of the second century A.D., between the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde, as a protection against the barbarians of Caledonia.

Antonito, ân-to-nee'to, a post-village of Conejos co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 1 mile S. of Conejos. The banking point is Alamosa. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Antraigues, ôⁿ'trâg', a village of France, department of Ardèche, on a volcanic height, 11½ miles W. of Privas. In the vicinity is the singular causeway called the *Chaussée des Géants* (*i.e.*, "giant's causeway"), formed by colonnades of basalt 700 yards in length.

Antrain, ôⁿ'trâⁿ', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 25 miles NNE. of Rennes. Pop. 1100.

Antreville, an'tęr-vil, a post-hamlet of Abbeville co., S.C.

Antrim, an'trim, the northeasternmost county of Ireland, in Ulster, having the Atlantic on the N., the North Channel on the E., the counties of Down and Londonderry on the S. and W., and Lough Neagh on the SW. Area, 1191 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 461,250. A part of the surface near the coast is mountainous. In the SW. much of it is boggy. The mineral products include coal, iron, and salt. Chief rivers, the Bann, forming the W., and the Lagan, the S. boundary. The famous Giant's Causeway is on the N. coast of this county. The county, as such, sends 4 members to parliament, in addition to 4 from Belfast. Capital, Belfast.

Antrim, a town of Ireland, in the co. of Antrim, on Six Mile Water, near its mouth in Lough Neagh, 13 miles NW. of Belfast.

Antrim, a county in the N. part of Michigan, has an area of 491 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Grand Traverse Bay of Lake Michigan and contains several lakes. Capital, Bellaire. Pop. in 1890, 10,413; in 1900, 16,568.

Antrim, a post-village of Bossier parish, La., about 9 miles by rail NE. of Benton. Pop. about 500.

Antrim, a post-township (town) of Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Contoocook River, about 27 miles WSW. of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 1366.

Antrim, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, about 40 miles ENE. of Zanesville.

Antrim, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4566.

Antrim, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., 52 miles by rail S. by W. of Corning, N.Y. Bituminous coal is extensively mined near this place. The banking point is Wellsboro.

Antrim, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, 4 miles from Pakenham.

Antrim, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Milford.

Antrim City, an iron-manufacturing village of Antrim co., Mich., virtually a part of Mancelona, 30 miles NNE. of Traverse City.

Antrodoco, ån-tro-do'ko, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 7½ miles E. of Cittaducale. Pop. about 4000.

Antsiraka, a coast settlement of eastern Madagascar, in the district of Mananata.

Antsirane, ånt'se'rån', a maritime town and free port in the N. part of Madagascar, N. coast of Diégo-Suarez Bay; it is the capital of Diégo-Suarez colony. Founded in 1885, it is entirely modern. It is of great military importance, and is the chief French naval station in the Indian Ocean. Pop. 6000.

Antuco, ån-too'ko, a volcano and town of the Chilean Andes, 120 miles SE. of Concepción. Lat. 26° 50′ S.; lon. 70° 40′ W. The volcano is about 9000 feet high.

Antumey Island. See ANNATOM.

Antunacum, an ancient name of ANDERNACH.

An'tung', a town of Manchuria, on the Yalu River, about 7 miles above its mouth in the bay of Korea. It attained prominence during the Russian-Japanese war of 1904.

Antwerp, ant'wẹrp (Flem. and Ger. *Antwerpen*, ånt-wĕrp'ẹn; L. *Antuer'pia;* Fr. *Anvers*, ôN'vair'; Sp. *Amberes*, åm-bå'rĕs), a city of Belgium and one of the strongest fortresses of Europe, capital of a province of its own name, on the right bank of the Scheldt, 28 miles N. of Brussels and 32 miles ENE. of Ghent. Lat. of the cathedral, 51° 13′ 2″ N.; lon. 4° 24′ 2″ E. The appearance of the city, which is the principal arsenal of Belgium, is exceedingly picturesque,—an effect produced by its numerous churches, convents, magnificent public buildings, its monuments of Rubens, Van Dyck, Teniers, and others, its elaborate and extensive fortifications, and the profusion of beautiful trees. All the main streets and the new avenues (*De Keyzer Lei, Promenoirs*, etc.) are lined with elegant buildings, and many stately antique-looking houses give a characteristic feature to Antwerp. The famous cathedral, begun in 1352 and not completed until 1592, is one of the most beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in general. It has a length of 384 feet, and covers an area of 70,000 sq. ft., or somewhat more than the cathedral of Cologne; the north tower, the only one completed, is 402 feet in height. The cathedral contains Rubens's masterpiece, the "Descent from the Cross." Other churches of note are St. James's, St. Andrew's, and St. Paul's. Among the other edifices are the Exchange (built in 1583, burned in 1858, and rebuilt in the old style in 1869–72), the Hôtel de Ville, the Palais de Justice, and the royal palace. Its institutions comprise academies of painting, of the fine arts and of the sciences, a royal conservatory of music, the Musée-Plantin, the Royal Museum (containing the finest works of the first masters of the Flemish school), and botanical and zoological gardens. Of the vast docks, dock-yards, and basins constructed by Bonaparte, the last only remain. The former are now converted into commercial docks, lined with capacious warehouses. The new wharves, constructed in 1877 and enlarged in 1899–1901, have a length of over 3 miles, and permit steamships drawing over 20 feet to lie alongside. The great northern docks cover an area of over 250 acres. The harbor is one of the finest in the world. In 1899 it was entered by 5420 vessels, of which 4937 were steamers. The value of the imports in the year 1899 was 1,750,000,000 francs, and that of the exports about 850,000,000 francs. Numerous regular steamer lines start from Antwerp to all parts of the world. Antwerp is joined by great canals with Holland and the river Maas. The city is one of the great emigration ports of Europe. In 1874 the differences existing between Antwerp and the government of Belgium were adjusted, and the famous citadel of Antwerp, which had existed 300 years, was blown up in the presence of King Leopold II. The principal manufactures of the city are black silks and velvets, laces, soap, leather, cigars, spirits, camlets, serges, and flannels. Cotton, linen, carpets, hats, and cutlery are also manufactured to a considerable extent. There are sugar-refineries and extensive ship-building. Diamond-cutting is an important industry. For hides, petroleum, wool, grain, coffee, cotton, coal, oils, timber, iron, and guano, Antwerp is one of the largest importing places on the continent. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it was the great centre of European commerce, an average of 500 vessels daily entering its port. Its siege and capture by the Spaniards in 1584–85 were a great blow to its prosperity. Pop. in 1875, 148,814; in 1882, 175,636; in 1891, 227,225; in 1900, 285,600.

Antwerp, a province of Belgium, bounded N. by the Netherlands, E. by Limbourg, S. by Brabant, and W. by East Flanders. Area, 1093 sq. m. Pop. in 1898, 796,759. Surface mostly level; principal rivers, the Scheldt and its affluents, the Nèthe and the Dyle. In the N. are extensive reclaimed heaths; most of the soil is fertile. Products comprise grain, potatoes, flax, vegetables, etc. Capital, Antwerp.

Antwerp, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Antwerp township (town), on Indian River and on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg (New York Central and Hudson River) R., 23 miles NE. of Watertown. It has manufactures of lumber and iron. Pop. in 1900, 929. The town has mines of iron-ore. Pop. 3008.

Antwerp, a banking post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, on the Maumee River, the Wabash and Erie Canal, and the Wabash Railroad, 22 miles ENE. of Fort Wayne. It has flour-mills, grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1206.

An'ung'hoy', an island of China, in the Canton River, opposite Tycocktow Island, bounds, with Chuen-pi Island, the entrance of the Boca Tigris, on the E.

An'upshahr', a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 65 miles ESE. of Delhi, on the Ganges. Pop. about 10,000.

Anurajahpura, å-noo-rå-jå-poo'rå, or **Anaradjapura,** the ancient capital of the island of Ceylon, now a mass of ruins. It lies 48 miles N. of Dambul.

Anutt, a post-village of Dent co., Mo. Pop. about 100.

Anvers, the French name of ANTWERP.

Anvik, ån-vik', a village of Alaska, on Anvik River, just above its confluence with the Yukon, about 80 miles SE. (direct) from St. Michael. It is a sheltering point for the Yukon steamers.

Anvik River, in Alaska, rises in the Anvik Mountains and flows into the Yukon from the NW., at Anvik.

Anvil City, in the Prince of Wales, or Seward, Peninsula, Alaska. (See NOME.) It obtained its name from an anvil-like rock-mass projecting above a hill-top about 5 miles N. of the location. The rich gold-diggings of Anvil Creek lie at the base of this mount.

Anxur, an ancient city of Italy. See TERRACINA.

Anza, ån'zå, a river of Italy, rises on the E. side of Monte Rosa and falls into the Toce.

Anzano degli Irpini, ån-zå'no dĕl'yee eer-pee'nee, a village of Italy, in Avellino, 2 miles W. of Accadia.

Anzasca, Val d', Italy. See VAL D'ANZASCA.

Anzat-le-Luguet, ôN'zå'lẹh-lü'gå', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles SW. of Ardes. It has mines of arsenic and antimony, also mineral springs.

Anzerma, or **Ancerma,** ån-sĕr'må, a town of Colombia, 170 miles NNE. of Popayán, near the river Cauca.

Anzi, ån'zee, a town of Italy, on a mountain, 11 miles SSE. of Potenza. Pop. about 2000.

Anzin, ôN'zåN', a town of France, department of Nord, 1 mile NW. of Valenciennes. Pop. in 1901, 14,444. It is the centre of the greatest coal-basin in France, and has iron-foundries and machine-shops, brass-works, sugar-refineries, gin-distilleries, and glass-works.

Anzio, ånd'ze-o, or **Porto d'Anzio** (anc. *Antium*), a seaport, fishing-town, and bathing-resort of Italy, 30 miles S. by E. of Rome. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 3500).

Aoba (å-ô'bå) or **Leper Island,** one of the New Hebrides. It is well cultivated and has a population of about 12,000.

Aoiz, å-o'ith, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 16 miles ESE. of Pamplona. Pop. 1100.

Aomo'ri, a seaport of Japan, with a fine harbor, in the SW. part of a bay on the N. shore of the main island. Pop. about 15,000.

Aon'la, a town of India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, district and 28 miles SW. of Bareilly. Pop. about 14,000.

Aor, å'or, **Aur,** ŏwr, **Awar,** å'war, or **Pu'lo-Aur,** an island, 47 miles E. of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 2° 29′ N.; lon. 104° 34′ E.

Aosta, å-os'tå (anc. *Augusta Præto'ria*), a town of Italy, on the Dora Baltea, 49 miles by rail NNW. of Turin. Pop. in 1901, 6370. Among its buildings is a mediæval Gothic cathedral; and it has rich remains of Roman antiquities, including the pretorian gate and a fine triumphal arch. It is a bishop's see. The valley of the upper Dora Baltea, the charming Val d'Aosta, is celebrated for its forests of pine, its mines, and its mineral springs.

Aouste, å'oost' (anc. *Augus'ta*), a town of France, department of Drôme, on the river Drôme, 17 miles SW. of Die. Pop. (commune) 1200.

Apache, å-på'chå, a county of northeastern Arizona. Area, 10,736 sq. m. Capital, St. Johns. Pop. in 1900, 8297.

Apache, a banking post-village of Caddo co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 15 miles (direct) SW. of Anadarko.

Apache (å-på'chå) **Indians,** a tribe of Indians of Mexico, New Mexico, and Arizona. They are of many bands or subdivisions. Those in the United States have been subdued by force, after many years of hostility, and placed

upon reservations (now chiefly at Fort Sill, Okla., where they number about 5000). These people belong to the stock or ethnological division which includes the Shoshones, Navajos, and the Tinneh of Alaska.

Apácza-és-Puszta, ŏh'pȧt'sŏh'-ȧsh-pooss'tŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Csanád, 20 miles NW. of Batonya.

Apa és Apahegy, ŏh'pŏh' ȧsh ŏp'pŏh'hed'ʏ, a village of Hungary, co. of Szatmár, 14 miles W. of Erdöd.

Apá-Francia, ä-pä'frän'se-ä, a colony in the NW. of Paraguay, on the Paraguay River, in about lat. 22° 12′ S.

Apalachee, ap-ą-lah'chee, a river of Georgia, rises in Gwinnett co. It runs nearly southeastward and enters the Oconee where the Georgia R. crosses that river. Length, about 80 miles.

Apalachee Bay, a large open bay on the S. coast of Florida. Lat. about 30° N.; lon. 84° 15′ W. Breadth, about 90 miles.

Apalachee River, Fla., an arm of Apalachee Bay. See Saint Mark's.

Apalachia, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., N.C.

Ap'ala'chico'la, a river of Florida, is formed by the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, which unite at the SW. corner of Georgia. It flows nearly southward, forms the boundary between Calhoun and Liberty cos. in Florida, and enters the Gulf of Mexico through Apalachicola Bay. It is about 90 miles long, and is navigable by steamboats through its whole extent.

Apalachicola, a port of entry, banking town, and capital of Franklin co., Fla., is on the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of Apalachicola River. Naval stores are shipped at this port. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1890, 2727; in 1900, 3077.

Apalachicola Bay, Fla., lies between St. George's Island and the mainland. The entrance is indicated by a fixed light at the NW. point of St. George's Island.

Apalach'in, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, about 8 miles above Owego. Pop. 200.

Apam, ä'pȧm', a district (and town) of Africa, Gold Coast, ceded by the Dutch to England in 1873.

Apám, ä-pȧm', a town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 57 miles by rail NE. of the city of Mexico. It is one of the chief centres of the Mexican pulque trade.

Apamama, ä-pä-mä'mä, an island in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Gilbert group.

Apame'a, an ancient town of Syria, on the Orontes, the site of whose citadel is occupied by the modern Qa'alat el-Mudik.

Apamea, an ancient town of Phrygia, the ruins of which are at Dineir.

Aparri, ä-pä-ree', a port and pueblo of Cagayán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, at the mouth of the Aparri River and 54 miles N. of Tuguegarao. It is the only practicable port on the N. coast. Lat. 18° 23′ N. It has frequent earthquakes. Pop. in 1903, 18,252.

Apátfalva, ŏh'pȧt'fŏl'vŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Csanád, on the Maros, 8 miles SE. of Makó. Pop. 5000.

Apáti, ŏh'pȧ'tee', a Wallach town of Hungary, 35 miles NNE. of Arad. Pop. about 3000.

Apatin, ŏh'pŏh'teen', a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, on the left bank of the Danube, 60 miles S. of Baja. Pop. in 1901, 13,940.

Apcheron, a peninsula of Russia. See Apsheron.

Apeldoorn, ä'pel-dōrn', a manufacturing village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Grift, an affluent of the Yssel, 17 miles NE. of Arnhem. It has numerous paper-mills. In the vicinity is the royal castle Het Loo. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 25,761.

Apennines, ap'ęn-ninz' (It. *Appennino*, äp-pä-nee'no; anc. *Apenni'nus Mons*), a mountain-chain which detaches itself from the Maritime, or Ligurian, Alps at the pass of Cadibona, or the Collo dell'Altare, about lon. 8° 30′ E., having at first a general direction from W. to E., nearly parallel with the Pennine and Lepontine Alps, from which it is separated by the valley of the Po. In about lon. 11° E. the chain turns towards the S. and traverses the Italian peninsula throughout its entire length, passing out from the extremity of Calabria (the "toe" of the peninsula) to reappear in Sicily and again in the Atlas Mountains of Tunis and the NW. of Africa. While in these separated parts the mountains differ somewhat from the type-chain of Italy, there is no question that they belong technically to the same system, which is linked in the NW. with the Alps and again in the SW. (crossing the Strait of Gibraltar) with the Sierra Ronda of Spain. The Apennines, which are perhaps the youngest of the European mountains, dating their final uplift from the late Tertiary or Post-Tertiary periods, are of the folded type of construction, and are fractured off into the depression which is a part of the Tyrrhenian basin. They are flanked on either side by an extended foreland, which is in part a moderately elevated plateau, such as is constituted by the highlands of Tuscany, an upheaved seabed (the plains of Rome and Calabria), or an unstable lowland, dominated by volcanic cones of greater or less activity (Phlegræan Fields, Vesuvius, etc.). The mountains are constructed principally of schist and slate, with associations of massive limestone. The length of the chain is approximately 800 miles. Nowhere do the summits attain the magnificent proportions of the peaks of the Alps, and nowhere do they rise strictly to the level of perpetual snow. Mount Etna, which may justly be regarded as forming part of the Apennine system, is 10,742 feet in elevation, and usually carries some snow on its summit; the Gran Sasso d'Italia, with its loftiest peak, Monte Corno, in the central division of the chain (in the Abruzzi), is the culminating point of the system in Italy proper, 9583 ft. The Apennines may be conveniently divided into the three divisions of the northern (Ligurian and Etruscan) Apennines (Monte Cimone, 7110 ft.), the central (Umbrian, Roman, and Abruzzian) Apennines (Monte Corno; Monte Amaro, 9170 ft.), and the southern (Neapolitan and Calabrian) Apennines (Monte Pollino, 7375 ft.; Aspromonte, 6420 ft.). In this latter division belong Vesuvius, the only active volcano of the continent, 4200 ft., and Vulture, near Melfi, 4365 ft. The ancient Via Flaminia crossed the Roman Apennines near the site of Foligno, while the Via Appia traversed the Neapolitan Apennines on the line connecting Naples with Benevento. The chief mineral wealth of the Apennines is found in the celebrated marbles of Carrara, Seravezza, and Siena. Below 3200 feet in elevation the flanks of the principal chain are covered with a varied vegetation, of which the orange, citron, olive, and palm form the lower zone; but forests are rare in the Apennines. Above 3200 feet the mountains are generally devoid of vegetation.

Apenrade, äp'ęn-rä'dęh, a seaport of Prussia, in Schleswig, on a fjord of the same name in the Little Belt, 35 miles N. of the town of Schleswig. Pop. in 1900, 5952. It has an interesting town-hall and a school of navigation.

A'pex, a post-village and mining camp of Gilpin co., Colo., 7 miles NW. of Central City, its banking town. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Apex, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y.

Apex, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., on the Raleigh and Augusta (Seaboard Air Line) R., 14 miles WSW. of Raleigh. Pop. about 350.

Api, islands of the Malay Archipelago. See Gunong-Api.

Api, an island of the New Hebrides. Area, about 200 sq. m. Pop. 10,000.

Apia, ä'pe-ä, a seaport on the N. coast of Upolu, Samoan Islands, capital of the German part of the group. Lat. 13° 49′ S.; lon. 171° 48′ W. The European population numbers about 250, mainly British and Germans. In March, 1889, a hurricane swept over the harbor, sinking several German and American men-of-war. The place was bombarded by the British and Americans in 1899.

Apice, ä'pee-chä, a commune of Italy, province and 10 miles by rail E. of Benevento. Pop. about 5000.

Apipe, ä-pee'pä, a large island of the Argentine Republic, in the river Paraná, and divided from Paraguay by a channel. Here are the final rapids of the river.

Apiro, ä-pee'ro, a commune of Italy, province of Macerata, near the Musone. Pop. about 3000.

Apish'apa, or **Apish'pa,** a river of Colorado, rises near the Spanish Peaks, runs northeastward through Las Animas co., and enters the Arkansas River in Otero co., near Apishapa Station. Length, about 150 miles.

Apishapa, a post-hamlet of Las Animas co., Colo., 73 miles S. of Pueblo, on a river of the same name, near the Spanish Peaks.

Apison, a post-village of James co., Tenn. Pop. about 100.

Apizaco, ä-pē-sä'ko, or **Barrón-Escandón,** a town of Mexico, in the state of Tlaxcala, 86 miles by rail from the city of Mexico, at the junction of the Vera Cruz line with the line to Puebla.

Aplerbeck, ä'plęr-bĕk', a village in Westphalia, Prussia, 5 miles ESE. of Dortmund. Pop. in 1900, 8775.

Aplin, a post-village of Perry co., Ark. The banking point is Little Rock. Pop. about 200.

Ap'lington, a banking post-town of Butler co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 123 miles W. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Apo, ä'po, a group of small islands in the Sea of Mindoro, Philippines.

Apo, a small island off the S. extremity of Negros Island, Philippines.

Apo, ä'po, or **Dávao,** dä'vä-o, a volcano of Mindanao, the centre of the chain of high mountains which stretches

behind the W. coast of Dávao Gulf. Though active, it has not been in eruption for some time. The crater is clothed with stunted vegetation inside and out; interior diameter, about 1650 feet. Altitude, about 10,300 feet.

Apo East Pass and **Apo West Pass,** the two passes into which Mindoro Strait is divided by Apo Reef.

Apoha'qui, or **Mouth of Mill-Stream,** a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, 36 miles by rail NNE. of St. John. Pop. about 250.

Apol'acon, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 396.

Apolda, å-pol'då, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 9 miles NE. of Weimar. Pop. in 1900, 20,352. It is a great centre of the woollen manufacture.

Apolima, å-po-lee'må, one of the smallest of the German group of Samoan Islands.

Apollinarisberg, å-pol-e-nå'ris-bĕRG', a former place of pilgrimage in Germany, at Remagen on the Rhine.

Apollinopolis Magna. See EDFU.

Apollinopolis Parva, an ancient town of Upper Egypt, the site of which is about 17 miles S. of Keneh.

Apollo, a post-station of Alaska, on Unga Island.

Apol'lo, a banking post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Kiskiminetas River and on the Pennsylvania R., 40 miles ENE. of Pittsburg. A bridge here crosses the river. Apollo has bottling-, chemical- and butterine-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2924.

Apollo Bay, an inlet of Bass Strait, on the S. coast of Australia, Victoria, 60 miles SW. of Port Phillip Bay.

Apollo'nia, an ancient city of Illyria, situated near the mouth of the Aous (now Viosa). It was colonized by emigrants from Corinth and Corcyra.

Apollonia, an ancient Greek city of Thrace, on the Euxine, later called Sozopolis. The little town of Siseboli is on its site.

Apollonia, the port of the ancient city of Cyrene. Its later name was Sozuma, whence the present name of the site, Marsa Suza.

Apollonia, or **Amanahea,** å-må-nå-hå'å, a cape and trading-post in the extreme W. of the Gold Coast of Africa. Lat. 5° N.

Apollonia, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., 27 miles by rail E. of Barron. Pop. about 150.

Apolobamba, å-po-lo-båm'bå, or **Apolabamba,** a town of Bolivia, in the department of Beni, 165 miles N. of La Paz.

Apolona, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Md. Pop. 50.

Apop'ka, a post-town of Orange co., Fla., on three railroads, near Apopka Lake, 11 miles NW. of Orlando, its banking point, and about 80 miles S. of Palatka. It has iron- and wood-works. Pop. in 1890, 490; in 1900, 218.

Apostles Islands, in the Strait of Magellan, where it joins the Pacific Ocean.

Apostles Islands, or **The Twelve Apostles,** a group of 27 islands in Lake Superior, belong to Ashland co., Wis. Among them are Madeline, Presque, Alabama, Austrian, Chapman, Higgins, Outer, Oak, Basswood, Brownstone, Hermit's, Michigan, Shoal, Rice's, Hemlock, Tates', Bear, Devil's, Willey's, Steamboat, Vaughn's, Sand, York, and Raspberry Islands. They have about 200 sq. m. in land area. Brown sandstone (Potsdam) is extensively quarried on Basswood Island by steam machinery. Lapointe, on Madeline Island, is the only town of importance. Here is also the Lapointe Indian Reservation.

Appalachee, ap-pa-lah'chee, a river of Georgia. See APALACHEE.

Appalachee Bay, Fla. See APALACHEE BAY.

Appalachee River, Fla. See SAINT MARK'S.

Appala'chian Mountains, a system of mountains in the eastern part of the United States. The term comprises all the mountain-ridges between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River. The system extends from the province of Quebec to the northern part of Alabama, nearly 1300 miles, and consists of numerous parallel ridges, the direction of which is nearly NE. and SW. Among the local names given to these mountains are White Mountains in New Hampshire, Green Mountains in Vermont, Catskills, Highlands, Shawangunks, and Adirondacks in New York, Alleghanies (Blue and Kittatinny Mountains) in Pennsylvania, Blue Ridge in Virginia and North Carolina, Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, and Black Mountains in North Carolina. The dissociated Ozark Mountains are frequently included with the system. In Pennsylvania, which is near the middle, the mountains, with intervening valleys, occupy a tract about 100 miles wide. Towards the extremities they diminish in width but increase in altitude. Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, is 6293 feet in height; Mount Katahdin, in Maine, 5200 ft.; Mount Marcy, in New York, 5345 ft.; and Mount Mansfield, in Vermont, 4364 ft. above the level of the sea. The highest peaks of the whole system are in the Black Mountains of North Carolina, where numerous points attain an elevation exceeding 6000 ft. The loftiest of these, and the highest point of land of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, is Black Dome, or Mount Mitchell, 6710 ft. In Pennsylvania the mountains present no high peaks, but nearly straight, parallel ridges, remarkable for their regularity and evenness of outline.

The Appalachians are mostly composed of stratified rocks, sandstones, shales, and limestones of the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages. Granitic or metamorphic rocks of ancient date (Archæan or Azoic) form the nuclei of the White and Adirondack Mountains, and they are also the constructing mass of the Highlands of the Hudson and of much of the more southerly Blue Ridge. No rocks of later date than the Upper Carboniferous or Permian enter into the formation of this mountain-system. Among the remarkable features of the Appalachians are the gaps or chasms through which the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, and Potomac Rivers find a passage. The Appalachians are mostly covered with forests of good timber, including the ash, beech, hickory, chestnut, white oak and other oaks, sugar-maple, white pine, and wild cherry. They contain inexhaustible deposits of magnetic iron-ore, hematite, anthracite and bituminous coal, with some other valuable minerals. The great Appalachian coal-field, with its associated oil deposits and wells of natural gas, occupies a large part of the region covered by the mountains. See ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, ALLEGHANY PLATEAU, ADIRONDACKS, GREEN MOUNTAINS, etc.

Ap'pala'chico'la, a river of Florida. See APALACHICOLA.

Appalachicola, a port of entry, Fla. See APALACHICOLA.

Appalachicola Bay, Fla. See APALACHICOLA BAY.

Appanoose, ap'pa-noos' or ap'pa-noos, a county in the S. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 500 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chariton River, which enters it in the extreme NW. and continues its course through the county in a southeasterly direction. It is also drained by Soap and Walnut Creeks. Beds of coal are found here. Centerville is the capital. Pop. in 1890, 18,961; in 1900, 25,927.

Appanoose, a post-township of Hancock co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 9 miles below Dallas City. Pop. in 1900, 837.

Appanoose, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Kan., 16 miles NW. of Ottawa.

Appennino, the Italian name for the APENNINES.

Appenweier, åp'pen-wī'er, a village of Baden, 8 miles E. of Kehl.

Appenzell, åp'pĕnt-sĕll, a canton in the NE. of Switzerland, wholly surrounded by the canton of St. Gall. Area, 166 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 68,780. It is subdivided into two half-cantons, Appenzell Outer Rhodes and Appenzell Inner Rhodes, the former having 55,281 inhabitants, nearly all Protestants, and the latter 13,449, nearly all Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous, especially in the S., where the Sentis has an elevation of 8232 feet. Chief river, the Sitter, which runs through its centre. The inhabitants of Inner Rhodes are mostly agriculturists; in Outer Rhodes, cotton-weaving and embroidering are the principal branches of industry. Capital of Inner Rhodes, Appenzell; of Outer Rhodes, Trogen.

Appenzell, capital of Appenzell Inner Rhodes, on the left bank of the Sitter, 6 miles S. of St. Gall, and at an elevation of 2560 feet. Pop. in 1900, 4553, mostly Roman Catholics. It is a noted cure resort and a tourist-centre.

Appenzell, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa.

Appiano, åp-pe-å'no, a town of Italy, province of Como, 20 miles NNW. of Milan. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Ap'pian Way, a great road, begun by Appius Claudius, the Roman censor, in 312 B.C., from Rome to Capua, 125 miles, but later extended to Beneventum and Brundisium. It was built in a very thorough manner, paved with blocks of hewn stone laid on cement, its breadth averaging about 20 feet. Parts have been excavated and found to be still in excellent preservation. Among the more historic monuments bordering it near Rome are the constructions marking the tombs of the Scipios and of Cecilia Metella.

Appignano, åp-peen-yå'no, a town of central Italy, 10 miles NW. of Macerata. Pop. 800 (commune, 2700).

Appignano del Tronto, åp-peen-yå'no del tron'to, a town of central Italy, province of Ascoli Piceno. Pop. 700 (commune, 2300).

Ap'pin, a wild district of the Scottish Highlands, Argyleshire, on Loch Linnhe, 26 miles NW. of Inverary.

Appin, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on a railway, 22 miles WSW. of London. Pop. 200.

Appingedam, ăp'ping-hą-dăm', a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles NE. of Groningen. Pop. in 1900, 4448.

Ap'plebachs'ville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 42 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 240.

Appleby, ap'p'l-be (probably the anc. *Aballaba*), a town of England, capital of the county of Westmoreland, on the Eden, 13 miles SE. of Penrith. Pop. 1750. Chief edifices, the mediæval castle, the church of St. Lawrence, the town and shire halls, a grammar-school, founded in 1574, and St. Anne's Hospital for Widows, founded in 1654, by Lady Pembroke.

Appleby, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Tex. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Nacogdoches.

Appleby, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, on a railway, 11 miles from Hamilton.

Apple Creek, Ill., runs southwestward and westward through Greene co., and enters the Illinois River.

Apple Creek, a small stream of Henry co., Mo., falls into Grand River, an affluent of the Osage River.

Apple Creek, Mo., rises in Perry co., runs nearly eastward, and enters the Mississippi in Cape Girardeau co.

Applecreek, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R., 98 miles NE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 387.

Ap'pledore', a small seaport of England, co. of Devon, on the Torridge, at its mouth in Barnstaple Bay, 2½ miles N. of Bideford.

Appledore Island, Me., one of the chief islands, and a summer-resort, of the Isles of Shoals.

Ap'plegate, a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 46 miles NE. of Sacramento.

Applegate, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 32 miles N. of Port Huron. Pop. about 300.

Applegate, a post-village of Jackson co., Oregon, on Applegate Creek, about 9 miles SW. of Jacksonville.

Applegate Creek, Oregon, rises in the S. part of Jackson co., runs northwestward, and enters the Rogue River in Josephine co.

Applegrove, a post-station of Ashe co., N.C., 35 miles from Marion, Va.

Applegrove, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 18 miles above Pomeroy.

Applegrove, a post-village of Louisa co., Va., on the South Anna River, 1½ miles from Pendleton Station.

Applegrove, a post-station of Mason co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, 12 miles below Gallipolis, Ohio.

Apple Hill, a post-village of Glengary co., Ontario, Canada. Pop. about 250.

Apple River, Ill., flows southwestward through Jo Daviess co., and enters the Mississippi about 7 miles above Savanna, in Carroll co.

Apple River, Wis., rises in Polk co., runs southwestward, and enters the St. Croix River, in St. Croix co., about 12 miles N. of Hudson. Length, 70 miles.

Apple River, in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, falls into the Bay of Fundy. At its mouth it forms a good harbor.

Apple River, a banking post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 21 miles ENE. of Galena. Pop. in 1900, 387.

Apple River, an outport of Nova Scotia, under Parrsboro.

Ap'pleton, a post-village of Polk co., Ark., 16 miles N. of Atkins. Pop. 125.

Appleton, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ga., 13 miles (direct) E. of Mount Vernon. Pop. about 90.

Appleton, a post-village of Knox co., Ill. Pop. about 50.

Appleton, a post-village of Knox co., Me., in Appleton township (town), on George's River, 28 miles E. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 975.

Appleton, a banking post-village of Swift co., Minn., on the Pomme de Terre River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern Rs., 25 miles SW. of Benson. Pop. in 1900, 1184.

Appleton, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., about 90 miles SSE. of St. Louis and 16 miles N. of Jackson. Pop. 99.

Appleton, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y. Pop. about 100.

Appleton, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 30 miles NE. of Columbus.

Appleton, a post-village of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Port Royal R., 49 miles ESE. of Augusta, Ga. Pop. about 300.

Appleton, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn., 18 miles SW. of Pulaski.

Appleton, a city, the capital of Outagamie co., Wis., on Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 20 miles N. by E. of Oshkosh, 29 miles SW. of Green Bay, and 185 miles from Chicago. It is connected by steamboat with Green Bay and Lake Winnebago. It is pleasantly situated on a plateau about 70 feet above the river and near the rapids called *Grand Chute*, which afford abundant water-power. It is the seat of Lawrence University and the Appleton Collegiate Institute. It has flour-, paper-, saw- and woollen-mills, and manufactures of cigars, chairs, hubs, spokes, staves, car-movers and farm-implements. It has also large breweries and foundries. Pop. in 1880, 8005; in 1890, 11,958; in 1900, 15,085.

Appleton, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, on the Mississippi River, 26 miles SW. of Ottawa. It has water-power and several mills and woollen-factories.

Appleton City, a banking post-village of St. Clair co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 58 miles SW. of Sedalia and 31 miles NNE. of Nevada. It is the shipping point and trade-centre of an extensive agricultural, fruit, and stock region. Pop. in 1900, 1133.

Apple Valley, a post-village of Jackson co., Ga., about 6 miles N. of Jefferson.

Applewood, a borough of Armstrong co., Pa., organized from a portion of East Franklin township. Pop. in 1900, 122.

Ap'pling, a county in the SE. part of Georgia, has an area of 775 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Altamaha River, and is partly drained by Hurricane Creek and other head-streams of the Satilla River. Capital, Baxley. Pop. in 1890, 8676; in 1900, 12,336.

Appling, a post-village, capital of Columbia co., Ga., about 28 miles WNW. of Augusta. Pop. 120.

Appolonia, Africa. See APOLLONIA.

Ap'pomat'tox, a river of Virginia, rises in Appomattox co. Its general direction is eastward. In the lower part of its course it forms the boundary between Amelia and Dinwiddie cos. on the left and Powhatan and Chesterfield cos. on the right, and enters the James River at City Point. Length, about 150 miles. It is navigable for sloops or small steamboats to Petersburg, about 15 miles from its mouth, and by freight-boats to Farmville, 100 miles higher.

Appomattox, a county in the south-central part of Virginia, has an area of 342 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the James River, and is drained by the head-streams of the Appomattox River. The James River Canal passes along the border of the county. Capital, West Appomattox. Pop. in 1890, 9589; in 1900, 9662.

Appomattox, or **Appomattox Court-House,** a post-village (once capital) of Appomattox co., Va., about 24 miles E. of Lynchburg. It is 3 miles N. of Appomattox Station, on the Norfolk and Western R. Here General Lee surrendered his army to General Grant, April 9, 1865.

Ap'ponaug', a post-village of Kent co., R.I., on Warwick Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 10 miles S. of Providence.

Ap'pong', or **Padang,** an island off the coast of Sumatra, in the Straits of Malacca, about 90 miles W. by S. of Singapore.

Appoquin'imink, a small creek of Newcastle co., Del., flows eastward into Delaware Bay.

Apricena, ä-pre-chä'nä, a town of Italy, 23 miles NNW. of Foggia. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7643.

Aprigliano, ä-preel-yä'no, a commune of Italy, 5 miles SE. of Cosenza. Pop. about 4000.

Aps, åps (anc. *Al'ba Augus'ta*), a village of France, department of Ardèche, 12 miles S. of Privas.

Apsheron, åp-shä-ron', a peninsular promontory of the Russian dominions, extending for 40 miles into the Caspian Sea, and terminating in Cape Apsheron. Lat. 40° 32' N.; lon. 50° 20' E. It forms the E. extremity of the Caucasian chain, and is remarkable for the volcanic energy which is stored up in the region, and which finds expression in burning gases, mud-volcanoes, salses, etc. The soil is impregnated with sulphur and inflammable gas. Vast quantities of black and white naphtha and petroleum are obtained annually in this peninsula. On its S. coast is the port of Baku, northeastward and westward of which are the "great" and "little eternal fires."

Apsley, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, Canada. Pop. 300.

Apsley Strait is between Melville and Bathurst Islands, off the N. coast of Australia. Length, 46 miles; breadth, from 1½ to 4 miles. Shores bordered by mangroves.

Apt, åpt (anc. *Ap'ta Ju'lia*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Vaucluse, on the Calavon, 29 miles ESE. of Avignon. Pop. in 1901, 4571 (commune, 5948). It is enclosed by old walls and has a curious cathedral and many Roman antiquities.

Aptakissic, a post-village of Lake co., Ill. Pop. about 70.

Ap'to, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 11 miles from Barrie.

Aptos, ap'tŏs, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal., on the Santa Cruz R., 10 miles E. of Santa Cruz. Pop. about 150.

Apuan Alps, a branch of the Etruscan Apennines, with an exceedingly steep fall to the sea, and noted for their fine marbles (Carrara, Massa, etc.). They culminate in Monte Pisanino, 6382 feet.

Apu'lia, an ancient division of southeastern Italy, bordering on the Adriatic. It gives its name (It. *Puglia*, pool'yå) to a modern *compartimento* of Italy, comprising the provinces of Bari, Foggia, and Lecce. Area, about 8000 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 1,959,668.

Apulia, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Apure, å-poo'rå, a river of Venezuela, and one of the chief tributaries of the Orinoco, rises in the Cordillera de Mérida, in the republic of Colombia, near lat. 7° N. and lon. 72° W., flows generally eastward, and joins the Orinoco in lat. 7° 40′ N. and lon. 66° 45′ W. Its affluents, including the Portuguesa and Guarico, are mostly from the N. On it are the towns of Nutrias and San Fernando. It is navigable for over 600 miles, and is ascended by the steamers of the Orinoco navigation companies.

Apurimac, å-poo-re-måk', a river of South America, rises in Lake Vilafro (Huanana), in the Peruvian Andes, department of Arequipa, in about lat. 15° 15′ S. and lon. 72° 10′ W., flows in a generally N. direction, and unites with the Quillabamba or Urubamba to form the Ucayali. It is frequently considered to be the head-water of the Amazon. It is a turbulent stream, interrupted by rapids and practically unfit for navigation.

Apurimac, a southwestern department of Peru, is watered by some of the tributaries of the Apurimac. It is essentially a highland, with fine grazing lands and forests, and produces sugar, rice, coffee, cacao, and rubber. Capital, Abancay. Area, 81,866 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 177,387.

Aqua, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 250.

Aqua, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., at Decatur Station, about 10 miles N. by E. of Lexington.

Aquackanock, N.J. See ACQUACKANONCK.

Aquadelobo, å'kwå-då-lo'bo, a post-station of Taos co., N.Mex.

Aquæ, the ancient name of ACQUI.

Aquæ Augustæ, the ancient name of DAX.

Aquæ Bilbilitanæ, the ancient name of ALHAMBRA.

Aquæ Borvonis. See BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS.

Aquæ Calidæ, the Latin name of CALDAS-DE-MOMBUY.

Aquæ Calidæ, the ancient name of HAMMAM-LIF.

Aquæ Calidæ, the ancient name of VICHY.

Aquæ Calidæ Ciliorum. See ORENSE.

Aquæ Convenarum. See BAGNÈRES-DE-LUCHON.

Aquæ Flaviæ, the ancient name of CHAVES.

Aquæ Gratianæ, the ancient name of AIX, Savoy.

Aquæ Mortuæ, the Latin name of AIGUES-MORTES.

Aquæ Perennes, the Latin name of EPERNAY.

Aquæ Sextiæ, an ancient name of AIX, Provence.

Aquæ Solis, the ancient name of BATH.

Aquæ Statiellæ, the ancient name of ACQUI.

Aquæ Tacapitanæ. See EL HAMMAH DE CABES.

Aquæ Tauri. See BAGNI DELLA PORRETTA.

Aquæ Tibilitanæ. See HAMMAM-EL-BERDAAH.

Aquæ Vivæ, the Latin name of AIGUES-VIVES.

Aquafort, a fishing settlement and harbor of Newfoundland, 48 miles S. of St. John's.

Aquara, å'kwå'rå, a village of Italy, province of Salerno, 16 miles SSE. of Campagna. Pop. about 2500.

Aquas'co, or **Wood'ville,** a post-village of Prince George co., Md., 28 miles SSE. of Washington, D.C. Pop. about 100.

Aquashicola, ą-kwash'i-ko-lą or ak'wą-shick'o-lą, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. about 450.

Aquatown, a native settlement of the German Kamerun region, west equatorial Africa.

Aquebogue, ak'kwe-bōg, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., west of Riverhead.

Aquetong, ăk'we-tŏng, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 3 miles from Lambertville, N.J.

Aquetuck, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. Pop. about 150.

Aqui'a Creek, a deep tidal channel, 10 miles long, in Stafford co., Va., enters the Potomac about 18 miles N. of Fredericksburg. The river-port of the same name was, before the Civil War, of considerable commercial importance, but is now much decayed. It contains an Episcopal church, built before 1750.

Aquidabán, å-kee-då-bån', a river of Paraguay, rises in the Amambay Mountains, and flows into the Paraguay about 15 miles N. of Concepción. On its banks the dictator Francisco Solano Lopez was killed by the Brazilians in 1870.

Aquila, å'kwe-lå, officially **Aquila degli Abruzzi,** dĕl'yee å-broot'see, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Aquila, on the Aterno, 58 miles NE. of Rome. Pop. in 1901, 18,477. This is one of the best-built and most commercial cities in the Abruzzi. It is a bishop's see, and has manufactures of paper and linen. Aquila was built by the Emperor Frederick II. from the ruins of the ancient *Aquiter'num*, some vestiges of which city are still traceable.

Aquila, or **Aquila degli Abruzzi,** formerly **Abruzzo Ulteriore** (å-broot'so ool-tå-re-o'rå) **II.,** a province of Italy, between the Apennines and the province of Rome. Area, about 2500 sq. m. Capital, Aquila. Pop. in 1901, 397,645.

Aquila, the Latin name of LAIGLE.

Aquileia, å-kwe-lå'yå, the mediæval **Ag'lar',** a town of Austria-Hungary, at the head of the Adriatic, 22 miles NNW. of Triest. Pop. 1000. It was one of the chief commercial emporiums of the Roman world and a great station for the Roman fleet. The Emperor Augustus often resided here, and the city was sometimes styled the "second Rome." It was taken and destroyed by Attila in A.D. 452. The Patriarchs of Aquileia figured among the great dignitaries of the mediæval Church. Many remains of antiquity are found in its vicinity, and the town possesses a valuable archæological museum.

Aquilla, a post-village of Hill co., Tex., 166 miles by rail SE. of Albany.

Aquin, å'kăn', a town of Haiti, on the S. shore, 51 miles W. of Jacmel. Pop. of commune, 20,000.

Aquino, å-kwee'no (anc. *Aqui'num*), a town and bishop's see of Italy, province of Caserta, on the railway from Rome to Naples, 5 miles NE. of Pontecorvo. Pop. 1200. It was the birthplace of Juvenal. Thomas Aquinas was born in the vicinity.

Aquis Granum. See AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Aquitaine, ak'we-tåne' (Fr. pron. å'kee'tĕn'), a mediæval duchy. See AQUITANIA and GUIENNE.

Aquita'nia, in Cæsar's time the designation of the southwestern division of Gaul, extending from the Pyrenees to the Garonne. As one of the four divisions of Gaul under the Roman Empire, Aquitania embraced a much larger region, reaching far into the basin of the Loire. Aquitania was a kingdom under the early Carlovingians. The duchy of Aquitaine was one of the great mediæval fiefs of France. It was united with England in 1154, and was finally conquered by the French in 1451. In the Middle Ages the name Guienne supplanted that of Aquitaine. The later province or government of Guienne, with narrower limits than the duchy of Aquitaine, was embraced in the region of the Garonne and the Dordogne.

Aquitanicus Sinus. See BAY OF BISCAY.

Aquokee, a river of Georgia. See TOCOA.

Aquo'ne, a post-village of Macon co., N.C.

Arab, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala. Pop. 50.

Arabah, å'rå-bå (Arab. for "desert"), **El** (The Arabah), called also **El Ghor,** a valley in Arabia leading from the southern extremity of the Dead Sea to the northern end of the Gulf of Akabah. It is 112 miles long, and has the steep and lofty range of Mount Seir on the east, the western escarpment being less elevated. It is considered by geologists to be a continuation of the Jordan subsidence trough. The same name is given to the great desert between Babylon and Jerusalem.

Arabat, ar'å-båt', a small place in the Crimea, on the Sea of Azov, 70 miles ENE. of Simferopol.

Arabat, a narrow tongue of land, 70 miles long, separating the Sea of Azov from the Putrid Sea. See SIVASH.

Arabat-el-Mad'fun', called also **Madfuneh,** a village of Egypt, 6 miles from the W. bank of the Nile, 100 miles below Thebes, is on the site of the ancient Abydos. Here is a ruined Memnonium (temple of Seti I.), dedicated to Osiris.

Arabi, ar'a-bee, a post-village of Dooly co., Ga., 75 miles S. of Macon, on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Arabi, a post-village of St. Bernard parish, La., near the Gulf R., 5 miles E. of New Orleans, its banking site. Pop. in 1900, 1200.

Arabia, ą-rå'be-ą, called in poetical language **Araby,** ăr'ą-be (Arab. *Jezeret el-Arab*, je-zeer'ĕt ĕl-å'răb,—*i.e.*, "the Isle or Peninsula of the Arabs;" Turk. and Persian, *Arabistan*, å-răb-e-stån',—*i.e.*, "Arab country"), the great southwestern peninsula of Asia, separated from Africa by the Red Sea, and having E. the Persian Gulf and S. the Indian Ocean (Gulf of Aden). Its most southerly point—Ras Arah (Cape St. Anthony)—is in lat. 12° 35′ N., lon. 43° 56′ E. Thirty miles to the W. of it are the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. The most eastern point is Ras al-Had, in

lat. 22° 23′ N., lon. 59° 55′ E. A line drawn from the head of the Gulf of Suez to that of the Persian Gulf marks closely the limits of the Arabian peninsula on the N., but beyond or N. of this line extends a vast desert, which, being occupied chiefly by Arab tribes, is also called Arabia. It is bounded on the E. by the valley of the Euphrates, on the W. by the depressed tract in which lie the Jordan and the Dead Sea, while towards the N. it gradually contracts, till it terminates in about lat. 34°; so that Arabia, in a wider sense, extends in length from N. to S. through more than 21 degrees of latitude, or nearly 1500 miles. It includes also the peninsula of Sinai, between the Gulf of Suez and that of Akabah. The area does not fall short of 1,200,000 sq. m., of which 950,000 (or more) belong to independent Arabia, or Arabia not under Turkish jurisdiction.

Probably one-half of the country still remains unexplored. Taken collectively, Arabia is an arid, sunburnt wilderness, in which may be traced, here and there, some green spots which receive the benefit of rains; and the *wadys* or valleys, descending from the rain-collecting heights, figure as so many green lines, more or less strongly marked. But it is seldom that the tracts of cultivated land, even in the plains, attain a width of 20 miles.

Arabia is commonly divided into three parts: ARABIA FELIX, or *happy;* PETRÆA, or *stony;* and DESERTA, or *desert.* These names are unknown to the Arabians, to whom, in a general way, Arabia Deserta is Nejd, Arabia Petræa is Hejaz, and Arabia Felix is Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, and the Hasa tract.

The great central mass of Arabia, which is comprised largely in the region of Nejd, is a vast table-land (or series of plateaus), irregularly cut by traversing mountain-ridges, which abuts against and carries with it a part of the Syrian Desert on the N., and on the W. and SW. is buttressed up by lofty elevations, sometimes known as the Red Sea Mountains (Jebel el-Hejaz, Jebel Kora, Jebel el-Yemen), which, as in the Asir district south of Mecca, rise in many summits to 8000 feet and over. The Yemen uplands, in fact, tower to 10,000 feet, and it would appear that some of the peaks overlooking Sana may, indeed, reach 13,000 feet. The Nejd, is largely bordered by the deserts of shifting sands, the Nefuds, and on the south it merges into the great inhospitable tracts known as Dakhna or Dahna. The mountains of the Sinaitic Peninsula are also lofty, and in many of their summits (Jebel-Katharine, Jebel-Gosh) exceed 8000 feet. The most famous of these is the Jebel-Musa, "Mountain of Moses," which for a long time was identified with the Mount Sinai of Scripture.

The cultivated tracts of Arabia are generally in the vicinity of the mountains, the torrents from which, in the rainy season, collect soil and endow it with fertility. There are also some oases or productive spots, surrounded by deserts, which seem to indicate that the waters of streams lost in the sands higher up are here brought to the surface.

The sterility of Arabia is sufficiently indicated when it is stated that that vast country has no considerable and scarcely any permanent rivers. A few small streams in Oman, as the Massora and Sib, flow throughout the year, but in most cases the water-courses are the wadys,—dry channels, or channels with intermittent flows. The largest of such are the Wady Dawasir and Wady er-Rumma, both rising in the western highlands and trending northeastward into the interior, the former with, perhaps, a continuous course of 800 miles directed to the Shat el-Arab (united Tigris and Euphrates).

To the extreme dryness of the atmosphere and its freedom from cloud or vapor may be ascribed the remarkable degree of cold occasionally felt in Arabia, which has given rise to very erroneous conjectures respecting the elevation of that country. At Tayf, not above 3200 feet in absolute elevation, and in lat. 21° 12′ N., snow is said to fall once in every four years; and the mountains in the neighborhood, from 5000 to 6000 feet high, are annually covered with snow. Farther S., ice and snow are of frequent occurrence on mountains from 6000 to 8000 feet in height; while on the opposite side of the Red Sea they are hardly known at the height of 12,000 feet. On the other hand, Muscat, on the coast of Oman, is nearly the hottest inhabited place on the globe,—a distinction which it owes in a measure to its situation beneath bare cliffs, which reverberate the heat. At this place the thermometer in the shade in June generally rises above 100° Fahr. in the afternoon, and occasionally it marks 115°–117°. The heat of Mocha, also, and the adjacent tehama, is to Europeans insupportable in summer. The violent changes of temperature which occur are prejudicial to health. The humid S. wind, the cold and dry N. wind, and the storms from the E., attended with clouds of fine sand, all bring with them the seeds of disease. The coast of Hejaz is to many particularly unhealthy, and the plague, from which Arabia for a long time boasted exemption, has been added to the list of endemic diseases. The climate of Yemen, on the other hand, where the temperature even in July rarely reaches 90°, is a particularly favorable one; and Palgrave describes that of the Nejd as one of the most salubrious in the world. Along a large part of the border tracts the rainfall is fairly or even largely abundant, being mostly concentrated in wet seasons of about three months' duration; and even in the interior considerable rain falls, but north of the 20th parallel of latitude the annual discharge is reduced to about 8 inches.

The flora of Arabia partakes of the character of the floras of northeastern Africa, India, and Armenia, with the Saharan type well emphasized. The date-palm is a physiognomic plant, and thrives even where the ground is covered with incrustations of salt. On the S. coast, towards Oman, the mango and cocoanut are occasionally met with. Farther inland grow the fig-tree, the tamarind, the almond, and, in Oman, the orange, lemon, and citron. With these grow lavender, wormwood, jasmine, and other scented plants. As the mountains are ascended, the vegetation assumes a more European character. Apricots, plums, pomegranates, and grapes are found at the height of from 3000 to 4000 feet; and above these the mountains are covered with forests of juniper. The cotton-plant and the sugar-cane grow in the tehama or coast-lands; the gum arabic, aloe, and cassia prefer the hills; and the tree which yields frankincense abounds in the mountains of Shehr.

The Arabs cultivate wheat, rice, barley, and *durrah* or *holcus vulgare*, besides bananas, watermelons, and other garden-produce; but their chief dependence is on their date plantations. These occupy everywhere the irriguous or watered land. The cultivation of coffee was introduced into Arabia from southern Abyssinia; and the best coffee exported from Mocha, even at the present day, is the produce of Abyssinia. The most fertile region of Arabia is Yemen.

The trade in coffee, almonds, balsam, senna, and gums enriches a few proprietors, but the chief mercantile wealth of Arabia always has been derived from the carrying trade. The Arab is the active factor who distributes the cotton cloth of India throughout half-civilized Africa, and carries back ivory, gums, and dyewoods. The pearl-banks in the Persian Gulf extend from Bahrein E. above 200 miles, and give employment to many thousand men, yielding an annual product valued at about $1,500,000. There are also sponge-, coral- and pearl-fisheries in the Red Sea, on the coasts of Hejaz, and on the S. coasts the fishermen collect much ambergris and tortoise-shell.

Little is known of the mineral resources of Arabia, but it is certain that many forms of precious stones (emerald, carnelian) are found, and that the more valuable metals (iron, copper, lead) are not wanting. An attempt at gold-mining has been made in the Hadramaut.

Arabia is faunally an intermediate ground between the Sahara, India, and the Caspian steppe-region. Among its more conspicuous animal forms are the panther, lynx, hyena, jackal, various gazelles, tiger (in Oman), and ostrich. The donkey, sheep, goat, and various forms of cattle are reared, together with the dromedary and horse, the breed of Arabian horses being famous the world over.

It seems certain that the most ancient trade-routes of the Arabs nearly coincided with those followed in the days of the caliphs, when the caravans started from Bahrein for Bagdad, and thence crossed the Syrian deserts to Aleppo, Damascus, or Egypt. The establishment of the Mohammedan religion had the effect of reviving this branch of industry, for the pilgrimage to Mecca, which was enjoined on all true believers, drew crowds from all parts of the Mohammedan world. There are authentic accounts of caravans to Mecca which numbered 120,000 camels. The ordinary commercial caravans rarely exceed 1000 loaded camels.

Population and History.—The Arabs and the Jews constitute the two main branches of the Semitic race of to-day. According to a distinction based on tradition the tribes of Arabia are divided into Kahtanites or Joktanites, who claim descent from Kahtan (Joktan), and Ishmaelites, supposed to be descended from Ishmael. The former dwell in the S. and E.; the latter constitute the northern tribes. The inhabitants of the S. do not regard their northern neighbors as pure Arabs. Already in remote antiquity Arabia was the seat of advanced culture. In the S. were the flourishing realms of the Sabæans and Minæans. The Himyaritic (Sabæan) inscriptions reach back to the period which witnessed the birth of the Hebrew monarchy. Early in the seventh century of the Christian era, through the agency of a new national religion,—that of Islam,—Arabia was transformed from a country divided among warring tribes into a great conquering state. The old superstitions gave way to the monotheistic faith proclaimed by Mohammed. Mecca, with the pilgrimage place of the Kaaba,

which had in a measure been a national bond between the clans, was adopted into the new religion. Arabic, the language of the Koran, became the speech of the whole peninsula. The Arabs embraced with fanatical zeal the task of spreading Islam. Syria, Palestine, Persia, Egypt, all of northern Africa to the Atlantic, and the Spanish peninsula were overrun by the invading Arab or Saracen hosts of the caliphs within less than 100 years after the Hejira (the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622, which event marks the beginning of the Mohammedan era). The great Arab realm did not long remain united. In the middle of the eighth century Spain broke loose. About the same time Bagdad supplanted Damascus as the seat of the caliphs. Arabia itself soon ceased to play an important rôle in the great Mohammedan world and relapsed into obscurity and confusion. In the flourishing days of the caliphs the Arabs led the world in literature, art, and science, and they diffused their culture in remote lands. In the sixteenth century part of Arabia was subjected to Turkish rule. The eighteenth century witnessed the rise of the Wahabi state (see NEJD). In 1839 the British obtained possession of Aden. The population of Arabia is estimated at about 3,000,000, of which about 1,000,000 fall to the districts of Hejaz and Yemen, which belong to the Ottoman Empire. El-Hasa is also included in the Turkish dominions. Oman is governed by the sultan or *imam* of Muscat.

Arabia, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, about 14 miles NE. of Ironton.

Arabian Gulf, a name applied to the RED SEA.

Arabian Sea, a large sea, properly a part of the Indian Ocean, on the SW. coast of Asia, lying between the peninsula of Hindustan on the E. and Arabia on the W. The distance from the Arabian to the Indian coast may be, at the broadest part, about 1500 miles. The Red Sea and the shallow Persian Gulf are properly arms of the Arabian Sea. Soundings of 4000–5000 metres have been made in many parts.

Arabicus Sinus, a Latin name of the RED SEA.

Arabistan', an Oriental name of ARABIA and of the other regions where the Arabs dwell.

Arabistan, a province of Persia. See KHUZISTAN.

Ar'aby, a post-station of Frederick co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 57 miles W. of Baltimore.

Araby, the poetical name of ARABIA.

Aracajú, å-rå-kå-zhoo', a seaport of Brazil, capital of the state of Sergipe, on the river Cotindiba, 6 miles from the sea and 15 miles below Maroim. It has a good anchorage, although the bar does not admit ships of more than 12 feet draught. Steamboats ply to Maroim. Chief exports are cotton, sugar, and hides. Pop. 10,000.

Aracan. See ARAKAN.

Aracati, or **Aracaty,** å-rå-kå-tee', a river-port of the state of Ceará, Brazil, about 70 miles SE. of Ceará (Fortaleza), on the Rio Jaguaribe ("river of jaguars"), 10 miles from the sea. Lat. 4° 31′ S.; lon. 37° 48′ W. It exports cotton, sugar, and hides. Pop. about 12,000.

Aracena, å-rå-thå'nå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Huelva, 33 miles NW. of Seville. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6281.

Arachova, å-rå'ko-vå, a village of Greece, on the S. declivity of Mount Parnassus, 15 miles WNW. of Livadia. Pop. in 1896, 3224.

Araco'ma, a town of Logan co., W.Va. (formerly given as Logan). Pop. in 1900, 444.

Aracthus, the ancient name of ARTA.

Araçuahí, å-rå-swå-hee', a river of Brazil, state of Minas-Geraes, rises in the Serra Esmeralda, flows NE., and falls into the Jequitinhonha.

Arad, ŏr'ŏd', a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Arad, on the right bank of the Maros, 145 miles SE. of Budapest. Pop. in 1901, 56,260, among them many Rumans and Germans. It is a royal free city and an old fortress. On the opposite bank of the Maros is the small town of New Arad (Hun. *Uj-Arad*). Arad is at the junction of a number of railway lines and is the great emporium of trade in SE. Hungary. Its principal edifices are of modern construction. On the Liberty Square is a monument to the patriots of 1848–49. The town possesses one of the largest distilleries in the world, on whose refuse thousands of cattle are fattened. The flour of Arad is highly prized. On Oct. 6, 1849, a number of Hungarian generals were executed here by order of the Austrian commander Haynau.

Arad, a county of Hungary, bordering on Transylvania. Area, 2487 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 329,840.

Aradeo, å-rå-dā'o, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 10 miles ENE. of Gallipoli. Pop. 3500.

Aradus, the ancient name of RUAD.

Arafali, å-rå-fā'le, a town of northeast Africa, in Eritrea, on a bay of the Red Sea. Lat. about 15° 5′ N.

Arafat, å'rå-făt', or **Jebel er-Rahm,** jĕb'ĕl ĕr råh'm (*i.e.*, "the mountain of mercy"), a granite hill of Arabia, 13 miles E. of Mecca. It is about 1 or 1½ miles in circuit, and its summit is nearly 200 feet above the level of the plain. It is one of the principal objects of pilgrimage to Mohammedans, who affirm that it was the place where Adam first received his wife Eve, after they had been expelled from Paradise and separated from each other 120 years.

Arafura (å-rå-foo'rå) **Sea,** that part of the Pacific which lies N. of Australia and is partly enclosed by Papua, the Aru Islands, Timor Laut, Timor, etc.

Aragh (or **Pentecost**) **Island,** one of the group of the New Hebrides, in about lat. 15° S. Pop. 500.

Ar'ago, a post-village of Richardson co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 5 miles from Craig, Mo., and about 85 miles below Nebraska City. Pop. about 100.

Arago, Cape, formerly **Cape Gregory,** Oregon, is on the Pacific, in Coos co., lat. 43° 21′ N. and lon. 124° 20′ W. Cape Arago light is on an island joined to the cape by a bridge.

Aragon, ăr'ą-gon (Sp. pron. AR-RÅ-GŌN'; L. *Arago'nia*), a captaincy-general of Spain, representing the ancient kingdom of Aragon, bounded N. by France, E. by Catalonia, S. by Valencia and New Castile, and W. by the Castiles and Navarre. Area, about 18,000 sq. m. It is divided into the provinces of Huesca, Saragossa, and Teruel. The capital is Saragossa. Aragon is encompassed by the Pyrenees and the sierras of Morella, Albarracin, Molina, and Soria, while offsets of these chains traverse the interior in all directions. Several of the highest summits of the Pyrenees are in this region, their tops covered with perpetual snow. Their sides are clothed with forests, while lower down are rich and extensive pastures, with many beautiful and fertile valleys. The largest level tract is formed by the valley of the Ebro, which, entering on the W., flows SE., dividing the region into two nearly equal parts. The Guadalaviar, the Júcar, and the Tagus have their sources in the extreme S., and the Aragon in the NW. A large part of Aragon is a treeless, almost desert, waste, having the characteristics of the table-land of Castile. It is the fundament of an ancient saline sea, which occupied the basin of the (modern) Ebro, an outlet to which was subsequently established by a cut across the mountain-barrier at Tortosa. On the mountains, and especially among the Pyrenees, the climate is cold, but becomes much warmer in the valley-plains, which are often parched by a withering heat. High and piercing winds from the NW. and SE. prevail. The flora of Aragon is varied and extensive. Its minerals are marbles, jaspers, coal, copper, iron, lead, quicksilver, cobalt, sulphur, and alum. Extensive tracts are stony and barren, while others, though capable of cultivation, are neglected. Still, excellent crops are obtained of grain, olives, grapes and other fruit, saffron, flax, and hemp. The woollen industry is important and silk-worms are reared in considerable numbers. Pop. in 1900, 912,711. The kingdom of Aragon was founded in 1035. Catalonia was united with it in 1151. Later, Aragon became mistress successively of Sicily, Sardinia, and the kingdom of Naples. By the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon with Isabella of Castile in 1474, the two kingdoms were united in 1479. In 1512 the greater part of Navarre was annexed to Aragon. ——Adj. and inhab. ARAGONESE, ăr'ą-go-neez'.

Aragon, a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, in Aragon, and, flowing through Navarre, joins the Ebro opposite Alfaro, after a SW. course of 80 miles. Chief affluent, the Arga.

Aragon, a post-village of Polk co., Ga., on the East and West and the Southern Rs. Pop. about 225. The banking point is Cedartown.

Aragona, å-rå-go'nå, a town of Sicily, 7½ miles NNE. of Girgenti. Pop. in 1901, 11,985. It has a castle with paintings and antiquities. Near it is the mud volcano of Maccaluba.

Aragua, å-rå'gwå, a state of Venezuela, having Miranda on the E. and Carabobo and Zamora on the W. Capital, Victoria. It contains part of the fertile coffee-producing Aragua valley in the N.

Aragua, a town of Venezuela, in the state of Bermudez, 175 miles ESE. of Carácas, on the river Unare.

Araguai, a river of South America. See PILCOMAYO.

Araguarí, å-rå-gwå-ree', a river of Brazil, in the state of Pará, rises in the Serra de Tumcaraque and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 1° 50′ N.

Araguay, å-rå-gwī', or **Araguaya,** å-rå-gwī'å, a large river of Brazil, rises in the mountains near lat. 18° 10′ S., lon. 52° 40′ W. It flows northward between the states of Goyaz and Matto-Grosso and joins the Tocantins at São João, after a course of 1300 miles, about the middle of which it separates into two arms, enclosing the island of

Bananal ("Banana Grove"), 200 miles in length, and covering an area of 8000 sq. m. This river flows through about 12 degrees of latitude, and is navigable 750 miles or more. The lower course of the stream, which is the main water of the Tocantins, is badly obstructed by rapids.

Arahal, El, ĕl å-rå-hål', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 22 miles ESE. of Seville. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7981.

Araish, a town of Morocco. See EL-ARAISH.

Ara Jovis, the ancient name of ARANJUEZ.

Arakan, or **Aracan,** år'ȧ-kan' or å-rå-kån' (called by the natives *Rakhaing,* rå-KING'), the northern part of Lower Burma, extending along the E. side of the Bay of Bengal to the N. of the Irrawaddy delta. It was formerly one of the political divisions of British Burma, and was acquired by the British at the close of the first Burmese War, in 1826. The chief town is Akyab.

Arakan, an ancient city of Arakan, on the river Arakan, 50 miles from the sea. Lat. 20° 35′ N.; lon. 93° 4′ E. Before the British conquest it is said to have had a population of nearly 100,000, but it has dwindled to an insignificant little place.

Arakan River rises in Burma, and, after a generally southward course of 200 miles, enters the Bay of Bengal in Arakan, 15 miles NE. of Akyab.

Arakan-Roma, a mountain or portion of a mountain-chain on the borders of Arakan and Bengal. Blue Mountain is about 7000 feet in elevation.

A'ral, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Kan., 20 miles SW. of Eldorado.

Aral, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Va., on a branch of Reed Creek, 8 miles N. of Hillsville.

Aral (år'al; Russ. pron. å-rål') **Sea,** an extensive lake in Asiatic Russia, between about lat. 43° 42′ and 47° 0′ N. and lon. 58° 18′ and 61° 46′ E. Excepting the Caspian, from which it lies 150–200 miles E., and from which it is separated by the plateau of Ust-Urt, and the Victoria Nyanza, of east-central Africa, it is the largest inland sea of the Eastern Hemisphere. Total area, 26,100 sq. m. Its length is 235 miles. It had for many years been diminishing in area, but the Russian explorations of 1899–1903 have shown that the waters have risen since 1891, the rise at the present time being about 20 centimetres annually. The depth of water in the centre is 70–80 feet, but increases to a maximum of 205 feet opposite the steep west coast. The lake, which is slightly saline but strikingly transparent, abounds in fish, especially sturgeon, carp, and herring. Seals are also met with. The W. shore of the Aral Sea is formed by the Ust-Urt plateau, which rises to 600 feet above the level of the lake, but shelves gradually down to the water. No rivers enter the sea on its W. shore; those that enter from the E. and S. are the Sir-Darya or Jaxartes and the Amu-Darya or Oxus. The waters freeze in winter in the north, and partly also in the south. The Aral Sea lies between the Kirghiz steppes and Khiva, in the great depression of western Asia. Its elevation is 160 feet above the level of the sea and 243 feet above that of the Caspian, with which it was still in the Post-Pliocene period united. The shores of the sea are almost entirely uninhabited. There is no outlet.

This lake is called by the Kirghiz ARAL-DENGHIS,—*i.e.*, "island sea" (*aral* signifying "island"), from the multitude of islands which it contains; the largest of these is Nikolai.

Aramecina, å-rå-må-sē'nå, a town and mining district of Honduras, in Choluteca.

Aramin'go, formerly a district of Philadelphia co., Pa., but now included within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, about 4½ miles N. by E. of the state-house.

Aramon, å'rå'môn', a town of France, department of Gard, on the Rhone, 15 miles ENE. of Nîmes. It has a trade in wine, olives, and oil. Pop. about 2500.

Arán, å-rån', a valley of Spain, province of Lérida, surrounded by the elevated summits of the Pyrenees and exposed to dangerous avalanches.

Aranda de Duero, å-rån'då då dwå'ro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 48 miles S. of Burgos, on the Douro. It retains part of its ancient walls and towers. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5736.

Aran'das, a village of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco. Pop. in 1895, 5367.

Aran Isles, or **South Islands of Aran,** a group of small islands on the coast of Galway, Ireland. Lat. of light on Inishmore, the largest and most northerly, 53° 7′ 38″ N.; lon. 9° 42′ 22″ W. Pop. 3300. The NORTH ISLANDS OF ARAN comprise the group called the Rosses, off the NW. coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal.

Aranjuez, å-rån-HWĔTH' (anc. *A'ra Jo'vis*), a town and royal residence of Spain, on the left bank of the Tagus, in New Castile, 28 miles SSE. of Madrid. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 12,670. The royal palace stands in the midst of one of the most magnificent parks in the world. The town contains hotels, cafés, and numerous public gardens, spacious streets and elegant squares, theatres and bull-rings.

Aransas, ar-an'sąs, a small river of Texas, rises in Bee co., and, flowing southeastward, forms the boundary between San Patricio co. on one side and Refugio co. on the other, until it empties itself into Aransas Bay.

Aransas, a county of Texas, bounded SE. by the Gulf of Mexico, and comprising most of the lands adjacent to Aransas Bay. Area, 295 sq. m. Stock-raising is the chief industry. Capital, Rockport. Pop. in 1890, 1824; in 1900, 1716.

Aransas Bay, on the coast of Texas, immediately N. of Corpus Christi Bay. Length, about 18 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles. Its NW. part is also called Copano Bay.

Aransas Pass, a post-town of San Patricio co., Tex., on an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, about 120 miles SE. of San Antonio and 6 miles W. of Aransas Pass (see below). Pop. about 125.

Aransas Pass, the oceanic entrance to Corpus Christi Bay, Tex.

Aranyos, ŏh'rŏn'yosh', a river of Transylvania, joins the Maros on the left.

Aranyos-Marót, ŏh'rŏn'yosh' mŏh'rōt', a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Bars, 87 miles NW. of Budapest. Pop. in 1901, 2786.

Aranyos-Medgyes, ŏh'rŏn'yosh' mĕd'yĕsh', a town of Hungary, 14 miles E. by N. of Szatmár. Pop. 2500.

Arapahoe, ą-rap'ą-ho, a county in the E. part of Colorado, is drained by the South Fork of the Platte, the Republican Fork of the Kansas River, and by Beaver Creek. Area, 4723 sq. m. The surface of the western part is mountainous. The eastern portion is an extensive arid plain, in which timber and water are scarce. Gold and other minerals are found. Denver is the county town and the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 132,135; in 1900, 153,017.

Arapahoe, a banking post-village of Furnas co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 89 miles W. of Red Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 701.

Arapahoe, a post-village of Pamlico co., N.C., 65 miles E. of Goldsboro.

Arapahoe, a banking post-town, capital of Custer co., Okla., near the Washita River, about 90 miles W. by S. of Guthrie. Pop. in 1900, 253 (largely increased since census).

Arapahoe Indians, a tribe formerly dwelling between the South Fork of Platte River and the head-waters of the Arkansas, but now located in reservations in Montana, Wyoming, and Oklahoma.

Arapahoe Peak, Colo., a mountain in lat. 40° 1′ 13″ N.; lon. 105° 38′ 39″ W. It has an altitude of 13,520 feet above the sea-level.

Arapiles, å-rå-pee'lĕs, a village of Spain, 4 miles S.E. of Salamanca. This was the scene of a battle (commonly known as the battle of Salamanca) in which Wellington defeated the French, July 22, 1812.

Arar, a river of Gaul. See SAÔNE.

Ararat, år'ą-rat', a craterless volcano of western Asia, in Armenia, forming the point of contact of Russia with Turkey and Persia, to each of which it partly belongs. It lies in the S. portion of the extensive plain of the Aras, and consists of two mountains, the Great Ararat (Aghri-Dagh) on the NW. and the Little Ararat (Kutchuk-Aghri-Dagh) on the SE., their summits being about 7 miles apart. The summit of the Great Ararat lies in lat. 39° 42′ N., lon. 44° 32′ E., and is 17,090 feet (or 16,910 feet, according to another determination) above the sea-level and about 14,200 feet above the plain of the Aras. The NE. slope of the mountain is about 14 miles in length, and the SW. slope about 20 miles. On the former, visible even from Erivan, 32 miles distant, is a deep, crater-like chasm. The mountain is covered with perpetual snow for about 4500 feet of its upper height, but it would seem to carry no glaciers, although these had at one time been reported. There are no large forest trees on Ararat, but the lighter vegetation continues to about 11,000 feet, beyond which begins the pasture tract (to about 13,000 feet), followed by the strictly Alpine flora. Little Ararat rises 13,100 (or 12,840?) feet above the sea-level, and is free from snow in September and October. Its declivities are greater and steeper than those of the Great Ararat, and its almost conical form is marked with furrows, that radiate downward from its summit. Ararat is one of the Asiatic mountains that are associated with the tradition of Noah's ark. The top of Great Ararat was first reached in 1829 by Parrot.

Ararat, a small river of North Carolina, which enters Yadkin River from the NW., a few miles E. of Rockford.

Ararat, N.C. See PILOT MOUNTAIN.

Ararat, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. Pop. about 250.

Ararat (local pron. ā-ra-rat'), a post-hamlet of Ararat township, Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Erie R., 18 miles N. of Carbondale. Pop. of the township in 1900, 650.

Ararat, a post-station of Patrick co., Va., 40 miles ESE. of Max Meadows.

Ararat, a mining town of Ripon co., Victoria, Australia, on the river Hopkins. Pop. in 1900, 4084.

Arary, å-rå'ree, a river-port of Brazil, in the state of Maranhão, and on the Rio Grajahu, about 39 miles SW. of Maranham.

Aras, å'rås' (anc. *Araxes*, a-rax'ēz), a river of Armenia, rises in the Turkish vilayet of Erzerum, near lat. 39° 30′ N. and lon. 41° 30′ E., flows eastward through Russian Armenia, then forms the boundary between Transcaucasia and Persia, and, after passing the 48th meridian, divides into two arms, one emptying direct into the Caspian Sea (Kizilagatch Bay), the other joining the Kur. Until recently the Aras discharged all its waters into the Kur. Total course, upward of 500 miles; very rapid, but often fordable. Chief affluents, the Arpa-Tchai and Kara-Su.

Aratch, å-råtch', a town of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Kastamuni. Pop. about 12,000 (?).

Aratica, å-rå-tee'kå, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It is 8 miles in length by 5 miles across.

Arauca, å-rōw'kå, a town of the United States of Colombia, in the *Intendencia* of Casanare, and on the Rio Arauca, a tributary of the Orinoco, on the border of Venezuela. It has a large trade. Pop. about 4000.

Araucania, å-raw-kå'ne-ạ, or **Araucana** (Sp. pron. å-rōw-kå'nå), the name of a former region of Chile, S. of the river Biobio, and now mainly comprised in the provinces of Arauco and Valdivia (lying between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean). The distinctive inhabitants of this region, the Araucanians, are war-like, but humane towards the vanquished, besides being courteous and hospitable. They are enthusiastic lovers of liberty and maintained the independence of their country for centuries by their indomitable courage and singular aptitude for war, but they have mostly submitted to the Chilean authority, and their numbers are much reduced (about 50,000). They are good agriculturists and devote much attention to stock-breeding. Polygamy obtains among them. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, whom they believe to be attended by some inferior deities. They believe also in the immortality of the soul. A French adventurer by the name of Tounens proclaimed himself king of Araucania and Patagonia in 1861, under the title of Orélie Antoine I., and sought to maintain himself by arms against the Chileans. He died in France in 1878.

Arauco, å-rōw'ko, a province of Chile, comprising much of the region that was formerly known as Araucania. Area, 4248 sq. m. Pop. in 1895, 59,237. Capital, Arauco.

Arauco, a town of Chile, capital of the above province, on the Bay of Arauco, 230 miles S. by W. of Valparaiso. Pop. 3008.

Araules, å'rōl', a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 7 miles S. of Yssingeaux.

Araure, å-rōw'rå, a city of Venezuela, in the state of Zamora, on an affluent of the Portuguesa, 70 miles ENE. of Trujillo. It contains a handsome square and church, and is in a well-watered, fertile district, which yields cotton and coffee and pastures numerous herds of cattle. Pop. about 4000.

Arauris, an ancient name of the river HÉRAULT.

Arausio, the ancient name of ORANGE, France.

Aravulli (ar'ạ-vul'lee) **Mountains,** a low range of mountains which traverse the territory of Ajmere from SSW. to NNE.

Arawan, El-Arawan, ĕl å-rå-wän', or **Al-Aruan,** ål å-roo-wän', a town of Sahara, 125 miles N. of Timbuktu. Lat. 18° 55′ N.; lon. 3° W. It is an important trading mart.

Araxas, å-rå'shås, a town of Brazil, state of Minas-Geraes, on the Rio das Velhas. It lies W. of the Matto Gordo mountains.

Araxes, a river of Armenia. See ARAS.

Araxes, a river of Persia. See BUNDEMIR.

Araya, å-rå'yå, a peninsula of the N. shore of Venezuela, state of Bermudez, lying N. of the Gulf of Cariaco. It has extensive deposits of salt. The western extremity is known as Punta Araya.

Arayat, å-rī'åt, a pueblo of Pampanga province, Luzon, Philippines, on the Pampanga River, 14 miles NE. by N. of Bacolor. Pop. 12,900.—Mount Arayat is to the N.

Arba, AR'bå', or **L'Arba,** lAR'bå', a village of Algeria, 12 miles SSE. of Algiers.

Ar'ba, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., 13 miles N. of Richmond.

Arbe, AR'bå, or **Rab,** råb, an island in the Adriatic, Gulf of Quarnero, forming part of Dalmatia, 11¼ miles in length. The little town of Arbe, on the SW. side of the island, picturesquely situated on an eminence, was a flourishing place under the Venetians in the Middle Ages, and its cathedral and the ruins of a basilica attest its former importance. The island contains about 4500 Slavic inhabitants.

Arbeca, ar-bå'kå, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, 12 miles ESE. of Lérida. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Arbedo, år-bå'do, a village of the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, close to Bellinzona.

Arbela, the ancient name of ARBIL.

Arbe'la, or **Arabe'la,** a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., about 20 miles SE. of East Saginaw. Pop. in 1900, 169.

Arbela, a post-town of Scotland co., Mo., on the Keokuk and Western R., 8 miles SE. of Memphis. Pop. in 1900, 169.

Arbela of Galilee, in Palestine, identified by Robinson with Irbid (Arab. *Irbil*), is on the W. side of the Lake of Tiberias, 3½ miles NW. of Tiberias.

Ar'ber, a mountain of Lower Bavaria, the culminating point of the Böhmerwald (Bohemian Forest). Height, 4780 feet. The Little Arber, 1¼ miles distant, has a height of 4530 feet.

Arbil, ar-beel', or **Erbil,** er-beel' (anc. *Arbe'la*), a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, 40 miles E. by S. of Mosul. Pop. about 4000. It has some large mosques, baths, and bazaars. Here Alexander the Great obtained his final victory over Darius, 331 B.C.

Arboga, AR-bo'gå, a town of Sweden, 30 miles SW. of Vesterås. It has an active trade with Stockholm by the Arboga River and Mälar Lake. Arboga rose to great importance in the Middle Ages. One of its churches contains an altar-piece by Rembrandt. Pop. in 1901, 5250.

Arbois, AR'bwå', a town of France, department of Jura, on the Cuisance, 6 miles NE. of Poligny. It is noted for the wine produced in its vicinity. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Arboleas, AR-bo-lå'ås, a town of Spain, 41 miles NNE. of Almería. Pop. (commune) 2500.

Arboletes, AR-bo-lå'tĕs, a seaport town of Colombia, on the Gulf of Darien.

Arbon, AR'bôn' (L. *Ar'bor Fe'lix*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 15 miles SE. of Constance, on Lake Constance. Pop. of the commune, about 3000.

Arbor, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 19 miles by rail SW. of Cape Girardeau.

Arbor, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa.

Arborhill, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Iowa, on Middle River, about 45 miles WSW. of Des Moines.

Arborhill, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 5½ miles from Staunton.

Arborville, a post-village of York co., Neb., on the North Blue River, 14 miles S. of Clarksville Station. Pop. 200.

Arborvitæ, a post-village of Vilas co., Wis., 7 miles by rail NE. of Minocqua, its banking point. It has lumbering industries.

Arbós, AR-boce', a town of Spain, 22 miles NE. of Terragona. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Arbroath, ar-brōth', formerly **Ab'erbroth'ock,** a seaport, royal burgh, and manufacturing town of Scotland, co. of Forfar, at the mouth of the Brothock, whence the name of the town,—the prefix Aber (Gaelic) designating the mouth of a river, or its point of junction with the sea. Lat. 56° 33′ 7″ N.; lon. 2° 35′ W. It is 16 miles NE. of Dundee. The houses are generally well built, and the whole town has a prosperous appearance. The manufactures comprise yarn spun from flax and hemp, canvas, brown and bleached linen, boots, etc. An important monastic institution was planted here in 1178 by William the Lion, ruins of which still remain. With Montrose, etc., Arbroath returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. (with suburbs) in 1901, 22,372.

Arbroth, a post-village of West Baton Rouge parish, La., 15 miles N. of Port Allen. Pop. about 150.

Arbucias, ar-boo'the-ås, a commune of Spain, in Catalonia, 9 miles SW. of Santa Coloma de Farnes. Pop. 3500.

Ar'buckle, a banking post-village of Colusa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 37 miles N. of Davisville. Pop. in 1900, 375.

Arbuckle, a post-village of Erie co., Pa. Pop. 80.

Arbuckle, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W.Va., on the Kanawha River, 14 miles ESE. of Point Pleasant.

Arbus, AR'booce, a village in the island of Sardinia, 30 miles NW. of Cagliari. Pop. about 4500 (commune, 6500), employed in adjacent silver- and lead-mines.

Arc, ARK, a river of France, in Savoy, joins the Isère after a NW. course of 90 miles.

Arc, a river of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, enters the Étang de Berre after a W. course of about 30 miles.

Arcachon, AR'kå'shôn', a town of France, department of Gironde, 35 miles by rail SW. of Bordeaux, on the Bassin

d'Arcachon. It is an exceedingly popular summer bathing-place, being frequented annually by over 100,000 visitors, as well as a winter-resort for invalids. It has charming villas. Average winter temperature, 48°. Arcachon has a large steam fishing-fleet, exports naval stores, and is renowned for its extensive oyster-beds. Pop. in 1901, 7120.

Arcade, a banking post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., on Cattaraugus Creek, in Arcade township (town), on the Pennsylvania and the Buffalo, Attica and Arcade Rs., 36 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 887; of the town, 1877.

Arcade, the former name of ARKDALE, Adams co., Wis.

Arcadia, ar-kā'de-ą (modern Gr. *Arkadia,* ar-kā-dee'ā), a country of ancient Greece, in the centre of the Peloponnesus, forming a nome of the modern Greek kingdom, divided into the eparchies of Mantinea, Cynuria, Megalopolis, and Gortynia. The district is mountainous and affords excellent pasturage. Area, 2028 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 167,092. Capital, Tripolitza.

Arca'dia, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. Pop. about 100.

Arcadia, a banking post-town, capital of De Soto co., Fla., on the Florida Southern R., 28 miles N. of Punta Gorda. The making of orange-wine and extensive phosphate-mining are carried on here. Pop. in 1900, 799.

Arcadia, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga. Pop. about 80.

Arcadia, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ill., about 33 miles W. of Springfield.

Arcadia, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 31 miles N. by E. of Indianapolis. It has a canning-factory, brick-works, glass manufactures, etc. Pop. in 1890, 670; in 1900, 1413.

Arcadia, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 43 miles W. of Grand Junction. Much grain is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 405.

Arcadia, a banking city of Crawford co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 17 miles S. by E. of Fort Scott. Pop. in 1900, 538.

Arcadia, a banking post-town, capital of Bienville parish, La., in an agricultural and cotton-growing section, 47 miles W. of Monroe. It is on the Queen and Crescent R. Pop. in 1900, 924.

Arcadia, a post-village of Manistee co., Mich. Pop. about 300.

Arcadia, a post-village and summer-resort of Iron co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 89 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 205.

Arcadia, a banking post-village of Valley co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 13 miles NW. of Loup. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Arcadia, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, about 30 miles ESE. of Rochester. The township (town) is intersected by the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 7046.

Arcadia, a post-station of Davidson co., N.C.

Arcadia, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western R., 10 miles NE. of Findlay. Its banking point is Fostoria. Pop. in 1900, 425.

Arcadia, a banking post-village of Oklahoma co., Okla.

Arcadia, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., about 27 miles SSW. of Providence and 3 miles from Hope Valley.

Arcadia, a post-hamlet of Galveston co., Tex.

Arcadia, a post-village of Mason co., Wash., on an arm or inlet of Puget Sound, 10 miles N. of Olympia. It has some ship-building.

Arcadia, a banking post-village of Arcadia township (town), Trempealeau co., Wis., on the Trempealeau River and on the Green Bay and Western R., 35 miles NW. of La Crosse. It has flouring-mills, breweries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1273; of the town, 2641.

Arcadia, a village of Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-shore, 3 miles from Yarmouth, its banking point. It contains several mills and factories.

Arcadia, Gulf of, on the W. coast of the Morea, Greece. It is shallow, and has Cape Katacolo on the N. and Cape Konello on the S., distant from each other 35 miles.

Arcadian, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich. Pop. about 100.

Arcahaie, in Haiti. See ARCHAHAIE.

Arcana, ar-kā'nạ, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ind., about 45 miles SSW. of Fort Wayne.

Arca'num, a banking post-village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Dayton and Union Rs., 26 miles NW. of Dayton. It has manufactories of sash and doors, wagons, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1225.

Arcas, AR'kȧs, an island of Senegambia, at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Arcata, ar-kā'ta, a banking post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on the N. end of Humboldt Bay, about 230 miles from San Francisco and 8 miles NE. of Eureka, on the Eureka and Klamath River and the Arcata and Mad River Rs. It has lumber-mills. Redwood timber abounds here. Steamboats ply between Arcata and San Francisco. Pop. in 1900, 952.

Arce, AR'chȧ, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 10½ miles SSW. of Sora. Pop. 2000 (commune, 7500).

Arc-en-Barrois, ark-ôN-bar'rwȧ', a village of France, in Haute-Marne, 13 miles SW. of Chaumont.

Arcene, AR-chȧ'nȧ, a village of Italy, province of Bergamo, in a fertile district. Pop. 1500.

Arc-et-Senans, ark-ȧ-sęh'nôN', a village of France, department of Doubs, 9 miles from Quingey. It has important salt-works.

Arcevia, ar-chȧ've-ȧ, a town of Italy, 40 miles W. of Ancona. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 10,000).

Archahaie, an inferior port and commune of Haiti, about 18 miles NW. of Porte-au-Prince. Pop. about 16,000.

Archaig, Loch, lok ar-kaig', a beautiful lake of Scotland, co. of Inverness, 1 mile W. of Loch Lochy. Length, about 17 miles.

Archangel, ark-ȧn'jęl (Russ. pron. ȧRK-ȧng'ghĕl), or **Arkhanghelsk,** ȧRK-ȧng'ghĕlsk, a government of Russia in Europe, extending from the Ural Mountains on the E. to Finland on the W., a distance of about 900 miles, and from Vologda and Olonets on the S. to the Arctic Ocean, about 400 miles. Area, about 331,600 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 347,509. It includes part of Karelia and of Russian Lapland, also the islands of Nova Zembla. The White Sea occupies a large space in its centre. The principal rivers, from W. to E., are the Onega, Dvina, Mezen, and Petchora. The province is, for the most part, one continuous flat, and nearly an unvaried scene of desolation and sterility in the northern parts, where the ground remains frozen for nine months in the year. Nor are the southern portions everywhere much more inviting. Here meagre pastures, marshes, swamps, and extensive forests occupy nearly all the surface, leaving but little for cultivation. Almost the only crops raised are hemp, flax, potatoes, and some rye, neither the climate nor the soil admitting of the cultivation of oats or wheat. The climate is excessively cold in winter and hot in summer, with sudden transitions between the two extremes. Fishing and the hunting of fur-bearing animals, of which a great variety abound on land and sea, are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The timber constitutes a great source of prospective wealth. The great mass of the population is Russian. The remainder is mainly composed of Samoyeds (in the E.), Laps, and Karelians (in the W.). Capital, Archangel.

Archangel, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of the government of the same name, on the Dvina, about 25 miles from its embouchure in the Bay of Archangel and 670 miles NE. of St. Petersburg. Lat. 64° 32′ N.; lon. 40° 43′ E. It is the only large seaport on the N. coast of the whole Russian Empire and is the most northerly point in the railway system of Europe. The houses are mostly of wood and two stories in height. The town has numerous churches, among them two Anglican churches, an interesting bazaar or mart, a school of navigation, ship-yards, and extensive rope-walks. The harbor is usually free from ice only from July to September. The exports consist principally of linseed, flax, tow, tallow, train oil, bass matting, provisions, feathers, oil-cake, grain, deals, battens and ends, pitch and tar. Archangel was founded in 1584, and was long the only port in Russia. Pop. in 1897, 20,933.

Archangel Bay, in Russia, opens to the White Sea, having Cape Keretskoi on the NE. and Cape Onega on the SW., distant from each other 85 miles. It penetrates inland about 65 miles.

Archangelsk, Russia. See ARCHANGEL.

Archbald, arch'bȧld, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., in the Lackawanna Valley, and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 10 miles NE. of Scranton. It has extensive coal-breakers. The banking point is Jermyn. Near here are rich mines of anthracite. Pop. in 1900, 5396.

Archbold, arch'bōld, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 40 miles W. by S. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 958.

Arch'dale, a post-town of Randolph co., N.C., near Trinity College Station. Pop. in 1900, 182.

Archena, AR-chȧ'nȧ, a town of Spain, 14 miles NW. of Murcia, with extensive warm baths. Pop. in 1900, 4590.

Ar'cher, a county in the N. part of Texas, drained by the Little Wichita and its branches. The surface is largely prairie and well adapted to grazing. Cotton and wheat are grown extensively. Copper-ore is found in some parts. Capital, Archer City. Area, 960 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 2101; in 1900, 2508.

Archer, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the railroad which connects Fernandina with Cedar Keys, 15 miles SW. of Gainesville. Pop. about 450.

Archer, a post-village of O'Brien co., Iowa. Pop. about 100.

Archer, a post-village of Merrick co., Neb. Pop. about 100.

Archer, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 8 miles NW. of Cadiz.

Archer, a post-station of Laramie co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 8 miles E. by N. of Cheyenne.

Archer City, a post-town, capital of Archer co., Tex., near the Little Wichita River, about 25 miles SW. of Wichita Falls, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Archers Fork, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, 20 miles E. by N. of Marietta.

Arches, arsh, a village of France, in Vosges, on the Moselle, 10 miles by rail SE. of Epinay.

Archi, ar'kee, a commune of Italy, province of Chieti, 24 miles W. of Vasto. Pop. 3000.

Archidona, ar-che-do'nå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 34 miles N. of Malaga, on a rugged and lofty mountain. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8880.

Archidona, ar-che-do'nå, a town of Ecuador, 120 miles ESE. of Quito. Pop. 2000.

Ar'chie, a banking post-town of Cass co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 34 miles S. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 285.

Archigny, ar'sheen'yee', a village of France, department of Vienne, 12 miles SE. of Châtellerault. Pop. 1900. It is the centre of a community descended from Acadian (Nova Scotian) refugees, and was founded in 1763.

Archipelago, ar-ke-pel'a-go, a name designating a sea interspersed with numerous islands; applied more especially to the ÆGEAN SEA (which see).

Arch Spring, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., 2 miles from Union Furnace Station.

Archudi, or **Arkudi,** ar-koo'dee, one of the smallest of the Ionian Islands, 4 miles NNE. of Ithaca.

Ar'chule'ta, a county in the SW. part of Colorado. Area, 1209 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Continental Divide, and is drained by the San Juan, Piedra, Blanco, Navajó, and other rivers. The mineral resources include coal, silver, galena, and oil. It has extensive hot springs. Capital, Pagosa Springs. Pop. in 1900, 2117.

Arcidosso, ar-che-dos'so, a town of Italy, province of Grosseto, 8 miles W. by N. of Radicofani. Pop. 2000 (commune, about 8000).

Arcisate, ar-che-så'tå, a village of Italy, in Como, 3 miles NNE. of Varese, near Lake Lugano.

Arcis-sur-Aube, ar'see'sür-ōb, a town of France, department of Aube, on the Aube, 16 miles N. by E. of Troyes. It is noted for an engagement between Napoleon and the Allies, March 20–21, 1814. Pop. about 2750.

Arco, ar'ko, a town of Austria-Hungary, Tyrol, 8 miles W. of Roveredo, on the Sarca. Pop. about 4000. Its comparatively mild winter climate, due to its sheltered location, attracts invalids.

Arcola, ar'ko-lå, an ancient town of Italy, province of Genoa, noted for its wines. Pop. 2000 (commune, 9000).

Arcola, ar-ko'la, a post-village of Bullock co., Ga., about 13 miles (direct) SE. of Statesboro. Pop. about 220.

Arcola, a banking city of Douglas co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 35 miles ESE. of Decatur. It has manufactures of brooms, cigars, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1995.

Arcola, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago R., 8 miles NW. of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 250.

Arcola, a post-village of Tangipahoa parish, La., 4 miles N. of Amite. Pop. 250.

Arcola, a post-village of Washington co., Miss., in a fertile farming region, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 71 miles N. of Vicksburg. Pop. about 175.

Arcola, a post-village of Dade co., Mo., 35 miles SE. of Nevada.

Arcola, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.C., about 50 miles NE. of Raleigh.

Arcola, a post-station of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen R., 3 miles N. of Perkiomen Junction.

Arcola, a post-station of Fort Bend co., Tex., 21 miles S. of Houston.

Arcola, a post-station of Loudoun co., Va., about 30 miles W. of Washington, D.C.

Arcola, a post-hamlet of Laramie co., Wyo., 20 miles E. of Cheyenne.

Arcole, ar'ko-lå, a village of Italy, 15 miles ESE. of Verona, on an affluent of the Adige. Pop. about 1250 (commune, 3000). Arcole is celebrated for the victory gained there by Napoleon over the Austrians, Nov. 15–17, 1796.

Arcona, ar-ko'na, a hamlet of Jewell co., Kan., 45 miles S. by W. of Edgar, Neb.

Arconate, ar-ko-nå'tå, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 11 miles NNW. of Abbiategrasso. Pop. about 1700.

Arconsat, ar'kôn'sâ', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles E. of St. Remy.

Arcore, ar'ko-rå, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 4 miles NE. of Monza. Pop. about 1500.

Arcos de la Frontera, ar'koce då lå fron-tå'rå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles NE. of Cadiz, on an elevated rock near the Guadalete. The addition *de la Frontera* ("of the frontier or limit") was derived from its position on the old Moorish frontier. It was formerly strongly fortified. There are many old convents, and the principal church is a fine Gothic edifice. Near the town is the partially ruined castle of the dukes of Arcos. Chief manufactures, leather (which is in high repute), caps, hats, esparto grass work, thread, and ropes. Arcos is the Colonia Arcensium of the Romans. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 13,926.

Arcos de Valle do Vez, ar'koce då vål'lå do vez, a village of Portugal, 15 miles N. of Braga.

Arcot, ar'cot' (NORTH and SOUTH), two contiguous maritime districts of British India, presidency of Madras, comprising the whole country from Coleroon River on the S. to the frontier of the Nellore district on the N., and E. of Cuddapah, Mysore, and Salem, with the exception of the Chingleput district, lying round Madras. Pop. about 4,500,000. Surface, low near the sea; inland, hilly, with extensive jungles. Chief rivers, the Coleroon and Palar; on the NE. coast is the Pulicat lake. Chief towns are Arcot, Vellore, and Cuddalore. Arcot was ceded in 1801 to the East Ihdia Company.

Arcot, or **Arucati,** å-roo-kå'tee, a city, formerly the Mohammedan capital of the Carnatic, on the Palar, 65 miles WSW. of Madras. Lat. 12° 54′ N.; lon. 79° 22′ E. It figured in the struggle between the French and English in India, and was ceded to the East India Company in 1801. The town is inhabited chiefly by Mohammedans. Pop. about 11,000.

Arcs, Les, a village of France. See LES ARCS.

Arctic, or **Arctic City,** a mining camp of Alaska, on the Koyukuk River, and near the Arctic Circle and lon. 153° W.

Arctic, a manufacturing village of Kent co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 12 miles SW. of Providence. It has a large cotton-factory. Pop. about 800.

Arctica, or the **Arctic Regions,** a name now frequently applied by geographers to all that portion of the earth's surface, land and water, that lies north of the Arctic Circle, and by a vague extension to parts of the subarctic regions which in their conditions of climate and physiography partake of the character of the region lying to the north. Its land-masses comprise parts of Norway, Sweden, Russia, Siberia, Alaska, Canada, and Greenland, and the various disjointed lands and islands which form the Arctic Archipelago of America, besides Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, and Franz-Josef Land. The most northerly piece of land in this tract so far known lies north of Greenland, its position having been determined by Peary (1900) to be lat. 83° 39′ N. (Cape Morris Jesup). Whether or not other lands will be discovered to lie still nearer to the Pole is an inquiry which direct exploration alone can solve. There are, however, strong grounds for concluding, from the evidence brought by the drift of the "Fram" (the vessel of the Nansen expedition), the southwardly bearing current that was encountered by Parry and others north of Spitzbergen, and the unstable and shifting pack of the Lincoln Sea, that the major portion of the North Polar Sea is open, in the sense, at least, that the water movements are not extensively hindered by obstructing land-masses. An open Polar sea in the manner that it was conceived by Hayes—*i.e.*, a sea almost wholly free of ice—does certainly not exist; but recent researches show that the sea is not so solidly or immovably frozen as it had generally been thought to be. In its remarkable journey from the New Siberian Islands to Spitzbergen the "Fram" was carried to the extreme latitude of 85° 57′, or to within 280 miles of the Pole. This is much the highest point ever reached by vessel in the Arctic Sea.

The disjointed land-masses of Arctica are strictly continental, since they are in the main merely disrupted parts of what was formerly, and even in a comparatively recent (Middle Tertiary) geological period, a united whole. The extinct floras and basaltic outflows of Greenland, Spitzbergen, Franz-Josef Land, etc., plainly show this former connection. It would seem that at this period the Arctic basin was completely closed off from the Atlantic, just as at a probably much later period it was still closed off from

the Pacific by the union with Siberia by what is to-day known as the Prince of Wales or Seward Peninsula. The orographic relations of the Arctic tract are still very imperfectly known. The highest point of land appears to be some portion of the Greenland ice-cap (9000–10,000 feet), as Petermann Peak, in the east of Greenland, formerly thought to exceed 10,000 feet, appears from the more recent measurements of Nathorst to be not over 9000 feet.

Much of the region of Arctica is buried beneath a permanent snow- or ice-cap, which attains its greatest development in Greenland, there constituting the plateau, 7000–9000 feet in elevation, of the great "inland ice." This is much the largest piece of continuous snow or ice on the globe outside of the Antarctic tracts, and levels, by its vast accumulation, all the basal orographic features of the country. The valleys have been filled up to the summits of their bounding walls, and over these the deposit is still in most or many places several thousand feet deep. (See GREENLAND.) From this vast ice-cap radiate off thousands of glaciers, a very large number of which reach the sea, and there detach the fragments that float off as free-swimming icebergs. The bergs of the North Atlantic are practically all derived from this source. Many of the glaciers debouche into the sea with a width of from 10 to 20 miles, notably those entering Melville Bay; and one, the Humboldt Glacier, entering Kane Basin from the northwest of Greenland, has been said, although probably incorrectly, to have a width of 60 miles. Some of these travel with a velocity of from 30 to 70 feet a day, a marked contrast to the sluggish movement of the Alpine glaciers. Icebergs are almost incredibly numerous off the coast of Greenland, and they not rarely attain a length of two or more miles, with a height above water of 200–300 feet. They have been known to lie "stranded" on the bottom in water of 200 fathoms and more. The Arctic pack, or pack-ice, consists of vast fields, frequently many miles across, which are at times stable and united, at other times moving in the course of drift- and wind-currents. It is this great pack, with a thickness of from 10 to 25 feet—and where heaped up into hummocks, of still greater development—which has hitherto been the chief barrier set to Polar exploration. An effort made to force it, in 1901, by means of the Russian ice-breaker, the "Yermak," under the direction of its designer, Admiral Makaroff, proved unsuccessful.

The climate of Arctica is marked by the extreme of winter cold, but the summer sun gives out a genial warmth, which permits of a rapid and even luxuriant vegetable growth in favored regions. During the months of July and August, even as far north as the 80th parallel, a shade temperature of 50°–60° is not infrequent, and in the lower latitudes the mercury not rarely marks 80° and more. The Russian traveller Von Toll noted a July temperature of 93° on the borders of the Arctic Sea, in Siberia, in lat. 73° N.; and it is claimed that an official thermometer marked 100°–103° on the Yukon River, in Alaska, at its crossing of the Arctic Circle, near Fort Yukon. The extreme of winter cold over the oceanic tract is about —72°, which was recorded by the expeditions of Kane and Markham. The lowest temperature recorded by Nansen during his long traverse was —58°. In the valley of the middle Yukon, both in Alaska and the Northwest Territory of Canada, a temperature of —76° has been noted; but this is still considerably higher than the lowest registry at Verkhoyansk, in Siberia, just within the Arctic Circle, of —94°, which is the lowest natural temperature that has ever been recorded. At Yakutsk, also in the region of greatest cold of Siberia, but lying somewhat outside of the Arctic Circle, a minimum of —75° to —88° is almost annually reported.

Vegetable Life.—No part of the Arctic regions, except where covered by perpetual snow or ice or in locally unfavorable positions, is entirely destitute of vegetation. A fairly luxuriant flora, with a beautiful display of flowers, is the covering of the lowlands nearly to the furthest point that has been attained by man. A carpet of poppy, saxifrage, crowfoot, mountain-pink, scurvy-grass, draba, etc., is the delight of the eye even on the line of the 82d parallel of latitude, and with these in many places are to be seen clumps of the dwarf birch and Arctic willow, treelets of hardly 12–18 inches height. This flora is largely circumpolar, presenting itself under nearly the same form in almost all the positions of high latitude. Forest trees extend in many parts to the 68th and 70th parallels of latitude, and in Siberia (pines, larches) they follow the bottomland of the rivers, as along the Khatanga, to 72°, or close to 73°, the highest point north that is attained by trees. In the whole of Greenland there are no trees that exceed 20 feet in height, and this development is found only in a few isolated spots in the far south. In central and northern Greenland the dwarf birch, willow, and alder take the place of the forest. At Patut, Atanekerdluk, etc., of the west coast, as also in various parts of the Arctic Archipelago, in Spitzbergen, etc., remains of a vast extinct flora, representing parts of the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods, give evidence of a floral and climatic condition wholly different from what prevails to-day. There flourished here, under 70°, forests, or at least large copses, of poplar, sycamore, beech, alder, willow, laurel, ginko, cedar, and redwood (*Sequoia*), all indicating the former existence of a moderately high-growing vegetation in locations where hardly more than a minimum is found to-day. It is, however, not safe to conclusively argue from this a radical climatic change, since certain deciduous trees, even of good stature, extend in some parts to nearly lat. 69°. McConnell found the aspen forming part of the woodland in the region of the Northwest Territory of Canada, 300 miles north of Dawson (or beyond lat. 68°). Much more conclusive evidence of climatic change is, however, furnished by the fossil floral-beds (Tertiary) of Lady Franklin Bay, opposite Greenland, in lat. 81° 45′—the most northerly coal deposits of the globe.

Animal Life.—There is every reason to believe that there is no part of the Arctic regions, except in such desolate snow-covered tracts as the interior of Greenland, where animal life in one form or another is not to be found. The waters almost everywhere teem with life, but the higher types exhibit a marked deficiency in specific and varietal forms and an equally marked numerical decrease as the higher latitudes are approached. A small codfish (*Gadus polaris*) is perhaps the most distinctively Arctic type of fish. Birds are limited in species, but as individuals they are exceedingly abundant in the rookeries or bird-rocks of Greenland, Spitzbergen, and Franz-Josef Land, where the little-auks, dovekies, guillemots, fulmars, and kittiwakes congregate in tens of thousands. Sverdrup met with the skua as far north as lat. 85° and the snow-bunting in 84°, and Nansen expresses the belief that in summer straggling birds may be found everywhere inside the Polar basin. This observer met with fresh fox-tracks on the ice of the Polar Sea in lat. 85° and bear-tracks at about lat. 83°. Several species of seal are very abundant in the Arctic waters, and at least one, the ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*), penetrates quite to the 85th parallel of latitude, sharing company there with the narwhal, or sea-unicorn, among cetaceans. Whales have been met with beyond the 83d parallel of latitude. One of the most distinctive of the Arctic quadrupeds is the walrus, which in some parts, as in Kane Basin and the waters generally of northwest Greenland, is still abundant along the edge of the ice. The reindeer, which in the same species occupies the north of both hemispheres, is both an Arctic and subarctic animal, differing in this respect from the musk-ox, whose habitat is distinctly the far north. The discovery of this animal by Peary in the land of northern Greenland lying beyond the ice-cap, subsisting on the scant vegetation which comes to the surface only in the summer-time, and of tracks of the same animal near Cape Morris Jesup, beyond 83° 30′, adds a most interesting page to the subject of zoögeography.

Arctic People.—The lower parts of the Arctic tract are inhabited by various peoples, such as the Lapps of Norway, the Samoyeds, Yakuts, Tchuktchis, and Tunguses of Russia and Siberia, and various tribes of Indians in Alaska. The Eskimos, whose range extends, although discontinuously, from Alaska to Greenland, with some outlying colonies in the NE. of Siberia, are pre-eminently the true Polar people, being found inhabiting Greenland to and beyond the 78th parallel of latitude (Sonntag Bay). Remains of earlier habitation of these people have been found by explorers in the land opposite Greenland (Grinnell Land) almost as far north as lat. 82°.

The following is a brief record of the progress of Arctic discovery:

Voyage of discovery by Barentz, 1595–97.
Henry Hudson, 1607, attaining 80° 23′.
Scoresby, 1806, east of Greenland, 81° 30′.
Parry, 1827, north of Spitzbergen, 82° 45′.
John Ross, 1829–33, location of the North Magnetic Pole, 70° 5′, determined by James Clark Ross (1831).
Franklin, 1845–47, in quest of the Northwest Passage.
McClure and McClintock, 1850–54, making of the Northwest Passage.
Kane, 1853–55, search after Sir John Franklin.
Hayes, 1860, exploration of the north Greenland waters.
Hall, 1870–73, expedition of the "Polaris," 82° 16′.
Weyprecht and Payer, 1872–74, discovery of Franz-Josef Land.
Nares, 1875–76, expedition of the "Alert" and "Discovery," 83° 20′ (position reached by Commander Markham).
Nordenskjöld, 1878–79, making of the Northeast Passage.
De Long, 1879–81, expedition of the "Jeannette."
Greely, 1881–84, exploration of Grinnell Land and the north of Greenland, 83° 24′ (position attained by Lockwood and Brainard).

Peary, 1891–92, northern Greenland, 81° 37′; 1894–95, northern Greenland, 81° 37′; 1898–1900, lands beyond the north of Greenland, 83° 50′; 1901–02, exploration of the Arctic Sea N. of Grant Land, 84° 17′.
Nansen, 1893–96, expedition of the "Fram," —— 1895, 86° 4′.
Jackson, 1894–97, exploration of Franz-Josef Land.
Louis, Prince of Savoy and Duke of the Abruzzi, 1899–1900, north of Franz-Josef Land, 86° 33′ (position attained by Captain Cagni, the "farthest north" up to the present time).
Sverdrup, 1898–1902, exploration of the region west of Ellesmere Land.

For the characteristics of the Arctic waters, see ARCTIC OCEAN.

Arctic Highlands, a region situated on the NE. side of Baffin Bay, on the W. coast of Greenland (at the western termination of Melville Bay), discovered in 1818 by Captain Ross, who gave it the name it now bears. The coast trends SE. and NW., is ice-bound, and it is only about the bases of the rocks, chiefly granite and gneiss, close by the sea, that a stunted and scanty vegetation is to be seen. It is inhabited, especially about Cape York, by the Arctic Highlanders, about 60–100 pure Eskimos (Greenlanders).

Arctic Ocean (named from Gr. *Arc'tos*, Ἄρκτος, the "Bear," the constellation of which is principally included within the celestial Arctic Circle), the expanse of water that surrounds the North Pole and is included within the Arctic Circle. It is a continuation of the Atlantic Ocean, with the main body of which it is connected by a wide sea between Greenland and Norway. It communicates with the Pacific Ocean through Bering Strait, and washes the northern shores of Asia, Europe, and North America. The Arctic Ocean, like the Antarctic, is essentially an ice-strewn sea, vast floes of ice, innumerable icebergs (the product of huge glaciers descending into the sea), and united "pack-ice" covering or occupying a very large part of its extent. Many of the bergs, especially those of Melville Bay, off the NW. coast of Greenland, are of gigantic size, measuring 2–3 miles in length and rising 250–300 feet out of the water. Some of these appear to be grounded in water of 250–300 fathoms. All the bergs of the North Atlantic are products of the glaciers of Greenland. Permanent or drift currents, whose phases have not yet been fully determined, tend to driftages of the ice, which in vast masses, as north of Spitzbergen and at the northern entrance of Robeson Channel, takes southerly courses and impinges upon the land in hummocky swells and ridges. The drift of the "Fram," the vessel of Nansen's exploration, in 1894–95, would seem to establish (but not positively prove) the existence of a NW. current trending from the New Siberian Islands to the region of the Pole. The pack-ice, where massive, has a thickness ordinarily of 8–16 feet. There appears to be no evidence supporting the theory of an "Open Polar Sea," but it is certain that the inconstant movements or driftages of the ice bring about open areas of water. The open water is frequently found extending as far north as lat. 79° or 82° (north of Spitzbergen). Everywhere on its southern continental borders the Arctic Ocean is shallow, being occupied by the drowned continental plateaus which extend northward into it. The disjointed land-masses, such as the New Siberian Islands, Franz-Josef Land, Spitzbergen, the islands of the American Arctic Archipelago, etc., are grounded on these subcontinental shallows, which have a depth of water generally of from 50 to 200 fathoms. Northward the plateaus drop rapidly into the Arctic deep, of 2000 fathoms and more. Northeastward of Franz-Josef Land, in lat. 84° 30′ N., there is a depth of 2020 fathoms; westward of Spitzbergen, in what is known as the "Swedish Deep" (78° N.), a depth of 2650 fathoms (15,900 feet) has been obtained. The temperature of much of the surface Arctic waters is between 29° and 32°; over a large part of the Polar basin lying north of Eurasia, which receives much of the Gulf Stream drift, a temperature of 32°–34° is found at depths of 100–400 fathoms. Animal life is very prolific in the Arctic waters, the lower forms being abundant as well in the deepest as in the surface zones. Of the fishes the most typically Arctic forms are the cod, species of bull-head, and the Polar shark. The mammalian life is more largely developed than in any other part of the oceanic waters, and includes whales, the narwhal, seals, and walrus. Most of these have been found as far north as the 85th parallel of latitude, and doubtless they exist still very much farther north. For further characteristics of the Arctic waters see ARCTICA and ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Arcueil, ar'kœ'y, a village of France, department of Seine, 3 miles S. of Paris, in the arrondissement of Sceaux, on the Bièvre. It is on the site of the Arcus Julianus of the Romans, named after the Emperor Julian, who constructed a large aqueduct over the valley of the Bièvre. A splendid aqueduct to supply the gardens of the Luxembourg was built here in the reign of Louis XIII., and upon this structure a new aqueduct was reared in 1868–72.

Arcy-sur-Cure, ar'see'sür kür, a village of France, in Yonne, 14 miles SE. of Auxerre. It has famous stalactitic caverns.

Ard, Loch, a small lake of Perthshire, Scotland, one of the sources of the river Forth.

Arda, ar'dȧ, a river of Turkey, discharging into the Maritza at Adrianople. Length, about 100 miles.

Ardabil, or **Ardebil,** ar-dę-beel', a fortified town of Persia, in Azerbaijan, on the Kara-Su, 90 miles E. by N. of Tabriz. It was formerly one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom. Pop. about 16,000.

Ardagh, ar'dȧh, a village and parish of Ireland, 6 miles SE. of Longford. It is a Catholic bishop's see.

Ardahan, ar-dȧ-hȧn', a fortified town of Russian Armenia, on the Kur, 45 miles NNW. of Kars. It was stormed by the Russians on May 17, 1877, and ceded to them by Turkey in 1878. Pop. about 800.

Ardales, ar-dȧ'lęs, a town of Spain, 30 miles NW. of Malaga. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Ardath, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. about 70.

Ardatov, ar-dȧ'tov, a town of Russia, government of Simbirsk, on the Alatyr, 14 miles W. of the town of Alatyr. Pop. in 1897, 4838.

Ardatov, a town of Russia, government and 8 miles SW. of Nizhni-Novgorod. Pop. in 1897, 3538.

Ardchattan, ard-kat'ṭan, a district of Argyllshire, Scotland, consisting of the united parishes of Ardchattan and Muckairn.

Ar'dea, an ancient town of Italy, 24 miles S. of Rome, and 3 miles from the Mediterranean. It figures in Roman history as the traditional capital of the Rutuli. A small place of the same name stands on its site.

Ardebil, a town of Persia. See ARDABIL.

Ardèche, ar'daish' or ar'dęsh', a river of France, the largest stream in the department to which it gives its name. Its source is among the Cévennes; and, after a course of about 60 miles, amid magnificent natural scenery, it falls into the Rhone about a mile from Pont-Saint-Esprit. In the lower part is the fall of Ray-Pic, over 100 feet high, and below is the Bridge of Arc, a remarkable natural curiosity.

Ardèche, a department in the SE. of France, between the departments of Loire, Isère, Drôme, Vaucluse, Gard, Lozère, and Haute-Loire. Area, 2140 sq. m. The whole department is of a mountainous, and largely of a volcanic, character. Several craters still exhale mephitic vapors, and warm springs issue from their sides. The streams are the Ardèche, the Érieux, and the Doux, belonging to the basin of the Rhone. The mineral products include iron, lead, and marble. The chestnut covers extensive tracts. In the S. both the fig and the olive thrive; and the department abounds with mulberry-trees, which supply food for silk-worms. A large quantity of wine is produced. Cattle, sheep, goats, asses, and mules are largely bred. Previous to 1790 this territory formed a portion of Vivarais. Capital, Privas. Pop. in 1891, 371,269; in 1901, 353,564.

Ar'dee' (*Atherdee*, "town on the Dee"), a town and parish of Ireland, co. of Louth, on the Dee, 12 miles NW. of Drogheda. Pop. of town, 2000. It has two old castles (one now the town-hall) and a church of the thirteenth century.

Ardekan', a town of Persia, about 135 miles E. of Ispahan, in the province of Yezd. Pop. about 8000 (?).

Ardelan, ar-dę-lȧn', a district of Persia, in Kurdistan, forming a part of the province of Irak-Ajemi. Chief towns, Sinna and Kermanshah.

Ar'den, an ancient forest of England, believed to have covered at one time a large part of the midland and eastern counties. No vestiges of it remain, except in certain names.

Arden, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y. Pop. 90.

Arden, a post-town of Buncombe co., N.C., 11 miles by rail S. of Asheville. Pop. in 1900, 137.

Arden, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, 40 miles from Napanee. Pop. 200.

Ardena, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Freehold.

Ardennes (ar'dęn'), **Forest of** (anc. *Arduen'na Syl'va*), a name formerly applied to a great system of heights and forests, embracing a part of Belgium, parts of the Rhineland of Germany, and districts in Luxemburg and in France, and extending W. to the sources of the Somme, the Oise, the Scheldt, and the Sambre, and E. to the Moselle. The Ardennes of Cæsar's time extended to the Rhine and consisted of an immense forest. At present the name is confined to the partially wooded heights which, extending NW. to SE. on each side of the Meuse, descend between Sainte-Menehould and Luxemburg, and are finally lost in the plains of the ancient Champagne. The highest elevations are about 2200 feet. Shakespeare's Forest of

Arden (see ARDEN, England) has been held by some to be the Forest of Ardennes.

Ardennes, a department in the NE. of France, formed of the N. part of the old province of Champagne and a small part of the provinces of Picardy and French Flanders, having on the N. and NE. Belgian Luxemburg and on the W., S. and E. the departments of Aisne, Marne, and Meuse. Area, 2020 sq. m. It is watered by the Meuse, Aisne, Bar, and Aire. The surface rises to considerable elevations in the "forests" of Ardennes and Argonne. The climate is generally cold and humid. The department contains iron-mines, slate- and marble-quarries, potter's clay, and sand. Abundance of corn is raised in the rich valleys. Capital, Mézières. Pop. in 1901, 315,589.

Ardenno, AR-dĕn'no, a village of Italy, in the Valtellina, 12 miles W. of Sondrio. Pop. 700 (commune, 2000).

Ardentes, AR'dŏNt', a village of France, department of Indre, on the Indre, 6 miles SE. of Châteauroux.

Ardeola, a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo. Pop. about 100.

Ardes, ARd, a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, on the Couze, 10 miles SW. of Issoire.

Ardesio, AR-dā'ze-o, an ancient village of Italy, province of Bergamo. Pop. 800. It has marble-quarries.

Ardestan, AR'dę-stăn', or **Ardistan,** a town of Persia, 86 miles NE. of Ispahan. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Ardetz, a village of the Grisons, Switzerland, 4 miles from Tarasp. Near it is the ruin of Steinberg. Elevation, 4812 feet. Pop. about 750.

Ard'fert', a village and parish of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, 4 miles NW. of Tralee. Pop. about 250.

Ardfin'nan, a village of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, on the Suir, 6¼ miles SW. of Clonmel. Pop. 500.

Ardglass', a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Irish Sea, 6 miles SE. of Downpatrick. Pop. of town, about 750, chiefly engaged in fisheries. It once had a considerable commerce.

Ardistan, a town of Persia. See ARDESTAN.

Ardmore', a village and watering-place of Waterford, Ireland, 6 miles from Youghal.

Ard'more, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 98 miles N. by E. of Fort Worth, Tex. It has cotton-compresses, and in the vicinity are extensive coal-mines and asphalt deposits. It is the seat of Hargrove College. Pop. in 1900, 5681.

Ardmore, a post-village of Macon co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 7 miles (direct) SW. of Macon, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Ardmore, a banking residential post-town of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles from its terminus in Philadelphia. It has many fine villas. Pop. in 1900, 2205.

Ardmore, a post-hamlet of Fall River co., S.Dak.

Ard'naglass' Bay, an inlet on the W. coast of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Sligo. It extends inland for 6 miles and receives the Owenbeg River, and at its head is the town of Ballysadare.

Ardnamurchan (ard-na-mūr'kăn) **Point,** a cape in Scotland, the westernmost point of the mainland of Britain. It has a light-house. Lat. 56° 43′ 45″ N.

Ardoch, AR'dok, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, 4 miles SSW. of Muthill. It is noted for the remains of a Roman camp.

Ardoch, ar'dok, a banking post-town of Walsh co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 25 miles NNW. of Grand Forks. Pop. in 1900, 298.

Ardore, AR-do'rā, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, SW. of Gerace. Pop. 2000 (commune, 6000).

Ardoye, AR'dwā', a market-town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 16 miles SW. of Bruges. Pop. 6000.

Ardres, ARd'r, a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles by rail SE. of Calais. Pop. about 1250 (commune, 2500). Near this was held in 1520 the celebrated interview of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," between Henry VIII. and Francis I.

Ardrishaig', a village and port of Scotland, in Argyllshire, on Loch Gilp and the Crinan Canal, 19 miles SSW. of Inverary. Pop. about 1500.

Ardrossan, ar-dros'săn, a seaport and summer-resort of Scotland, co. and 16 miles NW. of Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, opposite the Isle of Arran. It is a fashionable bathing-place. Pop. of the police burgh in 1901, 5933.

Ards'ley, an urban district of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, on the Dearne, 2½ miles from Barnsley. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 6226.—Also, an urban district of the West Riding of Yorkshire, constituted by the villages ARDSLEY EAST and ARDSLEY WEST, 3 miles from Wakefield. It has coal, iron, and woollen industries. Pop. in 1901, 7477.

Ards'ley, a post-village and fashionable suburban resort of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 1 mile from Dobbs Ferry. Pop. 400.

Ard'straw, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, comprising the town of Newtown-Stewart and the villages of Ardstraw and Douglas Bridge.

Arduenna Sylva, the ancient name of ARDENNES.

Ard'wick, a former suburb of Manchester, England.

Areas, Å-rā'åsh, or **São Miguel das Areas,** sŏwn me-ghĕl' dåsh Å-rā'åsh, a town of Brazil, in the state of São Paulo, 110 miles NW. of Rio de Janeiro.

Arecibo, Å-rā-see'bo, a seaport of Porto Rico, in a district of the same name, and capital of the department of Arecibo. It is on the Arecibo River near the sea, 40 miles by rail W. of San Juan. The roadstead is exposed to N. and NE. winds, and only small vessels can load here. It has a fine church and public buildings, plaza, regular streets, theatre, jail, etc. Pop. in 1899, 8008. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899. Arecibo department has a population of 160,000; area, 621 sq. m., of which 158 are under cultivation.

Arecibo River, or **Rio Grande de Arecibo,** a river of Porto Rico, rises in the central mountain-chain near Adjuntas, flows N., receiving the Tanamá River from the left, and empties into the Atlantic N. of Arecibo. It is a narrow and shallow stream.

Arecife, Å-rā-see'fā (*i.e.*, the "reef"), a seaport town of the Canaries, on the SE. coast of Lanzarote.

Ared, Å'rĕd, or **Arid,** sometimes designates a mountain-group or highland in the eastern part of Nejd, Arabia, but more frequently it is used to designate a province in Nejd, containing Riad, the capital of that country. It has much fertile soil.

Aredale, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Iowa.

Arelas, Arelate, or **Arelatum.** See ARLES.

Arena, Å-rā'nā, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, 18 miles by rail NE. of Voghera. Pop. 1500 (commune, 3500).

Arena, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., 3 miles SW. of Margaretville, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Arena, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio. Pop. about 100.

Arena, a banking post-village of Iowa co., Wis., in Arena township (town), 1 mile S. of the Wisconsin River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 29 miles W. of Madison. Pop. about 275; of the town in 1900, 1363.

Ar'enac', a county in the E. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay. Area, 365 sq. m. It is drained by the Rifle River. Capital, Standish. Pop. in 1890, 5683; in 1900, 9821.

Arenac, a post-village of Arenac co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay, 28 miles N. of Bay City.

Arenal, Å-rā-nål', a lake-port of Venezuela, in the state of Miranda.

Arenas de San Pedro, Å-rā'nås dā sån på'dro, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, 36 miles SW. of Avila.

Arenberg-Meppen, Å'ren-bĕrg' mĕp'pęn, a former duchy, situated between Oldenburg and the Netherlands, now a part of the Prussian province of Hanover.

Ar'endahl, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., about 22 miles SW. of Winona.

Arendal, Å'ręn-dål', a seaport town of Norway, 36 miles NE. of Christiansand, on the Skagerrak, at the mouth of the Nid-Elv. It is built on islands and rocks projecting into the commodious haven formed within the islands of Tromö and Hiserö. It is a busy trading and ship-building port. Near it are iron-mines. Pop. in 1900, 11,130.

Arendonck, Å'ręn-donk', a town of Belgium, 29 miles NE. of Antwerp. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Arendsee, Å'ręnt-sā', a town of Prussian Saxony, 53 miles N. of Magdeburg, on a lake. Pop. 2000.

Arendtsville, Ar'ęnts-vĭl, a post-borough of Adams co., Pa., 7½ miles NE. of Gettysburg. Pop. in 1900, 393.

Arenig, a mountain of Merionethshire, Wales, 5½ miles W. of Bala. Altitude, 2809 feet.

Arensburg, Å'ręns-bŏŏrg', a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the S. coast of the island of Ösel, in the Gulf of Riga. It has an active commerce and is a noted seaside resort. Pop. in 1897, 4621.

Arenys de Mar, å-rā-nees' dā MAR, a seaport town of Spain, on the Mediterranean, in Catalonia, 25 miles NE. of Barcelona. Pop. of the commune, 4600.

Arenys de Munt, Å-rā-nees' dā moont, a village of Spain, a little N. of Arenys de Mar. It has warm springs.

Arenzano, Å-rĕn-zā'no, a village of Italy, 15 miles by rail W. of Genoa. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Ar'enzville, a banking post-village of Cass co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 80 miles N. of Alton. Pop. in 1900, 462.

Arequipa, Å-rā-kee'pā, a department of Peru, extending along the Pacific between about lat. 14° 30′ and 18° 30′

S. and lon. 71° and 75° W., having on the E. the department of Puno, and on the S. Moquegua. Area, 27,744 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 229,000.

Arequipa, a city of Peru, capital of the department of the same name, 420 miles SE. of Lima, and about 50 miles from the shores of the Pacific. Lat. 16° 24′ S. Railways connect it with Mollendo, its port, and Puno, on Lake Titicaca. The city is a bishop's see. It is finely situated, 7640 feet above the sea-level, on the plain of Quilca, on the river Chile, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. The volcano of Mistí, on which was until recently posted the loftiest meteorological observatory in the world, rises immediately above it. Arequipa enjoys a delightful climate, and is one of the best-built towns of South America. It has an ornamented square, a cathedral, university, medical school, nunneries, convents, etc. The houses and public edifices are all of stone, with thick walls and vaulted roofs, to resist the shocks of earthquakes, which are so destructive as to have laid the city in ruins on different occasions. The earthquake of Aug. 13–15, 1868, was particularly destructive. There are manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs and gold and silver tissue, with an active and flourishing trade. In the vicinity are gold- and silver-mines, and the land around the town is fertile and well cultivated. Arequipa was founded by Pizarro as the *Villa Hermosa*. The Arequipa-Puno railway is one of the most remarkable road constructions in the world, reaching a summit-level of 14,460 feet. Pop. in 1901, about 35,000.

Arequipa, a mountain of Peru. See Mistí.

Ares, å'rĕs, a seaport of Spain, 9 miles NE. of Corunna, with ruins of extensive fortifications. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Ar'ethu'sa, a celebrated fountain of Sicily, in the city of Syracuse. It is close to the shore of the sea, a short distance to the S. of the cathedral square. The water, described by the ancient writers as pure and sweet, is now salt from the sea having found access to it.

Arette, å'rĕtt', a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 11 miles from Oloron.

Arévalo, å-rā'vå-lo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 28 miles N. of Avila. Pop. (commune) 3500.

Arezzo, å-rĕt'so (anc. *Arre'tium*), a city of Italy, in Tuscany, capital of the province of Arezzo, on the Chiana, an affluent of the Arno, 55 miles SE. of Florence. Pop., inclusive of the suburbs in 1901, 16,886. It abounds in architectural remains of the Middle Ages. The chief edifices are the cathedral and several other churches rich in works of art, and the famous *loggie* of Vasari, in the principal square. The town possesses a museum of prehistoric, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities. Its principal manufactures are silks and woollen stuffs. Arretium was one of the ancient Etruscan cities, and was famous for its manufactures of terra-cotta and fine red pottery. In the Middle Ages Arezzo was one of the most flourishing of the Italian city states. Among the eminent men who were born here are Guido Aretino, Petrarch, Vasari, and Pietro Aretino.

Arezzo, a province of Italy, in Tuscany. It is traversed by the Apennines. Area, 1276 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 275,588. Capital, Arezzo.

Arfak Mountains, in Dutch New Guinea, in the region of Geelvink Bay. They are thought to rise to 10,000 feet.

Arga, ar'gå, a river of Spain, in Navarre, rising in the Pyrenees, falls into the Aragon after a course of 60 miles.

Argæus, ar-jee'us (Turk. *Arjish-Dagh*, ar-jeesh' dåg, or *Erjish-Dagh*, er-jeesh' dåg), the loftiest mountain and an extinct volcano of Asia Minor, 12 miles S. of Kaisariyeh. Height, 13,300 feet. It is isolated, except on the SE. side, where it is connected with a branch of the Taurus, and its flanks are studded with volcanic cones. It has two summit craters. The snow-line is 10,700 feet high.

Argamasilla de Alba, ar-gå-må-seel'yå då ål'bå, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 84 miles by rail SSE. of Madrid, on the Guadiana. Pop. of commune, about 3500.

Argamasilla de Calatrava, ar-gå-må-seel'yå då kå-lå-trå'vå, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, 13 miles S. of Ciudad Real. Pop. of commune, about 3000.

Argana-Maden. See Arghana-Maden.

Arganda, ar-gän'då, a town of Spain, 16 miles SE. of Madrid. Pop. of commune, about 4000.

Arganil, ar-gå-neel', a town of Portugal, in Beira, 28 miles ENE. of Coimbra. Pop. about 2500.

Argao, ar-gå'o, a pueblo on the E. coast of Cebú, Philippine Islands, 30 miles (direct) SW. by S. of Cebú, in a much-broken country. Pop. in 1903, 35,448. At Argao Point is an anchorage.

Ar'gaum', a village of Central India, 38 miles WSW. of Ellichpur. Here Wellesley defeated the Mahrattas, Nov. 28, 1803.

Argegno, ar-jå'nyo, a village of N. Italy, on Lake Como, 6 miles SW. of Bellagio.

Argelès-Gazost, arzh'lå' gå'zo', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in Hautes-Pyrénées, 17 miles SSW. of Tarbes. Pop. about 2000.

Argelès-sur-Mer, arzh'lå' sür mair, a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 12 miles S. of Perpignan, and near the sea. Pop. about 3000.

Argens, ar'zhôNs', a river of France, department of Var, falls into the Mediterranean about 2½ miles SW. of Fréjus. Course, about 60 miles.

Argenta, ar-jĕn'tå, a town of Italy, on the Po, 18 miles SE. of Ferrara. Pop. 2500 (commune, 20,000).

Argen'ta, a banking post-village of Pulaski co., Ark., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf and other railroads, and on the N. bank of the Arkansas River, almost opposite Little Rock. It has stock-yards, cotton-compresses, cotton-seed oil mill, etc. Pop. about 6000.

Argenta, a banking post-town of Macon co., Ill., on the Champaign and Havana (Illinois Central) R., 12 miles NE. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 525.

Argenta, a post-village of Beaverhead co., Mont., about 14 miles NE. of Bannock. Gold and silver have been found near this place.

Argentan, ar'zhôN'tôN' (L. *Argenuæ* and *Argentonium Castrum*), a town of France, department of Orne, 22 miles NNW. of Alençon. Pop. in 1901, 5653. It has fine promenades and manufactures of embroideries and lace, and glove-works.

Argentaria. See Argentiera.

Argentaro, ar-jĕn-tå'ro, a mountain promontory of Italy, projecting into the Mediterranean at the S. extremity of Tuscany, immediately W. of Orbetello. Its culminating point, *la Cima delle tre Croci*, is 2082 feet high.

Argentat, ar'zhôN'tå', a town of France, department of Corrèze, on the Dordogne, 20 miles SE. of Tulle. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 1750 (commune, 3000).

Argenteau, ar'zhôN'tō', a village of Belgium, on the Meuse, 6 miles NE. of Liège.

Argentera, Rocca d', rok'kå dar-jĕn-tā'rå, a mountain of Italy, in the province of Cuneo, is the highest summit of the Maritime Alps. Height, about 10,500 (10,825?) feet.

Argenteuil, ar'zhôN'tœ'y (L. *Argento'lium*), a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 11 miles NE. of Versailles. A Benedictine convent was established here early in the Middle Ages. This was transferred into a nunnery, where Héloïse took the veil. Later the Benedictine monks came again into possession. The convent church exists in a restored form. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 17,375.

Argenteuil, a county of Quebec, Canada, bounded on the S. by the Ottawa River. It is watered by the Rouge and North Rivers. Wheat and cereals are the staple products. Chief town, Lachute.

Argentiera, ar-jĕn-te-å'rå, **Argentaria,** ar-jĕn-tå-ree'å, or **Chimoli,** kee'mo-lee (anc. *Cimo'lis* or *Cimo'lus*, and *Echinu'sa*, or "isle of vipers"), an island in the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades. Lat. 36° 49′ N.; lon. 24° 33′ E. It is 18 miles in circumference and of volcanic formation, and was once famed for its detergent Cimolian earth.

Argentière, a village of Haute-Savoie, France, 6 miles from Chamouni, situated at an elevation of 3963 feet, at the point where the huge Argentière glacier descends into the valley. The Aiguille d'Argentière (12,820 feet), a famous peak of the Mont Blanc system, towers over the glacier.

Argentière, L', lar'zhôN'te-air', a commune and hamlet of France, in Hautes-Alpes, 9 miles SE. of Briançon, on the right bank of the Durance.

Argentière, Col d'. See Col d'Argentière.

Argentina, a republic of South America. See Argentine Republic.

Argentina, ar-hĕn-tee'nå, now called **Bahía Blanca,** a port of the Argentine Republic, at the head of Blanco Bay, 390 miles by rail SSW. of Buenos Aires.

Argentine, ar'jen-tīne, a banking city of Wyandotte co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 4 miles W. of Kansas City, Mo. It has manufactures of iron products, railroad repair-shops, and extensive gold and silver smelting-works. Pop. in 1900, 5878.

Argentine, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., 18 miles SW. of Flint. Pop. about 75.

Argentine Pass, Colo., a depression of the main or Front Range of the Rocky Mountains. Lat. 39° 37′ N.; lon. 105° 46′ W. Elevation, 13,286 feet.

Argentine (ar'jen-tīne) **Republic** (Sp. *República Argentina*, rā-poob'le-kå ar-hĕn-tee'nå), the largest and most populous of the Spanish-American states of South America. It is bounded on the N. by Bolivia, on the E.

by Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic, on the S. by the Atlantic and Chile, and on the W. by Chile, from which it is separated by the Andes. The precise boundary with Chile is still in a few positions a matter of dispute between the two countries. The Uruguay River forms most of the boundary with Brazil and Uruguay. The republic extends from about lat. 22° to 55° S., a distance of 2300 miles, and is mostly included between 53° and 70° W. lon. The area is approximately 1,200,000 sq. m. (officially, in 1898, 1,113,850), about equal to one-third of the whole of Europe. Nearly all the Atlantic versant of Patagonia belongs to this country, together with Staten Land and a part of Fuegia. The Argentine Republic is almost wholly in the temperate zone.

Relief of the Land.—The dominant features of the Argentine Republic are the Western Cordilleras, whose linear extent is about 2300 miles; the central and southern highlands—the upland *pampas*—rising to 3000 feet or more; the lower plains or pampas, which fall off to sea-level; and the plains and plateaus of Patagonia. (See PATAGONIA.) The Pampean region represents in greater part a recently elevated sea-bottom, and at a still later period an area of vast lacustrine waters, whose fine sediments, together with those of the receding oceanic waters (Pampean Sea), now cover the greater part of the country, giving to it its great fertility and insuring that vast pasturage which has made horse- and cattle-breeding so extensive an industry. In the uniform materials of this soil a stone is sometimes not to be found for hundreds of miles, a condition similar to that of the valley of the Amazon and of the great central plain of Hungary. The pampas, in their wealth of flowers and billowy grasses and usually treeless character, have been properly compared with the prairies of North America, and, like them, convey to the mind the feeling of lonely but sublime grandeur. The term "Argentine Mesopotamia" has been applied to a fertile tract of lowland which lies between the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers. Northward the pampas merge into the vast grass and forest plain known as the Gran Chaco, which also occupies part of Bolivia and Paraguay.

The main mountains of the Argentine Republic are the Andes, or Cordilleras, already referred to. On or about the Chilean boundary are some of the giants of the continent: Aconcagua (23,080 feet), the monarch of all America; Tupungato, 22,000 ft.; Incaguassi, 21,400 ft.; Veladeres, 21,000 ft. The famous Cumbre Pass, or Pass of Uspallata, over which a railroad is now being constructed, crosses the Andes immediately S. of Aconcagua. (See ANDES.) The relief of the northwestern part of the republic is complicated by numerous lofty spurs or offshoots of the Andes, bearing elevations but little inferior to those of the main stem. Such are the Famantina and Aconquija ranges, with the superb Nevado de Famantina (20,700 ft.) and the Aconquija peak (17,740 ft.). The Sierra de Córdoba (7700 ft.) occupies a nearly central position in the republic, breaking up the relief of what is commonly assumed to be the vast and monotonous central plain.

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal northern rivers are the Paraná, Paraguay, Uruguay, Pilcomayo, and Vermejo, all of which discharge their waters into the Atlantic through a common outlet called the Rio de la Plata, which is a wide estuary rather than a river. At its mouth, between Cape San Antonio and Cape Santa Maria, it is 170 miles wide. Above Montevideo the navigable channel is contracted between sand-banks, and the water on its southern shore is so shallow that extensive harbor-improvements have been required in order to enable large ships to approach Buenos Aires. The main branches of the Plata are the Paraná and the Uruguay. The former runs nearly southward after it enters this republic from Brazil. Its total length is upward of 2000 miles, a large part of which, inclusive of the Paraguay, is navigable for steamboats of fairly large size. The largest affluents of the Paraná are the Paraguay and Salado. The lower Pilcomayo River forms part of the boundary between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic by a treaty concluded in Feb., 1876. The great plains or pampas are not traversed by any permanent rivers except the Rio Colorado, which runs southeastward and enters the Atlantic after a course of some 500 miles. Marshes, lagoons, and temporary lakes are numerous in the central and southern plains. Many of these disappear in the dry season, leaving the ground covered with saline deposits. The more important southern rivers are the Rio Negro, Chubut, Chico, Santa Cruz, and Gallegos.

Climate.—The climate is generally healthy. The elevated plains of Mendoza enjoy an agreeable and temperate climate, and the wide region between Mendoza and Buenos Aires has one of the finest climates in the world. The mean annual temperature at Buenos Aires is about 64°, with a maximum of 100°. Extremes of heat are encountered in the northern and north-central parts, as at Catamarca, Santiago, Tucumán, and Córdoba, where the mercury frequently rises to 105°–113°. The central and southern plains are subject to long droughts, but in the more favored regions the rainfall is from 30 to 40 inches or more. In some parts of Fuegia it is said to be nearly or quite 120 inches. The *pampero*, a violent wind blowing from the SW. in the dry season, raises clouds of dust that darken the air. Patagonia has in general a cool and healthy climate. Even in Fuegia the climate, though harsh and disagreeable, is never very cold. The mean annual temperature at Ushwiya, in lat. 54° 53′ S., is 42°.

Mineral Resources.—Gold, silver, copper, iron, and tin are found in many parts, particularly in the mountains of the NW. and in the Aconquija Range, in the regions of Tucumán, Catamarca, Jujuy, and Córdoba. The richest or most developed mines are those of La Rioja. Rich deposits of gold also occur in the southern territories, especially in Fuegia. Among the other minerals are coal, alum, sulphur, and salt.

Plants and Animals.—The flora of the pampas is not remarkable for variety. Indeed, over large areas it is distinguished by a uniform sameness, and it has been described as being the poorest in species of any fertile district of the globe. One of its ornaments is the "pampas grass" (*Gynerium argenteum*). Characteristic plants of the Gran Chaco are thorny mimosas, the *algarroba* (*Prosopis*), and the wax-palm (*Copernicia cerifera*), which, with other palms and tropical plants, make magnificent forests, as luxuriant in some parts as almost any forest of South America. In the region of the salt plains of the Upper Colorado there are extensive growths of the giant candelabra cactus, which for size is rivalled only by those of the mountains of Mexico. The provinces of Córdoba, Santiago, and Tucumán are covered with forests of magnificent trees of excellent timber. The southern territories are well wooded, and immense forests of beech cover the mountains of Fuegia, especially along the borders of the Strait of Magellan. The maté, or Paraguay tea, is indigenous northward.

The principal indigenous animals are the jaguar, puma or cougar, fox, deer, tapir, capybara, guanaco, chinchilla, biscacha, ant-eater, and armadillo; and among birds the rhea, or South American ostrich, and condor. The immense herds of cattle and horses that roam over the pampas are of European breeds.

Agriculture, Commerce, etc.—A leading source of wealth consists in the rearing of cattle, horses, and sheep. There were in the country in 1895, 21,701,526 cattle, 4,446,859 horses, 483,369 mules, 74,379,562 sheep, and 652,766 hogs. Agriculture has made excellent progress. Large and increasing quantities of cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, wheat, barley, oats, maize, and rice are raised. Grapes, apples, and peaches are cultivated. There are manufactures of flour, spirits and malted liquors, phosphorus, blankets, cloths, woollens (mantles, *ponchos*), embroideries and laces, leather, etc., and large establishments for the handling of various cattle-products and the packing of meat. The chief articles of export are hides, tallow, wool, feathers, horns, beef, bones, live-stock, grain, and various metals and metallic ores. The value of the exports of animals and animal products in 1902 was $104,539,139; of agricultural products, $68,171,332; forest products, $3,649,208; and minerals, $327,006.

Population and Government.—The bulk of the Argentines represent a mixture of Spanish, Indian, and negro blood. Their language is Spanish. The pure Spanish element in the population is overshadowed by the non-Spanish European element introduced in recent times. The Indian population is no longer numerous. An interesting class is that of the Gauchos, who live on horseback and are employed in taming wild horses and in catching and slaughtering cattle. The Gran Chaco and Patagonia are infested by several tribes of Indians of wandering habits. Numbers of French, Italian, and other European immigrants have settled in this republic, and latterly it has received large accessions from the Jewish population of Russia, following upon the anti-Semitic enactments of that empire. The Catholic religion predominates here, but other religions are tolerated. A portion of the aborigines have been Christianized.

The government is a federal republic, administered by a president, who is elected for a term of 6 years. There are two legislative bodies, the senate and the chamber of deputies, or house of representatives. The senate is composed of 30 members, 2 from each of the provinces and 2 from the capital city. Senators are elected for 9 years, and the members of the lower house for 4 years. Buenos Aires is the capital of the republic, which is divided into 14 provinces,—namely, Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Córdoba,

Corrientes, Entre Rios, Jujuy, La Rioja, Mendoza, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Fé, Santiago, and Tucumán; besides which there are the national territories of Pampa, Neuquén, Rio Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz, Fuegia (and Los Andes), Missiones, Formosa, and Chaco. The provinces correspond to the states of the North American Union, and the constitution of the republic is formed on the model of that of the United States. The principal towns are Buenos Aires (with a population, in 1900, of 806,713), Rosario (95,000), Córdoba (47,609), La Plata, Tucumán, Mendoza, Santa Fé, Paraná, and Corrientes. Chubut is an interesting Welsh colony in Patagonia. The population of the republic in Dec., 1900, was 4,794,149, of which number upward of 1,000,000 were of foreign birth. The government gives great attention to popular education, and public schools of various grades are maintained in great numbers. There are universities at Buenos Aires, La Plata, Córdoba, Santa Fé, and Paraná, and at Córdoba and La Plata there are well-equipped astronomical observatories. There are fine museums of natural history at Buenos Aires and La Plata. The length of railways in operation in 1901 was 10,300 miles.

History.—The Portuguese and Spanish navigators reached the mouth of the Plata as early as the second decade of the sixteenth century. In 1527–28, Sebastian Cabot, in the service of the King of Spain, entered the estuary and ascended the Paraná. Don Pedro de Mendoza built a fort on the site of Buenos Aires in 1535 and explored the interior. Soon after this date the Spaniards founded several towns and began the conquest of the country. For two centuries these Spanish colonies were governed by the viceroy of Peru. In 1776 the viceroyalty of Buenos Aires was created, including a vast area outside of the present Argentine Republic. Revolutionary movements commenced here, as in other American colonies of Spain, in 1810. The people were involved in civil wars, some fighting for the king and others for independence. The deputies of several provinces met in 1816 at Tucumán, renounced their allegiance to the king of Spain, and founded a republic under the name of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata. After that the country was for some time disturbed by revolutions and civil wars. Two parties, Federalists and Unitarios, contended for mastery. General Rosas was for a time the leader of the Federalists, who opposed a strong central government and desired a federation of states which should be nearly independent. Rosas exercised a tyrannical dictatorship from 1835 to 1852, when he was overthrown by Urquiza and his Brazilian allies. The fall of Rosas was followed by the secession of the province of Buenos Aires and another civil war. A permanent reunion was not effected until 1862. Between 1865 and 1870 the allied powers of the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay waged war against Paraguay. The dispute with Chile regarding the Patagonian territories was settled in 1881.

Argentino, ar-jĕn-tee'no, a lake of the Argentine Republic, is the source of the Santa Cruz River. Lat. 50° 14′ S.

Argenton, ar'zhôn"'tôn"' (anc. *Argentom'agus*), a town of France, department of Indre, on the Creuse, 20 miles by rail SW. of Châteauroux. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6281. It has manufactures of woollen yarn, cloth, etc.

Argentoratum, the ancient name of Strassburg.

Argentré, ar'zhôn"'trā', a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles SSE. of Vitré.

Argentré-sous-Laval, ar'zhôn"'trā' soo lȧ'vȧl', a village of France, in Mayenne, 6 miles E. of Laval.

Argentum, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky., 18 miles NW. of Ashland, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Argenuæ, the Latin name of Argentan.

Arghana-Maden, ar'gȧ-nȧ' mȧ'dĕn, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 33 miles NW. of Diarbekr, on the Tigris, near its source. Pop. about 3000. Near by are copper-mines.

Ar'gillite, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky R., 16 miles NE. of Grayson. Pop. about 200.

Arginu'sæ, the ancient name of three islets off the W. coast of Asia Minor, near Lesbos, famous for the naval victory obtained there by the Athenians over the Lacedæmonians in 406 B.C.

Argiro-Castro, Albania. See Argyro-Castro.

Argish, a town of Armenia. See Arjish.

Ar'go, an island of Nubia, in the Nile, between about lat. 19° 10′ and 19° 32′ N. Length, from N. to S., 25 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Argo, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Queen and Crescent Line, 21 miles NE. of Birmingham.

Argo, a post-town and railway junction of Arapahoe co., Colo., 2 miles NW. of Denver, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 443

Argo, a post-village of Carroll co., Ill., about 8 miles SW. of Mount Carroll.

Argo, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo., about 15 miles N. of Steelville.

Argolicus Sinus, ancient name of Gulf of Nauplia.

Ar'golis, in ancient geography originally a small district about Argos, on the E. coast of the Peloponnesus, watered by the Inachus; later, under the Romans, most of the NE. peninsula of the Peloponnesus. The modern nome of Argolis has for its capital Nauplia.

Argo'nia, a banking city of Sumner co., Kan., at a railway junction, 20 miles W. of Wellington. Pop. in 1900, 309.

Argonne, ar'gonn', or **Forest of Argonne,** a region of France, departments of Meuse and Ardennes. It forms a small plateau, partly covered with wood, extending from Rethel to Mézières, and separating the basins of the Aisne and the Meuse.

Argos, ar'gos, a town of Greece, nome of Argolis, 6 miles NNW. of Nauplia, near the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, 20 miles SSW. of Corinth. Pop. in 1896, 9980. It is reputed to be the most ancient city of Greece. Until about 750 B.C., Argos was the leading power in the Peloponnesus. Among the architectural remains of ancient Argos are those of a theatre and the Heraion, or temple of Hera (Juno), recently excavated. See Argolis.

Argos, a banking post-town of Marshall co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 8 miles SE. of Plymouth. It has manufactures of lumber and flour. Pop. in 1900, 1307.

Argostoli, ar-gos'to-le, a seaport town of Greece, capital of the island of Cephalonia, on its SW. side, with an excellent port in the Gulf of Argostoli. Lat. 38° 10′ N.; lon. 19° 59′ E. Here are mills driven by remarkable streams flowing from the sea into crevices or caverns of the island. It is the residence of a Greek bishop. Pop. in 1896, 9241.

Arguenon, ar'ghĕh-nôn"', a river of France, department of Côtes du Nord, falls into the English Channel at Le Guildo, 10 miles WSW. of St. Malo.

Arguin, ar-goo-een' or ar-gween', an island off the W. coast of Africa, 25 miles SE. of Cape Blanco and about 8 miles from the shore. Lat. 20° 27′ N.

Argun, ar-goon', a river of Asia, rises in western Manchuria, and, flowing generally from S. to N., separates the Russian and Chinese dominions and joins the Shilka to form the Amur.—Argunsk is a station of Transbaikalia, on the left bank of the Argun, in lat. 51° 51′ N., lon. 120° E.

Argun, a river of Caucasia, an affluent of the Terek.

Arguri, ar-goo'ree, a village of Russian Armenia, 186 miles S. of Tiflis, on the NE. slope of Mount Ararat, about 5400 feet above the sea. This was formerly one of the most beautiful villages in Armenia. In the summer of 1840 a great earthquake, or more probably a landslide, destroyed the village monastery and chapel with some 1500 of the inhabitants. Only 114 people escaped.

Argurokastron. See Argyro-Castro.

Ar'gus, a hamlet of Crenshaw co., Ala., 36 miles S. of Montgomery.

Argus, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa.

Argusville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 9 miles N. of Cobleskill and about 50 miles W. of Albany.

Argusville, a post-village of Cass co., N.Dak., 14 miles by rail N. of Fargo.

Argyle, a county of Scotland. See Argyll.

Argyle, ar-ghile', a post-village of Walton co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 74 miles NE. of Pensacola. Pop. about 300.

Argyle, a post-village of Clinch co., Ga., on the Atlantic and Gulf R., 15 miles NE. of Dupont. Pop. 180.

Argyle, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles NE. of Rockford. The village was settled by Scottish immigrants.

Argyle, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa.

Argyle, a township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, 20 miles N. of Bangor. It has manufactures of shingles and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 320.

Argyle, a post-hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich., about 45 miles E. of Bay City.

Argyle, a banking post-village of Marshall co., Minn., on the Northern R., 39 miles N. of Crookston. It has rolling-mills, grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 829.

Argyle, a post-village, capital of Washington co., N.Y., in Argyle township (town), 45 miles N. by E. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 100; of the town, 1995.

Argyle, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C., about 16 miles W. of Fayetteville.

Argyle, a post-village of Denton co., Tex., 10 miles SE. of Denton. Pop. about 190.

Argyle, a banking post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., on the Pecatonica River and on the Illinois Central R., 28 miles SE. of Dodgeville. Pop. in 1900, 525.

Argyle, a post-village of Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 19 miles SE. of Yarmouth.

Argyle, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, 67 miles by rail NNE. of Toronto.

Argyll, ar-ghile', or **Argyle** (Argyllshire), a county of Scotland, on its W. side, greatly indented by arms of the sea, and having on the N. Inverness, on the E. Perth and Dumbarton, and on the W. and S. the Atlantic and North Channel. It includes the islands of Mull, Islay, Jura, Tiree, Coll, Iona or Icolmkill, Staffa, etc. Area, 3213 sq. m., of which nearly a half belongs to the islands. Pop. in 1901, 73,700. Surface mostly rugged and mountainous. Loch Awe is in this county. Great numbers of cattle are reared here for export to southern markets. Chief towns are Inverary (the capital), Campbeltown, and Oban. The county, as such, returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Argyll gives the title of duke to the head of the Campbell family.

Argyro-Castro, ar'ghe-ro kås'tro (mod. Gr. *Argyro-kastron*; Turk. *Ergri Kastri*), a town of Albania, vilayet of Janina, on a tributary of the Viosa, 47 miles NW. of Janina. Pop. about 20,000 (?). It is picturesquely situated and has many mosques. It is celebrated for its snuff.

Arheilgen, a village of Hesse, Germany, in the circle of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 4408.

Ar'i, a post-station of Allen co., Ind.

Aria, the ancient name of a region now included in NW. Afghanistan and the Persian province of Khorassan.

Ariano di Puglia, å-re-å'no dee pool'yå, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, on a rocky eminence of the Apennines, 17 miles by rail E. of Benevento. Pop. in 1901, 8360; of the commune, 17,650. It has a cathedral.

Aria Palus, the ancient name of Hamun.

Arica, å-ree'kå, a maritime town of Chile, in the province of Tacna, about 35 miles S. of Tacna, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 18° 28′ S.; lon. 70° 20′ W. It was formerly a much more important place than now. It has manufactures of glass beads, exports copper-ore and silver, and is the principal port through which the foreign commerce is carried on with Bolivia. The region about Arica was visited by a severe earthquake in 1868. Pop. of the town, once estimated at 30,000, is about 3000.

Ariccia, å-rich'å, a town of Italy, in the province of Rome, 1¼ miles from Albano. It has a stately park. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 3945.

Arichat, å-re-shåt', a seaport of Nova Scotia, on Arichat Island or Isle Madame (Cape Breton). Lat. 45° 28′ N.; lon. 61° 3′ W. It has important fishery establishments and is the chief town of the co. of Richmond. It is the see of a Catholic bishop. It has a good harbor. A lead-mine has been worked at the head of the harbor. Pop. about 2000.

Ariège, å're-aizh', a river of France, rises in the eastern Pyrenees, traverses the departments of Ariège and Haute-Garonne, and joins the Garonne. Length, 90 miles.

Ariège, a department in the S. of France, having S. Catalonia and Andorra; W., Haute-Garonne; NE., Aude; and SE., Pyrénées-Orientales. Area, 1890 sq. m. The Pyrenees rise like a great wall on the Spanish border, and their offshoots cover a large portion of the department. The principal summits are the Pic d'Estax, 10,302 feet, and Montcalm, 10,102 feet, both rising into perpetual snow. The various branches, stretching from E. to W., separate the department into two valleys, the one watered by the Ariège and the other by the Salat. In the N. the climate is mild and temperate; but in the S. the heat is oppressive in summer and the cold extreme in winter. The higher lands in the S. furnish wood and pasturage; the lower are remarkable for their fertility. The vine is cultivated up to the middle of the higher mountains. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. There are rich mines of iron, the working of which metal is an important industry. Marble, gypsum, slates, and coal are worked. Capital, Foix. Pop. in 1891, 227,491; in 1901, 210,527.

Ariel, ā're-ęl, a post-village of Lafourche parish, La., 40 miles (direct) SW. of New Orleans. Pop. about 125.

Ariel, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., 15 miles W. of Hawley. Pop. about 300.

Arielli, å-re-ęl'lee, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles SE. of Chieti. Pop. about 1000.

Arienzo, å-re-ęn'zo, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 18 miles NE. of Naples. Pop. 3000.

Arietta, a post-township (town) of Hamilton co., N.Y., in the northern wilderness. It contains Lake Piseco, a resort for anglers and tourists. Pop. in 1900, 247.

Arigal, å're-gål, a mountain of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, 7½ miles E. of Guidore Bay. Height, 2462 feet.

Ariguanabo, å-re-gwå-nå'so, a lake of Havana province, Cuba, 20 miles SW. of Havana city, in the central chain of high hills. It is about 6 sq. m. in area, and is drained by the San Antonio River.

Arima, a fashionable resort of Japan, near Kobe.

Arimao, Rio, ree'o å-re-må'o, or **San Juan,** a river of Cuba, rises in Santa Clara province and empties on the S. coast 3 miles E. of Cienfuegos Bay.

Ariminum, the ancient name of Rimini.

Arinos, å-ree'nosh, a name given to the upper waters of the river Tapajos, Brazil, S. of lat. 10° S. The stream rises in the Sierra Marzarão of Matto Grosso.

Arinthod, å'råns'to', a town of France, department of Jura, 19 miles S. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 700.

Ario, or **Ario de Rosales,** a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán, about 48 miles SW. of Morelia.

Ar'ion, a post-town of Crawford co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 3 miles NE. of Dow City. Pop. in 1900, 192.

Arion, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., Ohio, 12 miles N. of Portsmouth.

Arios'to, a post-hamlet of Dale co., Ala., 5 miles N. of Ozark.

Aripo, å-ree'po, or **Arip'po,** a village of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 35 miles NNE. of Calpentyn. It is noted for its pearl-fisheries.

Arisaig, år-i-sęk', a post-village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 32½ miles NE. of New Glasgow.

Arish, El, a village of Egypt. See El-Arish.

Arispe, å-ris'på, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, on the Sonora River, in the Sierra Madre, and about 100 miles N. by E. of Hermosillo. Pop. about 2000. There are extensive ruins NW. of the town, and numerous mines in its vicinity.

Aris'pe, a post-village of Union co., Iowa, about 60 miles by rail S. of Des Moines. Pop. 125.

Aris'pie, a post-station of Pottawatomie co., Kan.

Aristes, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Ashland.

Aristiza'ble Island, British Columbia, lies in Queen Charlotte Sound, is 27 miles long, and is separated by Laredo Channel from Princess Royal Island.

Aritzo, a village of Sardinia, 40 miles N. of Cagliari.

Arivaca, a post-village of Pima co., Ariz. Pop. about 200.

Ariza, å-ree'thå, a town of Spain, 70 miles SW. of Saragossa. Pop. (commune) 1700.

Arize, å'reez', or **Larize,** lå'reez', a river of France, after a course of about 25 miles falls into the Garonne opposite Carbonne. It traverses Roche-du-Mas, a remarkable cavern of the Pyrenees.

Arizo'na, a territory of the United States, bordering on Mexico, is bounded N. by Utah and Nevada, E. by New Mexico, S. by Mexico, and W. by California and Nevada. The 37th degree of N. lat. is its northern, and the 109th degree of W. lon. its eastern limit, and nearly all the W. border is washed by the navigable Colorado River. Area, 112,920 sq. m.

Arizona is essentially a vast table-land or series of plateaus (*mesas*), whose general elevation rises to 5000–8000 feet, and probably more than one-half of the area occupies a position 5000 feet above sea-level. The step-like succession of the different plateau surfaces has differentiated distinct plateau areas, to which local, and more recently geological, names have been given. Of such are the Uinkaret, Sheavwitz, Kanab, and Kaibab plateaus. The territory is entirely within the basin of the Colorado, two of whose principal tributaries, the Gila and the Little Colorado, traverse it from E. to W. Many of the streams of the territory flow to a greater or less extent in deeply-eroded chasms or cañons, the most remarkable of which, constituting one of the most stupendous features of the earth's surface, is the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, whose walls for more than 300 miles rise precipitously from 3000 to 5000 feet above the water's edge. The passage of even the smallest boats along this gloomy course can be effected only with extreme peril, owing to the frequency of rocks and rapids. (See Grand Cañon of the Colorado.) The rainfall of Arizona is small, ordinarily from 14 to 21 inches, and occurs chiefly during July, August, and September. The streams are mainly useful as sources of supply for irrigation and mining. Where irrigation can be effected, the soil usually proves richly productive, even on alkaline plains which were apparently worthless desert; while vast tracts of waste and mountain land have proved to be admirably adapted to wool-growing and cattle-raising, notwithstanding the fact that vegetation is for the most part scanty. Most of the mountain-chains may be regarded as spurs stretching irregularly across high and broken plateaus which slope W. and S. from the Rocky Mountains; but there are many isolated and detached mountain-groups,

as the Mogollon (8000 feet) and Pinal Mountains, etc. The San Francisco Mountains, a group of volcanic summits lying to the NW. of Flagstaff, are the loftiest elevations of the territory, 12,794 feet. In the mountains of the NE. there are forests of coniferous trees, covering an area of perhaps 3000 sq. m. Elsewhere the mesquite, cottonwood, various species of cactus (including the giant candelabra cactus, one of the most physiognomic types of vegetation), grease-wood, creasote-bush or stinkweed, agave, yucca, and the so-called sage-bush are characteristic plants. Among the remarkable shrubs and trees are the *Fouquiera splendens*, the palo de hierro, New Mexican locust, green-bark, or palo verde, Jerusalem thorn, a peculiar species of plane-tree, and numerous others quite unknown on the Atlantic slope. There are extensive remains of forest occurring in the form of prostrate silicified tree-trunks, some of which measure as much as 60–80 feet in length. The "Chalcedony or Petrified Forest of Arizona," situated in the eastern part of the territory, and visited from Adamana or Holbrook, is a national curiosity.

Geology and Minerals.—The cañons of Arizona afford unsurpassed facilities for the study of a vast thickness of the earth's crust, and reveal a full section extending downward from the Carboniferous series to the granitic rocks of Archæan age. Immense lava-beds, with numerous large and small cones, and having in part the appearance of the Phlegræan Fields of Southern Italy, exist particularly in the N., but at present there are no active volcanoes. The great wealth of the territory consists in its mineral treasures. Gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, sulphur, coal, cinnabar, salt, borax, and other valuable mineral substances abound. The mining and working of gold- and silver-ores are thus far the leading industrial pursuits. The mines were wrought for many years by Mexican and Spanish proprietors; but the scanty water-supply and the difficulties of transportation, both in those days and more recently, very greatly interfered with the productiveness of many of the mines. The lately increased railroad facilities have, however, given a new impetus to the development of the vast mineral resources, and the crushing, milling, and the amalgamation of ores figure now as one of the leading industries. The value of the gold product in 1903 was $2,729,824; and of silver, $1,126,661. The copper product in 1899 was 133,054,860 pounds, and in 1903 147,648,271 pounds, being in quantity immediately after that mined in the Lake Superior region and in Montana. Coal is found in several parts of the territory, and petroleum has been reported from near Phœnix, Prescott, and Jerome. The more important ore-counties are Yavapai, Yuma, Mohave, Cochise, Graham, Pinal, and Gila. Almost the entire manufacturing of the territory, excepting the smelting and refining of ores, which constitute about 80 per cent. of the total product, is limited to neighborhood industries.

Climate and Agriculture.—On account of the scanty rainfall, there is a general absence of those catarrhal diseases which result from an overplus of moisture in air and soil. The mountain-regions have a delightfully cool climate. Snow is nowhere perpetual, and is rare except upon mountain-peaks in winter. In the SW. the summer heat is excessive, and malarial fevers are not unknown upon the bottom-lands of the Lower Colorado. These lowlands, with similar tracts along the Gila and Salt Rivers, constitute perhaps the best agricultural sections of the teritory.

The country is by nature better adapted to pastoral than to agricultural pursuits, and the raising of cattle and sheep has been stimulated by the extension of agriculture in California. Much attention has been devoted lately to irrigation, and excellent crops of alfalfa, wheat, barley, corn, fruits, and garden vegetables are raised. The Pueblo Indians and other half-civilized tribes have been for an unknown period successfully engaged in agriculture; and the remains of many ancient aqueducts, now dry, show that at a former period irrigation was extensively practised. The number of acres capable of profitable irrigation is estimated at from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000.

Counties and Towns.—There are 13 counties: Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma. The chief towns are Tucson (pop. in 1900, 7531), Yuma (opposite Fort Yuma, Cal., on the Colorado River), Prescott (pop. 3559), Phœnix, the capital (pop. 5544), Tombstone, Florence, and Bisbee.

Education, etc.—There are territorial normal schools at Tempe and Flagstaff and a school of mines at Tucson. The University of Arizona at Tucson was opened in 1891. In connection with the agricultural department of this institution there are experimental stations at the university, at Phœnix, at Tempe, and near Yuma. The Lowell Observatory is at Flagstaff. The commercial facilities of Arizona have been greatly increased by the construction of the Southern Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Rs. In 1899 the length of operating roads was 1465 miles.

Population.—Exclusive of untaxed Indians, the population of this region was in 1860, 6482; in 1870, 9658; in 1880, 40,440; and in 1890, 59,620. In 1900 the population was 122,931, of whom 24,233 were foreigners. The number includes 1848 negroes, 1419 Chinese, 281 Japanese, and 1836 taxed Indians. The untaxed Indians were 24,644. Of the wild tribes, the Apaches were for a long time the terror of this whole region, but since the surrender of Geronimo in 1886 they have given little trouble. Arizona sends one territorial delegate to the national congress.

History.—Spanish missions were established in this region probably about 1580, and long before the advent of the whites there were, as at present, Indian communities which had attained a respectable degree of civilization. Very remarkable ruins of this prehistoric period exist in the territory. These ancient houses, like the *casas grandes* of some of the present half-civilized tribes of Arizona and New Mexico, were simply great tenement-houses of several stories, each containing in some instances hundreds and even thousands of inhabitants. These great structures were built of stone or sun-dried brick, and served for defence against hostile tribes as well as for habitations. Some degree of communism was probably observed. The cliff-dwellings and cave-dwellings in and about the Walnut Cañon and near Phœnix are easily accessible points to the tourist. In 1848 all this region N. of the Gila, then included in New Mexico, was ceded to the United States. In 1853 the Gadsden Purchase, covering a considerable territory S. of the Gila, was made from Mexico. Of this the greater part now belongs to Arizona. The region was long desolated by the ravages of Indians, and was the abode of many outlawed whites, chiefly Mexican. In 1863 it was organized as a territory.

Arizona City, Ariz., the former name of YUMA.

Arizo'nia, or **Arizona,** a post-village of Claiborne parish, La., about 60 miles ENE. of Shreveport.

Arjeploug, ar'yę-plôg', a small town of Sweden, in Norrbotten, on the Horn-Afvan, 175 miles NW. of Umeå.

Arjish, ar'jeesh', a river of Rumania, rises in the Carpathian Mountains and joins the Danube 42 miles SSE. of Bucharest. Length, 150 miles.

Arjish (Ruman, *Curtea de Arges*), a town of Rumania, on the Arjish, 90 miles NW. of Bucharest. Pop. 4000. It is the ancient Ardiscus. The place figures in the early history of Wallachia as the princely residence. One of the churches is a notable edifice.

Arjish, a small town of Turkish Armenia, on the N. shore of Lake Van.

Arjish, or Arjish-Dagh. See ARGÆUS.

Arjona, ar-ho'nâ, a town of Spain, Andalusia, 15 miles NW. of Jaén. It has manufactures of pottery. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7041.

Arjonilla, ar-ho-neel'yâ, a market-town of Spain, 5 miles NW. of Arjona. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4350.

Ark'abut'la, a post-town of Tate co., Miss., 10 miles W. of Coldwater. Pop. in 1900, 265.

Arkadel'phia, a post-village of Blount co., Ala., 10 miles W. of Blount Springs. Pop. about 150.

Arkadelphia, a banking city, capital of Clark co., Ark., on the Ouachita River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 65 miles SW. of Little Rock. It has cotton- and saw-mills, foundries and machine-shops, etc. The Ouachita Baptist College and the Arkadelphia Methodist College are located here. Pop. in 1900, 2739.

Arkadia, Greece. See ARCADIA; also KYPARISSIA.

Ark'alon, a post-hamlet of Seward co., Kan., on the Cimarron River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 164 miles SW. of Hutchinson.

Arkan'sas (officially pronounced ar'kan-saw'), a large river of the United States, is an affluent of the Mississippi. It rises near Mount Arkansas, in Colorado, about lat. 39° 20′ N. and lon. 106° 15′ W. It runs at first southward and southeastward and passes through a deep cañon, the eastern portion of which, about 9 miles in length, is known as the Royal Gorge, to the E. side of the Front Range. After reaching Pueblo its general direction is eastward for about 300 miles. It descends 2400 feet in a distance of 200 miles, from the mouth of the Apishpa River to the Pawnee. It traverses the great treeless plains of Colorado and western Kansas, and near the middle of the latter state changes its course to the southeast. Having crossed the southern boundary of Kansas it runs southeastward through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, receiving large affluents named Little Arkansas, Cimarron, and Canadian rivers from the right, and the Neosho River from the left. Pursuing a southeast course it intersects the state of Arkansas, which it divides into nearly equal parts, and enters the Mississippi

River at Napoleon, in Desha co. It is not obstructed by falls or rapids after it descends into the plains of western Kansas. The length of this river is about 2000 miles, and the area of the basin it drains is 185,000 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it to Wichita, about 600 miles from its mouth, except during low water.

Arkansas, a south-central state of the American Union, bounded N. by Missouri, E. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Tennessee and Mississippi, S. by Louisiana and Texas, and W. by Texas and the Indian Territory. Its southern limit is 33° N. lat., and its northern is the parallel of 36° 30′. Area of the land surface, 53,045 sq. m.; of the contained waters, 805 sq. m.

The Face of the Country is quite varied. The Ozark Mountains, a broken range of hills, thought by some geologists to be an isolated or detached swell of the Appalachian system of mountains, and with some peaks of considerable height, extend in a SW. direction from Missouri as far as the Arkansas River. Outlying members of this hill-system are the Black Hills of the N., the Ouachita Hills of the S., and the Cane Hills of the NW. The highest elevations in the state appear to be Fourche and Magazine Mountains, both about 2800 feet; there are a number of other heights of 2000–2500 feet. The state is bisected by the Arkansas River. Other streams of greater or less magnitude, all tributary to the Mississippi system, are the St. Francis in the NE., with a valley that is mainly a swamp, the White, Saline, Ouachita (Washita), Little Missouri, and Red. The great Bayou Bartholomew in the SE. puts a large area of the country under the domination of the Mississippi River. The Mississippi river-bottoms are very extensive and usually level, with many marshes and bayous, overflow being prevented by an extensive and costly system of levees and dikes. Westward from this the land rises gently till the hill-country is reached. In the S. are numerous prairie-tracts, while other regions are beautifully diversified with hills and valleys. Large parts of the state are finely timbered. There are dense pine forests; also an abundance of oak, hickory, pecan, walnut, chicot, bois d'arc, cypress, cedar, and many other useful trees. The lumber trade is very extensive. Abundant and very remarkable remains of a prehistoric period exist in the NE., where dikes, roads, mounds, and relics of old fortifications have been traced.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of Arkansas is great. Coal is extensively developed in counties lying on both sides of the Arkansas River. The coals are both semi-anthracite and bituminous, the former of marked excellence. The quantity mined in 1903 was valued at $3,360,831. Lignite of fairly good quality exists in the SE. Tertiary region. Besides coal there is abundance of rich argentiferous galena; and excellent ores of zinc, copper, manganese, and iron are known to exist at various points. The valuable novaculite, or hone-stone, is largely obtained. Grindstones, marble, burr millstone, slate, granite, and kaolin are among the plentiful mineral treasures of Arkansas. The valuable mineral bauxite exists in beds of great lateral extent, and in 1903 the product amounted to 25,713 tons, or to more than five times the quantity that was mined in 1899. The famous Hot Springs, with a temperature ranging to 158°, renowned for their efficacy in a wide range of diseases, are in Garland co., and there are other mineral and thermal waters.

Climate.—The climate of the marshy and flat alluvial districts is hot, and people not acclimated are exposed to severe febrile attacks. But the remainder of the state, and especially the hill-region, has a very pleasant and salubrious climate. Neither the severe N. winds of Texas nor the long droughts of Kansas are experienced here. The Ozark region has a high reputation as a sanitary retreat for persons suffering from pulmonary disease. At Washington, in the NW. part of the state, the mean annual temperature is about 61°. The rainfall, corresponding to that of the Gulf region generally, is comparatively high, ranging from about 40 to 55 inches.

Industrial Pursuits.—Agriculture has always been the leading industrial interest, for much of the soil is of unsurpassed fertility. Cotton and corn, produced mainly in the southeastern half of the state, are the most important products, the valley of the Arkansas being one of the best cotton-growing regions of the United States. The cotton-product for the year 1900 was 828,200 commercial bales. The principal agricultural crops were in 1900: corn, 45,225,947 bushels; wheat, 2,689,418 bushels; oats, 7,038,665 bushels; potatoes, 2,127,816 bushels; and hay, 228,580 tons. Fruit culture has developed into an important industry, especially in the NW. section of the state, where the apple, peach, and strawberry are grown in great quantity. The raising of live-stock is also an important pursuit. Manufacturing is hardly as yet conducted on a large scale, but there are manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, leather, lumber, etc.; and for enterprises of this class the state affords excellent facilities. The leading industry is the manufacture of timber- and lumber-products, the valuation of which in 1900 was $23,959,987. The manufacture of cotton-seed oil and cake ranked third. The commerce of the state is much facilitated by the navigable rivers. These are, besides the Mississippi, the Arkansas, navigable across the entire state; the Ouachita, navigable two-thirds of the year to Arkadelphia; the Red River, which crosses the SW. angle of the state; the St. Francis, navigable for some 150 miles in high stages of the water; the White River, navigable to Batesville, 300 miles; and the Black River, navigable for 100 miles; besides other rivers and bayous adapted to flat-boat navigation.

Education.—Education has during recent years received considerable attention, and during the year 1899 the enrollment was 296,785 (exclusive of private and denominational schools), of whom 76,049 were colored. There is a state University, at Fayetteville, with a normal department and a training-school. Among other educational institutions are the Arkansas Baptist College and Philander Smith College (for colored) at Little Rock, the Ouachita and the Arkadelphia Methodist Colleges at Arkadelphia, and Arkansas College at Batesville.

Counties and Towns.—Arkansas has 75 counties: Arkansas, Ashley, Baxter, Benton, Boone, Bradley, Calhoun, Carroll, Chicot, Clark, Clay, Cleburne, Cleveland, Columbia, Conway, Craighead, Crawford, Crittenden, Cross, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Faulkner, Franklin, Fulton, Garland, Grant, Greene, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Howard, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Lafayette, Lawrence, Lee, Lincoln, Little River, Logan, Lonoke, Madison, Marion, Miller, Mississippi, Monroe, Montgomery, Nevada, Newton, Ouachita, Perry, Phillips, Pike, Poinsett, Polk, Pope, Prairie, Pulaski, Randolph, St. Francis, Saline, Scott, Searcy, Sebastian, Sevier, Sharp, Stone, Union, Van Buren, Washington, White, Woodruff, Yell.

The principal towns are Little Rock, the capital (pop. in 1900, 38,307), Fort Smith (pop. 11,587), Pine Bluff (pop. 11,496), Hot Springs (pop. 9973), and Helena (pop. 5550). Other places of consequence are Texarkana, Fayetteville, Eureka Springs, Camden, and Arkadelphia.

Government.—A governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, and attorney-general are elected for a term of 2 years. The present constitution was adopted in 1874. Arkansas sends 7 representatives to the Federal Congress.

Population.—In 1810 this region, then a part of Louisiana, had 1062 inhabitants, exclusive of Indians. In 1820 the population was 14,255; in 1830, 30,388; in 1840, 97,574 (within the present limits); in 1850, 209,897; in 1860, 435,450; in 1870, 484,471; in 1880, 802,525; in 1890, 1,128,179. The population in 1900 was 1,311,564, of whom 14,289 were of foreign birth. There were in the state 366,856 negroes, 62 Chinese, and 66 Indians.

History.—Arkansas was a part of French Louisiana, which was purchased in 1803 by the United States. It became a portion of Missouri Territory in 1812, and was set off and organized as Arkansas Territory in 1819. The state was admitted to the Union in 1836; it was but slowly developed until 1850, but in the decade following its population was doubled. A state convention in 1861 passed an ordinance of secession, and soon Arkansas became the scene of active military operations. In 1864, the state being held under Federal military sway, an amended constitution was adopted, but it was rejected by Congress. The military rule was not relaxed until 1868, when a new constitution was adopted, and Arkansas was re-admitted to congressional representation. The great extension of railroads (mileage in 1900, 3167) in Arkansas has been followed by a large immigration.

Arkansas, a county in the SE. part of Arkansas, has an area of 1013 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by White River and on the SW. by the Arkansas River, which is navigable by steamboats, and is intersected by Metoe Bayou. Capital, Dewitt. Pop. in 1890, 11,432; in 1900, 12,973.

Arkansas City, a banking post-village, capital of Desha co., Ark., on the Mississippi River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 71 miles SE. of Pine Bluff. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 1091.

Arkansas City, a banking city of Cowley co., Kan., on the Arkansas River, at the junction of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads, 14 miles S. of Winfield. It is a distributing point for the military posts, cattle-ranches, and agencies, and has various manufactures. Pop. in 1880, 1012; in 1890, 8347; in 1900, 6140. A national Indian school is located here.

Arkansas, Mount, Colo., is near the source of the Arkansas River, in lat. 39° 22′ N., lon. 106° 15′ W. It has an altitude of about 13,800 feet above sea-level.

Arkansas Post, a post-village of Arkansas co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, about 80 miles SE. of Little Rock.

Ar'kansaw', a post-village of Pepin co., Wis., 3 miles W. of Durand. Pop. about 250.

Ark'dale, a post-village of Adams co., Wis., 24 miles NE. of New Lisbon.

Ar'kell, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, 5 miles from Guelph.

Arkell, Lake, in the Yukon District of Canada, giving source to one of the head-waters of the Yukon River. Lat. about 60° 20′; lon. 136° W.

Arkeshi, a port of call of Japan, in the NE. part of Yezo.

Arkhangelsk. See ARCHANGEL.

Arkiko, ar-kee'ko, a seaport of Eritrea, on a bay of the Red Sea, opposite the island of Massowah. Pop. about 500.

Arklow, ark'lō, a maritime town and parish of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, on the Avoca, 39 miles SSE. of Dublin. Pop. about 4200.

Ar'koe, formerly **Bridgewater,** a post-hamlet of Nodaway co., Mo., on the railroad between St. Joseph and Maryville, 37 miles N. of St. Joseph.

Arko'na, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, 7 miles S. of Widder. Pop. in 1901, 468.

Arkona, AR-ko'nȧ, a promontory on the N. coast of the island of Rügen, in the Baltic. On its summit is a light-house, whose light is visible about 35 miles. On the W. side are the ruins of a stone wall, which formed part of a famous mediæval stronghold, containing a temple of the Wend deity Swantewit.

Arkport, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 5 miles NNW. of Hornellsville, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Arkudi, an island of Greece. See ARCHUDI.

Arkville, or **Dean's Corners,** a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Delaware co., N.Y., in the Catskill Mountains, on the Ulster and Delaware R., 48 miles WNW. of Rondout.

Arkwright, ark'rite, a post-township (town) of Chautauqua co., N.Y. It has cheese-factories. Pop. in 1900, 918.

Arkwright, a village of Providence and Kent cos., R.I., on the Pawtuxet River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5 miles S. of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton goods.

Arkwright, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C. Pop. about 75.

Arkwright, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, 22 miles from Owen Sound.

Arlanc, or **Arlant,** AR'LÔNˀ', a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 40 miles SE. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Arland, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 15 miles NW. of Jackson.

Arlanza, AR-LÀN'THȦ, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, rising in the Sierra de Nella, flows W. and joins the Arlanzón after a course of 60 miles.

Arlanzón, AR-LÀN-THŌN', a river of Spain, in Old Castile, rises in the Sierra Pineda and, flowing SW., falls into the Pisuerga after a course of 70 miles.

Arlay, AR'LÀ', a town of France, department of Jura, 7 miles N. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. about 1000.

Arlberg, ARL'BÊRG', or **Adlersberg,** Ȧ'DLẹRS-BÊRG' ("eagle's mount"), a branch of the Rhætian Alps, in the W. part of Tyrol and Vorarlberg. The Arlberg Pass, which forms part of the boundary between Tyrol and Vorarlberg, and is the water-shed between the Rhine and the Danube, on the road connecting Bludenz with Landeck, reaches a summit of 5910 feet. The Arlberg railroad tunnel, whose highest point is 1600 ft. below that of the pass, is 6⅔ miles in length, 26 ft. wide, and 23 ft. high. It was constructed in 1880–83 at a cost of 16,000,000 florins.

Arlen, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga., 15 miles (direct) SE. of Statesboro. Pop. about 90.

Arles, arlz (Fr. pron. ARL; anc. *Ar'elas, Arela'te,* or *Arela'tum*), a city of France, in Provence, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the left bank of the Rhone, where it subdivides to form its delta (La Camargue), 15 miles from the Mediterranean and 44 miles NW. of Marseilles. It is one of the oldest towns of southern France. On the principal square is the fine Hôtel de Ville, and in the centre stands a granite obelisk, a relic of the ancient splendor of the place, re-erected in the seventeenth century. Among the buildings of note are the mediæval cathedral and the church of Notre Dame. The principal Roman remains are an amphitheatre which is supposed to have surpassed that of Nîmes in size and magnificence, and which has been converted into a bull-ring, a vast theatre, among whose ruins the Venus of Arles, now in the Louvre, was discovered, and a cemetery unearthed in recent times. Arles has museums, a public library, and a school of hydrography. Ship-building is carried on, and there are machine- and car-shops, and manufactories of hats, etc. The town is connected with the Mediterranean at Bouc by a ship-canal. Arles is prominent in early ecclesiastical history. A famous synod was held here in 353. The place gave its name to a mediæval kingdom, which comprised a considerable part of what is now SE. France. Pop. in 1901, 28,573; of the commune, 29,314.

Arlesheim, AR'LẹS-HĪME', a small town of Switzerland, about 5 miles S. of the town of Basel. Pop. 1000.

Arles-sur-Tech, ARL'SÜR'TĕSH', a town of France, Pyrénées-Orientales, 20 miles SW. of Perpignan. It has an ancient church. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Arleston, a post-village of Panola co., Tex.

Arlington, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., 49 miles by rail SW. of Selma.

Arlington, a post-village of Riverside co., Cal., on the Southern California R. The banking point is Riverside.

Arlington, a post-village of Kiowa co., Colo., 63 miles by rail W. by S. of Sheridan Lake. Pop. about 100.

Arlington, a banking post-village of Calhoun co., Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia, 36 miles W. of Albany. It has cotton and cotton-seed oil interests. Pop. in 1900, 755.

Arlington, a banking post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 93 miles WSW. of Chicago. Pop. about 400.

Arlington (formerly **Burlington** or **Beech Grove**), a banking post-village of Rush co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 7 miles WNW. of Rushville. Pop. about 400.

Arlington, a banking post-town of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 70 miles NW. of Dubuque. It is largely engaged in the shipping of live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 863.

Arlington, a banking city of Reno co., Kan., 17 miles SW. of Hutchinson, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Arlington, a banking post-town of Carlisle co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 6 miles S. of Bardwell, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 584.

Arlington, formerly **Hookstown,** a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 5 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 300.

Arlington, a banking post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Arlington township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 6 miles NW. of Boston. It has various manufactures, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 8603. See ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Arlington, a banking post-village of Sibley co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 66 miles W. by S. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 712.

Arlington, a post-village of Phelps co., Mo., on the Gasconade River and on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 126 miles SW. of St. Louis.

Arlington, a banking post-village of Washington co., Neb., 9 miles by rail E. of Fremont. Pop. in 1900, 579.

Arlington, a post-village of Hudson co., N.J., on the Erie R., 3 miles from Newark. It has varied and important manufactures.

Arlington, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y. Pop. about 100.

Arlington, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on the Northern Ohio R. and the Ohio Central Lines, 10 miles S. of Findlay. Pop. in 1900, 738.

Arlington, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Okla.

Arlington, a banking post-town of Gilliam co., Oregon, 54 miles by rail E. of The Dalles. Pop. in 1900, 388.

Arlington, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 1 mile S. of Olneyville. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Providence.

Arlington, a banking post-village of Kingsbury co., S.Dak., 17 miles W. of Brookings, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 476.

Arlington, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., 25 miles by rail NE. of Memphis.

Arlington, a banking post-town of Tarrant co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 19 miles W. of Dallas. It has a seminary, cotton-gins, a cotton-seed oil mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1079.

Arlington, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., on the Batten Kill River and on the Harlem Extension (Rutland) R., 16 miles N. of Bennington. Pop. of the township (town), 1193; of the village, about 450. It has saw-mills and manufactures of brushes, etc.

Arlington, a post-village of Alexandria co., Va., on the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric R., 5 miles NW. of Alexandria and 3 miles from Washington, D.C. Near here is a beautiful National Cemetery, containing the graves of about 18,000 soldiers. The place was

the property of George Washington Parke Custis and subsequently of General Robert E. Lee. Arlington House, a fine example of colonial architecture, commands a superb view of the city of Washington. Pop. about 500.

Arlington, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., 22 miles by rail N. by W. of Snohomish, its banking point. It has lumber- and shingle-mills. Pop. in 1900, 180.

Arlington, a post-township (town) and village of Columbia co., Wis., on the railroad which connects Madison with Portage, 17 miles S. of Portage. Pop. in 1900, 794; of the village, about 150.

Arlington Heights (formerly **Dunton**), a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 22 miles NW. of Chicago. It has bicycle-works, manufactures of cabinet hardware, foundry products, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1380.

Arlington Heights, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in the township (town) of Arlington, on the Boston and Maine R., 6 miles WNW. of Boston. It is situated on a hill which commands a fine view.

Arlington Heights, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 360.

Arlon, ar'lôn' (anc. *Orolau'num*), a town of Belgium, capital of Belgian Luxemburg, 16 miles WNW. of Luxemburg. Pop. in 1899, 7997.

Arluno, ar-loo'no, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 12 miles SE. of Gallarate. Pop. 2700 (commune, 3750).

Arma, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan.

Arma, ar'mȧ, or **Santiago de Arma,** sän-te-ä'go dȧ ar'mȧ, a town of Colombia, 220 miles NNE. of Popayán, on an affluent of the Cauca.

Armação, ar-mȧ-sõwn', a town of Brazil, in the island of Santa Catharina.

Arma'da, a post-hamlet of Riverside co., Cal. Pop. 75.

Armada, a banking post-village of Macomb co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 29 miles SW. of Port Huron. It has manufactures of staves, handles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 863.

Ar'madale', a village of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, 2 miles W. of Linlithgow. Near it are large chemical works.

Armadale, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on a branch of the Marietta, Columbus and Cleveland R.

Armagh, ar'mȧ', a county of Ireland, in Ulster. Area, 512 sq. m. Pop. in 1891, 143,056; in 1901, 125,238. Surface mountainous in the SW., with Slieve-Gullion rising to 1893 feet. Chief rivers, the Callan, Blackwater, Bann, and Newrywater. It returns 3 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Armagh.

Armagh, capital of the co. of Armagh, Ireland, and the seat of Anglican and Catholic archbishops (each entitled "Primate of all Ireland"), 70 miles N. by W. of Dublin. It is built in great part of red marble. The most interesting edifice is the Protestant cathedral, a mediæval structure, restored in modern times. The town possesses an observatory (lat. 54° 21′ 12″ N., lon. 6° 38′ 51″ W.) and a large public library. The linen industry is on an extensive scale. In the early Middle Ages Armagh was the most important city in Ireland and a famous seat of learning. Pop. about 7500.

Armagh, ar'mạh, a post-borough of Indiana co., Pa., about 56 miles E. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Armagh, a township of Mifflin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2435.

Armagh, or **Saint Cajetan,** sȧn kȧ'zhẹh'tȧn', a post-village in Bellechasse co., Quebec, 24 miles SE. of St. Valier. It has a large lumber trade.

Armagnac, ar'mȧn'yȧk', a small territory of France, in the old province of Gascony, now included in the departments of Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, and Tarn-et-Garonne.

Armançon, ar'mȧn'sȧn', a river of France, rises in the Côte d'Or and falls into the Yonne 5 miles above Joigny.

Armand, ar'mȧn'; or **Saint Honoré,** sȧnt'o'no'rȧ', a post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, 26 miles from Rivière du Loup en Bas.

Armasha, a village of Asiatic Turkey, about 18 miles NE. of Ismid. It has a convent that is much frequented by Armenian pilgrims.

Armel, a post-village of Frederick co., Va., 7 miles S. by E. of Winchester, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Armenia, ar-mee'ne-ạ (Turk. *Ermini'yeh;* Russ. *Armenya*), a country of western Asia, occupying a great part of the table-land between the highlands of Asia Minor and the Caspian and between the Caucasus, on the NE., and Mesopotamia, on the SW., from prehistoric times the home of the Armenian race, and at different periods the seat of an independent Armenian kingdom. In its widest signification (as formerly understood) it extends from about lat. 37° to 42° N. and from about lon. 37° to 49° E., and embraces the NE. corner of Asiatic Turkey, the southern half of the Russian territory of Transcaucasia, and the NW. corner of Persia (part of the province of Azerbaijan). In this wider sense it was divided in ancient times into Armenia Major, to the E. of the Euphrates, and Armenia Minor, to the W. of that river. In the narrower modern sense (as now more generally understood) Armenia comprises the Turkish vilayets of Erzerum, Van, and Bitlis, and parts of the vilayets of Diarbekr and Mamuret-ül-Aziz, the Russian governments of Erivan and Yelizavetpol, the Russian territory of Kars, and part of the government of Tiflis. Russian Armenia has been wrested in part from Persia (1828) and in part from Turkey (1878). The SE. corner of Armenia, between the middle Aras and Lake Urumiah, has remained in the possession of Persia. Armenia is the mountain-land from which descend the Euphrates, Tigris, Kur, and Aras, the last two flowing eastward towards the Caspian. It is a region of elevated plateaus, from 3000 to 7000 feet above sea-level, enclosed between lofty mountain-ranges, extending mainly E. and W., which are overtopped by huge conical volcanic peaks. The loftiest of these, Mount Ararat, situated where Russia, Turkey, and Persia meet, soars aloft from the plateau of Erivan to a height of 17,090 (or 16,900) ft. above the sea. Ala-Göz, farther to the N., has an elevation of 14,277 (or 13,461) ft. The plateau of Erzerum (about 6000 ft.), N. of the Murad-Su, the eastern head-stream of the Euphrates, bears the Bingöl-Dagh, about 12,900 ft. The Armenian table-land (inclusive of the corner of old Armenia still belonging to Persia) contains three extensive salt lakes,—Van (5500 ft. elevation) in Turkey, Gioktcha (6300 ft.) in Russian territory, and Urumiah (4000 ft.). The volcanic character of the region is attested by the severe earthquakes which visit it. The Armenian highlands are characterized by the meagreness of arboreal vegetation. Much of the region is barren, but where water is plentiful the great heat of the short summer causes the crops to mature very rapidly. Armenia has fertile corn-lands and broad pastures, and its valleys produce cotton, rice, tobacco, sesame, grapes, and figs. Wheat and the vine thrive, even at very high altitudes. On the higher plateaus the winters are exceedingly severe. The country is rich in minerals, which include silver, lead, iron, and copper.

The Armenians constitute only about one-fifth of the total population of Armenia, although in certain sections, as in the government of Erivan and the vilayet of Van, their nationality predominates. They call themselves Haik in their own language, which belongs to the Indo-European family, although it is considered doubtful whether their remote ancestors were Aryans. The Armenian people is estimated to number between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000. Only about one-half are inhabitants of Armenia. The remainder dwell in various parts of the Turkish dominions, in the region of the Caucasus, Persia, British India, in other parts of the East, in Austria-Hungary, and in the Mediterranean countries. The majority of the Armenians are subjects of the Turkish sultan. Southern Armenia includes a great part of Kurdistan, the country of the Kurds, who are the bloodthirsty foes of their Christian neighbors. Armenia is one of the first countries into which Christianity was introduced. The national Armenian Church is very similar to the Greek Church. Its head is the Catholikos at Etchmiadzin. The official head of the Armenians in the Turkish Empire is a Patriarch at Constantinople, whose authority, however, is very slight. A small fraction of the Armenians (living outside of Armenia) acknowledge the authority of the Pope of Rome. The Armenians are noted for their intelligence, industry, and temperance. They display unusual aptitude for trade, and in many of the cities of the East they are the principal merchants as well as the bankers.

Armenia figures as a kingdom in the Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions, under the name of Urartu. To the Hebrews it was known as Ararat. It formed part of the old Persian Empire, and, after the death of Alexander of Macedon, part of the realm of the Seleucidæ. It was again independent or semi-independent for several centuries, beginning with the early part of the second century B.C. A brilliant period of national independence extended from the ninth to the eleventh century of the Christian era, when the country was ruled by the Bagratides, a dynasty claiming descent from the ancient Jews. Since the Middle Ages the lot of the Armenians has been unfortunate in the extreme. Their misery culminated in the frightful massacres by the Turks and Kurds of 1895–96.

Armenia, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. 375.

Armenia, a post-township (town) of Juneau co., Wis., 14 miles SE. of Remington, is bounded on the E. by the Wisconsin River. Pop. in 1900, 801.

Armenierstadt. See Szamos-Ujvár.

Armeno, ar-mȧ'no, a town of Italy, 29 miles NNW of Novara. Pop. about 1500.

Arment, ar'ment', or **Er'ment',** a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, about 8 miles SW. of Thebes. It is

on the site of the ancient Hermonthis. Opposite is the station of the same name on the Nile R.

Armentières, ar'mŏn'te-air', a manufacturing town of France, department of Nord, on the Lys, 9 miles NW. of Lille. Pop. in 1901, 27,670; of the commune, 29,401. The chief industries are the spinning of flax, hemp, and cotton, and the manufacture of linen and cotton cloth.

Armento, ar-mĕn'to, a town of Italy, province and 27 miles SSE. of Potenza. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2000).

Armi (ar'mee), **Cape** (It. *Capo dell'Armi*), a headland of Italy, on the S. coast of Calabria.

Ar'midale, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, on the railroad to Brisbane, 313 miles N. of Sydney. Near it are some gold-diggings. Pop. about 4000.

Armiesburg, ar'miz-burg, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., on Big Raccoon Creek, 24 miles N. of Terre Haute.

Armington, a banking post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., 34 miles by rail SE. of Peoria. Pop. 300.

Armington, a post-village of Cascade co., Mont., on the Great Northern R., 20 miles (direct) SE. of Great Falls, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Ar'mistead, a post-hamlet of Bienville parish, La.

Armo'na, a post-village of Kings co., Cal. The banking point is Hanford. Pop. about 200.

Ar'monk, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., about 35 miles NNE. of New York city. Pop. about 250.

Armor, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y. Its banking point is Buffalo. Pop. about 400.

Armori, ar-mo-ree', a town of India, district of Chanda, 80 miles SE. of Nagpur. Pop. about 5000.

Armor'ica, or **Aremor'ica,** the ancient Celtic name of the NW. part of Gaul, comprised in Normandy and Brittany. In the Middle Ages the name was restricted to Brittany.

Armory Village, Mass., is now a part of the village of MILLBURY.

Ar'mour, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., about 8 miles S. of Crown Point. Pop. about 100.

Armour, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Neb. Pop. about 50.

Armour, a post-hamlet of Columbus co., N.C., 26 miles by rail WNW. of Wilmington.

Armour, a banking post-town, capital of Douglas co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 63 miles NW. by W. of Yankton. Pop. in 1900, 912.

Armour, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex., 9 miles N. of Mexia, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Arm'strong, a county in the west-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 640 sq. m. It is intersected by the Alleghany River, and bounded on the N. by Red Bank Creek and on the SW. by the Kiskiminetas River. It is also drained by the Buffalo, Cowanshannoc, Crooked, and Mahoning Creeks. The chief mineral resources are petroleum, natural gas, coal, iron, limestone, and glass sand. The county is intersected by the Allegheny Valley R. Capital, Kittanning. Pop. in 1890, 46,747; in 1900, 52,551.

Armstrong, a county in the NW. part of Texas. Area, 870 sq. m. It is intersected by a fork of the Red River. The surface is largely a treeless plain, part of the Llano Estacado, and is level, except in the S. Capital, Claude. Pop. in 1890, 944; in 1900, 1205.

Armstrong, a harbor or port of Alaska, on the S. end of Baranof Island.

Armstrong, a post-village of St. John co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R., 12 miles SW. of St. Augustine, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Armstrong, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., 15 miles by rail W. of Alvin. Pop. about 350.

Armstrong, a post-hamlet of Vandenburg co., Ind., 9 miles by rail NW. of Evansville.

Armstrong, a banking post-town of Emmet co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 19 miles E. by S. of Estherville. Pop. in 1900, 907.

Armstrong, a former village of Wyandotte co., Kan., on the Kansas River, now included in Kansas City.

Armstrong, a post-village of Freeborn co., Minn., 24 miles by rail W. of Austin.

Armstrong, a banking post-village of Howard co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 11 miles NW. of Fayette. Pop. in 1900, 461.

Armstrong, a post-hamlet of Emmons co., N.Dak., about 10 miles N. by E. of Williamsport.

Armstrong, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1069.

Armstrong, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 328. It affords beautiful jet-black marble.

Armstrong, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 15 miles ESE. of Fond du Lac.

Armstrongs Mills, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., Ohio, on Captina Creek, and about 15 miles by rail SW. of Bellaire.

Armuchee, ar-muk'e, a post-station of Floyd co., Ga., 10 miles N. of Rome.

Arn, a post-hamlet of Bay co., Mich., on the Detroit and Mackinac R., 10 miles SE. of Bay City.

Ar'na, or **Ar'ni,** a village of the Grecian Archipelago, on the NW. shore of the island of Andros.

Arnac-Pompadour, ar'nàk' pôN'pà'dooR', a village of France, in Corrèze, 18 miles NW. of Brives.

Arnal'la, or **Arnell',** an island of India, on the coast of Concan, 35 miles N. of Bombay.

Arnara, ar-nà'rà, a village of Italy, province of Rome, 6 miles NW. of Frosinone. Pop. 1000 (commune, 2000).

Arnau, ar'nŏw (Bohem. *Hostinne*), a town of Bohemia on the Elbe, 17 miles NE. of Gitschin. It has an interesting old town-hall. The linen-industry is important. Pop. about 4000.

Arnaudville, ar'no'vĭl, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La., on the Bayou Teche, 80 miles NNW. of Morgan City. Pop. 327.

Arnautlik. See ALBANIA.

Arnay-le-Duc, ar'nà' lẹhdük, a town of France, department of Côte d'Or, 29 miles SW. of Dijon. Pop. 2500.

Arneburg, ar'nẹh-bŏŏRG', a town of Prussian Saxony, 45 miles NNE. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. in 1900, 1893.

Ar'neckeville, a post-village of De Witt co., Tex., about 5 miles S. of Cuero.

Arnedo, ar-nà'Do, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 29 miles SE. of Logroño. Pop. of commune in 1900, 4341.

Arnemuiden, ar-nẹh-moi'dẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Walcheren, 2 miles from Middelburg. Pop. 2000.

Ar'nettsville, a village of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 157.

Arnettsville, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W.Va., 8 miles from Fairmont.

Ar'ney, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., about 35 miles SE. of Terre Haute.

Ar'neytown, a village of Burlington co., N.J., about 14 miles SE. of Trenton.

Arn'heim, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, 15 miles N. of Ripley.

Arn'hem (Ger. *Arnheim*, arn'hime), an ancient town of the Netherlands, capital of Gelderland, on the Rhine, 50 miles SE. of Amsterdam. Pop. in 1900, 56,812. It is beautifully situated, is well built, and surrounded by country houses and gardens. Arnhem has interesting churches and public buildings and valuable collections of antiquities and art. The Groote Kerke ("Great Church") has monuments of the dukes of Gilderland, and the old town-hall is remarkable for its grotesque carvings. The manufactures include cabinet-ware, mirrors, carriages, and mathematical instruments. There are many paper-mills in the vicinity.

Arnhem Bay, in Australia, is a deep inlet on the NE. coast of Arnhem Land, near lat. 12° S. and lon. 136° E.

Arnhem, Cape, in Australia, the NW. point of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 12° 17' S.; lon. 137° E.

Arnhem Land, on the N. coast of Australia; the region between the Gulf of Carpentaria and Anson Bay.

Arni, ar'nee, a town of British India, presidency and 22 miles NW. of Madras.

Arni, a town of British India, presidency and 74 miles SW. of Madras.

Arnis, ar'nis, a small port of Prussia, in Schleswig, on the Schlei, 2 miles S. of Kappeln. Pop. 500.

Ar'no (anc. *Ar'nus*), a river of Italy, in Tuscany, rises in Monte Falterona (Apennines) at an elevation of 4430 feet above the sea, 30 miles N. by W. of Arezzo, flows at first SE. and then NW., almost describing a circle, until it receives the Sieve, 10 miles E. of Florence; after which its course is W. to the Mediterranean, which it enters by an artificial mouth, 7 miles below Pisa. Distance from source to mouth, 75 miles; length of the river with its windings, about 150 miles. Chief affluents, the Sieve, Chiana, Pesa, Elsa, and Era. Its valley, the famous Val d'Arno, is one of the richest and most beautiful tracts in Italy. It is geologically important from the numbers of fossil remains (mastodon, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, buffalo, apes, etc.) that it has yielded, the offering of vast lacustrine deposits. Florence, Figline, Empoli, Pontedera, and Pisa are situated on the banks of the Arno, which is navigable from the sea to Florence.

Arno, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Sacramento.

Arno, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Mo., 40 miles SE. of Springfield.

Ar'nold, a town and parish of England, co. and 4 miles N. by E. of Nottingham. Pop. in 1901, 8757.

Arnold, a post-hamlet of Milton co., Ga., 10 miles NW. of Alpharetta.

Arnold, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ill., 67 miles by rail W. of Decatur.

Arnold, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., 20 miles SW. of Bangor. Pop. about 125.

Arnold, a post-village of Custer co., Neb., about 35 miles W. of Broken Bow. Pop. about 150.

Arnold, a post-village of Davidson co., N.C., 5 miles N. by W. of Lexington. Pop. about 100.

Arnold, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., organized since 1890 from Lower Burrell township. Pop. in 1900, 1426.

Arnold Mills, a post-village of Providence co., R.I.

Ar'noldsburg, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., W.Va., 10 miles S. of Grantsville.

Arnold's Creek, of Indiana, flows into the Ohio 2 miles below Rising Sun.

Arnoldsdorf, AR'nolts-dorf', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, SE. of Neisse. It has paper-mills.

Arnolds Park, a post-town of Dickinson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 251.

Ar'non, a small river flowing into the Dead Sea from the E., the modern Wadi el-Mojib.

Arnon, AR'nôN', a river of France, falls into the Cher after a N. course of 84 miles.

Ar'not, a post-village of Adams co., Miss. Pop. about 75.

Arnot, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on a branch of the Tioga R., 4 miles W. by S. of Blossburg, its banking point. Mines of semi-bituminous coal are in the vicinity. Pop. about 2500.

Arnott, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis.

Arn'prī'or, a banking post-town of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Madawaska River, near its confluence with the Ottawa, and on the Canadian Pacific and the Canada Atlantic Rs., 38 miles W. of Ottawa. There are marble-quarries and iron-mines in the vicinity Pop. in 1901, 4152.

Arnsberg, ARNS'bĕRG, a city of Prussia, in Westphalia, capital of a district of its name, on the Ruhr, 44 miles SSE. of Münster. It has railway machine-shops and various manufactures. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of the county of Arnsberg. It was one of the principal seats of the mediæval Vehmic courts. Pop. in 1900, 8448.

Arns'berg, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 30 miles from Marquand.

Arns'dorf, a village of Bohemia, in the district of Bömisch-Leipa. Pop. in 1900, 3135. It has important manufactures of glass.

Arnsdorf, ÄRNS'dorf, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, circle of Hirschberg. Pop. in 1900, 1916.

Arnstadt, ARN'stät, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, on the Gera, 10 miles S. of Erfurt. Pop. in 1900, 14,413. It has manufactures of gloves, wagons, fire-engines, etc. It has a castle of the Prince of Schwarzburg. Arnstadt is one of the oldest towns of Thuringia.

Arnstein, ARN'stīne, a town of Bavaria, on the Wern, 11 miles N. of Würzburg. Pop. in 1900, 1745.

Arnswalde, ARNS'wäl-dĕh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 20 miles SE. of Stargard. It has iron-foundries and manufactures of machinery, woollen goods, matches, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8633.

Arnus, the Latin for the river ARNO.

Aroa, å-ro'å, a town of Venezuela, state of Falcón, on the Aroa, 30 miles from the Gulf of Triste and 70 miles by rail from Tacácas (or Tucácas). The Aroa River rises in the sierra, about 50 miles SSW. of the town, and, after a course of 80 miles, falls into the Gulf of Triste.

Aroche, å-ro'chå, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 44 miles N. of Huelva. Pop. of commune, about 5000.

Árokszállás, å'rok'sä̊l'ä̊sh', a town of Hungary, 44 miles ENE. of Budapest. Pop. in 1901, 12,067.

Arol'la, a village and resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, 3½ hours by path from Evolena. Elevation, 6570 feet. The snow-clad Pigne d'Arolla has an altitude of 12,470 feet.

Arolsen, å'rol-sẹn, a town of Germany, capital of Waldeck, on the Aar, 21 miles NNW. of Cassel. It has a library of 30,000 volumes, attached to which is a museum rich in sculptures from Herculaneum and Pompeii. Pop. in 1900, 2734.

Aroma, ar-o'ma, a village of Kankakee co., Ill., on the Kankakee River, about 60 miles S. by W. of Chicago.

Aroma, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., 36 miles NNE. of Indianapolis.

Aromatum Promontorium. See GUARDAFUI, CAPE.

Aron, å'nôN', a village of France, 3 miles E. of Mayenne, on an affluent of the Mayenne. It has iron-works.

Aron, a trading-post of Southern Nigeria, in the Niger delta-region.

Arona, å-ro'nå, a town in the Island of Teneriffe, Canaries, situated at the foot of Mount Escalona.

Arona, å-ro'nå, a town of Italy, province and 23 miles NNW. of Novara, on the SW. shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. in 1901, 4700. On a hill in its vicinity is a colossal statue of St. Charles Borromeo.

Arona, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., organized from Hempfield township since 1890. Pop. in 1900, 382.

Aroo Islands, Australia. See ARU ISLANDS.

Aroos'took, a river of Maine, rises in Piscataquis co., runs northeastward through Aroostook co., and enters the St. John River in New Brunswick. Length, 140 miles.

Aroostook, a county forming the NE. extremity of Maine, borders on Canada. It is intersected by the river St. John, which forms part of its N. boundary. It is also drained by the Aroostook and several lesser rivers. Area, 6408 sq. m. Capital, Houlton. Pop. in 1890, 49,589; in 1900, 60,744.

Aroostook, a post-village of Victoria co., New Brunswick, on the Aroostook River, near its confluence with the St. John, 66 miles by rail N. of Woodstock. It is on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 400.

Arosa (å-ro'sä), **Bay of,** Spain, in Galicia, on the W. coast, 16 miles SE. of Cape Finisterre.

Arosa, å-ro'zä, a summer- and winter-resort of the Grisons, Switzerland, 20 miles by road from Chur (Coire). Elevation, 5900 feet. It is surrounded by pine-woods and has a sanitarium.

Arp, a post-village of Banks co., Ga., 12 miles (direct) NE. of Harmony Grove. Pop. about 100.

Arp, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tex.

Arpa-Chai, a river of Armenia. See ARPA-TCHAI.

Arpaja, AR-pī'ä, a village of Italy, province of Benevento, 2½ miles ENE. of Arienzo, supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Caudium.*

Arpajon, AR'pä'zhôN', a town of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 15 miles SSE. of Versailles. Pop. 3000.

Arpajon, a town of France, department of Cantal, 2 miles SSE. of Aurillac. Pop. 1000 (commune, 2500).

Arpa-Tchai, ar'pä chī, a river of Armenia, joins the Aras about 50 miles N. of Mount Ararat. Length, 80 miles.

Arpin, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., 8 miles by rail SE. of Marshfield, its banking point.

Arpino, AR-pee'no (anc. *Arpi'num*), a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 6 miles SW. of Sora. It has manufactures of cloths, woollen stuffs, and paper. Arpino was founded by the Volsci, and erected into a municipal town by the Romans, who wrested it from the Samnites. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Marius and Cicero. Remains of its ancient walls exist. The surrounding scenery is singularly beautiful. Pop. in 1901, 3564; of the commune, 10,607.

Arquà, AR-kwä' (anc. *Arqua'tum*), a village of Italy, 12½ miles SW. of Padua, among the Euganean hills. Petrarch died at this place in 1374.

Arquá, a village of Italy, 5 miles SSW. of Rovigo.

Arqua, AR'kwä, a decayed town of Mexico, state of Zacatecas. It was well built, and formerly contained numerous squares and churches.

Arquata, AR-kwä'tä, a village of Italy, on the Tronto, 17 miles WSW. of Ascoli.

Arquata, a town of Italy, in Alessandria, on the Scrivia, 8 miles by rail SE. of Novi. Pop. 1500 (commune, 3000).

Arquennes, AR'kĕnn', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 17 miles NE. of Mons. Pop. about 2500.

Arques, ARK, a river of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, flowing into the English Channel at Dieppe.

Arques, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 2 miles SE. of St. Omer.

Arques, or **Arques-la-Bataille,** a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Arques, 3 miles SE. of Dieppe, with ruins of an ancient castle, an important stronghold in the Middle Ages. In 1589, Henry IV. here defeated the Leaguers under the Duke of Mayenne. Pop. 1200.

Arquian, AR'kee'ôN', a village of France, department of Nièvre, 10 miles NNE. of St. Amand.

Arracan, Lower Burma. See ARAKAN.

Ar'rah, a town of British India, in Bengal, capital of the district of Shahabad, 33 miles W. of Patna. Pop. about 50,000.

Arraial de Cocães, AR-rī-äl' dä ko-kŏwNsh', a mining village of Brazil, in the state of Minas-Geraes, about lat. 20° S., lon. 44° W. The houses are neat, and surrounded by gardens filled with orange- and coffee-trees, bananas, etc.

Arraial de Conceição, AR-rī-äl' dä kon-sä-sŏwN', or **Concepcion,** kŏn-sĕp-se-ôn', a village of Brazil, state of Goyaz, 110 miles SW. of Natividade.

Arraial de Congonhas-de-Sabara, ar-rī-ăl' dā kon-gŏn'yăsh dā să-bā-rā', a mining village of Brazil, state of Minas-Geraes, about lat. 19° 50' S.

Arran, ăr'ran, an island on the W. coast of Scotland, Firth of Clyde, co. of Bute. Area, 168 sq. m. It is 20 miles in length and about 10 miles in breadth. Its appearance is very remarkable, the N. part being crowned with lofty granitic mountains connected by sharp ridges and intersected by deep ravines. The highest summit, Goatfell, is 2865 feet high. There are large caverns and basaltic cliffs. Pop. about 5000. *Brodick* Castle is the seat of the Duke of Hamilton.

Arrancaplumas, ăr-răn'kă-ploo'măs, a settlement and railway station of Colombia, on the Magdalena River, near the rapids of that stream at Honda.

Ar'ran-Fow'dy, a mountain of North Wales, co. of Merioneth, 9 miles SW. of Bala, 2955 feet in height.

Arran Isles. See Aran Isles.

Arras, ar'răss' or ar'ră' (anc. *Nemetacum*, *Nemetocenna*, and *Atrebatæ*), a town and fortress of France, capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais, and formerly capital of Artois, on the Scarpe, 35 miles NE. of Amiens and 100 miles NNE. of Paris. Lat. 50° 18' N.; lon. 2° 47' E. It stands partly on a declivity and partly on a flat, and consists of the city, the high town, the low town, and the citadel, the work of Vauban. Arras is well built, and has the appearance of a Flemish city. The chief edifices are a modern cathedral, a Renaissance hôtel de ville, and a remarkable belfry of the sixteenth century nearly 250 feet in height, surmounted by a colossal lion, etc. Arras has a botanic garden, museums, an Academy of Sciences, Letters, and Arts (founded in 1737), and a public library of over 40,000 volumes. The manufactures include hosiery, lace, beet-sugar, agricultural implements, pipes, etc. The town has an extensive trade. It is the birthplace of Robespierre. Pop. in 1901, 20,697; of the commune, 25,813.

Arrayas, ar-rī'ăs, a village of Brazil, state of Goyaz, 120 miles SE. of Natividade.

Arrayolos, ar-rī-o'looce, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 11 miles NNW. of Evora. Pop. of commune, about 3000.

Arreau, ar'rō', an ancient town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 15 miles SE. of Bagnères-de-Bigorre. Pop. 1000.

Arrecife. See Recife; also Arecife.

Arrecifes, ar-rā-see'fĕs, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Buenos Aires, on the navigable Rio de Arrecifes and on a railway 125 miles W. of Buenos Aires. Pop., with surroundings, about 4000.

Ar'redon'da, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line, 104 miles SSW. of Fernandina. Pop. about 100.

Ar'renig', a mountain of Wales. See Arenig.

Arresee, ar'reh-sā', a lake of Denmark, in Seeland. It was formerly a bay of the Cattegat, communicating with Roeskilde-Fjord by a small canal.

Arretium, the ancient name of Arezzo.

Arriate, ar-re-ä'tă, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Malaga, 4 miles NE. of Ronda. Pop. 3500.

Arrieville, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ga. Pop. about 50.

Arrington, a post-village of Atchison co., Kan. Pop. about 150.

Arrington, a post-station of Williamson co., Tenn.

Arrington, a post-village of Nelson co., Va., 25 miles N. by E. of Lynchburg. Pop. about 300.

Arrö, an island of Denmark. See Aerö.

Arroe (ar-ro') or **Harnish Islands,** a cluster of islands in the Red Sea, about 30 miles NW. of Mocha.

Arronches, ar-ron'shĕsh, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the Caya, 18 miles NNW. of Elvas. Pop. 2000 (commune, 4000).

Arröskjöbing. See Aeröskjöbing.

Arroux, ar'roo', a river of France, departments of Côte d'Or and Saône-et-Loire, joins the Loire. Length, 65 miles.

Arrow, a river of Wales and England, joins the Lugg near Leominster. Length, 30 miles.

Arrow, a stream of England, rising in the Lickey Hills, co. of Worcester, joins the Alne at Alcester.

Arrow, a lake and river of Ireland, co. of Sligo. The lake is studded with islands and highly picturesque. The river flows from its N. extremity and, after a NW. course of 20 miles, enters Ardnaglass Bay.

Arrow, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Arrow Lake, on or near the boundary of Lake co., Minn., and of Canada. It discharges its waters by the Arrow River into Lake Superior.

Arrow Lake, in British Columbia, Canada, is an expansion of the Columbia River about 95 miles long from N. to S. It has the Selkirk Mountains on the E. and the Gold Range on the W., is crossed by the 51st degree of N. lat., and is often regarded as forming two lakes,—Upper and Lower Arrow Lake.

Arrow Rock, a banking post-village of Saline co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 18 miles above Boonville and about 30 miles NNE. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Arrowsic, ăr-rŏw'sik, a post-station of Sagadahoc co., Me., 5 miles SSE. of Bath. It is in Arrowsic township (town), which is a small island at the mouth of Kennebec River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 180.

Arrowsmith, a banking post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 20 miles E. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 317.

Arrowsmith, a river of Western Australia, rises in the Herschell range and falls into the sea in lat. 29° S.

Ar'ro'yo, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., on the Clarion River, 10 miles WSW. of Ridgway. It has manufactures of pine lumber. Pop. 300.

Arroyo, ar-ro'yo, a port of Porto Rico, in the department of Guayama, on the S. coast, 40 miles S. by E. of San Juan; it is connected with Guayama by a wagon-road. It exports sugar, molasses, and bay-rum to the United States. Pop. 2000. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899.—Iron is mined at Yaurel, this district.

Arroyo del Puerco, ar-ro'yo dĕl pwĕr'ko, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 10 miles W. of Cáceres. Pop. of commune in 1900, 7094.

Arroyo Grande, ar-ro'yo grăn'de, a post-town of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., on the Pacific Coast R., 15 miles SE. of San Luis Obispo, its banking point. Near here are coal and oil deposits. Pop. in 1900, 750.

Arroyo Hon'do, a post-village of Taos co., N.Mex., about 10 miles N. of Taos. Pop. about 100.

Arroyo Molinos de Montanches, ar-ro'yo molee'noce dā mon-tăn'chĕs, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 27 miles SSE. of Cáceres. Here the French were surprised and defeated by Lord Hill, Oct. 28, 1811. Pop. of commune, 2000.

Arroyo Naranjo, ar-ro'yo nā-răn'no, a village of Havana province, Cuba, 8 miles S. by W. of Havana, on the highway to Santiago and the railroad to Pinar del Rio. It has a single long street and is fairly well built. Pop. 3000.

Arroyo Seco, a post-village of Taos co., N.Mex., 8 miles NW. of Taos. Pop. about 100.

Arru Islands, Australasia. See Aru Islands.

Arrul, Arul, or **Aral,** a water-course of India, flows out of the Indus, on the W. side, about lat. 27° 40' N., 25 miles below Sukkur. It is called the Western Narra until it reaches Lake Munchar (or Manchar), 100 miles below its origin; but in its lower course it is called Arrul. It rejoins the Indus in lat. 26° 24' N. It is preferred for navigation during the rainy season to the Indus proper, owing to its lesser current.

Arsacides. See Solomon Islands.

Arsago, ar-sä'go, a village of Italy, 5 miles SSW. of Milan, with ruins of a very ancient temple.

Arsamas, ar-sä-mäs', a town of Russia, 65 miles S. of Nizhni-Novgorod. Pop. in 1897, 10,591.

Ars-en-Ré, arz'ŏn'rā', a town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, on the W. coast of the island of Ré, 17 miles W. of La Rochelle. Pop. 1500.

Arsiè, ar-se-ä', a village of Italy, province of Belluno, 3 miles SW. of Fonzaso. Pop. 1800 (commune, 7500).

Arsiero, ar-se-ä'ro, a town of Italy, 6 miles N. of Schio. Pop. 2500 (commune, 5000).

Arsinoe, a town of Egypt. See Medinet-el-Fayum.

Arsoli, ar'so-lee, a village of central Italy, 13 miles NE. of Tivoli. Pop. 1600.

Ars-sur-Moselle, ar'sür'mo'zell' (officially, *Ars-an-der-Mosel*), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 6 miles SW. of Metz. It has extensive manufactures. Near by are the remains of a grand Roman aqueduct, many arches of which are still standing. Pop. in 1901, 4081.

Arsunda, ar-soon'dä, a village of Sweden, on a beautiful lake, 17 miles SW. of Gefle. Pop. (commune) 2300.

Art, or **Arth,** art, a village of Switzerland, 7 miles WNW. of Schwyz, at the S. extremity of the Zugersee and near the foot of the Rigi. It is connected by steam-tramway with Arth-Goldau.

Art, a post-station of Clay co., Ind.

Arta, ar'tä (anc. *Arac'thus*), a river of Europe, part of the boundary between Turkey and Greece, rises in Mount Mezzovo and flows to the Gulf of Arta. Length, 60 miles.

Arta, ar'tä (Turk. *Nar'da*; anc. *Ambra'cia*), a town of Greece, capital of a nome of its name, 42 miles S. of Janina, on the left bank of the Arta, 7 miles from its mouth. Pop. in 1896, 7582. It has a fine mediæval Byzantine church. Ambracia was the splendid capital of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. The town formed part of Albania until 1881, when it was ceded by Turkey to Greece.

Arta, a town of Majorca, picturesquely situated near the E. coast. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5831. Near by is the magnificent stalactite cavern of La Hermita.

Arta, Gulf of (anc. *Ambracian Gulf*), a gulf of the Ionian Sea, in the Mediterranean, forms part of the N. frontier of the kingdom of Greece. It is nearly land-locked, having Acarnania on the S. and E. and Albania on the N. Length, 25 miles; breadth, from 1 to 10 miles. The naval battle of Actium was fought near the entrance of this gulf, 31 B.C.

Artajona, ar-tȧ-ho'nȧ, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 18 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Artaki, ar'tȧ-kee' (anc. *Ar'tace*), a town of Asia Minor, on the W. shore of the peninsula of Cyzicus (Sea of Marmora), 70 miles SW. of Constantinople. Pop. about 6000.

Artana, ar-tȧ'nȧ, a town of Spain, Valencia, 11 miles SW. of Castelló de la Plana. Pop. (commune) about 2750.

Artas, ar'tȧss', or **Ar'toss',** a beautiful and fertile valley of Palestine, near Bethlehem. It has been assumed, but apparently without evidence, that it occupies the site of the gardens of Solomon. The name has been interpreted to be a corruption of the L. *hortus*, a "garden."

Artax'ata (Arm. *Artashat*), an ancient city, for about 230 years (from about 180 B.C.) capital of Armenia, now a mass of ruins, on the Aras, 68 miles SSE. of Erivan.

Artega, ar-tȧ'gȧ, a town of Mexico, in the state of Coahuila, about 14 miles SE. of Saltillo.

Artegna, ar-tain'yȧ, a town of Italy, province of Udine, 3 miles S. of Gemona. Pop. about 3500.

Arteijo, ar-tȧ'e-ho, a village of Spain, in Galicia, with mineral springs, on the Bolano, at its mouth, near Corunna.

Artemesia, Ontario, Canada. See Fleshertox.

Artemisa, ar-tėh-mee'sȧ, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 45 miles by rail SW. by W. of Havana and 12 miles by high-road from Guanajay. The houses are low, built of brick, stone, and tile, and are scattered over a flat region, one of the most productive in sugar and tobacco, but unhealthful. Pop. in 1899, 2312.

Artemisium, the ancient name of a promontory at the N. end of Eubœa, noted for a naval battle between the Greeks and Persians in 480 B.C.

Artemouth, a river of Madagascar. See Dartmouth.

Artemus, a post-village of Knox co., Ky., 5 miles SE. of Barboursville, its banking point. It is on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 150.

Artenara, ar-tȧ-nȧ'rȧ, a town of the Canaries, near the centre of the island Gran Canaria.

Artenay, ar'tnȧ', a town of France, department of Loiret, 13 miles N. of Orleans. Here, on Oct. 10, 1870, the Germans defeated the French, a victory followed by the occupation of Orleans. Another engagement took place here on Dec. 3, 1870, in which the Germans were successful. Pop. 1000.

Artern, ar'tėrn, a town of Prussian Saxony, district of Merseburg, 30 miles WSW. of Halle. Pop. in 1900, 5090.

Artesia, ar-tee'zhą, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. about 400.

Artesia, a post-town of Lowndes co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 14 miles SW. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Artesian, a banking post-village of Sanborn co., S. Dak., 41 miles by rail W. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 339.

Art- or **Arth-Goldau,** ȧrt gol'dow, a village of Switzerland, on the St. Gotthard railway, and terminus of the Art-Rigi line, 17 miles E. of Lucerne. It is on the site of the Goldau landslip of 1806. Elevation, 1725 feet.

Arth, a village of Switzerland. See Art.

Arthabas'ka, a county in the S. part of Quebec. It is drained by the Nicolet River and its branches. Chief town, Arthabaskaville.

Arthabas'ka Station, Arthabaska co., Quebec. See Victoriaville.

Arthabaskaville, or **Arthabaska,** formerly known as Saint-Christophe d'Arthabaska, a village of Quebec, Canada, 60 miles S. by W. of Quebec. It has saw-, carding- and flour-mills. Pop. in 1901, 995.

Arthon, ar'tôn', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles E. of Pornic.

Arthur, a banking post-village of Douglas and Moultrie cos., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 9 miles W. of Arcola. Pop. in 1900, 858.

Arthur, a post-village of Pike co., Ind., 20 miles E. of Princeton. Coal is found here. Pop. about 400.

Arthur, a post-town of Ida co., Iowa, 50 miles by rail NE. of Onawa. Pop. in 1900, 152.

Arthur, a post-village of Vernon co., Mo. Pop. about 100.

Arthur, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y. Pop. about 90.

Arthur, a post-village of Cass co., N.Dak. Pop. about 60.

Arthur, a post-village of Claiborne co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 8 miles (direct) NW. of Tazewell, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Arthur, a banking village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 72 miles W. by N. of Toronto. It is in a fine agricultural district and has saw-, grist-, flax-, planing- and woollen-mills. Pop. in 1901, 1285.

Arthur, Great and Little. See Scilly Islands.

Arthur City, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. Pop. about 160. The banking point is Paris.

Arthurette, a post-village of Victoria co., New Brunswick, on the Tobique Valley R. Its banking point is Woodstock.

Arthur Gordon (Sir) **Range,** a chain of mountains along the northern confines of the western district of British New Guinea. It is a continuation of the Albert Victor Mountains.

Arthur Islands, a small group in the Mulgrave Archipelago.

Arthur Land, in Arctic America, SW. of Grinnell Land.

Arthur, Mount, the culminating point of the Garfield Range, on the borders of Grinnell and Grant Lands, Arctic America. Elevation, about 4500 feet.

Arthursburg, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., 17 miles NE. of Newburg.

Arthur's Seat, a famous basaltic hill in Scotland, immediately SE. of Edinburgh, 822 feet above the sea.

Arthur's Seat, a hill on the S. coast of Australia, between Port Phillip and the ocean. Height, 1031 feet.

Arthur's Stone, a cromlech on the top of Cefn Bryn, a hill of Wales, Glamorganshire, 9 miles W. of Swansea. It consists of a block of millstone, 14 feet in length and weighing about 25 tons.

Arthurstown, a small port of Ireland, co. of Wexford, on Waterford harbor, 7 miles from Waterford.

Artibonite, ȧr'te'bo'neet', a river of Haiti, rising in the Goa mountains along the confines of the departments of Artibonite and the North, flows SE. and then W., and discharges into the Gulf of Gonaive, on the W. coast. It flows through an exceedingly fertile valley in its lower course. The town of Artibonite is located at its mouth.

Artichoke Lake, a post-station of Big Stone co., Minn.

Artigas, ar-tee'gȧs, a department in the NW. part of Uruguay. Area, 4392 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Uruguay River and on the N. by the Rio Cuarein. Capital, San Eugenio. Pop. in 1900, 23,334.

Artigas, a town in the SE. of the department of Cerro Largo, Uruguay, on the Jaguarao River. Pop. 3000.

Artois, ar'twȧ', an old province of France, which, with part of Picardy, forms the present department of Pas-de-Calais. Arras was its capital. It was a mediæval county and formed part of the Burgundian realm.

Artvin, art-veen', a town of Transcaucasia, government of Kutais, on the Tchoruk River, 34 miles SE. of Batum. Pop. 7000.

Artz, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 19 miles W. by S. of Ashland. Pop. about 450.

Aruba, ȧ-roo'bȧ, or **Oru'ba,** an island, one of the Dutch Antilles, near the coast of Venezuela. Lat. (of Fort Zoutman) 12° 28′ N.; lon. 70° 11′ W. Pop. in 1899, 9349.

Arucas, ȧ-roo'kȧs, a town on the W. shore of Gomera, one of the Canaries.

Arudy, ȧ'rü'dee', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 14 miles SSW. of Pau. Pop. about 1500.

Aru (ar'roo') **Islands,** a group N. of Australia, lying between lat. 5° 20′ and 6° 55′ S. and lon. 134° 10′ and 134° 45′ E., 80 miles SW. of Papua; the largest, Tanah Bessar, being 80 miles long and 45 miles broad. They are separated by narrow straits. To the E. of the group is an extensive coral reef, where pearls and trepang abound. The inhabitants are chiefly Papuans, some of whom have adopted Christianity. The products comprise pearls, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, birds of paradise, and trepang. The islands are upheaved coral-reefs. Dobbo, a town on the island of Wamma or Dobbo, is an important mart, being visited annually by 4000–5000 Chinese, Bugi Macassar, and Japanese traders.

Arum, or **Aarum,** ȧ'rūm, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 5 miles S. by E. of Harlingen.

Ar'un, a river of England, in Sussex, enters the English Channel at Little Hampton. Length, 40 miles.

Arundel, ȧr'un-dęl, a town of Sussex, England, on the Arun, 50 miles SSW. of London. The famous Arundel Castle is the seat of the Duke of Norfolk. Its imposing Norman keep, 100 feet in height, is a relic of a great mediæval stronghold. The parish church, dating from the fourteenth century, contains tombs of the old Arundel family. The recently built Roman Catholic church is a splendid edifice. Pop. in 1901, 2739.

Aruwimi, å-roo-wee'mee, a river of the Congo Free States, equatorial Africa, and a main tributary of the Congo, rises (as the Ituri) on the highlands W. of Lake Albert Nyanza and, taking a generally westerly course, empties into the Congo at about lat. 1° 15′ N., lon. 23° 50′ E. It drains an area estimated at about 70,000 sq. m., mainly covered by dense and almost impenetrable forest. The stream is much obstructed by rapids, and is properly navigable only to Yambuya, about lon. 25° E. The settlement of Aruwimi or Basoko is situated on the N. bank near the confluence with the Congo. The Aruwimi was first thoroughly explored by Stanley, who, on one journey, travelled for 160 continuous days through unbroken forest.

Árva, ȧr'vŏh', the northernmost county of Hungary. Area, 802 sq. m. Capital, Alsó-Kubin. Pop. in 1901, 84,950.

Árva, a river in the N. part of Hungary, an affluent of the Vág.

Árva, a village of Hungary, NE. of Alsó-Kubin, on the Árva.

Arva, or **St. John's,** a post-village in Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Thames River, 6 miles N. of London.

Arva'da, a post-village of Jefferson co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R., 8 miles W. of Denver. Pop. 200.

Arve, ȧrv, a river of France, rises in the Col de Balme, of the Mont Blanc, and joins the Rhone below the Lake of Geneva. It waters the valley of Chamouni. Length, 45 miles.

Arverne, a post-village and summer-resort of Queens co., N.Y., now in the borough of Queens, New York city.

Arverni, an ancient name of AUVERGNE.

Arvert, ȧr'vaiR', a small town of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 18 miles SW. of Rochefort.

Arveyres, ȧr'vaiR', a village of France, in Gironde, on the Dordogne, 3 miles S. of Libourne.

Arveyron, ȧr'vȧ'rôN', a streamlet in France, Haute-Savoie, the outlet of the Mer de Glace and an affluent of the Arve.

Arvi, a town of India, in the Central Provinces, about 50 miles W. by S. of Nagpur. Pop. about 8000.

Arvika, a town of Sweden. See OSKARSTAD.

Arvilla, a post-village of Grand Forks co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 21 miles (direct) W. of Grand Forks. Pop. about 100.

Arvillard, ȧr'vee'yaR', a village of France, in Savoy, 3 miles S. of La Rochette.

Arvonia, ar-vo'ne-ą, a post-village of Osage co., Kan., 4 miles from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Arvonia station is 42 miles SSW. of Topeka.

Arvonia, a post-town of Buckingham co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 71 miles W. of Richmond. It has important slate-quarries. Pop. about 100.

Arys, å'rĭs, a town of East Prussia, on the Lake of Arys, 55 miles SSW. of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1900, 1626.

Arzana, and-zȧ'nȧ, a town on the island of Sardinia, N. of Cagliari. Pop. 2000.

Arzano, and-zȧ'no, a commune of Italy, 3 miles N. of Naples. It has some beautiful villas. Pop. about 7500.

Arzberg, ants'bĕRG, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 8 miles ENE. of Wunsiedel. Pop. 2500.

Arzeu, ar'ze-yoo', or **Arzew** (Fr. pron. ar'zuh'; anc. *Arsena'ria*), a seaport town of Algeria, 23 miles ENE. of Oran, on the Mediterranean. It is a military station, and is connected by railway with the interior. Extensive salt deposits are found in the vicinity. It ships halfa. Pop. in 1901, 5555.

Arzier, ȧr'zyȧ', a village and resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, and on the slopes of the Jura mountains, 7 miles from Nyon. Elevation, 2895 feet.

Arzignano, aRd-zeen-yȧ'no, a town of Italy, 10 miles W. of Vicenza. Pop. 3500 (commune, 10,000). It has manufactures of woollen cloths and silk twist.

Arzilla, an-zil'lȧ, a seaport of Morocco, province of Fez, on the Atlantic, 23 miles SSW. of Cape Spartel.

Arzobispo Islands, Pacific Ocean. See BONIN ISLANDS.

Asa, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. about 125.

Asaba, a town of British western equatorial Africa, capital of the Niger Territories, and on the right bank of the Niger, in about lat. 6° 30′ N.

Asahan, or **Assahan,** ȧs-sȧ-hȧn', a town on the NE. coast of Sumatra, capital of a district and on a navigable river of the same name, 20 miles from the Straits of Malacca.

Asal, a lake of Africa. See ASSAL.

Asama-Yama, ȧ-sȧ'mȧ yȧ'mȧ, or **Asama-no-Dake,** ȧ-sȧ'mȧ no dȧk'ĕ, a lofty and passively active volcano of Japan, in the island of Hondo, about 90 miles NW. of Tokio. Elevation, 8260 (8315) feet. It has a crater 1000 feet in diameter.

Asangaro, ȧs-ȧn-gȧ'ro, a town of Peru, N. of Lake Titicaca, on a river of the same name, about 10 miles from its embouchure in the lake.

Asanya, a village of Servia, near Semendria.

Asays, a post-village of Garfield co., Utah, 80 miles SW. of Richfield, its banking point.

Asbach, ȧs'bȧK', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles N. of Neuwied. Pop. 500.

Asben, ȧs'ben', a considerable kingdom and mountainous region of Africa, the most important centre of population of the entire Sahara, situated between about lat. 17° and 20° N. and lon. 7° and 10° E. It contains many fertile tracts, which are extensively cultivated and grown with vegetation of palm, fig, and mimosa. Its granitic and basaltic mountains rise to 6000 feet above the sea. The inhabitants are mainly Tuaregs. Chief town, Agadez. Asben is also the name of a town or caravan-station in the kingdom.

Asberg, a town of Germany. See ASPERG.

Asbestos, a post-village of Richmond co., Quebec, Canada, 4 miles from Danville, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 783.

Asbury, az'bĕr-ę, a post-hamlet of Troup co., Ga., 64 miles SW. of Atlanta.

Asbury, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., 14 miles NW. of Joplin, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Asbury, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., near the New Jersey Central R., 14 miles E. of Easton, Pa. Pop. about 500. It has graphite manufactures. The banking point is Bloomsbury or Washington.

Asbury, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., 7 miles N. of Freeville.

Asbury, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.C., 15 miles S. of Ashboro.

Asbury, a post-village of Cherokee co., S.C.

Asbury, a post-station of Knox co., Tenn., 6 miles from Knoxville.

Asbury, a post-village of Greenbrier co., W.Va., 9 miles from Alderson.

Asbury Grove, a post-station of Essex co., Mass., on a branch railroad extending to Wenham. For many years great annual camp-meetings were held here.

Asbury Park, a banking city and noted summer-resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Central of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania Rs., 6 miles S. of Long Branch and about 80 miles from Philadelphia. It is adjacent to Ocean Grove, from which it is separated by Wesley Lake. Resident population in 1900, 4148.

Ascalon, as'kȧ-lon (anc. *Ashkelon*), one of the 5 chief cities of the ancient Philistines, situated on the Mediterranean, 14 miles N. by W. of Gaza. Here was a famous shrine of the fish-goddess Derketo. It was the birthplace of Herod I., by whom it was embellished. The Crusaders defeated an Egyptian army here in 1099. The town was taken by the Crusaders in 1153 and by Saladin in 1187. About 1270 its walls were demolished by Sultan Bibars. After that the place remained deserted. The locality where the ruins of the mediæval fortifications are found still bears the name of Askalan.

Ascawan'a Lake, a lake in Putnam co., N.Y., 2 miles long and 1 mile broad.

Ascea, ȧ-shȧ'ȧ, a village of Italy, near the sea, and 11 miles SW. of Vallo della Lucania.

Ascension, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, 750 miles NW. of St. Helena. Lat. 7° 55′ S.; lon. 14° 25′ W. Pop. about 400. Area, 35 sq. m. It is of volcanic origin; Green Mountain is 2820 feet high. The island, which is almost destitute of vegetation, except ferns and grasses, is used as a victualling station for the British African squadron. The climate is temperate and healthy. Georgetown is the only station. It was discovered on Ascension Day, 1501.

Ascension, a parish in the SE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 310 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mississippi River and bounded on the NE. by the Amite. The surface is an alluvial plain, which is lower than the banks of the river, and is subject to inundation. Capital, Donaldsonville. Pop. in 1890, 19,545; in 1900, 24,142.

Ascension Bay, on the E. coast of Yucatan, N. of Espíritu Santo Bay.

Asch, ȧsh, the westernmost town of Bohemia, 13 miles NW. of Eger. Pop. in 1900, 18,700. It has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics, hosiery, wire, etc.

Aschach, ȧsh'ȧK, a town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 13 miles NW. of Linz. Pop. about 1500.

Aschaffenburg, ȧ-shȧf'fęn-bŏŏRG', a town of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on the Main, 23 miles ESE. of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900, 18,091. It has several ancient and interesting

churches restored in modern times. The castle of Johannisburg, overlooking the town, long the summer residence of the electors of Mainz, is a large square edifice with lofty towers. Among other buildings are the "so-called" Pompeian house, erected by Louis I. of Bavaria, and the Dalberg palace, now the court of justice. Aschaffenburg possesses many public monuments, including beautiful sculptured fountains. It is the seat of a school of forestry, and has a library of 30,000 volumes. The manufacturing industries are very diversified. The town has belonged to Bavaria since 1814.

Ascheberg, ăsh'ĕh-bĕrg', a town of Prussia, Westphalia, in the district of Münster. Pop. in 1900, 3137.

Aschendorf, ăsh'ĕn-dorf', a village of Hanover, Prussia, 26 miles N. of Meppen, near the Ems. Pop. in 1900, 2263.

Aschersleben, ăsh'ĕrs-lā'bĕn, a town of Prussia, 33 miles by rail SSW. of Magdeburg, on the Eine, near its junction with the Wipper. It has manufactures of machinery, tin-ware, woollen goods, sugar, etc. Pop. in 1900, 27,245.

Asciano, ă-shä'no, a village of Italy, 20 miles SE. of Siena, in the Val d'Ombrone. Pop. 2000 (commune, 7500).

Ascoli, ăs'ko-le, or **Ascoli Piceno** (anc. *As'culum Pice'num*), an ancient episcopal city of Italy, capital of the province of Ascoli-Piceno, in the Marches, on the Tronto, 53 miles S. of Ancona and 16 miles W. of the Adriatic. Pop. in 1901, 12,583. It has interesting churches. The town was visited by a severe earthquake in 1878.

Ascoli-Piceno, ăs'ko-le pee-chä'no, a province of Italy, in the Marches. Area, 800 sq. m. Capital, Ascoli. Pop. in 1901, 243,883.

Ascoli Satriano, ăs'ko-le să-tre-ä'no (anc. *As'culum, Ausculum Apulum*), a town of Italy, 25 miles S. of Foggia. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 8550. It has a cathedral and a museum of antiquities. Here Pyrrhus defeated the Romans in 279 B.C.

Ascona, ăs-ko'nä, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, 2 miles SSW. of Locarno.

Ascope, ăs-ko'pä, or **Ascopen,** ăs-ko-pä'ä, a town of Peru, in the department of Libertad, and on a railroad, 40 miles N. of Trujillo.

Ascotán, a salt-lake and borax-exploiting village of Chile, in the province of Antofagasta.

As'cot Heath, a race-course in Berkshire, England, 6 miles SW. of Windsor.

Ascq, ăsk, a village of France, department of Nord, 4 miles SW. of Lannoy.

Asculum, Ausculum Apulum, ancient names of Ascoli Satriano.

Asculum Picenum, the ancient name of Ascoli.

Ascut'ney Mountain, Vt., is an isolated peak in Windsor co. about 2 miles W. of the Connecticut River. Its altitude is 3320 feet above the sea. It is formed of granite and beautiful syenite. It commands an extensive prospect.

Ascut'neyville, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, about 5 miles below Windsor.

Asele, ä-sä'lä, a village of northern Sweden, Westerbotten, 110 miles WNW. of Umeå, on the Ångermann River.

Asfi, a town of Morocco. See Saffi.

Ash, a village of England, in Surrey, 4 miles NE. of Farnham, and near Aldershot.

Ash, a post-hamlet of Ouray co., Colo. Pop. about 50.

Ashangi, ăsh-ăn'ghee', a lake of Abyssinia, in Tigré. Greatest length, about 25 miles; breadth, about 14 miles.

Ashango-Land, a region of western equatorial Africa, in French Congo, partly in the basin of the Ogowai River. The Ashango Hills rise to an elevation of about 2450 feet. A tribe of people inhabit this region known as the Ashangos.

Ashanti, or **Ashantee,** ăsh'ăn'tee, a territory and former kingdom of western Africa, Upper Guinea, lying N. of the British Gold Coast possessions and extending eastward to the Volta River. It covers an area estimated at about 11,000 sq. m., with a population vaguely assumed to be 2,000,000–3,000,000. It is well watered, the country being intersected by several considerable streams. It is largely covered with forest, but there is also considerable savanna country, and some parts are extensively cultivated for rice, corn, dhurra, barley, yams, tobacco, etc. The climate is healthy. Wild animals, such as the elephant, buffalo, antelopes, apes, the lion, leopard, jackal, etc., abound. Some gold is obtained in the region, but the district of former greatest production, Gaman, is now only in minor part a portion of Ashanti. The Ashantis, formerly represented as warlike and ferocious, with a love for shedding human blood and much given to human sacrifices, are now seemingly of a peaceful disposition. They excel in the manufacture of cotton cloths and in the brilliancy of their dyes. They also make good earthenware, leather, and iron, and manufacture sword-blades of superior workmanship. But it is in the fabrication of articles in gold that they display the greatest skill. The chief article of export is gold, with ivory and some dye-woods. Ashanti was made a British protectorate in 1896, and was officially annexed to Great Britain in 1901. It is under the administration of the governor of the Gold Coast. The capital is Kumasi, which is now connected by rail with Sekondi, on the coast.

Ashapoo, S.C. See Ashepoo.

Ashawa, ash'ą-wą, a post-office and station of Polk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 8 miles NNW. of Des Moines. It is near the Des Moines River.

Ash'away, a banking post-village of Washington co., R.I., near the Charles or Pawcatuck River, 4½ miles NNE. of Westerly. It has woollen-mills, etc. Pop. about 500.

Ashborne, ash'bŭrn, a town of England, co. and 13 miles NW. of Derby. Pop. in 1901, 4039. It has a large church of the thirteenth century.

Ash'boro, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., 20 miles ESE. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 200.

Ashboro, a banking post-village, capital of Randolph co., N.C., on the Aberdeen and Ashboro and the Southern Rs., 44 miles S. of Greensboro. It has canning and flouring industries. Pop. in 1900, 992.

Ash'bourne, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 9 miles from Philadelphia. Pop. 250.

Ash'burn, a banking post-town of Worth co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R., 85 miles S. of Macon. It has a cotton-gin, manufactures of lumber and naval stores, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1301.

Ashburn, a post-village of Pike co., Mo., near the Mississippi River, 15 miles by rail below Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Ashburn, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., on the Southern R., 6 miles SE. of Leesburg, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Ashburn, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 10 miles from Whitby.

Ash'burnham, a banking post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Ashburnham township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 55 miles WNW. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1882.

Ashburnham, a post-town of Peterborough co., Ontario, on the Otonabee, opposite Peterborough. Pop. in 1901, 1647.

Ashburnham Depot (de'po), a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. See South Ashburnham.

Ash'burton, a town of England, co. of Devon, 16 miles SW. of Exeter. Pop. about 2500.

Ashburton, a town of Canterbury, New Zealand, about 50 miles NE. of Timaru, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. 2000.

Ashburton Range, a mountain-mass of the Northern Territory of South Australia, in about lat. 18° S.; lon. 133° 40' E.

Ashburton River, in Western Australia, rises in about lon. 120° E., and flows NW., entering the Indian Ocean at the mouth of Exmouth Gulf.

Ash'by, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala. Pop. about 200.

Ashby, a post-township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., about 6 miles N. of Fitchburg. It has various manufactures of wood. Pop. of the town in 1900, 876.

Ashby, a banking post-village of Grant co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 51 miles NW. of Sauk Center. Pop. in 1900, 279.

Ashby, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn.

Ashby, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Va., 28 miles from Farmville.

Ash'byburg, a post-village of Hopkins co., Ky., on Green River, about 40 miles SSE. of Evansville, Ind. Pop. 150.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, ash'be-dĕl-ą-zooch', a town and parish of England, 16 miles NW. of Leicester. Pop. in 1901, 4720. It has a ruined castle, in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined, and which is commemorated in Scott's "Ivanhoe." There are salt-water baths.

Ashby Woulds, a village and parish of Leicestershire, England. Pop. in 1901, 2799.

Ashcreek, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Minn.

Ashcroft, a post-village of Pitkin co., Colo., 12 miles S. of Aspen.

Ashcroft, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 24 miles S. by W. of Kamloops. Pop. about 300.

Ashdod. See Esdud.

Ashdown, the seat of Lord Craven, in West Berkshire, England, 3 miles NW. of Lambourn.

Ashdown, a post-town of Little River co., Ark., on the Port Arthur Route and the Arkansas and Choctaw R., 20

miles N. by W. of Texarkana, its banking point. It has cotton-gins. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Ashe, ash, a county forming the NW. extremity of North Carolina, has an area of 399 sq. m. It is drained by the New River and its North Fork. A range called Stone Mountains extends along the NW. border of this county, the surface of which is diversified by mountains and valleys. Copper is found in the county. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. in 1890, 15,628; in 1900, 19,581.

Asheboro, a town of North Carolina. See ASHBORO.

A-she-hoh, Ajeho, ä'zhę̇h'ho', or **Alchuku,** äl-choo-koo', a city of Manchuria, province of Kirin, 30 miles S. of the river Sungari. It has a large trade. Lat. 45° 40' N. Pop. 30,000.

Ash'epoo', a post-village of Colleton co., S.C., on the Ashepoo River, 35 miles W. of Charleston.

Asher, a banking post-village of Pottawatomie co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 22 miles (direct) S. of Shawnee. Pop. about 600.

Ashersville, a post-village of Clay co., Ind.

Asherville, a post-village of Mitchell co., Kan., on the Solomon River, 8 miles SE. of Beloit.

Asherville, a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., 8 miles from Poplin.

Asheville, a village of Alabama. See ASHVILLE.

Asheville, or **Ashville,** a city, capital of Buncombe co., N.C., situated at the junction of the Swananoa and the French Broad River, and among the mountains of the Blue Ridge, about 210 miles (direct) W. of Raleigh. It is on the Southern R., 2350 feet above the sea. It has banks, manufactures of cotton, tobacco, leather, etc., and various normal and collegiate institutions. Asheville is a favored summer- and winter-resort, in a region considered very beneficial for pulmonary and related diseases, and is annually visited by many thousands of persons. The surroundings are notably picturesque, and in the neighborhood are the famous forest-park and chateau of Biltmore, probably the finest private estate in America. Average winter temperature, 39°; summer, 72°; spring, 53°. Pop. in 1900, 14,694.

Ashewa, a hamlet of Iowa. See ASHAWA.

Ashfield, or **Ashfield Plain,** a post-village and summer-resort of Franklin co., Mass., 32 miles NNW. of Springfield. It has a fine public library, manufactures of lumber and woolen-ware, etc. Pop. of Ashfield township (town) in 1900, 955.

Ashfield, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa.

Ashfield, a suburban municipality of New South Wales, Australia, 5 miles S. of Sydney. Pop. of the borough, 14,000.

Ash Flat, a post-village of Sharp co., Ark., about 33 miles N. of Batesville. Pop. 200.

Ash'ford, a town of England, co. of Kent, 13 miles SW. of Canterbury. Pop. in 1901, 12,800.

Ashford, a post-village of Henry co., Ala., on the Plant System, 12 miles ESE. of Dothan. Pop. in 1900, 286.

Ashford, a post-village and township (town), of Windham co., Conn., 32 miles ENE. of Hartford. General Nathaniel Lyon was born here. Pop. of the town in 1900, 757.

Ashford, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Ashford township (town), about 34 miles S. by E. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1645.

Ashford, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Ashford township (town), about 15 miles S. by E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1755; of the village, about 125.

Ashfork, a post-hamlet of Yavapai co., Ariz. Pop. about 50.

Ashgrove, a post-township of Iroquois co., Ill., about 38 miles N. by W. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 1511. Pop. of the village, about 60.

Ashgrove, a post-hamlet of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 9 miles NNE. of Lafayette.

Ashgrove, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, 13 miles NW. of Bloomfield.

Ashgrove, a banking post-village of Greene co., Mo., on the Sac River and on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 18 miles WNW. of Springfield. It ships lead- and zinc-ore, wheat, and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1039.

Ashgrove, a post-village of Franklin co., Neb. Pop. 500.

Ash Hill, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 9 miles E. of Poplar Bluff Junction.

Ashikaga, a town of the main island of Japan, about 65 miles NNW. of Tokio, with which it is connected by rail. It is noted for its academy of Chinese learning, and has an important trade in silks and cottons. Pop. in 1899, 21,348.

Ashingdon (the mediæval *Assandun*), a parish of South Essex, England, 2½ miles from Rochford. Here, in 1016, Canute defeated Edmund Ironside.

Ashington, an urban district of Northumberland, England, 3 miles from Morpeth. Pop. in 1901, 13,956.

Ashio, ä-shee'o, a commune of Japan, near Nikko, having some of the largest copper-mines in the world.

Ash'ippun, a post-township (town) of Dodge co., Wis., 35 miles NW. of Milwaukee, is bounded on the W. by Rock River. Pop. in 1900, 1339.

Ashkelon, the ancient name of ASCALON.

Ash'kum, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 73 miles SSW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 429.

Ashland, a county in the northeast-central part of Ohio, has an area of 424 sq. m. It is drained by the Black Fork and Lake Fork of the Mohican or Walhonding River. Capital, Ashland. Pop. in 1890, 22,223; in 1900, 21,184.

Ashland, a county in the NW. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Superior. Area, 930 sq. m. It is drained by the Namakagon, the White River, and the head-streams of the Chippewa. Lumber is one of its principal productions and iron-ore is abundant. Capital, Ashland. Pop. in 1890, 20,063; in 1900, 20,176.

Ashland, a post-village, capital of Clay co., Ala., about 20 miles SE. of Talladega. The banking point is Goodwater. Pop. in 1900, 422.

Ashland, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 12 miles W. by N. of Wilmington. Here are large flouring-mills.

Ashland, a banking post-village of Cass co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Rs., 21 miles WNW. of Springfield. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1201.

Ashland, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., 4 miles ESE. of Newcastle.

Ashland, a banking post-town, capital of Clark co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 40 miles S. by W. of Dodge City. Pop. in 1900, 493.

Ashland, a city and railway centre of Boyd co., Ky., is situated on the Ohio River, near the mouth of the Big Sandy, in a rich mineral, oil, and lumber region, 146 miles above Cincinnati, on the Chesapeake and Ohio and other railroads. It has a collegiate institute, extensive steel- and iron-plants, and manufactures of furniture, bricks, nails, leather, and lumber. Pop. in 1890, 4195; in 1900, 6800.

Ashland, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La.

Ashland, a post-hamlet of Aroostook co., Me., in Ashland township (town), on the Aroostook River, 50 miles NNW. of Houlton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1080.

Ashland, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Gunpowder River and on the Northern Central R., 16 miles N. of Baltimore.

Ashland, a post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany and other railroads, 24 miles WSW. of Boston. It has manufactures of nails, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1525. The banking town is South Framingham.

Ashland, a post-township of Newaygo co., Mich., drained by the Muskegon River and intersected by the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900, 1523.

Ashland, a post-town, capital of Benton co., Miss., 15 miles E. of Michigan City. Pop. in 1900, 162.

Ashland, a banking post-village of Boone co., Mo., about 17 miles NNW. of Jefferson City. Pop. in 1900, 401.

Ashland, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb., on Salt Creek, 2 miles from its entrance into the Platte River, and on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 24 miles NE. of Lincoln. It is the trade-centre of an extensive farming district. Pop. in 1900, 1477.

Ashland, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Ashland township (town), on the Pemigewasset River and on the Boston and Maine R., 45 miles N. of Concord. It has manufactures of manila paper, leather-board, and woollen goods. The banking point is Plymouth. The town is bounded on the NE. by Squam Lake. Pop. of the town in 1890, 1193; in 1900, 1289.

Ashland, a post-hamlet in Camden co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 10 miles SE. of Philadelphia.

Ashland, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Ashland township (town), about 40 miles SW. of Albany. It is near the Catskill Mountains. Pop. of the town in 1900, 692.

Ashland, a banking post-village, capital of Ashland co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 50 miles WSW. of Akron. It has manufactures of poultry-food, medicines, agricultural implements, pumps, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3566; in 1900, 4087.

Ashland, a banking city of Jackson co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 16 miles SE. of Jacksonville. It is in an excellent fruit-growing region, and has flour- and woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2634.

Ashland, a hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., 6 miles from Gallitzin.

Ashland, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 872.

Ashland, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 12 miles NW. of Pottsville and 119 miles NW. of Philadelphia. Its prosperity is derived from rich mines of anthracite coal and from neighboring collieries. It has foundries, machine-shops, and various factories. The Miners' State Hospital is located here. Pop. in 1890, 7346; in 1900, 6438.

Ashland, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., 4 miles from Hope. Pop. 200.

Ashland, a post-hamlet of Darlington co., S.C.

Ashland, a village of Wayne co., Tenn., on the Buffalo River, about 70 miles SW. of Nashville.

Ashland, a banking post-village of Hanover co., Va., on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac R., 17 miles N. by W. of Richmond. It is a favorite resort with the inhabitants of Richmond and is the seat of the Randolph Macon College. Pop. in 1900, 1147.

Ashland, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va., 3 miles N. by E. of Elkhorn.

Ashland, a city, capital of Ashland co., Wis., on Lake Superior, at the junction of the Wisconsin Central R. with several other lines, 351 miles NNW. of Milwaukee. It has extensive iron- and steel-works, blast-furnaces, large saw- and planing-mills, boiler-works, railroad machine-shops, etc. It is an important shipping point for lumber and iron-ore. Pop. in 1900, 13,074.

Ashland City, a banking post-village, capital of Cheatham co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, about 30 miles NW. of Nashville. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Ashley, a county in the SE. part of Arkansas, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 974 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Saline and Ouachita Rivers, and intersected by Bartholomew Bayou (navigable by steamboats). The soil is fertile. Capital, Hamburg. Pop. in 1890, 13,295; in 1900, 19,734.

Ashley, a river of South Carolina, rises in Colleton co., runs southeastward, and enters Charleston Harbor at the city of Charleston, which is on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers.

Ashley, a banking city of Washington co., Ill., 14 miles S. of Centralia, on the Illinois Central and the Louisville and Nashville Rs. It has manufactures of flour and agricultural implements. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 953.

Ashley, a banking post-town of Dekalb and Steuben cos., Ind., on the Wabash R., 8 miles (direct) SSW. of Angola. It has manufactures of bed-springs, etc., and has railroad-shops. Pop. in 1900, 1040.

Ashley, a banking post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., 22 miles by rail NW. of Owosso. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Ashley, a post-village of Pike co., Mo., 6 miles from Bowling Green and about 75 miles NW. of St. Louis. Pop. about 350. The banking point is Bowling Green.

Ashley, a banking post-town, capital of McIntosh co., N.Dak., 80 miles ESE. of Bismarck.

Ashley, a banking post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis R., 34 miles N. of Columbus and 24 miles S. by W. of Galion. Pop. in 1900, 700.

Ashley, a banking post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., in the Wyoming Valley, on the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 3 miles from Wilkesbarre. It has workshops of the railroad companies. Here are rich mines of coal. Ashley is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1890, 3192; in 1900, 4046.

Ashley, a post-village of Doddridge co., W.Va., 11 miles NE. of West Union.

Ashley Falls, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 35 miles S. of Pittsfield. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Great Barrington.

Ashley Phos'phate, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., S.C., on the Southern R.

Ashley's Fork, a tributary of Green River, Utah, enters the river on the left about 25 miles in a direct line above Duchesne River.

Ashleyville, a hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, 1½ miles NW. of Chicopee.

Ashly, a post-village of Madison parish, La. Pop. about 100.

Ashmore, a post-village of Wakulla co., Fla., on the Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia R., 25 miles S. by W. of Tallahassee. Pop. about 150.

Ashmore, a banking post-village of Coles co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 37 miles W. of Terre Haute. It has manufactures of brick, tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 476.

Ashmun, ăsh-moon', a town of Egypt, in the fertile district of Menufiyeh, near the head of the Delta, 25 miles NW. of Cairo, on a railway. Pop. about 7000 (?).

Ashmunein, ăsh-moo-nâne', or **Eshmunein,** a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, near Roda (a railway station), about lat. 27° 50′ N. It is on the site of the ancient *Khmunu*, later *Hermopolis Magna*, a famous seat of the worship of Thoth.

Ash'petuck', a small stream of Fairfield co., in the SW. part of Connecticut, flows into Saugatuck River.

Ash Point, a post-village of Knox co., Me. Pop. about 100.

Ashpole, a post-village of Robeson co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 40 miles (direct) S. by W. of Fayetteville. Pop. about 400.

Ashport, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River, about 48 miles N. of Memphis.

Ashraf, ăsh'răf', or **Ashref,** a decayed town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, 50 miles W. of Astrabad.

Ashridge, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio.

Ashridge, a post-station of Richland co., Wis., 14 miles NNW. of Richland Center.

Ashtabu'la, the most northeastern county of Ohio, borders on Pennsylvania. Area, 691 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, is intersected by Grand River, and is also drained by the Ashtabula and Conneaut Rivers and Pymatuning and Rock Creeks. Among the minerals of the county is Berea grit, a sandstone good for grindstones and for buildings. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. in 1890, 43,655; in 1900, 51,448.

Ashtabula, a small river of Ohio, runs northwestward through Ashtabula co. and enters Lake Erie at iHarbor, 3 miles N. of Ashtabula. At its mouth is a light-house.

Ashtabula, a post-hamlet of Barnes co., N.Dak., about 18 miles N. of Valley City.

Ashtabula, a city and important railroad centre of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the river of the same name, 3 miles from Lake Erie and 54 miles NE. of Cleveland, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads. It has hide- and leather-works, woollen-mills, machine-shops, shaft-factories, agricultural-implement works, etc. It ships coal and iron. Pop. in 1880, 4445; in 1890, 8338; in 1900, 12,949.

Ashtaroth, ash'tą-roth, an ancient city of Syria, named in Scripture as the capital of Og, king of Bashan, the site of which is identified by some with the village of Tell el-Ashari, in the Hauran, about 60 miles SSW. of Damascus.

Ashtola, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa.

Ashton, a banking post-village of Lee co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles E. of Dixon. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 756.

Ashton, a banking post-town of Osceola co., Iowa, 66 miles by rail NE. of Sioux City. It has manufactures of dairy products, etc. Pop. in 1900, 513.

Ashton, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Kan. Pop. about 50.

Ashton, a post-village of Osceola co., Mich., 76 miles by rail N. of Grand Rapids.

Ashton, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Mo., 20 miles by rail WNW. of Alexandria.

Ashton, a post-village of Sherman co., Neb., 137 miles by rail W. by N. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 251.

Ashton, a village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's R., 10 miles W. of Mauch Chunk. Coal is mined here.

Ashton, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., 10 miles by rail N. of Providence, its banking point. Pop. about 1200.

Ashton, a city of Spink co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 32 miles S. of Aberdeen. It makes extensive shipments of farm-produce. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Ashton, a hamlet of San Augustine co., Tex., about 140 miles NNE. of Houston.

Ashton, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., about 11 miles NW. of Madison.

Ashton, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, on the river Jock, 23 miles SW. of Ottawa. Pop. 200.

Ashton-in-Mak'erfield, or **Ashton-le-Willows,** a town of Lancashire, England, 2 miles NW. of Newton. It has coal-mines, potteries, and cotton-mills. Pop. in 1901, 18,700.

Ashton-under-Lyne, a parliamentary borough, manufacturing town, and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Tame, 6½ miles by railway ENE. of Manchester. It has a large church of the time of Henry V.

The town is a great seat of the cotton manufacture, and dyeing, bleaching, and calico-printing are extensively carried on. Ashton-under-Lyne sends one member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 40,494; in 1901,43,890.

Ashton-upon-Mersey, a town of England, in Cheshire, 5 miles SW. of Manchester. Pop. in 1901, 5563.

Ashuap'mouchouan', or **Chamouchouan** ("the place where the elk is laid wait for"), a large river of Quebec, rises in the highlands near Mistassini Lake, and, running SE., enters the W. side of Lake St. John, south of the Mistassini, in about lat. 48° 39′ N. Length, about 170 miles. A little above the 92d mile it divides into 2 branches. One of these comes from the NNE., and, being the larger, is called the Chief River. The other branch retains the name of the Ashuapmouchouan.

Ashuapmouchouan, a lake of Quebec about 150 miles NW. of Lake St. John. Lat. 49° 27′ N.; lon. 73° 55′ W. Length, 10 miles; average breadth, 4 miles. It receives the waters of several lakes, and has its outlet in the river Ashuapmouchouan.

Ashuelot, ash'yu-e'lǫt or ash'we-lot, a river of New Hampshire, runs southwestward through Cheshire co. and enters the Connecticut River about 18 miles SW. of Keene. Its length is nearly 75 miles.

Ashuelot, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., on the Ashuelot River, 15 miles by rail SSW. of Keene.

Ashurada, å-shoo-rå'då, a Russian naval station, on an island of the same name, in the southeastern part of the Caspian Sea, WNW. of Astrabad.

Ashvale, a post-village of Lonoke co., Ark.

Ash Valley, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Kan., 10 miles from Larned.

Ashville, a post-town, capital of St. Clair co., Ala., about 37 miles N. by E. of Birmingham. It is in a coal and iron district, and has various mills, cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 362.

Ashville, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. Pop. about 70.

Ashville, formerly **Harmony,** a village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 7 miles by rail WSW. of Jamestown. Pop. about 250.

Ashville, a banking post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R., 21 miles S. by E. of Columbus. It has grain-elevators, a canning-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Ashville, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., 9 miles by rail N. of Cresson. Pop. in 1900, 393.

Ash'wanip'i, or **Hamilton,** also known as the Grand River, a river of Labrador, has its source on the Labrador Highlands (at an elevation of over 2000 feet), in Ashwanipi Lake (in about lat. 52° 30′ N. and lon. 66° 30′ W.) and other bodies of water, and, after a course of several hundred miles, enters the Atlantic through Esquimaux Bay or Hamilton Inlet, E. of Rigolet. At its mouth it is nearly 1½ miles wide. About 250 miles up occur the great falls, known as the Grand Falls of Labrador, which in a width of 200 feet, and with an enormous volume of water, descend in a vertical leap of 316 feet. Above the falls are violent rapids, and below the stream flows for some distance through a chasm, with the walls of rock 400–500 feet in height.

Ashwillett, a post-village of New London co., Conn. The banking point is Norwich. Pop. about 150.

Ashwood, a post-hamlet of Tensas parish, La.

Ashwood, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., 6 miles W. of Columbia.

Ashwood Station, a post-hamlet of Wilkinson co., Miss., 4 miles S. of Woodville.

Asia, å'she-ą or å'zhe-ą (Fr. *Asie,* å'zee'; Ger. *Asien,* å'ze-ęn; L., It., Sp., and Port., *Asia*), the largest of the great divisions of the globe. It has an area of about 16,000,000 sq. m. (with the appertaining islands about 17,000,000 sq. m.), an extent nearly one-third that of all the land-masses taken collectively. Its extreme points are: Cape Tchelyuskin in the N., in lat. 77° 23′ (or 77° 40′, according to some determinations); Cape Buru, the extremity of the Peninsula of Malacca, in the S., lat. 1° 16′ (or 1° 23′) N.; Cape Dezhnev, formerly known as the East Cape, lon. 169° 44′ W.; and Cape Baba, in Asia Minor, lon. 26° 3′ E. Its mainland is bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by the North Pacific, S. by the Indian Ocean, SW. by the Red Sea, which separates it from Africa, and W. by Europe and the Mediterranean, Black, and Caspian seas. Its greatest length is from the Dardanelles to Bering Strait, a distance of about 7000 miles. Asia and Europe form one connected land-mass, the boundary in great part (by an arbitrary division) being constituted by the Ural Mountains. Asia is connected with Africa by the Isthmus of Suez. On the E. it is separated from America by Bering Strait, where the two continents approach to within 54 miles of each other. The coasts are irregular, especially on the S. and E., where they are indented by immense bays and gulfs, forming projections of corresponding magnitude. The principal indentations are the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and Gulf of Siam, on the S. coast, and the Gulf of Tongking, Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, and Sea of Anadyr, on the E. coast. On the N. the indentations are also numerous, but, with the exception of the Gulf of Obi, not of great extent. The principal islands and island groups which may be regarded as appertaining to this division of the globe are, on the S. and E., the Laccadives, Maldives, the Chagos Archipelago, Ceylon, the Andaman and Nicobar islands, the Mergui Archipelago, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Sunda and Banda islands, the Moluccas, Sulu islands, Philippines, Hainan, Formosa, Chusan, the Liu-kiu and Japanese islands, Saghalin, and the Kurils; on the N., the New Siberian islands. Geological evidence is conclusive that most of these islands were at one time a part of the Asiatic main, from which they have been severed by crustal breakages, whose positions in areas of weakness are still plainly indicated in the lines and clusters of active volcanoes which contour the coast from Kamtchatka to the Sunda islands. What is called "Wallace's Line," named after the English naturalist Alfred Russell Wallace, divides what are assumed to be the true Asiatic islands from those that properly belong to Australasia, passing between Bali and Lombok and following the trough of Macassar Strait between Borneo and Celebes. The line is thought to mark a physiographic or continental break, and it differentiates two clearly distinct faunas.

The vast extent of Asia, the diversity of its surface, and its physical structure, render it difficult to give a view of its general conformation at once accurate and intelligible. Probably two-thirds of its relief is made up of plateaus and lofty mountains, with the remaining third a depressed lowland or bottom-land. Much the greater part of Siberia, with its continuation westward into Russia, is a low-lying plain or series of plains, which fall off from the southern boundary of mountains, at elevations of 500 to 2000 feet, to the Arctic Ocean, and southwestward to the depression of the Aral-Caspian basin. The Sea of Aral, whose surface lies at an elevation of 160 feet above the Mediterranean, and the Caspian Sea, with its surface depressed 83 feet below that level, are relicts of a former sea that united with the Black Sea, and at a still earlier, although geologically recent, period with the Arctic Ocean. Neither of these inland bodies of water has an outlet. Low-lying lands are also comprised within the delta region of some of the larger rivers of China, and in that remarkable tract of India, which is in part the fertile valley of the Ganges and in part the inhospitable desert ("Thar") of the Indus, which separates the foot-hills of the Himalayas from the plateau of the peninsula of India (Hindustan). In this latter region we have the counterpart of the lowland of Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venetia—a region of recent fluvial sedimentation, with the materials of destruction brought from the neighboring high mountains filling in a trough of the sea. Before this infilling the greater part of the peninsula of India was separated off from main Asia. The united valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates, the ancient Mesopotamia, is another low-lying tract, constructed mainly of river alluviums. The Dead Sea, in Palestine, with its surface nearly 1300 feet below that of the Mediterranean, is the most depressed portion of the earth's surface. Another remarkable depression is that of Luktchun, in East Turkestan, in about lat. 42° 40′ N. and lon. 89° 30′ E., where the surface, under the shadow of the great Bogdo-Ola Mountains, drops to 430 feet below sea-level.

Mountains.—The mountains of Asia, conformable to the main direction of the land-mass, have a generally E. and W. trend, with southeastward and northeastward deflections in the eastern part of the continent pointing to a former extra-continental projection. Such finger-marks of past extension are seen in the mountain-backbone of the Malay Peninsula, directed towards the Australian tract, and in the Stanovoi Mountains (escarpment) of Siberia, whose continuity with the Prince of Wales Mountains in Alaska has only recently been interrupted through the formation of Bering Strait. Westward the main mountains of Asia are linked with those of southern Europe (Alpine-Balkan system) by means of the Caucasus and the highlands of Armenia and Asia Minor, so that, while the relations of some of the branches do not as yet appear quite clear, it may be said that one vast crescentic mountain-system, representing, however, widely differing geological periods, sweeps through entire Eurasia from the Bay of Biscay to Bering Strait. The Ural Mountains, which are in one sense Asiatic, and whose continuation northward of the continent is found in the disjointed islands of Nova Zembla, are directed transversely

to the trend of land, and they furnish almost the only instance of a mountain-chain of magnitude taking this course. They are of very ancient date, and merely a wreck of their former dimensions, being worn down to only inconsiderable heights. Their highest summits appear to be the Töl-pos-is and Yaman-Tau, about 5400 feet. See URAL MOUNTAINS.

Central High Asia.—By this name is now frequently designated that lofty portion of the Asiatic continent which is comprised within the great bulwark of the Himalaya Mountains, the Kuen-lun, Tian-Shan ("Mountains of Heaven"), and Altai, and the elevated series of plateaus and closely appressed mountains which constitute the so-called table-land of Tibet and the less lofty Han-Hoi of Western Mongolia. In this region of towering heights, much the loftiest of the globe, summits of 20,000–25,000 feet are numerous; and in the Himalayas alone (with the associated Karakorum) there are three peaks which surpass 28,000 ft. in height—Everest, so far as is known the culminating point of the globe, 29,002 ft.; Kunchain-junga or Kunchinjunga, 28,156 ft.; and Godwin-Austen, sometimes known as peak K^2, and also as Dapsang, 28,278 ft. Other summits, hardly less lofty, are the Dhawalagiri (26,826 ft.), Nanga-Parbat (26,629 ft.), and Nanda-Devi (25,661 ft.).

The Himalayas, being of comparatively recent formation, dating back to the Eocene and late Cretaceous periods, are of an exceedingly rugged nature, showing all the characteristics of but little-effaced mountains and the full majesty of the Alpine landscape. Time has not yet sufficed to wear down their salient points, although two streams, the Indus and the Brahmaputra, have succeeded in sawing their way across their line of elevation and gaining the sea. They maintain a crest-line of 17,000 ft., and plunge with steep faces to the southern or ocean side, bounding the fertile hot tracts of India known as the "Terai." Among the loftiest of the Trans-Himalayan summits are the Ullug-Mustagh (Kuen-lun, 25,300 ft.) and the Khan-Tengri (Tian-Shan, 24,000 ft.). See HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS, KUEN-LUN, TIAN-SHAN, and ALTAI.

These vast mountain-chains converge in the W. in the highland that lies east of Bokhara and is known as the Pamir,—the "Roof of the World,"—a mountainous tract that sustains a general elevation of 13,000 ft. or more, and is bordered on at least three sides by summits that rise to 23,000–25,000 ft. Of these the famous Mustagh-Ata, which by some measurements is made to be the loftiest of the Asiatic summits lying north of the main Himalayas, is 25,780 ft. Converging to the heights of the Pamir from the S. and W. are the Suleiman and Hindu-Kush ranges, the latter the main stem that carries the central Asiatic mountains westward, and, through the Paropamisus, Elbruz, Armenian highlands, and the Taurus, establishes the connection with the Caucasus and the mountain-system of the Mediterranean. Several summits of the Hindu-Kush rise above 23,000 ft.; Tiratch-Mir, near the foot of the Pamir, has an elevation of 25,400 ft. Other mountains of Asia, whose characteristics will be found stated under their respective heads, are the Lebanon, in Syria; the Ghauts, of the Peninsula of India; Alai, a western spur of the Tian-Shan; Yün-ling, Nan-ling, and Nan-shan-ling of China; Khingan, of Mongolia; and Yablonoi and Tatar, of Siberia. See PAMIR.

The height of the snow-line on the main Himalayas occupies a position of about 15,500–16,500 ft., being somewhat higher on the sunny and moister southern slopes. Over many parts of bleak Tibet, where there is but little precipitation, the snow-line rises as high as 18,000 and even 19,000 ft. The glaciers of the Himalayas and Karakorum are especially magnificent, and vastly exceed in development those of the Alps of Europe. They descend deep into the valleys, and the longest, like the Biafo and Baltoro, measure 30–40 miles in length. The evidences of a past more extensive glaciation are here, as in the mountains of Europe and America, very apparent.

Volcanoes.—The Asiatic mountains, differing from the Andean system of America, but agreeing in this respect with the Alps, are pre-eminently free from volcanoes. Only in the region of continuing weakness of the crust, as in the ocean or insular strip extending from Kamtchatka through the Japanese Islands and the Philippines to Java, and in the Mediterranean-Caspian tract, which, until well into the Tertiary period (and later) was the theatre of almost catastrophic movements, do we find volcanoes of size and forceful activity, and others that have only recently become extinct or dormant. Of the loftier of such summits may be enumerated Elburz, in the Caucasus (if the Caucasus be considered a part of Asia), 18,470 ft.; Demavend, on the southern borders of the Caspian, 19,350 (18,600?) ft.; Ararat, on the borders of Armenia and Persia, 17,090 (16,920) ft.; Arjish-Dagh, westward of the Anti-Taurus chain, in Anatolia, about 13,300 ft.; Kliutchef, in Kamtchatka, 15,750 ft.; Fujiyama, in Japan, about 12,400 ft.; Mayón, in Luzon, 8274 ft.; and Sembéru, in Java, about 12,000 ft. The most destructive centre of volcanic action is to-day the region of the Sunda Sea, following from Java to Celebes and the islands beyond. From this region are recorded the violent eruptions of Papandayang, in Java (1772); Tomboro, in Sumbawa (1815); and Krakatao (a small island off Java), in 1883; which, with those of Coseguina, in Nicaragua, in 1835, and Pelée, in Martinique, in 1902, were the most catastrophic eruptions of which history makes record.

Plateaus and Deserts.—Inner High Asia is occupied by plateaus of varying elevation, ranging from 1500 to 15,000 feet (Tibet), whose surface is largely of a steppe character, and elsewhere desert. The Kuen-lun is properly the dividing-line between the high and the low plateaus, the latter being in the W. comprised mainly in the basin of the Tarim, and in the eastern section in the great desert of Gobi or Shamo. Lob-Nor, a lake of shifting position, which receives the Tarim as an affluent, occupies a level only 2590 ft. above the sea. About 200 miles directly north of it is the "pit" of Luktchun, whose surface, as has already been seen, drops to 430 ft. below sea-level, although faced by mountains directly to the north of it of 15,000–16,000 ft. elevation (Bogdo-Ola). The Desert of Gobi or Shamo has many of the characteristics of the Sahara, but is, on the whole, of a much less forbidding nature. Many of its parts are well watered, and support a fairly luxuriant vegetation of willow, poplar, and salsolaceous and other plants. These more fertile tracts afford a fairly comfortable home to hordes of migrating Mongols and their flocks. The wind-swept sands are seemingly in part of an oceanic character, elsewhere they are merely the product of disintegration of the subjacent and surrounding rock-masses. Recent discoveries have brought to light the remains of numerous habitations partially buried beneath mounds or dunes, which give unmistakable evidence of a much more extensive occupation of the region than is found to-day. (See GOBI.) Desert conditions also prevail over the northwest of Hindustan (Indian Desert), in Beluchistan, in parts of Persia, and over perhaps the major part of Arabia; but the greater portion of these districts of desert-lands is more properly a belonging of the African continent, or at least of that ancient continental block of land—"Gondwana Land"—now in part occupied by the trough of the Indian Ocean, which, before the more modern construction of the Asiatic continent, helped to form a united Indo-Africa.

Tibet, the high plateau of central Asia, and the loftiest abode of man, was until recently considered to be a tectonically constructed plateau; but more accurate geographical research has shown the plateau-structure to be, in the main, of secondary origin. The region is one of closely appressed mountain-folds or ranges, the deep valleys of which have been filled up to a high level by mountain waste and other forms of detrital material being deposited over their floors. Many of the old mountain-tops now lie buried in these sedimented valleys, and over them are scattered a vast number of standing and running waters. At Thokjalung, at an altitude of 16,335 ft., is found the loftiest permanent habitation of man in the Eastern Hemisphere,—about 300 ft. less high than his loftiest post, Chachani, in Peru, in the New World. (See TIBET.) Other extensive plateaus having no structural relation with Tibet are those of Persia (Iranian Plateau), the Dekkan and Mysore.

Rivers.—Asia shares with South America in being the most extensive distributor of interior waters. The streams of greatest magnitude, arranged in the order of their length, are the Ob, Yenisei, Yang-tse-kiang, Lena, Amur, Hoang-ho, Indus, and Ganges-Brahmaputra; the first three of about equal length (3100 miles), and almost ranking with the Nile, Amazon, and Mississippi-Missouri. Other streams of magnitude are the Euphrates and Tigris, in the Mesopotamian region; the Ural; the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya, both affluents of the Sea of Aral; the Irtish, Indighirka, and Kolyma, in Siberia; and the Irawadi, Menam, and Mekong, in Burma and Indo-China. Most of the great Siberian rivers flow northward to the Arctic Ocean, following in the course of the decline of land for which a gentle uptilt in the S. is responsible. This condition has almost entirely impaired their usefulness as trade-carriers, since entry into their mouths is barred during the greater part of the year, and even in most favorable seasons the ice-strewn Kara Sea has made approach to the streams all but impracticable. However, a few attempts to carry merchandise and freight into the heart of Asia from Europe by this route have proved successful. The Yang-tse-kiang is the largest of the Asiatic rivers after those of Siberia. With its numerous tributaries it is assumed to afford navigable water-ways of 12,000 miles, but much of the course of the main stream is obstructed by rapids and shallows. The

tide penetrates for more than 200 miles up the estuary, which is 60 miles wide at the mouth, and in many places 300 ft. deep. See YANG-TSE-KIANG, HOANG-HO, MEKONG, IRAWADI, GANGES, INDUS, etc.

Lakes.—Asia, for its extent, is singularly deficient in lakes, although in the Caspian Sea, which it holds jointly with Europe, it has an extent of interior water which is five times the area of Lake Superior, and in the Aral Sea another basin which about equals the Victoria Nyanza of Africa. Between these two saline waters is the sand or steppe plateau of the Ust-Urt. The Sea of Aral, although occupying a position considerably above sea-level, has no outlet. Its main affluents are the Amu-Darya (anc. *Oxus*) and Syr-Darya (*Jaxartes*), the former of which has been assumed to have flowed at one time into the Caspian. Recent researches have, however, shown the inaccuracy of this view. (See CASPIAN SEA and ARAL SEA.) Another lake of interior drainage, and, like most of the Asiatic lakes, undergoing desiccation, is Balkhash, a shallow pan situated in the Steppe Province, which forms a continuation of the Aral-Caspian Basin. It covers an area of about 8000 sq. m. (about a fifth less than Lake Erie), and receives for its chief affluent the Ili. Lake Baikal, in southern Siberia, is much the largest accumulation of fresh water in Asia, but its present extent (13,000 sq. m.), as is shown by the elevated ancient beach-lines, is hardly a measure of the area that was formerly covered by it. Its surface lies at an elevation of about 1550 ft. above the sea, while its bottom sinks to the prodigious depth of upward of 4000 ft. below it. Soundings have been made indicating a depth of water of 5600 ft. It is frequently assumed to be a relict of the sea, isolated by elevation of the land, and its waters to-day contain a number of marine types of life (sponges, worms, crustaceans, and fishes, and even a species of seal). (See BAIKAL, LAKE.) Most of the Asiatic lakes south of the Siberian mountains are concentrated in the steppe region of western Mongolia and the loftier plateaus of Tibet, and are, in the main, of inconsiderable volume, though at times spreading over large areas of surface. They are in the nature of true steppe or saline waters, most of them without outlets, and many of them shifting their positions at irregular periods. Among the better known of these are the Kuku-Nor ("blue sea"), elevated about 10,070 ft., Tengri-Nor, and Lob-Nor. Horpa-Cho, in Tibet, with its surface nearly 20,000 ft. above the sea, and therefore 4000 ft. above the line of perpetual snow in the main Himalayas, is much the loftiest sheet of water known on the globe.

Steppes.—No account of Asia would be complete without a special reference to that configuration or physiognomy of the surface which makes the steppe-landscape of Turkestan and western Siberia and of the region immediately adjacent. The steppes are generally vast expanses of naked or nearly naked land, whose dreariness is relieved by beautiful verdure only during a few weeks of spring and summer. Numerous flat sheets of water, saline and otherwise, are scattered over the surface, sometimes so interlacing as to convert the region almost into a morass. The steppe of Baraba, between Omsk and Tomsk, as we are informed by Aitoff, "is as flat as the surface of a lake, and the soil is formed of sand so fine that the inhabitants have no idea what a stone is like. Between the Tobol and the Ob the country is one huge marsh, impassable in summer except along the margins of the rivers which drain off the superfluous moisture of the land in their immediate neighborhood." One of the most famous of the steppes of Turkestan is the Bek-pak-dala, or "Hunger-Steppe."

Climate.—Asia, from its vast extent, stretching from far beyond the polar circle nearly to the equator, possesses every variety of climate, from excessive heat to the most intense cold. This variety of climate is further increased by local influences, particularly by the great heights of its table-lands and mountains, by its comparatively compact configuration, and by the great extension of land it presents towards the pole. Beyond the 56th parallel of N. lat., which includes the major part of Siberia, the ground is permanently frozen, in some places to a great depth,—at Yakutsk to a depth of 600 ft.,—and a degree of cold exceeding 90° below the freezing-point is here of annual occurrence; while in other parts of the same region, such as Tobolsk and Irkutsk, the summers are equal to those of Berlin and Cherbourg, but are succeeded by winters of great severity. Nowhere is the temperature known to descend to that extreme low point which is found in the region of the Siberian "pole of cold." At Yakutsk, which is still considerably south of the Arctic Circle, a registry of —80° to —88° is of almost annual occurrence; and at Verkhoyansk a cold of —90° to —94° has been noted several times. On the other hand, the burning sand-plains of Arabia, Beluchistan, and NW. India frequently exhibit a summer heat of 115°–125° (shade), with an excess of 30°–40° in the sun, so that the actual thermometric range in Asia shows an extreme of 240°. Baron Von Toll found in Siberia, on the borders of the Arctic Sea, in lat. 73° N., a July heat of 93°, and the recent explorations of the depression of Luktchun have revealed there a temperature of 118° (147° in the sun)—the temperature of the Sahara. The violent winds called typhoons prevail in southeastern Asia between lat. 4° and 40° N., their sphere of action diminishing westerly to a space included between 13° and 26° N. lat. These destructive winds blow at all seasons, but rarely between May and December. The monsoons, which also prevail in this quarter of the world, extend into Asia from their central region in the Indian Ocean as far as lat. 36° N., including in their reach China, all Hindustan, the Punjab, and part of Tibet. They blow regularly from the SW. from April to October, and from the NE. from October to April; the change being accompanied by heavy rain and violent storms of thunder and lightning. The rainless regions or regions of deficient rainfall of Asia are of vast extent; one of these extends from Delhi, in northern India, to near Nertchinsk, in southeastern Siberia, a distance of about 2500 miles, with a width of about 1200 miles. It thus includes part of Tibet, the great Desert of Gobi, and a part of Mongolia,—a space estimated to comprise 2,000,000 sq. m. Even over the more favored portions of the plateau region of central High Asia the precipitation rarely exceeds 20–25 inches, and over much of Arabia, Syria, Persia, Beluchistan, and Bokhara, it is reduced to 7 inches or less. On the other hand, the Western Ghats, SE. of Bombay, have an annual rainfall of 400–500 inches or more, which is even surpassed in the Khasi Hills of Assam. In 1861 there is a record for this latter region of 805 inches, of which 366 inches fell in the month of July,—the most extraordinary degree of precipitation that has ever been noted.

Mineral Wealth.—All the precious and useful minerals are found in Asia. Diamonds are found in Bundelcund, the Dekkan, Ural Mountains, Ceylon, and other places. Amethysts, rubies (Burma), sapphires (Ceylon), turquoises, carnelians, lapis-lazuli, topazes (Siberia), and other precious stones are found in many different quarters. Gold is, perhaps, most abundant in the Altai and Ural Mountains and in vast placer areas of Siberia. Silver is a product of China, Asiatic Russia, and the Japanese and Ottoman empires; mercury, of China, Tibet, Japan, India, and Ceylon. Tin is met with in most parts of the Malay Peninsula, in Burma, China, and some of the islands of the Malay Archipelago; copper and iron in Japan, Tibet, Hindustan, Persia, and Turkey, in most of which countries lead also is found. Coal exists in vast deposits in China, also in Japan, Saghalin, and Hainan, and represents an as yet little developed wealth. Petroleum is extensively welled in the Caucasus, in Burma, and Sumatra; and the best quality of graphite is obtained in Siberia. Salt is largely diffused over the continent, and constitutes an important industry.

Vegetation.—The vegetation of Asia is as various as its climate. The extreme S. portions alone present all the characteristics of tropical vegetation, which in the forests and jungle-tracts of the lowlands and basal slopes of the mountains (3000–5000 feet) exhibits nearly the full luxuriance of the forests of South America. Among the more striking forms of vegetation of this zone are the cocoanut- and betel-palms, teak, ebony, banyan, fig, rosewood, magnolia, rhododendron, various laurels, and bamboo, to which cultivation has added the cinnamon, nutmeg, ginseng, coffee, tea, camphor, cotton, cane, and rice. To this tropical zone succeeds a zone of evergreen oaks, of magnolias and giant rhododendrons, of firs and cypresses, upon which follow the tracts occupied by the temperate and subalpine floras. Various temperate fruits, in areas of exceptional heat, are cultivated at elevations even of 9000–10,000 feet, and rye and barley ripen at 14,000–15,000 feet. A remarkable peculiarity of the flora of eastern Asia is the prevalence of tropical types throughout much of the temperate region. No cereals are cultivated in Asia N. of about lat. 62° N. The tea-plant is cultivated in China and Indo-China, between lat. 17° and 35° N., lon. 92° and 120° E., which includes Assam; but it is most successful between the parallels of 25° and 33° N. It is also cultivated in Japan and in the peninsula of India. Cotton is grown in India, Burma, Siam, China, and Turkestan. Sugar and indigo are produced in India and in the other countries to the E. Ceylon and Java are famed for their coffee. Cinnamon luxuriates in Ceylon; and nutmegs, cloves, and pepper are products of the Malay Archipelago. In the latter, also, the sago-palm attains the highest perfection.

Fauna.—The fauna of the Asiatic continent is properly a component of three largely distinct faunal associations: I,

a north-temperate or boreal, found in Siberia, Turkestan, and a portion of the more southerly mountain-tracts, and having a strong relationship with the similarly placed faunas of Europe and North America; 2, a desert or north African fauna, occupying Arabia, Persia, and much of the region eastward to the Indian Desert, and characterized by the presence of such forms as the lion, panther, hyena, jackal, numerous antelopes, one or more species of striped ass, and the ostrich; and 3, an essentially tropical fauna, constituting the fauna of the Oriental Realm of zoögeographers, which inhabits the forests, jungles, and savannahs of Indo-Malaysia and southern China, with the major islands of the Malay Archipelago. This is the home of the tiger, which, however, is also a constituent of the boreal (Siberian and Mongolian) fauna, the Indian elephant, rhinoceros, Malay tapir, boar, several large deer, and numerous species of monkey, among which are two representatives of the anthropoid apes,—the long-armed gibbon and the orang of Borneo and Sumatra. The forests teem with birds of bright plumage, among which the pheasants (peacock, argus, impeyan, and golden-pheasant) are conspicuous. The common barnyard-fowl is commonly assumed to have descended from the jungle-fowl of this region, *Gallus Bankiva*. Among the reptiles are the gavial or crocodile of the Ganges, python, and cobra. As components of the boreal fauna we find the wolf, fox, bear, glutton, badger, sable, ermine, mink, beaver, marmot, lemming, elk, stag, and reindeer, most of them circumpolar forms. The camel and tiger both breed in the northern region, and it has been shown from fossil remains found in the New Siberian Islands that at a quite recent, almost modern, period the tiger, rhinoceros, buffalo, wild horse, and mammoth penetrated considerably beyond the 70th parallel of N. lat. The carcasses of mammoths in an extraordinary fine state of preservation have been obtained from the frozen tundra soils of some of the Siberian river-valleys. There is no question that there have been faunal interchanges between Asia (Siberia) and North America, and it is almost equally certain that a considerable part of the so-called European and African faunas have been primarily derived from Asia.

People.—The population of Asia (with the appertaining islands) is estimated to exceed 850,000,000, which is more than one-half of the total population of the globe. It contains a vast variety of tribes and nations. Asia is the home of the yellow race, which embraces the greater part of its population, and of which the Chinese and the Japanese are the principal branches. The Chinese, Tibetans, and a large part of the population of Farther India (Burmese, Siamese, etc.), constitute linguistically the Indo-Chinese group of peoples. The Koreans are akin to the Chinese and Japanese. In the NE. corner of the continent are various Hyperborean tribes of the yellow race,—Tchuktchis, Koriaks, Kamtchatkans, etc. The Uralo-Altaic (Turko-Tataric, Turanian) family is spread over a great part of central and western Asia (Siberia, Mongolia, Turkestan, the Steppes, Asia Minor, etc.). It embraces the Tungusian peoples (the main branch of which is constituted by the Manchus), various Finnic tribes, the Mongols, and the Turkic peoples, represented by the Tartars (Tatars), Turkomans, Uzbeks, Kirghizes, Yakuts, Osmanli Turks (the ruling race in Turkey), etc.

The Caucasian race (the so-called white race) in Asia consists of Indo-Europeans (Aryans), Semites, and Caucasic peoples (tribes of the Caucasus). The Indo-Europeans are composed of two main divisions, the Indian peoples and the Iranians, to the former of which belong the Hindu inhabitants of India, and to the latter the Persians, Afghans, Beluchis, Kurds, etc. The Armenians speak an Aryan language. Other Indo-European elements in the population of Asia are the Russians, who constitute the bulk of the population of Siberia, and the Greeks, who are very numerous in the Turkish dominions. The Semites consist of the Arabs, of whom a large fraction live outside of Arabia, and the Jews.

In India there are several important peoples of the Dravidian stock, constituting a distinct linguistic group. In Ceylon are found the Singhalese. Malacca is in great part peopled by the Malays, belonging to the brown race.

The principal religions in the southeastern half of Asia are Brahminism, Buddhism (with Lamaism), Confucianism, Taoism, and Shintoism. Mohammedism is the dominant religion in the other half, and also prevails in parts of India. The bulk of the Asiatic subjects of Russia, as well as a considerable part of those of Turkey, are Christians, and Christian missionaries have made numerous converts in many parts. Only a small fraction of the Jewish race now has its home in Asia. It is in Asia that all the great religions of the world have originated.

Asia is generally held to be the cradle of the human race. The dawn of history here appears to be nearly contemporaneous with that in Africa. The civilization of the Euphrates-Tigris region is as ancient as that of Egypt. Among the realms of antiquity in western Asia were Babylonia, Assyria, the Hebrew kingdom (coeval with which was the maritime greatness of Phœnicia), the Median and Persian empires, the Greek kingdom of the Seleucidæ, Parthia, and Pontus. The civilization of China reaches back to remote antiquity. The Romans established their dominion in Asia Minor, Syria, and Mesopotamia. For a long period part of Asia belonged to the Byzantine Empire. In the seventh century the Arabs, under the impulse of Islam, entered upon their great career of conquest, and for centuries western Asia and Arabic Spain enjoyed civilization in advance of the rest of the world. At the beginning of the eleventh century began the Mohammedan invasions of India. The thirteenth century witnessed the rise of the great Mongol realm built up by Genghis Khan and his successors. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the Turks established a mighty empire in Asia and Europe. In 1498 the Portuguese first made their way to India by water. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the sway of Russia was extended over Siberia. In the eighteenth century the English, driving the French from the field, laid the foundations of their empire in India. By the year 1876 Russia had become mistress of Turkestan. In the second half of the nineteenth century the French brought part of Farther India under their authority. The most remarkable phase of Asiatic history in recent years has been the appearance of Japan as a great military and naval power.

Political Divisions.—Considerably more than one-third of the area of Asia is included in the Russian Empire. In the 6,500,000 sq. m. of Russian territory are comprised Siberia (including Western Siberia, Eastern Siberia, the Amur Province, Primorskaya, or Littoral Province, and Sagbalin), the so-called Central Asiatic dominions (the Steppes, Turkestan, the Transcaspian Territory), and the Caucasus (or the southern half of the Caucasus,—*i.e.*, Transcaucasia, if we take the range of the Caucasus to be the boundary between Europe and Asia). The subjects of the Czar number about 25,000,000. About one-fourth of the continent is included in the Chinese Empire (China proper, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, East Turkestan, Dzungaria). The Chinese dominions have an area of about 4,000,000 sq. m., and a population of between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000, the great bulk of whom are in China proper, the rest of the empire being thinly peopled. About one-tenth of Asia belongs to England. The British possessions embrace India (including Burma), Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Singapore, Aden, etc., and contain about 300,000,000 inhabitants. China proper and British India comprise at least two-fifths of the population of the globe. The possessions of the sultan of Turkey are Asia Minor, Turkish Armenia, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine, many islands on the coast of Asia Minor, the western part of Arabia (Hejaz and Yemen), and a district in eastern Arabia (El Hasa). These regions, with an area of about 700,000 sq. m., contain between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 inhabitants. Independent Arabia (Oman, Nejd, Hadramaut, etc.), which is as large as the whole of Asiatic Turkey, has about 2,000,000 inhabitants. Persia has an area of about 600,000 sq. m., and its population is estimated at about 10,000,000. The dominions of Japan (including Formosa) have an area of over 150,000 sq. m. and a population in the neighborhood of 50,000,000. In the southeastern corner of Asia is a region of about 250,000 sq. m., under the dominion of France, known as French Indo-China, with a population of approximately 5,000,000. Its component parts are Tongking, Annam, Cochin China, Cambodia, and the Laos territory. Siam has an area of about 200,000 sq. m. and a population of about 6,000,000. Afghanistan has approximately the same area and population. Beluchistan, S. of Afghanistan, mostly ruled by native khans, is considered a dependency of British India. Korea has an area of about 80,000 sq. m., and its population is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 10,000,000. The khanates of Bokhara and Khiva are dependencies of Russia. In the Himalayas is the independent state of Nepal, with an area exceeding 50,000 sq. m. and a population of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000. In the same mountain region is the little state of Bhutan. The Malay Peninsula contains several states acknowledging the suzerainty of England or Siam. Portugal and France retain unimportant possessions in India. Several European powers have obtained a foothold on the coast of China. The great archipelago to the SE. of Asia has for its possessors the Netherlandr, the United States, Great Britain, and Portugal.

Asia, a province of the Roman Empire, constituted in the latter part of the second century B.C. It embraced the

western part of Asia Minor, comprising Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia.

Asiago, ä-zee'ä-go, a town of Italy, province of Vicenza, the chief town of the district termed the "Seven Communes," inhabited by a race of German descent, 22 miles N. of Vicenza. Pop. 2000 (commune, 6000).

Asia Minor, the name anciently given to the great western peninsula of Asia, between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, which in modern times has received the name of Anatolia. The principal ancient divisions were: Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus, on the N. coast; Mysia, Lydia, and Caria, on the W. coast; Lycia, Pamphylia, and Cilicia, on the S. coast; and Phrygia, Galatia, Cappadocia, Lycaonia, and Pisidia, in the interior. On the W. coast were the Greek colonies founded by the Æolians, Ionians, and Dorians. See ANATOLIA.

Asiatic Archipelago. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

Asiento de Hambato, Ecuador. See AMBATO.

Asientos de Ibarra, ä-se-en'toce dä ee-bär'rä, a mining town of Mexico, in the state of Aguascalientes, 48 miles SE. of Zacatecas.

Asimagomy, ä-se-mä-go'mee, a lake in Canada, province of Ontario. It is about 12 miles in length and from 2 to 4 miles in breadth, and discharges into the E. extremity of Lake Superior by a stream about 36 miles long.

Asinara, ä-se-nä'rä, a small island off the NW. extremity of the island of Sardinia. It is about 10 miles long.

Asingo, a lake of French Congo, N. of the lower course of the Ogowe.

Asir, ä'seer', a vilayet of Turkey, in Arabia, occupying the high land on the confines of Hejaz, Yemen, and Nejd. It is situated near the 19th parallel of N. lat., and comprises several fertile valleys, included within a lofty chain of mountains, whose highest points reach to 6000 and 8000 feet. In the lower valleys the date-palm grows; cotton is also cultivated. Higher up, the date-groves are interspersed with almonds, figs, apricots, peaches, and vines; and the sides of the hills, where they offer any soil, are clothed with juniper. The people are Wahabis. Principal town, Menadir.

Ask, ăsk, a town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, at the foot of Mount Demavend, 5900 feet above the sea.

Askabad, ăs-kä-bäd', or **Askhabad,** ăs-kä-bäd', capital of the Russian Transcaspian Territory, on the Transcaspian railway, 290 miles ESE. of Mikhailovsk, the seaward terminus. Lat. 38° N.; lon. 58° 22' E. Since the building of this railway Askabad has become an active commercial centre. Pop. in 1897, 19,428, composed of Persians, Russians, Armenians, Kurds, and Jews. The circle of Askabad was formerly known as Akhal-Teke.

Askalon. See ASCALON.

As'kam, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 5 miles SW. of Wilkesbarre.

Askeaton, as-kä'tọn, a small town of Ireland, co. of Limerick, on the Deel, 17 miles WSW. of Limerick.

Askeaton, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., 15 miles by rail SW. of Depere, its banking point.

As'kern, or **As'kerne,** a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7 miles by rail N. by W of Doncaster.

Askersund, ăs'kẹr-soond', a town of Sweden, 27 miles SW. of Örebro, on Lake Vetter. Pop. about 1500.

As'kew, a post-village of Lee co., Ark., on the Mississippi, 25 miles above Helena.

Askha, an Aleutian island. See ATKA.

Askhabad. See ASKABAD.

Askja, ăsk'yä, a noted volcano, the largest in Iceland. Lat. 65° N.; lon. 16° 45' W. Altitude, 4600 feet. It has a vast crater (area, 16 sq. m.), almost circular in shape, in which is a lake of hot water 5 miles in circumference.

Askö, ăsk'ö', a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 2 miles off the N. coast of Laaland.

Askö, an island of Norway, lat. 60° 27' N., separated from the coast by a narrow strait.

Aslum, ăs-loom', a peak of Leyte Island, Philippines, near Ormoc (Ocmoc) Bay.

As'mar', a town and military station of northeastern Afghanistan, 65 miles NE. of Jelalabad.

Asmara, ăs-mä'rä, the seat of governmental residence of the Italian colony of Eritrea, east-central Africa, 55 miles SW. of Massowa. Elevation, 7635 feet.

As'nen, a lake of Sweden, in the län of Kronoberg, 20 miles long and 15 miles broad. It is navigated by steamboats, and sends its waters to the Baltic by the Morums Au.

Asnières, ăh'ne-air', a town and summer-resort of France, on the Seine, 2 miles NW. of Paris. Pop. in 1901, 30,877; of the commune, 31,336.

Aso, ä'zo, or **Asone,** ä-zo'nä (anc. *Aso'na*), a river of Italy, enters the Adriatic 7 miles SE. of Fermo.

Asola, ä'zo-lä, a town of Italy, 19 miles WNW. of Mantua, on the Chiese. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 6500).

Asolo, ä'zo-lo (anc. *Acelum*), a town of Italy, 19 miles NW. of Treviso. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 6000). It has old walls and Roman remains. Near by is the palace occupied by Caterina Cornaro, queen of Cyprus, after the transfer of her island to the republic of Venice.

Asone, or **Asona,** a river of Italy. See Aso.

Aso'pus, now **Oropo,** a river of Greece, in Bœotia, flowing into the Channel of Eubœa. Length, about 24 miles.

Aso-sán, a volcano of Japan, in the east-central part of Kiushiu, rises from a giant extinct crater. Altitude, 5630 feet.

Aso'tin, the extreme southeasterly county of Washington. Area, 631 sq. m. It is bounded N. and E. by the Snake River, and is intersected in the S. by the Grande Ronde River, one of its affluents, and in the centre by Asotin Creek, at the mouth of which is the town of Asotin, the capital, around which is an agricultural district. Gold, silver, and lead are found in the county. Pop. in 1900, 3366.

Asotin, a post-town, capital of Asotin co., Wash., on Snake River, 6 miles S. of Lewiston, Idaho. Pop. in 1900, 470.

Aspang (Upper and Lower), villages of Lower-Austria, in the district of Wiener-Neustadt, on the railway to Vienna.

Aspaseo, ăs-pä-sä'o, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guanajuato, 17 miles WSW. of Querétaro, with which it is connected by rail.

Aspatria, a town of England, in Cumberland, near Maryport. Pop. in 1901, 2885.

Aspe, ăs'pä, a romantic valley of the Western Pyrenees, extending from the Spanish border to Oloron. The Pico d'Aspe has a height of 8880 feet.

Aspe, ăs'pä, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 17 miles W. of Alicante. There are fine vineyards and noted marble-quarries in the vicinity. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 7927.

As'pen, a banking and mining city, capital of Pitkin co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland Rs., 35 miles (direct) W. by S. of Leadville. The mining of silver and lead is the chief industry. Pop. in 1890, 5108; in 1900, 3303.

Aspen, a post-hamlet of Uintah co., Wyo., 18 miles SE. of Evanston.

Aspengrove, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.C., 15 miles N. of Greensboro.

Aspen Hill, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., on the railroad which connects Nashville with Decatur, 88 miles S. of Nashville.

Asper, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Mo., about 9 miles from Bedford.

Asperen, ăs'pä-rẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 20 miles E. by N. of Dort. Pop. 1500.

Asperg, ăs'pĕRG, or **Asberg,** a town of Württemberg, 8 miles N. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2600. It is one of the oldest towns in the kingdom. Near it is the castle of Hohenasperg, on a steep rock.

Aspermont, a banking post-village of Stonewall co., Tex. Pop. about 600.

Aspern, ăs'pẹrn, a village of Austria, 5 miles ENE. of Vienna, celebrated for a battle fought near it and the neighboring village of Essling (Esslingen), May 21 and 22, 1809, between the French under Napoleon and the Austrians under Archduke Charles, in which the latter were victorious.

Aspers, a post-village of Adams co., Pa.

Aspet, ăs'pä', a small town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 50 miles SW. of Toulouse.

Asphaltites, Lake. See DEAD SEA.

Asphodel, Ontario. See WESTWOOD.

As'pinwall, a post-village of Crawford co., Iowa, about 25 miles by rail SW. of Carroll.

Aspinwall, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Neb.

Aspinwall, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., organized since 1890 from O'Hara township. Pop. in 1900, 1231.

Aspinwall, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 16 miles S. by W. of Elmira, N.Y.

Aspinwall, a seaport of the republic of Panama. See COLON.

Aspiran, ăs'pe'rôN', a village of France, department of Hérault, 5 miles S. of Clermont.

Aspot'ogan' Harbor, a seaport of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 50 miles W. of Halifax.

Asprières, ăs'pre-air', a village of France, department of Aveyron, 14 miles NNE. of Villefranche.

Aspromonte, ăs'pro-mon'tä, a mountain near the S. extremity of Calabria, rising to a height of more than 6000

feet. Here Garibaldi was defeated and made prisoner by the forces of Victor Emmanuel in Aug., 1862.

Aspro-Potamo, ås'pro pot'å-mo (*i.e.*, "white river;" anc. *Achelo'us*), the largest river of the kingdom of Greece, rises on the borders of Thessaly and Albania, flows SSW., separating Acarnania on the W. from Thessaly, Eurytania, and Ætolia on the E., and enters the Ionian Sea 15 miles W. of Missolonghi. Length, about 100 miles.

Aspull, a parish of Lancashire, England, with coal-mines, 2½ miles NE. of Wigan. Pop. in 1901, 8387.

Aspy Bay, a post-village and outport of Victoria co., Nova Scotia, on the coast of Cape Breton Island. It is the place of landing of an Atlantic telegraph cable.

Asquam, N.H. and Mass. See SQUAM.

Assab, ås'såb', a port of Eritrea, on the bay of the same name. It has an ice-factory and is defended by batteries.

Assab Bay, on the W. side of the Red Sea, indenting the coast of Eritrea, is about 40 miles NW. of the narrowest part of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It is 16 miles in length and upward of 5 miles in width.

As'sabet, a small river of Massachusetts, rises in Worcester co., runs northeastward, and unites with the Sudbury River in Middlesex co., about 1 mile from Concord. The stream formed by this union is the Concord River.

Assahan, a town of Sumatra. See ASAHAN.

Assal, ås'sål', a salt lake of eastern Africa, 30 miles SW. of Tajura, about lat. 11° 40′ N. and lon. 42° 40′ E. It is 570 feet below the level of the sea and of an oval form, 10 miles in length from N. to S. and about 4 miles in breadth. It is the lowest point of the African continent. The shores are covered with a thick salt crust, which in most places rests on the ground, the waters having subsided. Numerous caravans resort to this lake to carry away the salt.

As'sam', a chief-commissionership of British India, located mainly in the basin of the Brahmaputra, where that river skirts the southern base of the Himalayas. It is situated between lat. 23° 15′ and 28° 30′ N. and lon. 89° 45′ and 97° 15′ E. It lies between Bengal and Burma, and has Bhutan on the NW. It comprises three divisions (besides dependencies): the Brahmaputra valley, in which are the towns of Gowhatty or Gauhati (capital of the district of Kamrup), Goalpara, Nowgong, Tezpur, Sibsagar, Kohima, and Dibrugarh; the hill country, including the Garo, Khasi (Cossyah), and Jaintia Hills, and Cachar; and Sylhet, which includes the densely peopled valley of the Surma, a tributary of the Brahmaputra. Connected with Assam are Manipur, the Naga Hills, and other districts. The area of Assam, exclusive of dependencies, is 56,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 6,122,201, of which about 3,000,000 were Hindus, 1,500,000 Mohammedans, 9000 Buddhists, and 17,000 Christians.

Assam has a very large number of rivers, tributaries of the Brahmaputra, which water very fertile valleys. There are extensive jungles and forests, and the flora is extremely rich and exuberant. Gold is found in nearly all the mountain-streams that flow into the Brahmaputra, and also in that river itself. Coal, petroleum, and iron are among the other mineral products. Assam has the heaviest annual rainfall of any region on the globe. There is a record of 805 inches in one year (1861) on the Khasi Hills, of which 366 inches fell in the month of July. The rainy season lasts six months, commencing in April and ending in October. During this season one universal deluge prevails, and all the labors of the field are necessarily suspended. Earthquakes are frequent.

Rice is the principal crop. Within recent times the culture of tea has reached vast dimensions, the bulk of the Indian product coming from Assam. The tea-plant grows wild on the mountains. Mustard, cotton, and opium are extensively cultivated. Coffee, in its natural state, also grows luxuriantly, but attracts little attention. The betel-nut palm is cultivated to a large extent. Among other products are sugar, ginger, pepper, and tobacco. The rattan grows wild and forms impenetrable jungles. The plantain grows abundantly on most of the hills. Lac, india-rubber, silk, and ivory are important products. The forests yield valuable woods. Wild elephants are numerous, and the forests are inhabited by the rhinoceros. Tigers, leopards, bears, buffaloes, wild hogs, porcupines, flying squirrels, otters, and an infinite variety of monkeys and snakes, including the python and cobra, are common. The white ant is very destructive. Crocodiles and tortoises are also numerous.

Brahminism has superseded Buddhism as the religion of Assam. The Assamese language resembles the Bengali. There is not a single large town in the whole of Assam. The administrative head-quarters are at Shillong, in the Khasi Hills. Assam was acquired by the British at the close of the first Burmese war in 1826.

Assamoo'sick, a post-station of Southampton co., Va.

Assan'pink (or **Assun'pink**) **Creek** rises in Monmouth co., N.J., runs northwestward and southwestward and enters the Delaware River at Trenton.

Assa'ria, a post-city of Saline co., Kan., about 10 miles by rail S. of Salina. Pop. in 1900, 214.

Assatchinskaya Sopka, ås-så-chin'skĭ-yå sop'kå, an active volcano in Kamtchatka. Lat. 52° 2′ N.; lon. 157° 43′ E.

Assateague (as'sę-teeg') **Island,** on the E. coast of Accomac co., Va., has a light-house in lat. 37° 55′ 37″ N. Northwestward is Assateague Bay.

As'sawe Lake, in Cass co., Minn., is traversed by Plantagenet River, and lies a few miles E. of Itasca Lake.

Assaye, or **Assye,** ås-sī', a village of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 260 miles N. of Hyderabad. It is memorable as the place where the Duke of Wellington (then General Wellesley) commenced his career of victory, Sept. 23, 1803, by defeating the combined forces of Scindia and the Nagpur Raja.

Assche, ås'кęh (Fr. pron. åsh), a town of Belgium, province of Brabant, 6 miles NW. of Brussels. Pop. in 1900, 7883.

Assé-le-Boisne, as'så'lę-bwån', a village of France, in Sarthe, 3 miles NNW. of Fresnay.

Asseln, ås'sęln, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 5 miles E. of Dortmund. It has coal-mines. Near by is the workingmen's colony of New Asseln. Pop. of the two places in 1900, 5034.

Assen, ås'sęn, a town of the Netherlands, capital of the province of Drenthe, on the Hoorn-Diep, 15 miles S. of Groningen. Pop. in 1900, 11,191. In the vicinity are curious prehistoric stone monuments.

Assendelft, ås'sęn-dĕlft', a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 9 miles NW. of Amsterdam.

Assenede, ås-sen'ę-dęh, or **Assende,** ås'sônd', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 12 miles NNE. of Ghent.

Assenheim, ås'sęn-hīme', a town of Germany, in Hesse, 14 miles NNE. of Frankfort. Pop. about 1000.

Assens, ås'sęns, a maritime town of Denmark, island of Fünen, 20 miles SW. of Odense. Pop. in 1901, 4665.

As'siniboi'a, a district of Canada, formerly constituting a part of the Northwest Territories, is bounded N. by Saskatchewan, E. by Manitoba, S. by the United States, and W. by Alberta. The region is well adapted for farming in the eastern sections, being rich rolling prairie. In the west the country is drier, and more adapted for pasture and ranching. Crop-raising in this section requires in many parts the assistance of irrigation. There are extensive coal-deposits in the S. (Souris coal-beds). Area, 90,340 sq. m. Chief town, Regina. Pop. in 1901, 67,385.

Assin'iboin, or **Assin'iboine** ("river of the Stony Sioux"), a river of North America, in the S. part of the British possessions. It is formed by the junction of the Qu'Appelle and Souris rivers in the western part of Manitoba, flows eastward through that province, and enters the Red River of the North at Winnipeg. The main head-stream, the Qu'Appelle, rises near the centre of Assiniboia. Length, including the Qu'Appelle, about 600 miles; navigable for vessels of about 100 tons to Fort Ellice.

Assiniboin Indians, a Canadian tribe of the Da : ta stock, inhabiting reservations (Forts Belknap and Peel. in Manitoba and parts of the Northwest Territories.

Assiniboin, Mount, in the Rocky Mountain system of Canada, near the boundary between British Columbia and Alberta, about 20 miles S. of Banff. Elevation estimated at 12,000 feet. It was first ascended in the summer of 1901, by James Outram. The form suggests the Matterhorn of Switzerland.

Assinie, ås'se'nee', a French colonial establishment and important trading point in Africa, on the River Assinie, which divides the Gold Coast from the Ivory Coast, lat. 5° 7′ N. Here the river expands into a large lake, called Aby. Gold dust, ivory, a variety of mahogany, and skins are exported. None but French vessels are allowed to engage in trade. The river forms a part of the W. limit of Ashanti. Its navigation is impeded by rapids. Pop. 4000.

Assinip'pi, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., 18 miles NW. of Plymouth. The banking point is Rockland. Pop. about 600.

Assis'cunk Creek, Burlington co., N.J., falls into the Delaware River a little above Burlington.

Assisi, å-see'zee, a town of central Italy, in Umbria, 12 miles SE. of Perugia. It is picturesquely situated on a steep hill. It has remains of ancient walls and of a Roman aqueduct, and a temple of Minerva forms part of one of its churches. Assisi is the birthplace of St. Francis and the cradle of the Franciscan order. The monastery church of St. Francis, a remarkable edifice of the thirteenth century,

with one church superimposed upon another, is adorned with masterpieces of Cimabue and Giotto. The cathedral is a structure of the eleventh century. There are about 20 other churches and many monasteries. Pop. in 1901, 5548; of the commune, 17,378.

Assiut, a city of Egypt. See SIUT.

Assmannshausen, ås'måns-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Prussia, in the district of Wiesbaden, on the Rhine, 2 miles NW. of Rüdesheim. It has mineral springs and is celebrated for its wine. Pop. in 1900, 1023.

Asso, ås'so, a small town on the NW. coast of the island of Cephalonia, 15 miles N. of Argostoli.

Asso, ås'so, a village of Italy, 8 miles by rail NE. of Como, on the Lambro.

Asson, ås'sôN', a small town of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 3 miles S. of Nay.

Asso'net, a village of Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles NE. of Fall River, its banking point. It has manufactures of guns, etc.

Assuan, ås-swån', a town of Upper Egypt, picturesquely situated on the E. bank of the Nile, at the N. end of the First Cataract and on the Nile railway. It has an extensive trade. Assuan is remarkable for the monuments of antiquity found in its neighborhood. Close to it, on the south, are the ruins of the town built by the Arabs on the site of the ancient Syene. Near it are extensive syenite-quarries. The British government began the construction of a colossal dam across the Nile near this place in 1899, and completed it in 1902. It measures about 1¼ miles in length and 131 feet in height from the base of the foundation. Lat. 24° 5′ 30″ N. Pop. about 12,000. Near by is the island of Elephantine, with its ancient ruins.

Assuapmoussoin. See ASHUAPMOUCHOUAN.

Assuay, a department of Ecuador. See AZUAY.

Assumption, one of the Aldabra group of islands, Indian Ocean, E. of Africa. Lat. 9° 46′ S.; lon. 46° 34′ E.

Assumption, one of the Ladrone Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 41′ N.; lon. 145° 27′ E.

Assumption, a parish in the SE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 485 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Grand River, and is intersected by Bayou La Fourche, a navigable outlet of the Mississippi River. Lake Verret, 10 miles long, is situated in this parish. The river Atchafalaya flows through the parish (direct) from N. to S. Capital, Napoleonville. Pop. in 1890, 19,629; in 1900, 21,620.

Assumption, a banking post-village of Christian co., Ill., in a fine agricultural district, on the Illinois Central R., 23 miles S. by W. of Decatur. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1702.

Assumption, La. See NAPOLEONVILLE.

Assumption, capital of Paraguay. See ASUNCIÓN.

Assumption, a county, village, and river of Quebec. See L'ASSOMPTION.

Assunguy, an agricultural colony of Brazil, in the state of Paraná, about 62 miles NE. of Curitiba.

Assunpink Creek, N.J. See ASSANPINK.

Assur, as'soor', a town of Nubia, in Dongola, on the Nile, about 10 miles NW. of the site of Meroë, celebrated for the number of its pyramids.

As'synt, an extensive parish of Scotland, on the W. coast of the co. of Sutherland. It contains Lake Assynt, on the shores of which the Marquis of Montrose was defeated and taken prisoner in 1650.

Assyria, as-sĭr'e-ạ (Hebrew, *Ashur*), in ancient geography a region in Asia, between Armenia on the N. and Babylonia on the S., and including part of the mountain country of modern Kurdistan and the upper part of the Mesopotamian plain. It was watered by the Tigris and its affluents. It was the seat of one of the great empires of antiquity, whose sway, when at the height of its power, about the beginning of the seventh century B.C., extended over a great part of western Asia and even over Egypt. The seat of the Assyrian monarchs was successively at Asshur, Calah, and Nineveh. The ruins of these cities are in the vicinity of the town of Mosul. The Assyrians were a Semitic people, closely akin to the Babylonians.

Assyr'ia, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., about 34 miles SW. of Lansing.

Astaboras, the ancient name of the ATBARA.

Astaffort, ås'tåf'fŏR', a small town of France, Lot-et-Garonne, on the Gers, 12 miles by rail SE. of Agen.

Asta Pompeia, the ancient name of ASTI.

Astara, ås'tå-rå', a small town in the SE. corner of Transcaucasia, on the Caspian Sea.

Asten, ås'tẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 12 miles ESE. of Eindhoven.

Asterabad, a city of Persia. See ASTRABAD.

Asti, ås'tee (anc. *As'ta Pompe'ia*), a city of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Alessandria, on the Tanaro, 28 miles ESE. of Turin. The town is surrounded with decaying walls, once celebrated for their 100 towers, of which some still remain. It is the seat of a bishop. The cathedral is a venerable Gothic building, in which are numerous fine paintings. The city has some silk-manufactories, and the wine produced in the vicinity is noted. Asti was a flourishing republic in the Middle Ages. Alfieri was born here in 1749. Pop. in 1901, 18,372; of the commune, 38,045.

Asti, an Italian-Swiss agricultural colony of Sonoma co., Cal.

Astley Bridge, a town of Lancashire, England, near Bolton-le-Moors. Pop. about 6000.

Aston, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2641.

Aston Manor, a large English manufacturing town and parliamentary borough of Warwickshire, just N. of Birmingham. It has machine-shops, and manufactures of arms, tools, toys, etc., its industries being a branch of those of Birmingham. Pop. in 1901, 77,300.

Aston Mills, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., in Aston township, near Lenni, about 18 miles SW. of Philadelphia. Here are large plush-mills. Pop. about 400.

Astonville, a hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., 1 mile from Ralston.

As'tor, or **Hasara,** hå'sâ'rå', a river of Kashmir, a tributary of the Indus, N. of the Himalaya, joining it after a northwestward course. On it is the town of Astor.

Astor, a post-village of Clayton co., Ga., about 10 miles S. of Atlanta. Pop. about 70.

Astor, a post-village of Taylor co., W.Va.

Astorga, ås-tor'gå (anc. *Astu'rica Augus'ta*), a walled town of Spain, 26 miles WSW. of Leon, on the Tuerto. Pop. in 1900, 5573. It has an old castle and a fine Gothic cathedral. Near it is the Lake of Sanabria, with the insular castle of the counts of Benavente.

Asto'ria, a banking post-town of Fulton co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 50 miles NW. of Springfield. It is a shipping point for grain, lumber, and live-stock. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1684.

Astoria, a former village of Queens co., N.Y., is on the East River, nearly 5 miles NE. of Brooklyn. It is now a part of the borough of Queens, New York city.

Astoria, a city of Oregon, a port of entry, and the capital of Clatsop co., is situated on the S. bank of the Columbia River, about 9 miles from the ocean, 70 miles by land and about 100 miles by river NW. of Portland, on the Astoria and Columbia River R. It has extensive salmon canneries. It is a shipping point for grain, lumber, and flour. Astoria, formerly noted for its fur trade, has nearly 5 miles of wharfage on the Columbia River. Pop. in 1890, 6184; in 1900, 8381.

Astor Park, a post-village of Lake co., Fla., on the Plant System, 22 miles (direct) N. of Eustis. Pop. about 75.

Astove Island, in the Indian Ocean, is a dependency of the Seychelles.

Astrabad (anc. *Hyrca'nia*), a small but fertile and well-wooded province of Persia, bordering on the Caspian at its SE. corner. Capital, Astrabad.

Astrabad, ås'trå-båd', or **Asterabad,** ås'tẹr-å-båd', a city of Persia, capital of a province of its own name, situated at the foot of the N. slope of the Elbruz range, and on a small stream which falls into Astrabad Bay, in the SE. part of the Caspian, about 20 miles below. It has a circuit of about 3 miles, and is surrounded by a dry ditch and by a mud wall, or mound, on which a low parapet, loop-holed for musketry, has been erected. A great part of the town is now nothing but ruins, which attest its former importance. The large extent of open space within the town, laid out in fine gardens, is one of its attractive features. Its pestilential atmosphere has procured for it the surname of City of the Plague. Its trade, which is extensive, and in which the Russians take an active part, passes through the port of Ges. The surrounding country is fruitful. The population in recent years has been variously estimated at from 8000 (without surroundings) to 30,000. In 1898 a terrible conflagration swept over the town.

Astrakhan, a government of Russia, in Europe, on the NW. coast of the Caspian Sea. Area, about 90,000 sq. m. It is divided into 2 nearly equal parts by the Volga, which traverses it from NW. to SE. Its coast-line is about 500 miles in length, and is crowded throughout its whole extent with small islands, rocks, and shifting sand-banks. The region consists wholly of vast steppes, and the soil is composed largely of mud, salt, and sand intermixed. A few fertile tracts are met with on the Volga, including some excellent pastures. Here corn is grown, together with fruits, tobacco, and cotton. Immense numbers of sheep, cattle, horses, and camels are reared. Salt lakes and salt marshes are numerous throughout the province. The fisheries of the Volga and Caspian are of great value. Many

thousand persons are employed in taking fish, chiefly sturgeon; from the roe and bladder large quantities of isinglass and caviare are manufactured. The climate is marked by great extremes. Pop. in 1897, 994,775. Capital, Astrakhan.

Astrakhan, ăs-trȧ-kăn', a city of Russia, capital of a government of its own name, on an island in the Volga, about 40 miles from its embouchure in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 46° 21′ N.; lon. 48° 2′ E. The city lies about 68 feet below the level of the Black Sea. It is irregularly built, with crooked streets, and most of the houses are of wood. The general appearance of the town has somewhat of an Oriental character. The principal architectural attraction is the Kremlin, with its 2 cathedrals. By the side of the many churches are a number of mosques and heathen temples. Astrakhan is the seat of Greek and Armenian archbishops. The bazaars present a scene of extraordinary activity. The sturgeon and other fisheries form the staple trade of the city, immense quantities of fish, caviare, and isinglass being exported to foreign countries. Astrakhan is the chief port of the Caspian and the great entrepôt of the trade of European Russia with Turkestan, the Transcaspian Territory, Persia, and a large section of Transcaucasia. Between 1500 and 2000 vessels descend the Volga to the city yearly, while as many as 4000 enter from the Caspian. The climate of Astrakhan is unhealthy. The population in 1897 was 113,001. There are in all about 25,000 non-Russian inhabitants, including Persians, Armenians, Tartars, and Jews.

As'trolabe Bay, a bay on the NE. coast of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, New Guinea, between lat. 5° and 5° 30′ S., lon. 145° 40′ E. On its shores are the ports of Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen (the capital), Stephansport, and Constantinhafen.

Astropalia, an island of the Ægean. See STAMPALIA.

Astros, ăs'tros, or **Astro,** ăs'tro, a town of Greece, in Arcadia, 15 miles S. of Argos, on the Gulf of Nauplia.

Astudillo, ăs-too-dheel'yo, a town of Spain, in Leon, 22 miles NNE. of Palencia. Pop. of commune, 3000.

Astura, ăs-too'rȧ, a village of Italy, province of Rome, on a peninsula in the Mediterranean (anc. *In'sula Astu'ræ*), at the mouth of the river Astura, 39 miles SE. of Rome. It has a lofty tower, supposed to occupy the site of the villa of Cicero, near which he was put to death by order of Antony, 43 B.C.

Asturias, ăs-too're-ăs, an ancient division of Spain (now included principally in the modern province of Oviedo). Early in the Middle Ages it was the kingdom of Asturias (from which sprang the kingdom of Leon), and the only part of the peninsula unconquered by the Arabs. In antiquity it was inhabited by a race who maintained their independence against the Carthaginians, but were subdued by the Romans in the time of Augustus. The heir to the Spanish throne has the title of Prince of Asturias.

Asturica Augusta, ancient name of ASTORGA.

Asuay, a department of Ecuador. See AZUAY.

Asulkan Glacier, in the Selkirk Range of British Columbia, near the station of Glacier House, on the Canadian Pacific R. The neighboring Asulkan Pass has an elevation of 7794 feet.

Asunción, an islet of the Ladrones. See ASSUMPTION.

Asunción, ă-soon-se-ōn' (formerly called in English *Assumption*), or **Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion,** a city of South America, capital of Paraguay, on the Paraguay River, 650 miles N. of Buenos Aires. Lat. 25° 18′ S.; lon. 57° 30′ W. It is at the head of navigation for sea-going vessels. It is a bishop's see. Founded in 1536 by a colony of Spaniards, from its advantageous position it became in a few years a city of importance. It has a cathedral, a government palace, public library, custom-house, military hospital, theatre, and college. In 1869 the city was bombarded and plundered by the Brazilians. The inhabitants trade in tobacco, sugar, hides, mandioca, cedar, and especially in *yerba maté*, or Paraguay tea. The city has several banks and newspapers. Pop. in 1900, 51,719.

Asunción, or **Nueva Esparta,** nwȧ'vȧ es-par'tȧ, a town of Venezuela, on the E. side of the island of Margarita. Pop. 3000.

As'wad', or **Assauad,** a great oasis of the Sahara, 6 days' journey N. of Timbuktu.

Asylum, a station in Mercer co., N.J., on the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania R., 4 miles NW. of Trenton. Here is the New Jersey Lunatic Asylum.

Asylum, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., in Asylum township, about 10 miles SE. of Towanda. The township is bounded on the NE. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 883.

Aszaló, ŏs'sŏh-lō', a market-town of Hungary, 25 miles S. by W. of Kaschau. Pop. about 1500.

Aszód, ŏs'sōd', a town of Hungary, 22 miles by rail NE. of Budapest. Pop. about 2500.

Atabapo, ȧ-tȧ-bȧ'po, a river of Venezuela, rises in lat. 3° 10′ N., lon. 66° 44′ W., flows nearly W. for about 70 or 80 miles, then turning N. falls into the Orinoco at San Fernando de Atabapo. Length, about 140 miles. It forms part of the boundary between Colombia and Venezuela.

Atacama, ȧ-tȧ-kȧ'mȧ, a province of Chile, is bounded by the province of Antofagasta on the N., by the Argentine Republic on the E., by the province of Coquimbo on the S., and by the Pacific Ocean on the W. It consists mainly of elevated desert plains and arid hills; but in the S. and among the Andes there are fertile valleys. The province has rich mines of gold, copper, and silver,—the two latter metals being produced in great abundance,—and also extensive deposits of salt and nitrates. It is traversed by several railways. Capital, Copiapó. Area, about 28,350 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 69,372.

Atacama Desert, a barren, inhospitable, elevated tract of western South America, occupying the northern part of Chile, and forming mainly a littoral to the provinces of Antofagasta and Atacama. It rises from the sea eastward to the western foot of the Andes, and attains an elevation in parts of 10,000–13,000 feet, passing off into the high zone of the bounding mountains. More particularly in its elevated parts the surface is covered with saline, borax, and nitrate deposits, and shallow ponds or lagoons, which furnish an extensive and important indu-try. The deeper mineral wealth of some parts of the region is very remarkable. Over a large part of the western portion of the Atacama Desert there is practically no rainfall, even for years at a time, and there is no vegetation. Rain is more abundant towards the east, and the oases of low herbage supply fodder for the llama and other animals. The Atacama problem, as involving the boundary between Chile, Bolivia, and the Argentine Republic, still remains a matter of discussion between the three nations.

Atacames, ȧ-tȧ-kȧ'mĕs, a small seaport town of Ecuador, 15 miles SW. of Esmeraldas. Lat. 0° 57′ N.

A'tahnam (or **At'tenam**) **River,** a considerable affluent of the Yakima River, in the SE. of Washington.

Ataki, ȧ-tȧ'kee, a town of Bessarabia, Russia, on the Dniester, opposite Mohilev. Pop. about 6000.

Atakpame, ȧ-tȧk-pȧ'mȧ, a government- and mission-station of the "Hinterland" of Togoland, in German western Africa. It has an extensive rubber-trade. Pop. about 10,000.

Atalanti, a village and gulf in Greece. See TALANTI.

Atalaya, ȧ-tȧ-lī'ȧ, a town of the island of Gran Canaria, near Las Palmas, the habitations of which are excavated in regular terraces on the side of San Antonio Mountain.

Atalaya, ȧ-tȧ-lī'ȧ, a town of Brazil, state and 15 miles WNW. of Alagoas.

At'alis'sa, a post-village of Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 34 miles W. of Davenport. Pop. about 400.

Atalla, a town of Alabama. See ATTALLA.

Atami, ȧ-tȧ'mee, a seaside resort of Japan, on the Sea of Sagami, about 40 miles SW. of Yokohama.

At'asco'sa, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 1182 sq. m. It is intersected by the Atascosa River, and the San Miguel River crosses its SW. portion. Capital, Pleasanton. Pop. in 1890, 6459; in 1900, 7143.

Atascosa, a post-hamlet of Bexar co., Tex., 18 miles SW. of San Antonio.

Atascosa River rises in the S. part of Texas, runs southeastward through Atascosa co., and enters the Rio Frio 3 or 4 miles from its mouth. Length, about 100 miles.

Atauai, ȧ-tŏw-ī', or **Tauai,** tŏw-ī', also written **Atui,** one of the Hawaiian Islands. See KAUAI.

Ataun, ȧ-tŏwn', a decayed town of Spain, province of Guipúzcoa, 8 miles SSW. of Tolosa.

Atbara, ăt'bȧ-rȧ, a territory of Nubia, sometimes called the island of Meroë, it being partially insulated by the river Atbara on the NE., the Bahr-el-Azrek on the W. and SW., and the Nile on the NW.

Atbara (anc. *Astab'oras*), a river of northeastern Africa, the last tributary of the Nile, rises in Abyssinia near Lake Dembea (Tsana) and flows in a NNW. direction. It receives a large affluent, the Takazze (known as Setit in its lower course), traverses southern Nubia, and enters the Nile at Ed Damer, just above Berber, in lat. 17° 50′ N. The stream, although containing a copious supply of water during the rainy season, is practically non-navigable, and loses itself before reaching the Nile during the dry months. Its lower course is regulated by dams.

Atbasar, ăt-bȧ-zȧr', a town of Asiatic Russia, in a district of its own name, 147 miles W. of Akmolinsk, on the Ishim River. Pop. in 1897, 3034.

Atcha, an Aleutian island. See ATKA.

Atchafalaya (atch-af-ȧ-lī'ȧ) **River,** La., is an outlet of the Red River or of the Mississippi. It originates at the

N. end of Point Coupee parish, where the Red River enters the Mississippi. It runs generally southward to Chetimaches Lake, from the south end of which it issues and enters the Gulf of Mexico (Atchafalaya Bay) at the SE. extremity of St. Mary's parish. Length, about 220 miles, the greater part of which is navigable by steamboats. In times of inundation part of the water of the Mississippi is discharged through this channel. It is believed that this bayou was once a main arm of the Red River.

Atchak, or **Atcham,** an Aleutian island. See ATKA.

Atchin, or **Atcheen,** Sumatra. See ACHIN.

Atchinsk, å-cheen-sk', a town of Siberia, government of Yeniseisk, 75 miles W. of Krasnoyarsk, on the Tchulim, and on the Siberian railway. Pop. in 1897, 6714.

Atchinsk, a town of Russia, government of Perm, and in the vicinity of the city of that name.

Atch'ison, a county in the NE. part of Kansas, has an area of 415 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River, and is intercepted by Grasshopper or Delaware Creek. Capital, Atchison. Pop. in 1890, 26,758; in 1900, 28,606.

Atchison, a county forming the NW. extremity of Missouri, has an area of 532 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Nodaway and on the W. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by the Nishnabatona and Tarkio Rivers. Capital, Rockport. Pop. in 1890, 15,533; in 1900, 16,501.

Atchison, a city of Kansas, an important railway centre, and the capital of Atchison co., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Missouri River, 35 miles above Leavenworth (21 miles by rail) and 35 miles below St. Joseph. It is at an elevation of 800 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 39° 34′ N.; lon. 95° 10′ W. Mean annual temperature, 52°. It is on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Missouri Pacific, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and several other railroads converging at this point. It is the supply-centre for a large part of the state, receiving and distributing a prodigious quantity of freight. Grain, flour, lumber, and live-stock are shipped extensively. Atchison is the fifth city of the state in population. It has several collegiate institutions (Midland College, St. Benedict's College, St. Scholastica's Academy), flouring-mills, machine-shops, foundries, railroad-shops, and manufactures of lumber, furniture, carriages, etc. A fine iron bridge across the river connects the city with several railroads which terminate on the eastern bank. A state soldiers' orphans' home is located here. Pop. in 1870, 7054; in 1880, 15,105; in 1890, 13,963; in 1900, 15,722.

Atchu, an island of the Pacific. See ATKA.

Atchuyev, å-choo'yĕv, a small port in Russia, on the Sea of Azov, about 50 miles NW. of Yekaterinodar.

At'co, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 19 miles SE. of Camden. It has manufactures of glass and nautical instruments. The banking point is Haddonfield or Camden. Pop. about 650.

Atco, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., 10 miles NE. of Honesdale. Pop. about 125.

Ateca, å-tå'kå, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 5 miles W. by S. of Calatayud, on the Jalón. Pop. of commune, 3000.

Ategerat, å-tęh-ghęr-åt', a town of Abyssinia, in Tigré, 65 miles NNW. of Antalo.

Ateleta, å-tå-lå'tå, a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 23 miles SE. of Solmona.

Atella, å-tĕl'lå, a town of Italy, 6 miles S. of Melfi, on the Atella, an affluent of the Ofanto. Pop. 1500.

Aten, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Neb.

Atena, å-tå'nå, a village of Italy, province and 45 miles SE. of Salerno.

Ater, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex. Pop. about 80.

Aterni and **Aternum,** ancient names of PESCARA.

Aterno, å-tĕr'no (anc. *Ater'nus*), a river of Italy, rises in the Apennines, and flows into the Adriatic at Pescara. Length, 80 miles. Below the mouth of the Gizio it is called the Pescara.

Atesh-Ga, å'tęsh gå', or **Atesh-Kuda,** å'tęsh koo'då (the "place of fire"), a spot on the peninsula of Apsheron, on the W. coast of the Caspian, 15 miles NE. of Baku, the object of numerous pilgrimages by the Guebers, who worship the fire which issues from it by the ignition of the naphtha with which the soil is impregnated. Atesh-Ga is about 1 mile in diameter, and from its centre, when the weather is dry, is emitted a yellowish-blue flame.

Atessa, å-tĕs'så, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 12 miles WSW. of Vasto. Pop. 4000 (commune, 10,000).

Ateste, the ancient name of ESTE.

Atfeh, åt'fĕh', or **Atfieh,** åt-fee'ĕh, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 40 miles by rail S. of Cairo, supposed to be near the site of the anc. *Aphroditop'olis.*

Atfeh, a village of Lower Egypt, on the W. branch of the Nile, at the mouth of the Mahmudiyeh Canal, 88 miles by rail NNW. of Cairo.

At'glen', a post-borough of Chester co., Pa., in Chester Valley, on the Pennsylvania R., 47 miles W. of Philadelphia. It was formerly called Penningtonville. Pop. in 1900, 404.

Ath, or **Aath,** åt, a manufacturing town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Dender, 20 miles E. by S. of Tournay. It has manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,100.

Ath'abas'ca, or **Lake of the Hills,** a lake of the district of Athabasca, Canada, 180 miles SE. of Great Slave Lake. Lat. 59° N.; lon. 106° 30′–111° 30′ W. It is situated at an elevation of 690 feet above the sea, and is 195 miles long by 5–35 miles in width, and covers an area of 2850 sq. m. Near its SW. extremity it receives the Athabasca River. It discharges its waters northward by Great Slave River, communicating through Great Slave Lake and Mackenzie River with the Polar Sea. The shores of the Athabasca to the northward are high syenitic rock; those to the southeastward are largely barren sandy hills perfectly divested of vegetable growth. Near the lake are mission settlements.

Athabasca, or **Big Athabasca,** a river of the Northwest Territories, Canada, draws its waters from the region of the Rocky Mountains near Mount Brown, and also from a height, called the *Miette* (me-ĕt'), not far from the Leather or Yellow Head Pass. Length, about 780 miles, a large part of which is navigable, and, below Fort McMurray, by steamboats drawing 7 and 8 feet of water. Stormy rapids intercept the course in some parts. The river is often, from its general northerly direction, assumed to be the main upper-water of the Mackenzie, although it is surpassed by the Peace River in length. Athabasca Landing is an important station on its banks. The river flows into the SW. extremity of Athabasca Lake.

Athabasca, a district of the Northwest Territories, Canada, between 55° and 60° N. lat. and 100° and 120° W. lon. It is bounded W. by British Columbia. Area, 251,300 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 6615. The district, which contains Athabasca Lake, and is watered by the rivers discharging into and flowing from it (Peace, Athabasca, Great Slave) and by Churchill River and its tributaries, is in greater part an undulating plain, rising up in low mountains (Birch Mountains) to elevations of 2000–2300 feet. The surface is largely marshy. The chief settlement is Dunvegan.

Athabasca, Mount, a summit of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, in about lat. 52° 10′ N. Elevation, 11,900 feet.

Athabasca Pass, in the Rocky Mountains of Canada, on the borders of Alberta and British Columbia, and between Mounts Brown and Hooker. Height above the sea, 7250 feet.

Atha'lia, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, is 10 miles from Huntington, W.Va. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Athapas'ka, or **Tin'neh,** a stock or group of North American Indian tribes, embracing the Chippewyans, Dog Ribs, Coppermines, Strongbows, Hares, and many other tribes of British America; also the Kootanies, Carriers, etc., of the Pacific coast, and many of the Alaska Indians. They are represented in the S. by the Apaches, Lipans, Navajos, and some Mexican tribes. The languages of these tribes are regarded as branches of a common stem, but the limits of the group are not well defined.

Athboy', a small town of Ireland, co. of Meath, on an affluent of the Boyne, 6 miles NW. of Trim.

Ath'elney, a small marshy tract of about 100 acres, in England, co. of Somerset, 7 miles SE. of Bridgewater, and formerly an island at the junction of the Tone and Parrot Rivers. Here Alfred the Great took refuge during the Danish invasion and founded an abbey, about the year 888.

Ath'elstan, a post-town of Taylor co., Iowa, about 2 miles SW. of Blocton. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Athelstan, or **St. Michael,** a post-village and outport of Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the Hinchinbrooke River, 5½ miles from Huntingdon.

Ath'elstane, a hamlet of Clay co., Kan., 15 miles N. of Abilene.

Athelstane, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis.

Athe'na, a banking post-town of Umatilla co., Oregon, on two railroads, 42 miles S. by W. of Walla Walla. It is a shipping point for wheat, barley, and other farm produce. Pop. in 1900, 703.

Athenia, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., on the Erie and the Lackawanna Rs., 5 miles (direct) NW. of Passaic, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Athens, ath'enz (anc. *Athe'næ;* Gr. Ἀθῆναι, pronounced by the modern Greeks å-thee'nå), the capital of Greece and of the nome of Attica. Lat. (observatory) 37° 58′ 20″ N.; lon. 23° 43′ E.; elevation, about 260–340 feet. Its site, magnificent for scenery, is about 4 miles NE. of the Gulf of Ægina, in an extensive plain, watered by the Ilissus and Cephissus, and surrounded by hills on all sides, except towards the

sea, where it gives a fine view of the gulf and numerous islands. This plain is broken by ridges of limestone, several of which, with their intervening valleys, are partly occupied by the city; while the highest of them rises precipitously and forms the Acropolis or citadel. The chief approaches to Athens are one on the W., by way of Eleusis, over a well-made carriage road, now known as the "Sacred Way," in a plain remarkable for the luxuriant beauty of its oleanders; and another on the SW., by the harbor of Piræus, along a tract which, once a mere swamp, is covered with vineyards and olive and fig plantations. A railway extends from Athens to its port, the Piræus, constructed along one of the famous "long walls," built in the middle of the fifth century B.C. The road from Marathon enters the city on the east. The Athens-Corinth railway (57 miles) touches the city on the NW., and a tram-line unites it with the Bay of Phaleron on the SW. In its most prosperous days Athens enclosed a large space, including not only the city proper, but also a long, narrow suburb, stretching continuously to the port of Piræus, and was surrounded by walls which had a circuit of nearly 20 miles. Parts of these walls still remain, particularly on the S. and W. Athens had originally two other ports, Munychia and Zea, and the harbor of Phaleron was at one time more important than either of these; but as the Piræus became the seat of commerce their importance declined.

The Acropolis, or ancient centre of Athens, on which most of its noblest monuments are placed, is an isolated, rocky height, rising precipitously about 200 feet above the adjacent plain. Its summit was enclosed by walls 2330 yards in circuit, considerable portions of which, together with some of the indicated gates, still remain. The modern city is built mostly on its N. and E. sides, covering the depression that extends between it and Mount Lycabettus (Mount St. George). The Athens of to-day, which is the successor to the wretched capital which in 1834 had dwindled down to a population centred in about 300 houses, is largely the creation of the German architect Schaubert, and is one of the most attractive cities of the Levant, with regularly laid-out streets and boulevards, squares and plazas, and a number of imposing edifices. Hermes Street and Æolus Street, the former terminating in the attractive Constitution Square, are among the chief arteries of traffic. Most of the public buildings are in the Neapolis or modern quarter. The royal palace, which lies off the SW. foot of Mount Lycabettus, is a large and imposing building of Pentellic marble, and was erected in 1834–38, after the designs of the German architect Gärtner. Among the other buildings and institutions of note are the national university (founded in 1837), which has about 60 professors and 3000 students of all classes, and a library of 250,000 volumes, which is at the same time the national library; the academy of science, polytechnic institute (containing the collections of the Archæological Society), the national museum with its imposing collection of antiquities and restorations, etc. Athens is the seat of American, British, and French schools of classical studies and research.

Foremost among the antiquities of Athens, crowning the Acropolis, or ancient citadel, is the Parthenon, an edifice of white marble, 228 feet in length, 101 feet in width, and having an outer framework of 46 Doric columns (about 34½ feet high). The building, with its plastic ornamentations (presumably) by Phidias, dates from the time of Pericles, and is considered to be the most beautiful monument of ancient architecture. The structure is now in a ruinous condition. Other edifices, all of them noted for their superb exhibition of Greek art, are the Erechtheum, which contained the shrines of Athena and of other deities, having a magnificent portico of Caryatides; the temple of Athena Nike, known also as the temple of the Wingless Victory; the Theseum, the best preserved edifice of all ancient Greece; the imposing winged gateway, known as the Propylæa, the monumental portal to the inner precincts of the Acropolis; the theatre of Dionysus; and the theatre or Odeon of Herodes Atticus, the most imposing of the ruins lying at the foot of the Acropolis. Other interesting points are the Areopagus, or Mars' Hill, the meeting-place of the venerable court of the Areopagus; the Pnyx, where popular meetings were held; the Eleusinium; the so-called Prison of Socrates; the Tower of the Winds; the Grotto of Apollo and Pan; and the extensive Roman baths. Outside of the city, just beyond the Arch of Hadrian, 15 Corinthian columns, 56½ feet in height, on a raised platform, remain of the temple of Jupiter Olympius. The vast Stadium, or race-course, near the Ilissus, is now (1905) being restored in magnificent style, the material used being Pentellic marble. Pop. in 1879, 63,374; in 1884, 84,903; in 1896, 111,486.

Athens was named in honor of Minerva (in Gr. Ἀθήνη, *Athēnē*), who was regarded as the tutelary goddess of the city. At the dawn of authentic Greek history it appears as the head of a little state with republican institutions. The territory over which it ruled was called Attica. At the beginning of the sixth century B.C., Solon drew up a code of laws for Athens. In 490 B.C. the Athenians repelled a Persian invasion. Athens took a leading part in resisting the great onslaught of Xerxes (480–479 B.C.). Soon after Athens attained to the hegemony among the Grecian states, and about 450 B.C. reached the height of its power and splendor under Pericles. The age of Pericles was the golden age of Athenian art. This period and the century that followed witnessed that extraordinary blossoming of letters and philosophy which won for Athens a unique position in the history of the world's intellectual activity. For centuries the city continued a great centre of learning. The power of Athens succumbed to that of its rival Sparta at the close of the fifth century B.C. In 338 B.C., Macedon imposed its yoke upon Greece. In 146 B.C., Athens passed with the rest of Greece under the sway of Rome. The city flourished under the Romans, and was a great resort of Roman students. After the division of the Roman Empire in A.D. 395, it formed part of the Byzantine Empire. From the beginning of the thirteenth century it was the seat of a Latin duchy, which was extinguished by the Turks in 1456. The Acropolis fell into the hands of the Greek patriots in 1822, and in 1826–27 was besieged and taken by the Turks. In 1834, Athens became the seat of the Greek government.

Athens, a county in the SE. part of Ohio, borders on West Virginia. Area, 528 sq. m. It is intersected by the Hocking River, which enters the Ohio River in this county, and is drained by Shade River and Federal and Sunday Creeks. Many mines of good bituminous coal have been opened in this county, which also has limestone and iron. Capital, Athens. Pop. in 1890, 35,194; in 1900, 38,730.

Athens, a banking post-town, capital of Limestone co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 108 miles S. of Nashville. It has a court-house, lumber-, hosiery- and cotton-mills, cotton-gins, etc. It has a large trade in cotton. Athens is the seat of Athens Female College and of the North Alabama Agricultural School. Pop. in 1900, 1010. During the Civil War Athens was the scene of two engagements, in April, 1864, when the Federal troops under Campbell surrendered to General Forrest, and again in October of the same year, when the Confederates under General Buford were repulsed.

Athens, Montgomery co., Ala. See RAMER.

Athens, a city, capital of Clarke co., Ga., on the Oconee River, at the junction and terminus of several lines of railway, 92 miles WNW. of Augusta and 73 miles E. by N. of Atlanta. Mean annual temperature, 60°. It is the seat of the University of Georgia (non-sectarian), which was founded by the state in 1801, the Georgia State College of Agriculture, State Normal School, Lucy Cobb Institute for Girls, and other educational institutions. Athens contains a city-hall, court-house, several cotton-factories, woollen- and other mills, various manufactures, etc. It is an important market for cotton, of which large quantities are shipped from here annually. Pop. in 1890, 8639; in 1900, 10,245.

Athens, a banking city of Menard co., Ill., on the Sangamon River and on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R., 13 miles N. by W. of Springfield. It has coal interests. Pop. in 1890, 944; in 1900, 1535.

Athens, a post-village of Fulton co., Ind., about 6 miles E. of Rochester, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Athens, a post-hamlet of Jewell co., Kan., about 100 miles NW. of Junction City.

Athens, a post-town of Fayette co., Ky., on the railroad from Lexington to Mount Sterling, 8 miles SE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 186.

Athens, a post-village of Claiborne parish, La., about 45 miles ENE. of Shreveport.

Athens, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Me., in Athens township (town), about 50 miles N. of Augusta, on an affluent of the Kennebec River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 896.

Athens, a banking post-village of Calhoun co., Mich., on the Nottoway River and on the Michigan Central R., 17 miles S. of Battle Creek. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 583.

Athens, a post-village of Clark co., Mo., on the Des Moines River, about 20 miles NW. of Keokuk. Pop. about 200.

Athens, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., is on the W. bank of the Hudson River, opposite the city of Hudson, and 28 miles S. of Albany. A steam ferry-boat plies between this place and Hudson, its banking point. Limestone is quarried here and burned for lime. The village has manufactures of foundry products, knitted goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2171; of Athens township (town), 2891.

Athens, a banking post-village, capital of Athens co., Ohio, on the Hocking River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 76 miles SE. of Columbus and 40 miles W. by S. of Marietta. It is the seat of the Ohio University, founded by the state in 1809, and of a state hospital for the insane. It has manufactures of furniture, bricks, etc. Coal-mines and ancient Indian mounds are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 2650; in 1900, 3066.

Athens, a banking post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., is on the right bank of the Susquehanna, 2 miles above the mouth of the Chemung, and on the Lehigh Valley R., 15 miles N. of Towanda. It has manufactures of furniture, iron bridges, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3749.

Athens, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1556.

Athens, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1106.

Athens, a post-town of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 107.

Athens, a banking post-village, capital of McMinn co., Tenn., on the Southern and the Tellico Rs., 55 miles SW. of Knoxville and 56 miles NE. of Chattanooga. It has various mills and manufactures. Here is the U. S. Grant University. Pop. in 1900, 1849.

Athens, a banking post-town, capital of Henderson co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern and the Texas and New Orleans Rs., about 190 miles NNE. of Austin and 36 miles NNW. of Palestine. It has brick- and tile-works, potteries, cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. about 1300.

Athens, a post-township (town) of Windham co., Vt., about 18 miles N. of Brattleboro. Pop. in 1900, 180.

Athens, a post-village of Mercer co., W.Va., 6 miles N. by E. of Princeton. Pop. about 150.

Athens, a banking post-village of central Wisconsin, in Marathon co., and on the Abbotsford and Northeastern R.

Athens, a banking post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, situated W. of Brockville, on the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie R. It has saw- and flour-mills, tile-factories, etc. Pop. in 1901, 953.

Athensville, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., about 40 miles SW. of Springfield.

Ath'erley, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on Lake Simcoe, with a station on the Northern R. (Muskoka branch), 3 miles from Orillia. It contains various mills.

Ath'erstone, a small town of England, co. of Warwick, 7 miles SE. of Tamworth.

Ath'erton, a manufacturing and mining town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles SSW. of Bolton. Pop. in 1901, 16,211.

Atherton, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 10½ miles N. of Terre Haute.

Atherton, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo. Pop. about 90.

Atherton, a post-hamlet of Licking co., Ohio.

Athertonville, a post-village of Larue co., Ky., 10 miles W. of New Haven, its railroad station and banking point. Pop. about 400.

Athesis, the Roman name of the ADIGE.

Athis, å'tee', a small town of France, department of Orne, arrondissement of Domfront.

Ath'league, a parish and village of Ireland, in Connaught, cos. of Roscommon and Galway.

Athlegar, an ancient name of ATHY.

Athlone, ath-lōne' (*Athluan*, "ford of the moon"), a town of Ireland, on both sides of the Shannon, cos. of Westmeath and Roscommon, 76 miles by rail W. of Dublin. The castle of Athlone, erected in the reign of King John and enlarged and strengthened in that of Queen Elizabeth, is now strongly fortified in the modern style. The barracks can accommodate 2000 men. The town has active manufactures and trade. Pop. about 7000.

Athol, Athole, or **Atholl,** å'thol, a district of Scotland, in the N. part of Perthshire. It gives the title of duke to the head of the Murray family.

Athol, a post-village of Kootenai co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R., 37 miles (direct) NE. of Spokane, Wash., its banking point. Pop. about 275.

Athol, a post-village of Smith co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 6 miles (direct) W. of Smith Center. Pop. about 125.

Athol, formerly **Athol Depot,** a banking post-village and township (town) of Worcester co., Mass., on Miller's River and on the Boston and Albany and the Fitchburg Rs., 33 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has manufactures of boots, shoes, woollen cloth, sash and blinds, silk, pocket-books, furniture, meat-choppers, etc. It is about 1 mile from Athol Center. Pop. of the town in 1900, 7061.

Athol, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., about 62 miles N. of Albany and 2 miles W. of the Hudson River. Pop. about 200.

Athol, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., near Douglassville. Pop. about 350.

Athol, a post-village of Spink co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles (direct) N. by W. of Redfield, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Athol, a village on the Intercolonial R., in Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Amherst.

Athol Center, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Athol township (town), on Miller's River and on the Fitchburg R., 32 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 2200.

Ath'os (called by the modern Greeks the *Holy Mountain*), a mountain of Turkey, at the extremity of the easternmost of the three prongs of the Peninsula of Chalcidice, 80 miles SE. of Saloniki, about 6350 feet in elevation. The flanks of this mountain are occupied by several villages and about 20 convents, besides numberless chapels, cells, and grottoes, which serve as the habitation of several thousand monks; those called hermits live in caves. In the Middle Ages Athos was a great centre of Greek theology and learning, and here are preserved remains of famous libraries which have furnished to learned Europe the MSS. of many masterpieces of ancient Greek literature. The monks enjoy almost complete autonomy under the Turkish government. Vestiges of the canal cut by Xerxes to avoid the dangers of circumnavigating the promontory have been discovered.

Athy, ath-ī' (anc. *Athlegar*, the "western ford"), a town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Barrow, 39 miles by rail SW. of Dublin. Pop. about 4900.

Atibaia, å-te-bī'å, a town of Brazil, state of São Paulo, on a river of its own name, 110 miles SSE. of Santos.

Atienza, å-te-ēn'thå, a town of Spain, province of Guadalajara, 48 miles SW. of Soria. Pop. of commune, 2000.

Atimonán, å-te-mo-nån', a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on Lamon Bay, province and 19 miles (direct) E. of Tayabas. The region is mountainous and wooded. The pueblo has a telegraph office. Pop. 10,000.

Atina, å-tee'nå, an ancient town of Italy, province of Caserta, 11 miles SE. of Sora, near the Melfa. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4500). Another ancient *Atina* is the present town of ATENA.

Atitlán, å-tee-tlån', a lake, town, and volcano of Guatemala, about 50 miles W. of the city of Guatemala. The lake is 24 miles in length from E. to W., by 10 miles in breadth, very deep, and surrounded by lofty mountains. The town (Santiago de Atitlán) is on its S. side. Pop. about 9000, largely engaged in cotton industries. Elevation of the volcano of Atitlán, about 12,000 feet.

Atiu, or **Vatiu,** one of the Cook Islands, in the South Pacific, belonging to New Zealand. Pop. about 950.

Atjeh, Sumatra. See ACHIN.

At'ka, or **Atcha,** åt'chå, written also **Atchu, Atcham, Atchak,** or **Askha,** one of the Aleutian Islands, of the Andrenovian group, lon. 175° W., about 50 miles long by 10 miles broad. At its E. point is a harbor, near which are a volcano and a hot spring. Highest point, 4988 feet.

Atkarsk, åt'karsk', a town of Russia, 50 miles NW. of Saratov, on the Atkara River. Pop. in 1897, 9750.

Atkins, a banking post-town of Pope co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 64 miles NW. of Little Rock. It has flour-mills, carriage-factory, etc. Cotton is grown and shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 745.

Atkins, a post-village of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 23 miles (direct) NE. of Belle Plaine. Pop. 125.

Atkins, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., 14 miles by rail NW. of Port Huron.

Atkins, a post-hamlet of Smyth co., Va. Pop. about 55.

Atkinson, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 30 miles E. of Rock Island. It has brick- and tile-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 762.

Atkinson, a post-village of Benton co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 23 miles W. of Lafayette. Pop. 200.

Atkinson, a post-township (town) of Piscataquis co., Me., about 32 miles NNW. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 495.

Atkinson, a post-village of Iron co., Mich., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles (direct) NW. of Crystal Falls. Pop. about 200.

Atkinson, a banking post-town of Holt co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 58 miles NW. of Neligh. Pop. in 1900, 595.

Atkinson, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co., N.H., about 20 miles SE. of Manchester. Pop. in 1900, 442.

Atkinson Depot, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., in Atkinson township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles NNW. of Haverhill, Mass.

Atkinson Mills, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., about 22 miles SW. of Lewistown.

Atkinsonville, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., about 32 miles E. by S. of Terre Haute.

Atlan'ta, a post-village of Columbia co., Ark., about 45 miles SSW. of Camden.

Atlanta, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., 5 miles from Ripon.

Atlanta, at-lan'tą, a city, capital of Georgia, and seat of justice of Fulton co., is situated on an elevated ridge dividing the waters of the Chattahoochee River from the rivers that flow into the Atlantic, at an altitude of 1050 feet above the level of the sea. It has a remarkably healthy and equable climate, the mean annual temperature being about 60° Fahrenheit, with a cool and salubrious atmosphere. Lat. 33° 44′ N.; lon. 84° 20′ W. It is 7 miles SE. of the Chattahoochee River. Several railroads (Atlanta and West Point, the Seaboard Air Line, the Southern, etc.) converge at Atlanta, mostly trunk lines, and leading from such important cities as Augusta, 171 miles distant; Knoxville, Tenn.; Savannah, etc. Atlanta has an extensive and rapidly increasing trade, particularly in cotton, dry goods, and horses and mules; the tobacco trade is the largest south of Richmond.

There are several hundred industrial establishments, prominent among which are manufactories of furniture, street-cars, paper, cotton goods, agricultural implements, etc.; there are extensive foundries and machine-shops, and lumber- and planing-mills. Upward of 40 newspapers are published here. Atlanta is laid out in the form of a circle, with a diameter of 3½ miles, and with the Union Depot as the centre. The chief public buildings are the custom-house, state capitol, containing a library of over 50,000 volumes, opera-house, court-house, city-hall, and chamber of commerce. Atlanta has an excellent system of public schools, and contains numerous educational institutions of a high order for both white and colored students, foremost among which are the Atlanta University; Clark University, connected with which are Gammon Theological Seminary and normal and industrial departments; Georgia School of Technology, medical colleges, etc.

Atlanta was settled in 1840; was incorporated as the village of Marthasville in 1842, as Atlanta in 1847. Pop. in 1850, 2572; in 1860, 9554; in 1870, 21,879; in 1880, 37,409; in 1890, 65,533; in 1900, 89,872. It was entered by the Union troops under General Sherman, Sept. 2, 1864, after a siege of several weeks. He destroyed the business portion of the city on leaving it in the following November. Important expositions were held here in 1881 and 1895. South of the city are the large McPherson Barracks.

Atlanta, a post-village of Elmore co., Idaho, about 60 miles ENE. of Boisé. Gold has been found here.

Atlanta, a banking city of Logan co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 20 miles SW. of Bloomington. It is situated on a high and fertile prairie. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1270.

Atlanta, a banking post-town of Hamilton co., Ind., 12 miles N. of Noblesville, on the Lake Erie and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 1000.

Atlanta, a post-village of Cowley co., Kan., 20 miles by rail NE. of Winfield. Pop. 200.

Atlanta, a post-hamlet of Winn parish, La.

Atlanta, a post-village, capital of Montmorency co., Mich., 25 miles (direct) E. of Gaylord, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Atlanta, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Miss. Pop. about 100.

Atlanta, a banking post-village of Macon co., Mo., 11 miles by rail N. of Macon City. Pop. 500.

Atlanta, a post-village of Phelps co., Neb., 7 miles by rail SW. of Holdrege.

Atlanta, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., 28 miles (direct) SW. of Canandaigua, on the Lackawanna R. Pop. about 500.

Atlanta, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, on the Muskingum Valley R., 91 miles NE. of Cincinnati.

Atlanta, a banking city of Cass co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific and the Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana Rs., 27 miles N. of Jefferson and 31 miles S. by W. of Texarkana. It has cotton and canning industries. Pop. in 1900, 1301.

Atlan'tic, a county in the SSE. part of New Jersey, has an area of 567 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Little Egg Harbor River and on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean, and is intersected by Great Egg Harbor River. Cranberries, potatoes, wheat, hay, the small fruits (blackberries, strawberries, grapes), and wine are staple products. Capital, May's Landing. Pop. in 1890, 28,836; in 1900, 46,402.

Atlantic, a banking city, capital of Cass co., Iowa, on the East Nishnabatona River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 82 miles W. by S. of Des Moines. It has a canning-factory, iron-works, and manufactures of drugs. It is the trade-centre of an extensive agricultural region. Pop. in 1900, 5046.

Atlantic, a post-village and summer-resort of Hancock co., Me., on Swan Island, 35 miles S. of Ellsworth, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Atlantic, Norfolk co., Mass. See QUINCY.

Atlantic, a sea-side resort and station of Suffolk co., Mass., 5 miles NE. of Boston.

Atlantic, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1410.

Atlantic, a post-hamlet of Carteret co., N.C.

Atlantic, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., on the Erie R., 19 miles SW. of Meadville.

Atlantic, a sea-side post-village of Accomac co., Va., 11 miles from Stockton, Md.

Atlantic City, a city and pleasure- and health-resort of Atlantic co., N.J., 60 miles SE. of Philadelphia and on the Atlantic Ocean, is on a narrow sandy island called Absecon Beach, extending from Great Egg Harbor Inlet on the SW. to Absecon Inlet on the NE. It is the SE. terminus of the West Jersey and Seashore and the Atlantic City Rs. The island is about 10 miles long, ½ of a mile wide, and 4 to 5 miles from the mainland. The beach is one of the finest on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and (together with its proximity to Philadelphia and accessibility from New York) has made the city the most popular sea-side or bathing-resort of the country. Upward of 100,000 people have bathed here in the course of a single day. Atlantic City has hundreds of hotels and boarding-houses, some of the former huge caravanseries, giving accommodation to an almost constant tide of travel during the summer season. During recent years the city has also become a favorite winter- and early spring-resort. There are numerous retail-business houses, and the city is well provided with banks and newspapers. Absecon light-house, at the northern end of the island, is 160 feet high. Atlantic City is connected by electric cars with South Atlantic City and Longport. It was incorporated in 1854. Permanent population in 1870, 1043; in 1880, 5477; in 1890, 13,055; in 1900, 27,838.

Atlantic City, a village of Norfolk co., Va., on Tanner's Creek, 1 mile N. of Norfolk.

Atlantic City, a post-village of Fremont co., Wyo., is on the NE. slope of the Rocky Mountains, near the South Pass. Gold is found near this place.

Atlan'tic High'lands, a banking post-borough of Monmouth co., N.J., on Sandy Hook Bay, 40 miles by rail, and 20 miles (direct) S. of New York city, with which it is also connected by steamboat. It is a summer-resort. It lies at the foot of the Navesink Highlands, which are frequently the first land seen by the transatlantic steamers arriving at the port of New York. Pop. in 1900, 1383.

Atlantic Mine, a mining post-village of Houghton co., Mich., 5 miles from Houghton. It has copper-mines. Pop. about 1600. The banking point is Houghton.

Atlantic Ocean, one of the main divisions of the earth's hydrosphere, the great body of water that separates America on the W. from Europe and Africa on the E., and unites with the Arctic basin on the N. and the Antarctic on the S. No precise limits can be assigned to this sea on the north and south, and, therefore, the length and area covered by it are variously stated by geographers. If extended to the Arctic and Antarctic Circles the length of the basin would be approximately 9000 miles, and its area, as computed by some German geographers, roughly 33,000,000 sq. m. Its greatest width, measured on the line uniting the Sahara with the Gulf of Mexico, is about 5400 miles. The Atlantic is remarkable for the number and extent of the inland seas that communicate with it, such as the Baltic, Mediterranean, Gulf of Mexico, and Hudson Bay; the Gulf of Mexico and the Mediterranean having depths of truly oceanic character. The greatest depth that has thus far been determined in the Atlantic basin is 27,360 feet, the Porto Rico Deep, in lat. 19° 39′ N., lon. 66° 26′ W. A somewhat less marked depth is found in the southern division, W. of the Gulf of Guinea, in lat. 11′ S. and lon. 18° 5′ W. (24,173 ft.). The average depth of the sea may perhaps be assumed to be somewhat more than 12,000 ft., or 1000 ft. less than that of the Pacific.

The main portion of the Atlantic basin is divided longitudinally by an uprising ridge, which differentiates an eastern from a western trough, and largely conforms in trend with that of the sea itself. This dividing ridge, which in its northern part is known as the *Dolphin* ridge and in the southern as the *Challenger* ridge, brings up the floor of the sea to within 9000–10,000 feet of the surface, whereas the depressions on either side sink rapidly to 12,000–15,000 or 17,000 feet and more. On this ridge are situated the islands of the Azores group, St. Paul, Ascension, and Tristan da

Cunha. What the precise nature of this dividing ridge is, whether it represents (as has been assumed by some) a subsided mountain-chain or not, or a sunken continent of which the ridge is a part, still remains to be determined. It is, however, interesting to note that the elevations that are on it and come to the surface, the islands that have already been noted, are fundamentally of igneous or volcanic nature, thus recalling in their construction and position the dominating peaks of the South American Andes. The waters of the Atlantic Ocean are somewhat more saline than those of the other oceans, the average salinity being about 35.5 parts in 1000, with the range increasing to 37.5 parts in some portions of the surface covered by the trade-winds. The surface temperature, as in other oceans, is measured largely by the temperature of the air above it, and is therefore latitudinal in its variation, falling towards the freezing-point in the high north and south, and touching a maximum in approaching the equatorial or tropical regions. In the Gulf of Mexico the temperature ranges to 84° and in the Gulf of Guinea to 82°. Off the coast of Newfoundland, where the same area is occupied alternately by the cold waters of the Labrador Current and the warmer waters coming from the tropics, there is, according to Murray, a variation in the surface temperature of 53°, a condition that is again repeated off the coast of Japan. Below a depth of about 50 fathoms (300 feet) the temperature at any one place seemingly does not vary seasonally by more than 2°, but different areas or sections of the ocean have widely differing temperatures for the same depth. Thus, while the temperature of the sea off equatorial Brazil is, at a depth of about 1300 feet, 48°, that of the Sargasso Sea, at an equivalent depth, is 61°; again, the cold waters in the polar regions come quite to the surface. As in the other oceans, there is a rapid decline of temperature from the surface to about 400 fathoms, when the fall is more gradual, and on the floor of the sea the temperature is wholly independent of latitude. A minimum temperature of 32° (in a very few places, somewhat lower), the temperature of freezing of fresh water, is found in the greatest depths, and almost the same temperature (35°) is continued to the trough of the equator.

The principal currents of the Atlantic, which are in the main determined by the character of the constant winds, are the North and South Equatorial Currents, the Gulf Stream, and the Labrador Current. The equatorial currents flow westward from the African coast with a velocity of from 30 to 70 miles a day, and are deflected in northerly and southerly lines by the Brazilian projection of the South American continent. One of these deflected branches traverses the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and issues through the Florida Strait to form part of the Gulf Stream. This stream, joined by that branch of the equatorial current which runs northward of Cuba, follows the coast of the United States, gradually expanding in volume and decreasing in velocity. (See GULF STREAM.) Turning eastward, it crosses the Atlantic to about the position of the Azores, where it is again deflected southward towards the tropical parts of Africa. The Gulf Stream is distinguished from the other parts of the ocean by its higher temperature and blue color. It is mainly the "drift" from the Gulf Stream that reaches the British Isles and the Norwegian coast, the elevated temperature of which, formerly assigned directly to the influence of the heated Gulf Stream, is primarily due to the inblowing of prevailing western winds, which carry with them a high measure of heat derived from the thermometric condition of the waters generally. The Labrador Current gives to the north Atlantic basin its supply of icebergs, which are in nearly all cases detached fragments of Greenland glaciers. Icebergs rarely travel further south than the 42d parallel of latitude.

The floor of the Atlantic basin is covered with a series of organic and inorganic deposits, the former mainly composed of the hard parts or tests of the group of lowly organisms known as the Foraminifera, continuing to a depth of about 15,000 feet, where they are replaced by a distinctive "red-clay," a combination seemingly of material of meteoric origin and of that resulting from the disintegration of volcanic products (pumice, scoriæ, ash). The foraminiferal deposit, which is already well marked at a depth of 500 feet, forms largely a white or greyish ooze, which, from the marked prevalence of the foraminiferal type known as *Globigerina*, is now generally designated the Globigerina ooze. It is also known as Atlantic ooze.

Little is known regarding the age or geological history of the Atlantic basin. It shares the obscurity which attaches to the history of the other oceanic basins. It may or may not be a subsided tract of the earth's general mass, or it may be part of a primal downward fold which was initiated at the time of the outlining of the continents. There is reason to believe, as has been so forcibly suggested by Suess, that the north and south basins may have been formed at widely differing periods, and that neither one nor the other is necessarily older than the late Cretaceous or Tertiary period. It is, however, certain that a central oceanic tract —a "Mediterranean" sea—existed long before, making continuous water from the European coast to the west coast of South America.

There is no reason to believe that the ancients had any definite or adequate idea of the extent of the Atlantic Ocean, though doubtless in very early times they were familiar with the existence of a great western sea, which—in order to distinguish it from the Mediterranean—the Greeks named Ἀτλαντικὴ θάλασσα (*Atlantikē thalassa*), or Ἀτλαντικὸν πέλαγος (*Atlantikon pelagos*), the "Atlantic sea," or the sea beyond Mount Atlas. Horace calls it (Lib. I. Ode 31) *Atlanticum Æquor*, the "Atlantic [watery] plain."

Atlanticville, or **North Long Branch,** a village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the sea-coast and on the Central R. of New Jersey (North Long Branch Station), 29 miles S. of New York and 2 miles N. of Long Branch. The post-office is North Long Branch.

Atlantida, åt-lån'tī-då, a department of Honduras, organized in 1902.

Atlas, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., about 40 miles SSE. of Quincy.

Atlas, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., 8 miles S. of Flint.

Atlas, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., Ohio, about 38 miles NNE. of Marietta.

Atlas, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. Pop. about 75.

Atlas, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va. Pop. about 60.

Atlas, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Wis. Pop. about 60.

Atlas Mountains, a mountain-system in north Africa, the SW. extremity of which is near Cape Nun, in lat. 28° 46′ N., on the Atlantic Ocean, and which, after traversing Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis, terminates on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, about lon. 11° E. The general course of these mountains is from WSW. to ENE. Except in the western half of Morocco, they form no continuous chains or definite ranges, but consist of a congeries of elevations, sometimes isolated and sometimes connected, with endless branches and offsets, irregularly diffused over nearly the whole NW. of Africa; in the mountain-system is included the vast series of plateaus or highlands, which, particularly in Algeria, constitutes perhaps the most marked relief of the land. This is the region of the upland Shotts, which, according to some geographers, mark the position of an ancient arm of the sea. The Atlas Mountains have been divided generally into two principal and parallel ranges, running nearly E. and W., the one called the Greater and the other the Lesser Atlas; the latter lying towards the Mediterranean, and the former adjoining the Sahara or Great Desert, from which it rises in places with great abruptness. There is, however, no strict correlation between the parts that are known as the Lesser and Greater Atlas in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis, and the terms may be considered to be rather of a locally classificatory than geographical value,—indicating broadly northern and southern heights. In Morocco the most southerly series of elevations, which, as well as the Central or main Atlas, maintains a general range-construction with lofty crest-line, is known as the Anti-Atlas. It unites with the Central Atlas on the meridian of 4° W., near where the imposing peak of Jebel Ayashin, whose elevation is variously placed between 12,000 and 14,760 feet, dominates a virgating mountain-knot. Of the Central Atlas, the loftiest summit appears to be the Tizi-Tamjurt (14,500 ft.), about 50 miles S. by W. of the city of Morocco. Other lofty summits of the empire are the Tizi-Likumpt, 13,151 ft., and Miltsin, for a long time supposed to be the culminating point of the system, 11,430 ft. The main mountains send off various ramifications northward and northeastward, uniting with what is known as the Riff or coast-chain, which is tectonically the continuation of the Sierra Ronda of Spain broken across by the Strait of Gibraltar between the rock of Gibraltar and the Jebel Musa. This separation or disruption was effected during the Post-Pliocene period of geological time. In Algeria the so-called Lesser Atlas falls off in a series of steep escarpments to the Mediterranean, sometimes wholly of a plateau character. Elsewhere it constitutes properly defined ridges or mountain-knots, as the extremely rugged and picturesque Jurjura (with the Lalla Khadija or Khedrija, 7650 ft.) and the Great Babor (6463 ft.), marking respectively the lands of Great and Little Kabylia. The Algerian mountains bordering the Sahara, to whose level the crest-line occasionally falls, are generally called the Great Atlas, the best-known division of which is the Aurès, the Mons Aurasius of the ancients, culminating in the

Chelliya (Shelliya), 7700 ft., as the loftiest summit of all Algeria. At the western termination of this division is the famous pass or "gateway" of El-Kantara, the passage of one of the most frequented caravan routes to the Sahara. The Atlas of Tunis terminates abruptly in the promontories of the east coast, but is structurally continued in the trough of the Mediterranean as part of the Alps-Apennines system of Italy and Sicily. There are no glaciers in the Atlas Mountains, and only a few of the loftiest summits of Morocco appear to be perpetually covered with snow. Evidences of past glaciation have been noted in this part of the mountain-system. The Atlas Mountains are in some sections strikingly imposing in their scenic effects, towering cliffs and deep gorges (Chabet or El-Kerata) being a feature especially of the northern face in Algeria. Much of the heart of the region in Algeria has been made accessible by excellent military roads, but elsewhere penetration is still very difficult. The mountains are composed largely of crystalline rocks and schists in their deeper parts, with limestones of newer age (Cretaceous and Tertiary) occupying the flanks. The vegetation is a combination of European and African elements. On the S. the lower ranges are covered with date-palm trees; hence the name of a portion of this region, *Beled-el-Jerid* ("the land of dates"). Higher up, gum-trees, almonds, and olives abound, together with extensive growths of myrtle and cork-oak and river-thickets of oleander; on the table-lands the fruits of Europe are grown in great quantities. Higher still occur forests of immense pines; and in isolated areas, as on the Jurjura, a variety or closely related form of the Lebanon cedar. The mineral riches of the Atlas, so far as known, are silver, antimony, lead, copper, iron, rock-salt, saltpetre, etc., but in no part are there extensive mines at present worked. The lion, leopard, and jackal still inhabit some parts of the region, and more abundantly, especially on the southern slopes, various species of antelope. The aoudad, or big-horned sheep of Barbary, is a distinctive member of the Atlas fauna. From the NW. and N. slopes flow the principal rivers of Morocco and Algeria to the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea; and from their S. slopes flow numerous streams, which are absorbed in the Sahara.

The ancients used the name Atlas in a vague way. The legendary Atlas, a single peak, cannot now be, and never could be, identified with any mountain in the range. The ancient geographers seem to have applied the name to several of the coast-hills of Mauritania, especially to some near Cape Spartel and others near Cape Ghir.

Atlean Lake, in the uninhabited part of Somerset co., Me., is traversed by the Moose River, one of the head-streams of the Kennebec.

At'lee, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. about 60.

Atlee, a post-station of Hanover co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 9 miles N. of Richmond.

At'lin, a lake of British Columbia and the Yukon district, Canada, stretches N. and S. parallel to and a little E. of lon. 134° W.; it is crossed by lat. 60° N. It connects with the Taku arm of Tagish Lake by the short Atlintoc River. Placer-gold has been found on Pine Creek and other tributaries of the lake, which is situated in a pleasing region of meadow and woodland. Atlin, the distributing point for the region, is located on the lake.

Atlixco, åt-lix'ko, a town of Mexico, state of Puebla, in a very fertile district, celebrated for its fruits and its fine climate, 16 miles SW. of Puebla. Pop. in 1900, 9219.

Atmore, a banking post-village of Escambia co., Ala. It has manufactures of hardware. Pop. about 500.

At'na River, a stream of Alaska. See COPPER RIVER.

Atoka, ą-to'ką, a post-village, the capital of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 52 miles NNE. of Denison, Tex., its banking point. Coal is found near it. Pop. about 1000.

Atoka, a post-village of Tipton co., Tenn., 26 miles by rail NNE. of Memphis. The banking point is Covington. Pop. about 400.

Atoka, a post-village of Coleman co., Tex.

Atosanobori, a railway and convict station of Japan, in the E. of the island of Yezo.

Atotonil'co, a town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 14 miles NNE. of Pachuca.

Atoyac, å-to-yåk', a river of Mexico, forming the upper course of the Rio de las Balsas.

Atoyac, a station of Mexico on the railroad to Vera Cruz, 210 miles from the city of Mexico. Near here are the beautiful Falls of Atoyac.

Atrani, å-trå'nee, a village of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Gulf of Salerno, 1 mile NE. of Amalfi.

Atrato, å-trå'to, a river of South America, in Colombia, rises in the western Cordillera at an elevation of 10,500 feet, in lat. 5° 20′ N., and, after a northward course of about 400 miles, enters the Gulf of Darien on the W. side of the bay of Uraba. It discharges by about 16 mouths, none of which permit vessels of 5–6 feet draught to enter. In its higher course the river is deep, 50–70 feet, permitting free navigation to larger craft for 100 miles or more. A low and narrow divide separates the valley of the Atrato from the Pacific, and the river has been considered an available route for an interoceanic communication.

Atrauli, a town of India. See ATTROWLI.

Atrebates, the ancient people of ARTOIS.

Atrek, å'trĕk', a river of Persia, in Khorassan, has a W. course, and enters the Caspian Sea near its SE. corner, 45 miles N. of Astrabad. It forms part of the Russian trans-caspian boundary. Length, about 250 miles.

Atri, å'tree (anc. *Ha'dria* or *Ha'tria Pice'na*), a town of Italy, province and 18 miles SE. of Teramo. It is a bishop's see and has many interesting ancient remains. Pop. in 1901, 4278; of the commune, 13,448.

Atria, an ancient name of ADRIA.

Atripalda, å-tre-pål'då, a town of Italy, province and 2 miles ENE. of Avellino. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 5682.

Atropate'ne, in ancient geography the NW. part of Media, the present Azerbaijan.

Atsion, at-si'on, a river of New Jersey, forming a part of the boundary between Atlantic and Burlington cos., unites with the Little Egg Harbor River.

Atsion, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Atsion River and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 25 miles NE. of Vineland. Pop. about 75.

Atsuta, åt-soo'tå, a town of Japan, about 70 miles E. by N. of Kioto and almost adjacent to Nagoya. Pop. in 1899, 24,941.

Attakapas, at-tūk'a-paw', an extensive and fertile district in the S. part of Louisiana. It produces great quantities of sugar and molasses. The section called Attakapas comprises the parishes of St. Mary, Iberia, Vermilion, St. Martin, and Lafayette; but, although often named in commercial reports, it has no legal existence, and is not mentioned in the census.

At'tala, a county in the central part of Mississippi, has an area of 707 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Big Black River, and is intersected by Pearl River. Capital, Kosciusko. Pop. in 1890, 22,213; in 1900, 26,248.

Attaliyeh, a town of Turkey. See ADALIA.

Attal'la, or **Atal'la,** a banking post-town and railroad centre of Etowah co., Ala., is situated at the W. base of Lookout Mountain, at the junction of several railroads, 87 miles SSW. of Chattanooga. It has iron-works and manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1692.

At'tapul'gus, a post-village of Decatur co., Ga., about 70 miles S. by W. of Albany.

Attendorn, åt'tęn-donn', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 20 miles SSW. of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900, 3337.

At'terberry, a post-hamlet of Menard co., Ill., 28 miles NNW. of Springfield. Pop. about 125.

Attercliffe, or **Attercliffe-with-Darnall,** a parish of England, co. of York, West Riding, adjacent to Sheffield, in which borough it is comprised.

Attercliffe, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Attercliffe Station, on the Michigan Central R.

Attersee, åt'tęr-zå', or **Kammersee,** kåm'męr-zå', an exceedingly picturesque lake of Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut, 40 miles SW. of Linz, 12 miles in length and 2 miles in breadth. The river Ager, an affluent of the Traun, flows from its N. extremity. Depth, 660 feet.

Attert, åt-tair', a village of Belgium, province of Luxemburg, on the river Attert, 4½ miles N. of Arlon.

Attica, at'tę-ką (Gr. Ἀττική, *Attikē*), an ancient division of Greece, comprising the territory of Athens. It is in the form of a triangle, two sides of which are washed by the Ægean Sea, while the third is separated from Bœotia by the mountains of Cithæron and Parnes. The principal streams are the Cephissus and Ilissus, both very small. Mount Pentelicus, about 10 miles NE. of Athens, about 3600 feet high, has inexhaustible quarries of excellent marble. The mines of Laurium, famous in antiquity for their yield of silver, are now worked for their lead, cadmium, and manganese. The chief vegetable productions are the grape and the olive. The modern nome of Attica includes Megaris and the islands of Ægina, Salamis, and Makronisi.

Attica, a banking city of Fountain co., Ind., on the Wabash River and on the Wabash and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Rs., 21 miles WSW. of Lafayette. It has quarries of good sandstone and manufactures of flour, carriages, handles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3005.

Attica, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 8 miles SSE. of Knoxville. Pop. about 150.

Attica, a banking post-town of Harper co., Kan., 47 miles by rail N. of Wellington. Pop. in 1900, 311.

Attica, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 27 miles E. of Flint.

Attica, a banking post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Attica township (town), on Tonawanda Creek and on the Erie and other railroads, 31 miles E. of Buffalo. It has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900, 1785; of the town, 2677.

Attica, a banking post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on an affluent of the Sandusky River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Valley Rs., 80 miles N. of Columbus. It has manufactures of sash, hoops, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 694.

Attica, a post-village of Green co., Wis., on Sugar River, about 24 miles S. of Madison.

Attigny, åt'teen'yee' (anc. *Attini'acum*), a town of France, department of Ardennes, 7½ miles NW. of Vouziers, on the left bank of the Aisne. Pop. 1700.

Attila, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Ill., 9 miles N. of Marion.

Attinghausen, åt'ting-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Uri, 2 miles SW. of Altdorf.

Attleboro, at'tęl-bŭr'rŭh, a banking post-village and township (town) of Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 31 miles S. by W. of Boston. It has refining- and smelting-works, manufactures of chains, jewelry, silver-ware, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 11,335.

Attleboro, Bucks co., Pa. See LANGHORNE.

Attleboro Falls, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Attleboro township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 16 miles NNE. of Providence. Pop. about 1200. The banking point is North Attleboro.

Attleborough, at'tęl-bŭr'rŭh, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, 14½ miles by rail SW. of Norwich.

Attlebury, at'tęl-bẹr-re, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut R., 42 miles NE. of Newburgh.

Attock', a small town of British India, in the Punjab, on the Indus, at the head of steamboat navigation, near the mouth of the Kabul River, 40 miles ESE. of Peshawur. The Indus is here crossed by a railway bridge. There is a fort at this place built by Akbar in 1581. Attock is regarded as an important strategic position.

Attoo, or **Attou,** Aleutian Islands. See ATTU.

Attoway, a post-village of Smyth co., Va. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Marion.

At'toyac', a bayou or creek of Texas, runs nearly southward, forms the boundary between Nacogdoches and San Augustine cos., and enters the Angelina River. It is about 90 miles long.

Attrowli, or **Atrauli,** åt-trŏw'lee, a town of India, in the Meerut division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 22 miles ENE. of Alighur, near the great canal of the Doab. Pop. about 15,000.

Attu, the westernmost of the true or American Aleutian Islands. Lat. 52° 58′ N.; lon. 187° 34′ W. (172° 26′ E.). It is sparsely inhabited by Aleuts. The island rises to 3084 feet.

Attur, åt-toor', or **Atur,** a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 25 miles E. of Salem. Pop. about 10,000.

Atures, å-too'rês, a town of South America, in Venezuela, on the Orinoco, 105 miles N. of San Fernando. Near here are the Atures rapids, about 6 miles long and with a fall of 30 feet, which, together with the rapids of Maypures, form an insurmountable obstacle to navigation.

Aturus, the ancient name of the river ADOUR.

At'water, a post-village of Merced co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 7 miles NW. of Merced.

Atwater, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., 43 miles by rail SE. of Jacksonville.

Atwater, a banking post-village of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 89 miles NW. of St. Paul. It has important flour manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 588.

Atwater, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., on Cayuga Lake, 16 miles by rail NNW. of Ithaca.

Atwater, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 11 miles by rail S. by E. of Ravenna.

Atwater, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 5 miles N. of Burnett.

Atwater Center, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Ohio, about 50 miles by rail SE. of Cleveland.

Atwell, a post-village of Callahan co., Tex.

Atwood, a banking post-village of Douglas and Platt cos., Ill., on the Indiana, Decatur and Western R., 9 miles W. of Tuscola. Pop. in 1900, 698.

Atwood, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind., 6 miles by rail W. of Warsaw. Pop. about 250.

Atwood, a banking city, capital of Rawlins co., Kan., 95 miles WSW. of Orleans, Neb. Pop. in 1900, 486.

Atwood, a post-hamlet of Antrim co., Mich.

Atwood, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., 13 miles NW. of Indiana. Pop. in 1900, 153.

Atwood, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., 100 miles by rail ENE. of Memphis and 6 miles NE. of Milan.

Atwood, a banking post-village of Perth co., Ontario, Canada, on the Grand Trunk R., 6 miles from Listowel. Pop. about 600.

Atwood's Key, an island of the Bahamas, 33 miles N. by E. of Acklin Island.

Atwoodville, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., 5 miles N. of Willimantic, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Atzara, åt-så'rå, a village of the island of Sardinia, 10 miles E. of Busachi.

Atzendorf, åt'sẹn-dorf, a village of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles SSW. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 3584.

Atzgersdorf, åts'ghẹrs-dorf, a village of Austria-Hungary, 5 miles SSW. of Vienna. It has extensive and diversified manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 8008.

Auau (å'oo-å'oo) **Channel,** in Hawaii, separates the island of Lanai from West Maui; it is 7½ miles in width.

Aubagne, ō'bâñ' (L. *Alba'nia*), a town of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 10 miles E. of Marseilles. Pop. in 1901, 8660.

Aube, ōb, a river of France, rises in Haute-Marne, passes Clairvaux, Bar-sur-Aube, and Arcis-sur-Aube in the department of Aube, and joins the Seine 23 miles NNW. of Troyes. Length, 150 miles.

Aube, a department of France, formed of the S. part of the province of Champagne and a small part of Burgundy, and traversed by the Seine and its affluent, the Aube. Area, 2317 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 245,596. Surface, mostly level. The soil in the NW. part is poor and in part sterile; in the S. it is much more productive, especially in cereals and fruits, including the grape. Many horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. Capital, Troyes.

Aubel, ō'bĕl', a commune of Belgium, 13 miles NNE. of Liège. Pop. about 3000.

Aubenas, ōb'nå' or ō'bẹh-nâs', a town of France, department of Ardèche, near the Ardèche, 14 miles SW. of Privas, situated in a magnificent basin, surrounded by the extinct volcanoes of the Vivarais. It has an old castle. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 8362.

Aubenton, ō'bŏn'tŏn', a market-town of France, department of Aisne, 32 miles NE. of Laon. Pop. 1000.

Aubervilliers, ō'bẽr'vee'yå', a commune of France, department of Seine, 5 miles N. of Paris, with manufactures of leather, perfumery, chemicals, etc. Pop. in 1901, 30,741.

Aubière, ō'be-air', a town of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 2 miles SE. of Clermont. Pop. 3000.

Aubigny, ō'been'yee', a town of France, department of Cher, on the Nère, 27 miles N. of Bourges. Pop. 2500.

Aubin, ō'bân', a town of France, department of Aveyron, 16 miles NE. of Villefranche. It has extensive mines of coal and iron. Pop. 2000; of the commune in 1901, 9973.

Aubonne, ō'bonn', a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 12 miles WSW. of Lausanne. Pop. in 1900, 1737.

Aubrey (Stilwell post-office), a village of Johnson co., Kan., about 38 miles ESE. of Lawrence.

Aubrey, a banking post-village of Denton co., Tex., in a fine cotton- and fruit-growing region, 46 miles by rail NNE. of Fort Worth. Pop. about 300.

Aubrey, or **California,** a post-village of Chateauguay co., Quebec, on the English River, 4 miles from St.-Jean-Chrysostome.

Auburn, immortalized by Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village," is supposed to have been the village of Lissoy, in Ireland, co. of Westmeath, near Lough Rea, 6 miles N. of Athlone. Since the poet's time it has generally received the name of Auburn.

Auburn, a post-village of Lee co., Ala., on the Western R. of Alabama, 60 miles ENE. of Montgomery and 6 miles W. of Opelika, its banking point. Here is the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Pop. in 1900, 1447.

Auburn, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark.

Auburn, a banking city and health-resort, capital of Placer co., Cal., on the North Fork of the American River and on the Southern Pacific R., 36 miles NE. of Sacramento. It has a high-school and mining, agricultural and fruit-growing industries. Eight miles SE. of Auburn is the remarkable Alabaster Cave. Pop. in 1890, 1595; in 1900, 2050.

Auburn, a post-town of Gwinnett co., Ga., 40 miles ENE. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 161.

Auburn, a village of Clark co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 22 miles WSW. of Terre Haute. The name of its post-office is Clark Center.

Auburn, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 15 miles SSW. of Springfield. It is a shipping point for farm-produce. Pop. in 1900, 1281.

Auburn, a banking post-town, capital of Dekalb co., Ind., on Cedar Creek and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 23 miles N. by E. of Fort

Wayne. It has flouring-mills, etc., and manufactures of carriages, furniture, stoves, gas-engines, cigars, staves, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2415; in 1900, 3396.

Auburn, a banking post-town of Sac co., Iowa, about 15 miles by rail W. of Lake City. Pop. in 1900, 293.

Auburn, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kan., about 15 miles SW. of Topeka.

Auburn, a banking post-town of Logan co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 18 miles SW. of Bowling Green and about 50 miles N. of Nashville, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 697.

Auburn, a city and the capital of Androscoggin co., Me., is on the west bank of the Androscoggin River and on the Maine Central R., 34 miles N. of Portland and 31 miles SW. of Augusta. The river, which falls 60 feet near this place, separates Auburn from the city of Lewiston, with which it is connected by railroad. Auburn has a court-house and extensive manufactures of boots and shoes, cotton, and furniture. Pop. in 1890, 11,250; in 1900, 12,951.

Auburn, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Auburn township (town), 5 miles S. of Worcester, its banking point. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1621.

Auburn, formerly **Skinner,** a post-village of Bay co., Mich., 9 miles W. of Bay City.

Auburn, a post-village of Lincoln co., Miss., 18 miles (direct) SW. by S. of Brookhaven.

Auburn, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., about 60 miles NW. of St. Louis.

Auburn, a banking city, the capital of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 20 miles S. of Nebraska City. It has large flouring-mills. There are extensive stone-quarries in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 1537; in 1900, 2664.

Auburn, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., about 16 miles SSE. of Concord. Auburn Station, on the Boston and Maine R., is 8 miles ENE. of Manchester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 682.

Auburn, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., on Oldman's Creek, 23 miles SW. of Philadelphia and 4 miles from Swedesboro. Pop. 100.

Auburn, a city and the capital of Cayuga co., N.Y., is on the New York Central and Hudson River R., where it crosses the Lehigh Valley R., 173 miles W. by N. of Albany and 31 miles S. of Oswego. It is built on both sides of the outlet of Owasco Lake, which lies 2½ miles SSE. of the city. The site is undulating and the streets present many elegant residences and beautiful gardens and shrubberies. Auburn is the site of a state prison, with accommodation for about 1200 convicts, who are employed in various mechanic arts and manufactures and governed by the "silent system" of discipline. Within the same enclosure is located one of the New York state insane asylums. Auburn has various educational institutions (among which is the Auburn Theological Seminary, founded in 1820 and under the direction of the Presbyterians), a court-house, and a state armory. The chief industries are manufactures of iron, reapers and mowers, shoes, carpets, woollen goods, flour, etc. The statesman Wm. H. Seward resided for many years in this city, and was buried in Fort Hill Cemetery, which is assumed to occupy an elevation constructed by the Mound Builders. Pop. in 1880, 21,924; in 1890, 25,858; in 1900, 30,345.

Auburn, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., 9 miles SE. of Raleigh. Pop. about 75.

Auburn, a post-village of Wabash co., N.Dak., 7 miles by rail N. of Grafton.

Auburn, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, about 28 miles ESE. of Cleveland.

Auburn, a post-village of Baker co., Oregon, on Powder River, about 12 miles SW. of Baker City.

Auburn, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs., 10 miles SE. of Pottsville and 83 miles NW. of Philadelphia. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 845.

Auburn, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1669. See AUBURN CENTER and AUBURN FOUR CORNERS.

Auburn, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 4 miles S. of Providence, its banking point. It has various manufactures.

Auburn, a post-village of Cannon co., Tenn., 20 miles E. of Murfreesboro. Pop. about 160.

Auburn, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., 14 miles W. of Waxahatchie.

Auburn, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va., 6 miles from Warrenton.

Auburn, a post-city of King co., Wash., 1 mile W. of Green River and 23 miles S. by E. of Seattle. It is on the Northern Pacific R., and in a fruit-growing and dairying region. Pop. in 1900, 489.

Auburn, a post-village of Ritchie co., W.Va., 16 miles S. of Tollgate Station.

Auburn, a post-hamlet of Uinta co., Wyo.

Auburn, or **Manchester,** a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 12 miles from Goderich. Pop. about 350.

Auburn, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, 11 miles S. of Sydney. Pop. of the town and district, 2500.

Auburn, a town of Australia, in South Australia, about 63 miles N. of Adelaide. Pop. 1450.

Auburn Center, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Auburn township, about 32 miles NW. of Scranton. Pop. about 300.

Auburndale, a post-village of Polk co., Fla., 72 miles by rail S. by W. of Sanford. The banking point is Bartow. Pop. about 300.

Auburndale, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Charles River and on the Boston and Albany R., 10 miles W. of Boston. Pop. about 2400. The banking point is West Newton.

Auburndale, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 188 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Auburn Four Corners, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 30 miles NW. of Scranton.

Auburn Junction, a village of Dekalb co., Ind. Pop. about 150.

Auburn Park, a post-station of Chicago.

Aubusson, ō'büs'sôN', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Creuse, on a railway, 20 miles SE. of Guéret, on the Creuse. It has long been celebrated for its carpets. Pop. in 1901, 6949.

Auch, ōsh (anc. *Augus'ta Auscorum,* afterwards *Aus'ci*), a city of France, capital of the department of Gers (Gascony), 42 miles W. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1901, 10,935. It stands on the slope of a hill, crowned by a splendid Gothic cathedral. The upper and the lower town are connected by a curious bridge of stairs across the river. The archbishop's palace, prefecture, and town-hall are fine edifices.

Aucheehachee, aw'chee-hatch'ee, or **Auchenehatchee,** a small river of Georgia. See LITTLE OCMULGEE.

Auchel, ō'shĕl', a commune of France, in Pas-de-Calais. Pop. in 1901, 9094, largely engaged in coal-mining.

Auchenheath, a colliery village of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 4½ miles from Lanark, on the Nethan. Pop. about 800.

Auchinblae, ôĸ'in-blā', a village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, 5½ miles from Lawrencekirk. Pop. about 500.

Auchinleck, ôĸ'in-lĕk' or a''-flek', a village and parish of Scotland, co. and 11 miles by rail E. of Ayr. Here are the mansion and old castle of the Boswell family, visited and described by Dr. Johnson in 1773.

Auchmithie, a fishing-village of Scotland, in Forfarshire, 3½ miles from Arbroath. Pop. about 400.

Auchmuthy, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 1 mile from Markinch.

Auchterarder, ôĸ'tẹr-aʀ'dẹr, a town of Perthshire, Scotland, 12 miles SW. of Perth. Pop. about 2800. Here originated the dispute which led to the secession of the Free Church of Scotland.

Auchtermuchty, ôĸ'tẹr-muĸ'tee, a small royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, 8 miles WSW. of Cupar.

Aucil'la, or **Ocil'la,** a river of Florida, forms the dividing line between Taylor and Jefferson cos. and empties into Apalachee Bay.

Aucilla, formerly **Williamsburg,** a post-village of Jefferson co., Fla., on the Aucilla River and on the Seaboard Air Line, 35 miles E. of Tallahassee. Pop. in 1900, 173.

Aucilla, a post-village of Thomas co., Ga., 83 miles S. by E. of Albany and 15 miles SE. of Thomasville.

Auckland, a post-hamlet of Tulare co., Cal., 20 miles from Dinuba.

Auckland, awk'lạnd, the northern provincial district of New Zealand, comprising the northern half of North Island. It contains the famous hot-lake district of New Zealand. The climate is healthful, mild, and equable, and the soil fertile. Great quantities of the Kauri gum are exported from this province, which also contains one of the richest gold-mines of New Zealand. Capital, Auckland.

Auckland, a town and former capital of New Zealand, capital of the provincial district of Auckland, on Waitemata Inlet, a capacious harbor of Huraki Gulf. Lat. 36° 50′ S.; lon. 174° 50′ 40″ E. It is one of the chief ports of the colony and presents a handsome appearance. It has a college, forming part of the University of New Zealand, numerous manufacturing establishments, and ship-building, sugar-refining, and glass-making industries, and is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops. Pop. in 1901, 34,216.

Auckland, England. See BISHOP-AUCKLAND and WEST AUCKLAND.

Auckland Islands, a group of several islands in the South Pacific Ocean, S. of New Zealand. Lat. about 50° 48′ S.; lon. 166° 42′ E. The largest island is about 30 miles long and 15 miles broad. There are two or more good harbors (Laurie and Carnley), and the surface is covered with vegetation. They have a good, although wet and stormy, climate, and abundant wood and water, but are uninhabited.

Aude, ōd (anc. *Atax*), a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees, near Anglès, flows N. to Carcassonne, thence E. to the Mediterranean, which it enters 6 miles ENE. of Narbonne. Length, 130 miles. Its course is almost wholly within the department of Aude.

Aude, a department of France, formed of part of ancient Languedoc, bounded on the E. by the Mediterranean. Area, 2436 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 311,386. It is traversed by the river Aude. Soil generally fertile; surface broken up by mountains and hills; it contains iron-mines, marble-quarries, and mineral springs. Grain, fruits, and wine are extensively raised. Capital, Carcassonne.

Audenarde, a town of Belgium. See OUDENARDE.

Audenge, ō'dôⁿzh', a village of France, in Gironde, 23 miles SW. of Bordeaux, on the Bassin d'Arcachon. Pop. 1000.

Audenhove-Sainte-Marie, o'dęn-ōv' sâⁿt mâ'-ree', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 3 miles S. of Sottegem.

Audenried, aw'dęn-reed, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on a branch of the Lehigh Valley R., 15 miles NE. of Mahanoy City and 3 or 4 miles S. of Hazleton. It has rich coal-mines. Pop. about 1600.

Aud'enshaw, a town of England, in Lancashire, adjoining Ashton-under-Lyne, 4½ miles E. by S. of Manchester. Pop. in 1901, 7216.

Audierne, ō'de-airn', a town of France, in Finistère, on the Bay of Audc, 20 miles W. of Quimper. Pop. about 2500 (commune, nearly 5000).

Audincourt, ō'dâⁿ'koor', a town of France, in Doubs, 3 miles by rail SSE. of Montbéliard, on the Doubs. Pop. in 1901, 5359 (commune, 7347).

Aud'ley, a town in the northern part of Staffordshire, England, near the district called the Potteries. It has coal- and iron-industries. Pop. in 1901, 13,683.

Audrain, aw-drāne', a county in the north-central part of Missouri, has an area of 680 sq. m. It is drained by the Davis Fork of Salt River and by Rivière au Cuivre, which rises within its limits. Beds of coal are found in the county. Capital, Mexico. Pop. in 1890, 22,074; in 1900, 21,160.

Au'dubon, a county in southwest-central Iowa, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nishnabatona River, an affluent of the Missouri. Capital, Audubon. Pop. in 1890, 12,412; in 1900, 13,626.

Audubon, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., about 48 miles SSE. of Springfield.

Audubon, a banking post-town, the capital of Audubon co., Iowa, is situated at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs., 107 miles E. of Des Moines. It is a shipping point for grain and stock. Pop. in 1890, 1520; in 1900, 1866.

Audubon, a banking post-village of Becker co., Minn., on the N. shore of Lake Audubon, 40 miles by rail E. of Fargo. Pop. in 1900, 349.

Audubon, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R. Pop. about 220. The banking point is Haddonfield.

Audubon, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. about 100. Audubon, the naturalist, lived about here for some time.

Audubon, a post-hamlet of Wise co., Tex., 45 miles N. by W. of Fort Worth.

Audubon's Peak, Colo., is a peak of the Rocky Mountains, about 12 miles S. of Long's Peak. It has an altitude of 13,173 feet above the sea-level. The timber-line is at the height of 11,325 feet, below which its slopes are covered with forests. Lat. 40° 5′ N.; lon. 105° 37′ W.

Aue, ōw'ęh, a town of Saxony, 12 miles SE. of Zwickau. It has a technical school and various industries. Pop. in 1900, 15,246.

Auerbach, ōw'ęr-bȧĸ', a town of Germany, in Saxony, 15 miles SSW. of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 9574.

Auerbach, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, on a hill abounding with caverns, 18 miles S. of Bayreuth. Pop. in 1900, 1873.

Auerbach, a town and summer-resort of Germany, in Hesse, 12 miles S. of Darmstadt. It has mineral springs. The Auerbacher Schloss, to the NE., is on an eminence 1150 feet high. Pop. in 1900, 2071.

Auersberg, ōw'ęrz-bȇRG', or **Auersperg,** ōw'ęrs-pȇRG', a village and castle of Austria-Hungary, in Carniola, 12 miles SSE. of Laibach. Pop. of the commune, about 3000.

Auerstädt, or more properly **Auerstedt,** ōw'ęr-stȇtt', a village of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles W. of Naumburg. Here the French under Davout vanquished the Prussians, Oct. 14, 1806.

Auerswalde, ōw'ęrz-ẃâl'dęh, a village of Saxony, 5 miles WSW. of Frankenberg.

Aufidena, the ancient name of ALFIDENA.

Aufidus, the ancient name of the OFANTO.

Auga, a Latin name of EU.

Auge, ōzh, or **Vallée d'Auge,** vâl'lâ' dōzh, a district of France, department of Calvados. It is fertile in grain, fruit, and flax, and has excellent pasturage, in which the finest horses and cattle of Normandy are reared.

Augerolles, ō'zhęh-rôll', a commune of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 8 miles SE. of Courpière.

Augerut, a well-watered oasis of the northern Sahara, between Tuat and Gurara.

Auggur, awg'gūr', or **A'gar',** a town of Central India, 40 miles NE. of Ujjain, lat. 23° 43′ N., lon. 76° 1′ E., on a rocky height 1598 feet above the sea.

Augher, aw'нęr, a town and castle of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Tyrone, 2 miles NE. of Clogher. Pop. about 500.

Aughnacloy, awn'na-kloy', a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 11 miles N. of Monaghan. Pop. about 1500.

Aughrim, Ireland. See AGHRIM.

Aughwick (ôg'wik) **Mills,** a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., on Aughwick Creek and on the East Broad Top R., 4 miles from Mount Union Junction.

Augila, north Africa. See AUJILA.

Augium, a Latin name of EU.

Auglaize, aw-glāze' or aw'glaze, or **Grand Auglaize,** a river of Missouri, rises in Laclede co., runs northward and enters the Osage River in Camden co. The main stream is termed the Grand Auglaize and also the Grand Glaze, and is formed by the two main branches known as the "Dry" and the "Wet" Auglaize.

Auglaize, a river of Ohio, is formed by two nearly equal branches, which unite in Putnam co., about 20 miles S. of Defiance. It runs nearly northward and enters the Maumee River at Defiance. One of the branches, called Blanchard's Fork, rises in Hardin co. and runs northward to Findlay, below which its course is westward. The other branch rises in Hardin co., runs southwestward to Wapakoneta, and thence northward to the junction. Each branch is about 100 miles long.

Auglaize, a county in the W. part of Ohio, has an area of 394 sq. m. It is intersected by the Auglaize River and is drained by the head-streams of the Scioto and St. Mary Rivers. Capital, Wapakoneta. Pop. in 1890, 28,100; in 1900, 31,192.

Au Gres, or **Au Grais,** ō grāz, a river of Michigan, rises in a lake in Ogemaw co. and flows SE. into Saginaw Bay. Length, about 50 miles.

Au Gres, or **Au Grais,** a post-village of Arenac co., Mich., on a river of the same name, 38 miles N. by E. of Bay City. Here is a boom for rafting logs. Pop. of the township in 1900, 622.

Augs'burg (Ger. pron. ōwgs'bōōRG; anc. *Augus'ta Vindelico'rum*), a city of Bavaria, capital of the district of Swabia and Neuburg, at the angle formed by the junction of the Wertach and the Lech, 35 miles NW. of Munich. Elevation, 1340 feet. Lat. (St. Ulric's Tower, 305 feet high) 48° 21′ 42″ N.; lon. 10° 54′ 16″ E. It consists of the inner city, the extensive fortifications about which were demolished in the second half of the nineteenth century to make way for new public places and streets and of half a dozen suburbs. Augsburg is a city of splendid churches. Most of them are structures dating from the Middle Ages, extended and rebuilt at various times, often with change of style. They abound in fine paintings and sculptures and the masterpieces of the goldsmith's art. The most venerable of these edifices is the Catholic cathedral, originally built in the tenth and eleventh centuries, converted into a Gothic structure in the fourteenth century, and restored in recent times. It has beautiful glass paintings, sculptured bronze doors of the eleventh century, and portraits of the long line of the bishops of Augsburg. The city contains many interesting old houses and sculptural monuments, among the latter being three magnificent fountains three hundred years old. The town-hall is a splendid lofty Renaissance building of the early part of the seventeenth century. Its principal apartment is the so-called Golden Hall. In the former episcopal palace, now used for administrative purposes, is a hall in which the Augsburg Confession was presented to the Emperor Charles V. in 1530. Among other interesting edifices are the Fugger Palace and the Maximilian Museum. Augsburg possesses handsome

modern structures, as the new theatre and the new library, as well as fine monuments of the sculptural art of our times, among which is a grand soldiers' monument. It has a splendid gallery of paintings, various museums, and a library of 200,000 volumes. Augsburg has long been distinguished by its commercial spirit and by the activity and industry of its inhabitants, and is the seat of extensive manufactures, in which the water-power furnished by the Lech and Wertach is used almost as largely as steam. The chief industries are cotton-spinning and weaving, calico-printing, dyeing, and the manufacture of worsted yarn, thread, chemicals, machinery, metallic wares, and paper. An extensive trade is done in printing, engraving, and book-binding. The "Allgemeine Zeitung," a leading journal of Germany, now established at Munich, was formerly published here. Augsburg was for a long time one of the most influential money-markets on the continent. This pre-eminence was given to it by the famous house of Fugger, who at the time of the Reformation occupied a position analogous to that held by the Rothschilds at the present time. It formerly vied with Nuremberg as one of the great centres of trade in the interior of Europe. Its commerce is still extensive. Augsburg is a place of great antiquity, the Emperor Augustus having established a colony there about 15 B.C. It became a free imperial city in the thirteenth century, and rose to be a splendid republic and a great centre of art. It took a conspicuous part in the Reformation, with which for a long series of years its history is closely connected. It was incorporated in Bavaria in 1806. Pop. in 1890, 75,523; in 1900, 88,700.

Augsburg, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ark. It has cotton industries.

Augst, ŏwgst, two contiguous villages of Switzerland, cantons of Basel and Aargau, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Ergolz, 6 miles E. by S. of Basel, and supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Augus'ta Rauraco'rum.* Pop. in 1900, 1119.

Augstholz, ŏwgst'hôlts, or **Augstholzbad,** ŏwgst'-hôlts-bât', a bathing-place in Switzerland, near the S. side of the Baldegger See, in the NE. part of the canton of Lucerne.

Augusta, a town of Italy. See AGOSTA.

Augus'ta, a county of Virginia, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 1012 sq. m. It is drained by two head-streams of the Shenandoah, called Middle River and South River. The Blue Ridge extends along the SE. border of the county, which is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia. Good limestone underlies a great part of the soil, and among its other mineral resources are iron-ore and manganese. Weyer's Cave is in this county. Capital, Staunton. Pop. in 1890, 37,005; in 1900, 39,659.

Augusta, a banking post-town, capital of Woodruff co., Ark., on White River, about 65 miles ENE. of Little Rock. It is on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. It has cotton-gins, manufactures of hoops, pearl buttons, staves, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 1040.

Augusta, a city of Georgia, capital of Richmond co., is on the Savannah River, 231 miles from its mouth, and on the Central R. of Georgia, the Southern and other railroads, 171 miles E. by S. of Atlanta and 137 miles WNW. of Charleston. It is situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the river. It is the third city of the state in population and wealth. The streets are wide and imposingly laid out, Broad Street, 120 feet wide, being one of the finest business thoroughfares in the United States. The city is connected by bridge with Hamburg, S.C. It is the seat of the Medical College of Georgia, which was founded in 1832, the Richmond Academy, Paine's Institute (for colored students), and of other collegiate institutions. Among the principal buildings are the public library, masonic temple, and cotton-exchange. Extensive railroad-shops are located here, besides which there are iron-foundries, machine-shops, planing-, flour-, cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, glass-, chemical- and marble-works, ice-factories, etc. The city has a very extensive trade in cotton, and produces a larger quantity of unbleached cotton goods than any other city of the Union. The prosperity of Augusta has been promoted by the construction of a canal 7 miles long, which affords immense water-power for manufacturing purposes. Three signers of the Declaration of Independence—Hall, Walton, and Guinnett—are buried in this city. Pop. in 1880, 21,891; in 1890, 33,400; in 1900, 39,441.

Augusta, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 36 miles NE. of Quincy. It has various manufactures. Coal abounds here; potter's clay is also found. Pop. in 1900, 1149.

Augusta, Marion co., Ind. See ECK.

Augusta, a post-village of Pike co., Ind., 34 miles NE. of Evansville. Pop. about 250.

Augusta, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, 10 miles SW. of Burlington.

Augusta, a banking city and railway junction of Butler co., Kan., on Walnut Creek, 21 miles by rail E. of Wichita. It has various mills and an extensive shipping trade in grain, wool, and stock. Pop. in 1900, 1197.

Augusta, a banking city of Bracken co., Ky., on the Ohio River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., about 45 miles above Cincinnati. It has manufactures of carriage trimmings, etc. It is an important shipping point for tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 1718.

Augusta, the capital of Maine and of Kennebec co., is situated principally on the right or W. bank of the Kennebec River, 44 miles from its mouth. Lat. 44° 19' N.; lon. 69° 45' W. By rail it is 62 miles NNE. of Portland and 75 miles SW. of Bangor. It is at the virtual head of navigation from the sea, and is on the Maine Central R., which here crosses the Kennebec River by a bridge 1100 feet long. There is a fine granite state-house, rebuilt and enlarged in 1890, and on the E. side of the river is the state asylum for the insane and a United States arsenal. A United States government building, containing the post-office and court-house, was built in 1888–90. Augusta contains a city court-house and the state library, with about 65,000 volumes, and has large cotton-, pulp- and paper-mills, and numerous other manufacturing industries, for which the river affords abundant water-power. Pop. in 1890, 10,527; in 1900, 11,683.

Augusta, a banking post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River and on the Michigan Central and the Cincinnati Northern Rs., 9 miles W. of Battle Creek. It has various manufactures of wood, etc. A large trade in grain is carried on here. Pop. in 1900, 541.

Augusta, a post-village and capital of Perry co., Miss., on the Leaf River, about 100 miles (direct) SE. of Jackson. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Hattiesburg.

Augusta, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Missouri River, about 45 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Augusta, a post-village of Lewis and Clark co., Mont., 35 miles NW. of Helena, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Augusta, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., about 28 miles NNW. of Morristown.

Augusta, a post-township (town) of Oneida co., N.Y., about 18 miles SW. of Utica. It has various mills and factories. Pop. in 1900, 2029, including Oriskany Falls village.

Augusta, or **Augusta Center,** a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Augusta township (town), 18 miles SW. of Utica.

Augusta, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 22 miles ESE. of Canton. Coal and limestone abound here.

Augusta, a banking post-town of Woods co., Okla., about 25 miles from Alva, in an agricultural and stock-raising region.

Augusta, a post-village of Houston co., Tex., 136 miles N. of the city of Houston.

Augusta, a banking city of Eau Claire co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 22 miles E. by S. of Eau Claire. It has lumber- and flour-mills and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1256.

Augusta Auscorum, the ancient name of AUCH.

Augusta Emerita, the ancient name of MÉRIDA.

Augusta, Mount, a lofty summit of the St. Elias Mountains in the Northwest Territory of Canada. Height, 14,956 (13,920?) feet.

Augusta Prætoria, the ancient name of AOSTA.

Augusta Rauracorum. See AUGST.

Augusta Suessionum, the ancient name of SOISSONS.

Augusta Taurinorum, the ancient name of TURIN.

Augusta Town Hall, Ontario. See CHARLEVILLE.

Augusta Trevirorum, the ancient name of TREVES.

Augusta Veromanduorum. See SAINT-QUENTIN.

Augus'taville, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., 5 miles SE. of Sunbury.

Augusta Vindelicorum. See AUGSBURG.

Augustenburg, ŏw-goos'tẹn-burg', a village of Schleswig-Holstein, on the island of Alsen. Here is the old castle of Augustenburg, from which the ducal house of Augustenburg took its name.

Au'gustin Island, Alaska, is situated in Kamishak Bay, near the entrance of Cook Inlet.

Augustobona, the ancient name of TROYES.

Augustodunum, the ancient name of AUTUN.

Augustomagus, an ancient name of SENLIS.

Augustonemetum. See CLERMONT-FERRAND.

Augustoritum Lemovicum. See LIMOGES.

Augustowo, ŏw-goos-to'vo, a town of Russian Poland, province of Suwalki, 140 miles NE. of Warsaw. The Augustovo Canal, which commences here, connects the Vistula and Niemen. Pop. in 1897, 12,700.

Augustusbad, ŏw-gōōs'tōōs-bȧt', a watering-place of Saxony, near Radeberg.

Augustusburg, ŏw-gōōs'tōōs-bōōRG', a town of Saxony, in the district of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 2503.

Aujila, Augila, aw-jee'lȧ or ŏw-jee'lȧ, or **Audja,** ŏw'jȧ, an oasis and town of Africa, in the Sahara, on a route between Fezzan and Lower Egypt, and on another connecting Bengazi with Borku, 220 miles S. by E. of Bengazi. Lat. about 29° 20′ N.; lon. 21° 30′ E.

Aukum, a post-hamlet of Eldorado co., Cal. Pop. 75.

Aulan'der, a post-town of Bertie co., N.C., 34 miles by rail NE. of Tarboro. Pop. in 1900, 342.

Auldearn, a maritime village and parish of Scotland, co. and 2½ miles from Nairu, noted for the victory gained by Montrose in 1645.

Auletta, ŏw-lĕt'tȧ, a town of Italy, province and 25 miles SE. of Salerno. Pop. 2000.

Aulis, in ancient geography a locality on the E. coast of Bœotia, connected with the legend of Iphigenia.

Aullagas, ŏwl-yȧ'gȧs, called also **Pupo Choro, Pansa,** and **Uros,** oo'ros, a lake of Bolivia, which receives the surplus waters of Lake Titicaca through the Desaguadero. It has an outlet sufficient to carry off the superfluous waters.

Aullville, all'vil, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 17 miles SE. of Lexington. Pop. about 200.

Aulnay, ō'nȧ', a village of France, department of Charente-Inférieure, 12 miles NE. of St.-Jean-d'Angély. Pop. about 1250.

Aulne, ōn, a river of France, in Finistère, which enters Brest Roads at the promontory of Landevennec.

Aulne, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Kan.

Aulon, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., 8 miles E. by S. of Memphis. Pop. about 100.

Aulps, a town of France. See Aups.

Ault, ō, a town of France, department of Somme, on the English Channel, 17 miles W. of Abbeville. Pop. 1500.

Aultman, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. about 100.

Aultsville, ōlts'vil, a post-village and outport of Stormont co., Ontario, Canada, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R., 83 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. 400.

Aulus, ō'lü', a watering-place of France, in the department of Ariège.

Aulye-Ata, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Turkestan, about 150 miles NE. of Tashkent. Pop. in 1897, 12,096.

Auma, ŏw'mȧ, a town of Germany, grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 7 miles SE. of Neustadt-an-der-Orla. Pop. in 1900, 2223. It has various manufacturing establishments, dye- and bleaching-works, etc.

Aumale, ō'mȧl', formerly **Albemarle,** ȧl'bẹh-marl', a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Bresle, 13 miles ENE. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 2000.

Aumale (Arab. *Suk-Ghozlan;* anc. *Auzea*), a walled town of Algeria, 55 miles SE. of Algiers. Pop. about 3000. Elevation, 2970 feet.

Aumsville, awmz'vĭl, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, 4 miles from Turner Station and about 12 miles SE. of Salem.

Aunay-sur-Odon, ō'nȧ' sür o'dôn', a town of France, department of Calvados, 18 miles NE. of Vire, on the Odon. Pop. 1000 (commune, 2000).

Auneau, ō'nō', a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 14 miles E. of Chartres. Pop. 1500.

Auneuil, ō'nu'y, a village of France, department of Oise, 9 miles SW. of Beauvais.

Aunis, ō'neece' or ō'nee', an old province in the W. of France, between Saintonge, Poitou, and the Atlantic, forming, with Saintonge, the modern department of Charente-Inférieure. Capital, La Rochelle.

Aups, or **Aulps,** ōps, a town of France, department of Var, 15 miles NW. of Draguignan. Pop. 1500.

Aura, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 3 miles (direct) S. of Glassboro. Pop. about 150.

Aurangabad, a town of India. See Aurungabad.

Aurani'tis. See Hauran.

Aura'ria, a post-village of Lumpkin co., Ga., about 60 miles NNE. of Atlanta. Gold is found here. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. about 175.

Auras, ŏw'rȧs, a town of Prussian Silesia, 11 miles NNW. of Breslau, with a castle. Pop. about 1500.

Auray, ō'rȧ', a river-port of France, in Brittany, department of Morbihan, on the Auray, 10 miles W. of Vannes. Pop. in 1901; 5021 (commune, 6485). The English here vanquished Charles of Blois and Du Guesclin in 1364.

Aurdale, awr'dāl, a post-township of Ottertail co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 845.

Aure, or **Val d'Aure,** vȧl dōR, one of the four valleys of Upper Armagnac, Hautes-Pyrénées, in France.

Aure'lia, a banking post-town of Cherokee co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 66 miles W. by N. of Fort Dodge. It has grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 621.

Aure'lian Springs, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., N.C., 15 miles from Weldon. Here are mineral springs.

Aurelia'num, the ancient name of Orleans.

Aurelius, aw-reel'yŭs, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., on Grand River, 12 miles SSW. of Lansing.

Aurelius, a post-township (town) of Cayuga co., N.Y., borders on Cayuga Lake. It contains the village of Cayuga. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1563.

Aurelius, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., between Auburn and Cayuga Bridge.

Aurès (ō'rȧ') **Mountains,** a division of the inner Atlas of Algeria, in the province of Constantine, lying mostly eastward of the pass of El-Kantara. They are the *Mons Aurasius* of the ancients, and in the Shellya, about 7700 feet, have the loftiest elevation of all Algeria. See Atlas Mountains.

Aurich, ŏw'rĭK, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, and the chief place in East Friesland, 13 miles NE. of Emden. Pop. (inclusive of the garrison) in 1900, 6013.

Auriesville, aw'reez-vĭl, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, about 4 miles below Fonda.

Aurignac, ō'reen'yȧk', a town of France, Haute-Garonne, 38 miles SW. of Toulouse. Pop. 1000.

Aurigny, Channel Islands. See Alderney.

Aurillac, ō'ree'yȧk' (anc. *Aurelli'acum*), a town of France, capital of the department of Cantal (Auvergne), on the Jordanne, 269 miles S. of Paris. Among the ancient buildings of Aurillac may be mentioned the castle of St. Stephen, the church of St. Géraud, that of Notre Dame, and the college, an extensive pile of buildings, containing a valuable library and cabinets of mineralogy. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 17,459.

Auriol, ō're-ol', a commune of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, 14 miles NE. of Marseilles. Pop. 2500.

Auronzo, ŏw-ron'zo, a commune of northern Italy, 30 miles NE. of Belluno, with rich zinc-mines. Pop. 4000.

Aurora, aw-ro'rę, a county in the S. part of South Dakota. Area, 724 sq. m. Firesteel Creek intersects the NE. corner. The surface is level and is dotted with flowing artesian wells. Stock-raising and grain-growing are the chief industries. Capital, Plankinton. Pop. in 1890, 5045; in 1900, 4011.

Aurora, a post-hamlet of Etowah co., Ala., about 55 miles SSE. of Huntsville.

Aurora, a post-village of Madison co., Ark., about 40 miles N. of Ozark.

Aurora, a city of Kane co., Ill., on the Fox River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and other railroads, 39 miles WSW. of Chicago. It is an important commercial and manufacturing centre, and contains several stove- and iron-works, cotton-factories, smelting and refining works, machine-shops, flour- and woollen-mills, and manufactories of carriages, silverware, sash and blinds. Here are extensive railway car-shops, etc. Aurora claims to have been the earliest city of the United States to light its streets by electricity (1881). Pop. in 1890, 19,688; in 1900, 24,147.

Aurora, a banking city of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 24 miles W. by S. of Cincinnati and 4 miles below Lawrenceburg. It has manufactures of iron products, wheels, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3645.

Aurora, a post-town of Buchanan co., Iowa, 33 miles by rail NW. of Dyersville. Pop. in 1900, 331.

Aurora, a post-village of Cloud co., Kan., 11 miles by rail SE. of Concordia, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Aurora, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ky., on the Tennessee River, about 40 miles SE. of Paducah.

Aurora, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me., 25 miles E. by N. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 152.

Aurora, a banking city of Lawrence co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rs., 31 miles SW. of Springfield. It has lead- and zinc-mines. Pop. in 1900, 6191.

Aurora, a banking city, capital of Hamilton co., Neb., at the junction of two railroads, 20 miles S. of Central City. It has various manufactures, creameries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1921.

Aurora, a banking post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., is finely situated on Cayuga Lake, 25 miles by rail NNW. of Ithaca. It is the seat of Wells College, a large seminary for young ladies. Pop. in 1900, about 400.

Aurora, a township (town) of Erie co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 4015, including East Aurora village. See East Aurora.

Aurora, a post-town of Beaufort co., N.C., 30 miles NE. of Newbern. Pop. in 1900, 314.

Aurora, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, on the Mahoning division of the Erie R., 23 miles SE. of Cleveland.

Aurora, or **Aurora Mills,** a city of Marion co., Oregon, on Mill Creek and on the Southern Pacific R., 29 miles S. of Portland. Its banking point is Woodburn. It has several mills and is largely engaged in hop-raising. Pop. in 1900, 122.

Aurora, a banking post-town of Brookings co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 6 miles E. by S. of Brookings. It is a shipping point for farm-produce.

Aurora, a village of Wise co., Tex., 25 miles from Fort Worth.

Aurora, a post-village of Preston co., W.Va., 8 miles from Oakland, Md.

Aurora, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., about 36 miles NNW. of Milwaukee.

Aurora, a township (town) of Waushara co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1025.

Aurora, or **Machell's** (mą-shelz') **Corners,** a banking town and outport of York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 30 miles N. of Toronto. It contains a mechanics' institute, foundry, several mills and factories, a tannery, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1590.

Aurora, an island in the Pacific, one of the New Hebrides.

Aurora Mills, Marion co., Oregon. See AURORA.

Aurora Springs, a post-town of Miller co., Mo., 37 miles by rail SW. of Jefferson City. It is famed for its medicinal waters. Pop. in 1900, 900.

Aurora Station, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Ohio.

Auro'raville, or **Auro'rahville,** a post-village of Waushara co., Wis., in Aurora township (town), on Willow Creek, 7 miles N. of Berlin.

Aurungabad, aw-rŭng-gą-bâd', or **Aurangabad,** ŏw-rŭng-ą-bâd' (*i.e.*, the "abode of Aurungzebe"), a city of British India, in the Nizam's Dominions, 180 miles ENE. of Bombay. Lat. 19° 54′ N.; lon. 75° 23′ E. When approached from the N. the view of the town is imposing, its large white domes with gilded points and its lofty minarets appearing to rise from the midst of beautiful groves; but signs of former decay are everywhere visible. The city is but a shadow of what it was in the seventeenth century. It covers a space of about 7 miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a stone wall with round towers. One of the most striking edifices is the mausoleum erected by Aurungzebe to the memory of his daughter. Its domes are of white marble. Aurungabad was a favorite residence of Aurungzebe. Pop. in 1901, 26,165.

Ausable, aw-sâb'l', a river of Michigan, rises in the N. part of the lower peninsula by several branches which unite in the E. part of Crawford co. It runs nearly southeastward and enters Lake Huron at Oscoda, in Iosco co. The length of the main stream is about 80 miles. It is much resorted to by anglers on account of its grayling. Near its mouth is a light-house.

Ausable, a small river of New York, rises among the Adirondacks, in Essex co., by two branches which unite at Ausable Forks. Below this point it runs northeastward and forms the boundary between Clinton and Essex cos. until it enters Lake Champlain. It is a rapid river, running in the lower part of its course through a deep chasm. See AUSABLE CHASM.

Ausable, a post-city of Iosco co., Mich., on Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Ausable River, about 65 miles (direct) or 89 miles by rail NNE. of Bay City. It is contiguous to Oscoda, its banking point. Ausable has several large lumber-mills, sash- and blind-factories, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4328; in 1900, 1116.

Ausable, a township (town) of Clinton co., N.Y., contains Keeseville and Clintonville villages. Iron is mined and smelted. A branch railroad extends hence to Plattsburg. Pop. in 1900, 2195.

Ausable Chasm, or **Birmingham Falls,** a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Ausable River, 2 miles from Keeseville and 3 miles from Port Kent Station. The river here falls about 70 feet and enters a deep and narrow chasm, which is nearly 2 miles long and is noted for picturesque scenery and for perhaps the most remarkable and interesting rock-formation E. of the Rocky Mountains. The vertical walls of the chasm are formed of Potsdam sandstone, and rise ("Cathedral Rocks," "Sentinel") 100–175 ft. high. At one point the stream contracts to a width of 12 ft., increasing its depth to 60 ft. The chasm is safely navigated by tourist-boats.

Ausable Forks, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on the Ausable River, at the junction of its two branches, about 22 miles SW. of Plattsburg. It has manufactures of pulp and paper.

Ausable Lakes, two small sheets of water contained in the Adirondack Reserve, N.Y., lying NW. of the Boreas Range, and noted for their picturesque scenery. The Lower Ausable Lake is about 2 miles long, and is situated 1960 feet above sea-level. The Upper Lake is somewhat smaller, and is 1990 feet in elevation.

Auscha, ŏw'shâ, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles NE. of Leitmeritz. Pop. in 1900, 2642.

Auschwitz, ŏw'shŵits (Pol. *Oswiecin*, os-ŵe-ĉ'tsin), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, near the Vistula, 33 miles WSW. of Cracow. Pop. in 1900, 6838.

Ausci, an ancient name of AUCH.

Ausejo, ŏw-sâ'hō, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 23 miles SE. of Logroño. Pop. of commune, 1500.

Ausonia, an ancient poetic name of ITALY.

Auspitz, ŏw'spits, a town of Moravia, 18 miles by rail SSE. of Brünn. Pop. in 1900, 3597.

Aussa, ŏw'sâ, or **Houssa,** hŏw'sâ, a small Afar state, ruled by a sultan, between Abyssinia and the Bay of Tajura, near the parallel of 12° N. The town of Aussa was formerly important.

Aussee, ŏw'sâ', a town of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, 8 miles NE. of Hallstatt. Its rich mines of rock-salt have been worked for more than 1000 years. Pop. 1500.

Aussee, a village in Moravia, Austria-Hungary, 21 miles by rail NNW. of Olmütz. Pop. about 1750.

Aussig, ŏw'sig, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, 11 miles NW. of Leitmeritz, on the Elbe. It mines and ships much coal, and has numerous manufactures, as well as chemical-works and large boat-yards. Pop. in 1900, 37,265.

Austell', a banking post-town of Cobb co., Ga., 18 miles W. by N. of Atlanta, on the Southern and the Bowden Lithia Springs Rs. It has several important mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 648.

Austen, aws'tęn, a post-town of Preston co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 115 miles SE. of Wheeling. Here are coal-mines and coke-works. Pop. in 1900, 289.

Austerlitz, ŏws'tęr-lits (Bohem. *Slavkov*, slâv'kov), a town of Moravia, 12 miles ESE. of Brünn, on the Littawa. It has a splendid castle and is celebrated for the victory gained by Napoleon over the Emperors of Austria and Russia, Dec. 2, 1805. Pop. in 1900, 3703.

Aus'terlitz, or **East Plainfield,** a post-village of Kent co., Mich., on Grand River, 2 miles from Belmont Station. Pop. about 150.

Austerlitz, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Austerlitz township (town), about 18 miles E. by N. of Hudson. Pop. of the town in 1900, 974.

Aus'tin, a county in the southeast-central part of Texas, has an area of 712 sq. m. It is intersected by the navigable Brazos River. Capital, Belleville. Pop. in 1890, 17,859; in 1900, 20,676.

Austin, a post-town of Lonoke co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 25 miles NE. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Austin, Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 6 miles W. of Chicago, is a suburb of that city.

Austin, a post-village of Scott co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 35 miles N. of Louisville, Ky. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Scottsburg.

Austin, a post-hamlet and station of Neosho co., Kan., on the Neosho River, 13 miles S. of Humboldt.

Austin, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 44 miles NNW. of Detroit and 3 miles from Davisburg Station.

Austin, a banking city, capital of Mower co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago Great Western Rs., 101 miles S. of St. Paul. It has meat-packing establishments, brick- and tile-works, furniture manufactories, railroad machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3901; in 1900, 5474.

Austin, a post-village of Tunica co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 13 miles (direct) NE. of Helena, Ark. Pop. in 1900, 142.

Austin, a post-village of Cass co., Mo., on the Grand River, 12 miles S. of Harrisonville.

Austin, a post-borough of Potter co., Pa., on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R., 20 miles SE. of Port Allegany. It has extensive lumber works. The banking point is Olean. Pop. in 1900, 2300.

Austin, a banking post-town, capital of Lander co., Nev., is on the Nevada Central R., near the base of the Toiyabe Mountain range, 93 miles S. of Battle Mountain and about 150 miles E. of Virginia City. It is situated in an arid region and is surrounded by mountains and deep cañons. Silver has been extensively mined here. Pop. in 1900, 702.

Austin, or **Austin City,** the capital of Texas and of Travis co., is on the left bank of the Colorado River (at the head of navigation) and on the Houston and Texas Central and the International and Great Northern Rs., 164 miles W.

by N. of Houston and about 75 miles NNE. of San Antonio. Lat. 30° 16′ N.; lon. 97° 42′ W. Austin contains the capitol or state-house, one of the largest buildings of the world, the governor's mansion, University of Texas, various collegiate institutions, state asylums for the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and a land-office. The city is an important shipping point for agricultural produce, live-stock, cotton, wool, and hides. The great Austin dam, constructed across the Colorado River for water-power and manufactures, and located 2 miles above the city,—a huge piece of granite masonry, measuring 1200 feet in length, 60 to 70 feet in height, and 18 to 65 feet in thickness,—was swept away in 1900. Pop. in 1870, 4428; in 1880, 10,960; in 1890, 14,476; in 1900, 22,258.

Austin, Preston co., W. Va. See AUSTEN.

Aus'tinburg, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R., 53 miles N. by W. of Youngstown. Pop. about 250.

Austinburg, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., 20 miles NW. of Wellsboro.

Austins Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Washington co., Tenn., on the Watauga River, 10 miles NE. of Jonesboro.

Aus'tintown, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 5 miles W. of Youngstown.

Austinville, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Iowa. Pop. about 80.

Austinville, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., about 44 miles N. by E. of Williamsport.

Austinville, a post-village of Wythe co., Va., on New River, 10 miles from Max Meadows Station. It has a foundry and smelting-furnace. Pop. about 500.

Austral Archipelago, aws'tral ar-ke-pel'a-go, or **Tubuai** (too-boo-ī') **Islands,** a group of volcanic islands in the Pacific S. of the Society Islands and SW. of the Low Archipelago. Lat. about 21° 50′ to 23° 42′ S.; lon. 147° to 155° W. They are all small, and have a population of about 1000.

Australasia, aws-tral-ā'she-a, a division of the globe, in the classification of some geographers, consisting of the continent of Australia, the islands of Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Fiji group, and by others made to include those parts of the Malay Archipelago and Polynesia which lie between lon. 130° and 170° E.,—viz., Papua, the Aru Islands, Timor Laut, Neu-Pommern, Neu-Mecklenburg, New Caledonia, and the Admiralty, Solomon, New Hebrides, and Queen Charlotte Islands, and, according to some geographers, some other groups. It is also called Melanesia ("black islands"), many of its native inhabitants being black.

Australia, aws-trā'le-a, a federation bearing the title of Commonwealth, consisting of the six colonies ("original states") of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. (See AUSTRALIA, island.) It dates from Jan. 1, 1901. The legislative power is vested in a federal parliament, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. The senate consists of 36 members, 6 from each of the "original states," the senatorial term being six years. The house of representatives has about twice as many members as the senate, and is chosen for a term of three years, the representation of the several states being according to population. The executive power, vested in the King of England, is exercised by a governor-general, who is assisted by an executive council of ministers. The capital of the commonwealth is Melbourne.

Australia (i.e., "southern" region), formerly **New Holland,** the largest island in the world, but often, on account of its vast extent, regarded as a continent, is situated approximately between 10° 47′ and 39° 11′ S. lat. and between 113° and 153° 30′ E. lon., having the Pacific on the E., the Indian Ocean on the S. and W., and the Arafura Sea on the N. It measures about 2400 miles in greatest length from E. to W., and about 2000 miles from N. to S. Its extreme points are Cape York, in the N.; Cape Wilson, in the S.; Cape Byron, in the E.; and Cape Inscription, in the W. The area and population of its political divisions (all of them British colonies) and of the whole continent are approximately as follows:

Colonies.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1901.
Queensland	668,497	496,596
New South Wales	310,660	1,354,846
Victoria	87,884	1,201,070
South Australia, with Northern Territory	903,690	362,604
Western Australia	975,920	184,124
Total	2,946,651	3,599,240

The coast-line is conspicuously wanting in inlets, except on the N., where we find the Gulf of Carpentaria, Van Diemen Gulf, Queen's Channel, and Cambridge Gulf. On the NW., Admiralty Gulf, Collier Bay, and King Sound are noteworthy indentations of the coast. Other indentations are Exmouth Gulf and Shark Bay, on the W.; Spencer Gulf, Gulf of St. Vincent, Port Phillip Bay, Encounter Bay, and the Great Australian Bight, on the S.; and Moreton Bay, Hervey Bay, and Broad Sound, on the E.

Dominant Physiographic Features.—Australia is most strikingly lacking in the physiographic features that distinguish the other continents. There are no mountain-chains that are in any way comparable with the Andes, Rocky Mountains, Alps, or Himalayas, there are no streams of first magnitude, and no lakes that can even take a third place among the lakes of the globe. The most salient feature of the land is the vast interior Austral Plain (largely made up of accentuated desert, and having in its rising rocky swells and flat-lying sands, the absence of permanent water-courses, and torrid temperature, all the characteristics of the African Sahara), which extends directly northward from the Great Australian Bight, and occupies considerably more than one-half of the continent. It rises centrally to a plateau of moderate elevation (600–1000 feet), and westward falls with the tracts known as the Great Australian or Victoria Deserts. The construction of most of this central region shows it to have been a region only recently occupied by the sea or by vast lacustrine waters, which, extending northward to the Gulf of Carpentaria, separated an Eastern Australia from an Asiatic or Western Australia. The Gulf of Carpentaria itself is a shallow and largely sedimented basin, and its inner borders mark almost the only extent of flat shore-line on the continent. In the interior of the central basin are numerous shallow lakes, tarns, and pools, some of them markedly saline, and giving evidence in this and other ways of being relicts of an ancient interior sea. They are lakes of interior drainage, and receive affluents of inconstant flow and discharge. The largest of these are Torrens, Gairdner, and Eyre in the south, and Amadeus, which occupies a nearly central position in the continent, and seemingly measures at times nearly 200 miles in length. A series of lakes of like character extends over the SW. part of the territory of Western Australia.

The only extensive river-system of Australia is that of the Murray, its main course separating Victoria from New South Wales, with its chief tributaries and branches, the Darling, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee. This stream is considerably smaller than the Danube. Other streams, some of which afford a navigation of 150–300 miles, are Roper and Victoria Rivers, in the N.; the Burdekin, Brisbane, and Fitzroy, in Queensland; Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Fortescue, De Grey, Ashburton, and Fitzroy, in the W. and NW. In Victoria the longest streams are the Glenelg, Avoca, Hopkins, Goulburn, Loddon, Wannon, and Wimmera, all inconsiderable, but some of great importance in irrigation and in mining operations. Among the streams of the E. coast are the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Shoalhaven, Clarence, Macleay, and Manning. The streams are in many cases dried up or reduced to a succession of pools in summer. Cooper Creek or River, which discharges into Lake Eyre, appears to be the largest stream of the interior. In the western section of the southern coast no stream or water-course of any size enters the sea through a littoral of nearly 1000 miles extent.

Mountains.—The main mountain-systems of Australia are comprised in the nearly continuous chain which borders the eastern contour of the continent, and in their different parts are known as the Australian Alps, Great Dividing Range, Blue Mountains, and Liverpool, New England, and Craig ranges. None of their summits attain the true snow-line. Consequently there are no glaciers of any magnitude. The culminating point of the continent is Mount Kosciusko, sometimes known as Mount Townsend, near the head-waters of the Murray River, which attains an elevation of 7347 feet. Among the other lofty summits may be mentioned Mounts Bogong (6508 ft.), Feathertop (6303 ft.), Hotham (6100 ft.), and Cobberas (6025 ft.), all in Victoria. The mountains of the east coast are bold and rugged, and deeply incised by the traversing water-courses. A portion of the west and southwest coasts is outlined by the Victoria and Darling ranges, mountains of minor elevation. There is, so far as is known, no active volcano on the continent, but evidences of recent volcanic activity are particularly marked in the region lying immediately to the northward and westward of Melbourne, the "Australia Felix" of some geographers, where numerous well-preserved cones and crater-lakes are a feature in the landscape.

Geology and Minerals.—The geology of Australia is still very imperfectly known, but the deposits of the Paleozoic and Archæan ages which are found in the E., S., and W.,

and also exposed by denudation in many parts of the interior, clearly show that the continent belongs to an early epoch of world-making. An early connection with Asia appears to have been broken at about the close of the Mesozoic period, when the interior of the continent was still occupied by its vast lacustrine or oceanic waters. In these were deposited the materials of the "desert sandstone," which occupies perhaps fully one-third the area of the whole country and presents singularly uniform features. While perhaps most geologists consider it to be of marine origin (Tertiary), others assume it to be of lacustrine character, and point to the absence of marine organic remains as a support to their conclusion. Australia has since 1851 stood in the first rank for the production of gold; but the rich alluvial mines at first worked are now to a great extent exhausted, and the present product is mostly from quartz-reefs. Gold is chiefly worked in New South Wales, Victoria, and, to some extent, in Queensland. Victoria and South Australia, the latter especially, have rich deposits of copper. Queensland and New South Wales lead in the mining of tin. Good iron-ore and excellent coal are very abundant in large areas of the eastern colonies, the coal-mines of New South Wales yielding several millions of tons annually; it is assumed that the present rate of production might be continued for 500 years. Valuable oil-shales abound. Cinnabar, lead, and silver are reported at various points. Diamonds and other precious stones occur.

Climate.—The absence of high interior mountains causes a marked deficiency in the rainfall of Australia, except along many parts of the immediate sea-border. Consequently there are great areas of desert-land, and many well-settled regions are exposed to hot winds from the interior, which come laden with dust and discomfort, but are not prejudicial to health. Much of the interior has an annual rainfall of less than 5 inches, and some parts appear to be free of precipitation for years at a time. Portions of the coast-border, on the other hand, receive as much as 50–70 inches. The annual rainfall is, at Sydney, 50 inches; at Bathurst (nearly 100 miles inland), 23 inches; at Melbourne and Adelaide, 20–25 inches; and at many points of the coast of Queensland, 40–80 inches. Australia, owing to its position removed from the frigid zone, has not that extreme climatic range that is found in Asia or America, and in its heat quality agrees most nearly with Africa. The minimum temperature noted on the lowland is about 27° (Melbourne), and therefore but a few degrees below the freezing-point. On the other hand, a shade temperature of 131° (sun, 155°) was observed by Sturt in the interior; and even on the coast, at Brisbane, a registry of 133° has been noted. The extreme range of the mercury is therefore only 130°, or 125 degrees less than it is in Asia. The winter climate of Sydney is about that of Sicily. At Melbourne the temperature ranges ordinarily from about 30° to 100°, with a mean of 58°. At Sydney the mean is about 5° higher, a little more moderate than it is at Adelaide and Perth. Snow is practically unknown in the lowlands, and it is known to have remained on the ground but once in Sydney, on June 28, 1836. In the mountains, more particularly of New South Wales, the snowfall may be very heavy, and snow-storms of 3 and 4 weeks' continuous duration are a part of the meteorological conditions of the Australian Alps. Over 3 feet of snow are known to have fallen on a single day. Partially permanent glaciers are formed on the higher slopes of Mount Kosciusko, where the snow has accumulated to depths of 40–50 feet. Droughts, floods, and violent storm-winds (the southerly "bursters"), travelling with velocities of from 50 to 150 miles per hour, are conditions of the Australian climate which are opposed to man's comfort and advance, but otherwise the climate is on the whole exceptionally healthful. Endemic and zymotic diseases are almost unknown, and the death-rate of the white population, 19 per thousand, is considerably lower than it is in England and Wales (25).

Vegetation.—The vegetation of Australia has the composite character of the floras of tropical and temperate regions, and on the higher mountain-slopes of the SE. subalpine forms are also introduced. In regions that are favored by the tropical rains, the border-strips more particularly of the E., S., and W., the vegetation is of surpassing luxuriance, the palms, tree-ferns, aroids, and arborescent orchids, as tropical elements, helping to build up a matted primeval forest of wonderful sublimity. Australia is pre-eminently the home of myrtaceous plants, and the acacias number several hundred species. Among some of the more distinctive forms of Australian vegetation may be mentioned the numerous species of blue-gum or eucalyptus—the giants in height of the vegetable kingdom, individuals seemingly not rarely attaining a height of 400 feet and over—casuarina ("he" and "she" oak), screw-pine or pandanus, and baobab. The scrub of the interior is largely made up of acacias ("mulga scrub") and of mallee ("mallee scrub"), a species of eucalyptus. In the grass-lands which follow or intermingle with the scrub the kangaroo-grass, which not rarely attains to man's height, is the distinctive form of vegetation, just as the seemingly useless and formidable spinifex or porcupine-grass (*Triodia irritans*) is the representative vegetal type of the sand and arid tracts north of lat. 28° S.,—a scourge to man and beast. Australia has more plants that are exclusive to itself than any other territory of equal extent, and it holds comparatively few species that are common to other continents. The tracts lying east and west of the central Austral Plain have vegetations that are eminently dissimilar, and they argue for long-continued and, until recently, existing separation. Many features in the Australian flora point to a former land connection with southern Africa and other lands of the Austral (subantarctic) region of the globe. The arable parts of Australia have proved well fitted for nearly all the crops of Europe and America. Wheat, barley, maize, the vine, the silk-mulberry, and northward cotton, sugar-cane, and tropical fruits grow to perfection. European forage plants are to some extent succeeding the native grasses.

Animals.—The Australian mammalian fauna is the most distinctive of any of the globe, since it lacks nearly all the types that are found elsewhere, and presents a remarkable array of forms that are foreign to the other zoögeographical regions. These are mainly the marsupials (kangaroos, wombats, phalangers, kangaroo-rats) and the egg-laying monotremes, the duck-bill or ornithorhynchus, and spiny-hedgehog or echidna. Excepting some of the minor rodents and bats, and possibly a species of wild dog, the dingo, the region is entirely deficient in the types of the Placentalia, or those forms which are attached to the womb in their prenatal condition. Hence, there are no indigenous dogs, cats, sheep, goats, cattle, horses, swine, etc., although, singularly enough, a number of these forms are represented analogously among the implacentals (marsupials), having apparently been brought to this condition through convergent development. The divergent type of the Australian fauna argues in favor of an isolation of the continent, thereby preventing the intermingling of foreign types of animals. There is reason to believe that much of the Australian fauna is part of a much more extensive fauna of the south, some of whose representatives are still found in South America and Africa. Of the more distinctive types of the bird fauna may be mentioned the emu and cassowary, which represent the ostrich of Africa and rhea of South America. Of the domestic animals of Australia the sheep is the most important; and the wool of Australia ranks as its most valuable commercial product,—surpassing in quantity, and certainly equalling in quality, that of any other country. Horses are largely bred for exportation to India. The camel has been introduced to a limited extent, and has done some service in the explorations of the interior.

The native peoples of Australia are of many tribes and languages, but appear to be of one original stock, which by some ethnologists has been linked with the Papuan, and by others with the Negrillo, as represented by some of the tribes of the Malay Archipelago. Their dark color suggests the negro, but beyond that they show marked points of affinity with members of the Caucasian race. Their relationship is, however, too obscure to permit of unanimity of opinion among ethnologists as to their origin or incoming into the continent. They are very degraded, have slender religious notions, and have no agriculture, and no navigation except in the rudest canoes and floats. They practise cannibalism to some extent, and live mainly by hunting and fishing. Their dwellings and clothing are of the simplest kind. Their number is variously estimated at from 55,000 to 80,000.

History.—Australia is mentioned as *Great Java* and as *Terra Australis* by Portuguese and Dutch authorities of the sixteenth century. The Portuguese in all probability reached it in 1601, but it is not settled that this was the first discovery. There is an authentic record of a Dutch vessel having come to the coast in 1606, and in the same year the Spaniard Torres sailed through the strait which bears his name. The Dutch navigators, among whom were Hartog and Tasman, explored portions of the coast in the first half of the seventeenth century, and the Dutch gave to the island the name of New Holland. No colonization was attempted until 1788, after Cook had examined a large portion of the coast and taken formal possession for England. In that year a penal settlement was established by the British at Port Jackson, near Botany Bay. The Australian colonies were for a time penal institutions, and a large share of the settlers were convicts up to 1837, after which time comparatively few felons were sent out, and these chiefly to Western Australia, transportation to which ceased

in 1867. The discovery of gold in 1851 gave a great impetus to immigration. The exploration of the interior of Australia has been going on for a hundred years, and is by no means yet complete. The names of Hunter, Oxley, Grey, Sturt, Leichardt, Kennedy, Stuart, Mitchell, Eyre, Burke, Wills, Howitt, Warburton, Giles, Gregory, and Forrest are prominent in this connection. The general result of the work is the establishment of the fact that great areas of the west and centre are hopelessly desert.

Australian Alps, a mountain-range of Australia, in the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales, extending from about lat. 38° S., lon. 145° 30′ E., in a NE. direction for about 300 miles, and forming part of the great Australian chain from Wilson's Promontory to Cape York. Its southwesterly part is known as the Great Dividing Range, and further westward as the Pyrenees. The loftiest summit is in New South Wales, in the Kosciusko knot (Mount Townsend), 7347 feet; Mount Bogong, in Victoria, is 6508 feet. Other lofty peaks are Feathertop and Buller. The mountains are largely covered with dense forest, and nowhere properly attain the snow-line.

Austrasia, aws-trā'she-a, one of the two kingdoms into which the Frankish realm under the Merovingians was divided from the sixth to the eighth century. It lay E. of Neustria, on both sides of the Rhine, and had Metz for its capital.

Austria, Lower and **Upper.** See LOWER AUSTRIA and UPPER AUSTRIA.

Austria-Hungary, aws'tre-a hŭng'ga-re, or the **Austro-Hungarian Monarchy** (Ger. *Österreich-isch-ungarische Monarchie*, ös'tęr-rīk'ish ŏŏn'gā-re-shęh mo-nar-kē'), an empire of central Europe, and one of the six great European powers. It is included between lat. 42° and 51° N. and lon. 9° 30′ and 26° 30′ E. This empire is a heterogeneous combination of various states or countries inhabited by peoples differing from one another in race, language, religion, and laws. It is bounded by the kingdom of Saxony on the NW., by the Prussian province of Silesia and Russian Poland on the N., by the Russian governments of Volhynia and Podolia on the E., by Rumania on the E. and S., by Servia and the Turkish district of Novipazar (Novibazar) on the S., by Montenegro on the E. (at the extreme S.), by the Adriatic on the SW., by Italy on the W. and S., and by Switzerland and Bavaria on the W. Area, 261,030 sq. m. Austria-Hungary is second in extent of the European states, Sweden and Norway being reckoned as separate countries. The former Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (placed under Austro-Hungarian administration by the Congress of Berlin in 1878), included within the above boundaries and area (having themselves an area of 19,697 sq. m.), do not nominally constitute part of the monarchy, but they may be practically considered as incorporated in it. The population (excluding Bosnia and Herzegovina), according to the census of 1900, was 45,405,267. The capital is Vienna.

Physical Features.—This is the most mountainous country of Europe except Switzerland. Tyrol, Carinthia, Styria, and Carniola, which are in the SW. part of the empire, are occupied by several groups of Alpine mountains, called the Rhætian, Noric, Carnic, and Julian Alps. The highest mountain in the empire is the Ortler-Spitze, a peak of the Rhætian Alps, which has an altitude of 12,814 feet above the sea-level. Other lofty summits are the Grossglockner, 12,460 ft.; the Grossvenediger, 12,010 ft.; Eiskogel, 11,710 ft.; Thurwieserspitze, 11,945 ft.; Payerspitze, 11,140 ft., etc. The curvilinear range of the Carpathian Mountains, extending for a distance of about 800 miles, and rising to 8737 ft. (Gerlsdorfer-Spitze), embraces within its broad sweep the vast level plain of Hungary. In the NW. the Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains), Erzgebirge (Ore Mountains), and the Böhmerwald (Bohemian Forest) enclose the great Bohemian basin. In the S. the Dinaric Alps stretch along the borders of Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, and form a great buttress along the picturesque Adriatic. Tyrol has its glaciers, perpetual snow, and avalanches, and abounds in grand and picturesque scenery, the Dolomites of the Ampezzo district, with the towering Sorapis and Monte Cristallo (10,495 ft.), presenting particularly grand views of nature. The Stelvio Pass, or Stilfser-Joch, which descends from this region to join the route to the Valtellina, has the highest carriage-road in Europe, 9055 ft. The most important river is the Danube, which crosses the W. frontier at Passau, runs eastward and southward, and forms part of the southern boundary of the empire. It is joined by three large tributaries, the Drave, Theiss (the great river of the Hungarian lowland), and the Save. The Elbe, Oder, and Vistula rise within the territory of Austria-Hungary. The largest lake in the empire is the Balaton or Plattensee, in Hungary. Many small lakes occur in the mountainous districts.

Minerals.—This empire surpasses most countries of Europe in mineral resources. Gold, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, tin, quicksilver, zinc, cobalt, antimony, bismuth, nickel, manganese, chrome, marble, slate, and precious stones are found. Coal and iron are the most important mineral products. In Galicia are the famous salt-mines of Wieliczka, and there are immense deposits of salt in the eastern Carpathians.

Climate, Vegetable Products, etc.—Climatically, Austria-Hungary may be divided into three zones, the most northern of which comprises part of Bohemia, Galicia, and Moravia. Here the winters are long and cold. The central zone lies between 46° and 49° N. lat., including Lower and Upper Austria, the greater part of Hungary, etc. Vienna, which is in this zone, has a mean annual temperature of 50°, a maximum of about 94°, and a minimum of —6°–8°. In the southern zone, including Dalmatia and Bosnia, the seasons are more mild and equable. Nearly one-third of the productive area of the monarchy is covered with forests of ash, beech, chestnut, elm, oak, pine, etc. The flora of Austria-Hungary is remarkable for its variety, comprising several thousand species of flowering plants. The soil of the plains and hills is generally fertile. The monarchy is a great grain- and fruit-producing country. Hungary is celebrated for its wine and wheat, and rears great numbers of cattle and horses. The cultivation of beets for sugar is on a large scale. Potatoes are extensively grown and much flax is produced. Among the wild animals are the bear, wolf, boar, fox, deer, lynx, wild cat, otter, chamois, and marmot.

Industry and Commerce.—The majority of the inhabitants of Austria-Hungary are engaged in agriculture and pursuits connected with the forests, but the manufacturing industries are absorbing a constantly increasing proportion of the population. Bohemia is a vast manufacturing region and Vienna a great industrial centre. The development of manufactures in Hungary has been remarkable in recent times. The manufactured products of the monarchy include cotton-, woollen-, linen- and silk-stuffs, beet-sugar and other food-stuffs, wares of gold, copper, iron, silver, tin, and zinc, leather goods, machinery, tobacco, paper, beer, chemicals, brandy, porcelain, glassware, china, trimmings, wooden-ware, buttons, railway material, and musical instruments. The principal seats of the cotton, woollen, and linen manufactures are in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Vienna. Bohemia is famous for its manufactures of glass.

Austria-Hungary has, relatively to its area, but a small extent of sea-coast. Triest is its principal seaport. In recent years Fiume has also become an important entrepôt of commerce. The Danube affords about 800 miles of steam navigation within the limits of the monarchy. The chief articles of export include timber, sugar, eggs, coal, cattle and horses, grain and flour, glass and china, leather goods, wine, malt, clothing and notions, wooden-ware, hides and skins, iron-ware and other metal wares, woollen goods, paper, wool, poultry, books, objects of art, seeds, silk, linen thread and linen goods, chemicals, dye-stuffs, and peas and beans.

Government.—The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy consists of two states or parts,—the empire of Austria (or Cisleithania,—*i.e.*, the country this side of the Leitha, a small river forming part of the boundary between the two halves of the monarchy), in which the dominant race is the German, and the kingdom of Hungary (or Transleithania,—*i.e.*, the country beyond the Leitha), in which the Magyars (Hungarians) predominate. Each of these has its own constitution, parliament, and ministers, while the army, navy, and foreign relations are common. The legislative power relating to common affairs and the voting of money to be applied to common purposes belong to the so-called Delegations, two bodies representing the two halves of the monarchy, consisting each of 60 members, two-thirds being elected by the lower house and one-third by the upper house of each of the parliamentary bodies. These Delegations, the members of which are elected for one year, meet together annually, the place of meeting being alternately Vienna, capital of Cisleithania, and Budapest, capital of Transleithania. The executive departments for common affairs are the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of war, and the ministry of finance. The two halves of the monarchy have the same system of coinage and of weights and measures. The hereditary head of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy bears the title of Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, King of Hungary, etc. The reigning dynasty is that of Hapsburg-Lorraine. The existing dualistic constitution of the monarchy is in the nature of an agreement between Austria and Hungary, the partnership being renewed at intervals of a few years.

The parliament of Cisleithania, called Reichsrat, consists of an upper and a lower house. The upper house is composed of princes of the imperial family, of hereditary nobles, of archbishops and bishops, and of life-members

nominated by the emperor on account of their meritorious services. The members of the lower house are elected, in part directly and in part indirectly, by the vote of all citizens who are of age and possess a small property qualification. Each province has its diet, or provincial assembly, having control over a wide range of local affairs. The Hungarian diet, or parliament, consists of an upper house, or House of Magnates, very similar in its composition to the upper house in Cisleithania, and of a lower house elected by suffrage based upon the payment of a small tax. Croatia and Slavonia, which belong to the crown of Hungary, have a provincial diet, which meets at Agram, and are also represented in the Hungarian diet. For several centuries the Austrian princes of the house of Hapsburg were emperors of Germany; but in 1806 the old elective empire was abolished, after the hereditary dominions of the Hapsburgs had been erected, in 1804, into the Empire of Austria. From 1815 the western portion of the empire (previously included in the Holy Roman Empire of the Germans) was included in the German Bund, of which Austria was for many years the most influential member. In 1866, as competitors for the supremacy in Germany, Austria and Prussia engaged in a war, in which Prussia triumphed, and as a result Austria was excluded from the Germanic body. In 1867 the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was reorganized on a new dualistic basis, Hungary recovering the constitutional rights which she had forfeited after the revolution of 1848–49.

The following table gives the area of the various crown lands of the monarchy and the population according to the latest census:

Crown Lands.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. Dec. 31, 1900.
CISLEITHANIA:		
Lower Austria	7,654	3,100,493
Upper Austria	4,631	810,246
Salzburg	2,767	192,763
Styria	8,670	1,356,494
Carinthia	4,005	367,337
Carniola	3,856	508,150
Coast-land	3,084	756,546
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,324	981,949
Bohemia	20,060	6,318,697
Moravia	8,583	2,437,706
Silesia	1,987	680,422
Galicia	30,307	7,315,816
Bukowina	4,035	730,195
Dalmatia	4,940	593,783
Total, Cisleithania	115,903	26,150,597
TRANSLEITHANIA:		
Hungary	109,010	16,838,255
Croatia and Slavonia	16,420	2,416,304
Total, Transleithania	125,430	19,254,559
Total, monarchy	241,333	45,405,156

Inclusive of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the area of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is 261,030 sq. m., and its population in 1901 was about 47,000,000. The increase of the population from 1890 to 1900 (leaving the annexed regions out of account) was about 10 per cent. The population of the monarchy (including Bosnia and Herzegovina) may be set down now (1905) at about 48,500,000. The composition of the population of the monarchy (inclusive of Bosnia and Herzegovina), according to nationalities as represented by the languages spoken, was approximately as follows in 1900:

	Germans	11,300,000
	Hungarians (Magyars)	8,750,000
Slavic peoples	Czechs and Slovaks	8,000,000
	Poles	4,250,000
	Ruthenians	3,800,000
	Croats, Serbs, and Bosniaks	5,000,000
	Slovens	1,200,000
	Rumans	3,000,000
	Italians and Ladines	730,000
	Gypsies	100,000

Cisleithania includes about four-fifths of all the Germans, nearly all of the Czechs, Poles, Slovens, and Italians, and about seven-eighths of the Ruthenians. Transleithania includes nearly all the Hungarians and Slovaks, four-fifths of the Croats and Serbs, and about eleven-twelfths of the Rumans. Nearly one-half of the population of the entire monarchy is composed of Slavs. The Czechs predominate in Bohemia and Moravia; Poles and Ruthenians make up the bulk of the population of Galicia; while the Hungarian crown-land of Croatia and Slavonia, the occupied provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Dalmatia and Carniola (with parts of Carinthia, etc.) belong to the domain of the Southern Slavs. The Germans constitute the most numerous and politically preponderating nationality in Cisleithania (although comprising little more than one-third of the population), and the Hungarians are the most numerous and the dominant element in Transleithania (although numbering considerably less than one-half of the population).

About two-thirds of the total population are Roman Catholics; about one-tenth, United Greeks and United (Catholic) Armenians; about one-twelfth, Protestants (the Calvinists outnumbering the Lutherans); and about one-thirteenth, Orthodox Greeks. There are about 2,000,000 Jews, 750,000 Oriental Greeks, and 500,000 Mussulmans. About nine-tenths of the Protestants live in Hungary.

The history of the territorial development of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is the history of a German, a Bohemian, and a Hungarian realm, brought together under the sway of a common dynasty, with the accretion to this complex realm of fragments of other states, Poland, Moldavia, Venice, Turkey. The nucleus of the mediæval Austrian realm was the duchy, later archduchy, of Austria, included in the present crown-lands of Upper and Lower Austria, one of the states which made up the old German Empire. Towards the close of the thirteenth century the duchy of Austria, together with Styria and Carniola, passed into the possession of Rudolph of Hapsburg (Habsburg), the founder of the present imperial and royal dynasty, who had risen from the position of a petty Swiss potentate to that of German emperor. Within the next hundred years the domain of the Hapsburgs was increased by the acquisition of Carinthia and Tyrol. The continuous line of Hapsburg emperors of Germany began in 1438. In 1526 the Bohemians elected as their king Ferdinand I. of Hapsburg, under whose brother, Charles V., Emperor of Germany, the sway of the house of Hapsburg extended over Spain (with her American possessions), the Netherlands, Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, and the duchy of Milan. Bohemia was before long converted into a hereditary Austrian possession. From the year 1526, also, dates the rule of the Hapsburgs in Hungary, the possession of which country for about two centuries was divided between Austria, the Hungarian princes of Transylvania, and the Turks. The Belgian Netherlands belonged to Austria from 1713 to 1794, and Lombardy from 1713 to 1859 (with an intermission during the Napoleonic wars). Galicia was acquired in the first partition of Poland in 1772, and, in 1775, Bukowina was annexed. The Napoleonic wars gave to Austria the possession of the dominions of the Venetian Republic, Venetia, Dalmatia, and Venetian Istria. Of these territories Venetia was lost in 1866. The Congress of Berlin, in 1878, practically turned over Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary, which was also entrusted with the military administration of the Turkish sanjak of Novipazar.

Austria Sound, a body of water of the Franz Josef Archipelago (Franz-Josef Land), connecting on the N. with Queen Victoria Sea and separating on the E. Zichy Land from Wilczek Land.

Autauga, aw-taw'ga, a county in the central part of Alabama, has an area of 595 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Alabama River, and is partly drained by Autauga and Mulberry Creeks. Cotton, Indian corn, oats, and sweet potatoes are the staple products. Capital, Prattville. Pop. in 1890, 13,330; in 1900, 17,915.

Autau'gaville, a post-village of Autauga co., Ala., about 25 miles E. of Selma and 2 miles from the Alabama River. Pop. about 200.

Auterive, ōte'reev', a town of France, department of Haute-Garonne, on the right bank of the Ariège, 16 miles by rail S. of Toulouse. Pop. of commune, 2500.

Auteuil, ō'tu'y, an arrondissement of Paris, in the extreme W. of the city, on the right bank of the Seine, formerly a noted village. Here Molière and Boileau resided.

Authon, a post-hamlet of Parker co., Tex.

Autissiodurum, the ancient name of AUXERRE.

Autlán, or Autlán de la Grana, ŏw-tlän' dā lā grä'nä, a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, 140 miles SW. of Guadalajara. It has a trade in cacao, salt, and cochineal. Pop. in 1900, 7715.

Autrain, o-trān', a post-village, capital of Alger co., Mich., on Lake Superior and on the Autrain River, 30 miles by rail E. of Marquette.

Autricum, the ancient name of CHARTRES.

Autryville, a post-village of Colquitt co., Ga., 7 miles S. of Moultrie. Pop. about 150.

Autryville, a post-town of Sampson co., N.C., in Little Coharie township. Pop. in 1900, 61.

Autumn Leaves, a post-office of Wayne co., Pa.

Autun, ō'tŭn' (anc. *Augustodu'num*), a city of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Sâone-et-Loire, on the Arroux, 60 miles NW. of Mâcon and 230

miles by rail SE. of Paris. Pop. in 1901, 13,605. It is picturesquely seated at the foot of wooded mountains, and has an interesting mediæval cathedral. Large masses of its ancient walls remain, with two very beautiful and perfect gates. There are ruins of an amphitheatre and other Roman edifices. The town possesses several archæological museums with choice collections. The manufactures include carpets, serges, cottonades, velvet, and paper.

Auvergne, ō'vaiRñ' (anc. *Arver'ni*), an old province of France, forming the present departments of Cantal, Puy-de-Dôme, and a small part of Haute-Loire. It was divided into Upper and Lower Auvergne, and had for capitals, respectively, Saint-Flour and Clermont-Ferrand.

Auvergne, aw-vern', a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ark., 8 miles by rail S. by E. of Newport.

Auvergne Mountains, a branch of the Cévennes, in France, extending chiefly in the departments of Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal, and separating the basins of the Allier, Cher, and Creuse from those of the Lot and Dordogne. These mountains form extensive and confused groups, which contain the culminating points of the interior of France,—viz., Puy-de-Sancy, of the Mont Dore group, 6186 feet; Plomb-de-Cantal, 6093 ft.; and Puy-de-Dôme, 4806 ft. The region is essentially a volcanic one, containing hundreds of extinct cones, with some perfectly preserved craters, and vast intrusions and sheets of basalt. There is no evidence of any eruption having taken place during the historic period, but the freshness of the volcanic outlines indicates (geologically) recent activity. The mountains are famous for their grandly picturesque scenery.

Auvernier, ō'vaiR'nyā', a village of Switzerland, in the canton and 3 miles from the city of Neuchâtel, and on Lake Neuchâtel. It is noted for its wines.

Auvers-sür-Oise, ō'vaiR' sür wäz, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 3 miles ENE. of Pontoise. Pop. 2000.

Auvillar, ō'vee'yaR', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 13 miles WSW. of Moissac. Pop. 800.

Aux Cayes, ō'kā', **Cayes,** kā, or **Les Cayes,** lā'kā', a town of Haiti, on the S. coast, 92 miles WSW. of Port-au-Prince. It is a bishop's see. It exports extensively coffee and logwood. Pop. estimated at about 25,000.

Auxerre, ō'saiR' (anc. *Autissiodo'rum*), a town of France, capital of the department of Yonne, 105 miles by rail SSE. of Paris, on the Yonne. Pop. in 1901, 16,291. It is in a region of vineyards, and has boulevards occupying the site of its ancient walls. Its mediæval cathedral is a splendid edifice. The municipal library contains 80,000 volumes. The town gave its name to the mediæval county of Auxerrois.

Auximum, the ancient name of Osimo.

Auxonne, ō'sonn', a fortified town of France, department of Côte-d'Or, on the Saône, 17 miles SE. of Dijon. Pop. 3000 (commune, 6000).

Auxvasse, ō'vass', a banking post-village of Callaway co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 12 miles S. of Mexico. Pop. in 1900, 337.

Auxi-le-Château, ōk'see' lẹh shâ'tō', a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, on the Authie, 15 miles SW. of St. Pol. Pop. 2500.

Auzances, ō'zônss', a town of France, department of Creuse, 32 miles SE. of Guéret. Pop. 1300.

Auzon, ō'zôN', a village of France, in Haute-Loire, on the Allier, 34 miles NW. of Le Puy.

Ava, ä'vä (anc. *Aeng-wa*, "a fish-pond"), a ruined city, formerly capital of the Burmese dominions, on the Irawadi, 10 miles SW. of Mandalay. Pop. about 7000 (?).

Ava, a kingdom. See BURMA.

Ava, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 21 miles SE. of Sparta. Pop. in 1900, 984.

Ava, a banking post-village, capital of Douglas co., Mo., 14 miles S. by W. of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900, 221.

Ava, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Ava township (town), about 16 miles N. of Rome. Pop. of the town in 1900, 706.

Ava, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ohio, 43 miles by rail N. of Marietta.

Avacha, a bay of Kamtchatka. See AVATCHA.

Avachinskaya, a volcano in Kamtchatka. See AVATCHINSKAYA.

Avadsi, ä'vād'see', **Awadsi, Avaji,** ä'vä'jee', or **Sumo'to,** a town of Japan, on the island of Avadsi. Lat. 34° 21′ N.; lon. 134° 47′ E.

Avadsi, Awadsi, or **Avaji,** an island of Japan, in the strait between Hondo and Shikoku. It is 30 miles long. Chief town, Avadsi.

Availles, ä'vi', a town of France, department of Vienne, on the Vienne, 17 miles E. of Civray. Pop. 1000 (commune, 2000).

Avalanche, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., 38 miles SE. of La Crosse. It is on an affluent of the Kickapoo River.

Avalanche Lake, a small lake in Essex co., N.Y., among the Adirondacks, is at the E. base of Mount McIntyre. Here is a great trap dike, by which Mount McMartin, which rises boldly from Avalanche Lake, is nearly bisected. The surface of this lake is 2860 feet above the tide.

Avallon, ä'vāl'lôN' (anc. *Aval'lo*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Yonne, on the Voisin, 26 miles SE. of Auxerre. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5906.

Avalon, av'ạ-lon, a large peninsula, forming the SE. part of Newfoundland, having Trinity Bay on the N. and Placentia Bay on the S.

Av'alon, a popular resort on the SE. side of the island of Santa Catalina, off the coast of California. Pop. about 350.

Avalon, a post-village of Livingston co., Mo., 13 miles SSE. of Chillicothe. The banking point is Hale. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Avalon, a post-borough and watering-place of Cape May co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. Pop. 100.

Avalon, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., formerly known as West Belleview. Pop. in 1900, 2130.

Avalon, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., 8 miles SW. of Ennis. Pop. about 200.

Avard, a post-village of Woods co., Okla. Pop. 150.

Avaricum, an ancient name of BOURGES.

Avars, ä'värz, a people of Turanian stock, probably akin to the Huns, who in the early Middle Ages settled in the region of the lower and middle Danube.

Avars, a Caucasian tribe in Daghestan, probably of Lesghian stock.

Avasak'sa, a much-frequented mountain of Finland, near Torneå, affording a fine prospect on the midnight sun.

Avasi. See AVADSI.

Avas-Ujvár, ŏh'vŏsh' oo'y-vär', a village of Hungary, co. of Szatmár, 13 miles WSW. of Sziget.

Avatanak, ä-vä-tän'äk, one of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, in the Fox group.

Avatcha, a bay in the SE. part of Kamtchatka, affording the best harbor on the coast. On it are the towns of Avatcha and Petropavlovsk, at the latter of which it receives the waters of the Avatcha River.

Avatchinskaya, ä-vä-chin'skĭ-yä, also called **Mount Avatcha,** an active volcano in Kamtchatka, in lat. 52° 20′ N., lon. 157° 50′ E.; elevation variously estimated between 8210 and 9055 feet. At its summit is a crater several hundred yards in circumference, and on its E. side, at an elevation of 5000 feet, is a secondary crater. In 1827, 1837, and 1855, Avatchinskaya was in violent eruption.

A'vebury, ä'bẽr-ee, or **A'bury,** a village of England, in Wiltshire, 6 miles W. of Marlborough. Its church is of high antiquity, and in the vicinity are remarkable prehistoric remains, consisting of stone circles and an immense barrow, or artificial mound, known as Silbury Hill.

Aveiras de Cima, ä-vä'e-räsh dä see'mä, a town of Portugal, 20 miles SW. of Santarem. Pop. 2000.

Aveiro, ä-vä'e-ro, a seaport town of Portugal, province of Beira, on the estuary of the Vouga, 31 miles NW. of Coimbra. Pop. in 1900, 10,012. It has extensive fisheries and commerce in salt, fish, oil, wine, and oranges.

Aveiro, ä-vä'e-ro, a town of Brazil, on the Tapajos, 70 miles SE. of Santarém.

Avelghem, ä'vẹl-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Scheldt, 8 miles SE. of Courtrai.

Avella, ä-vĕl'lä, a town of Italy, 20 miles ENE. of Naples. Pop. 4000. Near it are the remains of Abella, celebrated by Virgil (*Æneid*, vii. 740).

Avellino, ä-vĕl-lee'no, an episcopal city of Italy, capital of the province of Avellino, 28 miles ENE. of Naples, at the foot of Monte Vergine. Pop. in 1901, 15,403 (commune, 23,760). It is near the site of the ancient Abellinum. Large quantities of hazel-nuts and chestnuts are produced in the vicinity.

Avellino, formerly **Principato Ultra,** a province of Italy, in Campania, traversed by the Apennines. It has a broken surface with many fertile valleys. Area, 1172 sq. m. Capital, Avellino. Pop. in 1901, 421,766.

Ave'na, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 10 miles E. by N. of Vandalia.

Avenches, ä'vônsh' (Ger. *Wiflisburg*, wif'lis-bŏŏRG'; anc. *Aven'ticum*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 5 miles SW. of Morat. Pop. in 1900, 1963. This was the capital of the Helvetii, and afterwards a flourishing Roman colony, destroyed by the Huns in 447. Its ancient walls can be traced for a circuit of more than 5 miles, and it has many Roman remains.

Avendale, a parish of Scotland. See AVONDALE.

A'vening, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles from Stayner. Pop. about 300.

Avenio, the ancient name of AVIGNON.

Av'enstoke, a post-village of Anderson co., Ky., 8 miles NW. of Lawrenceburg, on the Queen and Crescent route. Pop. about 150.

Aventicum, the ancient name of AVENCHES.

Avenue, a post-station of Franklin co., Ohio, 6 miles SW. of Columbus.

Avenue, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 22 miles NE. of Allegheny.

Avenue City, a post-hamlet of Andrew co., Mo., on the One Hundred and Two River, about 8 miles NNE. of St. Joseph.

Avenwedde, ä'vęn-wĕd'dęh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles SW. of Minden.

Avenza, ä-vĕn'zä, a town of Italy, 3 miles by rail SW. of Carrara. Pop. about 1500.

Ave'rn, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ga., 46 miles by rail WSW. of Augusta.

Avera, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Miss.

A'verill, a post-hamlet of Midland co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 25 miles NW. of East Saginaw.

Averill, a post-station of Clay co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 7 miles N. of Glyndon.

Averill, a post-township (town) of Essex co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 18.

Averill Park, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 10 miles SE. of Troy, its banking point. It has manufactures of hosiery, etc. Pop. about 400.

Avernakö, ä-vĕr'nä-kö', a small island of Denmark, near the S. coast of Fünen.

Averno, ä-vĕr'no (anc. *Aver'nus*; Gr. Ἄορνος, "without a bird"), a lake, 10 miles W. of Naples, near the Bay of Baja. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano, about half a mile in diameter and with a depth of 210 feet, and has no outlet. It was anciently surrounded by dense forests, and its name was supposed to have originated from the fact that no bird could fly over it without being destroyed by its exhalations. It was believed by the ancients that this lake was the entrance to the infernal regions. Its banks are partly occupied by gardens and vineyards. Agrippa constructed a canal between Lake Averno and the sea, but the communication was destroyed by an eruption of Monte Nuovo in 1538.

Aversa, ä-vĕr'sä, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 9 miles N. of Naples, with which it is connected by steam tramway. It is the seat of a bishop, and is famed for its wine. Pop. in 1901 (commune), 23,477.

Avert, a post-hamlet of Stoddard co., Mo. Pop. about 50.

Avery, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, 6 miles from Albia, its banking point. Pop. about 300. Coal is mined near this place.

Avery, a post-station of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Montrose R., 10 miles N. of Tunkhannock.

Avery, a post-village of Red River co., Tex. Pop. 300.

Avery Island, a post-village of Iberia parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R., 8 miles (direct) S. by W. of Iberia, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

A'verysboro, or **A'verasboro,** a post-village of Harnett co., N.C., on the Cape Fear River, about 35 miles S. of Raleigh. A battle was fought here March 16, 1865, between the Confederates under General Hardee and the Union troops under General Sherman.

Averys Creek, a post-township of Buncombe co., N.C., 20 miles from Old Fort. Pop. in 1900, 703.

Averys Gore, a tract of land in Franklin co., Vt. This is one of several tracts which in 1791 were granted to Samuel Avery. There is a tract of the same name in Essex co.

Avery's Rock Light-House, stands at the head of Machias Bay, Me.

Averyville, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., in Richwoods township. Pop. in 1900, 1573.

Aves (ä'vĕs) or **Bird Island,** an uninhabited island of the Caribbean Sea, 147 miles W. of Dominica.

Aves (or **Bird**) **Islands,** a small group of the Lesser Antilles, ESE. of the island of Buen Ayre, so named from the vast number of birds which frequent them. It has extensive deposits of guano.

Avesa, ä-vä'zä, a commune of Italy, 3 miles N. of Verona, near the Adige. Pop. 2500.

Avesnes, ä'vain', a town of France, department of Nord, on the Helpe, 51 miles SE. of Lille. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. in 1901, 5016; of the commune, 6217.

Avesnes-le-Comte, ä'vain' lęh kônt', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 11 miles W. by S. of Arras. Pop. 1500.

Avesnes-les-Aubert, ä'vain' lä'zo'bain', a town of France, in Nord, 6 miles ENE. of Cambrai. Pop. 5000.

Avessac, ä'vĕs'säk', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 4 miles E. of Saint-Nicolas.

Avestad, or **Alvestad,** ä'vĕs-täd', a town of Sweden, on the Dal, 35 miles SE. of Falun. Pop. in 1900, 2500. It has iron-industries.

Aveyron, ä'vä'rôn', a river of France, flows through the departments of Aveyron and Tarn-et-Garonne and joins the Tarn 7 miles NW. of Montauban. Length, 90 miles.

Aveyron, a department of South France, surrounded by the departments of Cantal, Lozère, Gard, Hérault, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Lot, and comprised in the old Rouergue. Capital, Rodez. Area, 3376 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 377,559. It is one of the most mountainous departments in France. The principal rivers are the Lot, Tarn, and Aveyron. The soil is not very fertile and the climate is often severe. Many cattle and sheep are reared, and the celebrated Roquefort cheese forms an important article of export. The coal- and iron-mines here are among the most important in France.

Avezzano, ä-vĕt-sä'no, a town of Italy, province and 22 miles S. of Aquila. Pop. in 1901, 8399. It stands near the lately drained Fucino Lake.

Avianno, ä-ve-ä'no, a town of Italy, 38 miles W. of Udine, near Monte Cavallo. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 8500).

Aviglianna, ä-veel-yä'nä, a commune of Italy, 14 miles by rail W. of Turin. Pop. about 4500.

Avigliano, ä-veel-yä'no, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, near the bifurcation of the Apennines, 11 miles NW. of Potenza. Pop. in 1901, 12,570; of the commune, 18,313.

Avignon, ä'veen'yôn' (anc. *Avenio*), a city of France, capital of the department of Vaucluse, situated on the E. bank of the Rhone, here crossed by a suspension bridge (its fine old stone bridge of St. Benezet being now a ruin), 403 miles by rail SSE. of Paris and 53 miles NNW. of Marseilles. Lat. 43° 57' N.; lon. 4° 49' E. It is a very ancient city, built on a gently undulating surface and surrounded by lofty walls which are crowned with battlements flanked with square towers and adorned with handsome gates. Along the ramparts is a boulevard planted with elms, from the lofty platform of which, particularly from the Doms,—a rock which starts up abruptly from the Rhone to a height of 200–300 feet,—a fine view is obtained. The town is well built, but the streets are mostly narrow and crooked. Avignon is the seat of an archbishop and is a city of churches. The cathedral, a building of great extent, dates mainly from the eleventh century. The richly sculptured chapel of the Resurrection is a masterpiece. Several popes officiated in this cathedral, and Innocent VI., Urban V., and Gregory XI. were consecrated in it. The former palace of the popes, now used as a barrack, is a vast irregular mediæval Gothic structure, with strong towers, some of them 150 feet high. The chamber of the Inquisition and the instruments of torture are still shown here. The church of the Cordeliers and the tomb of Petrarch's Laura were destroyed at the revolution. The town possesses a library of about 120,000 volumes, with 4000 manuscripts, and a fine museum of antiquities, the Musée Calvet. The city has manufactures of silk and other textiles, chemicals, dyes, matches, machinery, metallic wares, paper, etc., and a large trade in wine, brandy, grain, and other articles. Avignon was the residence of the popes from 1309 to 1376. In 1348 it passed from the hands of the rulers of Provence to those of Rome, and remained a papal possession until it was seized by France in 1791. From the early part of the fourteenth century till the end of the papal rule it was the seat of a university. Pop. in 1891, 43,453; in 1901, 40,665.

Avignonet, ä'veen'yo'nä', a small town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 23 miles by rail SE. of Toulouse.

Ávila, ä'vė-lä (anc. *Obila*), an episcopal city of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of the province of the same name, on the Adaja, 53 miles NW. of Madrid. Pop. in 1900, 11,885.

Ávila, a province of Spain, the S. part of the former province of Old Castile. Area, 3042 sq. m. Level in the N., but mountainous in the centre and S. Principal rivers, Adaja, Alberche, and Tormes. Pop. in 1900, 97,694.

Aviles, ä-vė-lĕs' (L. *Flaviobria*), a seaport of Spain, in Asturias, 10 miles NW. of Oviedo, at the mouth of the chief branch of the Aviles. Pop. in 1900, 12,763.

Avil'la, a banking post-village of Noble co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. where it crosses the Baltimore and Ohio R., 22 miles N. by W. of Fort Wayne. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 658.

Avilla, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., about 12 miles ENE. of Carthage.

Av'inger, formerly **Hickory Hill,** a post-village of Cass co., Tex., 15 miles by rail NW. of Jefferson.

Avintes, a town of Portugal, near the right bank of the Douro, forming a suburb of Oporto.

Avio, å've-o, a commune of Tyrol, 14 miles by rail SSW. of Roveredo, on the Adige.

Avisio, å-vee'ze-o, or **Lavis,** lå-vees', a small river of Tyrol, rises in the glaciers of the Marmolada, flows through the valleys of Fassa, Fiemme, and Cembra, and finally reaches the Adige at Lavis. Length, 60 miles. Its course is in one of the grandest mountain-regions of the Alps.

Aviston, ā'vis-ton, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 34 miles E. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 387.

Aviz, å-vees', a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the river Aviz, 27 miles SW. of Portalegre. Pop. 2000. It gives name to the order of knights of Aviz.

Avize, å'veez', a town of France, department of Marne, 6 miles SSE. of Epernay. It is an entrepôt for champagne wines, which are stored here in vast caves. Pop. 2500.

Avlona, åv-lo'nå, or **Valona,** vå-lo'nå (anc. *Aulona*), a seaport of Albania, on the Gulf of Avlona, in the Adriatic, 33 miles SW. of Berat. Pop. about 6000, comprising Christians, Turks, and Jews. Its harbor, which is the best on the Albanian coast, is protected by Cape Linguetta on the SW. and by the small island of Sasseno on the NW.

Avlona, Gulf of, an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, extending for 10 miles inland, by 5 miles in width, and separated from the Strait of Otranto by Cape Linguetta.

Avoca, å-vo'kạ, or **Ovo'ca,** a river of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, enters the Irish Sea near Arklow.

Avoca, a river of Australia, in western Victoria, rises in the Pyrenees Mountains and joins with Tyrrell Creek. Length, 163 miles.

Avoca, a town of Australia, in Victoria, 128 miles by rail NW. of Melbourne. Pop. 1100.

Avoca, a town of Tasmania, at the confluence of the St. Paul's and South Esk Rivers, 103 miles NE. of Hobart. Pop. in 1900, about 350.

Avo'ca, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ala., about 22 miles SE. of Florence.

Avoca, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., 29 miles by rail N. of Fayetteville.

Avoca, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., 6 miles NW. of Bedford.

Avoca, a banking post-town of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 40 miles NE. of Council Bluffs. It has industries in grain, lumber, and fruits. Pop. in 1900, 1627.

Avoca, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Kan., 16 miles W. by S. of Holton.

Avoca, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich. Pop. about 100.

Avoca, a banking post-village of Murray co., Minn., 32 miles by rail E. of Pipestone. Pop. in 1900, 338.

Avoca, a banking post-village of Cass co., Neb., 16 miles by rail S. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Avoca, a banking post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Conhocton River and on the Erie and the Lackawanna Rs., 8 miles NW. of Bath. It has manufactures of wheels, wood novelties, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1006.

Avoca, a post-hamlet of Bertie co., N.C., 10 miles SW. of Edenton.

Avoca, a post-hamlet of Pottawatomie co., Okla. Pop. 50.

Avoca, a mining post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., at the junction of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys, and on the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware and Hudson and other railroads, 8 miles S. of Scranton and 10 miles NE. of Wilkesbarre. It has coaling- and silk-industries. Its banking point is Pittston. Pop. in 1890, 3031; in 1900, 3487.

Avoca, a post-village of Jones co., Tex.

Avoca, a post-village of Iowa co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 48 miles W. by N. of Madison and about 1 mile S. of the Wisconsin River. Pop. in 1900, 406.

Avoch, å'vŏĸ, a village of Scotland, co. of Ross.

Avola, å'vo-lå, a seaport town of Sicily, 13 miles SW. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1901, 16,235. It was built after the earthquake of 1693, which destroyed the ancient Avola.

Avon, å'vôn', a village of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 2 miles by rail NE. of Fontainebleau. Pop. about 2750.

Avon, å'vọn, two rivers of Wales, one in Monmouth co., the other in Glamorgan co., both falling into Swansea Bay. Several Scotch rivers of the same name are affluents of the Clyde, Spey, and Annan, and one joins the Forth 2 miles W. of Borrowstounness.

Avon, or **Hampshire Avon,** a river of England, rises near Devizes, flows southward through Wiltshire and Hampshire, and enters the English Channel. Length, 65 miles.

Avon, or **Lower Avon,** a river of England, rises near Tetbury, flows W. through the cos. of Gloucester, Wiltshire, and Somerset, and enters the Bristol Channel 7 miles NW. of Bristol. Length, 80 miles. It is navigable from the sea to Bath, and is connected with the Thames by the Kennet and Avon Canal.

Avon, or **Upper Avon,** a river of England, rises at Avon-well, near Naseby, co. of Northampton, flows mostly SW. through the cos. of Leicester, Warwick, and Worcester, past Rugby, Warwick, Stratford, and Evesham, and, after a course of nearly 100 miles, joins the Severn at Tewkesbury. Its affluents are the Alne, Leame, Stour, and Swift.

Av'on, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Avon township (town), on the Farmington River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 37 miles N. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1302.

Avon, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 20 miles S. of Galesburg. It has manufactures of brick and tile, flour, etc., and is a shipping point for live-stock and farm-produce. Pop. in 1900, 809.

Avon, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., 12 miles W. of Indianapolis.

Avon, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, near the Des Moines River, about 6 miles by rail SE. of Des Moines. Coal is found here.

Avon, a township (town) of Franklin co., Me., 15 miles NW. of Farmington. Pop. in 1900, 448.

Avon, a post-township (town) of Norfolk co., Mass., 5 miles N. of Brockton, its banking point. It has manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. about 1750.

Avon, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 90 miles NW. of St. Paul. Here are several lakes. Pop. in 1900, 162.

Avon, a post-hamlet of Ste. Genevieve co., Mo., about 65 miles S. of St. Louis.

Avon, a post-village of Powell co., Mont. Pop. about 75.

Avon, a banking post-village and fashionable resort of Livingston co., N.Y., in Avon township (town), on the right or E. bank of the Genesee River and on the Erie and the Pennsylvania Rs., 19 miles S. by W. of Rochester. It is situated on a terrace about 100 feet higher than the river and commands a beautiful view. Here are mineral springs, which are visited by many invalids in summer. Pop. in 1900, 1601; of the town, 3071.

Avon, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, about 18 miles W. of Cleveland. Pop. about 500.

Avon, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., 2 miles by rail E. of Lebanon, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Avon, a banking post-village of Bonhomme co., S.Dak., about 35 miles NW. of Yankton. Pop. about 200.

Avon, a post-village of Nelson co., Va., 4 miles from Afton Station, which is 16 miles SE. of Staunton.

Avon, a post-town of Skagit co., Wash., on the Seattle and Northern R., about 40 miles N. of Seattle. Pop. about 300.

Avon, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Avon township (town), on Sugar River, about 15 miles W. of Beloit. Pop. of the town in 1900, 773.

Avon, a river of Nova Scotia, rises in Avon Lake and runs NNE. into the Minas Basin.

Avon, a river in Western Australia, Swan River Colony, has a NW. course and joins the Swan River at Northam.

Avon- (ăv'on) **by-the-Sea,** a post-borough and seaside resort of Monmouth co., N.J., about 8 miles S. of Long Branch. Pop. about 200.

Av'ondale, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ala., 1½ miles from Birmingham, its banking point, of which it is a suburb. It has manufactories of iron products, various mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3060.

Avondale, a post-office of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 3 miles W. of Westminster.

Avondale, a post-hamlet of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. about 60.

Avondale, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., on the Erie R., 3½ miles N. of Newark. Pop. 200.

Avondale, formerly **Boyd's Mills,** a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio.

Avondale, a village of Hamilton co., Ohio, and a suburb of Cincinnati.

Avondale, a banking post-borough of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rs., 40 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. It has flouring and quarrying interests. Pop. in 1900, 640.

Avondale, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 20 miles from New Glasgow.

Avonia, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa.

Avon Isles, two islands on Bampton Reef, between Australia and New Caledonia. Lat. 19° 31′ S.; lon. 158° 10′ E.

Avon Lake, a post-station of Lorain co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, about 14 miles W. of Cleveland.

Avon Lake, a pretty sheet of water in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, gives rise to the Avon River.

Av'onmore', a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 14 miles by rail N. of Greensburg. It is in an agricultural district and has manufactures of tin-plate and machinery. Pop. in 1900, 630.

Avonmore, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, 18 miles from Cornwall. Pop. about 400.

Avonmouth, av'n-muth, a port of Gloucestershire, England, on the estuary of the Severn, 6 miles NW. of Bristol. It has large docks in connection with the commerce of that city, and the construction of new ones on a vast scale is now in progress.

Avon Park, a post-village of De Soto co., Fla., about 30 miles NE. of Arcadia. Pop. about 350.

Av'onport, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Avon River and on the Dominion Atlantic R., 57 miles from Halifax.

Avon Springs, N.Y. See Avox.

Av'onville, a village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Wallace River, 12 miles from Wentworth.

Avoyelles, av-oi-elz', vulgarly ạ-vī'ẹl, a parish of Louisiana, has an area of 850 sq. m. It is intersected by Red River, which also forms part of its N. boundary. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Atchafalaya River. The surface is nearly level, and is so low that it is subject to inundation. The soil is alluvial and fertile. Capital, Marksville. Pop. in 1890, 25,112; in 1900, 29,701.

Avranches, åv'rôNsh' (L. *Abrin'cæ*), a town of France, department of Manche, near the Sée, 32 miles SW. of Saint-Lô. In the ruins of its cathedral is preserved the stone on which Henry II. of England knelt to receive absolution for the murder of Becket. Pop. in 1901, 7008.

Avricourt, åv're'koor', a border village of France, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, opposite the German village of Deutsch-Avricourt.

Avron (åv'rôN'), **Mont,** a height E. of Paris, France, rising to 370 feet above the sea, which figured prominently in the siege of Paris of 1870–71.

Awadsi, Japan. See Avapsi.

A'walt, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Tenn., 8 miles from Estill Springs.

Awe, Loch, a lake of Argyllshire, Scotland, about 23 miles long, fed by the Orchy and drained by the river Awe into Loch Etive.

Awre, a small town of England, near Gloucester.

Aw'righa, or **Ou'raghen,** a powerful tribe of the Tuaregs of the Sahara; their name, written *Afarik* by some Arabian writers, is thought by many to be the original of the name *Africa*, or at least to be closely allied therewith.

Ax, åks, or **Ax-les-Thermes,** a town of France, department of Ariège, 21 miles SE. of Foix, on the Ariège. It has thermal springs. Pop. 1500.

Axbridge, a town and parish of England, co. of Somerset, 9 miles NW. of Wells. Pop. about 800.

Axe, ax, a small river of England, co. of Devon, passes Axminster and enters the English Channel near Colyton.

Axel, åx'ẹl, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 22 miles W. of Antwerp. Pop. about 3500.

Axenberg, åks'ẹn-bêRG', a mountain of Switzerland, in Uri canton, rising from the E. shore of the southern arm of Lake Lucerne. Altitude, 3670 feet. At its base is the ledge of rock, the *Tell's Platte*, on which stands Tell's Chapel. The famous Axenstrasse is hewn into its wall of rock, and the mountain is now penetrated by a railroad tunnel.

Axholme (aks'ōlm) **Isle,** England, co. of Lincoln, in its NW. part, is formed by the rivers Trent, Don, and Idle.

Axim, å'sheeng' or åx'im', a town of Africa, on the Guinea Coast, 73 miles W. of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 4° 52′ N.; lon. 2° 14′ W. Axim was taken from the Portuguese in 1642 and confirmed to the Netherlands by the treaty of Westphalia. In 1873 it was ceded to the English. Gold is washed from its sands.

Axius, the ancient name of the Vardar.

Ax'minster, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Devon, on the Axe and on a railway, 24 miles E. by N. of Exeter. Pop. in 1901, 4100. Its church or minster was founded by King Athelstan in memory of a battle fought with the Danes in the vicinity. Axminster was formerly noted for its carpet-manufacture.

Axmouth, a fishing village of England, in Devonshire, 6 miles from Axminster. Pop. about 750.

Axona, the ancient name of the Aisne.

Axtel, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio.

Ax'tell, a banking city of Marshall co., Kan., on the Kansas City North Western and the St. Joseph and Grand Island Rs. Pop. in 1900, 651.

Axtell, a banking post-village of Kearney co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 41 miles W. of Hastings. It has elevators and important dairy interests. Pop. in 1900, 329.

Axtell, a post-village of McLennon co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 11 miles (direct) NE. of Waco. Pop. about 200.

Axtell, a post-hamlet of San Pete co., Utah. Pop. about 60.

Axton, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y. Pop. about 50.

Axton, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va. Pop. 50.

Axum, åk'soom', written also **Aksum** (Gr. Αὐξούμη, *Auxoumē*, Ἀξουμις, *Axoumis*, or Ἄξωμα, *Axōma*), an ancient and decayed town of Abyssinia, in Tigré, 85 miles NW. of Antalo. Pop. about 5000. It was formerly the capital of the Ethiopian realm and an ecclesiastical centre. It has a Christian church, in which the chronicles of Axum are kept.

Ay, ī, a town of France, department of Marne, near the Marne, 14 miles S. of Reims. It is noted for its champagne. Pop. in 1901, 4932; of the commune, 7052.

Ayacucha, ī-å-koo'chå, a town of the Argentine Republic, on the railroad connecting Buenos Aires with Necochea, about 170 miles S. by W. of Buenos Aires.

Ayacucho, ī-å-koo'cho, a department of south Peru, mostly between lat. 12° and 16° S. and lon. 72° 30′ and 75° W., having the department of Junin on the N., Cuzco on the E., Arequipa on the S., and Ica and Huancavelica on the W. Area, 18,185 sq. m. Pop. about 300,000. Chief rivers are the Apurimac and its tributaries. The rich gold-mines of this department have nearly all been abandoned. Capital, Ayacucho.

Ayacucho, formerly **Huamanga,** or **Guamanga,** hwå-mån'gå, a town of Peru, capital of the above department, 140 miles WNW. of Cuzco. It has a university, a Catholic bishop, a priests' seminary, and a trade in cochineal. Pop. about 20,000. The name was changed to Ayacucho to commemorate the great victory of Dec. 9, 1824, which was gained at a small place named Ayacucho and broke the power of Spain in South America.

Ayamonte, ī-å-mon'tå, a seaport town of Spain, 80 miles WSW. of Seville, on the Guadiana, near its mouth. Pop. of commune in 1900, 7530.

Ayanguc, ī-ån'ghå, a small seaport of Ecuador, in the province of Guayas. It has an extensive salt trade.

Ayasoluk, a village of Asia Minor. See Ephesus.

Aybar, ī-bar', a town of Spain, in Navarre, 35 miles SE. of Pamplona, on the Aragon. Pop. (commune) 1500.

Ayden, a post-town of Pitt co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 10 miles from Greenville, its banking point. It is in a tobacco district. Pop. in 1900, 557.

Ayent, å'yôNt', a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, a few miles NE. of Sion. Elevation, 3400 feet.

Ayer, air, or **Ayer Junction,** a banking post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., near the Nashua River and on the Boston and Maine and the Fitchburg Rs., 35 miles WNW. of Boston and 15 miles SW. of Lowell. It has machine-shops, canning establishments, and manufactures of carriages, paper, vinegar, leather, lumber, etc. Pop. of the town in 1890, 2148; in 1900, 2446.

Ayerbangis, ī-ẹr-bån'ghis, a seaport of Sumatra, on the W. coast, about 120 miles NW. of Padang.

Ayerbe, ī-ẹr'bå, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 2 miles NW. of Huesca. Pop. of commune, 2500.

Ayer's (airz) **Flats,** a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec, 18 miles by rail SSW. of Lennoxville. Pop. about 175.

Ayers Village, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., is a part of the city of Haverhill and is 4½ miles W. of Haverhill Station.

Ayersville, airz'vil, a post-village of Habersham co., Ga., on the Southern R., 86 miles NE. of Atlanta. Pop. 80.

Ayersville, a post-village of Stokes co., N.C.

Ayersville, a post-hamlet of Defiance co., Ohio, 5 miles SE. of Defiance.

Aygacha, ī-gå'chå, a town of Bolivia, on Lake Titicaca, 50 miles by rail W. of La Paz.

Aylesbury, ailz'bẹr-e (Sax. *Aeglesberg*), a town of England, capital of the co. of Buckingham, 38 miles by rail NW. of London. Pop. in 1901, 9243. It is situated in the rich tract called the Vale of Aylesbury. The chief manufactures are lace and straw-work.

Aylesford, ailz'fẹrd, a parish and town of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, 3 miles NW. of Maidstone. Prehistoric remains have been found here and in the vicinity. Pop. of parish, about 3000.

Aylesford, a post-village and outport of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on a railway, 87 miles from Halifax.

Aylett, a post-village of King William co., Va., on the Mattapony River, about 26 miles NE. of Richmond. Pop. about 250.

Aylmer, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo., 7 miles N. of Trinidad, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Aylmer, or **East Aylmer,** a post-town of Ottawa co., Quebec, on Chaudière Lake and on the Canadian Pacific R., 8 miles above Ottawa city. It contains several large lumbering establishments, etc. The steamers running on the upper Ottawa start from Aylmer. Pop. in 1901, 2291.

Aylmer, or **West Aylmer,** a banking post-town and outport of Elgin co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 64 miles from Canfield. It contains iron-works, a canning-factory, various mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2204.

Aylmer, Lake, a lake of the Northwest Territories, Canada, near Clinton-Colden Lake, 80 miles N. of the NE. extremity of the Great Slave Lake. It is about 50 miles in length. Elevation, 795 feet.

Aylmer Lake, a beautiful lake on the river St. Francis, Wolfe co., Quebec, about 8 miles long by 3 miles wide, and abounding in excellent fish.

Aylsham, ail'shạm, a small town of England, co. of Norfolk, 12 miles N. by W. of Norwich.

Aylwin, ail'win, a post-village of Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Gatineau River, 50 miles NNW. of Ottawa.

Aymarā, ī-mȧ-rȧ', one of the great tribes of Peruvian Indians, a sister tribe of the Quichua stock. They inhabit Peru and Bolivia, especially the plateaus and highlands of the Apurimac and the Titicaca basins.

Ayora, ī-o'rȧ, a town of Spain, province and 52 miles SW. of Valencia. Pop. of the commune, 5000.

Ayotla, ī-ot'lȧ, a town of Mexico, 15 miles ESE. of the city of Mexico.

Ayr, air (anc. *Vidogara*), a river of Scotland, rises on the border of Lanarkshire, traverses the co. of Ayr, and enters the sea at Ayr. Length, 33 miles.

Ayr, or **Ayrshire,** air'shir, a maritime county of Scotland, having on the W. the Firth of Clyde and landward the cos. of Renfrew, Lanark, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton. Area, 1128 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 254,400. The surface in the E. and SE. is mountainous; elsewhere hilly. Along the coast there is a good deal of fertile land. Oats, wheat, potatoes, cheese, and turnips are leading products. There are extensive iron-works, and large quantities of coal are mined. The woollen-, cotton- and flax-mills are of great importance; chemicals, machinery, and copper are also manufactured. Ayrshire returns 2 members to parliament. The county gives name to a fine breed of cows. Capital, Ayr.

Ayr, a parliamentary borough, seaport town, and parish of Scotland, capital of Ayrshire, on the Ayr, 40 miles by rail SSW. of Glasgow. Lat. of light-house, 55° 28′ N.; lon. 4° 38′ W. Pop. in 1901, 28,624. Ayr proper is on the right bank of the river. On the opposite bank are Newton-upon-Ayr and Wallacetown, annexed in 1873. The chief edifices are the county buildings, the town-house, and the Wallace Tower, a modern Gothic structure, 113 feet high. Of the famous "twa brigs" across the Ayr, sung by Burns, one has been rebuilt in recent times. Woollen goods and shoes are extensively manufactured, and the town has a large trade, facilitated by great improvements in the harbor. Alloway Kirk and Burns's monument are within 2½ miles of Ayr, on the S. It unites with Campbeltown, Inverary, Irvine, and Oban in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

Ayr, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ind. Pop. about 50.

Ayr, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Mich.

Ayr, a post-village of Adams co., Neb., 11 miles by rail S. of Hastings. Pop. in 1900, 141.

Ayr, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1310.

Ayr, a banking post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, at the confluence of Smith's Creek (or river Nith) and Cedar Creek, 7 miles from Paris. It is on the Canadian Pacific R. It is a grain and lumber market and contains saw-, planing- and flouring-mills, manufactories of agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1901, 827.

Ayrão, ī-rõwn', a market-town of Brazil, state of Pará, 110 miles NW. of Rio Negro.

Ayrshire, a county of Scotland. See Ayr.

Ayrshire, air'shir, a post-village of Pike co., Ind., 9 miles S. of Petersburg. Pop. 125.

Ayrshire, a banking post-town of Palo Alto co., Iowa, 130 miles by rail N. by W. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 329.

Ayton, ī'tọn, a village of Berwickshire, Scotland, 7 miles from Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop. about 750.

Ayton, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 14 miles from Mount Forest. Pop. 400.

Ayuthia, ä-yoo't'hee'ä, or **Yuthia,** yoo't'hee'ä, a city of Siam, formerly capital of the kingdom, on the river Menam, 50 miles above Bangkok, in lat. 14° 18′ N. Pop. 50,000, including Laotians, Chinese, Siamese, and Malays.

Ayutla, ī-oot'lȧ, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guerrero, about 30 miles E. of Acapulco.

Aywaille, a town of Belgium, province of Liège. Pop. of the commune, about 4000.

Azalia, ạ-zā'le-ạ, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, about 40 miles NW. of Madison.

Azalia, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., 26 miles by rail NW. of Toledo, Ohio. Pop. about 150.

Azambuja, ä-zȧm-boo'zhȧ, a town of Portugal, 28 miles NE. of Lisbon. Pop. about 2500.

Azambuxeira, ä-zȧm-boo-shȧ'e-rȧ, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 11 miles W. of Santarem.

Azamgarh, India. See Azimghur.

Azamor, ä-zä-mor', or **Azemmur,** ä-zem-moor', a small seaport town of Morocco, 122 miles NNW. of Morocco, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Morbeya (Umm-er-r'bieh), which forms its harbor, 8 miles NE. of Mazagan. Lat. 33° 18′ N.; lon. 8° 15′ W.

Azangaro, a village of Peru. See Asangaro.

Azay-le-Ferron, ä'zȧ' lęh fĕr'rôn', a commune of France, in Indre, 29 miles W. of Châteauroux.

Azay-le-Rideau, ä'zȧ' lęh ree'dō', a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 13 miles WSW. of Tours. It has a fine château and park. Pop. 1500.

Azay-sur-Cher, ä'zȧ' sür shair, a commune of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 8 miles ESE. of Tours.

Azcoitia, äth-ko'e-te-ä, a town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 16 miles WSW. of San Sebastián. Pop. 1500; of the commune, about 5500.

Azeglio, äd-zäl'yo, a town of Italy, 5 miles SE. of Ivrea. Fine wines are produced here. Pop. about 1000.

Azeitão, ä-zä-e-tõwn', a small town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 7 miles W. of Setubal.

Azerbaijan, or **Azerbijan,** äz-ęr-bī-jän', written also **Aderbaijan** (anc. *Atropate'ne*, in Media), the most northwesterly province of Persia, between lat. 36° and 40° N. and lon. 44° and 48° 40′ E.; bounded on the S. by Persian Kurdistan and Irak, on the E. by Ghilan, on the NE. and N. by the Russian dominions, and on the W. by Turkish Kurdistan. It includes part of Armenia. Area estimated at 30,000–40,000 sq. m., and the population at about 1,500,000. The surface is mostly mountainous. Salvan-Dagh rises to a height of nearly 16,000 feet, and part of Mount Ararat is in the NW. corner. The principal rivers are the Aras (anc. *Arax'es*), forming all the N. frontier, and the Kara-Su. Lake Urumiah is wholly comprised in this province. The soil of the valleys produces a variety of crops in great abundance. The capital is Tabriz.

Aziak (ä'ze-ak) or **Sledge Island,** an abrupt rocky island of Alaska, in lat. 64° 29′ N., lon. 166° 1′ W., 11 miles from the mainland (Prince of Wales Peninsula). It is inhabited by Eskimos.

Azille, ä'zee'y, a town of France, department of Aude, 15 miles NE. of Carcassonne. Pop. 1800.

Az'imghur', or **Azamgarh,** a district of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The surface is generally fertile; it is watered by the Goggra, Gumti, and Ganges.

Azimghur, a town of British India, capital of the district of Azimghur, on the Tons, a navigable tributary of the Ganges, about 50 miles N. by E. of Benares. Pop. about 20,000.

Azimgunge, or **Azimganj,** ä'zim-gūnj', a town of India, on the Bhagirathi, nearly opposite Murshidabad.

Azincourt, a village of France. See Agincourt.

Azio, äd'ze-o, a district and promontory of Greece, in Acarnania, on the S. side of the Gulf of Arta, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Actium*.

Azle, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., 14 miles NW. of Fort Worth.

Azof. See Azov.

Azogues, ä-so'ghĕs, a decayed town of Ecuador, capital of Cañar province, in a magnificent valley, about 16 miles (direct) NE. of Cuenca. In the vicinity mercury and silver have been mined and rubies are found. Here are ruins of the Inca period.

Azores, az-ōrz' (Port. *Açores*, ä-so'rĕsh), or **Western Islands,** a series of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, situated between lat. 36° 59′ and 39° 44′ N. and lon. 25° and 31° 16′ W., and about 800 miles from the coast of Portugal. They are 9 in number, besides several islets, and arranged in three groups: the NW. group is composed of the islands of Flores and Corvo; the central group, about 114 miles SE. of these, consists of Terceira, São Jorge, Pico, Fayal, and G-aciosa; and the third group, 69 miles SE. of the central, of São Miguel (St. Michael) and Santa Maria (St. Mary). São

Miguel is the largest of all the islands, having an area of about 300 sq. m.; it is also the richest and most populous. Total area, 920 sq. m. The Azores, which are of volcanic origin, present a very rugged though picturesque aspect, being lofty, precipitous, and generally of a conical form. The most remarkable of these summits is the Peak of Pico, or Pico Alto, which rises to the height of 7613 feet. Other prominent summits are the Pico de Vara, on São Miguel; the Pico de Esperanza, on São Jorge; and the Caldera of Fayal. The surface consists almost exclusively of recent lavas, tuffs, basalts, and agglomerates; on Santa Maria alone are there marine deposits of an earlier period. The caldera structure is prominently represented, and there are many beautiful caldera-lakes (calderas of Furnas and Sete-Cidades, on São Miguel). Though presenting a very unpromising appearance from the sea, a closer inspection discovers these islands to be covered with vineyards, cornfields, and groves of lemon-, orange- and banana-trees. The climate, though humid, is delightful, and brings every sort of vegetable product to perfection. The lowest recorded temperature (January) is 45°; the highest (July), 86°. The average yearly temperature is, at Ponta Delgada, 63°. The islands are becoming a winter-resort. The sugar-cane, coffee-plant, and tobacco grow luxuriantly; and fruits and plants of all kinds and from all countries can be successfully cultivated. The Azores produce wine and brandy, oranges, lemons, pineapples, and corn, the greater part of which finds its way to Great Britain, Portugal, Brazil, Germany, and the United States. They also export considerable quantities of coarse linen, salt pork, and beef.

The great hinderance to the prosperity of the Azores is their want of good harbors; the only tolerable port being that of Angra, the capital of the island group, on Terceira, and even that offers little safety except in the fine season; ports of less security are those of Horta, on Fayal, and Ponta Delgada, on São Miguel. The islands are subject to violent and destructive earthquakes, and active volcanic phenomena have manifested themselves as well in the surrounding seas (submarine) as on the land-parts, sudden elevations of new islands being a repeated occurrence. Fountains of boiling water and solfataras are plentiful on some of the islands. The period of the first discovery of the Azores is not ascertained, but they were known, and several of them were laid down in maps, in the fourteenth century. Little, however, was known of them till after the year 1431, between which date and 1460 the islands were successively discovered and explored by the Portuguese. The Portuguese government took possession of them, and they were given the name of Açores, from the great number of hawks found on the islands,—*açor* being the Portuguese for *hawk*. They were at this period uninhabited, and without mammals of any kind, except bats and possibly some rodents. The present mammalian fauna is of European introduction. Of some 500 species of plants, more than 400 are also of European origin. Pop. in 1900, 256,474.

Azotus, a town of Palestine. See Esdud.

A'zov (Russ. pron. å-zov'; anc. *Tan'ais*), a town of Russia, in a detached part of the government of Yekaterinoslav, near the entrance of the Don into the Sea of Azov, 25 miles E. of Taganrog. Pop. in 1897, 27,000.

Azov, Sea of (anc. *Pa'lus Mæo'tis*), a northern arm of the Black Sea, with which it is connected by the Strait of Yenikale or Kertch, nearly enclosed by Russian territory, and forming the peninsula of the Crimea. Its length from SW. to NE. is about 200 miles, its average breadth about 80 miles, and its area about 14,000 sq. m. The N. coast is for the most part bold and craggy; the E. coast is very low; and on the W. the tongue of land called the Arabat cuts off from it the Sivash or Putrid Sea. Its greatest depth is only about 7 fathoms; elsewhere the depth falls as low as 20 and even 10 feet. The water, owing to the heavy discharge of its tributary streams, is but feebly saline, and is in places even potable. It freezes over usually between December and March. Perhaps no body of water of equal extent so abounds with fish. The principal fisheries are along the S. coast. The sturgeon, sterlet, and other fish are prepared in large quantities, affording both caviare and isinglass. The extreme W. part, or the Putrid Sea, is, during the greater part of the year, little better than a noxious quagmire. The Strait of Yenikale is about 11 miles long and 4 broad, though the navigable channel never exceeds 1 mile in breadth. A new island was raised in the Sea of Azov in 1814 by volcanic eruption. The chief towns on its shores are Taganrog, Mariupol, Kertch, Berdiansk, and Yenikale.

Azpeitia, åth-på'e-te-å, a town of Spain, province of Guipúzcoa, on the Urola, 15 miles SW. of San Sebastián. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits, was born about a mile from Azpeitia, in a house which is still preserved within the walls of the splendid convent of Loyola. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 6066.

Az'talan, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Wis., on Crawfish River, about 27 miles E. of Madison. The township (town) contains remarkable prehistoric mounds and earthworks. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1313.

Az'tec, a banking post-village, capital of San Juan co., N.Mex., 29 miles (direct) SSW. of Durango, Colo. It is in a fruit-growing district, and has well-preserved Aztec ruins. Pop. in 1900, 458.

Az'tecs, a tribe of American Indians, the dominant people in Mexico at the time of its conquest by Cortés. Their language, called Nahuatl, is still spoken in the vicinity of the city of Mexico. They had attained a considerable degree of culture before the advent of the Spaniards.

Azua, å-zoo'å, a town of Santo Domingo, near the S. coast, 55 miles W. by S. of the city of Santo Domingo. Pop. 1500.

Azuaga, å-thoo-å'gå, a commune of Spain, in Estremadura, 20 miles E. of Llerena. Pop. in 1897, 14,192.

Azuara, å-thoo-å'rå, a commune of Spain, in Aragon, 9 miles SW. of Belchite. Pop. about 2500.

Azuay, or **Asuay,** ås-soo-ī' or ås-swī', a southern province of Ecuador, lying N. of Loja, and extending to the Marañon or Amazon. The W. part is covered by the paramo or mountain-knot of Azuay. The province is watered by numerous affluents of the Amazon. Area, 4000 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 132,000. Capital, Cuenca.

Azul, å-sool', a town of the Argentine Republic, province and about 170 miles by rail SW. of Buenos Aires, the centre of a colony of Italians and Basques. Pop. with surroundings, 10,000; of the district of Azul, 25,000.

Azurara de Beira. See Mangoalde.

Azusa, ą-zoo'są, a banking city of Los Angeles co., Cal., in a fine fruit-growing and mining region, on the Southern California R., 20 miles E. of Los Angeles. Pop. in 1900, 863.

Azzano, åt-så'no, a village of Italy, province of Udine, 10 miles SE. of Pordenone.

B

Ba, a coast settlement of the Fiji Islands, on the NW. coast of Viti-Levu, at the mouth of the Ba River.

Baagö, or **Bogö,** bo'gö, a small island of Denmark, between Falster and Seeland.

Baagö, or **Bogö,** a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, with a village called Baagöby.

Baalbek, bål'bĕk (the *Heliop'olis*, or "city of the sun," of the Greeks), an ancient city of Syria, of great size and magnificence, situated in Cœle-Syria on the lowest declivity of Anti-Libanus, 35 miles NW. of Damascus. Lat. 34° 1′ N.; lon. 36° 11′ E. Its remains comprise three temples, two formed with immense stones, besides numerous columns, altars, and the vestiges of the city walls, 2 to 3 miles in circuit. The great temple, one of the wonders of the world, was erected by Antoninus Pius. The substructure on which it was reared, which belongs to a very ancient period, is remarkable for the huge blocks of stone that were used in its construction,—the largest found in any building of the world excepting some of the Inca edifices of Peru,—several measuring upward of 60 feet in length. Baalbek continued to be a place of great importance down to the time of the Moslem invasion; it was sacked by the Saracens A.D. 748, and pillaged by Tamerlane in 1400. The present Baalbek, to the E. of the principal ruins, contains about 2000 inhabitants, and is the seat of a British Syrian mission school.

Baar, bȧr, a village of Switzerland, 2½ miles N. of Zug. It has spinning-mills and paper-manufactories. Pop. in 1900, 4496.

Baarderadeel, bȧr'dęr-å-dål', a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 5 miles SW. of Leeuwarden.

Baarle-Nassau, bȧr'lęh nås'sōw, a village of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 12 miles SSE. of Breda.

Baarn, bȧRn, a village of the Netherlands, province and 12 miles NE. of Utrecht.

Baba, bȧ-bȧ′, a small town of Greece, in Thessaly, on the Salambria, 14 miles NE. of Larissa.

Baba (bȧ′bȧ), **Cape,** on the W. coast of Anatolia. Lat. 39° 29′ N.; lon. 26° 4′ E.

Babadag, bȧ′bȧ‘dȧg′, a town of Rumania, in the Dobrudja, near the W. shore of Lake Rasim, 93 miles NE. of Silistria. Pop. about 3500.

Baba-Dagh (anc. *Mons Cad'mus*), a celebrated mountain in the SW. part of Asia Minor.

Babahan′, a town of Persia, in Khuzistan, 130 miles NW. of Shiraz. Pop. about 6000 (?).

Bababoyo, bȧ-bȧ-o′yo, or **Bodegas,** bo-dȧ′gȧs, capital of the province of Los Rios, in Ecuador, 40 miles N. by E. of Guayaquil, on the Guayas. It is an active commercial centre.

Babar Islands, in the Dutch East Indies, belonging to the residency of Amboina.

Babba, bȧb′bȧ, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, about 80 miles W. of Timor-Laut. Lat. 7° 50′ S.; lon. 129° 40′ E. Length, 18 miles.

Bab′bicombe, a village and popular resort of Devonshire, England, 2 miles N. of Torquay.

Babbtown, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 20 miles SE. of Greenville.

Babcock, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paŭl R., 72 miles NE. by E. of La Crosse and about 20 miles WSW. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 500.

Babcock Hill, a post-hamlet of Oneida co, N.Y., 16 miles S. by W. of Utica.

Babcock's Mills, N.Y. See SOUTH BROOKFIELD.

Babel (bȧb′ęl) **Island,** in Bass Straits, SE. of Australia, is contiguous to the E. point of Great Island. Lat. 40° S.; lon. 148° 20′ E.

Bab-el-Mandeb, bȧb-ęl-mȧn′dęb‘ ("the gate of tears"), sometimes improperly called **Bab-el-Mandel,** a strait uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean, and deriving its name from the dangers of its navigation. Width (Arabia to Africa), in its narrowest part, about 15 miles. Perim and other small islands lie off the NE. shore, the former dividing the strait into an eastern and a western channel, with depths of water of 85 and 1100 feet respectively. Cape Bab-el-Mandeb, on the Arabian side, is an abrupt volcanic mass, about 850 feet in height. Lat. 12° 41′ N.

Babelsberg, bȧ′bęls-bęRG, a height near Potsdam, Prussia, with a royal castle and park. Near by is NEU-BABELSBERG, a residence site with numerous villas.

Babelthuap, bȧ‘bęl-too-ȧp′, the largest of the Pelew Islands, a group of the Carolines, in the Pacific Ocean. Length, 30 miles. It is volcanic, wooded, and fertile.

Babenhausen, bȧ′bęn-hŏw‘zęn, a town of Bavaria, 34 miles SW. of Augsburg. Pop. about 2000.

Babenhausen, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 12 miles by rail NE. of Darmstadt. Pop. about 2250.

Babinagreda, bȧ-be-nȧ-grȧ′dȧ, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Slavonia, about 30 miles E. of Brod.

Ba′bine Lake, or **Na′ta-Pun′ket,** a large lake of British Columbia, the source of the Skeena River.

Bábolna, bȧ′bol‘nŏh‘, a stud-park and domain of Hungary, in the co. of Komorn, famous for its breed of Arabian horses.

Baboul Bay, Newfoundland. See BULL'S BAY.

Babuyanes, bȧ-boo-yȧ′nęs, a fertile group of the Philippine Islands, between Luzon and the Batanes group. Camiguín, Calayán, Babuyán Claro (with an active volcano), Fuga, and Dalupiri are the chief islands. They yield rice, maize, etc.

Bab′ylon (L. *Bab'ylon*; Gr. Βαβυλών, *Babulōn*), the ancient capital of the Babylonio-Chaldean Empire. It was situated in an extensive plain, on both sides of the Euphrates. The modern town of Hillah, 60 miles S. of Bagdad, is near its site. The great pyramidal mound at Birs Nimrud is supposed to represent the temple of the wise god Nebo at Borsippa, a northeastern suburb of Babylon. This edifice appears to have been identical with the temple of Belus described by Herodotus. To this vast mound, with its seven stages, the account of the Tower of Babel in Genesis is believed to attach itself. The ruins known as El-Kasr are considered to be the remains of the magnificent palace of Nebuchadnezzar, under whom Babylon was at the height of her splendor. The most prominent of the remaining ruins are those at Mujellibeh, on the river bank, 5 miles from Hillah, and those at Amran-ibn-Ali.

Babylon, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., on the Spoon River, about 26 miles S. of Galesburg.

Babylon, a banking post-village, seaside-resort, and township (town) of Suffolk co., N.Y., situated on the Great South Bay (S. shore of Long Island) and on the Long Island R., 36 miles E. by S. of Brooklyn. It has fishing- and oyster-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2157; of the town, 7112.

Babylonia, bab-e-lo′ne-ȧ, an ancient country of Asia, embracing the then fertile plain of the lower Euphrates and Tigris, and extending between the Persian Gulf and Assyria. At a very early period middle Babylonia was called Chaldea, but later "The Land of the Chaldees" came to be a designation of the whole of Babylonia. Ultimately the name Chaldea, in a restricted sense, was applied to a district in the SW. part of Babylonia, between the Euphrates and the Arabian desert. Babylonia is the modern Irak-Arabi. The ancient Babylonian monarchy was at the height of its power under Nebuchadnezzar, about 605–561 B.C.

Baby Pulo, a cluster of islands in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 3° N.; lon. 95° 32′ E.

Baca, bȧ′kȧ, a county in the SE. corner of Colorado. Area, 2531 sq. m. It is drained by the Cimarron River, Bear Creek, and other streams. The surface is level in the E. and hilly in the W. Capital, Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 759.

Bacacay, bȧ-kȧ-kī′, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Gulf of Tabaco, province and 11 miles NNE. of Albay. The region yields all tropical products, but has suffered much from the eruptions of the volcano of Mayón. Pop. in 1903, 14,214.

Bacalar, bȧ-kȧ-laR′, or **San Felipe de Bacalar,** sȧn fȧ-lee′pȧ dȧ bȧ-kȧ-laR′, a town of Yucatan, on Lake Bacalar, 86 miles NNW. of Balize.

Bacarra, bȧ-kaR′Rȧ, a pueblo of Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 4 miles (direct) N. by E. of Laoag. The region is fertile and well watered. Pop. in 1903, 14,616.

Bacau, or **Bakau,** bȧ-kŏw′ (Ruman. pron. bȧ-ke′oo), a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, 50 miles WSW. of Jassy, on the Bistritza. Pop. in 1899, 16,187.

Bac'calew′, Bacaliau, or **Bacalieu** (Port. *Bacalhão,* bȧ-kȧl-yŏwN′,—*i.e.*, "codfish"), a small island, NE. of the Avalon peninsula, Newfoundland. Lat. 48° 9′ N.; lon. 52° 52′ W. Area, 4 sq. m.

Baccarat, bȧk‘kȧ‘rȧ′, a town of France, department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, 15 miles SE. of Lunéville, on the Meurthe. Pop. in 1901, 6085. Its crystal-works are the most extensive in France.

Bacchiglione, bȧk-keel-yo′nȧ (anc. *Medo'acus Mi'nor*), a river of Italy, rises NW. of Vicenza, passes Padua, and enters the Adriatic Sea 3 miles S. of Chioggia. Length, 55 miles. It sends off an arm to the Brenta.

Baceno, bȧ-chȧ′no, a village and commune of Italy, in Piedmont, on the river Toce, 10 miles N. of Domodossola.

Bacharach, bȧk′ȧ-rȧk‘, a town of Prussia, 22½ miles SSE. of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900, 1902.

Bachelor, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Mich.

Bachelor, a post-station of Callaway co., Mo., 6 miles from Auxvasse Station.

Bachelor, a post-village of Craven co., N.C. Pop. about 100.

Bachelors Hall, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 10 miles NW. of Danville.

Bache Peninsula (Island), in Ellesmere Land, Arctic America. Lat. about 79° 10′ N.

Bachian, bȧ‘che-ȧn′, written by the Dutch **Batjan,** bȧt‘yȧn′, an island of the Dutch East Indies, Molucca Archipelago, in the Ternate group, SW. of Gilolo. Lat. 0° 35′ S.; lon. 127° 35′ E. It is mountainous (Labua, 7150 feet) and fertile. The interior is almost uninhabited. Area, about 850 sq. m. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1610.

Bachman, bak′mȧn, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ohio, 17 miles by rail WNW. of Dayton.

Bachmans Mills, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., about 35 miles NNW. of Baltimore.

Bachmanville, bak′mȧn-vil, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 4 miles from Derry.

Back-Bay, the fashionable west-end district of Boston, formerly an area of mud-flats, salt-marshes, and water, and now traversed and occupied by stately boulevards and parks (Franklin Park, etc.). See BOSTON.

Backbone, a post-station of Elliott co., Ky.

Back Creek rises in Frederick co., Va., runs northeastward, and enters the Potomac in Berkeley co., W.Va.

Backnang, bȧk′nȧng, a town of Württemberg, 16 miles NE. of Stuttgart. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and muslin. Pop. in 1900, 7650.

Back River, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. Pop. about 150.

Back River, a small stream of Strafford co., N.H., unites its waters with the Piscataqua.

Back's Land, British North America, is a name applied to the region around the Arctic Circle between lon. 95° and 108° W., explored by Captain Back in 1831.

Back's River, Canada. See GREAT FISH RIVER.

Backus, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Minn. Pop. about 50.

Backusburg, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky., 11 miles E. of Mayfield.

Bac-lieu, or **Bak-lieu,** bȧk'le-ö', a town of Cochin China, on the river of the same name, about 125 miles SE. of Saigon. The arrondissement of Bac-lieu is in the main a flat and marshy district.

Bac-ninh', or **Bak-ninh,** a fortified town of Tong-king, 15 miles NE. of Hanoi. It is neatly built and has an active trade. Pop. about 7000. It is the capital of the fertile province of Bac-ninh.

Bacoli, bȧ'ko-lee (anc. *Villa Bauli*), a village of Italy, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Pozzuoli and 10 miles W. of Naples. Here are interesting remains of antiquity.

Bacolod, bȧ-ko-lōd', a pueblo on the NW. coast of Negros, Philippine Islands, 290 miles (direct) SSE. of Manila. Once the capital of the island, it is now that of West Negros province. It has fisheries. Pop. in 1903, 11,960.

Bacolor, bȧ-ko-lor', a pueblo of the Philippine Islands, capital of Pampanga province, Luzon, on a branch of the Pampanga River and 37 miles (direct) NW. by N. of Manilla, to which it has a good wagon-road. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1903, 13,493.

Bacon, bȧ-kōn', a pueblo on the N. coast of Camarines isthmus, Luzon, Philippine Islands, province and 20 miles (direct) ESE. of Albay. The region is broken, but very fertile.

Bacón, two volcanoes of the Philippine Islands: (1) also known as Pocdol (pōk-dōl'), extinct, in Albay province, Luzon, W. of Bacón pueblo; (2) active, in the Sierra de Dumaguete, S. part of Negros.

Baconhill, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., 5 miles from Ganseyoort station. Pop. 200.

Bacons Castle, a post-hamlet of Surrey co., Va., about 56 miles SE. of Richmond.

Ba'conton, a post-village of Mitchell co., Ga., near the Flint River, 16 miles by rail S. of Albany. It has cotton- and lumbering-industries. Pop. about 2000.

Bacoor, bȧ-ko-or', or **Bacood,** bȧ-ko-ōd', a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, province and 5 miles from Cavite, in a flat and fertile region. Agriculture, fishing, and weaving of fabrics are the chief industries. Pop. in 1903, 10,925.

Bacqueville, bȧk'veel', a town of France, Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles SW. of Dieppe. Pop. of commune, 2000.

Bács, bȧch, a town of Hungary, in the co. of Bács-Bodrog, 148 miles S. of Budapest. Pop. about 5000.

Bács-Bodrog, bȧch bo'drog', a S. county of Hungary, bounded S. and W. by the Danube. Area, 4300 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 767,682. Capital, Zombor.

Bacton, a post-village of Chester co., Pa.

Bactria, a country of Asia. See BALKH.

Bac'up, a manufacturing town of Lancashire, England, 6 miles NNW. of Rochdale. It is a place of recent growth and rapid development, with extensive cotton- and woollen-mills, dye-works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 22,505.

Bada, the Latin for BADEN.

Badagry, bȧ-dȧg'ree, a British port of Southern Nigeria, on the Slave Coast, 50 miles ENE. of Whydah. MOUNT BADAGRY, in Upper Guinea, is in lat. 6° 26' N., lon. 3° 14' E.

Badajoz, bȧ-dȧ-nōth', in Eng. often **Badajos,** bad-ȧ-hoce' (anc. *Pax Augus'ta*), a town and fortress of Spain, capital of a province of the same name and of Estremadura, on the Guadiana, at the mouth of the Rivillas, 132 miles E. of Lisbon and 5 miles from the frontier of Portugal. Pop. in 1900, 30,899. The most interesting structures are the ruined Moorish castle, the fortifications, the noble granite bridge across the Guadiana, and the old cathedral with its fortress-like walls. The town has manufactures of soap, woollens, hats, leather, etc. Badajoz was taken by Soult on March 10, 1811, and stormed by Wellington on April 6, 1812. It is a bishop's see.

Badajoz, a province of Spain, in Estremadura, on the Portuguese frontier. It is popularly known as Lower Estremadura. It is rich in metals and produces wax, silk, wool, and pork. Area, 8450 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 520,246.

Badakhshan, bȧd-ȧk-shȧn', a territory of Asia, forming a part of Afghan Turkestan, between lat. 36° and 38° N. and lon. 69° and 72° E., on the NW. declivity of the Hindu-Kush, and comprising the valleys of some of the head-streams of the Amu-Darya, of which the Badakhshan River is the principal. Its scenery and natural products are highly interesting. It contains ruby-mines and massive cliffs of lapis-lazuli. Its inhabitants are mostly Tajiks, Mohammedans of the Shia sect speaking the Persian language. Its capital is Faizabad. Pop. about 100,000.

Badalona, bȧ-dȧ-lo'nȧ, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles NE. of Barcelona. Pop. in 1900, 19,240. It has ship-yards, sugar- and petroleum-refineries, etc.

Badalucco, bȧ-dȧ-look'ko, a village of Italy, in Liguria, 12 miles from San Remo. Pop. about 2500.

Badaxe, a banking post-village, capital of Huron co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 45 miles NE. of Vassar and 17 miles S. by W. of Port Austin. Pop. in 1900, 1241.

Badaxe River, Vernon co., Wis., runs southwestward and enters the Mississippi River about 2 miles above the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

Baddeck' (corrupted from the Indian *Ebedek*), a port of entry of Nova Scotia, capital of Victoria co., Cape Breton Island, on the Bras d'Or, 30 miles W. of Sydney. It has latterly become popular as a summer-resort (brought to fame through Charles Dudley Warner's "Baddeck; and that Sort of Thing"), and has a number of large hotels. Pop. about 1700.

Badeborn, bȧ'dẹh-born', a village of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, 5 miles from Ballenstädt.

Bad-Ems, a town of Germany. See EMS.

Baden, bȧ'dẹn, GRAND DUCHY OF, a state of the German Empire, between lat. 47° 32' and 49° 46' N. and lon. 7° 30' and 9° 50' E., in the angle formed by the Rhine on turning northward at Basel. It is bounded N. by Bavaria and Hesse, E. by Bavaria, Württemberg, and Hohenzollern, S. by Switzerland, and W. by Alsace-Lorraine and Rhenish Bavaria. Area, 5820 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 1,866,584. It is divided into the four administrative districts of Constance, Freiburg, Karlsruhe, and Mannheim. Capital, Karlsruhe. The district about Freiburg, the old Breisgau, was formerly a possession of Austria, and the district about Heidelberg, part of the Rhenish Palatinate. Surface mountainous, covered for four-fifths of its extent by the Black Forest (Schwarzwald), with the contreforts which extend from it. In the S. the Schwarzwald and Odenwald bound the eastern valley of the Rhine, from which they rise abruptly and form a chain of plateaus gradually descending towards the north, and varying from 2000 to 4000 feet in elevation. The culminating points are the Feldberg, 4900 ft.; the Herzogenhorn, 4650 ft.; Belchen, 4640 ft.; Kandel, 4075 ft.; the Blauen, 3832 ft.; the Katzenbuckel, summit of the Odenwald, 2055 ft.; and the Kaiserstuhl, an isolated mass of volcanic heights, 1835 ft. (Todtenkopf), near Breisach. The western part of the territory is a plain, extending between the Rhine and the mountains from Basel to Mannheim. Principal rivers, the Rhine, which forms the S. and W. boundaries, the Murg, Kinzig, Neckar, and Danube. The Lake of Constance forms part of the SE. frontier. The climate is very mild in the valley of the Rhine, and rigorous in the mountain-districts. The vine is cultivated at an elevation of 1400 feet. The soil is in general very fertile, especially in the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar. Agriculture supplies the chief wealth of the state, and is conducted with skill.

Barley, wheat, maize, potatoes, fine hemp, flax, beets, and tobacco are raised. The cultivation of fruit is extensively carried on. The production of wine is of much importance, and the extensive forests yield fine timber. Mineral products comprise salt from springs, alum, vitriol, sulphur, coal, iron, copper, lead, and a little silver. The duchy is extremely rich in mineral springs, the best known being those of Baden-Baden. The manufactures include cotton goods, ribbons, clocks, jewelry, musical boxes, toys, beet-sugar, chemicals, glass, straw-plait, machinery, paper, and tobacco.

The government is administered by the grand duke, a chamber of peers, and a chamber of deputies. The majority of the population is Roman Catholic, but the reigning family is Protestant. Baden has two universities, that of Heidelberg (the oldest in the German Empire) and that of Freiburg.

The history of Baden as a state reaches back to the eleventh century, when a petty prince of the house of Zähringen assumed the title of Margrave of Baden. His descendants still rule. For more than two centuries down to 1771 the Badenese territories constituted two states, the margraviate of Baden-Baden and that of Baden-Durlach. In 1806 the ruler assumed the title of grand duke.

Baden, commonly **Baden-Baden,** bȧ'dẹn bȧ'dẹn (anc. *Civ'itas Aure'lia Aquen'sis*), a town and watering-place in the grand duchy of Baden, in a valley of the Schwarzwald, on the Öhlbach, 18 miles SSW. of Karlsruhe and 6 miles from the Rhine. Its position is 600 feet above the sea. It is overlooked by a castle, a vast ruined edifice of the tenth or eleventh century. The principal buildings are an Evangelical church, a new castle (*Neues*

Schloss), the Russian chapel, and the Anglican church in Norman style, the bathing establishments (Friedrichsbad; Kaiserin-Augusta-Bad, erected in 1891–92), many fine hotels, the *Konversations-Haus*, art-gallery, and library. There are 20 springs of a saline nature, varying in temperature from 113° to 158°, containing also iron and free carbonic acid. The yield from the main springs is upward of 100,000 gallons per day. This is generally considered the most beautifully situated of all the German watering-places, and is rivalled only in popularity by Wiesbaden. July and August are the months in which it is most frequented. Pop. in 1890, 13,884; in 1900, 15,731.

Baden, bä'dęn (anc. *Ther'mæ Ce'tiæ*), a town of Lower Austria, picturesquely situated on the Schwächat, 16 miles SSW. of Vienna. It has an imperial castle, many rich private mansions, several hospitals, and famous mineral springs. The springs are sulphurous, and vary in temperature from 72° to 97°. Elevation above the sea, 695 feet. Pop. in 1900, 17,700.

Baden (anc. *Ther'mæ Helvet'icæ*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Limmat, 14 miles NW. of Zürich. Its sulphur-baths (temperature, 98°–126°) were frequented by the Romans. Pop. in 1900, 6109. The treaty of Baden, which finally terminated the War of the Spanish Succession, was signed here in 1714.

Baden, bä'dôN', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 10 miles SW. of Vannes.

Ba'den, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 6 miles N. of St. Louis.

Baden, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago (Pennsylvania) R., 28 miles NW. of Pittsburg.

Baden, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 72 miles W. of Toronto. Pop. about 1000.

Baden-Baden, Germany. See BADEN.

Badenoch, bä'dęn-oK', an extensive Highland district of Scotland, forming the SE. part of Inverness-shire, and traversed by the river Spey.

Badenweiler, bä'dęn-vī'lęr, a village of Baden, 2 miles E. of Mülheim, has alkaline thermal springs.

Baders, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill. Pop. about 150.

Badger, a banking post-town of Webster co., Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 9 miles W. of Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Badger, a banking post-village of Roseau co., Minn., in a grain and stock region, 14 miles WSW. of Roseau. Pop. in 1900, 164.

Badger, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., 8 miles SW. of Waupaca.

Badger Mills, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Chippewa River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 6 miles NE. of Eau Claire.

Badia Polesine, bä-dee'ä po-lä-zee'nä, a town of Italy, on the Adige, 11 miles WNW. of Rovigo. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 6500).

Badis, bä-deece' (Sp. *Velez de la Gomera*, vä'lêth dä lä go-mä'rä), a small town of Morocco, province of Fez, with a fort on the Mediterranean, 55 miles SE. of Ceuta.

Badito, bä-dee'to, a post-hamlet of Huerfano co., Colo., on the Huerfano River, 50 miles SSW. of Pueblo.

Bad Lands. See MAUVAISES TERRES.

Bad'minton, a village and parish of Gloucestershire, England, 6 miles from Wotton-under-Edge. Here is the seat of the Duke of Beaufort.

Badne'ra, a town of the Amrawutti district, Berar, British India. Pop. about 10,000.

Badnur. See BUDNUR.

Badoc, bä-dōk', a pueblo of Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the sea and about 20 miles S. by W. of Laoag. Pop. in 1903, 12,564.

Badolato, bä-do-lä'to, a town of Italy, in Calabria, on the Mediterranean, 15 miles S. of Squillace. Pop. 4500.

Badong, bä'dong', a seaport on the S. side of the island of Bali, Malay Archipelago. It is the capital of a small native state, whose ruler is a vassal of the Dutch.

Badonviller, bä'dôN'vee'yä', a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 19 miles SE. of Lunéville. Pop. 2000.

Bad Pfäfers, Switzerland. See PFÄFERS.

Badr, a town of Arabia. See BEDR.

Badul'la, a town of Ceylon, 40 miles SE. of Kandy.

Baeleghem, bą'leh-HĕM', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 9 miles by rail E. by S. of Ghent.

Baelen, bą'lęn or bä'lôN', a town of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, 14 miles SE. of Turnhout, on the Great Nèthe. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Baelen, a village of Belgium, province of Liège, 5 miles NE. of Verviers.

Baena, bä-ä'nä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 miles SSE. of Cordova, on the Marbella. Pop. in 1900, 14,539.

Baependi, bä-ä-pĕn'dee, a town of Brazil, state of Minas-Geraes, 140 miles WNW. of Rio de Janeiro.

Baesrode, bąs-ro'dęh, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 3 miles E. of Dendermonde. Pop. about 4000.

Bæterræ, the ancient name of BÉZIERS.

Bætis, the ancient name of the GUADALQUIVIR.

Baeza, bä-ä'thä (anc. *Bea'tia*), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 22 miles ENE. of Jaén. Its principal edifices are the cathedral, the building of the former university, and the old monastery of St. Philip Neri. Baeza was an important place under the Moors. Pop. in 1900, 14,379.

Baffa, bäf'fä (a corruption of the anc. *Pa'phos*), a town on the SW. coast of Cyprus, 56 miles WSW. of Nicosia. It is a Greek bishop's see. Baffa was an important place under the Venetian rule. It occupies the site of the New Paphos of the ancients.

Baffin Bay or **Sea,** a large gulf in the NE. part of North America, is bounded on the E. by Greenland. It communicates southward with the Atlantic Ocean through Davis Strait, and with the Arctic Ocean by Lancaster Sound (and Jones Sound?) on the W., and by Smith Sound and Robeson and Kennedy channels or straits on the N. It is about 850 miles long, and extends northward as far as 77° 30′ N. lat. The greatest width is nearly 400 miles. The greatest depth is probably somewhat over 6000 feet (soundings by Ross of 960 and 919 fathoms; soundings of 2624 fathoms by Inglefield, probably inaccurate). The shores are rocky and precipitous and overlooked by high mountains. This bay was named in honor of William Baffin, who first explored it in 1616. Whales, seals, and polar bears abound in its waters and on its coasts. Baffin Bay is largely an ice-sea, and in winter it is blocked almost solid with sea-ice and icebergs from E. to W. It is occupied by the "middle pack" of the whalers, whose disruption in spring and summer permits of a brief period of fairly safe navigation. Immense icebergs sweep across more particularly its northern parts.

Baffin Island, a small island in Fox Channel, N. branch of Hudson Bay.

Baffin Islands, three small islands on the E. shore of Baffin Bay. Lat. 74° 4′ N.; lon. 58° W.

Baffin Land, a large island of British North America, lying opposite to Greenland, from which it is separated by Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, and extending from about lat. 61° 40′ to 74° N. It is after Australia and Greenland the largest island of the world. It includes the parts that were formerly known as Cockburn Island, Baffin Island, Cumberland Island, Fox Land, Meta Incognita, and Sussex Island. Northward of Cumberland Sound it rises into a lofty ice-capped plateau of 5000–8000 feet elevation. There are no trees of any account.

Baflo, bäf-lo', a village of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, 15 miles NW. of Appingedam.

Bafra, bä'frä, a small town of Asia Minor, vilayet of Sivas, on the Kizil-Irmak, 49 miles SE. of Sinope. It is the centre of an important tobacco-growing district.

Bafulabé, bä'foo'lä'bä', a station in French Sudan, on a peninsula between the two head-forks of the Senegal River, 94 miles by rail SE. of Kayes. It is an important commercial locality in a region which produces cattle, kola nuts, millet, etc.; it has a large fort. Lat. 13° 47′ 30″ N. Pop. about 5000.

Bagagem, bä-gä-zhĕN', a town and mining district of Minas Geraes, Brazil, about 320 miles NW. of Rio de Janeiro.

Bagamo'yo, a maritime town and seaport of German East Africa, in a gulf of the Indian Ocean, opposite the island of Zanzibar. Lat. 6° 22′ S. It has no harbor, but is the starting-point of caravans for the interior, and has mercantile establishments, residence of the governor, a Roman Catholic mission, with a trade and agricultural school, etc. It is the centre of the telegraph system of the colony and has cable connection with Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam. Pop. 18,000, sometimes increased by the arrival of caravans to 35,000.

Baganga, bä-gäng'gä, a pueblo and bay of the Philippines, on the E. coast of the island of Mindanao.

Bagdad, bäg-dăd' or bag'dad, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the vilayet of the same name, on both banks of the Tigris, 240 miles NW. of its junction with the Euphrates. Lat. 33° 19′ N.; lon. 44° 22′ E. The city, as seen from a distance, has a striking appearance, being surrounded by formidable-looking walls of brick, strengthened with round towers, above which rise the minarets of numerous mosques. A forest of palm- and date-trees growing around and within the city adds to the picturesque effect. The interior, however, is disappointing, the streets being narrow and crooked and the houses generally of

mean construction. Among the fine old structures are "the gate of the talisman," the tomb of Zobeida, the wife of the Caliph Harun-al-Rashid, the tomb of a mediæval Turkish saint, and the building which served as the edifice for its once famous college. Bagdad was for many ages the great emporium of commerce for all the surrounding countries, but it has much declined in recent times. A railway to connect the city with the railway system of Asia Minor is in course of construction. Bagdad has been noted for its manufactures of red and yellow leather, and of a kind of plush, of rich and beautiful patterns, which is used by the Turks for covering cushions and sofas. The climate is intensely hot in summer, but on the whole salubrious, although subject during part of the summer to a hot wind, known by the name of *samiel*, or simoom. Rain rarely falls later than the beginning of May or earlier than towards the end of September. The estimates of the population of Bagdad range between 100,000 and 200,000, of which number perhaps 15,000 (according to some, many more) are Jews and about 10,000 Latin Christians. The purest Arabic is here spoken, and the social life is of the strictest Bedouin type. This city, built out of the ruins of Ctesiphon and Seleucia, was founded by the Caliph Al-Mansur about 762, and was the splendid capital of the Abbasside Caliphate until its extinction. It was a great centre of Arabic learning, and one of the most flourishing and populous cities in the world. In 1258 it was sacked by the Mongol ruler Hulaku Khan, who put an end to the Caliphate of Bagdad. It has been held by the Turks since 1638. Bagdad has borne the appellation of *Dar-es-Selam*, or "City of Peace."

Bagdad, a vilayet or province in the SE. portion of Asiatic Turkey. It is traversed by the Euphrates and Tigris (the territory between which is part of ancient Mesopotamia), and includes part of Al-Jezireh and Irak-Arabi. Area, about 40,000 sq. m. Pop. between 500,000 and 1,000,000.

Bagdad, a post-hamlet of San Bernardino co., Cal. Pop. 50.

Bagdad, a post-village of Santa Rosa co., Fla., near Milton. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. The banking point is Pensacola.

Bagdad, a post-town of Shelby co., Ky., 13 miles by rail WNW. of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900, 190.

Bagdad, a post-station of Westmoreland co., Pa., 4 miles by rail SE. of Allegheny Junction.

Bagdad, a town of Mexico, in Tamaulipas, the port of Matamoras, on the Rio Grande, near its mouth, is ill built and subject to overflow. It was a prominent seaport in 1861–64, and the seat of a large blockade-running trade with Texas.

Bagé, bå-zhå', a village of Brazil, state and 125 miles WNW. of Rio Grande do Sul, with which it is connected by rail.

Bagelen, bág'ė-len, a fertile Dutch province of Java, near its centre, bounded S. by the Indian Ocean.

Bagenalstown, a town of the co. of Carlow, Ireland, on the Barrow, 9 miles S. of Carlow. Pop. about 2000.

Bag'enbun Head, a cape of Ireland, co. of Wexford, at the entrance of Bannow Bay.

Bag'gettsville, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tenn.

Baggs, a post-village of Carbon co., Wyo., near the Colorado boundary. Pop. about 150.

Bagh, a town of Beluchistan. See B'HAG.

Bagheria, bå-ghė-ree'å, or **Bagaria,** a town of Sicily, 7 miles E. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 17,199. It contains numerous villas of the aristocracy.

Baghirmi, or **Bagirmi,** bą-gheer'me, written also **Begharmeh** and **Baghermeh,** a state or sultanate of central Africa, in the valley of the Shari, S. of Lake Chad and SE. of Bornu. It is mainly a level plateau, of about 1000 feet elevation, and not unfertile, but is subject to drought. The dominant people are Mohammedan negroes, of a warlike race, and are cruel in the extreme, while the mass of the people are degraded heathens. The country pays tribute to Wadai. Capital, Masenya.

Baghulcund', or **Baghelkhand,** bå-gėl-kŭnd', a region of Central India, including Rewah and other native states.

Bagley, a banking post-town of Guthrie co., Iowa, 12 miles by rail W. of Perry. Pop. in 1900, 355.

Bagley, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., 34 miles by rail N. of Menominee.

Bagley, a post-village of Beltrami co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 20 miles E. of Fosston, its banking town. Pop. in 1900, 248.

Bagley, a post-village of Johnston co., N.C. Pop. about 70.

Bagley, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., on the Burlington Route, 12 miles S. by E. of Prairie du Chien. Pop. about 220.

Bagnacavallo, bån'yå-kå-vål'lo, a town of Italy, 11 miles W. of Ravenna. Pop. about 4000; of the commune in 1901, 15,104.

Bagnalstown, a town of Ireland. See BAGENALSTOWN.

Bagnan, bág'nån', or **Baguan,** bág'wån', an island off the E. coast of Borneo.

Bagnara, bån-yå'rå, a town of Italy, in Calabria, on the Gulf of Gioja, 16 miles NE. of Reggio. Pop. in 1901, 7568. Good wine is produced in the vicinity.

Bagnara, a town of Italy, 20 miles WSW. of Ravenna. Pop. 500 (commune, 2000).

Bagnasco, bån-yås'ko, a town of Italy, 25 miles ESE. of Cuneo, on the Tanaro. Pop. about 1500.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre, bån'yaiR' dęh bee'goR' (anc. *Vi'cus Aquen'sis* and *Aquæ Bigerronum*), a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Adour, 13 miles SSE. of Tarbes. Pop. in 1901, 8437. It is a noted watering-place, and one of the foremost thermal stations of the Pyrenees, enjoying a mild climate. There are many bathing-establishments, the springs, 30 in number, varying in temperature from 72° to 124°. Its waters were resorted to by the Romans, and are now annually visited by thousands of strangers. There are many quarries of colored marble in the vicinity. Elevation, 1805 feet.

Bagnères-de-Luchon, bån'yaiR' dęh lü'shôN' (the *Balneariæ Lixonienses* of the Romans), a town of France, department of Garonne, in the Pyrenees, 5 miles from the Spanish frontier and 22 miles SSW. of St. Gaudens. It is charmingly situated, at an elevation of 2065 feet, in a valley of its own name, and at a near position to the central Pyrenean range. It has handsome buildings and beautiful promenades, and is visited annually by nearly 40,000 tourists and others, large numbers of whom seek benefit from the sulphurous thermal waters, the temperature of which ranges from 62° to 151°. Pop. in 1901, 3260.

Bagnes-le-Chable, båñ' lęh shåb'l, or **Chable,** called also **Bagnes,** a village of Switzerland, in Valais, on the Dranse, 7 miles SE. of Martigny.

Bagni della Porretta, bån'yee dėl'lå poR-rėt'tå, a watering-place of Italy, province of Bologna, circle of Vergato, on the river Reno, where it issues from the Apennines. It has warm saline springs.

Bagni di Lucca, bån'yee dee look'kå, a village of Italy, 11 miles N. of Lucca. It has warm mineral springs. Pop. about 1000 (commune, about 12,000).

Bagni di Montecatini, bån'yee dee mon-tė-kå-tee'nee, a watering-place in the Val di Nievole, in the NW. part of Tuscany. It has a variety of mineral springs.

Bagni Morba, bån'yee mon'bå, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 30 miles WSW. of Siena, with mineral springs.

Bagni San Giuliano, bån'yee sån joo-le-å'no, a small town of Tuscany, a few miles from Pisa, with mineral springs.

Bagno a Ripoli, bån'yo å ree'po-lee, a suburb of Florence, Italy, near the Arno, and about 2 miles SE. of the town. It has many fine villas. Pop. in 1901, 16,080.

Bagno di Romagna, bån'yo dee ro-mån'yå, a village of Italy, in the extreme E. of the province of Florence. It has mineral springs.

Bagnoles, bån'yol', a village of France, in Orne, 13 miles SE. of Domfront. It has hot and cold springs.

Bagnolet, bån'yo'lå', a village of France, department of Seine, NE. of Paris. It has gypsum-quarries. Pop. in 1901, 8799.

Bagnoli del Trigno, bån-yo'lee del treen'yo, a town of Italy, 12½ miles NW. of Campobasso. Pop. about 4000.

Bagnoli Irpino, bån-yo'lee eeR-pee'no, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 9 miles SW. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 3000.

Bagnolo Mella, bån-yo'lo mel'lå, a commune of northern Italy, 7 miles SSW. of Brescia. Pop. about 4000.

Bagnolo Piemonte, bån-yo'lo pe-å-mon'tå, a village of northern Italy, in Piedmont, 12 miles NW. of Saluzzo. Pop. 400 (commune, 7000).

Bagnols-les-Bains, bån'yol' lå bâN', a village of France, in Lozère, 8 miles ESE. of Mende. It has mineral springs.

Bagnols-sur-Cèze, bån'yol' sür sėz' (anc. *Bal'nea*), a town of France, department of Gard, on the Cèze, 13 miles NE. of Uzès. Pop. in 1901, 4179. It has extensive silk-cultures and produces fine wines.

Bagnone, bån-yo'nå, a town and commune of Italy, province of Massa e Carrara, 7 miles SE. of Pontremoli, at the S. base of Monte Orsajo. Pop. of town, about 1000 (commune, 6000).

Bagnorea, bån-yo-rå'å (anc. *Bal'neum Re'gis*), a town of Italy, province of Rome, 20 miles SSW. of Orvieto. It is a bishop's see. Pop. 2000 (commune, 4500).

Bagnotán, bâg-no-tân', or **Bacnotán,** bâk-no-tân', a pueblo of La Unión province, W. coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands, 8 miles N. by E. of San Fernando. The locality is a marshy plain, backed by mountains. It produces alluvial gold and fabrics of cotton. Pop. in 1903, 8853.

Bago, bâ'go, a pueblo of the Philippine Islands, in the island of Mindanao, about 15 miles from Dávao. Pop. 7000.

Bago, a pueblo of the island of Negros, Philippine Islands, about 16 miles from Bacolod. Pop. 7000.

Bagolino, bâ-go-lee'no, a commune of Italy, 23 miles NE. of Brescia. It has mineral springs. Pop. about 4500.

Bagot, bâ'go', a county in the southern part of Quebec, having the Richelieu River for its W. boundary. Chief town, St. Simon.

Bagot's Bluff, the W. point of the island of Anticosti. Lat. 49° 52′ 30″ N.; lon. 64° 44′ W. On it is a light-house.

Bagotville, bâ'go'veel', or **St. Alphonse de la Grande Baie,** sânt âl'fônz' deh lâ grônd bâ, a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, at the head of Ha Ha Bay, Saguenay River, 10 miles from Chicoutimi.

Bagotville, a town of British Guiana, on the W. bank of the Demerara River. Pop. 2000.

Bagradas, a river of northern Africa. See MEJERDA.

Bagshot, a village of England, co. of Surrey, 10 miles SSW. of Windsor. Adjoining it is Bagshot Heath.

Bagwell, a post-village of Red River co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 7 miles W. of Clarksville.

Bahala Creek, of Mississippi, enters Pearl River in Lawrence co.

Bahama, a post-hamlet of Durham co., N.C.

Bahama (bạ-hā'mạ) **Banks,** two great areas of shoal water among the Bahama Islands. Great Bahama Bank has the Florida Straits (New Bahama Channel) and Santarem Passage on the W., Exuma Sound on the E., and Old Bahama Channel on the S., and is divided into two unequal parts by the Gulf of Providence, which enters it from the N. Most of the large islands of the group are upon it. Little Bahama Bank is N. of the former, contains Abaco and Great Bahama Islands, and is divided from the larger bank by the Providence Channels.

Bahama Channel, or **New Bahama Channel,** off the coast of Florida. (See FLORIDA STRAITS.) Old Bahama Channel separates the Great Bahama Bank from Cuba.

Bahama Islands, or **Lucayos,** loo-kī'oce, a group of about 700 islands or rocky islets, belonging to Great Britain, lying NE. of Cuba and E. of the coast of Florida, the Gulf Stream passing between them and the mainland. They extend from the Mantanilla Cays, in lat. 27° 31′ N. and lon. 79° 5′ W., to the Mouchoir Bank, in lat. 21° N. and lon. 70° 32′ W., a distance of upward of 700 miles. Generally speaking, they present a flat appearance, are mostly long and narrow, and are formed of calcareous (largely coral) sand and shell, triturated and distributed by the impounding of the sea and wind-action. The highest point of land is about 410 feet above sea-level. Many of the islets barely rise above the water, while the entire series is disposed about submerged banks whose restricted areas bear testimony to a comparatively recent regional subsidence of some 300 feet. The enclosed and surrounding waters are largely grown with coral, millepore and nullipore reefs, which give a wonderful exhibition of the exuberance of oceanic life. Of the whole group, not more than 31 or 32 are inhabited, and some of the largest are but thinly peopled, while others, again, are mostly unexplored. Though the soil is thin and streams unknown, except on the island of Andros, the islands generally produce oranges, limes, lemons, pineapples, esculent vegetables, maize, cotton, etc. The chief exports are cabinet-woods, sponges, fruit, shells, pearls, salt, arrow-root, etc. The cultivation of the Sisal-fibre plant (*Agave Sisalensis*) has latterly been encouraged by the government, and a number of fairly flourishing plantations have been established on Abaco and elsewhere. The climate is generally fine; but hurricanes and long droughts occur. From November to May the temperature ranges in a general way between 60° and 75°, and during the balance of the year, or in the warm season, from about 75° to 85°. The general wild vegetation of the Bahamas is a close growth of trees, comprising the madeira, horse-flesh mahogany, croton, lignum-vitæ, pigeon, alum, dyewoods, etc., with an entangled underbrush of mangrove. In the more southern islands (Turks Islands) there are natural salt-ponds of great value, the cultivation of which is increasing, but is capable of much further improvement.

The seat of government is Nassau, island of New Providence, one of the most important of the group. Here, also, are the head-quarters of the troops. The government consists of a governor and council appointed by the crown, and a house of assembly consisting of 29 members elected by suffrage. Education is under the management of a board of education. The present white inhabitants are chiefly the descendants of American tories, great numbers of whom repaired to these islands with the remains of their property at the close of the Revolutionary war. The negroes, who are mainly descendants of former slaves, constitute the great bulk of the population, which, in 1901, was put at 53,735 (exclusive of the Turks Islands). Of this number about 15,000 are on the island of New Providence.

One of the Bahama Islands, called by the natives Guanahani, was the first land discovered by Columbus on his first voyage in 1492. This island, which was named by him San Salvador, has been variously identified with Watling's Island (to which the weight of opinion seems to incline), Cat Island, and others of the group. At that period the larger Bahamas were peopled by an inoffensive race of Indians, whom the Spaniards removed to work in mines or act as divers in the pearl-fisheries. By this treatment the race became extinct in the course of about fourteen years. The Bahamas then remained uninhabited for nearly a century and a half, when they were colonized by the English in 1629, who were in turn expelled by the Spaniards. The islands subsequently changed masters repeatedly, but were finally ceded to the British in 1783. The principal islands are Grand Bahama, Great and Little Abaco, Andros Island, New Providence, Eleuthera, Cat Island or Little San Salvador, Great Exuma, Rum Cay, Watling's Island, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Atwood's Key, Mariguana, Great and Little Inagua, etc. Area, about 5400 sq. m.

Bahar, a division and town of India. See BEHAR.

Baharieh, an oasis in the western part of Lower Egypt, in the Libyan Desert.

Bahawalpur, bâ-hâ-wâl-pur', or **Bhawalpur,** a feudatory native state of British India, between the Punjab and Rajputana. Area, 15,000 sq. m. It is level, and in part a desert, less than one-fifth being arable. Capital, Bahawalpur. Pop. in 1901, 720,700, chiefly Mohammedans.

Bahawalpur, capital of the state of Bahawalpur, on a branch of the Sutlej, 60 miles S. of Multan and 140 miles NW. of Bikanir. Pop. about 15,000. It is enclosed by gardens and by a mud wall 4 miles in circumference. The houses are meanly constructed of brick. Bahawalpur is famous for its scarfs and turbans, manufactured by Hindus. Lat. 29° 24′ N.; lon. 71° 47′ E.

Bahia, bâ-ee'â, or **São Salvador,** sõwⁿ sâl-vâ-dor', a city and seaport of Brazil, capital of the state of the same name, beautifully situated in an elevated position on the strip of land forming the E. side of the entrance to All-Saints Bay, immediately within Cape San Antonio, in lat. 13° 0′ S., lon. 38° 31′ W., 800 miles NNE. of Rio de Janeiro. Bahia is the seat of the primate of the republic. It is the terminus of important railway and telegraph systems. It is composed of two parts, the upper (*alta*) and lower (*baixa*), connected by a hydraulic elevator for passengers. There are railways in the principal streets. The upper town stands at an elevation of 200–270 feet above the lower town, and the streets connecting the two parts are consequently very steep. This is the larger, finer, and more populous part of the city. Here the wealthier classes dwell, and here are situated the most important public buildings. On one of the most commanding heights is situated the finely wooded promenade, from which a magnificent view is obtained.

Bahia, as the metropolis of the Brazilian church, exceeds every other city in the republic in the number of its churches, monasteries, and convents. It is abundantly provided with public buildings. The more important are the governor's palace; the archiepiscopal palace, communicating with the cathedral; the mint, court-house, a public and a military hospital, university, orphan seminary, theatre, granary, public library, medical school, normal school, custom-house, arsenal, and various public warehouses.

The harbor is one of the best in America, and is suitable for vessels of any size. The commerce of Bahia, which ranks after Rio de Janeiro as the most important commercial city of Brazil, consists chiefly in the export of sugar, cotton, tobacco, rum, hides, rosewood, coffee, cacao, and tapioca. Nearly 300,000 bags of coffee were shipped from here in 1898.

Bahia de Todos os Santos, or All-Saints Bay, was discovered in 1503 by Americus Vespucius. In 1510, Diego Alvares Corra began a settlement, which he named São Salvador, subsequently recognized by the Portuguese government as the capital of Brazil and residence of the governor-general, the first one, Thomas de Souza, landing in 1549. It continued to be the capital till 1763, when the viceroyalty was transferred to Rio de Janeiro. The first printing-press was established in 1811, and the first sugar-mill was introduced from England in 1815. The whale-fisheries of this city were once the greatest in the world, and considerable numbers of whales are still caught in the

neighboring seas. Pop. in 1872, 128,929; in 1890, 174,412; in 1900, estimated at about 200,000.

Bahia, bȧ-ee'ȧ, a maritime state of Brazil, bounded by Piauhy, Pernambuco, Sergipe, Espirito Santo, Minas Geraes, and Goyaz. Estimated area, 164,600 sq. m. The state is traversed from S. to N. by a mountain-range under various names,—Almas, Chapada, etc.,—at a distance of rather more than 200 miles from the sea, forming the water-shed between the rivers that flow E. to the Atlantic and those that flow W. to the Rio São Francisco, whose northerly course bisects the state. The soil is very productive. The principal agricultural products are sugar, cotton, tobacco, coffee, mandioca, rice, beans, and maize; other products are Brazil-wood, cedar, elemi, copal, and ipecacuanha, also oranges, mangoes, and many other fruits. Diamonds and gold are found in some parts. Pop. in 1890, 1,919,802. This state has the largest negro population in the republic.

Bahía Blanca, bȧ-ee'ȧ blȧn'kȧ, an inlet of the Atlantic on the E. coast of Argentina. Lat. 39° S.

Bahía Blanca, a town and port of the Argentine Republic, on the N. coast of the bay of its own name, in lat. 38° 45′ S. It is connected by rail with La Plata. Pop. about 7000.

Bahia del Chocó, Colombia. See BUENAVENTURA.

Bahia de Todos os Santos. See ALL-SAINTS BAY.

Bahía Honda, bȧ-ee'ȧ on'dȧ (*i.e.*, "deep bay"), a town and harbor of Cuba, N. coast, 55 miles WSW. of Havana. Pop. of the town (with Aguacate), about 1300.

Bahlingen, a village of Baden, on the Treisam, NW. of Freiburg. Pop. 2000.

Bahn, bȧn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Thue, 23 miles S. of Stettin. Pop. about 3000.

Bahraich, bȧ-rītch', a district of Oudh, British India. Its centre is occupied by a plateau, a spur of the sub-Himalaya. Capital, Bahraich.

Bahraich, a town of Oudh, British India, capital of the district of Bahraich, on an affluent of the Gogra, 62 miles NE. of Lucknow. It is a place of great antiquity, and manufactures fireworks and cloth. Pop. about 25,000.

Bahramabad', a town of Persia, in Kerman. Pop. about 15,000 (?).

Bahrein (bȧh-rȧne') or **Aval Islands** (anc. *Ty'los* or *Ty'ros*), a group in the Persian Gulf, in a bay near the coast of Arabia. They consist of the island of Bahrein, about 30 miles long and 10 miles broad; Moharek, to the N., about 4 miles long; and another small island, besides a few islets, which are mere rocks. Bahrein is traversed by the parallel of 26° N. These islands are famous for their pearl-fisheries, which employ hundreds of boats. The yield in some years exceeds $2,000,000. The Bahrein Islands are governed by an Arab sheik, who is under British protection. The chief seat of commerce is the town of Manama, on the main island, with a population of about 25,000. The seat of government is the town of Moharek, of about the same size. These two towns comprise about half of the population.

Bahr-el-Abiad, bȧn'r el ȧ'be-ȧd (Arab. "white river"), or **White Nile,** a river of Africa, which issues from Lake Victoria Nyanza, directly under the equator, and supplies the major part of the water to the main Nile. It is hence the true upper Nile, which is joined by the Blue Nile, or Bahr-el-Azrek, at Khartum. Its length is roughly 1000 miles, with a course directed in great part through an almost boundless expanse of overgrown flats and marshes. It receives the Sobat River on the E. and the Bahr-el-Ghazal on the W. See NILE.

Bahr-el-Azrek, bȧn'r el ȧz'rek ("blue river," or rather "dark" or "turbid river"), or **Blue Nile,** a river of Africa, rises in Abyssinia, near Lake Dembea or Tsana (through which it flows), at an elevation of over 7000 feet. It runs southeastward, turns to the right, and describes a large semicircle in the highlands of Abyssinia. Its general direction is northwestward. It intersects Sennaar, and unites with the Bahr-el-Abiad, or White Nile, at Khartum, in lat. 15° 37′ N. Length, about 900 miles. It is an impetuous stream, and carries a large volume of water supplied by periodical rains. It is navigable nearly 500 miles during high water. Its ordinary width varies from 500 to 1000 yards. The fertility of Lower Egypt is almost entirely due to the mud or sediment carried down by the Blue Nile and the Atbara, and it is from the Blue Nile that the great inundating floods proceed. The rise of the waters begins in June and is carried into the first half of October. During this period it has a maximum discharge at the confluence of 220,000 cubic feet per second. Called in Abyssinia ABAI.

Bahr-el-Ghazal, bȧn'r el gȧ-zȧl', a western tributary of the White Nile, which it joins in about lat. 9° 25′ N. It rises in the Bahr-el-Ghazal region of the Sudan. This river is mainly responsible for the *sudd* (floating vegetation) of the Nile. Its northern branch is the Bahr-el-Arab.

Bahr-el-Ghazal, at one time thought to be an outlet (or even inlet) of Lake Chad, Africa, but now known to be a periodic lagoon-arm of that water, on the E. side.

Bahr-el-Huleh (questionably identified with "the waters of Merom" of Scripture), a lake of Palestine, traversed by the Jordan, is 11 miles N. of the Sea of Galilee. It is 4 miles long, 3½ miles broad, triangular in outline, and in part overgrown with papyrus.

Bahret-el-Atebe, bȧ'rĕt el ȧ-tȧ'bȧ, a marshy lake of Syria, 15 miles ESE. of Damascus. It receives the Barada River, but has no outlet.

Bahr-Tabariyeh. See TABARIYEH, LAKE OF.

Bahr-Yusuf ("Joseph's Canal," literally "Joseph's River"), a long narrow water-course on the W. side of the Nile, parallel to that river. It leaves the Nile near Melawi-el-Arish and waters the depression of the Fayum.

Baiæ, the ancient name of BAJA and PAIAS.

Bains, a town of Syria. See PAIAS.

Baiburt, bī'boort', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 65 miles WNW. of Erzerum. It is picturesquely situated on the Tchoruk-See and has an imposing old castle. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Baidland, a post-village of Washington co., Pa.

Baidyabati, bīd-yȧ-bȧ'tee, a town of Bengal, British India, on the Hugli, opposite Barrackpur and 17 miles by rail N. of Calcutta. Pop. about 20,000.

Baie du Febvre, Quebec. See LA BAIE.

Baiern, or **Bayern,** the German name of BAVARIA.

Baiersbronn, bī'ers-bron', a town of Württemberg, Germany, in the Black Forest region, in the district of Freudenstadt. It has various industries. Pop. in 1900, 6414.

Baiersdorf, bī'ers-dorf', a town of Bavaria, on the Regnitz, 4 miles N. of Erlangen. Pop. about 1300.

Baie St. Paul, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Quebec, Canada, 39 miles from Sainte Anne de Baupré. Pop. in 1901, 1408. Its banking point is Quebec.

Baie Verte, bȧ vĕrt, an outport of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 20 miles ENE. of Sackville. The bay of this name is on the N. side of the isthmus connecting Nova Scotia with the mainland.

Baignes-Sainte-Radegonde, bȧñ sȧnt'-ȧ'dĕh'-gônd', a town of France, department of Charente, 8 miles SW. of Barbézieux. Pop. 600 (commune, 2000).

Baikal (bī-kȧl'), **Lake** (Mongol, *Dalai-Nor,*—*i.e.*, "Holy Sea"), the largest lake of Asia (exclusive of the Caspian and Aral seas), situated in the extreme southern part of Siberia, between lat. 51° 28′ and 55° 30′ N. and lon. 103° 40′ and 110° E. It is a crescent-shaped double basin, with a sharp dividing ridge rising up from the bottom to within nearly 200 feet of the surface. Length, from NE. to SW., 375 miles; average breadth, about 37 miles; area, 13,500 sq. m.; height above the sea, 1560 feet. Recent surveys have revealed the prodigious maximum depth of 5618 ft.; the average depth is probably not less than 850 ft. During recent years the waters have fallen considerably, while shore-terraces give evidence to a former high-level which is to-day in no way maintained. Its basin is enclosed by the Baikal Mountains (a spur of the Sayan Altai system), which often rise up precipitously from the shore. Volcanic agency is active throughout the surrounding country. The lake receives numerous affluents, the principal of which are the Upper Angara, Barguzin, and Selenga Rivers, and gives origin to the Lower Angara, the chief head-stream of the Yenisei. It contains several islands, that of Olkhon (famous for its Alpine roses) near the N. coast, being 30 miles in length. Lake Baikal forms a part of the great commercial line of communication between China and Russia, and trade is much facilitated by steamboats. It is reached and skirted on the S. side by the Transsiberian railway. Its chief ports and stations are Myssovaya, Kluyevka, and Listvinitchnaya, the last-named being an excellent harbor. The surface is frozen from December to April, but powerful "ice-breakers" have been used towards clearing steamboat passages. Its seal-, herring-, and sturgeon-fisheries are valuable, and the golomynka (*Callionymus Baikalensis*), a species of fish, yields a great amount of oil. The Baikal seal (*Phoca fœtida*) appears to be identical with a species from the Arctic Ocean.

Bail'don, a village of England, co. of York, in the West Riding, 7 miles N. of Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 5797.

Bailén, or **Baylén,** bī-lĕn', a town of Spain, 22 miles NNE. of Jaén. Here a large French force surrendered to the Spaniards in July, 1808. Pop. in 1900, 7420.

Bailey, bā'le, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, bounded W. by New Mexico. Area, about 1000 sq. m. Population almost wanting.

Bailey, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Fla. Pop. about 75.

Bailey, a post-village of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western R., 16 miles (direct) NE. of Osage. Pop. 250.

Bailey, a post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 24½ miles N. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 300.

Bailey, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 20 miles E. of Memphis.

Bailey, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex., in a rich cotton section, 43 miles by rail SE. of Sherman. Pop. about 300.

Bailey Island, a post-resort of Cumberland co., Me. Pop. about 175. The banking point is Brunswick.

Bailey's, Pa. See BAILEYSBURG.

Bailey's Brook, a post-village in Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 23 miles from New Glasgow.

Baileys Creek, a post-station of Osage co., Mo.

Baileys Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va.

Baileys Harbor, a post-township (town) and village of Door co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, about 65 miles NE. of the town of Green Bay. Pop. in 1900, 645; of the village, about 175.

Baileys Mills, a post-hamlet of Camden co., Ga., 20 miles S. of Waynesville.

Baileys Mills, a post-station of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 105 miles E. of Columbus.

Bailey Springs, in Lauderdale co., Ala., are 9 miles from Florence and 6 miles from the foot of the Muscle Shoals. The surrounding region presents attractive scenery.

Baileys Switch, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ky.

Baileysville, a post-village of Wyoming co., W.Va.

Baileyton, a post-village of Cullman co., Ala.

Baileyton, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn., 14 miles NE. of Greeneville. Pop. about 150.

Baileyville, a post-village of Stephenson and Ogle cos., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 7 miles S. of Freeport. Pop. about 190.

Baileyville, a post-village of Nemaha co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 7 miles W. of Seneca. Pop. 125.

Baileyville, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., on the St. Croix River, 8 miles SW. of Calais. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Baileyville, a post-village of Milam co., Tex., 12 miles from Calvert. Pop. about 250.

Bailieborough, bå'le-bŭr-ŭh, a town of Ireland, co. and 17 miles SE. of Cavan. Bailieborough Castle is on the site of the ancient castle of Tonregie.

Bailleul, bå'yul', a town of France, department of Nord, near the Belgian frontier, 9 miles E. of Hazebrouck. It is well built and has the aspect of an old Flemish town. Pop. in 1901, 11,899.

Baillieborough, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, Canada, 7 miles from Millbrook, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Baillie Settlement, a post-settlement of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, 30 miles N. of St. Andrews. Pop. about 200.

Baillieston, a coal-mining town of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 5 miles W. by S. of Airdrie. Pop. about 4000.

Bain, bǎn, or **Bain de Bretagne,** a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 miles S. of Rennes. Pop. in 1901, 4788.

Bainbridge, a banking post-town, capital of Decatur co., Ga., on the Flint River and on the Savannah, Florida and Western and the Alabama Midland and Georgia Rs., 236 miles WSW. of Savannah. It is a shipping point for cotton, tobacco, and naval stores. Steamboats ply between this place and the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. in 1900, 2641.

Bainbridge, a post-town of Putnam co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 50 miles S. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 431.

Bainbridge, a post-station of Christian co., Ky.

Bainbridge, a post-township of Berrien co., Mich., about 100 miles WSW. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 1803.

Bainbridge, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mo., about 28 miles SE. of St. Joseph.

Bainbridge, a banking post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, in Bainbridge township (town), and on the Albany and Susquehanna (Delaware and Hudson) R., 34 miles NE. of Binghamton. It has various factories, creameries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1092; of the town, 1991.

Bainbridge, a banking post-village of Ross co., Ohio, on Paint Creek and on the Ohio Southern R., 19 miles WSW. of Chillicothe and about 70 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. There are stone-quarries in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 954.

Bainbridge, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R., 18 miles SE. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 700.

Baindir, bīn'deer', a town of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Aiden (Smyrna), 30 miles ESE. of the city of Smyrna, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 10,000 (?).

Baindt, bint, a village of Württemberg, 5 miles NNE. of Ravensburg. It has a castle, formerly a female abbey of the Cistercians, founded in 1238.

Bainet, Cape, on the S. coast of Haiti, 12 miles WSW. of Jacmel.

Bainoa, bī-no'ȧ, an inland post-town of Havana province, Cuba, 28 miles by rail ESE. of Havana. Pop. in 1899, 482, including Santa Cruz.

Bains, bǎn, or **Bains-les-Bains** (*i.e.*, the "baths"), a village of France, department of Vosges, 16 miles SSW. of Épinal. It is much frequented for its baths and thermal waters (86°–123°). Pop. about 1500 (commune, 2500).

Bains, a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 4 miles SW. of Céret.

Bains de Rennes, bǎn deh rĕnn, a village of France, department of Aude, 10 miles SE. of Limoux. It has thermal waters (124°).

Bain's Kloof, a pass across the Drakenstein mountains, near Wellington, Cape Colony. The pass was constructed about 1854. Elevation above the plain, 1700 feet.

Baiocasses, an ancient name of BAYEUX.

Bairamitch, bī-rȧ-mitch', a town of Asia Minor, 25 miles NW. of Adramyti.

Baird, a post-hamlet of Shasta co., Cal. Pop. about 50.

Baird, a post-town of Sunflower co., Miss. The banking point is Indianola. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Baird, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Freehold.

Baird, a banking post-town, capital of Callahan co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 21 miles E. of Abilene. It is a shipping point for cattle, hogs, sheep, and grain. Pop. in 1900, 1502.

Bairds Creek, a post-village of Pamlico co., N.C., 10 miles E. by S. of Newbern. Pop. about 300.

Bairds Mills, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 7 miles from Lebanon.

Bairdstown, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Ga., about 30 miles by rail SE. of Athens.

Bairdstown, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 41 miles E. of Defiance. Pop. in 1900, 298.

Bairdstown, Westmoreland co., Pa. See BLAIRSVILLE.

Baireuth, a city of Bavaria. See BAYREUTH.

Bairnsdale, a town of Victoria, Australia, on the Mitchell River, 170 miles by rail E. of Melbourne. Pop. about 4000.

Bais, bȧ, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 12 miles ESE. of Mayenne.

Bais, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 miles SSW. of Vitré.

Baïse, bȧ'eez', a river of France, flows N. through the departments of Hautes-Pyrénées, Gers, and Haute-Garonne, and joins the Garonne near Aiguillon. Length, 145 miles.

Baisieux, bȧ'ze-uh', a village of France, department of Nord, 5 miles SE. of Lannoy.

Baiso, bī'zo, a town of Italy, in Emilia, 20 miles S. of Reggio. Pop. 2000 (commune, 4500).

Baisy-Thy, bȧ'zee'tee, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 15 miles S. of Brussels.

Baiting Hollow, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., 6 miles from Riverhead. Pop. about 300.

Baitul, or Betul, bȧ'tool', a district of the Central Provinces, British India, in a hill country, with great forests. About lat. 21° 20'–22° 35' N.; lon. 77° 20'–78° 35' E. Capital, Budnur (Badnur).

Baitul, or Betul, a town of British India, in the district of Baitul, 112 miles NW. of Nagpur. Pop. about 5000.

Baix, bȧx or bȧ, a village of France, department of Ardèche, 7 miles E. of Privas.

Baixas, bȧx'ȧs', a village of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 6 miles N. of Perpignan.

Baja, bŏh'yŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, on the Danube, 90 miles S. of Budapest, in the level fertile district called the Bácska. It has an active trade in grain and hogs. Alcohol is extensively manufactured. Pop. in 1900, 20,361.

Baja, bȧ'yȧ (L. *Bai'æ*), a small seaport of Italy, 10 miles W. of Naples, on the Bay of Baja, a small indentation of the Gulf of Pozzuoli. *Baiæ* was a busy port and favorite watering-place of the ancient Romans. There are only fragmentary remains of the ancient imposing baths and villas.

Baja California, the Spanish for LOWER CALIFORNIA, a territory of the Mexican republic.

Bajada del Paraná, a town of the Argentine Republic. See PARANÁ.

Bajaur', a district on the borders of British India and Afghanistan, SE. of Kafiristan and Chitral, included in the British sphere of influence; in about lat. 35° N. and between

lon. 71° and 72° E. It is a fertile plain, enclosed by mountains covered with forests and yielding iron-ore of good quality.

Bajaur, capital of the district of Bajaur, 130 miles NE. of Kabul. Lat. 34° 50′ N.; lon. 71° 30′ E.

Bajazid, a town of Armenia. See BAYAZID.

Bajistan, bā-jis-tăn′, a town of Persia, in Khorassan; about lat. 34° 40′ N., lon. 58° 20′ E. Pop. about 14,000 (?).

Bajmócz, boi′mŏts‘, a small town of northern Hungary, 40 miles NE. of Neutra. It has mineral springs.

Bajmok, boi′mok‘, a village of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 13 miles by rail WSW. of Theresienstadt (Szabadka). Pop. in 1901, 7588.

Bajna, boi′nŏh‘, a village of Hungary, co. and 16 miles SW. of Gran.

Bajos de los Colorados, bā′hoce dā loce ko-lo-rā′-doce, a dangerous broken reef off the N. coast of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, extending from Cape San Antonio to Bahía Honda. Within the reef is included the Archipelago de los Colorados or de Santa Isabel.

Bakabánya, bŏh′kŏh-bân‘yŏh, or **Pukancz,** a town of Hungary, co. of Hont, 10 miles SW. of Schemnitz. Pop. about 3000.

Bakau, a town of Rumania. See BACAU.

Ba‘kel′, a walled town of Senegal, with a large stone fortress and a French garrison, on the Senegal, about 300 miles ESE. of St.-Louis. It is an important mart. The present Bakel replaces the old town, which was almost destroyed during the siege of 1886. Pop. about 2800.

Bakeoven, a post-station of Wasco co., Oregon.

Baker, a county in the NE. part of Florida. Area, 585 sq. m. It is partly drained by St. Mary's River. Capital, Macclenny. Pop. in 1890, 3333; in 1900, 4516.

Baker, a county in the SW. part of Georgia. Area, 366 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Flint River, navigable by steamboats. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1890, 6144; in 1900, 6704.

Baker, a county in the E. part of Oregon, bordering on Idaho. Area, 2275 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Snake or Lewis River, and is also drained by the Malheur, Powder, and Owyhee Rivers. The surface is mountainous or hilly, the Blue Mountains forming its W. boundary. This county has extensive gold-mines, mostly of the placer class. Silver is also found here. Capital, Baker City. Pop. in 1890, 6764; in 1900, 15,597.

Baker, a post-hamlet of Lasalle co., Ill. Pop. about 50.

Baker, a post-station of Jefferson co., Iowa, about 9 miles N. of Fairfield.

Baker, a post-town of Brown co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 8 miles S. of Hiawatha.

Baker, a post-village of East Baton Rouge parish, La. Pop. about 80.

Baker, a post-station of St. Clair co., Mo., 22 miles from Clinton.

Baker, a post-village of White Pine co., Nev. Pop. about 75.

Baker, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn., 7 miles SE. of Nashville.

Baker, a post-village of Skagit co., Wash., 22 miles NE. of Mount Vernon, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Baker City, a city, capital of Baker co., Oregon, on the Powder River and on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's and the Sumter Valley Rs., about 300 miles E. of Salem. It has various manufactures of wood and lumber, carriages, etc. There is extensive gold- and silver-mining in the surrounding region, to which Baker City is a supply- and distributing-centre. Elevation, 3440 feet. Pop. in 1890, 2604; in 1900, 6663.

Baker Creek, a gold-stream of Alaska, a tributary of the Tanana, S. of Rampart.

Baker Island, in the Pacific, was taken possession of by the United States in 1857. Lat. 0° 13′ N.; lon. 176° 29′ W.

Bakermines, a post-village of Carroll co., Va. Pop. about 70.

Baker, Mount, a volcanic peak of the Cascade Range, in Whatcom co., Wash. Its altitude is 10,827 feet. The top is covered with perpetual snow, and the sides with forests of fir and other trees. Eruptions of this mountain have been recorded for the years 1854, 1855, and 1870.

Bakers Corner, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., 28 miles N. of Indianapolis.

Bakers Crossroads, a post-hamlet of White co., Tenn., 29 miles from McMinnville.

Baker Settlement, a village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Bridgewater.

Baker's Falls, of the Hudson River, are situated in Kingsbury town, Washington co., N.Y. The river here descends 70 feet in about 100 rods.

Bakersfield, a banking city, the capital of Kern co., Cal., on the Kern River and on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., in a fine stock-raising and fruit-growing section, 300 miles SE. of San Francisco. It has oil-refineries, foundries, machine- and railroad-car shops, and fruit-packing establishments. It is a shipping point for live-stock, wool, hides, grain, and fruit. Pop. in 1890, 2626; in 1900, 4836.

Bakersfield, a post-village of Ozark co., Mo., 20 miles SE. of Gainesville.

Bakersfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Bakersfield township (town), about 15 miles E. of St. Albans. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1158; of the village, about 200.

Bakersgap, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Tenn., 10 miles S. of Mountain City.

Baker's Island, Hancock co., Me., a small island in Bluehill Bay, about 24 miles E. of Belfast.

Bakers Mill, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Fla., 5 miles N. of Jasper. Pop. about 80.

Bakers Mill, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 3½ miles from Broadway Station.

Bakers Mills, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.Y., 7 miles W. of Riverside Station.

Baker's Park, Colo., is on the Animas River, nearly adjacent to Silverton, and is surrounded by high mountains of the San Juan range. It is the centre of a great silver-mining district and is about 9 miles long and 1 or 2 miles wide.

Baker's River, a small river of Grafton co., N.H., runs southeastward and enters the Pemigewasset River about 1 mile above Plymouth.

Bakers Summit, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., 5½ miles from Roaring Spring Station.

Bakerstown, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 18 miles N. of Allegheny, on the Pittsburg and Western R.

Bakersville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., about 20 miles W. by N. of Hartford.

Bakersville, a post-village of Washington co., Md., about 10 miles S. of Hagerstown.

Bakersville, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., 9 miles from Absecon. Pop. 300.

Bakersville, a post-town, capital of Mitchell co., N.C., 35 miles N. by W. of Marion. Mica is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 511.

Bakersville, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, about 35 miles S. of Massillon. It has various manufactures and mills. Pop. about 150.

Bakersville, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., about 54 miles ESE. of Pittsburg.

Bakerton, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, about 40 miles ESE. of Glasgow.

Bakerton, a post-village of Jefferson co., W.Va. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Charleston.

Bakerville, a post-village of Humphreys co., Tenn., 15 miles from Waverly Station.

Bakerville, a post-village of Wood co., Wis.

Bakewell, bāk′well, a town of England, co. of Derby, on the Wye, near the Derwent, 8 miles NW. of Matlock and 25 miles NNW. of Derby. Chatsworth, the princely seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is in the parish, and Haddon Hall is near. The place has mineral springs. Pop. in 1901, 2850.

Bakhmut, bāk‘moot′, a town of Russia, about 125 miles E. of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. in 1897, 19,400. There are large deposits of salt and coal here.

Bakhtchisarai, bāk‘chee-sa-rī′, a town of Russia, in the Crimea, 18 miles SW. of Simferopol. It was the capital in which the Tartar sovereigns of the peninsula long held sway as tributaries of Turkey. The town stands at the bottom of a valley hemmed in by precipitous rocks and watered by a rivulet, and consists almost entirely of a single street, lined with bazaars and workshops. It contains many mosques and is adorned with numerous fountains. The old palace of the khans, a singular edifice, is in good repair. Pop. in 1897, 12,955. The majority of the inhabitants are of Tartar blood; the rest are Russians, Greeks, Armenians, and Karaite Jews.

Bakhtegan, or **Bakhteghan** (bāk‘tā-gān′), **Lake,** in Persia, province of Fars, is 50 miles E. of Shiraz. It is 60 miles in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of 8 miles, but at times it shrinks to small dimensions. Elevation, 5100 feet. It is in part a salt-marsh. It yields a large quantity of salt.

Bakir-Tchai, bā‘keer′ chī (*i.e.*, "copper river;" anc. *Cai′cus*), a river of Asia Minor, falling into the Gulf of Tchandarli.

Bak-lieu. See BAC-LIEU.

Bak-ninh. See BAC-NINH.

Bakony, bŏh′koñ‘ (Ger. *Bakonyer-Wald,* bā′kŏn-yęr ẃālt‘,—*i.e.*, "Forest of Bakony"), a mountain-range of

Hungary, S. of the Danube, between the Raab River and Lake Balaton. Average elevation, 2000 feet.

Bakow, bä'kov, a town of Bohemia, in the district of Münchengrätz, on the Iser. Pop. in 1900, 2572.

Baku, a government of Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, bounded E. by the Caspian Sea. Capital, Baku. Area, 15,192 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 789,659.

Baku, bä'koo', a seaport of the Russian Empire, in Transcaucasia, capital of a government of the same name, situated on the peninsula of Apsheron, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 558 miles by rail ESE. of Batum (on the Black Sea). Lat. 40° 21' N.; lon. 49° 51' E. The old town of Baku stands on a declivity, the summit of which is crowned by a palace of the former khans; but the marvellous development of the petroleum trade, which has occurred since about 1870, has caused the limits of the place to expand much beyond its former area. Beside the old "white" town, with its spacious mosques, public squares, marts, caravansaries, and Greek and Armenian churches, a "black town" has sprung up, devoted to the refining of petroleum, which is supplied by about 1500 wells in the vicinity, and is piped to the town and prepared for export. The petroleum district of Baku is by far the most productive in the world. The average depth of the wells is about 1000 feet, and the greatest some 600 feet more. The product in 1901 was about 650,000,000 puds, or approximately 50,000,000 barrels. Cotton, silk, opium, saffron, and salt are also exported. In ancient times Baku was held in the highest veneration by the Guebers or Parsees (fire-worshippers), and it is still frequented by thousands of pilgrims, many of whom come from long distances. (See ATESH-GA.) They still have temples here, and many of them spend their days in worship and in penitential exercises. Baku is the best port on the Caspian Sea, and is largely visited by craft of various kinds. It has ship-building yards and is an important naval station. Pop. in 1879, 15,516; in 1892, 92,601; in 1897, 112,253.

Bakuba, bä-koo'bä, a town of Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad, 30 miles ENE. of Bagdad. It is noted for its fine dates and rich pasturage. Pop. about 2000.

Bala, bä'lä, one of the largest of the Batu Islands.

Bala, a resort of Muskoka district, Ontario.

Bala, bä'la, a town of Merionethshire, Wales, on the Dee, and near Bala Lake, 10 miles from Corwen. Pop. in 1901, 1544.

Bala, a post-village of Riley co., Kan., about 22 miles N. by W. of Junction City.

Bala, bah'lah, a residential post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 16 miles NW. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 250.

Balabac, bä-lä-bäk', an island, one of the Philippines, 30 miles S. of Palawan. Length, about 22 miles. It contains a village of the same name, capital of the province of Balabac.

Bala-Bagh, bä'lä bäg, a town of Afghanistan, 13 miles W. of Jelalabad. It is famous for its fruits.

Ba'labal'agan', Ba'labal'aga', or **Little Pa'ternosters,** a group of islands in Macassar Strait, between Borneo and Celebes.

Balagansk, bä'lä-gänsk', a town of Siberia, on the Angara, 110 miles NW. of Irkutsk. Pop. in 1897, 1313.

Bal'aghaut', or **Balaghat,** a district of the Central Provinces, British India. Lat. 21°–23° N.; lon. 80°–81° E. It consists in part of a high plateau covered with extensive forests. Capital, Burha. The southern portion of Berar is also called Balaghaut; and the same name is given to other subalpine tracts in India.

Balaguer, bä-lä-gaiR' (anc. *Berga'sia*), a town of Spain, 16 miles NE. of Lérida, on the Segre. Pop. 5000.

Balaguères, bä'lä'gaiR', a village of France, department of Ariège.

Balakhna, bä-läK'nä, a town of Russia, about 20 miles NW. of Nizhni-Novgorod, on the right bank of the Volga, where it is joined by the Usola. Pop. in 1897, 5037.

Balaklava, bä-lä-klä'vä, a town of Russia, in the Crimea, on the Black Sea, 38 miles SSW. of Simferopol. It has a good port, completely sheltered by lofty hills, with a fortress, and is inhabited chiefly by Greeks. Balaklava is the port of the Læstrigonians, at which Ulysses is said to have touched; and the description of the bay given by Homer is graphic and correct. Under the Genoese it was called Bella Cala, or Cembalo, the latter a modification of the ancient appellation Symbalon. Pop. in 1897, 1274. Here an engagement was fought between the English and Russians, Oct. 25, 1854, in which the charge of the Light Brigade was made.

Balakovo, bä-lä-ko'vo, a town and grain-market of Russia, in the government of Samara. Pop. about 3600.

Bala (bä'la) **Lake,** or **Pim'blemere,** the largest lake in North Wales, co. of Merioneth. Length, about 4 miles; breadth, 1 mile. The river Dee issues from this lake.

Balambán, bä-läm-bän', a pueblo on a small bay of the W. coast of Cebú, Philippine Islands. Pop. 9610. It has high-roads to the N. and S.

Balambangán, bä-läm-bäng-gän', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Borneo.

Balan, bä'lôN', a village of France, department of Ardennes, 1½ miles SE. of Sedan.

Balancán, bä-län-kän', a town of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco, about 80 miles E. of San Juan Bautista.

Balanga, bä-läng'gä, a pueblo of Luzon, on the W. side of the Bay of Manila, 30 miles W. by N. of Manila. Pop. about 9000.

Bal'anguine', or **Ban'ging'ee,** one of the Sulu Islands. The island was once a haunt of pirates.

Balapur. See BALLAPUR.

Balaruc-les-Bains, bä'lä'rük' lä bäN, a village of France, in Hérault, with hot sulphur springs.

Balashov, bä-lä-shov', a town of Russia, government and 125 miles W. of Saratov. Pop. in 1897, 12,200.

Bal'asinore', a small native state of India, in Gujerat. Its capital, Balasinore, is 48 miles N. of Baroda.

Bal'asore', or **Bal'asor',** a district of Orissa, British India, on the Bay of Bengal. It is an alluvial region. Capital, Balasore.

Balasore, or **Valeswa'ra,** a town of India, capital of the district of Balasore, on the Burabullung River, 16 miles from its mouth. Pop. about 20,000.

Balassa-Gyarmat, bŏh'lŏsh'shŏh' dyŏR'mŏt', a town of Hungary, 40 miles NNE. of Budapest. Pop. in 1901, 8580.

Balaton, bŏh'lŏh'ton' (Ger. *Plattensee,* plät'tẹn-zä'), the largest lake in Hungary and in southern Europe, 55 miles SW. of Budapest. Length, from SW. to NE., 46 miles; greatest breadth, about 10 miles. Its waters are slightly salt. They abound in fish and the shores are frequented by large numbers of water-fowl. The lake is navigated by steamboats. It receives upward of 30 streams, the largest of which is the Zala; and its surplus waters are carried to the Danube by the Sió, the Kapos River, and the Kapos Canal. The scenery is very picturesque. The principal place on the lake is Füred, or Balaton-Füred.

Bal'aton, a banking post-village of Lyon co., Minn., 13 miles by rail W. of Tracy. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Balaton-Füred, bol'ŏh'ton' fü'red', Hungary. See FÜRED.

Balayán, bä-lä-yän', a pueblo on the SW. coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands, province and 30 miles NW. of Batangas. The bay of Balayán is clear and deep, but is open to the S. winds. Pop. in 1903, 8493. Mount Balayán (about 2675 feet high) is 3 miles NE.

Balazé, bä'lä'zä', a village of Loire, France.

Balbec, a post-village of Jay co., Ind. Pop. about 100.

Balbec, a town of Syria. See BAALBEK.

Balbirnie, bäl-bir'nee, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 7½ miles N. of Kirkcaldy, on the Leven.

Balbrig'gan, a town and watering-place of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on the Irish Sea, 18½ miles by rail NNE. of Dublin. It is noted for its manufactures of cotton hose. Pop. about 2200.

Balby with Hexthorpe, a municipal borough of England, co. of York, in the West Riding, 1½ miles SW. of Doncaster. Pop. in 1901, 6781.

Balças, or **Balsas,** bäl'säs (from *balsa,* a "float"), a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra Corvados, which separates Maranhão from Goyaz, and falls into the Parnahiba, in lat. 7° 15' S., lon. 45° 10' W.

Balclutha, a town of New Zealand, in South Island, 52 miles SW. of Dunedin. The famous Kaitangata coal-mines are in the vicinity. Pop. of borough in 1896, 925.

Balcony Falls, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., on James River where it passes through the Blue Ridge, 28 miles NW. of Lynchburg.

Baldbutte, a post-village of Lewis and Clark co., Mont., 17 miles NW. of Helena, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Bald Creek, a post-village of Yancey co., N.C.

Baldeagle, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 679.

Baldeagle, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., 24 miles S. by W. of Lancaster.

Bald Eagle Creek, of Pennsylvania, runs northeastward through the middle of Center co. and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna at Lock Haven. The valley of this creek is bounded on the SE. by a long straight ridge called Bald Eagle Mountain, which traverses the cos. of Center and Clinton. This ridge extends southwestward into Blair and Bedford, where it is called Dunning's Mountain.

Baldegg, bäl'dĕg, a village of Switzerland, on a lake of the same name, 9 miles N. of Lucerne. The lake is 3½ miles long, 1 mile broad, and 1529 feet in elevation.

Baldenburg, bäl'den-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussia, in West Prussia, 33 miles NW. of Konitz. Pop. about 2500.

Balderson, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, 6 miles from Perth.

Baldface, a granitic mountain of New Hampshire, near the line between Carroll and Coos cos. It is about 15 miles N. of North Conway. Altitude, 3600 feet.

Baldface Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., has an altitude of 3903 feet above sea-level.

Bald Friar, a station in Cecil co., Md., on the Columbia and Port Deposit (Pennsylvania) R., 9 miles NW. of Port Deposit.

Bald Head, a headland of Maine, SW. of the mouth of the Kennebec River.

Bald Head, a headland at the SW. extremity of Smith's Island, N.C.

Bald Head, a cape on the SW. coast of Australia, forming the SW. entrance into King George Sound.

Baldknob, a post-town of White co., Ark., 57 miles by rail NE. of Little Rock. The banking point is Searcy. Pop. in 1900, 620.

Bald Mount, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., 19 miles NNE. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 800.

Bald Mountain, Cal., stands at the N. extremity of Tulare co., and has an altitude of 8295 feet above the sea.

Bald Mountain, Colo., a peak of the Front Range, has an altitude of 13,974 feet. Silver is found in it.

Bald Mountain, a portion of the Unaka or Smoky Range, having Carter co., Tenn., on the NW. and Mitchell co., N.C., on the SE. One of its peaks, called likewise Bald Mountain, is 5552 feet high. There are many other mountains called by this name in western North Carolina, one of which is near Hickory Nut Gap, 3860 feet.

Bald Mountain, in northern New Brunswick, 44 miles SW. of Dalhousie. Height, 2470 feet.

Bald Mountain, a post-village of Gilpin co., Colo., 1 mile W. of Central City, its banking site. It has mining-industries. Pop. about 900.

Bald Mountain, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 4 miles from Greenwich Station.

Baldock, bäl'dŏck, a town and parish of England, co. of Hertford, 34 miles by rail WNW. of London. Pop. in 1901, 2057.

Bal'dock, or **Bel'doc,** a post-village of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R., 44 miles from Augusta, Ga.

Baldo, Monte, mon'tā bäl'do, a mountain-group of northern Italy, on the borders of southern Tyrol and the province of Verona. Height, about 7200 feet.

Baldoon', a ruin in Wigtownshire, Scotland, 1¾ miles from Wigtown,—the scene of Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."

Baldoyle, bal-doil', a village and watering-place of Ireland, 6 miles by rail NE. of Dublin.

Bald Prairie, a post-village of Robertson co., Tex., 12 miles W. of Marquez.

Bald Rock, a post-station of Laurel co., Ky.

Baldur, a banking post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Morris-Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 450.

Baldwin, a county in the SW. part of Alabama, has an area of 1591 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Alabama River, on the E. by the Perdido, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by Mobile River and Mobile Bay. Capital, Daphne. Pop. in 1890, 8941; in 1900, 13,194.

Baldwin, a county near the central part of Georgia, has an area of 250 sq. m. It is intersected by the Oconee River. Milledgeville is the capital. Pop. in 1890, 14,608; in 1900, 17,768.

Baldwin, a post-village of Gunnison co., Colo., 15 miles N. of Gunnison. Pop. about 100.

Baldwin, a post-village of Duval co., Fla., on the Jacksonville and Southwestern and the Seaboard Air Line Rs., 19 miles W. by S. of Jacksonville. Pop. about 200.

Baldwin, a town of Banks and Habersham cos., Ga., in Golden Hill and Cornelia precincts. Pop. in 1900, 130.

Baldwin, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 45 miles SE. of St. Louis. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900, 381.

Baldwin, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind.

Baldwin, a post-town of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Clinton and Anamosa Branch R., 24 miles E. of Anamosa. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Baldwin, a banking city of Douglass co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 15 miles S. by W. of Lawrence. It is the seat of Baker University. A magnetic observatory of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is also located here. Pop. in 1900, 1017.

Baldwin, a post-village of St. Mary parish, La., about 25 miles from Morgan City. It is on the Southern Pacific R., and has shingle-mills, etc. The banking point is Franklin. Pop. about 500.

Baldwin, a township (town) of Cumberland co., Me., on the Saco River and on the Maine Central R., 32 miles WNW. of Portland. It has active manufactures. (Post-offices, East, North, and West Baldwin.) Pop. in 1900, 821.

Baldwin, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., in the Long Green Valley. It has a station on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., 18¼ miles NE. of Baltimore.

Baldwin, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md.

Baldwin, a post-village, capital of Lake co., Mich., is on the Marquette River and on the Pere Marquette R., 30 miles E. of Ludington. It has manufactures of lumber and shingles. The banking point is Reed City. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Baldwin, a township (town) of Chemung co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Baldwin, a station of Essex co., N.Y., in Ticonderoga township (town), on the Delaware and Hudson R., 5 miles from Fort Ticonderoga. It is on Lake George, near its outlet.

Baldwin, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Southern Railroad of Long Island, 23 miles E. of New York. Pop. about 1000.

Baldwin, a post-hamlet of Ashe co., N.C.

Baldwin, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., Ohio, 20 miles E. of Cincinnati.

Baldwin, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 8218. It has important coal-mines.

Baldwin, a post-village of Butler co., Pa. Pop. about 300.

Baldwin, the former name of the post-borough of Steelton, in Dauphin co., Pa. See STEELTON.

Baldwin, a banking post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 41 miles E. of St. Paul, Minn. It has manufactures of lumber, flour, cheese, etc. Pop. in 1900, 631.

Baldwin, a township (town) of St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1395.

Baldwin, a post-village of York co., Ontario, Canada, 20 miles from Newmarket, its banking point.

Baldwin Place, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y.

Baldwins Mills, a post-station of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Waupaca River, about 35 miles NNW. of Oshkosh.

Baldwins Mills, a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec, Canada, 9 miles from Coaticook.

Baldwinsville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 21 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has manufactures of chairs, toys, etc. Pop. about 1700.

Baldwinsville, a banking post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Seneca River and on the Lackawanna R., 12 miles NW. of Syracuse and 23 miles SSE. of Oswego. It has large flouring- and knitting-mills, foundry, candle-factories, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3040: in 1900, 2992.

Baldwinsville, Queens co., N.Y. See BALDWIN.

Baldwyn, a banking post-village of Lee and Prentiss cos., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 31 miles S. of Corinth. It has extensive shingle-mills and a ginnery. Pop. in 1900, 560.

Bald'y Peak, a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo range, is in the S. part of Colorado, near the line between Costilla and Huerfano cos. Altitude, 14,176 feet.

Bâle, a town of Switzerland. See BASEL.

Balearic (băl'e-ăr'ik) **Isles** (anc. *Balea'res*; Sp. *Baleares*, bä-lä-ä'rĕs), a group of islands in the Mediterranean, between lat. 38° 40′ and 40° 5′ N. and lon. 1° 20′ and 4° 20′ E., consisting of Majorca (Mallorca), Minorca, Iviza, Formentera, Cabrera, and several islets, and forming an administrative province of Spain. Capital, Palma, on Majorca. Port Mahon, on Minorca, is an important steamship station. United area, 1935 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 311,649. The climate is temperate and healthy and the soil is fertile.

Balearis Major. See MAJORCA.

Balearis Minor. See MINORCA.

Balerna, bä-lĕr'nä, a village of Switzerland, in Ticino, 5 miles by rail NW. of Como.

Balerno, a Midlothian village of Scotland, 7¼ miles SW. of Edinburgh. Pop. about 700.

Bal'eshare', an island of Scotland, in the Hebrides, S. of the island of North Uist, Inverness-shire. Pop. about 300.

Balestrate, bä'les-trä'tä, a town of Sicily, 22 miles W. of Palermo. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 5000).

Baleswar, bäl-es-war', a large stream of the Ganges delta, leaves the Ganges below Kushtia, is at first called Garai, next takes the name of Mudhumatti, and is called

Baleswar in its tidal portions (in the estuary frequently named Haringhata).

Balf, bolf, a watering-place of Hungary, in the co. of Ödenburg, at the SW. end of Neusiedl Lake (Fertö Tava). Pop. in 1901, 1087.

Balfour, bål'foor, a banking post-village of McHenry co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 30 miles S. of Towner. Pop. 100.

Balfour, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Carlisle.

Balfour, Mount, a summit of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, near the head-waters of the Bow River, in about lat 51° 33′ N. Height, 10,875 feet.

Bal'frinhorn, a mountain of Switzerland, of the Mischabel group. Height, 12,475 feet.

Bal'fron, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 16 miles WSW. of Stirling.

Balfrush, bål-froosh', written also **Balfurush, Barferush,** and **Barfurush,** a town of Persia, province of Mazanderan, on the Bawal, 12 miles from its mouth in the Caspian and 90 miles NE. of Teheran. Pop. estimated at 50,000. It has a large trade, being an entrepôt of the commerce between Russia and Persia. Its port is Meshhed-i-Sar.

Balgach, bål'gåĸ, a village of Switzerland, 11 miles E. of St. Gall. It has sulphur springs and baths.

Bali, bå'lee, an island of the Malay Archipelago, immediately E. of Java and W. of Lombok (the strait separating the last-named being "Wallace's (faunal) Line," although now known to have a depth in places not exceeding 170 fathoms). It is 75 miles in length and 40 miles in greatest breadth. Area, about 2100 sq. m. Pop. estimated at about 700,000. Two mountain-chains traverse it from E. to W. The volcano of Gunong Agong is about 10,500 feet high. The island is abundantly supplied with water. Principal products are rice, coffee, and tobacco. Bali contains a number of petty states, vassals of the Dutch; Badong, in the S., is the chief. The people are of Malay stock, with a written language of their own, called Balinese. This is the only island of the Malay Archipelago where Brahminism is the prevailing religion. Buleleng, in the N., is the seat of the Dutch residency of Bali and Lombok.

Bali, a town of Bengal, British India, on the Hugli, 4 miles N. of Howrah. Pop. about 17,000.

Balikesri, bå-lee-kes'ree, a town of Asia Minor, 75 miles WSW. of Brusa. A great fair is held here in the summer. Pop. about 13,000 (according to one estimate, much greater).

Balingen, bå'ling-ẹn, a town of Württemberg, on the Eisach, 38 miles SW. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 3500.

Bali, Strait of, a shallow channel between Java and the island of Bali. In its narrowest part it is but 3 miles across.

Baliuag, bå-lee'yu-åg, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, province and 13 miles N. of Bulacán, on an affluent of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga. It is situated in a fertile locality and produces hats and fabrics of silk, cotton, and dyed abacá. Pop. in 1903, 15,936.

Balize, a British colony. See BRITISH HONDURAS.

Balize, or **Belize,** bạ-leez', capital of British Honduras, on the Bay of Honduras, at the mouth of an arm of the river Balize. Lat. 17° 29′ N.; lon. 88° 12′ W. Most of the houses are of wood and built on piles. Pop. about 6000, mostly blacks.

Balize, a river which rises in Guatemala and flows NE. through British Honduras, reaching the Gulf of Honduras near the town of Balize. It is navigable for a long distance for vessels of light draught.

Balize, bạ-leez', one of the pilot-villages near the mouth of the Mississippi River, in Plaquemines parish, La.

Baljuan, bål-joo-ån', a town of Asiatic Russia, in eastern Bokhara, about 300 miles ESE. of the city of Bokhara.

Balkan, bål-kån' (anc. *Hæ'mus*), a mountain-chain of Europe, the direct continuation of the southern Carpathians or Transylvanian Alps. It extends southward from the Iron Gates of the Danube as the eastern boundary of Servia, turns SE. through western Bulgaria, and then eastward as the separating line between Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia to meet the Black Sea at Emineh. In a more extended sense, the Balkans are by some geographers made to include the more southern mountains of the peninsula, the Anti-Balkans and the lofty Despoto-Dagh (Rhodope Mountains, with the Rilo-Dagh, nearly 10,000 feet). The true Balkans, the *Stara-Planina*, "old" or "great mountains" of the Bulgarians, are of comparatively youthful construction, and date their uplift from about the Middle Tertiary period, being a part of the great Alpine system of folds. Their steep face is on the south, where the descent into the Sofia and East Rumelian foreland is markedly abrupt. Northward the fall is much more gradual, and in the direction of their eastern termination they flatten out into a plateau-surface (Shumla). The Isker, east of Sofia, is the only stream that penetrates the mountain-buttress, through a wild and narrow gorge. The section of the chain between the passage of the Isker and Slivno is frequently designated the Kodja-Balkan (also Veliki-Balkan), and it contains the loftiest summits of the system,—the Yumruktchal, 7786 feet; Kadimlia, 7478 ft.; Ambarika, 7317 ft. The lower slopes of the mountains are well wooded with oak and other trees and largely planted with the vine, while beautiful meadow and pasture tracts, especially on the southern face, characterize a somewhat rugged middle zone. There is no perpetual snow-cap, but the mountains give distinct evidences of past glaciation. Among the more important passes are the Sveti-Nikolaya (4505 ft.), Dobral (1460 ft.), Baba-Konak (3240 ft.), Troyan (3445 ft.), Demir-Kapu (3600 ft.), and the historically famous Ak-Boaz (1400 ft.) and Shipka (4290 ft.).

Balkan Peninsula (so named from the mountain-range of the BALKAN), the easternmost of the three great southern peninsulas of Europe, between the Adriatic and Ionian seas on the W., and the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Ægean Sea on the E. Strictly speaking, the base of this peninsula is a line drawn from the delta of the Danube to the head of the Adriatic Sea. The area, roughly speaking, is about 200,000 sq. m., or somewhat less than that of the Iberian Peninsula. A part of the territory, however, as thus defined lies outside of the limits of the region conventionally designated as the Balkan Peninsula, the Danube and the lower Save being commonly taken as the base. The Balkan Peninsula, as the designation is regularly used, comprises European Turkey (Thrace, Macedonia, Albania, etc.), Bulgaria (with Eastern Rumelia), Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina (now virtually a part of Austria-Hungary), Dalmatia (an Austrian crown-land), and Greece. The aggregate population is about 17,000,000, about half of whom are Slavs. With the exception of a long strip along the Danube, included in Bulgaria, nearly the whole of the peninsula is mountainous. In the S. (Greece and Macedonia) the mountain-elevations reach out into the sea in the form of peninsulas, and reappear detached from the mainland in numerous islands. In the NE. are the Balkan Mountains, to the S. of which are the Despoto-Dagh (Rhodope Mountains), Rilo-Dagh (nearly 10,000 feet in elevation), and Perim-Dagh. From the shores of the Gulf of Saloniki rises Mount Olympus (nearly 10,000 ft.). On the NE. borders of Albania is the Shar-Dagh (9000 ft. or more). In Greece are the Pindus and other ranges. The mountains of Montenegro rise to a height of over 8000 ft. Servia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia are covered with mountains. The Dinaric Alps extend along the borders of Bosnia and Dalmatia. The largest rivers flowing into the basin of the Danube are the Morava and Drina. The Maritza, Struma, and Vardar are considerable streams emptying into the Ægean Sea. The Balkan Peninsula approaches to within less than half a mile of Asia at the E. end of the Sea of Marmora, where the Bosporus leads into the Black Sea, and to within about a mile of where the Dardanelles connect the Sea of Marmora with the Ægean Sea. Between 1354 and 1478 the Turks made themselves masters of nearly the whole of the Balkan Peninsula. The disruption of their realm has been going on since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Balkány, böl'kåñ', a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs, 7 miles S. of Nagy-Kálló.

Balkash, bål'kåsh', or **Tenghiz,** ten'geez', an extensive lake of Asiatic Russia, between lat. 45° and 46° 30′ N. and lon. 73° 20′ and 79° E. It receives the waters of the Ili and several smaller streams, but has no outlet. Length, from NE. to SW., about 330 miles; greatest breadth, 55 miles. It occupies a position 780 feet above the sea, and is merely a relict of a former much more extensive sheet of water, of which the Sassyk-Kul and Ala-Kul are also remaining parts. It has been thought to have been a part of the Aralo-Caspian system, but the assumed connection is doubtful. Greatest depth, about 80 feet. The waters, which are fresh, have been rising of late years.

Balkh, bålĸ, a region of Turkestan (the anc. *Bactria*, in the narrower sense), now subordinate to the Ameer of Afghanistan, extending between lat. 35° and 37° N. and lon. 64° and 69° E., having on the N. the Amu-Darya, on the E. Badakhshan, on the S. the Hindu-Kush Mountains, and W. the desert. Length, about 250 miles; breadth, 20 miles. Capital, Tashkurgan.

Balkh (anc. *Zariaspa* and *Bactra*), a city of the above region, situated on the Balkh River, 105 miles W. of Kunduz. The modern town, although it still bears the name of "Mother of Cities," replacing the capital of the Græco-Bactrian monarchy (which arose in the middle of the third century B.C., and whose dominions ultimately included part

of India), is now almost depopulated; it is enclosed by a mud wall and occupies but a fraction of the surface embraced by the ancient city, the remains of which cover a space 20 miles in circumference. Silk-weaving is extensively carried on. Pop. estimated from 8000 to 15,000.

Balla, bal'lȧ, a village of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 8 miles by rail SE. of Castlebar. Pop. about 500.

Ballachulish, bȧ-lȧ-koo'lish, a village and parish of Scotland, cos. of Inverness and Argyll, on Lochs Leven and Linnhe, 11½ miles SSW. of Fort William. Here are noted slate-quarries.

Ballaghadereen, bal'lą-hą-dȧ'reen, a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 30 miles ENE. of Castlebar.

Ballaigues, bȧl'lȧg', a village and resort of western Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, 3 miles from Vallorbe. It is charmingly situated in the valley of the Orbe, at an elevation of 3050 feet.

Ballan, bȧl'lôN', a village of France, Indre-et-Loire, 4 miles SW. of Tours.

Ballantrae, bȧl'lȧn-trȧ', a maritime village of Scotland, 28 miles SSW. of Ayr. Pop. about 750.

Bal'lantrae, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 7 miles from Stouffville.

Ballapur, or **Balapur,** bȧ-lȧ-poor', a town of the Akola district, in Berar, British India, 31 miles SW. of Ellichpur. It is celebrated for its turbans. Pop. about 10,000.

Bal'larat', or **Ballaarat,** a city of Victoria, Australia, 74 miles by rail WNW. of Melbourne. Lat. 37° 33' S.; lon. 143° 52' E. It is situated at an elevation of 1437 feet above the sea, and is divided by the Yarrowee Creek into Ballarat East and Ballarat West. It is a modern city, with various advanced institutions. It stands on one of the most famous gold-fields in the world. There were, in 1899, 6734 persons engaged in gold- (placer and quartz) mining, and the yield was 208,920 ounces. The South Star Mine has a depth of 2520 feet. The famous "Welcome Nugget," weighing 2217 ounces, was found here (Bakery Hill), and the "Lady Hotham," weighing 1158 ounces, near Canadian Gully. Ballarat is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops. The discovery of gold here was made in 1851. Pop. in 1891, 46,033; in 1901, 43,710.

Bal'lard, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of 237 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River and on the W. by the Mississippi, and intersected by Mayfield Creek. The Humphrey and Claxton Creeks drain it in the N. Capital, Wickliffe. Pop. in 1890, 8390; in 1900, 10,761.

Ballard, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal. Pop. 80.

Ballard, a banking city of King co., Wash., at the junction of the Great Northern and the Seattle and International Rs., 4 miles from Seattle. It has manufactures of lumber and iron, ship-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4568.

Ballards, a post-village of Kent co., Mich. Pop. about 90.

Bal'lards Falls, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Kan., on the Little Blue River, 10 miles above Waterville.

Bal'lardsville, a post-village of Oldham co., Ky., 4 miles from Lagrange. Pop. about 60.

Ballardvale, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., 21 miles N. by W. of Boston.

Ballas, bȧl'lȧs', a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, celebrated for its earthen jars, called *Ballasi,* which are much used. Large rafts made of Ballasi jars are floated down the Nile to market.

Ballater, bȧl'lą-tęr, a village and summer-resort of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 37 miles SSW. of Aberdeen. Pop. about 1000. Near here are various medicinal springs.

Ball Camp, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn., 6 miles from Ebenezer.

Ball Creek, Kent co., Mich. See KENT CITY.

Ballena, bȧl-lȧ'nȧ (native pron. bȧ-yȧ'nȧ), a post-station of San Diego co., Cal., 50 miles NE. of San Diego.

Ballenstedt, bȧl'lęn-stĕtt', a town of Germany, in Anhalt, 15 miles SE. of Halberstadt. Pop. in 1900, 5423.

Ballentine, a post-village of Ontonagon co., Mich. Pop. about 100.

Ballentines Mills, a post-station of Wake co., N.C.

Balleny (bal'lę-ne) **Islands,** a group of small volcanic islands in the Antarctic Ocean, in about lat. 66° 44' S., lon. 163° E. They were discovered by the whaler Balleny in 1839. One of the islands has a volcanic peak estimated to be nearly 10,000 feet in height.

Balleroy, bȧl'rwȧ', a town of France, department of Calvados, 9 miles SW. of Bayeux. Pop. 1000.

Ball Ground, a post-town of Cherokee co., Ga., 11 miles N. by E. of Canton. Pop. in 1900, 302.

Balliett, bal'lę-et, a post-station of Venango co., Pa.

Bal'liettsville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. about 150.

Ballina, bȧl'e-nȧ', formerly **Balleek** ("the ford of flags"), a town of Ireland, cos. of Mayo and Sligo, on the navigable river Moy, 18 miles NNE. of Castlebar. It has salmon-fisheries. Pop. 4800. It was taken by the French in 1798.

Ballinn, a seaport of Australia, in New South Wales, on the N. side of the entrance to Richmond River, 330 miles N. of Sydney, with which it is connected by steamer. Lat. 28° 50' S. Pop. 1300.

Bal'lin'afad, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, 6 miles from Georgetown.

Bal'linahinch', a town of Ireland, co. of Down, 13 miles by rail SW. of Belfast.

Bal'linakill', a town of Ireland, Queen's co., 11 miles S. of Maryborough. Pop. about 750.

Bal'linamore', a town of Ireland, co. of Leitrim, 13 miles NE. of Carrick-on-Shannon.

Bal'linamuck', a village of Ireland, 11 miles NNE. of Longford. Here the French troops under General Humbert surrendered to the English, Sept. 8, 1798.

Bal'linaskel'ligs (or **Bal'linskel'ligs**) **Bay,** Ireland, co. of Kerry, between Hog Head on the E. and Bolus Head on the W. Breadth, 5 miles.

Ballinasloe, bal'lin-ą-slō', a town of Ireland, cos. of Galway and Roscommon, on the Suck, 22 miles S. of Roscommon and 91 miles WSW. of Dublin. Pop. about 3500.

Ballincollig, a town of the co. of Cork, Ireland, 6 miles from Cork.

Ballingarry, a town of the co. of Limerick, Ireland, 16 miles SW. of the town of Limerick. Pop. about 750.

Bal'linger, a banking post-town, the capital of Runnels co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 34 miles NE. of San Angelo. It has cotton-gins and cotton-seed oil and flour-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1128.

Bal'linrobe', a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the Robe, near its mouth in Lough Mask and 16 miles SSE. of Castlebar. Pop. about 2200.

Ballon, bȧl'lôN', a town of France, department of Sarthe, near the left bank of the Orne, 12 miles NNE. of Le Mans. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Ballo'na, a station in Los Angeles co., Cal., on the railroad from Santa Monica to Los Angeles, 9 miles W. of Los Angeles.

Ballon d'Alsace, bȧl'lôN' dȧl'sȧss', one of the loftiest mountains of the Vosges, on the boundary between France and Germany, 4083 feet high.

Ballon de Guebwiller, bȧl'lôN' dęh ghĕb'veel'-laiR', the French for Mount Gebweiler, or the Sulzer Belchen, the highest mountain of the Vosges, in Upper Alsace, Germany, 4667 feet high.

Balloon, a post-village of Yell co., Ark. Pop. about 100.

Ballots, bȧl'lo', a village of France, department of Mayenne, 22 miles from Laval.

Ball Point, a post-hamlet of Granger co., Tenn.

Ball's Bluff, Loudoun co., Va., is on the Potomac River, about 32 miles NW. of Washington. The Federals were defeated here on Oct. 21, 1861, their commander, Colonel Baker, being killed.

Balls Ferry, a post-hamlet of Shasta co., Cal.

Ball'ston, a township (town) of Saratoga co., N.Y. It contains Ballston Center and part of Ballston Spa. Pop. in 1900, 2034.

Ballston, a post-village of Polk co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 45 miles SW. of Portland. Pop. about 225.

Ballston Center, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Ballston township (town), 5 miles SW. of Ballston Spa.

Ballston Lake, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., 7 miles SW. of Ballston Spa. Pop. 200.

Ballston Spa, a banking post-town and resort, the capital of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 6 miles SW. of Saratoga Springs. The name of its station is Ballston. It has several mineral springs and manufactures of paper, paper bags, leather and woollen goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3923.

Ballsville, a post-village of Powhatan co., Va.

Balltown, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa. Pop. about 60.

Balltown, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky. Pop. about 50.

Ballville, a village of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River, 1½ miles S. of Fremont.

Ballwin, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., 5 miles from Maramec Station.

Bally, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., near the boundary with Montgomery co. Pop. about 550.

Bal'lybay', a town of Ireland, 8 miles SSE. of Monaghan. Pop. about 3200.

Bal'lybo'fey, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on the Finn, 12 miles WSW. of Lifford.

Ballybunnion, a watering-place of the co. of Kerry, Ireland, 8 miles NW. of Listowel.

Ballycastle, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on a bay, 5 miles WSW. of Fair Head. Pop. about 1500.

Ballyclare', a market-town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 11 miles N. of Belfast.

Ballyduff', or **Manvers,** a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 6 miles from Bethany.

Ballygawley, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 3 miles NNW. of Aughnacloy. Pop. about 500.

Ballyhaise', a town of Ireland, co. and 4 miles NNE. of Cavan.

Ballyjamesduff', a town of Ireland, co. and 11 miles SE. of Cavan. Pop. about 750.

Ballylongford, a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 5 miles WSW. of Tarbert, near the estuary of the Shannon. Pop. about 750.

Ballymacarret, a large suburb of Belfast, Ireland, in the co. of Down, on the Lagan.

Ballymahon, a town of Ireland, co. of Longford, on the Inny, 11 miles S. by E. of Longford. Pop. about 1000.

Ballymena, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Braid, 33 miles NNW. of Belfast. Pop. about 8500. It has a large trade in linens and numerous bleaching-grounds. Iron is mined in the vicinity.

Ballymoney, a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 17 miles NW. of Ballymena. Pop. about 2900.

Ballymore' Eustace, a village of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Liffey, 19 miles SW. of Dublin. Pop. about 750.

Ballymote', a town of Ireland, co. and 13 miles SW. of Sligo.

Ballymote, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 7 miles from London.

Ballynahinch, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Down, 12 miles S. of Antrim. Pop. about 1500.

Ballyragget, a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, on the Nore, 10 miles NNW. of Kilkenny. Pop. about 750.

Ballyshannon, a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on the Erne, at its mouth in Ballyshannon Bay, 25 miles by rail NW. of Enniskillen. It has salmon-fisheries. Pop. about 2400.

Balm, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 6 miles SSE. of Mercer.

Balm, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex. Pop. about 70.

Balmain, a suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. It has ship-building yards, cooperages, etc. Pop. about 33,000.

Balmaz-Ujváros, bŏl'mŏz' oo'y-vȧ'rŏsh', a town of Hungary, 14 miles NW. of Debreczin. Pop. about 10,000.

Balme, Col de. See Col DE BALME.

Balme-les-Grottes, La, lȧ bȧlm lȧ grot, a village of France, department of Isère, arrondissement of La Tour-des-Pin. Here is a splendid stalactite cavern.

Balmerino, bȧl-mę-ree'no, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Tay, 6 miles N. of Cupar-Fife.

Balmoral, bȧl-mor'ȧl, a castle of Scotland, on the river Dee, 44 miles WSW. of Aberdeen, picturesquely situated at an elevation of 900 feet. It is a royal residence, and is intimately associated with the life of Queen Victoria.

Balmoral, a village of Ottertail co., Minn., on the S. side of Ottertail Lake, 20 miles from Perham.

Balmoral, a post-village of Restigouche co., New Brunswick, 12 miles from Campbellton, its banking point.

Baloil', or **Baliol,** a village of Marshall co., Miss., 24 miles SE. of Memphis.

Balotra, a town of India, in Rajputana, 60 miles SW. of Jodhpur. Pop. about 7000.

Balquhidder, bȧl-kwid'dęr, a village of Scotland, co. and 34 miles W. of Perth. It is situated at the foot of Loch Voil, near the scene of many of the exploits of Rob Roy.

Balrampur', a town of India, in Oudh, district and 30 miles NE. of Gonda. Pop. about 1500.

Balsall Heath, a parish of Worcestershire, England, is a suburb of Birmingham.

Balsam Grove, a post-village of Transylvania co., N.C. Pop. about 150.

Balsam Lake, a post-township (town) of Polk co., Wis., on Balsam Lake, about 40 miles NNE. of Hudson. Pop. in 1900, 757.

Balsamo, bȧl'sȧ-mo, a village of Italy, 6 miles N. of Milan.

Balsar, a town of India. See BULSAR.

Balsas, Rio de las, a river of Mexico, rises in the state of Tlaxcala, flows southward through Puebla, and then generally westward through Guerrero and Michoacán, discharging into the Pacific in about lat. 18° N. Length, estimated to be about 500 miles; the stream is not navigable, owing to interruption by numerous rapids. The upper course is known under the name of Atoyac, the middle course as Mexcala.

Balser, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. about 50.

Balsorano, bȧl-so-rȧ'no, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 6 miles N. of Sora. Pop. 2000 (commune, 3300).

Balsover, or **Bolsover,** a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, on Talbot River, 3 miles from Eldon.

Balsthal, bȧls'tȧl, a town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles NE. of Soleure, on the Dünnern. Pop. in 1900, 2458. Near it, and connected by narrow-gauge railway, is the celebrated defile of Oensinger Klus, with a village of the same name.

Balta, one of the Shetland Islands, immediately E. of Unst, between which and Balta is Balta Sound.

Balta, bȧl'tȧ, a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Kodima, an affluent of the Bug, 132 miles ESE. of Kamenetz-Podolsk. It is an important railway junction, and has many soap- and candle-works and a large trade in cattle, horses, wool, grain, and tallow. Pop. in 1897, 24,400.

Baltanás, bȧl-tȧ-nȧs', a town of Spain, 14 miles ESE. of Palencia. Pop. of the commune, about 2500.

Baltar, bȧl-tar', a village of Portugal, in Minho, 14 miles ENE. of Oporto. Pop. about 1500.

Baltchik, bȧlt'sheek', a town of Bulgaria, 23 miles NE. of Varna, on the Black Sea, near the ruins of Tomi, the place of Ovid's exile. Pop. about 5000.

Baltic, a post-village of New London co., Conn., on the Shetucket River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 42 miles ESE. of Hartford. Pop. about 700.

Baltic, a banking post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R., 18 miles SW. of New Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Baltic, a post-village of Minnehaha co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 5 miles (direct) S. of Dell Rapids, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Baltic Port, or **Baltiiski Port,** bȧl-te-is'kee port, a seaport of Russia, in Esthonia, near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 38 miles W. of Revel. It is the terminus of the Baltic R. Pop. in 1897, 852.

Baltic Provinces, a name applied to the Russian governments or provinces of Kurland, Esthonia, and Livonia, where the German language is spoken by the dominant class.

Baltic (bawl'tik) **Sea** (Ger. *Ostsee*, ost'zȧ, "East Sea;" anc. *Mare Suevicum*), a sea of Europe, enclosed by Sweden, Russia, Prussia, and Denmark, and communicating with the North Sea by the sinuous channel consisting of the Skagerrack, Cattegat, the Sound, and the Great and Little Belts. It extends from Swinemünde in the S. to Torneå in the N., about 950 miles, and from Stockholm on the W. to St. Petersburg, at the extremity of the Gulf of Finland, on the E., 390 miles. Its area (inclusive of the Cattegat) is 160,000 sq. m.; and its basin, which receives the drainage of nearly a fifth of the surface of Europe, is at least 800,000 sq. m. Notwithstanding its great extent, the Baltic has all the characteristics of a great lake. Its floor is properly an extension of the North Sea plateau, over which there is generally only shallow water, the average depth of the sea being about 28–30 fathoms. The greatest recorded depth, between Stockholm and the island of Gottland, is 1518 feet. No sea has, in proportion to its size, so great an influx of fresh water: hence it contains but little salt, the quantity ranging from about 6 to 10.5 parts per thousand; relatively to the North Sea, it is about as 194 to 373. The N. part of the Baltic is called the Gulf of Bothnia; on the E. are the Gulfs of Finland and Riga, on the SE. the Gulf of Danzig, and on the SW. the Gulf of Lübeck. The Baltic receives the waters of the Motala-Elf, Dal-Elf, Angerman-Elf, Umeå-Elf, Luleå-Elf, Torneå-Elf, and other Swedish rivers, lakes Onega, Ladoga, and Peipus, and the Düna, Niemen, Vistula, and Oder rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. The great amount of sand and mud carried down by the rivers has considerably raised the bottom of this sea, and closed to navigation the mouths of many of its streams. The shores and bed of the sea have towards the south a well-ascertained downward movement, while in the northern section, or at least in some parts of it, elevation appears to be taking place. The chief islands are the Danish Archipelago, between the coasts of Jutland and Sweden, the islands of Rügen, Bornholm, Öland, Gottland, Dagö, and Ösel, the group of Åland, and that of Qvarken. The Baltic has but insignificant tides, the daily differentials being in some parts not observable; at Copenhagen the difference between high and low water is barely one foot. The sea, however, is subject to changes of level, depending on the winds, retarding or accelerating the passage of the water through the Sound and the Belts. Thus, during a NE. wind the SW. portion of the sea is often raised as much as 4 feet above the level of the North Sea. But after NW. gales and during spring tides, the Atlantic rises, and, pouring a flood into the Baltic, commits havoc among the islands

of the Danish Archipelago. The great amount of water which flows into the Baltic, especially during the melting of the snow in spring, occasions a general current in the direction of the ocean; and it has been calculated that the number of days in which the water flows outward is in proportion to those in which it flows in an opposite direction as 24 to 1. During winter this sea is usually frozen along the coasts, and in severe winters a great part of its surface is covered with ice. The harbor of Helsingfors is closed during about 139 days of the year, and that of Kronstadt, 163 days. Baltic Port, on the other hand, has but about 35 days of ice-siege. During recent years much success has attended the use of powerful ice-breaking steamers, and the harbors have been kept measurably clear of ice. In 1324 the Baltic was frozen so hard that for six weeks the people travelled between Denmark and Germany on the ice. Periods of excessive freezing were also the winters of 1460, 1658 (when Charles X. of Sweden marched his forces across the Belts), and 1709. The Gulf of Bothnia is frequently completely frozen over. The Baltic contains abundance of fish, and a great quantity of amber is gathered on its S. shores. The most important ports are St. Petersburg, Kronstadt, Åbo, Helsingfors, Riga, Libau, Memel, Königsberg, Danzig, Stralsund, Copenhagen, Malmö, Karlskrona, Stockholm, and Gefle. The Kaiser-Wilhelm Canal, completed in 1895, and measuring 61 miles in length, unites the Baltic with the North Sea.

Baltimore, bawl'tę-more or bawlt'ę-mor, a small seaport of Ireland, at its S. extemity, co. of Cork, on a small bay, 47 miles SW. of Cork. Lat. 51° 29′ N.; lon. 9° 20′ W.

Baltimore, bawl'tę-more, a county in the N. part of Maryland, has an area of 656 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the S. and W. by the Patapsco River. It is also drained by Gunpowder River. The surface is diversified by hills, some of which are nearly 800 feet higher than the level of the sea. Among the mineral resources of this county are granite, marble, limestone, soapstone, and iron- and copper-ores. Capital, Towson. Pop. in 1890, 72,909; in 1900, 90,755.

Baltimore, a city, port of entry, and metropolis of Maryland, the sixth city in population of the United States, is on an estuary of the Patapsco River (locally known as "The Basin"), 14 miles from Chesapeake Bay and about 180 miles by ship-channel from the Atlantic. Lat. 39° 17′ N.; lon. 76° 37′ W. It is on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, the Baltimore and Annapolis and other railroads, 40 miles NE. of Washington and 96 miles SW. of Philadelphia. Its harbor is spacious and secure and has been deepened artificially to a minimum of 24 feet. The facilities for transfer of freight from the railways to the shipping are excellent, and the city has become one of the leading places of export in the United States, especially for the agricultural products of the West and South. It is built on a succession of eminences and has picturesque surroundings. The principal thoroughfares are Baltimore and Lexington Streets, running E. and W., and Charles Street, running N. and S. Many of the public buildings are noteworthy for size, beauty, and fine situation: among these may be mentioned the Peabody Institute, with a library of about 150,000 volumes; the Roman Catholic cathedral (with a dome 125 feet high), Enoch Pratt Free Library (containing 200,000 volumes), city-hall (with a dome 260 feet high), court-house, federal building, and masonic temple. Among the educational institutions are the Johns Hopkins University, opened in 1876, one of the leading institutions of learning of the United States, with about 700 students; University of Maryland, Bryn Mawr School, Woman's College, Maryland Institute, Baltimore City College, Loyola College, Morgan College, Calvert Hall College, St. Joseph's Academy, St. Mary's Seminary, Notre Dame Institute, etc. The Johns Hopkins Hospital, like the Johns Hopkins University founded upon an endowment of Mr. Johns Hopkins, is in the excellence of its system and perfection of equipment considered to rank with the foremost European institutions of its kind. The nominal centre of the city is occupied by the beautiful Mount Vernon Place, with its stately Washington Monument, a column of white marble 130 feet in height, resting upon a base 35 feet in height, and supporting a colossal statue of Washington. This, with other monuments, has given to Baltimore the name of "Monument City." The city is abundantly provided with charitable institutions and is pre-eminent for the number and beauty of its places of worship. The Roman Catholic archbishop of Baltimore is cardinal and primate of the United States. Druid Hill Park, on the outer limits of the city, is noted for its natural beauty, and covers about 700 acres. Baltimore vies with Philadelphia as a city of homes, each dwelling-house, as a general thing, being occupied by a single family.

The leading industries of Baltimore are the packing of fruits and oysters and the manufacture of clothing, boots, shoes, cotton goods, flour, fertilizers, bricks, machinery, and metallic wares. The canning industry is very extensive, and gives employment to many thousand hands, the annual product being 50,000,000 cans. The cotton-duck mills in and about the city, whose product is the greater part of the sail-duck made in the United States, employ about 6000 hands. In its metal industries the city is very important, and the vast Bessemer steel plant at Sparrow's Point, 9 miles from Baltimore, has a daily capacity of 2000 tons. Ship-building is also carried on.

The export trade of Baltimore, both foreign and coastwise, is very great. The grain trade with Europe is of first importance; but naval stores, cotton, foods, ores, etc., are also extensively shipped. Steamship lines connect with Liverpool, Bremen, and other European ports, and with the principal domestic ports. The principal railway lines entering Baltimore pass under the city through immense tunnels.

Baltimore was founded in 1729, and incorporated as a city in 1796. The bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British and the battle of North Point, where the citizens of Baltimore repelled the British attack (1814), were notable events of the war of 1812–15. The construction of the first important line of railway in the United States, the Baltimore and Ohio R., was commenced in Baltimore in 1828. It was about this time that the merchant-vessels known as "Baltimore clippers" became famous throughout the world. Baltimore was visited by a ravaging fire in Feb., 1904, by which property valued at upward of $50,000,000 was destroyed.

In 1770 the population was 13,503; in 1800, 26,514; in 1810, 35,538; in 1820, 62,738; in 1830, 80,625; in 1840, 102,313; in 1850, 169,054; in 1860, 212,418; in 1870, 267,354; in 1880, 332,313; in 1890, 434,439; in 1900, 508,957. The colored population in 1900 numbered 79,739.

Baltimore, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie Canal and on two railroads, 24 miles ESE. of Columbus and 10 miles N. of Lancaster. Its banking point is Lancaster. Pop. in 1900, 460.

Baltimore, a township (town) of Windsor co., Vt., 3 miles NE. of Gassett's Station. Pop. in 1900, 55.

Baltimore, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 5 miles by rail N. of Cobourg It contains various mills and factories. Pop. about 300.

Baltinglass, bawlt-ing-glass', a town of Ireland, cos. of Wicklow and Carlow, on the Slaney, 12 miles NE. of Carlow. Pop. about 1300.

Baltistan, a region of Asia. See Bultistan.

Ba'lu, an island of Burma, in the Gulf of Martaban, at the mouth of the Salwin. It is 17 miles long.

Baluchistan, a country of Asia. See Beluchistan.

Balvano, bål-vå'no, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles W. of Potenza. Pop. about 3000.

Balzola, bål-zo'lå, a town of Italy, 5 miles NNW. of Casale. Pop. of the commune, about 2000.

Bam, bam, a town of Persia, in Kerman, SE. of the city of Kerman. Pop. about 10,000.

Bambar'ra, a native state and former kingdom of western Africa, in French Sudan, mostly between lat. 12° and 14° N. and lon. 5° and 9° W., having on the S. the Mandingo country, and elsewhere Kaarta, Bergu, and other states. It is traversed from SW. to NE. by the Niger, on which are its principal towns,—Segu, Sansanding, Yamina, and Bammaku. The heat is intense. The rainy season lasts from June to November. The shea or butter-tree, bombax or cotton-tree, baobab, oil-palm, date, tamarind, etc., are indigenous; maize, millet, rice, and cassava yield two crops a year. The Bambarras are negroes of the Mandingo race and tolerably advanced in agriculture; they spin and dye, work in iron and gold, manufacture leather, and carry on trade.

Bambecque, bàn'bĕk', a village of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Dunkerque.

Bam'ber, a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., on the Tuckerton R., 24 miles N. of Tuckerton.

Bamberg, bam'bĕRG, a town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 33 miles N. of Nuremberg, beautifully situated at the foot of a range clothed with orchards and vineyards, and traversed by the Regnitz, the branches of which divide the town into three districts. The junction with the Ludwigs-Canal, which unites the Main with the Danube, is at this point. Bamberg is one of the finest towns in Bavaria. Among the public buildings of note are the cathedral, a splendid mediæval structure in the Romanesque style and containing, among other interesting monuments, the curious and richly sculptured tomb of Henry II. and his empress, Cunigunda; the church of St. James, founded in 1073; the upper parish church, or St. Mary's, a fine specimen of the pure Gothic architecture of the fourteenth century; the

church of St. Martin's, a massive structure; the old Benedictine monastery of St. Michael, now converted into a hospital and a museum; the old palace of the prince-bishops of Bamberg, now a royal palace; the theatre; and the town-hall. The town possesses a royal library containing about 300,000 volumes (including 3000 incunabula) and 4500 manuscripts. It has also an observatory. The manufactures comprise cotton products, tobacco, shoes, metallic wares, furniture, etc., and there are many breweries. Vegetable-gardening is extensively carried on. The prince-bishops of Bamberg ruled the town and the surrounding district down to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Pop. in 1890, 35,815; in 1900, 41,626.

Bam'berg, a county in the S. part of South Carolina, formed in 1897 of the E. portion of Barnwell co. Area, 363 sq. m. It is bounded N. by the Edisto River and is intersected by the Little Salkehatchie River. Capital, Bamberg. Pop. in 1900, 17,296.

Bamberg, a banking post-town, capital of Bamberg co., S.C., 75 miles WNW. of Charleston, on the Southern R. It has cotton- and knitting-mills, buggy-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1533.

Bamberg, or **Wei'mer,** a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 7 miles from Petersburg.

Bamboo, a post-village of Watauga co., N.C., 3 miles S. of Boone. Pop. about 125.

Bamborough, bam'bŭr-rŭh, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, 16 miles SE. of Berwick. Bamborough Castle, built on the site of a Saxon fortress, stands on a high rock projecting into the North Sea.

Bambuk, bȧm-book', a country of Africa, French Sudan, in the angle formed by the Falemé and the Senegal, S. of the latter river, E. of Bondu, and N. of Wuli and Dentila, between lat. 12° 30′ and 14° 30′ N. It is a hilly region, remarkable for the exuberance of its vegetation, which contains the baobab, calabash, tamarind, and a great variety of acacias and palm-trees. The soil produces, almost without culture, maize, millet, cotton, watermelons, etc. The lowlands yield large crops of rice. The region is rich in iron and gold. Bambuk is densely peopled. The natives are Mandingoes, professedly Mohammedans, of peaceful habits, good elephant-hunters, and excellent gold-miners. Bambuk was at one time, during the fifteenth century, in the possession of the Portuguese. The French have now several commercial stations in the country, the principal one being Kayes, on the Senegal.

Bami, bȧ'me, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the Transcaspian Territory, about 270 miles WNW. of Merv, with which it is connected by rail.

Bamian, bȧ'mee'ȧn', a famous valley of Afghanistan, with a hamlet of the same name, lying about 55 miles NW. of Kabul, off the northern face of the Kohibaba Mountains, near the junction with the Hindu-Kush. Elevation, about 8400 feet. The Bamian or Hajikhak Pass, on the road from Kabul to Bamian, is an exceedingly wild and deep defile, bordered by vertical walls of rock, and reaching an altitude of 12,000 feet. It was traversed by the forces of Alexander the Great. The whole valley is strewn with the ruins of the city of Bamian or Gulgula, destroyed by the Mongols under Genghis Khan in 1222.

Bammaku, bȧm-mȧ-koo', a town of Africa, in French Sudan, on the Niger, about 135 miles above (SW. of) Segu. Lat. 12° 15′ N.; lon. 8° 5′ W. It is intended to be a terminus of the Niger-Senegal railway. It was formerly a town of some importance, but now counts hardly more than 800 inhabitants.

Bampton, a town of England, co. of Devon, 6 miles N. of Tiverton. Pop. in 1901, 1657.

Bampur, bȧm'poor', a town of southeastern Persia, 275 miles SE. of Kerman. Pop. about 7000.

Ban, bŏn, a town of northern Hungary, 16 miles SE. of Trentschin. Pop. about 3000.

Banagher, ban'a-her, a town of Ireland, King's co., on the Shannon, 21 miles WSW. of Tullamore. Pop. about 1100.

Banana, bȧ-nȧ'nȧ, an important trading port of the Congo Free State, capital of a district of the same name, on the N. side of the Congo, near its mouth, has English, French, and Dutch commercial factories. It has regular steamer communication with Rotterdam and Liverpool.

Banana (bȧ-nȧ'nȧ) **Islands,** a group of small islands W. of Africa, off Sierra Leone, near Cape Shilling. Lat. 8° 8′ N. They are used as a sanitary station for Sierra Leone.

Bananal, bȧ-nȧ-nȧl', a village of Brazil, state of São Paulo and on the railway from São Paulo to Rio Janeiro, near the Parahiba do Sul.

Bananal, New Beira (bȧ'e-rȧ), or **Santa Anna,** a large river-island of Brazil, formed by the river Araguay, in the state of Matto-Grosso, is 200 miles long, covered with vast forests, and has in its centre a large navigable lake, the Lagoa Grande. The island covers an area of approximately 8000 sq. m. The soil is extremely fertile. The name Bananal was given it from the remarkable increase in the banana-trees planted there by the discoverers in 1773.

Banas-Tchai, bȧn'ȧs chī, a river of Asia Minor, flows SW. to the Mendere (anc. *Mœan'der*), which it joins 45 miles ESE. of Ala-Shehr.

Banat, bȧ-nȧt', a region of southern Hungary, embracing the cos. of Temes, Torontál, and Krassó-Szörény. It is bounded by the Danube, Theiss, and Maros on all sides except the E., where it is shut in by the Transylvanian Carpathians. It is one of the most fertile districts in Europe. Its wheat has long been famous for quantity and excellence. The vine is extensively planted, and great attention is paid to the rearing of silk. Though called a banat (Hun. *bánság*, bȧn'shȧg'), this region never was ruled by a ban (Hun. *bán*,—*i.e.*, "governor" or "chief"). Chief town, Temesvár.

Banat-Komlós, bŏh'nŏt' kŏm'lōsh', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontál, 37 miles SE. of Szegedin.

Banbridge, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Upper Bann, 7 miles SW. of Dromore. It is an important seat of the linen industry. Pop. about 5000.

Banbury, ban'ber-e, a municipal borough of England, co. of Oxford, 21 miles N. of Oxford. It has long been noted for cakes which bear its name. Its famous old cross, which existed down to the time of Elizabeth, is represented by a modern one. Pop. in 1901, 12,968.

Banca, Banka, or **Bangka,** bang'kȧ, an island in the Malay Archipelago, belonging to the Netherlands, lying off the SE. coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by Banca Strait. It is about 118 miles long. Area, about 4500 sq. m. The surface is hilly; the higher hills are of granite, the lower of red ferruginous earth (laterite). In the alluvium between these latter are found rich tin deposits, rarely more than 25 feet below the surface. The metal is also found in the mountain rocks, the yield from both sources being 4000 or 5000 tons annually. The Banca tin is the best in the world. Besides this metal, the island yields iron, lead, copper, silver, arsenic, and lignite. Among the vegetable productions may be named cocoanuts, arecanuts, dragon's-blood, nutmegs, benzoin, sago, etc. Banca is inhabited mainly by Malays and Chinese, the original inhabitants, said to resemble the Battaks of Sumatra, being now few in number. Pop. in 1895, 93,600, of which number 22,218 were Chinese and 180 Europeans.

Banca, a small island group at the NE. point of Celebes, separated from that island by a narrow strait. The largest island, whence the group takes its name, is in lat. 1° 43′ N., lon. 125° 12′ E. (E. point).

Bancalaan, bȧn-kȧ-lȧn', a small island in the Malay Archipelago, near the SW. coast of Palawan.

Bancal'is, an island off the NE. coast of Sumatra. It is low and densely wooded. Length, 35 miles; breadth, about 10 miles.

Bancallan, a town of Madura. See BANKALAN.

Banca Strait, between the islands of Banca and Sumatra, varies from 8 to 20 miles in breadth. It is the chief highway for vessels passing between Borneo and Sumatra.

Banchory, a village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, on the Dee, 16 miles W. by S. of Aberdeen.

Bancker, a post-village of Vermilion parish, La. Pop. about 80.

Bancoot', a town of British India. See BANKOT.

Ban'croft, a post-village of Bannock co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line, 32 miles (direct) E. by S. of Pocatello, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Bancroft, a banking post-town of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 16 miles N. of Algona. Pop. in 1900, 839.

Bancroft, a post-village of Nemaha co., Kan. Pop. about 80.

Bancroft, a post-hamlet of Calcasieu parish, La.

Bancroft, a post-hamlet of Aroostook co., Me., on the Mattawamkeag River. Bancroft Station is 79 miles NNE. of Bangor. Pop. of the township (town) of Bancroft in 1900, 318.

Bancroft, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 33 miles WNW. of Springfield.

Bancroft, a banking post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Chicago and Grand Trunk R., 30 miles NE. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 528.

Bancroft, a post-village of Daviess co., Mo., about 30 miles NNW. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 50.

Bancroft, a banking post-village of Cuming co., Neb., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 72 miles NW. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 733.

Bancroft, a post-village of Kingsbury co., S.Dak., 25 miles NE. of Huron. Pop. about 150.

Bancroft, a post-village of Putnam co., W. Va.

Bancroft, a banking post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on the Central Ontario R.

Ban'da, a town of British India, capital of Banda district, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 95 miles W. of Allahabad, near the river Ken. It has a trade in cotton. Pop. about 20,000.

Banda (bän'dä) **Isles,** a group of twelve small volcanic islands in the Molucca Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch, 50 miles S. of Ceram. Lat. about 4° 30′ S.; lon. 130° E. Area, about 17 sq. m. Pop. about 8000. They produce immense quantities of nutmegs and mace, the largest nutmeg-parks being on the island of Banda Lontar. On the island of Banda Neira is the small town of the same name, with Forts Nassau and Belgica. The island of Gunong Api is one of the most active volcanoes in the archipelago. Earthquakes are frequent and destructive.

Bandai-san, bän'dī sän, a volcano of the main island of Japan, about 150 miles N. by E. of Tokyo, noted for a catastrophic eruption in 1888. Height, about 5100 feet.

Bandana, a post-village of Ballard co., Ky., in the first magisterial district. Pop. in 1900, 205.

Bandanna, a post-village of York co., Pa.

Banda Oriental. See URUGUAY.

Banda Sea, in the Malay Archipelago, the space of sea enclosed by the islands of Buru and Ceram on the N., Timor and the Serawatty Islands on the S., Timor-Laut, Larat, and other small islands on the E., and the Celebes group on the W. Greatest depth, 3100 fathoms.

Bandawe, a station in Nyassaland, southeastern Africa, on the W. shore of Lake Nyassa, in about lat. 12° S.

Banded Peak, or **Mount Hes'perus,** a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of Colorado. Altitude, 12,860 feet.

Ban-de-la-Roche, bôⁿ dẹh lȧ rosh, or **Steinthal,** stīn'tȧl, a valley of Alsace, in the Vosges mountains, the scene of Oberlin's labors. At the entrance to the valley, in the village of Fonday, is the tomb of Oberlin.

Bandera, bän-dā'rȧ, a county in the south-central part of Texas, has an area of 1007 sq. m. It is drained by the Medina River. The surface is hilly; the soil is partly productive. Capital, Bandera. Pop. in 1890, 3782; in 1900, 5332.

Bandera, a post-village, capital of Bandera co., Tex., on the Medina River, 45 miles NW. of San Antonio. The banking point is Kerrville. Pop. in 1900, 372.

Banditti (ban-dit'tee) **Isle,** Malay Archipelago, in the strait between Lombok and Bali.

Bandol, bôⁿ'dol', a village of France, in Var, on the Mediterranean, 9 miles WNW. of Toulon.

Bandon, ban'dọn, a river of Ireland, co. of Cork, rises near Dunmanway and flows SE. to the Atlantic, forming the harbor of Kinsale. Length, 40 miles.

Bandon, or **Bandonbridge,** a town of Ireland, 20 miles SW. of Cork, on both banks of the Bandon. It has cotton-, woollen- and leather-industries, distilleries, etc. Pop. about 3800.

Bandon, a post-town of Coos co., Oregon, at the mouth of the Coquille River, about 20 miles S. of Empire City. It has fruit-, stock-, coal-, lumber- and fishing-industries, and is connected by steamer with San Francisco and Portland. The banking point is Marshfield. Pop. in 1900, 645.

Ban'dong', a town on the W. coast of Java. Near it is the volcano of Guntur.

Bañeras, bän-yā'räs, a town of Spain, 27 miles NW. of Alicante. It has an ancient castle. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Banes, bä'nēs, a port, and noted shipping point for bananas, on the N. coast of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, 32 miles (direct) N. by E. of Holguín. The harbor is sheltered and deep enough for large vessels.

Bañeza, La, lä bän-yā'thä, a town of Spain, 26 miles SW. of Leon. Pop. of the commune, about 3500.

Banff, bamf, or **Banffshire,** bamf'shir, a maritime county of Scotland, having N. Moray Firth, E. and S. the co. of Aberdeen, and W. the cos. of Inverness and Elgin. Area, 641 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, except on the coast, where it is level. Cairngorm Mountain, 4085 feet in height, and Ben-Macdhui, 4296 feet, the second loftiest summit of the British Isles, are partly in this county. Chief rivers, the Spey, Avon, and Deveron. Cattle-breeding is the principal branch of rural industry. The fisheries are important, and much whiskey is made. Capital, Banff. The county, as such, returns one member to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 61,500.

Banff, a royal and parliamentary borough of Scotland, capital of the county of Banff, on the Deveron, at its mouth in Moray Firth, 38 miles NNW. of Aberdeen. Lat. 57° 40′ N.; lon. 2° 31′ W. The "sea town" stands on an abrupt height on the coast, the "inland town" on the river, and the "castle" between the two. A bridge over the Deveron unites the town with Macduff. Pop. in 1901, 7148.

Banff, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, in the valley of the Bow, and in some of the grandest scenery of the Rocky Mountains (National) Park, is on the Canadian Pacific R., 922 miles W. of Winnipeg and 560 miles E. of Vancouver. It is a charming summer-resort and noted for its hot sulphur waters (110°). Pop. about 350. Elevation, 4500 feet.

Banffi-Hunyad, bŏn'fee' hoon'yŏd', a town of Transylvania, 22 miles NNW. of Klausenburg. Pop. about 4000.

Banfield, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich.

Bangaai, bän-gȧ-ī', an island of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of Celebes. It gives name to a group of about 100 islets.

Ban'gadu'ni, a coast island of India, one of the Sunderbunds of the Ganges delta.

Bangala, a town and steamboat station of equatorial Africa, in the Congo Free State and on the right bank of the Congo River, about 120 miles NNE. of Equatorville.

Ban'gall', a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut and (a division of) the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 19 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 400.

Bangalore, bang'gạ-lore', a fortified city in southern India, capital of Mysore, situated at an elevation of 3100 feet, 70 miles NE. of Seringapatam and 216 miles by rail W. of Madras. Its climate is salubrious, with a mean annual temperature of 73°. The principal manufactures are carpets and silk and cotton fabrics. The town possesses a fine botanical garden and is the seat of Central College. Pop. in 1901, 159,046.

Banganapilly, bäng-gạ-nạ-pil'lee, or **Banaganapalli,** a town of British India, in Madras, 89 miles E. by N. of Bellary. It is the capital of a small native state.

Bangaon, bäng'gä'ŏn, a small town of British India, in Bengal, 65 miles NW. of Bhagalpur.

Bangar, bäng-gaR', a pueblo of La Unión province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a mountainous and wooded country, near the W. coast, and about 17 miles N. by E. of San Fernando. It produces alluvial gold. Pop. 9000.

Banghi, or **Bangui,** bän'ge, a town of equatorial Africa, in French Congo, and on the right bank of the Congo River, opposite Zobo. Lat. 4° 10′ N.

Bangka, Malay Archipelago. See BANCA.

Bang'kok', or **Ban'kok',** the capital of Siam, on the Menam, 20 miles from its mouth. Lat. 13° 38′ N.; lon. 100° 34′ E. It is intersected by innumerable little canals which, with the Buddhist temples, rising aloft in their dazzling and exquisite coloring, render the city one of the most picturesque in the East. Many of the houses are built upon rafts, a single raft often having eight or ten houses upon it. The Oriental appearance of Bangkok is in strange contrast with the modern innovations which are being introduced from abroad. Part of the city has now electric illumination, and electric cars have made their appearance, while lines of steam railway run out in various directions. The place is connected by wires with the general telegraph system of the world. Here are Baptist, Catholic, and Presbyterian missions and schools. Tinware, bricks, tiles, mats, and fire-crackers are largely manufactured. The principal article of export is rice. Teak is shipped in large quantities. The business of Bangkok is largely in the hands of the Chinese, who are about as numerous as the native Siamese. There is a United States minister resident and consul-general at Bangkok. The estimates of the population vary between 250,000 and 600,000.

Bangor, bang'gher ("white choir"), a seaport city, watering-place, and contributory parliamentary borough of Carnarvonshire, North Wales, at the head of Beaumaris Bay, 9 miles NE. of Carnarvon. It is near the Menai Strait, in a romantic valley. Bangor is the seat of an ancient bishopric. The mediæval cruciform cathedral was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott. The University College of North Wales is located here. Bangor has an extensive trade in slates, which are obtained from the Penrhyn quarries, a few miles distant. Pop. in 1901, 11,269.

Bangor, a seaport and watering-place of Ireland, co. of Down, on Belfast Lough, 12 miles ENE. of Belfast. Pop. about 3800. Near by is Bangor Castle.

Bangor, a post-village of Blount co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 38 miles N. of Birmingham.

Bangor, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., 13 miles SE. of Oroville. Pop. about 100.

Bangor, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, about 50 miles NE. of Des Moines.

Bangor, a city and port of entry, the capital of Penobscot co., Me., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Penobscot River, at the mouth of the Kenduskeag, about 60 miles from the ocean. It is on the Maine Central and the Bangor and Aroostook Rs., 138 miles NE. of Portland and

246 miles from Boston. Lat. 44° 48′ N.; lon. 68° 47′ W. A bridge about 1300 feet long, crossing the Penobscot River, connects Bangor with Brewer. Bangor is the third city in the state in population, being exceeded only by Portland and Lewiston. It is at the head of navigation on the Penobscot River, which traverses extensive forests of pine, cedar, spruce, and hemlock. Large steamboats and ships can ascend the river to this place, where the tide rises 17 feet. The Kenduskeag River affords abundant water-power, which is employed in numerous mills. Bangor has various foundries with machine-shops, furniture-factories, steam planing-, pulp-, paper- and woollen-mills, boot- and shoe-manufactories, etc. It is after Chicago the greatest depot of lumber in the United States. Bangor is also engaged in foreign commerce, the coast trade, and ship-building. Numerous vessels, principally American, clear from Bangor for foreign ports annually, and several hundred vessels engaged in the coast trade, nearly one-half of which are steamers, enter this port. A dam built across the Penobscot, just above the city, furnishes the great motive-power of its mills. This city is the seat of the Bangor Theological Seminary (Congregational), which was founded in 1816. The Eastern Maine Insane Hospital and the Eastern Maine General Hospital are located here. Pop. in 1840, 8627; in 1890, 19,103; in 1900, 21,850.

Bangor, a banking post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on Black River and on the Pere Marquette R., 28 miles W. of Kalamazoo. It has various mills, etc., and is an important shipping point for grain and fruit. Pop. in 1900, 1021.

Bangor, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., in Bangor township (town), 6 miles SW. of Malone. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2221.

Bangor, a banking post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the New Jersey Central and the Bangor and Portland Rs., 14 miles N. of Easton. It has important slate-quarries, slate mantel-works, slate-mills, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2509; in 1900, 4106.

Bangor, York co., Pa. See WEST BANGOR.

Bangor, a banking post-village, capital of Walworth co., S.Dak., 77 miles W. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900, 92.

Bangor, a banking post-village of La Crosse co., Wis., ¼ mile S. of the La Crosse River and 15 miles ENE. of La Crosse, with which it is connected by the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. It has various mills, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 633.

Bangor, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 13 miles from Whitby.

Bangor-Iscoed, a village and parish of Wales, in Flintshire, on the Dee, 4½ miles from Wrexham.

Bang-pa-Kung, bång-på-kŭng′, a river of Siam, rises in the mountains which separate Siam from Cambodia, and flows into the Gulf of Siam. Length, 200 miles.

Bang-pla-Soi, bång-plå-sō′ee, a small town of Siam, near the mouth of the Bang-pa-Kung, 47 miles ESE. of Bangkok.

Bangs, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R., 40 miles from Columbus. The county infirmary is located here.

Bangs, a post-village of Brown co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 9 miles (direct) W. of Brownwood, its banking point.

Bangued, bån-ghĕd′, a pueblo and capital of Abra province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, S. of the Abra River and 16 miles E. by N. of Vigan. It has a telegraph-office. Pop. in 1903, 12,956.

Banguey, bång-gå′, or **Bangui,** an island off the N. extremity of Borneo.

Bang'weo'lo, or **Bem'ba,** a lake of east-central Africa, varying its outline considerably according to variations of rainfall, but in a general way extending from about lat. 10° 40′ to 12° or 12° 30′ S., and lon. 29° 30′ to 30° 20′ E. It is a shallow reed-studded sea, occupying an elevation of 3760 (or 4000) feet, and receiving at times the Chambezi as its main tributary. The Luapula, one of the head-waters of the Congo, leaves the lake proper in lat. 11° 31′ S., with a width of about 600 feet and depth of 20 feet. Lake Bangweolo was discovered by Livingstone in 1868. Area of open water in the dry season, about 1670 sq. m.

Banholm, bån′hōlm, the port of the Danish town of Maribo.

Baniak (bå-ne-åk′) **Islands,** a group off the W. coast of Sumatra.

Banialuka, bån-yå-loo′kå, a town of Bosnia, on the Vrbas, 64 miles ESE. of Novi. It has many mosques, including a splendid one of the sixteenth century. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and of a Greek metropolitan. Pop. in 1895, 14,812, about equally divided between Christians and Mohammedans.

Banias, a village of Palestine. See PANEAS.

Banias, bå′ne-ås, a village of Syria, 52 miles NNE. of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean.

Banister, a river in the S. part of Virginia, rises in Pittsylvania co. and, flowing in a southeasterly course, enters the Dan River in Halifax co., about 10 miles below Halifax.

Banister, Va. See HALIFAX.

Banjaluka, a town of Bosnia. See BANIALUKA.

Banjermassin, Bandjermassin, Bandjarmasin, bån-jẽr-måss′in, or **Banjermassing,** bån-jẽr-måss′ing, a Dutch possession in the SE. of Borneo, formerly a sultanate. It is intersected from N. to S. by a range of mountains, and watered by several rivers, the largest of which is the Barito. The inhabitants of Banjermassin have been celebrated for the manufacture of all kinds of arms. The people are about one-fifth Mohammedan Malays, with some Chinese, and four-fifths Dyaks.

Banjermassin, the chief town of Dutch Borneo and capital of the residency of "South and East Borneo," situated near the coast, on the Martapura River, a few miles from its confluence with the Barito. Lat. 3° 23′ S.; lon. 114° 37′ E. Banjermassin has an extensive trade, mainly in spices, precious stones, gold-dust, rattan, and drugs. The port is not accessible to large ships, and the town is subject to floods: hence the houses stand very generally on piles. Pop. about 40,000.

Banjoemaas, or **Banyumas,** bån'yoo'måss′, a town of the Dutch East Indies, near the S. coast of Java. Lat. 7° 33′ S. It is the capital of Banjoemaas residency. Pop. about 6000.

Banjoewangi, a town of Java. See BANYUWANGY.

Bank, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., 4 miles N. of Elkton. Pop. about 100.

Banka, ban'kå′, or **Meng-ka,** a town of Formosa, on the Tamsui River, 12 miles from its mouth. At its suburb, Twatatai, are large hongs, stores, tea-chest manufactories, and camphor-presses. Its port is at Tamsui. Pop. about 50,000 (?).

Banka, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See BANCA.

Bankalan, bån'kå'lån′, a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the W. coast of the island of Madura, 15 miles N. of Surabaya, in Java.

Ban'kapur′, a town of the Bombay presidency, India, district and about 40 miles SSE. of Darwar.

Bankers, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 94 miles from Detroit. Much grain is shipped here.

Bankipur, bang'ke-poor′, a town of British India, adjoining Patna.

Banklick, a post-village of Saline co., Ill. Pop. about 100.

Bank Lick, a post-hamlet of Kenton co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 17 miles S. of Cincinnati. Pop. 75.

Bankó, bon′ko′, a health-resort of Hungary, near Kaschau.

Bankok, a city of Siam. See BANGKOK.

Bankot, a seaport of British India, in Bombay, about 70 miles SW. of Poona.

Banks, a county in the NE. part of Georgia, has an area of 216 sq. m. It is drained by the North Fork of the Broad River, a branch of which rises in this county. Capital, Homer. Pop. in 1890, 8562; in 1900, 10,545.

Banks, a post-town of Pike co., Ala., in Tanyard precinct. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Banks, a post-village of Bay co., Mich., on the W. bank of Saginaw River, nearly opposite Bay City. It is contiguous to Wenonah and is part of West Bay City.

Banks, a post-hamlet of Faribault co., Minn., on Rice Lake, about 18 miles W. of Albert Lea.

Banks, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4113.

Banks, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1708.

Banks, Cape, in New South Wales, Australia, at the N. entrance to Botany Bay.

Banks' Island, a large island of British Columbia, in the Princess Royal group. Lat. of centre, 53° 30′ N.; lon. 130° W. Length, 50 miles.

Banks' Islands, a group of 17 islands of the New Hebrides group, in the Pacific. Lat. 14° S.; lon. 168° E.

Banks' Islands, a group in South Australia, in Spencer's Gulf. Lat. 34° 30′ S.; lon. 136° 20′ E.

Banks' Land, a large island of the Arctic Archipelago of North America, in about lat. 73° N., 70 miles SW. of Melville Island.

Banks' Peninsula, in New Zealand, on Middle Island, near the centre of its E. coast. Lat. 43° 40′ S.; lon. 173° E.

Banks' Strait, between Tasmania and the Furneaux Islands, has a breadth of 15 miles.

Bankston, a post-village of Fayette co., Ala., on a division of the Southern R., 10 miles E. of Fayette.

Bankston, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, 9 miles N. of Farley.

Bankston, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co., Miss., about 42 miles SSE. of Grenada.

Banksville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., about 13 miles W. of Norwalk. It is partly in Westchester co., N.Y.

Banksville, a post-hamlet of Banks co., Ga., 28 miles N. of Athens.

Banksville, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 3 miles from Pittsburg, its banking point.

Bankura, ban-koo'rah, a town of Bengal, British India, capital of the district of Bankura, on the river Dhalkisor, 55 miles W. of Burdwan. Pop. about 20,000.

Bann, or **Lower Bann,** a river of the N. of Ireland, issues from Lough Beg, flows NNW. and enters the ocean 4 miles SW. of Portrush. Length, 40 miles.

Bann, or **Upper Bann,** a river of the N. of Ireland, rises in the Mourne Mountains, flows NW. through the cos. of Down and Armagh, and joins Lough Neagh.

Ban'nack, a post-village of Beaverhead co., Mont., is near the NE. base of the Rocky Mountains and near the source of the Jefferson River, about 60 miles W. by S. of Virginia City. Gold and silver are found near this place. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Dillon.

Bannalec, bân'nâ'lĕk', a small town of France, department of Finistère, 8 miles NW. of Quimperlé.

Ban'nen, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W.Va., 3½ miles from Belton Station.

Banner, a county in the W. part of Nebraska. Area, 744 sq. m. The surface is largely prairie, and the soil a rich loam. It is intersected in the E. by tributaries of the North Platte River. Capital, Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 1114.

Banner, a mining post-village of San Diego co., Cal., about 45 miles NE. of San Diego. Pop. about 150.

Banner, a post-township (and village) of Fulton co., Ill., on the Illinois River, about 22 miles SW. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 1002; of the village, about 100.

Banner, a post-hamlet of Trego co., Kan., 15 miles SW. of Wakeeney.

Banner, a post-town of Calhoun co., Miss., 18 miles E. of Water Valley and about 50 miles S. of Holly Springs.

Banners Elk, a post-hamlet of Watauga co., N.C., 40 miles N. of Morganton and about 5 miles from Grandfather Mountain.

Bannerville, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., about 16 miles NE. of Lewistown.

Banning, a post-village of Riverside co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., at the end of the San Gorgonio Flume. 75 miles E. by S. of Los Angeles. Pop. 800.

Banning, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia, 10 miles (direct) SE. of Carrollton. Pop. about 400.

Banning, a post-village of Pine co., Minn. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Sandstone,

Banning, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa.

Bannings, a post-station of Fayette co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Connellsville (Baltimore and Ohio) R., 16 miles NW. of Connellsville.

Bannister, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., on the Ann Arbor R., 2 miles (direct) N. of Elsie, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Bannock, a county in the SE. part of Idaho. Area, 3123 sq. m. It is drained by the Snake, Blackfoot, Port Neuf, and Bear rivers, and other streams. The surface is mountainous, diversified by the foot-hills of the Wasatch Range. Gold, silver, and copper are found in the mountains. The Fort Hall Indian Reservation occupies the NW. part. Capital, Pocatello. Pop. in 1900, 11,702.

Bannockburn, a village of Scotland, co. and 2½ miles S. of Stirling, on the Bannock, an affluent of the Forth. It is famous for the great victory gained here, June 24, 1314, by the Scots, under Bruce, over the English, commanded by Edward II.

Bannock River, Idaho, runs northward in Oneida co., and enters the Snake or Lewis River about 8 miles below the mouth of the Port Neuf River.

Bañolas, bân-yo'lâs, a town of Spain, 7 miles N. of Gerona. It has mineral springs. Pop. (commune) 5000.

Baños de la Encina, bân'yoce dâ lâ en-thee'nâ (*i.e.*, "baths"), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 miles N. by E. of Jaén. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Banquete, ban-kĕh'te (Sp. pron. bân-kâ'tâ), a post-hamlet of Nueces co., Tex., about 28 miles W. of Corpus Christi.

Banquo, a post-village of Huntington co., Ind. Pop. about 70.

Bansba'ria, a town of Bengal, on the river Hugli, 3 miles by rail N. of Hugli. It has a great native temple and is the seat of Sanskrit learning. Pop. 7000.

Bans'da, a native state of British India, governed by a rajah, under British supervision. Its capital, Bansda, is 45 miles SE. of Surat.

Banswara, bân-swâ'râ, a tributary state of British India, in Rajputana. Capital, Banswara.

Banswara, a town of British India, capital of Banswara, 110 miles NE. of Baroda.

Bant, bânt, a commune of Oldenburg, Germany, near Wilhelmshaven. Pop. in 1900, 16,126.

Banta, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 17 miles SW. of Stockton. Pop. 50.

Banta, a post-village of Johnson co., Ind.

Bantam, bân'tâm', a residency of the Dutch East Indies, forming the W. extremity of the island of Java. Capital, Serang. Pop. about 650,000.

Bantam, an old and celebrated town of Java, now reduced to a small village, in the province of Bantam, beautifully situated on a bay and river of the same name, 61 miles W. of Batavia. It was at one time the principal mart of the Dutch in the East, but its trade has been transferred to other channels.

Ban'tam, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Shepaug River, near Bantam Lake, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 3 miles SW. of Litchfield. Pop. about 400.

Bantam, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, 24 miles E. of Cincinnati.

Bantayán, bân-tâ-yân', an island of the Visayas group, Philippines, province and 15 miles W. of the N. coast of Cebú. Area, about 40 sq. m. It is mountainous and wooded, of some fertility, and has important fisheries. Pop. of Bantayán pueblo, about 60 miles from Cebú, 13,300.

Bantjar, bânt'yar', a town on the N. coast of Java, residency of Rembang.

Bantry, a seaport town of Ireland, co. and 44 miles SW. of Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay. Pop. about 3000.

Bantry Bay, a large bay in the S. of Ireland, co. of Cork, extending for 25 miles inland. Within it are Bear and Whiddy Islands.

Bantu, bân'too, or **Ba-nta,** a great stock or group of African races and languages, having three or more principal divisions, namely: the eastern branch, including the Kaffir and east African languages; the central, to which belong the Bechuana and other groups; and the western, comprising the numerous languages of Lower Guinea and part of the Congo region. Most of the native tribes (excluding the Bushmen and Hottentots) of southern and south-central Africa belong to the Bantu association (also known to some ethnologists as Negroids or Negrillos), which is in great part a mixture of pure negro and foreign blood. Some of the typical negroes, however, employ the Bantu as their proper language. Among the better known of the Bantu people are the Wanyamwezi, Barotse, Matabili, Bechuana, Zulu, and Ovambo. Some of the equatorial pygmies also appear to belong to the Bantu stock.

Banu, a town and district of India. See BUNNU.

Banwell, a parish of England, co. of Somerset, near Weston-super-Mare, with a fine park belonging to the bishop of Bath and Wells.

Banyio, an important trade-town of southern Adamawa, central Africa, on the Katsema River.

Banyuls des Âpres, bân-yul' dâ' zâ'p'r, a commune of France, Pyrénées-Orientales. It is celebrated for the defence which its inhabitants made in 1793, when attacked by 7000 Spaniards, who were compelled to surrender.

Banyuls-sur-Mer, bân-yul' sür mair, a town and sea-side resort of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales. It has a fishing port in the Mediterranean. Near it are four ancient towers, one of which (the Ban de Caroch) marks the limit between France and Spain. A laboratory of marine zoology is established here. The town is noted for its Roussillon wine. Pop. in 1901, 2277; of the commune, 3111.

Banyuwangy, or **Banjoewangi,** bân-yoo-wâng'-ghee, a seaport town and military post on the E. coast of Java, in lat. 8° 13′ S., lon. 114° 26′ E. It has an extensive trade. Pop. 8000.

Banz, bânts, a village of Bavaria, 3 miles SW. of Lichtenfels, on the Main, with a castle, formerly a famous Benedictine abbey.

Banzyville, a commercial port of the Congo Free State, on the left bank of the Ubanghi River, 360 miles NW. of Stanley Falls.

Baol, bâ'ol', a country of western Africa, in the Senegal, lying between the Jaluf territory on the E. and the Atlantic on the W.

Baoni, bå'o-nee, a petty native state of India, in Bundelcund, tributary to the British.

Bapaume, bå'pōm' (L. *Bapal'ma*), a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 14 miles SSE. of Arras. Pop. 3000. Here the French were defeated by the Germans, Jan. 3, 1871.

Baptistown, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 28 miles NNW. of Trenton. Pop. about 150.

Baptist Valley, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Va., 30 miles from Saltville.

Bar, a village of France, department of Corrèze, 4 miles N. of Tulle.

Bar, bar, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 50 miles NE. of Kamenetz-Podolsk. Pop. in 1897, 10,614. In 1768 the Poles here formed a confederacy against Russia.

Baraba, bå-rå-bå' (Russ. *Barabinskaya*, bå-rå-bin'-skå-yå), a vast marshy steppe of Siberia, extending between the Ob and the Irtish; elevation in most parts less than 300 feet above the sea. It was colonized by Russia in 1767.

Bara Banki, bå'rå bån'kee, a district of British India, in Oudh. It is mostly a level, marshy plain, traversed by the Gumti and Gogra Rivers. Capital, Nawabgunge (Nawabganj), also known as Bara Banki.

Baraboo, bair'a-boo, a river of Wisconsin, rises by several branches, which unite in Juneau co. It enters the Wisconsin 4 miles S. of Portage. Length, nearly 100 miles.

Baraboo, a banking city, the capital of Sauk co., Wis., on the Baraboo River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 37 miles NW. of Madison. It has a court-house, woollen-factories, saw- and planing-mills, railroad-shops, a fruit-canning factory, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4605; in 1900, 5751.

Baraboo, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1464.

Barachois de Malbaie, bå'rå'shwå' dẹh mål'bå', a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 27 miles SE. of Gaspé Basin. Pop. 300.

Baracoa, bå-rå-ko'å, a river of Cuba, which forms the boundary between Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces, emptying on the N. coast.

Baracoa, a seaport town on the NE. coast of Cuba, 90 miles ENE. of Santiago de Cuba. It is one of the oldest continuous settlements of the New World, and was founded by Diego Columbus in 1514. It is an important shipping point for fruit. Pop. in 1899, 4937.

Barada, bar-rå'då (anc. *Chryaor'rhoas*), a river of Syria, rises in the Anti-Libanus, follows the direction of the range southward, then flows eastward through the Syrian plain, and on approaching Damascus divides into two branches, one of which passes along the N. side of the city, while the other is diverted into many different channels for watering the city and irrigating its gardens. The former branch, now called Awaj, is the Pharpar, and the latter, the main Barrada, is the Abana of ancient times. The branches shortly after unite, and the trunk enters the marshy lake of Bahret el-Atebe.

Barada, a post-village of Richardson co., Neb., in a precinct of the same name. Pop. in 1900, 147; of the precinct, 1955.

Baradero, bå-rå-då'ro, a town of the Argentine Republic, 80 miles NW. of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 3500.

Baraga, bair'a-ga, a county in the NW. part of Michigan, bounded on the N. by Lake Superior and on the NW. by Keweenaw Bay. Area, 890 sq. m. Iron-ores, graphite, and extensive deposits of slate are found. Capital, L'Anse. Pop. in 1900, 4320.

Baraga, a post-village of Baraga co., Mich., on Keweenaw Bay (at its head or S. end), 4 miles NW. of L'Anse. It has saw- and planing-mills. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. in 1900, 1185.

Barak, bå'råk', a river of Assam, the principal stream of Cachar and Sylhet. It joins the Megna after a course of about 350 miles. Its northern branch in Sylhet bears the name of Surma.

Baraka, a mission-station in French Congo, equatorial Africa, in the Gaboon district, a few miles SE. of Libreville.

Barama, bå-rå'må, a river of South America, rising in the E. part of Venezuela. It flows thence into British Guiana, where it is joined by several affluents, with which it forms the Waini system, which discharges its waters into the Atlantic about 8° 40′ N. lat.

Baramba, bå-råm'bå, or **Berum'bah,** a small tributary state of Orissa, British India, on the N. bank of the Mahanuddy. Capital, Baramba, a small town, in lat. 20° 25′ N., lon. 82° 23′ E.

Baramula, bå-rå-moo'lå, one of the better mountain-passes connecting Kashmir and the Punjaub.

Bar'anagar', a northern suburb of Calcutta, on the Hugli.

Báránd, bậh'rậnd', a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar.

Baranello, bå-rå-nĕl'lo, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles SW. of Campobasso. Pop. 1600 (commune, 4000).

Baránof (bå-rån'ŏf) or **Baranov Island,** or **Sit'ka,** one of the Alexander Islands, Alaska. Lat. 57° N.; lon. 135° W. It is about 100 miles long by 25 miles average breadth, mountainous and densely wooded. Coal has been found on it, and likewise deposits of placer-gold. Numerous bays indent the coasts. Sitka (the capital of Alaska), on the W. coast, is the most important settlement.

Baranow, bå'rå-nov, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 42 miles NNE. of Tarnow, on the Vistula.

Baranquilla, Colombia. See BARRANQUILLA.

Barạnya, bŏh'rŏn'yŏh', a county of Hungary, on the Danube. Capital, Fünfkirchen (Pécs).

Baranyavár, bŏh'rŏn'yŏh'vậr', a village of Hungary, in the co. of Baranya.

Bar'asat', a town of British India, in Bengal, 12 miles NNE. of Calcutta. Pop. about 10,000.

Barataria, a post-village of Jefferson parish, La., 18 miles SW. of New Orleans, its banking point. Pop. 175.

Barataria (bår-rạ-tah're-ạ) **Bay,** situated in the SE. part of Louisiana, extends northward from the Gulf of Mexico, in the parish of Plaquemines. It is about 15 miles long and 6 miles wide.

Barava, a seaport of Eritrea, in Somaliland. Lat. 1° 7′ N.; lon. 44° 4′ E. Pop. 3000.

Barbacena, bar-bå-så'nå, a town of Brazil, state of Minas-Geraes, in the Serra Mantiqueira, 125 miles NNW. of Rio de Janeiro, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 6000; of the commune, upward of 50,000. Elevation, 3700 feet above the sea.

Barbacoas, bar-bå-ko'ås, a town of Colombia, department of Cauca, 150 miles N. by E. of Quito. It is on a branch of the Patia River, and is accessible by steamers from the sea. Pop. about 6000.

Barbacoas, a small town of Venezuela, 68 miles S. of Caracas.

Barbados, bar-bå'dọz, the easternmost of the West India islands, belonging to Great Britain. It is one of the Lesser Antilles, in the Windward group. It is 21 miles long. Area, 166 sq. m. Bridgetown, the capital, is in lat. 13° 4′ N. and lon. 59° 31′ W. The surface is diversified by hills and valleys, the highest point being Mount Hillaby, 1104 feet; the soil is mostly fertile, and nearly the whole of the island is under cultivation. The climate is healthy but hot, the mean yearly temperature being 80°. The annual rainfall is about 55 inches. The chief articles of export are sugar, rum, and arrowroot. Violent hurricanes occur here and cause great damage. The island is nearly encircled by coral reefs, which render the approach to it dangerous. The surface rock is almost everywhere a layer, sometimes nearly 100 feet thick, of coral growth, showing the island to be a comparatively recent upheaved reef. The famous Barbados "infusorial earth" is a diatomaceous deposit in greater part. The majority of the inhabitants are negroes. Barbados has its own legislature and governor. Pop. in 1891, 182,322; in 1900, estimated at about 195,000.

Barbados, bar-bå'doce, an auriferous river of Brazil, state of Matto-Grosso, falls into the Paraguay after a SE. course of 120 miles.

Barbania, bar-bå-nee'å, a town of Italy, on the torrent Fandaglia, 17 miles N. of Turin. Pop. about 1000.

Barbara, a post-village of Blair co., Pa. Its banking point is Williamsburg.

Barbarium Promontorium. See ESPICHEL, CAPE.

Barbary, bar'bẹr-e (anc. *Maurita'nia, Numid'ia, Af'rica Pro'pria,* and *Cyrenq'ica*), formerly the name of an extensive region, comprising all the northern portion of Africa from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean and from the Mediterranean to the Sahara. It embraced Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Fezzan, and Barca. Barbary and Egypt formed nearly all of Africa of which the ancient geographers possessed any precise knowledge. It was peopled in antiquity chiefly by Moors, Numidians, and Phœnician colonists, and a great part of it was long under the dominion of the Carthaginians; it was afterwards subject to the Romans, and was occupied for about a century by the Vandals. The Arabs overran it and made it Mohammedan about A.D. 697. See BERBERS.

Barbastro, bar-bås'tro, a walled town of Spain, in Aragon, province of Huesca, on the Cinca, 50 miles NE. of Saragossa. It has a cathedral with some paintings of the sixteenth century. Pop. in 1900, 7033.

Barbentanne, bar'bŏn'tånn', a small town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 4 miles SW. of Avignon.

Barber, a county in the S. part of Kansas, has an area of 1134 sq. m. It is intersected by Medicine Lodge Creek. It is largely prairie. Capital, Medicine Lodge. Pop. in 1890, 7973; in 1900, 6594.

Barber, a post-village of Scott co., Ark. It has cotton-industries. Pop. about 125.

Barberino di Mugello, bar-bâ-ree'no dee moo-jêl'lo, a town of Italy, 15 miles N. of Florence, on the Sieve. It has extensive manufactures of straw hats. Pop. in 1901, 5425; of the commune, 11,379. In its environs is the royal villa of Caffegiolo, the ancient residence of the Medici.

Barberino di Val d'Elsa, bar-bâ-ree'no dee vâl dêl'sâ, a town and commune of Italy, province and 20 miles S. of Florence. Here is the palace of the Barberini, the birthplace of Pope Urban VIII. Pop. in 1901, 3382; of the commune, 5498.

Barbers Mills, a post-hamlet of Wells co., Ind., 8 miles W. of Bluffton. Pop. 75.

Barbersville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., 14 miles NNE. of Madison. Pop. 250.

Barberton, a banking post-village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, 7 miles SSW. of Akron. It has manufactures of rubber, sewer-pipe, chemicals, matches, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4354.

Barberton, a town of South Africa, in the Transvaal Colony, about 75 miles W. of Lourenço Marquez, and 136 miles by rail from the same port. It is the centre of the De Kaap gold-fields, which were discovered in 1875, and first opened in 1882. It lies at an elevation of 2825 feet. Although at one time having a population of 6000–7000, it has rapidly declined, and to-day, with the sudden rise of the Rand mines, its inhabitants number only about 2000.

Barberville, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on the Plant System, 14 miles from Deland. Pop. about 150.

Barberville, a hamlet of Washington co., R.I., 2 miles from Hope Valley.

Barbezieux, bar'bęh-ze-uh', a town of France, in Charente, 19 miles SW. of Angoulême. Pop. about 3000.

Barbigha, bar-bee'gâ, a town of Bengal, in the district of Monghyr. Pop. about 8000.

Barbison, bâr'be'zôn', a famous hamlet of France, on the borders of the Forest of Fontainebleau, a resort of the painters Millet and Rousseau, and giving name to the school of painting known as the Barbison School. It is connected by tramway with Melun.

Barbosa, bâr-bô'sâ, a town of Colombia, in the department of Antioquía, 25 miles ENE. of Medellín. Pop. about 6000.

Barbour, bar'bur, a county in the SE. part of Alabama, has an area of 920 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Chattahoochee, and is partly drained by Pea River, which forms part of its W. boundary. County seats, Clayton and Eufaula. Pop in 1890, 34,898; in 1900, 35,152.

Barbour, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of 393 sq. m. It is intersected by a branch of the Monongahela River called Tygart's Valley River. Capital, Philippi. Pop. in 1890, 12,702; in 1900, 14,198.

Bar'bourSville, a banking post-town, capital of Knox co., Ky., on the Cumberland River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 90 miles SE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 1010.

Barboursville, a post-village of Orange co., Va., 11 miles by rail SW. of Orange and 17 miles NE. of Charlottesville. Pop. about 200.

Barboursville, formerly **Cabell Court-House,** a post-town, capital of Cabell co., W.Va., on the Guyandotte River, about 5 miles from the Ohio River, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 41 miles W. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Barbourville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., 6½ miles from Deposit.

Barbreck, a post-hamlet of St. Landry parish, La. Pop. 60.

Barbuda, bar-boo'da, one of the British West India Islands, Leeward group, 22 miles N. of Antigua. Lat. about 17° 35′ N.; lon. 61° 40′ W. Area, 75 sq. m. It has no true harbor. The climate is mild and healthy and the soil fertile, although only a small part of the surface is cultivated. Products are corn, cattle, tobacco, cotton, and sugar. It is politically a dependency of Antigua. Pop. about 600, mostly blacks, who are principally engaged in cattle-raising.

Bar'buret', Bar'buret'ta, or **Bar'bura'ta,** one of the Bay Islands, Honduras, lying E. of Ruatan.

Barby, bar'bee, a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles SE. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. in 1900, 5137.

Bar'ca (anc. *Cyrena'ica*), a region of north Africa, forming the E. division of Tripoli, between lon. 20° and 25° E., and having W. the Gulf of Sidra (anc. *Syrtis Major*), N. the Mediterranean, and E. Egypt. On the S. and in the interior it is largely desert, with the Jebel Akhdar, or "Green Mountains," rising to about 3500 feet. In many parts it yields crops of corn and presents tracts of fine pasturage; on the mountain-sides, and particularly on the plateau-slopes facing the Mediterranean, are forests of pines, date- and olive-trees, and flowering shrubs. It has no permanent rivers, but numerous mountain torrents, which flow to the Libyan deserts. The climate is in the north measurably Italian, with an average temperature of about 70°–72°. The population consists of Bedouin Arabs, Berbers, and Turks, with a strong infusion of negro blood, and a few Jews and Greeks in the towns. This region was anciently the seat of the Pentapolis (or "five cities"),—viz., Berenice, Arsinoë, Barca, Apollonia, and Cyrene. Barca was one of the chief granaries of the Romans on the African coast. The remains of temples, aqueducts, and other great public works, and the discovery of numerous Greek and Roman coins, show the importance which it once possessed. Barca is a semi-independent vilayet of Turkey, with the seaport of Benghazi, on the site of the ancient Berenice, as its chief city or capital. Pop. estimated at 250,000–300,000.

Barcaldine, a post-town of Queensland, Australia, 358 miles by rail W. of Rockhampton. Pop. in 1891, 2482.

Barcarrota, bar-kar-ro'tâ, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 19 miles S. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) 6000.

Barcellona, bar-chel-lo'nâ, a town of Sicily, province and 22 miles W. by S. of Messina. Pop., with Pozzo di Gotto, in 1901, 15,925; of the commune, 23,493.

Barcellos, bar-sel'loce, a town of Portugal, in Minho, on the Cavado, 9 miles W. of Braga. Pop. about 3000.

Barcellos, bar-sel'loce, a town of Brazil, in the state of Amazonas, on the right bank of the Rio Negro, about 280 miles NW. of Manaos. Pop. about 3000.

Barcelo'na (Sp. pron. bar-thâ-lo'nâ; anc. *Bar'cino*), a seaport town of Spain, capital of the province of the same name and seat of the captain-general of Catalonia, 312 miles ENE. of Madrid. Lat. (mole light) 41° 22′ 36″ N.; lon. 2° 11′ E. Barcelona is the most active, commercially important, and, after Madrid, the most imposing city of the kingdom. It is the terminus of several railways, and has of late years grown considerably, its N. portion, the new town, being regularly and handsomely built; in the old town the streets are irregular and narrow. To the E. of the city and S. of the citadel is the extensive suburb of Barceloneta, laid out with great regularity, built chiefly of brick, and occupied by sailors and other seafaring people. Many of the houses of Barcelona itself are also of brick, but most of them, particularly in the new town, are of hewn stone and of an imposing appearance. In recent times great improvements have been made; gas and electric illumination have been introduced, and extensive sewers constructed; fountains of the finest water are found in every quarter, and there are several lines of electric railway. The focus of the busy life of the city is the *Rambla*, a charming promenade of the old town which it unites with the new, and which contains the principal theatres, some elegant shops and cafés, etc., and is in part given over to the floral display of the Barcelona flower-girls. The principal public edifice is the cathedral, which stands in the highest part of the old town. Its origin dates from the first ages of Christianity, but its present form of Gothic architecture appears to belong to the end of the thirteenth century. It is one of the noblest creations of Spanish Gothic art, and bears two transeptal towers, 170 feet high. There are numerous other churches, several of them ancient and handsome. One of the most remarkable buildings of Barcelona is the Casa de la Diputación, where the cortes of the province used to hold their sittings. Other noteworthy edifices are the Casa Lonja, or exchange, the Casa Consistorial, and the Estruch museum. The Teatro del Liceo is one of the largest theatres of Europe, having seating accommodation for 3600 persons. The principal educational establishment is the university, which is attended by about 2500 students, and has a library of over 150,000 volumes. It has a full faculty, and special schools for architects and engineers. Theological education is given in the Seminario. Charitable and beneficent institutions are numerous. Among other institutions may be mentioned several public libraries and museums, the Academy of Belles-Lettres, the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, etc. Of its monuments that dedicated to Columbus, and erected in 1882–90, with a column rising to 200 feet, stands foremost.

Barcelona is the seat of various manufactures, the principal of which are cottons, silks, woollens, paper, leather, and glass. Other chief exports are iron, copper, fire-arms, cork, fruit, salt, wines, and brandies. The development of its textile industries has frequently given to the city the name of "Manchester of Spain." The main part of the trading is coasting. The port of the city is commodious, covering 290 acres, with a depth of water of 25–50 feet, and protected by two massive moles. Its main axis is over a mile in length. The climate of the city is singularly mild and pleasant, with an average temperature for the year of about 61°, for August, 77°, and for January, 48°.

Barcelona is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians under Hamilcar Barca; hence its name. After the fall of Carthage the Romans first became its masters, then the Goths, who possessed it, with the rest of Catalonia, till the year 714, when it was conquered by the Saracens, who held it for nearly a century. It afterwards rose to considerable power under its counts, and, with Catalonia, was annexed to Aragon in 1151. Pop. in 1877, 248,943; in 1887, 272,481; in 1900, as a commune, inclusive of the closely attached suburbs, Gracia, San Martin, Sans, San Andres, San Gervasio, Horta, and Las Corts, 533,000.

Barcelona, a fertile province of Spain, in Catalonia, reaching from the Mediterranean northwestward to the Pyrenees. It is generally mountainous, being traversed by off-shoots of the Pyrenees. It is watered by the Llobregat. Barcelona is the most active and enterprising province of Spain, its industries being largely centred in cotton, wool, and cloth manufactures. Near Cardona, in this province, is an enormous mass of rock-salt, 265 feet high and nearly 3 miles in circumference. Area, 2970 sq. m. Capital, Barcelona. Pop. in 1900, 1,054,541.

Barcelona, or **Nueva Barcelona,** nwâ'vâ bar-sâ-lo'nâ, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Barcelona, near the Caribbean Sea, about 40 miles SW. of Cumaná. Lat. 10° 10′ N.; lon. 64° 47′ W. It is ill built and unhealthy, and has an indifferent anchorage on the navigable Aragua, but is an important shipping place. Coal and salt are mined in the vicinity. Its new port, Guanta, with which it is connected by rail, has a safe and spacious harbor. Pop. about 10,000.

Barceloneta, bar-thâ-lo-nâ'tâ, a suburb of Barcelona, Spain, with about 12,000 inhabitants. See Barcelona.

Barceloneta, bar-sâ-lo-nâ'tâ, a town of Porto Rico, in the department of Arecibo, on the Manatí River, 10 miles E. by S. of Arecibo. Pop. in 1899, 1459.

Barceloneta, bar-sâ-lo-nâ'tâ, a town of Venezuela, on the Paragua, 100 miles SSE. of Angostura.

Barcelonnette, bar'seh-lon-nêtt', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Basses-Alpes, 29 miles NE. of Digne, on the Ubaye. Pop. about 2000.

Barchfeld, bark'fêlt, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 33 miles NE. of Fulda, on the Werra.

Barcino, the Latin name of Barcelona.

Barclay, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 8 miles NE. of Springfield, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Barclay, a post-township of Black Hawk co., Iowa, 20 miles E. of Cedar Falls. Pop. in 1900, 739.

Barclay, a post-village of Osage co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 39 miles S. by W. of Topeka.

Barclay, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 9 miles NE. of Centerville. Pop. 200.

Barclay, a village of Bradford co., Pa., in Barclay township, 16 miles SW. of Towanda and about 36 miles NE. of Williamsport. Coal is mined here. Pop. of the township in 1900, 452.

Barclay, a post-hamlet of Falls co., Tex.

Barclay Sound, a large inlet on the W. coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Its head is in lat. 49° N.; lon. 125° W. It is extended inland from this point in a long fjord, called Alberni Canal.

Barclaysville, a post-hamlet of Harnett co., N.C., 23 miles S. of Raleigh.

Barcs, bŏrch, a commune of Hungary, in the county of Somogy. Pop. in 1901, 5396.

Barcus, bar'küce', a village of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, near Mauléon.

Bard, bard, or **Bar'do,** a fortress and village of Italy, on the Dora Baltea, 23 miles SSE. of Aosta.

Bard, a post-station of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Cedar or Iowa River and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 35 miles N. of Burlington.

Bard, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania R., 15 miles S. of Bedford.

Bardai, bår-dī', a town of the eastern Sahara, capital of Tibesti, in about lat. 21° 30′ N. Pop. about 1500.

Bardenberg, bar'den-bĕng', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 5 miles NNE. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 3364.

Bardera, bar-dâ'râ, or **Bal Tir,** a village of Italian Northeast Africa, on the river Jub, about 380 miles above its mouth. Lat. 2° 18′ N.

Bardi, bar'dee, a town of Italy, province of Piacenza, 10 miles NNW. of Borgo Taro. Pop. 800 (commune, 6500).

Bardistan (bar'dis-tân'), **Cape** (or **Ras**), on the coast of Persia, in the Persian Gulf.

Bardolino, bar-do-lee'no, a town of Italy, 15 miles W. by N. of Verona. Pop. 1000 (commune, 3000).

Bar'dolph, a banking post-village of McDonough co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 7 miles ENE. of Macomb. It has grain interests. Pop. in 1900, 387.

Bardonecchia, bar-dô-nek'ke-â (Fr. *Bardonnèche,* bar'don'nêsh'), a village of Italy, 19 miles W. of Susa, at the entrance of the Mont Cenis tunnel.

Bardonia, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y. Pop. about 70.

Bardos, bar'dos', a village of France, Basses-Pyrénées, ½ mile from Bidache.

Bardowieck, bar'do-week', a town of Prussia, 4 miles NW. of Lüneburg, on the Ilmenau. Pop. in 1900, 2002.

Bardsey, bard'ze, an island of Wales, in the Irish Sea, 37 miles S. of Holyhead. Pop. 80.

Bardstown, a post-hamlet of Mississippi co., Ark. Pop. about 75.

Bardstown, a banking city, capital of Nelson co., Ky., near the Beech Fork of Salt River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 39 miles SSE. of Louisville. It has several collegiate institutions and various manufactures, and is the trade-centre of an extensive farming and stock-raising district. Pop. in 1890, 1524; in 1900, 1711.

Bardstown Junction, a post-village of Bullitt co., Ky., 22 miles S. of Louisville.

Bardwan, a town of India. See Burdwan.

Bardwell, a banking post-town, capital of Carlisle co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 13 miles SE. of Cairo, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 1712.

Bardwell, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex.

Bardwells Ferry, a post-station of Franklin co., Mass., on the Deerfield River and on the Boston and Maine R., 8 miles W. of Greenfield.

Barèges, bâ'raizh', a village and celebrated watering-place of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Gave de Bastan, 4040 feet above the sea and 12 miles SSW. of Bagnères-de-Bigorre. It is frequented by invalids for its sulphurous springs, which are the most powerful in the Pyrenean region, and have a temperature ranging from 91° to 111°. They are charged with a peculiar nitrogenous and oily substance known as barègine. The village and valley are subject to most destructive snow-avalanches.

Bareilly, or **Bareli,** bår-â'lee, a city of British India, in the Rohilkhand division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, capital of the district of Bareilly, near the river Ramganga, 118 miles NE. of Agra. It has an English college and Persian and Hindu schools, manufactures of furniture and woven fabrics, and is the seat of an important trade. Pop. in 1901, 117,400.

Barendrecht, bar'en-drekt, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 10 miles NW. of Dordrecht.

Bärenstein, bair'en-stine', a town of Saxony, near Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 3747.

Barentin, bâ'rôⁿ'tâⁿ', a village of France, Seine-Inférieure, 10 miles NW. of Rouen.

Barenton, bâ'rôⁿ'tôⁿ', a small town of France, department of Manche, 7 miles SE. of Mortain.

Barents Island, one of the Spitzbergen group, lying E. of the main island, in about lat. 78° 30′ N.

Barents Land, the name given to the northern part of the main island of Nova Zembla.

Barents Sea, a name given to that part of the Arctic Ocean which is included between Lapland, Nova Zembla, Franz-Josef Land, and Spitzbergen.

Barcs'ville, a hamlet of Wetzel co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, opposite Hannibal, Ohio, 36 miles below Wheeling.

Bäretswil, bâ'rets-wil, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zürich, is in the district of Hinwil. Pop. in 1900, 2707.

Baretun, or **Al Baretun,** âl bâ're-toon', called also **Berek Marsa, Port Mhaddra** (or **Mithr**), and **Port Bardiah** (anc. *Paræto'nium*), a port, with ancient ruins, of Egypt, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 31° 30′ N.; lon. 27° 30′ E.

Bare'ville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 4 miles from Bird-in-Hand and about 44 miles ESE. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 350.

Barfield, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala.

Barfield, a post-village of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 65 miles above Memphis, Tenn.

Barfleur, bar'flur', an ancient town of France, department of Manche, on the English Channel, 16 miles E. of Cherbourg. Pop. about 1000. About 1 mile N. is a granite light-house, 271 feet above the sea, on Cape Barfleur, in lat. 49° 40′ N., lon. 1° 16′ W.

Barfurush, a town of Persia. See Balfrush.

Barga, bar'gâ, a village of Italy, on the Serchio, 16 miles N. of Lucca. Pop. 1700 (commune, 8000).

Bargaintown, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., about 10 miles W. by S. of Atlantic City.

Bargarran, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 4½ miles NNW. of Paisley.

Bargas, bar'gȧs, or **Vargas,** a town of Spain, 5 miles NW. of Toledo. Pop. of the commune, about 3500.

Barge, bar'jȧ (Fr. pron. barzh), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, at the foot of Monte Monbracco, province of Coni, 28 miles SSW. of Turin. Pop. 2000 (commune, about 9000).

Bargemont, barzh'môn', a town of France, in Var, 7 miles NNE. of Draguignan. Pop. 1500.

Bar'gersville, a post-village of Johnson co., Ind., about 18 miles S. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 100.

Bargerton, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tenn.

Barguzinsk, bar-goo-zeensk', a town of Siberia, on the Barguzinsk (a river flowing into Lake Baikal), 220 miles ENE. of Irkutsk. It is one of the oldest settlements in Siberia, dating from about 1648. Pop. 1400.

Barh, bar, a town of India, in Behar, on the Ganges, about 35 miles by rail E. of Patna. Pop. about 12,000.

Barhampur, towns of India. See BERHAMPUR.

Barhamsville, a post-village of New Kent co., Va., 6 miles S. of West Point.

Bar Harbor, a banking post-village and popular summer-resort of Hancock co., Me., on Frenchman's Bay and on the E. side of Mount Desert Island, 46 miles SE. of Bangor. It is connected by regular steamers with New York, Boston, and Portland. Bar Harbor is visited annually by 15,000–20,000 summer visitors, and ranks closely with Newport as one of the most exclusive and fashionable watering-places of the Atlantic coast. Pop. about 2000.

Bari, or **Bari delle Puglie** (anc. *Ba'rium*), a city and seaport of Italy, capital of the province of Bari delle Puglie, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 69 miles by rail NW. of Brindisi. Its newer parts are well built. The principal buildings are the fine cathedral, dating from the eleventh century, the almost equally ancient church of San Nicola, and the old Norman castle. Bari is the seat of an archbishop. It has a large trade by sea and by railway. There were in 1899 1672 entries and clearances. Bari, taken by the Normans in the eleventh century, was for a time the capital of Apulia. Pop. in 1901, 72,591; of the commune, 77,478.

Bariah, Barreah, bȧ're-ȧ, or **De'ogarh' Barieh,** a native state of British India, in Bombay, with a town of the same name, 50 miles NE. of Baroda.

Barichara, bȧ-re-chȧ'rȧ, a town of Colombia, in the department of Santander, and on the Suarez River, 150 miles NNE. of Bogotá. Pop. about 11,000.

Bari delle Puglie, bȧ'ree del'lęh pool'yęh, formerly **Terra di Bari,** tĕr'rȧ dee bȧ'ree, a province of southern Italy, in Apulia, on the Adriatic. Capital, Bari. Area, about 2300 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 837,683.

Bari Doab, bȧ-ree' dō'ȧb, a territory in the Punjab, British India, between the Beas and the Ravi.

Barile, bȧ-ree'lȧ, a town of Italy, in Potenza, 4 miles SSE. of Melfi. Pop. about 4000.

Barili, bȧ-ree'le, a pueblo on the W. coast of Cebú, Philippine Islands, about 52 miles from Cebú. The region is wooded and fertile, with active fisheries; it produces also woven fabrics. Pop. (including numerous villages and hamlets) in 1903, 31,617.

Barima, bȧ-ree'mȧ, a river of South America, rises in the Imataca Mountains, on the boundary of Venezuela and British Guiana, flows E. and then NW., and empties into the Atlantic, E. of the mouth of the Orinoco River, in Venezuelan territory, at Barima Point. Length, about 220 miles, of which about 80 are navigable.

Barinas, or **Varinas,** vȧ-ree'nȧs, a town of Venezuela, about 45 miles SW. of Guanare.

Baring, a post-village of Washington co., Me., on the St. Croix River, 5 miles SW. of Calais. Pop. about 230.

Baring, a post-village of Knox co., Mo., 12 miles by rail N. of Edina. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Baring, Cape, in the NW. part of Wollaston Land, in the American Arctic Archipelago, at the entrance of Russell Gulf. Lat. 70° N.; lon. 117° 20′ W.

Baring Cross, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ark., on a railroad and on the Arkansas River, opposite Little Rock. Pop. about 400.

Baringo, Lake, in British East Africa, 110 miles ENE. of the NE. extremity of the Victoria Nyanza. It has no visible outlet. Length, about 18 miles. Elevation, 3217 feet. The waters are fresh.

Barisal, a town of India. See BURRISOL.

Barisciano, bȧ-ree-shȧ'no, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles NE. of Aquila. Pop. 3000 (commune, 4500).

Barito, a river of Dutch Borneo, rises towards the centre of the island, and takes a general southerly course, emptying into the Java Sea a few miles SW. of Banjermassin. The total length, including its windings, is upward of 500 miles, a considerable part of which is navigable.

Barium, the ancient name of BARI.

Barjac, bar'zhȧk', a town of France, department of Gard, 19 miles NE. of Alais. Pop. about 1500.

Barjols, bar'zhol', a town of France, department of Var, 11 miles NNW. of Brignoles. Pop. about 2000.

Barker, a post-village of Cascade co., Mont., 45 miles SE. of Great Falls.

Barker, a township (town) of Broome co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1072.

Barker, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R.

Barker Creek, a post-hamlet of Kalkaska co., Mich.

Barkers, a post-village of Holmes co., Fla., about 80 miles NE. of Pensacola. Pop. about 150.

Barkers Grove, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., ½ mile from Easton.

Barkersville, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 36 miles N. by W. of Albany. Pop. 90.

Barkerville, a banking post-town in the district of Cariboo, British Columbia, 35 miles E. of Quesnelle. Lat. about 53° N. Pop. 300.

Barkeyville, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., about 22 miles SW. of Oil City. Pop. 150.

Barkham'sted, a post-township (town) of Litchfield co., Conn., about 20 miles NW. of Hartford, is drained by the Farmington River. Pop. in 1900, 864.

Barking, a town of England, co. of Essex, 7 miles ENE. of London, near the Thames. It has jute-mills. It was famed in the Middle Ages for its Benedictine abbey for nuns. Pop. in 1901, 21,547.

Bar'kisland, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles SSW. of Halifax. Pop. in 1901, 1729.

Barkly East, a town of Cape Colony, capital of a district of the same name, about 58 miles (direct) ESE. of Aliwal North. Pop. in 1891, 876 (white, 514). Elevation, 5831 feet.

Barkly West, a town of the northern division of Griqualand West, Cape Colony, capital of a district of its own name, 25 miles (direct) NW. of Kimberley, with which it is connected by daily cart. Here are diamond-mines, which produce the very valuable "river-stones." Pop. in 1891, 1034 (white, 229). Elevation, 3800 feet.

Bark River, Wis., issues from a lake in Waukesha co., runs SW., and enters Rock River at Fort Atkinson.

Bark River, a post-village of Delta co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles W. of Escanaba. Pop. about 700.

Barksdale, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ga. Pop. about 50.

Barksdale, a post-village of Edwards co., Tex., 50 miles NNW. of Uvalde Station of the South Pacific R. Pop. about 400.

Barkul', a town of Dzungaria, central Asia, N. of the Gobi Desert and near Lake Barkul. Lat. about 43° 40′ N.; lon. 94° E. Elevation of the lake, 5100 feet.

Barkville, a village of Delta co., Mich., 12 miles by rail W. of Escanaba. Pop. about 100.

Barladu, a town of Rumania. See BERLAD.

Barleben, bar'lȧ'bęn, a town of Prussia, near Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 4105.

Bar-le-Duc, bar lęh dük, or **Bar-sur-Ornain,** bar sür or'nan', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Meuse, 125 miles E. of Paris, on the Ornain. It has manufactures of cotton, etc. It was the capital of the mediæval county (afterwards duchy) of Bar. Pop. in 1891, 16,058; in 1901, 15,306.

Barletta, bar-lĕt'tȧ (L. *Barolum*), a seaport of Italy, province and 33 miles WNW. of Bari, on a rocky island in the Adriatic, connected by a bridge with the mainland It is surrounded by walls with angular towers. It has the ruins of an old citadel, a cathedral, and a colossal statue of the Emperor Heraclius (or of Theodosius). Barletta is connected with Bari by a steam tramway. Pop. in 1901, 40,388.

Barleysheaf, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 3 miles N. of Flemington.

Barling, a post-village of Sebastian co., Ark. The banking point is Fort Smith. Pop. about 200.

Barlovento, bar-lo-vĕn'to, a town of the Canary Islands, on the island of Palma.

Barlow, a post-hamlet of Foster co., N.Dak.

Barlow, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, 12 miles W. of Marietta.

Barlow, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, 10 miles by rail SW. of Oregon City.

Barlow, a post-village of Lee co., Va.

Barlow Bend, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ala.

Barlow City, a post-hamlet of Ballard co., Ky. Pop. about 40.

Barmbeck, bärm'bĕk, a NE. suburb of Hamburg, Germany.

Barmen, bar'mĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the picturesque valley of the Wupper, 27 miles NNE. of Cologne. It is a continuation of the town of Elberfeld. Among the means of communication therewith is an elevated railway from which the cars hang suspended. Barmen is one of the chief manufacturing towns of the Rhineland. The principal manufactures are those of ribbons and other textiles. There are establishments for calico-printing famous for the excellence of the dye called Turkey red. Pop. in 1900, 141,435.

Bar Mills, a post-village of York co., Me., on the Saco River and on the Portland and Rochester (Boston and Maine) R., 18 miles W. by S. of Portland. Pop. about 275.

Barmore, a post-station of Greenwood co., S.C., on the Southern R., 9 miles SE. of Belton Junction.

Barmouth, or **Ab'ermaw,** a town of Wales, co. of Merioneth, on the estuary of the Maw and on a railway, 7 miles SW. of Dolgelly. Pop. in 1901, 2213.

Barmstedt, barm'stĕtt, a market-town of Prussia, in Holstein, 14 miles E. of Glückstadt. Pop. in 1900, 4295.

Bärn, bärn, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 14 miles NNE. of Olmütz. Pop. about 4000.

Bar'naby Island, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, is 3½ miles in length.

Bar'nard, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ill., 20 miles E. by S. of Quincy.

Barnard, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., 30 miles by rail W. of Indianapolis.

Barnard, a post-village of Lincoln co., Kan., 58 miles NW. of Abilene.

Bar'nard', a banking post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the One Hundred and Two River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 30 miles N. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 362.

Bar'nard, a post-village and township (town) of Windsor co., Vt., about 20 miles ENE. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 840.

Bar'nard Castle, a town of England, co. of Durham, on the Tees, 21 miles SW. of Durham. It has a dispensary, founded in 1229 by John Baliol, King of Scotland, and the ruins of a stately castle built by Barnard, the grandfather of Baliol, and a valuable fine-art museum. Rokeby is 2½ miles distant. Pop. in 1901, 4421.

Barnard Crossing, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., 7 miles N. of Rochester, on the Genesee River. Pop. 200.

Barnard Islands, on the NE. coast of Australia, are within the Great Barrier Reef.

Bar'nardsville, a post-village of Buncombe co., N.C., 16 miles N. of Asheville.

Barnardsville, a post-hamlet of Roane co., Tenn., about 8 miles SSW. of Kingston.

Barnaul, bar-nâ-ool', a town and district of Siberia, government of Tomsk, on the Ob, at its junction with the Barnaul (Barnaulka), 230 miles SSW. of Tomsk. It is the capital of the important Altai mining district. The town is regularly built, and has public offices, a mint, an observatory (lat. 53° 20′ N.; lon. 83° 48′ E.), churches, magazines, hospitals, geological and other museums, and many furnaces and smelters at which large quantities of auriferous silver-, lead- and copper-ores are smelted, and much cast-iron is produced. The entire gold and silver product of the government of Tomsk is received here. Elevation, 480 feet. Pop. in 1897, 29,408.

Bar'negat', a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., on the Tuckerton R., about 15 miles S. of Toms River, and near Barnegat Bay. Pop. about 900.

Barnegat, N.Y. See MILTON FERRY.

Barnegat Bay, N.J., washes the eastern border of Ocean co., and is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by long narrow islands or sand-banks called Island Beach and Long Beach. It is about 27 miles long and 1–4 miles wide. It is much frequented by wild-fowl. Boats can pass from this bay into the ocean through Barnegat Inlet, which is 1 mile wide.

Barnegat City, a post-village and watering-place of Ocean co., N.J., on Long Beach and Barnegat Inlet and on the Manahawkin and Long Beach Transportation Company's R., about 15 miles (direct) SE. of Toms River.

Barnerville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., about 40 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 125.

Barnes, a town of Surrey, England, on the right bank of the Thames, 2½ miles E. by N. of Richmond, in the SW. outskirts of London. Pop. in 1901, 17,821.

Barnes, barnz, a county in the SE. part of North Dakota, has an area of 1506 sq. m. The soil is a rolling prairie, and produces wheat, oats, barley, hay, and potatoes. Capital, Valley City. Pop. in 1900, 13,159.

Barnes, a post-hamlet of Alachua co., Fla. Pop. 50.

Barnes, a post-town of Mahaska and Poweshick cos., Iowa, 12 miles S. of Montezuma. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Barnes, a banking city of Washington co., Kan., 12 miles W. of Blue Rapids. It has a shipping trade in cattle and grain. Pop. in 1900, 383.

Barnes, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Ohio, S. of Mansfield.

Barnes, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., 2 miles from Sheffield Station. Pop. about 350.

Barnesboro, or **Barnsboro,** barnz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 14 miles S. of Camden.

Barnesboro, a banking post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 4 miles W. of Hastings. Pop. in 1900, 1482.

Barnesburg, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio.

Barnes Corners, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., about 12 miles SSE. of Watertown. Pop. about 500.

Barneston, a banking post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 22 miles S. of Beatrice. It has valuable stone-quarries. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Barneston, barnz'tŏn, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 44 miles from Philadelphia. Pop. 200.

Barnesville, barnz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ala., 45 miles NE. of Aberdeen, Miss.

Barnesville, a banking post-town of Pike co., Ga., on the Atlanta division of the Central R., 60 miles S. by E. of Atlanta. It has buggy- and carriage-factories, knitting-mills, the Gordon Institute, etc. Pop. in 1870, 754; in 1890, 1839; in 1900, 3036.

Barnesville, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan., on the Little Osage River, about 13 miles NNE. of Fort Scott.

Barnesville, a post-town of Montgomery co., Md., on a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio R., 33 miles NNW. of Washington, D.C. Pop. in 1900, 125.

Barnesville, a banking city of Clay co., Minn., 31 miles N. by E. of Fergus Falls. It is on the Great Northern R., and has a grain-elevator, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1326.

Barnesville, a village of Reynolds co., Mo., 16 miles SW. of Annapolis Station.

Barnesville, a post-village of Robeson co., N.C., 15 miles S. of Lumberton, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Barnesville, a banking post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. (Central Ohio division), 30 miles WSW. of Wheeling. It has glass- and car-wheel works, planing-mills, and various manufactures. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 3207; in 1900, 3721.

Barnesville, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., ½ mile NE. of East Mahanoy Junction. Pop. about 125.

Barnesville, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 8 miles SE. of Roanoke.

Barnesville, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, 11 miles from Ossekeag. Pop. 150.

Bar'net, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 11 miles by rail NNW. of London. An obelisk near the town commemorates the battle fought there in 1471 between the Yorkist and Lancastrian armies, when the Earl of Warwick was killed. Pop. in 1901, 7876.

Barnet, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Connecticut River, in Barnet township (town), and on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles S. of St. Johnsbury and 2 miles below the mouth of the Passumpsic River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1763.

Bar'nett, a post-town of Warren co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 6 miles SE. of Crawfordville. Pop. in 1900, 381.

Barnett, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ill. Pop. about 50.

Barnett, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss., on the New Orleans and North Eastern R., 30 miles (direct) SW. of Meridian, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Barnett, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., 12 miles from Versailles.

Barnett, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1269.

Barneveld, bar'nĕh-vĕlt', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 18 miles NW. of Arnhem. Pop. (commune) about 8000.

Bar'neveld, a banking post-village of Iowa co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 16 miles E. of Dodgeville. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Barneveld (bar'nĕh-vĕlt') Islands, in the Southern Ocean, off Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 56° S.; lon. 67° W.

Barneville-sur-Mer, barn'veel'sür mair (anc. *Crociato'num Por'tus*), a small seaport of France, department of Manche, 15 miles WSW. of Valognes.

Barney, a post-village of Brooks co., Ga., 14 miles N. of Quitman, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Barney, a post-village of Madison co., Iowa. Pop. about 100.

Barney, a post-hamlet of Union co., N.Mex.

Barney's River, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 17 miles from Antigonish, its banking point.

Barn'hardt's Island, St. Lawrence co., N.Y., is in the St. Lawrence River and in the township (town) of Massena.

Barnhill, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ill., 6 miles S. of Fairfield.

Barnhill, a coal-mining post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, about 3 miles SE. of New Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 811.

Barnitz, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 8 miles (direct) S. of Carlisle, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Bar'noldswick, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles by rail WSW. of Skipton. Pop. in 1901, 6374.

Barnsboro, N.J. See BARNESBORO.

Barnsley, barnz'lee, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 10 miles S. of Wakefield and 12 miles N. of Sheffield, on the Dearne. It has manufactures of textiles, glass, iron, and needles; also bleaching- and dye-works. The town is in a rich coal district. Pop. in 1901, 41,086.

Barnsley, a post-town of Hopkins co., Ky., in Earlington district. Pop. in 1900, 380.

Barnsley, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. Pop. about 75.

Barnstable, barn'stą-b'l, a county forming the SE. extremity of Massachusetts, has an area of 419 sq. m. It is a long peninsula (Cape Cod Peninsula) bounded on the E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the N. by Cape Cod Bay. The soil is mostly sandy. The prosperity of this county is derived from commerce and fisheries. Cranberries are extensively cultivated. Capital, Barnstable. Pop. in 1890, 29,172; in 1900, 27,826.

Barnstable, a port of entry, capital of Barnstable co., Mass., on a bay of the same name, which is a part of Cape Cod Bay, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 73 miles SSE. of Boston. Its banking point is Yarmouthport. It is in Barnstable township (town), which contains a number of other villages (West Barnstable, Osterville, Hyannis, etc.) and is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. The town has numerous vessels engaged in the coast-trade and fisheries. Pop. of the town in 1890, 4023; in 1900, 4364.

Barnstaple, barn'stą-p'l, a seaport of England, co. of Devon, on the Taw, 6 miles from Barnstaple Bay and 34 miles NW. of Exeter. The town has a large mediæval church, and a grammar-school, endowed in 1649, occupying part of an old monastery. It formerly possessed commercial importance and had two seats in parliament. Pop. in 1901, 14,137.

Barnstead, a post-township (town) of Belknap co., N.H., about 16 miles ENE. of Concord. It is drained by the Suncook River. Pop. in 1900, 1072.

Barnston, a post-village of Gage co., Neb. See BARNESTON.

Barnston, a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec, 4½ miles SW. of Coaticook.

Barnum, a post-town of Webster co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 10 miles W. of Fort Dodge. Pop. 175.

Barnum, a post-village of Carlton co., Minn., 59 miles N. of Rush City. The banking point is Carlton. Pop. in 1900, 391.

Barnum, a post-village of Mineral co., W.Va.

Barnumville, a hamlet of Bennington co., Vt., on the Rutland R., 28 miles S. of Rutland.

Barnwell, a county in the SW. part of South Carolina, has an area of 870 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Edisto River and on the SW. by the Savannah. It is also drained by the Combahee River. Capital, Barnwell. Pop. in 1890, 44,613; in 1900, 35,504.

Barnwell, a banking post-town, capital of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern R., 40 miles ESE. of Augusta, Ga. It has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900, 1329.

Baroach, a town and district of India. See BROACH.

Baroda, bą-ro'dą, or **The Gaikwar's Dominions,** a native state of British India, in Gujerat. Area, 8099 sq. m. It has long been under the rule of a Mahratta chief, with the title of *gaikwar* or *guicowar*. It is a very fertile region. Capital, Baroda. Pop. in 1891, 2,415,396; in 1901, 1,952,000.

Baroda, a city of British India, capital of the above state. Lat. 22° 16′ N.; lon. 73° 14′ E. It is on the railway from Bombay to Ahmedabad. It possesses modern water-works. There are various public institutions, including Baroda College. Pop. in 1881, 101,818; in 1891, 116,420; in 1901, 103,800.

Baroda, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., 10 miles S. of St. Joseph, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Barolum, the Latin name of BARLETTA.

Bar'on Island, or **Nu'sa Bar'on,** an island off the S. coast of Java, about 113° 18′ E. lon.

Baros, bą'ros, a town on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, 270 miles NW. of Padang.

Barotac Nuevo, bą-ro-tąk' nwą'vo, and **Barotac Viejo de Ajui,** bą-ro-tąk' ve-ą'ho dą ą'hoo-e, two pueblos of Panay Island, Philippines, in the province of Iloilo. The first is in the SE. part, in a fertile locality. Pop. 11,805. The second, in the W., is in a mountainous and wooded country, about 32 miles from the town of Iloilo. Pop. 5590.—Barotac is also written Barotag.

Barotseland, a name sometimes applied to the NW. portion of Rhodesia.

Barque, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va.

Barquisimeto, bar-ke-se-mą'to, formerly **Nueva Segovia,** nwą'vą są-go'vę-ą, a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Lara, 165 miles WSW. of Caracas, on the Barquisimeto River. It is a bishop's see and has a college. The population probably does not exceed 15,000, although rated much higher.

Barr, bar, a town of Alsace, at the foot of the Vosges, 18 miles SW. of Strassburg. Pop. in 1900, 5243.

Barr, a post-hamlet of Arapahoe co., Colo., 17 miles NE. of Denver.

Barr, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill. Pop. about 100.

Barr, a post-hamlet of Mifflin co., Pa., 8 miles NW. of Lewistown.

Barra, bar'rą or bar'rą, or **Bar'ray,** a mountainous island of Inverness-shire, Scotland, in the Outer Hebrides. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 2 to 3 miles. Its people speak Gaelic and are largely Romanists. Lat. of Barra Head (light-house), 56° 48′ N.; lon. 7° 38′ W. Pop. about 2500. This, with some 20 smaller islands, forms the parish of Barra, or Barra Islands.

Barra, bar'rą, a town of Italy, 3 miles E. of Naples, with many country residences. Pop. in 1901, 9375; of the commune, 11,975.

Barra, bar'rą, or **Barra do Rio Grande,** a town of Brazil, state and 350 miles WNW. of Bahia, on the São Francisco River.

Barraboo, Wis. See BARABOO.

Barracas al Sud, bar-rą'kąs ąl sood, a suburb of the city of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, southeastward of the town, to which it is joined by railway.

Barrackpur, bar'rak-poor' (called by the natives *Chanak*, chą'nąk), a town of British India, in Bengal, on the Hugli, 15 miles by rail N. of Calcutta.

Barrackville, a post-village of Marion co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 72 miles SE. of Wheeling. Pop. about 200.

Barracoa, a town of Cuba. See BARACOA.

Barrada, a river of Syria. See BARADA.

Barra do Rio de Contas, a town of Brazil. See RIO DE CONTAS.

Barra do Rio do São João, a town of Brazil. See RIO DO SÃO JOÃO.

Barra do Rio Grande, Brazil. See BARRA.

Barra do Rio Negro, Brazil. The former name of MANÁOS.

Barrafranca, bar-rą-frąn'ką, a town of Sicily, 10 miles SE. of Caltanissetta. Pop. in 1901, 10,878.

Barrage, bar'rązh' (Fr. for "dam"), a railway station of Egypt, on the Nile, 15 miles NW. of Cairo. Near here is the great dam, or barrage, with locks and sluices, designed to regulate the Nile flood for purposes of irrigation and navigation. It is one of the largest weirs in the world, and, although begun about 1835, it was not completed until 1890.

Barra Mansa, bar'rą mąn'są, a town of Brazil, 70 miles NW. of Rio Janeiro, on the right bank of the Parahiba do Sul.

Barranca, bar-rąn'ką, a town of Colombia, in the department of Bolivar, on the Magdalena, 45 miles SE. of Cartagena.

Barranquilla, bar-rąn-keel'yą, the most important commercial city of Colombia, in the department of Bolivar, and the capital of a province of its own name, on the left bank of the navigable river Magdalena, a few miles from its mouth. The river begins properly to be navigable from this point, and a busy steamboat traffic is maintained. The

city, although counting 35,000–40,000 inhabitants, is still in a transition stage. It is connected by rail with Sabanilla.

Barranquitas, bar-rän-kee'täs, or **Barrancas,** a village of Porto Rico, about 4 miles (direct) NW. of Aibonito. Pop. in 1899, 692; of the jurisdiction, 8103. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899.

Barraux, bar'rō', a village of France, department of Isère, 22 miles NE. of Grenoble.

Barrax, bar-räh', a town of Spain, on an affluent of the Júcar, 23 miles WNW. of Albacete. Pop. 2000.

Barray Islands, coast of Scotland. See Barra.

Barr'd Islands, a group of small islands off the NE. coast of Newfoundland, 4 miles from Fogo.

Bar're, a banking post-village and township (town) of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Maine Rs., 18 miles NW. of Worcester and 60 miles W. of Boston. It has manufactures of lumber, foundry products, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2059.

Barre, a township (town) of Orleans co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1937. It contains Barre Center.

Barre, a banking city of Washington co., Vt., on the Central Vermont and other railroads, 6 miles SE. of Montpelier, and on a branch of the Winooski River. It has the Goddard Seminary and manufactures of foundry-products, stone-cutters' tools, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8448. Barre township (town), which formerly included Barre, has some of the largest granite-quarries in the United States. Pop. in 1900, 3346.

Bar're Center, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., in Barre township (town), about 30 miles W. of Rochester. Pop. 200.

Bar'ree, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 521.

Barreforge, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Little Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles NW. of Huntingdon, its banking point. Pop. about 130.

Barréges. See Barèges.

Barrel-of-Butter Island, a skerry or small islet of Scotland, Orkney, off the S. end of Pomona.

Barre Mills, a post-village of La Crosse co., Wis., 8 miles ENE. of La Crosse. Pop. about 75.

Barren, or **Big Barren River,** of Kentucky, rises in or near Monroe co. It runs northwestward, intersects Warren co., and enters Green River at Woodbury, about 20 miles NW. of Bowling Green. Length, nearly 120 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it to Bowling Green.

Barren, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of 490 sq. m. It is drained by Little Barren River and several creeks. Capital, Glasgow. Pop. in 1890, 21,490; in 1900, 23,197.

Barren Creek Spring, a village of Wicomico co., Md., about 12 miles NW. of Salisbury.

Barren Fork, a post-village of Izard co., Ark., 50 miles from Newport.

Barren Grounds, a name of no precise geographic limitation, but ordinarily accepted to denote a large area of northern Canada bordering on the Arctic Sea and lying N. of the forest tract. It is watered by the Mackenzie, Coppermine, and Great Fish Rivers. The region is the home of the musk-ox and caribou.

Barren Hill (post-office, Lafayette Hill), a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., about 10 miles NNW. of Philadelphia.

Barren Island, a sandy island off the S. shore of Long Island, Kings co., N.Y.

Barren Island, an island of Newfoundland, on the W. coast of Placentia Bay, 7 miles NW. of Harbor Buffett.

Barren Island, one of the Hunter Islands, off the NE. point of Tasmania.

Barren Island, a volcanic island in the Bay of Bengal, E. of the Andaman Isles.

Barren Islands, a group of small islands off the coast of Alaska, at the entrance to Cook Inlet. The principal are Amatuli and Ushugat.

Barren Lands. See Barren Grounds.

Barren Plain, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn., 36 miles N. by W. of Nashville.

Barren Springs, a post-village of Wythe co., Va., 10 miles SE. of Pulaski, its banking point. Pop. about 275.

Bar're Plains, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Barre township (town) on Warre River, about 19 miles WNW. of Worcester.

Bar'rett, a post-village of Marshall co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 81 miles W. of Atchison.

Barrett, a post-village of Grant co., Minn., organized from part of Lien township. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Barrett, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 845.

Barretts Ferry, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky. Pop. 100. The banking point is Fordsville.

Barrettsville, a post-village of Dawson co., Ga., about 50 miles N. of Atlanta. Pop. about 200.

Barrhead, a town of Renfrewshire, Scotland, 6 miles by rail SW. of Glasgow. It has cotton-mills, print-works, and bleacheries. Pop. in 1901, 9855.

Bar'rie, a banking post-town and outport of Ontario, capital of Simcoe co., on Kempenfeldt Bay, Lake Simcoe, and on the Grand Trunk R., 64 miles NNW. of Toronto. It has various collegiate institutions, saw-, grist- and planing-mills, foundries, breweries, tannery, and manufactures of wool, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4894.

Barrier Reef, or **The Great Barrier Reef,** off the NE. coast of Australia, one of the most remarkable geological and geographical features of the globe, extends from about lat. 23° S., opposite Port Bowen, to Torres Strait, or over a linear distance of approximately 1200 miles. It is superficially, and probably to a very great depth, of coral construction, and ranges in width from 5 or 15 to 70 miles, being separated from the mainland by an inner channel or sea 5–15 miles wide. There are numerous breaks in the barrier, the most important of which is opposite the mouth of Burdekin River. The outer line of the reef probably marks the former extent of the Australian continent.

Barring Cross, a post-town of Pulaski co., Ark., in Hill township. Pop. in 1900, 389.

Barrington, a post-town of McIntosh co., Ga., in Barrington township. Pop. in 1900, 34; of the township, 801.

Barrington, a banking post-village of Cook and Lake cos., Ill., about 32 miles N. of Chicago, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Rs. It is a shipping point for milk, cheese, and live-stock. Pop. in 1890, 848; in 1900, 1162.

Barrington, a post-hamlet and township (town) of Strafford co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 25 miles E. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1208.

Barrington, a post-township (town) of Yates co., N.Y., about 35 miles NNW. of Elmira, is bounded on the W. by Keuka Lake. Pop. in 1900, 1249.

Barrington, a post-village and township (town) of Bristol co., R.I., 8 miles SE. of Providence, is bounded on the S. and W. by Narragansett Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1135.

Barrington, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 4 miles from Hemmingford.

Barrington, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Shelburne, 121 miles SW. of Halifax. Pop. (inclusive of Barrington Passage) about 1800.

Barrington Center, a post-village of Bristol co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles SSE. of Providence. Pop. about 1600. The banking point is Warren.

Barrington Passage, a seaport town of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles E. of Barrington. See Barrington.

Barrisville, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., 6 miles from New Brighton.

Barron, a county in the NW. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 878 sq. m. It is intersected by the Red Cedar or Menomonee River, and also drained by the Hay River. Capital, Barron. Pop. in 1890, 15,416; in 1900, 23,677.

Barron, a banking city, capital of Barron co., Wis., on Vermilion River, about 5 miles from its mouth, and on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 48 miles E. of Osceola Mills. It has woollen-, flour- and wood-working-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1493.

Barrón Escandón, a town of Mexico. See Apizaco.

Barronett, a post-village of Barron co., Wis., 6 miles by rail N. of Cumberland, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Barronsfield, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Maccan.

Barronvale, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa.

Barros, bar'roce, a hamlet of Porto Rico, 11 miles (direct) NW. of Aibonito. It is noted for its coffee and fine cattle. Pop. of the jurisdiction in 1899, 14,845.

Barrosa, bar-ro'sä, a village of Spain, on the coast of Andalusia, 16 miles SE. of Cadiz. The British here defeated the French, March 5, 1811.

Barrow, bär'rō, or **Borragh,** bor'räh, a river of Ireland, in Leinster, flows generally southward and joins the Suir to form Waterford harbor.

Barrow, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 51 miles N. by W. of Alton.

Barrow, Cape, in the N. part of British America, on the Arctic Ocean (Coronation Gulf). Lat. 68° 5′ N.; lon. 111° W.

Barrow-in-Furness, a manufacturing town, seaport, and parliamentary borough of Lancashire, England,

at the SW. extremity of the peninsula of Furness, 18 miles WNW. of Lancaster. It has some of the largest iron- and steel-works in England, ship-yards, wire- and railway-carriage works, flax- and jute-mills, etc. The docks and harbor-works are on a large scale. It was until recently an insignificant village. The long low island of Walney is included in the parliamentary borough. Near the town are the ruins of Furness Abbey. Pop. in 1891, 51,712; in 1901, 57,586.

Barrow, Mount, in NE. Tasmania, E. of the Tamar River. Elevation, 4644 feet.

Barrow, Point (or **Cape**), in Alaska. See POINT BARROW.

Barrow's Lake, towards the S. of Newfoundland, is about 18 miles long and 2 miles wide. It has its outlet by a river emptying into Fortune Bay.

Barrows Store, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va.

Barrow Strait, a channel in the American Arctic Archipelago, is about 30–40 miles wide. The E. part of it is contiguous to Lancaster Sound and Prince Regent Inlet. It communicates with Melville Sound on the W. It is near lat. 74° 30′ N., and is included between lon. 84° and 95° W.

Barrowsville, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass., on a branch of the New Bedford (New York, New Haven and Hartford) R., 7 miles NW. of Taunton.

Barrs Landing, a post-village of Lexington co., S.C., on the Southern R., 18 miles W. of Columbia.

Barrs Mills, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on Sugar Creek, 11 miles W. of Dover.

Barrum ad Albulam, Latin for BAR-SUR-AUBE.

Barrum ad Sequanam, Latin for BAR-SUR-SEINE.

Barry, bär'ree, a county in the southwest-central part of Michigan, has an area of 572 sq. m. It is intersected by Thornapple River, and also drained by Fall Creek. Capital, Hastings. Pop. in 1890, 23,783; in 1900, 22,514.

Barry, a county in the SW. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 790 sq. m. It is drained by White River and Flat Creek. Among the minerals of the county are limestone, zinc, and lead. Capital, Cassville. Pop. in 1890, 22,943; in 1900, 25,532.

Barry, Wales. See BARRY DOCK.

Barry, a banking city of Pike co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 27 miles SE. of Quincy. It has various mills. Pop. in 1900, 1643.

Barry, a post-village of Bigstone co., Minn., 10 miles by rail E. of Browns Valley. Pop. about 200.

Barry, a post-village of Clay co., Mo., 10 miles N. of Kansas City.

Barry, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., in Barry township, about 12 miles WNW. of Pottsville and 44 miles NNE. of Harrisburg. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1080; of the village, about 600.

Barry, a banking post-village of Navarro co., Tex., 11 miles W. of Corsicana.

Barry Dock, an artificial harbor, recently constructed, about 10 miles SW. of Cardiff, Wales, in Glamorganshire. Large quantities of coal are shipped hence, and a town (Barry) has sprung into existence at the port. Pop. of the parish in 1901, 27,030.

Barry Links, a British government instruction camp of Scotland, in Forfarshire, 9 miles from Dundee.

Barryton, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 12 miles NNE. of Mecosta. It has feed-, lumber- and shingle-mills. The banking point is Big Rapids. Pop. in 1900, about 200.

Barrytown, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. Pop. about 125.

Barrytown, bär'ree-tŏwn, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 94 miles N. of New York. Pop. about 400.

Barryville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson Canal and on the Delaware River (which separates it from Shohola station on the Erie R.), 19 miles WNW. of Port Jervis. Pop. about 300.

Barryville, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, about 10 miles NE. of Canton.

Bars, bŏrsh, a NW. county of Hungary. Capital, Aranyos-Marót. The two little towns of Ó-Bars (Old Bars) and Új-Bars (New Bars), within this county, are 57 miles NNW. of Budapest.

Barsac, bar'sȧk', a town of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 19 miles SE. of Bordeaux. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Barsi, a town of India, See BURSI.

Barsinghausen, bar'zing-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, connected by tramway with the city of Hanover. It has coal mines. Pop. in 1900, 4433.

Barstow, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., at the junction of the Santa Fé Pacific and the Southern California Rs., 81 miles by rail, or about 45 miles direct, N. of San Bernardino. Pop. 100.

Barstow, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 18 miles (direct) E. of Rock Island, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Barstow, a post-village, capital of Ward co., Tex., near the Pecos River and on the Texas and Pacific R., 6 miles E. by N. of Pecos. Pop. about 150.

Bar-sur-Aube, bar-sür-ōb (L. *Bar'rum ad Al'bulam*), an ancient town of France, department of Aube (Champagne), 33 miles ESE. of Troyes, on the Aube. Pop. in 1901, 4339.

Bar-sur-Ornain. See BAR-LE-DUC.

Bar-sur-Seine, bar-sür-sȧne (L. *Bar'rum ad Seq'uanam*), a town of France, department of Aube (Champagne), 20 miles by rail SE. of Troyes, on the left bank of the Seine. It was an important town in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1901, 3062.

Bart, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Bart township, about 50 miles W. of Philadelphia. In the township are located extensive nickel-mines. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1154.

Bartan, bar'tȧn', or **Bar'tin',** a town of Anatolia, in the vilayet of Kastamuni, on the Bartan-Su, near its mouth in the Black Sea, 45 miles NE. of Eregli. Pop. about 9000.

Bartelso, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., in Santa Fé township. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Barten, bar'tẹn, a town of East Prussia, 47 miles SE. of Königsberg. Pop. 1400.

Bartenheim, bar'tẹn-hīme', a village of Alsace, Germany, 12 miles from Mülhausen.

Bartenstein, bar'tẹn-stīne', a town of East Prussia, 33 miles SSE. of Königsberg, on the Alle. Pop. 7000.

Barterville, a post-village of Nicholas co., Ky. Pop. 100. The banking point is Carlisle.

Bártfa, bȧrt'fŏh' (Ger. *Bartfeld*, bart'fĕlt), a town of north Hungary, co. of Sáros, on the Tepla, 155 miles NE. of Budapest. It is celebrated for its hot baths. Pop. in 1901, 6102.

Barth, or **Bart,** bart, a seaport of Prussia, Pomerania, on the Binnensee, at the mouth of the Barth, 17 miles WNW. of Stralsund. Pop. in 1900, 7069.

Bartholomäussee, Bavaria. See KÖNIGSEE.

Barthol'omew, a county in the southeast-central part of Indiana, has an area of 400 sq. m. It is drained by the Driftwood Fork of White River and by Clifty and Flat Rock Creeks. Capital, Columbus. Pop. in 1890, 23,867; in 1900, 24,594.

Bartholomew Bayou, bi'oo, a river of Arkansas, rises in Jefferson co., near Pine Bluff. Its general direction is nearly southeastward until it crosses the southern boundary of the state and enters Morehouse parish in Louisiana. It runs thence southwestward and enters the Ouachita River about 15 miles W. of Bastrop. Its length is about 275 miles, the greater part of which is navigable by steamboats.

Bar'tholows, a post-station of Frederick co., Md., is on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 47 miles W. of Baltimore.

Bartica, or **Bartica Grove,** a town of British Guiana, at the junction of the Mazaruni and Cuyuni Rivers. It is a steamboat station, connecting with Georgetown, and distributing point for the interior gold regions.

Bartlesville, a banking village in the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 30 miles SW. of Coffeyville, Kan. Pop. about 1100.

Bartlett, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 29 miles WNW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 360.

Bartlett, a post-village of Fremont co., Iowa, 25 miles by rail S. of Council Bluffs. Pop. 150.

Bartlett, a post-village of Labette co., Kan., 7 miles W. of Chetopa. Pop. about 200.

Bartlett, a post-hamlet of Shannon co., Mo.

Bartlett, a post-village, capital of Wheeler co., Neb., 8 miles (direct) NE. of Ericson. It raises cattle, hogs, hay, etc. The banking point is Greeley. Pop. in 1900, 160.

Bartlett, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., in Bartlett township (town), on the Saco River and on the Maine Central R., 72 miles NW. of Portland. Near here is Mount Kearsarge, 3271 feet high. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1013. Lower Bartlett is about 2½ miles eastward, and Upper Bartlett, near the entrance to the famous White Mountain or Crawford Notch, 10 miles SSW.

Bartlett, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 6 miles S. of Rome.

Bartlett, a post-hamlet of Ramsey co., N.Dak.

Bartlett, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, 18 miles W. of Marietta. Pop. 300.

Bartlett, a post-town of Shelby co., Tenn., 11 miles by rail NE. of Memphis. Pop. about 200.

Bartlett, a banking post-town of Bell and Williamson cos., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 57 miles

S. by W. of Waco. Extensive shipments of cotton are made at this point. Pop. in 1900, 957.

Bartlett Springs, a post-village of Lake co., Cal., on Bartlett Creek.

Bartley, a banking post-village of Redwillow co., Neb., on the Republican River and on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 6 miles E. of Indianola. Pop. in 1900, 247.

Bartley, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 15 miles NNE. of High Bridge.

Barto, a village of Berks co., Pa., on the Colebrookdale (Philadelphia and Reading) R., 13 miles N. of Pottstown. Here are mines of excellent iron-ore.

Bartold, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., about 10 miles SW. of St. Louis.

Barton, a county in the west-central part of Kansas, has an area of 890 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River. Capital, Great Bend. Pop. in 1890, 13,172; in 1900, 13,784.

Barton, a county in the WSW. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 590 sq. m. It is partly drained by the North Fork of Spring River and several affluents of the Osage River. Coal is extensively found. Capital, Lamar. Pop. in 1890, 18,504; in 1900, 18,253.

Barton, a post-village of Colbert co., Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston (Southern) R., 134 miles E. by S. of Memphis and 2 miles S. of the Tennessee River.

Barton, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Ark., on the Arkansas Midland R., 13 miles W. of Helena.

Barton, a post-village of Ascension parish, La. Pop. about 250.

Barton, a post-village of Allegany co., Md., on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania R., is in the celebrated Cumberland coal-field, 28 miles SW. of Cumberland. Coal is extensively mined here. Pop. about 1900. The banking point is Piedmont, W.Va.

Barton, a post-township (town) of Tioga co., N.Y., is on the Susquehanna River, and is partly drained by Cayuta Creek. It contains the large village of Waverly and the post-village of Barton, 23 miles ESE. of Elmira. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6381.

Barton, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R., 23 miles (direct) SW. of Steubenville. Pop. about 300.

Barton, a banking post-village of Orleans co., Vt., is on Barton River, in a township (town) of the same name, and on the Boston and Maine R., 15 miles S. of Newport and about 42 miles NNE. of Montpelier. It has various manufactures. The town also includes Barton Landing village. Pop. in 1900, 1050; of the town, 2790.

Barton, a post-township (town and village) of Washington co., Wis., on Milwaukee River, in a deep valley, 35 miles NNW. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1260.

Barton Heights, a post-town of Henrico co., Va., in Brookland district, 1 mile N. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 763.

Barto'nia, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., about 20 miles N. of Richmond.

Barton Land'ing, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Barton township (town), on Barton River and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles E. of Irasburg. Pop. in 1900, 677.

Bartonsville, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 6 miles W. by N. of Stroudsburg.

Bartonsville, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt., on Williams River and on the Central Vermont R., 43 miles SSE. of Rutland.

Barton-upon-Humber, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, on the S. bank of the Humber, 6 miles SW. of Hull. Pop. in 1901, 5671.

Barton-upon-Irwell, a former village of Lancashire, England, 5 miles W. of Manchester, now forming part of the municipality of Eccles. Here is a peculiar movable bridge across the Manchester Ship Canal.

Bartonville, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Peoria and Pekin Terminal R., 4 miles S. by W. of Peoria, its banking point. It has coaling industries. Pop. about 750.

Bartonville, a village of Warren co., N.Y., 10 miles E. of Riverside Station.

Bartonville, a post-village of Denton co., Tex. Pop. about 80.

Bartonville, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 3 miles S. of Hamilton.

Bartos, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on a branch of the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles (direct) N. of Pottstown. Pop. about 225.

Bartow, a county in the NW. part of Georgia, has an area of 485 sq. m. It is intersected by the Etowah River, which flows through its S. portion, from E. to W., in an irregular course. Iron, limestone, and marble are abundant in the county. Capital, Cartersville. Pop. in 1890, 20,616; in 1900, 20,823.

Bartow, a banking post-town, capital of Polk co., Fla., on the Plant System, 45 miles E. of Tampa. It has extensive phosphate-mining plants, as well as large orange-groves. Pop. in 1890, 1386; in 1900, 1983.

Bartow, a banking post-town of Jefferson co., Ga., 81 miles by rail E. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 286.

Bartow, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles from New York, is now a part of the borough of Bronx, New York city.

Bartsch, bartch, a river of Prussia, rises in the province of Posen, enters Silesia, and empties into the Oder above Glogau.

Bartville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 7 miles from Christiana.

Baru, bä-roo', an island off the coast of Colombia, near the port of Cartagena. It has a good port.

Baru, a port of entry of British New Guinea.

Baruth, bä'root, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 31 miles SE. of Potsdam. Pop. 2000.

Barvas, bar'väs, a village of Scotland, Isle of Lewis, Hebrides, co. of Ross. Pop. about 700.

Bärwalde, bair'wäl'deh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 31 miles NNE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 3612.

Bärwalde, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, near Stettin. Pop. in 1900, 2338.

Barwick, a post-hamlet of Brooks co., Ga. Pop. about 60.

Barysz, bä'rish, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 19 miles ENE. of Stanislawow. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Bas, an island of France. See Batz.

Basahíd, bŏh'sŏh'heed', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontál. Pop. about 4000.

Basalt, ba-sawlt', a post-town of Eagle co., Colo., in Basalt precinct. Pop. in 1900, 382; of the precinct, 565.

Basalt, a post-village of Bingham co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line, 11 miles (direct) N. of Blackfoot. Pop. about 250.

Basalt Peak, Colo., a peak of the Rocky Mountains, is in lat. 40° 21′ N., lon. 106° 15′ W. It has an altitude of 11,906 feet above the sea.

Basco, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 33 miles NNE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 318.

Basco, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis.

Bascom, a post-village of Jackson co., Fla., 11 miles NE. of Marianna. Pop. about 150.

Bascom, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ind.

Bascom, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio R., 6 miles W. by N. of Tiffin. Pop. about 250.

Basehor, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kan. Pop. about 100.

Basel, bä'zĕl', a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 12 miles NE. of Dendermonde. Pop. 3000.

Basel, bä'zel (Fr. *Bâle*, bäl, formerly written *Basle*; L. *Basili'a* or *Basile'a*), a city of Switzerland, capital of the half-canton of Basel City, 43 miles N. by E. of Bern, pleasantly situated on the Rhine, which divides the town into two parts,—Gross Basel, or Great Basel, on the left bank, and Klein Basel, or Little Basel, on the right bank. Lat. 47° 34′ N.; lon. 7° 36′ E. Basel was formerly a walled town, but the old walls and moats have been replaced by modern promenades, and but few of the ancient gates remain; of these the handsomest is the Spalen-Thor, erected about 1400. The cathedral, whose foundation is ascribed to Emperor Henry II., in 1010–1019, is one of the finest churches in Switzerland. The university, founded in 1459, by Pope Pius II., and reorganized in 1817, was the first great seminary of learning established in Switzerland. It had, in 1900, 103 professors and docents, and was attended by about 500 students. With the university are associated a botanical institute and garden. The university library contains upward of 240,000 volumes. Among other notable buildings and institutions may be mentioned the museum, with collections of paintings (of Holbein, the younger, and other masters) and natural history, the Rathaus, historical museum, Kunsthalle, zoological garden, etc. As a commercial and manufacturing town Basel is the most important in Switzerland. Its ribbon-manufactories are most extensive, and give employment to 8000 workers; and it also produces linen, paper, silks, gloves, leather, jewelry, printed cottons, and turnery ware. A peculiar honey-cake, the *Baseler-Leckerli*, is well known throughout the land. Pop. in 1888, 69,809; in 1900, 109,169. The inhabitants are mainly of German origin. The celebrated Council of Basel was convened in 1431 and sat for a long term of years.

Basel, a canton of Switzerland, situated in the NW., on the frontiers of Alsace and the grand duchy of Baden. Area, 177 sq. m. Surface undulating. It is watered by the Rhine and its tributaries, the Birs and Ergolz. In 1832 it was divided into two half-cantons entirely independent of each other,—viz., Basel City (Basel-Stadt), which comprises the city and several surrounding communes (pop. in 1900, 112,227), and Basel Country (Basel-Land), the capital of which is Liestal, embracing the remaining communes (pop. in 1900, 68,497).

Baselice, bȧ-zĕl'e-chȧ, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 21 miles SE. of Campobasso. Pop. about 4000.

Basento, bȧ-sĕn'to (anc. *Casuen'tus*), a river of Italy, in Basilicata, rises in the Apennines, W. of Potenza, flows ESE., and enters the Gulf of Taranto 25 miles WSW. of Taranto.

Basey, bȧ-sȧ', a pueblo of the SW. coast of Samar Island, Philippines, on the San Juanico Strait. Pop. 13,504.

Basford, a parish of England, suburb of Nottingham, of whose parliamentary borough it forms a part. Pop. in 1901, 39,947.

Bashahr, bŭ-shȧr', written also **Bussahir', Bassahir',** and **Bis'ser,** a tributary hill-state of the Punjab, British India, bounded E. by Tibet, and further enclosed by Gurhwal and various hill-states. It lies on the southern slope of the Himalaya, and is traversed by the Sutlej. It is inhabited by a mixed Hindu and Mongolian population. The rajah and the chief men are Rajputs. Polyandry is common. Capital, Rampur. Area, about 3300 sq. m. Pop. about 75,000.

Ba'sham, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ala., 13 miles from Hartsell's Station.

Ba'shan (Hebrew, *Bashan'*, "rich soil;" Gr. *Βασάν*; L. *Batanæa*), in ancient geography a district of Palestine E. of the upper Jordan.

Bashan, a hamlet in East Haddam township (town), Middlesex co., Conn., 5 miles from Goodspeed's Landing. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Bashan Falls are at this place.

Bashan, a post-office of Meigs co., Ohio.

Bash'aw', a post-township (town) of Washburn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 904.

Bashi, bash'ī, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ala.

Bashi (bȧ'shee') **Islands,** Philippines. See BATANES.

Bashkirs, bȧsh'keerz', a people inhabiting the plains adjoining the South Uralian Mountains, on the confines of Europe and Asia, mainly between the parallels of 52° and 55° 30′ N. lat. and the meridians of 58° and 63° E. lon. The origin of this people is obscure; their language differs but little from that of the Tartars of Kazan; but they are regarded as an offshoot of the Finnish stock. The Bashkirs are partly settled as cultivators of the soil; many are nomads. They are Mohammedans, very poor and ignorant.

Basic City, a banking post-town of Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western Rs., 26 miles W. of Charlottesville. It has numerous mineral-water springs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1270.

Basiento. See BASENTO.

Ba'sil, a banking post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 25 miles by rail ESE. of Columbus. Pop. about 400.

Basilan, bȧ-see'lȧn, an island of the Philippines, S. of the W. peninsula of Mindanao, of which it is a district, and from which it is separated by the Strait of Basilan. It is 21 miles long by 14 miles wide, crossed in all directions by basalt mountains, which reach an altitude of over 3000 feet, and are clothed with valuable forests of teak, etc. The soil is fertile and is watered by numerous streams, yielding rice, sugar-cane, cacao, and cotton. Cattle are raised and exported to Mindanao. Pearl- and trepang-fisheries are conducted. Capital, Isabela de Basilan (pop. about 1300). Pop. about 8000.

Basilia and **Basilea,** Latin names of BASEL.

Basilicata, bȧ-ze-le-kȧ'tȧ (anc. *Luca'nia*), a *compartimento* of the kingdom of Italy, embracing the single province of Potenza, having on the SE. the Gulf of Taranto. It is mostly mountainous, being traversed by the Apennines, but has a fine plain on the shores of the gulf, watered by several small streams. Pop. in 1901, 491,558.

Bas'im, a district of British India, in Berar. Capital, Basim.

Basim, a town of British India, capital of the district of Basim, 50 miles S. of Akola. Pop. about 12,000.

Basin, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Miss.

Basin, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mont., in a mining district, on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs., 8 miles NW. by W. of Boulder and 45½ miles SW. by S. of Helena. It has mining-, milling- and smelting-plants. Pop. about 300.

Basin, a banking post-village, capital of Big Horn co., Wyo., on the Big Horn River and 280 miles (direct) NW. of Cheyenne. Pop. about 250. The district is given over to farming and stock-raising.

Basingstoke, a town of England, in Hampshire, 45 miles WSW. of London. It is the terminus of the London and Hampshire Canal, and has manufactures of clothing, etc. Pop. in 1901, 9763.

Basin Harbor, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, 20 miles S. from Burlington.

Basin Mills, a station in Penobscot co., Me., 7½ miles N. of Bangor.

Basin Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., has an altitude of 4825 feet.

Basin Springs, a post-station of Grayson co., Tex., 16 miles from Sherman.

Baskahe'gan River, in Maine, rises in a lake of its own name and empties into the Mattawamkeag.

Basking Ridge, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., in Bernards township, picturesquely situated on the Lackawanna R., 26 miles W. of Newark. It has manufactures of pottery, etc. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Morristown.

Baskuntchak', a salt-lake in the government of Astrakhan, Russia, E. of the Volga, about 30 miles S. of Lake Elton. Area, about 50 sq. m. About 250,000 tons of salt are obtained from it annually.

Basle, a city of Switzerland. See BASEL.

Bas'nett, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W.Va., about 10 miles from Fairmont.

Basoko, in the Congo Free State. See ARUWIMI.

Basoko, a missionary station of the Congo Free State, on the Lomami River, about 50 miles S. of Yalafa.

Basom, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y. Pop. about 80.

Basque (bask) **Provinces** (Sp. *Vascongadas*, vȧs-kon-gȧ'dȧs), a region of Spain, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by Navarre, S. by the province of Logroño, and W. by Burgos and Santander. The three Basque provinces are Biscay, capital Bilbao; Guipúzcoa, capital Tolosa; and Álava, capital Vitoria. The Basques are nearly all shepherds. They speak a language called Basque or Euscara, which has little analogy with any other known tongue. The French part of the Basque country is now comprised in the department of Basses-Pyrénées.

Basra, bȧs'rȧ, Bassora, bȧs'so-rȧ, or **Bus'sorah** (Arab. a "margin"), a frontier city and river-port of Asiatic Turkey, in the vilayet of Basra, on the Shat-el-Arab, about 60 miles from the Persian Gulf and 270 miles SE. of Bagdad. Lat. 30° 30′ N.; lon. 47° 34′ E. It is enclosed by a wall of sun-dried brick from 7 to 9 miles in circumference, the space including rice-fields, date-groves, and gardens, and is intersected by canals. It was formerly a great emporium of the Turkish Empire for Eastern produce. By the middle of the nineteenth century its population had declined to a few thousand, but recently it has risen again to considerable commercial importance, and the population at present is estimated at about 20,000. Dates form an important article of export.

Bas-Rhin, bȧ'rȧN' ("Lower Rhine"), a former French department, now the district of Lower Alsace, in Germany.

Bass, a large, insulated, greenstone rock of Scotland, with the remains of an old castle, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 3 miles NE. of North Berwick, is a mile in circumference and 350 feet high. It is frequented by sea-fowl.

Bass, a post-hamlet of Starke co., Ind.

Bassa, bȧs'sȧ, Baf'fa, or **Buf'fa,** a harbor of Liberia, between Capes Mesurado and Palmas.

Bassak, or **Bassac,** a town of Siam, on the left bank of the Mekong River, in about lat. 15° N.

Bassam, or **Grand Bassam,** grand bȧs'sȧm' or grôN bȧs'sôN', a French town of Africa, until 1900 (when it was succeeded by Bingerville) the chief city and seat of the governor of the colony of the Ivory Coast, is situated on the right bank of the Akba or Comoe River, near its mouth. It is a port of call.

Bassam, Little. See PORT BOUET.

Bassano, bȧs-sȧ'no, an episcopal city of northern Italy, province and 19 miles NE. of Vicenza, at the foot of the Alps, near the Brenta. The civic museum and the churches, which include a cathedral, contain paintings of Giacomo da Ponte, surnamed Bassano, from his place of birth. On Sept. 8, 1796, the Austrians were here defeated by the French. Pop. in 1901, 7896; of the commune, 15,443.

Bas'sar', or **Pu'lo Bas'sar',** a small island in the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Ceram.

Bassée, La, a town of France. See LA BASSÉE.

Basse End, Lesser Antilles. See CHRISTIANSTED.

Bassein, bȧs'sȧne', a district of Burma, bounded S. and W. by the Bay of Bengal, and E. by the Irawadi.

The western part is mountainous, but the Irawadi delta is an exceedingly fertile region, producing rice, oil-seeds, cotton, and tobacco. Pop. in 1901, 383,100. Capital, Bassein.

Bassein, a town of Burma, capital of Bassein district, on the Bassein River, a navigable delta-branch of the Irawadi. It has a great trade in rice. Pop. 30,000.

Bassein, a decayed seaport of British India, presidency and 30 miles N. of Bombay, on an island of the same name. It was acquired by the Portuguese in 1534, was for a time in the hands of the Mahrattas, and passed to the British early in the nineteenth century. Pop. in 1901, about 11,000.

Bas'senthwaite, a lake of England, in Cumberland, between Skiddaw and Winthorp Brows mountains.

Bas'ses, or **Great Bas'ses,** a ledge of rocks, with a light-house, off the SE. coast of Ceylon. Lat. 6° 12′ N.; lon. 81° 39′ E.

Basses-Alpes, bâss'âlp′ (*i.e.*, "Lower Alps"), a frontier department in the SE. of France, in Provence, bordering on Italy. Area, 2685 sq. m. It is mountainous, but there is a level portion in the S. Principal rivers, the Durance and Var. The soil is generally sterile, but between the mountains are valleys which are very fertile. Numerous sheep from neighboring departments are fed on the mountains. Olives, almonds, wine, wool, and grain are staple products. Capital, Digne. Pop. in 1901, 115,021.

Basses-Pyrénées, bâss pee'rā'nā′ (*i.e.*, "Lower Pyrenees"), a frontier department of France, formed of part of the old province of Béarn, bounded E. by the department of Hautes-Pyrénées, S. by the Pyrenees, W. by the Bay of Biscay, and N. by the departments of Landes and Gers. Area, 2943 sq. m. Nearly half the surface is covered with pastures and marshes and there are large forests. Numerous torrents descend from the mountains. The minerals comprise iron, copper, and marble. The mineral springs of Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes are much frequented. Capital, Pau. Pop. in 1901, 426,347.

Basse-Terre, bass'tair′, a town of the British West Indies, capital of St. Christopher, on its W. coast, in lat. 17° 25′ N., lon. 62° 42′ W. Pop. about 9000. It has an active trade in salt, sugar, and cotton.

Basse-Terre, bâss'tair′, a seaport town of the West Indies, capital of the French island of Guadeloupe, on its SW. coast, in lat. 16° 19′ N., lon. 61° 44′ W. Pop. about 8000.

Bas'sett, a post-town of Chickasaw co., Iowa, 9 miles by rail E. of Charles City. Pop. 149.

Bassett, a banking post-village, capital of Rock co., Neb., in a fine stock-raising country, 89 miles NW. of Neligh, on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 270.

Bassett, a post-village of Bowie co., Tex. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Texarkana.

Bassett, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., in a stock- and grain-growing region, 22 miles W. of Kenosha.

Bassignana, bâs'seen-yâ'nâ, a town of Italy, 8 miles NE. of Alessandria. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 4000).

Bassim, British India. See BASIM.

Bassin, a town of the West Indies. See CHRISTIANSTED.

Bassin d'Arcachon, bâs'sâN′ dar'kâ'shoN′, a bay on the W. coast of France, department of Gironde, surrounded by a region of pines, sand-dunes, and marshes. Of late its oyster-plantations have attracted much attention.

Bass Lake, Faribault co., Minn. See PLYMOUTH.

Basso Narok. See RUDOLF, LAKE.

Bassora, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See BASRA.

Bass River, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 800.

Bass River, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick. Its banking point is Kingston.

Bass River, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles from Londonderry.

Bass Rock. See BASS.

Bass Station, a post-station of Jackson co., Ala., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 6 miles NW. of Stevenson.

Bass Strait, separating Australia from Tasmania, has a breadth of 150 miles. It is much encumbered with islands and coral reefs.

Basswood, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Wis.

Båstad, bos'tâd, a town of Sweden, on the Cattegat, 60 miles WNW. of Christianstad.

Bastar, a state of India. See BUSTAR.

Bastei, bâs-tī′, a famous tourist-spot in Saxon Switzerland, near Wehlen. Elevation above the Elbe valley, about 560 feet.

Bastelica, bâs-tēl'e-kâ, a commune of Corsica, 18 miles ENE. of Ajaccio. Pop. about 3500.

Basti, the ancient name of BAZA.

Basti, a town of India. See BUSTI.

Bastia, bâs-tee'â, a fortified seaport town of France, in Corsica, on its NE. coast, 67 miles NNE. of Ajaccio. This town, the wealthiest and most populous in the island, is built amid olive-, orange- and citron-gardens, and has a fine appearance from the sea. It is the seat of a school of hydrography and has a large public library. Ship-building and iron-founding are carried on, and there are manufactures of leather, oil, soap, pâtés, and liqueurs. Its trade is chiefly in wine, oil, leather, goats' hair, wax, and coral. Pop. in 1901, 23,659; of the commune, 25,425.

Bastia, a town of Italy, 14 miles by rail ESE. of Perugia. Pop. about 1000 (commune, about 4500).

Bastide-de-Serou, La, lâ bâs'teed′ deh seh-roo′, a town of France, in Ariège, 9 miles WNW. of Foix. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2500).

Bastogne, bâs'toñ′, a town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, 25 miles N. of Arlon. Pop. about 3000.

Bas'trop, a county of Texas, near the central part of the state, has an area of 881 sq. m. The Colorado River, which is navigable, enters the county from the W. and flows through it in a SE. direction. Capital, Bastrop. Pop. in 1890, 20,736; in 1900, 26,845.

Bastrop, a banking post-town, capital of Morehouse parish, La., on the New Orleans and Northwestern R., 28 miles NE. of Monroe. Pop. in 1900, 787.

Bastrop, a banking post-town, capital of Bastrop co., Tex., on the left bank of the Colorado River, 36 miles below Austin. It is on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Cotton is shipped here in steamboats. It has cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2145.

Bas'tross, or **Bas'tress,** a post-station of Lycoming co., Pa., in Bastross township, about 9 miles SW. of Williamsport. Pop. of the township in 1900, 229.

Bas'urhat', or **Bus'sirhat',** a town of British India, in Bengal, 30 miles ENE. of Calcutta. Pop. about 15,000.

Basutoland, a division of South Africa, bounded on the W. and N. by the Orange River Colony, E. by Natal and Griqualand, from which it is separated by the Quathlamba or Drakenberg range, and SW. by Cape Colony. The region, mainly barren or scrubby, is mountainous, with a mean elevation of between 5000 and 6000 feet. The highest points, Machachi and Hamilton, rise to 10,000 feet. It is watered by the head-streams of the Orange River (Orange River proper, Cornet Spruit, and Caledon). The region has as yet no railways. The native inhabitants are members of the Kaffir race, and intelligent, industrious, and warlike. The country is directly under the control of the Imperial (British) Government, and up to 1884 was under the administration of Cape Colony. Area, 10,293 sq. m. Pop. about 220,000.

Bataán, bâ'tâ-ân′ or bâ'tạn′, a province of Luzon, Philippine Islands, bordering on the Bay of Manila. Pop. about 50,000.

Batabanó, bâ-tâ-nô-no′, a seaport of Cuba, on its S. coast, 32 miles S. by E. of Havana, with which it communicates by rail. Pop. in 1899, 1025; of the district, 6523.

Batac, bâ-tâk′, or **Batag,** bâ-tâg′, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the W. coast, in Ilocos Norte province, 10 miles S. by W. of Laoag. The locality is well watered and very fertile. Batac manufactures sugar and various woven fabrics. Pop. in 1903, 19,524.

Batala, a town of India. See BUTALA.

Batalha, bâ-tâl'yâ, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 7 miles SSW. of Leiria. It is famous for its Dominican convent, whose buildings are among the most interesting of their kind in the Iberian Peninsula. Pop. in 1900, 3869.

Batalpashinski, a town of Russian Caucasia, is situated on the Kuban. The region about has extensive deposits of salt and coal. Pop. of the town in 1897, 8100.

Batam Island, near Singapore. See BATTAM.

Batán, bâ-tân′, the chief island of the Batanes (or Bashi) group, Philippines, N. of Luzon.

Batán, a port and pueblo of Capiz province, N. coast of Panay Island, Philippines. Lat. 11° 35′ 40″ N. Pop. in 1903, 14,315.

Batanes, bâ-tân'ĕs, or **Bashi,** bâ'shee′, a small group of northern islands and province of the Philippines, lying N. of the Babuyanes islands. They include Batán, Itbayal, Saptán, etc. Total area, 80 sq. m. Capital, Santo Domingo de Basco, in Batán. Pop. 12,000.

Batang, an island near Singapore. See BATTAM.

Bat'ang′, a village and seaport on the E. side of the island of Gilolo, Malay Archipelago.

Batangas, bâ-tân'gâs, a province of southern Luzon, Philippine Islands, bounded S. by San Bernardino Strait. Area, 1108 sq. m. It has high mountains, dense valuable forests, fertile valleys, which produce abacá, rice, cacao, and coffee, and Lake Bingabon, which contains Taäl vol-

cano (1200 feet). Fabrics of silk, abacá, cotton, and dyestuffs are manufactured. Capital, Batangas. Pop. 257,715.

Batangas, a port and military-station, capital of Batangas province, Luzon, is on Batangas Bay, on the S. coast; the bay is deep, clear, and spacious, and receives the Batangas and Calumpang rivers. The city has good houses, royal palace, convent, and tribunal, and holds annual industrial and agricultural fairs. Pop. of the city, about 8000; of the municipality, in 1903, 33,131.

Batanta, bȧ-tȧn'tȧ, an island off the NW. end of Papua.

Bátaszék, bōh'tōh'sȧk', a town of Hungary, co. and 16 miles S. of Tolna. Pop. in 1901, 7521.

Batava Castra, an ancient name of PASSAU.

Batavanó, a town of Cuba. See BATABANÓ.

Batavia, the Latin name of THE NETHERLANDS.

Batavia, bą-tȧ've-ą (Dutch pron. bȧ-tȧ've-ȧ), a city and seaport of Java, capital of the Dutch East Indies and of the residency of the same name, on the N. coast of the island, at the mouth of the Tjiliwong River. Lat. 6° 8′ S.; lon. 106° 50′ E. Its spacious harbor not affording access to the shore for large vessels, a splendid port has recently been constructed at Tanjong Priok, 6 miles to the NE. The city consists of two parts, the old town, which is the native and Chinese quarter and contains the business section, and the new town, to the S., which is the European quarter and contains the government offices. Many of the streets have canals, which, with the rich vegetation, render Batavia a beautiful, if not a healthy, place of residence. The mean temperature of the year is about 78°, and this is also the mean temperature of the summer and winter. The temperature at mid-day is between 80° and 90°; at night, about 70°. Batavia is the great commercial emporium of the Malay Archipelago, and absorbs by far the greatest part of the trade of Java and Madura. The exports consist mostly of coffee, rice, sugar, pepper, indigo, hides, cloves, nutmegs, mace, tea, tin, rattans, arrack, and tamarinds. Pop. in 1897, 115,567, of whom 76,751 were natives, 26,433 Chinese, 9423 Europeans, and 2828 Arabs. Thirty-six miles by rail S. of Batavia is Buitenzorg, the usual residence of the governor-general of the Dutch East Indies. Here is located one of the most magnificent botanical gardens in the world.

Bata'via, a post-hamlet of Solano co., Cal., 25 miles by rail WSW. of Sacramento. Pop. 25.

Batavia, a banking city of Kane co., Ill., on Fox River, 7 miles N. of Aurora and 36 miles W. of Chicago, with which it is connected by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs. It has paper-mills and extensive manufactories of windmills, wagons, castings, machinery, etc. There are large limestone-quarries in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 3871.

Batavia, a banking post-town of Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 13 miles E. of Ottumwa. Pop. in 1900, 533.

Batavia, a post-village of Branch co., Mich., about 65 miles SSW. of Lansing. It is on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R.

Batavia, a post-village, capital of Genesee co., N.Y., on Tonawanda Creek, 36 miles E. by N. of Buffalo, on the New York Central and Hudson River, the Lehigh Valley and the Erie Rs. It contains a court-house, county jail, public library, high-schools, and manufactories of fire-arms, carriages, threshing-machines, ploughs, farming-implements, shoes, sash and blinds, etc. Batavia is the seat of the New York State Institute for the Blind. Pop. in 1890, 7221; in 1900, 9180.

Batavia, a banking post-village, capital of Clermont co., Ohio, on the East Fork of the Little Miami River and on the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia R., 24 miles E. of Cincinnati. It has cooperage-works and some manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1029.

Batavian Republic, the name borne by Holland from 1795 to 1806.

Batavia River, in the York Peninsula of Queensland, Australia, is tributary to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Batcave, a post-village of Henderson co., N.C., 14 miles NE. of Hendersonville.

Batchelder's Grant, in Oxford co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 173.

Batchellerville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Sacondaga River, about 45 miles NNW. of Albany. Pop. 150.

Batch'ewa'na, an Indian village of Ontario, 45 miles from Sault Ste. Marie.

Batchian, island of the East Indies. See BACHIAN.

Batchtown, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ill., in Richwoods precinct. Pop. in 1900, 360.

Bate Island, an island of western Hindustan, in the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. 22° 26′ N.; lon. 69° 15′ E. It has a good harbor and a famous Hindu temple.

Bateman, a post-hamlet of Lenawnee co., Mich.

Bateman (bait'mąn) **Bay,** New South Wales, Australia, on the SE. coast, 142 miles SW. of Port Jackson.

Batenburg, bȧ'tęn-bŭrg', a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 9 miles W. of Nimeguen, on the Meuse. It is the Oppidum Batavorum of the Romans. Pop. 6000.

Bates, a county in the W. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 874 sq. m. It is intersected by the Osage River, and also drained by Grand River and Miami Creek. Capital, Butler. Beds of bituminous coal are found in this county. Pop. in 1890, 32,223; in 1900, 30,141.

Bates, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 13 miles SW. of Springfield.

Bates, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 35 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. about 400.

Batesar', a pilgrimage-town of British India, is in the district of Agra, and on the Jumna River.

Batesburg, a banking post-town of Lexington co., S.C., on the Southern R., 33 miles W. of Columbia. Pop. about 950.

Bates City, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., 33 miles by rail E. of Kansas City. Pop. about 175.

Batesville, a post-town of Barbour co., Ala., 15 miles NW. of Eufaula. Pop. in 1900, 137.

Batesville, a banking city, capital of Independence co., Ark., on White River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., about 90 miles NNE. of Little Rock. It is the seat of Arkansas College (Presbyterian), founded in 1872, and of various other schools for white and colored. It has flouring- and lumber-mills, cotton-gins and compresses, etc. There are vast quarries of building-stone in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 2150; in 1900, 2327.

Batesville, a banking post-town of Ripley co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 49 miles WNW. of Cincinnati. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1384.

Batesville, a banking post-village and capital of Panola co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 9 miles SSW. of Sardis, the other capital. It has various mills and manufactures and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 556.

Batesville, a banking post-village of Noble co., Ohio, about 40 miles E. of Zanesville. Pop. about 300. See WILLIAMSBURG.

Batesville, a hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 9 miles by rail SE. of Spartanburg.

Batesville, a post-village, capital of Zavalla co., Tex., about 22 miles S. by E. of Uvalde, its banking town. Pop. about 150.

Batesville, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., 6 miles from Greenwood Station and 15 miles W. of Charlottesville, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Bath, bȧth (anc. *Aquæ Solis*), a city and parliamentary borough of England, capital of the co. of Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by several bridges, 12 miles ESE. of Bristol and 100 miles WSW. of London. Bath is noted as a fashionable watering-place. It was known to the Romans under the name of Aquæ Solis, and baths were constructed in the reign of Claudius, of which extensive remains exist, in part in a remarkable state of preservation. The city stands enclosed by an amphitheatre of hills, on the W. declivity of which its finest quarters extend in successive terraces; and, being mostly built of white freestone, in a highly embellished style, it presents perhaps a more strikingly handsome appearance than any other city in Britain. The principal edifices are the celebrated Abbey church, late Gothic style, St. James's, St. Michael's, the guild-hall, theatre, assembly- and concert-rooms, and the buildings connected with the baths. In the W. of the city is the Royal Victoria Park, and among the other places of recreation are the Sidney Gardens. Among the educational institutions of the city are Bath College, the New Kingswood School for the sons of Wesleyan ministers, and the Officers' Daughters' College. The hot springs, to which this city owes its origin, are saline and chalybeate, temperature from 90° to 117° Fahr.; they rise immediately on the bank of the river. Bath sends 2 members to the House of Commons, and with Wells forms a bishopric; the bishop's palace and cathedral are at Wells. Bath has given its name to the so-called "Bath bricks" for cleaning metal. Pop. in 1901, 49,839.

Bath, a county in the NE. part of Kentucky, has an area of 270 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Licking River. Coal, iron-ore, and limestone are found in the county, which also contains medicinal springs, from which its name is derived. Capital, Owingsville. Pop. in 1890, 12,813; in 1900, 14,734.

Bath, a county of Virginia, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 548 sq. m. It is intersected by the

Cowpasture and Jackson's Rivers. The surface is mountainous and abounds in picturesque scenery. A ridge of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the NW. border of the county, which is mostly covered with forests. Limestone and iron-ore are abundant. Capital, Warm Springs. Pop. in 1890, 4587; in 1900, 5595.

Bath, a post-village of Placer co., Cal. Pop. about 100.

Bath, a post-village of Richmond co., Ga., 18 miles by rail SW. of Augusta. Pop. 100.

Bath, a post-village of Mason co., Ill., on the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R., 49 miles SW. of Peoria. It has various manufactures and is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Bath, a post-township of Franklin co., Ind. Pop. in 1900, 557; of the village, about 50.

Bath, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Sagadahoc co., Me., is situated on the right bank of the Kennebec River, 12 miles from the ocean, and on the Maine Central R., 30 miles S. of Augusta and 36 miles NE. of Portland. It is an important ship-building point of the United States and also a prominent commercial centre. The city owns considerable shipping and enjoys superior advantages for navigation, as the river here is seldom frozen in winter. The manufactures of the place are such as relate chiefly to ship-building, and include cordage-works, establishments for making ship-blocks, windlasses, and marine engines, etc. It has brass- and iron-foundries, machine-shops, and boiler-works. Bath has a soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home. It has steamboat communication with Portland, Augusta, and Boston. It was settled in 1756, and incorporated in 1780 (as a city, in 1850). Pop. in 1880, 7874; in 1890, 8723; in 1900, 10,477.

Bath, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 9 miles NE. of Lansing.

Bath, a post-township of Freeborn co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 894.

Bath, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., in Bath township (town), on the Connecticut River and on the White Mountains (Boston and Maine) R., 94 miles N. by W. of Concord. The town is drained by the Ammonoosuc River. Pop. in 1890, 935; in 1900, 1006.

Bath, or **Bath Beach,** a village and pleasant summer-resort of Kings co., N.Y., on lower New York Bay, 4 miles from Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn. It forms now a part of the borough of Brooklyn, New York city.

Bath [ON THE HUDSON], Rensselaer co., N.Y., one of the suburbs of Albany, is in North Greenbush, on the E. bank of the Hudson. It has a mineral spring. The banking point is Albany, of which Bath is a post-office sub-station. Pop. in 1900, 2504.

Bath, a banking post-village, capital of Steuben co., N.Y., is in Bath township (town), on the Conhocton Creek and on the Erie and the Lackawanna Rs., 37 miles NW. of Elmira. It has a court-house and manufactures of sash and blinds, churns, harness, etc. The New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home and the Davenport Orphan Asylum are located here. Pop. in 1900, 4994; of the town, 8437. The Bath and Hammondsport R. extends hence 9 miles to Lake Keuka.

Bath, a post-town of Beaufort co., N.C., on the Pamlico River, about 30 miles NNE. of Newbern. Pop. in 1900, about 400.

Bath, a post-township (and village) of Summit co., Ohio, about 22 miles S. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 1067.

Bath, a banking post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 12 miles N. of Bethlehem and 12 miles WNW. of Easton. It has several mills and factories. Pop. in 1900, 731.

Bath, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the Southern R., 7 miles NE. of Augusta, Ga. It has cotton manufactures. Pop. about 500.

Bath, a post-village of Brown co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 9 miles (direct) E. of Aberdeen. Pop. about 125.

Bath, W.Va. See BERKELEY SPRINGS.

Bath, a village and outport of Lenox co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 16 miles WSW. of Kingston. Pop. in 1901, 407.

Bath, or **Mun'quart,** a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 30 miles from Woodstock. Pop. 400.

Bath, a town of Jamaica, near its E. end, about 30 miles E. of Kingston. It is in a fruit region and has hot springs.

Bath Alum, or **Bath Alum Springs,** a post-village and watering-place of Bath co., Va., about 40 miles WSW. of Staunton and 6 miles ESE. of Warm Springs. It is surrounded by mountains.

Bath Beach, Kings co., N.Y. See BATH.

Bath Court-House, Va. See WARM SPRINGS.

Bathgate, a town of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, 19 miles by rail WSW. of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1901, 6786.

Bathgate, a banking post-village of Pembina co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 5 miles N. of Hamilton. Pop. in 1900, 377.

Bathsheba, a sea-bathing place on the E. coast of the island of Barbados.

Bath Springs, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Tenn.

Bathurst, a port of entry and capital of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on Chaleur Bay and on the Intercolonial R., 175 miles N. by E. of St. John. Bathurst has an important salmon-fishery and is a tourists' resort. Pop. in 1901, 1867.

Bathurst, an island of the American Arctic Archipelago, discovered by Sir Edward Parry, in lat. 76° N., lon. 100° W.

Bathurst, a city of New South Wales, Australia, capital of Bathurst co., 145 miles by rail W. by N. of Sydney, on the Macquarie River. Lat. 33° 24′ S.; lon. 149° 37′ E. It has an Anglican and a Catholic bishop. The Bathurst gold-fields were discovered in 1851. Elevation, 2153 feet. Pop. in 1901, 9223.

Bathurst, a town of west Africa, capital of the British colony of Gambia, on the small island of St. Mary's, at the mouth of the Gambia River, in lat. 13° 28′ N., lon. 16° 35′ W. The principal buildings are the government house, a large hospital for liberated Africans, and Wesleyan schools. The exports comprise gum, wax, hides, ivory, rubber, tortoise-shell, rice, cotton, African teak, palm oil, and native cloths. Pop. about 6200, of whom only 60–70 are whites. Nearly all the commerce is in the hands of French settlers. See also GAMBIA.

Bathurst, a town and district of South Africa, in Cape Colony, 10 miles by rail NW. of Port Alfred. Pop. about 400.

Bathurst (or **Nep'isiquit**) **Bay,** New Brunswick, an arm of the Bay of Chaleur.

Bathurst, Cape, in British America, on the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° 39′ N.; lon. 127° 30′ W.

Bathurst Island, off North Australia, 120 miles W. of Port Essington and immediately W. of Melville Island. Length, 30 miles.

Bathurst Lake, near the centre of Newfoundland, discharges its waters eastward by the Exploits River.

Bathy. See VATHY.

Bat'icalo', a town and district of Ceylon. See BATTICALOA.

Batignolles, bȧ'teen'yoll', a former town now constituting a northwestern arrondissement of Paris.

Batiscan, bȧ'tees'kȯn' or bat'is-kan', a river of Quebec, rises in the co. of Quebec and falls into the St. Lawrence at Batiscan Bridge. Length, about 50 miles.

Batiscan, or **Sainte Geneviève de Batiscan,** the chief town of Champlain co., Quebec, on the Batiscan, 6 miles from Batiscan Bridge. Pop. about 300.

Batiscan Bridge, a post-village and port of landing in Champlain co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 117 miles NE. of Montreal.

Batjan, an island, East Indies. See BACHIAN.

Batley, a municipal and contributory parliamentary borough of England, co. of York, in the West Riding, 2 miles E. of Dewsbury. It has large mills for shoddy, woollen cloth, and carpet. Pop. in 1901, 30,321.

Batna, a fortified town of Algeria, on the Biskra railway, marking an approach to the Aurès Mountains, 70 miles SSW. of Constantine. It is situated at an elevation of more than 3000 feet and near the famous cedar forests of the Jebel Tuggur. The region is rich in relics of the Roman period, and in the immediate neighborhood are the ruins of ancient Lambessa. Pop. in 1901, 6914.

Baton Rouge, bat'ǫn roozh (Fr. pron. bȧ'tȯn' roozh), a city, the capital of Louisiana and of East Baton Rouge parish, is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River, about 130 miles above New Orleans. It is on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., and is built on a bluff which is about 25 feet above the river when the water is at its highest stage, and commands a fine view of the river and surrounding plantations. This city was the capital of the state from 1849 till 1864, when the seat of government was removed to New Orleans, where it remained until re-established at Baton Rouge, March 1, 1880, by a provision of the constitution of 1879. Baton Rouge contains the state capitol, a state prison, an institution for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind (which was founded by the state in 1852), and a state agricultural experiment station, and is the seat of the State University, which was formerly at Alexandria. The city's industries comprise manufactories of lumber, cotton-seed products, sugar, and ice. The surrounding district produces large quantities of cotton, sugar, and corn. A national cemetery is located here. Pop. in 1890, 10,478; in 1900, 11,269.

Batonrouge, a post-township of Chester co., S.C., about 54 miles N. by W. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 3250.

Batonya, bŏh'tŏn'yŏh', or **Battonya,** a town of Hungary, co. of Csanád, 25 miles ENE. of Makó. Pop. in 1900, 12,872.

Batopilas, bå-to-pē'lås, a mining centre of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua.

Batrun, bå-troon', a small town and port of Syria, 12 miles S. of Tripoli.

Batson, a banking post-village of Hardin co., Tex.

Batsto, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Batsto River, about 40 miles SE. of Camden.

Bat'ta, Bat'ak, or **Bat'tak,** a race of people in the northern and central highlands of Sumatra. They have a written language and can generally read and write; cannibalism, which was formerly a marked habit with them, has nearly died out. They are probably an offshoot of the Malay stock, but, unlike the Malays, are heathens, and are of peaceable disposition, tillers of the soil, and tenders of cattle, buffaloes, horses, goats, and swine. Some authorities regard them as kindred to the Alfuras. They are very superstitious. Their number is variously estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000.

Battaglia, a commune of Italy, 11 miles SSW. of Padua. It has thermal springs and baths. Pop. 4500.

Battam, båt'tåm', or **Batang,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, W. of Bingtang and 20 miles S. of Singapore. It contains a harbor called Bulang Bay.

Battambang, båt-tåm-bång', a town of Siam, in the French sphere of influence, 60 miles ENE. of Chantabun. It is in a rich mineral region.

Báttaszék, a town of Hungary. See BÁTASZÉK.

Batteaux, båt'tō', a village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on a railway, 3 miles E. by S. of Collingwood.

Battenberg, båt'tęn-bĕrg', a town of Hesse, 31 miles N. of Giessen, on the Eder. Pop. 950.

Battenheim, båt'tęn-hīme', a village of Alsace, 8 miles NE. of Mülhausen.

Batten Kill, a small river, which rises in Bennington co., Vt., and passes thence into the state of New York. It runs westward through Washington co. until it enters the Hudson at Schuylerville, 10 miles E. of Saratoga Springs.

Battenville, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., on Batten Kill River, 38 miles NNE. of Albany. Pop. about 250.

Battersea, bat'tęr-see', a southwestern district of London, co. of Surrey, on the Thames. Here is Battersea Park. Pop. of the metropolitan borough in 1901, 168,907.

Battersea, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, on Loughborough Lake, 16 miles from Kingston. Pop. 150.

Batterypark, a post-hamlet of Isle of Wight co., Va.

Bat'ticalo'a (native, *Poliantivoe*), a town of Ceylon, capital of a district, on the E. coast, on a small island in a great coast lake or lagoon. Lat. 7° 44′ N.; lon. 81° 42′ E. It has a good haven and active commerce. It is surrounded by cocoanut plantations.

Battice, båt'teece', a town of Belgium, province of Liège, 4 miles NW. of Verviers. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Battle, a town of England, co. of Sussex, 6 miles NW. of Hastings. It consists mostly of a single street, terminated by the fine gateway of Battle Abbey, founded by William on the locality where Harold's banner had been planted in the battle of Hastings. The abbey was of great extent, as is attested by its remains. Pop. in 1901, 2996.

Battle, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex. Pop. about 100.

Battle, a post-village of Carbon co., Wyo. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Saratoga.

Battleboro, băt'tęl-bŭr'rŭh, a post-town of Nash co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 29 miles S. by W. of Weldon. Pop. in 1900, 229.

Battle Creek, Mich., rises in Eaton co., runs southwestward, and enters the Kalamazoo River at the city of Battlecreek, in Calhoun co. It affords abundant and durable water-power.

Battlecreek, a banking post-town of Ida co., Iowa, in a fine agricultural section and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles SW. of Idagrove. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Battlecreek, a city and railway centre of Calhoun co., Mich., on the Michigan Central, the Chicago and Grand Trunk and other railroads, 45 miles SW. of Lansing. It contains an opera-house, an extensive sanitarium, the Battlecreek College (Seventh-Day Adventist), vast tabernacle, flour-mills, iron-foundries, machine-shops, and manufactures of locomotive boilers and engines, steam-pumps, threshing-machines, presses, furniture, cereal foods, etc. Pop. in 1890, 13,090; in 1900, 18,563.

Battlecreek, a banking post-village of Madison co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 22 miles W. of Stanton. Pop. in 1900, 506.

Battlefield, a locality in Shropshire, England, 3 miles from Shrewsbury, where the Percys were defeated in 1403.

Battlefield, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Miss., about 10 miles N. by E. of Decatur.

Battleford, a town of Canada, capital of the district of Saskatchewan, at the junction of Battle River with the North Fork of the Saskatchewan. Lat. 52° 40′ N.; lon. 108° 35′ W. Pop. about 400.

Battle Ground, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., 6 miles N. of Lafayette. Here occurred the battle of Tippecanoe, where General Harrison defeated an army of Indians, on Nov. 7, 1811. Pop. in 1900, 150.

Battle Harbor, in Labrador, near the Strait of Belle Isle, is much frequented by small fishing-vessels in summer, but at other times the tremendous surf frequently renders the anchorage untenable. The harbor is sheltered by the Battle Islands (lat. 52° 16′ N., lon. 55° 32′ W.) and by Grand Caribou.

Battle Hill, a post-town of Fulton co., Ga., in Battle Hill township. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 223.

Battle Lake, a banking village and summer-resort of Ottertail co., Minn., in a fine prairie country, abounding in beautiful lakes. It is situated on the Fergus Falls and Black Hills Branch of the Northern Pacific R., 20 miles E. of Fergus Falls. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Battle Mountain, a post-village and railway junction of Lander co., Nev., on the Southern Pacific R., 84 miles W. by S. of Elko. Pop. about 400.

Battles, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala., on Mobile Bay, about 15 miles SE. of Mobile. Pop. about 200.

Battoe, Malay Archipelago. See BATU.

Battonya, a town of Hungary. See BATONYA.

Batu, bå'too', a group of islands of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, named from the principal island, which is in lat. 0° 20′ S., lon. 98° 40′ E.

Batuani, bå-too-å'nee, or **Batoa'ni,** a town of Africa, at the E. end of Lake N'gami, where the river Zuga leaves it.

Batu Bhara, bå'too' b'hå'rå, written also **Batu-Baru,** bå'too'-bå'roo', a town on the E. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 3° 20′ N.

Batum, bå-toom', a strongly fortified seaport of Asiatic Russia, government of Kutais (Transcaucasia), on the E. shore of the Black Sea, 4 miles N. of the mouth of the Tchoruk. It is connected by railway with Baku, on the Caspian. Batum was ceded by Turkey to Russia in 1878. Pop. in 1897, 28,512. Lat. of Cape Batum, 41° 39′ N.; lon. 41° 37′ E.

Baturin, bå-too-reen', a town of Russia, 63 miles E. of Tchernigov, on the Seim. Pop. about 3600.

Baturité, bå-too-ree-tå', formerly **Montemor Velho,** a town of Brazil, state of Ceará, on a railway, 60 miles S. by W. of Fortaleza. It is noted for its coffee.

Batz, bå, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Atlantic, 50 miles WNW. of Nantes. It has interesting antiquities. It is noted for the picturesque costumes and quaint customs of its inhabitants. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 2500).

Batz, or **Bas,** bås, a small island of France, in the English Channel, 15 miles NW. of Morlaix, in the department of Finistère. It is 3 miles in length by 2 miles in breadth. Pop. 1200.

Bauang, bŏw'ång, a town and pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, province and 5 miles (direct) NW. of Batangas. Pop. 39,659. Also, a town and pueblo of La Unión province, 6 miles from San Fernando. Pop. 7701.

Baucina, bŏw-che'nå, a town of Sicily, 25 miles SE. of Palermo. Pop. about 4000.

Bauco, bŏw'ko (anc. *Bovil'læ?*), a town of Italy, province of Rome, 6 miles E. of Frosinone. Pop. about 800.

Baud, bō, a town of France, department of Morbihan, 13 miles S. of Pontivy. Pop. in 1901, 4690.

Baudo, bŏw'do, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cauca, about 150 miles SW. of Medellín. It is a few miles from the Pacific coast.

Baudouinville, bō'dwăn'vĕl', a station of the Congo Free State, on the W. shore of Lake Tanganyika, on Mrumbi Bay. Lat. 7° S.

Baudour, bō'door', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 7 miles W. of Mons.

Bauer, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich. Pop. about 65.

Bauerwitz, bŏw'ęr-vits', a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Zinna, 38 miles S. of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 2705.

Baugé, bō'zhā', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Maine-et-Loire, on the Couesnon, 23 miles ENE. of Angers. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3325.

Bauges (bōzh), **Les,** a mountainous region of Savoy, France, lying N. of the Isère and E. of the lakes of Bourget and Annecy.

Baukan, bŏw'kȧn, a town of Prussia, in the district of Arnsberg and circle of Bochum. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 7914.

Baul, bȧ-ool', a town of Venezuela, state of Zamora, 60 miles S. of San Carlos. Pop. of the commune, about 10,000.

Baulon, bō'lŏx", a small town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles SW. of Rennes.

Baum, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. about 75.

Bauma, bŏw'mȧ, a village of Switzerland, 16 miles E. of Zürich. Pop. about 2400.

Baumannshöhle, bŏw'mȧns-hö'lĕ, a stalactitic cavern, containing fossil remains, in the duchy of Brunswick, 5 miles SW. of Blankenburg.

Baume-les-Dames, bōm lȧ dȧm, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Doubs, 18 miles by rail NE. of Besançon. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Baume-les-Messieurs, bōm lȧ mĕs'se-rh', a village of France, in Jura, 6 miles NW. of Lons-le-Saulnier.

Baumgardner, a post-station of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles SE. of Lancaster.

Baumholder, bŏwm'hol-dęr, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 12 miles NE. of Sankt Wendel. Pop. in 1900, 1604.

Baumstown, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 9 miles ESE. of Reading.

Baunach, bŏw'nȧĸ, a town of Bavaria, 6 miles NNW. of Bamberg. Near it is the grotto called Magdalenshöhle.

Baunei, bŏw-nȧ'e, a village of Sardinia, 76 miles NE. of Cagliari, near the coast.

Baure, bŏw'rȧ, **Baurus,** bŏw'rooce, or **Baures,** bŏw'rĕs, a river of Bolivia, rises in Lake Guazamire, lat. 15° 18' S., lon. 62° 30' W., flows NW., and falls into the Guaporé after a course of about 300 miles.

Bausk, bŏwsk, a town of Russia, in Courland, with a castle on the Aa, 23 miles SE. of Mitau. Pop. about 6500.

Bausman, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa.

Bautsch, bŏwtch (Slavic *Budissoic*, boo'dis-sov), a town of Moravia, 22 miles NE. of Olmütz. Pop. 4000.

Bautzen, bŏwt'sęn (Wendish *Budissin*, boo'dis-sin), a town of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, capital of an administrative district, on the Spree, 31 miles ENE. of Dresden. It is surrounded by picturesque walls and watch-towers, and has a cathedral common to Roman Catholics and Protestants. There are manufactures of textiles, leather, etc. Pop. in 1900, 26,025. The battle of Bautzen, gained by Napoleon over the allies, was fought May 20–21, 1813. Klein-Bautzen (*i.e.*, "Little Bautzen") is an adjacent village.

Baux, Les, lȧ bō, a village and place of France, in the department of Bouches-du-Rhone, arrondissement of Arles, giving its name to the former barons of Baux. Pop. (formerly 4000) in 1901, 123.

Bavaniste, bŏh'vŏh'nish'tĕ, a town of Hungary, co. of Temes, 15 miles ESE. of Pancsova. Pop. about 6000.

Bava'ria (Ger. *Bayern* or *Baiern*, bī'ęrn; L. *Bavaria*), a kingdom of south Germany, the largest state in the empire after Prussia. It consists of two portions separated by Hesse and Baden. The eastern or main portion is bounded on the N. by the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau and Thuringia, on the NE. by Saxony and Bohemia, on the SE. by Upper Austria and the Austrian province of Salzburg, on the S. by Tyrol, and on the W. by Württemberg, Baden, and Hesse. Lat. 47° 16'–50° 33' N.; lon. 8° 59'–13° 50' E. The western portion, called the Palatinate of the Rhine, is bounded on the E. by the river Rhine, and on other sides by Alsace-Lorraine, Prussia, and Hesse. Total area, 29,292 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 5,589,382; in 1900, 6,168,392. More than two-thirds of the inhabitants are Catholics. The Protestants predominate in the Palatinate. Capital, Munich.

The surface is mostly mountainous and hilly, a range of mountains, called the Böhmerwald (contiguous to which on the SW. is the Bayrischer Wald or Bavarian Forest), extending along the NE. frontier, and the southern part being occupied by higher mountains, which belong to the system of the Alps. The latter culminate in the Zugspitze, 9725 feet, the highest summit of Germany. In the N. there is a low range called Fichtelgebirge, which, in the Schneeberg, rises to 3454 feet. The Franconian Jura occupies much of the central region of the country. The mountains are extensively covered with forests of good timber. The principal rivers of the main portion of Bavaria are the Danube, the Main, the Inn, the Salza, the Iller, and the Isar. The portion of the Danube which is within the limits of this kingdom is navigable for steamers. The Danube and the Main, which is also navigable, are connected by the Ludwig's Canal. Numerous lakes are found among the mountains of southern Bavaria, among which are the Chiemsee, Ammersee, and Königssee.

The climate of Bavaria is temperate and healthy, but the winter is severe in the more elevated regions. The mean annual temperature of the lower districts is about 47°, and that of the higher, 40°. The soil is generally fertile, especially in the valley of the Danube, and the mountain-sides produce good pasture. Forests cover more than one-fourth of the total area of the kingdom. The people are mostly employed in agriculture and the breeding of cattle. The staple products are rye, oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, hops, pulse, flax, and wine. The waters abound in fish. Iron, coal, and salt are the most important mineral products. Bavaria is famous for its beer, the breweries being numbered by thousands. Among the important manufactures are those of textiles, machinery, iron- and wooden-ware, pencils, sewing-machines, locomotives, porcelain, and toys. The graphic and polygraphic arts are far advanced. The largest cities are Munich, Nuremberg, Augsburg, Würzburg, and Fürth. Bavaria has three universities,—at Munich, Würzburg, and Erlangen.

Bavaria is a constitutional monarchy. The throne is hereditary in the male line. The legislative power is exercised by a parliament of two houses, the upper house being composed partly of princes of the blood royal and the heads of noble families. The kingdom is divided into eight so-called government districts, viz.: Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper Franconia, Middle Franconia, Lower Franconia, Swabia. Bavaria has six votes in the federal council of the German Empire.

History.—The history of Bavaria as a duchy reaches back almost to the beginning of the Middle Ages. In 788 the country became part of Charlemagne's realm. Bavaria was one of the great duchies of the old German Empire. The rule of the present dynasty of Wittelsbach dates from 1180. In 1623, Duke Maximilian I. was invested with the dignity of imperial elector. The Upper Palatinate was added to his possessions. In 1777, Bavaria and the Palatinate of the Rhine were united. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Würzburg, Bamberg, Augsburg, Nuremberg, and Bayreuth were incorporated in Bavaria. In 1806 the elector, who had been an ally of Napoleon in the war of 1805, was allowed to assume the royal dignity. In 1871 the kingdom became one of the states of the new German Empire.

Bava'ria, a post-village of Saline co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 31 miles WSW. of Abilene.

Bavarian Forest (Ger. *Bayrischer Wald*), a forested mountain-region of eastern Bavaria, properly a SW. extension of the Böhmerwald (mountains), and containing their loftiest summits, as the Arber, 4780 feet, and the Rachel, 4763 feet. The region is beautifully wooded with pine and beech, and in its less invaded parts is in an almost primeval condition.

Bavay, bȧ'vȧ' (anc. *Bag'acum*), a town of France, in Nord, 14 miles NNW. of Avesnes. Pop. 1750.

Baveno, bȧ-vȧ'no, a village of Italy, on the W. shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 700 (commune, 2500). It is a popular resort and much visited for its fine outlook on the Borromean Islands.

Bav'ington, a hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 22 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg.

Bavispe, or **Babispe,** bȧ-vis'pȧ, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, near a river of the same name, an affluent of the Yaqui, 170 miles SE. of Tucson, Ariz.

Bawian, or **Bawean,** bȧ'we'ȧn, an island off the N. coast of Java. Lat. of centre, 5° 49' S.; lon. 112° 44' E. Hot springs abound. It belongs to the Dutch, and is densely peopled.

Bawtry, a market-town of Yorkshire, England, in the West Riding, 8 miles from Doncaster. Pop. about 1000.

Baxar, a town of India. See BUXAR.

Baxley, a banking post-town, capital of Appling co., Ga., on the Southern R., 70 miles NW. of Brunswick. It has turpentine-distilleries, cotton-gins, rice- and oil-mills, etc. Pop. about 500.

Baxter, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, borders on Missouri. Area, 564 sq. m. It is intersected by White River, which also forms its SW. boundary, and it is partly drained by the Big North Fork of that river. Capital, Mountain Home. Pop. in 1900, 9298.

Baxter, a post-village of Drew co., Ark., on the Bayou Bartholomew, 96 miles by rail SSE. of Pine Bluff.

Baxter, a post-village of Baker co., Fla. The banking point is Jacksonville. Pop. about 150.

Baxter, a banking post-town of Jasper co., Iowa, 13 miles NNW. of Newton. It has a creamery and is the trade-centre of a farming district. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Baxter, a post-town of Mahaska co., Iowa, in Harrison township. Pop. in 1900, 41.

Baxter, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Low Grade Allegheny Valley (Pennsylvania) R., 4 miles from Brookville.

Baxter Springs, a banking city of Cherokee co., Kan., on Spring River and on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 61 miles S. of Fort Scott. It is an important shipping point for grain and cattle. There are various medicinal springs in the vicinity. Coal, lead, and zinc are also found near here. Pop. in 1900, 1641.

Baxterville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Miss.

Bay, a county in the NE. part of Michigan, has an area of 437 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Saginaw Bay and intersected by Saginaw and Rifle Rivers. Lumbering is an important industry, and much coal is mined. Capital, Bay City. Pop. in 1890, 56,412; in 1900, 62,378.

Bay, a post-village of Craighead co., Ark., 15 miles SE. of Jonesboro.

Bay, a post-village of Colquitt co., Ga., 7 miles W. of Moultrie. Pop. about 100.

Bay, a post-village of Gasconade co., Mo., about 38 miles E. of Jefferson City.

Bay, bī, a lake on the island of Luzon, S. of Manila. It measures about 30 miles both in length and in breadth.

Bayamo, bå-yä'mo, or **San Salvador,** sän säl-vä-dōr', a town in the E. part of the island of Cuba, 50 miles NW. of Santiago, on the Bayamo, a tributary of the Cauto. Pop. in 1899, 3022; of the district, 21,193.

Bayamón, bå-yå-mōn', a town (district and department) of Porto Rico, 6 miles SW. by S. of San Juan. It has good streets, a town-hall and jail, an iron-foundry, and a petroleum-refinery. Pop. in 1899, 2218. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899. Sugar-cane, cattle, and tropical fruits are produced within the jurisdiction.

Bayamón River, rises in the south-central part of Porto Rico, flows northward, and empties at the outlet of the bay of San Juan, opposite the city of San Juan.

Bayard, bi'ard, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del. Pop. about 50.

Bayard, a post-village of Duval co., Fla., 16 miles S. of Jacksonville. Pop. about 300.

Bayard, a banking post-town of Guthrie co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 34 miles W. of Perry. Pop. in 1900, 494.

Bayard, a banking post-village of Cheyenne co., Neb., 45 miles S. by W. of Hemingford. Pop. 350.

Bayard, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 12 miles by rail S. of Alliance.

Bayard, a post-village of Grant co., W.Va., 62 miles S. by W. of Cumberland. Pop. in 1900, 540.

Bayazid, bī-ą-zeed', or **Bayezid,** a town of Turkish Armenia, 150 miles ESE. of Erzerum and 19 miles SW. of Mount Ararat. Pop. about 2000. It was formerly a place of considerable importance.

Baybay, bī'bī', a town and pueblo of the W. coast of Leyte, Philippine Islands, 45 miles (direct) SSW. of Tacloban. Pop. in 1903, 22,990.

Bayboro, bā'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Colquitt co., Ga., on the Sparks, Moultrie and Gulf R., 13 miles (direct) E. of Moultrie, its banking point. It has turpentine manufactures. Pop. about 400.

Bayboro, a post-town, capital of Pamlico co., N.C., on the navigable Bay River, 20 miles NE. of Newbern, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Bayboro, a post-township of Horry co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 2045.

Bay Bridge, a post-station of Erie co., Ohio, 5 miles W. of Sandusky, at the E. extremity of the bridge across Sandusky Bay.

Bay Center, a post-village of Pacific co., Wash., on Shoal Water Bay, 7 miles SW. of South Bend. Pop. about 250.

Bay'ches'ter, a station in Westchester co., N.Y., on the Harlem River Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles from New York. It forms now part of the borough of Bronx, New York city.

Bay City, a post-village of Pope co., Ill., on the Ohio River, about 10 miles below Golconda and 15 miles from Paducah, Ky.

Bay City, the capital of Bay co., Mich., is on the right or east bank of the Saginaw River, about 4 miles from Saginaw Bay, and on the Michigan Central, the Pere Marquette and other railroads, 13 miles N. of Saginaw and 108 miles NNW. of Detroit. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from its extensive trade in lumber and the manufacture of salt; it has also important fisheries, and there is some ship-building done here. The city has various educational institutions and is connected by several bridges with West Bay City. Pop. in 1890, 27,839; in 1900, 27,628.

Bay City, a post-town of Tillamook co., Oregon, in Bay precinct. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Bay City, a banking post-village, capital of Matagorda co., Tex., on the Colorado River and on the Cane Belt and the New York, Texas and Mexico Rs., 20 miles SE. by S. of Wharton. Pop. about 1500.

Bay City, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., on Lake Pepin, about 9 miles E. of Red Wing, Minn.

Bay de Verds, a large fishing settlement on the north side of Conception Bay, Newfoundland. The fishing-grounds here are among the most valuable on the island, employing several hundred boats and seines. The harbor affords good shelter.

Bay East River, of Newfoundland, falls into the Bay East arm of Bay d'Espoir, about lat. 47° 50′ N., lon. 55° 57′ W. It consists of a chain of lakes linked together by rapid streams, and is one of the largest of the south-flowing streams of the island. The tributaries falling into the Bay East River are very numerous.

Bayern, the German for BAVARIA.

Bayeux, bå'yuh' (mediæval L. *Baiocas'ses*), a city of France, in Normandy, department of Calvados, 17 miles WNW. of Caen, on the Aure. It has a venerable cathedral. In the public library is preserved the celebrated tapestry of Bayeux, said to be the work of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, in which are depicted the events of the Norman conquest. Pop. in 1901, 7312.

Bayfield, a county forming the N. extremity of Wisconsin, has an area of 1497 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Lake Superior, is partly drained by Iron River, and is extensively covered with forests. Capital, Washburn. Pop. in 1890, 7390; in 1900, 14,392.

Bayfield, a post-village of La Plata co., Colo., about 19 miles SE. of Durango. Pop. about 150.

Bayfield, a post-hamlet of Muscatine co., Iowa.

Bayfield, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Bayfield co., Wis., on Lake Superior and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 12 miles NNE. of Washburn. It has fisheries, quarrying, and lumbering, an extensive fish-packing plant, and a state fish-hatchery. Pop. in 1900, 1689.

Bayfield, a village and outport of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on St. George's Bay, 54 miles from New Glasgow.

Bayfield, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, at the mouth of Bayfield River, 17 miles from Seaforth. Pop. in 1901, 558.

Bayfork, a post-village of Warren co., Ky. Pop. about 75.

Bayham, or **Richmond,** a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, on Big Otter Creek, 5 miles from Corinth. It contains grist-, carding-, saw- and shingle-mills, and several stores.

Bayhead, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Fla. It has manufactures of naval stores. Pop. 30.

Bayhead, a post-village and summer-resort of Ocean co., N.J., at the head of Barnegat Bay and on the Pennsylvania R., 16 miles NE. of Toms River. Its banking point is Manasquan. Pop. in 1900, 247.

Bayhorse, a post-village of Custer co., Idaho, 5 miles S. of Challis. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop. about 500.

Bay Hundred, a hamlet of Talbot co., Md., on an island in Chesapeake Bay, 22 miles SSE. of Annapolis.

Bay Islands, a group of small islands in the Bay of Honduras, near the N. coast of the state of Honduras. They comprise Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilla, Barburet, and Moret. The inhabitants are chiefly colored emigrants from the Cayman Islands. The islands were ceded to Honduras by Great Britain, but are practically independent. A trade, chiefly in bananas and cocoanuts, is carried on with New Orleans and New York.

Baylén. See BAILÉN.

Bayless, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn.

Baylis, bā'lis, or **Pineville,** a post-village of Pike co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 27 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo. The banking point is Barry. Pop. in 1900, 340.

Baylor, a county in the N. part of Texas. Area, 957 sq. m. The surface is largely prairie. It is intersected by the Brazos River. Capital, Seymour. Pop. in 1900, 3052.

Bay Mills, a post-town of Chippewa co., Mich., on Whitefish Bay, Lake Superior, and on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R., 11 miles SW. of Sault Ste. Marie. It has extensive manufactures of lumber and wood-products. Pop. about 900.

Bay Minette (min-et'), a banking post-village of Baldwin co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 25 miles NE. of Mobile. It has lumber- and turpentine-industries.

Bayne, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Tenn.

Baynesville, bānz'vil, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Va., 5 miles NW. of Montross.

Bay of Bengal, etc. See BENGAL, BAY OF, etc.

Bay of Islands, a large, deep, and safe harbor near the N. extremity of North Island, New Zealand. Lat. 35° 14′ S.; lon. 174° 11′ E.

Bay of Islands, noted for its beautiful scenery, is a large bay formed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the W. coast of Newfoundland, north of St. George Bay. Lat. 49° 20′ N.; lon. 58° 15′ W. It receives on the SE. the Humber, and encloses a great number of small islands.

Bay of Islands, a settlement on a large bay on the western coast of Newfoundland, forming part of what is called the French shore, 55 miles NE. of Cape St. George. The herring-fishery forms an important industry of the people of this district, many thousand barrels being annually taken. Pop. about 1500.

Bay of Islands Lake, a large lake of Newfoundland, drained by the river Humber.

Bay of Plenty, on the NE. coast of North Island, New Zealand, between Cape Runaway and Point Mercury.

Bayombong, bī-ōm-bōng′, a pueblo of the Philippine Islands, capital of Nueva Vizcaya province, Luzon, 112 miles (direct) N. by E. of Manila. Pop. 3691.

Bayona, bå-yo′nå, a small seaport of Spain, in Galicia, 13 miles SW. of Vigo. The island of Bayona or Cies (*Insula Cicæ*) is in the Bay of Vigo, 6 miles NW. of the town.

Bayonne, bå`yonn′ (anc. *Lapur'dum*), a fortified city of France, near its SW. corner, department of Basses-Pyrénées (Gascony), at the confluence of the Adour and Nive, which separate it into three quarters,—Great and Little Bayonne and the suburb of St.-Esprit, 3 miles from the sea and 18 miles NE. of the Spanish frontier at Fuenterrabia. Lat. 43° 29′ N.; lon. 1° 29′ W. Vessels drawing 16 to 19 feet can enter the harbor, but, owing to the bar in the Adour and the strong surf, access is rendered difficult. The city is well built and agreeably situated, with handsome quays and promenades. It has an interesting mediæval cathedral, and its citadel is one of the finest works of Vauban. The hams of Bayonne have enjoyed high repute. Pop. in 1901, 25,053; of the commune, 27,601.

Bayonne, bā-yon′, a city of Hudson co., N.J., is finely situated on New York and Newark Bays and on the Central R. of New Jersey, about 6 miles SW. of New York. Bayonne has extensive color-, paint-, chemical- and boiler-works, petroleum-refineries (with vast ramifying pipe-lines), and manufactories of borax, electric launches, etc. The Port Johnson Coal Docks are situated on the Kill van Kull, near Bergen Point Station, where several hundred hands are employed in receiving and shipping coal. Bayonne lies S. of Jersey City, being separated therefrom by the Morris Canal, and opposite Staten Island, from which it is separated by the Kill van Kull. Many New York business men have their homes here. Pop. in 1890, 19,033; in 1900, 32,722.

Bayou, bī′oo, a term confined chiefly to the states of Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, signifying properly any stream which is derived from some other stream or from a lake; in other words, any stream which is not fed by fountains. This term, however, is now very generally given to tidal channels near the coast, or even loosely applied to streams of a different description. Bayou is supposed to be a corruption of the Fr. *boyau*, a "gut" or "channel."

Bayou Barbary, a post-station of Livingston parish, La., on a stream of the same name, which is an affluent of the Amite River, 2 miles from a steamboat-landing.

Bayou Chêne, shain, a post-hamlet of St. Martin's parish, La., about 45 miles NW. of Morgan City.

Bayou Chicot, she'ko′, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La., 30 miles NW. of Opelousas.

Bayou Goula, goo'lah′, a post-village of Iberville parish, La., on the Mississippi River and on the Texas and Pacific R., about 32 miles below Baton Rouge. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Plaquemine.

Bayou Labatre, lå-bå′tr, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Gulf of Mexico, 9 miles S. of St. Elmo Station. The banking point is Mobile.

Bayou Lacombe, lå'kôm′, a post-village of St. Tammany parish, La., on a navigable bayou, 9 miles E. of Mandeville and about 30 miles NNE. of New Orleans. Pop. 100.

Bayou Me'to, a post-station of Lonoke co., Ark., 18 miles E. of Little Rock, and on a stream of the same name.

Bayou Sara, så'rå′, a post-town of West Feliciana parish, La., on the Mississippi River and on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 35 miles above Baton Rouge. It is a shipping place for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 755.

Bayport, Fairfield co., Conn. See Cosos.

Bayport, a post-hamlet of Hernando co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico., about 110 miles SW. of Palatka. It has orange-groves and is a depot for cedar timber.

Bayport, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay, 40 miles ENE. of Bay City. Pop. about 350.

Bayport, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the southern shore of Long Island and on the South Side (Long Island) R., 53 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 700.

Bayport, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va., on an inlet of Chesapeake Bay, 23 miles E. of West Point.

Bayreuth, or **Baireuth,** bī′roit, a city of Bavaria, capital of Upper Franconia, on the Red Main, 126 miles N. of Munich. Lat. 49° 56′ N.; lon. 11° 38′ E. Elevation, 1180 feet. It is an important railway junction, is well built, and has public fountains and promenades. It is conspicuous as the place of the Wagner musical festivals, which are held in a splendid theatre, built under the supervision of the composer, who is buried in the garden of his villa here. Bayreuth was formerly the capital of a margraviate, ruled by a branch of the Hohenzollern line of Brandenburg. In the neighborhood are the palaces Fantaisie and Hermitage. The first is surrounded by gardens, which are a favorite resort of the inhabitants. In the last is shown the apartment of Frederick the Great, and here his sister, the margravine, wrote her memoirs. In a cemetery at the entrance of the town is a monument, by Schwanthaler, erected to Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, who died here in 1825. Pop. in 1900, 29,384. On a hill to the NE. is the suburb known as Sankt Georgen.

Bayridge, a post-village and railroad station of Kings co., N.Y., on New York Bay. It has many fine residences, and forms part of the borough of Brooklyn, New York city.

Bay River, or **Stonewall,** a post-village of Pamlico co., N.C., 15 miles E. by N. of Newbern. It is on Bay River, an inlet of Pamlico Sound.

Bay Roberts, a post-village on Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 8 miles S. of Harbor Grace. It is a port of entry. Pop. about 2000.

Bays, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio.

Bay St. Louis, formerly **Shieldsboro,** a banking city and watering-place, the capital of Hancock co., Miss., on the bay of the Gulf of Mexico, and on the New Orleans and Mobile (Louisville and Nashville) R., 52 miles ENE. of New Orleans. It has canneries of oysters, fish, and vegetables. Pop. in 1900, 2872.

Bay Settlement, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., on Green Bay, 5 miles NE. of the city of Green Bay.

Bay'shore', a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 6 miles (direct) E. of Petoskey, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Bayshore, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Great South Bay and on the South Side (Long Island) R., 41 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 2800.

Bay Shore, a settlement in Kent co., New Brunswick, 5 miles from Buctouche.

Bayside, a post-town of Humboldt co., Cal. The banking point is Arcata. Pop. about 300.

Bayside, a station of Cumberland co., N.J., on Delaware Bay, at the SW. terminus of the Vineland R., 10 miles W. by S. of Bridgeton. Here is a shad-fishery.

Bayside, a post-village of Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 3 miles E. of Flushing. It is near a bay which opens into Long Island Sound. It now forms part of the borough of Queens, New York city.

Bayspring, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Miss. Pop. about 75.

Bayspring, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., S.C., 15 miles S. of Chesterfield.

Baysprings, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich., 5 miles W. of Boyne Falls. Pop. 150.

Bayspur, a post-hamlet of Cross co., Ark. Pop. 50.

Baystate, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., 1 mile from Florence.

Bayswater, a suburb of London, England, co. of Middlesex, on the Uxbridge Road, 4 miles W. of St. Paul's.

Bay Verte, or **Baie Verte,** bå vĕrt, a bay on the S. side of Northumberland Strait, forming part of the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Between the head of this bay and Cumberland Basin is an isthmus 11 miles wide.

Bayview, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga., 13 miles W. by S. of Hinesville. Pop. about 125.

Bayview, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., near Chesapeake Bay, 27 miles WSW. of Wilmington, Del.

Bayview, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Mass., is on the sea-coast, 5 miles from Gloucester station. Here are quarries of fine granite.

Bayview, a summer-resort of Emmett co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Rs., on Little Traverse Bay, 7 miles S. of Harbor Springs.

Bayview, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va., on Chesapeake Bay, about 40 miles NNE. of Norfolk.

Bayview, a post-village of Skagit co., Wash., 7 miles SE. of Anacortes. Pop. about 200.

Bayview, Milwaukee co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, 2 miles S. of Milwaukee, of which it is a post-office sub-station.

Bay Village, a post-hamlet of Cross co., Ark., 40 miles from Forrest City.

Bayville, a post-hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., 4 miles S. of Toms River.

Bayville, a post-village and resort of Nassau co., N.Y., on Long Island. Pop. about 600.

Baywood, a post-hamlet of East Baton Rouge parish, La.

Bayze, a river of France. See BAÏSE.

Baza, bå'thå (anc. *Bas'ti*), a city of Spain, in Andalusia, 53 miles ENE. of Granada. It was important under the Moors. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 12,770.

Bazaar, a post-township of Chase co., Kan., 25 miles SW. of Emporia. Pop. in 1900, 592.

Bazarjik, bå-zår-jeek', now officially called **Dobritch,** a town of Bulgaria, 27 miles N. of Varna. It has a mosque and an important annual fair. Pop. about 11,000.

Bazaruto (bå-zå-roo'to) **Islands,** on the E. coast of Africa, 110 miles S. by E. of Sofala. Lat. 21° 37′ S.; lon. 36° E.

Bazas, bå'zA' (anc. *Cos'sium*, afterwards *Vasa'tæ*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Gironde, 33 miles SSE. of Bordeaux, on the Beuve. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 5000).

Bazeilles, bå'zå'yǫh, a village of France, department of Ardennes, near Sedan. Pop. 1500. It was burned by the Germans, Sept. 1, 1870.

Bazet'ta, a post-township of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 1326. It contains the village of Cortland.

Bazette, bą-zĕt', a post-village of Navarro co., Tex., 14 miles E. of Corsicana and 4 miles W. of Trinity River.

Bazile (bą-zeel') **Mills,** a post-village of Knox co., Neb., 40 miles SW. of Yankton, S.Dak. Pop. 100.

Bazin, bŏh'zin' (Ger. *Bösing*, bö'sing), a town of Hungary, co. and 11 miles by rail NNE. of Pressburg, with mineral springs and baths. Pop. in 1900, 5024.

Bazine, bą-zeen', a post-village of Ness co., Kan., 30 miles S. by W. of Ellis station.

Bazoche-Gouet, bå'zosh' goo'å', a village of France, in Eure-et-Loir, near Nogent-le-Rotrou.

Bazouges-la-Pérouse, bå'zoozh' lå på'rooz', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles NNE. of Fougères. Pop. about 3500.

Bazzano, båt-så'no, a town of Italy, 11 miles N. of Bologna. Pop. about 2000 (commune, about 3750).

Beach, a post-village of Ware co., Ga., on the Waycross Air Line, 17 miles (direct) N. of Waycross, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Beach, a post-village of Richland co., Wis.

Beachbluff, a post-station and summer-resort of Essex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 2 miles from Swampscott.

Beachburg, or **South Westmeath,** a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, 15 miles from Pembroke. Pop. about 450.

Beach City, a banking post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R., 12 miles S. of Massillon. It has flour- and planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Beach Haven, a post-borough and summer-resort of Ocean co., N.J., is on the Atlantic Ocean and on Long Beach, 7 miles ESE. of Tuckerton. Long Beach is a narrow island, separated from the mainland by Tuckerton Bay (Little Egg Harbor), in which fish and oysters abound. Pop. in 1900, 239.

Beach Haven, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna R., 24 miles SW. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 400.

Beach Isle, off the coast of Hancock co., Me.

Beachlake, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., 6 miles NE. of Honesdale. Pop. about 200.

Beach Park, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. about 70.

Beach Ridge, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., about 20 miles N. by E. of Buffalo.

Beachville, a post-hamlet of Metcalfe co., Ky., 8 miles N. of Edmonton. It has sulphur springs.

Beachville, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs., 22 miles E. of London. Pop. about 500.

Beachy Head, a headland on the S. coast of England, projecting into the English Channel, 3 miles SSW. of Eastbourne, in Sussex. It consists of chalk cliffs, rising perpendicularly to 565 feet above the sea, and has a lighthouse. Lat. 50° 44′ N.; lon. 0° 13′ E. The English and Dutch fleets were defeated here by the French in 1690.

Beacom, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa.

Beacon, be'kǫn, a post-town of Mahaska co., Iowa, 2 miles from Oskaloosa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 953.

Beacon, a post-town of Marquette co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, about 900. The banking point is Ishpeming.

Beacon Falls, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the Naugatuck River, 9 miles by rail S. of Waterbury. Pop. about 600.

Beacon Hill, or **Old Beacon,** a mountain in Dutchess co., N.Y., near Fishkill, is one of the highest summits of the Hudson Highlands, having an elevation of about 1500 feet.

Beaconsfield, bĕk'ǫnz-feeld or bee'kǫnz-feeld, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 23 miles WNW. of London. Pop. in 1901, 1570. It was the home of Waller and Burke, and gave his earl's title to Disraeli.

Bea'consfield, a post-village of Ringgold co., Iowa, 33 miles W. of Humeston. Pop. 350.

Beaconsfield, a town of Cape Colony, properly a part of Kimberley, with which it is connected by tramway. It has its own municipal offices. Pop. in 1891, 10,478, of whom 4400 were whites. Elevation, 3940 feet.

Beaconsfield, a post-town of Tasmania, about 28 miles NW. of Launceston. It is the fourth town of importance in the colony, and is in a highly productive mining district. Pop. in 1900, 3000; of the district, 7000.

Beadle, bee'd'l, a county in the east-central part of South Dakota. Area, 1270 sq. m. The surface is largely prairie, and the soil fertile, producing fine cereals, fruits, and vegetables. It is drained by the Dakota River. Capital, Huron. Pop. in 1890, 9586; in 1900, 8081.

Beadling, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa.

Beagle, a post-village of Miami co., Kan. Pop. about 125.

Beagle Bank, an extensive coral sand-bank on the NW. coast of Australia. Lat. 15° S.; lon. 123° E.

Beagle Channel, a narrow strait lying immediately S. of Tierra del Fuego, and extending westward through the extreme southern Chilean Archipelago. Length, about 150 miles. It is named after the "Beagle," the vessel of discovery of the Fitzroy and Darwin expedition.

Beagle Island and Reef, an island on the coast of South Australia, about 60 miles NNW. from the entrance into Spencer Gulf. Lat. 34° 49′ S.; lon. 134° 49′ E.

Beal City, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. about 80.

Beale, beel, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 895.

Bealeton, beel'tǫn, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., on the Southern R., 54 miles SW. of Washington.

Bealetown, beel'tŏwn, a hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., 13 miles SW. of Port Royal. Here is Honeygrove post-office.

Bealls, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ga. Pop. 50.

Beallsville, bĕlz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., about 32 miles NW. of Washington, D.C.

Beallsville, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 30 miles by rail SW. of Bellaire. Pop. in 1900, 554.

Beallsville, a banking post-borough of Washington co., Pa., 15 miles SW. of Washington. Pop. in 1900, 388.

Beaman, bee'mąn, a banking post-town of Grundy co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles E. by N. of Liscomb. Pop. in 1900, 266.

Beaman, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 7 miles NE. of Sedalia.

Beaminster, a small town of England, co. of Dorset, on the Birt, 15 miles WNW. of Dorchester.

Beams Mills, a post-hamlet of Cleveland co., N.C., 5 miles from Cherryville.

Beamsville, beemz'vĭl, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, about 1 mile from Dawn.

Beamsville, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 22 miles ESE. of Hamilton. It has various mills and limestone-quarries. Pop. in 1901, 832.

Beamville, beem'vĭl, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 3 miles from Pine Creek.

Beanblossom, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ind.

Bean Blossom Creek, Ind., rises in Brown co., runs westward, and enters the West Fork of White River at the NW. corner of Monroe co.

Bean Creek, or **Tiffin River,** rises in the southern part of Michigan, runs southward into Ohio, and enters the Maumee River at Defiance. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Bean Hill, a village of New London co., Conn., 1 mile from Yantic. It is connected with Norwich by rail. The post-office is at Norwichtown.

Beans Corners, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., 30 miles NW. of Augusta. Pop. about 125.

Beans Station, a post-hamlet of Grainger co., Tenn., 10 miles from Morristown. Here is a summer-resort called Mineral Hill.

Beantown, a hamlet of Charles co., Md., on the Baltimore and Potomac R., 57 miles S. of Baltimore.

Bear, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ark., near Bear Mountain, 12 miles W. of Hot Springs. Pop. 50.

Bear, a post-hamlet of Newcastle co., Del., 12 miles by rail S. of Wilmington.

Bear Branch, a post-village of Ohio co., Ind., about 22 miles ENE. of Madison.

Bearbranch, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Tenn.

Bear Camp River, Carroll co., in the E. part of New Hampshire, falls into Ossipee Lake.

Bear Creek, an affluent of the Tennessee River, which it enters at the NW. extremity of Colbert co., Ala.

Bear Creek, Iowa, rises in the east-central part of the state and enters the Iowa River about 1 mile above Marengo.

Bear Creek, Ky., rises in Grayson co., and enters Green River about 14 miles N. of Bowling Green.

Bear Creek, of Le Sawee co., Mich., flows into the Raisin River.

Bear Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Alleghany River in Armstrong co.

Bearcreek, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ala.

Bearcreek, a post-hamlet of Hinds co., Miss., 14 miles from Terry station.

Bearcreek, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Mo., about 36 miles NNW. of Springfield.

Bearcreek, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., 12 miles from Egypt station.

Bearcreek, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Bearcreek, a post-hamlet of Tarrant co., Tex.

Beard, beerd, a post-village of Oldham co., Ky., 18 miles by rail NE. of Louisville.

Bear'den, a post-town of Ouachita co., Ark., 16 miles by rail NE. of Camden. Pop. in 1900, 341.

Bearden, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 5 miles SW. of Knoxville. Pop. 150.

Beardscreek, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga., 21 miles SW. of Hinesville. Pop. about 120.

Beards Hollow, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y. Pop. about 150.

Beardsley, beerdz'le, a banking post-village of Bigstone co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 40 miles W. of Morris. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 449.

Beardstown, a banking city of Cass co., Ill., on the southeast bank of the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Rs., 112 miles N. of St. Louis and 46 miles WNW. of Springfield. It has car- and machine-shops, cooperage-works, flour-mills, and fishing and ice-packing industries. Pop. in 1900, 4827.

Beardstown, a post-village of Perry co., Tenn., on Buffalo Creek, about 75 miles SW. of Nashville.

Beargap, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., 5 miles NE. of Shamokin.

Beargrove, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa, about 60 miles W. of Des Moines.

Beargulch, a post-village of Lawrence co., S.Dak., in the Black Hills, 12 miles W. of Deadwood.

Bearhead, a post-village of Walton co., Fla. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. about 200.

Bear (or **Bere**) **Island,** an island off the W. coast of Ireland, in Bantry Bay, 13 miles W. of Bantry.

Bear Island, in the Arctic Ocean, 315 miles S. of Cape South, Spitzbergen. Lat. 74° 30′ N.; lon. 20° E.

Bear Island, or **McPherson's Ferry,** a post-settlement in Richmond co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Port Hawkesbury.

Bear Islands, three islands in James Bay, Canada, between about lat. 54° 20′ and 54° 50′ N.

Bear Islands, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, off the N. coast of Siberia, between lat. 70° and 70° 30′ N. and lon. 164° and 166° E.

Bear Isle, off the coast of Hancock co., Me.

Bear Lake, Canada. See GREAT BEAR LAKE.

Bear Lake is partly in Rich co., Utah, and is intersected by the S. boundary of Idaho. It is about 20 miles long, 7 miles wide, and 175 feet deep. It is a beautiful sheet of water and remarkable for its vivid coloring.

Bear Lake, a county forming the SE. extremity of Idaho, borders on Utah and Wyoming. Area, 964 sq. m. It is intersected by Bear River and comprises the northern part of Bear Lake. Its surface is mountainous. It contains important copper deposits. Capital, Paris. Pop. in 1890, 6057; in 1900, 7051.

Bearlake, a post-village of Manistee co., Mich., 5 miles from Lake Michigan, and on the Bear Lake and Eastern R., and 20 miles NE. of Manistee, its banking point. It is on a small lake of the same name. Pop. in 1900, 448.

Bearlake, a post-borough of Warren co., Pa., on the Erie R., 9 miles NE. of Corry. Pop. in 1900, 275.

Bear Mountain, Pa., is situated near the NE. extremity of Dauphin co. At its foot flows Bear Creek, on which is the Bear Valley Coal Basin. The mountains enclosing Bear Valley rise about 750 feet above the level of the creek.

Béarn, bȧ'ar', an old province of France, now forming, with a small part of Guienne, the department of Basses-Pyrénées. The capital was Pau. The mediæval county of Béarn was united with France by Henry of Navarre. The inhabitants are mainly Gascons and Basques.

Béarn, Cape, a promontory of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 42° 31′ N.; lon. 3° 7′ E. Its summit is Mount Béarn, on which is a light-house 751 feet above sea-level.

Bear Paw Mountains, a group or out-spur of the Rocky Mountains, in northern Montana, lying mainly between Milk River and lat. 48° N.

Bear Point, Shelburne co., Nova Scotia. See SHAG HARBOR.

Bear River, of California, rises in the Sierra Nevada and enters the Feather River about 20 miles S. of Marysville.

Bear River, of Utah and Idaho, rises in the Uinta Mountains, in the N. part of Utah, and enters the Great Salt Lake in Boxelder co., about 16 miles below Corinne. It is nearly 450 miles long, although the direct distance from its source to its mouth is only about 90 miles. Nearly half of its course is in Idaho. It is not navigable. Its valley is narrow and confined by rugged mountains. Coal is found on the banks of the river. At the great bend of Bear River is located a most interesting group of soda-springs. They occupy an area of about 6 sq. m.

Bear River, of British Columbia, enters the Frazer River in lat. 53° 53′ N., lon. 122° 45′ W.

Bear River, of Nova Scotia, rises in Digby co. and, flowing NW., falls into Digby Basin.

Bear River, a banking post-village and outport of Annapolis and Digby cos., Nova Scotia, 14 miles from Annapolis and 9 miles from Digby. It is on the Dominion Atlantic R. Pop. about 1500.

Bear River City, a city of Boxelder co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line. Pop. in 1900, 362.

Bearsdale, a post-hamlet in Macon co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 5 miles NW. of Decatur.

Bearspring, a post-village of Stewart co., Tenn., 7 miles SE. of Dover, its banking point.

Bearsville, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 12 miles NW. of Kingston.

Bearsville, a post-hamlet of Tyler co., W.Va., 8 miles S. of Middlebourne.

Beartown, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 17 miles S. of Reading.

Bear Valley, a post-village of Mariposa co., Cal., 30 miles from Merced station and about 84 miles ESE. of Stockton. Gold is found here in quartz-veins and placer-mines. Pop. about 200.

Bear Valley, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Wis., about 10 miles E. of Richland Center.

Bear Wallow, a post-village of Barren co., Ky., 4 miles E. of Horsecave.

Bearwallow, a post-station of Henderson co., N.C., 20 miles SSW. of Oldfort.

Bear Wallow, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Va., 40 miles from Saltville.

Bearytown, a village of Seneca co., N.Y., 4 miles E. of McDougall station. Here is Fayette post-office.

Beas, bee'ȧs (anc. *Hyph'asis*), one of the five rivers of the Punjab, India, rises in the Himalaya Mountains, 13,200 feet above the sea-level, in lat. 31° 50′ N. and lon. 77° 18′ E. It flows generally southwestward, and joins the Sutlej at Endrisa, 35 miles SSE. of Amritsar, after a course estimated at 300 miles. Chief affluents, the Hulku and the Binoa.

Beasley, a post-hamlet of Johnston co., N.C.

Beason, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles E. of Lincoln. Pop. about 300.

Beata (bȧ-ȧ'tȧ), **Cape,** the most southerly point of the island of Haiti. Lat. 17° 42′ N.; lon. 71° 20′ W.

Beath, beeth or baith, a parish of Scotland, co. of Fife, 5 miles NNW. of Aberdour, with coal and iron-mines.

Beatia, the ancient name of BAEZA.

Beatrice, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Camden.

Beatrice, bee'a-treece, a city and railroad-centre, capital of Gage co., Neb., on the Big Blue River, 40 miles S.

of Lincoln. It is on the Union Pacific, the Burlington and Missouri River and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. Beatrice has important manufactures of bricks, flour, iron, jack-screws, etc., and is the seat of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Youth. Pop. in 1880, 2447; in 1890, 13,836; in 1900, 7875.

Beattie, bā'tee, a banking post-village of Marshall co., Kan., on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R., 14 miles E. of Marysville. Pop. in 1900, 533. There are important stone-quarries in the vicinity.

Beatty, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ohio.

Beatty, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 38 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has St. Vincent College and Library and St. Xavier's Academy.

Beattyville, bā'tę-vĭl, a banking post-village, capital of Lee co., Ky., is on the Kentucky River, at the junction of its three forks, and on the Beattyville and Cumberland Gap R., about 60 miles ESE. of Lexington. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 696.

Beatyestown, or **Beattiestown,** bā'tĭz-tŏwn, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., 45 miles N. of Trenton and 3 miles from Hackettstown. Pop. about 300.

Beaucaire, bō'kâr', a town of France, department of Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, 13 miles E. of Nimes, opposite Tarascon, with which it is connected by a suspension-bridge, at the head of the Canal de Beaucaire. Its annual fair, in July, dating from the thirteenth century, was formerly attended by merchants from all parts of Europe, the Barbary States, and the Levant, and is still on a large scale. Pop. in 1901, 7859.

Beaucamps-le-Vieux, bō'kôⁿ'lęhve-ŭh' (*i.e.*, "the Old Beaucamps"), a village of France, department of Somme, 22 miles W. of Amiens.

Beauce, bōce, a district of France, part of the ancient Orléannais, now forming parts of the departments of Loir-et-Cher and Eure-et-Loir. The chief town is Chartres.

Beauce, bōce, a county of Quebec, bounded SE. by the state of Maine. It is watered by the Chaudière River. Capital, St. François de la Beauce.

Beauchene, bō'shain', a small island in the South Atlantic, 34 miles S. of East Falkland Island.

Beaucoup, bo'koop', a small bayou of Caldwell parish, La., flows southeastward into Bayou Castor.

Beaucoup, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ill., 54 miles ESE. of St. Louis.

Beaucoup Creek, Ill., enters the Big Muddy River in Jackson co.

Beaucoup Mines, a station in Perry co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 2 miles NW. of Pinckneyville. Here coal is raised and shipped.

Beaucourt, bō'koor', a village of France, 10 miles SSE. of Belfort.

Beaufay, bō'fâ', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 10 miles NNE. of Le Mans.

Beauford, bō'fȯrd, a post-township of Blue Earth co., Minn., about 12 miles S. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 706.

Beaufort, an ecclesiastical parish and coal-mining village of Brecknockshire, Wales, 8 miles from Merthyr Tydfil. Pop. about 6000.

Beaufort, bō'foR', a small town of France, department of Savoie, on the Doron, 33 miles ENE. of Chambéry. It has an extensive trade in the *gruyères* cheese.

Beaufort, a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 16 miles E. of Angers. Pop. in 1901, 4203.

Beaufort, a village of France, department of Jura, 8 miles SW. of Lons-le-Saulnier.

Beaufort, a bay of Alaska, on the Arctic coast, is in lat. 70° N., lon. 142° W.

Beaufort, bō'fȯrt, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, bordering on Pamlico Sound, has an area of 819 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pamlico River, which is here navigable. Capital, Washington. Pop. in 1890, 21,072; in 1900, 26,404.

Beaufort, bū'fȯrt, a county forming the S. extremity of South Carolina, has an area of 943 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Combahee River, on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the SW. by the Savannah River. The county comprises several islands, which produce the sea-island cotton and enclose the harbor of Port Royal. The mining of phosphates is an important industry. Capital, Beaufort. Pop. in 1890, 34,119; in 1900, 35,495.

Beaufort, bū'fȯrt, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., about 55 miles W. by S. of St. Louis.

Beaufort, bō'fȯrt, a port of entry and summer-resort, the capital of Carteret co., N.C., is on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of Newport River, about 90 miles ENE. of Wilmington and 40 miles SE. of Newbern, its banking point. A body of water about 2 miles wide separates it from Morehead, the SE. terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina R. It has a safe harbor, the entrance to which is defended by Fort Macon, which is 1½ miles from Beaufort. It has important fish-oil and fish-packing industries. Pop. in 1890, 2007; in 1900, 2195.

Beaufort, bū'fȯrt, a banking port of entry, capital of Beaufort co., S.C., is on Port Royal or Beaufort Island, and on an inlet called Port Royal River, about 14 miles from the ocean and 55 miles WSW. of Charleston. It is a station on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. It has a good harbor, accessible to vessels of large draught. Cotton, phosphate of lime, and lumber are the chief articles of export. It has steam cotton-gins, oyster-canneries, etc., and is a fashionable southern resort. Pop. in 1890, 3587; in 1900, 4110.

Beaufort, bō'fȯrt, a group of islands in Boothia Gulf, Canada. The NW. or outer island is in lat. 69° 55' N.

Beaufort (bō'fȯrt), **Cape,** a headland of Alaska. Lat. 69° N.; lon. 163° 45' W. Coal and iron are found here.

Beaufort (bō'fȯrt) **West,** a district in the S. part of Cape Colony. It is a part of the Great Karroo, bounded N. by the Nieuwveld range. The streams flow only in the rainy season. It yields wheat, maize, goats, sheep, and ostriches. The production of wool is the chief industry. Capital, Beaufort West, chief market of the Karroo, about 260 miles (direct) ENE. of Cape Town, with which it is connected by rail (339 miles). Pop. 2725. It is much resorted to by invalids. Elevation, 2792 feet.

Beaugency, bō'zhôⁿ'see' (L. *Belgenci'acum*), a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loire, 15 miles SW. of Orleans. Pop. in 1901, 3565.

Beauharnois, bō'aR'nâ', a county in the SW. of the province of Quebec, Canada, bounded on the NW. by the St. Lawrence. It is drained by the Chateauguay River. The chief staples are oats, wool, and the products of the dairy. The chief town is Beauharnois.

Beauharnois, the chief town of the co. of Beauharnois, Quebec, Canada, on Lake St. Louis (formed by the St. Lawrence), 21 miles SW. of Montreal. It contains various factories, mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1976.

Beaujeu, bō'zhuh', a town of France, department of Rhône, on the Ardière, 30 miles by rail NNW. of Lyons. Pop. about 2300 (commune, 3400).

Beaujolais, bō'zho'lâ', a district of France, part of the ancient Lyonnais. Its capital was the town of Beaujeu. It now forms the N. part of the department of Rhône and a small part of Loire.

Beaulac, bō'lâk', a village of Wolfe district, Quebec. Pop. in 1901, 326.

Beauleah. See RAMPUR BEAULEAH.

Beaulieu, bō'le-uh', almost bōl'yuh' (*i.e.*, "beautiful place"), a town of France, department of Corrèze, on the Dordogne, 20 miles S. of Tulle. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Beaulieu, bew'lee, or **Exe,** a parish of England, in Hampshire, at the mouth of the tidal river of the same name, 6 miles NE. of Lymington. It has the remains of an abbey, founded by King John. In this sanctuary Margaret of Anjou, and afterwards Perkin Warbeck, took refuge.

Beauly, a village of Inverness-shire, Scotland, on Beauly River, 7½ miles from Dingwall. Pop. about 1000.

Beaumaris, bō-mair'is, a seaport and watering-place of the island of Anglesey, North Wales, capital of the co. of Anglesey, near the N. entrance of Menai Strait, 3 miles N. of Bangor. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Edward I. Pop. in 1901, 2326.

Beaumaris, a town and summer-resort of Ontario, Canada, on Tondern Island, in Lake Muskoka.

Beaumont, bō'môⁿ', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 2 miles S. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1300.

Beaumont, a small place in the French department of Ardennes, 14 miles SE. of Sedan. Here the Germans were victorious, Aug. 30, 1870.

Beaumont, bō'môⁿ', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 19 miles SE. of Mons. Pop. about 2000.

Beaumont, bō-mŏnt', a post-village of Riverside co., Cal. The banking point is Colton. Pop. about 350.

Beaumont, a post-village of Butler co., Kan., at the junction of several railroads, 47 miles E. of Wichita. Pop. 150.

Beaumont, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C., on Rocky River, about 40 miles SW. of Raleigh.

Beaumont, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, 5 miles N. by W. of Athens, with which it is connected by rail.

Beaumont, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., 17 miles W. of Scranton. Pop. about 150.

Beaumont, a banking city, the capital of Jefferson co., Tex., on the Neches River, 30 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and 84 miles E. by N. of Houston, on the Texas and New Orleans and other railroads. It has saw-, shingle- and rice-mills, a foundry, car-works, machine-shops, etc. It

ship- large quantities of lumber and has been boomed by the discovery of large oil-deposits. Pop. in 1890, 5680; in 1900, 9427.

Beaumont, bō'môx', a post-village of Bellechasse co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 9 miles below Quebec. It contains grist-, saw- and woollen-mills. Pop. about 150.

Beaumont de Lomagne, bō'môx' dẹh lo'mâñ', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Gimone, 20 miles SW. of Montauban. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5750).

Beaumont-sur-Oise, bō'môx' sür wâz, a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 20 miles N. of Paris.

Beaumont-sur-Sarthe, bō'môx' sür sârt, a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Sarthe, 15 miles NNW. of Le Mans. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Beaune, bōn (L. *Belna*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Côte-d'Or, at the foot of the Côte-d'Or Mountain, on the railway from Paris to Lyons, 23 miles SSW. of Dijon. It has a noble hospital, dating from 1443, a fine mediæval church and a very extensive library, manufactures of woollen cloth, cutlery, leather, vinegar, and casks, and an extensive trade in the wines of Burgundy. Pop. in 1901, 12,896.

Beaune-la-Rolande, bōn lâ ro'lôxd', a town of France, in Loiret, 26 miles NE. of Orleans. Pop. (commune) about 2000. Here Aurelle de Paladines was repulsed by the Germans, Nov. 28, 1870.

Beauport, bō'port', a post-village and parish of Quebec co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 3 miles below Quebec. Pop. of the parish, about 4500.

Beaupréau, bō'prâ'ō', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Èvre, 27 miles SW. of Angers. Pop. 2400.

Beauquesne, bō'kân', a village of France, department of Somme, 5 miles SSE. of Doullens.

Beauregard, bo'rẹh-gard', a post-town of Copiah co., Miss., on the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago R., 44 miles SSW. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 338.

Beauregard Isles, several small islands in the river St. Lawrence, opposite Verchères, Quebec.

Beaurepaire, bō'rẹh-pair', a town of France, department of Isère, 14 miles SE. of Vienne. Pop. 2400.

Beaurivage, bō're-vâzh', a village of Quebec, Lotbinière co., 15 miles from La Beauce. Pop. about 175. See also Longue Pointe.

Beauvais, bō'vâ' (anc. *Cæsarom'agus* and *Bellov'acum*), a city of France, capital of the department of Oise, at the confluence of the Avelon with the Thérain, in a rich valley surrounded by wooded hills, 54 miles by rail NNW. of Paris. Several branches of the river run through and by the side of the town, forming canals, which are of great service to manufactures. The mediæval cathedral, in its design the largest in France, is unfinished. It has a splendid choir. There are manufactures of Gobelin tapestries, textiles, etc. Beauvais is a place of great antiquity, having existed under the Romans. The most remarkable event in its history is the siege which it successfully stood in 1472 against an army of 80,000 Burgundians under Charles the Bold, on which occasion Jeanne Hachette immortalized herself. Pop. in 1901, 17,262; of the commune, 20,300.

Beauval, bō'vâl', a village of France, department of Somme, 14 miles NNE. of Amiens. Pop. about 2750.

Beauvoir, bo'vōr', a post-station of Harrison co., Miss., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The country home of Jefferson Davis was located here.

Beauvoir-sur-Mer, bō'vwar' sür mair, a town of France, in Vendée, 3 miles from the sea and 30 miles SW. of Nantes. Pop. about 850 (commune, 2500).

Beauzac, bō'zâk', a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 12 miles N. of Yssingeaux.

Beaver, a county in the NW. part of Oklahoma, occupying the strip N. of the Texas Panhandle. Area, 5739 sq. m. This tract, once the "Public Land Strip" or "No-Man's Land," outside the jurisdiction of the surrounding state and territorial courts, is now a rich agricultural and stock country. It is intersected by the Cimarron River and Beaver Creek. Capital, Beaver. Pop. in 1890, 2674; in 1900, 3051.

Beaver, a county in western Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 426 sq. m. It is intersected by the Ohio River, and is also drained by the Beaver and Little Beaver Rivers and Raccoon and Conequenessing Creeks. Limestone, petroleum, and beds of bituminous coal are found in the county. Capital, Beaver. Pop. in 1890, 50,077; in 1900, 56,432.

Beaver, a county in the SW. part of Utah, is partly drained by the Beaver River. Area, 2580 sq. m. A range called the Iron Mountains extends along the E. border of the county. A large part of it is an arid plain or tableland in which timber and water are scarce. Iron-ore, lead, and silver are found here. Capital, Beaver. Pop. in 1890, 3340; in 1900, 36,013.

Beaver, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ark., 8 miles N. by W. of Eureka Springs. Pop. 100.

Beaver, a post-township of Boone co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 651; of the village, 200.

Beaver, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on the Minneska, about 22 miles WNW. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, about 180.

Beaver, a post-station of Douglas co., Mo.

Beaver, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio, 65 miles S. by E. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 262.

Beaver, a banking post-town, capital of Beaver co., Okla., on Beaver Creek, in an agricultural and stock-raising district. Pop. in 1900, 112.

Beaver, a banking post-borough, capital of Beaver co., Pa., on the N. bank of the Ohio River, at the mouth of Beaver River, and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It has wagon manufactories, etc., and is partially supplied with natural gas. Pop. in 1900, 2348.

Beaver, a township of Clarion co., Pa., in the oil region. Pop. in 1900, 1738.

Beaver, a township of Columbia, Pa. Pop. in 1900, 886.

Beaver, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1018.

Beaver, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 876.

Beaver, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 832.

Beaver, a post-village of Wichita co., Tex., on the Fort Worth and Denver City R., 28 miles (direct) NW. of Wichita Falls. Pop. 100.

Beaver, a city, capital of Beaver co., Utah, on a river of its own name, about 200 miles S. by W. of Salt Lake City. Its banking point is Cedar City and the nearest railroad station Milford, on the Oregon Short Line. It has flouring- and woollen-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1701.

Beaver, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis., 22 miles (direct) W. of Marinette, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Beaverbay, a post-village of Lake co., Minn., on Lake Superior, 23 miles (direct) NE. of Two Harbors.

Beaver Center, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., in Beaver township, about 20 miles NW. of Meadville.

Beaver City, a post-village of Newton co., Ind., about 48 miles NNW. of Lafayette.

Beaver City, a banking city and capital of Furnas co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 16 miles SE. of Arapahoe. It has flouring-mills. Pop. in 1900, 911.

Beaver Creek, of Marengo co., Ala., flows into the Tombigbee River.

Beaver Creek, of Alabama, enters the Alabama River from the W. in Wilcox co.

Beaver Creek, of Colorado, rises in Douglas co. and enters the South Fork of the Platte River in Weld co.

Beaver Creek, of Indiana, enters the White River in Martin co.

Beaver Creek, of Iowa, enters the Maquoketa River about 7 miles SW. of Andrew.

Beaver Creek, of Iowa, rises in the west-central part of the state and enters the Des Moines River about 6 miles above the city of Des Moines.

Beaver Creek, of Iowa, enters the Cedar River 2 miles above Cedar Falls.

Beaver Creek, of Kansas, rises in Sherman co., runs nearly northeastward, passes into Nebraska, and enters the Republican River 5 miles above Orleans. It is probably 200 miles long.

Beaver Creek, of Lenawee co., Mich., flows into Raisin River near Adrian.

Beaver Creek, of Missouri, flows into White River, in Taney co., a few miles below Forsyth. Little Beaver enters the above creek in the same county.

Beaver Creek, of Nebraska, enters the Loup Fork at Monroe, in Platte co. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Beaver Creek, of Nebraska, rises in Hamilton co. and enters the West Fork of the Big Blue River.

Beaver Creek, of New Mexico and Texas, rises in Colfax co. of the former, runs eastward into Texas, and enters the North Fork of the Canadian River, or unites with another creek to form that fork.

Beaver Creek, of Ohio, runs nearly northeastward through Henry co. and enters the Maumee River in Wood co.

Beaver Creek, of South Carolina, enters the Congaree from the right, at the SE. extremity of Lexington co.

Beaver Creek, of Wisconsin, drains part of Trempealeau co. and enters Black River 5 miles S. of Galesville.

Beavercreek, a post-station of Fremont co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 23 miles WNW. of South Pueblo.

Beavercreek, a post-village of Bond co., Ill., 9 miles S. of Greenville. Pop. about 100.

Beavercreek, a post-village of Washington co., Md., 6¼ miles SSE. of Hagerstown. Pop. about 125.

Beavercreek, a post-village of Rock co., Minn., about 10 miles by rail SW. of Luverne. Pop. in 1900, 186.

Beavercreek, a post-hamlet of Ash co., N.C., 45 miles S. of Marion, Va.

Beavercreek, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., 15 miles SW. of Black River Falls.

Beaver Crossing, a banking post-village of Seward co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., about 18 miles SW. of Seward. Pop. in 1900, 359.

Beaverdale, a post-hamlet of Whitfield co., Ga., 8 miles from Red Clay. Pop. 60.

Beaverdam, a post-hamlet of Kosciusko co., Ind., about 32 miles NNE. of Logansport.

Beaverdam, a banking post-town of Ohio co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 56 miles SW. of Elizabethtown. It has saw-, planing- and flour-mills. Pop. in 1900, 552.

Beaverdam, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., 1½ miles from Vriesland.

Beaverdam, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., 11 miles SW. of Watkins. Pop. about 150.

Beaverdam, Long Island, N.Y. See WESTHAMPTON.

Beaverdam, a banking post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western R., 10 miles NE. of Lima. It has oil-industries. Pop. in 1900, 477.

Beaverdam (Wayne post-office), a village of Erie co., Pa., 7 miles W. of Corry.

Beaverdam, a post-hamlet of Hanover co., Va.

Beaverdam, a banking city and summer-resort of Dodge co., Wis., at the SE. end and outlet of Beaver Lake and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 63 miles WNW. of Milwaukee. It contains Wayland Academy, a cold-storage plant, and manufactories of cotton and woollen goods, wagons, machinery, staves, agricultural implements, flour, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4222; in 1900, 5128. Beaver Lake is 9 miles long by about 3 miles wide.

Beaverdam, a township (town) of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1340.

Beaverdam Creek, of Georgia, rises in Burke co. and enters Brier Creek.

Beaverdam Creek, of Georgia, runs southeastward through Elbert co. and enters the Savannah River.

Beaverdam Creek, of Michigan, rises in Gratiot co., runs eastward, and enters the Shiawassee River about 10 miles SW. of Saginaw City.

Beaverdam Creek, of Wisconsin, issues from a lake of the same name in Dodge co. It runs southward and enters the Crawfish River in the same county.

Beaverdam Depot, or **Beaverdam,** a post-village of Hanover co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 40 miles NNW. of Richmond.

Beaverdams, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y., 7 miles SW. of Havana.

Beaverfalls, a post-village, capital of Renville co., Minn., on the Chanah River, about 2 miles from its entrance into the Minnesota River, and 65 miles WNW. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 189.

Beaverfalls, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on Beaver River, 60 miles N. of Utica. Pop. about 500.

Beaverfalls, a banking post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Beaver River and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Rs., 32 miles NW. of Pittsburg. It is connected by bridge with New Brighton. The borough is an important manufacturing centre, and its industries comprise extensive file-, steel-, wire-, nail- and bridge-, tube-, glass- and chemical-works, saw-factories, rolling- and planing-mills, etc. It is the seat of Geneva College. Coal and natural gas abound in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 9735; in 1900, 10,054.

Beaver Harbor, a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, at the mouth of the Magaguadavic River, 10 miles from St. George. Pop. 150.

Beaver Harbor, in British Columbia, near the E. extremity of Vancouver Island, has beds of surface-coal.

Beaverhead, a river which rises in the Rocky Mountains, in the extreme SW. part of Montana, runs northward and northeastward through Beaverhead co., and unites with the Big Hole or Wisdom River about 30 miles NW. of Virginia City. The stream formed by this junction is the Jefferson River. Gold is found in its valley.

Beaverhead, a southwestern county of Montana, borders on Idaho. Area, 4494 sq. m. It is drained by Big Hole or Wisdom River and Beaverhead River, both of which rise in it. The "Divide," or main range of the Rocky Mountains, extends along the SW. border of this county. Here is Big Hole Prairie, which is well adapted to pasturage. The plains or lower parts of the surface are nearly 5000 feet above the sea. Among its minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal, and the mining is extensive. Capital, Dillon. Pop. in 1890, 4655; in 1900, 5615.

Beaver Hill, a town of Coos co., Oregon, in Coaledo precinct. Pop. in 1900, 119.

Beaverhill, a post-hamlet of Overton co., Tenn.

Beaver Island, in the N. part of Lake Michigan, is about 50 miles long. It is the largest of a group of islands which are parts of Manitou co., Mich. It has a light-house.

Beaver Island, Erie co., N.Y., a small island in Niagara River and in Grand Island township (town).

Beaver Island, Alaska. See PRIBILOF ISLANDS.

Beaverkill, a creek of New York, rises in Ulster co., runs westward, traverses Sullivan co., and enters the East Branch of the Delaware River in Delaware co. It flows through a picturesque valley.

Beaverkill, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 5 miles from Westfield Flats station.

Beaver Lake, in Newton co., Ind., is about 8 miles long and 4 miles wide, and is the largest lake in the state.

Beaver Lake, in Barron co., Wis., is the principal source of Hay River. See also BEAVER DAM, Wis.

Beaver Lake, a post-village of Ogemaw co., Mich., and a station on the Michigan Central R., 62 miles N. by W. of Bay City.

Beaver Lick, a post-village of Boone co., Ky., 5 miles from Walton.

Beaver Meadow, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio R. and on the Chickasabogue River, 25 miles NW. of Mobile. Pop. about 130.

Beaver Meadow, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., on a branch of the New York, Ontario and Western R., about 35 miles SE of Syracuse.

Beaver Meadows, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on a branch of the Lehigh Valley R., 13 miles NW. of Mauch Chunk. Here are mines of anthracite. Pop. in 1900, 1378.

Beaver Mills, or **Beaver,** a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., W.Va., 28 miles E. of Nicholas.

Beaverpond, a post-hamlet of Amelia co., Va., 8 miles SE. of Amelia.

Beaverridge, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn., 6 miles from Powell's station.

Beaver River, a small stream which rises in Rockingham co., N.H. It runs southward into Massachusetts and enters the Merrimac River below Lowell.

Beaver River, of New York, enters Black River 9 miles N. of Lowville.

Beaver River, of Pennsylvania, is formed by the Mahoning and Shenango rivers, which unite in Lawrence co., about 3 miles S. of Newcastle. It runs southward and enters the Ohio River in Beaver co., at Rochester.

Beaver River, in Grey co., Ontario, takes its rise in a small lake 2 miles SW. of Flesherton, and finds its outlet at the village of Thornbury, on Georgian Bay.

Beaver River, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y.

Beaver River, or **Brook'ville,** a post-village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, 14¼ miles N. of Yarmouth.

Beaverrun, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., 2 miles W. of Hamburg.

Beavers, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Tenn.

Beaver Springs, a banking post-village of Snyder co., Pa., about 22 miles NE. of Lewistown. It has manufactures of nail-kegs, wagons, etc. Pop. about 400.

Beavertail, the southernmost point of Canonicut Island, Newport co., R.I. Lat. 41° 26′ N.; lon. 71° 23′ W. It has a light-house.

Beaverton, bee'vẽr-tọn, a post-hamlet of Lamar co., Ala., 35 miles from Aberdeen, Miss.

Beaverton, a banking post-village of Gladwin co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 8 miles (direct) S. of Gladwin. It has manufactures of wood and lumber.

Beaverton, a post-town of Washington co., Oregon, 12 miles SW. of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Beaverton, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on Lake Simcoe, at the mouth of Beaver River, and on the Grand Trunk R., 66 miles NW. of Port Hope. It has manufactures of flour, leather, woollen goods, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1901, 855.

Beavertown, Montgomery co., Ohio. See DEAN.

Beavertown, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., on the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania R., 25 miles SW. of Sunbury. Pop. about 550.

Beavervalley, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on Brandywine Creek, about 8 miles N. of Wilmington.

Beavervalley, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., on the Catawissa and Williamsport (Philadelphia and Reading) R., 23 miles E. of Danville.

Beaverville, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis

R., 73 miles S. of Chicago. It has manufactures of brick and tile. Pop. about 400.

Bebenhausen, bā'bẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Würtemberg, Germany, in the district of Tübingen. It has a royal castle, formerly a famous Cistercian monastery.

Bec, Le, lẹh bĕk, a village of France, department of Eure, 2 miles from Brionne.

Becancour, bā'kôn'koor', a river of Quebec, rises in the co. of Beauce and, flowing through the cos. of Megantic, Arthabaska, and Nicolet, falls into the St. Lawrence at the village of Becancour.

Becancour, the chief town of Nicolet co., Quebec, is at the mouth of the Becancour River, 80 miles WSW. of Quebec. It has several mills and a large trade. Pop. about 350.

Becancour Station, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, on the Nicolet River, 42 miles by rail SW. of Quebec.

Becca'ria, a township (and village) of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2924; of the village, about 75.

Beccles, bĕk'klz, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney, 33 miles NE. of Ipswich. Pop. in 1901, 6898.

Bec-du-Raz, bĕk dü rȧz, or **Point Raz,** a promontory on the W. coast of France. Lat. 48° 2′ N.; lon. 4° 44′ W.

Becerril de Campos, bā-thĕr-reel' dā kām'poce, a town of Spain, 19 miles NW. of Valencia. Pop. 2750.

Bécherel, baish'rĕl', a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles NW. of Rennes. Pop. about 850.

Bechin, bā'kin, a town of Bohemia, circle of Tabor, 54 miles S. of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 2109.

Bechtelsville, bĕk'tẹlz-vil, a post-borough of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 11 miles N. of Pottstown. Pop. in 1900, 381.

Bechtheim, bĕkt'hime, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 19 miles S. of Mainz. Pop. about 1500.

Bechuanaland, be'choo-ā'nā-land, a former British crown-colony of South Africa, has for its boundaries the Molopo and Nosob Rivers on the N., which separate it from the Bechuanaland Protectorate, the Transvaal Colony on the E., Cape Colony on the S., and the 20th meridian of E. lon. on the W. The surface is largely a table-land of 3000–4500 feet elevation, enjoying a good climate, but with a sparse rainfall (24 inches or less). Part of the Kalahari Desert lies in its western portion. Area, about 51,500 sq. m. Pop. about 73,000, of whom some 13,000 are whites and the greater number natives, of Kaffir affiliation. The crown-colony was annexed to Cape Colony in Nov., 1895. Capital, Vryburg. Mafeking is another important town, which figured conspicuously in the Anglo-Boer war of 1899–1902. North of the crown-colony is the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which extends northward to and includes Ngamiland. Its area is computed to be 386,000 sq. m., with the population unknown. The Bechuanas are a Bantu people.

Beckenham, a town of Kent, England, 8 miles S. by E. of London. It has a technical institute. Pop. in 1901, 26,331.

Beckenried, bĕk'ẹn-reet', a village and tourist-location of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, 6 miles NE. of Stanz, on the Lake of Lucerne. It has a trade in *mayenzieger* cheese. The delegates from the Four Forest Cantons formerly assembled here. Pop. in 1900, 1659.

Becker, a county in the northwest-central part of Minnesota. Area, 1389 sq. m. It is drained by the Red River of the North, which rises within its limits. The surface is elevated and is diversified by several lakes, one of which (Elbow Lake) is the source of Red River. Capital, Detroit. Pop. in 1890, 9401; in 1900, 14,375.

Becker, a post-village of Sherburne co., Minn., on Elk River and on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs., 56 miles NW. of St. Paul.

Beckersville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 10 miles S. of Reading.

Becket, or **North Becket,** a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Becket township (town), on the Boston and Albany R., 37 miles WNW. of Springfield. It has a basket-factory, paper- and grist-mills, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 994.

Becket Center, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., about 18 miles SE. of Pittsfield.

Beckett, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, 28 miles N. of Marietta.

Beckley, formerly **Raleigh Court-House,** a banking post-village of Raleigh co., W.Va., 40 miles SSE. of Charleston. Pop. about 350.

Beckleysville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., about 28 miles N. of Baltimore.

Becknersville, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ky. Pop. about 50.

Becks Mills, a post-hamlet of Holmes co., Ohio, 8 miles SE. of Millersburg.

Beckum, bĕk'kŏŏm, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles SE. of Münster. Pop. in 1900, 6519.

Beckville, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., about 7 miles from St. Louis.

Beckville, a post-village of Panola co., Tex., on the Sabine Valley and Northwestern R., 8 miles NW. of Carthage, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Beckwith, a post-village of Plumas co., Cal. Pop. about 100.

Beckwith, a post-village and station of Jefferson co., Iowa, on a railroad, a few miles from Fairfield.

Beckwith, a post-village of Wilson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 9 miles W. of Lebanon.

Becse, towns of Hungary. See Ó-Becse and Tőrők-Becse.

Becskerek, towns of Hungary. See Kis-Becskerek and Nagy-Becskerek.

Beczkó, bĕts'ko', a town of Hungary, co. and 9 miles SW. of Trentschin. Pop. 1500. It has a ruined castle.

Beda, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky. Pop. about 50.

Be'dale', a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 32 miles NNW. of York. Pop. about 1500.

Bédarieux, bā'dȧ're-uh', a town of France, in Hérault, on the Orb, 20 miles N. of Béziers. It is neatly built, and has manufactures of woollens, paper, silks, glass, hosiery, hats, oil, leather, and cottons. Pop. in 1901, 5965.

Bédarrides, bā'daR'reed' (anc. *Biturri'tæ*), a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 7 miles by rail NE. of Avignon, on the Ouvèze. Pop. 1400 (commune, 2000).

Bedburg, bed'boorg, a manufacturing and coal-mining village of Prussia, in the district of Cologne. Pop. in 1900, 4713.

Beddgelart, or **Bethgelert,** bĕth-ghĕl'lẹrt, a parish of North Wales, cos. of Carnarvon and Merioneth. Its name is said (but probably without truth) to commemorate the old legend of the dog Gelert.

Beddington, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., 40 miles E. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 86.

Bedeque, bẹ-dāk', or **Centerville,** a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on Bedeque or Hatiran Bay, 10 miles S. of Summerside.

Bedford, or **Bedfordshire,** bed'fọrd-shir, sometimes called **Beds,** an inland county of England, enclosed by the counties of Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Hertford, and Buckingham. Area, 461 sq. m. Surface level, or slightly undulating, except in the S., where it is traversed by a continuation of the Chiltern Hills. Principal rivers, the Ouse, Ivel, and Lea. The soil produces good crops of wheat, beans, turnips, and garden-produce, which last, with butter, is raised extensively for the London market. Principal manufactures, straw-plait, pillow-lace, matting, etc. The county, as such, returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Bedford. Pop. in 1901, 171,250.

Bedford, a parliamentary borough of England, capital of Bedfordshire, on the Ouse, 45 miles NNW. of London. Pop. in 1901, 35,144. It has a famous grammar-school, founded in 1556 by Sir W. Harper, mayor of London, open to the children of all resident householders. Bedford has, for its size, more public endowments than any other place in the kingdom. The town has manufactures of farm implements, straw-plait, and lace. It returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

Bedford, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Bridgewater Canal, 7 miles NE. of Newton-in-Mackerfield.

Bedford, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 1070 sq. m. It is drained by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River and by Dunning's and Wills Creeks. The main range of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the W. border of this county, the surface of which is diversified by several high ridges and valleys of limestone formation. Bituminous coal is mined in Broad Top Mountain in this county; iron-ore is also abundant. Capital, Bedford. Pop. in 1890, 38,644; in 1900, 39,468.

Bedford, a county in the south-central part of Tennessee, has an area of 489 sq. m. It is intersected by Duck River, which runs nearly westward. Capital, Shelbyville. Pop. in 1890, 24,739; in 1900, 23,845.

Bedford, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of 729 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the James River and on the S. by the Staunton River, and is partly drained by Otter Creek. The peaks of Otter, two summits of the Blue Ridge, rise on the NW. border of this county to an altitude of about 4000 feet above the tide. Capital, Bedford City. Pop. in 1890, 31,213; in 1900, 30,356.

Bedford, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Illinois River, about 25 miles SW. of Jacksonville.

Bedford, a banking city, capital of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 71 miles NW. of New Albany. It has railroad-shops and round-houses and various mills. There is extensive stone-quarrying in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 6115.

Bedford, a banking city, capital of Taylor co., Iowa, on the One Hundred and Two River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 70 miles N. of St. Joseph, Mo. It has various mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1977.

Bedford, a banking post-village, capital of Trimble co., Ky., about 5 miles from the Ohio River and 35 miles NE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 307.

Bedford, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Bedford township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 18 miles NW. of Boston. It has various manufactures, etc. The town is bounded on the W. by Concord River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1208.

Bedford, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 5 miles W. by N. of Battlecreek.

Bedford, a post-village of Livingston co., Mo., on Grand River and on the railroad which connects Brunswick with Chillicothe, 11 miles SE. of the latter.

Bedford, a post-township (town) of Hillsboro co., N.H., about 18 miles S. of Concord, is bounded on the E. by the Merrimac River. Bedford Station, near the limits of the town, is 1 mile W. of Manchester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1148.

Bedford, a former village of Kings co., N.Y., now a part of Brooklyn (New York).

Bedford, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., is in Bedford township (town), about 40 miles NNE. of New York city. (See Bedford Station.) The town also contains a part of Mount Kisco. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3497.

Bedford, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Rs., 13 miles SE. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 1486.

Bedford, a post-borough, capital of Bedford co., Pa., on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, amid picturesque hills, 40 miles S. of Altoona and 53 miles SSW. of Huntingdon, with which it is connected by the Huntingdon and Broad Top R. (Pennsylvania R.). It is situated about 1 mile from Bedford Springs, a fashionable summer-resort, noted for its chalybeate waters. It has various mills and factories and is the trade-centre of an important agricultural district. Pop. in 1900, 2167.

Bedford, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Tenn., 7 miles W. of Shelbyville.

Bedford, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex.

Bedford, a banking post-town of Missisquoi co., Quebec, on Pike River, 2½ miles from Stanbridge. It is on the Canadian Pacific R., and has manufactures of lumber, leather, scythes, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1364.

Bedford, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, at the head of Halifax harbor, 10 miles by rail from Halifax. It contains woollen and other mills, etc.

Bedford, a district in the E. part of Cape Colony, bounded W. by the Great Fish River. It is picturesque, with mountains (Winterberg) and valleys, well-watered and fertile, and produces wheat, sheep, wool, and ostriches. Capital, Bedford, on a tributary of the Great Fish River and 90 miles (direct) NNE. of Port Elizabeth. It is an important agricultural market. Pop. about 1200. Elevation, 2450 feet.

Bedford Basin, a sheet of water of Nova Scotia, connected by a narrow arm, called the Narrows, with Halifax harbor. It is 6 miles long by 4 miles wide.

Bedford City, a banking post-town, capital of Bedford co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 25 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg. It has manufactures of woollens, tobacco, flour, etc., and is the seat of the Randolph-Macon Academy, Belmont Seminary, and the Union Cooperative School. Pop. in 1900, 2416.

Bedford Island, in the South Pacific, in lat. 21° 8′ S., lon. 136° 38′ W., is low and wooded, enclosing a lagoon.

Bedford Level, an extensive tract of flat land on the E. coast of England where the Wash receives the waters of the Ouse, Nene, and Welland, embracing nearly all the marshy district called The Fens, and extending into the cos. of Cambridge, Northampton, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk, with an area of nearly half a million acres. The Romans formed an immense embankment here, which excluded the tide and rendered the district for a time very fertile, until the sluices became choked and the level was gradually converted into one vast morass. After various attempts had been made to reclaim it, its drainage was finally successfully undertaken by the Earl of Bedford early in the seventeenth century, since which time the tract has been converted into a fine agricultural and grazing region.

Bedford Mills, Ontario. See Newborough.

Bedfordshire, a county of England. See Bedford.

Bedford Springs, Pa. See Bedford.

Bedford Springs, or **New London,** a post-village of Campbell co., Va., about 10 miles SW. of Lynchburg. Pop. about 200.

Bedford Station, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York and Harlem (New York Central and Hudson River) R., 40 miles NNE. of New York.

Bedias, or **Bedais,** bee-diz′, a post-village of Grimes co., Tex., 30 miles E. by N. of Bryan.

Bedington, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W.Va., on the Cumberland Valley R., 6 miles N. of Martinsburg.

Bedizzole, bā-dit′so-lā, a commune of Italy, 9 miles SE. of Brescia, near the Chiese. Pop. about 4500.

Bedlington, a town of Northumberland, England, on the Blyth, 4 miles by rail SE. of Morpeth. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 18,766.

Bed'loe's Island (so called from a former proprietor), in New York harbor, 1½ miles SW. of the Battery, is the property of the United States. Here is Fort Wood. On this little island stands the colossal bronze statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," by Bartholdi.

Bedminster, a post-township of Somerset co., N.J., about 15 miles SW. of Morristown, is drained by the North Branch of the Raritan River. Pop. in 1900, 1925. The station of Far Hills on the Lackawanna R. is in it.

Bedminster, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Bedminster township, about 35 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2244; of the village, about 175.

Bednore, bed′nōr′, or **Bednur,** called also **Nuggur** or **Nagar,** a decayed town of British India, in Mysore, 150 miles NW. of Seringapatam. It was formerly a city of wealth.

Bedonia, bā-do′ne-ä, a town of Italy, in the province of Parma, 8 miles W. of Borgotaro, at the foot of Monte Selpi. Pop. about 1000 (commune, about 8000).

Bédouin, bā′dwăn′, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 10 miles from Carpentras. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Bedouin, or **Beduin,** bĕd′oo-in, written also **Bedawi** and **Ahl Bedu** ("inhabitants of the open land," so called to distinguish them from *Ahl Hadr*, the "dwellers in towns"), an Arabic name for people of the nomadic tribes of Arabic stock, whether dwellers in Arabia, Africa, or any other country. These clans are partly of southern or "pure Arab" blood, the so-called Arabs of the Arabs, and partly of the northern blood or supposed Ishmaelite descent. They are shepherds and breeders of horses, camels, and other stock. They live principally in tent-villages, which are under the domination of a chief or sheik, and are good horsemen. To those placed under their protection they show a high degree of honor and respect.

Bedous, bẹh′doo′, a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 12 miles S. of Oloron.

Bed-Pak-Dala, or "Hunger Steppe," a semi-desert region of Asiatic Russia, in the provinces of Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk. It is about 275 miles in length.

Bedr, bĕdr, written also **Badr,** a town of Arabia, in Hejaz, 200 miles NNW. of Mecca. Here Mohammed gained his first victory over the people of Mecca.

Bedretto, bā-drĕt′to, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, 4 miles WSW. of Airolo.

Bed Rock, a post-town of Montrose co., Colo., in Paradox precinct. Pop. in 1900, 35.

Bedum, bā′dūm, a village of the Netherlands, in Groningen, 11 miles W. by S. of Appingedam.

Bedwellty, a parish and mining village of Monmouthshire, England, 7 miles from Pontypool. It has iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 9988.

Bedwin, or **Bedwyn Magna,** a town and parish of Wiltshire, England, on the Avon, 15 miles SE. by S. of Swindon.

Bedworth, a town and parish of Warwickshire, England, 5 miles N. by E. of Coventry.

Bee, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 875 sq. m. It is drained by the Aransas River and Medio Creek. Capital, Beeville. Pop. in 1890, 3720; in 1900, 7720.

Bee, a post-village of Seward co., Neb., 8 miles by rail N. of Seward. Pop. 150. The banking point is Seward.

Bee'be, a banking post-village of White co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 33 miles NE. of Little Rock. It has various mills and is a shipping point for cotton, grain, fruits, and vegetables. Pop. in 1900, 904.

Beebeplain, a post-station of Orleans co., Vt., contiguous to Beebe Plain, Quebec.

Beebe Plain, a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec, 26 miles by rail from Lennoxville. Pop. in 1901, 477.

Beebranch, a post-town of Van Buren co., Ark., about 60 miles N. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 122.

Beecamp, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind.

Beech, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich. Pop. about 100.

Beecham, a post-hamlet of Cleburne co., Ala.

Beechbluff, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Tenn.

Beechcliff, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., about 12 miles W. of Pittsburg, its banking point. Pop. 300.

Beech Creek, Tenn., rises in Henderson co., runs eastward through Decatur co., and enters the Tennessee River at Decaturville.

Beechcreek, a post-borough of Clinton co., Pa., in Beechcreek township and on a creek of the same name, 8 miles SW. of Lockhaven. Pop. in 1900, 449; of the township, 627.

Beech'er, a banking post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 45 miles S. of Chicago.

Beecher City, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., 66 miles by rail SE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 340.

Beecher Falls, a post-village of Essex co., Vt., on the Maine Central R., 9 miles (direct) N. of Colebrook, N.H., its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Beechey Bay, on the N. coast of Alaska, about lon. 150° 40′ W. It receives the Colville River. The headland to the E. is Cape Beechey, or Beechey Point.

Beechey, Cape, a headland of Arctic America, in Grant Land, in about lat. 81° 53′ N.

Beechey Island, in the American Arctic Archipelago, in Barrow Strait, about lat. 74° 43′ N. Franklin wintered here in 1845.

Beechgrove, a banking post-town of McLean co., Ky., about 2 miles from Green River and 8 miles E. of Sebree station of the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 400. It has general stores.

Beechgrove, a post-village of Coffee co., Tenn., about 50 miles SE. of Nashville.

Beech Grove, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Tex.

Beechhill, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W.Va., on the Great Kanawha River, about 10 miles SE. of Point Pleasant.

Beech Island, a post-hamlet of Aiken co., S.C., on the Port Royal R., 6 miles SE. of Augusta, Ga.

Beechland, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ky., 16 miles N. of Lebanon.

Beech Ridge, a post-hamlet of Alexander co., Ill., on the Cairo and St. Louis R., 7 miles N. of Cairo.

Beech River, or **Beech Fork of Salt River,** rises near the middle of Kentucky and enters the Rolling Fork of Salt River about 9 miles NE. of Elizabethtown.

Beechspring, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Va., 8 miles W. by N. of Jonesville.

Beechsprings, a post-village of Neshoba co., Miss., 24 miles N. of Newton.

Beechtree, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., 21 miles by rail S. of Ridgway. The chief industry is coal-mining. Pop. about 500.

Beechville (North Branch post-office), a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., 12 miles NE. of Lapeer. It has various mills and factories.

Beechwood, a banking post-village of Pulaski co., Ill., in Burkville precinct. Pop. in 1900, 854.

Beechwood, a post-village of York co., Me. Pop. about 125. The banking point is Kennebunk.

Beechwood, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., about 20 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Hingham.

Beechwood, a post-hamlet of Cameron co., Pa., 10 miles W. of Emporium.

Beechwood, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis.

Beechworth, a village of Victoria, Australia, near Ovens River, 26 miles SW. of Albury, in a rich quartz-mining region. Pop. about 3000.

Beeck, bāk, a commune of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Ruhrort. It has great iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 20,456.

Beecreek, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., 5½ miles from Pearl station.

Beedes, Essex co., N.Y. See SAINT HUBERT'S.

Beef Island, a small islet of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies, just E. of Tortola.

Beehouse, a post-hamlet of Coryell co., Tex.

Beek, baik, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 6½ miles NE. of Maestricht.

Beekman, or **Beekmanville,** a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Beekman township (town), 15 miles SE. of Poughkeepsie. The town has beds of marble and mines of iron, and includes part of the Fishkill Mountains. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1071.

Beekmantown, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Beekmantown township (town), 4½ miles by rail N. of Plattsburg. The town is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2067.

Beekmantown, or **North Tarrytown,** a village of Westchester co., N.Y., is a suburb of Tarrytown, on the Hudson River.

Beeks, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ga. Pop. about 60.

Beelake, a post-village of Holmes co., Miss. Pop. about 100.

Beelers Station, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W.Va., 8 miles from Moundsville.

Beelitz, bā'lits, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, district of Potsdam. Pop. about 3500.

Beelog, a post-hamlet of Yancey co., N.C., 40 miles NW. of Marion.

Beemer, a banking post-village of Cuming co., Neb., 9 miles NW. of West Point. It is on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., and has rolling-mills, elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 455.

Beemerville, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., about 35 miles NW. of Paterson. Pop. about 200.

Beemster, baim'stẹr, one of the *polders* or drained grounds of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 13 miles N. of Amsterdam. It has an area of 8000 acres, with a village called Beemster.

Beenleigh, a town of Queensland, Australia, 24 miles by rail SSE. of Brisbane.

Beer-Alston, a small town of England, co. of Devon, near the Tamar, 8 miles NW. of Plymouth.

Beerfelden, bair'fĕl-dẹn, a village of Hesse, on the Mümling, 23 miles ENE. of Mannheim. Pop. in 1900, 2203.

Beernem, bair'nẹm, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 5 miles SE. of Bruges.

Beer-Regis, a market-town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, 7 miles NW. of Wareham.

Beersheba, be-ẹr'she-bạ, in ancient geography a town on the southern borders of Palestine, 40 miles SSW. of Jerusalem. The ruins at its supposed site bear the Arabic name of Bir-es-Seba.

Beersheba Springs, a post-village of Grundy co., Tenn., on the Cumberland Plateau, is a watering-place, with chalybeate spring, 5 miles N. of Altamont.

Beerston, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y.

Beersville, a hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., 4 miles from Bath station and near Petersville post-office.

Beerta, bair'tā, a village of the Netherlands, province and 24 miles E. by S. of Groningen.

Beeskow, bā'skō, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Spree, 17 miles SW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 4194.

Beesleys Point, a post-village and summer-resort of Cape May co., N.J., on the sea-coast, at the mouth of Great Egg Harbor River, about 14 miles SW. of Atlantic City. Pop. about 250.

Beespring, a post-hamlet of Edmondson co., Ky., 10 miles from Brownsville.

Beeston, a town of England, co. and 3 miles from Nottingham. Pop. in 1901, 8960.

Beeton, a banking post-town of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 69 miles NE. of Hamilton. Pop. in 1901, 634. It is an important shipping point for grain, produce, and live-stock.

Beetown, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Beetown township (town), 26 miles NNW. of Dubuque. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1207; of the village, about 175.

Beeville, a banking town, capital of Bee co., Tex., on the Southern Pacific and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Rs., 94 miles S. by E. of San Antonio. It is a shipping point for fruit, live-stock, and cotton. Pop. about 2600.

Béfort, a town of France. See BELFORT.

Béga, bā'gōh', a river of eastern Hungary, joins the Theiss 21 miles E. of Peterwardein.

Bega, a town of New South Wales, 12 miles W. of the seaport of Tathra. Pop. about 2300.

Bégard, bā-gar', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 7 miles NW. of Guingamp.

Begemeder, bẹ-ghĕ-mā'dẹr, a region in Abyssinia, E. of Lake Dembea.

Beggs, a banking village of the Creek Nation, I.T.

Bègles, baí'g'l, a town of France, in Gironde, 2 miles S. of Bordeaux, on the Garonne. Pop. in 1901, 12,104.

Begnins, bẹh'nyâⁿs', a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, 4½ miles from Nyon. Elevation, 1765 feet.

Beg-Shehr, bĕg shĕh'r, or **Bei-Shehr,** bā shĕh'r, a lake and river of Asia Minor. The lake, 40 miles WSW. of Konieh, is about 35 miles long and contains many islands. It discharges into Soglah Lake, 25 miles SE., by the Beg-Shehr River; the towns of Beg-Shehr and Kereli are on its shores.

Beg-Shehr, or **Bei-Shehr,** a town of Asia Minor, 40 miles WSW. of Konieh, on both sides of the river Beg-Shehr, where it enters Lake Beg-Shehr.

Behar, or **Bahar,** bạ-har', an old division of India, in the basin of the Ganges, now a province of Bengal. It is divided into 12 districts, which are grouped in the divisions of Patna and Bhagalpur. Area, 44,170 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 24,185,000. Behar was the cradle of Buddhism, and is therefore regarded as a holy land by many peoples.

Behar, or **Bahar** (Sans. *Vihar*, a "monastery"), a town of Bengal, Patna district, 35 miles SE. of Patna. It has a great inn for Mohammedan pilgrims, and was once a large city, but has greatly declined. Pop. in 1901, 44,954.

Behbehan, a town of Persia. See BABAHAN.

Behbit el-Hager, bā'bit el hā'gher, a village of Egypt, 14 miles SSW. of Mansurah, on the site of the ancient Hebet, the Iseum of Roman times. Here are ruins of a splendid temple of Isis.

Beherah', a province of Egypt, bordering on the Mediterranean. Area, about 4150 sq. m., of which about one-fourth is cultivable land. Pop. in 1897, 631,225. Capital, Damanhur.

Behistun, bā'his-toon', or **Bisutun,** bee'soo-toon' (anc. *Mons Bagista'nus*), a rocky mountain-side in Persia, 27 miles E. of Kermanshah, with a very remarkable inscription in the cuneiform writing and minor records in Arabic and Greek. The main inscription, first deciphered by Sir Henry Rawlinson, records the exploits of Darius Hystaspis.

Behnesa, bĕh'nĕs'ā, a town of Egypt, on the Bahr-Yusuf (Joseph's Canal), 48 miles SSW. of Beni-Suef. It has ruins of the ancient Oxyrrynchus.

Behring Sea, etc. See BERING.

Behring's River, Alaska. See ALSEK.

Bei-Bazar, bā bā-zar', or **Beg-Bazar,** bĕg bā-zar', a town of Asia Minor, on an affluent of the Sakaria, 50 miles WNW. of Angora.

Beidler, a post-hamlet of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

Beiertheim, bī'ĕrt-hīme', a village of Baden, near Karlsruhe, with mineral springs.

Beijerland, or **Beyerland,** bī'ĕr-lănt', an island of the Netherlands, between the Old Maas on the N. and Hollands-Diep on the S., 6 miles S. of Rotterdam. Among its villages are Old Beyerland, pop. about 5500; New Beyerland, pop. 1500; and South Beyerland, pop. 2000.

Beilan, bā-lăn', a town and pass at the entrance of Syria from Cilicia, on the E. side of the Gulf of Iskanderun. The pass, between the mountains Rhossus and Amanus, is considered identical with the Amanian Gates of antiquity. The town is near the crest of the pass. Pop. about 5000.

Beilen, or **Beylen,** bī'lĕn, a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 10 miles SSW. of Assen. Pop. of the commune, about 5000.

Beilngries, bīl'n'grees', a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 18 miles N. of Ingolstadt. Pop. in 1900, 1830.

Beilstein, bīle'stine, a town of Württemberg, 7 miles SE. of Heilbronn. Pop. in 1900, 1522.

Beinwil, bin'vil, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau and on Lake Hallwil, 12 miles SE. of Aarau. It has large cigar-manufactories. Pop. 2000.

Beira, bā'e-rā, a division and former province of Portugal, having on the N. Entre-Douro-e-Minho and Traz-os-Montes, on the E. Spain, and on the W. the Atlantic. Area, 9248 sq. m. Surface mountainous, traversed by the Serra da Estrella, with the highest summit of Portugal (6540 feet); soil not fertile. Chief rivers, the Douro, forming the N. boundary, and the Tagus on the S. frontier. The principal products are wine, wheat, barley, maize, olives, and fruits. Capital, Coimbra. The heir-apparent to the throne of Portugal has the title of Prince of Beira. Beira is now comprised in the 5 districts: Aveiro, Castello Branco, Coimbra, Guarda, and Vizeu.

Beira, a seaport of Portuguese East Africa, in the estuary of the Pungwe River, about 25 miles NE. by N. of Sofala. The harbor is about 6 miles by 2 miles in extent. The village, containing several buildings belonging to the government, is situated on a sand spit. It is the nearest port to Mashonaland and is the terminus of the Beira-Salisbury railway. It exports rubber, wax, and gold. Pop. in 1900, 5000.

Beirne, bern, a post-village of Clark co., Ark., 18 miles by rail S. by W. of Arkadelphia. Pop. about 100.

Beirut, or **Beyrout,** bā'root (Turk. pron. bī'root'; that of the Arabs corresponds with the English; Gr. Βηρυτός; L. *Bery'tus*), the chief seaport of Syria, capital of the vilayet of Beirut, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 57 miles WNW. of Damascus and 3 miles S. of Cape Beirut, which is in lat. 33° 50′ N., lon. 35° 26′ E. Its walls are about 3 miles in circumference, outside of which are suburbs equalling the town in extent. It has some large and well-supplied bazaars, collegiate institutions, observatory, a fine aqueduct, affording a copious water-supply, and several mission-schools and convents. The streets are narrow, but clean, the town being plentifully furnished with springs; it is said to have derived its original name from the Phœnician deity *Baal Beerith*, the "lord of wells." Along the shore are some remains of antiquity, comprising mosaic pavements, columns, and a thick wall. Beirut is connected by rail with Damascus. It is the seat of a pasha, of a Latin archbishop, a Greek bishop, a Maronite archbishop, and the United Greek Patriarch of the East. Its intellectual activity is reflected in the number of its printing-offices, and the city is the centre of the Oriental book-trade in Syria. The place has important manufactures of silk stuffs, and also of gold and silver thread. Much raw silk is produced from the silk-worms raised in the immediate vicinity. Principal exports are silk, wool, oils, fruits, madder, gums, and rags. Beirut has a very heterogeneous population, derived from nearly all the nations of the Levant. No town in Syria can compare with it in recent growth. Its population in 1840 was about 15,000, but at present is estimated at from 120,000 to 140,000, two-thirds being Christians. The climate is genial and the temperature seldom oppressively hot: average temperature for January, 57°; July and August, 83°.

Beisan, bā'sān (anc. *Bethshean* and *Scythop'olis*), a small town of Palestine, near the Jordan, 55 miles NNE. of Jerusalem. It has remains of an acropolis, a Roman bridge, fragments of houses and columns, a theatre, excavated tombs, etc.

Bei-Shehr, Asia Minor. See BEG-SHEHR.

Beit el-Fakih, bāt' el fā'kĕh' ("house of a saint"), a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the Red Sea, 37 miles N. of Hodeida. Its principal trade is in coffee.

Beith, beeth, a town of Scotland, cos. of Ayr and Renfrew, 20 miles by rail N. of Ayr.

Beitin, Palestine. See BETHEL.

Beit Jibrin. See ELEUTHEROPOLIS.

Beit Lahm. See BETHLEHEM.

Beitstad, bīt'stād, a town of Norway, 55 miles NE. of Trondhjem, on Beitstadfjord.

Beiturel Foka and **Beitur et-Tahta,** villages of Palestine. See BETH-HORON.

Beja, bā'zhā (anc. *Pax Ju'lia*), a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 50 miles by rail SSW. of Evora. It has a cathedral. Pop. in 1900, 8895.

Beja, or **Begia,** a town of Africa, 60 miles W. of Tunis.

Beja, or **Bega,** an association of Hamitic peoples inhabiting the region N. of Abyssinia between the Nile and the Red Sea; they are in part of Arabic descent. Among the best known groups are the Bisharin, the Amarrar, Hadendowa, and Ababdeh.

Bejapur, British India. See BIJAPUR.

Béjar, bā'HAR, a town of Spain, 45 miles S. of Salamanca, in the valley of the Sierra de Bejar. Pop. in 1900, 9488.

Bejucal, bā-HOO-kāl', a town of the island of Cuba, 15 miles by rail S. of Havana. Pop. in 1899, 4828; of the district, 5756.

Bejuma, bā-HOO'mā, a town of Venezuela, 15 miles SW. of Valencia. Pop. of the commune, about 7850.

Beka'a, El, the elevated valley between the Lebanon and the Anti-Libanus, the ancient Cœle-Syria.

Békés, bā'kāsh', a town of central Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, 57 miles SW. of Debreczin, at the junction of the Black and White Körös. It has a trade in cattle, corn, and honey. Pop. in 1901, 25,483.

Bela, or **Beila,** bā'lā, a town of southeastern Beluchistan, in the district of Lus, near the Purally River. Pop. 8000 (?). The town is also called Lus Bela.

Bélabánya, a town of Hungary. See DÜLLN.

Bélabre, bā'lābr', a town of France, department of Indre, 7 miles SE. of Le Blanc. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Belair, a post-village of Richmond co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 10 miles W. of Augusta.

Belair, a post-station and plantation of Plaquemines parish, La., 29 miles below New Orleans.

Belair, a banking post-town, capital of Harford co., Md., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., 24 miles NE. of Baltimore. It is the trade-centre of an extensive farming and fruit-producing region. Pop. in 1900, 961.

Belair, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., S.C., 1 mile from the Catawba River and about 25 miles S. of Charlotte, N.C.

Belalcázar, bā-lāl-kā'thar, a town of Spain, 43 miles NNW. of Cordova. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 7682.

Belalp, bĕl'ālp', a hamlet of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, situated at an elevation of 6735 feet, and noted for the magnificent views obtained from the surrounding heights over the Aletsch ice-fields.

Belalton, a post-village of Charles co., Md. Pop about 75.

Bela Palanka, a small fortified town of Servia, in the circle of Pirot.

Belaspur, British India. See BILASPUR.

Belaun, or **Belawan,** a small island of the Sulu Archipelago, about 35 miles S. of the island of Basilán.

Belbeis, bĕl'bāse', a town of Egypt, on an E. canal of the Nile, 28 miles NNE. of Cairo. It is on the caravan route to Syria. Pop. in 1897, 11,267.

Belbend, Pa. See BELLE BEND.

Belcastro, bĕl-kās'tro, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles NE. of Catanzaro. Pop. about 1000.

Belcher, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 10 miles N. of Salem.

Belchertown, a post-village and township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine and the Central Vermont Rs., 10 miles SE. of Amherst, its banking point. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2292.

Belcherville, a banking post-town of Montague co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 23 miles by rail E. of Henrietta. Pop. in 1900, 305.

Belchite, bĕl-chee'tá, a town of Spain, 22 miles SSE. of Saragossa. Here, June 16–18, 1809, the French under Suchet defeated the Spaniards under Blake. Pop. 3000.

Belden, a banking post-village of Cedar co., Neb., on the Sioux City and Northern and the Sioux City and Western Rs., 52 miles W. by S. of Sioux City, Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 197.

Belden, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., about 18 miles NE. of Binghamton.

Belden, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R., 11 miles SE. of Elyria. It has wells of lubricating oil.

Belden, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa.

Beldenville, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., 20 miles SE. of Hudson.

Belding, a banking city of Ionia co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 16 miles NW. of Ionia. It has an extensive manufactory of refrigerators and manufactures of silk, baskets, shoes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3282.

Beled-el-Jerid, bĕl'ĕd el jer-eed', (*i.e.*, "country of dates"), a name given by geographers to that part of the Barbary States which lies in the Sahara or along the southern slope of the Atlas Mountains. As a descriptive term it is well chosen, but locally it is applied only to the Tunisian part of the region.

Belem, bā-lĕn', a former town of Portugal, now a SW. suburb of Lisbon, on the right bank and near the mouth of the Tagus. A monastery was erected here to commemorate the discovery of the ocean-route to India by Vasco da Gama. This interesting structure is now used as an orphan-asylum. The church contains the tombs of Vasco da Gama, Camoëns, and of a number of the Portuguese kings.

Belem, a city of Brazil. See PARÁ.

Be'len, a post-town, capital of Quitman co., Miss., on the Coldwater River, 25 miles WSW. of Sardis. The banking point is Jonestown. Pop. in 1900, 177.

Belen, bā-lĕn', a post-town of Valencia co., N.Mex., near the Rio Grande and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 116 miles SSW. of Santa Fé. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Albuquerque.

Belén, bā-lĕn', a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Catamarca, 125 miles SW. of Tucumán. Pop. about 3000.

Belén, bā-lĕn', a town of Uruguay, on the Uruguay River, about 45 miles NNE. of Salto.

Belényes, bĕ'lān'yĕsh', a town of Hungary, on the Black Körös, 30 miles SSE. of Grosswardein. Pop. 3000.

Belew Creek Mills, a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., N.C.

Belfalls, a post-village of Bell co., Tex.

Belfast, bĕl-fāst', a seaport and borough of Ireland, capital of the co. of Antrim, 86 miles N. by E. of Dublin, situated on the Lagan at its embouchure into Belfast Lough, a bay of the Irish Sea penetrating inland a distance of about 15 miles. Lat. 54° 36′ N.; lon. 5° 56′ W. It is the second city of Ireland in population and the first in manufactures and trade. A large suburb called Ballymacarret is in co. Down, and is connected with the main town by bridges.

At the head of the educational institutions is Queen's College, opened for students in 1849. Among the other educational establishments are the Royal Academical Institution, founded in 1810, the General Assembly's College, Wesleyan and Catholic colleges, and the Belfast Academy.

Belfast is the great depot of the linen trade of the north of Ireland, as well as the chief seat of the Irish linen-industry. It has also extensive ship-yards, foundries, and machine-shops, and yards for manufacturing ropes and sail-cloth. Some of the largest steel ships have been built here. The country around is extremely beautiful, and the hills which bound the lough and partly encircle the town are studded with the villas and country-houses of merchants. There are five suburban parks: Ormeau, Falls, Alexandra, Woodvale, and Dunville, besides the Royal Botanic Garden. The population is largely Protestant. Belfast is a comparatively modern city. In recent growth it far exceeds all other towns in Ireland. It returns 4 members to parliament. Pop. in 1861, 119,242; in 1881, 208,122; in 1891, 255,896; in 1901, 348,965.

Belfast, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ark., 12 miles NW. of Sheridan.

Belfast, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on Des Moines River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 20 miles NW. of Keokuk.

Bel'fast, a city and port of entry, capital of Waldo co., Me., is on the W. side of Penobscot Bay, 42 miles E. by N. of Augusta and 30 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It is the SE. terminus of the Belfast division of the Maine Central R. It is situated on the side of a hill which overlooks a wide expanse of water, and has a good harbor, which is sufficiently deep for the largest ships and is seldom obstructed by ice. Many of the inhabitants are employed in trade, navigation, and ship-building, and the manufactures of the city are various and important. Among the public buildings are a public library and Masonic temple. It was incorporated in 1853. Pop. in 1890, 5294; in 1900, 4615.

Belfast, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 20 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 150.

Belfast, a banking post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., in Belfast township (town), on the Genesee River and the Genesee Valley Canal, and on the Western New York and Pennsylvania R., 10 miles NW. of Belmont. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1574.

Belfast, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, about 22 miles ENE. of Cincinnati.

Belfast, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 946.

Belfast, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., about 10 miles NNW. of Easton.

Belfast, a post-hamlet of Newberry co., S.C.

Belfast, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., 5 miles from Lewisburg.

Belfast, or **El'don,** a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 24 miles SE. of Charlottetown. Pop. about 500.

Belfast, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 18 miles from Goderich.

Belfast, or **Port Fairy,** a borough and watering-place of Victoria, Australia, co. of Villiers, on a bay called Port Fairy, in lat. 38° 23′ S., lon. 142° 14′ E., at the mouth of the river Moyne. Pop. 1900.

Belfast Mills, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 12 miles from Saltville.

Belfield, a post-village of Stark co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 20 miles (direct) W. of Dickinson, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Belfield, a banking post-town of Greenesville co., Va., 42 miles by rail S. of Petersburg. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. about 600.

Belford, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, 14 miles by rail SSE. of Berwick.

Belford, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. about 200.

Belford, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Markham.

Belfort, bĕh-fōr', or **Béfort,** bā'fōr', a town of France, in the so-called Territory of Belfort (area, 235 sq. m.), a fragment of the former department of Haut-Rhin, left in possession of France at the cession of Alsace to Germany in 1871. It is situated on the Savoureuse, in a depression between the Vosges and the Jura, called the Trouée de Belfort, 35 miles W. by N. of Basel. It was ceded to France by Austria in the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. It was fortified by Vauban, the citadel constructed by him still towering above the town. In the war of 1870–71 it withstood a siege by the Germans for more than three months, holding out until Feb. 16, more than two weeks after the capitulation of Paris. The place was restored to France in the Peace of Frankfort, and has since been converted into an almost impregnable frontier fortress. Pop. of the town in 1901, 25,398; of the commune, 32,567; of the territory, 92,304.

Bel'fort, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on Beaver River, 12 miles NE. of Lowville. Pop. about 400.

Belfry, a post-station of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Stony Creek R., 5 miles N. of Norristown.

Belgard, bĕl'gart, formerly **Binligrod,** a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 16 miles SW. of Köslin, on the Persante. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 8045.

Belgaum, or **Belgam,** bĕl-gawm', a district of the Bombay presidency, British India. It is mountainous in the S., but elsewhere very fertile and populous. Capital, Belgaum.

Belgaum, or **Belgam,** a town of British India, capital of the district of Belgaum, 41 miles NW. of Darwar. Pop. in 1901, 26,200.

Belgentier, bĕl'zhŏn'te-ā', a town of France, department of Var, 14 miles NNW. of Toulon. Pop. 650.

Belgern, bĕl'ghĕrn, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 8 miles SE. of Torgau. Pop. in 1900, 2892.

Belgica Channel or **Strait,** in the Antarctic region, separating Graham Land (Danco Land) from the islands of Palmer Archipelago. Length, about 110 miles.

Belgiojoso, bĕl-jo-yo'zo, a town of northern Italy, 8 miles by rail ESE. of Pavia. It is well built and has a noble castle of the princes of Belgiojoso. Pop. 4000.

Belgirate, bĕl-je-rā'tā, a village, with attractive villas, of northern Italy, on Lago Maggiore, 3½ miles S. by E. of Stresa.

Belgium, bĕl'je-ŭm or bĕl'jum (Fr. *La Belgique,* lā bĕl'zheek'; Ger. *Belgien,* bĕl'ghe-ĕn; anciently a part of *Gal'lia Bel'gica,* so named from the tribe of the Belgæ), a kingdom of western Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Luxemburg, Rhenish Prussia, and the Netherlands, on the S. and SW. by France, and on the NW. by the North Sea. It lies between lat. 49° 30' and 51° 30' N. and lon. 2° 32' and 6° 7' E. Its greatest length, on a line drawn from Ostend to Arlon, is 174 miles. Area, 11,373 sq. m. It is divided into 9 provinces,—Antwerp, Brabant, East Flanders, West Flanders, Hainaut, Liège, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur. Capital, Brussels. Pop. in 1900, 6,815,054.

The surface of Belgium is mostly level, but in some parts is diversified by hills, the most elevated of which are about 2000 feet above the sea and are in the southeastern provinces of Liège, Luxembourg, and Namur. The highest point of land is the Baraque Michel, of the Hohe Venn group, near Spa, close to the Prussian frontier, 2200 feet. A part of the Ardennes extends from France into Belgium, and separates the basin of the Meuse from that of the Scheldt. These highlands are mostly covered with dense forests. The plains bordering on the sea are flat, and so low that they require dikes to protect them from inundation. The climate is temperate, and similar to that of England, but is a little colder in winter and hotter in summer. The mean annual temperature of Brussels is 50.6° Fahr., which is approximately the temperature for the country at large. The principal rivers are the Meuse, Scheldt, Sambre, Demer, Dender, Dyle, Lys, Dommel, Ourthe, and Rupel. The Scheldt is navigable for about 100 miles from its mouth, and the Meuse is also navigable from its mouth to the point where it enters the kingdom. The inland navigation is facilitated by canals.

Belgium is rich in minerals, especially coal, iron, calamine (zinc), lead, manganese, and marble. The coal-fields of Hainaut are among the most productive in Europe and employ an army of miners. The Belgians are noted for their skill in rural economy, and a large part of their country is cultivated like a garden, the holdings being generally extremely small. Among the chief products of the soil are wheat, rye, oats, flax, hemp, beets, hops, potatoes, beans, and tobacco. Cattle and horses form an important part of the wealth of the farmers. Belgium has extensive manufactures of cotton, linen, cutlery, carpets, machinery, paper, woollen cloth, glass, etc. The fine linen of Flanders, the lace of Brabant, and the carpets of Brussels have a world-wide reputation. The country is favorably situated for commerce. Antwerp was at the close of the Middle Ages the most important commercial city in Europe, and in recent times it has again taken its place as a great emporium of commerce.

Belgium is the most densely populated country of Europe, having over 600 inhabitants to the square mile. The population is composed mainly of Flemings, who are of Germanic race, and Walloons, who are of Celtic stock. The Flemings, who are the most numerous, speak the Flemish language, closely resembling the Dutch, but the educated Belgians generally speak French, which is the official language of the court. The Walloons speak a dialect or corrupt form of French. The predominant religion of the kingdom is Roman Catholic, the number of Protestants being only about 10,000, and that of the Jews about 4000. The chief cities are Brussels, Antwerp, Liège, Ghent, Mechlin, Verviers, Bruges, Louvain, Seraing, Tournai, Courtrai, Namur, and Ostend. Belgium has universities at Ghent, Brussels, Louvain, and Liège.

The government is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture, to the exclusion of females. The legislative power is vested in the senate, whose members are elected partly directly and partly indirectly, and the chamber of representatives. The principle of minority representation has been established.

The territory now forming the kingdom of Belgium was in the Middle Ages divided among a number of states. The cities of Flanders vied with the Italian republics in their industry and trade, and modern art had its birth here almost as early as in Italy. By the middle of the fifteenth century the various states of the Netherlands (Dutch and Belgian) had come under the sway of the dukes of Burgundy. Early in the sixteenth century this great Burgundian realm was united with Spain, from whose rule the Dutch Netherlands, in the course of the next hundred years, emancipated themselves. The Belgian Netherlands were ceded by Spain to Austria in 1713. They were annexed to France in the wars of the Revolution, but in 1814 the allies united Belgium and Holland into a kingdom called the Netherlands. The religion, language, and habits of the Belgians rendering them averse to a union with the Dutch, they revolted in 1830 and declared Belgium an independent state. On the 4th of June, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was elected King of Belgium. The Dutch sought to maintain their hold upon the country by force of arms, but the intervention of France and England finally compelled them to desist from hostilities. The territory of Belgium is held neutral by an agreement between the Great Powers. The Congo Free State is under the sovereignty of the king of the Belgians.

Bel'gium, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on Seneca River, 10 miles NW. of Syracuse. Pop. 300.

Belgium, a post-township (town) of Ozaukee co., Wis., is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan. It has a village named Belgium, which is on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 33 miles N. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1547; of the village, 150.

Belgorod, a town of Russia. See Bielgorod.

Belgrade, bel'grād', or **Belgrad,** bel-grād (anc. *Singidu'num;* Serb. *Beograd,* "white town"), the capital of Servia, on the right bank of the Danube, at the confluence of the Save, just below Semlin, in Austria-Hungary. Lat. 44° 48' N.; lon. 20° 28' E. Extensive fortifications extend back from the two rivers to the brow of a ridge about 150 feet high. The city has lost its former semi-oriental appearance. The old Turkish quarters have disappeared, and only a single Mohammedan place of worship remains in a fair state of preservation. There are extensive sections with broad spacious streets and modern edifices, and there are quarters with beautiful villas and gardens. A modern system of water-supply has been introduced, and an electric tramway leads to the royal park in the outskirts of the city. The royal high school is on the level of a university, but lacking the medical faculty. The Academy of Sciences possesses the National Library, containing about 100,000 volumes, as well as the National Museum.

The manufactures of Belgrade are still in their infancy, but its commerce is extensive, as it is the great outlet of the products of Servia, and receives the bulk of the foreign imports, mainly from Austria-Hungary. In addition to a number of political journals there are several periodicals devoted to technology, literature, and art. The climate of Belgrade is very changeable. The range of temperature is about the same as in the city of New York, the mercury sometimes rising to 100°, and at times falling below zero.

The military experiences of Belgrade have rendered it famous in history. It was long an object of fierce contention between the Hungarians and the Turks. It was besieged by the latter in 1456, when John Hunyady achieved a signal victory over them in front of its walls, and again, with success, in 1522, from which time it was held by them till 1688, when it was taken by the Imperialists. Two years afterwards it was again captured by the Turks. In 1717 it was besieged by Prince Eugene and taken after a brilliant victory over a relieving army. In 1739 the Turks made a vain attempt to retake Belgrade, but soon after came into possession of it by treaty, retaining it till 1789, when it was taken by the Austrians, who restored it to the Turks in 1791. The Turkish garrison was withdrawn in 1867. Pop. in 1891, 54,458; in 1896, 59,115; in 1900, 69,097.

Belgrade, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., in Belgrade township (town), on the Maine Central R., 33 miles NE. of Lewiston. The Belgrade Lakes are reached from this point. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1058.

Belgrade, a banking post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 97 miles NW. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Belgrade, a post-village of Washington co., Mo., 10 miles NW. of Iron Mountain.

Belgrade, a post-village of Gallatin co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 10 miles (direct) NW. of Bozeman, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Belgrade, a banking post-village of Nance co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 8 miles (direct) NW. of Fullerton. Pop. about 75.

Belgrade Lakes, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. Pop. 70.

Belgrade Mills, a post-hamlet of Kennebec co., Me., about 16 miles N. by W. of Augusta.

Bel'gram', or **Bil'gram',** a town of Oudh, British India, 58 miles NW. of Lucknow. Pop. about 10,000.

Belgrano, a NW. suburb of Buenos Aires, frequented largely by foreigners.

Belgravia, the southern portion of the West End of London. It adjoins Hyde Park.

Belgreen, a post-village of Franklin co., Ala., in a finely wooded and watered country, 15 miles S. by W. of Tuscumbia.

Belhaven, a post-village of Beaufort co., N.C., 25 miles E. of Washington, its banking point. Pop. about 375.

Belice, bå-le'chå (anc. *Hyp'sas* or *Hyp'sa*), a river of Sicily, enters the Mediterranean 15 miles NW. of Sciacca. Length, 50 miles.

Belin'da, a post-hamlet of Lucas co., Iowa, 10 miles NE. of Chariton.

Belington, a banking post-town of Barbour co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 12 miles SE. of Philippi. Pop. in 1900, 430.

Belize, Central America. See BRITISH HONDURAS.

Belknap, bĕl'năp, a county in the southeast-central part of New Hampshire, has an area of 410 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Winnepesaukee Lake and on the W. by the Pemigewasset River, and is partly drained by the Suncook River. Capital, Laconia. Pop. in 1890, 20,321; in 1900, 19,526.

Belknap, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill., on Cache River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 27 miles NE. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 372.

Belknap, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Wabash Rs., 16 miles S. of Ottumwa.

Belknap, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., 18 miles W. of Allegan and near Lake Michigan.

Belknap, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., about 13 miles NE. of Kittanning.

Belknap, a post-village of Young co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 105 miles WNW. of Fort Worth.

Belknap, Cape, a headland of Grant Land, Arctic America, in about lat. 82° 34′ N.

Belknap Springs, a post-station and resort of Lane co., Oregon, on the Cascade Range and on McKenzie River, 65 miles E. by N. of Eugene. Here are mineral springs.

Belkof'ski, a seaport village of Alaska, on the south side of the peninsula of Alaska, near its extremity.

Bell, a county in the SE. part of Kentucky, borders on Tennessee and Virginia. Area, 369 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River and is also drained by Straight Creek. The surface is mountainous and largely covered with forests. The Cumberland Mountain extends along the SE. border of this county. Coal and iron are found. Capital, Pineville. Pop. in 1890, 10,312; in 1900, 15,701.

Bell, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 1091 sq. m. It is drained by Little River and its branches Leon River and Lampassas Creek. Capital, Belton. Pop. in 1890, 33,297; in 1900, 45,535.

Bell, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 55 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 150.

Bell, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1583.

Bell, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1392.

Bell, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 790.

Bella, bĕl'lå, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 14 miles SSW. of Melfi. Pop. about 5000.

Bellac, bĕl'lăk', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Vienne, 23 miles NNW. of Limoges. Pop. in 1901, 2529 (commune, 4791).

Bellagio, bĕl-lå'jo (L. *Bila'cus*), a town of Italy, 16 miles NNE. of Como, at the extremity of the promontory which divides Lago di Como into its two southern arms. It is situated at one of the most beautiful spots of the lake, and contains a number of palatial villas and gardens. Opposite to it is Cadenabbia, with the famous Villa Carlotta. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3500).

Bell Air. In addition to the following, see BELAIR.

Bellair, a town of Hillsboro co., Fla., in Clearwater precinct. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Bellair, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., about 37 miles SW. of Terre Haute. Pop. 100.

Bellair, a post-village of Cooper co., Mo., about 24 miles NE. of Sedalia.

Bellaire, a post-village of Smith co., Kan.

Bellaire, a banking post-village, capital of Antrim co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 18 miles N. of Kalkaska. Pop. in 1900, 1157.

Bellaire, or **Bell Air,** a city of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 5 miles below Wheeling and 137 miles E. of Columbus. It is on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It has important manufactures of iron, steel, and glass, galvanized and enamelled wares, farming-implements, boilers, etc. Coal, limestone, and fireclay abound here. Pop. in 1890, 9934; in 1900, 9912.

Bellaire, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa.

Bella, Isola. See BORROMEAN ISLANDS.

Bellamar, bĕl-lå-mar', noted limestone caves of Cuba, province and 3½ miles by road E. of Matanzas, opening upon Matanzas Bay. They are one of the sights of Cuba, and are noted for their singularly beautiful stalactitic formations. They are open for 3 miles and extend 500 feet below the surface.

Bellamours (bĕl'å'moor') **Bay,** an inlet on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Bellamy's Mills, Lanark co., Ontario. See CLAYTON.

Bellano, bĕl-lå'no, a village of Italy, on Lago di Como, 14 miles NNW. of Lecco, at the mouth of the torrent Pioverna, on which is a cascade, the Orrido di Bellano. Pop. about 1500. It has important manufactures.

Bellary, or **Ballari,** bĕl-lah'ree, a district of India, in the Madras presidency. It consists mainly of a high plateau between the Eastern and Western Ghats, and is in large part an almost treeless plain. The little state of Sundu is enclosed within it. Diamonds are found in Bellary.

Bellary, or **Ballari,** a fortified city of British India, capital of the district of Bellary, about 270 miles NW. of Madras. It is on the line of the Madras-Goa railway, at an elevation of about 1455 feet. The commanding fort is on a rocky height of 450 feet. Pop. in 1901, 58,247.

Bellas, bĕl'lăs, a town of Portugal, province of Estremadura, 8 miles NW. of Lisbon, on the Ancelva. It has mineral baths and a fine castle. Pop. in 1900, 3612.

Bellasylva, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., about 32 miles W. of Scranton.

Bella Tola, a point of view in the Pennine Alps of Valais, Switzerland, reached in 3½ hours from St. Luc. Elevation, 9845 feet.

Bellbranch, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich.

Bellbrook, a post-village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River, 9 miles W. of Xenia, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 352.

Bellbuckle, a banking post-town of Bedford co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 50 miles SSE. of Nashville. It has various schools for white and colored, and a mineral-well noted for the medicinal properties of its waters. Here is the Webb School. Pop. in 1900, 665.

Bell Center, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, 16 miles NNW. of Boscobel.

Bell City, a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 100.

Belleair, a post-village of Hillsboro co., Fla. The banking point is St. Petersburg. Pop. about 120.

Belle-Alliance, La, lå bel å'lee'ôns', a locality in Belgium, province of Brabant, near Waterloo. The battle of Waterloo was originally called the battle of Belle-Alliance by German writers.

Belle Alliance, a post-village of Assumption parish, La. Pop. about 100.

Belle Bend, or **Belbend,** a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna R., 22 miles below Wilkesbarre.

Bellebridge, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa.

Belle Center, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis R., 44 miles N. of Springfield. It has manufactures of roofing and brick and tile. Pop. in 1900, 962.

Bellechasse, bĕl'shăss', a county of Quebec, Canada, bordering on the river St. Lawrence on the NW. and on the state of Maine on the SE. Chief town, St. Michel.

Bellechasse, Quebec. See BERTHIER-EN-BAS.

Bellechester, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., 24 miles W. of Wabasha. Pop. about 60.

Belle Creek, of Nebraska, rises in Burt co. and enters the Elkhorn River about 9 miles E. of Fremont.

Belle Creek, of Washington co., Neb. See ARLINGTON.

Belledune, bĕl'dün', a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Chaleur and on a railway, 20 miles W. of Bathurst.

Bel'leek', a town of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh, on the Erne, 4 miles ESE. of Ballyshannon. It is noted for its potteries.

Belleflower, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 71 miles ENE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 356.

Belle-Fontaine, bĕl'fôn'tān', a village of France, in Vosges, 10 miles S. of Epinal.

Bellefontaine, a hamlet of Jay co., Ind., 6 miles E. of Portland. The post-office is Hector.

Bellefontaine, a post-village of Webster co., Miss., 55 miles WNW. of Columbus.

Bellefontaine, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., 12 miles NW. of Barrett's station.

Bellefontaine, bel'fon-tāne, a banking city, capital of Logan co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Detroit and Lima Northern Rs., 50 miles NW. of Columbus. It has manufactures of iron bridges, carriages, railroad-cars, carriage-bodies, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4245; in 1900, 6649.

Bellefonte, a post-village of Boone co., Ark., 90 miles from Springfield, Mo. Pop. about 100.

Bellefonte, bel-font', a banking post-borough, capital of Center co., Pa., is pleasantly situated on Spring Creek at the southeastern base of Bald Eagle Mountain, and on the Bellefonte Central, the Pennsylvania and the Central Pennsylvania Rs., 26 miles SW. of Lockhaven. It has iron-works, foundries, flour- and planing-mills, and manufactures of lime, shirts, matches, etc. Bellefonte is a summer-resort and has a noted spring. Pop. in 1890, 3946; in 1900, 4216.

Bellefountain, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., 10 miles NE. of Portage.

Belle Fourche, bel foorsh, is the French for "Beautiful Fork," and is a name of the North Fork of the Cheyenne River. It rises in Wyoming and runs northeastward about 150 miles. Abruptly turning towards the southeast, it passes into South Dakota and receives many tributaries from the Black Hills, which it partly environs. See CHEYENNE.

Bellefourche, bel-foorsh', a banking post-village, capital of Butte co., S.Dak., on the North Fork of the Cheyenne River and on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 171 miles (direct) W. by N. of Pierre. It is an important shipping point for live-stock and an outfitter's centre. Pop. in 1900, 451.

Bellegarde, bĕl'gard', a fortress of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Spanish frontier, 17 miles S. of Perpignan.

Bellegarde, a town of France, department of Gard, 10 miles SE. of Nimes. Pop. about 2500.

Bellegarde, a town of France, department of Ain, on the Swiss border. Near it is the Perte du Rhône. Pop. about 3000.

Belleghem, bĕl'lęh-nĕm', a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 3 miles S. of Courtrai. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Bellegrove, a post-hamlet of Allegany co., Md.

Bellegrove, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., 18 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 150.

Bellehaven, a town of Beaufort co., N.C., in Pantego township. Pop. in 1900, 383.

Bellehaven, a post-town of Accomac co., Va., near the sea-coast, about 60 miles NNE. of Norfolk. Pop. in 1900, 331.

Belle Helene, a post-village of Ascension parish, La., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 23 miles (direct) S. by E. of Baton Rouge. Pop. about 125.

Belle-Île- (or **Belle-Isle-**) **en-Mer,** bĕl'eel'-ôn-mair, an isle of France, department of Morbihan, in the Atlantic, 8 miles S. of Quiberon Point. Length, 11 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. The island is noted for wheat, pilchards, and fine draught-horses. It is nearly surrounded by rocks and has a good anchorage. On it is the town of Le Palais. Pop. in 1901, 9771.

Belle-Île-en-Terre, bĕl'eel'-ôn-tair, a town of France, Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles W. of Guingamp, on a railway. Pop. 1000 (commune, 2000).

Belle Isle, an island in the Atlantic, at the entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle, between Labrador and Newfoundland. Here is a light-house 470 feet high. The true breed of Newfoundland dogs comes from this island.

Belle Isle, an island of Conception Bay, Newfoundland. It is 6 miles long and 3 miles broad, and is of remarkable fertility. The cliffs near the sea are imposing, some of them being over 400 feet high. An important deposit of hematite has been discovered here.

SOUTH BELLE ISLE is a small island off the coast of Newfoundland, N. of the entrance to White Bay.

Belle Isle, bĕl ile, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, about 7 miles W. of Syracuse.

Belle Isle, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Annapolis.

Belle Isle, Strait of, is the most northern of the two channels which connect the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic Ocean. It separates Labrador from Newfoundland, and is about 35 miles long and 10–15 miles wide. It makes the shortest course between Great Britain and the St. Lawrence, but for much of the year is blocked with ice.

Belle-Isle-en-Mer. See BELLE-ÎLE-EN-MER.

Bellellen, a mining town of Bibb co., Ala.

Bellem, bĕl'lĕm, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 10 miles NW. of Ghent.

Bellême, bĕl'lĕm', a town of France, department of Orne, 22 miles ESE. of Alençon. Pop. about 2600.

Bellemead, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J. Pop. about 100.

Bellemine, a post-hamlet of Limestone co., Ala. Pop. about 75.

Bellemont, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Okla. Pop. about 150.

Bellemonte, bĕll'mŏnt', a post-station of Lancaster co., Pa., 1½ miles from Leaman Place.

Bellender Ker, the highest division of the Coast Range of Queensland, Australia, near Rockingham Bay. Mount Bartle Frere is 5400 feet in height.

Belleplain, or **Bell Plain,** a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ill., 15 miles (direct) ESE. of Lacon.

Belle Plain, or **Belle Plaine,** a banking city of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 34 miles W. by S. of Cedar Rapids. It is 2 miles N. of the Iowa River. It has flouring-mills, foundry and machine-shop, and manufactures of cigars. The repair-shops of the Chicago and Northwestern R. are located here. Pop. in 1900, 3283.

Belleplain, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 13 miles SE. of Millville.

Belleplaine, a banking city of Sumner co., Kan., near the Ninnescah or Good River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 25 miles S. of Wichita. It is an important shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900, 551.

Belleplaine, a banking post-borough of Scott co., Minn., on the Minnesota River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 47 miles WSW. of St. Paul. It has flour- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1121.

Belleplaine, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., in Belleplaine township (town), 38 miles NNW. of Appleton. The town is drained by Embarras River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 997; of the village, about 150.

Belle Point, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Scioto River, 24 miles N. by W. of Columbus.

Belleprairie, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill., 40 miles SE. of Centralia. Pop. in 1900, 129.

Belleprairie, a post-station of Morrison co., Minn., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River and on the Northern Pacific R., 5 miles N. of Little Falls.

Belleprairie, a post-village of Yazoo co., Miss., 11 miles N. of Yazoo City, its banking point. Pop. 300.

Bellerive, bĕl-reev', a post-town of Jefferson co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 88 miles ESE. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 370.

Belle River, Mich., rises in Lapeer co., and enters the St. Clair River at Marine City, in St. Clair co. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Belleriver, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., on a stream of the same name, about 25 miles W. of Port Huron.

Belleriver, a post-township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 892.

Belle River, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, Canada, on the Grand Trunk R., and 17 miles from Windsor, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 607.

Belle Rivière (called by the Indians *Kouspaganish*), a river of Quebec, rises in a lake of the same name in Chicoutimi co., and falls into the SE. side of Lake St. John.

Belle Rivière, re've'air', a post-village, co. of Two Mountains, Quebec, 33 miles NW. of Montreal. Pop. 250.

Bellerose, a post-village of Assumption parish, La., 7 miles SW. of Donaldsonville. Pop. about 250.

Belle Sumter, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala. Pop. about 300. It has coal and iron interests.

Belle Union, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind. Pop. about 100.

Belle Valley, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, on the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati R., 39 miles N. of Marietta. Coal is found here.

Belle Valley, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles SE. of Erie.

Belleveaux or **Belliveau** (bĕl'ę-vo') **Cove,** a post-village and outport of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary Bay, 25 miles SW. of Digby.

Belle Vernon, a post-hamlet of Wyandot co., Ohio, 15 miles S. of Tiffin.

Belle Vernon, a banking post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the Monongahela River and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Rs., about 28 miles (direct) S. of Pittsburg. It has a distillery, foundry, and manufactures of window-glass, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1901.

Belleview, a banking post-town of Marion co., Fla., about 13 miles S. of Ocala. It has various manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900, 137.

Belleview, a post-village of Talbot co., Ga., 14 miles N. of Geneva station. Pop. 100.

Belleview, a post-precinct of Calhoun co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 50 miles SE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 1168; of the village, about 60.

Belleview, Boone co., Ky. See GRANT.

Belleview, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., about 9 miles NW. of Ironton and 5 miles from Iron Mountain. Pop. about 150.

Belleview, or **Bellevue,** a post-village of Davidson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 12 miles W. of Nashville.

Belleville, bĕl'vēel', an eastern quarter of Paris.

Belleville, a town of France, department of Rhône, on the Saône, 8 miles N. of Villefranche. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Belleville, bĕl'vĭl, a post-village of Conecuh co., Ala., 8 miles from Sparta. Pop. about 250.

Belleville, a post-town of Yell co., Ark., about 9 miles N. of Danville, its banking point. It is on the Choctaw and Mississippi R. Pop. in 1900, 552.

Belleville, Hamilton co., Fla. See BELLVILLE.

Belleville, a city and railroad-centre of Illinois, the capital of St. Clair co., is situated on high ground, on the Louisville and Nashville, the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis and the Illinois Central Rs., 14 miles SE. of St. Louis. It contains several breweries and distilleries and extensive manufactures of stoves, nails, flour, steam-engines, threshing-machines, pumps, drills, glass, etc. A large proportion of the population is German. Belleville has rich mines of bituminous coal. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1890, 15,360; in 1900, 17,484.

Belleville, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., 18 miles WSW. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 150.

Belleville, a banking city, the capital of Republic co., Kan., in a fine agricultural section, 87 miles NW. of Manhattan, on the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. It has flouring-mills, creameries, grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1833.

Belleville, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Huron River, 23 miles by rail WSW. of Detroit. It has various mills and manufactures of lumber, cigars, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 700.

Belleville, a post-village (and township) of Essex co., N.J., on the Passaic River and on the Erie R., 3 miles N. of Newark (its banking point) and 10 miles from New York city. It has brass- and copper-works, large chemical-works, and manufactures of wire-cloth, rubber, brushes, etc. Pop. of the township in 1900, 5907.

Belleville, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on North Sandy Creek, about 33 miles NE. of Oswego and 5 miles E. of Lake Ontario. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Belleville, a post-village of North Dakota, in Grand Forks co., about 10 miles W. of Inkster station of the Great Northern R.

Belleville, or **Bellville,** a banking post-village of Richland co., Ohio, on the Clear Fork of the Mohican River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 10 miles S. of Mansfield. It has manufactures of machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1039.

Belleville, a banking post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., about 9 miles W. of Lewistown. Pop. about 650.

Belleville, a post-village of Wood co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, 18 miles below Parkersburg. Pop. about 200.

Belleville, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., on Sugar River and on the Illinois Central R., 20 miles SSW. of Madison, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 385.

Belleville, a city and port, the capital of the co. of Hastings, Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte, at the mouth of the river Moira, and on the Grand Trunk R., 45 miles W. of Kingston. It has a good harbor and unlimited water-power. The town contains the county buildings, several collegiate institutions, various mills and foundries, and has manufactures of cheese, pottery, flour, etc. It is the seat of Albert University, the Alexandria Ladies' College, and the Provincial Deaf and Dumb Institute. Pop. in 1901, 9117.

Bellevoir, bĕl'vŏr', a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., about 30 miles W. of Raleigh.

Bellevue. See also BELLEVIEW, BELLVIEW, BELLVUE, BELVIEW, and BELVUE.

Bellevue, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., is on the Delaware River, 4 miles by rail NE. of Wilmington, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Bellevue, Talbot co., Ga. See BELLEVIEW.

Bellevue, a city of Blaine co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line, 52 miles N. of Shoshone. It has various milling and mining industries. Pop. in 1900, 356.

Bellevue, a banking city of Jackson co., Iowa, is on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 22 miles SE. of Dubuque. It is finely situated, and has various mills and manufactures, including a gasoline-yacht factory. It is a shipping point for farming and dairy produce. Pop. in 1890, 1394; in 1900, 1607.

Bellevue, a city of Campbell co., Ky., adjacent to Newport, and connected by street railroad with Cincinnati. It has manufactures of wagons, paper boxes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6332.

Bellevue, a post-village of Bossier parish, La., on Lake Bodcau, about 20 miles NE. of Shreveport. Pop. about 200.

Bellevue, a banking post-village of Eaton co., Mich., on Battle Creek and on the Chicago and Grand Trunk R., 13 miles NE. of the town of Battlecreek. It has manufactures of flour and flake-foods. Pop. in 1900, 1074.

Bellevue, a post-village of Sarpy co., Neb., finely situated on the Missouri River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 10 miles S. of Omaha. The University of Omaha is located here.

Bellevue, a banking post-village of Huron and Sandusky cos., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 45 miles SE. of Toledo. It has flouring-mills and manufactures of paints and cultivators. Pop. in 1890, 3052; in 1900, 4101.

Bellevue, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Ohio River. It is a suburb of Allegheny, which is its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 3416.

Bellevue, a banking post-village of Clay co., Tex., 16 miles by rail SE. of Henrietta. Pop. about 400.

Bellevue, a post-station of Bedford co., Va.

Bellevue (or **Belleview**) **Mountain,** Colo., a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 39° 1′ N., lon. 107° 1′ W. It has an altitude of 12,350 feet above the sea-level.

Bell Ew'art, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on Lake Simcoe, 46 miles N. of Toronto.

Bellewood, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. Pop. about 100.

Belley, bĕl'lā' (anc. *Bel'lica, Bel'licum,* and *Belli'cium*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ain, near the Rhone, 44 miles E. of Lyons. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 3871 (commune, 6467).

Bell Factory, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ala.

Bellfair Mills, a post-village of Stafford co., Va., 8 miles from Quantico station.

Bellflower, a banking post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 12 miles SW. of Gibson City. Pop. in 1900, 356.

Bellflower, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo. Pop. about 90.

Bellheim, bĕl'hīme, a market-town of Bavaria, 5 miles from Germersheim, on the Spiegelbach. Pop. in 1900, 2955.

Bellica, Bellicum, or **Bellicium.** See BELLEY.

Bellingham, a village of Northumberland, England, on the North Tyne, 13 miles from Hexham. It has coaling industries.

Bellingham, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 32 miles SW. of Boston. Pop. in 1900, about 1650.

Bellingham, a banking post-village of Lac-qui-parle co., Minn., near the Lac-qui-parle, on the Great Northern R., 12 miles NW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 380.

Bellingham, a banking city of Whatcom co., Wash., on Bellingham Bay and on the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Rs., 48 miles (direct) SE. of Vancouver. It has saw-mills, canneries, foundries, etc. Pop. about 22,000.

Bellingshausen (bĕl'lings-hŏw'zẹn) **Island,** one of the Society Islands, is in lat. 15° 48′ S., lon. 154° 30′ W.

Bellinzona, bĕl'lin-zo'nȧ (Ger. *Bellenz,* bĕl'lĕnts; anc. *Bilitio*), capital of the Swiss canton of Ticino, on the Ticino, 16 miles N. by E. of Lugano and 8 miles ENE. of the head of Lago Maggiore. It is on the St. Gotthard route, and lies at an elevation of 760 feet above the sea. A branch line connects it with Locarno. The town, which is dominated by three old castles, is of a thoroughly Italian character. Pop. about 3500.

Bellmont, a post-village of Hall co., Ga., about 10 miles S. of Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Bellmont, a post-village of Wabash co., Ill., on the Southern R., 9 miles W. of Mount Carmel. Pop. in 1900, 624.

Bellmore, a post-hamlet of Stone co., Ark. Pop. about 50.

Bellmore, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., 30 miles NE. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Rockville.

Bellmore, or **New Bridge,** a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R. and on South Oyster Bay, 26 miles E. by S. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 300.

Bello Horizonte, bĕl-lo o-re-zon'tā, a town of Brazil, capital of the state of Minas Geraes, about 50 miles NW. of Ouro Preto. It has fine public buildings and official residences and is the seat of an academy of law. Pop. estimated at over 25,000.

Bello'na, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., on the Northern Central R., 18 miles SE. of Canandaigua.

Bellota, bĕl-lo'ta, a post-hamlet of San Joaquin co., Cal., 5 miles from Peters station.

Bellot (bel-lō') **Strait,** in the American Arctic Sea, between Boothia Felix and North Somerset Island.

Bellou-en-Houlme, bĕl'loo' ȯn hoolm, a village of France, in Orne, 13 miles N. of Domfront.

Bellou-sur-Huisne, bĕl'loo' sür ween, a village of France, in Orne, 14 miles SE. of Mortagne.

Bellovacum, an ancient name of BEAUVAIS.

Bellows Falls, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Windham co., Vt., on the Connecticut River and on the Fitchburg, the Boston and Maine and the Rutland Rs., 52 miles SSE. of Rutland. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It has extensive manufactories of agricultural implements, paper, paper-machinery, dairy fixtures, etc. The river descends about 44 feet here, furnishing abundant water-power, which is utilized in the various manufacturing establishments of the place. Pop. in 1880, 2229; in 1890, 3082; in 1900, 4337.

Bellowston, Ontario. See WESTMEATH.

Bellowsville, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River and on the Cleveland and Pittsburg R., about 3 miles SW. of Rochester. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 300.

Bellport, a post-village and summer-resort of Suffolk co., Long Island, N.Y., on Great South Bay, 4 miles S. of Bellport station, on the Long Island R., and 18 miles WSW. of Riverhead. Pop. about 500.

Bell Rock, or **Inch Cape,** a reef in the North Sea, off the E. coast of Scotland, 12 miles SE. of Arbroath. It is famous for the light-house, 100 feet high, erected on it at the beginning of the nineteenth century by Stevenson and Rennie. Lat. 56° 26' 3" N.; lon. 2° 23' 6" W.

Bell Rock, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, 20 miles from Napanee.

Bellrun, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa.

Bells, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C., 14 miles NW. of Walterboro.

Bells, or **Bellville,** a banking post-town of Crockett co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 6 miles S. of Alamo. It is an important shipping point for lumber. Pop. in 1900, 690.

Bells, a banking post-town of Grayson co., Tex., 13 miles by rail E. by S. of Sherman. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900, 474.

Bellsburg, a post-hamlet of Dickson co., Tenn.

Bells Corners, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, on a railway, 8½ miles SW. by S. of Ottawa.

Bells Crossroads, a post-station of Louisa co., Va.

Bells Depot, in Tennessee. See BELLS.

Bellshill, a mining town of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 9 miles ESE. of Glasgow. Pop. about 3500.

Bells Landing, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala., on the Alabama River, about 20 miles NW. of Monroeville. Pop. about 100.

Bells Landing, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., 15 miles SW. of Clearfield. Pop. about 100.

Bells Mills, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., on Mahoning Creek, about 45 miles NW. of Altoona.

Bells Station, a post-hamlet of Santa Clara co., Cal.

Bells Valley, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 28 miles SW. of Staunton.

Bellton, a post-village of Banks and Hall cos., Ga., on the Southern R., 67 miles NE. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 257.

Bellton, a post-village of Marshall co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 35 miles SSE. of Wheeling.

Belltown, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn., 20 miles SE. of Sweetwater.

Bell-Town, one of the chief native settlements of the German Kamerun region of W. equatorial Africa, on the Kameruns River, near its estuary.

Belluno, bĕl-loo'no, a province of Italy, in Venetia. Area, 1293 sq. m. Capital, Belluno. Pop. in 1901, 214,603.

Belluno (anc. *Bellu'num* or *Belu'num*), a city of north Italy, on the Piave, 51 miles N. of Venice. It is enclosed by old walls and has a cathedral designed by Palladio. Pop. in 1901, 7014; of the commune, 18,747.

Bellvale, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., about 28 miles SW. of Newburg. Pop. about 300.

Bellview, a coal-mining hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 2 miles below Elizabeth.

Bellville, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Fla., 70 miles ENE. of Tallahassee. Pop. about 50.

Bellville, a post-village of Tatnall co., Ga. Pop. 300.

Bellville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., 8 miles N. by E. of Fayetteville. Pop. about 125.

Bellville, a banking post-village, capital of Austin co., Tex., 19 miles by rail SSE. of Brenham. It is on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., and has cotton-industries. Pop. about 1500.

Bell'vue, a post-town of Larimer co., Colo., 8 miles NW. of Fort Collins. Pop. in 1900, 99.

Bellwood, a banking post-village of Butler co., Neb., 65 miles by rail NW. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 410.

Bellwood, or **Bell's Mills,** a banking post-village of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles NE. of Altoona, and at the junction of the Bell's Gap R. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1545.

Bel'mar', a banking post-borough and watering-place of Monmouth co., N.J., 5 miles by rail S. of Asbury Park. Pop. in 1900, 902.

Belmez, bĕl'mĕth, a town of Spain, situated in the Sierra Morena, on the river Guadiato, 35 miles NW. of Cordova. Here are large coal-mines. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8978.

Bel'mond', a banking city of Wright co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, about 32 miles SW. of Mason City. It is on the Iowa Central and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 1234.

Belmont, bĕl'mȯN', a village of France, department of Loire, 24 miles NE. of Roanne.

Bel'mont, a county in the SE. part of Ohio, has an area of 611 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River, and is drained by Captina and Indian Creeks. Beds of bituminous coal are mined here. Capital, St. Clairsville. Pop. in 1890, 57,413; in 1900, 60,875.

Belmont, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., 6 miles NW. of Demopolis.

Belmont, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ark., about 11 miles NE. of Van Buren.

Belmont, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 25 miles S. of San Francisco. The banking point is Redwood City. Pop. about 500.

Belmont, a post-village of Bullitt co., Ky., on Salt River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 25 miles S. of Louisville.

Belmont, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Waldo co., Me., 6 miles WSW. of Belfast. Pop. in 1900, 352.

Belmont, a banking post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Fitchburg R., 6 miles WNW. of Boston. Belmont has a fertile soil and many market-gardens, which furnish early vegetables for Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3929.

Belmont, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., 7 miles N. of Grand Rapids.

Belmont, a post-township of Jackson co., Minn., 10 miles from Windom. Pop. in 1900, 714.

Belmont, a post-hamlet of Tishomingo co., Miss.

Belmont, a post-village of Mississippi co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, nearly opposite Columbus, Ky. It is on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 195 miles by rail and 220 by water below St. Louis. An indecisive battle fought here Nov. 7, 1861, was the first at which General Grant had the chief command.

Belmont, a post-hamlet of Dawes co., Neb., 45 miles by rail NW. of Alliance.

Belmont, a post-village, capital of Nye co., Nev., about 85 miles SSE. of Austin, its banking and railroad point. It is 8132 feet above the level of the sea. Rich silver-mines are worked here. Pop. of the precinct in 1900, 242.

Belmont, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Belmont township (town) 18 miles N. by E. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1294.

Belmont, a banking post-village, capital of Allegany co., N.Y., on the Genesee River and on the Erie R., 68 miles SE. of Buffalo. It has flouring-mills, machine-shops, and manufactures of electric-light apparatus, wood, and lumber. It was formerly called Phillipsville. Pop. in 1900, 1190.

Belmont, a township (town) of Franklin co., N.Y., including a large tract in the Adirondacks. It has iron-mines and several fine lakes. Pop. in 1900, 2414.

Belmont, a post-town of Gaston co., N.C., in South Point township. Pop. in 1900, 145.

Belmont, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 19 miles W. of Bellaire. Pop. in 1900, 422.

Belmont, a post-hamlet of York co., S.C.

Belmont, a post-station of Coffee co., Tenn., 4½ miles SW. of Manchester.

Belmont, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, about 56 miles S. of Austin.

Belmont, a post-village of Whitman co., Wash. Pop. about 75.

Belmont, a post-hamlet of Pleasants co., W.Va.

Belmont, a banking post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 8 miles W. of Calamine. Here are several mounds about 100 feet high, called the Platte mounds. Pop. in 1900, 509; of the township (town), which formerly included Belmont village, 762.

Belmont, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 13 miles SE. of London. It has manufactures of flour, cheese, etc. The banking point is St. Thomas. Pop. about 500.

Belmont, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Truro, its banking point.

Belmont Center, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y. Pop. about 100.

Belmonte, bĕl-mon'tā, a town of Spain, 35 miles SW. of Cuenca. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Belmonte, bĕl-mon'tā, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 15 miles S. of Guarda. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000).

Belmonte, bĕl-mon'tā, a town of Brazil, in the state of Bahia, on the Belmonte River, with a port on the Atlantic. Pop. 800.

Belmonte, in Portuguese West Africa. See BINÉ.

Belmonte Mezzagno, bĕl-mon'tā mĕt-sän'yo, a town of Sicily, 5 miles S. of Palermo. Pop. about 5000.

Belmore. See also BELLMORE.

Belmore, a post-village of Clay co., Fla., 25 miles SW. of Jacksonville, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Belmore, or **Bellmore,** a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 40 miles SSW. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Belmore, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 5 miles from Wroxeter. Pop. 200.

Belmul'let, a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on Blacksod Bay, 32 miles W. of Ballina. Pop. about 750.

Belœil, bĕl'œ'y', a town of Belgium, 6 miles S. of Ath. Here is the famous château of the princes of Ligne.

Belœil (bĕl'œ'y') **Mountain,** in Rouville co., Quebec, Canada, 21 miles E. of Montreal, is about 1600 feet high.

Belœil Station, a post-village of Verchères co., Quebec, 21 miles by rail NE. of Montreal. BELŒIL VILLAGE, Quebec, is on the Richelieu River, 1½ miles from Belœil Station. Pop. 100.

Be'loit', a post-village of Lyon co., Iowa, on the Big Sioux River, opposite Canton, S.Dak., and about 65 miles N. of Sioux City. Pop. about 175.

Beloit, a banking city, capital of Mitchell co., Kan., on the Solomon River, about 80 miles WNW. of Junction City. It is on the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific Rs. It has several grist- and saw-mills, grain-elevators, etc., and is the seat of the State Industrial School for girls. The river affords extensive water-power at Beloit. Here are quarries of fine white magnesian limestone. Pop. in 1900, 2359.

Beloit, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago R., 6 miles E. of Alliance. Pop. about 250.

Beloit, a city of Rock co., Wis., is situated on both sides of Rock River, at the mouth of Turtle Creek and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 90 miles WNW. of Chicago. Beloit is built on high ground, with wide and straight streets, which are bordered with numerous shade-trees. It has important manufactures of reaping- and mowing-machines and other farming-implements, paper, windmills, water-wheels, wagons, scales, pumps, gasoline-engines, etc. It is the seat of Beloit College, which was founded in 1847 and which has about 450 students and an extensive library. Pop. in 1890, 6315; in 1900, 10,436. Lat. of observatory, 42° 30' 9" N.; lon. 89° 1' 51" W.

Belorado, bā-lo-rā'do, a town of Spain, 25 miles E. of Burgos, on the right bank of the Tiron. Pop. about 2000.

Beloteville, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ga., 6 miles S. by E. of Valdosta.

Belovár, bel'o'vär', a town of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, capital of the co. of Belovár-Körös (kör'ösh'), 12 miles SE. of Kreutz. Pop. in 1901, 6056.

Belp, bĕlp, a village of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles SE. of Bern. On its S. side is the Belpberg, a highly fossiliferous mountain 2940 feet high.

Belpasso, bĕl-päs'so, a town of Sicily, 7 miles NW. of Catania. Pop. in 1901, 9640.

Belpech, bĕl'pĕsh', a small town of France, department of Aude, 13 miles SW. of Castelnaudary.

Bel'per, a market-town of England co. of Derby, 7 miles by rail N. of Derby. It owes its prosperity to its cotton and silk and cotton hosiery manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 10,934.

Belpre, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, opposite Parkersburg, W.Va., and 12 miles below Marietta. It is on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 204 miles E. of Cincinnati. A noble railroad bridge here crosses the Ohio River. Large stock-yards are located here. It has various manufactures and an extensive industry in fruit-canning. Pop. in 1900, about 1500.

Belsano, bĕl-sā'no, a post-hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., 9 miles W. of Ebensburg.

Belt, a banking post-village of Cascade co., Mont., on the Great Northern R., 26 miles ESE. of Great Falls. It is engaged in coal-mining and stock-raising. Pop. in 1900, about 1500.

Belton, a banking city of Cass co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and other railroads, 22 miles S. of Kansas City. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1005.

Belton, a post-village of Flathead co., Mont., on the Great Northern R.

Belton, a post-town of Anderson co., S.C., on the Southern R., 117 miles WNW. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 826.

Belton, a banking city, capital of Bell co., Tex., on the Leon River and on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 34 miles WSW. of Waco. It is the seat of Baylor Female College and Belton Academy, and has manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, brick, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3000; in 1900, 3700.

Beltrami, bĕl-tram'e, a county in the NW. part of Minnesota, is partly bounded on the N. by Red Lake, and on the SE. by the Mississippi River and Cass Lake. It contains several other lakes. Area, 4680 sq. m. The surface is elevated and partly covered with forests. Capital, Bemidji. Pop. in 1880, 10; in 1890, 312; in 1900, 11,030.

Beltrami, a post-village of Polk co., northwest Minnesota, on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 200.

Belts, Great and **Little.** The GREAT BELT is a strait forming the central communication between the Baltic and the Cattegat, and separating the island of Fünen from Seeland. Its length is nearly 40 miles, and its general breadth over 10 miles. The depth of its channel ranges between 6 and 26 fathoms. It has many shoals, and navigation is difficult. It is often encumbered with drift ice. The LITTLE BELT is a strait forming the western communication between the Baltic and the Cattegat, and separating the island of Fünen from Jutland. Its length is 30 miles; its breadth from 700 yards to about 18 miles; its depth, between 5 and 20 fathoms. The same inconveniences and dangers beset this passage as the former. It is usually frozen up in winter. In addition to the two Belts, the Sound forms communication between the Baltic and the Cattegat.

Beltsville, a post-village of Prince George co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 28 miles SW. of Baltimore.

Bel'tur'bet, a town of Ireland, co. and 8 miles NNW. of Cavan, on the Earn. Pop. about 1600.

Beluchistan, bel-oo'chis-tän', or **Baluchistan** (in part the anc. *Gedro'sia*), a country of Asia, in the main occupying the position of a British protectorate and in part directly subject to England, bounded on the N. by Afghanistan and the Northwest Frontier Province (of British India), on the E. by the Punjab and Sindh, on the S. by the Arabian Sea, on the W. by Persia. It lies mainly between lat. 25° and 32° N. and lon. 61° and 70° E. The area is 132,000 sq. m. The whole region, although portions of it are altogether independent, is officially included in the Empire of India. Beluchistan is for the most part a region of plateaus, mountains, and elevated valleys. In the NE. the Suleiman Mountains, consisting of a number of ranges, with mainly a N. and S. trend, attain an elevation of about 15,000 feet: In the E. are the Hala Mountains, extending N. and S. In the S. are mountain-ranges running E. and W. parallel with the coast. There are extensive plains in the NW. The Bolan and Mula passes are the gates of approach to Afghanistan from the SE. The rivers of Beluchistan are unimportant, although some are of considerable length. Many of them lose themselves through absorption into the ground and evaporation. The principal streams emptying into the Arabian Sea are, from W. to E., the Desht, Hingol, Purali, and Hab. The greater part of Beluchistan consists of deserts, owing to lack of water. The summer heat in some sections, especially in Mekran, on the coast, is barely equalled anywhere on the globe. In the elevated regions the cold is very severe. The soil is

naturally fertile, and the well-watered valleys yield crops of wheat, maize, rice, and pulse, and the fruits of central Europe and the Mediterranean region in endless variety. Cotton, tobacco, indigo, and sugar are also raised, and the date-palm grows in Mekran. The carnivorous animals include the tiger, leopard, hyena, wolf, jackal, fox, and ichneumon. Antelopes, wild asses, wild sheep, Bezoar goats, and hares abound. The minerals found in the region include gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, antimony, sulphur, alum, saltpetre, and sal-ammoniac. The mineral products, however, are turned to little account. Many sheep and goats are reared, while large horned cattle are few in number. The camel is the ordinary beast of burden. The population of Beluchistan consists mainly of Beluchis, Brahuis, and Afghans. The Beluchis belong to the Iranian stock and speak the Beluchi language. The Brahuis are supposed by some to belong to the Dravidian stock. They are the dominant race in the country. The Beluchis, who are tall and well formed, are largely nomadic and addicted to rapine. They are indolent, greedy, and cruel. The Brahuis are much shorter and broader than the Beluchis, and are a robust-looking people. Both races are hospitable, brave, and capable of enduring fatigue. Both Beluchis and Brahuis are Sunni Mohammedans. Neither possesses a written language. All the Beluchis are excellent marksmen. The bulk of Beluchistan is divided among a number of chiefs, chosen by the people, who in general owe allegiance to the khan of Kelat. The khan is a subsidized vassal of the British, the India government exercising control over him. The principal divisions of Beluchistan (exclusive of the British portion) are Sarawan in the N., Kelat and Cutch-Gundava in the NE., Jhalawan in the E., Lus (Las) Bela (a state practically independent of the khan of Kelat) in the SE., and Mekran in the S. Among the chief towns are Kelat, Quetta (an important military post of the British), Mastung, Bagh, Bela, Gundava, Nushki, Dadar, Dera Bugti, and Sunmiani (on the coast). The supremacy of the Brahui khans of Kelat was established about two centuries ago. The British protectorate dates from 1876. The NE. part of Beluchistan, a territory comprising nearly 46,000 sq. m., on the avenue of approach to Afghanistan from the Indus, is held directly by the British or administered by them in the name of the khan of Kelat. The Chief-Commissioner of British Beluchistan is agent to the Governor-General of India. The British have constructed about 550 miles of railway in Beluchistan. Pop. of the whole of Beluchistan in 1901, about 1,050,000; of the districts under British administration, 308,000.

Belur-Tagh, mountains of Asia. See BOLOR-TAGH.

Belva, a post-village of Nicholas co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. about 200.

Belvedere, bĕl-vā-dā'rā, a town of Italy, on the Mediterranean, 32 miles NW. of Cosenza. Pop. about 2000.

Belvedere, bĕl-vĕh-dair'ĕh, a hamlet of Saxe-Weimar, near Weimar, with a summer palace of the grand dukes.

Belvedere, bĕl'vĕ-deer', a post-town of Marin co., Cal., in Sausalito township. Pop. in 1900, 1434.

Belvès, bĕl-vā', a town of France, in Dordogne, on a railway, 13 miles SW. of Sarlat. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Belvidere, bĕl'vĕ-deer', a banking city, the capital of Boone co., Ill., on the Kishwaukee River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 78 miles WNW. of Chicago and 43 miles E. of Freeport. It has a fine opera-house and other public buildings, and manufactories of butter, cheese, boilers, sewing-machines, bed-springs, bicycles, automobiles, etc. Pop. in 1890, 5730; in 1900, 6937.

Belvidere, a post-village of Kiowa co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 15 miles SE. of Greensburg.

Belvidere, a banking post-village of Thayer co., Neb., in the valley of the Little Sandy Creek and on the Burlington and Missouri River and the St. Joseph and Grand Island Rs., 76 miles ESE. of Grand Island. It ships large quantities of grain. Pop. in 1900, 458.

Belvidere, a banking town, the capital of Warren co., N.J., is on the Delaware River, at the mouth of Pequest Creek, 10 miles below the Water Gap, and on the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania R., 14 miles NNE. of Easton. It is also on the Lehigh and Hudson River R. It has flouring- and silk-mills and manufactures of leather and felt. Pequest Creek affords abundant water-power. A bridge crosses the Delaware at this point. Iron-ore, slate, limestone, and magnesia are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 1768; in 1900, 1784.

Belvidere, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., on the Genesee River and on the Erie R., 4 miles NW. of Belmont.

Belvidere, a post-village and township of Perquimans co., N.C., on Perquimans River, 40 miles S. of Suffolk, Va. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2218.

Belvidere, a post-village of Franklin co., Tenn., 7 miles SW. of Winchester.

Belvidere, a mountainous post-township (town) of Lamoille co., Vt., about 37 miles N. of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900, 428.

Belvidere Corners, a post-hamlet of Lamoille co., Vt., about 40 miles NE. of Burlington.

Belvidere Mills, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn., 8 miles S. of Red Wing.

Belview, a banking post-village of Redwood co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 13 miles WNW. of Redwood. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Belvoir, bee'vẽr, a little tract in the cos. of Leicester and Lincoln, England, 10 miles NNE. of Melton-Mowbray, where is located Belvoir Castle, the splendid seat of the Duke of Rutland.

Belvue, bĕl'vū', a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 30 miles WNW. of Topeka.

Belwood, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C.

Belwood, a post-town of Wellington co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 9 miles E. of Elora. Pop. about 600.

Belz, bĕlts, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 40 miles N. of Lemberg. Pop. in 1900, 5075.

Belz, bĕlz, a village of France, department of Morbihan, 19 miles W. of Vannes.

Belzig, bĕlt'sig, a town of Prussia, 19 miles SSE. of Brandenburg. Pop. in 1900, 2895.

Belzoni, a post-town of Washington co., Miss. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Bem, a post-station of Gasconade co., Mo., about 75 miles WSW. of St. Louis.

Bemba, Cuba. See JOVELLANOS.

Bembato'ka, called also **Bom'betok',** a bay on the NW. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 16° S.; lon. 46° 30' E.

Bembe River, a name for the LIMPOPO.

Bembridge, a village and watering-place of the Isle of Wight, at its E. extremity, on Brading harbor, consists mostly of elegant residences, surrounded by beautiful scenery.

Be'ment', a banking post-village of Piatt co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 20 miles E. by N. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 1484.

Bement, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. about 100.

Bemerside, a hamlet and seat of Berwickshire, Scotland, 2 miles NE. of St. Boswell's.

Bem'erton, a locality in Wiltshire, near Salisbury, noted as the home of George Herbert.

Bemfica, bĕm-fee'kā, a commune of Portugal, 8 miles NW. of Lisbon.

Bemidji, bē-mid'je, a banking post-village and summer-resort, capital of Beltrami co., Minn., on Bemidji Lake and on the Great Northern and the Brainard and Northern Minnesota Rs., about 180 miles WNW. of Duluth. It has saw-mills. Pop. in 1900, 2183.

Bemini (bā-mee'ne) or **Bimini Islands,** a small group of the Bahamas, lying E. of Florida Strait (also known as Bemini Channel).

Be'mis, a resort of Franklin co., Me., in Rangeley Plantation.

Bemis, a post-station of Carroll co., N.H., in the White Mountains, 5 miles SE. of Crawford's.

Bemis Heights. See BEMUS HEIGHTS.

Be'misville, a village of Kemper co., Miss., about 9 miles from Scooba, a railroad station.

Be'mus (officially, **Bemis**) **Heights,** a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Hudson, 24 miles N. of Albany. Here were fought the two battles of Stillwater, between the forces of Burgoyne and Gates, Sept. 19 and Oct. 7, 1777. The first is often called the battle of Bemis Heights.

Bemus Point, a post-village and summer-resort of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Chautauqua Lake, 10 miles WNW. of Jamestown.

Bena, a post-village of Cass co., Minn. The banking point is Cass Lake.

Benabarre, bā-nā-bar'rā, a town of Spain, 44 miles E. of Huesca. Pop. (commune) about 1650.

Benacus Lacus. See GARDA, LAKE.

Benadir (bĕn-ā-deer') **Coast,** a name sometimes applied to the SE. maritime region of Somaliland.

Benaguacil, bā-nā-gwā-theel', a town of Spain, province and 11 miles NW. of Valencia. Pop. (commune) 6000.

Ben-Ahin, bĕn'-ā'ăn', a village of Belgium, province of Liège, 2 miles W. of Huy.

Bena'ja, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.C., 15 miles by rail N. of Greensboro.

Benamargosa, bā-nā-mar-go'sā, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 18 miles E. by N. of Malaga. Pop. 3000.

Benameji, bā-nā-mā-hee', a town of Spain, 39 miles SSE. of Cordova, on the Genil. Pop. (commune) 4700.

Benamocarra, bā-nā-mo-kar'nā, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles E. by S. of Malaga. Pop. 2500.

Benanoir', one of the peaks or "paps" of the island of Jura, in Scotland. Elevation, 2420 feet.

Benares, ben-ā'rēz (anc. *Varanashi*, or *Kasi*,—*i.e.*, "the splendid"), a city of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, capital of the district and division of Benares, one of the most ancient and renowned cities in the East, is on the northern bank of the Ganges, 390 miles NW. of Calcutta. Lat. 25° 15′ N.; lon. 83° 4′ E. It is the religious capital of the Hindus, the chief centre of Brahmanical learning, and is a holy place in the opinion of Hindus and Buddhists alike. It is therefore a great place for pilgrimages, and has a vast number of beautiful temples, mostly dedicated to Shiva, approached from the river by "ghats" or flights of stairs. There are also many Mohammedan mosques, among them that of Aurungzebe. Among other prominent edifices is the observatory of Rajah Jai Singh, dating from the close of the seventeenth century. Most of the streets are extremely narrow and lined with tall houses, whose exteriors are ornamented with projections and paintings. Benares is celebrated for the gold-embroidered stuffs, the silks, gems, and shawls, and the brass and lacquered wares which are produced or find a market there. It has a large general trade. The city is the seat of Queen's College (affiliated with the University of Allahabad), of the Government Sanskrit College, and of two other Sanskrit colleges. Pop. in 1901, 203,100.

Benares, a division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India. Area, 10,414 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 5,032,500.

Benarnold, a post-village of Milam co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. Pop. about 150.

Benasal, bā-nā-sāl', a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 miles N. of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Ben-Aven, bĕn-ā'vĕn, a mountain of Scotland, one of the Grampians, between the cos. of Aberdeen and Banff.

Benavente, bā-nā-vĕn'tā, a town of Spain, 34 miles N. of Zamora. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4959. It has Roman remains.

Benavente, bā-nā-vĕn'tā, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 27 miles NE. of Lisbon. Pop. in 1900, 3559.

Benavides, a post-village of Duval co., Tex., on the Mexican National R. Pop. about 300.

Ben Avon, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., organized from Kilbuck township, is on the Pennsylvania System. Pop. in 1900, 859.

Benbaun, bĕn'bawn', a mountain of the Binabola group, Ireland, co. of Galway. Elevation, 2395 feet.

Benbecula, bĕn-bā-koo'lā, one of the Hebrides Islands, between North and South Uist, about 8 miles in length. It is low, flat, and little productive.

Benbow, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Mo., 7 miles from Durham station.

Benbrook, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex. Pop. about 75.

Ben'burb', a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, on the Blackwater, 5 miles NW. of Armagh. Pop. about 300.

Benchley, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 8 miles N. of Bryan.

Bencoolen, a residency and seaport of Sumatra. See BENKULEN.

Bencruachan, bĕn-kroo'ĸan, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Argyll, between Lochs Etive and Awe. Its height is 3670 feet.

Ben Davis, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line.

Bendemir. See BUNDEMIR.

Ben'der, or **Bendery,** ben-dĕr'e, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 48 miles from its mouth and 58 miles WNW. of Odessa. It has varied manufactures and a large trade by the river. In its environs is Varnitza, where Charles XII. took refuge after the battle of Poltava. Bender was taken by the Russians in 1770, in 1789, and in 1809. Pop. in 1897, 31,851, composed of Jews, Russians, Rumans, Armenians, and Tartars.

Bender Abbas, or **Bunder Abassi,** sometimes called **Gombrun** (formerly *Hormuz'*), a seaport town of Persia, province of Kerman, on the Persian Gulf, near its entrance, about 12 miles NW. of the island of Ormuz. Pop. about 6000, mainly Arabs. It was a place of great commercial importance under Abbas the Great (its name signifying "harbor of Abbas"). Its trade is still extensive, the place being connected by steamship lines with Bombay, Basra, and other ports.

Bender-Bushir, a town of Persia. See BUSHIRE.

Bendersville, a post-borough of Adams co., Pa., about 28 miles SW. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 342.

Bendertown, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa.

Ben'digo, a county of Victoria, Australia.—Also, a city, unofficially called Sandhurst, Bendigo being the official name. See SANDHURST.

Bendon, a post-village of Benzie co., Mich. The banking point is Traverse City.

Bendorf, bĕn'dorf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, 4 miles N. of Coblenz. Pop. in 1900, 5620.

Bendzin, bĕnd'zeen' (Pol. *Bedzin*), a town of Russian Poland, government and 100 miles by rail S. of Piotrkow. Pop. in 1897, 21,190, about half Jews. It has large zinc-works, and near by is a productive coal-mine.

Benedict, a post-village of Wilson co., Kan., 9 miles NE. of Fredonia, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Benedict, a post-village of Charles co., Md., on the Patuxent River, 7 miles SW. of Prince Fredericktown. Pop. about 150.

Benedict, a banking post-village of York co., Neb., 10 miles by rail N. of York. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Benedict, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y. Pop. about 120.

Benedict, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. about 120.

Ben'edic'ta, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 40 miles SW. of Houlton. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Benediktbeuern, bĕ'nĕ-dikt-boi'ĕrn, a village of Bavaria, picturesquely situated on the northern slope of the Bavarian Alps, 30 miles SSW. of Munich. Its former Benedictine Abbey, dating from the eighth century, was renowned. The old Abbey church is a fine edifice. Pop. in 1900, 1028.

Benefit, a post-hamlet of White co., Ga.

Benel'la, a post-village of Calhoun co., Miss., on the Yalabusha River, 35 miles E. of Grenada.

Beneschau, bā'nĕh-shŏw', a town of Bohemia, 24 miles SSE. of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 6788.

Benest, bĕh'nĕst', a village of France, department of Charente, 10 miles W. of Confolens.

Benestare, bā-nĕs-tā'rā, a town of Italy, in Calabria, near Gerace. Pop. about 2000.

Benet, bĕh'nā', a village of France, department of Vendée, 12 miles SE. of Fontenay.

Bene Vagienna, bā'nā vā-jee-en'nā (anc. *Augus'ta Bagienno'rum*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province and 18 miles NE. of Cuneo. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 6500).

Benevente, Brazil. See ANCHIETE.

Benevento, bĕn-ā-vĕn'to (anc. *Beneven'tum*), a city of Italy, capital of a province, is situated near the confluence of the Calore and Sabato, 39 miles ENE. of Naples. It is built in great part out of the ruins of the ancient town, and hardly another Italian city can boast of so many remains of antiquity. The Arch of Trajan, now the Porta Aurea, is still nearly perfect. The chief modern buildings are a cathedral, town-hall, diocesan school and library, and several palaces. The town has been the seat of an archbishop since the tenth century. Under the Lombards, Benevento was the capital of a powerful duchy. It became a papal possession in the eleventh century. Near this place Pyrrhus was vanquished by the Romans in 275 B.C., and Charles of Anjou overthrew Manfred, king of Sicily, in 1266. Pop. in 1901, 17,603; of the commune, 24,647.

Benevento, a fertile province of Italy, in Campania. Capital, Benevento. Area, 818 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 265,367.

Ben'evo'la, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on Beaver Creek, 9 miles S. of Hagerstown.

Benevolence, a post-village of Randolph co., Ga., 7 miles NNE. of Cuthbert. Pop. about 125.

Ben'ezet', or **Ben'ezette',** a post-village of Elk co., Pa., in Benezette township, on the Pennsylvania R., 16 miles W. of Driftwood. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1365; of the village, about 200.

Benfeld, bĕn'fĕlt, a town of Lower Alsace, 10 miles NNW. of Schlettstadt. Pop. in 1900, 2390.

Benfer, a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa.

Benfield, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., about 3 miles N. of Waterbury.

Benfieldside, a town and parish of Durham, England, 13 miles WNW. of Durham. Pop. in 1901, 7457.

Ben Franklin, a post-village of Delta co., Tex., on the North Fork of Sulphur River, about 22 miles SW. of Paris. Pop. about 350.

Bengal, ben-gawl' (anc. *Bengala*, bĕn-gā'lā), called also **Lower Bengal,** to distinguish it from the former presidency of the same name, a lieutenant-governorship, the most populous of the eight main divisions of British India, consisting of the old provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. The term "presidency of Bengal," still in popular use, includes also the United Prov-

inces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Assam. Bengal has an area of 151,185 sq. m. It is bounded N. by Nepal, Bhutan, and Assam, E. by Assam and Burma, S. by the Bay of Bengal, SW. by Madras and the Central Provinces, and W. by Central India and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The Himalayas stretch along the N. boundary. It is traversed by the rivers Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Mahanuddy, with their many tributaries and offshoots; and numerous canals and railways facilitate internal communication. There is every variety of soil. The inarable mountains of the frontiers, and the occasional sand-wastes, cover but a relatively small area, and the greater part of the land is an alluvial plain of the richest description, although portions of the Ganges delta are but densely-wooded swampy jungles. The leading industries are agricultural. Rice, wheat, and other grains, opium, indigo, lac, betel, silk, jute, sugar, cotton, Peruvian bark, tea, flax, oil-seeds, ginger, pepper, and turmeric are extensively produced. The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, panther, species of wild oxen, antelopes, deer, and the buffalo are part of the indigenous fauna. The apes are numerous in the forest tracts and about many of the cultivated clearings, and the havoc caused by poisonous serpents is appalling. The river-fisheries are extensive. Coal is quite largely mined, and there are mines of iron and copper.

The climate is emphatically tropical, although more than one-half of the region lies beyond the torrid belt. The mean annual temperature ranges in the lowlands from about 77° to 81°, and there is a heavy rainfall—50 inches, and considerably over in some parts. The inhabitants of Bengal are of many races and tribes, but the prominent peoples are of more or less pure Aryan descent, and the principal spoken languages (Bengali, Hindustani, and Uriya) are Indo-European; but along the eastern and northern frontiers are hill-tribes allied in language to the people of Indo-China and of Tibet; and in the W. and SW. are many aboriginal and little-civilized peoples of Kolarian and Dravidian stock. Two-thirds of the people are of the Hindu faith; and of the remainder the large majority are Sunni Mohammedans. Christianity has made more progress in the wild aboriginal tribes than among the more civilized peoples. The legislative council consists partly of natives, many of whom are employed in the government service. The people generally are very poor; but the country, with an apparently light rate of taxation, affords a large revenue. Bengal is exceedingly populous; and some of the worst famines and pestilences ever known have had their seat in these regions. The chief manufactures, until recently, have been of domestic character; but mats, rope, gunny-bags, oil, etc., have been long produced in large amounts, and, with hides, saltpetre, rice, opium, jute, linseed, lac, and indigo, are leading articles of export. Pop. in 1901, 78,448,735. The capital, largest city, and great commercial centre is Calcutta, which is also the capital of the empire of India. The next largest city is Patna. In addition to the territory directly under British rule, Bengal comprises a number of feudatory native states, having an area of 38,650 sq. m. and a population (1901) of about 3,750,000.

Bengal proper, or the province of Bengal, the eastern portion of the above region, has more than one-half of the total population, and nearly one-half of the whole area. According to the original usage, only the country between Bhagalpur and the sea was called Bengal. Area of the province, 70,184 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 41,259,982. The East India Company established a so-called factory at Fort William (Calcutta) in 1686. In 1765 the Great Mogul ceded to the company the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

Bengal, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 60 miles by rail SW. of Fort Smith, Ark.

Bengal, Bay of (anc. *Gangeticus Sinus*), the great arm of the Indian Ocean, extending between the peninsula of Hindustan and Farther India. Its chief affluents are the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Godavery, Kistna, Irawadi, and Salwin. It contains the Andaman Islands.

Bengawan, a river of Java. See Solo.

Bengazi, or **Benghasy,** bĕn-gä'zee (anc. *Berenice*), a town of Africa, in Barca, on the Gulf of Sidra (anc. *Syrtis Major*), 420 miles E. by S. of Tripoli. Lat. 32° 6′ 8″ N.; lon. 20° 2′ 7″ E. Pop. about 15,000, of whom some 1200 are Europeans,—mainly Greeks, Italians, and Maltese. Bengazi is a starting point of caravans for Wadai and Egypt, and has a fair, although diminished, commerce with Barbary, Egypt, and Malta in wool, oxen, horses, sheep, butter, corn, salt, and sponges. It is situated in a fertile plain, but is miserably built and filthy. The harbor is shallow and has been for a long time in process of silting. Near this city traces of ancient buildings are met with buried in the sand.

Benge, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ky.

Ben'gore Head, a promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Antrim, E. of the Giant's Causeway.

Ben'gower, a mountain of the Binabola group, co. of Galway, Ireland. Elevation, 2336 feet.

Benguela, bĕn-gā'lā, an administrative district or province of the Portuguese colonial possession of Angola, in west Africa, between about lat. 9° and 16° S., and having N. the district of Loanda, from which it is separated by the river Coanza, S. the district of Mossamedes, and W. the Atlantic. The general characteristics of the country are those of Angola. See Angola.

Benguela, New Benguela, or **St. Philip de Benguela** (Port. *São Filipe de Benguela*, sŏwn fĭ-lee'pĕ dĕ bĕn-gā'lā), a seaport town, capital of the above, with a noble harbor on the Atlantic. Lat. 12° 33′ S.; lon. 13° 25′ E. It is situated in a charming valley with a fairly healthy climate. Pop. about 1500–2000, of which hardly 100 are Europeans. It is the natural outlet for much of the interior produce, especially of the region between the Congo and the Zambezi, and exports coffee, rubber, and hides. It was a great market for slaves in earlier times. The buildings are mostly of clay and palm branches, but there are some good houses. The ruins of Old Benguela, the original capital of the country, are situated on the coast, 130 miles NNE. of New Benguela.

Benguet, bĕn-gĕt', a province of Luzon, Philippine Islands, in the land of the Igorrotes, and between lat. 16° and 16° 30′ N. It is volcanic and very irregular, with valuable pine forests, and some gold in the numerous streams and rivers. Capital, Baguio. Pop. 15,932.

Bengwane River, a name for the Limpopo.

Benhaden, a post-village of Wakulla co., Fla., 12 miles S. by W. of Tallahassee. Pop. about 150.

Ben'ha el-Asal', a town of Egypt, at an important railway junction, 29 miles N. of Cairo. It is noted for its blood-oranges, mandarins, and grapes. Pop. about 8000.

Benham, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., 12 miles from Osgood station.

Benham, a post-village of East Carroll parish, northeastern Louisiana, on the Mississippi River.

Benhar, East, a mining village of Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 1½ miles from Fauldhouse.

Benhill, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ga., about 5 miles from Atlanta.

Benhur, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex. Pop. about 125.

Beni, bā-nee', or **Paro,** pā'ro, a river of South America, in Bolivia, formed by the junction of the Cotacages and La Paz, in about lat. 15° 5′ S. and lon. 66° 40′ W. It flows mostly northward through the departments of La Paz and Beni, and in lat. 10° 25′ S. joins the Mamore. It is over 3300 feet wide at its mouth and 50 feet in depth. The country it traverses is extremely fertile and rich in metals. Among the affluents of the united Beni are the Tuiche, Madidi, and Madre de Dios. The river is obstructed by rapids at Esperanza, but above that it is navigable to the confluence of the Madre de Dios and beyond. Steamers ply up the river to the port of Reyes, about 130 miles.

Beni, a department of Bolivia, having S. the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz, N. and E. Brazil, and W. Peru. It is one of the least known and most sparsely inhabited regions of the Amazonian basin, rich in vegetable products and with a healthful climate. It is watered by the Beni, Mamoré, Madre de Dios, and Itenez or Guaporé rivers, the first three of which are navigated by small steamers for varying distances. Chief town, Trinidad. Area, 100,551 sq. m. Pop. about 28,000.

Benicarló, bā-nē-kar-lō', a seaport town of Spain, 42 miles NE. of Castellón de la Plana, on the Mediterranean. It has a ruined castle. Its red wines are noted. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7251.

Benicia, be-nish'e-ą, a banking city of Solano co., Cal., on the north side of the Strait of Carquinez and on the Southern Pacific R., 33 miles by rail and 28 miles by water NE. of San Francisco. It has extensive wharves and ship-yards, also a United States arsenal and barracks, a Protestant Episcopal institution called the Missionary College of St. Augustine, a Dominican monastery, convent, academy, several tanneries, agricultural works, electric-light and motor-plant, packing-establishments, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2751. The port is accessible for ships drawing 23 feet of water.

Benidorm, bā-ne-dorm', a town of Spain, 25 miles NE. of Alicante, near the Mediterranean. Pop. (commune) 3500. Near the coast there is an island of the same name.

Benigánim, bā-ne-gä'nim, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 5 miles SE. of San Felipe de Játiva. Pop. 3500.

Beni-Hassan, bā'nee hăs'săn, a village of Egypt, 15 miles SSE. of Minieh, on the right bank of the Nile. In its environs are numerous rock-hewn tombs, supposed to date from about 2000 B.C., which bear inscriptions of great value to Egyptologists. These are 39 in number, and the

representations which they carry depict varied scenes from the domestic life of the ancient [illegible].

Beni-Mansur, bā'nee mân-soor', a town of Algeria, 50 miles SW. of Bougie. It is of strategic importance on the line connecting Algiers with Constantine.

Benin, ben-een', a negro country and former kingdom of western Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the Bight of Benin (Gulf of Guinea), extending inland without definite boundaries, but lying in a general way NW. of what was formerly the territory of the British Niger Coast Protectorate. It was once a powerful state; but at present the King of Benin rules only an unimportant district near the town of Benin, and is under British domination, forming part of Nigeria. The coast is indented with estuaries, some of them of considerable breadth and studded with islands. The country is flat for some distance inland, when it begins gradually to rise, till it attains a height of between 2000 and 3000 feet. Some mountain-summits in the W. are assumed to be 5000–6000 feet high. The region is rich in vegetable productions. Cotton is indigenous and is woven by the women. Human sacrifices are numerous, and cruelty, in most atrocious forms, is characteristic of the people. Benin has an extensive traffic in salt, palm oil, etc.

Benin, a large town of western Africa, capital of the above, is in lat. 6° 12′ N., lon. 5° 45′ E., on a small navigable arm of the Benin River, about 50 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The houses are built of clay, neatly thatched with reeds or leaves, and kept clean. Benin was at one time the great emporium of the district for slaves; but it is now much decayed. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

Benin, Bight of, the northern portion of the Gulf of Guinea, lying W. of the mouth of the Niger River.

Benin River (called by the Portuguese, owing to its connection with a southern parallel stream, *Rio Formoso*, ree'o for-mo'so), in western Africa, formerly assumed to be one of the mouths of the Niger, falls into the Gulf of Guinea about lat. 5° 46′ N., lon. 5° 4′ E. The river is navigable, but the mouth is obstructed by a 13–14-foot bar.

Benisa, bā-nee'sā, a town of Spain, 39 miles NE. of Alicante, near the Mediterranean. Pop. (commune) 6000.

Beni-Saf, a seaport of Algeria, in the province of Oran, N. of Tlemcen. It exports iron-ore.

Beni-Suef, bĕn'e swĕf, a town of Egypt, capital of the province of Beni-Suef, on the right bank of the Nile, 62 miles by rail SSW. of Cairo. It is the entrepôt for the produce of the rich province of Fayum. There is a large cotton manufactory here; also alabaster-quarries. Pop. in 1897, 18,229.

Beni-Ulid, bā'ne oo-leed', a town and valley of Africa, 100 miles SSE. of Tripoli, with pleasant olive-groves.

Benjamin, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Mo., 8 miles from Canton station.

Benjamin, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 1 mile from Perkasie station.

Benjamin, a post-village, capital of Knox co., Tex., on the Texas Central R., 32 miles W. of Seymour, its banking station. Pop. about 150.

Benkelman, a banking post-village, capital of Dundy co., Neb., on the Republican River and on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 41 miles SW. of Culbertson. Pop. in 1900, 296.

Ben'kovatz, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, 22 miles ESE. of Zara. In the vicinity are the ruins of a fortified Roman town, called Assesia or Asseria.

Benkulen, or **Benkoelen,** bĕn-koo'lĕn (native, *Bangkaulu*), a residency and seaport of Sumatra, on the W. coast. Lat. of the town, 3° 47′ S.; lon. 102° 19′ E. Pop. of the town, about 7000. Benkulen was an important place two centuries ago, when the English held sway in this part of Sumatra. In 1714 they built a fortress here called Fort Marlborough. In 1824 it was ceded to the Dutch in exchange for Malacca.

Benlawers, bĕn-law'ĕrz, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 32 miles WNW. of Perth, on the W. side of Loch Tay, 3985 feet in elevation. It commands a fine view.

Benledi, bĕn-lĕd'dee, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Perth, 4 miles WNW. of Callander, 2875 feet in height.

Ben-Lomond, bĕn lō'mond, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Stirling, at the SW. extremity of the Grampian chain, 27 miles WNW. of Stirling. It commands an extensive view, stretching over the lowlands as far as Edinburgh. Height, 3192 feet. On the N. this mountain terminates by a precipice 2000 feet in height; on its W. side is Loch Lomond.

Ben Lomond, a summit of the New England Range, in New South Wales. Elevation, 5000 feet.

Ben-Lomond, a mountain of Tasmania, 33 miles SE. of Launceston. Elevation, 5010 feet.

Ben Lomond, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Ark., about 70 miles WSW. of Arkadelphia.

Ben Lomond, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., western California, on the Southern Pacific R. It has wine-industries. Pop. about 450. The banking point is Santa Cruz.

Ben Lomond, a post-village of Issaquena co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 11 miles below Mayersville. Pop. about 150.

Ben-Macdhui, bĕn mak-doo'e, or **Ben-Macdhu,** bĕn mak-doo', a mountain in Scotland, the loftiest summit after Ben-Nevis, co. of Aberdeen, on the border of Inverness-shire. Height, 4296 feet.

Benmil'ler, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 6 miles from Goderich.

Ben-More, bĕn mōr, a mountain of Scotland, in the island of Mull, Argyllshire, 14 miles S. of Tobermory. Height, 3169 feet.

Ben-More, a mountain of Perthshire, Scotland, 9 miles E. by N. of the head of Loch Lomond. Height, 3843 feet.

Ben-More, a mountain of Scotland, in Assynt parish, Sutherland. Elevation, 3234 feet.

Benmore Head, Ireland. See FAIR HEAD.

Benneckenstein, bĕn-nĕk'ĕn-stine', a town of Prussia, in a detached territory in the Harz, enclosed in the duchy of Brunswick, 22 miles SW. of Halberstadt. Pop. in 1900, 2813.

Bennett, a post-hamlet of Arapahoe co., Colo., 30 miles E. of Denver.

Bennett, a post-town of Cedar co., Iowa, 34 miles NW. of Davenport. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Bennett, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Mo., 15 miles NW. of Doniphan.

Bennett, a banking post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 17 miles SE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 495.

Bennett, Allegheny co., Pa. See MILLVALE.

Bennett, a post-station of Douglas co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 20 miles (direct) SE. of Superior. Pop. about 125.

Bennett Island, in the Arctic Ocean, N. of the New Siberian Islands, in about lat. 76° 40′ N., lon. 148° 30′ E.

Bennett, Lake, in northwestern Canada, about lat. 60° N., in the head-waters of the Yukon or Lewes River. It lies near the north foot of the Chilkoot Pass. At its S. extremity is the settlement of Bennett, a station on the Yukon and White Pass R. It was a busy camp in the early period of the Klondike excitement.

Bennett Mills, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., 10 miles S. of Freehold.

Bennetts, a post-hamlet of Baxter co., Ark., 43 miles NW. of Batesville.

Bennett's Branch, Pa., a creek which drains part of Elk co., runs eastward, and enters the Sinnemahoning River in Cameron co.

Bennettsburg, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., 5 miles from Watkins and about 16 miles W. of Ithaca.

Bennett's Creek, of Frederick co., Md., flows westward into the Monocacy River.

Bennett's Creek, of North Carolina, flows into the Chowan River from the north at the S. part of Gates co.

Bennetts Mill, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Va., 10 miles from Bangs station.

Bennett's Switch, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 7 miles N. of Kokomo.

Bennettstown, a post-village of Christian co., Ky.

Bennettsville, a post-village of Clarke co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 10 miles N. of New Albany.

Bennettsville, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., 26 miles ENE. of Binghamton.

Bennettsville, a banking post-town, capital of Marlboro co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 57 miles SW. of Fayetteville. Pop. in 1900, 1929. It has flour-, saw- and cotton-mills, etc.

Ben-Nevis, bĕn nĕv'is, a mountain of Scotland and the loftiest in Britain, co. of Inverness, E. of Fort William. Lat. 56° 48′ N.; lon. 5° W. Elevation, 4406 feet. On its NE. side it terminates in a precipice 1450 ft. in height. Extensive views are obtained from its summit, which is surmounted, near the top, by an observatory of the Scottish Meteorological Society. The cloud-line is usually found at 3000 ft. A road was constructed to the summit in 1883.

Ben-Nevis, a mountain of Tasmania, about 25 miles E. of Launceston. Height, 3910 feet.

Bennie's Corners, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, 4 miles from Almonte.

Benning, a post-hamlet of the District of Columbia, on the Anacostia River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Potomac Rs., 3 miles N. of Alexandria, Va., and 5 miles E. of Washington proper.

Bennington, a county forming the SW. extremity of Vermont, bordering on New York, has an area of 658 sq. m.

It is drained by the Batten Kill, Deerfield, and Hoosac Rivers. The surface is partly mountainous, presents picturesque scenery, and is extensively covered with forests. Among the mineral resources are marble, limestone, and ochre. In the N. part of this county Equinox Mountain rises to the height of 3816 feet above the sea. Capitals, Bennington and Manchester. Pop. in 1890, 20,448; in 1900, 21,705.

Bennington, a post-village of Switzerland co., Ind., 9 miles N. of Vevay.

Bennington, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T.

Bennington, a banking city of Ottawa co., Kan., in the valley of the Solomon River and on the Union Pacific R., 15 miles NW. of Solomon. Pop. in 1900, 389.

Bennington, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 22 miles NE. of Lansing. Pop. about 200.

Bennington, a banking post-town of Douglas co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 16 miles NW. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 229.

Bennington, a post-township (town) of Hillsboro co., N.H., about 25 miles SW. of Concord. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 667.

Bennington, or **Bennington Center,** a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Bennington township (town), about 26 miles E. by S. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1904.

Bennington, a post-township and village of Morrow co., Ohio, about 34 miles NNE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 1019; of the village, about 200.

Bennington, a banking post-village, one of the capitals of Bennington co., Vt., is in Bennington township (town), on the Rutland and the Chatham and Lebanon Valley Rs., 55 miles S. by W. of Rutland and about 35 miles (direct) NE. of Albany, N.Y. It has extensive manufactures of knitted goods, woollens, cashmeres, shirts and collars, needles, etc. It contains a State Soldiers' Home. A monument has been erected commemorating the battle of Bennington, in which the Americans, under Stark, defeated a detachment of Burgoyne's army, Aug. 16, 1777. Pop. in 1900, 5656. Bennington town contains other villages, named North Bennington and Bennington Center. Total pop. 8033.

Bennington Center, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., is 1 mile W. of the village of Bennington. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Bennisch, bĕn'nish, a town of Austrian Silesia, 13 miles WNW. of Troppau. Pop. in 1900, 4367.

Bennshausen, bĕns'hŏw-zẹn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles NE. of Meiningen.

Be'noit', a post-hamlet of Bolivar co., Miss., 15 miles by rail S. of Rosedale.

Benoit, a post-village of Bayfield co., Wis. Its banking point is Ashland.

Beno'na, a post-village of Oceana co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 15 miles SW. of Hart and about 30 miles NW. of Muskegon. Pop. about 100.

Benore, a post-village of Center co., Pa. Its banking point is Bellefonte. Pop. about 200.

Benrath, bĕn'rät, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Düsseldorf, and on the Rhine. It has iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 6452.

Bensa'lem, a post-township of Moore co., N.C., 28 miles from Cameron station. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2127.

Bensalem, a post-township and village of Bucks co., Pa., about 20 miles NE. of Philadelphia, is bounded on the S. by the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 3046; of the village, about 150.

Bensberg, bĕns'bĕRG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles E. of Cologne. Pop. in 1900, 10,414.

Bensen, bĕn'sẹn, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles NNE. of Leitmeritz. Pop. about 3500.

Bensenville, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles NE. of Wheaton, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Bensheim, bĕns'hime, an old town of Hesse, 14 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 7259.

Benson, a county in the N. part of North Dakota. Area, 1380 sq. m. In the E. part is Devil's Lake; here is also the Devil's Lake Indian Reservation. Capital, Minnewaukon. Pop. in 1900, 8320.

Benson, a post-village and railway junction of Cochise co., Ariz., 46 miles SE. of Tucson. Pop. about 300.

Benson, a banking post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 12 miles NE. of Eureka. Pop. in 1900, 367.

Benson, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 5 miles W. of Frankfort.

Benson, a banking post-village, capital of Swift co., Minn., on the Chippewa River and on the Great Northern R., 134 miles W. by N. of St. Paul and 83 miles SSE. of Breckinridge. It is 1037 feet above the level of the sea. It has grain-elevators and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1525.

Benson, a post-village of Douglas co., Neb., in West Omaha precinct. Pop. in 1900, 510.

Benson, a post-township (town) of Hamilton co., N.Y., about 60 miles NW. of Albany, is drained by the Sacondaga River. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Benson, a banking post-town of Johnston co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 15 miles SW. of Smithfield. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Benson, a borough of Somerset co., Pa., organized from part of Paint township. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Benson, a post-township (town) and village of Rutland co., Vt., about 18 miles WNW. of Rutland, is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain. Slate abounds here. Pop. in 1900, 844.

Benson Center, a post-village of Hamilton co., N.Y.

Benson Landing, a post-hamlet of Rutland co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, about 22 miles WNW. of Rutland.

Bent, a county in the ESE. part of Colorado, is intersected by the Arkansas River, which, flowing from W. to E., divides it into two nearly equal sections. It is also drained by numerous affluents of that stream, among which are Apishapa River, Timpas Creek, and Purgatory River. Area, 1497 sq. m. Capital, Las Animas. Pop. in 1890, 1313; in 1900, 3049.

Bent Creek, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va., on the James River, 25 miles below Lynchburg.

Bentham, a market-town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wenning, 16 miles SSE. of Kendal.

Bentheim, bĕnt'hime, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 38 miles W. of Osnabrück, on the Dutch frontier. Here is the old castle of the princes of Bentheim. Pop. 2500.

Bentinck, Grey co., Ontario. See DURHAM.

Bentinck (bĕn'tink) **Island,** a low island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia. Lat. 17° S.; lon. 139° 40' E.

Bentley, a city of Hancock co., Ill., 5 miles S. of Carthage. Pop. in 1900, 138.

Bentley, a post-village of Sedgwick co., Kan., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 16 miles (direct) NW. of Wichita.

Bentley Creek, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., about 14 miles SSE. of Elmira, N.Y.

Bentley Priory, a seat in Harrow parish, in Middlesex, England, 3 miles from Edgware.

Bentley Springs, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central R., 32 miles N. of Baltimore. It has paper- and felt-mills.

Bentleyville, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., 30 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 613.

Bently, a post-village of Bay co., Mich., 18 miles NNW. of Bay City, its banking point. Pop. about 550.

Bently, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Miss.

Bent Mountain, a post-hamlet of Roanoke co., Va., about 6 miles from Alleghany Springs.

Benton, ben'tọn, a county forming the NW. extremity of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 1013 sq. m. It is drained by White and Illinois Rivers and other streams. Capital, Bentonville. Pop. in 1890, 27,716; in 1900, 31,611.

Benton, a county in the WNW. part of Indiana, has an area of 410 sq. m. It is drained by Pine and Sugar Creeks. Capital, Fowler. Pop. in 1890, 11,903; in 1900, 13,123.

Benton, a county in the east-central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is intersected by Cedar River. The Iowa River touches the SW. extremity of the county, which is partly drained by Prairie Creek. Capital, Vinton. Pop. in 1890, 24,178; in 1900, 25,177.

Benton, a county in the central part of Minnesota, has an area of 397 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River and is also drained by Elk River. Capital, Sauk Rapids. Pop. in 1890, 6284; in 1900, 9912.

Benton, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 409 sq. m. It is partly drained by Wolf River and is intersected by Tippah Creek. Capital, Ashland. Pop. in 1890, 10,585; in 1900, 10,510.

Benton, a county in the west-central part of Missouri, has an area of 820 sq. m. It is intersected by the Osage River and is also drained by the Pomme de Terre and Grand Rivers. Among its mineral resources are lead, copper, iron, and limestone; coal is also found. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. in 1890, 14,973; in 1900, 16,556.

Benton, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area of 677 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Willamette River and on the W. by Lincoln co. It is also drained by the Alsea River. Capital, Corvallis. Pop. in 1890, 8650; in 1900, 6706.

Benton, a county of western Tennessee, has an area of 430 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Tennessee River, navigable by steamboats, and on the NW. by the Big Sandy River. Capital, Camden. Pop. in 1890, 11,230; in 1900, 11,888.

Benton, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Alabama River and on the Western R., 31 miles W. of Montgomery. Pop. about 250.

Benton, a banking post-town, capital of Saline co., Ark., near the Saline River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the Little Rock and Hot Springs Western Rs., 23 miles SW. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 898.

Benton, a post-village of Mono co., Cal., on the E. slope of the Sierra Nevada, about 225 miles E. of San Francisco.

Benton, a post-village of Columbia co., Fla., near the Suwanee River, 20 miles N. of Lake City.

Benton, a banking post-village, capital of Franklin co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Rs., 93 miles SE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1890, 939; in 1900, 1341.

Benton, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind., on Elkhart River, 8 miles SSE. of Goshen. Pop. about 200.

Benton, a post-town of Ringgold co., Iowa, about 25 miles S. by W. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 192.

Benton, a post-village of Butler co., Kan., about 15 miles W. by S. of Eldorado. Pop. about 200.

Benton, a hamlet of Kenton co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 18 miles S. of Covington.

Benton, a banking post-village, capital of Marshall co., Ky., on Clark's River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 22 miles SE. of Paducah. It has important lumbering industries. Pop. in 1900, 664.

Benton, a post-town, capital of Bossier parish, La., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 13½ miles N. of Shreveport, its banking point. It is in a cotton-growing district. Pop. in 1900, 463.

Benton, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., on the Sebasticook River and on the Maine Central R., 23 miles NNE. of Augusta. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1097.

Benton, a village of Carver co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 52.

Benton, a post-village of Yazoo co., Miss., about 40 miles N. of Jackson and 10 miles E. of Yazoo City. Pop. about 300.

Benton, a banking post-village and capital of Scott co., Mo., on the Houck's Missouri and Arkansas R., 18 miles NW. of Charleston. It has grain interests. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Benton, a post-township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., about 24 miles NNW. of Plymouth, has a mountainous surface. Here are several lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Benton, a township (town) of Yates co., N.Y., is on the W. shore of Seneca Lake and is intersected by the Northern Central R. Benton station is 4½ miles N. of Penn Yan. The town contains part of Penn Yan village. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2179.

Benton, a village of Brown co., Ohio, ½ mile from Mount Orab.

Benton, a village of Hancock co., Ohio. See Benton Ridge.

Benton, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio, 7 miles NE. of Millersburg. Pop. about 200.

Benton, a banking post-borough of Columbia co., Pa., on Fishing Creek and on the Bloomsburg and Sullivan R., 20 miles N. of Bloomsburg. Pop. in 1900, 635.

Benton, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 857.

Benton, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Tenn., is about 40 miles ENE. of Chattanooga and 3 miles S. of the Hiawassee River. Pop. 300.

Benton, a post-village of Atascosa co., Tex., 25 miles from San Antonio.

Benton, a banking post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., on Fevre River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles N. of Galena. Lead is found here, and the industries relate largely to mining. Pop. in 1900, 546.

Benton, a township (town) of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 848.

Benton, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, on Eel River, 19 miles by rail S. of Woodstock. Pop. about 100.

Benton Center, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., in Benton township (town), 4½ miles N. of Penn Yan.

Benton City, a post-village of Audrain co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 6 miles SE. of Mexico. Pop. in 1900, 116.

Benton Falls, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., on the Sebasticook River, 2 miles from Benton station (on the Maine Central R.) and about 22 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. about 300.

Benton Harbor, a city of Berrien co., Mich., 1½ miles from Lake Michigan, with which it is connected by ship-canal, and at the confluence of the St. Joseph and Paw Paw Rivers, 60 miles by water ENE. of Chicago. It is on the Pere Marquette and other railroads, and is the centre of a great fruit region. Large quantities of fruits and other produce are shipped here. It has manufactures of lumber, furniture, fruit-baskets, beet-sugar, etc., and extensive fruit-packing, cider- and vinegar-works, fruit-evaporating factory, etc. There are numerous mineral springs in the vicinity, whose waters are largely exported. Pop. in 1890, 3692; in 1900, 6562.

Bentonia, a post-town of Yazoo co., Miss. Pop. in 1900, 167.

Benton Ridge, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, 8 miles from Findlay, on the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 359.

Bentons Ferry, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 17 miles NW. of Grafton and on Tygart's Valley River.

Bentonsport, a banking post-town of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, opposite Vernon, 39 miles NW. of Keokuk. Here are quarries of fine limestone and beds of coal. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Benton Station, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Fairfield.

Bentonville, a banking city of Arkansas, the capital of Benton co., and on the Arkansas and Oklahoma R., 24 miles N. of Fayetteville. It has brandy distilleries, fruit evaporators, etc., and is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. The Ouachita Bentonville Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900, 1843.

Bentonville, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., 22 miles WSW. of Richmond.

Bentonville, a post-village of Johnson co., N.C., about 20 miles W. of Goldsboro, was the scene of a battle between the army of General Sherman and that of General Johnston in March, 1865.

Bentonville, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 55 miles ESE. of Cincinnati and 5 miles from the Ohio River. Pop. about 400.

Bentonville, a post-village of Warren co., Va., 10 miles from Front Royal.

Bentschen, bĕn'chĕn, a town of Prussia, in the district of Posen, and on a lake of its own name. Pop. in 1900, 3787.

Benty, a French coast station of Sierra Leone, about 55 miles N. by E. of Freetown.

Benuwe, Benué, bĕn-oo-ā', or **Binué,** bĭn-oo-ā', formerly called **Chad'da,** or **Tsad'da,** a river of Africa, the principal eastern tributary of the river Niger, rises in the Bub'n Jidda hills, close to the basin of the Chad, with the waters of which it is in partial communication; hence, the name Chadda, as applied to the river. It flows in a generally westerly course through fertile and thickly populated lands, and joins the Niger opposite Lokoja. Total length, about 850 miles, of which about 600 are navigable by steamers of considerable draught. It is at many points several hundred yards wide, while the depth attains as much as 6–7 fathoms, or more. Among the more important localities situated on its banks are Yola, Bassama, Shibu, and Loko.

Benvanue, bĕn'vȧ-noo', a post-hamlet of Clay co., Tex., on Red River, 110 miles W. of Denison.

Ben-Venue, a mountain of Perthshire, Scotland, on Loch Katrine. Elevation, 2393 feet.

Benvenue, bĕn'vẹ-noo', a post-town of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of the Juniata, 15 miles above Harrisburg. Pop. about 500.

Benwell and Fenham, a municipality of Northumberland, England, 2 miles from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. in 1901, 18,316, largely engaged in coal-mining.

Ben Wheeler, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex., 11 miles S. of Canton. Pop. 250.

Benwood, a banking city of Marshall co., W.Va., on the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Ohio River Rs., 4 miles S. of Wheeling and opposite Bellaire, Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 4511.

Ben-Wyvis, bĕn wī'vis, a mountain of Scotland, co. of Ross, 8 miles NW. of Dingwall. Height, 3429 feet.

Benzert, a town of Africa. See Bizerta.

Ben'zie, a county in the NW. part of Michigan, has an area of 309 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. and NW. by Lake Michigan and contains several lakes. Capital, Frankfort. Pop. in 1890, 5237; in 1900, 9685.

Ben'zin'ger, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2294. Benzinger station is on the Pennsylvania R., 13 miles E. of Ridgway. The township has coal-mines.

Benzo'nia, a banking post-village of Benzie co., Mich., on Crystal Lake, about 6 miles E. of Lake Michigan and 27 miles (direct) WSW. of Traverse City. It has lumber- and flour-mills. Here is Benzonia Academy. Pop. in 1900, 484.

Beodra, bā'o'drŏh', a town of Hungary, in the co. of Torontál, 47 miles W. of Temesvár. Pop. 4000.

Beowawe, be-o-wah'we, a post-station of Eureka co., Nev., on the Southern Pacific R., 51 miles SW. of Elko.

Bequia, bā-kee'ā, **Bacoya,** bā-ko'yā, or **Boquio,** bo-kee'o, the northernmost of the Grenadines, British West India Islands, 8 miles S. of St. Vincent.

Berar, bā-rar', or **Hyderabad Assigned Districts,** a commissionership of British India, in the Deccan, bounded by Bombay, the Central Provinces, and the Nizam's dominions. Area, 17,710 sq. m. It is divided into East and West Berar. Its S. portion (Balaghat) is a hill-region, but the rest is a fertile plain with some barren tracts. The country produces much cotton and millet. Chief towns, Ellichpur and Amraoti. Pop. in 1901, 2,752,400. The old kingdom of Berar was much more extensive.

Berat, bĕr-ät', a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 30 miles NE. of Avlona. Pop. about 10,000. It is picturesquely situated, and consists of an upper town or citadel, containing several Greek churches, and a lower town with numerous mosques.

Beraun, bā'rŏwn (Bohem. *Beroun;* L. *Berau'na* or *Berau'num*), a manufacturing and mining town of Bohemia, on the Beraun River, 20 miles by rail SW. of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 9693.

Ber'ber, Dar Ber'ber, or **El Mekheir,** a town of the Egyptian Sudan, on the Nile, a short distance below the confluence of the Atbara. It stretches for several miles along the E. bank of the river, and is mostly built of mud huts, but its fine trees and gardens give it a pleasant aspect. It is on the railway line skirting the Nile, and its position at the head of the great caravan route from the Nile to Suakin, on the Red Sea, gives it commercial importance. Pop. about 10,000. The region about the town constitutes the province of Berber.

Ber'bera (supposed to be near the site of the anc. *Ma'lao*), a seaport of British Somali Land, on a capacious and deep bay of the Gulf of Aden, 135 miles ESE. of Zeila. Lat. 10° 26′ N.; lon. 45° 8′ E. Pop. about 25,000. An important annual fair is held here. The construction of waterworks has added greatly to the salubrity of the place. It is an important shipping point for the products of the interior. Most of the foreign merchants are from India.

Berbers, a name borne by the original inhabitants of north Africa, from the Nile delta to the Atlantic Ocean, who, however, do not recognize it, calling themselves, in their own languages, Amazirg. In Algeria they are called Kabyles. The Nubians of the Nile valley between Assuan and the fourth cataract are Berbers. They are classed among the Hamitic peoples. Some are light-complexioned, others dark brown. They are generally hostile to the Arabs, and are much superior to them in industry. They are Mohammedans, but are seldom so strict as the Arabs in the Moslem observances. The ancient Mauretanians and Numidians are supposed to have been Berbers.

Berbice, ber-beece', a county of British Guiana, bounded E. by the Corentyn River, which separates it from Dutch Guiana, W. by Abari Creek, and N. by the sea. It has 95 miles of coast-line, and was once a distinct colony. Exports are sugar, timber, coffee, and rum. Area, about 1500 sq. m. It has a population of about 50,000. Chief town, New Amsterdam (or Berbice).

Berbice River, in the above district, rises in about lat. 3° 30′ N., lon. 58° W., having at first a N. and afterwards a NE. course, between the Essequibo and the Corentyn Rivers, and joins the Atlantic by an estuary 5 miles in width, N. of New Amsterdam, in lat. 6° 21′ N., lon. 57° 12′ W.

Berceto, bĕr-chā'to, a picturesque village of Italy, 28 miles SW. of Parma. Pop. about 1250 (commune, 7000).

Berchem, bĕr'kĕm, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 19 miles SW. of Ghent. Pop. 2000.

Berchem, a commune of Belgium, 2 miles S. of Antwerp, of which it forms an extensive suburb.

Berching, bĕr'king, a town of Bavaria, on the Ludwig's Canal, 30 miles WNW. of Ratisbon. Pop. 1400.

Berchtesgaden, bĕrk'tĕs-gä'dĕn, a market-town of Bavaria, 12 miles S. of Salzburg, near the famous Königssee. Pop. 2600. It is situated in the most picturesque portion of the Bavarian Alps, which here tower to an elevation of 8000 feet. Large quantities of salt are obtained from the surrounding district, which is also noted for its beautiful wood-carvings. On the slopes of the mountains are numerous fine villas. The district of Berchtesgaden constituted an ecclesiastical principality under the old German Empire. Elevation, 1885 feet.

Berck-sur-Mer, bĕrk sür mair, a village of France in Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, 8 miles SW. of Montreuil.

Berclair, a post-village of Goliad co., Tex., on the Gulf, West Texas and Pacific R. Pop. about 250.

Bercy, bĕr'see', a former village of France, on the right bank of the Seine, now forming a SE. quarter of Paris.

Ber'dan', a post-village of Greene co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 37 miles N. of Alton.

Berdiansk, bĕn-de-ânsk', a seaport of Russia, in Taurida, on the N. shore of the Sea of Azov, 150 miles NE. of Simferopol. It was founded in 1827. Its prosperity is due to the excellence of its port. Pop. in 1897, 27,247.

Berdichev, bĕr-de'chĕv, a town of Russia, government of Kiev, 24 miles S. of Zhitomir. It is important for its commerce and its fairs. It has also large manufactures. Pop. in 1897, 53,728, mostly Jews (including large numbers of the sect called Hasidim).

Bere'a, a district running E. and W. through the middle of Basutoland, South Africa, between the Drakenberg range and the Caledon River. In the W. part is Berea, a mission-station, about 10 miles E. of Maseru.

Berea, a post-hamlet of Ashley co., Ark.

Berea, a banking post-town of Madison co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 15 miles S. of Richmond. It is the seat of Berea College and has lumbering-industries. Pop. in 1900, 762.

Berea, a post-village of Granville co., N.C., on Tar River, 10 miles S. by W. of Oxford.

Berea, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on Rocky River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 13 miles SW. of Cleveland. Berea is the seat of the Baldwin University (Methodist-Episcopal) and of the German Wallace College (Methodist-Episcopal), founded in 1864. It has various manufactures and extensive quarries of the Berea stone used for grindstones. Pop. in 1890, 2533; in 1900, 2510.

Berea, a post-hamlet of Ritchie co., W.Va., about 15 miles S. of Harrisville.

Bereczk, bĕr'ĕtsk, a town of Transylvania, 9 miles ENE. of Kezdi-Vásárhely. Pop. about 3000.

Bereg, bā'reg', a N. county of Hungary. Chief towns, Beregszász (the capital) and Munkács.

Bereghszász, bā'rĕgh'sâs', a town of Hungary, co. of Bereg, 27 miles by rail W. of Huszt. It is noted for its alum and mill-stones. Pop. in 1900, 9629.

Bereguardo, bā-rā-gwar'do, a village of Italy, 9 miles NW. of Pavia.

Bereide, bĕ-rā'ē-dĕh, a town of the central Arabian region of El Kasim, famed for its horse-market. Pop. estimated at from 5000 to 20,000.

Berek-Böszörmény, bā'rĕk' bö'sör'mân', a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 18 miles NW. of Grosswardein. Pop. about 4000.

Beren'da, a post-station of Fresno co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 93 miles SSE. of Stockton. It is the starting-point of a branch railroad to Raymond on the route to the Yosemite Valley.

Bereni'ce, an ancient city of Egypt, the emporium of its commerce with India, on a bay of the Red Sea, 20 miles SW. of Ras-Benas. The remains of a temple of Serapis still exist.

Berenice, an ancient city on the W. coast of Cyrenaica. Its site is near the town of Bengazi.

Berent, bā'rĕnt, a town of Prussia, 32 miles SW. of Danzig. Pop. in 1900, 4914.

Bere Regis, an ancient town of Dorsetshire, England, 5 miles from Wareham.

Beresford, bĕr'ĕs-fŏrd, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on St. John's River, 52 miles by rail S. by E. of Palatka.

Beresford, a banking post-town of Lincoln and Union cos., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 18 miles W. of Hawarden, Iowa. It has a roller-mill, etc., and is a shipping point for stock and grain. Pop. in 1900, 1046.

Beresina, or **Berezina,** bā-rĕz'ē-nā, a river of Russia, government of Minsk, flows generally S. and joins the Dnieper in lat. 52° 28′ N. Length, 320 miles. It is navigable and is connected with the Düna by a canal, which thus establishes a communication between the Baltic and Black seas. The passage of this river by Napoleon's army, Nov. 26–29, 1812, constitutes the most horrible episode in the retreat from Moscow.

Beresina, a village of Russia, on the right bank of the Beresina, 48 miles E. of Minsk.

Berethalom, bā'rĕt'hŏl'om' (Ger. *Birthelm,* beer'-tĕlm), a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, 30 miles NE. of Hermannstadt. Pop. about 2250.

Berettyó, bĕ'rĕt'yō' a river of east Hungary, which falls into the Rapid Körös near Szarvas. Length, about 200 miles.

Berettyó-Ujfalu, bĕ'rĕt'yō' oo'y'fŏl'oo, a market-town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 30 miles by rail NW. of Grosswardein. Pop. in 1901, 7723.

Berezina, a river of Russia. See BERESINA.

Berezna, bā-rĕz-nā', a town of Russia, on the Desna, government and 20 miles E. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897, 9921.

Berezov, bĕr-yŏz'ov, a town of Siberia, government and 400 miles NNW. of Tobolsk, on the Sosva. Pop. in 1897, 1073.

Berezovski Zavod, bĕr-ez-ov'skee zā-vod', a town in the Russian government of Perm, in the Ural Mountains, 10 miles NE. of Yekaterinburg. Pop. about 10,000. It is the centre of the once famous Berezov gold-fields, which have ceased to be very productive.

Berg, bĕng, a duchy of the old German Empire, E. of the Rhine, now included in the Prussian Rhineland. It was ceded in 1806 by Prussia to Napoleon, who formed out of it and other territories the grand-duchy of Berg, which was given to Murat and later transferred to a son of Louis Bonaparte, the brother of the emperor. The allies occupied it in 1813.

Berg, a former village of Württemberg, now forming a NE. suburb of Stuttgart.

Berg, a small village of Bavaria, on the Starnberger See; a resort of the people of Munich. It contains a royal palace. It was the scene of the death by drowning of King Louis II.

Berga, bĕn'gā, a town of Spain, 51 miles NNW. of Barcelona. Pop. in 1900, 5465. It has an old castle and a hospital founded in the Middle Ages.

Bergama, bĕn'gā-mā, a town of Asia Minor, on the Bakir-Tchai (anc. *Caicus*), about 50 miles NNE. of Smyrna. It is on the site of the ancient Pergamus, of which it has extensive remains, comprising a palace, an amphitheatre, triumphal arches, and bridges, intermixed with huts, burial-grounds, mosques, and khans. Pop. variously estimated at between 6000 and 20,000.

Bergamo, bĕr'gā-mo (anc. *Ber'gomum*), a city of Italy, in Lombardy, capital of the province of Bergamo, 39 miles NE. of Milan. It is one of the most picturesque cities in north Italy, has numerous interesting churches, chapels, monasteries, and nunneries, and is embellished with modern sculptural monuments. The former suburb of San Leonardo, on an eminence, presents the aspect of a mediæval town. Among the notable institutions is the academy of arts. The manufactures include silk, woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, silk-twist, and iron goods. Bergamo is a bishop's see. The town in modern times belonged to the Venetian Republic until the extinction of that state. Pop. in 1901, 26,660; of the commune, 4772.

Bergamo, a province of Italy, in Lombardy. Area, 1098 sq. m. Capital, Bergamo. Pop. in 1901, 467,549.

Bergamot, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co., Ala.

Bergantino, bĕn-gän-tee'no, a town of north Italy, 25 miles W. of Rovigo. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3000).

Bergedorf, bĕr'ghĕh-dorf' (*i.e.*, "hill village"), a town of Germany, belonging to Hamburg, 10 miles ESE. of that city. Pop. in 1900, 10,243.

Bergeijk, bĕr'gīke, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 25 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc.

Bergen, bĕr'gĕn, a town of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, on the right bank of the Meuse, 30 miles ESE. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Bergen, bĕr'ghĕn, a fortified city and seaport of Norway, capital of the amt or district of South Bergenhus, on a peninsula, at the end of a deep bay of the Atlantic, 190 miles WNW. of Christiania. Lat. of the observatory, 60° 23′ 54″ N.; lon. 5° 18′ 12″ E. It is a well-built and picturesque town, enclosed by mountains on the land side. It has a cathedral, a national museum, naval academy, a large public library, and a marine biological station. A large portion of the foreign trade of Norway passes through Bergen. Fleets of vessels bring the produce of the northern fisheries to this place. The town has a remarkably mild climate for its latitude. There is, however, much humidity, while the annual rainfall is of 67–70 inches. The mean temperature for the year is 44.2°; for February, 32.3°; and for July, 58.5°. Extreme cold, 17.5°. At the close of the Middle Ages Bergen was one of the chief trading stations of the Hanseatic League. Pop. in 1901, 72,179.

Bergen, one of the six stifts or dioceses of Norway.

Bergen, bĕng'ĕn (Wendish, *Göra*), a town of Prussia, near the centre of the island of Rügen, of which it is the capital, 15 miles NE. of Stralsund. Pop. in 1900, 4005.

Bergen, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 34 miles SW. of Lüneburg.

Bergen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Hesse-Nassau, 4 miles SE. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop., with the adjoining Enkheim, in 1900, 4397.

Bergen, the Flemish for Mons, a town of Belgium.

Bergen, bĕr'ghĕn, a county of New Jersey, bordering on New York, has an area of 236 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River and is partly drained by the Hackensack and Ramapo Rivers. The surface is mostly hilly or mountainous. The bank of the Hudson in this county is formed by the Palisades, an extraordinary basaltic formation recalling the more famous Giant's Causeway, and rising to 400–480 feet. Much of the rock from this cliff (known as trap and greenstone) has been quarried for paving-blocks. Capital, Hackensack. Pop. in 1890, 47,225; in 1900, 78,441.

Bergen, a former post-village of Hudson co., N.J., now a part of Jersey City.

Bergen, a banking post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Bergen township (town), and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 18 miles WSW. of Rochester. Pop. in 1900, 624; of the town, 1699.

Bergen, a village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 7 miles W. of Winnipeg.

Bergenfield, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore Rs., 18 miles N. of Jersey City. It was formerly known as Schraalenburg. Pop. in 1900, 729.

Bergen-op-Zoom, bĕr'gĕn op zōme, a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, on the Zoom, near its junction with the East Scheldt, 22 miles WSW. of Breda. It has a good harbor, manufactures of earthen-ware, brick-kilns, and a considerable trade in anchovies. Oyster-culture is carried on to some extent. It was formerly a strong fortress. Pop. in 1899, 13,668.

Bergen Point, a post-village of Hudson co., N.J., now a part of Bayonne, on Newark Bay and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 8 miles SW. of New York city. See BAYONNE.

Berger, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 75 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. about 200.

Bergerac, bĕr'zhĕh-rāk', a town of France, department of Dordogne, on the Dordogne River, 30 miles SSW. of Périgueux. The manufactures of the place and its district include paper, leather, iron- and copper-wares, brandy, and liqueurs. The wines of Bergerac often pass for Bordeaux. Bergerac figured in the religious wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as a stronghold of the Huguenots. It was at that time one of the most flourishing cities of southwestern France. Pop. in 1901, 13,966.

Berg'erville, a post-village of Quebec co., Canada, 3 miles from Quebec.

Bergey, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa.

Berggiesshübel, bĕrg'gees-hüb'el, a town in the kingdom of Saxony, 7 miles S. of Pirna. Pop. about 1500.

Bergheim, bĕng'hīme, a town of Alsace, 8 miles N. of Colmar. Pop. in 1900, 2420.

Bergheim, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles WNW. of Cologne. Pop. 1500.

Bergheim, a village of Germany, 4 miles SE. of Waldeck, with a castle of the Princes of Waldeck.

Berghofen, bĕng'hō'fĕn, a town of Prussia, in the district of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900, 5367.

Bergholt, East, a parish of England, in Suffolk, on the Stour, 9 miles from Ipswich. It is the birthplace of Constable.

Berg'holtz, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., 15 miles N. of Buffalo.

Berg'holz, a banking post-town of Jefferson co., Ohio, 36 miles by rail S. by E. of Alliance. Pop. about 800.

Bergisch-Gladbach. See GLADBACH.

Bergman, a trading-post of Alaska, on the Koyukuk River, near the Arctic Circle.

Bergomum, the ancient name of BERGAMO.

Bergreichenstein, bĕng-rīk'ĕn-stīne' (Bohem. *Hory-Kasperské*), a town of Bohemia, 42 miles WNW. of Budweis. Before the Thirty Years' War it was a mining town of considerable importance. Pop. in 1900, 2221.

Bergstadt, bĕng'stätt, a town of Moravia, 19 miles N. of Olmütz. Pop. about 1250.

Bergues, bĕng, a fortified town of France, department of Nord, on the Colne, 5 miles by rail SSE. of Dunkerque. Pop. in 1901, 4570.

Bergum, bĕr'gŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on Lake Bergum, 8 miles E. of Leeuwarden.

Bergün, bĕr'gün, a village of Switzerland, canton of the Grisons, on the N. slope of the Albula Mountain and on the route from Chur to the Engadine. Elevation, 4544 feet. Pop. 1300. Below the village is the remarkable valley or gorge of the Bergünerstein, with its traversing

road, first constructed in 1696, and hewn from the solid rock.

Bergusia, the ancient name of BALAGUER.

Bergusium, the ancient name of BOURGOIN.

Bergzabern, bĕrg'tsä'bĕrn, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 8 miles SW. of Landau. Pop. 2600.

Berhampur, bĕr'am-poor', or **Barhampur,** bŭr'-am-poor', a town of India, capital of the Murshidabad district, Bengal, on the river Bhagirathi, 170 miles from the sea and 5 miles S. of Murshidabad. Pop. about 25,000.

Berhampur, or **Brahmapur,** capital of the Ganjam district, Madras, British India, 16 miles WSW. of Ganjam. Pop. about 25,000.

Beri, ber'ee', a town of the Punjab, British India, in the Rohtuk district, 45 miles W. of Delhi. Pop. about 10,000.

Bering (bee'ring; Dan. pron. bā'ring) **Bay,** Alaska. (See YAKUTAT BAY.) An inlet of the Pacific, in about lat. 59° 45′ N., lon. 139° 45′ W.

Beringer, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa.

Bering Island, in the SW. part of Bering Sea, one of the Kommandor group, a Russian island, sometimes regarded as one of the Aleutians. Lat. (W. point) 55° 17′ N.; lon. 165° 26′ E. It was named after the navigator Bering, who died on the island in Dec., 1741.

Bering River, Alaska. See ALSEKH.

Bering Sea, or **Sea of Kamtchat'ka,** is that part of the North Pacific Ocean between the Aleutian Islands, in lat. 52° N., and Bering Strait, in lat. 66° N., by which latter it communicates with the Arctic Ocean. It has on its W. side Siberia (with Kamtchatka) and on its E. Alaska. It contains several large islands, and receives the Anadyr, Yukon, and other large rivers. Fogs are largely prevalent in this sea, which is in general shallow with a muddy bottom. The sea is largely encumbered with ice, and the northern portion is usually closed to navigation by November. Pack-ice extends southward to about lat. 60°, beyond which it is continued by floes, the disruption of which permits of navigation in the early part of May; Bering Strait is ordinarily reached in the third week of June. A current of 2–3 knots an hour sweeps outward through the strait and follows the trend of the Siberian coast.

Bering Strait, the channel which separates Asia and America at their nearest approach to each other, and connects the Arctic with the Pacific Ocean. Between Cape Deshnev or East Cape (Asia), lat. 66° 6′ N., lon. 169° 38′ W., and Cape Prince of Wales (Alaska), lat. 65° 46′ N., lon. 168° 15′ W., it is 54 miles across. Its depth in the middle is about 30–45 fathoms. It was discovered by Deshnev (Deshneff) in 1648, and was named in honor of Vitus Bering, who sailed into it in 1728, and who was formerly considered its discoverer. It contains the Diomede Islands.

Bérisal, bā'rē'zäl', a station, the "third refuge," of the Simplon Pass of Switzerland, in Valais, 9 miles by road from Brieg. Elevation, 5007 feet.

Berislav, bĕr'e-slăv, a town of south Russia, government of Kherson, on the Dnieper. Pop. in 1897, 12,081.

Berja, bĕr'hä, a town of Spain, 22 miles W. of Almería. Here are lead-mines. Pop. (commune) about 13,500.

Berka, bĕr'kä, a watering-place of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, in the district of Weimar. Pop. in 1900, 2116.

Berkeley, bẹrk'lee (locally bark'lee), a small town of England, co. and 15 miles SSW. of the city of Gloucester, on an eminence in the vale of Berkeley, near the Severn. Berkeley Castle, on an eminence SE. of the town, is a large irregular pile, regarded as one of the finest feudal structures in the kingdom. The vale is noted for rich pasturage and its cheese. Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, was a native of this place.

Berkeley, bẹrk'lee, a county in the SE. part of South Carolina, is bounded on the NE. by the Santee River, on the SE. by Charleston co. and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the SW. by Dorchester co. Area, 1316 sq. m. It is watered by branches of the Santee and by navigable inlets of the ocean. The county produces some of the best cotton of the South, and also has extensive phosphate deposits. Capital, Monks Corner. Pop. in 1890, 55,428; in 1900, 30,454.

Berkeley, a county in the NE. part of West Virginia, has an area of 257 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Potomac River and partly drained by Opequan Creek. The surface is diversified by mountains or high ridges. This county comprises a portion of the Great Valley of Virginia. Iron-ore is found here. Capital, Martinsburg. Pop. in 1890, 18,702; in 1900, 19,469.

Berkeley, a banking post-town of Alameda co., Cal., near the Bay of San Francisco, 7 miles NE. of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific and the California and Nevada Rs. Berkeley commands a beautiful view of the bay and the hills around it. It contains a state institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind, and various manufactures. It is the seat of the University of California, with over 3000 students, a large number of whom are women. The university comprises colleges of letters, agriculture, chemistry, engineering, mining, and mechanics in Berkeley, colleges of law, medicine, etc., in San Francisco, and the Lick Observatory at Hamilton. Plans have been drawn for the extension of the university buildings and grounds on a grand and most imposing scale. The State Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Berkeley Bible Seminary are also located here. Pop. in 1900, 13,214.

Berkeley, a town of Arapahoe co., Colo., in Berkeley precinct. Pop. in 1900, 707; of the precinct, 820.

Berkeley, a resort of Ocean co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., adjacent to Seaside Park.

Berkeley, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 97½ miles by rail NW. of Toronto. Pop. about 300.

Berkeley Sound, in East Falkland Island, near its NE. extremity. Lat. 51° 30′ S.; lon. 57° 56′ W.

Berkeley Springs, a banking post-town and resort, capital of Morgan co., W.Va., 50 miles E. of Cumberland, Md., and 6 miles S. of Hancock station of the Baltimore and Ohio R., whence a branch extends to Berkeley Springs. Here are medicinal springs, which have a temperature of 74° Fahr. and are frequented by invalids. Mount Wesley Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900, 781.

Berkey, a post-station of Lucas co., Ohio.

Berkhampstead (bẹrk'ham-sted), **Great,** a town of England, in Hertfordshire, on the small river Bulburn, 28 miles NW. of London. It is the birthplace of Cowper. Pop. in 1901, 5140.

Berkley, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ala., 15 miles SE. of Huntsville.

Berkley, a post-village of Boone co., Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 12 miles (direct) SW. of Boone.

Berkley, a post-township (town) of Bristol co., Mass., about 4 miles S. of Taunton, is bounded on the W. by the Taunton River. The noted Dighton Rock is in this town. Pop. in 1900, 949.

Berkley, a hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 5 miles SW. of Woodbury.

Berkley, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 3 miles from Meyersdale.

Berkley, a banking post-town of Norfolk co., Va., on the Elizabeth River, opposite Norfolk, and on the Norfolk and Southern R. It has large ship-yards, fertilizing-works, knitting, lumber-, planing- and shingle-mills, etc., and the Berkley Collegiate and Military Institute. Pop. in 1900, 4988.

Berkovit'sa (Bulg. *Berkovica*), a town of Bulgaria, 50 miles SSE. of Vidin, in a valley of the Balkans. Pop. in 1893, 5250.

Berks, a county in the SE. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 874 sq. m. It is intersected by the Schuylkill River and is also drained by Maiden, Tulpehocken, and other creeks. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain extends along the NW. border of this county, the surface of which is pleasantly diversified. A large part of it is a fertile limestone valley between the Kittatinny and the South Mountain. Rich mines of iron are worked in the county. Capital, Reading. Pop. in 1890, 137,327; in 1900, 159,615.

Berkshire, bẹrk'shir, formerly written and still often pronounced **Bark'shire,** and abbreviated into **Berks,** an inland county of England, having on the N. the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, on the E. Surrey, on the S. Hampshire, and on the W. Wiltshire and Gloucester. Area, 705 sq. m. The surface is beautifully varied and is broken by chalk and limestone hills. The Thames forms all the N. boundary; the other principal rivers are its affluents, the Kennet, Loddon, and Ock. A tract of downs extends through its centre; in the SE. is Windsor Forest. Agriculture is the leading pursuit. Many parts of the county, especially in the vales of the Kennet and the "White Horse," are noted for fertility. There are extensive sheep pastures, and swine and calves are bred in large numbers. Capital, Reading. Berkshire returns 5 members to the House of Commons, 3 of whom sit for the county. Pop. in 1891, 238,446; in 1901, 255,000.

Berkshire, bẹrk'shir, a county forming the W. extremity of Massachusetts, extending across the breadth of the state, is drained by the Deerfield, Farmington, Housatonic, Hoosac, and Westfield Rivers, which afford abundant water-power. Saddle Mountain, or Greylock, in the N. part, with an altitude of 3535 feet, is the highest point in the state. Fine marble, limestone, and iron are abundant in the county. The Hoosac Tunnel, 5 miles long, is in the county. Area, 929 sq. m. Capital, Pittsfield. Pop. in 1890, 81,108; in 1900, 95,667.

Berkshire, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., 2½ miles from Newtown station.

Berkshire, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 6 miles NNE. of Pittsfield.

Berkshire, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., in Berkshire township (town), on Owego Creek, and on the Lehigh Valley R., 15 miles NNE. of Owego. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1011.

Berkshire, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ohio, 20 miles E. by N. of Columbus.

Berkshire, a post-township (town) and village of Franklin co., Vt., about 20 miles ENE. of St. Albans, is drained by the Missisquoi River. Pop. in 1900, 1326.

Berkshire Hills, a name given to the mountain-region of western Massachusetts (Berkshire co.). The Berkshires are a continuation of the Green Mountains of Vermont. They attain an altitude of 3535 feet in Greylock (Saddle Mountain), the highest peak in Massachusetts. Few of the summits, however, exceed 2000 feet in elevation. The scenery and salubrious air of the Berkshires attract thousands of visitors annually. Among the resorts are Pittsfield, Lenox, and Great Barrington.

Berlad, bĕr'lăd', or **Barladu,** a town of Rumania (Moldavia), 145 miles by rail NNE. of Bucharest. It has a great corn trade. Pop. in 1899, 24,484.

Berlaer, bĕr'lär, a village of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 9 miles NE. of Mechlin.

Berlaimont, bĕr'lĕ'môN', a town of France, in Nord, on the Sambre, 8 miles NW. of Avesnes. Pop. 1600.

Ber'lamont, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 25 miles W. by N. of Kalamazoo. Pop. 100.

Berlanga, bĕr-lăn'gä, a town of Spain, 65 miles SE. of Badajoz. Pop. of the commune, about 5000.

Berleburg, bĕr'leh-bōōrG', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 28 miles SSE. of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900, 2148.

Berlengas, bĕr-lĕn'gäs, a group of small rocky islands off the W. coast of Estremadura, Portugal, 10 miles NW. of Peniche.

Berlichingen, bĕr'liK-ing-en, a village of Württemberg, on the Jagst, 7 miles WNW. of Künzelsau, the natal place of the family from which sprang Götz von Berlichingen, "the knight with the iron hand." Pop. 1000.

Berlikum, bĕr'le-kŭm, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles E. of Bois-le-Duc.

Berlikum, a village of the Netherlands, province of West Friesland.

Berlin, bėr'lin or bėr-lin' (Ger. pron. bĕr-leen'; L. *Berolī'num* or *Berlī'num*), a city, capital of Prussia and of the empire of Germany, situated near the centre of the province of Brandenburg, 156 miles SE. of Hamburg, 100 miles N. by W. of Dresden, and about 535 miles NE. of Paris. Lat. 52° 30′ 17″ N.; lon. 13° 23′ 54″ E. Elevation above the sea, 115 feet. Mean temperature of the year, 48.2°; July, 66.7°; January, 32.8°. Berlin is by far the largest city in Germany, and for the beauty and size of its buildings, the regularity of its streets, the importance of its institutions of science and art, and its activity, industry, and trade, is one of the most imposing of European cities. It is seemingly the greatest manufacturing town of the continent. The city, which now occupies the whole width of the valley of the Spree, covers an area of about 25 sq. m., and is divided into upward of 350 municipal and 100 police districts. Its heart or core is constituted by Alt-Berlin (Old Berlin), Alt-Kölln (on an island in the river), and Friedrichswerder, which were formerly enclosed by fortifications. An outer zone to this, bounded until 1868 by the town-walls of the eighteenth century, is formed by the districts of Dorotheenstadt, Friedrichstad, Luisenstadt, Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt, Königstadt, and the Spandau and Stralau quarters. Of the outermost zone, largely of suburbs, the better known districts are those of the Tiergarten, the Lower and Upper Friedrichstadt, Outer Luisenstadt, Moabit, and the Tempelhof, Schönberg, Oranienburg, and Rosenthal quarters. Berlin is in architectural aspect a distinctly modern city, containing many imposing and monumental edifices and presenting a wealthy display of private residences. The busiest concourse of the city, with which many historical events are associated, is the celebrated *Unter den Linden*, a broad and imposing boulevard, about a mile in length and 196 feet in width, lined with rows of lime- and chestnut-trees. It is flanked by handsome shops and mansions, and terminated at one end by the royal palace and at the other by the Brandenburg Gate. The latter, which forms the entrance to the city from the Tiergarten, was erected in 1789–93 after the pattern of the Propylæa at Athens, and measures 205 feet in width, with a height of 85 feet. It is surmounted by a Quadriga of Victory (by Schadow), which was taken to Paris by Napoleon in 1807, but returned in 1814. As chief ornament of the Linden-avenue is the equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, a masterly work by Rauch, erected in 1851. Among other streets most worthy of notice are the Friedrichstrasse, Potsdamerstrasse, Wilhelmstrasse, and Leipzigerstrasse. The most beautiful squares are the Opernplatz, Königsplatz, Belle-Allianceplatz, and Lustgarten. Prominent public buildings are the royal palace or *Schloss*, a quadrangular pile, 650 feet in length and 380 feet in width; the Reichstagsgebäude (a vast structure in the style of the Italian Renaissance, erected in 1884–94 at a cost of 22,000,000 marks), the university, the Old and New Museums (containing rare treasures in painting, sculpture, and antiquities), the National Gallery, the new cathedral (1894–1902), the exchange, royal opera-house, Schauspielhaus (royal theatre), arsenal (with its military museum and "hall of fame"), industrial museum, Hohenzollern Museum, and the building of the General Staff. The Tiergarten, the great pleasure-ground of the Berlinese, is a magnificent park of over 600 acres. Berlin has numerous splendid public monuments. Among them the "Monument to Victory" (*Siegessäule*), inaugurated in Sept., 1873, and commemorating triumphs of the German arms in Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), and France (1870–71), occupies the first place. It stands on the Königsplatz, which is approached from the S. by the *Siegesallee*, or Avenue of Victory, leading through the Tiergarten and bordered with 32 marble groups, representing the rulers of Brandenburg and Prussia. The national monument to Emperor William I. (1897), on the site of the former Schlossfreiheit, is also an imposing sculptural work. The celebrated bronze of the Great Elector (1703) stands on the Kurfürstenbrücke, one of the numerous bridges that cross the Spree and its branches. The Stadtbahn, a splendid example of an elevated railway structure, and the Ringbahn, which makes a complete circuit of the city, in conjunction with a vast system of tramways and omnibuses, afford ready access to all parts of the city. Small steamboats also ply on the Spree (and Havel), connecting the inner quarters with numerous suburbs. Berlin is the greatest centre of intellectual development in Germany. The university, founded in 1809, had, in 1903–04, 7154 students and 6628 "hearers," and a teaching corps of about 500. There are in the city numerous special technical schools and academies of military science, artillery, military engineering, architecture, sculpture, painting, music, etc. It has extensive public libraries, among which the royal library, founded in 1659, has 1,000,000 printed volumes and 30,000 MSS. The city's celebrated academic institutions comprise the academy of sciences, academy of fine arts, academy for the encouragement of industry, academy of music, geographical society (founded in 1828), geological institution, meteorological institute, academy for Oriental studies, etc. The natural history collections and those of the ethnographical museum are among the most important of their kind in Europe. The zoological garden, opened in 1844, ranks with the best in the world. Berlin is the first city in Germany for the variety and importance of its manufactured products. The different articles of industry are cloths, linens, carpets, silks, ribbons, and printed cottons, iron-wares, especially the beautiful cast-iron articles called "Berlin jewelry," paper, porcelain, mathematical and optical instruments, chemical and dye-stuffs, lamps, works of art in bronze, musical instruments, cigars, perfumery, etc. Among its great industrial establishments are the royal iron-foundry and royal porcelain manufactory. The iron and machine industries are developed on a gigantic scale, and applied to the construction of engines, general machinery, locomotives, electrical appliances, munitions of war, etc. Berlin now vies with Leipzig in the magnitude of its book-publishing business. The productions of the press in cartography and lithography are numerous and excellent. The royal bank, established 1772, has been since 1871 the Imperial German Reichsbank.

Two centuries ago Berlin was a place of little importance. It was confined to the immediate bank of the Spree and the island which divides its channel, and consisted of Kölln and Old Berlin. The first important improvement was made by the great elector Frederick William, who planted the Unter den Linden. Frederick the Great made the city worthy of his extended dominions. In 1871, Berlin became the capital of the German empire; its growth since that time has been marvellous. Pop. in 1740, 90,000; in 1840, 331,895; in 1875, 966,858; in 1880, 1,122,360; in 1885, 1,315,412; in 1890, 1,574,585; in 1900, 1,884,151.

Ber'lin, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ala., 18 miles by rail S. of Selma.

Berlin, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., 41 miles by rail N. of Davisville.

Berlin, a post-township (town) and village of Hartford co., Conn., 11 miles SSW. of Hartford. It has manufactures of iron, hardware, steel bridges, terra-cotta, bricks, etc. The banking point is New Britain or Kensington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3448.

Berlin, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., 16 miles W. by S. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Berlin, a post-village of Tama co., Iowa, 22 miles by rail NE. of Marshalltown.

Berlin, a post-hamlet of Bourbon co., Kan., 15 miles NW. of Fort Scott.

Berlin, a hamlet of Riley co., Kan., 11 miles from Ogden station.

Berlin, a post-village of Bracken co., Ky., on the Covington, Flemingsburg and Ashland R. Pop. about 100.

Berlin, a banking post-town of Worcester co., Md., on the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rs., 23 miles E. by S. of Salisbury and about 7 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It has milling- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1246.

Berlin, a post-township (town) and village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 40 miles W. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1003.

Berlin, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee R., 9 miles NW. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 300.

Berlin, a post-township of Steele co., Minn., about 40 miles SE. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 811.

Berlin, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., 12 miles from Pattonsburg.

Berlin, a banking post-village of Otoe co., Neb., 43 miles E. by S. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 150.

Berlin, a post-village of Nye co., Nev.

Berlin, a banking city of Coos co., N.H., on the Androscoggin River and on the Boston and Maine and the Grand Trunk Rs., 98 miles NW. of Portland. It has pulp- and paper-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8886. The river has here a tumultuous course through a narrow pass, descending nearly 200 feet in the course of a mile.

Berlin, formerly **Longacoming,** a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 17 miles SE. of Camden. Pop. about 800.

Berlin, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Berlin township (town), on the Rutland R., about 22 miles E. of Albany. It has various mills and manufactures. It is sometimes called North Berlin. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1677.

Berlin, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio, about 85 miles ENE. of Columbus. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 300.

Berlin, a village of Jackson co., Ohio, on two railroads, 50 miles NE. of Portsmouth. Pop. 275. The name of its post-office is Berlin Crossroads.

Berlin, a post-town of Roger Mills co., Okla., 75 miles from El Reno. Pop. in 1900, 60.

Berlin, a banking post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., is near the western base of the Alleghany Mountains, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 52 miles SSW. of Altoona. It has manufactures of paper-boxes, flour, shoes, etc. Bituminous coal abounds here. Pop. in 1900, 1030.

Berlin, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1100.

Berlin, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., 44 miles S. of Nashville.

Berlin, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., 3 miles S. of Montpelier. It is in Berlin township (town), which is drained by the Winooski River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1021.

Berlin, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va., about 44 miles W. of Norfolk.

Berlin, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., W.Va., 8 miles E. of Weston.

Berlin, a banking city of Green Lake and Waushara cos., Wis., on Fox River and on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 96 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Its trade is facilitated by the steam navigation on Fox River. Berlin has manufactures of brooms, boots and shoes, beer, gloves, etc. It is a shipping point for potatoes and cranberries. Pop. in 1900, 4489.

Berlin, a port, the capital of Waterloo co., Ontario, on Grand River and on the Grand Trunk R., 62½ miles W. of Toronto. It has tanneries, foundries, and furniture-, boot- and shoe-, button-, piano-, shirt- and other factories. Pop. in 1901, 9747.

Berlin Center, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 32 miles E. by S. of Akron.

Berlinchen, bĕr'lin-kẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 42 miles NE. of Frankford-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 5736.

Berlin Crossroads, Jackson co., Ohio. See BERLIN.

Berlin Falls, N.H. See BERLIN.

Berlin Heights, a banking post-village of Erie co., Ohio, on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R., 3 miles from Lake Erie and 17 miles ESE. of Sandusky. It has large stone-quarries in the neighborhood, and manufactures egg-cases and fruit-packages. Pop. in 1900, 625.

Berlin Mills, a post-village of Coos co., N.H., on the Androscoggin River, about 3 miles N. of Berlin.

Berlinsville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., about 16 miles NNW. of Allentown. It has quarries and manufactures of slate and marble.

Berlinville, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, 18 miles W. of Oberlin. Pop. about 300.

Bermah, a town of Egypt, NW. of Tanta. Pop. in 1897, 9424.

Bermejo, a river of South America. See VERMEJO.

Bermeo, bĕr-mā'o, a seaport town of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, 14 miles NE. of Bilbao.

Ber'mondsey, a parish of London, co. of Surrey, included in the borough of Southwark. Pop. in 1901, 130,760, employed largely in tanneries.

Bermuda, a post-station of Conecuh co., Ala.

Bermuda, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La., 10 miles S. of Natchitoches. Pop. about 250.

Bermuda Hundred, a post-village (and peninsula) of Chesterfield co., Va., on the James River, 18 miles SSE. of Richmond.

Bermuda (or **Somers**) **Islands,** or **The Bermudas,** bẹr-mū'dạz, a group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, 580 miles SE. of Cape Hatteras; situated between (about) lat. 32° 14′ and 32° 25′ N. and lon. 64° 38′ and 64° 52′ W. They lie SW. and NE., based on the edge of a coral bank, and only occupy a space of about 18 miles by 6, though said to be 300–360 in number. They are separated from one another by very narrow channels, and are mostly rocky islets, six only being of any considerable size or having importance. These are Bermuda or Main Island, Somerset, Ireland, St. George, St. David and Boaz. Total area, 19½ sq. m. They are difficult of access, being enclosed on three sides, N., W., and S., by formidable coral reefs, nearly all under water, and extending in some parts 10 miles from the islands, the only reefs of this description occurring in the whole central expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. There are several included lagoons or sounds (Harrington Sound, Castle Harbor, etc.), which are of shallow water, and in part largely grown with coral (especially the large brain-stones or meandrinas). Few localities afford a better vista of the magnificence of coral growths than the Bermudas, the most luxuriant development of which is to be seen at several points of the outer reef, as at Chubb's Cut and at the North Rock, small detached pinnacles lying in the sea about 9 miles N. of the main islands. The islands have little elevation, and in their general aspect much resemble the West India Islands; their highest point is 260 feet. The climate is delightful, an uninterrupted spring clothing the fields and trees with perpetual verdure. Severe thunder-storms, however, frequently occur; and when south winds prevail the atmosphere becomes charged with humidity. The mean temperature for the year is 70.4°; that of winter, 62.6°, and of summer, 80.4°. The highest range of the thermometer is about 86°. The physiognomic type of vegetation is the Bermuda cedar or juniper, which is relieved by cultivated growths of bamboo, palm, papaw, etc. The hedges of oleander and thickets of mangrove are characteristic features of the region. Almost every description of fruit and vegetable grows here abundantly; the arrow-root is said to be superior to that of any other place. Bananas are very extensively grown for home consumption. The islands are largely of wind-drift formation and consist of lime rock, with a disintegrated product of red earth. There are neither springs nor fresh-water stream in the Bermudas, and only a few wells, the water of which is brackish.

Principal exports are arrow-root, potatoes, tomatoes, and onions, which are shipped extensively to the United States. The largest harbor is that of St. George, a beautiful bay, capable of containing a large fleet, but of difficult ingress and egress on account of the narrowness of its entrance. It is strongly fortified. The Bermudas are an important naval station of the English fleet. The great floating dock is capable of lifting an iron-clad of 10,400 tons; it is 381 feet in length. The government consists of a governor, assisted by an executive council of 6 members (appointed by the crown), a legislative council, and legislative assembly. The legislative council is composed of 8 members and a president, nominated by the governor, but subject to confirmation by the crown; the house of assembly, of 36 members, returned by the tribes or parishes into which the islands are divided. An establishment for convicts has been placed on Boaz Island. The capital is Hamilton, on Great Bermuda or Long Island. Pop. of the islands in 1871, 12,121; in 1881, 13,948; in 1891, 15,884; in 1901, 17,535, of whom 6383 were whites.

Bermúdez, bĕr-moo'dĕs, a state of Venezuela, bordering on the Caribbean Sea, and having Miranda and Guárico on the W. and Bolívar on the S. Capital, Cumaná.

Bermudian, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 22 miles SSW. of Harrisburg.

Bern, or **Berne** (Fr. *Berne*, bĕnn; Ger. *Bern*, bĕrn), a canton of Switzerland, the most populous in the Confederation, and the largest in area excepting the Grisons, is bounded N. by France and Alsace, E. by the cantons of Soleure, Aargau, Lucerne, Unterwalden, and Uri, S. by Valais, and W. by Vaud, Fribourg, Neuchâtel, and France. Area, 2657 sq. m. The country is very mountainous, comprising, in the S., many of the most noted summits of the Alps, as the Finsteraarhorn, Jungfrau, Schreckhorn, Mönch, Eiger, and Wetterhorn, the terraces and contreforts of which form the Bernese Oberland, celebrated for the overpowering majesty of its mountains, with their resplendent fields of snow and ice; the beauty of its valleys, the chief of which are the Simmenthal, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, and Hasli; and the numerous waterfalls (Handeck, Reichenbach, Giessbach, Staubbach, Trümmelbach) and mountain torrents. Lakes Thun and Brienz lie off the northern base of the Bernese Oberland. Among the most popular tourists' resorts of this region are Interlaken, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, and Mürren, which are now united to each other by ordinary and mountain (Wengernalp-Scheideck, Mürren) railroads. The NW. part of the canton is covered by the Jura Mountains, the two regions being separated by the valley of the Aar. The snows of the Alpine peaks feed immense glaciers. Nearly the whole territory belongs to the basin of the Rhine, and is drained by the Aar and its tributaries. The mountains are covered with forests of pine and beech, and the soil is fertile in the valleys. The chief agricultural products include wheat and other grains, potatoes, hemp, flax, and fruits. The rearing of cattle is a great source of wealth, the cattle of the Emmen and Saane being the best in Switzerland; and the cheese there produced is one of the chief articles of commerce. The chief manufacturing industries are match-making, the weaving of linen and other textiles, and wood-carving. About six-sevenths of the inhabitants speak German, and the great majority of the people are Protestants. Pop. in 1900, 589,433. Capital, Bern.

Bern, or **Berne** (L. *Ber'na*), capital of Switzerland and of the canton of the same name, mainly built on a small peninsula formed by the river Aar, here crossed by several bridges (the magnificent Kornhaus bridge, constructed in 1895–98, with its iron roadway 157 feet above the water), which connect the old town with its new quarter, 80 miles NE. of Geneva, and 23 miles S. of Basel. Elevation (of observatory), 1856 feet. It is one of the finest towns in Switzerland. The older portion is remarkable for the arcades formed by the houses in the principal streets. There are numerous fountains, many of which are ornamented with curious sculpture. Bern is famous for its panoramic views of the Alps, particularly those commanded by the Kleine Schanze and the Schänzli. Among the prominent buildings are the cathedral (1421–1598), the old cantonal council hall, the old and new federal council halls, the museum of fine arts, and the museum of natural history. Bern has a university founded in 1834, the new buildings of which are in course of erection. The national library contains about 120,000 volumes, and the municipal library nearly as many. The manufactures include textiles, physical and mathematical instruments, machinery, and chocolate.

Bern owes its foundation to Berchtold, fifth Duke of Zähringen, who, in 1191, fortified the peninsula on which the town stands, and invited merchants and craftsmen to resort thither for protection. In 1218 it was raised to the rank of a free imperial city. In 1353 it became a member of the confederacy formed by the Forest Cantons. Its power increased rapidly, and in the sixteenth century the Bernese held sway over about one-third of Switzerland. Bern is said to derive its name from *Bären*, the plural of the German word *Bär* (a bear); and that animal figure on the armorial bearings of the town, as well as on the coins, sign-posts, fountains, and public buildings, while for many centuries living bears have been maintained at the public expense as part of the state property. As a matter of fact, its founder named it after the city of Verona, in mediæval times called *Bern* by the Germans, over which the house of Zähringen boasted titular sovereignty. Pop. in 1900, 63,994. Lat. (observatory) 46° 57′ 8″ N.; lon. 7° 26′ 25″ E.

Bern, a banking post-village of Nemaha co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., about 70 miles WNW. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 236.

Bern, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 20 miles SE. of Pottsville.

Bern, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1929.

Berna, the Latin for Bern, a town of Switzerland.

Bernadotte, bẽr'na-dŏt', a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., in Bernadotte township, on Spoon River, about 45 miles WSW. of Peoria. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1112.

Bernadotte, a post-township of Nicollet co., Minn., on Swan Lake, 13 miles from Nicollet. Pop. in 1900, 710.

Bernalda, bĕr-näl'dä, a town of Italy, province and 46 miles SE. of Potenza. Pop. in 1901, 6776.

Bernalillo, bĕr-nä-lee'yō, a county of New Mexico, is intersected by the Rio Grande and Rio Puerco. Area, 8842 sq. m. The surface is partly mountainous. Mount Taylor, of volcanic origin, is in the county. Irrigation is required in order to raise good crops of grain. The mineral products comprise gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron. Capital, Albuquerque. Pop. in 1890, 20,913; in 1900, 28,630.

Bernalillo, a post-village of Bernalillo co., N.Mex., on the Rio Grande and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 17 miles N. of Albuquerque, in a wool- and stock-growing region. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. about 500.

Bernard, a post-town of Dubuque co., Iowa, in Prairie Creek township. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Bernardino Pass. See San Bernardino.

Bernar'do, a post-hamlet of San Diego co., Cal., about 34 miles N. by E. of San Diego.

Bernards, a township of Somerset co., N.J. It contains Bernardsville and Basking Ridge. Pop. in 1900, 3066

Ber'nardston, a post-village and township (town) of Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut River R., 7 miles N. of Greenfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 792.

Ber'nardsville, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the Passaic and Delaware R., 27 miles W. by S. of Newark. Its picturesque location and salubrious air have rendered it a fashionable resort of New Yorkers. The banking point is Morristown.

Bernau, bĕr'nŏw, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 13 miles by rail NE. of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 8348, employed in weaving woollen, cotton, and silk stuffs, and various other industries.

Bernay, bĕr'nä', a town of France, in Normandy, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Eure, on the Charentonne, 25 miles WNW. of Évreux. It has some buildings of much antiquarian interest. Among its attractions is the annual fair, known as the *foire fleurie*, to which the fine Norman horses are brought for sale. Pop. in 1901, 6789.

Bernburg, bĕrn'bŏŏrg, a town of Anhalt, on the Saale, 23 miles S. of Magdeburg. It consists of an old and a new town, and has a castle, portions of which date from the thirteenth century, some fine churches, one of which was originally built in the eleventh century, and an interesting town-hall. Its public charitable institutions are very numerous. Its industries cover a wide range, and include the manufacture of chemicals, steam-boilers, paper, sugar, agricultural implements, iron-castings, etc. The town was formerly the capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg. Pop. in 1900, 34,418.

Berndorf, bĕrn'dorf, a town of Lower Austria, in the district of Baden. It has extensive metal-works. Pop. in 1900, 4731.

Berne, Switzerland. See Bern.

Berne, bĕr'nĕh, a small place in the grand duchy and 11 miles E. of Oldenburg.

Berne, bẽrn, a banking post-village of Adams co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 33 miles SSE. of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900, 1037.

Berne, a post-village of Huron co., Mich.

Berne, a post-village of Dodge co., Minn., about 20 miles NW. of Rochester.

Berne, a post-township (town) of Albany co., N.Y., about 18 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 1947.

Berne, or **Drys'daleville,** a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 16 miles from Seaforth.

Berneck, bĕr'nĕk, a town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, 8 miles NE. of Bayreuth. It is a picturesque summer resort. Pop. in 1900, 1468.

Berneck, a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles E. of St. Gall. It has manufactures of embroidered muslins.

Bernera, ber-nä'rä, the name of three islands of the Hebrides,—one in the southernmost of the Barra group, another in Harris Sound, and the third off the island of Lewis.

Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. See Bern.

Bernex, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles W. by S. of Geneva, with which it is connected by tramway.

Bernhard, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. about 150

Bern'hard's Bay, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the N. shore of Oneida Lake and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 36 miles ESE. of Oswego.

Bernharts, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. Its banking point is Reading. Pop. about 300.

Bernice, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. The banking point is Chicago.

Bernice, a post-village of Union parish, La., on the Arkansas Southern R., 13 miles WNW. of Farmerville.

Bernice, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 29 miles S. of Towanda. It has mines of semi-anthracite coal, coal-breakers, etc.

Bernicia, a kingdom of the Angles, in the southeastern part of the present Scotland and the adjoining part of England, which existed in the sixth century and was united with Deira to form the kingdom of Northumbria.

Bernie, a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 15 miles S. of Bloomfield. The banking point is Dexter. Pop. in 1900, 333.

Bernierville, Quebec. See SAINT FERDINAND D' HALIFAX.

Bernina, bĕr-nee'nȧ, or **Piz Bernina,** a mountain of the Rhætian Alps, Switzerland, canton of Grisons, and on the Italian border, 36 miles SE. of Chur, remarkable for its extensive, and now receding, glacier. Height, 13,295 feet. It was first ascended in 1850. The Pass of Bernina forms a communication between the Upper Engadine and the Valtelline, at an elevation of 7644 feet. The Bernina Hospice, ¼ mile W. of the summit of the pass, is at an altitude of 7575 feet. The group of the Bernina Alps is largely constructed of granite and syenite, and has as its two loftiest summits the Piz Bernina and Monte della Disgrazia (12,050 feet). The largest glaciers are the Forno and Albigna.

Bernkastel, bĕrn'kȧs-tęl, a town of Rhenish Prussia, beautifully situated on the Moselle, 23 miles NE. of Treves. Its wines are noted. Pop. in 1900, 2392.

Ber'non, a village of Providence co., R.I., contiguous to Woonsocket.

Bernstadt, bĕrn'stȧtt, a town of Prussian Silesia, 22 miles E. of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 4296.

Bernstadt, a post-village of Laurel co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 6 miles (direct) NW. of London, its banking point.

Bernstein, bĕrn'stine, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 55 miles NE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. 2300.

Bern'ville, or **Berne,** a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Berne township (town), about 20 miles from Albany. The name of its post-office is Berne.

Bernville, a post-borough of Berks co., Pa., on Tulpehocken Creek, 13 miles NW. of Reading. It has various manufacturing industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 344.

Berœa, Syria. See ALEPPO.

Berœa, Macedonia. See VERIA.

Berolinum, the Latin for BERLIN.

Beronda, or **Baronda,** bą-ron'dȧ, a petty state of India, in Bundelcund.

Berre, bair, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 16 miles NW. of Marseilles. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Berri, a district in France. See BERRY.

Berrian, bĕr're-ȧn', a town of Africa, in the Sahara of Algeria, 25 miles N. of Gardaia. It belongs to the Mzab confederacy.

Berrien, bĕr'rę-en, a county in the S. part of Georgia, has an area of 810 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Allapaha River and on the W. by Little River. Capital, Nashville. Pop. in 1890, 10,694; in 1900, 19,440.

Berrien, a county forming the SW. extremity of Michigan, has an area of 566 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by Lake Michigan, and is intersected by St. Joseph's River and partly drained by the Pawpaw River. Capital, St. Joseph. Pop. in 1890, 41,285; in 1900, 49,165.

Berrien Center, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., 19 miles by rail NW. of Niles. Pop. about 200.

Berrien Springs, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Berrien co., Mich., on the Milwaukee, Benton Harbor and Columbus R., 15 miles SSE. of Benton Harbor. It has medicinal springs, an extensive canning-plant, and various manufactures of wood. Pop. in 1900, 808.

Berry, or **Berri,** bĕr'ree (Fr. pron. bĕn'REE'), one of the old provinces of France, near its centre, now forming the department of Indre and part of Cher; its capital was Bourges.

Berry, a post-village of Fayette co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham or Fayette. Pop. 200.

Berry, a post-town of Harrison co., Ky., 54 miles by rail S. of Covington. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Berryburg, a post-village of Barbour co., W.Va.

Berryessa, a post-hamlet of Santa Clara co., Cal.

Berry Islands, a group of well-wooded keys in the Bahamas, about 40 miles NW. of Nassau. All are small. Great Harbor Key is the largest.

Berry Mills, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., 12 miles from North Jay station.

Berrysburg, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., in Lykens Valley, about 30 miles N. of Harrisburg. Coal is mined near it. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Berrys Lick, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Ky., 20 miles from Auburn.

Berry Station, a post-town of Fayette co., Ala., on the Southern R., 15 miles E. of Fayette, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Berrysville, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, about 54 miles E. of Cincinnati.

Berryville, a banking post-town, capital of Carrol co., Ark., near Osage Creek, 44 miles NE. of Fayetteville and 12 miles SE. of Eureka Springs. Pop. in 1900, 551.

Berryville, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., Mich., 9½ miles from Gaylord station.

Berryville, a banking post-town, capital of Clarke co., Va., in the Shenandoah Valley, 11 miles E. of Winchester and about 60 miles WNW. of Washington, D.C. It is on the Norfolk and Western R. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 938.

Berseba, a town of German Southwest Africa, in Great Namaqualand, 150 miles NE. of Angra Pequeña.

Bersimis, bĕr'se'mee', or **Betsiamites,** bĕt'se-ȧ'-meet', a post-village in the Saguenay district, Quebec, 90 miles NE. of Tadousac. It is inhabited chiefly by Indians. Pop. about 700.

Bertha, a Latin name of PERTH, in Scotland.

Bertha, a post-village of Todd co., Minn., in Bertha township. Pop. in 1900, 277.

Bertha, a post-village of Wythe co., Va. Pop. about 150.

Berthelsdorf, bĕr'tęls-dorf', a village of Saxony, 18 miles SE. of Bautzen. Pop. in 1900, 1831.

Berthier, bĕr'te-ȧ', a county in the W. part of the province of Quebec, Canada, on the St. Lawrence. It is drained by the L'Assomption River. Chief town, Berthier-en-Haut.

Berthier-en-Bas, bĕr'te-ȧ' ȯn bȧ, or **Belle-chasse de Berthier,** bĕll'shȧss' dęh bĕr'te-ȧ', a village in Montmagny co., Quebec, on the right bank of the river St. Lawrence and on a railway, 40 miles by water SE. of Quebec. Pop. about 200.

Berthierville, bĕr'te-ȧ'veel', **Berthier,** or **Berthier-en-Haut,** bĕr'te-ȧ' ȯn hȯ, a banking river-port of Quebec, the chief town of Berthier co., on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Canadian Pacific R., 45 miles NE. of Montreal. It has a bank, various collegiate institutions, and grain- and lumber-industries. Pop. in 1901, 1364.

Berthoud, a town of Switzerland. See BURGDORF.

Ber'thoud, a banking post-village of Larimer co., Colo., in a fine wheat-growing section, 50 miles by rail N. of Denver. Pop. about 300.

Bertie, bęr'tee, a county in the NE. part of North Carolina, has an area of 712 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Chowan River and on the S. and W. by the Roanoke. Albemarle Sound touches the SE. part of the county. Capital, Windsor. Pop. in 1890, 19,176; in 1900, 20,538.

Bertie, a post-village of Assumption parish, La., about 5 miles by rail SE. of Napoleonville.

Bertignat, bĕr'teen'yȧ', a village of France, department of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles from Ambert.

Bertincourt, bĕr'tȧn'koor', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 16 miles SSE. of Arras.

Bertinoro, bĕr-te-no'ro, a town of Italy, 7 miles SE. of Forlì. It is a bishop's see. There are various mineral springs here. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 8000).

Ber'tram, a banking post-village of Linn co., Iowa, 9 miles by rail E. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. of the township in 1900, 859.

Bertram, a post-village of Burnet co., Tex., on the Austin and Northwestern R., 10 miles SE. of Burnet. Pop. about 400.

Ber'trand, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, 5 miles by rail S. of Niles.

Bertrand, a post-village of Mississippi co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. (Cairo division), 20 miles WSW. of Cairo, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 266.

Bertrand, a banking post-village of Phelps co., Neb., in an agricultural and stock-raising region, and on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 15½ miles WNW. of Holdrege. Pop. in 1900, 344.

Bertrich, bert'rik, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles SW. of Kochem, with mineral baths.

Bertry, bĕr tree', a village of France, department of Nord, 18 miles by rail SE. of Cambrai.

Berun, bâ-roon' (called **Alt-Berun,** "Old Berun," to distinguish it from the neighboring Neu-Berun), a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 11 miles NE. of Pless. Pop. 2000.

Bervie, bĕr'vee, or **Inverbervie,** in'vẹr-bĕr'vee, a royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the North Sea, 8 miles SSW. of Stonehaven. It is near the mouth of the river Bervie, the harbor being at Gourdon, 1 mile S. Pop. about 1000.

Ber'vie, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, 22 miles W. of Walkerton. Pop. 400.

Ber'ville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich.

Berwick, or **Berwickshire,** bĕr'rik-shir, a county of Scotland, forming its SE. extremity, on the coast of the North Sea, and having the co. of Northumberland, in England, on the SE. Area, 464 sq. m. Its NW. part consists of the barren Lammermoor hills; but the district of Lauderdale in the W. and that of the Merse in the SE. are level and well cultivated. The principal rivers are the Tweed and the Eye. Capital, Greenlaw. This county returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 30,800.

Berwick, a town of England. See BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

Ber'wick, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., about 15 miles SW. of Galesburg.

Berwick, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, 6 miles by rail from Des Moines. Pop. about 200.

Berwick, a post-town of St. Mary parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R., near Morgan City. Pop. in 1900, 713.

Berwick, a post-village of York co., Me., in Berwick township (town), on Salmon Falls River, about 44 miles SW. of Portland. The town is bounded on the W. by Salmon Falls River, and is about 5 miles NE. of Dover, N.H. It has various manufactures of lumber and wood. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2280.

Berwick, a post-station in Newton co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 18 miles NE. of Neosho.

Berwick, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles SW. of Tiffin.

Berwick (post-office, Abbottstown), a borough of Adams co., Pa., about 28 miles S. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Berwick, a banking post-borough of Columbia co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna R., 44 miles SW. of Scranton. It has a pottery and extensive car- and iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2701; in 1900, 3916.

Berwick, a banking post-village and outport of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R., 37 miles W. of Windsor. Pop. about 650.

Berwick- (bĕr'rik) **on-Tweed,** a borough of England, co. of Northumberland, on the N. bank of the Tweed, at its mouth, 47 miles ESE. of Edinburgh. Lat. of the lighthouse, 55° 46′ N.; lon. 1° 59′ W. It is surrounded by a wall of the time of Elizabeth, and is connected with its suburbs Tweedmouth and Spittal, the latter a favorite watering-place, by an old stone bridge of 15 arches and by a magnificent railway viaduct, constructed by Robert Stephenson. Among the interesting edifices are a decorated Gothic church, built during the commonwealth, the town-hall, and the corn-exchange. The chief manufactures are those of agricultural implements. Berwick was a frontier stronghold and a prosperous seaport of Scotland in the Middle Ages. It figured prominently in the wars between the Scotch and English, who finally annexed it in the reign of Edward III. Prior to 1885 it sent 2 members to the House of Commons. The salmon-fishery in the Tweed was formerly important. Pop. of the municipal borough, including Tweedmouth and Spittal, in 1891, 13,378; in 1901, 13,437.

Berwickshire, a county of Scotland. See BERWICK.

Berwind, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R., 12 miles (direct) NW. of Trinidad, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Berwinsdale, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Ber'wyn, a post-town of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Illinois Central Rs., about 9 miles W. of Chicago, of which it is a residence suburb.

Berwyn, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Berwyn, a post-village of Custer co., Neb. Pop. about 75.

Berwyn, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y. The banking point is Syracuse.

Berwyn, formerly **Reese'ville,** a banking post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 17 miles WNW. of Philadelphia. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 800.

Berwyn Mountains, in Wales, on the borders of the cos. of Denbigh, Merioneth, and Montgomery. Greatest elevation (Moel-Sych), 2716 feet.

Berytus, the Latin name of BEIRUT.

Berzelia, bẹr-zeel'yạ, a post-village of Columbia co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 20 miles W. of Augusta.

Besalú, bâ-sâ-loo', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles N. by W. of Gerona. Pop. (commune) about 1250.

Besançon, bẹh-zôn'sôn' (anc. *Vesontio*), a city of France, capital of the department of Doubs (Franche-Comté), 50 miles E. by S. of Dijon, on the Doubs. It occupies a peninsula formed by the winding of the river. The neck of this peninsula is a towering eminence, rising 1200 feet above the sea and crowned by the old citadel. Since the war of 1870 the French government has fortified Besançon on an extraordinary scale. On every side the heights about the town bear forts and batteries so as to render the place impregnable. The town is well built. Among the prominent edifices are the mediæval cathedral and other interesting churches, the building of the prefecture, and the palace of Cardinal Granvella, who occupied the archiepiscopal see of Besançon. The town possesses university faculties of science and letters, an important astronomical and meteorological observatory, an artillery school, a library containing 130,000 printed volumes and nearly 2000 manuscripts, museums, and learned societies. Besançon is the centre of the great watch-manufacturing industry of eastern France. The other manufactures include agricultural implements, iron-, steel- and copper-wares, machinery, textiles, etc. The place was a Gallic stronghold in the time of Cæsar. There are interesting Roman antiquities, including a triumphal arch, erected by Marcus Aurelius. In the Middle Ages Besançon became a free imperial city of the German realm (Ger. name *Bisenz*). In 1648 it passed to Spain, from which power it was soon wrested by Louis XIV. Pop. in 1901, 48,178; of the commune, 55,362.

Bes'emer, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., 5 miles S. of Ithaca.

Beshik' (anc. *Bolbe*), a lake in Macedonia, 20 miles E. of Saloniki.

Besigheim, bâ'zĭg-hime', a town of Württemberg, at the confluence of the Neckar and the Enz, 15 miles N. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 3065.

Bes'ika, or **Beshik' Bay,** a bay or roadstead on the NW. coast of Asia Minor, opposite the island of Tenedos. The English have at times made use of it as a station for their Mediterranean fleet, it being at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Beskids, a name applied to various portions of the Carpathian Mountains, and usually as the West Beskids, that portion of the main chain lying W. of the Tátra, and East Beskids, or the range (forming part of the boundary between Hungary and Galicia) lying E. of the Tátra.

Besni, bĕs'nee, or **Besne,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, about 50 miles NW. of Urfa. Pop. about 15,000 (?).

Bessan, bĕs-sôn', a town of France, department of Hérault, 11 miles E. of Béziers, on the Hérault. Pop. 2500.

Bessarabia, bĕs-sạ-rā'be-ạ, a government of southwestern Russia, bounded N. and NE. by Podolia, E. by Kherson, SE. by the Black Sea, and S. and W. by Rumania, from which it is separated by the Danube and Pruth. The Dniester flows along its northern and eastern borders. Area, about 18,000 sq. m. Capital, Kishinev. The surface is uniformly low and flat, except in the N., where it is traversed by some of the contreforts of the Carpathians. The climate is healthy and the soil very fertile. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, tobacco, hemp, and flax are raised, as well as all kinds of fruit, and wines of good quality are made; but the greater part of the land is in pasturage. Bessarabia formed part of Moldavia until 1812, when it was ceded by Turkey to Russia; by the peace of 1856 a portion was united to Moldavia, but this was reclaimed by Russia in 1878. Pop. in 1897, 1,933,436. Half of the inhabitants are Rumans. The remainder comprise Russians and other Slavs, Jews (more than 170,000), Tartars, Gypsies, Greeks, Armenians, and Germans (the last distributed in many agricultural colonies).

Bessbrook, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Armagh, 2 miles from Newry.

Bessèges, bes'naizh', a town of southern France, department of Gard, 34 miles NNW. of Nîmes. It has large coal- and iron-mines, smelting-furnaces, and glass-works. Pop. in 1901, 9040.

Bess'emer, a banking city and railroad-centre of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville, the Southern and other railroads, 11 miles SW. of Birmingham. It contains extensive blast-furnaces, a large rolling-mill, pipe-works, foundries, machine-shops, planing-mills, brick-yards, etc. The city is largely engaged in iron- and coal-mining. Pop. in 1890, 4544; in 1900, 6358.

Bessemer, a banking city, capital of Gogebic co., Mich., in an iron-mining district, near Lake Superior, 46 miles E. of Ashland, Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 3911.

Bessemer, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Bessemer City, a post-town of Gaston co., N.C., in Crowder Mountain township, and on the Southern R. The banking point is Gastonia. Pop. in 1900, 1100.

Bessenay, bĕs'sĕh-nā', a village of France, department of Rhône, 13 miles W. of Lyons.

Bessé-sur-Braye, bĕs'sā' sür brā, a town of France, department of Sarthe, 6 miles S. of St.-Calais. Pop. 2000.

Bessie, a banking post-village of Washita co., Okla., on the Frisco System.

Bessie, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C.

Bessines, bĕs'seen', a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 10 miles E. of Bellac. Pop. 500 (commune, 2700).

Bessungen, bĕs'soong-ĕn, a southern suburb of the city of Darmstadt.

Bess'ville, a post-hamlet of Bollinger co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 125 miles S. of St. Louis.

Best, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y.

Best, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 5 miles S. of Slatington. Pop. 250.

Bestland, a post-village of Essex co., Va.

Besuki, a town of Java. See BEZUKI.

Beszterce, a town of Transylvania. See BISTRITZ.

Beszterczebánya, Hungary. See NEUSOHL.

Beszterce-Naszód, bes'tĕr'tsĕ' nos'sōd', a county of Hungary, in Transylvania. Capital, Bistritz (Beszterce).

Bet'aghstown (vulgarly, *Bettystown*), a village of Ireland, co. of Meath, on the coast, 3 miles by rail ESE. of Drogheda.

Betanzos, bā-tăn'thoce (anc. *Fla'vium Brigan'tium*), a town of Spain, 10 miles SE. of Corunna, on the river of the same name, near the Bay of Betanzos. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 8948.

Betanzos, Bay of, in Spain, an inlet of the Atlantic; its branches form the harbors of Ferrol and Corunna.

Beterverwagting, a town of Demerara, British Guiana. Pop. about 2200.

Bethab'ara, a Moravian village of Forsyth co., N.C., 5 miles from Salem.

Be'thal'to, a banking post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 8 miles E. of Alton. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900, 477.

Betha'nia, a post-village of Forsyth co., N.C., 8 miles NW. of Salem and about 40 miles N. of Salisbury.

Bethany, beth'ă-ne, anciently a place in Palestine, on the SE. slope of the Mount of Olives, 2 miles E. of Jerusalem. The modern hamlet of El-Azariyeh is supposed to occupy its site. The inhabitants show the pretended sites of the houses of Lazarus, of Martha, of Simon the leper, and of Mary Magdalene. The alleged tomb of Lazarus, a large excavation in the rock, is also pointed out. Of Bethphage, a village formerly a little farther E., no trace exists.

Bethany, a mission station of German Southwest Africa, in Great Namaqualand, about 120 miles E. by N. of Angra Pequeña.

Beth'any, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala., 10 miles S. of Carrollton.

Bethany, a post-hamlet of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 77 miles by rail, or about 40 miles direct, E. of San Francisco.

Bethany, a post-township (town) of New Haven co., Conn., about 9 miles NNW. of New Haven, is bounded on the W. by Naugatuck River. Pop. in 1900, 517.

Bethany, a banking post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 23 miles NW. of Mattoon. Pop. in 1900, 873.

Bethany, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ky., 12 miles S. by E. of Owenton.

Bethany, a post-village of Caddo parish, La., 6 miles from Greenwood station.

Bethany, a banking city, capital of Harrison co., Mo., on Big Creek and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 66 miles NE. of St. Joseph. It has various manufactures, etc., and is the trade-centre of a farming district. Pop. in 1900, 2093.

Bethany, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., 4 miles (direct) E. of Lincoln, its banking point. It is the seat of Cotner University. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Bethany, a hamlet of Monmouth co., N.J., 7 miles SE. of South Amboy.

Bethany, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Bethany township (town), about 38 miles E. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1330.

Bethany, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, about 10 miles E. of Hamilton. Pop. about 140.

Bethany, a post-borough of Wayne co., Pa., 3 or 4 miles N. of Honesdale. Pop. in 1900, 130.

Bethany, Westmoreland co., Pa. See TARRS.

Bethany, a post-village of Brooke co., W.Va., about 15 miles NE. of Wheeling and 6 miles E. of the Ohio River. Bethany College was founded here in 1841 by Alexander Campbell. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Bethany, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 24 miles by rail NNW. of Port Hope. Pop. about 450.

Bethayres, beth'airz', a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 15 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 200.

Bethel, bĕth'el (Arab. *Beitin*, bā'teen'), a ruined town of Palestine, 12 miles N. of Jerusalem. Its remains consist of many ruined churches and a large reservoir, the whole covering three or four acres on a hill-summit.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Wilcox co., Ala., about 50 miles SW. of Selma.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ark.

Bethel, a post-borough of Fairfield co., Conn., in Bethel township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 3 miles SE. of Danbury. It has extensive manufactures of hats, silks, paper boxes, etc. Pop. of the borough in 1900, 2561; of the town, 3327.

Bethel, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., about 5 miles S. of Seaford. Pop. about 400.

Bethel, Morgan co., Ill. See CHAPIN.

Bethel, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., about 12 miles NNE. of Richmond.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Wyandotte co., Kan., on the Kansas City and Northwestern R., 10 miles W. of Kansas City.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Ky., 12 miles SE. of Carlisle. Pop. about 100.

Bethel, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Bethel township (town), Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River and on the Grand Trunk R., 70 miles NNW. of Portland. It has manufactures of lumber, chairs, etc. It is surrounded by fine mountain scenery, and there are mineral springs in the region. Pop. of the village, about 800; of the town in 1900, 1835.

Bethel, a post-township of Branch co., Mich., about 65 miles SSW. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 1328.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Anoka co., Minn., about 30 miles N. of Minneapolis. Pop. of the township in 1900, 617.

Bethel, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Mo., on North River, 5 miles N. of Shelbyville. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Bethel, a village of Herkimer co., N.Y., 8 miles S. of Little Falls.

Bethel, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Bethel township (town), 10 miles from Cochecton station and about 50 miles W. by N. of Newburg. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2248.

Bethel, a post-town of Pitt co., N.C., 14 miles by rail SE. of Tarboro. Pop. in 1900, 457.

Bethel, a banking post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, 28 miles E. by S. of Cincinnati. It has manufactures of shoes. Pop. in 1900, 850.

Bethel, a post-township and village of Berks co., Pa., about 22 miles WNW. of Reading. It comprises part of the Kittatinny Mountain. Pop. in 1900, 1931.

Bethel, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 580.

Bethel, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 844.

Bethel, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2105.

Bethel, a borough of Mercer co., Pa., 7 miles by rail SE. of Sharpsburg. Coal is found here. Here is Wheeler post-office. Pop. in 1900, 107.

Bethel, a hamlet of Washington co., R.I., is ¼ mile from Ashaway village.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of York co., S.C., 8 miles N. of Yorkville.

Bethel, a post-village of Giles co., Tenn., 45 miles S. of Columbia.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tex., 20 miles WNW. of Palestine.

Bethel, a banking post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Bethel township (town), on White River and on the Central Vermont R., 37 miles S. of Montpelier. It has flour- and lumber-mills, tanneries, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1611.

Bethel, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., W.Va., 10 miles S. of Princeton.

Bethel Academy, a post-station of Fauquier co., Va., 4 miles from Warrenton.

Bethel Corners, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Ira station.

Bethel Hill, a post-hamlet of Person co., N.C., 12 miles from South Boston, Va.

Bethel Springs, a banking post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., on the Mobile and Ohio R., at Bethel station, 23 miles N. of Corinth, Miss. It has a cotton-gin, planing-mill, etc. Pop. about 350.

Bethel Station, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut R., 48 miles NE. of Newburg.

Bethes'da, a town of Carnarvonshire, Wales, 4 miles SSE. of Bangor. The inhabitants are employed in the neighboring slate-quarries. Pop. in 1901, 5281.

Bethesda, a post-village of Independence co., Ark. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Batesville.

Bethesda, a post-hamlet of Page co., Iowa.

Bethesda, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md.

Bethesda, a banking post-village of Belmont co., Ohio. Pop. about 300.

Bethesda, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 2½ miles from McCalls Ferry, which is on the Susquehanna River.

Bethesda, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tenn., 8 miles from Thompson's station.

Bethesda, a German mission station in South Australia, about 600 miles N. of Adelaide.

Beth-Ho'ron, UPPER and LOWER (Arab. *Beitur el-Foka*, bā'toor' el fō'kā, and *Beitur el-Tahta*, bā'toor' el tăh'tā), two villages of Palestine, about 10 miles NW. of Jerusalem. In the former are some traces of ancient walls, a reservoir, etc., and between the two villages is a pass, down which Joshua drove the Amorite kings (Joshua x. 1–11), and through which has been the main route for heavy transport between Jerusalem and the coast.

Bethlehem, bĕth'le-hem (Hebrew, the "house of bread"), the modern **Beit Lahm,** a town of Palestine, memorable as the birthplace (according to Matthew, Luke, and John) of the founder of Christianity. It stands 5½ miles SW. of Jerusalem. It is a large, straggling village, with one broad street, at the extremity of which is the partially preserved Church of the Nativity, or Church of St. Mary, erected over the site (the "Grotto of the Nativity") traditionally celebrated as the birthplace of Christ. This architecturally beautiful and interesting ancient edifice is commonly attributed to the Empress Helena, the wife of Constantine. Attached to it are large convents, belonging to Roman Catholics, Greeks, and Armenians. All around are a multitude of chapels, erected as memorials of events commemorated in sacred history, and numerous reservoirs and springs to which sacred traditions are attached. On the W. side of the town are the remains of the ancient aqueduct which conveyed water to Jerusalem from several pools near Bethlehem. Bethlehem figures among the towns of Judah in the early period of Jewish history, and was noted as the birthplace of David. The population at present is estimated at about 8000. The inhabitants are nearly all Christians. The country around is extremely fruitful, to which circumstance, doubtless, the town originally owed its name. Elevation, 2550 feet.

Bethlehem, a town of the Orange River Colony, South Africa, in a district of the same name, 125 miles NE. of Bloemfontein. It is a town of the veldt, situated at an elevation of 5300 feet, and with a particularly good climate. It is a market-town and the centre of an important agricultural region. Pop. about 600. The district of Bethlehem is very mountainous in the S., merging into the high plateau that stretches to the Vaal River. The soil in the valley of the Caledon and on the slopes of the Winterberg is very fertile, producing much grain. Deposits of ochre and saltpetre are worked.

Bethlehem, a post-township (town) of Litchfield co., Conn., about 30 miles NW. of New Haven. Pop. in 1900, 576.

Bethlehem, a post-village of Walton co., Ga., on the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern R., about 22 miles S. by E. of Gainesville. Pop. about 200.

Bethlehem, a post-village of Clark co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 18 miles below Madison.

Bethlehem, a post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, 50 miles WSW. of Ottumwa.

Bethlehem, a post-town of Henry co., Ky., about 45 miles ENE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 66.

Bethlehem, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., 7 miles from Easton and 2 miles from the Choptank.

Bethlehem, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Bethlehem township (town), on the Ammonoosuc River and on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles SE. of Littleton, its banking point. It is a favorite resort of the White Mountain region, and commands a superb view of the somewhat distant main chain. The village, with a resident population of about 1000, is annually visited by 10,000–15,000 summer guests. Elevation, 1460 feet above the sea. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1261.

Bethlehem, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, about 12 miles from Easton, Pa. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1634.

Bethlehem, a township (town) of Albany co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 4226. It is contiguous to the city of Albany. See BETHLEHEM CENTER.

Bethlehem, a banking post-borough and summer-resort of Northampton co., Pa., is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Lehigh River, 5 miles E. of Allentown and 55 miles N. of Philadelphia. It is on the Philadelphia and Reading, the Lehigh Valley and the Central New Jersey Rs. The borough was founded by the Christian sect of the Moravians in 1740–41, and has various Moravian schools and seminaries. Bethlehem has silk- and knitting-mills, white-lead and paint-works, etc. It is connected by bridge with South Bethlehem, the seat of Lehigh University and of extensive iron- and steel-plants. See SOUTH BETHLEHEM. Pop. in 1890, 6762; in 1900, 7293.

Bethlehem, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3090.

Bethlehem, a post-village of Florence co., S.C., 22 miles E. by S. of Sumter.

Bethlehem Center, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Bethlehem township (town), 5 miles SW. of Albany.

Beth'nal Green, an eastern district and parliamentary borough (with two divisions) of London, co. of Middlesex. Here is the Bethnal Green Museum, a branch of the South Kensington. Pop. in 1901, 129,680.

Bethpage, a post-village of Summer co., Tenn., 11 miles N. of Gallatin.

Bethsaida (bĕth-sā'ĭ-dȧ; Hebrew, "fishing-place"), **of Galilee,** an ancient town of Palestine, which probably stood on the shore of the Sea of Galilee (Lake Tiberias); but its site is undetermined.

Bethsaida of Gaulonitis, afterwards **Julias,** was on the NE. side of the Sea of Galilee, 21 miles S. of Paneas; it is now wholly in ruins, the site being that of Et-Tell.

Bethshean, Palestine. See BEISAN.

Beth'she'mesh (Hebrew, "house of the sun"), an ancient city of Palestine, the remains of which are supposed to be at Ain Shems, a village 15 miles WSW. of Jerusalem, where are extensive ancient ruins.

Bethulie, bā-too'le, a town and business-centre of the Orange River Colony, South Africa, 93 miles (direct) SSW. of Bloemfontein, on the railroad to East London. It is 3 miles from the Orange River, which is here spanned by a substantial bridge 1486 feet in length. Elevation, 4291 feet. Pop. about 575, nearly half of whom are whites. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Bethulie figured in the Boer war during the early months of 1901. The district of Bethulie is elevated and comparatively well watered.

Béthune, bā'tün', a strongly fortified town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 20 miles NNW. of Arras. It has a fine Gothic church. Pop. in 1901, 11,370.

Bethune, a post-village of Kershaw co., S.C. Pop. about 150.

Betisbuka, bā-tis-boo'kā, or **Betsibuka,** a considerable river of Madagascar, enters Mozambique Channel (Bembatuka Bay) on its NW. coast. About 15 miles from its mouth it enlarges into a gulf with numerous islands.

Betsiamites, bĕt'se-ā'meet', or **Bersimis,** bĕr'se'-mee', a river in Saguenay co., Quebec, falls into the estuary of the St. Lawrence. At its mouth are great deposits of black iron-sand. The Betsiamites produces very large salmon. See BERSIMIS.

Bettemburg, bĕt'tĕm-bŭrg', a village of the Netherlands, 5 miles SSW. of Luxemburg.

Bettendorf, bĕt'tẹn-dorf', a village of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 3 miles NE. of Diekirch.

Bettenhausen, bĕt'tẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Prussia, in the outskirts of Cassel, on the Losse. Pop. 3000.

Betterton, a post-hamlet and shipping point of Kent co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, 4½ miles from Still Pond station.

Bettiah, bẹt-tee'a, a town of India, Chumparun district, Bengal, 95 miles NNW. of Patna. Pop. about 25,000.

Bettie, a post-village of Upshur co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. about 300.

Betts, a post-hamlet of Conecuh co., Ala. Pop. about 60.

Bettsville, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the Toledo, Tiffin and Eastern (Pennsylvania) R., 9 miles NNW. of Tiffin and 33 miles from Toledo.

Bettws-y-Coed, bĕt'ŭs e ko'ĕd, a town and favorite tourist- and artist-centre of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, situated at the junction of the Llugwy and Conway, 17 miles SE. of Bangor. It is celebrated for the picturesqueness of

its scenery, being in a basin surrounded by luxuriantly wooded heights. It lies within 8 miles of the foot of Snowdon, but the mountain is not visible. Pop. in 1901, 1070.

Betty, a post-village of Greene co., Miss. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Mobile, Ala.

Betul, a district and town of India. See BAITUL.

Betwa, bĕt'wȧ, a river of British India, rises in the Vindhya Mountains, Bhopal, flows mostly NE., and, after a total course of some 350 miles, joins the Jumna, 30 miles ESE. of Kalpi.

Between, a post-village of Walton co., Ga. Pop. about 150.

Betzdorf, bĕts'dorf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Coblenz. It has railroad-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4237.

Betzwood, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa. Its post-office is Port Kennedy.

Beuchler, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa.

Beuel, boi'ęl, a commune of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Cologne. It has various industries. Pop. in 1900, 4843.

Beulah, bū'lą, a post-village of Lee co., Ala., 15 miles NE. of Opelika. Pop. 200.

Beulah, a post-village of Pueblo co., Colo. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Beulah.

Beulah, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles W. of McGregor.

Beulah, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 31 miles S. by W. of Fort Scott.

Beulah, a post-village of Bolivar co., Miss., 5 miles from Riverton station.

Beulah, Goochland co., Va. See BULA.

Beulah, a post-village of Crook co., Wyo. Pop. about 75.

Beulaville, bū'lą-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., 17 miles from Magnolia.

Beury, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. about 500.

Beusichem, bö'ze-kĕm', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 7 miles NW. of Thiel.

Beutelsbach, boi'tęls-bȧk', a town of Württemberg, on the Beutel, 10 miles E. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 1500.

Beuthen, boi'tęn, a town of Prussian Silesia, 50 miles SE. of Oppeln, near the Polish frontier, in the midst of an important mining region. Pop. in 1900, 51,409.

Beuthen, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 13 miles WNW. of Glogau. Pop. in 1900, 3164.

Beuzeval, bœz'vȧl', a sea-side resort in the French department of Calvados (Normandy), 16 miles NE. of Caen.

Beuzeville, bœz'veel', a town of France, in Eure, 7 miles W. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2500).

Bevagna, bȧ-vȧn'yȧ, a town of Italy, 18 miles SE. of Perugia. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 6000). It is on the site of the ancient Umbrian town of Mevania.

Be'vans, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., 7 miles from Branchville station.

Bevedero, or **Bebedero,** bȧ-vȧ-dȧ'ro, a lake in the Argentine Republic, province of Mendoza, between about lat. 33° and 34° S. It lies in the course of the Desaguadero, receiving the overflow from other waters in the N., and in times of high water discharges through the Rio Salado, also known as the Desaguadero, into the Colorado. It is a shallow lagoon.

Beveland (bȧ'vę-lănt'), **North and South,** two islands of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, in the mouth of the Scheldt, divided westward by a narrow channel from the island of Walcheren. Estimated aggregate area, 120 sq. m. South Beveland, which is now connected with the mainland by railway embankments, is the largest and most fertile, and contains the town of Goes.

Bevensen, bȧ'vęn-sęn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles SSE. of Lüneburg. Pop. in 1900, 1744.

Beveren, bȧ'vęr-ęn, or **Bevern,** bȧ'vęrn, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 5 miles W. of Antwerp. Pop. in 1899, 9225.

Beverley, bĕv'ęr-le, a borough of England, co. of York, capital of the East Riding, 8 miles NNW. of Hull. The minster, or college church, was founded about 700 by the Archbishop of York, St. John of Beverley. The present structure, the oldest part of which dates from the thirteenth century, is remarkable for elegance and extent (334 feet in length); its W. front has been considered the finest specimen of the Perpendicular Gothic in England. St. Mary's church is also a magnificent structure. The town has a very ancient grammar-school. The principal industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements and tanning. Beverley is the seat of a Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1901, 13,183.

Beverloo, bȧ'vęr-lō', a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 12 miles NW. of Hasselt.

Bev'erly, a post-hamlet of Sebastian co., Ark., 12 miles from Alma.

Beverly, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., about 25 miles ESE. of Quincy. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1051.

Beverly, a post-village of Lincoln co., Kan., 10 miles by rail E. of Lincoln.

Beverly, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ky., 8 miles from Hopkinsville.

Beverly, a banking city and summer-resort of Essex co., Mass., on the "North Shore," on a bay or inlet of the Atlantic, and on the Boston and Maine R., 18 miles NE. of Boston and 2 miles NNE. of Salem, from which it is separated by an inlet of the sea. Beverly has a good harbor, manufactures of shoes and shoe machinery, general machinery, morocco, belting, oil-clothing, etc. Many of the inhabitants are employed in navigation and the fisheries. Beverly owns numerous vessels engaged in the cod-fishery. The New England Industrial School for Deaf Mutes is located here. Pop. in 1900, 13,884.

Beverly, a city of Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., 15 miles above Philadelphia. Its banking point is Burlington. It contains numerous residences and cottages of persons who do business in Philadelphia, and has manufactures of woollen goods, bed-spreads, ropes, terra-cotta, etc. Pop. in 1890, 1957; in 1900, 1950. Here in the National Cemetery is a monument to soldiers who were killed in the Civil War.

Beverly, a post-hamlet of Anson co., N.C., 6 miles from Wadesboro.

Beverly, a banking post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, about 18 miles NW. of Marietta. Small steamboats can ascend the river to this place. It is on the Ohio and Lake Kanawha R. Pop. in 1900, 712.

Beverly, a post-town of Randolph co., W.Va., on Tygart's Valley River, about 120 miles ENE. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Beverly Farms, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., on the sea-coast and on the Boston and Maine R., 20 miles NE. of Boston and 6 miles from Salem.

Beverly Station, a banking post-village of Platte co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago Great Western Rs., 5 miles NE. of Leavenworth. It is near the Missouri River.

Bevern, a town of Belgium. See BEVEREN.

Bevern, bȧ'vęrn, a village of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, 3 miles NE. of Holzminden. Pop. in 1900, 2183.

Beverungen, bȧ'vęr-ōōng'ęn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 47 miles SSE. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 2200.

Beverwijk, or **Beverwyk,** bȧ'vęr-wik', a town of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 7 miles by rail N. of Haarlem. Pop. in 1900, 5329.

Bevier, a post-village of Muhlenberg co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 67 miles (direct) SE. of Central City. Pop. about 300.

Bevier, bę-veer', a banking post-village of Macon co., Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 5 miles W. of Macon. The coal-mines of Bevier are among the most valuable in Missouri. Pop. in 1900, 1808.

Bev'ill, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co., Ala.

Bev'ilport, a hamlet of Jasper co., Tex., on Angelina River, near its union with the Neches, 9 miles W. of Jasper.

Bev'ington, a post-village of Madison co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 30 miles SW. of Des Moines.

Be'vis, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ohio, 16 miles NNW. of Cincinnati.

Bevis' Landing, Lewis co., Ky., is on the Ohio River, 18 miles below Portsmouth, Ohio.

Bewdley, būd'lee (originally *Beaulieu*), a borough of England, co. and 14 miles NNW. of Worcester, on the Severn. Pop. in 1900, 2866.

Bewleyville, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky., 18 miles from Muldraugh.

Bex, bȧ, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Avançon, near the right bank of the Rhone, 26 miles SE. of Lausanne. It has salt-works and sulphur baths. Fine grapes are produced here and many invalids resort to the place for the grape-cure in the autumn, in addition to numerous summer visitors. Elevation, 1427 feet. Pop. in 1900, 4600.

Bexar, bȧ-ar' or bȧ-HAR', a county in the south-central part of Texas, has an area of 1268 sq. m. It is intersected by the Medina River, and bounded on the NE. by the Cibolo River. Capital, San Antonio. Pop. in 1890, 49,266; in 1900, 69,422.

Bex'ar, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ala., 40 miles NE. of Aberdeen, Miss.

Bexhill, a town on the coast of Sussex, England, 5 miles SSW. of Hastings. Pop. in 1901, 12,213.

Bexley, a town of Kent, England, on the Cray, 5 miles SE. of Woolwich. Pop. in 1901, 12,918.

Beyerland, a Dutch island. See BEIJERLAND.

Beyersville, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex. Pop. about 100.

Beyrout, a town of Syria. See BEIRUT.

Bezdán, bĕz'dân', a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, on the Danube, 20 miles below Mohács. A canal gives it communication with the Theiss. Pop. in 1900, 7980.

Bezer, a post-village of Smith co., Miss., 4 miles SE. of Raleigh.

Bezhetsk, byĕ-zhĕtsk', a town of Russia, 67 miles NNE. of Tver, near the Mologa. It has a large annual fair for corn, iron, silk, and other goods. Pop. in 1897, 9090.

Béziers, bā'ze-ā' (anc. *Bæter'ræ*), a city of France, in Languedoc, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Hérault, on the river Orb, near the Canal du Midi, 44 miles SW. of Montpellier. It has a very ancient church, an aqueduct of Roman origin, and the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. The manufactures include woollen yarn, silk and woollen fabrics, brandy, alcohol, and chemicals. In the vicinity is the sea-side resort of Sérignan. Béziers was an important place in the Roman period and in the Middle Ages. In 1209 it was the scene of a great massacre of the Albigenses. Later it was an important Huguenot centre. Pop. in 1901, 49,214. The growth of the town has been very rapid in recent years.

Bezons, bẹh-zôn', a commune of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 9 miles N. of Versailles, on the Seine. Pop. 3500.

Bezuki, or **Bezoeki,** bẹ-zoo'kee, a residency of Java, occupying the whole east end of the island. It is volcanic and mountainous.

Bezuki, or **Bezoeki,** a town of Java, capital of a residency on the Strait of Madura, 89 miles ESE. of Surabaya.

Bezwa'da, a town of British India, in Madras, on the left bank of the Kistna, over which a long railway bridge has recently been constructed, 44 miles NW. of Masulipatam. It is a rapidly growing commercial centre. Pop. over 20,000.

Bhabua, b'hâ'boo'â', a town of Bengal, in Shahabad district, 50 miles SW. of Buxar. Pop. about 10,000.

Bhadreswar, b'hâd-rĕs-war', a town of Bengal, on the Hugli, about 18 miles by rail N. of Calcutta. Pop. about 10,000.

Bhadrinath, b'hâd-rin-ât'h', a town of British India, in Gurhwal, in a valley of the Himalayas, 80 miles N. of Almora, about 10,500 feet above the sea. It is remarkable for a temple which is visited annually by a great number of Hindu pilgrims.

Bhadrinath, a peak of the Himalayas, 17 miles W. of the town of Bhadrinath, about 23,000 feet in height. Lat. 30° 42′ N.; lon. 79° 15′ E.

B'hag, or **Bagh,** b'hâg or bâg, a town of Beluchistan, at the S. entrance of the Bolan pass, 60 miles NW. of Shikarpur (in Sindh).

Bhagalpur, bawg'ŭl-poor', a town of British India, capital of the division and of the district of Bhagalpur, on the Ganges, 105 miles NW. of Murshidabad. Pop. in 1901, 75,275. It has remarkable Jain temples and is the seat of a large trade.

Bhagalpur, a division of the province of Behar, Bengal. Area, about 20,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 8,721,484. Capital, Bhagalpur.

Bhagirathi, b'hâ-ghe-râ'tee, two rivers of India: (1) one of the principal head-streams of the Ganges, fed by snow-fields at an altitude of 14,000 feet, in about lat. 31° N.; lon. 79° E.; (2) an important outlet of the Ganges, flows past Murshidabad and Berhampur, and at Nuddea takes the name of HUGLI (which see). In its upper course it becomes shallow in the dry season, but it is a very important channel of trade.

Bhamo, b'hâ'mō', or **Bhanmo,** b'hân'mō', a town of Burma, on the Irawadi, 40 miles W. of the Chinese frontier and 180 miles NNE. of Ava. It is the emporium of the trade between China and Burma, and has been prominent in the projects of the English to establish a trade route by way of the valley of the Irawadi to the rich province of Yun-nan, the entrance to which, however, is barred by lofty mountains. Boats drawing but a few feet of water are towed up the river as far as Bhamo. Pop. about 7000, composed of Chinese and Shans.

Bhandara, British India. See BHUNDARA.

Bhanpura, b'hân-poo'râ, a town of British India, in Indore, on the Rewah.

Bharahut, or **Bharahat,** b'hâ-râ-hŭt', a ruined city of British India, 120 miles SW. of Allahabad. Here are interesting remains of the Buddhist period.

Bhartpur, British India. See BHURTPUR.

Bhat'gong', Bhatgaon, b'hât'gâ-ŏn', or **Dhar'-mapatan',** a town of Nepal, 4 miles SE. of Khatmandu. It is a great resort for Brahmans. Pop. about 30,000 (?).

Bhatnir, b'hât'neer', or **Bhutnir,** b'hŭt'neer', called also **Bhatniar** and **Bhutnair,** a town of British India, in Bikanir, 185 miles WNW. of Delhi. It is in a desert country, and was once the capital of the Bhatty people.

Bhattiana, b'hât'tee-â'nâ, or **Sirsa,** seer'sâ, a former district of the Punjab, British India, now a part of the Hissar district. Its people are largely of the Bhatty clan. Chief town, Sirsa.

Bhaugulpur. See BHAGALPUR.

Bhaunagar, India. See BHOWNUGGER.

Bhavaneswara, the ancient name of BHOBANESER.

Bhavani-Kudal, b'hâ-vâ'ne koo-dâl', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 58 miles NE. of Coimbatore, at the confluence of the Bhavani and Cavery Rivers. Here are famous temples of Vishnu and Siva.

Bhawanipur, b'hâ-wân-e-poor', a town of India, a few miles SE. of Calcutta.

Bhawlpur, or **Bhawalpur.** See BAHAWALPUR.

Bheels, beelz, a race of mountaineers of Hindustan, inhabiting the mountains of Candeish (Khandesh) and the country along the Nerbudda from the plains of Newaur to those of Gujerat. They are of a comparatively low grade of civilization, are small in stature, and have dark complexions; they go almost in a state of nudity, and are armed with bows and arrows. They are very brave and warlike, and since the organization of the Bheel Corps by the India government they have abandoned predatory habits and are becoming cultivators of the ground.

Bhe'ra, a town of British India, in the Punjab, district and 30 miles NE. of Shahpur, on the Jhelum. Pop. about 17,000.

Bhima, b'hee'mâ, a river of southern India, joins the Kistna 15 miles SW. of Muktul. Length, 400 miles.

Bhiwani, bee-wŏn'nee, a town of India, in the Punjab, about 30 miles SE. of Hissar. Pop. in 1901, 35,500.

Bhobaneser, b'ho-bân-ĕs'ẹr, or **Bhuvaneswar,** b'hoo-vân-es'war (anc. *Bhavaneswara*), a town of British India, in Orissa, 16 miles S. of Cuttack. It has numerous remains of temples and sculptured figures, and a tower 180 feet in height. It is mostly in ruins, but has a good trade in rice and cloth, and is a place of pilgrimage for worshippers of Siva.

Bhojpur, b'hoj'poor', a town of the Shahabad district, Bengal, 8 miles by rail E. of Buxar. Pop. about 10,000.

Bhopal, bo-pawl', a native state of Central India, in Malwa. It is traversed by the Vindhya Mountains and watered by the Nerbudda and Betwa rivers. The soil is fertile. Area, 16,859 sq. m. Capital, Bhopal. Pop. in 1901, 665,961.

Bhopal, capital of the state of Bhopal, about 325 miles SW. of Allahabad. Lat. 23° 15′ 30″ N.; lon. 77° 26′ E. Pop. in 1901, 77,023.

Bhotan, or **Bhootan.** See BHUTAN.

Bhowanipur, b'ho-wân-e-poor', a village or station of British India, 96 miles W. of Dinagepur. Here a great annual fair is held, from April 7 to April 17, at which 100,000 persons often assemble.

Bhownugger, or **Bhaunagar,** b'hŏw'nŭg'gŭr, a town of British India, capital of the native state of the same name, in the peninsula of Kathiawar, on the Gulf of Cambay, 60 miles NW. of Surat. Pop. about 60,000. The state has an area of about 2800 sq. m. and a population of about 400,000.

Bhuj, b'hooj, a city of British India, capital of Cutch and in a plain near its centre, 35 miles N. of the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. 23° 15′ N.; lon. 69° 48′ E. Pop. about 25,000. Its white buildings, intermingled with date-groves, render it externally picturesque. It has a castellated palace with enamelled domes.

Bhundara, or **Bhandara,** b'hŭn'dâ'râ', a district of the Central Provinces, British India. Lat. 20°–22° N.; lon. 79°–81° E. It includes a number of little native tributary states. Capital, Bhundara.

Bhundara, or **Bhandara,** a town of British India, capital of the district of Bhundara, 38 miles E. of Nagpur. It is a neat and healthy place. Pop. about 13,000.

Bhurtpur, or **Bhartpur,** b'hŭrt'poor', a state of Rajputana, British India. Area, 1961 sq. m. It is level and fertile. It is governed by a rajah under British supervision. Capital, Bhurtpur. Pop. in 1901, 626,000, chiefly Jats.

Bhurtpur, or **Bhartpur,** written also **Bharatpura,** a city of British India, capital of the state of Bhurtpur, 33

miles W. of Agra. Lat. 27° 12′ N.; lon. 77° 32′ E. Pop. in 1901, 43,000.

Bhutan, b'hoo'tän' (native name, *Aieu*), an independent state of Asia, in the eastern Himalayas, bounded N. by Tibet, E. by the lands of various petty independent tribes, S. by Assam and Bengal, and W. by Sikkim. It is a region of the grandest forest-clad mountains with deep intervening valleys. The Bhutias (the dominant tribe) are physically a fine race, allied in language and blood to the Tibetans; but the country is ill governed, and the people everywhere degraded. The inhabitants are Buddhists, and have two rulers,—the Dharm Rajah, or spiritual chief, and the Deb Rajah, or temporal ruler,—but the office of neither is hereditary. Chief towns, Tassisudon and Punakha, the latter being the official capital. Chief exports, woollens, gold-dust, horses, salt, silk, and musk. All the crops of temperate climates do well here, and copper, iron, and gold are obtained. In 1865 part of Bhutan, the fertile region known as the Duars, was annexed by the British. The population is estimated at about 200,000.

Bhuvaneswar. See BHOBANESER.

Bia, bee'ŏh', a town of Hungary, 10 miles SW. of Budapest. Pop. about 3000.

Biafra (be-af'ra), **Bight of,** an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Africa, between Cape Formoso and Cape Lopez, within lon. 5° and 10° E., and containing the islands of Fernando Po, Prince's, and St. Thomas.

Biala, be-ä'lä, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the river Biala, which separates it from Bielitz, 43 miles WSW. of Cracow. Pop. in 1900, 8257.

Biala, a town of Russian Poland, government and 37 miles ESE. of Siedlce. Pop. in 1897, 13,123.

Biallа, be-äl'lä, a small town of East Prussia, 68 miles S. of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1900, 1916.

Bialy Kamien, be-ä'le kä'me-ĕn, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, about 24 miles ENE. of Lemberg. Pop. (commune) about 3650.

Bialystok, be-äl'is-tŏk, or **Bielostok,** b'yĕl'ŏs-tŏk, a town of Russia, on the borders of Lithuania and Poland, government and 45 miles SW. of Grodno. It has a fine park, a palace, and many manufactories of woollens and cloths. Pop. in 1897, 63,927, more than one-half of whom were Jews.

Biana, be-ăn'ä, a town of British India, in the Bhurtpur dominions, 54 miles SW. of Agra.

Biancavilla, be-ăn-kä-vil'lä ("white villa"), a town of Sicily, 14 miles NW. of Catania, on the declivity of Mount Etna. The Biancavilla cotton stuffs are made here and in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 12,760.

Bianco, be-ăn'ko, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 15 miles SSW. of Gerace. Pop. about 2000.

Bianco, Cape (*i.e.*, "White Cape"), on the S. coast of Sicily. Lat. 37° 25′ N.; lon. 13° 15′ E.

Bianco, Cape, on the N. coast of Corsica, a little W. of Cape Corso. Lat 43° N.

Bianco, Cape, on the S. coast of Corfu. Lat. 39° 20′ N.; lon. 20° 10′ E.

Bianco, Cape, a headland on the SW. coast of Cyprus. Lat. 34° 20′ N.; lon. 32° 41′ E.

Biandrate, be-ăn-drä'tä, a village of Italy, 8 miles W. of Novara. Pop. about 1300.

Bianzé, be-ănd-zä', a town of Italy, province of Novara, 30 miles by rail N. of Turin. Pop. about 2250.

Biar, be-ar', a small town of Spain, 30 miles NW. of Alicante, with a castle and remains of fortifications.

Bi'ardstown, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex., 9 miles from Paris.

Biarritz, be-ar'rits', a maritime town of France, on the Bay of Biscay, in Basses-Pyrénées, 5 miles by rail SW. of Bayonne. Pop. in 1901, 12,812. It is a fashionable watering-place, and one of the most frequented in France, with a magnificent beach and enjoying a mild climate. It is much frequented by the Spanish aristocracy in summer and by the English in winter.

Biasca, be-äs'kä (Ger. *Ablentsch*), a town of Switzerland, in Ticino, 9 miles N. of Bellinzona. Pop. about 2000.

Biban', a mountain-range in Algeria, forming part of the outer (Little) Atlas and the southern confines of Little Kabylia. Through it runs the defile or pass of Biban, the *Portes de Fer*, or "Iron Gates."

Bibb, a county in the central part of Alabama, has an area of 622 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cahawba River, which, entering the county in the N., flows through it in a southwesterly direction. Bituminous coal and iron-ore are found in this county. Capital, Centerville. Pop. in 1890, 13,824; in 1900, 18,498.

Bibb, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of 254 sq. m. It is intersected by the Ocmulgee River. The surface is hilly and largely covered with forests. Capital, Macon. Pop. in 1890, 42,370; in 1900, 50,473.

Bibb, a post-village of Comanche co., Tex. Pop. about 175.

Bibbiano, bib-be-ä'no, a town of Italy, in Emilia, province and 10 miles WSW. of Reggio. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 5500).

Bibbiena, bib-be-ä'na, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles NNW. of Arezzo. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 7500).

Bibbville, a post-hamlet of Bibb co., Ala., on the Alabama Great Southern R., 28 miles E. of Tuscaloosa.

Biberach, bee'bẹr-äĸ', a town of Württemberg, on the Riss, 23 miles SSW. of Ulm. Pop. in 1900, 8404. It has a monument to Wieland, who was born near by. It is a great fruit market.

Biberach, a village of Baden, on the Kinzig, 10 miles SSE. of Offenburg.

Bible Grove, a post-village of Clay co., Ill., 9 miles NE. of Louisville. Pop. about 200.

Bible Hill, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Tenn.

Bib'lis, a village of Hesse, 9 miles NW. of Heppenheim. Pop. about 2500.

Bibon, a post-village of Bayfield co., Wis. Pop. about 125.

Bibrac'te, an ancient town of Gaul. Until recently, Autun was supposed to occupy its site. It is now believed to have been on the summit of Mont Beuvray, 12 miles W. of Autun.

Bibundi, be-bŏŏn'dee, a trading station of the Kamerun, German equatorial Africa.

Bic, bik, or **Sainte-Cécile-de-Bic,** sănt sä'seel' dẹh bik, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, with a fine harbor on the St. Lawrence, and on the Intercolonial R., 181½ miles below Quebec and 9 miles W. of Rimouski. Pop. about 500.

Bic, or L'Islet au Massacre, lee'lä' ō mäs'sä'k'r, an island on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite the village of Bic, Canada. It is 3 miles long by ¾ mile broad. It is related that somewhat more than two centuries ago 200 Micmac Indians were murdered here by the Iroquois; hence the name Massacre Island.

Biccari, bik'kä-re, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles WSW. of Foggia. Pop. about 4500.

Bicester, bis'tẹr, a town of England, co. and 11 miles NNE. of Oxford. Pop. in 1901, 3343.

Bicêtre. See GENTILLY.

Bickaneer. See BIKANIR.

Bickley, a post-village of Ware co., Ga., 18 miles NW. of Waycross, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Bickley Mill, a post-village of Russell co., Va., on the Clinch River, 29 miles NW. of Abingdon.

Bick'nell, a banking post-village of Knox co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 15 miles ENE. of Vincennes. It has coal-mines in the vicinity and brick- and tile-works. Pop. about 600.

Bicknellsville, a hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 30 miles E. of Ogdensburg.

Bicocca, La, lä be-kok'ä, a village of Lombardy, between Milan and Monza, noted for the victory achieved there by the forces of Charles V. over the French in 1522.

Bicquette (bik'kĕt') **Island,** or **Little Bic,** a small island NE. of Bic Island, in Canada, ½ mile long by ¼ mile wide. Near its centre is a light-house.

Bicske, bich'kĕh', a town of Hungary, 15 miles W. of Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 6405.

Bida, bee'dä, a fortified town of Africa, capital of the province or kingdom of Nyffé (Nufé or Nupé), about lat. 9° 5′ N., lon. 6° 5′ E. It is in the territory of Nigeria, and lies about 20 miles N. of the Niger River. Pop. variously estimated at from 40,000 to 90,000.

Bidache, bee'dăsh', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, near the Bidouze, 20 miles E. of Bayonne. Pop. about 800 (commune, 2200).

Bidar, bee'dar, a town of British India, in the Nizam's dominions, about 75 miles NW. of Hyderabad. It is noted for its manufactures of metal-ware—"Bidri ware."

Bidassoa, be-dăs-so'ä, a small river forming part of the boundary between France and Spain. It rises in Spain, and enters the Bay of Biscay at Fuenterrabia.

Bid'deford, a city and summer-resort of York co., Me., on the right bank of the Saco River, which separates it from the town of Saco, 6 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Boston and Maine R., 15 miles SW. of Portland. It has large cotton- and woollen-mills, machine-shops, saw-mills, etc. The river here falls 42 feet and affords abundant water-power. Pop. in 1890, 14,443; in 1900, 16,145.

Biddeford, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 20 miles by rail NW. of Summerside. Pop. about 200.

Biddeford Pool, a post-village and bathing-place of York co., Me., on the coast, 6 miles SE. of Biddeford.

Biddulph, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 5 miles N. of Burslem. Pop. in 1901, 6247.

Bid'eford, a seaport town of England, co. of Devon, on the Torridge, a short distance above the estuary of the Taw, 8 miles SW. of Barnstaple. It has an old stone bridge of 24 arches, manufactures of ropes, sails, collars, and earthenware, tan-yards, and docks. About 2½ miles above the bridge the Torrington Canal joins the river. The trade of Bideford was formerly very extensive. Pop. in 1901, 8754. Near the town is the watering-place Appledore.

Bidwell, a post hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y.

Bieber, bee'bẹr, a post-village of Lassen co., Cal.

Biebrich, bee'briĸ, a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, on the right bank of the Rhine, 3½ miles S. of Wiesbaden. Pop., with Mosbach, in 1900, 15,048. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Nassau, whose palace is the finest on the Rhine.

Biedenkopf, bee'dẹn-kopf', a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 24 miles NNW. of Giessen. Pop. in 1900, 2855.

Biegel, bee'ghẹl, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tex., 13 miles from Ledbetter.

Biehle, be'lå, a post-station of Perry co., Mo.

Biel, a town of Switzerland. See Bienne.

Biela, be-å'lå, a town of Bulgaria, on the Yantra, 20 miles SE. of Sistova. Pop. in 1893, 4757.

Bielau, Prussia. See Langenbielau.

Bielaya, be-êl'ī-å, a river of Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, in the government of Orenburg, flows SE., then N. and NE., and joins the Kama. Length, about 500 miles.

Bielefeld, bee'lẹh-fêlt', a walled town of Prussia, Westphalia, 26 miles SW. of Minden. It is the centre of the Westphalia linen industry, and has extensive bleaching-grounds, also manufactures of silk, velvet, bicycles, sewing-machines, etc. Vast numbers of Protestant deacons and deaconesses are here engaged in philanthropic work. Pop. in 1900, 63,044.

Bielev, be-êl'êv, a town of Russia, government and 64 miles SW. of Tula, on the Oka. Pop. in 1897, 9567.

Bielgoray, be-êl'go-rī, a town of Russian Poland, 47 miles SSW. of Lublin. Pop. in 1897, 6286. It is noted for the manufacture of sieves made of horse-hair.

Bielgorod, be-êl'go-rod ("white town"), a town of Russia, government and 73 miles S. of Kursk, on the Donetz. It owes its name to a chalk-hill in the vicinity. Pop. in 1897, 21,850.

Bielina, a town of Bosnia, in its NE. corner, about 10 miles from the Save. Pop. in 1895, 9732, the majority of whom were Mohammedans.

Bielitz, bee'lits (Bohem. *Bilsko*; Pol. *Bielsko*), a town of Austrian Silesia, 18 miles NE. of Teschen, on the left bank of the Biala River, opposite the town of Biala, in Galicia. It has a large trade in fine woollen cloths and cassimeres. Pop. in 1900, 16,900.

Biella, be-êl'lå, a town of Italy, province of Novara, on the Cervo, 38 miles NE. of Turin. It is a bishop's see. The chief manufactures are those of woollen stuffs, an industry that has existed here for 1000 years. Pop. in 1901 (commune), 19,514.

Bieloi, be-êl'oi, a town of Russia, government and 70 miles NNE. of Smolensk. Pop. in 1897, 6956.

Bielo-Ozero, be-êl'o o-zair'o ("white lake"), a lake of Russia, government of Novgorod, about lat. 60° 10′ N., lon. 37° 30′ E. Length, 25 miles; breadth, 20 miles. Its waters flow to the Volga by the Sheksna River.

Bielopol, be-êl-o'pol, a town of Russia, government and 106 miles NW. of Kharkov, on an affluent of the Seim. Pop. in 1897, 15,233.

Bielostok, a town of Russia. See Bialystok.

Bieloviezh (be-êl'o-ve-êzh') **Forest,** a forest in Lithuania, Russia, in the government of Grodno. Here the aurochs is still found.

Bielozersk, be-êl'o-zairsk', a town of Russia, government and 250 miles ENE. of Novgorod, on the S. shore of the Bielo-Ozero. Pop. in 1897, 6012.

Bielschowitz, a town of Silesia, in the district of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 7394.

Bielshöhle, beels'hö'lẹh, a cave of the Harz Mountains, Germany, near Rübeland.

Bielsk, be-êlsk', a town of Russia, government of Grodno, 25 miles S. of Bialystok. Pop. in 1897, 7461.

Bieltsy, be-êlt'se, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, 60 miles NW. of Kishenev. Pop. in 1897, 18,526.

Bien-hoa, be'ẽn' ho'å (Cochin-Chinese for "great lake"). See Tonlé-Sap.

Bien-hoa, a town of Cochin China, 20 miles NE. of Saigon, to which a canal and telegraph extend.

Bienne, be-ênn' (Ger. *Biel*, beel), a town of Switzerland, canton and 20 miles NW. of Bern, near the north extremity of the Lake of Bienne. It consists of a picturesque and irregular old quarter, presenting a semi-mediæval aspect, and of an elegant modern quarter, and is surrounded on every side by gardens and villas. The old castle has been converted into a town-hall. The Schwab Museum contains many interesting relics of the lake-dwellers and Celtic and Roman antiquities. The industries include watch-making, which is extensively carried on, cotton-spinning, cigar-making, tanning, and dyeing. Bienne is the seat of the West Swiss Technical Institute. Elevation, 1405 feet. Pop. in 1900, 22,100.

Bienne, Lake of, a lake of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles NW. of Bern and 3 miles NE. of the Lake of Neuchâtel. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 1 to 3 miles. Elevation above the sea, 1419 feet; greatest depth, 250 feet. It is traversed by the river Thiele, which joins the Aar 4 miles E. of Bienne. Its shores, though pleasing, are not of striking beauty, and its chief interest arises from its containing the island of St. Pierre, the residence of Rousseau in 1765, and from the remains of a prehistoric lake-village on its border.

Bientina, be-ẽn-tee'nå, a town of Italy, 11 miles E. of Pisa, near the bed of Lake Bientina (now drained). Pop. about 2000.

Bienvenida, be-ẽn-vå-nee'då, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 48 miles SE. of Badajoz. Pop. of the commune, about 5000.

Bienville, be-ẽn'vil (Fr. pron. be-ẽn'veel'), a parish in the NW. part of Louisiana, has an area of 832 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Bistineau, and is drained by several affluents of Red River. Capital, Arcadia. Pop. in 1890, 14,108; in 1900, 17,588.

Bienville, a post-town of Bienville parish, La. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Bienville, be-ẽn'veel', a post-village of Levis co., Quebec, 1½ miles from Levis. Pop. about 600.

Bier, a post-village of Allegany co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R.

Bierum, bee-room', a town of the Netherlands, province of Groningen, 8 miles NNW. of Delfzijl. Pop. 3000.

Biervliet, been'vleet', a town of the Netherlands, Zealand, 13 miles ENE. of Sluis. An inundation in 1377 detached Biervliet from the continent. Pop. about 2000.

Bies-Bosch, bees bosk', a marshy lake of the Netherlands, forming the eastern extension of the branch of the Meuse called the Hollandsch-Diep, between the provinces of South Holland and North Brabant. It contains numerous islands. This lake was formed Nov. 18–19, 1421, by an inundation which is said to have submerged 72 villages, drowning 100,000 inhabitants. Portions of the submerged land have been reclaimed.

Bietigheim, bee'tig-hime', a town of Württemberg, 13 miles NW. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 4332.

Bietigheim, a village of Baden, 10 miles by rail SW. of Karlsruhe. Pop. about 2500.

Biévène, bee'vain', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 25 miles NE. of Tournai. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Bièvres, be-aiv'r', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, on an affluent of the Seine, 5 miles SE. of Versailles. Pop. 1000.

Biezhetsk, b'yê'zhetsk', a town of Russia, government and 70 miles NNW. of Tver. Pop. in 1897, 9090.

Biferno, be-fêr'no, **Tiferno,** te-fêr'no, or **Tiver'no** (anc. *Tifer'nus*), a river of southern Italy, rises in the Apennines, flows NE. and enters the Adriatic 3 miles SE. of Termoli. Length, about 50 miles.

Biga, a district and town of Asia Minor. See Bighá.

Bigaa, be-gå'å, a pueblo in a great plain of Luzon, Philippine Islands, province and 3½ miles from Bulacán, on the San José River, tributary to Manila Bay. It has important rice-plantations. Pop. 8120.

Bigbar, a post-station of Trinity co., Cal.

Bigbarren, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co., Tenn., 30 miles from Knoxville.

Bigbarren River, Ky. See Barren River.

Big Bay Creek, Ill., drains part of Johnson co., runs southeastward through Pope co., and enters the Ohio.

Big Bay River or **Creek** rises in Middlesex co., Ontario, and falls into the Chenail Écarté, one of the numerous channels of the river St. Clair. Length, about 100 miles.

Big Beaver (bee'vẹr), a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., about 16 miles N. of Detroit.

Big Beaver, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1380.

Big Beaver, a township of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1488.

Big'bee, a post-village of Washington co., Ala., on the Southern R., 59 miles N. of Mobile, and on the Tombigbee River, opposite Jackson.

Bigbee, a post-village of Monroe co., Miss.

Bigbee Valley, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss., 12 miles from Brooksville.

Bigbend, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Kan., 8 miles SW. of Phillipsburg.

Bigbend, a post-hamlet of Avoyelles parish, La., 10 miles SE. of Marksville.

Bigbend, a post-station of Venango co., Pa.

Bigbend, a post-station of Calhoun co., W.Va.

Bigbend, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., on Fox River, about 20 miles SW. of Milwaukee.

Big Bethel, a locality of York co., Va., about 10 miles NW. of Fort Monroe. Here the Federals unsuccessfully attacked the Confederates on June 10, 1861.

Big Black River, of Mississippi, rises in Choctaw co. and enters the Mississippi at Grand Gulf. It flows through a rich plain, which produces large crops of cotton. Length, nearly 250 miles.

Big Black River, of Missouri. See BLACK RIVER.

Big Blue River, an affluent of the Kansas, is formed by three branches, called the North, Middle, and South Forks, which rise in Nebraska. It runs nearly southward, passes into the state of Kansas, and enters the Kansas River at Manhattan. Its length, including a main branch, is about 300 miles.

Big Blue River rises in Johnson co., Kan., runs northeastward, and enters the Missouri River in Jackson co., Mo., about 7 miles below Kansas City.

Big Bone Lick, in Boone co., Ky., a famous salt-lick or spring, 12 miles S. of Burlington. Many remains of extinct species of animals have been obtained here.

Big Bow Creek, Cedar co., Neb., runs northeastward and enters the Missouri River at St. James.

Bigbrook, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., 19 miles N. of Utica.

Big Buffalo, a post-station of Harrison co., W.Va., 12 miles SW. of Clarksburg.

Bigby Fork, a post-station of Itawamba co., Miss., on the Tombigbee River.

Bigbyville, a hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., 5 miles from Hurricane station.

Big Cabin, a post-station in the Cherokee country, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 3 miles S. of Vinita.

Bigcane, a post-hamlet of St. Landry parish, La., 20 miles N. by E. of Opelousas.

Big Cedar Creek, of Iowa, flows into Skunk River, in Henry co.

Big Cedar Creek, of South Carolina, enters the Broad River from the left, near the NW. part of Richland co.

Big Clifty, a post-village of Grayson co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 61 miles S. by W. of Louisville. Pop. about 350.

Bigcove Tannery, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., 8 miles S. of McConnellsburg.

Big Creek, of Greene co., Ala., flows into the Black Warrior River.

Big Creek, of Arkansas, runs nearly southward through Lee and Phillips cos. and enters the White River in the S. part of Monroe co.

Big Creek, of Indiana, rises in Ripley co., runs southwestward, and enters Graham's Fork in Jefferson co.

Big Creek, of Kansas, runs eastward through Trego co., intersects Ellis co., and enters the Smoky Hill River about 8 miles S. of Russell. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Big Creek, of Missouri, rises in Harrison co., runs southward, and enters Grand River in Daviess co.

Bigcreek, a post-hamlet of Geneva co., Ala., 35 miles SW. of Blakely, Ga.

Bigcreek, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga., 33 miles NNE. of Atlanta.

Bigcreek, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ky.

Bigcreek, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Miss., 21 miles E. of Coffeeville.

Bigcreek, a post-station of Steuben co., N.Y.

Bigcreek, a post-hamlet of Saluda co., S.C., about 60 miles W. of Columbia.

Bigcut, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., 29 miles by rail E. of Big Stone Gap.

Big Cypress, a bayou or creek, rises in the NE. part of Texas and runs southeastward. It drains portions of Titus, Camp, and Upshur cos., and enters Caddo Lake at Jefferson. It is nearly 90 miles long.

Big Cypress, a name indefinitely applied to large cypress tracts in the Everglades region of southwestern Florida and to the forest-growth on the NE. shore of Lake Okeechobee.

Bigdam, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. about 75.

Big Dry Wood Creek, Mo., runs northward in Barton and Vernon cos. and enters the Marmiton River about 9 miles W. of Nevada.

Big Eau Claire (o'klair'), a small river in the NE. central part of Wisconsin, enters the Wisconsin River about 6 miles below Wausau.

Big Eau Pleine (o'plain'), a river of Marathon co., Wis., enters the Wisconsin River in the S. part of that county.

Big'elow, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Kan., 85 miles by rail W. by N. of Atchison.

Bigelow, a banking post-village of Nobles co., Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 188 miles SW. of St. Paul. It is 1607 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest point between St. Paul and Sioux City. Pop. about 250.

Bigelow, a post-town of Holt co., Mo., on the Tarkio River and on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs R., 38 miles NW. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 195.

Bigelow, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y.

Bigelow, Mount, on the line between Somerset and Franklin cos., Me., is about 70 miles NNW. of Augusta. Elevation, 3600 feet.

Bigfalls, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., about 11 miles W. of Clintonville. Pop. about 200.

Big Fishing Creek enters the Bald Eagle Creek in Clinton co., Pa., about 4 miles W. of Lock Haven.

Bigflat, a post-village of Baxter co., Ark.

Bigflats, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., in Bigflats township (town), on the Chemung River and on the Erie R., 10 miles NW. of Elmira. The village has various mills, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1705.

Bigflats, a post-township (town) of Adams co., Wis., 20 miles from Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 550.

Bigfoot, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ind., 9 miles from Rochester.

Bigfoot Prairie, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., is on the line between Illinois and Wisconsin, 5 miles N. of Harvard Junction.

Bigga, one of the Shetland islands, in Yell Sound.

Big'gar, a small town of Scotland, co. and 10 miles ESE. of Lanark.

Bigger, a post-township of Jennings co., Ind. Pop. in 1900, 996.

Big Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. See PORT CALEDONIA.

Biggleswade, big'gelz-wâd, a town of England, co. and 9 miles ESE. of Bedford, on the navigable river Ivel. Pop. in 1901, 5120.

Biggs, a banking post-town of Butte co., Cal., in a fine fruit-growing section, near the Feather River, on the Southern Pacific R., 3 miles N. of Sacramento. It is the trade-centre of a fruit and agricultural region. Pop. about 900.

Biggs, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 9 miles ESE. of Havana.

Biggsville, a banking post-village of Henderson co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 194 miles from Chicago and 15 miles ENE. of Burlington, Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 417.

Bigha, bee'gâ, an administrative district of Asiatic Turkey, occupying the NW. extremity of Asia Minor, bordering on the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora. It corresponds approximately to the ancient Troas.

Bigha, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Asia Minor, capital of the district of Bigha, about 95 miles W. of Brusa. Pop. about 10,000.

Big Hatchie River. See HATCHIE.

Bighill, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ky., 15 miles SE. of Richmond.

Bighill, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex.

Big Hollow, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., 17 miles NW. of Catskill.

Bighorn, a county in the NW. part of Wyoming. Area, 12,226 sq. m. It is drained by the Bighorn River and its tributaries; the Bighorn Mountains are in the E. and the Shoshones are in the W. The resources include stock-raising, agriculture, horticulture, minerals, etc. Irrigation is generally practised. Capital, Basin. Pop. in 1900, 4328.

Bighorn, a post-village of Sheridan co., Wyo., about 9 miles S. of Sheridan. Pop. about 275.

Bighorn Mountains, a range of mountains principally in the N. part of Wyoming, on the E. side of the Bighorn River. They are partly composed of ancient sedimentary rocks, with a granitic nucleus. There are a number of summits from 8000 to 12,000 feet above the sea and covered with perpetual snow. The range is nearly 180 miles long, and trends in a generally NW. and SE. direction. The region of the Bighorn was for a long time a natural fastness to the most warlike of the American Indians, the Sioux, and in 1876 occurred the famous "massacre of the Bighorn,"—the annihilation of General Custer's company of about 250 men. The site of this disaster is about 15 miles S. of Fort Custer.

Bighorn River rises in the Rocky Mountains in the W. part of the state of Wyoming. It runs in an ESE. direction, lat. 43° N., lon. 108° 20′ W., and this first part of its course is called Wind River. It afterwards pursues a northward course, flanking the Bighorn Mountains and passing through them into Montana, and enters the Yellowstone River about lat. 46° 15′ N., lon. 107° 24′ W. It is the largest affluent of the Yellowstone, and is about 500 miles long. It is navigable to Fort Custer, at the junction of the Little Bighorn. The region traversed by this river is mostly mountainous.

Bight of Benin. See BENIN.

Bight of Biafra. See BIAFRA.

Big Indian, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in the Catskill Mountains, on the Ulster and Delaware R., 36 miles NW. of Rondout.

Big Indian (or **Balsam**) **Mountain,** a western summit of the Catskill Mountains, near Big Indian station and 4 miles S. of Pine Hill. Height, 3600 feet.

Big Indian Creek, Ind., enters the Ohio River. It is about 50 miles long.

Big Island, a post-village of Bedford co., Va., on James River and on the James River Canal, 19 miles above Lynchburg. Pop. about 75.

Big Island, Pictou co., Nova Scotia, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, sheltering the east end of Merigomish Harbor, 7 miles E. of Pictou.

Big Lake, a lake in the marshy region of the SE. of Missouri and the NE. of Arkansas, traversed by Little River.

Biglake, a banking post-village of Sherburne co., Minn., on Elk River and Big Lake, and on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs., 48 miles NW. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 177.

Big Laurel, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.C., 13 miles N. of Marshall. Pop. of the township in 1900, 835.

Bigler (post-office, Williams Grove), a station in Clearfield co., Pa., 9 miles SE. of Clearfield.

Biglerville, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 7 miles by rail N. of Gettysburg and 24 miles from Carlisle. Pop. about 300.

Biglick, a post-town of Stanly co., N.C., about 30 miles E. of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 132.

Biglick, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Tenn., 10 miles S. of Crossville.

Biglick, Roanoke co., Va. See ROANOKE.

Bigmoose, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y.

Big Mound, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, about 32 miles NNW. of Keokuk. Here is a mound 30 feet high on the prairie.

Bigmount, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. about 350.

Big Muddy River, Ill., is formed by two branches which rise in Jefferson co. It runs southward and southwestward, intersects Franklin and Jackson cos., and enters the Mississippi River about 5 miles below Grand Tower.

Bignasco, bin-yäs′ko, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, 4 miles from Locarno.

Bigneck, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ill., about 22 miles NE. of Quincy.

Big Nemaha, a river of Nebraska. See NEMAHA.

Bigoak Flat, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 66 miles E. by S. of Stockton. Gold is found here. Pop. about 400.

Big Opeon′go, a lake in the rear of the co. of Hastings, Ontario, about 40 miles long by 20 miles wide.

Bigorre, bee′gorr′, an old subdivision of southwestern France, province of Gascony, now forming part of the department of Hautes-Pyrénées.

Bigpatch, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., 5 miles S. of Platteville.

Big Pigeon River rises in Haywood co., N.C., runs towards the N. and NW., passes into Tennessee, and enters the French Broad River in Cocke co. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Bigpine, a post-village of Inyo co., Cal., in Owens River Valley. The banking point is Independence.

Big Pine Creek, Ind. See PINE CREEK.

Big Pine (or **Piney**) **Creek,** Tex., intersects Trinity co., and enters the Neches River at the E. extremity of that county.

Big Pine-Tree Creek, of Kershaw co., S.C., flows into the Wateree, near Camden.

Bigpiney, or **Piney,** a post-township of Pulaski co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 929.

Bigplain, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, 18 miles SW. of Columbus.

Big Plover River, of Wisconsin, rises towards the NE. part of the state and flows into the Wisconsin at Portage.

Bigpond, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., about 20 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y.

Bigpond, a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, 28 miles from Sydney.

Bigpool, a post-village of Washington co., Md. The banking point is Hagerstown.

Bigprairie, a post-township of Newaygo co., Mich., is drained by the Muskegon River. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Bigprairie, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago R., 13 miles SW. of Wooster.

Big Rapids, a banking city, capital of Mecosta co., Mich., on the Muskegon River and on the Pere Marquette and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Rs., 55 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has foundries, machine-shops, mills, furniture-factories, etc. It is an important lumber-market, and has extensive manufactures of lumber, shingles, staves, doors, etc. It is the seat of Ferris Institute. Pop. in 1890, 5265; in 1900, 4686.

Bigreedy, a post-village of Edmondson co., Ky. Pop. about 75.

Big River, Mo., drains part of Washington co., runs northward through Jefferson co., and enters the Maramec River about 3 miles S. of Eureka station on the Missouri Pacific R. It is nearly 125 miles long.

Bigriver, a post-station of Pierce co., Wis.

Big River Mills, a village of St. François co., Mo., on Big River, about 60 miles S. by W. of St. Louis.

Bigrock, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 52 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. of the township in 1900, 879.

Bigrock, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 20 miles NNW. of Davenport. Pop. 150.

Bigrock, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Va., 70 miles from Saltville.

Bigrun, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Marietta, Columbus and Cleveland R., 26 miles W. by S. of Marietta.

Bigrun, a banking post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa., on Mahoning Creek and on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R., 15 miles SSW. of Dubois. It has grist-mills, tannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 879.

Big Salmon River, an eastern tributary of the Yukon or Lewes River, in northwest Canada, discharging in about lat. 61° 50′ N.

Big Sandy, a post-hamlet of Choteau co., Mont.

Big Sandy, a post-village of Benton co., Tenn., on Big Sandy River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 147 miles NE. of Memphis. Pop. about 275.

Big Sandy, a post-village of Upshur co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 24 miles W. of Longview Junction. Pop. about 325.

Big Sandy Creek, Colo., enters the Arkansas River in Bent co. It is nearly 200 miles long.

Big Saudy Creek, Ind., falls into the Ohio River in Spencer co.

Big Sandy Creek, Neb., rises in Clay co. and enters the Little Blue River about 12 miles NW. of Fairbury. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Big Sandy River, Ky. See SANDY RIVER.

Big Sandy River, Tenn., enters the Tennessee River in Henry co., where the Louisville and Nashville R. crosses that river. It is about 100 miles long.

Big Sandy River, Wyo., enters Green River about 22 miles N. of Bryan. Length, about 100 miles.

Big Shanty, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R., 19 miles S. of Carrollton, N.Y.

Big Sioux (soo) **River** rises in the NE. part of South Dakota, flows nearly southward through several counties in that state, in the lower part of its course forms the boundary between South Dakota and Iowa, and enters the Missouri River about 2 miles above Sioux City, Iowa. It is about 300 miles long. It traverses fertile prairies.

Big Sni′bar Creek enters the Missouri River from the right in Lafayette co., Mo., 5 miles above Lexington.

Big South Fork of the Cumberland River rises in Morgan co., Tenn. It runs nearly northward into Kentucky, and enters the Cumberland River in Pulaski co., Ky., about 8 miles S. of Somerset. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Bigspring, a post-village of Boone co., Ind., 9 miles from Zionsville station.

Bigspring, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Kan., about 14 miles W. by N. of Lawrence.

Bigspring, a post-village of Meade co., Ky., about 40 miles SSW. of Louisville. Pop. about 200.

Bigspring, a post-village of Washington co., Md. The banking point is Hagerstown.

Bigspring, a hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., about 14 miles NW. of Grand Rapids.

Bigspring, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo., 10 miles S. by E. of Danville.

Bigspring, a post-village of Deuel co., Neb., on the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R., 20 miles (direct) E. by S. of Chappell, its banking point.

Bigspring, a post-station of Jackson co., N.C.

Bigspring, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., 3 miles from Newville.

Bigspring, a banking post-village, capital of Howard co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 108 miles W. of Abilene. It is a shipping point for cattle, and contains the car-shops, etc., of the Rio Grande division of the Texas and Pacific R. Large salines underlie the town. Pop. in 1900, 1158.

Bigspring, a post-village of Adams co., Wis., 9 miles NE. of Kilbourn City. Pop. 200.

Bigsprings, Crawford co., Ind. See MARENGO.

Bigsprings, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Miss., 17 miles WNW. of West Point.

Bigsprings, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio. Pop. about 100.

Bigstone, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 484 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by Big Stone Lake and the Minnesota River. A large part of it is prairie. Capital, Ortonville. Pop. in 1890, 5722; in 1900, 8731.

Bigstone, a post-hamlet of Bigstone co., Minn., 10 miles N. of Ortonville.

Bigstone, a banking post-village of Grant co., S.Dak., on Big Stone Lake and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 1½ miles from Ortonville, Minn. Pop. in 1900, 590.

Bigstone Gap, a banking post-town of Wise co., Va., on the Virginia and Southwestern and the Louisville and Nashville Rs., 66 miles NW. of Bristol. It has manufactures of iron products, coke, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1617.

Bigstone Lake, on the boundary between Grant co., S.Dak., and Bigstone co., Minn., is about 25 miles long by 3 miles wide. It is drained by the Minnesota River.

Big Thompson (tŏmp'sŏn) **Creek,** Colo., rises in the Rocky Mountains near Long's Peak, runs eastward and enters the Platte 10 miles above Evans.

Bigtimber, a banking post-town, capital of Sweet Grass co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 81 miles W. of Billings. It is a shipping point for wool. Pop. in 1900, about 500.

Big Timber Creek, N.J., enters the Delaware River 5 miles below the city of Camden.

Bigtree, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 9 miles S. of Buffalo.

Bigtrees, a post-hamlet of Calaveras co., Cal., 40 miles ENE. of Milton and about 60 miles ENE. of Stockton. Altitude, 4600 feet. Here is a famous grove of about 100 enormous trees of the *Sequoia gigantea,* some of which are 30 feet in diameter and over 300 feet high. The giants of the grove are the "Keystone State," 325 ft. high and 45 ft. in girth; the "Mother of the Forest," 315 ft. high, with a girth of 61 ft.; and the "Father of the Forest," measuring 112 ft. in circumference.

Big Trees, a station on the Southern Pacific R., 75 miles S. by E. of San Francisco. Here is the Santa Cruz grove of giant redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*), which contains the "Pathfinder," or Fremont tree, in the hollow of which the explorer camped.

Big Trees Station. See WAWONA.

Big Tunnel, a post-station of Montgomery co., Va., on the Southern R., 80 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg.

Big Val'ley, a post-village of Mills co., Tex., 120 miles NNW. of Austin.

Big Vermilion River, Ind. See VERMILION.

Big Walnut Creek rises in the north-central part of Ohio and enters the Scioto River about 12 miles S. of Columbus.

Bihač. See BIHATCH.

Bihar, British India. See BEHAR.

Bihar, be'hŏr`, a county of Hungary, bounded E. by Transylvania. Capital, Grosswardein, near which is the small town of Bihar.

Bihatch (Serb. *Bihac*), be'hâtch, a town of Bosnia, on an island in the Unna, 65 miles W. of Banialuka. Pop. in 1895, 4330.

Bihé, be-hâ', a native kingdom of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, in the region of the head-waters of the Coanza River, about lat. 12° 30′ S. Chief settlement is Bihé or Belmonte, with one or two European dwellings and an American mission station.

Biisk, be'isk, a town of Siberia, government and 270 miles S. of Tomsk, at the confluence of the Biya and the Katunya. Pop. in 1897, 17,206. It has an important trade.

Bijanagur, or **Bijnagur,** beej'nâ-gûr', sometimes written **Bijainagar** and **Bisnagur** (anc. *Vijayanagara,*—*i.e.,* "city of triumph"), a deserted city of southern India, presidency of Madras, 36 miles NW. of Bellary, on the Tumbuddra. It is 8 miles in circumference and contains granite temples of Siva, Krishna, Ganesa, and Rama, and other edifices. Bijanagur was founded in 1336, and in the sixteenth century was the capital of an extensive kingdom, which was destroyed and its capital sacked by the Mohammedans in 1564.

Bijapur, be'ja-poor', formerly **Visiapur,** or **Vijayapura,** a city of India, formerly the splendid capital of the Mohammedan kingdom of the same name, but now principally in ruins, 245 miles SE. of Bombay, in the Satara district. Its walls, still standing, which once encircled one of the most populous cities in the East, enclose imposing structures, such as the mausoleum of Mahmud Shah, with its massive dome, the mosque known as the Jumma Musjid, and the fortress, with its many towers. The kingdom of Bijapur was at the height of its power in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Pop. about 17,000.

Bijawar, be-jaw'ẽr, or **Bejour,** be-jŏw'ẽr, a native state of British India, in Bundelcund, with a capital of the same name, 75 miles SE. of Jhansi.

Bijbahar, beej'bâ-har', **Bijbharu,** beej'bâ-roo', or **Vijapara,** vee'ja-pâ-râ', a large town of Kashmir, 25 miles SE. of Serinagur, on the Jhelum.

Bijnagur, a city of India. See BIJANAGUR.

Bijnaur, or **Bijnour,** bij-nŏwr', a district of Rohilcund, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India. Capital, Bijnaur.

Bijnaur, a town of British India, capital of the district of Bijnaur, near the Ganges. Lat. 29° 22′ N.; lon. 77° 40′ E. Pop. about 15,000.

Bijou, be'zhoo', a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Carson City, Nev.

Bijou Basin, a post-station of El Paso co., Colo., in a valley of its own name, 55 miles SE. of Denver.

Bijou (or **Bijoux**) **Creek,** Colo., runs northward and enters the South Fork of the Platte River near Deuel. Length, about 150 miles.

Bijou Hills, a post-village of Brulé co., S.Dak., 20 miles S. of Puckwana.

Bikanir, bik'ă-neer', or **Bikaner,** a native state of British India, in Rajputana. Area, about 23,000 sq. m. It is a dismal region, largely covered with sand-dunes, and has no permanent streams; but its salt lakes afford a good revenue, and many sheep, camels, and horses are bred. The people are Jats, Bhatties, and Rajputs, governed by a maharajah under British supervision. Capital, Bikanir. Pop. in 1901, 584,700.

Bikanir, capital of the state of Bikanir, about 250 miles W. by S. of Delhi. Lat. 28° N.; lon. 73° 22′ E. The surrounding wall is about 3½ miles in circuit. The city has a citadel, several temples, and high buildings, but the streets are narrow, irregular, and dirty. Fine woollen blankets are produced. Pop. in 1901, 53,100.

Bilaspur, bee'lâs'poor', a town of the Punjab, on the Sutlej, 185 miles NW. of Delhi. It is the capital of the native state of Bilaspur, called also Kahlur.

Bilaspur, a district of the Central Provinces, British India, forms the N. extremity of the Chuttisgurh plateau. It is generally hilly, and is traversed by the Mahanuddy. Capital, Bilaspur.

Bilaspur, a town of British India, capital of the district of Bilaspur, on the river Urpa. Lat. 22° 2′ N.; lon. 82° 5′ E. Pop. about 10,000.

Bilbao, bil-bâ'o, a seaport of Spain, capital of the province of Biscay, on the Nervión, 6 miles from its mouth and 32 miles NNW. of Vitoria. Lat. 43° 18′ N.; lon. 2° 56′ W. The river separates the old town on the right bank from the modern quarter on the left. Bilbao is picturesquely situated amid encircling mountains, is well built, and has fine promenades along the river. It is one of the leading seaports of Spain, and owes its rapidly increasing prosperity mainly to the vast deposits of iron-ore in the vicinity, several million tons of which are exported annually, principally to England, the imports from which country into Bilbao are also on a large scale. At the mouth of the Nervión are its two ports, Portugalete and Las Arenas, both also watering-places, which are connected by a remarkable suspension ferry, constructed in 1894. The navigation of the river has recently been greatly improved, so that vessels of considerable draught can approach the city, and two breakwaters have been constructed at the mouth of the river. Bilbao has direct steam communication with South and Central America. It has iron-smelting works, foundries, and manufactures of leather,

rope, sail-cloth, etc. Mean temperature for the year, 58.7°; for January, 47.7°; for August, 71.5°. Bilbao was founded in 1300; at the end of the fifteenth century it became the seat of the famous *consulado* originally established at Burgos, and having the highest authority in Spain as a commercial tribunal. The place has figured prominently in the Carlist wars. In 1874 the Carlists besieged it for several months and bombarded it, but were finally forced to retire. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 83,306.

Bilbilis. See CALATAYUD.

Bil'destone, a small town of Suffolk, England, 11 miles NW. of Ipswich.

Bildt, 'T, t'beelt, a small town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 10 miles NNW. of Leeuwarden.

Bilejik, bę-lęh-jik, a town of Anatolia, in the vilayet of Brusa. Pop. about 10,500.

Bilin, be-leen' (Bohem. *Bilina*, be-lee'nå; L. *Beli'na*), a town of Bohemia, picturesquely situated on the Biela, 3 miles SW. of Teplitz. It has a fine castle and noted mineral springs. Upward of 4,000,000 bottles are annually exported from the Sauerbrunnen. Pop. in 1900, 7800.

Bilitio, the ancient name of BELLINZONA.

Bilke, beel'kĕh', a town of Hungary, co. of Bereg, 19 miles ESE. of Munkács. Pop. about 3500.

Billerbeck, bil'lęr-bĕk', a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 15 miles WNW. of Münster. Pop. about 1500.

Billerica, bĭl'ler-ik-a, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Billerica township (town), on the Concord River, 19 miles NW. of Boston. The town contains the village of North Billerica. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2775. The banking point is Lowell.

Billerica Mills, Mass. See NORTH BILLERICA.

Bil'lericay, a town of England, co. of Essex, 24 miles ENE. of London. Pop. about 1500.

Billett, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ill.

Billinge, a town of Lancashire, England, 3 miles from St. Helens. Pop. in 1901, 4232.

Billings, a county in the W. and SW. part of North Dakota, adjoining Montana. Area, 6150 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Missouri River and its tributaries, and has several buttes in the SE. part. Cattle-raising and mining are the chief industries. Capital, Medora. Pop. in 1900, 975.

Billings, a banking city of Christian co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 19 miles WSW. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 702.

Billings, a banking city, capital of Yellowstone co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rs., 917 miles from St. Paul and 238 miles E. by S. of Helena. Principal industries, wool and cattle- and sheep-raising. Pop. in 1890, 836; in 1900, 3221. Billings is one of the most important interior wool-markets of the country.

Billings, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 20 miles by rail NE. of Newburg.

Billings, a banking post-town of Noble co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., about 25 miles NW. of Perry. Pop. in 1900, 406.

Billingsbridge, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, Canada. Pop. about 500. Its banking point is Ottawa, ½ mile distant.

Billingsley, a post-hamlet of Autauga co., Ala. Pop. 60.

Billingsville, a post-village of Union co., Ind., about 22 miles S. of Richmond.

Billingsville, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 7 miles S. of Boonville.

Bil'liton', Bil'leton', or **Blitong,** blee'tong', an island of the Dutch East Indies, between Sumatra and Borneo. Lat. of its central part about 2° 55' S., lon. 108° E. Area, estimated at 1800 sq. m. (including numerous minor islets). It is surrounded by rocks and islets, and is rich in tin, iron-ore, and valuable timber. Highest point, 3117 feet. The alluvial deposits of tin, which occupy nearly the southern limit of the vast stanniferous formation which extends over 20 degrees of latitude, are very important, yielding from 3500 to 5500 tons annually. The island in addition exports trepang, birds' nests, sea-weed, tortoise-shell, and wax. Pop. about 35,000, of whom about 10,000 are Chinese.

Billiton Passage, between the island of Billiton and Borneo, is about 130 miles across, and very dangerous.

Billom, bee'yoN', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 14 miles ESE. of Clermont-Ferrand. It has manufactures of fine pottery. Pop. about 3300 (commune, 4300).

Billow, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga., 5 miles W. of Carrollton.

Bill Quay, a village of Durham, England, on the Tyne, 3 miles from Gateshead. It has smelting- and bottling-works and ship-yards.

Bills Creek, Iowa, one of the head-branches of Otter Creek, which it enters between Warren and Lucas cos.

Billtown, a post-village of King's co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Kentville. Pop. 100.

Billwärder, bĭl'vair-der, an island belonging to the territory of Hamburg, formed by the Elbe and its affluent, the Bille.

Bill Williams River, Ariz., drains part of Mohave co. and runs southward to the boundary between Mohave and Yuma cos. It finally flows westward until it enters the Colorado River at Aubrey. Length, about 250 miles.

Bilma, bil'må, a district of the Kawar valley, Sahara, with a town of the same name, about lat. 18° 40' N., lon. 14° E. From salt-pools near it a large supply of excellent salt is obtained, which is distributed throughout the Sudan by caravans of hundreds and thousands of camels. The people are Tibbus.

Biloxi, be-lox'ee, a banking city and watering-place of Harrison co., Miss., on the Gulf of Mexico and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 80 miles ENE. of New Orleans. It has ship-yards and extensive industries in the packing and shipping of oysters, fruits, and vegetables. The first settlement of the French in the region of the Gulf of Mexico was established near this place in 1699. A little more than a decade later they founded the present town of Biloxi, which for some years was the seat of government of the colony of Louisiana. Pop. in 1900, 5467.

Bilsa, bil'så (anc. *Bilvesa*), a small town of India, 183 miles S. of Gwalior, on the Betwa.

Bilsen, bil'sęn, a town of Belgium, Limbourg, 8 miles SE. of Hasselt, on the Demer. Pop. 3500.

Bilsi, bil'see, a town of Budaon district, British India.

Bils'ton, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 2 miles SE. of Wolverhampton. It has coal-mines, iron-smelting works, foundries, and extensive manufactures of metal-wares, machinery, etc. Pop. in 1901, 24,034.

Biltmore, a post-town of Buncombe co., N.C., on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 71. Near here, about 2 miles SE. of Asheville, is the magnificent park and chateau (constructed in the French baronial style and at a cost of about $4,000,000) of "Biltmore." It is considered to be the finest private residence in the United States. A school of forestry is established at Biltmore.

Bima, bee'må, a seaport town of the island of Sumbawa, on its N. coast, 100 miles E. of the town of Sumbawa. It is the capital of the sultanate of Bima and the residence of a Dutch agent. Chief exports, timber and horses.

Bimbia, bim'bee-å, a river or channel of western Africa, known in its upper course as the Mungo, enters the Bight of Biafra W. of the Kamerun River. On its banks are many populous villages.

Bimini, a group of islands. See BEMINI.

Bimlipatam, bim'li-på-tåm' (anc. *Bhimalaputana*), a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 17 miles ENE. of Vizagapatam, on the Bay of Bengal.

Binab, be-nåb', a small town of Persia, in Azerbaijan, on the Sofi-Tchai, a tributary of Lake Urumiah, 55 miles SSW. of Tabriz. Around it are orchards and vineyards.

Bin'abo'la, Bur'abo'la, Ben'nebeo'la, Bunnebeola, or **Twelve Pins,** a mountain-range of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 5 miles NE. of Ballinahinch. The culminating point is Benbaun, 2395 feet.

Biñán, been-yån', or **Viñán,** veen-yån', a pueblo of Laguna province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on an affluent of Laguna de Bay, has superb forests and very productive rice-plantations. It is 41 miles from Santa Cruz, and has high-roads connecting it with Manila and Cavite.

Binangonán de Lampón, be-nån-go-nån' då låm-pōn', a pueblo of the Philippine Islands, capital of La Infanta province, Luzon, 45 miles (direct) E. by N. of Manila. Communication is difficult. Pop. 7557. Port Lampón is on the NW. part of Lamón Bay, and is a small but well-sheltered port, commanded by Binangonán Mountain. It was once the depot of the Spanish galleons and the treasure of Manila.

Binasco, be-nås'ko, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 11 miles NW. of Pavia. Pop. 2000.

Binbrook, or **Hall's Corners,** a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 7½ miles S. of Stony Creek. Pop. about 200.

Bin'brooke, a village of England, co. of Lincoln, 7 miles NE. of Rasen-Market.

Binche, bånsh, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, on the Haine, 10 miles ESE. of Mons. Pop. in 1899, 11,427.

Bin'chester, a parish of England, co. of Durham, 1½ miles ENE. of Bishop-Auckland. It is supposed to represent the Roman *Binovium*.

Bindraban, bin'dra-bån', or **Bindrabund,** bin'dra-bŭnd', written also **Brindaban** (anc. *Vrindavana*), a

town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Muttra district, on the Jumna, 40 miles NNW. of Agra. It has several sacred pools and caves and temples of Krishna, one of which is among the most massive works of Hindu architecture. Pop. about 30,000.

Binford, a post-hamlet of Griggs co., N.Dak.

Bingara, a town and township of New South Wales, in a rich mineral district, 350 miles NW. of Sydney. Pop. of the district, about 2200.

Bingen, bing'ẹn, a town of Germany, grand duchy of Hesse, on the left bank of the Rhine, at the influx of the Nahe, 17 miles W. of Mainz. There are manufactures of tobacco and leather, and fine wines are produced. Near by the Rhine, breaking through a mountain-chain, narrows to form the Bingerloch, formerly a dangerous rapid. Above the town towers the mediæval castle of Klopp, supposed to be on the site of a fortification constructed by the Roman general Drusus. In the neighborhood are Rüdesheim, the castle of Ehrenfels, and the chapel of St. Rochus; and on an island in the Rhine is the *Mäusethurm* (*i.e.*, "mouse-tower"), a structure supposed to date from about the year 1000. On the opposite bank of the Rhine is the Niederwald Denkmal, a magnificent monument erected to commemorate the victories of 1870–71. Pop. in 1900, 9670.

Bingen, a post-village of Hempstead co., Ark. Pop. about 70.

Bingen, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 48 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Binger, a banking post-village of Caddo co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Bingerville, bañ'zhå'veel', a town of west-central Africa, capital, since Nov., 1900, of the French Ivory Coast, is situated a few miles NW. of Grand Bassam.

Bingham, bing'ạm, a town of Nottinghamshire, England, 8 miles E. of Nottingham. Pop. about 1500.

Bingham, a county in the SE. part of Idaho. Area, 4314 sq. m. It formerly contained the districts now erected into Bannock and Fremont cos. It is intersected by the Snake River and its tributaries, and contains the Blackfoot, Carriboo, and Snake River Mountains. Capital, Blackfoot. Pop. in 1900, 10,447.

Bingham, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga. Pop. about 75.

Bingham, a post-town of Fayette co., Ill., 8 miles by rail W. of Ramsey. Pop. in 1900, 273.

Bingham, a post-hamlet of Page co., Iowa.

Bingham, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Somerset co., Me., 52 miles N. of Augusta, is bounded on the W. by the Kennebec River. It is on the Somerset R. The banking point is Skowhegan. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 841.

Bingham, a post-village of Leelanaw co., Mich., in Bingham township, on Grand Traverse Bay, 9 miles N. by W. of Traverse City. Pop. of the township in 1900, 811.

Bingham, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ohio.

Bingham, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 911.

Bingham, a post-hamlet of Marion co., S.C.

Bingham Cañon (kan'yōn), a post-village and mining camp of Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R., 28 miles SW. of Salt Lake City, its banking point. It is in a cañon surrounded by high mountains. Its mines are rich in gold, silver, lead, and copper. Pop. about 1500.

Bingham Center, a post-station of Potter co., Pa.

Bingham Lake, a post-village of Cottonwood co., Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 57 miles WSW. of Mankato. It is on a beautiful lake. Elevation, 1401 feet. Pop. about 400.

Binghams Mills, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y. The banking point is Hudson and the post-office Germantown.

Bing'hamstown, or **Saleen',** a small village of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the W. side of Blacksod Bay, 2 miles SSW. of Belmullet.

Binghamton, bing'ạm-tọn, a post-hamlet of Solano co., Cal., about 28 miles SW. of Sacramento.

Binghamton, a city, the capital of Broome co., N.Y., is pleasantly situated on the Susquehanna River where it is joined by the Chenango, and is on the Erie, the Lackawanna and the Delaware and Hudson Rs., 215 miles NW. of New York and 80 miles S. by E. of Syracuse. It is the seat of several collegiate institutions and of the New York State Hospital for the Insane and the Susquehanna Valley and St. Mary's homes for orphan children. The city has a state armory. The leading manufactures are of flour, engines, carriages, scales, electric appliances, glass, leather, pottery, etc. The cigar-industry is very important. Pop. in 1880, 17,317; in 1890, 35,005; in 1900, 39,647.

Binghamton, a township (town) of Broome co., N.Y., adjoins the city of Binghamton. Pop. in 1900, 847.

Binghamton, a post-town of Shelby co., Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 382.

Binghamton, a post-hamlet of Outagamie co., Wis., about 14 miles N. by W. of Appleton.

Binghamville, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt. Pop. about 125.

Bingley, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, 15 miles WNW. of Leeds. It has numerous worsted-, yarn-, cotton- and paper-manufactories. Pop. in 1901, 18,500.

Binh-dinh, a town of Annam, near the coast, about 275 miles NE. of Saigon.

Binh-thuan, a coast-town of SE. Annam, 125 miles ENE. of Saigon.

Binic, bee'neek', a seaport town of France, Côtes-du-Nord, 7 miles NNW. of St.-Brieuc. Pop. about 1000.

Binkley, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on Conestoga Creek, 3 miles from Lancaster.

Binmaley, been-mâ-lâ', a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on Lingayén Gulf, Pangasinán province, 3 miles from Lingayén. It has active fisheries. Pop. 13,787.

Binnenthal, a valley of the Upper Valais, Switzerland. Its chief village, Binn, is 5 miles SE. of Fiesch.

Bin'newater, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill Valley R., 7 miles SSW. of Kingston. It has extensive hydraulic cement works.

Binnsville, a post-village of Kemper co., Miss.

Binondo, be-non'do, a suburb of Manila (the capital of the Philippines), from which it is separated by the Pásig River. It is a mercantile town, and contains various offices of government administration, large tobacco warehouses, etc.

Binscarth, a post-village of Russell co., Manitoba, Canada. Pop. about 100.

Bin'tang', an island of the Malay Archipelago, on the equator, 40 miles SE. of Singapore, belonging to the Dutch. Area, 450 sq. m. The products are gambier, ginger, pepper, etc.

Binué, a river of Africa. See Benuwe.

Binz, bints, a fishing village and bathing-resort of the Baltic, on the E. side of the island of Rügen.

Bio-Bio, bee'o bee'o, the largest river in Chile, rises in the Andes, flows generally WNW., and enters the Pacific at Concepción, after a course of 250–300 miles. Steamboats navigate it for 100 miles.

Bio-Bio, a province of Chile, in the valley of the river Bio-Bio. Area, 4158 sq. m. Capital, Los Angeles. Pop. in 1895, 88,749.

Biörneborg, a town of Finland. See Björneborg.

Biot, be-o', a village of France, department of Var, 3 miles NNW. of Antibes.

Bioul, be-ool', a town of Belgium, province of Namur, 8 miles NW. of Dinant. Pop. about 1700.

Bipontium, the Latin for Zweibrücken.

Bippus, a post-village of Huntington co., Ind., on the Erie R., 8 miles NW. of Huntington. Pop. about 300.

Bir, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See Birejik.

Birbhum, beer'b'hoom' (Sanskrit, *Virabhumi*, "land of heroes"), the northernmost district of the Burdwan division, Bengal. The capital, Birbhum, called also Suri, is 52 miles SW. of Murshidabad. Pop. of the town, about 10,000. The district is rich in copper.

Birchardville, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 22 miles S. by W. of Binghamton, N.Y.

Birch Creek, Alaska, runs from the Birch Creek gold district, S. of the Crazy Mountains, around which it passes, flows NW. through the Yukon Flats for about 100 miles, and empties into the Yukon River, almost under the Arctic Circle, in lon. 146° 45′ W. The Birch Creek gold district includes Mastodon and Mammoth creeks, in the deposits of which elephantine remains are associated with the placer gold.

Birch Harbor, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth.

Birchington, a seaport of England, co. of Kent, Isle of Thanet, 3 miles WSW. of Margate. In the church are many ancient monuments. Pop. of the parish, 2000.

Birchircara, a town on the island of Malta. Pop. about 7500.

Birch Lake, one of a chain of lakes on the line between Minnesota and Canada (Keewatin district), between Knife and Bois Blanc Lakes.

Birch River, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., W.Va., 10 miles from Gauley Bridge.

Birchrun, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 18 miles N. of Flint. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1430; of the village, about 200.

Birchrunville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 3 miles from Chester Springs.

Birchton, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 10 miles by rail NE. of Lennoxville. Pop. 100.

Birchtree, a banking post-village of Shannon co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., about 100 miles E. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, about 550.

Birchwood, a post-village of James co., Tenn., 18 miles N. of Cleveland.

Bird, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y.

Bird, a post-village of Tyler co., W.Va. Pop. about 100.

Bird, Cape, the S. extremity of North Somerset, in the American Arctic Archipelago. Lon. 95° W.

Bird City, a city of Cheyenne co., Kan., about 40 miles NW. of Colby and 30 miles W. of Atwood. It is on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 88.

Bird-in-Hand, formerly **Enterprise,** a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles E. of Lancaster, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Bird Island, a small island off the E. coast of Cape Breton Island. Lat. 46° 23′ N.; lon. 60° 22′ W. On it is a light-house.

Bird Island, one of the smaller islands of the Hawaii group.

Bird Island, one of the Low (Tuamotu) Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, near the middle of the group.

Bird Island, a banking post-village of Renville co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 38 miles W. of Glencoe. Pop. in 1900, 846.

Bird Island Cove, a large fishing-settlement on the N. side of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 3 miles from Bonavista.

Bird Islands, West Indies. See Aves Islands.

Bird Islands, Africa. See Chaos.

Bird Rocks, a light-house station on one of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 47° 50′ N.; lon. 61° 8′ W.

Birds, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ill., 7 miles by rail N. of Lawrenceville. Pop. in 1900, 335.

Bird'sall, a post-township (town) and village of Allegany co., N.Y., 15 miles NW. of Hornellsville. Pop. in 1900, 634; of the village, about 100.

Birdsboro, birdz'bŭr-rŭh, a banking post-borough of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading, the Pennsylvania and the Wilmington and Northern Rs., 9 miles SE. of Reading. It has iron- and steel-industries, boiler-works, shoe-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2264.

Birdsbridge, a post-station of Will co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 5 miles SW. of Joliet.

Birdseye, a post-town of Dubois co., Ind., 15 miles by rail E. of Huntingburg. Pop. in 1900, 476.

Birds Landing, a post-hamlet of Solano co., on Montezuma Slough, Cal., 17 miles SE. of Fairfield.

Birdsnest, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va., 10 miles from Eastville.

Birdsong Creek, in the W. part of Tennessee, enters the Tennessee River from the left, in Benton co.

Bird's Point, a post-village of Mississippi co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, opposite Cairo, Ill., and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the St. Louis and Southwestern Rs., 239 miles by rail and 210 miles by water below St. Louis. Pop. about 400.

Birds Run, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R., 15 miles N. of Cambridge.

Birdston, or **Birdstown,** a post-hamlet of Navarro co., Tex., 12 miles NE. of Wortham.

Birdsview, a post-village of Skagit co., Wash., 25 miles E. by N. of La Conner.

Birdsville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 20 miles above Paducah.

Birdsville, a post-station of Cocke co., Tenn., 8 miles from Newport.

Birdville, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., 30 miles W. by N. of Dallas.

Birejik, be-rē-jik′, or **Bir** (anc. *Bir'tha*), a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Aleppo, on the Euphrates, 115 miles NE. of Antioch. It has a citadel on a steep rock. Pop. variously estimated at from 2000 to 10,000. The Arabic name *Bir* signifies a "well."

Bir es-Seba, Palestine. See Beersheba.

Biriutch, be-re-ootch′, a town of Russia, on the Sosna-Tikhaya, government and 76 miles SSW. of Voronezh. Pop. in 1897, 13,194.

Birjand, beer'jând′, a town of Persia, in Khorassan, 180 miles S. of Meshed. Pop. about 15,000.

Birkdale, a town of Lancashire, England, 1 mile S. of Southport. Pop. in 1901, 14,197.

Birkenberg, bĭr'kẹn-bĕng (Bohem. *Brezowa Hora*), a town of Bohemia, circle of Prague. Pop. about 5500.

Birkenfeld, bĭr'kẹn-fĕlt′, a principality of Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, but detached from the rest of that state, W. of the Rhine, and enclosed by Rhenish Prussia. Area, 194 sq. m. Capital, Birkenfeld. The surface is mountainous and well wooded. Principal river, the Nahe, an affluent of the Rhine. The cutting and polishing of agate constitute a great industry, the chief seats of which are Oberstein and Idar. Pop. in 1900, 43,409.

Birkenfeld, a town of Germany, capital of the principality of Birkenfeld, near the Nahe, 25 miles ESE. of Treves. Pop. 2200.

Birkenhead, a seaport and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Chester, on the estuary of the Mersey, immediately opposite Liverpool, and 15 miles NNW. of Chester. It has wholly risen up since the erection of ship-building docks in 1824 on Wallasey pool, immediately on its NW. side. In 1844 a series of magnificent docks were begun on the side of the Mersey, and these have been from time to time very greatly extended. The quays represent a water frontage of about 10 miles. A railway tunnel under the Mersey connects the town with Liverpool, of which it is virtually a part. Birkenhead has large shipyards, and the other industries include the manufacture of iron and steel bridges, the casting of iron, etc. Pop. in 1901, 110,915.

Birkenshaw, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles by rail SE. of Bradford. Pop. about 2000.

Birket el-Hadji, bĭr'ket el hâd'jee, or the "lake of pilgrims," a small lake 10 miles NE. of Cairo, on the banks of which the pilgrims to Mecca, by way of Suez, assemble on their departure thither, and separate on their return.

Birket el-Mariut. See Mareotis.

Birket-Kerun, bĭr'ket kẽ-roon′, Lake of Kerun, or more generally (but erroneously) **Birket el-Kerun,** Lake of the Horn, a lake of Egypt, in the Fayum, is 34 miles long and 6½ miles in greatest breadth. It is shallow (13 feet in average depth) and brackish, and without outlet. Its surface is 130 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. It abounds in fish. There seems to be no longer doubt that the lake is a relic or last trace of the ancient Lake Mœris, whose waters occupied the greater part of the basin of the Fayum and stood 70 feet above the level of the sea.

Birket-Lut, the Arabic name of the Dead Sea.

Birkett, a hamlet of Washtenaw co., Mich.

Birk-Fell, a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, on the S. side of Ullswater, 5 miles N. of Ambleside.

Birkhall, a royal seat of Scotland, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles from Ballater.

Birkner, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 10 miles from East St. Louis.

Birks City, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky., on Green River, 10 miles W. of Owensboro.

Birley, a post-hamlet of Chase co., Kan., 12 miles S. of Cottonwood station.

Birmah. See Burma.

Birmensdorf, bĕĕr'mẹns-dorf′, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau.

Birmingham, bir'ming-ạm, one of the principal manufacturing towns of England, and a civic county, 78 miles SE. of Liverpool and 103 miles NW. of London. The town, on the Rea, occupies the E. declivity of three hills. In its centre is a handsome quarter containing the grammar-school of Edward VI., St. Philip's and Christ's churches, Queen's College, Birmingham and Midland Institute, central free library (with 160,000 volumes), theatre, and other edifices. The superb town-hall, in the Corinthian style, occupies a commanding site; it is built of Anglesea marble, and has a hall 145 feet in length, 65 feet in breadth, and the same in height. Its fine organ contains 4000 pipes. The free grammar-school, founded in 1552 and rebuilt in 1834, is a richly decorated Gothic edifice. Queen's College, incorporated by royal charter in 1843 and munificently endowed, is in connection with the University of London, and attached to it are a medical school and Queen's Hospital. St. Martin's Church, in the Bull-ring, dates from the thirteenth century. Other buildings and institutions are the Council House (completed in 1878), art gallery and museum, the new grand theatre, cathedral of St. Chad, Masonic hall, municipal technical school (built in 1896), etc. The Birmingham University, formerly Mason College, has faculties of art, science, medicine, engineering, and commerce, with laboratories, a school of brewing, etc. It was built in 1875–80, and is attended by 500–600 students. Birmingham has nine public parks, of which the largest are Canon Hill, West Smethwick, Victoria, and Aston, the last-named containing Aston Hall. The industries of Birmingham are various and most important, and give employment to about 100,000 work-people. The city is one of the chief centres of the world for the manufacture of brass-, iron-, and general metallic-wares (hardware, cutlery). The manufacture of guns and rifles

gives employment to about 10,000. The celebrated steel-pen works of Gillott & Son are located here. Other manufactures are those of railroad-cars, iron roofs, girders, saddlery, gold, silver, plated, bronze, ormolu, and japanned wares, papier-maché goods, toys, jewelry, electro-plated goods, buttons, glass, tools, steam-engines, and all kinds of machinery. Among the manufacturing establishments (in the suburb of Smethwick, which also contains a light-house plant) is the steam-engine factory with which the name of the inventor Watt is associated and which still bears the name of Soho, though removed from its original site. Wages are higher in Birmingham than in most of the towns of the north of England, and the condition of its artisans is in favorable contrast to that exhibited at many other places, both as to health and prosperity. Birmingham is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. The immense coal- and iron-beds of the district by which Birmingham is surrounded are the main source of its manufacturing prosperity, which has also been greatly aided by canals communicating with the Thames, Severn, Mersey, Trent, and Humber, and more recently by railways. Its great industrial importance dates only from the seventeenth century. Birmingham, a municipal borough since 1838 and city since 1888, returns 7 members to parliament. Pop. in 1871, 343,787; in 1891, 429,171; in 1901, 522,204.

Birmingham, a city, capital of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Central R. of Georgia, the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham and other railroads, 95 miles NNW. of Montgomery. It contains a number of prominent public buildings, the St. Vincent Hospital (completed in 1900), and several parks. Its industries are largely associated with coal- and iron-mining, which is being extensively prosecuted in the surrounding districts. Iron Mountain, 6 miles distant, contains almost inexhaustible deposits of hematite. Three-fourths of the Alabama iron-ore is obtained from the Birmingham district. The city has numerous blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, steel-works, railroad machine-shops, etc. It is the trade-centre for a large agricultural region and has extensive cotton and cotton-seed oil interests. Pop. in 1880, 3086; in 1890, 26,178; in 1900, 38,415.

Birmingham, New Haven co., Conn. See DERBY.

Birmingham, a post-village of Milton co., Ga., 7 miles SE. of Canton. Pop. about 100.

Birmingham, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., on La Moin River, 6 miles SE. of Plymouth station. Pop. of the township in 1900, 894.

Birmingham, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., 13 miles by rail N. of Peru.

Birmingham, a banking post-town of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Fort Madison and Des Moines R., 50 miles W. of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 622.

Birmingham, a post-village of Marshall co., Ky., on the W. bank of the Tennessee River, about 30 miles SE. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 291.

Birmingham, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on a branch of the Rouge River and on the Grand Trunk R., 18 miles NNW. of Detroit. It has various manufactures of iron. Pop. in 1900, 1170.

Birmingham, a post-village of Lee co., Miss. Pop. about 80.

Birmingham, a city of Clay co., Mo., at the junction of several railroads, 80 miles NE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 217.

Birmingham, a post-village and summer-resort of Burlington co., N.J., on the N. branch of Rancocas Creek, 5 miles E. of Mount Holly, its banking point.

Birmingham, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, on the Vermilion River, 7 miles from Lake Erie and 38 miles WSW. of Cleveland. Pop. about 300.

Birmingham, a former borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the left bank of the Monongahela River, now forming a part of Pittsburg.

Birmingham, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Birmingham, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 733. It contains Chadds Ford.

Birmingham, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. and on the side of a mountain, 17 miles NE. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Birmingham Falls. See AUSABLE CHASM.

Bir'nam, a hill of Scotland, co. and 12 miles NW. of Perth and 12 miles WNW. of Dunsinane. It was anciently included in a royal forest, which Shakespeare has immortalized in his tragedy of Macbeth.

Birnamwood, a banking post-village of Shawano co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 40 miles WNW. of Shawano. It has saw-, planing- and shingle-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 475.

Birnbaum, bēērn'bōwm (Pol. *Miedzychod,* me-ēd'-ze-kod'), a town of Prussia, 44 miles WNW. of Posen, on the Warthe. Pop. in 1900, 2956.

Birney, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa.

Bir'ni, or **Old Bir'ni,** a large and ancient town of central Africa, Bornu, on the Yeu, 70 miles W. of Kuka. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It covers a space of several square miles, is enclosed by remains of substantial walls, and in the days of its splendor is said to have contained a population of 200,000. It has been succeeded by Kuka as the capital of the kingdom of Bornu. NEW BIRNI is a walled town of Bornu, 20 miles S. of Kuka.

Birr, beer, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 3 miles S. of Brugg. Here Pestalozzi commenced his celebrated system of education in 1768.

Birr, a town of Ireland. See PARSONSTOWN.

Birse, bēēr'sẹh, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern.

Birshi, beer'she, a town of Russia, in the government of Kovno. Pop. about 3000.

Birsk, beersk, a town of Russia, on the Bielaya, 50 miles NW. of Ufa. Pop. in 1897, 8603.

Birs Nimrud. See BABYLON.

Bir'stal, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7 miles by rail SW. of Leeds. Its principal manufactures are those of woollens. Pop. in 1900, 6559.

Birthright, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex., 30 miles from Brookton.

Birtle, a banking post-town of Shoal co., Manitoba, Canada, on the Manitoba and Northwestern R. Pop. about 400.

Bisaccia, be-zät'chä (anc. *Rom'ulæ* or *Rom'ula*), a town of Italy, province and 30 miles ENE. of Avellino. It is a bishop's see. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7439.

Bisacquino, be-zäk-kwee'no, a town of Sicily, 27 miles S. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 9076.

Bisagno, be-zän'yo, a small river, which enters the Mediterranean at Genoa.

Bisalnagar, a town of India. See BISULNUGGER.

Bisalpur, a town of British India. See BISULPUR.

Bisano, be-sä'no, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the NE. extremity of Celebes.

Bisayas, be-sī'äs, or **Visayas,** a Spanish name for all the Philippine Islands between Luzon and Mindanao.

Bis'bee, a banking and mining post-town of Cochise co., Ariz., on the Arizona and Southeastern R., 90 miles SE. of Tucson. It has extensive copper-mining and smelting-industries. Pop. about 7000.

Bisbee, a banking post-town of Towner co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 13 miles NW. by N. of Cando. Pop. in 1900, about 100.

Biscara, a town of Algeria. See BISKRA.

Bis'cay (Sp. *Vizcaya,* veeth-ki'ä; formerly *Biscaya*), one of the three Basque provinces of northern Spain, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, S. by the provinces of Alava and Burgos, E. by Guipúzcoa, and W. by Santander. Area, 850 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 290,000. It lies in great part on the thickly wooded slopes of the Cantabrian range. It is rich in mineral wealth. Immense quantities of iron-ore are shipped to England and other countries. Capital, Bilbao.

Biscay, a post-hamlet of McLeod co., Minn.

Biscay, Bay of (Fr. *Golfe de Gascogne,* golf deh gäs'koñ'; anc. *Aquitan'icus Si'nus* and *Gal'licus Oce'anus*), a bay of the Atlantic, extending from Ushant (Ouessant) Island, on the W. coast of France, to Cape Ortegal, on the N. coast of Spain. It receives the waters of the Loire, Charente, Gironde, and Adour. Its principal ports, situated directly on the bay or on tidal estuaries of outflowing rivers, are Lorient, Nantes, La Rochelle, Rochefort, Bordeaux, and Bayonne, in France; San Sebastián, Bilbao, Santander, and Gijón, in Spain. Chief islands, Belle-Isle, Ré, and Oléron, on the coast of France. Its N. and S. coasts are bold and rocky; but on the E., from the mouth of the Gironde to the Adour, the coast is composed of sand-dunes and interrupted by numerous lagoons. The inshore-depth varies from 20 fathoms on the W. of France to 200 fathoms on the N. of Spain. The outer portions of the basin attain a depth of 12,000–16,000 feet. Navigation is much impeded by the heavy seas produced by NW. winds and by a current which sets in from the Atlantic, and, sweeping around the northern coast of Spain, runs N. and NW. along the western coast of France and enters St. George's Channel. The tides of the Bay of Biscay are among the highest known, the waters rising in some places to upward of 40 feet.

Biscayne (bis-kain') **Bay,** near the southern extremity of Florida, opens into the Atlantic Ocean.

Bisceglie, be-shel'yä, a seaport town of Italy, on the Adriatic, 21 miles WNW. of Bari. It has old churches and fine palaces and villas. Pop. in 1901, 30,885.

Bischheim, bish'hīme, a town of Alsace, 2 miles N. of Strassburg. Pop. in 1900, 7747.

Bischoflack, bish'of-lȧk, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Carniola, 15 miles NE. of Laibach.

Bischofsburg, bish'ofs-bo͝ong', a town of East Prussia, on the Dimmer, 60 miles SSE. of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900, 5250.

Bischofsheim vor der Rhön, bish'ofs-hīme' fôr dĕr rön, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 40 miles NE. of Würzburg. Pop. in 1900, 1260.

Bischofsstein, bish'ofs-stīne', a town of East Prussia, 46 miles SSE. of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900, 3150.

Bischofswerda, bish'ofs-wĕr'dȧ, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, 20 miles ENE. of Dresden. Pop. in 1900, 6609.

Bischofswerder, bish'ofs-wĕr'dẹr, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, 25 miles SE. of Marienwerder. Pop. 2000.

Bischofszell, bish'ofs-tsĕll' (*i.e.*, "bishop's cell"), a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Sitter, near the Thur, 11 miles SSE. of Constance. Pop. 2500.

Bischofteinitz, bish'of-tī'nits (Bohem. *Horzuc-Tyn*), town of Bohemia, 25 miles SW. of Pilsen. It has a noble castle and park. Pop. about 2700.

Bischweiler, bish'wī-lẹr, a town of Alsace, on the Moder, 14 miles N. of Strassburg. It has extensive manufactures of woollen cloths. A great hop-market is held here in the autumn. Pop. in 1900, 7875.

Biscoe, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.C., on the Aberdeen and Asheboro R. Pop. about 200.

Biscoe Islands, a group of small islands in the Antarctic region, lying W. of Graham Land, under the Antarctic Circle.

Bisenti, be-zĕn'tee, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles SE. of Teramo. Pop. 1000.

Bisentina, be-zen-tee'nȧ, or **Possentina,** pŏs-sĕn-tee'nȧ, an islet in Lake Bolsena, Italy.

Bisenz, biz'ĕnts, a town of Moravia, 11 miles SW. of Hradisch. It is noted for its wines. Pop. about 3000.

Biserta, a town of Africa. See BIZERTA.

Bishnupur, bish'nŭh-poor', **Bish'enpore',** or **Bis'sumpur'** (anc. *Vishnupura*), a town of the Bankura district, Bengal, 77 miles WNW. of Calcutta. It has many mosques and temples, with extensive remains of antiquity. A large silk-manufacture and the carving of stone cups and plates are carried on. Pop. about 18,000.

Bishop, a banking post-town of Inyo co., Cal., in a fine fruit-growing region at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, on the Carson and Colorado R., about 40 miles N. of Independence. Pop. about 500.

Bishop, a post-village of Oconee co., Ga., 7 miles by rail S. of Athens. Pop. 125.

Bishop, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ill., 11 miles by rail NE. of Havana.

Bishop and Clerk, a group of islands in the Pacific, SW. of New Zealand.

Bishop and Clerks (klarks), a group of rocky islands in St. George's Channel, off the coast of Pembrokeshire, Wales, 5 miles W. of St. David's.

Bishop-Auckland, a town of England, co. and 9 miles SW. of Durham. Near by is the palace of the bishop of Durham, with a fine park. Pop. in 1901, 11,969.

Bishop Hill, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., on the Rock Island and Peoria R., 4 miles NW. of Galva. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Bishops Castle, a borough of England, in Shropshire, 18 miles by rail SSW. of Shrewsbury. The town contains the remains of a castle of the bishops of Hereford. Pop. 1400.

Bishops Crossing, a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec, 25 miles from Sherbrooke. Pop. about 150.

Bishops Head, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Cambridge.

Bishops Mills, a post-village of Grenville co., Ontario, 5 miles from Oxford. Pop. 175.

Bishop Stortford, a town of England, co. and 11 miles ENE. of Hertford. Pop. in 1901, 7143.

Bishop Street, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., 8 miles from Adams station.

Bishops Waltham, a small town of England, in Hampshire, 10 miles SSE. of Winchester.

Bishopthorpe, a parish of England, on the southern outskirts of York. The palace here has been the residence of the archbishop of York since the destruction of Cawood Castle in the parliamentary war.

Bishopville, a post-village of Worcester co., Md., on an inlet of the sea called St. Martin's River, 2 miles from Selbyville station, Del. Pop. in 1900, 243. Perch and rock-fish are shipped here.

Bishopville, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, about 32 miles S. of Zanesville.

Bishopville, a banking post-town of Sumter co., S.C., 45 miles ENE. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 715.

Bishop Wearmouth. See SUNDERLAND.

Bisignano, be-zeen-yȧ'no (anc. *Besid'iæ*), a town of Italy, province and 14 miles N. of Cosenza. It has a castle and a cathedral. The place has been repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes, the last time in 1887. Pop. in 1901, 4954.

Biskra, bis'krȧ, or **Biskara, Biscara,** bis'kȧ-rȧ, a town, or association of villages, and oasis of Algeria, Sahara, 175 miles SE. of Algiers and 117 miles SSW. of Constantine, with which it is connected by rail. It lies almost directly S. of El-Kantara, beyond the final spurs of the Atlas Mountains, and on one of the main caravan routes of the Sahara. The oasis of Biskra contains about 180,000 date-palms, besides groves of olives and other Mediterranean plants. Its genial winter climate has made the town a fairly popular winter-resort, and several hotels have been erected for the accommodation of tourists and invalids. The summer heat is intense, the mercury frequently rising to 120° in the shade. Mean temperature for the year, 69.5° F.; for January, 52°; for July, 90°. The rainfall is very limited, but there are exceptional violent rain- and hail-storms. Elevation, about 410 feet. Biskra (Fort Saint-Germain) is the most important military post of France in the Sahara, and contains a population of about 8500. Old Biskra, lying southward, and inhabited by Arabs, Berbers, and negroes, has a population of 70,000. In the vicinity are deposits of salt and numerous sulphur springs. Lat. of Biskra, 34° 47′ N.; lon. 5° 42′ E.

Bis'kupitz, a village of Prussian Silesia, 30 miles NE. of Ratibor. Pop. about 7000. It has extensive coal-mines. Near by is the village of Borsigwerk, with large iron-works.

Bisley, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, 3 miles ENE. of Stroud. Pop. of parish, about 5000.

Bisley, a village of England, in Surrey, 7 miles NNW. of Guildford. The British National Rifle Association has its annual meeting here.

Bislig, bees-leeg', a bay and pueblo of the E. coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, in Surigao province. Bislig Bay is open to the NE.; Masahuron Island lies at the entrance. It receives several streams. Bislig town is at the head of the bay, at the mouth of the Bislig River. Pop. in 1903, 2165.

Bismarck, bĭz'mark, a post-hamlet of Hot Springs co., Ark., 17 miles N. by W. of Arkadelphia.

Bismarck, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., 10 miles by rail N. of Danville. Pop. about 200.

Bismarck, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, 50 miles NW. of Dubuque.

Bismarck, a post-hamlet of Eaton co., Mich., 25 miles W. of Lansing.

Bismarck, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Miss., near Pearl River, about 15 miles S. of Monticello.

Bismarck, a city and railroad junction of St. François co., Mo., 75 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It has mines of lead (galena). Pop. in 1900, 708.

Bismarck, a post-hamlet of Cuming co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River, 72 miles NW. of Omaha.

Bismarck, a banking city, the capital of North Dakota and the seat of justice of Burleigh co., is situated on the Missouri River where it is crossed by the Northern Pacific R., 445 miles WNW. of St. Paul. The Bismarck, Washington and Great Falls R. also passes here. The city has several federal institutions, a state capital, penitentiary, and various mills and machine-shops, etc., and is the supplying point for an extensive territory for army posts and Indian agencies. It is the head-quarters for navigation on the Upper Missouri. Elevation, 1690 feet. Pop. in 1890, 2186; in 1900, 3319.

Bismarck, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, about 12 miles SW. of Norwalk.

Bismarck, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., 2 miles W. of Cornwall.

Bismarck Archipelago, a German colony in the Pacific Ocean, formed in 1884 by the consolidation of the New Britain Archipelago with several adjacent groups of islands. The chief islands, which lie eastward of New Guinea, are Neupommern (formerly New Britain), Neumecklenburg (formerly New Ireland), Neulauenburg (formerly Duke of York Islands), Neuhannover, the Admiralty Islands, and the so-called French Islands. Area, about 18,200 sq. m. They are heavily wooded and mainly of volcanic origin, some of the summits (in Neumecklenburg) rising to 7000 feet. Neupommern, especially the region of the Gazelle Peninsula, is particularly active volcanically. The islands export copra and cocoanut fibre; considerable cotton is grown. The natives (Papuans), who are cannibals, are good agriculturists. The chief stations are on Blanche Bay, in the NE. part of Neupommern;

here is Herbertshöhe, a station of the New Guinea Company, under whose administration the islands are placed. On an island in the same bay is Matupi, with a naval coaling-station, plantations, and a mission. Pop. about 200,000.

Bismarckburg, a station of Togoland, German equatorial Africa, about 130 miles NNW. of Togo.

Bismarck, Cape, a promontory on the E. coast of Greenland. Lat. 76° 40′ N.

Bismarck, Cape, a promontory of Barents Land, near the NE. extremity of Nova Zembla.

Bismarck Mountains, a NW.–SE. range in the eastern part of German New Guinea, with peaks Otto, Herbert, and William. Some of the summits appear to attain elevations of 15,000–16,000 feet, but none are perpetually snow-capped.

Bis'mark, a town of Prussian Saxony, 37 miles N. of Magdeburg. Pop. 2000.

Bison, a post-village of Rush co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R.

Bison Peak, Colo., a mountain in lat. 39° 14′ 15″ N., lon. 105° 29′ 50″ W., has an altitude of 12,426 feet.

Bissagos (bis-sä'goce) or **Biju'ja Islands,** off the W. coast of Africa, opposite the mouths of the Jeba and Grande rivers, consist of 16 large and numerous small islands, between lat. 10° 2′ and 11° 55′ N. and lon. 15° and 17° W., with many fine ports. They are mostly claimed by Portugal. The largest of the islands is Orango. The Bissagos are very unhealthy, and are densely peopled by a savage negro race. The chief products are rice and fruit, and many cattle are reared.

Bissão, bis-sõwn', or **Bassão,** bäs-sõwn', an island and Portuguese settlement off the W. coast of Africa, opposite the delta of the Jeba River. Lat. of the fort, 11° 51′ N.; lon. 15° 37′ 6″ W. This island was the great stronghold of the Portuguese slave-trade. It has considerable trade in hides, rice, wax, and Gambia produce.

Bissell, a post-village of Washington co., Md. Its banking point is Hagerstown.

Bissells, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, 4 miles SE. of Chagrin Falls, its banking point.

Bistagno, bis-tän'yo, a town of Italy, 21 miles SSW. of Alessandria. Pop. about 1000.

Bistineau, bis'tin-ō', a lake, situated near the NW. extremity of Louisiana, forms the boundary between Bossier and Bienville parishes, and extends N. and S. about 30 miles, following the bendings, with a mean breadth of about 2 miles. The Dorcheat Bayou enters the lake at the N. extremity, and a short outlet connects it with Red River on the S. Steamboats navigate its whole extent.

Bis'tritz (Hun. *Beszterce,* bes'tĕrt'sĕ'), a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, in Saxonland, on the Bistritz, an affluent of the Szamos, 50 miles NE. of Klausenburg. It is the capital of the co. of Beszterce-Naszód. Its old fortifications have been replaced by promenades. At the close of the Middle Ages Bistritz was a considerable entrepôt of commerce. Pop. in 1900, 12,081.

Bistritz, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moldavia, district of Holleschau. It has a fine castle. Pop. about 4000.

Bistritza, bis-trit'sä, a river of Bukowina and Moldavia, an affluent of the Sereth. Length, about 180 miles. It is called the "Golden Bistritza," from its auriferous sands.

Bisuli, bis'soo-lee' (anc. *Visavili*), a town of British India, in the Punjab, on the Ravi, 95 miles NE. of Lahore. It has a vast palace, resembling a European feudal mansion.

Bi'sulnug'ger, or **Bis'al-na'gar,** a town of India, in Gujerat, 120 miles NNW. of Baroda. Pop. about 20,000.

Bisulpur, or **Bisalpur,** bee'sŭl-poor', a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 25 miles E. by S. of Bareilly. Pop. about 10,000.

Bitburg, bit'bŏŏrg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles NW. of Treves. Near it many Roman antiquities have been discovered. Pop. about 3000.

Biteley, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich.

Bitetto, be-tĕt'to, a town of Italy, 10 miles S. of Bari. Pop. about 6000.

Bithur, bee'thoor', a town of India, 12 miles NW. of Cawnpore, on the Ganges. Pop. about 5000.

Bithyn'ia, an ancient country in the NW. of Asia Minor, bounded N. by the Black Sea and W. by the Sea of Marmora. In 1298 it was conquered by the Turks. Ancient capitals, Nicomedia and Nicæa.

Bitlis, bit'liss', or **Betlis,** a town of Turkish Armenia, capital of the vilayet of Bitlis, 62 miles W. of Van, near Lake Van, and over 5000 feet above the sea-level. It is irregularly built, and its stone houses give it the appearance of a European town. It has numerous mosques and convents of dancing dervishes. Its cotton cloths are celebrated for their bright-red dye. Pop. about 25,000.

Bitolia, a town of Turkey. See MONASTIR.

Bitonto, be-ton'to (anc. *Bitun'tum*), a town of Italy, 11 miles WSW. of Bari. It is a bishop's see and has a fine cathedral and old walls. Excellent wine and oil are produced in the vicinity. It was an important place in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1901, 27,011.

Bitritto, be-trit'to, a town of Italy, 6 miles WSW. of Bari. It has commerce in wine. Pop. about 4000.

Bitsch, bitch, a town of Alsace-Lorraine, in a pass of the Vosges, 16 miles ESE. of Saargemünd. The old fort, occupying an isolated rock in the middle of the town, about 250 feet high, was made an almost impregnable stronghold by the French. In the war of 1870–71 it was besieged and bombarded, but held out against the Germans till the end of the struggle. Pop. in 1900, 3640.

Bitschweiler, bitch'wī'lẹr, a village of Alsace, 18 miles NNE. of Belfort. Pop. about 2000.

Bitter Creek, Wyo., rises in the Rocky Mountains and enters Green River about 1 mile from Green River station of the Union Pacific R. Coal or lignite abounds near this creek.

Bittercreek, a post-station of Sweetwater co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 212 miles W. of Laramie.

Bitterfeld, bit'tẹr-fĕlt', a manufacturing town of Prussian Saxony, on the left bank of the Mulde, 18 miles NE. of Halle. It was founded by a colony of Flemings in the twelfth century. Pop. in 1900, 11,839.

Bitter Lakes, two basins, known respectively as the Great and Small Bitter Lakes, on the Isthmus of Suez, are traversed by the Suez Canal, and together afford 23 miles of the canal's course. The smaller lake is 6 miles N. of Suez, and the larger is between the small lake and Lake Timsah. When the canal was cut these lakes were nearly dry.

Bitter Root Mountains, a range of the Rocky Mountains, extending along the boundary between Idaho and Montana from lat. 45° 30′ nearly to 48° N. Some of the summits attain an elevation of 10,000 feet. Gold is found near these mountains, which are mostly composed of granite or granitic rocks.

Bitter Root River, Mont., rises in the Rocky Mountains, runs northward, drains part of Missoula co., and unites with the Hell Gate River about 3 miles below Missoula. The stream formed by this junction is variously called Bitter Root or Missoula, and is a branch of Clarke's River. The upper part of the Bitter Root is sometimes called St. Mary's River.

Bittersville, a post-village of York co., Pa. It has important cigar-industries. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Red Lion.

Bitter Water, a post-hamlet of San Benito co., Cal.

Bitti, bit'tee, a village of the island of Sardinia, 58 miles SE. of Sassari.

Bittinger, a post-village of Adams co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Bittur, a town of British India. See BITHUR.

Bitumen, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa. It has bitumen-industries. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Renovo.

Bituntum, the ancient name of BITONTO.

Bituriges, the ancient name of BOURGES.

Biturritæ, the ancient name of BÉDARRIDES.

Bivalve, a post-village of Wicomico co., eastern peninsula of Maryland, on the Nanticoke River, 17 miles SW. of Salisbury.

Bivalve, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on the New Jersey Central R., 17 miles (direct) SE. of Bridgeton, its banking point. It has extensive oyster-industries. Pop. about 800.

Biveri, be-vā'ree, **Biviere,** be-ve-ā'rā, or **Leutini,** lẽn-tee'nee, a lake of Sicily, 17 miles WNW. of Agosta. In winter it is about 10 miles in circuit, but a great part of it is in summer a pestiferous marsh. It affords much fish.

Bivins, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R.

Bivio, a village of Switzerland. See STALLA.

Bivona, be-vo'nä (anc. *Hippo'nium* and *Vi'bo*), a town of Sicily, 21 miles NNW. of Girgenti. Pop. about 5000.

Biwa, a lake, the largest in Japan, 8 miles from Kioto. It is about 40 miles in length, and traversed by the Yodo River. It is navigated by numerous pleasure steamers and is a favorite resort.

Biwa'bik, a banking post-village of St. Louis co., Minn., on the Duluth, Missabe and Northern and the Duluth and Iron Range Rs., 50 miles N. by W. of Duluth. It has iron-mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1299.

Bixby, a post-village of Steele co., Minn., 5 miles by rail NW. of Blooming Prairie.

Biya'la, or **Bialah,** a town of Egypt, in the province of Gharbieh, about 25 miles NW. of Mansurah. Pop. in 1897, 10,005.

Bize, beez, a village of France, in Aude, 11 miles NW. of Narbonne.

Bizerta, be-zêr'tȧ, or **Benzert,** bên-zêrt', the most northern town of Africa, a fortified seaport of Tunis, at the head of a gulf of the Mediterranean and at the mouth of a lagoon, 38 miles NW. of Tunis. It has a magnificent land-locked harbor, with a depth of water of upward of 30 feet, and opening into the mole-protected sea by means of an artificial channel or canal about 26 feet deep. Bizerta is an important naval station of France, and with its arsenal and strong fortifications is rendered a position of marked strategic significance. Its lagoon has important fisheries. Bizerta is near the site of the ancient Hippo Zarytus (Diarrhytus). Pop. 8000, mainly Arabs.

Björneborg, or **Biörneborg,** be-ör'neh-borg', a town of Finland, on the Kumo, at its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 miles NNW. of Åbo. Pop. in 1897, 11,600. It is well built, and has some ship-building and an export trade in timber, pitch, tar, and fish.

Blackash, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., 10 miles NE. of Cochranton.

Blackband, a post-station of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Cleveland and Marietta R., 7 miles S. of Dover.

Black Bayou (bi'oo), a small stream of Terre Bonne parish, La., communicates through Atchafalaya Bayou with the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable by small steamers from the gulf to Tigerville.

Black Bayou, a post-hamlet of Caddo parish, La., 28 miles NNW. of Shreveport.

Blackbear, a post-station and gold-mining camp of Siskiyou co., Cal., 140 miles NNE. of Redding.

Blackberry, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 44 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1420.

Blackberry, a post-station of Itasca co., Minn.

Blackberry, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 7 miles NW. of Martinsville.

Blackbird, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., and a station 1 mile distant on the Delaware R., 16 miles N. of Dover. Pop. about 350.

Blackbird, a post-village of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. about 75.

Blackbird, a post-hamlet of Holt co., Neb., 18 miles N. of O'Neill.

Blackbrook, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Blackbrook township (town), 22 miles SW. of Plattsburg. The town is intersected by the Saranac River, and has mines of iron-ore. The surface is mountainous. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1933.

Blackburn, a town and parliamentary and county borough of England, in Lancashire, 21 miles NNW. of Manchester. It has some handsome modern public buildings, and in its ownership of public utilities holds a place among the most progressive British municipalities. It is one of the chief seats of cotton manufacture in the world. Hargreaves, the inventor of the spinning-jenny, resided here. Among the educational institutions is a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth. Coal abounds in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 127,626.

Blackburn, a post-hamlet of Claiborne parish, La.

Blackburn, a post-village of Jones co., Miss., 6 miles by rail SW. of Ellisville, its banking point.

Blackburn, a banking post-town of Saline co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 16 miles W. of Marshall. Pop. in 1900, 458.

Blackburn, a banking post-village of Pawnee co., Okla., 16 miles ENE. of Pawnee. Pop. about 500.

Blackburn, Mount, in the SE. part of Alaska, E. of the Copper River; the altitude probably does not exceed 13,000 feet.

Black Cañon, a name of the Grand Gorge of the Gunnison River, in southwestern Colorado. It is about 15 miles long, and famed for its striking scenery.

Black Cape, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. Pop. about 200.

Black Country, a name applied to the mining and manufacturing district on the borders of Staffordshire and Warwickshire, England, between Wolverhampton and Birmingham.

Black Creek, of Mississippi, rises in Marion co., and, flowing SE., enters the Pascagoula River near the centre of Jackson co. Length, nearly 120 miles.

Black Creek, a small stream of Allegany co., N.Y., enters the Genesee River 4 miles N. by W. of Angelica.

Black Creek, of Johnston co., N.C., flows into the Neuse a few miles below Smithfield.

Black Creek, S.C., rises in Chesterfield co. and enters the Great Pedee River about 15 miles E. of Darlington. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Blackcreek, a post-village of Screven co., Ga., 8 miles SE. of Sylvania. Pop. 100.

Blackcreek, a post-hamlet of Grant parish, La., 18 miles SE. of Montgomery.

Blackcreek, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., about 56 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 200.

Blackcreek, a post-town of Wilson co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line R., 18 miles N. of Goldsboro. Pop. in 1900, 196; of the township, 2019.

Blackcreek, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2352. It has mines of coal.

Blackcreek, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis., in Blackcreek township (town), on the Green Bay and Western R., 23 miles W. of the town of Green Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1482; of the village, about 400.

Black Creek, Perth co., Ontario. See SEBRINGVILLE.

Black Creek, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on Niagara River, 7 miles by rail NW. of Fort Erie.

Black Diamond (formerly **New York**), a banking post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., on Suisun Bay, 6 miles from Antioch and about 40 miles NE. of San Francisco. It is at the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. It is a shipping point for coal and has salmon-canneries, etc. Pop. about 900.

Black Diamond, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Columbia and Puget Sound R., 31 miles SE. of Seattle. It has mines of coal. Pop. about 1700.

Black Dome, one of the summits of the Catskill Mountains, N.Y., overlooking the valley of Tannersville. Height, 3990 feet.

Black Dome, a mountain of North Carolina. See MITCHELL'S PEAK.

Black Down, the name of a range of heights of England, on the borders of Somerset and Devonshire. Also, the name of the highest summit of the Mendip Hills, in Somerset (about 1070 feet), and of a ridge in Dorsetshire (about 800 feet).

Black Duck, a village of Beltrami co., Minn.

Black Earth, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., in Black Earth township (town), on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 19 miles W. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 796.

Blackfeet Indians, a tribe of aborigines now living in Montana and British America. They comprise the subtribes of Bloods, Piegans, Small Robes, Blackfeet proper, and others, are very generally Roman Catholics, and are now friendly to the whites. There are about 2000 Blackfeet in the United States and a somewhat larger number in Canada. The Blackfeet Sioux are of Dakota stock and entirely distinct from the above.

Blackfoot, a banking post-town of Idaho and the capital of Bingham co., on the Oregon Short Line, 158 miles N. of Ogden, Utah. It is the seat of the state insane asylum. It is the trade-centre of an extensive farming and mining region. Pop. about 1000.

Blackfoot, a village of Deerlodge co., Mont., about 32 miles NW. of Helena. Gold is found here.

Blackfoot Creek, of Bingham co., Idaho, runs northwestward and enters the Snake River or Lewis Fork about lat. 43° 8′ N. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Blackfoot River, Mont., rises in Deerlodge co., in the Rocky Mountains. It unites with the Hell Gate River in Missoula co., about 7 miles above the town of Missoula.

Blackford, a county in the ENE. part of Indiana, has an area of 167 sq. m. It is drained by the Salamonie River. Natural gas is obtained in this county. Capital, Hartford City. Pop. in 1890, 10,461; in 1900, 17,213.

Blackford, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ind.

Blackford, a post-town of Webster co., Ky., in Clay district. Pop. in 1900, 243.

Black Forest (Ger. *Schwarzwald,* shwȧrts'wȧlt), a mountain-region of southwestern Germany, in Baden and the W. of Württemberg, between lat. 47° 30′ and 49° 30′ N. and lon. 7° 40′ and 9° E., separating the basins of the Rhine and Neckar. The region is one of beautiful and varied landscapes, of prosperous inhabitants, and of manifold attractions for the tourist. It is remarkable for its extensive forests, which clothe the mountain-heights to about 3300 feet. The valley of the Kinzig divides the region into the Lower (northern) Black Forest and the Upper (southern) Black Forest, the former having for its highest elevation the Hornisgrinde, 3825 ft. In the southern tract the highest points are the Feldberg, 4900 ft., the loftiest summit of western Germany; Herzogenhorn, 4650 ft.; Belchen, 4640 ft.; and the Bärhalde, 4330 ft. The Danube, Neckar, Kinzig, Murg, Elz, and other rivers rise in this region. The inhabitants are mainly engaged in rearing live-stock, trading in timber ("*Schiffer*"), and manufacturing wooden clocks, toys, and woollen fabrics. SCHWARZWALD (Black

Forest) is one of the four circles of the kingdom of Württemberg. Capital, Reutlingen.

Black Fork, Ohio, a branch of the Mohican River, unites with the Clear Fork in the S. part of Ashland co.

Black Fork of Green River rises in the Uintah Mountains, in the SW. part of Wyoming. It enters the Green River about 8 miles S. of the Union Pacific R. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Blackgap, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. about 150.

Black Hammer, a post-township of Houston co., Minn., about 30 miles S. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 783.

Blackhawk, a county in the northeast-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cedar River, which divides it into two nearly equal sections, and is partly drained by the Wapsipinicon. Capital, Waterloo. Pop. in 1890, 24,219; in 1900, 32,399.

Blackhawk, a mining post-town of Gilpin co., Colo., is situated on the Snowy or Front Range of the Rocky Mountains, and on the Colorado and Southern R., 36 miles W. by N. of Denver. It has important mining- and smelting-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1200. The banking point is Central City. In its vicinity is James Peak, 13,283 feet high.

Blackhawk, a post-village of Concordia parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 45 miles above Bayou Sara.

Blackhawk, a post-town of Carroll co., Miss., 20 miles W. of Valden. Pop. in 1900, 127.

Blackhawk, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., about 33 miles WNW. of Pittsburg.

Blackhawk, a post-village of Meade co., S.Dak., in the Black Hills, on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 38 miles SE. of Deadwood. Pop. about 150.

Blackhawk, a post-hamlet of Sauk co., Wis., about 33 miles WNW. of Madison.

Blackhawk Creek, Iowa, enters the Cedar River in Blackhawk co., about 1 mile above Waterloo.

Black Head, a cape in England, co. of Cornwall, E. of Lizard Point. Lat. 50° N.; lon. 5° 7′ W.

Black Head, a cape of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, N. of the entrance of Belfast Lough. Lat. 54° 46′ N.; lon. 5° 42′ W.

Black Head, a cape of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Clare, S. side of Galway Bay. Lat. 53° 9′ N.; lon. 9° 16′ W.

Black Head, a cape of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, 6 miles WSW. of Stranraer.

Black Head Peak, Colo., a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of the state. Altitude, 12,514 feet above sea-level.

Blackheath, an open common (covering 267 acres) in England, co. of Kent, 5 miles SE. of St. Paul's, London, and mostly in the parish of Greenwich and adjoining its park. It is bordered by numerous handsome villas and rows of houses, and on it is Morden College for decayed merchants in the Levant trade. Blackheath is crossed by the Roman Watling Street. It is a favorite place of holiday-resort for the inhabitants of the metropolis. It was formerly much frequented by highwaymen.

Black Hills, a group of mountains in the SW. part of South Dakota and the NE. part of Wyoming, covering an area in the aggregate of about 9000 sq. m. Harney Peak, the highest of this group, has an altitude of 7216 feet above the level of the sea. They are covered with extensive forests of pine and other coniferous trees. The mountain-mass is of a domed construction, due to the elevation of a central or nuclear core of granite, which has lifted the overlying sedimentary (Carboniferous—Cretaceous) rocks. These are now largely eroded, and appear in ridges or hog-backs flowing down from the granitic base. Gold, lead, and other minerals are found in this tract, the first, as a low-grade and easily-worked ore, appearing in some of the richest deposits of the country. This region is well wooded and well watered, produces excellent natural pasture, and is well adapted to the dairy business.

Blackhorse, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 28 miles N. of Baltimore.

Blackhorse, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 46 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Blackinton, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R. and on the Hoosac River, 3 miles W. of North Adams, its banking point.

Black Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh co., Ga.

Black Island, an island at the entrance to Exploits Bay, Newfoundland, 15 miles from Twillingate.

Black Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me., in the entrance to Blue Hill Bay.

Blackjack, a post-village of Columbia co., Fla. Pop. about 100.

Blackjack, a village of Douglas co., Kan., about 16 miles SSE. of Lawrence.

Black Jack, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo.

Blackjack Springs, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tex., 10 miles from Schulenburg.

Black Lake, of Natchitoches parish, La., is formed by a bayou of its own name and discharges its waters through Saline Bayou.

Black Lake, N.Y., is in the W. part of St. Lawrence co., about 7 miles S. of Ogdensburg. It is about 20 miles long. Indian River enters the S. end of the lake, the shores of which are low. The water is discharged by a short outlet, which runs from the N. end into the Oswegatchie River.

Black Lake, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, on the Quebec Central R. Pop. about 300.

Black Lake Bayou, La., drains parts of Claiborne and Bienville parishes, runs southward, and enters Black Lake in Natchitoches parish.

Blackland, a post-village of Rockwall co., Tex., 5 miles SE. of Rockwall.

Blacklands, a post-village of Restigouche co., New Brunswick, 10 miles by rail from Dalhousie.

Blackley, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles NNE. of Manchester.

Blacklick, or **Smithville,** a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 10 miles ENE. of Columbus.

Blacklick, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1622.

Blacklick, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 707.

Black Lick Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Conemaugh in Indiana co.

Blacklick Station, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles S. of Indiana borough.

Black Log Mountain, Pa., extends from the Juniata River southwestward along the SE. boundary of Mifflin co., separating it from Juniata co.

Blackmar, a post-station of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 12 miles SE. of East Saginaw.

Blackmonton, a post-station of Carroll co., Miss., 10 miles from Vaiden.

Blackmore, Mount, a volcanic peak in Gallatin co., Mont., has an altitude of 10,196 feet above sea-level. Lat. 45° 26′ N.

Black Mountain, Colo., a peak of the Rocky Mountains about 32 miles NW. of Cañon City. Altitude, about 11,600 feet.

Black Mountain, a post-town of Buncombe co., N.C., in Black Mountain township. Pop. in 1900, 200; of the township, 1464.

Black Mountains, a mountain-region of western North Carolina, a part of the Older Appalachian system of geographers, and containing the loftiest summits of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. The region is geologically a complex one, and the individual ridges and mountain-masses appear to be implanted upon a plateau-surface of considerable elevation. It is beautifully forested and is noted for its grand and picturesque scenery. The loftiest elevation is Black Dome, Mitchell's Peak, or Mount Mitchell, 6707 (6711) feet. Other summits are Balsam Cone, 6671 ft.; Hairy Bear, 6681 ft.; Black Brother, 6619 ft.; Mount Buckley, 6599 ft.; Cattail Peak, 6611 ft.; Chimney Peak, 6234 ft.; Deer Mountain, 6233 ft.; and Mount Gibbs, 6591 ft. The region has recently become a favorite resort with tourists, and the ascent of Mount Mitchell, 18 miles to the east of Asheville, is frequently made from Black Mountain station.

Blackness, a village of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, on the Firth of Forth, 14 miles WNW. of Edinburgh. Its old castle is now an ammunition depot.

Blackoak, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ind.

Blackoak, Goodhue co., Minn. See Red Wing.

Blackoak, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Mo., 16 miles from Breckenridge.

Blackoak, a post-office of Hopkins co., Tex., 24 miles from Mineola.

Blackpoint, a post-village of Restigouche co., New Brunswick. Its banking point is Campbellton.

Blackpool, a flourishing watering-place of England, in Lancashire, on the Irish Sea, 18 miles by rail W. of Preston. It has a fine promenade, electric trams, winter garden, theatres, an "Eiffelian" tower 500 feet in height, aquarium, and good public buildings, and is one of the most frequented sea-side resorts in Europe. Pop. in 1851, 1564; in 1881, 14,229; in 1891, 23,846; in 1901, 47,348.

Black River, Mich., rises in Sanilac co., runs southward and southeastward, and enters the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Black River, Mo., enters La Mine River in Cooper co., about 10 miles W. of Boonville. It is nearly 100 miles long. Two affluents, called Dan's Fork and Salt Fork, enter it from the N.

Black (or **Big Black**) **River,** rises in the SE. part of Missouri and runs nearly southeastward to Poplar Bluff. After it has passed into Arkansas its general direction is southwestward. It enters the White River, of which it is the largest affluent, at Jacksonport, Ark. Its whole length is nearly 400 miles, of which about a third is navigable by small steamboats.

Black River, N.Y., rises near the line between Hamilton and Herkimer cos. It enters Lake Ontario about 8 miles below Watertown. It is nearly 200 miles long. At Lyons Falls, in Lewis co., this river falls 63 feet, below which cataract it is navigable 40 miles to Carthage. Boats can pass from this river to the Erie Canal through the Black River Canal, which extends from Rome to Lyons Falls.

Black River, N.C., enters the South River on the east border of Bladen co.

Black River, Ohio, enters Lake Erie about 12 miles below Elyria, which is on the bank of this stream.

Black River, S.C., enters the Waccamaw River about 3 miles from Georgetown. Length, nearly 150 miles.

Black River, a small stream of Orleans co., Vt., enters Lake Memphremagog. Vermont has another small Black River, which drains the S. part of Windsor co. and enters the Connecticut River.

Black River, Wis., rises in Taylor co. and enters the Mississippi River 15 miles above La Crosse. It is about 200 miles long.

Black River, a river of southern Jamaica, after a tortuous southward course of 33 miles enters Black River Bay in the Caribbean Sea. At its mouth is Black River, a port of entry; lat. 18° N.

Black River, of Charlevoix co., Quebec, enters the St. Lawrence opposite Hare Island, 20 miles above the mouth of the Saguenay.

Black River, a river of Quebec, enters the Ottawa from the N. after a course of 100 miles. It runs through a heavily wooded country.

Blackriver, a post-borough and lumber-shipping point of Alcona co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 34 miles by rail N. of Au Sable. Pop. about 700.

Black River, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 11 miles W. of Carthage. It contains various mills, etc., having abundant water-power. Pop. in 1900, 949.

Black River, a post-village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 50 miles SE. of New Glasgow.

Black River, a post-village of St. John co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 17 miles from St. John.

Black River Falls, a banking city, the capital of Jackson co., Wis., is on the Black River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 127 miles NNW. of Madison. There are a number of saw- and flour-mills in the vicinity. It has a foundry and machine-shops, brewery, and manufactures of sash and blinds, agricultural implements, starch, fire-brick, patent-medicines, etc., and is extensively engaged in the cultivation of cranberries and blueberries. Pop. in 1890, 2261; in 1900, 1938.

Black River Station, or **St.-Agapit-de-Beau-Rivage,** sânt â'gâ'pee' deh bō re-vâzh', a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, 21 miles by rail SW. of Quebec.

Black Rock, Ireland. See DUBLIN.

Blackrock, a banking post-town of Lawrence co., Ark., on Black River, 35 miles by rail NW. of Jonesboro. Pop. in 1900, 1400.

Blackrock, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Ky.

Blackrock, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., about 24 miles N. by W. of Baltimore.

Blackrock, a former village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Niagara River where it issues from Lake Erie, 2 miles N. of Buffalo. It is now a part of Buffalo.

Blackrock, a hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., near the Schuylkill River, 1½ miles from Phœnixville.

Blackrock, a post-village of York co., Pa., near the Maryland line.

Blackrod, a town and parish of Lancashire, England, 3½ miles from Wigan. It has cotton and coaling interests. Pop. in 1901, 3875.

Blacktrun, a post-station of Muskingum co., Ohio.

Blacks, a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Woodland.

Blacks and Whites, Va. See BLACKSTONE.

Blacksburg, a banking post-town of Cherokee co., S.C., on the South Carolina and Georgia Extension R., 28 miles NW. of Yorkville. Pop. in 1900, 1285.

Blacksburg, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Va., 8 miles from Christiansburg and about 75 miles WSW. of Lynchburg. Here is the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Pop. in 1900, 768.

Black or **Euxine** (ūk'sin) **Sea** (anc. *Pon'tus Euxi'nus*; Turk. *Kara Dengis*, kâ'râ dĕng'is), a great inland sea between Europe and Asia, between lat. 40° 45′ and 46° 45′ N. and lon. 27° 30′ and 41° 50′ E. Extreme length, about 715 miles; greatest breadth, 380 miles. Area, approximately 170,000 sq. m. Its drainage area has been estimated to be about 950,000 sq. m. It is surrounded by Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Asiatic and European Turkey, and communicates by the Strait of Yenikale with the Sea of Azov on the N., and by the Bosporus with the Sea of Marmora in the SW. Its further communication is with the Mediterranean, westward through the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles. The shores of the Euxine are bold and high on the NE., E., and SW., but flat on the N. and NW.; its depth is prodigious, being at its maximum 7350 feet, and with a close approximation to this over a large part of its central area. The deeper waters are seemingly immobile, and perhaps even stagnant, rendering them unfit for animal life. Only the upper zone of about 100 fathoms appears to have a vertical circulation. There is a constant surface-flow out through the Bosporus, which is compensated for by a deeper inwardly setting stream. The water has on the average only one-half the salinity of the ocean, the density ranging from 1.012 to 1.017—a condition due to the vast quantity of fresh water that is thrown into the basin by the large inflowing streams. The sea has numerous ports; but the only gulf of importance is that of Kerkinit, between the Crimea and the mainland of Russia. There are several islands near the mouth of the Danube, but few elsewhere. The chief affluents are the Danube, Dniester, Bug, Dnieper, the Don (by the Sea of Azov and the Strait of Yenikale), and the Kuban in Europe; and the Kizil-Irmak and Sakarieh in Asia. The Black Sea has no perceptible tide; it is liable to frequent storms, such as are generally met with in great lakes and enclosed seas; but its navigation is so far from being dangerous, as was formerly represented, that probably no sea of equal extent is more safe. It is generally almost entirely free of ice. The waters formerly stood at a considerably higher level than they do to-day, but recent explorations have failed to establish any relation existing between this high level and the elevated beach-lines of the Aralo-Caspian basin. The basin of the Black Sea, like that of the Mediterranean, appears to have been brought about through comparatively recent subsidence or crustal breakage.

Black Sea Territory. See TCHERNOMORSK.

Blacks Ferry, a post-village of Monroe co., Ky. Pop. about 75.

Blacks Gap, or **Blackgap,** a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa.

Blackshear, a banking post-town, capital of Pierce co., Ga., about 2 miles N. of the Satilla River, on the Savannah, Florida and Western R., 86 miles SW. of Savannah. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil and commercial fertilizers, turpentine-distilleries, saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 876.

Blacksod Bay, an extensive inlet on the coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo.

Black Springs, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ark., 45 miles from Arkadelphia. Pop. about 300.

Blacks Station, a post-hamlet of Yolo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., about 26 miles NW. of Sacramento.

Blackstairs, a mountain-range of Ireland, forming part of the boundary between the cos. of Carlow and Wexford. Mount Leinster, 2610 feet, is the highest peak.

Blackstock, a post-town of Chester and Fairfield cos., S.C., on the dividing ridge between the Broad and Catawba Rivers, 53 miles by rail N. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 181.

Blackstock, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 9½ miles from Port Perry. Pop. about 250.

Blackstone, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 88 miles SW. of Chicago.

Blackstone, a post-village, in a township (town) of the same name, in Worcester co., Mass., is on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles N. by W. of Providence and 36 miles SW. of Boston. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. about 3000; of the town in 1900, 5721. The banking point is Woonsocket, R.I.

Blackstone, a banking post-town of Nottoway co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 37 miles W. by S. of Petersburg. It is in a tobacco district and has several tobacco warehouses. Pop. in 1900, 585.

Blackstone River rises in Worcester co., Mass., traverses the NE. part of Rhode Island, and enters the Provi-

dence River near the city of Providence. The lower part of its course in Rhode Island is called the Pawtucket or Seekonk. Length, about 75 miles.

Black Sturgeon, a river of Ontario, enters the N. extremity of Black Bay, in Lake Superior. It is one of the largest rivers entering Lake Superior.

Black Sturgeon Lake, on a river of the same name, in the district of Algoma, Ontario. It is about 13 miles in length by 2 wide, and comes within 1 mile of the southern arm of Black Sturgeon Bay on Lake Nipigon.

Blacksville, a post-town of Monongalia co., W.Va., about 36 miles SE. of Wheeling. It is on the southern boundary of Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1900, 180.

Blackville, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga., 30 miles by rail S. of Wadley.

Blackville, a banking post-town of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Southern R., 90 miles WNW. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 1116. Here are several mineral springs.

Blackville, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the Canada Eastern R. Pop. about 450.

Blackwall, a suburb of the English metropolis, co. of Middlesex, at the confluence of the Lea and the Thames, 4 miles ESE. of St. Paul's. Here are the East and West India docks and vast ship-building yards.

Black Walnut, a post-hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 10 miles ENE. of St. Charles.

Blackwalnut, a post-office of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. and on the left bank of the Susquehanna River, 19 miles NW. of Tunkhannock.

Blackwalnut, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., about 30 miles E. of Danville.

Black Warrior, a post-village of Gila co., Ariz. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Globe.

Black Warrior River rises in the N. part of Alabama and enters the Tombigbee River at the S. extremity of Greene co., about 1 mile above Demopolis. It is nearly 300 miles long and flows through an extensive coal-field. Steamboats ascend it to Tuscaloosa and farther. The term Locust Fork is sometimes applied to that part of the Black Warrior which is above the mouth of the Mulberry River.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, co. of Cork, rises about 16 miles NE. of Killarney and enters the sea at Youghal, after a course estimated at 105 miles.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, in Ulster, falls into Lough Neagh at its SW. corner.

Blackwater (anc. *Iduman'ia*), a river of England, co. of Essex, rises near Saffron-Walden, flows southeastward, and, after uniting with the Chelmer, falls into the arm of the North Sea called Blackwater Bay.

Blackwater, a river of England, in Hampshire, forms part of the boundary between that county and Berkshire and joins the Loddon 5 miles SW. of Wokingham.

Blackwater, a village of England, in Hampshire, at its NE. extremity, on the Blackwater River, 5 miles N. by W. of Aldershot.

Blackwater, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., 5 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 6½ miles from Frankford station.

Blackwater, a banking post-town of Cooper co., Mo., on a river of the same name and on the Missouri Pacific R., 16 miles W. of Boonville. Pop. in 1900, 285.

Blackwater, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Tenn., 18 miles from Rogersville.

Blackwater, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Va., about 7 miles S. by E. of Jonesville.

Blackwater (or **Black**) **River,** N.H., enters the Contoocook River about 8 miles NW. of Concord.

Blackwater River, a small river of Virginia, rises in the Blue Ridge, runs eastward through Franklin co., and enters the Staunton River.

Blackwater River, Va., enters the Nottoway River at the line which separates Virginia from North Carolina.

Blackwatertown, a village of Ireland, co. of Armagh, on the Blackwater, 3 miles SSW. of Moy.

Blackwell, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain R., 51 miles S. of St. Louis.

Blackwell, a banking city of Kay co., Okla., in a grain and stock region, 16 miles W. of Kildare. It is on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads, and has grain-elevators, an ice-plant, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2283.

Blackwells, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Va.

Blackwell's Island, in the city of New York, a long, narrow island of 120 acres in the East River, between Manhattan Island and Long Island. It is the site of several public asylums and hospitals and of a city penitentiary.

Blackwells Mills, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the Millstone River.

Blackwolf, a post-hamlet in Ellsworth co., Kan., on the Smoky Hill River and on the Union Pacific R., about 44 miles W. of Salina.

Blackwood, a river in Western Australia, flows successively W. and S. and enters Flinders Bay.

Blackwood, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on Big Timber Creek and on the Atlantic City R., 12 miles S. by E. of Camden. A county almshouse and insane asylum are located here. Pop. about 600.

Bladen, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, has an area of 1013 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cape Fear River and is bounded on the NE. by South River. Capital, Elizabethtown. Pop. in 1890, 16,783; in 1900, 17,677.

Bladen, a banking post-village of Webster co., Neb., in an agricultural and stock-raising district, 42 miles E. by S. of Holdrege. It is on the Burlington and Missouri River R. Pop. about 150.

Bladen, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio.

Bladenboro, a post-village of Bladen co., N.C., 55 miles WNW. of Wilmington. Pop. of Bladenboro township in 1900, 1572.

Bladensburg, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, on Cedar Creek, about 10 miles ENE. of Ottumwa.

Bladensburg, a post-village of Prince George co., Md., on the Alexandria Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio R. and on the East Branch of the Potomac River, 5 miles NE. of Washington. Here on Aug. 24, 1814, an American force was defeated and dispersed by the British, who immediately after entered Washington. Pop. in 1900, 463.

Bladensburg, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 13 miles SE. of Mt. Vernon.

Bladen (or **Bladon's**) **Springs,** a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala., 85 miles N. of Mobile. It is near the Tombigbee River. It has several mineral springs. Pop. about 450.

Blades, a post-village of Sussex co., Del. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Seaford.

Blaenau Festiniog, a town of Wales, in the N. of the co. of Merioneth, 3 miles N. of Festiniog. It has extensive slate-quarries. Pop. of the parish, about 8000.

Blaenavon, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, 4 miles SW. of Abergavenny. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 10,869.

Blagnac, blân'yăk', a town of France, Haute-Garonne, 2 miles NNW. of Toulouse. Pop. 1700.

Blagovieshtchensk, blă-go-ve-esh-chensk' ("annunciation"), a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the Amur province, on the Amur River near the confluence with the Zeya. It has direct steamboat communication with Transbaikalia and the mouth of the Amur (Nikolayevsk). It is the entrepôt of the Zeya gold-mining district, and has various advanced educational institutions, banks, etc. The town is subject to overflows. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the Chinese in July, 1900. Lat. 50° 15′ N.; lon. 127° 38′ E. Pop. in 1897, 32,606.

Blain, blăn, a town of France, Loire-Inférieure, 20 miles NNW. of Nantes, on the Isac and on the canal between Nantes and Brest. Pop. in 1901, 6590.

Blain, a post-borough of Perry co., Pa., about 40 miles W. by N. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Blaine, a county in the S. part of Idaho. Area, 6309 sq. m. It is partly bounded by the Wood and Little Lost Rivers and Antelope Creek, and is intersected by numerous streams. The N. part is mountainous. In the E. part is a large lava-bed. The county, which is in a rich mineral belt (of gold, silver, lead, and copper), is a fine agricultural region, and contains several mineral springs. Capital, Hailey. Pop. in 1900, 4900.

Blaine, a county in the central part of Nebraska. Area, 711 sq. m. It is drained by the North and Middle Loup Rivers. The surface is rolling and is fitted for stock-raising, which is the chief industry. Capital, Brewster. Pop. in 1890, 1146; in 1900, 603.

Blaine, a county in the central part of Oklahoma. Area, 941 sq. m. It is drained by the Canadian River and by tributaries of the Cimarron River. Stock-raising, salt-making, and farming are the chief industries. Capital, Watonga. Pop. in 1900, 10,658.

Blaine, a post-village of Boone co., Ill., 12 miles N. by E. of Belvidere.

Blaine, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind. Pop. about 60.

Blaine, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Kan., 41 miles by rail W. of Holton.

Blaine, a post-town of Lawrence co., Ky., 13 miles from Willard. Pop in 1900, 134.

Blaine, a post-village and township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 26 miles from Houlton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 954.

Blaine, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R.

Blaine, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., Ohio.

Blaine, a banking city of Whatcom co., Wash., on Puget Sound and on the boundary between Washington and British Columbia. It is on the Great Northern R., 25 miles NW. of Whatcom. It has lumber-mills and various manufactures. It has also important fishing-industries and a large salmon-cannery. Pop. in 1900, 1592.

Blaine, a post-village of Mineral co., W.Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R. Pop. about 200.

Blainsport, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. about 150.

Blair, a county near the central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 530 sq. m. It is drained by the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata and by the Little Juniata River. The main range of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the NW. border of this county, the surface of which is mostly mountainous. Iron-ore (besides bituminous coal) is abundant here, and large quantities of pig-iron, blooms, and forged and rolled iron are prepared in this county. Capital, Hollidaysburg. Chief city, Altoona. Pop. in 1890, 70,866; in 1900, 85,099.

Blair, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., about 12 miles N. of Chester and 6 miles S. of Sparta.

Blair, a banking city, capital of Washington co., Neb., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., at its junction with the Sioux City and Pacific R., 25 miles NNW. of Omaha and 3 miles W. of the Missouri River. It has flouring-mills, wagon-factories, grain-elevators, etc. It is the seat of Blair College. Pop. in 1890, 2069; in 1900, 2970.

Blair, a banking post-village of Greer co., Okla., 24 miles SW. of Hobart. Pop. 300.

Blair, a banking post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., on the Green Bay and Western R., 43 miles NE. of Winona, Minn. Pop. in 1900, 438.

Blair, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 2 miles from Preston. Pop. 150.

Blair A'thol (or **Athole**), a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 20 miles NW. of Dunkeld. Here is Blair Castle, belonging to the Duke of Athole, a mediæval structure, recently restored. In Blair church is the tomb of Dundee.

Blair Furnace, Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 3 miles NE. of Altoona.

Blairgow'rie, a town of Scotland, co. of Perth, 15 miles NNE. of Perth, on the Erich. It has flax-spinning and other mills. Pop. about 4000.

Blairlogie, blair-lo'ghee, a small village of Scotland, 3 miles NE. of Sterling, is much resorted to by invalids on account of the salubrity of its climate.

Blairsburg, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., about 32 miles E. of Fort Dodge. Pop. about 500.

Blairs Corners, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., on the railroad between Emlenton and Shippenville. Oil is produced here.

Blairs Mills, a post-village of Morgan co., Ky.

Blairs Mills, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Tuscarora Valley R. Pop. 100.

Blair Station, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. about 200. The banking point is McKeesport.

Blairstown, a banking post-town of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 24 miles W. of Cedar Rapids. It is a shipping point for grain, general produce, and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 592

Blairstown, a banking post-village of Henry co., Mo., 69 miles by rail S. by E. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 291.

Blairstown, a banking post-village and township of Warren co., N.J., on the Paulinskill River and on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 15 miles E. of the Delaware Water Gap. It has various manufactures. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1576.

Blairsville, a post-town, capital of Union co., Ga., about 90 miles NNE. of Atlanta. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. The banking point is Blueridge. Pop. in 1900, 141.

Blairsville, a post-station of Williamson co., Ill.

Blairsville, a post-village of Posey co., Ind., 12 miles NW. of Evansville.

Blairsville, a village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 12 miles SSW. of Batavia.

Blairsville, a banking post-borough of Indiana co., Pa., on the Conemaugh River, on the Pennsylvania Canal, and on the Pennsylvania R., 63 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has foundries, flouring-mills, glass-works, and coke-works. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900, 3386.

Blairsville, a post-village of York co., S.C., 9 miles from Yorkville.

Blairsville Intersection, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 3 miles E. of Blairsville.

Blairton, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, on Marmora Lake, 35 miles from Peterborough.

Blakeley, or **Port Blakeley,** a post-village of Kitsap co., Wash., on Puget Sound, 10 miles W. of Seattle. It has large lumber-mills.

Blakely, a banking post-town, capital of Early co., Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia, 50 miles WSW. of Albany. It is in a pine-lumbering region. Pop. in 1900, 804.

Blakely, a post-village of Scott co., Minn., on the Minnesota River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 52 miles WSW. of St. Paul.

Blakely (post-office and station, Peckville), a borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna River, 7 miles NE. of Scranton. Here are mines of anthracite coal. Pop. in 1900, 3915.

Blakeman, a banking post-village of Rawlins co., Kan., 4 miles by rail W. of Atwood.

Blake Mills, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Its banking point is New Philadelphia

Blakeney, a seaport of England, co. of Norfolk, 7 miles E. of Wells. It has an ancient church and some fine remains of antiquity.

Blakesburg, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles WSW. of Ottumwa, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Blakeslee, a post-village of Williams co., Ohio, in Florence township. Pop. in 1900, 239.

Blakeslee, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa.

Blakeville, a post-hamlet of Blackhawk co., Iowa, about 15 miles ENE. of Cedar Falls.

Blamont, blȧ'mòn', a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 18 miles E. of Lunéville. Pop. about 1600.

Blanca, blȧng'kȧ, a town of Spain, 20 miles NW. of Murcia. Pop. of the commune, about 4000.

Blanca Peak, a mountain of Costilla co., Colo., about 10 miles N. of Fort Garland, is the highest peak of the Sierra Blanca group or Sangre de Cristo Range. Its altitude is 14,390 (or 14,464) feet above sea-level. The mountain is assumed to be the culminating point of the Rocky Mountains in the United States, and is perhaps only surpassed in elevation in the national domain (excluding Alaska) by Mount Whitney, in the Sierra Nevada of California.

Blanchard, a banking post-town of Page co., Iowa, on the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern R., 66 miles SE. of Council Bluffs. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 520.

Blanchard, a post-township (town) of Piscataquis co., Me., about 20 miles W. of Dover. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Blanchard, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich., 42 miles by rail N. of Ionia. Pop. about 250.

Blanchard, a post-hamlet of Traill co., N.Dak., 12 miles S. of Mayville.

Blanchard, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ohio.

Blanchard, a post-village of Center co., Pa., 11 miles SW. of Lock Haven. Pop. about 650.

Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize, in Ohio, unites with the Auglaize River about 15 miles W. of Ottawa. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Blanchardville, a banking post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., on the east branch of the Pecatonica River and on the Illinois Central R., 33 miles SW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 573.

Blanche, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala.

Blanche, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., about 90 miles S. of Nashville. Pop. about 300.

Blanch'ester, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 41 miles ENE. of Cincinnati. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1788.

Blanchland, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Derwent, 9 miles SSE. of Hexham. It has the remains of an abbey founded in 1165.

Blanc, Mont. See MONT BLANC.

Blanco, a county near the central part of Texas, has an area of 762 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pedernales River, an affluent of the Colorado, and also drained by the Rio Blanco. Capital, Johnson City. Pop. in 1890, 4635; in 1900, 4703.

Blanco, a post-village of Searcy co., Ark., 12 miles W. of Marshall.

Blanco, a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal., 1 mile from the Southern Pacific R.

Blanco, a banking post-village of Blanco co., Tex., on the Blanco River, 50 miles W. by S. of Austin. Pop. in 1900, about 270.

Blanco (blȧn'ko), **Cape** (*i.e.*, "White Cape"), a headland of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean. Lat. 33° 12′ N.; lon. 35° 10′ E.

Blanco, Cape, on the coast of Anatolia, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 38° 14′ N.; lon. 26° 18′ E.

Blanco, Cape, on the N. coast of Tunis. Lat. 37° 20′ N.; lon. 9° 50′ E.

Blanco, Cape, on the S. coast of the island of Majorca. Lat. 39° 21′ N.

Blanco, Cape, in the Sahara, Africa, on the Atlantic. Lat. 20° 47′ N.; lon. 16° 58′ W.

Blanco, Cape, on the W. coast of Morocco. Lat. 33° 6′ N.; lon. 8° 40′ W.

Blanco (or **Orford**), **Cape,** a lofty headland, the westernmost point of Oregon, in Curry co. Lat. 42° 50′ N.; lon. about 124° 32′ W. It has a light-house.

Blanco, Cape, on the coast of Peru. Lat. 4° 19′ S.

Blanco, Cape, on the coast of Costa Rica, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. about 9° 30′ N.; lon. 86° 6′ W.

Blanco (or **San Jorge,** sän hor'hä), **Cape,** on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 47° S.; lon. 66° W.

Blanco de Santa Maria (blän'kodä sän'tä mä-ree'ä), **Cape,** on the W. coast of Lower California. Lat. 29° 28′ N.; lon. 115° 20′ W.

Bland, a county in the SW. part of Virginia, has an area of 352 sq. m. It is drained by Walker's and Wolf Creeks, affluents of New River, which traverse the county from W. to E. The surface is partly mountainous and is largely covered with forests. Capital, Bland. Pop. in 1890, 5129; in 1900, 5497.

Bland, a mining town of Bernalillo co., N.Mex., 50 miles by road from Albuquerque, its banking point. It is surrounded by a rich mineral country and is the centre of the Cochiti mining district. The nearest railroad station is Thornton, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 18 miles E. Pop. in 1900, 615.

Bland, a post-hamlet of Bell co., Tex.

Bland, a village, capital of Bland co., Va., 16 miles N. of Wytheville, its railroad and banking station. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Blandburg, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. about 700. Its banking point is Altoona.

Blandford, or **Blanford,** a post-township (town) of Hampden co., Mass., about 20 miles W. by N. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 836.

Blandford, the eastern suburb of Petersburg, Va.

Blandford, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 44 miles W. of Halifax.

Blandford, or **St.-Louis-de-Blandford,** sän loo'ee' deh blôⁿ'fôn', a post-village of Arthabaska co., Quebec, Canada, 8 miles NW. of Stanford.

Blandford Forum, a town of England, co. of Dorset, on the Stour, here crossed by several bridges, and near the ford called by the Romans Trajectus Belaniensis, 17 miles NE. of Dorchester. Pop. in 1901, 3649.

Blandinsville, a banking post-village of McDonough co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 64 miles W. by S. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 995.

Blandon, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 8 miles NNE. of Reading.

Blandville, a post-town of Ballard co., Ky., on Mayfield Creek, near the Mississippi River, and 7 miles (direct) ESE. of Wickliffe. Pop. in 1900, 277.

Blanes, blä'nes, a seaport town of Spain, 22 miles S. of Gerona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. (commune) 5000.

Blanford, a town of Massachusetts. See Blandford.

Blangy, blôⁿ'zhee', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 13 miles NE. of Neufchâtel. Pop. about 1600.

Blankenberghe, blän'ken-bĕrg', a town of Belgium, province of West Flanders, on the English Channel, 9 miles NW. of Bruges. It is a fashionable bathing-place, with a fine casino and a paved beach a mile long. Pop. in 1899, 4297.

Blankenburg, blän'ken-bŏŏrg', a town of Germany, in the Harz Mountains, duchy and 37 miles SE. of Brunswick. It has a ducal palace on a rocky eminence. Pop. in 1900, 10,187.

Blankenburg, a town of Thuringia, Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, at the entrance to the beautiful Schwarza valley, 13 miles SSW. of Sondershausen. It has a monument to Fröbel, who here established his first kindergarten. In the vicinity are the ruins of the grand old castle of Greifenstein. Pop. in 1900, 2807.

Blankenburg, a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 19 miles SW. of Thun.

Blankenese, blän'ken-ä'zeh, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Elbe, 6 miles by rail W. of Altona. It has many villas of Hamburg merchants, situated on eminences commanding beautiful views. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the coasting trade and in the fisheries. Pop. in 1900, 4736.

Blankenhain, blän'ken-hine', a town and resort of Germany, grand duchy and 9 miles SSE. of Weimar. Pop. in 1900, 3217.

Blankenstein, blän'ken-stine', a commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, 24 miles NE. of Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr.

Blanket, a post-village of Brown co., Tex. Pop. about 300.

Blanket Hill, a post-station of Armstrong co., Pa.

Blanquefort, blôⁿk'for', a village of France, in Gironde, 6 miles by rail NW. of Bordeaux.

Blanquefort, a village of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 29 miles NNE. of Agen.

Blanquilla, blän-keel'yä, an island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 74 miles NNE. of Tortuga.

Blanton, a post-village of Hill co., Tex. Pop. about 90.

Blantyre, blan-tire', a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 8 miles by rail SE. of Glasgow. It is the birthplace of David Livingstone.

Blantyre, a mission-station and chief city of the British Central African Protectorate, situated in the Shiré Highlands, Nyassaland, at an elevation of 3600 feet. Pop. about 6000.

Blanzac, blôⁿ'zäk', a town of France, department of Charente, 12 miles SSW. of Angoulême. Pop. about 900.

Blanzy, blôⁿ'zee', a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Canal du Centre, 18 miles SE. of Autun.

Blarney, a village of Ireland, co. and 4 miles NW. of Cork, on a rivulet of the same name. The beauty of its surrounding scenery has been rendered famous in song. In its old ruined castle is a stone famed for its supposed wonder-working powers, the kissing of it being popularly believed to have the power of imparting that peculiar style of eloquence termed "blarney."

Blarney, a post-village of Appling co., Ga. Pop. about 110.

Blasdell, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Hamburg township (town). Pop. in 1900, 415.

Blasewitz, blä'zeh-vits', a village and popular summer-resort of Saxony, 5 miles SSE. of Dresden, on the left bank of the Elbe. Pop. in 1900, 7345.

Blasket Islands, a group of rocky islands on the W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Dingle Bay.

Blatchford, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. about 200. Its banking point is Logan.

Blaton, blä'tôⁿ', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 15 miles SE. of Tournai.

Blaubeuren, blou'boi'ren, a town of Württemberg, beautifully located in the Rauhe Alb, on the Blau, 10 miles WNW. of Ulm. Pop. in 1900, 3117.

Blauvelt, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Erie, the Northern New Jersey and the West Shore Rs., 26 miles N. of New York. The banking point is Nyack. Pop. in 1900, about 350.

Blawenburg, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., 14 miles N. by E. of Trenton.

Blaydon, a town of England, co. of Durham, 4 miles W. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1901, 19,623.

Blaye, blä (anc. *Blavia*), a town of France, department and on the right bank of the Gironde, 24 miles NNW. of Bordeaux. It has a strong modern citadel, in which the Duchess of Berry, the mother of the Comte de Chambord, was imprisoned in 1832–33. The forts at Blaye on either side of the river guard the approach to Bordeaux from the sea. The place is a busy port. Pop. in 1901, 3952.

Blayney, a post-town and railway station of New South Wales, 172 miles W. of Sydney. Pop. of the district, about 1500.

Bleachery, a station in Middlesex co., Mass., 1 mile E. of Waltham.

Bledsoe, blĕd'so, a county in the southeast-central part of Tennessee, has an area of 400 sq. m. It is drained by the Sequatchie River. Capital, Pikeville. Pop. in 1890, 6134; in 1900, 6626.

Bledsoe, a post-village of Lee co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 40 miles below Memphis.

Bleecker, a post-township (town) and village of Fulton co., N.Y., about 50 miles NW. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 603.

Blegno, blĕn'yo, or **Brenno,** a river of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, flows S. and joins the Ticino near Biasca. It gives its name to the Val di Blegno.

Bleiberg, bli'berg, a village of Carinthia, Austria-Hungary, on the slope of Mount Dobratsch, 7 miles W. of Villach. It is noted for its rich lead-mines, from which large quantities of zinc are also obtained. Pop. about 3500.

Bleicherode, blik'er-o'deh, a town of Prussian Saxony, near the Wipper, 10 miles SW. of Nordhausen. Pop. in 1900, 3806.

Bleistadt, bli'stätt, a mining town of Bohemia, 14 miles NNE. of Eger. Pop. 1000.

Bleiswijk, blise'wike, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 7 miles N. of Rotterdam.

Blekinge, blä'king-eh, a laen of Sweden, near its southern extremity, on the Baltic. It is the smallest of the Swedish provinces, having an area of 1164 sq. m. It is

called the garden of Sweden. Pop. estimated at the close of 1899 at 145,000. Capital, Karlskrona.

Bleling, Bali. See BULELENG.

Blencoe, blen'ko, a banking post-town of Monona co., Iowa, in a fine farming section on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 7 miles S. of Onawa. Pop. in 1900, 279.

Blêneau, blā'nō', a village of France, department of Yonne, 29 miles WSW. of Auxerre. Pop. about 1500.

Blenheim, blĕn'im (Ger. *Blindheim*, blint'hime), a village of Bavaria, 23 miles NNW. of Augsburg, famous for the victory gained near it by the English and Imperialists, under Marlborough and Prince Eugene, over the French and Bavarians (called by the French and Germans the battle of Höchstädt), Aug. 13 (New Style), 1704.

Blenheim, a post-village of Marlboro co., S.C., in Red Hill township. Pop. in 1900, 176.

Blenheim, a banking post-town of Kent co., Ontario, on the Lake Erie and Detroit River R., 12 miles SE. of Chatham. It has flouring- and planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1653. Bean production is an important industry.

Blenheim, a town of New Zealand, capital of Marlborough province, at the junction of the Opawa and Omaka Rivers, both navigable for vessels of moderate size. There are extensive gold-reefs in the neighborhood, and alluvial mining has developed into a considerable industry. Pop. of the borough in 1896, 3318. A railroad extends hence to Picton, 18 miles.

Blenheim (blĕn'im) **Park,** formerly **Woodstock Park,** is in the co. of Oxford, England, 60 miles WNW. of London. It is the demesne attached to Blenheim House, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Marlborough. This edifice was given by the nation to the great general Marlborough, in honor of whose victory, in 1704, it received its name. The park has an area of 2940 acres.

Blen'nerhas'sett's Island, a small island in the Ohio, 2 miles below Parkersburg, W.Va. This island, once the property of Harman Blennerhassett, is famous in connection with the enterprises of Aaron Burr.

Blenod-les-Toul, blęh-no' lā tool, a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 5 miles SSW. of Toul.

Bléré, blā'rā', a town of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 16 miles ESE. of Tours, on the Cher. Pop. (commune) about 3000. Near the town is the famous castle of Chenonceaux.

Blessington, a town of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, near the Liffey, 18 miles SW. of Dublin. Pop. about 500. It gave the title of earl to the Gardner family.

Blessington, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, Canada, 7 miles from Shannonville.

Bletchingley, an old town of England, in Surrey, 18 miles by rail S. of London. Pop. of parish, about 2000.

Bléville, blā'veel', a village of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, 2 miles N. of Havre.

Blevins, a post-village of Falls co., Tex. Pop. about 125.

Blevio, blā've-o, a village of Italy, on the Lago di Como, with numerous elegant villas.

Blewfields, Central America. See BLUEFIELDS.

Blidah, or **Blida,** blee'dȧ, a fortified town of Algeria, on the Metija, 30 miles by rail SW. of Algiers. It is situated at the northern foot of the outer Atlas, has beautiful orangeries and gardens, and is one of the most attractive locations of Algeria. Near by (about 7 miles) is the wild gorge of Chiffa. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 29,469.

Blieskastel, or **Bliescastel,** blees'kȧs-tĕl' (L. *Castellum ad Blesam*), a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Blies, 5 miles W. of Zweibrücken. Pop. 1500.

Bligh's (blīz) **Islands,** a group of the Fiji Archipelago, Pacific Ocean, named after their discoverer in 1789.

Bligny-sur-Ouche, bleen'yee' sŭr oosh, a town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 9 miles N. of Beaune. Pop. about 1000.

Bliling, Bali. See BULELENG.

Blindheim, a village of Bavaria. See BLENHEIM.

Blind River, a post-village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Thessalon.

Bliss, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., 20 miles by rail S. by W. of Warsaw.

Bliss, a post-village of Noble co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 5 miles (direct) SW. of Ponca station.

Bliss, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Tex.

Blissfield, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 10 miles ESE. of Adrian. It has flouring-mills, a canning-factory, tannery, and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1268.

Blissfield, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 40 miles by rail N. of Zanesville.

Blissville, a hamlet of New London co., Conn., 1 mile from Taftville station.

Blissville, Queens co., N.Y., is a part of the borough of Queens, New York city. It is on the navigable Newtown Creek, 1 mile E. of Hunters Point.

Blissville (Fredericton Junction post-office), a village of Sunbury co., New Brunswick, 20 miles SSE. of Fredericton.

Blitar, called also **Brindiok,** a town of Java, 70 miles SW. of Surabaya.

Blitch, a post-hamlet of Bulloch co., Ga.

Blitchton, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. Pop. about 180.

Blitchton, a post-hamlet of Bryan co., Ga.

Blitong, a Malay island. See BILLITON.

Blizhni (bleezh'nee) or **Nearer Islands,** the westernmost group of the true or American Aleutian Islands. See ATTU, ISLAND.

Bloch'er, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Ark., 35 miles W. of Little Rock.

Blocher, a post-village of Scott co., Ind., 20 miles S. by W. of Vernon, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R.

Block, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Kan., 18 miles SE. of Paola.

Blocker, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Tex., 15 miles E. of Marshall.

Blockhouse, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Lunenburg. Pop. 200.

Block Island, formerly **Mani'sees,** an island in the Atlantic Ocean, about 10 miles from the mainland of Rhode Island, to which it belongs, and forming part of Newport co. It is 8 miles long. A light-house has been erected at its northern end, lat. 41° 13′ N., lon. 71° 35′ W. It is a popular summer-resort, and constitutes the township (town) of New Shoreham. Pop. in 1900, 1396. The banking point is Newport.

Blocksberg, a name of the Brocken, in the Harz Mountains. See BROCKEN.

Blocksberg, an eminence on the right bank of the Danube, overlooking Budapest. Elevation above the river, 394 feet; above the sea, 770 feet.

Blocksburg, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., 120 miles N. of Cloverdale.

Blockton, a banking post-town of Taylor co., Iowa, on the Chicago Greatwestern R., 18 miles SE. of Bedford. Pop. in 1900, 704.

Blockville, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Ashville. Pop. about 100.

Blocton, a banking post-town of Bibb co., Ala., 37 miles SW. of Birmingham, on the Birmingham Southern, the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads. It lies in the Cahaba coal-fields. Pop. about 2500; of the precinct in 1900, 3823.

Blodgets Mills, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., 4 miles by rail SE. of Cortland. Pop. about 300.

Blodgett, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill.

Blodgett, a post-village of Scott co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 29 miles NW. of Belmont. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Bloemendaal, bloo'mĕn-dȧl, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 1½ miles NNW. of Gouda.

Bloemendaal, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 3 miles N. of Haarlem. It is one of the finest villages in the province. The inhabitants are largely engaged in horticulture.

Bloemfontein, bloom'fon-tine, a town and governmental residence of the Orange River Colony, until March 13, 1900, capital of the Orange Free State, is situated on an extensive plain, long noted for its dry and healthy climate, at an elevation of 4518 feet above the sea. It is on the Pretoria railway, and is 95 miles ESE. of Kimberley and about 749 miles from Cape Town. The town is regularly laid out, with a central market-square and with luxuriant gardens surrounding the houses. Among its buildings and institutions may be mentioned the new and old Raad Zaals (the latter now used as a law-court), town-hall, Anglican cathedral, national museum, etc. Bloemfontein is the seat of both Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops. It was occupied by Lord Roberts on March 13, 1900, and formally annexed to the British Empire on May 28. Lat. 29° 7′ S.; lon. 26° 13′ E. Mean annual temperature, 61.5°. Maximum temperature, about 95°; minimum, 20°. Pop. about 12,000.

Bloemhof, bloom'hŏf, a town of the Transvaal Colony, in the pastoral and agricultural district of Bloemhof, 95 miles NE. of Kimberley. It is connected by cart with Klerksdorp.

Blois, blwȧ (mediæval L. *Blæsæ, Blesiæ, Blesa*), a city of France, capital of the department of Loir-et-Cher,

on the Loire, 100 miles SW. of Paris and 35 miles SW. of Orleans. It lies on the right bank of the river, here crossed by a long stone bridge connecting the town with a suburban quarter. The older portion, which is very irregular, is picturesquely situated on a steep slope, crowned by the famous old castle of Blois. This splendid edifice, where the French kings more than once held their court, has been rebuilt and extended so that nothing remains of its original structure except the Gothic tower. One of its prominent features is the open winding staircase of Francis I. Among the interesting buildings are the cathedral and the episcopal palace. The town is of great antiquity, and was formerly the capital of a county. There is here an ancient aqueduct cut in the rock by the Romans; it is still used for supplying the town with water. The magnificent dikes for the protection of the valley from the encroachments of the Loire commence at Blois. Pop. in 1901, 20,422; of the commune, 23,789.

Blokzijl, Blockzijl, or **Blokzyl,** blok'zile, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, with a port on the E. coast of the Zuider Zee, 15 miles NNW. of Zwolle. Pop. about 1500.

Blomberg, blom'bĕRG, a village of Germany, in Lippe, on the Distel, 40 miles SW. of Hanover. Pop. 3000.

Blood, a post-village of Edward co., Ill.

Blood's, a village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Rochester division of the Erie R., 55 miles S. of Rochester.

Bloody-Foreland, a promontory of Ireland, Ulster, co. of Donegal, on its NW. coast, 5 miles WSW. of the island of Innisboffin.

Bloody Run, Pa. See EVERETT.

Bloom, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 590.

Bloomburg, a post-village of Cass co., Tex. The banking point is Atlanta.

Bloom City, a post-village of Richland co., Wis. Pop. about 100.

Bloomdale, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 20 miles W. by N. of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900, 740.

Bloomer, a post-village of Sebastian co., Ark., about 18 miles ESE. of Fort Smith.

Bloomer, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio.

Bloomer, formerly **Vauville,** a banking post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 14 miles N. by W. of Chippewa Falls. Pop. in 1900, 811.

Bloomery, a post-village of Hampshire co., W.Va., 17 miles from Pawpaw. Deposits of brown hematite are found in the vicinity.

Bloomfield, a post-station and steamboat-landing of Madison co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, 20 miles S. of Huntsville.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., about 28 miles NW. of Fayetteville.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., about 48 miles NNW. of San Francisco. Pop. 300.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Bloomfield township (town), on the Central New England R., 5½ miles NW. of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1513.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Lake co., Fla., 6 miles SE. of Leesburg. Pop. 200.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 37 miles NNE. of Cairo. Much fruit is shipped here.

Bloomfield, a banking post-town, capital of Greene co., Ind., about 1 mile E. of the West Fork of White River, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Terre Haute R., and 44 miles SE. of Terre Haute. It has extensive manufactures. In the vicinity are large coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 1588.

Bloomfield, a banking city, the capital of Davis co., Iowa, on a high prairie 1 mile S. of Fox River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Wabash Rs., 85 miles W. by S. of Burlington. It is a shipping point for produce and live-stock, and is the seat of the Southern Iowa Normal and Scientific Institute. Pop. in 1890, 1913; in 1900, 2105.

Bloomfield, a banking post-town of Nelson co., Ky., on the Shelbyville and Bloomfield R., 11 miles NE. of Bardstown. Pop. in 1900, 385.

Bloomfield, a banking city, capital of Stoddard co., Mo., about 130 miles S. by E. of St. Louis. It is on the Cape Girardeau, Bloomfield and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 1475.

Bloomfield, a banking post-village of Knox co., Neb., in a grain and stock region, 91 miles W. by N. of Sioux City, Iowa. It is on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 678.

Bloomfield, a banking post-town of Essex co., N.J., on the Erie and the Lackawanna Rs., 4 miles from the centre of Newark and 12 miles NW. of New York, of both of which cities it is a residential suburb. It has manufactures of brake-shoes, paper, pins, electric elevators, woollen goods, silks, etc. The German Theological Seminary of Newark is located here. Pop. in 1900, 9668.

Bloomfield, Jefferson co., Ohio. See FAIRPLAY.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, 36 miles NNE. of Columbus.

Bloomfield, Muskingum co., Ohio. See SAGO.

Bloomfield, a post-village and township of Crawford co., Pa., about 15 miles NNW. of Titusville. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1244; of the village, about 750.

Bloomfield, Perry co., Pa. See NEW BLOOMFIELD.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex.

Bloomfield, a post-township (town) of Essex co., Vt., about 36 miles NE. of St. Johnsbury, is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900, 564.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., 6 miles from Round Hill station.

Bloomfield, a post-township (town) of Walworth co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1314.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, 15 miles from Woodstock. Pop. 200.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, 27 miles by rail NE. of St. John. Pop. 100.

Bloomfield, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, Canada, on Great Sandy Bay, Lake Ontario, 42 miles SW. of Kingston. Pop. about 600.

Bloomfield, Ontario. See SOUTH MONAGHAN.

Bloomingburg, a post-village and summer-resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 77 miles NNW. of New York. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Middletown.

Bloomingburg, a banking post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, on a branch of Sugar Creek, about 35 miles SW. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 636.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Hillsboro co., Fla., in a phosphate-producing region, about 15 miles E. by S. of Tampa.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Chatham co., Ga., 12 miles by rail NW. of Savannah.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., about 25 miles WNW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 235.

Bloomingdale, a banking post-town of Parke co., Ind., on the Indiana, Decatur and Western R., 60 miles W. of Indianapolis. It has canning-industries. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Bloomingdale, a banking post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 23 miles W. of Kalamazoo. It has granite-works. Pop. in 1900, 379.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., on Pequannock Creek and on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 10 miles NW. of Paterson. It has various manufactures.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., about 37 miles SW. of Plattsburg. Pop. about 400.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio. Its banking point is Steubenville.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., about 20 miles W. of Wilkesbarre.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn., 8 miles S. of Estillville, Va. Pop. 100.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., 30 miles SE. of La Crosse.

Bloomingdale, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 5 miles by rail NE. of Berlin. Pop. about 150.

Blooming Glen, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 3 miles SE. of Perkasie. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 400.

Blooming Grove, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., about 28 miles SSW. of Richmond. Pop. of township in 1900, 653.

Blooming Grove, a township (town) of Orange co., N.Y., about 50 miles NNW. of New York. Pop. in 1900, 2188.

Blooming Grove, a post-village of Pike co., Pa., in Blooming Grove township, 17 miles SSE. of Honesdale. It is near the Blooming Grove Park. Pop. of the township in 1900, 446.

Blooming Grove, a banking post-town of Navarro co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 16 miles W. of Corsicana. It has cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 585.

Bloomingport, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., 3½ miles from Lynn.

Blooming Prairie (prā'ree), a banking post-village of Steele co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St.

Paul R., 18 miles from Owatonna. It has flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 855.

Blooming Rose, a post-hamlet of Phelps co., Mo., 35 miles S. by W. of Rolla.

Bloomington, a post-town of Bear Lake co., Idaho, 12 miles SW. of Montpelier, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Bloomington, a city of Illinois, the capital of McLean co., is on the Chicago and Alton, the Illinois Central and other railroads, 45 miles ESE. of Peoria. It is one of the most important railroad-centres in the state. It has varied manufacturing establishments and contains the machine-shops of the Chicago and Alton R. Other industries are fruit-canning, pork-packing, milling, coal-mining, etc. Bloomington is the seat of the Illinois Wesleyan University (Methodist-Episcopal), founded in 1852. The Illinois State Normal University is 2 miles N. of this city, at NORMAL (which see). Pop. in 1880, 17,180; in 1890, 22,242; in 1900, 23,286.

Bloomington, a city, capital of Monroe co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 60 miles SSW. of Indianapolis. It has manufactures of furniture, hubs and spokes, woollen goods, leather, etc., and in the vicinity are important limestone-quarries. It is the seat of the Indiana University, which was founded in 1828 by the state. Pop. in 1890, 4018; in 1900, 6460.

Bloomington, a post-village of Osborne co., Kan., in the Solomon Valley.

Bloomington, a post-town of Garrett co., Md., on the North Branch of the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 30 miles SW. of Cumberland. Pop. in 1900, 395.

Bloomington, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., near the Minnesota River and about 18 miles SW. of St. Paul. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1085.

Bloomington, a post-village of Macon co., Mo., 6 miles NW. of Macon City.

Bloomington, a banking post-village, capital of Franklin co., Neb., on the Republican River and on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 45 miles S. of Kearney. Pop. in 1900, 488.

Bloomington, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, about 56 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 150.

Bloomington, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., about 33 miles N. of Altoona.

Bloomington, a post-hamlet of Charles Mix co., S. Dak.

Bloomington, a village and watering-place of Putnam co., Tenn., 50 miles E. of Lebanon. It has mineral springs.

Bloomington, a banking post-village of Grant co., Wis., 10 miles NE. of Glen Haven (on the Chicago, Burlington and Northern R.), its nearest railroad station. It has various mills, creameries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 611.

Blooming Valley, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., 6 miles NE. of Meadville. Pop. in 1900, 177.

Bloomingville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Ohio, 8 miles S. of Sandusky.

Bloomingville (South Bloomingville post-office), a village of Hocking co., Ohio, about 45 miles SSE. of Columbus.

Bloomsburg, a post-town, capital of Columbia co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 1 mile N. of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, and on the Philadelphia and Reading and other railroads, 39 miles SW. of Wilkesbarre. It contains the Bloomsburg State Normal School, iron-furnaces and foundries, car- and car-wheel works, and manufactures of silks, woollen goods, carpets, furniture, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4635; in 1900, 6170.

Bloomsburg, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on Black Creek, 5 miles NE. of Simcoe. Pop. about 200.

Bloomsbury, a banking post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Musconetcong River and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 8 miles SE. of Easton. Pop. in 1900, about 800.

Bloomsdale, a post-village of St. Genevieve co., Mo., 6 miles from the Mississippi River.

Bloom Switch, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, 20 miles by rail E. by N. of Portsmouth.

Bloomville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the main (west) branch of the Delaware River, 8 miles E. of Delhi. Pop. about 300.

Bloomville, a banking post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles SE. of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900, 819.

Bloserville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., about 10 miles W. by N. of Carlisle.

Bloss, a township of Tioga co., Pa., containing the important coal-mining town of Arnot. Pop. in 1900, 3231.

Blossburg, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Southern R., 17 miles NW. of Birmingham. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 700.

Blossburg, a banking post-borough and railroad-centre of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga River and on the Erie R., 33 miles N. of Williamsport. It has coaling interests, a foundry, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2568; in 1900, 2423.

Blossom, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y.

Blossom, a banking post-town of Lamar co., Tex., 81 miles by rail W. of Texarkana. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil-industries, a cannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 874.

Blossvale, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., near Taberg station, 11 miles NW. of Rome. Pop. about 300.

Blotsheim, blots'hīme, a village of Alsace, 4 miles W. of Hüningen. Pop. 2500.

Blount, blŭnt, a county in the N. part of Alabama, has an area of 752 sq. m. It is drained by the head-streams of Black Warrior River, one of which is called the Mulberry Fork. The surface is hilly and extensively covered with forests of good timber. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Oneonta. Pop. in 1890, 21,927; in 1900, 23,119.

Blount, a county of Eastern Tennessee, has an area of 552 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Holston River, which is navigable by steamboats, and on the SW. by the Little Tennessee River. The surface is diversified by Chilhowee Mountain and Iron or Smoky Mountain, which extends along the SE. border. A large part of the county is covered with forests. Capital, Maryville. Pop. in 1890, 17,589; in 1900, 19,206.

Blount, a post-village of Monroe co., Ga., 8 miles S. of Jackson. Pop. about 100.

Blount, a post-township of Vermilion co., Ill., about 5 miles NW. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 1848.

Blount, a post-hamlet of Menominee co., Mich.

Blounts Creek, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co., N.C., on the Pamlico River, 8 miles SE. of Washington.

Blounts Ferry, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Fla., on the Suwanee River, 18 miles ENE. of Jasper.

Blount Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Blount co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. where it crosses the Mulberry River, 34 miles N. of Birmingham. It has a mineral spring, etc. Pop. about 300.

Blountstown, a post-village and shipping point, capital of Calhoun co., Fla., on the Apalachicola River, 30 miles below Chattahoochee. Pop. about 550.

Blountsville, a post-village, formerly the capital of Blount co., Ala., about 50 miles S. of Huntsville. Pop. about 300.

Blountsville, or **Bluntsville,** a post-village of Henry co., Ind., about 27 miles NW. of Richmond. Pop. about 200.

Blountville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Miss. Pop. about 300.

Blountville, a post-village, capital of Sullivan co., Tenn., about 100 miles ENE. of Knoxville.

Blowing Rock, a post-town and resort of Watauga co., N.C., 8 miles S. of Boone. Near here is Blowing Rock Mountain (4000 feet) with a stupendous precipice. Pop. in 1900, 331.

Bloxom, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. Pop. about 100.

Bloxwich, blŭk'sitch, an English parish, in the S. of Staffordshire, near Walsall.

Bludenz, bloo'dĕnts, a town of Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, on the Ill and on the Arlberg railway, 12 miles SE. of Feldkirch. It has a castle. The town is a tourist-centre. Pop. about 3500.

Blue, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. Pop. about 75.

Blue Anchor, a post-village of Camden co., N.J. The banking point is Hammonton.

Blueball, Monmouth co., N.J. See TURKEY.

Blueball, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio.

Blueball, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 20 miles ENE. of Lancaster.

Blue Bayou (bī'oo), of Louisiana, flows SE., on the boundary between Terre Bonne and La Fourche parishes, and enters the Gulf of Mexico.

Bluebell, a post-station of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 50 miles N. of Marietta.

Bluebell, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 2 miles from Penllyn, which is 17 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Blue Bonnets, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. and 3 miles from St. Henri de Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 504.

Blue Cañon (kăn'yŏn), a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 78 miles NE. of Sacramento.

Bluecreek, a post-station of Franklin co., Ind.

Bluecreek, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 9 miles N. of Rome.

Blue Earth, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of 756 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N. by

Minnesota River, is intersected by Blue Earth River, and also drained by the Cobb and Watonwan Rivers. Capital, Mankato. Pop. in 1890, 29,210; in 1900, 32,263.

Blue Earth City, a banking city, capital of Faribault co., Minn., on the Blue Earth River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., about 40 miles S. of Mankato. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. in 1890, 1569; in 1900, 2900.

Blue Earth (or Mankato) River, Minn., rises near the S. boundary of the state. It enters the Minnesota River 2 miles above Mankato.

Bluefield, a banking city of Mercer co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 100 miles W. of Roanoke, Va. It has coaling and coking industries. Pop. in 1900, 4644.

Bluefields, or **Blewfields,** a river (also known as Mico) and town of the Mosquito Coast, Nicaragua, the river entering an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 12° N., lon. 83° 40′ W., after an eastward course of several hundred miles, for the last 65 miles of which, to Rama or Boca de Rama, it is navigable for steamers plying to Galveston, New Orleans, and other foreign ports. At its mouth, on the capacious and land-locked harbor or Bay of Bluefields, and built on a commanding height, is the town, which has developed an extensive trade in the shipment of tropical fruits.

Bluegrass, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., 21 miles NNW. of Danville.

Bluegrass, a post-village of Fulton co., Ind., 11 miles N. by E. of Logansport.

Bluegrass, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, about 10 miles W. of Davenport.

Bluegrove, a post-village of Clay co., Tex. Pop. about 90.

Bluehill, a post-village and summer-resort of Hancock co., Me., is in Bluehill township (town), on an inlet of the sea called Bluehill Bay, about 34 miles SSE. of Bangor. Fluor-spar, apatite, and other minerals are found here, and there are valuable granite-quarries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1828.

Bluehill, a banking post-village of Webster co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 19 miles S. of Hastings. It is an important shipping point for grain and cattle. Pop. in 1900, 823.

Bluehill Falls, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, in Bluehill township (town), 17½ miles SSE. of Bucksport.

Blue Island, a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Calumet River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 12 miles S. of Chicago. It has stone-quarries, smelting-works, extensive brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6114.

Bluejacket, a post-town in the Cherokee Nation, I.T., 12 miles by rail N. of Vinita Junction. Pop. in 1900, 303.

Blueknob, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., 5 miles SW. of Newry.

Blue Lake, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on the Arcata and Mad River R., 20 miles NE. of Eureka. It has manufactures of red-wood and pine lumber, shingles, and shakes. The banking point is Arcata. Pop. in 1900, about 500.

Bluelick, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ind., 2 miles from Memphis.

Bluelick Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Nicholas co., Ky., on the Licking River, about 48 miles NE. of Lexington. Here are mineral springs, the water of which is exported.

Bluemont, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Leesburg.

Bluemound, a banking town of Macon co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 15 miles SW. of Decatur. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 714.

Bluemound, a banking city of Linn co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 13 miles SW. of Mound City. Pop. in 1900, 738.

Bluemound, a post-township of Livingston co., Mo. Pop. 1264.

Bluemounds, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., about 24 miles W. by S. of Madison. Pop. about 200.

Blue Mountain, a post-village and summer-resort of Washington co., Md., on the Western Maryland R. The banking point is Hagerstown.

Blue Mountain, a post-town of Tippah co., Miss. Pop. in 1900, 466.

Blue Mountain, Pa. See KITTATINNY.

Blue Mountain Lake, in the SW. section of the Adirondacks, N.Y., about 7 miles E. of Raquette Lake. It is a popular summer-resort, lying at the base of Blue Mountain, 3825 (3760) feet. Elevation, 1800 feet.

Blue Mountain Lake, a post-village and summer-resort of Hamilton co., N.Y., in the Adirondack region and on a lake of the same name.

Blue Mountains, a long range in the NE. part of Oregon. The northern extremity of this range is near lat. 46° N., from which it extends southwestward through Umatilla co. Forests of pine and fir grow on these mountains, which are composed chiefly of granitic rocks.

Blue Mountains, a range in the eastern portion of Jamaica and extending westward through about one-third the length of the island. They are sharply serrated, in part densely covered with magnificent vegetation, and command wonderful panoramic views. The highest summit is Blue Mountain Peak, 7360 feet. Other elevations are Sugar-Loaf, Sir John's Peak, and St. Catherine's Peak (5036 feet).

Blue Mountains, a range in eastern Australia, New South Wales. Lat. 33°–35° S.; lon. 150° E. Height, 4100 feet.

Bluepoint, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Great South Bay and on the Long Island R., 1 mile W. of Patchogue. Good oysters abound here. Pop. 300.

Bluepond, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala.

Blue Rapids, a banking city of Marshall co., Kan., on the Big Blue River, at the mouth of the Little Blue River, and on the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 95 miles W. of Atchison. It has large flour-mills, gypsum-mills, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1100.

Blue Ridge, a long mountain-ridge of Virginia and North Carolina, the southeasternmost ridge of the Alleghanies or Appalachian Mountains. Its direction is nearly NE. and SW. The ridge which in Maryland and Pennsylvania is called South Mountain (sometimes also Blue Ridge) is a continuation of this system of elevations, which comprises the Schooley Mountain (1208 feet) of New Jersey and the Hudson Highlands of New York (Breakneck Mountain, 1635 feet), and extends southwestward through Georgia to Alabama. Among the highest points of this ridge are the Peaks of Otter, in Virginia, 3875–4001 feet above the sea-level. Forests of ash, hickory, chestnut, oak, maple, and other trees cover a large portion of the mountains. The Blue Ridge mountains, which are nearly the oldest mountains of the United States, are not to be confounded with the Blue Mountains (or Kittatinny Range) of Pennsylvania and Virginia, which follow as the first range W. of the Blue Ridge and enclose with the Blue Ridge a part of the Great Valley of the eastern United States. The Black Mountains (q.v.) are sometimes considered a part of this range.

Blueridge, a banking post-town and summer-resort, capital of Fannin co., Ga., is pleasantly situated on the Blue Ridge Mountains and on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R., 80 miles N. by E. of Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 1148.

Blueridge, a post-township of Piatt co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 2023.

Blueridge, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., 6 miles E. of Shelbyville.

Blueridge, a post-village of Harrison co., Mo., about 60 miles ENE. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 123.

Blueridge, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in the Adirondack region.

Blueridge, a post-township of Henderson co., N.C., near the mountains of the same name. Pop. in 1900, 1364.

Blueridge, a banking post-village of Collin co., Tex., 15 miles NE. of McKinney. Pop. about 375.

Blueridge Springs (station name, Blue Ridge), a post-village and summer-resort of Botetourt co., Va., in an iron-mining district and on the Norfolk and Western R., 11 miles E. of Roanoke. Elevation, 1240 feet. Pop. about 450.

Blueridge Summit, a post-village and summer-resort of Franklin co., Pa., on the Western Maryland R., 17 miles ENE. of Hagerstown, Md., on the Blue Ridge, at Mason and Dixon's Line. Elevation, 1375 feet.

Blue River, Colo., rises near Quandary Peak and Mount Lincoln, runs in a NNW. direction, and enters the Grand River near the W. border of the Middle Park.

Blue (or Big Blue) River, Ind., rises in Henry co. and drains parts of Rush and Shelby cos.

Blue River, of southern Indiana, enters the Ohio River about 1 mile above Leavenworth.

Blue River, Neb. See BIG BLUE RIVER.

Blue River, of Grant co., Wis., runs northward and enters the Wisconsin River at Blue River station.

Blue River, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, at the mouth of Blue River, 63 miles W. of Madison.

Blue River Peak, Colo., a mountain in lat. 39° 46′ N., lon. 106° 20′ W. Its altitude is about 13,000 feet.

Bluerock, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio, 11 miles SSE. of Zanesville.

Bluespring, a post-hamlet of Gordon co., Ga., on the Southern R., 25 miles N. of Rome.

Bluesprings, a post-town of Union co., Miss. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Bluesprings, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 10 miles SE. of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Bluesprings, a banking post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Big Blue River, 10 miles by rail S. by E. of Beatrice. Pop. in 1900, 786.

Blue Springs, Tenn. See ERIE.

Bluespring Station, a post-station of Bradley co., Tenn., 10 miles S. of Cleveland.

Blue-Stack Mountain, Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, near Glenties, has an elevation of 2219 feet.

Bluestone, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Its banking point is Cleveland.

Blue Stores, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., 5 miles from Livingston station.

Blue Sulphur Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Greenbrier co., W.Va., 9 miles from Alderson, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Pop. 75.

Bluevale, a post-hamlet of York co., Neb., about 45 miles W. of Lincoln.

Bluevale, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on Maitland River, 16 miles by rail SE. of Lucknow. Pop. 300.

Bluewing, a post-hamlet of Granville co., N.C., 35 miles E. by S. of Danville, Va.

Bluff, a post-village, capital of San Juan co., Utah, on the San Juan River, about 190 miles ESE. of Beaver.

Bluff City, a post-station of Nevada co., Ark.

Bluff City, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., on the Illinois River.

Bluff City, a banking post-village of Harper co., Kan., on the Kansas Southwestern R., 15 miles SE. of Anthony. Pop. in 1900, about 200.

Bluff City, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 12 miles from Henderson.

Bluff City, a post-town of Sullivan co., Tenn., 11 miles by rail S. of Bristol. Pop. in 1900, 548.

Bluff City, a post-village of Giles co., Va. Pop. about 200.

Bluffcreek, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ind., on the White River, about 15 miles S. by W. of Indianapolis.

Bluffdale, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., about 40 miles NNW. of Alton. Pop. of the precinct in 1900, 1195.

Bluffdale, a post-village of Erath co., Tex., 10 miles NE. of Stephensville. Pop. in 1900, 425.

Bluff Harbor, in the southern coast of the province of Otago, New Zealand, on Foveaux Strait, SE. of Invercargill. On it is Campbelltown. The port of Bluff, including Ocean Beach, has a population of 1000.

Bluffpoint, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., on Keuka Lake, 4½ miles SW. of Penn Yan. Large quantities of grapes are produced here.

Bluff Point, an eminence on the W. shore of Lake Champlain, about 4 miles S. of Plattsburg. It commands a superb panorama.

Bluffs, a banking post-village of Scott co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 17 miles W. of Jacksonville. It is the trade-centre for an agricultural region. Pop. in 1900, 539.

Bluffspring, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala., 16 miles NE. of Goodwater station.

Bluffsprings, a post-borough of Escambia co., Fla., on the Escambia River, 38 miles by rail N. of Pensacola. Pop. about 800.

Bluffsprings, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ill., 5 miles by rail SE. of Beardstown.

Bluffton, a post-village of Yell co., Ark., on the Fourche La Fave River, 40 miles SW. of Dardanelle.

Bluffton, a town of Clay co., Ga., 12 miles SE. of Fort Gaines. It has cotton-ginneries. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Bluffton, a banking city, capital of Wells co., Ind., on the S. bank of the Wabash River and on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville and the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Rs., 24 miles S. of Fort Wayne. It has a foundry and manufactures of wind-mills, agricultural implements, engines, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3589; in 1900, 4479.

Bluffton, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River, 12 miles NNW. of Decorah.

Bluffton, a post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 5 miles from Muskegon City.

Bluffton, a post-village of Ottertail co., Minn. Pop. about 75.

Bluffton, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 2 miles from Morrison station of the Missouri Pacific R.

Bluffton, a banking post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western and the Northern Ohio Rs., NE. of Lima. It has stone-quarries and oil-wells. Pop. in 1900, 1783.

Bluffton, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C., near the sea-coast, about 22 miles NE. of Savannah. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2617; of the village, about 400.

Bluffton, a post-village of Llano co., Tex., is on the Colorado River, 45 miles from Round Rock.

Bluford, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ill., 7 miles by rail E. by N. of Mount Vernon.

Blum, a banking post-village of Hill co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 24 miles NW. of Hillsboro. It has roller-mills.

Blumenau, bloo'mẹn-ŏw', a German colony of Brazil, in the state of Santa Catharina and in the valley of the Itajahy, about 60 miles NW. of Desterro. Corn, tobacco, coffee, sugar-cane, rice, and southern fruits are extensively cultivated. There are good roads in the district. Pop. about 30,000, of whom 20,000 are Germans and 5000 Italians. The colony was founded in 1850. Blumenau, the capital of the colony and seat of a German consul, has a population of about 5000.

Blumenstein, bloo'mẹn-stīne', a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, at the foot of the Stockhorn, 5 miles W. of Thun. It has mineral springs. Elevation, 2210 feet. Pop. in 1900, 810.

Blumfield, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., about 10 miles E. of East Saginaw.

Blümlisalp, a mountain-group of the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, lying E. of Kandersteg, and covered with a dazzling mantle of snow and ice. The highest summits are the Blümlisalphorn, 12,040 feet (first ascended by Leslie Stephen, in 1860); the Morgenhorn, 11,905 ft. (first ascended by H. Baedeker, in 1869); the Weisse Frau, 12,010 ft. (first ascended by Roth and Von Fellenberg, in 1862); the Blümlisalpstock, 10,560 ft.; and the Oeschinenhorn, 11,450 ft.

Blunt, a banking post-village of Hughes co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 22 miles NE. of Pierre. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Blyth, blīTH, a seaport town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Blyth River, at its mouth, 11 miles by rail NNE. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1901, 5472.

Blyth, or **Blythe,** a river of England, co. of Suffolk, enters the North Sea near Southwold.

Blyth, or **Blythe,** a river of England, co. of Northumberland, flows into the North Sea at Blyth.

Blyth, blīTH, a banking post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 18 miles E. of Goderich. It has various mills and produces salt. Pop. in 1901, 871.

Blythe, blīTH, a post-village of Richmond co., Ga., 18 miles SW. of Augusta. Pop. about 200.

Blythe, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss. Its banking point is Memphis, Tenn.

Blythe, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1749.

Blythedale, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Mo., in a farming and stock-raising region, and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 16 miles N. of Bethany. Pop. in 1900, 315.

Blythedale, a mining post-town of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, 28 miles by rail SE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, about 600.

Blytheville, a banking post-town of Mississippi co., Ark., 14 miles (direct) N. of Osceola. Pop. in 1900, 302.

Blythewood, blīTH'wood, a post-village of Fairfield co., S.C., 17 miles by rail N. of Columbia.

Bo, or **Po,** a group of seven islands in the Malay Archipelago, ESE. of Gilolo.

Boac, bo-åk', or **Bong,** bo-åg', a pueblo on the W. coast of Marinduque Island, Philippines. Pop. 14,722.

Boadilla de Rioseco, bo-å-deel'yå dà re-o-så'ko, a town of Spain, 26 miles NNW. of Palencia. Pop. about 1400.

Boa Island, in Ireland, co. of Fermanagh, is the largest island in Lough Erne.

Boalsburg, bōlz'bûrg, a post-village of Center co., Pa., in Penn Valley, about 40 miles ENE. of Altoona.

Board Camp, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Ark., 75 miles W. of Hot Springs.

Boardman, a village of Kalkaska co., Mich., in Boardman township. Pop. in 1900, 297.

Boardman, a post-town of Columbus co., N.C., in Tatoms township. Pop. in 1900, 604.

Boardman, a post-township and village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 5 miles S. of Youngstown. Pop. in 1900, 936.

Boardman, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Willow River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 11 miles NE. of Hudson.

Board Tree, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W. Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 39 miles SE. of Wheeling.

Boardville, a village of New Jersey. See ERSKINE.

Boavista, bo-å-vees'tå, or **Bonavista** (*i.e.*, "fine view"), an island of Africa, the easternmost of the Cape Verde Islands. Lat. of NW. point, 16° 13′ N.; lon. 22° 56′ W. Area, about 230 sq. m. The island is very dry, and cultivation is neglected, the population being chiefly occupied in the collection and export of archil and salt. It has a railway and 3 ports for large vessels,—Porto Sal Rey, Porto do Norte, and Porto Curralinho. Pop. about 3000.

Boa Vista, the name of several towns and settlements of Brazil: in the state of Amazonas, on the right bank of the Rio Branco, in about lat. 2° 40′ N.; in the state of Bahia, on the right bank of the Rio São Francisco, in about lat. 11° 50′ S.; in the state of Minas Geraes, in about lat. 15° 25′ S.; in the state of Goyaz, on the left bank of the Rio Tocantins, in about lat. 5° 50′ S.; in the state of Pernambuco, on the left bank of the Rio São Francisco, in about lat. 8° 45′ S.; in the state of Santa Catharina, in about lat. 26° 32′ S. See also SÃO DOMINGOS DE BOA VISTA.

Bo'az, a post-town of Marshall co., Ala., about 15 miles S. of Guntersville. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Boaz, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 14 miles S. of Paducah.

Boaz, a post-village of Nelson co., Va.

Boaz, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., 9 miles W. of Richland Center.

Bobbili, bo'bil'ee, a town of Madras, British India, in the district of Vizagapatam. Pop. about 15,000.

Bobbin, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tex. Pop. about 100.

Bobbio, bob'be-o, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, on the Trebbia, 24 miles SW. of Piacenza. It is a bishop's see and has an old cathedral. Bobbio was formerly the seat of an abbey, founded early in the seventh century, which was famous for its collection of old manuscripts, now preserved in the Ambrosian and Vatican libraries. Pop. about 2000 (commune, about 5000).

Bobbitt, a post-hamlet of Vance co., N.C.

Bobcaygeon, bob-kā'jun, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, between Sturgeon and Pigeon Lakes, 22 miles NE. of Lindsay, its banking point. A canal passes through the village, connecting the above lakes and giving important water communication. Bobcaygeon is a great lumber depot and contains large saw- and planing-mills. Pop. in 1901, 914.

Bo'ber, a river of Prussian Silesia and Brandenburg, rises on the Bohemian frontier, flows NNW., and joins the Oder at Krossen. Length, about 250 miles. Chief affluent, the Queiss, on the left.

Bobersberg, bo'bẹrs-bĕnc', a town of Prussia, Brandenburg, 17 miles S. of Krossen, on the Bober. Pop. in 1900, 1236.

Bobingen, bo'bing-ẹn, a village of Bavaria, 36 miles WNW. of Munich.

Böblingen, böb'ling-ẹn, a town of Württemberg, 11 miles SW. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 5300.

Bobo, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ind.

Bobrek, bo'brĕk, a town of Silesia, Prussia, in the district of Appelu. Pop. in 1900, 4957.

Bobrinets, bo-bree'nĕts, a town of Russia, 100 miles N. of Kherson. Pop. in 1897, 14,352.

Bobrka, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 21 miles SE. of Lemberg. Pop. in 1900, 5315.

Bobrov', a town of Russia, 60 miles SE. of Voronezh, on the Bitiug. Pop. in 1897, 3891.

Bobruisk, bo-broo'isk, a town of Russia, government and 88 miles SE. of Minsk, on the Beresina. Pop. in 1897, 35,177.

Boca, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., on the Truckee River and on the Southern Pacific R., 27 miles SW. of Reno, Nev. Pop. about 275. The banking point is Reno.

Boca Chica, bo'kå chee'kå (*i.e.*, "little mouth or entrance"), a deep but narrow entrance to the port of Cartagena, Colombia, 28 miles SW. of the town.

Boca de Caballones, bo'kå då kå-bål-yo'nĕs, or **Caballones Channel,** through the Doce Leguas keys, off the S. coast of Cuba, is 2 miles wide and 2¼ fathoms deep.

Boca del Dragon, bo'kå dĕl drå-gōn' (*i.e.*, "dragon's mouth"), a passage in the republic of Panama, leading from Chiriquí Lagoon into the Caribbean Sea.

Boca del Toro. See BOCAS DEL TORO.

Boca de Maipo, bo'kå då mī'po, a port of Chile, province of Santiago, on the sea, at the mouth of the Maipo. It is connected by a railway with San Antonio.

Boca de Navios, bo'kå då nå-vee'oce (*i.e.*, "entrance for ships"), the southern and largest mouth of the Orinoco River, South America.

Boca de Rama, the point of junction of the Rama with the Bluefields River, Nicaragua, about 65 miles above Bluefields. Steamers of large draft ascend the river to this point.

Bocage, Le, lẹh bo'kåzh', an old district of France, in Normandy, of which Vire was the capital. It is now included in the department of Calvados.

Bocage, Le, a district of France, on the borders of the departments of Vendée, Loire-Inférieure, and Maine-et-Loire, so called on account of the great quantity of wood with which it is covered.

Boca Grande. See CHARLOTTE HARBOR, Fla.

Bocairente, bo-kī-rĕn'tå, a town of Spain, 30 miles NNW. of Alicante. Pop. of the commune, about 4000.

Bocas del Toro, bo'kås dĕl to'ro, a port of the republic of Panama, on an island of the same name and on one of the entrances to that magnificent harbor, the Bay or Lagoon of Chiriquí. The town is in lat. 9° 25′ N., lon. 82° 12′ W. It exports cocoanuts, sarsaparilla, india-rubber, turtle-shell, etc. Pop. about 5250.

Boca (or **Bocca**) **Tigris,** bok'kå tee'gris (Chinese, *Hu-mun*, "The Tiger's Mouth"), often called **The Bogue,** the entrance to the Canton River, China. All the estuary of the river southward of this is called the "Outer Waters." The Bogue has on its E. side the islands An-ung-hoi and Chuen-pi, on its W. Tycocktow Island, and in its centre the rocky islets North and South Wantung,—all fortified. The Bogue Forts were taken by the British in 1841 and 1856.

Bocaue, bo-kŏw'å, a pueblo of Bulacán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a large plain fertile in rice and sugar-cane. It exports much rice to Manila, 13 miles direct SE. Pop. 10,345.

Bocche di Cattaro. See CATTARO, GULF OF.

Bocchetta (bok-kĕt'tå) **Mountain,** one of the West Apennines, traversed by the road from Genoa to Novi. The summit of the pass is 2536 feet high.

Bocchigliero, bok-keel-yå'ro, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 12 miles SSE. of Rossano. Pop. 3000.

Bochnia, bok'ne-å, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 35 miles ESE. of Cracow. It has very productive mines of rock-salt, worked to a depth of 1000 feet. Pop. in 1900, inclusive of the garrison, 10,071.

Bocholt, bok'olt, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 44 miles W. of Münster, on the Aa. It has manufactures of woollens, spinning-mills, machine-shops, iron-foundries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 21,242.

Bochum, bok'ōōm, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 26 miles NE. of Düsseldorf. It is a great seat of the Prussian steel and iron industry and has extensive coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 65,554.

Bockau, bok'kŏw, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 4 miles WNW. of Schwarzenberg. Pop. in 1900, 3181.

Bockenem, bok'kẹn-ĕm, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 16 miles SSE. of Hildesheim. Pop. 2000.

Bockenheim, bok'kẹn-hīme', a manufacturing place of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, constituting since 1895 a part of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Its manufactures embrace a wide range of industries.

Bockflüss, a small town of Lower Austria, 15 miles NW. of Marchegg.

Böckingen, bök'ing-ẹn, a town of Württemberg, Germany, in the district of Heilbronn. Pop. in 1900, 6617.

Bockum, bok'ōōm, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 5550.

Bocskó, botch'kō', a town of Hungary, in the co. of Máramaros, on the Theiss. Pop. in 1901, 5294.

Bod, bōd, a tributary state of Orissa, British India, bounded N. by the Mahanuddy. Area, 2064 sq. m., including the Khond Mals, a tract under British authority,—Bod proper being under a native rajah. Capital, Bod, a small town on the Mahanuddy.

Bodcau Bayou or **River,** of Arkansas and Louisiana, rises in the SW. part of the former state, and, flowing southward into Louisiana, enters Red River in Bossier parish, after passing through Bodcau Lake.

Bodcau Lake, of Bossier parish, in the NW. part of Louisiana. Bodcau Bayou enters the NE. extremity, and also forms the outlet by which the water is discharged from the other end into Red River. Length, about 20 miles.

Bodcaw, a post-village of Nevada co., Ark. Pop. about 70.

Boddam, a village of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 2½ miles from Peterhead.

Bodden Town, a settlement on the S. coast of Grand Cayman Island.

Bode, a banking post-town of Humboldt co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 26 miles SE. of Emmetsburg. Pop. in 1900, 409.

Bodega Corners, Cal. See SMITHS RANCH.

Bodega Roads, Sonoma co., Cal., on the North Pacific Coast R., 64 miles WNW. of San Francisco. It is near

Bodega Bay, the entrance to which from the sea is in lat. 38° 18′ N., lon. 123° 2′ W. The bay itself is of a very irregular shape. Length, about 10 miles; greatest breadth, 5 miles. There was a settlement of Russians established at Bodega Roads in 1812.

Bodegas, a town of Ecuador. See Babahoyo.

Bodegraven, bō'dęh-grȧ'vęn, a village of south Holland, on the Rhine, 12 miles SE. of Leyden.

Bödeli, bö'de-le, the name of the lowland between lakes Thun and Brienz, Switzerland.

Bodenbach, bō'dęn-bȧĸ', a town of Bohemia, near the Saxon frontier and on the Elbe, opposite Tetschen, with which it is connected by bridges. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 10,872.

Bodenham, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 70 miles S. by W. of Nashville.

Bodensee. See Constance, Lake of.

Bodenstadt, bo'dęn-stȧtt', a town of Moravia, 19 miles ENE. of Olmütz. Pop. about 1500.

Bodenwerder, bo'dęn-ŵĕr'dęr, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser, enclosed by the territory of Brunswick, 12 miles SE. of Hameln. Pop. in 1900, 1598.

Bodie, bo'dee, a banking post-village of Mono co., Cal., about 100 miles from Carson City, Nev. It has mills for gold-ore, which is extracted here. The elevation of the village is 9000 feet above sea-level.

Bodines, bō'dīnz', a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 20 miles N. of Williamsport.

Bodio, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, 4 miles from Biasca.

Bodman, bod'mȧn, a village of Baden, on the Lake of Constance, 42 miles NW. of Bregenz. The name *Bodensee*, by which the lake is called in German, is derived from *Bodman*.

Bodmin, a town of England, capital of Cornwall, 232 miles WSW. of London. The town consists mainly of a long street situated between two hills. It was formerly a parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1901, 5353.

Bodö, bo'dö, a seaport of Norway, nearly opposite the S. extremity of the Lofoten Islands. Pop. in 1900, 4827.

Bodrog-Keresztúr, bod'rog' kĕr'ĕstoor', a town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin, on the Bodrog, a tributary of the Theiss, 3 miles NW. of Tokay. Pop. about 1500.

Body's Island, a long, narrow, and low strip of sand, separating Albemarle and Roanoke Sounds (N.C.) from the Atlantic. Its S. extremity is at Oregon Inlet, 2 miles N. of which is a light-house 150 feet high, in lat. 35° 48′ N., lon. 75° 33′ W.

Boele, bö'lęh, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Hagen. Pop. in 1900, 5637.

Boelus, a banking post-village of Howard co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 15 miles (direct) SW. of St. Paul.

Boen, bwȧn', a town of France, department of Loire, 9 miles NNW. of Montbrison. Pop. about 2500.

Boeo (bo-ā'o), **Cape** (anc. *Lilybæ'um Promonto'rium*), the W. point of Sicily, about 1 mile W. of Marsala. Lat. 37° 48′ N.; lon. 12° 25′ E. This cape, being the point of Sicily nearest to ancient Carthage, early became a naval station, and near it was fought (241 B.C.) the naval battle that ended the first Punic War.

Bœotia, be-o'she-ą or be-o'shą (Gr. Βοιωτία, *Boiōtia*; mod. Gr. *Viotía*), a district of ancient Greece, in Hellas, between the Euripus (Eubœan Channel) on the NE. and the Gulf of Corinth on the SW., and between Phocis on the NW. and Attica on the SE. It contained Lake Copais (Topolias). In the SW. was Mount Helicon. The chief city was Thebes. The Bœotians were proverbial for their dulness. For a short time in the first half of the fourth century B.C. Thebes was the leading power in Greece. Bœotia is now one of the Grecian nomes.

Boerne, bęr'nee, a banking post-town, capital of Kendall co., Tex., on the Rio Cibolo and on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R., 30 miles NW. of San Antonio. It is a shipping point for cotton, grain, and wool. Pop. in 1900, 433. Boerne was founded in 1851 by Germans. It has a genial climate and is a resort for invalids.

Boero, an island of the Malay Archipelago. See Buru.

Bœuf Bayou, bĕf bī'oo, drains part of Chicot co., Ark., and passes thence into Louisiana. It enters the Ouachita River at the S. extremity of Franklin parish. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. It is navigable during high water.

Bœuf Creek, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo.

Bœuf River, a post-station of Caldwell parish, La.

Boffalora, bōf-fȧ-lo'rȧ, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 25 miles NNW. of Pavia, on the Ticino, near Magenta.

Bog, two rivers of European Russia. See Bug.

Bogan, or New-Year River (the "Allan Water" of Oxley), a river of New South Wales, Australia, rises in Harvey range near lat. 33° S., lon. 148° 30′ E., flows generally NW., and joins the Darling River about lat. 30° S., lon. 146° E. Total course, about 350 miles.

Bogard, a post-village of Carroll co., Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 8 miles N. of Carrollton, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Bogarra, bo-gar'rȧ, a town of Spain, 32 miles SW. of Albacete. Pop. of the commune, about 2000.

Bogart, a post-village of Oconee co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line, 6 miles W. of Athens, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Bogart, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R. Pop. about 250.

Bogart, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario. Pop. 100.

Bogata, a post-village of Red River co., Tex.

Bogdo-Ola, a mountain-mass or chain of central Asia, in the eastern section of the Tian-Shan system. Lat. about 43° 30′ N.; lon. 89° E. It attains an altitude of 15,000–16,000 feet. South of it lies the depression of Luktchun. The name Bogdo-Ola is also applied to some minor mountains of the government of Astrakhan, Russia.

Bogen, bo'ghęn, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, at the foot of the Bogenberg, 6 miles E. of Straubing. Pop. in 1900, 1356.

Bogenhausen, bo'ghęn-hŏw'zęn, a former village of Bavaria, now constituting a part of Munich, with a royal observatory.

Bogense, bo'ghęn-sęh, a seaport of Denmark, on the N. coast of the island of Fünen. Pop. about 2000.

Boggs, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1899.

Boggs, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1024.

Boggs, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., on a navigable inlet of the sea.

Boggstown, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles NE. of Franklin.

Boggy, a post-village of Walton co., Fla. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Pensacola.

Boggy Depot, a post-hamlet of the Choctaw Nation, I.T.

Boghaz, the Turkish for Bosporus.

Boghaz' Kö'i, a village of Asia Minor, about 88 miles SW. of Amasia, supposed to be on the site of the ancient Pteria. Here are remains of a Hittite temple, as well as Hittite sculptures.

Bogie, bo'ghee, a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, flows northward, and joins the Deveron near Huntly.

Bogley, a post-village of Screven co., Ga.

Boglipoor. See Bhagalpur.

Bog'nor, formerly **Hothampton,** a town and watering-place of England, co. of Sussex, 6 miles SE. of Chichester. Pop. in 1901, 6180.

Bognor, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 14 miles from Owen Sound. Pop. 200.

Bogo, bo'go, or **Bago,** bȧ'go, a pueblo on the NE. coast of Cebú, Philippine Islands, on a good harbor, the only one in the province. Pop. 16,350.

Bogodukhov, bo-go-doo'ĸov, a town of Russia, government and 39 miles NW. of Kharkov. Pop. in 1897, 11,928.

Bog of Allen. See Allen, Bog of.

Bogong, Mount, the highest summit of the Australian Alps of Victoria, about 165 miles NE. of Melbourne. Elevation, 6303 feet.

Bogoroditsk, bo-go-ro'ditsk, a town of Russia, government and 40 miles SE. of Tula. Pop. in 1897, 4822.

Bogorodsk', a town of Russia, government and 27 miles ENE. of Moscow, on the Klyasma. It is in the midst of a busy manufacturing district and is a rapidly growing place. Pop. in 1897, 11,210.

Bogoslof, Bogoslov, or **Bogoslova,** a small island and volcano of Alaska, NW. of Unalaska. Lat. 53° 58′ N.; lon. 167° 53′ W. The mountain first appeared as the result of an eruption in 1796, and it has been varyingly active several times since. Elevation, 844 feet. A new volcanic island (New Bogoslof) rose near this one in 1883.

Bogoslovsk, bo-go-slovsk', a village of Russia, in the Ural Mountains, government and 185 miles NE. of Perm.

Bogotá, bo-go-tȧ', formerly **Santa Fé de Bogotá,** sȧn'tȧ fȧ dȧ bo-go-tȧ', a city, the capital of the republic of Colombia and of the department of Cundinamarca, and the see of an archbishop, is situated on the San Francisco River, on an elevated plain, 8630 feet above the sea. It lies at the foot of the Suma-Paz Mountains, with a delightful climate, resembling a perpetual autumn; the mean yearly temperature is 58°, with a rainfall of 43.5 inches. Lat. 4° 35′ N.; lon. 74° 13′ W. The streets are narrow, but regular, crossing one another at right angles. The principal street, *Calle*

de la República, is very handsome, terminating at one end in a square (*Plaza de la Constitución*), formed by the palace of the president, the cathedral, the custom-house, etc. Bogotá being subject to earthquakes (in main part destroyed by the earthquake of Nov. 16, 1827), the houses are low and strongly built of sun-dried brick. The religious structures of the city are disproportionately numerous. Bogotá, a centre of Spanish culture for a long period, contains a university, the Colegio Nacional de San Bartolomé, various other colleges, a military academy, a national library (with about 50,000 volumes), observatory, botanic garden, natural history museum, etc. It has manufactures of soap, cloth, cordage, porcelain, glass, etc. The environs of Bogotá are highly interesting. The Rio Francisco, which traverses the city, joins the Rio Bogotá (or Funza) in the centre of the plain, and the conjoint waters descend in a SW. direction through a long and narrow ravine, and are precipitated at Tequendama, where they are contracted to 36 feet in width, in a magnificent fall, nearly 500 feet high. About 20 miles from the falls is the natural bridge of Icononzo or Pandi, formed by two rocks that unite the opposite sides of a deep mountain-cleft, 300 feet above a small torrent. The plain or Campo contains coal-fields, and, towards the N. border, the rich salt-mines of Zipaquirá. Bogotá is the commercial emporium for the inland territory, and is connected by rail and highway with Honda, La Darada, and Jirardot on the Magdalena River. The city was founded by Quesada in 1538, and made an archbishopric in 1561. It was formerly capital of the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada. Pop. about 120,000.

Bogo'ta, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill., 9 miles SW. of Newton. Pop. about 300.

Bogota, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the New York, Ontario and Western and other railroads, ⅔ of a mile SE. of Hackensack. Pop. in 1900, 337.

Bog'ra', a district of Bengal, in the valley of the Brahmaputra and partly within its delta system. Capital, Bogra, a small town on an affluent of the Attri.

Bogue, bōg, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. Its banking point is Barre.

Bogue, a post-hamlet of Cartaret co., N.C., on Bogue Sound, 2 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 12 miles S. of Newport.

Bogue Chitto, a small river, rises in Lincoln co., Miss., runs in a SSE. direction, and enters Pearl River in St. Tammany parish, La. It is also called Chitto Bayou.

Bogue Chitto, a post-town of Lincoln co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 65 miles S. by W. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 582.

Bogue, The, in China. See Boca Tigris.

Bogus, a post-hamlet of Siskiyou co., Cal., about 120 miles from Reading.

Boguslav, bo-goo-slȧv', a town of Russia, government and 70 miles SSE. of Kiev. Pop. about 10,000.

Bogutchar, bo'goo-tchar, a town of Russia, government and 138 miles SSE. of Voronesh, near the Don. Pop. in 1897, 6853.

Bogutschütz, bo'goot-shütz, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, circle of Kattowitz. Pop. in 1900, with the neighboring colony of Zawodzie, 14,525. Polish is generally spoken by the inhabitants.

Bohain, bo'ăn', a town of France, department of Aisne, 12 miles by rail NNE. of St. Quentin. Pop. in 1901, 6771.

Bohemia, bo-hee'me-ą (Ger. *Böhmen*, bö'mẹn; Boh. *Cechy*), a province and nominal kingdom of Austria-Hungary, Cisleithanian division, between lat. 48° 33′ and 51° 3′ N. and lon. 12° 7′ and 16° 46′ E.; bounded NW. by the kingdom of Saxony, NE. by the Prussian province of Silesia, SE. by Moravia and Lower Austria, S. by Upper Austria, and SW. by Bavaria. Length, from E. to W., 210 miles; breadth, from N. to S., 170 miles. Area, 20,060 sq. m. Pop. in 1900 (Dec. 31), 6,318,280. The territory consists of a series of upland valleys and basins, which are surrounded on all sides by mountains, and belong almost exclusively to the basin of the Elbe, by which stream the country is drained through a single defile on the Saxon frontier. Several chains of lofty mountains constitute the natural boundaries of the Bohemian basin. On the NE. it is separated from Silesia by the Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains), the principal branch of the Sudetic system, of which the highest peak is the Schneekoppe (snow-top), 5264 feet, and by the Adlergebirge (Eagle Mountains; the Hohe Mense, 3550 feet). N. and NW. it is separated from Saxony by the Erzgebirge (Ore Mountains), which are parted NE. from the Riesengebirge by the defile through which the Elbe leaves Bohemia. W. and SW. it is separated from Bavaria and Upper Austria by the Böhmerwald (Bohemian Forest), which at its NW. extremity is separated from the Erzgebirge by the depression through which the Eger flows. On the SE. the Bohemian-Moravian plateau, uniting at its SW. extremity with the Böhmerwald and at its NE. with the Adlergebirge, completes the circle of mountains by which Bohemia is enclosed. Several offsets from these chains, of inferior height, intersect the kingdom. The principal affluent of the Elbe in Bohemia is the Moldau.

Bohemia has no large lakes, but there are innumerable ponds. The region is famous for its mineral springs, the best-known of which are the saline chalybeate springs of Franzensbad, Marienbad, and Giesshübel; the warm alkaline aperient springs of Karlsbad and Teplitz; the bitter cathartic waters of Sedlitz, Saidschitz, and Püllna; and the sulphurous springs of Teplitz. Bohemia is rich in minerals, which include silver, iron, lead, copper, tin, antimony, uranium, and other metals, as well as sulphur, alum, and graphite. It is above all a great coal-region, its coal-fields being the most productive in Austria-Hungary. Precious and ornamental stones and porcelain earth are obtained in many parts. The Bohemian region is largely constructed of azoic and ancient Paleozoic rocks, but there are also marine deposits of Triassic and Cretaceous age and vast intrusions and outflows of volcanic material.

The climate is in general healthy. The mean annual temperature, exclusive of the mountainous districts, ranges between 45° and 50°. In the Böhmerwald the snow is often found 12 feet deep, and lies till the middle of April. Except in the lofty mountain-ranges, the soil of Bohemia is generally fertile, more especially in the N. and NE. The principal crops raised are rye, barley, wheat, oats, potatoes, beets, flax, hops, rape-seed, and poppy-seed. Fruit is abundant, especially apples and plums. The forests cover nearly 30 per cent. of the surface of the country and abound in game. Large quantities of a superior breed of carp are exported from Bohemia to North Germany. Bohemia is the great manufacturing region of Austria-Hungary. The manufactures include textiles, beet-sugar, beer, spirits, glassware and porcelain, metal-wares, machinery, chemicals, paper, wooden-ware, buttons, leather, clothing, lace, embroideries, and chocolate. Glass has been a staple article of Bohemian manufacture since the thirteenth century, and the art of glass-grinding can scarcely be equalled in any other country.

Three-fifths of the people are Czechs (Bohemians), a Slavic race, with a language of their own, an old and well-developed literature, and strong national feelings. Nearly all the remainder are Germans, who, as a whole, represent the more cultured and intelligent element, the bulk of the Czechs being peasants and dwellers in the small towns and villages. A bitter struggle for ascendency is being waged by the two nationalities. The Czechs regard the country as their national domain, it having been originally a Slavic kingdom, and demand the restoration of the so-called realm of St. Wenceslas (including the adjoining Moravia). They insist on the right of Bohemia to enjoy an autonomous position within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy analogous to that held by Hungary. The population of Bohemia is nearly all Roman Catholic. There are about 100,000 Jews.

Bohemia possesses one of the largest institutions of learning in Europe, the University of Prague, founded in 1348. It existed until 1882 as a German university, but in that year the Czech University of Prague was installed by the side of the original one.

Bohemia derives its name from its early inhabitants, the Boii, a Celtic people, who were expelled soon after the beginning of the Christian era by the Marcomanni. About the middle of the sixth century a numerous army of Czechs entered the country and subdued it. Bohemia, under its dukes, and later its kings, was included in the Holy Roman Empire of the Germans. The immigration of Germans in the Middle Ages greatly improved the character of the country, which in the fourteenth century, under the Luxemburg dynasty, was one of the most flourishing kingdoms in Europe. In the fifteenth century the Hussite Wars devastated the country. Since 1526, Bohemia has been ruled by the House of Austria. The encroachments of the Austrian monarchs on the religious liberties of the Protestants led in 1618 to an outbreak, which was the beginning of the Thirty Years' War. The overthrow of the Bohemian Protestants in the battle of the White Mountain (Prague), in 1620, was followed by the forfeiture of their liberties and the complete subjection of the country to the Catholic Church. The revival of the national spirit among the Czechs in the nineteenth century has culminated in a revolutionary agitation, which is a menace to the permanency of the Austro-Hungarian realm.

Bohemia, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla.

Bohemia, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., 2 miles S. of Lakeland station (Long Island R.). It is inhabited principally by Germans and Bohemians, and has manufactures of cigars.

Bohio, a station on the Panama railway, republic of Panama, prominent in association with the artificial Lake Bohio, on the route of the proposed Panama canal, about 17 miles from Colon.

Böhmen. See BOHEMIA.

Böhmerwald, bö'mẹr-wȧlt' (*i.e.*, "Bohemian Forest"), a chain of mountains between Bohemia and Bavaria, extending from SW. to NE., and separating the basins of the Elbe and the Danube. Length, about 120 miles; mean breadth, 25 miles. The southwestern portion of the chain is also known as the Bavarian Forest. The principal summits are the Arber, 4780 feet, the Rachelberg, 4763 ft., and the Kubani, 4468 ft. in elevation. There are many deep (glacial) tarns, and much of the region is still covered with primeval forest. It is the Sylva Gabreta, forming part of the Hercynian forest, of the Romans. It is very wild and broken and steep towards Bavaria, with a much gentler slope towards Bohemia.

Böhmisch-Brod, bö'mish brôt ("Bohemian" Brod), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, 20 miles E. of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 4234.

Böhmisch-Kamnitz, bö'mish kȧm'nits, a town of northern Bohemia, W. by N. of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 4872.

Böhmisch-Leipa, bö'mish lī'pȧ, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, 41 miles N. by E. of Prague. It is almost exclusively inhabited by Germans, and has active manufactures and trade. Pop. in 1900, 9217.

Böhmisch-Trübau, bö'mish trü'bŏw, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, 7 miles NE. of Leitomischl. Pop. in 1900, 6040.

Bo'hol', one of the Philippine Islands, between Cebú and Leyte, and 70 miles NW. of Mindanao. The island is mountainous and produces cacao, tobacco, cotton, hemp, rice, cane, etc. Gold is found here. Length, 47 miles; average breadth, 34 miles. Pop. in 1903, 243,148.

Bohol, a province of the Philippines, composed of the islands of Bohol and Danis. Capital, Tagbilarán.

Bo'hon', a post-village of Mercer co., Ky., 6 miles from Harrodsburg.

Bohorodczany, bo-ho-rod-chȧ'nee, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 12 miles SSW. of Stanislawow. Pop. in 1900, 4759.

Bohus, boo'hoos, a district of Sweden, now a part of the laen of Gothenburg and Bohus.

Boiceville, boyss'vil; a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster and Delaware R., 17 miles W. of Kingston.

Boicourt, a post-village of Linn co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 7 miles (direct) N. by W. of Pleasanton.

Boiestown, boys'tŏwn, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the SW. branch of the Miramichi River, 38 miles N. of Fredericton. Pop. 250.

Boiling Springs, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C. The banking point is Shelby. Pop. about 100.

Boiling Springs, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 19 miles WSW. of Harrisburg. It has iron-industries, manufactures of buggies, etc.

Bois, or **Glacier des Bois,** a glacier of the Mont Blanc group, known as the Mer de Glace above the Montanvert.

Bois Blanc (boy blȧnk; Fr. pron. bwȧ blȏⁿ) **Island,** an island of Cheboygan co., Mich., in Lake Huron, 10 miles SE. of Mackinaw. It is about 10 miles long and has a light-house.

Bois Blanc Island, a long narrow island in the Detroit River, opposite Amherstburgh, Ontario. On it is a light-house.

Bois Blanc Lake, on the border of Lake co., Minn., is traversed by the Canada boundary line.

Bois Brulé, boy bru-lā' (Fr. pron. bwȧ brü'lȧ'), a post-hamlet of Perry co., Mo., 8 miles S. of Chester, Ill.

Bois Brulé River, or simply **Brulé River,** forms part of the boundary between Iron co., Mich., and Florence and Forrest cos., Wis. It unites with the Michigamme River at the NW. extremity of Menominee co., Mich.

Boisdale, or **Beaver Cove,** a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on Little Bras d'Or Lake, 26 miles from Sydney. Pop. 300.

Bois d'Arc, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., about 12 miles NW. of Springfield.

Bois d'Arc River, of Texas, also called **East Fork** of the Trinity, rises in the N. part of the state, and, flowing southward, enters Trinity River in Kaufman co.

Bois-de-Lessines, bwȧ dẹh lẹs'seen', a village of Belgium, Hainaut, 28 miles NE. of Tournai.

Boisé, or **Boisée** (local pron. boi'ze; Fr. pron. bwȧ-zȧ'), a county in the W. part of Idaho, is drained by the Payette, which rises in it. Area, 4203 sq. m. The surface is mostly mountainous. A portion of the highlands is covered with forest. The chief resources of this county are mines of gold. Copper and lead are also found. Capital, Idaho City. Pop. in 1890, 3342; in 1900, 4174.

Boisé, the capital of Idaho and of Ada co., is on the Boisé River, in a rich mining district, and on the Oregon Short Line R. Lat. 43° 36′ N.; lon. 116° 12′ W. The city, which is a military post, contains a prison, United States assay-office, United States land-office, and soldiers' home, and has various mills, a foundry, machine-shops, manufactures of wood and lumber, etc., and is a shipping point for wool, hides, and fruit. Pop. in 1900, 5957.

Boisé (or **Boisée**) **River,** of Idaho, is sometimes called Big Wood River. The main stream runs westward through Ada co. and enters the Snake or Lewis River on the W. border of Idaho. Gold is found near its branches and in the upper part of the Boisé basin.

Boisfort, or **Boistfort,** a post-station of Lewis co., Wash., 14 miles from Newaukum.

Bois-Guillaume, bwȧ ghee'yōme' (*i.e.*, "William's woods"), a town of France, Seine-Inférieure, 2 miles N. of Rouen. Pop. in 1901, 3382.

Bois-le-Duc, pronounced, as a French name, bwȧ lẹh dük (Dutch, *'S Hertogenbosch*, "the duke's wood"), a town of the Netherlands, capital of North Brabant, at the junction of the Dommel and the Aa, 28 miles SSE. of Utrecht. The Gothic cathedral of St. John, erected in its present form in 1419–50, is one of the most important mediæval churches of the Netherlands. The town contains an interesting museum of antiquities. It is the seat of a Catholic archbishop. It was founded in 1184 by a duke of Brabant, in a wood, whence its name. Bois-le-Duc was formerly strongly fortified. Pop. in 1900, 44,034.

Boissevain, a banking post-town of Turtle district, Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 898.

Boissezon, bwȧ'sẹh-zôⁿ', a village of France, department of Tarn, 7 miles ESE. of Castres.

Boissy, bwȧ'see', or **Boissy-Saint-Léger,** bwȧ'see' sȧⁿ lȧ-zhȧ', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles SE. of Paris. Near it are the superb château of Gros-Bois and many handsome country-houses.

Boitzenburg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 52 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 876.

Boizenburg, boit'sẹn-bŏŏRG', a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the right bank of the Elbe, 34 miles SW. of Schwerin. Pop. in 1900, 3662.

Bojador (boj-ȧ-dôr'; Port. pron. bozh-ȧ-dōR'), **Cape,** a bold headland of western Africa. Lat. 26° 6′ 57″ N.

Bojana, a river of Albania. See BOYANA.

Bojano, bo-yȧ'no (anc. *Bovia'num*), a town of Italy, a bishop's see, 10 miles SW. of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 6000).

Bojanowo, bo-yȧ-no'vo, a town of Posen, Prussia, 44 miles NNW. of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 2099.

Bojeador (bo-HȦ-ȧ-dōR'), **Cape,** the NW. point of Luzon Island, Philippines. Lat. 18° 29′ N.

Bokchito, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. Pop. about 150.

Boké, a trading-post of French Guinea, W. equatorial Africa, in about lat. 11° N. It is on the Nuñez River.

Boke's (or **Boque's**) **Creek,** Ohio, enters the Scioto River 7 miles NW. of Delaware.

Bokes Creek, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, about 40 miles NW. of Columbus.

Bokhara, bo-kȧ'rȧ (anc. *Transoxia'na*), a country and khanate of central Asia and vassal state of Russia. It is part of what is sometimes broadly understood as Turkestan. In its political limits it is bounded on the N. by Russian Turkestan (provinces of Syr-Darya, Samarkand, and Fergana), on the E. by the Pamir highland, on the S. by Afghanistan, and W. by the Russian Transcaspian province. Area, about 80,000 sq. m. Population estimated at 1,500,000, exclusive of wandering hordes. The surface in the western part is largely arid plains and desert-sands, cultivable only along the watercourses and in favored oases; in the centre and E. it is boldly mountainous, with the Hissar Mountains along the northern frontier, the Baba-tagh in the centre, and the Karategin and Peter the Great ranges in the NE. and E. These are largely offshoots of the Tian-Shan. The Amu-Darya forms a large part of the southern boundary, after which the Zerafshan is the principal river. The climate shows extremes of heat and cold, with the temperature ranging from 107° (shade) to —10°. Cotton, tobacco, indigo, wool, silk, grain, and various fruits and vegetables are extensively cultivated; the grapes and apricots are especially noted. Fine horses, shawl-goats, asses, and camels are bred. The mineral wealth of the country is important. It is inhabited by peo-

ple of many tribes (Uzbeks constituting the main military force of the Ameer),—Kirghizes, Turkomans, Tajiks, Arabs, Persians, Jews, Afghans, etc. The caravan trade is very extensive, and commercial facilities have latterly been furthered by the passage through the region of the Transcaspian railway, which crosses the Amu-Darya at Tcharjui. The chief towns are Bokhara (the capital) and Karshi; of less note are Tcharjui and Hissar. Bokhara was the seat of powerful realms in the Middle Ages.

Bokhara, capital of the khanate of Bokhara, near the Zerafshan River, 130 miles W. of Samarkand. Lat. 39° 48′ N.; lon. 64° 26′ E. It is in a desert-surrounded but exceedingly fertile oasis, among hills, is 8 miles in circumference, enclosed by earthen ramparts, and intersected by canals. The streets are very narrow and the houses mostly small and flat-roofed. In the centre is the citadel, containing the palace and the residences of the state officers. Bokhara has upward of 160 mosques, several of great architectural beauty, and a large number of colleges, this city, which is held in great veneration by Moslems, having been long famous as a seat of Mohammedan learning. The city is an important commercial centre of central Asia, and it has extensive manufactures of cotton, silk, and woollen goods, wooden-wares, iron, leather, etc. It has a vast bazaar, which is largely stocked with Russian and English goods. Bokhara is connected by rail (about 8 miles) with Russian or New Bokhara, which is on the main line of the Transcaspian railway. Pop. about 70,000–90,000.

Bokoshe, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. Pop. in 1900, 153.

Bolabola, bo′lȧ-bo′lȧ, or **Borabora,** bo′rȧ-bo′rȧ, written also **Bonabona,** bo′nȧ-bo′nȧ, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, situated NW. of Tahiti and nearly 30 miles in circumference, well wooded and populous, with a high volcanic peak, surrounded by a ring of coral islets.

Bolama, bo-lȧ′mȧ, a town of western Africa, the seat of the government of Portuguese Guinea, is situated on a small island off the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Bolan, a post-hamlet of Worth co., Iowa.

Bolaños, bo-lȧn′yoce, a town of Mexico, in Jalisco, 65 miles NNW. of Guadalajara, with notable silver-mines in its neighborhood.

Bolan (bo′lȧn′) **Pass,** a defile in the mountains of Beluchistan, consisting of a succession of ravines, about 55 miles in aggregate length (from near Dadur to Shawl), on the route from the lower Indus to the table-land of Afghanistan. The greatest elevation is 5793 feet. The Bolan River rises in this pass at 4494 feet above the sea. The Bolan Pass is traversed by a railway, connecting British Beluchistan with the Indus valley. Near the head of the pass is the strategically important British military station of Quetta.

Bo′lar, a post-village of Bath co., Va., 30 miles from Millboro station.

Bolbec, bol′bĕĸ′, a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Bolbec, which furnishes abundant water-power, 21 miles ENE. of Havre. It is well built and ornamented with fountains, and is the seat of large and thriving manufactures of cotton fabrics, also woollen- and linen-factories, dye-works, and tanneries. Pop. in 1901, 11,693.

Bolbitine, or **Bolbitinum.** See ROSETTA.

Bolchen, bol′ĸȩn (Fr. *Boulay*, boo-lȧ′), a town of German Lorraine, 15 miles ENE. of Metz. Pop. about 2000.

Bolckow, bōl′ko, a banking post-village of Andrew co., Mo., on the One Hundred and Two River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 26 miles N. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 378.

Boldspring, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ga., 8 miles SW. of Carnesville.

Boldspring, a post-hamlet of Humphreys co., Tenn., 13 miles SE. of Waverly.

Bolechow, bo-lĕ′ĸuv, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 14 miles S. of Stry, on a branch of the Dniester. Pop. in 1900, 4237.

Bolen, a post-village of Ware co., Ga. Its banking point is Waycross.

Bolerium Promontorium. See LAND'S END.

Boles, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ark.

Boles, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., at Augusta station on the Missouri Pacific R.

Bolgary, bol-gȧ′ree, a village of Russia, 60 miles S. of Kazan, on the Volga. It stands within the circle of the walls, still visible, of the city of Bolgar (Bulgar), the capital of the Bulgarian realm which early in the Middle Ages existed on the plains of the Volga. Inscriptions in the Arabic, Armenian, and Tartar languages, as well as arms, implements, and other relics, have been found here.

Bolgor-Dagh, a mountain of the Taurus chain, the second loftiest summit of Anatolia, 11,650 feet in elevation.

Bol-grad′, a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, 25 miles N. of Ismail, on Lake Yalpukh. Pop. in 1897, 12,388.

Boli, bo′lee, a town of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Kastamuni, 76 miles NW. of Angora. Pop. about 10,000.

Boligee, bo-le-jee′, a post-village of Greene co., Ala., 19 miles by rail SW. of Akron. Pop. about 300.

Bolinao, bo-lin-ȧ′o, a district of Luzon, Philippine Islands, in Zambales province. It is on the W. side of Lingayén Gulf (see BOLINAO, CAPE), and is composed of 13 islands. Port Bolinao has meteorologic and semaphoric stations and a dock-yard for coasting vessels. Lat. of old cable-house, 16° 24′ N.; lon. 119° 54′ E.

Bolinao, Cape, the W. limit of Lingayén Gulf, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Lat. 16° 25′ N.; lon. 119° 51′ E. It is thickly wooded. On the W. side is Piedra Point, with a semaphore station. See BOLINAO.

Bolinas, bo-lee′nas, or **Ballenas,** bȧ-yȧ′nȧs, a post-village of Marion co., Cal., on Bolinas Bay, about 18 miles NW. of San Francisco. Produce is shipped here. Bolinas Bay is a safe anchorage in summer, the lagoon being readily accessible to small craft, except in heavy weather. Pop. about 400.

Bolingbroke, bo′ling-brook, a parish of England, co. of Lincoln, 3 miles WSW. of Spilsby. It has remains of the castle in which Henry IV. was born.

Bolingbroke, a post-town of Monroe co., Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia, 15 miles WNW. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 157.

Bolington, a post-station of Loudoun co., Va., 4 miles from Berlin station, Md.

Bolívar, bo-lee′var, a department of Colombia, bordering on the Caribbean Sea, has an estimated area of 27,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 300,000. Capital, Cartagena. Chief commercial centre, Barranquilla.

Bolívar, a small province in the central part of Ecuador. The surface is part of the central plateau, is intersected by many streams, and is densely covered with undeveloped forests. Capital, Guaranda. Pop. in 1898, 43,000.

Bolívar, a state of Venezuela, lying S. of the Orinoco River and bounded E. by British Guiana. Capital, Angostura or Ciudad Bolívar. Pop. in 1894, 135,232. The boundaries of the state were readjusted in 1901.

Bolívar, a colony of Venezuela, in the state of Miranda, about 25 miles E. of Carácas.

Bolivar, bōl′ę-var, a county in the NW. part of Mississippi, has an area of 913 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River and is partly drained by the Sunflower River. The surface is extensively covered with forests. Capital, Rosedale. Pop. in 1890, 29,980; in 1900, 35,427.

Bolivar, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala.

Bolivar, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., about 60 miles W. by N. of Baltimore.

Bolivar, a post-village of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 125 miles NNW. of Jackson.

Bolivar, a banking city, the capital of Polk co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 30 miles N. by W. of Springfield. It has various manufactures and a trade in farm-products, and is the seat of the Southwest Baptist College. Pop. in 1900, 1869.

Bolivar, a banking post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., in Bolivar township (town), on the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern R., 11 miles S. of Friendship. Near here are many oil-wells. Pop. in 1900, 1208; of the town, 2035.

Bolivar, a banking post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River and on the Ohio Canal, 13 miles by rail SSE. of Massillon. Pop. about 700.

Bolivar, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Conemaugh River and on the Pennsylvania R., 59 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has manufactures of brick. Pop. in 1900, 486.

Bolivar, a banking post-town, the capital of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the Hatchie River and on the Illinois Central R., 68 miles E. by N. of Memphis. It is at the head of navigation on the river, and is the seat of the Western Hospital for the Insane. Pop. in 1900, 1035.

Bolivar, a post-village of Denton co., Tex., on Clear Creek, 12 miles N. by W. of Denton.

Bolivar, a post-town of Jefferson co., W.Va., near the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 1 mile from Harpers Ferry. Pop. in 1900, 781.

Bolivar City (Ciudad Bolívar). See ANGOSTURA.

Bolivar Point, in Chambers co., Tex., at the N. side of the entrance to Galveston Bay, is the W. extremity of a long and low peninsula. It has a light-house.

Bolivia (Sp. pron. bo-lee′ve-ȧ), officially, **República Boliviana,** a South American republic, is bounded on the N. and E. by Brazil, on the S. by Paraguay and the Argentine Republic, and on the W. by Chile and Peru. The Mamoré, Guaporé, and Paraguay Rivers form the

greater part of the eastern boundary with Brazil. The country is mostly included between lats. 7° 6′ (the Yaquirana) and 23° S. It is divided into the eight departments of Beni (with Acré), Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz or La Paz de Ayacucho, Oruro, Potosí, Santa Cruz, and Tarija, and the National Territory (of colonization). The total area is approximately 520,000 sq. m., but much of the boundary with Peru and Chile is still in dispute. The population is variously estimated at from 1,250,000 to upward of 2,000,000, of whom it is generally supposed 250,000–300,000 are wild Indians.

Surface of the Country.—The greater part of the west- and south-central portions of Bolivia is mountainous, and is comprised within the great Andean system, containing many of the loftiest summits of the Western Hemisphere. The main line of heights is compassed in the different ramifications of the Eastern Cordillera, or Cordillera Real, between which and the Western Cordillera is included part of the great plateau and interior basin, the *Altiplanicie Central*, about 500 miles in length and with an altitude of 12,000–13,000 feet, the N. half of which is occupied by Lake Titicaca and the S. parts by Lake Aullagas and other saline bodies of water. These seemingly at one time constituted a united vast internal sea, the outlet of which was through the Beni to the Amazon. The Peruvian boundary is generally assumed to pass through the centre of Lake Titicaca. (See TITICACA.) The loftiest mountain-summits are the non-volcanic Illampu or Sorata (with the Ancohuma and Illampu summits, 21,490 and 21,275 ft., respectively) and Illimani, 21,190 ft., both in the department of La Paz. Huaina Potosí, located between these two giants, has an elevation of 20,260 ft. Volcanic mountains are numerous, and rise to nearly the loftiest positions of the land (Sajama, upward of 21,000 ft.; Licancaur, on the SW. boundary with Chile, about 19,500 ft.). Northward and eastward of the mountains Bolivia falls off in vast undulating plains (Llanos, Pampas) to the valleys of the Amazon basin and the Gran Chaco of Paraguay.

Since the readjustment of the boundary with Chile, following upon the war of 1879–81, when the country lost its littoral, Bolivia has no coast-line. Much the greater part of the country is drained by tributaries of the Madeira, one of the chief affluents of the Amazon. Such streams are the Madre de Dios, Beni, Mamoré, and Guaporé or Itenez. In the S. and SE. the country is drained by the Pilcomayo and Paraguay, and their branches, into the basin of the La Plata.

Climate and Productions.—Bolivia lies in the torrid zone, but has a great variety of climate, depending on the elevation of the land. The mountains are covered with perpetual snow, and in the highest table-lands there is frost every night of the year, but the air is dry and pure. The higher cold and treeless tracts, those above 11,000 ft., are designated *Punas*. At Potosí, which has an elevation of about 13,300 ft., the nights are always piercingly cold, but the rays of the sun are hot and powerful between 2 and 5 P.M. La Paz, at an elevation of 12,000 ft., has a mean annual temperature of about 50°. Between the altitudes of 9500 and 11,000 ft. the climate is temperate, and wheat and maize are cultivated, while in the tracts of the *Medio Yungas*, which descend to about 5500 ft., the climate is such as to permit of the successful cultivation of both tropical and temperate fruits. This is the zone of the great cinchona forests, whose luxuriant development is one of the marked features of the flora of the eastern Andes. Perpetual summer reigns in the lowest region, called *Yungas*, comprising all below 5000 ft., which produces all tropical fruits and vegetation. The northern plains have a hot and humid climate, and are covered with dense forests. Among the indigenous plants are the palm, cinchona, cacao, bamboo, the maté or Paraguay tea, and the coca. Bolivia also produces balsam, bananas, caoutchouc or rubber, vanilla, copal, coffee, cotton, sugar, potatoes, corn, tobacco, the chirimoya, farina, and sarsaparilla. The Bolivians chew large quantities of the coca-leaf, which is a powerful stimulant.

The animal life of Bolivia is very varied, and comprises forms that are more distinctively tropical in habit (jaguar, armadillo, tapir, numerous monkeys, peccary), and others that belong to the higher mountain-tracts (llama, alpaca, guanaco, vicuña, vizcacha). The puma extends its range into this region both in its warmer and colder parts. Among the birds are the condor, various species of parrot, and numerous humming-birds, a number of which appear to be sharply localized in their habitats. The alpaca and llama are domesticated, and exist in large numbers on the higher plateaus. Multitudes of cattle roam in a semi-wild condition over the grassy plains or campos.

Minerals.—This republic is noted for the variety and richness of its mineral resources, having numerous mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, mercury, and iron. Coal is found in the departments of Beni and Chuquisaca. The silver-mines of Potosí and Oruro have long been celebrated, and are among the richest in the world. Silver was first discovered at Potosí in 1545, and the yield up to this time from these famous mines exceeds $3,000,000,000. The production of tin follows immediately after that of silver, the chief mining centre being the district of Huanuni. Gold is found in the Andes and in several departments, the most important locations being in the departments of La Paz and Santa Cruz. The gold-washings of Tipuani have yielded large results. Copper-mining has been extensively developed, especially in the districts of Corocoro and Chacarilla. Diamonds, opals, emeralds, and topazes are also found. The development of the mineral resources of Bolivia has been hindered by the distance of the mines from navigable water and the expense of transporting the ore or metal to the coast, but since the advent of railways and the discovery of coal a revival in mining enterprise has been noticeable. The silver product in 1899 was placed at 11,155,190 Troy ounces.

Commerce, etc.—The republic of Bolivia is not favorably situated for commerce, possessing no seaboard, while its great rivers are for the most part rendered unnavigable by numerous rapids. There are few good roads in the country. Bolivia has in operation several short railways, and one of the main outlets is the Peruvian railroad from Lake Titicaca to the seaport of Mollendo. The total railroad mileage of the republic was, in 1902, 625. The chief articles of export, besides the metals, are alpaca wool, chinchilla fur, leather, hides, rubber, cacao, cinchona-bark, coffee, coca, vanilla, and copal.

Races, Government, etc.—The population is composed of Indians, mixed races, called mestizos, zambos, and mulattoes,—who have some Spanish blood mixed with Indian or negro,—and of whites, mainly of Spanish origin. Some of the Indians are civilized, especially the Aymará and Quichua tribes, who are remnants of the great Inca nation and inhabit the highlands of western Bolivia. The eastern plains are inhabited by tribes of wild Indians, who have no affinity with the Aymarás and Quichuas. The predominant religion of Bolivia is Roman Catholic, and the prevailing language is Spanish.

The republic was founded in 1825, and named in honor of Simon Bolívar, the Liberator. The territory included in the new state was previously called Upper Peru. The executive government consists of a president (elected for a term of four years), two vice-presidents, a ministry of five members, and three secretaries of state. The legislative functions are exercised by two chambers—the senate and the chamber of deputies. Bolivia has been disturbed by frequent revolutions and civil wars. Capital, La Paz; formerly, Sucre (Chuquisaca).

Boljón, bol-ĦōN′, or **Boljoon,** bol-ĦO-ōn′, a pueblo on a small bay, SE. coast of Cebú, Philippine Islands. The region is very fertile, yielding valuable timber and agricultural products, which are exported to Bohol and Mindanao. Pop. 7413.

Bolkenhain, bol′kẹn-hīne′, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse. Pop. in 1900, 3897.

Bolkhov, bol-ĦOv′, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles N. of Orel, on the Nugra. It is well built and full of gardens, and has manufactures of leather, glue, tallow, soap, etc., with a trade in hemp, linseed-oil, tallow, and hides. Fruits and vegetables are extensively raised here. Pop. in 1897, 20,703.

Boll, a village of Württemberg, 5 miles SW. of Göppingen, with mineral springs and baths.

Bollate, bol-lä′tä, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles NW. of Milan. Pop. 2000 (commune, 6000).

Bollène, bol′lain′, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 22 miles N. of Avignon. Silk-spinning and the manufacture of castor-oil are carried on. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5500).

Bolligen, bol′lig-ẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles NE. of Bern. It has mineral baths.

Bolling, a post-town of Butler co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 53 miles SSW. of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900, 175.

Bollinger, a county in the SE. part of Missouri, has an area of 610 sq. m. It is partly drained by Castor River. Beds of kaolin and iron-ore are found. Capital, Marble Hill. Pop. in 1890, 13,121; in 1900, 14,650.

Bollington, a manufacturing town of England, in Cheshire, near Macclesfield. Pop. in 1901, 5245.

Bollullos par del Condado, bol-yool′yoce par dĕl kon-dä′Do, a town of Spain, 20 miles NE. of Huelva. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 7922.

Bollweiler, bol′ẘī-lẹr, a village of Alsace, 7 miles NNW. of Mülhausen. Pop. in 1900, 1196.

Bol'men, a lake of Sweden, 53 miles NNW. of Christianstad, 20 miles long by 7 miles broad. In it is the island of Bolmsö.

Bolobo, a mission and steamboat station in the Congo Free State, on the left bank of the Congo. Lat. about 2° 13′ S. It is about 145 miles NNE. of Stanley Pool.

Bologna, bo-lôn'yå (anc. *Felsina, Bononia*), a city of Italy, capital of a province of the same name, in the old Romagna, finely situated in a plain N. of the Apennines, at the crossing of two important railways, 24 miles SE. of Modena and 27 miles SW. of Ferrara. Lat. 44° 30′ N.; lon. 11° 21′ E. Elevation, 165 feet above the sea. It forms an oval enclosed by a brick wall, about 2 miles in length by 1¼ miles in breadth, entered by 12 gates, and intersected by the Reno Canal. Its interesting streets and fine colonnades, its churches and splendid palaces, its many works of art, and its educational institutions render Bologna one of the most notable of Italian cities. Its university, one of the most ancient in Europe, had at one time 10,000 students. It has now an attendance of about 1500; its exceedingly valuable library contains about 250,000 volumes. Bologna has an academy of fine arts, with rich galleries of painting and sculpture, a grand school of music, a communal library with 170,000 volumes, cabinets of natural history, an observatory, a botanic garden (one of the richest in Europe), and a museum of antiquities (in the Museo Civico). Among the principal churches are San Stefano, one of the oldest in Italy; the cathedral, a fine edifice of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with paintings by the Caracci; San Petronio (length, 384 feet), with magnificent sculptural works and the meridian of Cassini traced on the floor; San Domenico, and San Bartolommeo. Many of the churches date from the early centuries of Christianity. The other principal edifices are the palazzo publico, the podestà palace (the present town-hall), numerous fine private palaces, and the famous leaning towers of Asinelli, 320 feet high, dating from 1109, and Garisenda, 163 feet high and 10 feet out of the perpendicular (or 6 feet more than the Asinelli). The industries of Bologna comprise the manufacture of machinery, surgical instruments, silks, candles, perfumes, etc., the making of sausages (for which the place is famous), macaroni, and preserves, book-printing, lithographing, etc. The city is an archbishop's see. Bologna takes a prominent place in the ancient and mediæval history of Italy. It was originally an Etruscan town. Under the Romans it rose to great prosperity. In modern times, prior to 1860, it was part of the papal possessions. Pop. in 1901 (with suburbs), 132,237; of the commune, 152,009.

Bologna, a fertile province of Italy, in Emilia, formerly part of the Romagna. Capital, Bologna. Area, 1450 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 527,367.

Bolombo, a mission station in the Congo Free State, on the left bank of the Congo, in about lat. 1° 30′ N., and 400 miles NNE. of Stanley Pool.

Bolonchén, bo-lon-chĕn', or **Bolonchén-ticul,** a village of Yucatan, Mexico, in the state of Campeche, about 45 miles NE. of the city of Campeche. It derives its name from two Maya words, *bolen*, "nine," and *chen*, "wells,"—nine wells having formed from time immemorial the centre of a population. At a short distance from the village is a very remarkable cave. Pop. 7000 (?).

Bolondrón, bo-lŏn-drŏn', a post-town of Matanzas province, Cuba, 26 miles by rail SE. of Matanzas. Pop. in 1899, 2604.

Bolor-Tagh, bo'lor' tåg, sometimes written **Belur-Tagh,** and also known as **Kizil-Yart,** a lofty mountain-chain of central Asia, which separates the Chinese Empire on the E. from the Pamir, of which it forms the eastern bulwark, on the W. It has a general trend from NW. to SE., uniting in its different ramifications with the Tian-Shan on the N. and the Kuen-lun on the S. The range has a crest-line of 16,000–20,000 feet elevation, and culminates in the Mustagh-Ata (or Tagharma), whose height has been variously placed between 24,400 and nearly (or upward of) 26,000 feet.

Bolotana, bo-lo-tå'nå, a town of Italy, island of Sardinia, 28 miles E. of Bosa. Pop. about 3500.

Bolsa, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Cal., 12 miles N. by W. of Tres Pinos.

Bolsena, bol-så'nå (anc. *Volsin'ii* or *Volsin'ium*), a town of Italy, 20 miles NNW. of Viterbo, on the northern shore of the Lake of Bolsena. It was one of the twelve Etruscan cities, and there are extant interesting remains of the Roman period. Pop. about 2500. The crater-lake of Bolsena (Lacus Volsiniensis) is 10 miles long and 8 miles broad, and discharges its waters by the Marta River SW. into the Mediterranean. In it are the islands of Bisentina and Martana. Elevation above sea-level, 1492 feet; depth, about 470 feet.

Bolshaya Mountain, in central Alaska. See McKinley, Mount.

Bolshaya Rieka, bol'shå-yå re-å'kå ("big river"), a river of Kamtchatka, flowing into the Sea of Okhotsk.

Bolsherietsk, bol-shĕr-yĕtsk', a small seaport of Kamtchatka, 120 miles W. of Petropavlovsk.

Bolshesemel'skaya Tundra, an extensive tundra-region of Russia, in the government of Arkhangelsk.

Bolsón de Mapimi, bol-sōn' dā mā-pee'mee, a rocky depression in the central plateau of Mexico, in the states of Coahuila and Chihuahua, and covering nearly 50,000 sq. m. It is now largely an agricultural region.

Bol'sover (often pronounced bŏw'zẹr), a town of England, co. of Derby, 6 miles E. of Chesterfield. It has an ancient church, with a fine sepulchral chapel of the Cavendish family. The mediæval Bolsover Castle belongs to the Duke of Portland. The limestone-quarries in the vicinity furnished the material for the Houses of Parliament. Pop. in 1901, 6844.

Bolsover, Victoria co., Ontario. Pop. 150.

Bolsters Mills, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., 9 miles W. of Oxford.

Bolsward, bols'want, an old town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 14 miles SW. of Leeuwarden. It has a fine church, with tombs of the old counts of Friesland, and an interesting town-hall. The trade in butter and cheese is extensive, and there are manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 6517.

Bolt, a post-village of Kewaunee co., Wis. Pop. about 100.

Boltaña, bol-tån'yå, a town of Spain, Aragon, 30 miles NE. o Huesca, on the Ara. Pop. of the commune, 1400.

Bolthead, Cape, England, a southern point of the co. of Devon. Lat. 50° 13′ N.; lon. 3° 49′ W.

Boltigen, a village of Switzerland, in the Simmenthal, canton of Bern, about 6 miles from Zweisimmen. Pop. about 1900. Elevation, 2726 feet.

Bolton, or Bolton-le-Moors, bōl'tọn-le-moors, a manufacturing town and parliamentary and county borough of England, in Lancashire, 12 miles NW. of Manchester. The woollen manufactures of Bolton, introduced by Flemings in 1337, were in a flourishing state before the reign of Henry VIII. In modern times the town has become one of the principal seats of the English cotton manufacture. Bolton has also large paper-mills, chemical-works, foundries, and dye-works. The numerous coal-pits in the vicinity have greatly promoted the prosperity of the town. The most prominent edifice is the new town-hall. Bolton sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 115,002: in 1901, 168,215.

Bolton, a post-township (town) of Tolland co., Conn. Bolton station is 17 miles E. of Hartford. Pop. in 1900, 457.

Bolton, a post-village of Fulton co., Ga., 6 miles by rail NNW. of Atlanta.

Bolton, a post-village of Saline and Williamson cos., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 479.

Bolton, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kan. Pop. about 75.

Bolton, a post-township (town) of Worcester co., Mass., on the Nashua River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 43 miles W. by N. of Boston. Pop. in 1900, 770.

Bolton, a post-village of Alpena co., Mich., 10 miles NW. of Alpena. Pop. about 200.

Bolton, or Bolton Depot, a banking post-town of Hinds co., Miss., on the Alabama and Vicksburg R., 27 miles E. of Vicksburg. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, about 600.

Bolton, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., 20 miles NW. of Trenton.

Bolton, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., in Bolton township (town), on the W. shore of Lake George, about 15 miles W. of Whitehall. It is a noted tourist-resort. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1363.

Bolton, a post-hamlet of Columbus co., N.C., 20 miles E. of Whiteville.

Bolton, a post-township (town) of Chittenden co., Vt., is intersected by the Winooski River and traversed by the Central Vermont R. It has manufactures of lumber and wood. Pop. in 1900, 486. Bolton station is 18 miles WNW. of Montpelier.

Bolton, a post-village of Russell co., Va. Pop. about 100.

Bolton, a banking post-village of Peel co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 750.

Bolton Abbey, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 21 miles NW. of Leeds.

Bolton Center, or Kimbolton, a post-village of Brome co., Quebec, on the Missisquoi River, 14 miles from Waterloo.

Bolton upon Dearne, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 6 miles from Rotherham. Pop. in 1901, 3828.

Boltonville, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., 34½ miles by rail E. by S. of Montpelier.

Boltonville, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., 28 miles SE. of Fond du Lac.

Bolus Head, Ireland, on the W. side of the entrance into Ballinaskelligs Bay. Lat. 51° 48′ N.

Bolzano, a town of Austria-Hungary. See BOZEN.

Boma, a commercial town and district of the Congo Free State, on the right bank of the Congo, about 50 miles above its mouth. It is the seat of government of the Congo Free State, and has fine government buildings, a sanatorium, etc. It has a good harbor, which is accessible to ocean vessels.

Bomarsund, bo′mär-soond′, formerly an important fortress of Russia, on the SE. side of the island of Åland, near the little village of Bomar. Bomarsund was destroyed by the allied fleets of England and France, Aug. 16, 1854.

Bomaseen, Bomoseen, or **Bombazine,** a lake in Rutland co., Vt., 12 miles W. of Rutland. It is about 8 miles long and 1½ miles wide.

Bomba, bom′bȧ, a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 18 miles WSW. of Vasto. Pop. about 3000.

Bombala, a town of New South Wales, about 36 miles W. of Eden Bay. It is the governmental seat of the Commonwealth of Australia. Pop. about 1500.

Bombay, bŏm′bā′ (Hindu, *Bambai*), a seaport of British India, capital of the presidency of Bombay, on the island of Bombay (now artificially converted into a peninsula, all of which is included in the municipal limits). Lat. of the observatory, 18° 53′ 45″ N.; lon. 72° 48′ 55″ E. Since the opening of its extensive railway communications, the development of cotton-culture in India, and the construction of the Suez Canal, Bombay has wonderfully increased in wealth and importance. It is well built, with spacious and handsome streets, fine public and mercantile buildings, tramway lines, and all the sanitary improvements of a great modern city. Many of the Europeans have their residences on Malabar Hill and at Breach Candy, on the side of the island facing the sea. The projecting ridge of Malabar Hill and a long, narrow peninsular projection, terminating in Kolaba Island, form what is known as the Back Bay, on the S. side of Bombay Island. At the head of the latter peninsula is the quarter of the city called the Castle, containing the principal government buildings, the town-hall (having a library of 100,000 volumes), the university library, and spacious public squares, adorned with statues. On the W. side of the Castle extends the broad Esplanade, with a statue of Queen Victoria. N. of the Castle stretches the native quarter called the Black Town, and further north are the Victoria Gardens, with a museum and botanical and zoological gardens. The suburban houses are interspersed with groves of cocoanut-trees, and often overshadowed by mangoes, palms, and tamarinds. Among the public institutions are the Victoria and Albert Museum and the observatory. The University of Bombay is not a teaching body, but merely grants degrees. There are large cotton-mills, tanneries, dye-works, and shops for metal-work, as well as native distilleries and manufactures of artistic wares. Bombay now surpasses Calcutta in the volume of its commerce. The chief exports are cotton, grain, and opium. Many of the leading merchants are Parsees. In point of health and comfort few places in India excel Bombay. The harbor of Bombay is unequalled for safety in all India. It affords good anchorage for ships of the largest burden; on it are excellent building- and other docks for ships of the first class. The Victoria railway station, completed in 1897, is one of the most magnificent structures of its kind in the world. Some of the old forts defending the harbor of Bombay still remain. Pop. in 1881, 773,196; in 1891, 804,470; in 1901, 776,006. More than three-fifths of the inhabitants are Hindus and nearly one-fifth Mohammedans. There are about 50,000 Parsees and about an equal number of Christians, of whom only a third are British-born. The Jains number about 25,000 and the Jews about 5000.

BOMBAY ISLAND, on which the city is situated, is one of a cluster of islands, and the largest of all, except Salsette, with which it is connected by a mound, an arched stone bridge, and railway embankments. It is 11 miles long from N. to S. and 3 miles broad, formed by two ranges of rock of unequal length, running parallel to each other on opposite sides of the island. The interior was formerly liable to be overflowed by the sea, which is now prevented by substantial works and embankments. The lower parts are still covered with water during the rainy monsoon. This island is, next to Madras, the oldest of the British possessions in the East. It passed into the possession of Portugal early in the sixteenth century, and was given to Charles II. of Great Britain, in 1661, as part of the dowry of his queen, Catharine of Braganza.

Bombay, a presidency of British India, bounded W. by the Arabian Sea, and enclosed elsewhere by Beluchistan, the Punjab, Rajputana, Indore, the Central Provinces, Berar, the Nizam's dominions, Madras, and Mysore. Area, including Sindh, 188,825 sq. m., of which 65,761 belong to native states. The country is marked by several mountain-ranges, the most important being the Western Ghats, extending along the coast. The well-marked districts called the Dekkan, Konkan, Gujerat, and Sindh are among the natural divisions of the country. The principal rivers are the Indus, the Nerbudda, and the Tapti. The Runn of Cutch, a singular arm of the sea, periodically converted into a marshy desert-tract, is a most remarkable natural feature. Rice, several sorts of millet, wheat, oil-seeds, cotton and other fibres, teak, opium, sugar, and tea are among the staple products. Manufacturing is quite largely carried on by the natives, and has of late been undertaken on an important scale, European machinery and capital being employed. Cotton-spinning is the chief industry, about two-thirds of the Indian spindles belonging to the presidency of Bombay. Capital, Bombay, with the seat of government held at Poona during the months of July–November. The chief hill-station is Mahableshwur. The presidency of Bombay includes Aden, on the coast of Arabia. Pop., inclusive of native states, in 1901, 25,468,209.

Bom'bay′, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., in Bombay township (town), about 15 miles WNW. of Malone. The town contains a part of the St. Regis Indian reservation. Pop. in 1900, 2742.

Bombay Hook Island, Kent co., Del., has Delaware Bay on the E., and is divided from the mainland by Duck Creek. At its N. end stands a light-house, lat. 30° 21′ N., lon. 75° 30′ W. Bombay Hook Station, on Delaware Bay, is a sea-bathing resort.

Bombazine, Lake. See BOMASEEN.

Bombon, bom-bōn′, or **Taal,** tȧ-ȧl′, a lake in Batangas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. It is about 14 miles long.

Bom-Fim, bòn feex (*i.e.*, "good end"), a village of Brazil, state and 95 miles SE. of the city of Goyaz.

Bom-Fim, a village of Brazil, state and 65 miles W. of the city of Rio de Janeiro. Bom-Fim is the name of other villages or settlements of Brazil, in the states of Minas Geraes, Maranhão, and Bahia.

Bom-Jardim, bòn zhar-deex′ (*i.e.*, "good garden"), a town of Brazil, state and 290 miles S. of the city of Ceará.

Bom-Jardim, a village of Brazil, state of Bahia, 63 miles NW. of the city of Bahia.

Bommel, a town of the Netherlands. See ZALT-BOMMEL.

Bommelwaard, bom′mĕl-wȧrt′, an island of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, between the Waal and the Maas, on which is the fortress of Loevenstein.

Bomokandi River, in the Congo Free State, a southern tributary of the Welle.

Bomst, a town of Prussia, province and 48 miles WSW. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 2125.

Bon, Cape, or **Ras-Adder,** rȧs ȧd′der, in Tunis, about 50 miles ENE. of the city of Tunis.

Bona, bo′nȧ (Fr. *Bône*; Arab. *Annaba* or *Beled el-Anab*), a fortified seaport town and naval station of Algeria, 85 miles NE. of Constantine, on a bay of the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Seibous. Lat. 36° 53′ 58″ N.; lon. 7° 46′ 5″ E. The town is French in character, has many new squares, markets, bazaars, shops, cafés, reading-rooms, theatre, etc., manufactures of native clothing, soap, tapestry, and saddlery, and an excellent trade in iron-ore, cork, corn, wool, hides, wax, and coral. S. of Bona are the ruins of Hippo Regius, the see of St. Augustine. Bona has regular steam communication with Marseilles, Cette, Algiers, and Tunis. It has one of the best harbors of the African coast, with a depth sufficient to admit vessels to the wharves drawing 20–30 feet of water. It is connected by rail with the iron-mines of Ain-Mokra, about 18 miles distant. Pop. in 1901, 32,288, of whom about 12,000 were Frenchmen and 10,000 Italians.

Bonacca, bon-ak′kȧ, or **Guanaja,** gwȧ-nȧ′hȧ, one of the Bay Islands, Caribbean Sea, Honduras, 30 miles N. of Cape Honduras. It is about 9 miles long and has a port called Bonacca.

Bon Accord, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa.

Bonai, bo′nī′, the southernmost of the tributary states of Chota-Nagpur, Bengal. Area, about 1350 sq. m. It is a mountain-region and is heavily timbered. It is governed by a rajah under British direction.

Bon'air′, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Iowa, 5 miles by rail NW. of Cresco.

Bonair, a post-town of White co., Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 991.

Bonair, a post-village and summer-resort of Chesterfield co., Va., 8 miles by rail W. of Richmond. Pop. 250.

Bonaire, an island, West Indies. See Buen Ayre.

Bonanza, a post-town of Sebastian co., Ark., in Marion township. Pop. in 1900, 906.

Bonanza, a mining post-town of Saguache co., Colo., 40 miles E. by S. of Gunnison. Altitude, about 9000 feet. Pop. in 1900, 141.

Bonanza, a post-village of Klamath co., Oregon, about 90 miles E. by S. of Jacksonville.

Bonanza City, a mining post-village of Custer co., Idaho, 100 miles N. by E. of Boisé. Pop. 200.

Bonanza Creek, a gold-stream of the Klondike region of Canada, falls into the Klondike River about 2½ miles from Dawson. It contains very valuable placer deposits, which have been extensively worked. It has the Eldorado Creek for its most important tributary.

Bonaparte, a banking post-town of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 35 miles NW. of Keokuk. It has manufactures of flour, woollen goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 898.

Bonaqua, bon-ăk'wą, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., about 40 miles WSW. of Nashville. It is near the Bonaqua mineral springs.

Bonaventura, South America. See Buenaventura.

Bonaventure, bon'ă'vĕn'tūr', a river of Quebec, empties into the Bay of Chaleur near New Carlisle. Length, 75 miles. It can be ascended to its source in canoes.

Bonaventure, a county of Quebec, Canada, separated by the river Restigouche and the Bay of Chaleur from New Brunswick. Chief town, New Carlisle.

Bonaventure, Quebec. See New Richmond.

Bonaventure Island, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and in Gaspé co., Quebec, opposite Percé. It is 2½ miles long by ½ of a mile wide and is well settled. It forms a natural breakwater between Percé and the gulf.

Bonaventure River, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleur, 10 miles NW. of New Carlisle. Pop. 200.

Bonavista, a district of Newfoundland, chiefly W. of Bonavista Bay.

Bonavista, the chief town of the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, on the E. coast, 75 miles N. by W. of St. John's. It is a port of entry and one of the oldest settlements in Newfoundland. Pop. about 3500.

Bonavista Bay, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, in about lat. 48° 40′ N. There are many small islands and rocks in the bay, rendering navigation both dangerous and intricate.

Bonavista, Cape, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, forming the SE. limit of Bonavista Bay. Lat. 48° 42′ N.; lon. 53° 8′ W.

Bonchurch, a village on the Isle of Wight, 1 mile E. of Ventnor.

Bond, a county in the southwest-central part of Illinois, has an area of 372 sq. m. It is intersected by Shoal Creek. The Kaskaskia River touches its SE. extremity. Coal is found in the county. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1890, 14,550; in 1900, 16,078.

Bond, a post-village of Harrison co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R., 6 miles (direct) SSE. of St. Stephens.

Bond, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 15 miles NE. of Memphis.

Bond, a town of Wise co., Va., in Lipps district. Pop. in 1900, 295.

Bondeno, bon-dā'no (anc. *Padi'num*), a town of Italy, 11 miles WNW. of Ferrara. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 16,000).

Bondhead, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 6 miles from Bradford. Pop. about 400.

Bondhead Harbor, Ontario. See Newcastle.

Bondhill, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 9 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 1081.

Bondsville, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on the Swift River and on the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Maine Rs., 19 miles ENE. of Springfield. It has various mills and factories.

Bondu, bon'doo', a country and native kingdom of French Sudan, between the upper waters of the Gambia and Senegal. Lat. about 14°–15° N. The region is well cultivated, and produces cotton, millet, corn, indigo, tobacco, etc. The Bondu people are chiefly Fulahs, but include several tribes; many of them can read and write Arabic, and nearly all are Mohammedans.

Bondu'el, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., 20 miles N. of Seymour station.

Bondues, bôn'dü', a town of France, department of Nord, 5 miles N. of Lille. Pop. about 700 (commune, 3000).

Bondu'ku, an important trading-post of the Hinterland of the Ivory Coast of W. equatorial Africa, in about lat. 8° N. Pop. about 3500.

Bondurant, a banking post-village of Polk co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R., 13 miles NE. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 297.

Bondville, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 7 miles W. of Champaign.

Bondville, Mass. See Bondsville.

Bondville, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., 11 miles E. of Manchester. Pop. 300.

Bondy, bôn'dee', a village of France, department of Seine, 7 miles by rail ENE. of Paris, near the forest of Bondy, with numerous country residences.

Bône, a town of Algeria. See Bona.

Bonecave, a post-station of Van Buren co., Tenn., 8½ miles from Spencer.

Bonefro, bo-nā'fro, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 6½ miles SSE. of Larino. Pop. about 5000.

Bonegap, a post-village of Edwards co., Ill., 7 miles N. of Albion. Pop. in 1900, 496.

Bonesecour Bay. See Bonsecours Bay.

Boness. See Borrowstounness.

Boneville, a post-hamlet of McDuffie co., Ga.

Bonfield, a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., 11 miles by rail W. of Kankakee. Pop. in 1900, 165.

Bonfield, a post-village of Nipissing district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 20 miles from North Bay, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Bonfils, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 20 miles by rail NW. of St. Louis.

Bonga, a settlement in French Congo, near the mouth of the Sanga River in the Congo, about 260 miles NE. of Brazzaville.

Bongards Corners, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, on Quinte Bay, 9 miles from Picton.

Bongay, Bangey, bon-gā', or **Bangavi,** bän-gā'-vee, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes. It gives name to a group of about 100 islets.

Bongo, an island of the Philippines, on the S. coast of Mindanao.

Bonham, bon'ąm, a banking post-town, capital of Fannin co., Tex., is on the Bois d'Arc Creek, in a fertile prairie, and on the Texas and Pacific R., 77 miles NE. of Dallas. It has flour-mills, cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil mills, machine-shops, and manufactures of furniture, etc. It is the seat of Carlton College. Pop. in 1890, 3400; in 1900, 5042.

Bonhill, a village of Scotland, co. and 3 miles N. of Dumbarton. Smollett was born at Bonhill Mansion-House.

Bonhomme, bon-hom', a county near the SSE. part of South Dakota, has an area of 539 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River. Capital, Tyndall. Pop. in 1890, 9057; in 1900, 10,379.

Bonhomme, a post-village of Bonhomme co., S. Dak., on the N. bank of the Missouri River, 22 miles W. of Yankton.

Bonhomme, Col du. See Col du Bonhomme.

Boni, bo'nee, or **Bony,** called by the inhabitants **Sewa,** a native state in the SW. peninsula of the island of Celebes. The N. part is beautiful and fertile, producing rice, sago, and cassia. The inhabitants, who are of the Bugis race, excel in the working of gold, iron, and cotton, in which they trade with the whole archipelago. Chief town, Boni.

Bonifacio, bo-ne-fā'cho, a seaport of Corsica, on a small peninsula in the Strait of Bonifacio, 85 miles by road SSE. of Ajaccio. Pop. about 3500.

Bonifacio, Strait of, between Corsica and Sardinia, is 7 miles across in its narrowest part.

Bonifati, bo-ne-fā'tee, a town of Italy, province and 28 miles NW. of Cosenza. Pop. 2000 (commune, 4000).

Bon'ifay, a post-town of Holmes co., Fla., 28 miles by rail E. of De Funiak Springs. It has turpentine- and naval-stores industries. Pop. about 900. The banking point is Chipley.

Bönigen, bö'ne-gęn, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 1½ miles from Interlaken.

Boni, Gulf of, called also **Bughis** (boo'-ghees) **Bay,** is about 200 miles in length and separates the two southern peninsulas of Celebes.

Bonillo, El, ĕl bo-neel'yo, a town of Spain, 34 miles WNW. of Albacete. Pop. of the commune, about 5000.

Bonin (bo-neen') or **Arzobispo** (ar-so-bees'po) **Islands,** a group of islands of the North Pacific, between lat. 26° 30′ and 27° 44′ N. and lon. 140° and 143° E., consist of four clusters, the best-known islands or island-groups of which are Coffin, Parry, Peel, and Kater. They are of volcanic origin and largely forested. Since the [illegible] tion, in 1861, of Japanese [illegible] the few English and American settlements that ha[illegible]

abandoned. The administrative seat is at Port Lloyd, on Peel Island, known to the Japanese as Oho Minato.

Bonita, a post-village of Graham co., Ariz., 28 miles SW. of Solomonsville.

Bonita, a post-village of Morehouse parish, La. Pop. about 150.

Bonita, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Miss.

Bonita, a post-village of Montague co., Tex., 20 miles NE. of Montague, its banking point. Pop. about 375.

Bonito, bo-nee'tō, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 6 miles SW. of Ariano. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 4000).

Bonito, a post-village of Lincoln co., N.Mex. Pop. about 80.

Bonn, bonn (L. *Bon'na*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 15 miles SSE. of Cologne. Bonn is the seat of a celebrated university, founded in 1818, and occupying the former palace of the Electors of Cologne, who made the town their residence. It has a library of 300,000 volumes and a museum of Rhenish antiquities. Connected with the university are an observatory, a rich botanical garden, a museum of natural history with an extensive collection of minerals, and a school of agriculture with an experimental farm, which are all, except the observatory, located at the château of Poppelsdorf. Bonn is a very ancient town, and has a venerable cathedral and other fine churches, mediæval and modern. Among the objects of interest are the dwelling of Beethoven and the beautiful monument erected to him. The old cemetery is noted for the number of distinguished men who lie buried there, and contains a splendid soldiers' monument. The environs of the town are full of beautiful promenades, commanding some of the finest views on the Rhine. The new Rhine bridge, built in 1896–98, spans the river in three arches, with a total length of 1415 feet. Bonn is the seat of an Old Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1880, 31,514; in 1890, 39,801; in 1900, 50,737. Lat. of the observatory, 50° 43′ 45″ N.; lon. 7° 5′ 49″ E.

Bonn, a village of Switzerland, 4 miles N. of Fribourg, on the Saane, with mineral springs.

Bonn, a hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, 2 miles from Whipple station.

Bonnair, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa.

Bonnat, bon'nȧ', a town of France, department of Creuse, 11 miles N. of Guéret. Pop. 600 (commune, 2750).

Bonndorf, a town and resort of Baden, Germany, in the circle of Waldshut. Pop. in 1900, 1532.

Bonneau, a post-village of Berkeley co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 37 miles N. of Charleston. Pop. 350.

Bonneauville, bon'no-vil, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 36 miles S. by W. of Harrisburg.

Bonne (bon) **Bay,** on the W. coast of Newfoundland, is a deep indentation running southeastward into the land, about lat. 49° 30′ N. It is much frequented by United States and Nova Scotia fishermen on account of its herring- and lobster-fisheries. Several packing-houses are established here.

Bonnechere (bon'shair') **Point, Castleford,** or **Ferrall's Landing,** a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Ottawa, at the mouth of Bonnechere River.

Bonner, a post-village of Missoula co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 6 miles (direct) E. of Missoula, its banking point.

Bonners Ferry, a post-town of Kootenai co., Idaho, in a mining, agricultural, and lumber region, and on the Great Northern R., 110 miles E. of Spokane, Wash., its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 349.

Bonner Springs, a banking city of Wyandotte co., Kan., on the Kansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Union Pacific Rs., 19 miles W. of Kansas City. It is an important shipping point for fruit and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 609.

Bonnétable, bon'nȧ-tȧb'l', a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Dives, 15 miles NE. of Le Mans. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4000).

Bonnet Carré, bon'net kȧr'ree or bon'nȧ' kar'rȧ', a post-village of St. John Baptist parish, La., on the right bank of the Mississippi River, about 44 miles above New Orleans.

Bonneterre, bon-tair', a banking post-town of St. François co., Mo., on the Missouri River and Bonneterre R., 12 miles NW. of Farmington. It has extensive lead-mines and furnaces. Pop. about 3800.

Bonneval, a village of France, in the department of Eure-et-Loir, about 20 miles from Chartres. It has a lunatic asylum occupying the building of an ancient abbey.

Bonneval-les-Bains, bonn'vȧl' lȧ bȧn, a watering-place of Savoy, France, 4 miles from Bourg-St.-Maurice.

Bonneville, bonn'veel', a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, on the right bank of the Arve, 15 miles ESE. of Geneva. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Bonneville Lake, a name given by geologists to the ancient body of water in Utah, of which the modern Great Salt Lake is a remaining part. Its boundaries have been traced to indicate a length of about 350 miles, while the elevated beach-lines show a former depth of water of nearly or over 1000 feet.

Bonney, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y.

Bonnie, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ill.

Bonnie Brook, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Butler. Coal and oil are found near here.

Bonnieux, bon'ne-uh', a village of France, department of Vaucluse, 6 miles SW. of Apt.

Bonnieville, a post-town of Hart co., Ky., 24 miles by rail S. of Elizabethtown. Coal and iron abound. Pop. in 1900, 270.

Bönnigheim, bön'nig-hime', a town of Württemberg, 19 miles NNW. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 2703.

Bonnots Mills, a post-village of Osage co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 112 miles W. of St. Louis.

Bonny, bon'nee', a town of France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 12 miles SE. of Gien. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Bonny, or **Boni,** a town of Africa, on the E. bank of the Bonny River, near its mouth. It stands in a pestilential swamp and is inhabited by degraded savages, but exports much palm oil and once had a great trade in slaves.

Bonnybrook, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Bonny Eagle, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Saco River, about 20 miles W. of Portland.

Bonnyrigg, a town of Scotland, 7 miles S. of Edinburgh. Pop. about 3000.

Bonny River, one of the arms of the Niger delta between the Old and New Calabar rivers, enters the Bight of Biafra in lat. 4° 30′ N. and lon. 7° 10′ E. The country around this river is a swamp, little above the level of the ocean, and very unhealthy.

Bono, bo'no, a village of the island of Sardinia, 44 miles SE. of Sassari. Pop. about 4000.

Bono, a post-hamlet of Craighead co., Ark.

Bono, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., on the East Fork of White River, 44 miles NW. of New Albany. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1060.

Bono, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio. Its banking point is Toledo.

Bonoa, bo-no'ȧ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, with a Dutch trading station, 12 miles NW. of Ceram.

Bononia, the ancient name of Bologna.

Bonorva, bo-nor'vȧ, a town of the island of Sardinia, 28 miles SSE. of Sassari. Pop. about 6500.

Bon'pas', a post-township of Richland co., Ill., about 10 miles SE. of Olney. Pop. in 1900, 1374.

Bonsacks, a post-village of Roanoke co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 47 miles W. of Lynchburg.

Bonsall, a town of Derbyshire, England, near Matlock. Pop. about 1350.

Bon Secour, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala., on an inlet of Bon Secours Bay, near the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. about 300.

Bonsecours, a place of pilgrim-resort of France, 2 miles from Rouen. Here is a monument to Joan of Arc.

Bonsecours or **Bonesecours** (bone'se-koor') **Bay,** Ala., a triangular arm on the E. side of Mobile Bay.

Bonshaw, a post-village of Queen's co., Prince Edward Island, 14 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 150.

Bonsville, Oxford co., Ontario. See Chesterfield.

Bonthain, bon'tine' or bon't'hine', a seaport of the island of Celebes, 35 miles SE. of Macassar.

Bontoc, or **Bontok,** bon-tōk', a district in northern Luzon, Philippine Islands. It is mountainous, fertile, and well wooded, with mild and moist climate. It has mineral springs and beds of iron pyrites and silver-bearing galena. Its rivers are tributary to the Rio Grande de Cagayán. Capital, Bontoc, 190 miles (direct) N. by E. of Manila.

Bonus, a post-hamlet of Wharton co., Tex.

Bonyhád, boñ'hȧd', a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 20 miles NE. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. in 1901, 5749.

Booby Island, a rock in Torres Strait, lat. 10° 36′ S., lon. 141° 52′ E., containing a depot of provisions and water left by vessels passing, for the use of those who have been wrecked.

Boody, a post-village of Macon co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 7 miles SW. of Decatur.

Book Cliffs, a name given to the steep and brilliantly colored scarps of the Book or Roan Plateau in western Colorado and eastern Utah.

Booker's Landing, a steamboat-landing in Queen Anne co., Md., 9 miles from Centerville.

Bookwalter, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, 3 miles N. by W. of Jeffersonville, its banking point. Pop. 400.

Boolak, a town of Egypt. See BULAK.

Boom, bōme, a town of Belgium, 10 miles S. of Antwerp, on the Rupel. It has tanneries, salt-works, extensive brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 15,863.

Boomer, a post-township of Pottawattamie co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 1022.

Boomer, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va. Pop. 75.

Boomertown, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y. The banking point is Jamestown.

Boomplaats, bōm'plȧts, a village of the Orange River Colony, South Africa, 25 miles (direct) ESE. of Fauresmith. Here occurred (1848) the battle between the Boers and the British, which established the sovereignty of the latter over the Free State (abandoned to the Boers in 1854).

Boon, a post-village of Mexford co., Mich., 8 miles NW. of Cadillac, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 175.

Boone, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, has an area of 631 sq. m. It is traversed by White River and also drained by Crooked Creek. Capital, Harrison. Pop. in 1890, 15,816; in 1900, 16,396.

Boone, a county in the N. part of Illinois, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 288 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kishwaukee River. Capital, Belvidere. Pop. in 1890, 12,203; in 1900, 15,791.

Boone, a county near the central part of Indiana, has an area of 427 sq. m. It is drained by Eagle and Sugar Creeks. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. in 1890, 26,572; in 1900, 26,321.

Boone, a county in the west-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and also drained by Beaver and Montgomery Creeks. Beds of coal are found in the county. Capital, Boone. Pop. in 1890, 22,772; in 1900, 28,200.

Boone, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 242 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Ohio River, which here makes the "Great North Bend." Capital, Burlington. Pop. in 1890, 12,246; in 1900, 11,170.

Boone, a county in the north-central part of Missouri, has an area of 680 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Missouri River and on the E. by Cedar Creek, and is intersected by Roche Percée Creek. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is diversified by prairies and tracts of timber. Bituminous coal is found in the county. Capital, Columbia. Pop. in 1890, 26,043; in 1900, 28,642.

Boone, a county in the east-central part of Nebraska, has an area of 686 sq. m. It is watered by the Beaver, Cedar, and Shell Creeks, affluents of the Loup River. Capital, Albion. Pop. in 1890, 8683; in 1900, 11,689.

Boone, a county in the SW. part of West Virginia, has an area of 512 sq. m. It is bounded on part of the NE. by the Coal River Mountains, the Guyandotte Range forms its S. boundary, and the Spruce Fork Ridge borders it on the W. The Big and Little Coal Rivers and their numerous forks drain the surface. Beds of bituminous coal have been opened in this county, and iron is also worked. Capital, Madison. Pop. in 1890, 6885; in 1900, 8194.

Boone, in Colorado. See BOONEVILLE.

Boone, a city, capital of Boone co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 42 miles NNW. of Des Moines. It has important machine-shops, flouring-mills, tobacco- and other factories, paving-brick and tile-works, coal-mines, etc. The car-shops of the Chicago and Northwestern R. are located here. Extensive deposits of potter's clay are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 8880.

Boone, a post-township of Franklin co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 3211.

Boone, a post-village of Boone co., Neb., 40 miles NW. of Columbus.

Boone, a post-town, capital of Watauga co., N.C., 85 miles WNW. of Salisbury. It is near the NW. base of the Blue Ridge. The banking and railroad point is Lenoir. Pop. in 1900, 155.

Boone, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa.

Boone Court-House, W.Va. See MADISON.

Boonegrove, a post-village of Porter co., Md., 7 miles S. of Valparaiso.

Boone Mill, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., about 18 miles S. of Big Lick.

Boone River, Iowa, enters the Des Moines River 20 miles SE. of Fort Dodge. Length, about 100 miles.

Boonesboro, boonz'bŭr-ruh, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Iowa, about 2 miles W. of the city of Boone.

Booneville, a banking post-town of Logan co., Ark., on the Petit Jean River, 35 miles SE. of Fort Smith. It is on the Choctaw and Memphis R. Pop. in 1900, 988.

Booneville, or **Boone,** a post-village of Pueblo co., Colo., on the Arkansas River, about 20 miles below Pueblo.

Booneville, a post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, 15 miles W. of Des Moines. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R.

Booneville, or **Boonesville,** a post-town, capital of Owsley co., Ky., on the South Fork of the Kentucky River, about 60 miles SE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 251.

Booneville, or **Boonville,** a banking post-town, capital of Prentiss co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 21 miles S. of Corinth. Pop. in 1900, 1050.

Booneville, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., 16 miles SE. of Lock Haven.

Booneville, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., 9 miles from Kelso station.

Boon Island, 10 miles E. of York, Me., is a granite ledge, swept by heavy seas. It has a light-house. Lat. 43° 7′ N.; lon. 70° 28′ W.

Boonsboro, boonz'bŭr-ruh, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., about 40 miles N. of Fort Smith. Pop. about 400.

Boonsboro, Iowa. See BOONESBORO.

Boonsboro, a hamlet of Clark co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 9 miles from Winchester. Daniel Boone erected a fort here in 1775 and defended it with success against the Indians.

Boonsboro, a banking post-town of Washington co., Md., 15 miles NW. of Frederick. It is pleasantly situated at the NW. base of South Mountain or Blue Ridge. Pop. in 1900, about 700.

Boonsboro, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Mo., 6 miles from Estill station.

Boonsboro, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 8 miles NW. of Lynchburg.

Boons Camp, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ky., 10 miles NE. of Paintsville.

Boonshill, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., 12 miles NW. of Fayetteville.

Boonsville, a post-village of Wise co., Tex., 25 miles SW. of Decatur. Pop. about 200.

Boonton, a banking post-town and summer-resort of Morris co., N.J., in Boonton township, on the Rockaway River, on the Morris Canal, and on the Lackawanna R., 32 miles NW. of New York. It has large rolling-mills, drop-forges, and manufactures of silk, paper, flour, iron, hardware, rubber, nails, paint, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3901; of the township, 4710.

Boonville, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., 30 miles from Cloverdale.

Boonville, a banking post-town, capital of Warrick co., Ind., on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis R., 18 miles ENE. of Evansville. It has a court-house, planing- and flouring-mills, wagon- and furniture-factories, fertilizing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2849.

Boonville, or **Booneville,** a banking city, capital of Cooper co., Mo., on the right or S. bank of the Missouri River, about 225 miles by water from St. Louis and 100 miles E. of Kansas City. It is on the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., the latter crossing the river at this place. It is situated on a bluff nearly 100 feet above high-water mark. It has extensive manufactures of earthenware, leather, tobacco, carriages, bricks, etc. Coal-mines have been opened near Boonville, and there are also deposits of iron, zinc, and lead. The state reform school for boys is located here. Pop. in 1890, 4132; in 1900, 4377.

Boonville, a banking post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Boonville township (town), on the Black River Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 35 miles N. of Utica. It has manufactures of chairs, lumber, butter, cheese, churns, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1745; of the town, 3332.

Boonville, a post-town of Yadkin co., N.C., 32 miles W. of Winston. Pop. in 1900, 183; of the township, 1583.

Booro, island of the Malay Archipelago. See BURU.

Boossa, a town of Africa. See BUSSA.

Boos Station, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill.

Bootan, a country of Asia. See BHUTAN.

Boothbay, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., in Boothbay township (town), about 11 miles S. of Wiscasset. It has industries in ship-building, ice-exporting, etc. The town embraces several villages which are favorite summer-resorts. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1756.

Boothbay Harbor, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Lincoln co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, and in Boothbay Harbor township (town), between the mouth of the Damariscotta and Sheepscott Rivers, 12 miles S. of Wiscasset and 13 miles SE. of Bath. It derives its prosperity mainly from trade and fisheries. It has ice-works, sardine-packing houses, bone-phosphate manufactures, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1926.

Boothbyhill, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., 1 mile from Short Lane station of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R.

Booth Corner, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., near the Delaware River and 4 miles from Linwood. Pop. about 400.

Boothe, a post-village of Scott co., Ark. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Fort Smith.

Boothia Felix, boo'the-ạ fe'liks, a peninsula, is the most northern part of the mainland of North America, having E. Boothia Gulf, N. Bellot Strait, and W. Franklin Channel. The northern magnetic pole is in this peninsula, having been located by James Clark Ross in lat. 70° 5′ N., lon. 96° 44′ W.

Boothia Gulf, in northern Canada, a southward continuation of Prince Regent Inlet, which separates Boothia Felix from Cockburn Island (Baffin Land) and Melville Peninsula, about 310 miles in length, with a breadth of from 60 to 100 miles.

Boothspoint, a post-station and steamboat-landing of Dyer co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River, 16 miles W. of Dyersburg.

Boothsville, a post-village of Marion co., W.Va., 56 miles SE. of Wheeling. Pop. 200.

Boothwyn, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. about 125.

Bootle, boo'tęl, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, 5 miles SSE. of Ravenglass. In the vicinity are the Parney and Bootle Falls and Black-comb Mountain.

Bootle, a municipal and county borough of Lancashire, England, at the mouth of the Mersey, constituting a NW. suburb of Liverpool. It has extensive timber-yards, jute-factories, foundries, etc. Bootle contains about 400 acres of the Liverpool docks, and here are the loading-berths of the American steamers. Pop. in 1881, 27,374; in 1891, 49,217; in 1901, 58,556.

Booton, island of the Malay Archipelago. See Buton.

Bopaul, a state and city of India. See Bhopal.

Bopfingen, bop'fing-ęn, a town of Württemberg, on the Eger, 7 miles W. of Nördlingen. It is situated on the slope of the Ipfberg, an isolated mountain, about 2100 feet high. It was one of the free imperial cities of the old German realm. Pop. about 1600.

Boppard, or **Boppart,** bop'part (anc. *Baudob'rica*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles S. of Coblenz, on the left bank of the Rhine. It has two fine churches, one of them built in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. There are two hydropathic establishments here, one of which occupies the building of an old Benedictine abbey. Boppard owed its origin to a fort built by Drusus. It was an important town in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900, 5806.

Boquet, or **Bouquet,** bo-kā′, a river of New York, rises among the Adirondacks, in Essex co., runs northeastward, and enters Lake Champlain after a course of about 60 miles.

Boquet, or **Bouquet,** a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., 3 miles N. of Whallonsburg.

Boquet, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa.

Borabora, Society Islands. See Bolabola.

Boraholm, bo'rạ-holm, an uninhabited island of the Orkney group.

Bor'ard′, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa.

Borås, bo'ros, a town of Sweden, 50 miles SE. of Venersborg. Pop. in 1899, 15,125.

Borax Lake, in Lake co., Cal., just E. of Clear Lake, from which it is separated by a dike of obsidian. Many warm mineral springs are found in its vicinity. Its waters are highly saline, and crystals of borax are largely gathered from its bottom.

Borba, bor'bå, a village of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 17 miles WSW. of Elvas.

Borba, bor'bå, or **Villa de Borba,** a town of Brazil, in the state of Amazonas, on the Madeira, 95 miles S. by E. of Manáos.

Bor'beck, a commune in the circle of Essen, Rhenish Prussia. Pop. in 1900, 47,221. It comprises Borbeck, Boschold, Vogelheim, Gerschede, Dellwig, and other localities. It has coal-mines, blast-furnaces, foundries, rolling-mills, machine-shops, and zinc-smelting works.

Borbetomagus. See Worms.

Borby, a watering-place of Prussia, in the district of Schleswig. It has iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 1710.

Borculo, or **Borkulo,** bor'koo-lo′, a commune of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 15 miles E. of Zutphen. Pop. about 5000.

Bord-à-Plouffe, bord'-å-ploof′, a post-village of Laval co., Quebec, on Isle Jésus, 10 miles NW. of Montreal. Pop. about 750.

Bordeaux, bor'dō′ (*L. Burdig'ala*), a city in the SW. of France, capital of the department of Gironde (in Guienne), on the Garonne, 60 miles from its mouth, on its left bank, and 358 miles SSW. of Paris. Lat. of the observatory, 44° 50′ 7″ N.; lon. 0° 38′ 21″ W. On the right bank of the river, here half a mile wide, is the suburb of La Bastide, with which it is connected by a modern stone bridge of 17 arches and a railway bridge. Bordeaux is one of the most flourishing cities of France in point of industry, commerce, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences. In the old part of the city the streets are crooked and narrow, but the new quarters are very elegant. Of the fine public squares the principal is the Place de la Quinconce, adorned with colossal statues of Montesquieu and Montaigne. Among the most prominent buildings are the mediæval Cathedral of St. André, with a detached bell-tower or *campanile*, the Church of St. Michel, which has likewise a campanile, the great theatre built by Louis XVI., one of the finest in Europe, the bourse, the Hôtel de Ville, the Palais de Justice, and the Hôtel de la Marine. The Palais Gallien (the Emperor Gallienus) represents part of a Roman amphitheatre. Some of the old gates of the city are still preserved. Bordeaux has a university attended by over 2000 students and having a library of 200,000 volumes, institutions of a high order where the fine arts, navigation, agriculture, and the industrial arts are taught, and a fine gallery of paintings.

Bordeaux takes rank next after Marseilles and Havre among the ports of France, both in foreign and in coastwise trade. Its great crescent-shaped harbor or basin, formed by the Garonne, is capable of containing 1000 ships of any size, and is accessible for vessels of 600 tons at all times of the tide, while large ocean steamers can ascend to the city at high tide. An additional port has recently been constructed at Balacan, at the lower end of the city. There are extensive ship-building yards, and the quays are among the finest in Europe. Bordeaux is especially noted as a shipping-place for wine, which is sent to all parts of the world. It has manufactures of liqueurs, vinegar, tobacco, chemical products, and articles connected with the wine trade, as well as sugar-refineries, distilleries, and iron-foundries. The city is the seat of an archbishop. Burdigala was a very important town under the Romans, and was the capital of Aquitania Secunda. Pop. in 1875, 215,140; in 1891, 242,259; in 1901, 246,999.

Bordeaux, a post-township of Abbeville co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 2995.

Bordeaux, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 6 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 600.

Bordelais, bord'lā′, an old subdivision of France, which formed part of the province of Guienne, and of which Bordeaux was the capital. It now forms the greater part of the department of Gironde and a portion of Landes.

Bordelonville, bor'dęh-lon-vil, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La.

Borden, bōrd'ęn, a county in the NW. of Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 892 sq. m. Capital, Gail. Pop. in 1900, 776.

Borden, a post-village of Madera co., Cal., on the Visalia division of the Southern Pacific R., 104 miles SSE. of Stockton. It is at the head of the Fresno River irrigation canals.

Borden, a post-town of Clark co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 22 miles NW. of New Albany, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Borden, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R., 9 miles W. of Columbus.

Borden Springs, a post-station of Cleburne co., Ala.

Bordentown, a banking city of Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 6 miles below Trenton, and on the Pennsylvania R., 28 miles NE. of Philadelphia. It contains several advanced educational institutions (including the Bordentown Military Institute, Priscilla Braislin School for Girls, and Bordentown Female College), iron-foundries, machine-shops, woollen-mills, etc., and also ship-yards and chain-works. Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I., resided here for some time. Steamboats ply daily between the town and Philadelphia. Pop. in 1880, 4258; in 1890, 4232; in 1900, 4110.

Bordères, bor'dair′, a village of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, 29 miles SSE. of Tarbes.

Border Plains, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, about 12 miles SE. of Fort Dodge. Coal abounds here.

Bordesholm, bor'dęs-holm', a village of Prussia, Holstein, 12 miles by rail SSW. of Kiel.

Bordighera, bor-de-ghā'rā, a town and commune of the Riviera di Ponente, in the province of Porto Maurizio, Italy, 6 miles WSW. of San Remo. It is delightfully situated, with groves and gardens of palms and oranges and many beautiful villas. Bordighera is famous for its cultivation of roses and carnations. It is a winter-resort, hav-

ing a mean winter temperature of 54°. Snow occasionally falls. Pop. about 2000; of the commune in 1901, 4673.

Bordley, a post-village of Union co., Ky., 18 miles W. of Sebree.

Bordö, bor'dö', one of the Faroe Islands, belonging to Denmark. It has a port called Klack.

Boreas Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, is in Essex co., N.Y. It is 3815 feet high. Boreas Creek rises near its base and enters the Hudson River in the SW. part of Essex co.

Boreas River, a post-hamlet of Essex co., N.Y., on a stream of the same name, 13 miles E. of Newcomb.

Bo'reel' (or **Friar**) **Islands,** a group of small islets SE. of Tasmania.

Bore'lia, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 15 miles from Oshawa.

Boreman, a county in the N. part of South Dakota. Area, 1231 sq. m. It is part of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation. It is bounded E. by the Missouri River and is intersected E. and W. by the Ree (or Grand) River. The population was not returned in 1900.

Boreman, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W.Va., 4½ miles from Parkersburg.

Boreray', two small islands of the Hebrides, one a mile N. of North Uist, the other 2 miles N. of St. Kilda.

Boreta, bo're'tå', a post-station of St. Landry parish, La., on the Bayou Bœuf, 90 miles NNW. of Morgan City.

Borgå, bor'go, a seaport of Finland, government of Nyland, on the Gulf of Finland, near the mouth of the river Borgå. It has a fine Protestant cathedral. Pop. in 1899, 4555.

Borgentreich, bor'gen-trīk', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 21 miles NNW. of Cassel. Pop. in 1900, 1652.

Borgerhout, bor'ger-hŏwt', an eastern suburb of Antwerp. Pop. in 1900, 37,963.

Borgetto, bor-ghĕt'to, a town of Sicily, province and 13 miles WSW. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 7761.

Borghetto, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 7 miles S. of Lodi. Pop. about 2500.

Borgholm, borg'holm, a seaport of Sweden, island of Öland, 2 miles NE. of Kalmar. Pop. in 1899, 890.

Borgholz, borg'holts, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 56 miles SE. of Minden, on the Bever. Pop. 1000.

Borgholzhausen, borg'holts-hŏw'zen, a town of Prussia, 30 miles WSW. of Minden. Pop. in 1900, 1319.

Borghorst, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, in the district of Münster. Pop. in 1900, 7064.

Borgia, bor'jå, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles SW. of Catanzaro. It was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. Pop. about 4000.

Borgne, born, a lake, or rather bay, situated in the SE. part of Louisiana, 12 miles E. of New Orleans, communicates with the Gulf of Mexico on the E., and is connected with Lake Pontchartrain on the W. by means of the Rigolets Pass, about 10 miles long. Length, about 60 miles; greatest breadth, 26 miles.

Borgo, bor'go, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, on the Brenta. Pop. about 4500.

Borgo a Buggiano, bor'go å bood-jå'no, a town of Italy, province of Lucca, 27 miles WNW. of Florence, in the Val di Nievole. Pop. about 1500.

Borgo a Mozzano, bor'go å mot-så'no, a town of Italy, in the province of Lucca. Pop. in 1901, 1424; of the commune, 8504.

Borgo Lavezzaro, bor'go lå-vĕt-så'ro, a town of Italy, 8 miles SSE. of Novara. Pop. about 3000.

Borgomanero, bor'go-må-nå'ro, a town of Italy, 20 miles NNW. of Novara, near the Agogna. Pop. about 5000 (commune, 10,000).

Borgoo, Africa. See Borgu.

Borgo San Dalmazzo, bor'go sån dål-måt'so, a town of Italy, 5 miles SW. of Cuneo. Pop. about 3000.

Borgo San Donnino, bor'go sån do-nee'no, a walled town of northern Italy, 9 miles NW. of Parma. It is a bishop's see and has a fine old cathedral. It is near the site of the ancient Fidentia. Pop. in 1901, 6346; of the commune, 12,079.

Borgo San Lorenzo, bor'go sån lo-rĕn'zo, a town of Italy, on the Sieve, 19 miles NE. of Florence. Pop. in 1901, 3558; of the commune, 14,407.

Borgo San Sepolcro, a town of Italy. See San Sepolcro.

Borgosesia, bor'go-så'ze-å, a town of Italy, 25 miles NW. of Novara. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 5000).

Borgotaro, bor'go-tå'ro, a town of Italy, 36 miles SW of Parma. Pop. 2000 (commune, 9000).

Borgo Ticino, bor'go te-chee'no, a town of Italy, 27 miles N. of Novara. Pop. about 1500.

Borgo Vercelli, bor'go vĕr-chĕl'lee, a town of Italy, 3 miles NE. of Vercelli. Pop. about 3000.

Borgu, bor-goo', a native kingdom of western equatorial Africa, W. of the Quorra, in about lat. 10° N., lon. 3° E.

Borgu, bor-goo', or **Borku,** bor-koo', a district of Africa, in the Sahara, about lat. 17°–20° N. and lon. 18°–21° E. It is in part mountainous and in part a desert basin of drifting sand with irrigated and fertile oases. Some of the tribes are nomadic Arabs. It is tributary to Wadai.

Bori, bo'ree', a town of British India, 19 miles SW. of Nagpur. It is noted for its red dye. Pop. about 3000.

Borinage, bo'ree'nåzh', a small district of Belgium, province of Hainaut, S. of Mons, important for its coal-mines.

Boring, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., about 7 miles (direct) ESE. of Westminster.

Borissogliebsk, bo-ris'so-gle-ĕbsk', a town of Russia, government and 100 miles SSE. of Tambov. Pop. in 1897, 22,370.

Borissov, bo-ree'sov, a town of Russia, government and 38 miles NE. of Minsk, on the Beresina. Near this place the disastrous passage of the Beresina was effected by the French in Nov., 1812. Pop. in 1897, 14,931.

Borissov'ka, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk. It has a noted convent. Pop. in 1897, 16,288.

Borja, bor'hå, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 39 miles WNW. of Saragossa. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 5701.

Borja, bor'hå, a town of South America, in Ecuador, on the Amazon (Marañon), just below the Pongo de Manseriche, and at the head of navigation.

Borjas, bor'hås, an ancient town of Spain, 10 miles ESE. of Lérida. Pop. of the commune, about 4000.

Borkai, a bay in the Arctic Ocean. See Borkhaya.

Borken, bor'ken, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 34 miles WSW. of Münster, on the Aa. Pop. in 1900, 4496.

Borken, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 20 miles SSW. of Cassel. Pop. in 1900, 1266.

Borkhaya, a bay on the Arctic coast of Siberia, in about lat. 70° N. and lon. 130° E.

Borku, a country of Africa. See Borgu.

Borkum, bor'kŏŏm, an island in the North Sea, belonging to Prussia, at the mouth of the Ems, 26 miles NW. of Emden. Lat. of light-house, 53° 35′ N.; lon. 6° 41′ E. The island is low and divided into two parts by a narrow channel, which is crossed by a dike. The town of Borkum, in the western district, near which is a largely frequented bathing-strand, had a population in 1900 of 2114. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 2 miles.

Borland, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. about 150.

Bormes, borm, a village of France, department of Var, 20 miles ENE. of Toulon.

Bormida, bor'me-då, a river of Italy, joins the Tanaro near Alessandria after a NE. course of 28 miles.

Bormio, bor'me-o (Ger. *Worms*, Wŏrms), a town of northern Italy, 29 miles NE. of Sondrio, near the Adda. Pop. about 2000. N. of Bormio, at Molina, on the Adda, are the salt baths called Bagni di Bormio (bån'yee dee bor'me-o), 4380 and 4750 feet above the sea. Bormio lies on the route of the famous Stelvio Pass.

Borna, bor'nå, a manufacturing town of Saxony, 16 miles SSE. of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 8422.

Borne, bor'neh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 4 miles NE. of Delden.

Borneo, bor'ne-o (native, *Pu'lo Kalamantin*), the fifth largest island in the world, is in the Malay Archipelago, lat. 7° 3′ N.–4° 10′ S., lon. 108° 50′–119° 20′ E. It lies about half in the northern and half in the southern hemisphere, and is of roughly hexagonal outline, with an area of approximately 290,000 sq. m. The coast-line is broken by comparatively few bays and inlets. Much of the interior is little known. The centre seems to be a plateau or nuclear mountain-mass, from which diverge several mountain-chains, of which the principal one runs from SW. to NE. along the longest axis of the island. Between the mountain-ranges are alluvial plains, which towards the ocean are often swampy; and these plains and swamps are at many points rapidly encroaching upon the shallow seas. Their low position subjects them to overflows, the oceanic waters frequently extending far into the interior. A subsidence of 500 feet would carry the ocean nearly to the centre of the island. The highest known mountain-summit is Kinabalu, in British North Borneo, with an elevation of 13,690 feet, at one time erroneously supposed to be a volcano. Mount Tebang, situated towards the centre of the island, has been thought to be snow-capped. Borneo possesses a number of large rivers, the entrances to most of them unfortunately blocked by bars and morass growth; beyond the bars they are navigable for long distances, and frequently expand into lake-like surfaces with deep water.

The more important streams are the Rejang, Kapuas, Barito (nearly 600 miles in length), Kutai, and Bulangan. Borneo is for the most part a seething jungle, densely clad with rich and varied vegetation. The heat is not generally oppressive, but as a whole the island has a bad reputation in respect to health, especially in the low-lying plains and morass-country of the seaboard. The maximum temperature along the coast ranges from about 82° to 93° or 95° (in August). The rainfall is often very violent, as much as 9 inches having been registered in a single day. At Sandakan the mean annual rainfall is about 124 inches. The mineral wealth of Borneo is great. Considerable gold is obtained here; also some coal and great quantities of antimony. Diamonds are occasionally found, and mercury, salt, petroleum, tin, copper, and iron are known to exist. The island in its present form is geologically of comparatively recent date, the Tertiary strata, which include all the deposits of coal, being widely distributed. There are no active volcanoes, but a few, mostly insignificant, extinct cones have latterly been discovered. Among the wild animals are the panther, bear, orang-outang and other apes, rhinoceros, elephant, deer of several kinds, tapir, wild swine, wild oxen, civets, and many others. Insects and reptiles are exceedingly abundant.

Of the native races of men, the Dyaks are the most remarkable and least civilized; but the Malays have long been the dominant race on the coasts. The seaports are largely peopled by Chinese and their half-breed descendants. The vegetable products of the island include excellent timber of many kinds, some cotton, palm-fibre, sago, camphor, gutta-percha, betel, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, gambir, rattans, and rice; and nearly all the tropical fruits here attain the highest perfection. The greater portion of the island, constituting what may be termed the southern, central, and eastern sections, is a Dutch possession, being governed directly by Dutch officers or by delegated native chiefs and sultans. This part of the territory is in itself divided into two provinces, West Borneo and South and East Borneo. The remainder of the island is constituted by the sultanates or states of Sarawak, Brunei, and British North Borneo (with the island of Labuan and the interior district, since 1899, of Tambunan), all under the protection of Great Britain, and the last-named (the so-called independent state of North Borneo) being administered directly by the British North Borneo Company. The sultan of Sulu also exercises some jurisdiction over the northern coast. The total population of the island is estimated at 1,750,000, of which nearly 1,200,000 fall to Dutch Borneo (with an area of 213,590 sq. m.). (See BRUNEI, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, and SARAWAK.) The prevailing religion of Borneo is Mohammedanism, except among the Dyaks, who are idolaters. The old Dyak custom of collecting human heads is dying out; and the people, though rude and ignorant, are truthful, moral, and naturally intelligent.

Borneo, Brunai, or **Brunei,** a sultanate and town of Borneo. See BRUNEI.

Borneo Protectorates. See BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, BRUNEI, SARAWAK, and LABUAN.

Bornhem, born'hem, a town of Belgium, province of Antwerp, on the Scheldt, 15 miles NW. of Mechlin. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Bornholm, born'holm (L. *Boringia*), an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, forming part of the stift of Zealand, 25 miles S. of the southernmost point of Sweden. Its most northern point is Cape Hammeren, on which is a light-house, in lat. 55° 17′ 4″ N., lon. 14° 46′ 30″ E. It is about 23 miles long by 18 broad; area, about 210 sq. m. In general, the coast is high, presenting perpendicular cliffs, close to which is deep water. Where cliffs do not prevail, reefs and sand-banks stretch out to sea, rendering approach dangerous. The highest elevation is 530 feet. The best harbor is at Rönne, the capital, on the SW. side. Excepting an elevated heath-tract near the centre, the land is generally fertile. The island has long been famous for its rock-crystals. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, fishing, and seafaring afford the chief support of the inhabitants, who own about 200 vessels. Pop. in 1901, 40,877.

Borno, bor'no, a village of Italy, 32 miles NE. of Bergamo, on the Oglio.

Bornos, bor'noce, a town and summer-resort of Spain, in Andalusia, 28 miles NE. of Cadiz, on the Guadalete. Pop. in 1900, 5001.

Bornu, bor'noo' (native, *Kanowra*), a native kingdom or sultanate of central Africa, in Sudan, between about lat. 10° and 14° N. and lon. 10° and 15° E., having N. Kanem and the Sahara, E. Lake Chad and Baghirmi, S. Mandara, and W. Sokoto. Lake Chad appears to receive all the waters of Bornu. The chief rivers are the Shari from the mountains of Mandara, and the Komadugu from those of Houssa. The climate is excessively hot. The dry season is from April to October, and the rainy season during the remainder of the year. The whole country is flat, and by far the greater part is covered with underwood, coarse grass, and creeping and climbing plants, while around Lake Chad and for a considerable distance west and south it is alluvial and marshy. The chief productions are millet, barley, beans, ground-nuts, maize, cotton, and indigo. The principal wealth of the inhabitants is in slaves and cattle, and the horses of Bornu are greatly prized. The exports are of little importance at present, the trade in gold-dust, civet, and slaves having materially declined of late. The mass of the people are negroes, who profess fetishism, and are divided into tribes speaking different idioms. The dominant race is that of the Kanuri or Kanowri, a people of mixed negro and Tibbu stocks, tillers of the soil, with industrial habits, and skilled in many of the mechanical arts. They have a developed administrative organization and a fairly advanced military system. Pop. estimated at 5,000,000. Principal towns, Kuka (the former capital, on the W. side of Lake Chad), Ngornu, Dikoa (capital since 1894), Old and New Birni, Mashena, and Logone. Since Jan., 1900, the greater portion of Bornu has formed part of British Nigeria.

Boro Budor, a vast ruin near Jokjokarta, Java, one of the largest and most striking of the world, rising in six superimposed terraces, and covering an area 530 feet square.

Borodino, bor-o-dee'no (Russ. pron. bo-ro-de-no'), a village of Russia, government and 75 miles WSW. of Moscow, on the Kologa, an affluent of the Moskva, celebrated for the dear-bought victory gained by the French over the Russians on Sept. 7, 1812.

Bor'odi'no, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., near Skaneateles Lake, about 18 miles SW. of Syracuse.

Borosjenö, bo'rosh-yĕ'nö, a town of Hungary, co. of Arad, on the White Körös. Pop. in 1901, 6014.

Borough, bŭr'ro, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 612.

Boroughbridge, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ure and on a railway, 17 miles NW. of York. It has a handsome market-cross and 3 branch banks. Many Roman and British antiquities have been found here, the most curious of which are the three rude stone obelisks called the "Devil's Arrows," about half a mile S. of the town. Pop. about 1000.

Borovitchi, bo-ro-vit'chee, a town of Russia, government and 96 miles ESE. of Novgorod, on the Msta, an affluent of Lake Ilmen. Pop. in 1897, 9421.

Borovsk, bo-rovsk' a town of Russia, government and 50 miles NNE. of Kaluga, on the Protva. Pop. in 1897, 8407.

Borriol, bor-re-ōl', a town of Spain, in Valencia, 4 miles NNW. of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. about 3000.

Bor'ris, or **Bur'ris-Id'rone,** a village of Ireland, co. and 16 miles S. of Carlow. Pop. about 750.

Bor'ris-in-Os'sory, a town of Ireland, in Queen's co., 7 miles ESE. of Roscrea. Pop. about 550.

Borris-O'Kane, a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 12 miles SW. of Parsonstown. Pop. about 750.

Borris-O'Leagh, bor'ris o-lā', a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 6 miles SSW. of Templemore. Pop. about 750.

Borromean (bor-ro-mee'ạn) **Islands,** a group of four small islands of Italy, in the Bay of Tosa (the W. arm of Lago Maggiore), viz.:

ISOLA BELLA, ee'zo-lå bĕl'lå, the most celebrated of the group, formerly barren and sterile, was in 1671 transformed by Count Vitaliano Borromeo into an enchanting garden, rising in terraces, in the form of an amphitheatre, enclosing a magnificent palace. The garden, commanding a superb view of the lake and of the lofty mountains in the north, contains fine tropical plants, and the palace is adorned with paintings and statues. The island is one of the most charming spots of the Italian lakes.

ISOLA MADRE, ee'zo-lå mā'drà, the largest, is covered with orange- and citron-trees and gardens of exotic plants. This is by many considered the pleasantest of all the islands.

ISOLA SAN GIOVANNI, ee'zo-lå san jo-vân'nee, or ISOLINA, e-zo-lee'nå, is the northernmost, and is occupied by gardens and fertile fields.

ISOLA SUPERIORE, ee'zo-lå soo-på-ree-o'rå, or ISOLA DEI PESCATORI, ee'zo-lå dà'e pĕs-kå-to'ree (*i.e.*, "the Fishermen's Island"), is inhabited by fishermen, whose village covers the whole island.

Borrowdale, a picturesque valley in Cumberland, England, a few miles from Keswick. The once-famous plumbago mined here is exhausted. The drive from Keswick to Buttermere, passing by Borrowdale, has been described as one of the finest in the kingdom.

Bor'rowstounness', or **Boness**, bō-nēs', a seaport of Scotland, co. of Linlithgow, on a low peninsula in the Firth of Forth, 17 miles WNW. of Edinburgh. The coal-mines here extend under the Forth, so as almost to meet those of the opposite side. Pop. in 1901, 9100.

Borsa, bor'shŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Máramaros, 47 miles SE. of Sziget. Copper, lead, and silver are mined here. Pop. in 1900, 7758.

Borsigwerk. See Biskupitz.

Borsod, bŏr'shŏd', a county of northern Hungary, on both sides of the river Sajó. Capital, Miskolcz.

Borszczów, borsh'chuv, a town of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, near the E. frontier. Pop. in 1900, 4805.

Borszék, bŏr'sāk', a village, the most-frequented watering-place in Transylvania, in the co. of Csik, situated in a romantic valley of the eastern Carpathians. Immense quantities of its mineral waters are exported. Pop. about 1500.

Bort, bor, a town of France, department of Corrèze, on the Dordogne, 14 miles SSE. of Ussel. Pop. about 3000.

Borth, a watering-place of Cardiganshire, Wales, 6 miles from Aberystwith.

Borthwick, a locality in Scotland, co. and 12 miles SE. of Edinburgh. Borthwick Castle, a strong fortress, built in the fifteenth century, was famous in the civil wars.

Borton, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., 12 miles by rail W. by N. of Paris.

Boryslaw, bo're-slāv', a commune in Galicia, Austria-Hungary, 7 miles SW. by W. of Drohobicz. The surrounding country is rich in petroleum and ozokerite. Pop. in 1900, 10,371.

Borysthenes, the ancient name of the Dnieper.

Borzhom, a watering-place of Transcaucasia, Russia, on a branch of the Transcaucasian railway, 80 miles W. by N. of Tiflis.

Borzna, borz-nà', a town of Russia, government and 45 miles ESE. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897, 12,458.

Borzonasca, bord-zo-nàs'kà, a village of Italy, 10 miles NNE. of Chiavari.

Bos, one of the Philippine Islands. See Esus.

Bosa, bo'zà, a town of the island of Sardinia, 30 miles S. of Sassari, at the mouth of the Termo, on the W. coast. It is a bishop's see and has a cathedral. Its harbor is sheltered by the island of Bosa. Pop. about 7000.

Boscastle, a village of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 4 miles N. of Camelford.

Boscawen, commonly pronounced bosk'woin, a post-village of Merrimac co., N.H., in Boscawen township (town), on the Merrimac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles N. by W. of Concord. It has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1455.

Boscawen Island, a small island of the Pacific Ocean, Navigator's group. Lat. 15° 50′ S.; lon. 173° 35′ W.

Bosco, a post-hamlet of Ouachita parish, La.

Bos'cobel, an extra-parochial liberty of England, in Shropshire, 6 miles ENE. of Shiffnall. The manor-house here was the retreat of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, 1651. For greater security, the king passed the next day concealed in a thick oak-tree which grew near, from an acorn of which the present "royal oak," at Boscobel, has sprung.

Boscobel, Westchester co., N.Y. See Cruggers.

Boscobel, a hamlet of Goochland co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 19 miles W. of Richmond.

Boscobel, a banking city of Grant co., Wis., in Boscobel township (town), on the S. bank of the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 70 miles W. of Madison. It has manufactures of wagons, carriages, farming-implements, furniture, and flour-, planing-, saw- and woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1637; of the town, 1775.

Bosco Marengo, bos'ko mà-rèn'go, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles SSE. of Alessandria. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Bosco Reale, bos'ko rà-à'là, a town of Italy, just E. of Boscotrecase. Pop. in 1901, 5991 (commune, 9340).

Boscotrecase, bos'ko-trà-kà'zà, a commune of Italy, on the southern declivity of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 10,254. It is nearly contiguous to the town of Torre dell'Annunziata.

Bosdarros, bos'dar'ro', a village of France, Basses-Pyrénées, 8 miles S. of Pau.

Bos'hof, a district in the W. part of the Orange River Colony, bordering W. on Griqualand West, and NW. on the Transvaal Colony, from which it is separated by the Vaal River. It is an immense bare plain, almost destitute of wood or water. The extremes of heat and cold are excessive. Just across the W. boundary, in Griqualand West, are the Kimberley diamond-mines. Capital, Boshof, a market- and agricultural-centre, 78 miles (direct) NW. of Bloemfontein. Pop. of the town, 330. It has been recommended as one of the best health-resorts of South Africa.

Bösing, the German name of Bazin, Hungary.

Bosjean, bo'zhŏn', a village of France, Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles N. of Louhans.

Boskoop, bos-kōp', a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, 9 miles SE. of Leyden.

Boskowitz, bos'ko-wits', a town of Moravia, 21 miles N. of Brünn. It has a modern castle, the ruins of an old castle, and an old town-hall. Pop. in 1900, 4856.

Bosland, Kan. See Wilson.

Bosna, boz'nà, a river of Bosnia, which, after a tortuous northward course of 150 miles, joins the Save 24 miles E. of Brod.

Bosna-Serai, capital of Bosnia. See Sarayevo.

Bos'nia (Serb and Turk. *Bosna*), a country which, together with the adjoining Herzegovina (on the S.), forms an appendage of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and is now virtually a part of it, though nominally included in the Turkish Empire. Bosnia and Herzegovina were handed over by the Great Powers at the close of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877–78 to Austria-Hungary, to be held and occupied for an indefinite period. Bosnia, in the broader sense (inclusive of Herzegovina), has an area of 19,700 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Croatia-Slavonia, most of the boundary on this side being formed by the Save, on the E. by Servia, from which it is in great part separated by the Drina, on the SE. by Novipazar and Montenegro, and on the SW. and W. by Dalmatia and Croatia. It is separated from the last two regions by the Dinaric Alps, and is traversed by several ranges, whose general direction approximates to that of the Dinaric chain. These ranges, which bear the general name of Planina, rise to elevations of between 5000 and 7500 feet. They enclose a number of elevated valleys and plateaus, but beyond these the level tracts are mainly confined to narrow strips along the Save and its tributaries. The region is well watered. Several considerable rivers flow northward to join the Save, including the Unna, Vrbas, Bosna, and Drina. The Adriatic receives the Narenta, the principal river of Herzegovina. Half of the surface is covered with fine forests, which abound in all kinds of game, although the number of fur-bearing animals has greatly diminished. Vast quantities of fruit are raised, the plums enjoying a special reputation. There are excellent pastures and many fertile valleys, but the area under cultivation is not very great. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, and swine are reared. Good wines are produced, and the tobacco of Herzegovina is of fine quality. Bosnia possesses large beds of coal, besides which the mineral products comprise iron, silver, quicksilver, etc. There are numerous mineral springs. The climate is on the whole temperate and healthy, although the cold is often severe in the elevated regions, while in parts of Herzegovina the mercury sometimes rises to above 100°. The population of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1895 was 1,591,036, of whom all but about one-seventh were in Bosnia proper. The great bulk of the inhabitants, Bosniaks and Herzegovinians, belong to the Serb stock, and their speech differs but slightly from the language spoken in Servia. About 43 per cent. of the people belong to the Oriental Greek Church, and about half as many are Roman Catholics, while one-third of the population are Mussulmans. There are about 8000 Jews. The Gypsies in Bosnia number about 15,000. The Mohammedans, to which class belong the wealthier townspeople and the upper ranks of the rural landholders, are mainly descendants of Slavs, long ago converted to Islam. They call themselves Turks. The inhabitants of Bosnia still cling to a great extent to Oriental dress. The manufactures, which are mainly confined to textiles, leather articles, and metallic wares, produced on a small scale, have begun to expand since the Austro-Hungarian occupation. The Austro-Hungarian government has achieved great results in the way of furthering the economic, as well as the intellectual, condition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which present a strange blending of Oriental character with modern progressive spirit. There are now several hundred miles of railway in the country. The exports include grain, live-stock, and animal products, staves (of which immense quantities are made), coal, mineral waters, and prunes (to the extent of about 25,000,000 pounds annually). The government of Bosnia and Herzegovina is administered by Cisleithan Austria and Hungary conjointly. The chief towns are Sarayevo (the former Bosna-Serai), the capital and the only town of over 20,000 inhabitants, Mostar (in Herzegovina), Banialuka, Dolnia-Tuzla, Bielina, and Travnik.

Bosnia, which for a brief period at the close of the fourteenth century figured as a Slavic kingdom, was permanently conquered by the Turks in 1463. There were bloody insurrections in 1850–51 and 1875–76. The Mohammedans offered

a fierce resistance to the Austro-Hungarian occupation in 1878. The speedy extension of the Austro-Hungarian customs sphere so as to include Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the introduction of universal military service in the region, signified the permanent enrolment of the inhabitants among the subjects of the Hapsburgs.

Bos'porus, less correctly written **Bosphorus** (Turk. *Boghaz*, bo'gâz'; Gr. Βόσπορος,—*i.e.*, "ox-ford," from the myth which represented Io, changed into a cow, as swimming over the strait; L. *Bos'porus Thra'cius*), called also the **Strait of Constantinople,** a narrow passage which connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora and separates Europe from Asia. It is about 18 miles long, and varies in width from less than half a mile to 1½ miles. The narrowest point is 1800 feet wide. A surface-current sets constantly through it from the Black Sea, running with great violence and rapidity when the wind is from the NE., but hardly perceptible when it blows from the opposite quarter, namely, the SW., and there is a pretty constant reverse-current under this outward flow; maximum depth, 393 feet. The scenery along the banks of the channel is extremely beautiful, with magnificent summer residences, most of them on the Asiatic side, handsome houses and noble gardens being thickly distributed over the vicinity of the strait on both sides. At the narrowest part of the channel, about 8 miles from its southern entrance, stand the two castles or forts called respectively Rumeli Hissar and Anadoli Hissar,—the former on the western or European side, and the latter on the eastern or Asiatic side. Both are now well provided with modern ordnance. The Bosporus was in ancient times remarkable for its tunny-fishery, which is still a source of profit. Constantinople stands on its W. side at its outlet, and partly on the Sea of Marmora, opposite Scutari. The Bosporus of Constantinople is called the Thracian Bosporus, to distinguish it from the Cimmerian Bosporus, now called the Straits of Yenikale, which gave its name to the ancient Greek kingdom of Bosporus, embracing the Crimea and adjoining regions.

Bosque, bos'kā, a county in the northeast-central part of Texas, has an area of 972 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Brazos River and intersected by Bosque River. Capital, Meridian. Pop. in 1890, 14,224; in 1900, 17,390.

Bosque River, Tex., rises in Erath co., runs southeastward through the middle of Bosque co., and enters the Brazos River at Waco. It is about 150 miles long.

Bosqueville, bos-kā-veel', a post-village of McLennan co., Tex., 6 miles N. of Waco and 1 mile from the Bosque River. Pop. 100.

Bos'sardsville, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 7 miles from Stroudsburg. It contains several lime-kilns.

Bossburg, a post-village of Stevens co., Wash., on the Spokane Falls and Northern R., 19 miles from Colville. Gold-, silver- and lead-mining is the chief industry. The banking point is Spokane. Pop. in 1900, 247.

Bossier, bos-seer' (Fr. pron. bos'se'ā'), a parish in the NW. part of Louisiana, has an area of 832 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Red River and on the SE. by Lake Bistineau. Lake Bodcau is included within this parish. Capital, Benton. Pop. in 1890, 20,330; in 1900, 24,153.

Bossons, bos'sôn', a glacier of the Mont Blanc group, frequently visited from Chamouni.

Bostam', a town of Persia, 40 miles SE. of Astrabad. Pop. about 6000.

Bostan, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See EL-BOSTAN.

Bostic, a post-town of Rutherford co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, about 8 miles SE. of Rutherfordton. Pop. in 1900, 97.

Bostick, a post-hamlet of Florence co., S.C.

Boston (contracted from Botolphstown), a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Lincoln, situated in a rich agricultural district on the estuary of the Witham, 5 miles from the North Sea and 28 miles SE. of Lincoln. The town is divided into two parts by the Witham. Its mediæval parish church (church of St. Botolph, injured by fire in 1900) is the largest without aisles in the kingdom: length, 291 feet; breadth, 99 feet. The tower, 280 feet in height, resembles that of Antwerp cathedral, and forms a landmark visible 40 miles distant. Boston has manufactures of sailcloth, canvas, and sacking, iron-foundries, and shipyards. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was one of the chief seaports of England. The port has recently been greatly improved, so that large sea-going vessels can unload in the town, whence the navigation is continued to Lincoln by small steamers and barges. Boston returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 15,667.

Boston, a banking post-town of Thomas co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 188 miles WSW. of Savannah. Pop. in 1900, 722.

Boston, a post-town of Wayne co., Ind., 7 miles S. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 134.

Boston, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky., on the Beech River and on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville and Nashville R., 35 miles S. of Louisville.

Boston, or **Boston Station,** a post-town of Pendleton co., Ky., 31 miles by rail S. of Covington. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Boston, a city of the United States, capital of Massachusetts and of Suffolk co., on a bay called Boston Harbor, which forms the inner bight of Massachusetts Bay, at the mouth of the Charles and Mystic rivers. Lat. 42° 21′ 30″ N.; lon. 71° 3′ 30″ W. The original town stood upon a peninsula called by the Indians Shawmut, and by the settlers Tremont or Trimontaine, from the three summits of a conspicuous hill, which, though now much reduced, is still prominent and known as Beacon Hill. The city now includes the island of East Boston (Noddle's Island) and the peninsular suburbs of South Boston and Charlestown, besides the former towns of Dorchester, Roxbury (or Boston Highlands), West Roxbury, and Brighton, with their minor villages of Allston, Jamaica Plain, Neponset, Mattapan, etc. The cities of Quincy, Newton, Cambridge, Somerville, and Chelsea are near suburbs, and there are many large towns (such as Milton, Dedham, Brookline, Watertown, and Everett) in close proximity. Great areas adjoining the original Shawmut have been reclaimed from the harbor and its inlets, so that what was originally the neck of the peninsula is now the widest part of it. These parts are covered with substantial and costly buildings. The city is the terminus of many railroads, of which the principal are the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Boston and Maine, the Boston and Albany, the Fitchburg, and the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Rs. Numerous bridges over navigable waters, besides the railway bridges, connect the city and suburbs, while East Boston is reached by ferry. Boston is one of the best-built cities in the United States, and has strongly felt the spirit of architectural progress. The streets in the older portion, once singularly irregular in their course, have been somewhat straightened, but are still far from the uniform regularity in many younger towns.

Among the public buildings and institutions are the State-House (greatly enlarged in 1889–98), with its conspicuous gilded dome, fronting on the Common (a small but well-kept park of 48 acres, adjacent to which is the Public Garden, reclaimed from the sea and covering 24 acres); the Old State-House (built in 1748); Christ Church (1723); Faneuil Hall, the "cradle of American liberty" (1742), rebuilt after a fire in 1761; King's Chapel (1754), the custom-house, Music Hall, the new Symphony Hall, the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston Athenæum (containing the rooms of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences), Lowell Institute, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (one of the best schools of industrial science in the United States), Government Building, Museum of Natural History, Museum of Fine Arts, Horticultural Hall, the buildings of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the Harvard Medical School (a department of Harvard University), Exchange, and the Public Library, an imposing and sumptuously decorated structure, which was erected in 1888–95 at a cost of nearly $2,500,000. It contains upward of 700,000 volumes, and is the largest free library in the world. Boston stands well in the front of cities with regard to charitable institutions, there being nearly 1000 organizations devoted to charity, relief, beneficence, or mutual aid. Of these the Perkins Institute for the Blind, the Horace Mann School for Deaf Mutes, and the Massachusetts General Hospital have a world-wide reputation. Among the notable churches of the city are Trinity Church (which was fully completed in 1898, and is regarded as one of the finest buildings in America), the Roman Catholic cathedral, and the New Old South Church, in the Italian Gothic style, with a tower 248 feet high, and built in 1874–75. The Old South Meeting-House, built in 1729 on the site of an earlier church, marks the location of some of the most stirring episodes of the early Revolutionary period. A magnificent system of public parks on a vast scale, sweeping around the whole border of the city, has recently been inaugurated. Franklin Park, in West Roxbury, covers 520 acres. Of the handsome avenues and quarters of the city may be mentioned Commonwealth Avenue, one of the finest residence streets of America, 240 feet in width; Beacon Street, the strictly aristocratic street of Boston; the Back Bay, the fashionable west-end, to which the above avenues lead; and the Back Bay Fens. Copley Square, flanked by the Public Library, the Museum of Fine Arts, Trinity Church, and the New Old South Church, presents a striking architectural effect. Among the principal business thoroughfares are Washington, Tremont, and State streets. Several of the railroad stations are imposing structures, notably those known as the Providence, the Northern Union, and the Southern Union Stations, the last-named

completed in 1898 at a cost of $14,000,000, and ranking as the largest railway station in the world. It is 810 feet in length and 700 feet in width, and gives accommodation to 28 tracks on the main floor, besides a 14-track loop for suburban service on the lower floor. An elevated railway, operated by electricity, extends through Boston from Roxbury to Charlestown. Associated with the railway service of the city is the remarkable engineering work known as the Subway, a subterranean passage-way completed in 1898 and given over to the use of electric cars. The Shaw Monument (erected to the memory of Robert Gould Shaw, who organized the first colored regiment in the North in the Civil War) is a masterpiece of sculpture by Saint Gaudens. In Charlestown stands the famous Bunker Hill Monument, a granite shaft 221 feet high, erected in 1825–42 to commemorate the battle of Bunker or Breed's Hill, June 17, 1775.

The public school system of Boston is one of the largest and most elaborate to be found anywhere, and embraces institutions of every grade. Special attention is given to art studies in these schools. The higher educational institutions are the Boston University, with various affiliations, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, already referred to. Although located in its principal seat in Cambridge, Harvard University can justly be claimed to be a part of the educational activity of the city, and probably no other educational institution of the country has done more to uphold a high standard of scholarship and general efficiency in learning. (See CAMBRIDGE.) Boston has long been noted for the interest taken by its citizens in literature, science, and art, and in questions of social and humanitarian bearing. No other city of the Union has exerted so marked an influence in shaping the literature of the new nation, and with no other city are the names of so many men eminent in the arts, letters, and sciences associated.

Boston has varied and extensive manufactures, including machinery, furniture, fertilizers, farm-implements, general hardware, boots and shoes, type, castings, rubber, chemicals, musical instruments, etc., but it is as a trade- and money-centre that she won and has maintained her eminence, ranking next to New York as the most important commercial port of the United States. The value of the foreign trade was, in 1900, about $200,000,000, of which the exports amounted to about $125,000,000. The shoe and leather, wool, fish, ice, publishing, and domestic dry-goods trades, and the refining of sugar are leading interests. Boston takes place immediately after London as the leading wool-market of the world. The harbor of the city is excellent, and the wharves, warehouses, and other shipping facilities are not surpassed. Steamers ply hence to Europe and to the principal ports of the United States, Canada, the West Indies, the Orient, etc. The inner harbor is completely sheltered, not difficult of access, and seldom encumbered with ice. Several large works have been constructed for its defence, Forts Independence, Warren, and Winthrop being of ancient importance. More modern defences have recently been established, and with these have been constructed massive protecting sea-walls on some of the outlying islands. The harbor is about 20 miles long from N. to S., and 8 miles wide from E. to W., and covers 75 sq. m. Among its several arms are the South Bay, Dorchester Bay, and Back Bay, the last of which is an expansion of the Charles River, the principal stream flowing into the harbor. The Mystic and Neponset Rivers also flow into the harbor. The insular suburb of East Boston has extensive manufactories, but is especially important for its docks, wharves, and elevators. Charlestown is the seat of a large United States navy-yard.

Boston was founded by colonists under John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1630. It was named after the town of Boston, in England. It early became the seat of a large and profitable commerce, and took an active part in the events which led to the War of Independence. Prominent events in its history have been the expulsion of Governor Andros, 1689; the witchcraft troubles, 1692; the great fires of 1676, 1679, and 1711; the Boston massacre, 1770; the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, 1773, and the consequent passage of the Boston Port Bill by the British parliament, 1774; the battle of Bunker Hill within the present city limits, 1775; the siege of the town by Washington and the evacuation by the British, 1775–76; the granting of the city charter, 1822; the absorption of the surrounding towns and cities by annexation in 1868 and later; and the great fire of 1872, which covered about 65 acres and destroyed property valued at over $80,000,000. This conflagration led to great changes in the straightening and widening of streets, and the burnt district was rebuilt in greatly improved style.

Few American cities have suburbs with finer natural advantages, and most of the suburban towns are handsomely and substantially built, with pleasant and well-shaded streets. The cemeteries of Mount Auburn and Forest Hills are near the city, and are noted for their beauty and extent. The outer harbor is filled with islands, and the coast of the mainland near the city is gently elevated and rocky, with many picturesque localities, much resorted to in summer. The most-favored pleasure-resort is probably Nantasket Beach, forming the southeastern wall of the harbor. Of the immediate suburban neighbors of the city the most beautiful is Brookline, on the SW.

The population of Boston in 1790 was 18,320; in 1800, 24,937; in 1810, 33,787; in 1820, 43,298; in 1830, 61,392; in 1840, 93,383; in 1850, 136,881; in 1860, 177,840; in 1870, 250,526; in 1880, 362,839 (the gain having been in part due to the annexation of adjacent suburbs); in 1890, 448,477; and in 1900, 560,892.

Boston, a post-village of Barton co., Mo. Pop. about 75.

Boston, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Boston township (town), about 20 miles SSE. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1398; of the village, about 300.

Boston, Clermont co., Ohio. See OWENSVILLE.

Boston, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, about 12 miles N. of Akron.

Boston, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., about 13 miles SE. of Pittsburg, on the Youghiogheny River, opposite Ellrod station of the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 700. The banking point is McKeesport.

Boston, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tenn., 25 miles S. by W. of Nashville.

Boston, a post-village, capital of Bowie co., Tex., about 10 miles S. of the Red River and 80 miles NNW. of Shreveport, La.

Boston, a post-station of Culpeper co., Va., 10 miles from Culpeper.

Boston, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on Boston Creek, 11 miles from Brantford. Pop. 300.

Boston Corners, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Rs., 100 miles N. of New York and 37 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie.

Boston Highlands, Mass. See ROXBURY and BOSTON.

Bostonia, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal. It has fruit-packing industries. Pop. about 300. The banking point is San Diego.

Bostonnais, bos'tôn'nâ', also called **Bastonnais,** bâs'tôn'nâ', and **Croche,** krôsh, a river of Quebec, rises in the co. of Quebec and, after a WSW. course of over 60 miles, joins the river St. Maurice. It has many rapids and falls. The LITTLE BOSTONNAIS (Fr. *Petite Rivière Bostonnais,* peh-teet' re'vee-air' bos'ton'nâ') rises in the co. of Portneuf, Quebec, and, after a generally W. course of 40 miles through several lakes, joins the St. Maurice a few miles S. of the mouth of the Bostonnais.

Boston Spa, a watering-place of England, in Yorkshire, on the Wharfe, between Wetherby and Tadcaster.

Boston Station, Pendleton co., Ky. See BOSTON.

Bostra, a town of Syria. See BOZRAH.

Bosts Mills, a post-station of Cabarrus co., N.C., 8 miles from Concord.

Bostwick, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on the Plant System. The banking point is Palatka.

Bostwick, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ga.

Bostwick, a post-village of Nuckolls co., Neb., 7 miles NW. of Superior, its banking point. It is on the Burlington Route. Pop. 150.

Boswell, bŏz'well, a banking post-village of Benton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 29 miles W. by N. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 824.

Boswell, a banking post-village of Choctaw Nation, I.T.

Bosworth, or **Market Bosworth,** a town of England, near the Ashby Canal, 12 miles W. of Leicester. About 2 miles S. of Bosworth, on Aug. 22, 1485, was fought the battle of Bosworth Field, which terminated the Wars of the Roses, Richard III. being overwhelmed and slain by the forces of the Earl of Richmond (Henry VII.).

Bosworth, a post-city of Carroll co., Mo., in the midst of a rich prairie country, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 12 miles NE. of Carrollton. Pop. in 1900, 401.

Boswyl, bos'weel, a town of Switzerland, in Aargau, 3 miles NW. of Muri. It is a place of pilgrimage.

Böszörmény, towns of Hungary. See BEREK-BÖSZÖRMÉNY and HAJDÚ-BÖSZÖRMÉNY.

Botafogo, bo-tâ-fo'go, a residential suburb of Rio de Janeiro, 4 miles SW. of that city, on a bay of the same name, communicating with the Bay of Rio. This village is composed of fine country-houses and hotels, ranged in a semicircle around the margin of the bay.

Botal'lack Mine, a locality of England, on the W. coast of Cornwall, 7 miles W. of Penzance. Here is a noted mine of tin and copper, now disused, and extending to

feet under the sea. The place is much visited by tourists on account of the remarkable scenery of the coast.

Botany Bay, a bay on the E. coast of Australia, New South Wales, 5 miles S. of Sydney. Lat. 34° S.; lon. 151° 15′ E. It is 1 mile wide at its entrance, but farther inland the breadth is 3 miles; length, 5 miles, with good anchorage in from 4 to 7 fathoms of water. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and derived its name from the new plants then observed on its shores. The beginning of British settlement in Australia was made here in 1787 by the establishment of a penal colony, which was soon transferred to Port Jackson.

Botel Tobago, bo-tel′ to-bā′go, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 45 miles SE. of Formosa. South of it is the island of Little Botel.

Botesdale, bots′dāle, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 7 miles WNW. of Eye. Pop. about 550.

Botetourt, bot′e-tȯrt, a county of Virginia, has an area of 548 sq. m. It is intersected by the James River and also drained by Craig's Creek. The surface is diversified by mountain-ridges and fertile valleys. The Peaks of Otter are on the SE. border. Capital, Fincastle. Pop. in 1880, 14,809; in 1900, 17,161.

Bothell, a post-town of King co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 22 miles from Seattle. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, brick, etc. Pop. 300.

Bothnang, bot′nång, a village of Württemberg, 1 mile W. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 2997. It has a royal park.

Both′nia (Sw. *Botten*, bot′tęn), formerly the name of an extensive region about the Gulf of Bothnia, belonging to Sweden. The part E. of the gulf was annexed by Russia in 1809. See WESTERBOTTEN and NORRBOTTEN.

Bothnia, Gulf of (Sw. *Botten Viken*, bot′tęn wee′kęn), a gulf, forming the northern arm of the Baltic Sea, between lat. 60° and 66° N. and lon. 17° and 25° 35′ E., from the Åland Islands to Torneå, having E. Finland, and W. Sweden. Length, 430 miles; average breadth, about 100 miles. It receives nearly all the large rivers of Sweden and Finland. On its shores are the towns of Åbo, Vasa, Uleåborg, Torneå, Piteå, Umeå, Hernösand, and Gefle. It freezes over in winter. Greatest depth, 890 feet.

Bothwell, a small town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Clyde, 8 miles SE. of Glasgow. It is situated in Bothwell parish, where are extensive collieries and ironworks, with freestone-quarries, the ruins of Bothwell Castle, and Bothwell Bridge, the scene of an action between the Covenanters and royal forces in 1679.

Bothwell, a post-hamlet of Hanover co., Va.

Bothwell, a banking-village of Kent co., Ontario, on the river Thames and on the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and the Wabash Rs., 42 miles SW. of London. It is in the centre of the oil region, and contains oil-refineries, saw- and planing-mills, shingle-factory, etc. Pop. 900.

Botkins, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 7 miles S. of Wapakoneta and 52 miles N. of Dayton. It has various mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Botland, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky., 6 miles SE. of Bardstown.

Botna, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Iowa.

Botoshani, bo-to-shå′nee, a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, 59 miles NNW. of Jassy. Pop. in 1899, 32,193, of whom more than one-half were Jews.

Botsford, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles NNW. of Bridgeport. Pop. about 300.

Botsford, a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 10 miles from Port Elgin. Pop. about 200.

Bottineau, bot′tęh-nō′, a county in the N. part of North Dakota. Area, 1137 sq. m. The Souris (or Mouse) and Cub Bank Rivers intersect the county; the Turtle Mountains occupy the NE. corner. Capital, Bottineau. Pop. in 1900, 7532.

Bottineau, a banking post-town, the capital of Bottineau co., N. Dak., on the Great Northern R., 99 miles NW. of Devil's Lake. It is near the Turtle Mountains, and in its vicinity are numerous lakes and streams. Pop. in 1900, 888.

Bottom, the principal settlement of the island of Saba, Lesser Antilles, located in the crater of an old volcano.

Bot′trop, a commune of Westphalia, Prussia, in the circle of Recklinghausen. Pop. in 1900, 24,851.

Botucatú, a town of Brazil, in the state of São Paulo, about 120 miles NW. of São Paulo, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 7000.

Botushan, a town of Rumania. See BOTOSHANI.

Botzen, a town of Austria-Hungary. See BOZEN.

Bötzlingen, böts′ling-ęn, a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Uri, on the Reuss, 3 miles S. of Altdorf.

Bouafle, boo-åf′l′ or bwåf′l, a village of France, Seine-et-Oise, 14 miles NW. of Versailles.

Bouaye, boo-å′ or bwå, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles SW. of Nantes.

Bouc, or **Port de Bouc,** por dęh book, a hamlet of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, at the SE. terminus of the canal extending from Arles to the Mediterranean.

Boucé, boo′sā′, a village of France, department of Orne, 7 miles SW. of Argentan.

Bouchain, boo′shăn′, a town of France, in Nord, on the Scheldt, 15 miles by rail SE. of Douai. Pop. 1500. It is a fortress of the fourth class.

Bouchemaine, boosh′mān′, a village of France, Maine-et-Loire, where the Maine joins the Loire.

Boucher, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 20 miles E. by S. of Greensburg.

Boucherville, boo′shair′veel′, a village of Chambly co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 9 miles below Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 940.

Bouches-du-Rhône, boosh-dü-rōn′ (*i.e.*, "mouths of the Rhone"), a department in the SE. of France, a part of Provence, bordering on the Mediterranean. Area, 1971 sq. m. The chief rivers are the Rhone, which separates into several branches between Arles and the sea, forming a delta called La Camargue, and the Durance, an affluent of the Rhone. The region is interspersed with mountains in the E., and bordered on the S. by marshes, which are generally drained. The soil is very fertile in some parts, and the climate is dry and warm. The plain of Crau, stony and sterile, extends SW. to the left of the delta. Wine is exported, and silk, almonds, olives, figs, and dried grapes are important products. Cattle, horses, and sheep are extensively raised, and the tunny-fishery is considerable. The mineral springs of Aix are celebrated. Capital, Marseilles. Pop. in 1901, 737,112.

Bouchette, a post-village of Wright co., Quebec, 70 miles from Ottawa, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Bouckville, bōwk′vĭl, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the Chenango Canal and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 22 miles SW. of Utica. Pop. about 200.

Boudreau (boo′drō′) or **Beaudreau** (bo′drō′) **Village,** a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac, 8 miles from Dorchester. Pop. about 250.

Boudry, boo′dree′, a village of Switzerland, 5 miles SW. of Neuchâtel, on Lake Neuchâtel. It is the birthplace of Marat. Pop. about 1750.

Boué, boo-å′, a village of France, department of Aisne, arrondissement of Vervins.

Boufarik, or **Bufarik,** boo-få-reek′, a town of Algeria, 22 miles by rail SSW. of Algiers. It lies in the plain of Metija, of which it is a trade-centre. It has an important weekly fair. Pop. in 1901, 5243; of the commune, 9284.

Bouffioulx, boof′fe-oo′, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 4 miles E. of Charleroi.

Bougainville, boo′găn′veel′, a bay of Patagonia, in the Strait of Magellan. Lat. 53° 25′ S.

Bougainville, Cape, on the NW. coast of Australia, NE. of Admiralty Gulf. Lat. 13° 52′ S.; lon. 126° 12′ E.

Bougainville, Cape, a headland on the E. coast of Tasmania, forming the W. entrance to Oyster Bay. Lat. 42° 30′ S.; lon. 148° E.

Bougainville Island, the largest of the Solomon group, in the Pacific Ocean, in the German sphere of influence, and since 1899 a direct dependency of the empire. It is separated by Bougainville Strait from Choiseul Island. The surface is mountainous, with several volcanic summits between 7000 and 10,000 feet in height. Mount Balbi has an elevation of 10,170 feet. Length, nearly 140 miles; breadth, 35 miles.

Bougainville Strait, between the islands of Espiritu Santo and Mallicollo, of the New Hebrides. Also, a strait of the Solomon Islands group, separating Bougainville and Choiseul Islands.

Bougere, boo′zhair′, a post-station of Concordia parish, La., on the Mississippi River, at Bougere's Landing.

Boughton, bōw′tȯn, a post-hamlet of Nevada co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 27 miles SW. of Arkadelphia.

Boughtonville, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio.

Bougie, boo′zhee′, or **Bugiah** (Arab. *Bujayah*; anc. *Saldæ*), a fortified seaport of Algeria, department of Constantine, 113 miles E. of Algiers, on a bay of the same name in the Mediterranean. It has a good harbor, offering perhaps the best anchorage on the Algerian coast. The town is situated on the slope of Mount Guraia, near the mouth of the Wadi-Sahel. It has an extensive trade in oil and wax, and it gave its name to the wax-candle (bougie), for the manufacture of which it has long been celebrated. It was in ancient times an important town, and also the capi-

tal of the Berber kingdom of Beni-Hammad. Pop. in 1901, 8713.

Bougie, a post-village of Jacques-Cartier co., Quebec, 4 miles from Montreal.

Bougival, boo'zhee'vâl', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles N. of Versailles.

Bouguenais, boog'nâ', a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 4 miles SW. of Nantes.

Bouillante, boo'yônt', a town of the French island of Guadeloupe, on the W. coast, 8 miles NNW. of Basse-Terre. It has a good anchorage and is celebrated for its hot springs.

Bouillé-Loret, boo'yâ' lo'râ', a village of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 8 miles NNW. of Thouars.

Bouillon, boo'yôN' (L. *Bullo'nium*), a town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Semoy, 16 miles WSW. of Neufchâteau. It was the capital of the mediæval duchy of Bouillon. Pop. about 2500.

Bouin, boo-ÅN' or bwÅN', an island off the W. coast of France, department of Vendée, 22 miles SW. of Nantes.

Bouknights Ferry, a post-station of Edgefield co., S.C.

Boulak, a town of Egypt. See BULAK.

Boulardarie Island, in Victoria and Cape Breton cos., Nova Scotia. Pop. about 150.

Boulder, bōld'ẹr, a county in the N. part of Colorado, has an area of 751 sq. m. It is drained by Boulder, Coal, and St. Vrain Creeks. The surface is mountainous. Long's Peak, one of the Rocky Mountains, rises on the NW. border of this county. Among its mineral resources are gold, silver, iron, and tellurium. There are extensive deposits of tertiary coal. Capital, Boulder. Pop. in 1890, 14,082; in 1900, 21,544.

Boulder, a banking city, the capital of Boulder co., Colo., is on Boulder Creek and on the Union Pacific and other railroads, 28 miles NW. of Denver. It is near the east base of the Rocky Mountain range and about 22 miles SE. of Long's Peak. Rich mines of gold and silver have been opened near here, and the city has extensive smelting-works. The occurrence of oil has been more recently reported. The Colorado State University is located here. Pop. in 1890, 3330; in 1900, 6150.

Boulder, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., 12 miles by rail NW. of Centralia.

Boulder, a banking post-town and mining-centre, the capital of Jefferson co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs., 37 miles S. of Helena. Gold and silver are found in the vicinity. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1050.

Boulder Creek, Colo., is formed by the North, Middle, and South Boulder Creeks, which rise very near Arapahoe Peak and unite in Boulder co. The main stream runs northeastward and enters St. Vrain Creek. Coal and silver are found on this creek, which is about 70 miles long, including one branch.

Boulder Creek, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 14 miles N. of Santa Cruz, its banking point. It has important manufactures of lumber and wine. Pop. about 500.

Boulder Pass, Colo., a pass in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of 11,670 feet. Lat. about 39° 36′ N.; lon. 105° 41′ W.

Bouldin (bōld'in) **Island,** a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River, 20 miles from Banta.

Boulge, a parish of Suffolk, England, 8 miles from Ipswich. It is the burial-place of Fitzgerald.

Boulogne, boo'loñ', or **Boulogne-sur-Mer,** boo'loñ' sŭr mair (anc. *Gesori'acum* and *Bono'nia*), a fortified seaport of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Liane, 140 miles NNW. of Paris and 20 miles SW. of Calais. Lat. 50° 44′ N.; lon. 1° 36′ E. It is divided into the upper and lower towns. The former, on a hill, whence the English coast is distinctly visible, is irregularly built, and has a feudal citadel and ramparts. The lower, or new town, stretching from the upper town to the sea, has fine streets, hotels, and shops. The most interesting edifices are the modern church of Notre Dame de Boulogne, which has replaced the old cathedral, and the Hôtel de Ville. Boulogne has English churches, a great number of boarding-schools (both French and English), a school of navigation, and a library of 65,000 volumes, and is the seat of important and varied manufactures. Boulogne is surpassed by but a few towns of France in the volume of its foreign trade. Its fisheries are likewise extensive, and the city is the chief centre in France for the manufacture of steel pens. A fine harbor has been constructed in the Liane, communicating with the outer port. Great works have recently been undertaken for the creation of a deep-sea harbor. Boulogne is a favorite bathing-resort. Steamers ply hence to London and to Folkstone. Two miles from Boulogne, on the road to Calais, is Napoleon's Column, 172 feet in height, and erected in 1804 to commemorate the expedition against England. Pop. in 1901, 48,075.

Boulogne, a village of France, department of Haute-Garonne, 44 miles SW. of Toulouse.

Boulogne, a town of France, department of Seine, near the right bank of the Seine and close to the W. extremity of Paris. It adjoins the famous public park called Bois de Boulogne, which is the finest promenade in the environs of Paris. It covers over 2000 acres. (See PARIS.) Pop. in 1901, 43,851.

Boulogne, a post-village of Nassau co., Fla., on the Plant System, 35 miles (direct) NW. of Jacksonville.

Bouloire, bool'waR', a small town of France, department of Sarthe, 15 miles E. of Le Mans.

Boulonnais, boo'lon'nâ', a former division of France, in Picardy, of which the capital was Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Boundary, a post-village of Jay co., Ind., about 37 miles N. of Richmond.

Boundary, a post-hamlet of Aroostook co., Me.

Boundary Peak, of the Sangre de Cristo range, in the S. part of Colorado, has an altitude of 12,840 feet.

Boundbrook, a banking post-borough of Somerset co., N.J., on the Raritan River at the junction of the Lehigh Valley, the New Jersey Central, and the New York division of the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 59 miles from Philadelphia and 31 miles from New York. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics, lumber, engines, paint, automobiles, incubators, graphite lubricators, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2250; in 1900, 2622.

Bountiful, a city of Davis co., Utah, on the Salt Lake and Ogden R., 9 miles N. of Salt Lake City. Pop. in 1900, 1442.

Bounty Islands, a group of islands in the South Pacific, SE. of New Zealand, of which they are a dependency. Lat. 47° 44′ S.; lon. 179° 7′ E.

Bouquet, village and river, New York. See BOQUET.

Bourail, boo'ri', a town, with a penitentiary, in the centre of the SW. sea-shore of the island of New Caledonia.

Bourbeuse (boor'bur') **Creek,** Mo., drains parts of Maries, Phelps, Gasconade, and Franklin cos., and after a very tortuous course enters the Maramec River about 8 miles SE. of Union.

Bourbon, boor'bon, a county in the SE. part of Kansas, has an area of 637 sq. m. It is drained by the Marmiton and Little Osage Rivers. It contains extensive prairies, with groves of timber distributed along the streams. Valuable beds of bituminous coal have been opened in the county. Mineral paint, cement, and fire-clay are also found in large quantities. Capital, Fort Scott. Pop. in 1890, 28,575; in 1900, 24,712.

Bourbon, a county in the northeast-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 267 sq. m. It is drained by the South Licking River and Hinkston Creek. This country is part of the so-called "Garden of Kentucky." Capital, Paris. Pop. in 1890, 16,976; in 1900, 18,069.

Bourbon, a post-village of Douglas co., Ill., 8 miles by rail WNW. of Arcola.

Bourbon, a banking post-town of Marshall co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago (Pennsylvania) R., 53 miles WNW. of Fort Wayne. It has manufactures of carriages, furniture, lumber, tiles, and brick. Pop. in 1900, 1187.

Bourbon, a post-village of Crawford co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 78 miles SW. of St. Louis.

Bourbon, Cape, the SW. point of Kerguelen Island. Lat. 49° 32′ S.; lon. 68° 35′ E.

Bourbon, Isle of. See RÉUNION.

Bourbon-Lancy, booR'bôN' lôN'see', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 26 miles WNW. of Charolles. It is noted for its mineral springs. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Bourbon-l'Archambault, booR'bôN' laR'shôM'bō', a town of France, in Allier, 13 miles W. of Moulins. It was the capital of the seigniory of Bourbon, from the lords of which originated the royal family of that name. It is noted for its mineral springs. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 3500).

Bourbonnais, booR'bon'nâ', an old province in the centre of France, now forming the department of Allier and a part of Cher. Its capital was Moulins.

Bourbonnais, boor'bon'nā', a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., 2½ miles from Kankakee. Pop. in 1900, 595.

Bourbonne-les-Bains, booR'bonn' lâ bÅN' (anc. *A'quæ Borvo'nis*), a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 24 miles ENE. of Langres, at the confluence of the Borne and Apance. It is noted for its saline hot springs, which attract many invalids. Pop. in 1901, 4014.

Bourbon-Vendée. See LA-ROCHE-SUR-YON.

Bourboule, La. See La Bourboule.

Bourbourg-Campagne, boor'boor' kôn'pañ', a village of France, 1 mile W. of Bourbourg-Ville.

Bourbourg-Ville, boor'boor' veel, a town of France, department of Nord, 9 miles SW. of Dunkerque. Pop. 2500.

Bourbriac, boor'bre-åk', a village of France, in Côtes du Nord, 6 miles SSW. of Guingamp.

Bourdeaux, boor'dō', a town of France, department of Drôme, 26 miles SSE. of Valence. Pop. about 600.

Bourg-Achard, boorg'å'shar', a town of France, in Eure, 13 miles E. of Pont-Audemer. Pop. about 600.

Bourganeuf, boor'gå'nuf', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Creuse, 20 miles W. of Aubusson, on the Thaurion. Pop. about 2750 (commune, 3700).

Bourg-Argental, boorg'-ar'zhôⁿ'tål', a town of France, in Loire, 32 miles SE. of Montbrison. Pop. 3250.

Bourgas, Eastern Rumelia. See Burgas.

Bourg-d'Oisans, Le, leh boor'-dwå'zôⁿ', a town of France, in Isère, on the Romanche, 18 miles SE. of Grenoble. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 2500).

Bourg-du-Péage, boor dü på'åzh', a town of France, in Drôme, on the Isère, opposite Romans. Pop. 5000.

Bourg-en-Bresse, boorg'-ôⁿ'-brĕss', a town of France, capital of the department of Ain (in the old district of Bresse), 25 miles ESE. of Mâcon. It has monuments in honor of Joubert and other celebrities, a church founded by Margaret of Austria and containing her tomb, a library of 30,000 volumes, a botanic garden, and a museum. Artificial mineral waters are extensively manufactured here. Bourg is a very ancient town, and belonged for centuries to the dukes of Savoy. Pop. in 1901, 14,919.

Bourges, boorzh (anc. *Avar'icum*, afterwards *Bitur'iges*), a city in the centre of France, capital of the department of Cher, 144 miles S. of Paris, on the Canal du Berry, at the junction of the Auron, the Yèvre, the Langis, and the Moulon. Lat. 47° 5′ N.; lon. 2° 15′ E. The town possesses an array of interesting mediæval and Renaissance edifices. Among the finest buildings are the Cathedral of St. Étienne (with regard to its interior, one of the finest churches in Europe) and other churches, the archiepiscopal palace, the Palais de Justice (originally the mansion of the noted financier, Jacques Cœur), and the former hôtel de ville. There are manufactures of cloth and cutlery. Bourges has a large arsenal, a cannon-foundry, and other important military establishments, designed to render the place the arsenal of France and the centre of national defence. It has figured largely in history ever since the days of Julius Cæsar, but since 1500 its relative importance has been much diminished. The archbishopric of Bourges is one of the most ancient. Pop. in 1901, 39,822; of the commune, 46,551.

Bourget, boor'zhå', or **Châtillon,** shå'tee'yôⁿ', a lake of France, in Savoy, 7 miles WNW. of Chambéry. It is 11 miles in length by 2 miles in width, and discharges its waters into the Rhone by the canal of Savières. Elevation, 745 feet; depth, 475 feet.

Bourget, Le, a village of France, in Savoy, at the S. extremity of Lake Bourget.

Bourget, Le, a village of France, department of Seine, about 7 miles NE. of Paris. It was the scene of conflicts between the French and Germans in Oct. and Dec., 1870.

Bourg-la-Reine, boor lå rain, a town of France, in Seine, 5 miles S. of Paris. Pop. about 4000.

Bourg-Lastic, boor lås'teek', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 26 miles WSW. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. about 700 (commune, 1500).

Bourg-lès-Valence, boor lå vå'lôⁿss', a town of France, in Drôme, ½ mile N. of Valence. Pop. 3500.

Bourgneuf-en-Retz, boor'nuf' ôⁿ rĕts, a seaport town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 24 miles SW. of Nantes. Pop. about 800 (commune, 3000).

Bourgogne. See Burgundy.

Bourgoin, boor'gwåⁿ' (anc. *Bergu'sium*), a town of France, in Isère, on the Bourbre, 7 miles W. of La-Tour-du-Pin. Pop. in 1901, 5246 (commune, 7272).

Bourg-Saint-Andéol, boor'-såⁿ'-tôⁿ'då'ol', a town of France, department of Ardèche, on the Rhone, 35 miles S. of Privas. Pop. 3300 (commune, 4000).

Bourg-Saint-Maurice, boor såⁿ mō'reece', a town of France, in Savoy, on the Isère, 13 miles NE. of Moutiers, near the Little St. Bernard Pass. Pop. about 1000.

Bourg-Saint-Pierre, boor såⁿ pe-air', a village and commune of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, at the mouth of the Valsorey, and on the Great St. Bernard route, about 22 miles by road from Martigny.

Bourg-sur-Gironde, boor sür zhee'rônd', a town of France, department of Gironde, on the Dordogne, 14 miles N. of Bordeaux. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3000).

Bourgueil, boor'gu'ʏ (anc. *Burgo'lium*), a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 27 miles WSW. of Tours. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3000).

Bourke, a town of New South Wales, Australia, on the Darling River, 503 miles by rail NW. of Sydney. Lat. 30° 3′ S.; lon. 145° 55′ E. It has government buildings, court-house, etc. Pop. 3500.

Bourmont, boor'môⁿ', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 22 miles ENE. of Chaumont. Pop. about 800.

Bourne, born, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, near the Fens, 34 miles SSE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1901, 4361.

Bourne, a post-town of Barnstable co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., about 17 miles W. of Barnstable. The banking point is Wareham. Pop. in 1900, 1657.

Bourne, a post-village of Baker co., Oregon, 18 miles NW. of Baker City. Pop. about 300.

Bournemouth, bōrn'muth, a municipal borough and watering-place of England, on the coast of Hampshire, 5 miles W. by S. of Christchurch and about 25 miles SW. of Southampton. It is noted for its temperate winter climate, and has become a place of fashionable resort. In the churchyard of St. Peter's Church are the graves of Godwin, Mary Wollstonecraft, and Mary Shelley. Pop. in 1901, 47,003. Bournemouth is included in the parliamentary borough of Christchurch.

Bourneville, bōrn'vĭl, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, on Paint Creek, 11 miles WSW. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 356.

Bourn's Landing, a hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 43 miles WNW. of Cloverdale.

Bournville, a village of Worcestershire, England, 5 miles SW. of Birmingham. It has extensive chocolate-works.

Bourtanger Moor, boor'tång'ęr môr, the German name of a former impassable morass or swamp, upward of 40 miles in length, on the confines of Germany and the Netherlands, on the Ems. It has recently been in a great measure drained and converted into pasture-land. In the midst of it, in the Dutch province of Groningen, is the little fortified town of Bourtange.

Bou Sada, boo så'då, a trading and market-town of Algeria, in a fertile site in the midst of an arid plain, 117 miles SW. of Constantine. Pop. in 1901, 5364.

Bouscat, Le, leh boos'kå', a northern suburb of Bordeaux, France, in the department of Gironde. It has a race-course, hydropathic institute, and insane asylum. Pop. in 1901, 10,466.

Boussac, boos'såk', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Creuse, 20 miles NE. of Guéret. Pop. about 1500.

Boussières, boos'se-air', a village of France, in Doubs, 9 miles SW. of Besançon.

Boussole (boo'sol') **Strait** is the channel which connects the Sea of Okhotsk with the Pacific, in the centre of the Kuril Islands.

Boussu, boos'sü', a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 7 miles W. of Mons, on the Haine. Pop. in 1900, 10,900.

Bout de l'Isle. See Sainte Anne Bout de l'Isle.

Bouton, a post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R.

Boutonne, boo'tônn', a river of France, in Deux-Sèvres and Charente-Inférieure, joins the Charente 8 miles E. of Rochefort, after a SW. course of 65 miles.

Bontonville, bŏw'tŏn-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., 3 miles W. of Ridgefield, Conn.

Boutte, boot, a post-village of St. Charles parish, La., 24 miles W. of New Orleans.

Bouveret, boov'rå', a village of Switzerland, in Valais, near the E. extremity of Lake Geneva, and ¾ mile from the mouth of the Rhone.

Bouvet Island, in the South Atlantic, SW. of the southern extremity of Africa, in lat. 54° 26′ S., lon. 3° 24′ E.

Bouvignes, boo'veeñ', a village of Belgium, province and 14 miles S. of Namur, on the Meuse. Pop. in 1900, 1104.

Bouvines, boo'veen', or **Bovines,** a village of France, department of Nord, 6 miles SE. of Lille. It is noted for the victory of Philip Augustus of France over Otho IV. of Germany in 1214.

Bouzonville, the French name of Busendorf.

Bova, bo'vå, a commune of Italy, in Calabria, 18 miles ESE. of Reggio. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 4500.

Bovee, a post-village of Mackinac co., Mich. Its banking point is Manistique.

Bovenden, bo'vęn-den, a town of Hanover, Prussia, 4 miles N. of Göttingen. Pop. about 2000.

Boves, bo'vĕs, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles S. of Cuneo. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 10,000).

Boves, bôv, a village of France, in Somme, 4 miles S. of Amiens. Pop. about 1800.

Bovey Tracey, or **South Bovey,** a village of England, co. of Devon, 3 miles W. of Chudleigh, noted for its lignite-mines and its clay-pits and potteries.

Bovianum, the ancient name of Bojano.

Bovi'na, a post-village of Warren co., Miss., on the Alabama and Vicksburg R. where it crosses the Big Black River, 10 miles E. of Vicksburg.

Bovina, a post-township (town) and village of Delaware co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 932; of the village, about 100.

Bovina Center, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in the western Catskill region. The banking point is Andes or Delhi. Pop. about 200.

Bo'vine, a post-hamlet of Gibson co., Ind., on Patoka Creek, 8 miles ENE. of Princeton.

Bovino, bo-vee'no (anc. *Vibi'num*), a town of Italy, 18 miles SSW. of Foggia. It has an old cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 7613.

Bovolenta, bo-vo-lĕn'tȧ, a village of Italy, 10 miles SSE. of Padua.

Bow, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Merrimac co., N.H., is bounded on the E. by the Merrimac River. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Bowbells, a banking post-village of Ward co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R.

Bowden (bō'dęn), **Cape,** in the W. part of North Devon, in the American Arctic Archipelago, on Wellington Channel. Lat. 75° N.; lon. 92° 15′ W.

Bowdens, bōw'dęnz, a post-station of Duplin co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 58 miles N. of Wilmington.

Bowditch (bōw'ditch) **Island,** or **Fakaofo,** fȧ-kȧ-ō'fō, an island in the Pacific, lat. 9° 20′ S., lon. 171° 12′ W.; discovered by Wilkes's expedition in 1841.

Bowdle, a banking post-village of Edmunds co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 57 miles N. of Aberdeen. It is the trade-centre of an important agricultural region. Pop. in 1900, 622.

Bowdoin, bō'dęn, a township (town) of Sagadahoc co., Me., 22 miles SSW. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 937.

Bowdoin Center, a post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me., in Bowdoin township (town), 4½ miles from Bowdoinham.

Bowdoinham, bō'dęn-hăm, a banking post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me., in Bowdoinham township (town), on the Maine Central R., 8 miles N. of Brunswick. It is nearly 2 miles W. of Merry Meeting Bay, an expansion of the Kennebec River, which forms the E. boundary of the town. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1305.

Bowdon, bō'dęn, a town of England, in Cheshire, 9 miles W. of Stockport. Pop. in 1901, 2788.

Bowdon, a post-town of Carroll co., Ga., 10 miles from Carrollton, its banking town. Pop. in 1900, 307.

Bowdon, a banking post-village of Wells co., N.Dak. Pop. about 200.

Bowen, bō'ęn, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Keokuk Branch of the Wabash R., 27 miles SE. of Keokuk, Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 528.

Bowen, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, 32 miles SW. of Dubuque.

Bowen, a post-village of Wayne co., W.Va., 10 miles N. of Wayne.

Bowen, a seaport town of Queensland, Australia, on Edgecumbe Bay, about 580 miles NW. of Brisbane. The harbor, also known as Port Denison, is one of the best on the eastern coast of Australia. Pop. about 1300.

Bowen Island, in British Columbia, is in the Gulf of Georgia, at the entrance of Howe Sound.

Bowens, bō'ęnz, a post-hamlet of Calvert co., Md., 6 miles S. of Prince Fredericktown.

Bowens Corners, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 14 miles S. of Oswego.

Bowens Mills, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Bowens Mills, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., 6 miles S. of Middleville station.

Bower, bōw'ęr, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Neb., about 50 miles SSW. of Lincoln.

Bower, a post-station of Clearfield co., Pa., about 35 miles NNW. of Altoona.

Bow'erbank, a plantation, Piscataquis co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 66.

Bowerhill, bōw'ęr-hil', a station of Allegheny co., Pa., ½ mile S. of Woodville. Here are mines of soft coal.

Bowerhill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 17 miles S. by W. of Pittsburg.

Bower Mills, a post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., 7 miles NE. of Sarcoxie, its banking point.

Bowers, a post-hamlet of Riverside co., Cal.

Bowers, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on Delaware Bay, 9 miles SE. of Dover.

Bowers, bōw'ęrz, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis R., 12 miles NE. of Crawfordsville.

Bowershill, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va., on the Seaboard Air Line, 8 miles SW. of Portsmouth.

Bowers Station, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 16 miles NE. of Reading.

Bowerston, bōw'ęrz-tọn, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 40 miles W. of Steubenville. Pop. in 1900, 526.

Bowersville, bōw'ęrz-vĭl, a post-town of Hart co., Ga., about 38 miles NNE. of Athens. Pop. in 1900, 294.

Bowersville, a banking post-village of Greene co., Ohio, about 30 miles ESE. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 370.

Bowery Beach, a post-village and summer-resort of Cumberland co., Me., on the ocean, 7 miles S. of Portland.

Bowesmont, a post-village of Pembina co., N.Dak.

Bowfell, a mountain of England, co. of Westmoreland, 8 miles WNW. of Ambleside. Elevation, 2960 feet.

Bowie, boo'ee, a county forming the NE. extremity of Texas, has an area of 907 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Red River and on the S. by the Sulphur Fork of that river. The surface is largely covered with forests. Capital, Boston. Pop. in 1890, 20,267; in 1900, 26,676.

Bowie, a post-village of Lafourche parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R., 12 miles (direct) ESE. of Thibodaux, its banking point.

Bowie, a post-town of Prince George co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 25 miles SSW. of Baltimore and 16 miles from Washington. Pop. in 1900, 443. The banking point is Upper Marlboro.

Bowie, a banking post-town of Montague co., Texas, on the Fort Worth and Denver and the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas Rs., 68 miles N. by W. of Fort Worth. It has cotton-industries, oil-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2600.

Bow (or **Harp**) **Island,** an island of the Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago, Pacific Ocean. Lat. of the NE. point, 18° 6′ S.; lon. 140° 51′ W. It is of coral formation, 30 miles in length by 5 miles in breadth, and bow-shaped.

Bowland Forest, in England, cos. of York and Lancaster, 10 miles NW. of Clitheroe, has an area of about 40 sq. m.

Bowlers (bō'lęrz) **Wharf,** a post-station and steamboat landing of Essex co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 40 miles from its mouth.

Bowling, a village of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, on the Clyde, 3 miles from Dumbarton.

Bowling Green, a post-village of De Soto co., Fla., on the Plant System, about 52 miles (direct) N. by E. of Punta Gorda. Pop. about 250.

Bowling Green, a banking post-town of Clay co., Ind., on the Eel River, about 24 miles E. by S. of Terre Haute. Good coal is mined near this place. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Bowling Green, a city, the capital of Warren co., Ky., is on the Barren River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 71 miles N. by E. of Nashville. It is at the head of navigation, and is an important shipping point. It contains tobacco- and carriage-factories, flouring-mills, distilleries, etc., and has one of the largest horse-markets in the state. Oil and natural gas are found here. The Southern Normal School, Potter College, Ogden College, and other collegiate institutions are located here. Pop. in 1900, 8226. It was an important strategic point in the early part of the Civil War.

Bowling Green, a banking city, capital of Pike co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton and the St. Louis and Hannibal Rs., 32 miles S. by E. of Hannibal. There are important stone-quarries in the vicinity. Pike College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 1902.

Bowling Green, a post-town, capital of Wood co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Toledo and Ohio Central Rs., 20 miles S. by W. of Toledo. It is connected with Tontogany by the Bowling Green R. It has foundries, torpedo-works, cut-glass works, canneries, etc. Oil is found in large quantities in this locality. Pop. in 1900, 5087.

Bowling Green, a banking post-town, capital of Caroline co., Va., is on the Mattapony River, 44 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 458.

Bowlusville, bōw'lŭs-vĭl, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, 8 miles N. of Springfield.

Bowman, a post-hamlet of Craighead co., Ark.

Bowman, a post-town of Elbert co., Ga., 13 miles by rail NW. of Elberton. Pop. in 1900, 367.

Bowman, a post-town of Orangeburg co., S.C., in Cow Castle township. Pop. in 1900, 134.

Bowmans Bluff, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., N.C., 8 miles SW. of Hendersonville.

Bowmansdale, bō'mąnz-dāl, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., 9 miles by rail W. of Harrisburg.

Bowmanstown, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central Rs. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Lehighton.

Bowmansville, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., about 12 miles E. by N. of Buffalo and 2 miles from the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. about 150.

Bowmansville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 12 miles SSW. of Reading. Pop. about 250.

Bowmanville, a banking port of entry of Durham co., Ontario, with an excellent harbor on Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk R., 42 miles NE. of Toronto. It has manufactories of iron-castings, machinery, woollens, furniture, pianos, agricultural implements, rubber goods, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2731. Its landing is 4 miles from the town, and is known as Port Darlington.

Bow Mills, a post-village of Merrimac co., N.H., in Bow township (town), on the Merrimac River, 2½ miles S. of Concord.

Bowne, bōwn, a post-township of Kent co., Mich., 20 miles SE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 1340.

Bow'ness', a seaport and parish of Cumberland, England, in Solway Firth, 12 miles from Carlisle.

Bowness, a village of England, co. of Westmoreland, on Lake Windermere, 7½ miles WNW. of Kendal. Pop. in 1901, 2682.

Bow Valley, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Neb., about 18 miles SE. of Yankton, S.Dak.

Bowyers, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., S.C.

Boxberg, box'bĕRG, a town of Baden, 5 miles SW. of Königshofen. Pop. about 700.

Boxboro, box'bŭr-rŭh, a township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., traversed by the Boston and Maine R., 24 miles from Boston. Pop. in 1900, 316.

Boxbutte, box'būte', a county in the NW. part of Nebraska. Area, 1078 sq. m. Tributaries of the Niobrara River enter the county. Capital, Hemingford. Pop. in 1900, 5572.

Boxbutte, a post-hamlet of Boxbutte co., Neb.

Boxelder, a county in the NW. part of Utah, bordering on Idaho. Area, 5436 sq. m. It is intersected by the Bear River and bounded on the SE. by Great Salt Lake, which extends into the middle of the county. The surface is partly mountainous, and the Wasatch Mountain extends along its E. border. Capital, Brigham. Pop. in 1890, 7642; in 1900, 10,009.

Boxelder, a post-hamlet of Choteau co., Mont.

Boxford, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Boxford township (town), 1 mile from Boxford station on the Boston and Maine R., which is 28 miles N. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 704.

Box Grove, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 3½ miles from Markham.

Box Hill, in England, co. of Surrey, 2 miles NE. of Dorking, forms part of the range of Northdowns, and is remarkable for a flourishing wood of box-trees.

Boxhill, a town of Victoria, Australia, 9 miles NE. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1400.

Boxholm, a post-village of Boone co., Iowa, on the Marshalltown and Dakota R., 16 miles (direct) NW. of Boone.

Boxley, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., about 30 miles N. of Indianapolis.

Boxmeer, box'mair', a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 28 miles ESE. of Bois-le-Duc, near the Meuse.

Boxspring, a post-village of Talbot co., Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia, 23 miles ENE. of Columbus.

Boxtel, box'tęl, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, on the Dommel, 6 miles S. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. in 1900, 6744.

Boxville, a post-village of Union co., Ky., 14 miles from Sebree.

Boyabad, bō-yȧ-bȧd', a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the vilayet of Kastamuni, about 45 miles SW. of Sinope. It has an active trade. Pop. about 6000.

Boyacá, bo-yȧ'kȧ', a department of the republic of Colombia, bounded NE. by Venezuela, and traversed by the Andes. Area, 33,000 sq. m. Its eastern part is level, forming part of the Orinoco basin. Fine emeralds are obtained at Muso, in this state. Capital, Tunja. Pop. about 700,000.

Boyacá, a town of the department of Boyacá, Colombia, 25 miles S. of Tunja, celebrated for the victory gained by Bolívar over the Spaniards, Aug. 7, 1819, which secured the independence of Colombia. Pop. about 7000.

Boyana, bo-yȧ'nȧ, often written **Bojana,** a river of Albania, the navigable outlet of the Lake of Scutari. It enters the Adriatic after a very tortuous course of 14 miles, forming at the end the boundary between Montenegro and Turkey. The river Drin communicates with it by an arm formed about half a century ago.

Boyana, bo-yȧ'nȧ, a bay and town on the NW. coast of Madagascar, about 70 miles E. of Cape St. Andrew.

Boyce, boiss, a banking post-town of Rapides parish, La., on the Red River and on the Texas and Pacific R., 12 miles NW. of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900, 832.

Boyce, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex.

Boyce, a post-village of Clarke co., Va., 10 miles SE. of Winchester. Pop. about 250.

Boyce Station, a post-station of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 15 miles SW. of Pittsburg.

Boyceville, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Downing.

Boyd, a county in the NE. part of Kentucky, has an area of 175 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ohio River and on the E. by the Big Sandy River. Iron and coal are found here. Capital, Catlettsburg. Pop. in 1890, 14,033; in 1900, 18,834.

Boyd, a northern county of Nebraska. Area, 555 sq. m. It is bounded NE. by the Missouri River and S. by the Niobrara, which empties into the former at the E. point of the county. Capital, Butte. Pop. in 1900, 7332.

Boyd, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ill.

Boyd, a post-village of Harrison co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 51 miles S. by E. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Boyd, a banking post-village of Lac qui Parle co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 20 miles SE. by S. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 335.

Boyd, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Miss.

Boyd, a banking post-village of Wise co., Tex., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas R., 12 miles (direct) S. by W. of Decatur. Pop. about 350.

Boyd, a banking post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 20 miles E. of Chippewa Falls. Pop. in 1900, 674.

Boyden, a banking post-town of Sioux co., Iowa, 34 miles by rail ESE. of Canton. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Boyd Lake, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., on a small lake and on the Bangor and Aroostook R., 16 miles E. of Dover.

Boyds, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 29 miles NW. of Washington, D.C.

Boyds Creek, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn., on the French Broad River, about 20 miles E. of Knoxville.

Boydsville, a post-village of Clay co., Ark., about 9 miles NW. of Rector. Pop. 100.

Boydsville, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky., 20 miles from Mayfield.

Boyd Tavern, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., 9 miles E. by S. of Charlottesville.

Boydton, a banking post-town, capital of Mecklenburg co., Va., about 70 miles SW. of Petersburg and 4 miles N. of the Roanoke River. It is on the Southern R., and is in a tobacco and cotton region. Pop. in 1900, 527.

Boyer, a post-township of Crawford co., Iowa. Pop. 514.

Boyer River, Iowa, rises in Sac co. and enters the Missouri River about 20 miles above Council Bluffs. It is nearly 130 miles long.

Boyers, a post-village of Butler co., Pa.

Boyertown, a banking post-borough of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 18 miles E. of Reading. It has cigar-factories, iron-foundries, knitting-mills, and manufactures of carriages, machinery, caskets, etc. Pop. in 1890, 1436; in 1900, 1709.

Boyett, a post-village of Wilson co., N.C.

Boykin, a post-village of Escambia co., Ala., 12 miles E. by N. of Brewton.

Boykin, a post-hamlet of Kershaw co., S.C., 9 miles S. of Camden.

Boykins, a post-town of Southampton co., Va., on the Seaboard Air Line, 55 miles WSW. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Boyle, boil, a town and parish of Ireland, co. of Roscommon, on the river Boyle, 8 miles NW. of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop. of the town, about 2500.

Boyle, a county of Kentucky, has an area of 160 sq. m. It is drained by the Dicks River and the sources of the Salt River. Capital, Danville. Pop. in 1890, 12,948; in 1900, 13,817.

Boyle, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Kan., 30 miles W. of Leavenworth.

Boyle, a post-town of Bolivar co., Miss., about 33 miles by rail S. by W. of Clarksdale. Pop. in 1900, 538.

Boylers Mill, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., 30 miles S. by E. of Sedalia. Lead is mined here.

Boyleston, a post-village of Wayne co., Ill., 4 miles by rail W. by S. of Fairfield, its banking point.

Boyleston, boilz'tŏn, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., 7 miles by rail E. of Frankfort. Pop. about 200.

Boylston, boilz'tǫn, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Boylston township (town), 12 miles N. by E. of Worcester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1364.

Boylston, or **Boyleston,** a township (town) of Oswego co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 859. The name of the post-office is Boylston Center.

Boylston, a post-town of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles S. by W. of Port Mulgrave.

Boylston Center, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Boylston township (town), about 38 miles W. of Boston. Pop. about 850.

Boylston (or **Boyleston**) **Center,** a post-station of Oswego co., N.Y.

Boyne, boin, a river of Ireland, in Leinster, rises in the Bog of Allen, near Carbery, flows generally NE., and 4 miles below Drogheda enters the Irish Sea. It is navigable at high water for vessels of 200 tons to Drogheda. About 2¾ miles W. of Drogheda an obelisk marks the spot where William III., in July, 1690, gained the victory known as the "Battle of the Boyne."

Boyne, boin, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich., on Pine Lake and on the Boyne City and Southeastern R., 15 miles (direct) ESE. of Charlevoix, its banking point. It has lumber and manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900, 912.

Boyne Falls, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 15 miles S. of Petoskey, its banking point. It has manufactures of shingles, etc., and is a shipping point for lumber. Pop. in 1900, 431.

Boynton, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the Frisco System. Pop. 300.

Boynton, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo.

Boynton, or **Sandy Ridge,** a station in Center co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 20 miles SE. of Clearfield. Here are coal-mines. The post-office name is Sandy Ridge.

Boyntonville, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 15 miles NE. of Troy.

Bozeman, bōz'mąn, a banking city, capital of Gallatin co., Mont., in a mountainous country, on the Northern Pacific R., 98 miles SSE. of Helena. It is on a small affluent of the Gallatin River, and is surrounded with beautiful scenery. Bozeman contains an academy and extensive flour- and lumber-mills. Gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, and coal are found near this place. Elevation, 4750 feet. The State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is located here. Pop. in 1890, 2143; in 1900, 3419.

Bozeman Creek, Gallatin co., Mont., issues from Mystic Lake, which is 6468 feet above the sea-level. It runs northwestward and enters the East Fork of the Gallatin River near Bozeman. In the upper part of its course it rushes through a deep cañon, and falls, by several cascades, about 500 feet in a distance of a quarter of a mile.

Bozen, or **Botzen,** bōt'sęn (It. *Bolzano*, bol-zä'no), a town of Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, at the confluence of the Talfer and the Eisach, 35 miles NNE. of Trent. It is built in part in the Italian style, many of the old houses having arcades. It has interesting churches and other edifices, and fine squares and gardens. The town is protected from the inundations of the Talfer by a strong dike, 2 miles in length, which serves as a public promenade. On the opposite bank of the Talfer is the winter-resort of Gries, and in the vicinity is the stately castle of Runkelstein. The neighboring mountains rise to heights of from 4000 to 7000 feet. Bozen is situated in the midst of a rich fruit region. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Roman Pons Drusi. Elevation, 860 feet. Pop. in 1900, 13,632.

Bozman, a post-village of Talbot co., eastern peninsula of Maryland, on Chesapeake Bay. Pop. about 100.

Bozrah, boz'rä (called in the Bible, *Bozra of Moab*), an ancient city, supposed to be the Bostra of Roman times, a place of importance, which continued to be a busy centre of trade far into the Middle Ages. The mean little village of Bozra stands on the site of Bostra. The ruins here include a cathedral built near the beginning of the Middle Ages, a splendid mosque, a Roman theatre, and a Roman triumphal arch.

Bozrah, an ancient town of Edom. It probably stood at El-Busseireh, an Arab village, 30 miles SE. of the Dead Sea.

Bozrah, a township (town) of New London co., Conn., about 4 miles W. of Norwich. Pop. in 1900, 799.

Bozrahville, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Bozrah township (town), about 4 miles NW. of Yantic.

Bozzolo, bot'so-lo, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles WSW. of Mantua. Pop. 4000.

Bra, brä, a town of Italy, 25 miles NE. of Cuneo. Pop. in 1901, 11,482 (commune, 15,965).

Brabant, brä-bant' or brab'ant (Fr. pron. brä'bôn'; Dutch, *Braband*, brä-bänt'), a mediæval duchy of the Netherlands. In 1430 it became part of the Burgundian realm, and from 1516 was united with the Spanish monarchy. After the truce of 1609, in the war between the Dutch and Spaniards, it was divided into Spanish Brabant, now forming the provinces of Brabant and Antwerp, in Belgium, and Dutch or North Brabant, which belongs to the Netherlands.

Brabant, a province of Belgium. Area, 1268 sq. m. Capital, Brussels. Pop. in 1900, 1,263,535.

Bracciano, brät-chä'no, a town of Italy, 17 miles NW. of Rome. It is situated on the W. shore of the lake of the same name, which is 22 miles in circumference and gives rise to the Arrone (anc. *A'ro*). Pop. about 3000.

Bracebridge, a town of England, nearly adjoining Lincoln. Pop. about 1750.

Bracebridge, a post-town and summer-resort of Ontario, on the N. branch of the Muskoka River and on the Grand Trunk R., 125 miles N. of Toronto. It contains sash-, grist-, saw- and woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2479.

Braceville, a banking post-village of Grundy co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 61 miles SW. of Chicago. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1669.

Braceville, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Erie and the Alliance and Northern Rs., 33 miles ENE. of Akron.

Bracewell, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Iowa.

Brachelen, bräk'ęh-lęn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles NW. of Jülich. Pop. in 1900, 2654.

Braciglinno, brä-cheel-yä'no, a commune of Italy, province and 10 miles N. of Salerno. Pop. 3000.

Brackel, bräk'ęl, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, in the district of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900, 5203.

Bracken, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 193 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River and on the S. by the North Fork of Licking River. Capital, Brookville. Pop. in 1890, 12,369; in 1900, 12,137.

Bracken, a post-village of Huntington co., Ind., about 30 miles W. by S. of Fort Wayne.

Bracken, a post-village of Comal co., Tex. Pop. about 100.

Brackentown, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Tenn., 10 miles E. of Mitchellsville.

Brackettville, a post-village, capital of Kinney co., Tex., on the Southern Pacific R., about 125 miles W. of San Antonio. The banking point is Delrio. Pop. in 1900, 1649.

Brackley, a town of England, co. of Northampton, on the Ouse, 8 miles ESE. of Banbury. Pop. in 1901, 2467.

Brackley Beach, a village and sea-side resort of Queen's co., Prince Edward Island, 13 miles by rail NE. of Charlottetown.

Brackney, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 9 miles from Binghamton.

Brackwede-Brock, bräk'wā'dĕ brok, a manufacturing commune of Westphalia, Prussia, 2 miles S. of Bielefeld. Pop. in 1900, 8311.

Braclaw, a town of Russia. See BRATSLAV.

Bradano, brä-dä'no (anc. *Brada'nus*), a river of southern Italy, rises in the Apennines, flows SE. 60 miles, and enters the Gulf of Taranto on the NW.

Bradbury, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill., 3 miles by rail N. of Toledo, its banking point.

Bradbury Isle, off the coast of Hancock co., Me.

Braddock, a post-village of Frederick co., Md. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Frederick.

Braddock, a banking post-village of Emmons co., N.Dak. Pop. about 150.

Braddock, or **Braddock's Field,** a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the right bank of the Monongahela River and on the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Rs., 10 miles SE. of Pittsburg. Here General Braddock was defeated and killed by the French and Indians in 1755. It has one of the largest steel-plants of the country, whose product is essentially steel rails, and other important manufactures relating largely to railroading and car construction. Pop. in 1880, 3310; in 1890, 8561; in 1900, 15,654.

Braddyville, a post-town of Page co., Iowa, on the Nodaway River, 12 miles S. of Clarinda. Pop. in 1900, 236.

Braden, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tenn., 9 miles by rail NE. of Arlington.

Bradenville, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Latrobe. Pop. about 500.

Bradfield, a parish and village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles NNW. of Sheffield. Pop. about 12,000.

Bradfield, a village of Berkshire, England, 7 miles W. of Reading.

Bradford, a municipal, county, and parliamentary borough of England, within the territorial limits of the

West Riding of Yorkshire, on an affluent of the Aire, 8 miles W. of Leeds. The town is built entirely of stone, is embellished with a number of parks and statues, and has some handsome public buildings. Its rapid growth from a place of about 10,000 inhabitants at the beginning of the nineteenth century is attributable to its position in the great manufacturing district of Yorkshire and to the abundance of coal and iron in its vicinity. Bradford is the principal seat of the woollen and worsted manufacture (including spinning and weaving) in England, and the great mart for the long wools used in these fabrics. The town possesses a library of about 125,000 volumes. It returns 3 members to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 279,767.

Bradford, a county in the NE. part of Florida, has an area of 552 sq. m. The surface is extensively covered with forest. Capital, Starke. Pop. in 1890, 7516; in 1900, 10,295.

Bradford, a county in the NNE. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New York, has an area of 1140 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, which, entering the county at Waverly in the N., flows direct S. to within a few miles N. of Towanda, thence in a SE. direction into Wyoming co. It is also drained by Tioga River and Towanda and Wyalusing Creeks. Among its mineral resources are bituminous coal and iron-ore. Capital, Towanda. Pop. in 1890, 59,233; in 1900, 59,403.

Bradford, a post-village of Coosa co., Ala., about 50 miles N. by E. of Montgomery.

Bradford, a post-town of White co., Ark., 66 miles by rail NE. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Bradford, Sangamon co., Ill. See BRADFORDTON.

Bradford, a banking post-village of Stark co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 38 miles N. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 773.

Bradford, a post-village of Harrison co., Ind., about 15 miles WNW. of New Albany. Pop. 200.

Bradford, a post-hamlet of Wabaunsee co., Kan.

Bradford, a post-hamlet of Bracken co., Ky., 4 miles SW. of Augusta.

Bradford, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Bradford township (town), 20 miles NNW. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 954.

Bradford, Essex co., Mass. See HAVERHILL.

Bradford, a post-township of Isanti co., Minn. Pop. 658.

Bradford, a post-village of Merrimac co., N.H., in Bradford township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 27 miles W. by N. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 805.

Bradford, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Bradford township (town), 25 miles NW. of Elmira. Pop. of the town in 1900, 771.

Bradford, a banking post-village of Miami co., Ohio, on Greenville Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles W. of Piqua. Pop. in 1900, 1254.

Bradford, a banking city of McKean co., Pa., the converging point of several railroads, 67 miles S. of Buffalo. It has manufactures of tanks and well-supplies, railroad machine-shops, refineries, boiler-shops, motor-cycles, chemical-works, glass-factories, etc. Bradford is the head-quarters of extensive oil interests and has pipe-lines to the seaboard. Pop. in 1890, 10,514; in 1900, 15,029.

Bradford, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., 35 miles N. of Jackson. Pop. about 350.

Bradford, a banking post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Bradford township (town), on the Connecticut River and on the Passumpsic (Boston and Maine) R., 30 miles SE. of Montpelier. It has various mills and factories. Pop. in 1900, 614; of the town, 1338.

Bradford, a banking post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 41 miles N. of Toronto. It has various mills and factories. Pop. about 1000.

Bradford Center, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Bradford township (town).

Bradford Center, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Bradford township (town), on Waits River, 28 miles SE. of Montpelier.

Bradford-on-Avon, a town of England, in Wiltshire, 6 miles ESE. of Bath, on both sides of the Avon. It has important manufactures of broadcloth. Pop. in 1901, 4514.

Bradfordsville, a post-town of Marion co., Ky., on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, 80 miles SSE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 301.

Bradfordton, a post-hamlet of Sangamon co., Ill., 5 miles W. of Springfield.

Bradgate, a banking post-town of Humboldt co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles WNW. of Dakota City. Pop. in 1900, 223.

Bradgate Park, a parish of England, 5 miles NW. of Leicester. It has ruins of a noble mansion, in which Lady Jane Grey was born.

Brading, a town of Hampshire, England, near the E. extremity of the Isle of Wight, 7 miles ESE. of Newport. It was formerly a parliamentary borough.

Bradish, a post-village of Boone co., Neb. Pop. about 75.

Bradley, a county in the SSE. part of Arkansas, has an area of 658 sq. m. It is intersected and bounded on the SE. by the Saline River, is bounded on the SW. by the Washita River and on the W. by the Moro River. Capital, Warren. Pop. in 1890, 7972; in 1900, 9651.

Bradley, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 325 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Hiawassee River. Capital, Cleveland. Pop. in 1890, 13,607; in 1900, 15,759.

Bradley, a post-village of Lafayette co., Ark., 42 miles by rail N. of Shreveport, Tex.

Bradley, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 78 miles S. of Salinas.

Bradley, a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 1½ miles N. of Kankakee. It has manufactures of farming-implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1518.

Bradley, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T.

Bradley, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., on the Penobscot River, 45 miles above Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 682.

Bradley, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 24 miles S. of Grand Rapids.

Bradley, a post-hamlet of Oktibbeha co., Miss., 25 miles by rail S. by W. of West Point.

Bradley, a post-town of Greenwood co., S.C., in Bradley township. Pop. in 1900, 289; of the township, 1332.

Bradley, a banking post-village of Clark co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 20 miles N. by E. of Clark. Pop. about 150.

Bradley Beach, a post-borough and sea-side resort of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 982.

Bradleys, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Ga.

Bradleyville, a post-hamlet of Taney co., Mo., 10 miles NE. of Forsyth.

Bradner, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R., 24 miles S. by E. of Toledo. It has torpedo-works and industries in oil, grain, and machinery. Pop. in 1900, 1148.

Bradninch, or **Brains,** a town of England, co. of Devon, 8 miles NNE. of Exeter. Pop. of parish, about 2000.

Bradrick, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, 2½ miles from Huntington, W.Va.

Bradshaw, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., about midway between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. Here the Gunpowder and Little Gunpowder rivers unite.

Bradshaw, a banking post-village of York co., Neb., 60 miles by rail W. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 365.

Bradshaw, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 11 miles from Pulaski.

Bradstowe, a town of England. See BROADSTAIRS.

Bradtville, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., 4 miles from Bridgeport.

Bradwell, a township of England, co. of Buckingham, 3 miles ESE. of Stony Stratford.

Bradwell, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby, 3 miles NNE. of Tideswell. Near by is a large stalactite cave.

Brady, a post-township of Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 1504.

Brady, a post-village of Lincoln co., Neb., on the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R., 25 miles (direct) ESE. of North Platte, its banking point.

Brady, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., Ohio, 9 miles from Cambridge.

Brady, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 721.

Brady, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Brady, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2075.

Brady, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 766.

Brady, a banking post-town, the capital of McCulloch co., Tex., on a branch of the Colorado River and on the Frisco System, 46 miles SW. of Brownwood. Pop. about 700.

Bradys Bend, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., is in a small township of the same name, on the Alleghany River, and near the Allegheny Valley Railroad. It is surrounded by a hilly and picturesque country, in which coal and iron-ore are found. Pop. about 400; of the township in 1900, 891.

Bradyville, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 7 miles NE. from Maysville, Ky.

Bradyville, a post-village of Cannon co., Tenn., 8 miles SW. of Woodbury.

Brae, brā, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 35 miles by rail NW. of Summerside.

Braemar, brā'mar', the westernmost and highland portion of the district of Mar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It has a number of peaks over 3500 feet high, of which Ben Macdhui, 4296 feet, is the loftiest. It is much visited by tourists, and is famed for its red deer, its forests, and its gems (amethysts, beryls, and cairngorms). It contains the royal seat of Balmoral. The village of Braemar is 18 miles W. by S. of Ballater. Elevation, 1100 feet.

Braemar, brā'mar', a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 8 miles from Woodstock.

Brag, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga., 6 miles E. of Statesboro.

Braga, brä'gä (anc. *Brac'ara Augus'ta*), a city of Portugal, capital of a district in the old province of Entre Douro e Minho, 35 miles NE. of Oporto. It is surrounded by old walls, and is the see of an archbishop, who is titular primate of Portugal. It has a fine Gothic cathedral and some Roman ruins. It has manufactures of fire-arms, jewelry, cutlery, and hats. Near by, on a steep hill, reached by railway, is the famous sanctuary of Bom Jesus, visited by many pilgrims. Pop. in 1890, 23,089; in 1900, 24,309.

Bragado, brä-gä'do, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Buenos Aires, and near the Rio Salado. Pop. about 5000.

Bragança, or **Braganza,** brä-gän'sä, a town of Portugal, capital of a district, in Traz-os-Montes, near the NE. frontier, on the Ferrenza, 26 miles NW. of Miranda. It is partly surrounded by old walls and has a citadel, the seat of the old dukes of Braganza, from whom the reigning dynasty of Portugal is descended. There are manufactures of silk fabrics. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 5476.

Bragança, or **Braganza,** brä-gän'sä, a town of Brazil, state and 100 miles NE. of the city of Pará (with which it is connected by railroad), on the Caite, near its mouth, in the bay of the same name. Lat. 1° S. Pop. of town and district, 17,000.

Bragança, or **Braganza,** a town of Brazil, state and 50 miles by rail N. of the city of São Paulo. Its district is fertile, feeds numbers of cattle and pigs for the Rio Janeiro market, and has a number of sugar-mills. Pop. 10,000.

Braggs, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., 13 miles E. of Minter.

Braggs, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. about 100.

Bragg's Island, one of a group of islands on the W. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland.

Braggville, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. Its banking point is Houlton.

Braggville, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Milford Branch of the Boston and Albany R., 30 miles SW. of Boston.

Braham, a post-village of Isanti co., Minn., on the Great Northern R.

Brahe, brä'ĕh, a river of Prussia, flows S. and joins the Vistula above Fordon. It is connected with the Netze by the Canal of Bromberg, and thus unites the Oder and the Vistula.

Brahestad, brä'hĕs-tăd', a seaport of Russia, Finland, 36 miles SW. of Uleåborg, on the Gulf of Bothnia. It has a trade in pitch and tar. Pop. in 1897, 3222.

Brahilov, a town of Rumania. See BRAILA.

Brahmanber'ia, or **Brahmanba'ria,** a town of Bengal, in Tipperah, on the river Titas. Pop. about 18,000.

Brahmaputra, brah'mą-poo'-trą, formerly written **Burrampoo'ter** (anc. *Dyardanes* or *Œdanes*), a great river of India. Its principal head-stream, the Sanpo (Tsanpu or Dzangbo—"holy water"),—also known in the eastern part of its course as the Dihong,—rises on the Tibetan plateau at an elevation of about 15,500 feet, in about lat. 31° 30′ N., lon. 82° 5′ E., and in near proximity to the head-waters of the Ganges, Indus, and Sutlej. It follows a generally eastward course for about 900 miles, then turns southward, breaking through the Himalayan barrier in a long and deep gorge, and appears on the plains of northern Assam at an elevation of only 450 feet above the sea. In about lat. 27° 45′ N., lon. 95° 30′ E., it receives the Dibong, and immediately after the Lohit or Brahmakunda, both of which (minor) streams were at one time thought to be the main Brahmaputra. From this point the course of the stream is mainly SW. and S. The Brahmaputra finally becomes blended with the Ganges and the Megna in probably the largest delta-system of the globe, forming an immense number of navigable channels, and flowing at last into the Bay of Bengal. The main stream has a strong current, but is serviceable for extensive steam navigation. In the rainy season the river overflows its banks, converting the region traversed by it into a vast inland sea. The river is regularly navigated by steamers to Dibrughur, about 800 miles from its mouth; vessels of large burden ascend to Gauhati. The total length of the river is about 1800 miles.

Braic-y-Pwll, brī'kę-pool, a headland in North Wales, co. of Carnarvon. Lat. 52° 47′ N.; lon. 4° 48′ W.

Braidentown, a banking post-town, the capital of Manatee co., Fla., on the Manatee River, about 35 miles S. of Tampa. Extensive phosphate deposits have been discovered near here. Fruit- and vegetable-growing is the chief industry. Pop. about 260.

Braidwood, a banking city of Will co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 58 miles SW. of Chicago. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened here. Pop. in 1900, 3279.

Braidwood, a town of New South Wales, 45 miles S. of Goulburn. Pop. about 1500.

Braila, brä'e-lä or brä-ee'lä, a town and river-port of Rumania, in Wallachia, on the Danube, 103 miles NE. of Bucharest and 10 miles above Galatz. It has extensive docks and a large export trade, especially in grain. Its old fortress is in ruins. Pop. in 1899, 58,392.

Brainard, brā'nard, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 42 miles N. by E. of Independence.

Brainard, Minn. See BRAINERD.

Brainard, a banking post-village of Butler co., Neb., 42 miles by rail SW. of Fremont. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Brainard, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Chatham.

Brainard, Cape, at the SW. extremity of Grinnell Land, in about lat. 80° 40′ N.

Brainard Island, off the coast of Hazen Land, Arctic America, in about lat. 83° 22′ N.

Brainards, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 7 miles below Belvidere.

Brainard Station, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek and on the Chatham and Lebanon Valley R., 12 miles N. of Chatham.

Brainardsville, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., 10 miles E. by N. of Malone. Pop. about 150.

Braine-l'Alleud, brăn lä'lö', a village of Belgium, province of Brabant, 12 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. about 8000.

Braine-le-Comte, brăn lęh kòxt, a town of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 13½ miles NNE. of Mons. Pop. in 1900, 8935.

Brainerd, a city of Butler co., Kan., 17 miles by rail NW. of Eldorado. Pop. in 1900, 70.

Brainerd, a city, capital of Crow Wing co., Minn., on the Mississippi River and on the Northern Pacific and the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Rs., 115 miles WSW. of Duluth. It has foundries, breweries, railroad-shops, lumber-mills, cigar-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7524. A United States signal station is located here.

Braintree, a market-town of England, co. of Essex, 18 miles by rail E. of Bishop Stortford, on an eminence, adjoining the village of Bocking. It has a spacious Gothic church and manufactures of crape, silk, and straw goods. Pop. in 1901, 5330.

Braintree, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Braintree township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 10 miles S. of Boston. The town has granite-quarries and manufactures of absorbent linen, filters, carpets, leather, engines, etc. The banking point is Quincy. Down to 1792, Braintree included what is now Quincy, the birthplace of John Adams, John Hancock, and John Quincy Adams. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5981.

Braintree, a post-township (town) of Orange co., Vt., 25 miles S. by W. of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900, 776.

Braintrim, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. 934.

Brake, brä'kęh, a town of Germany, in Oldenburg, on the Weser, 25 miles NW. of Bremen. It has large docks and an extensive trade. Pop. in 1900, 4718.

Brakel, brä'kęl, an old town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 42 miles SSE. of Minden. Pop. in 1900, 3447. Near by is a charmingly situated castle.

Bralin, brä-leen', a town of Prussian Silesia, 39 miles ENE. of Breslau. Pop. about 1500.

Braman, a banking post-town of Kay co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 13 miles S. of South Haven, Kan. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Braman Corners, a post-hamlet of Schenectady co., N.Y., about 30 miles W. by N. of Albany.

Bramanville, a village of Worcester co., Mass., ½ mile from Millbury village.

Brambach, brâm'bâĸ, a town of Saxony, near the frontier of Bohemia, 11 miles N. of Eger. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 1587.

Brambanan, brâm-bâ'nân, a ruined town in the island of Java, 30 miles from Surakarta, famous for its magnificent remains of temples of stone.

Bramber, a small island of Sussex co., England, 8 miles NW. of Brighton. It was formerly a parliamentary borough.

Brampton, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, 8½ miles by rail ENE. of Carlisle. Pop. in 1901, 4608. It has coaling-industries.

Brampton, a post-village of Delta co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles N. of Escanaba.

Brampton, an outport, the chief town of the co. of Peel, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 21 miles NW. of Toronto. It is an important grain- and flour-market. Pop. in 1901, 2478.

Brampton and Walton, a town of Derbyshire, England, near Chesterfield. Pop. in 1901, 2698.

Bramsche, brâm'shẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 10 miles NNW. of Osnabrück, on the Haase. Pop. in 1900, 2964.

Bramstedt, brâm'stĕtt, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 26 miles N. of Hamburg. Pop. in 1900, 2217.

Bramwell, a post-town of Mercer co., W.Va., 4 miles by rail NE. of Pocahontas. It is in a great coal region, coal-mining and coke-manufacture being most extensively carried on. Pop. in 1900, 825.

Brancaleone, brân-kâ-lâ-o'nâ, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 23 miles SSW. of Gerace. Pop. about 800. It was partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

Branch, a county in the S. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 504 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River and also drained by the Coldwater River. The surface is diversified with small lakes, "oak openings," and dense forests. Capital, Coldwater. Pop. in 1890, 26,791; in 1900, 27,811.

Branch, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Mobile.

Branch, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 19 miles E. of Ludington. Pop. of Branch township in 1900, 614.

Branch, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1250. It has coal-mines.

Branch, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. Its banking point is Blairsville.

Branch, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 7 miles NW. of Manitowoc.

Branchburg, a township of Somerset co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1012.

Branchdale, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles W. of Pottsville.

Branchhill, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 20 miles NNE. of Cincinnati. A fine wire suspension bridge over the Little Miami River connects Branchhill with the village of Symmes.

Branchport, a village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the New Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania Rs., 1 mile N. of Long Branch, on an inlet of the sea. Oysters abound here.

Branchport, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., at the N. end of the western branch of Keuka Lake, about 48 miles SSE. of Rochester.

Branchs Store, a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., 14 miles SE. of Mount Olive station.

Branchton, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 6 miles by rail N. by W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 200.

Branchville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ala., about 30 miles NE. of Birmingham.

Branchville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles S. of Danbury. Pop. about 500.

Branchville, a post-station of Prince George co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 9 miles NE. of Washington.

Branchville, a post-borough of Sussex co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 9 miles N. of Newton. Pop. in 1900, 526.

Branchville, a hamlet of Union co., N.J., 2 miles N. of Westfield.

Branchville, a banking post-town of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the Southern R., 62 miles WNW. of Charleston. It has various manufactures and machine-shops. Pop. in 1900, 1101.

Branchville, a post-village of Southampton co., Va., on the Seaboard Air Line, 62 miles WSW. of Norfolk.

Branco, brâng'ko, one of the Cape Verde Islands.

Branco, brâng'ko, a river of Brazil, an affluent of the Rio Grande, in the state of Bahia. It is navigable to Tres-Barras, a distance of 40 miles.

Branco, a river of Brazil, rises in the Parima Mountains and flows SW. to the Rio Negro, which it joins near lat. 1° 20′ S. Length, including sinuosities, 350–400 miles.

Branco, Cape, in the state of Parahyba, Brazil, frequently taken to be the most easterly point of the South American continent. Lon. 34° 46′ W.

Brand, brânt, a town of Saxony, 23 miles SW. of Dresden. Pop. in 1900, 3114.

Brand, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 3676.

Brandeis-am-Adler, brân'dīce âm âd'lẹr, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles by rail E. of Pardubitz, on the Stille Adler. Pop. about 1000.

Brandeis-an-der-Elbe, brân'dīce ân dĕr ĕl'bẹh, a town of Bohemia, 13 miles ENE. of Prague, on the Elbe. Pop. in 1900, 4144.

Brandenburg (Ger. pron. brân'dẹn-bŏŏʀg'), a province of Prussia, in the centre of the kingdom, bounded N. by Mecklenburg, NE. by Pomerania, E. by the provinces of West Prussia and Posen, S. by Silesia and the kingdom of Saxony, and W. by the provinces of Saxony and Hanover. Area, 15,381 sq. m. It occupies part of the great northern plain of Germany, and has a flat and sandy surface, diversified by numerous lakes. The Rückenberg has an elevation of 748 feet. It is situated in the basins of the Elbe and the Oder, and watered by these rivers and numerous affluents, among which the Warthe, Bober, Neisse, and Welse, affluents of the Oder, and the Havel, Spree, and others, affluents of the Elbe, are navigable. The chief crops include rye, oats, and other grains, potatoes, hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops. Cattle, sheep, swine, horses, and goats are extensively reared. There are large game-preserves and much attention is given to fish-culture. Considerable quantities of coal are mined. Trade is facilitated by numerous canals. Capital, Berlin. Pop. in 1890, 2,542,401; in 1900, 3,107,951. Brandenburg is the nucleus of the Prussian monarchy. The rule of the House of Hohenzollern, the present imperial dynasty of Germany, dates from 1415. At that time the margraves of Brandenburg figured among the imperial electors of Germany. In 1618 the duchy of Prussia was united with the Electorate of Brandenburg. Under the reign of the "Great Elector," Frederick William, 1640–88, Brandenburg, which now had important possessions on the Rhine and in Westphalia, and owned eastern Pomerania and the former sees of Halberstadt and Magdeburg, etc., rose to the position of a great military power. In 1701 the Elector Frederick III. assumed the title of King of Prussia.

Brandenburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of the same name, on the Havel, 37 miles WSW. of Berlin. It is divided by the river into an old and a new town and into an island quarter, which has many buildings that deserve notice for their antiquity and works of art. The industries of the town are very varied, prominent among them being the manufacture of willow-ware. Brandenburg was in the early Middle Ages a stronghold of the Wends, a Slavic people, and figures under the name of Brennabor. Pop. in 1900, 49,263.

Brandenburg, a village of Prussia, 13 miles SW. of Königsberg. Pop. about 1500.

Brandenburg, a banking post-town, capital of Meade co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 36 miles by rail SW. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Brandfort, a town in the Orange River Colony, South Africa, 36 miles NE. of Bloemfontein, with which it is connected by rail. White pop. about 400. Elevation, 4566 feet.

Brandon, a town of England, cos. of Suffolk and Norfolk, on the Little Ouse or Brandon River, 70 miles NNE. of London.

Brandon, a mountain, headland, bay, and village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, on the northern face of the peninsula of the county. The bay lies W. of Tralee Bay, and the village about 10 miles NE. of Dingle.

Brandon, a post-station of Dekalb co., Ala., on the Alabama and Great Southern R., 56 miles SSW. of Chattanooga.

Brandon, a post-village of Hillsboro co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line, about 11 miles E. of Tampa.

Brandon, a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, about 33 miles NW. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. about 500.

Brandon, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 14 miles NW. of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900, 272.

Brandon, a post-town, capital of Rankin co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 13 miles E. of Jackson, its banking point. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 775.

Brandon, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., in the Adirondack Mountains, 33 miles S. by E. of Moira. Its banking point is Malone. Pop. about 700.

Brandon, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 40 miles NE. of Columbus.

Brandon, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. about 100.

Brandon, a post-hamlet of Minnehaha co., S.Dak., about 8 miles SE. of Sioux Falls.

Brandon, a banking post-village of Hill co., Tex., 32 miles W. by S. of Corsicana. Pop. in 1900, 457. It is on the St. Louis Southwestern R.

Brandon, a banking post-village of Rutland co., Vt., on the Rutland R., 17 miles N. by W. of Rutland. It is about 1 mile E. of Otter Creek, which intersects the township (town). The town has quarries of fine marble and mines of bog-iron, manganese, kaolin, and lignite. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2759.

Brandon, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Va., 22 miles E. of Petersburg.

Brandon, a banking post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 76 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900, 663.

Brandon, a city and port, capital of Brandon co., Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific and other railroads, 133 miles W. of Winnipeg. It has saw-, lumber- and sash-mills, manufactures of machinery, pumps, ale, etc., and is the seat of an Indian industrial school and government experimental farm, etc. Pop. in 1901, 5380.

Brandon, a village of British Columbia, on Slocan Lake. Its post-office is Slocan City.

Brandon and Byshottles, a parish and double town of Durham, England, 3 miles WSW. of Durham. Pop. in 1901, 15,573. It has coaling-industries.

Brandon River, England. See OUSE.

Brandonville, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 20 miles WNW. of Tamaqua.

Brandonville, a post-town of Preston co., W.Va., 70 miles ESE. of Wheeling. Pop. in 1900, 68.

Brandt, or **Brant,** a post-township (town) and village of Erie co., N.Y., on Lake Erie, about 24 miles S. by W. of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 2005; of the village, about 100.

Brandt, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, 13 miles NNE. of Dayton.

Brandt, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Erie R., 33 miles N. of Carbondale.

Brandt, a post-village of Deuel co., S.Dak., on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. Pop. 75.

Brandt Lake, of Warren co., in the NE. part of New York, discharges its waters by the Schroon River.

Brandtsville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. about 150.

Brandy Camp, a post-hamlet of Elk co., Pa., 10 miles SE. of Ridgway.

Brandy Creek, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, 12 miles from Simcoe.

Brandy Pots, several small islets in the St. Lawrence, lying off the NE. end of Haro Island, below Quebec.

Brandy Station, a post-village of Culpeper co., Va., on the Southern R., 62 miles SW. of Washington. Several cavalry fights occurred here in the Civil War.

Brandywine, a former village of Newcastle co., Del., now a ward of the city of Wilmington, is on Brandywine Creek.

Brandywine, a hundred of Newcastle co., Del., contiguous to the city of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 3899.

Brandywine, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 51 miles S. by W. of Baltimore.

Brandywine, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W.Va.

Brandywine Creek, of Indiana, rises in Hancock co. and flows southwestward into the Blue River a few miles below Shelbyville.

Brandywine Creek drains part of Chester co., Pa., flows thence southeastward into Newcastle co., Del., and unites with Christiana Creek at Wilmington. It runs through beautiful scenery. On its banks, near Chadd's Ford, Pa., Howe defeated Washington on Sept. 11, 1777.

Brandywine Manor, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in West Brandywine township, 7 miles W. of Downingtown and 1 mile from Manor station. Pop. of the township in 1900, 766; of the village, about 500.

Brandywine Summit, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., 24 miles by rail WSW. of Philadelphia.

Branford, a banking post-borough and watering-place of New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles ESE. of New Haven. It has manufactures of locks, general hardware, malleable iron, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4460; in 1900, 2473.

Branford (railroad station, New Branford), a post-town of Suwannee co., Fla., on the Suwannee River, 23 miles by rail S. of Live Oak. It has lumber- and turpentine-industries. Pop. about 400.

Branksome, a town and parish of Dorsetshire, England, NE. of Poole. Pop. in 1901, 8095.

Bránna, brân'nâ, a village of Bohemia, 2½ miles E. of Starkenbach. Pop. about 2000.

Bransfield Strait, in the Antarctic region, separating the South Shetland Islands from Louis Philippe (Graham) Land.

Bransford, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn. Pop. about 75.

Bransford, a post-hamlet of Tarrant co., Tex., 11 miles from Arlington.

Brant, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. about 200.

Brant, Erie co., N.Y. See BRANDT.

Brant, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis., 5 miles NW. of Chilton.

Brant, a county of the province of Ontario, W. of Lake Ontario. It is drained by the Grand River. The chief staples are lumber, wool, hops, grain, and the products of the dairy. Chief town, Brantford.

Brantford, a city of Canada, a port of entry, and capital of the co. of Brant, Ontario, on the Grand River, which is navigable to within a short distance of the town, and with which a connecting canal has been opened, affording water-communication with Lake Erie. It is on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo and the Grand Trunk Rs., 24 miles SW. of Hamilton. Among its manufactures are brass- and iron-castings, tin- and japanned-ware, stoves, sashes and blinds, carriages, engines and machinery, agricultural implements, starch, and stone-ware. It has also cotton- and woollen-mills. Brantford is the seat of the Provincial Blind Asylum and of an educational institute for Indian children. The city is named after Brant, the famous Mohawk chief. Pop. in 1891, 12,753; in 1901, 16,619.

Brantingham, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., 6 miles from Glensdale.

Brantley, a post-town of Crenshaw co., Ala., in Mount Ida precinct. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Brantley, a post-village of Marion co., Ga., 4 miles N. by W. of Buenavista, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Brantôme, brôn'tôm', a town of France, department of Dordogne, 16 miles N. of Périgueux. Pop. 2400.

Brant Rock, a post-village and summer-resort of Plymouth co., Mass., 4 miles E. of Marshfield.

Branxholm, or **Branksome,** the ancient seat of the dukes of Buccleugh, Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Teviot, 3 miles SW. of Hawick. It has acquired renown as the scene of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

Branxholme, a location in the NE. of the island of Tasmania, noted for its deposits of tin-ore.

Bras d'Or, brâ dor ("Arm of Gold;" but the word is now generally thought to be corrupted from the Indian, and not of French origin), a tideless salt-water lake or lagoon in Cape Breton Island communicating with the Atlantic Ocean, 50 miles in length and 20 miles in breadth. The inner waters are usually designated Great Bras d'Or, as distinguished from the smaller (eastern) basin known as Little Bras d'Or, into which the Bras d'Or channels open. The depth varies from 12 to 60 fathoms, and at one point (in Little Bras d'Or) seems to reach nearly 700 feet. The well-wooded shores are exceedingly picturesque, and have latterly attracted many tourists and cottagers. The entrance is divided into two passages by Boularderie Island. The southern passage is 25 miles long and from ½ to 3 miles in breadth, but is not navigable for large vessels; the northern is 22 miles long and from 1 to 1½ miles wide, with 60 fathoms of water. Sea-fisheries of every kind are carried on in the Bras d'Or. Its southern end communicates by a ship-canal with St. Peter's Bay, ½ mile distant, thus bisecting the island.

Brashear, brash'eer, or **Paulville,** a banking post-town of Adair co., Mo., 11 miles W. of Edina. It is on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R. Pop. in 1900, 401.

Brasher, a township (town) of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2703.

Brasher Center, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y.

Brasher Falls, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Brasher township (town), on the St. Regis River and on the Rutland R., 36 miles E. by N. of Ogdensburg. It has various mills and factories.

Brasher Iron Works, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Brasher township (town), on the Deer River, about 20 miles W. by N. of Malone.

Brasie Corners, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y.

Brasington, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. about 200.

Brasparts, brȧs'pȧR', a town of Fra...e, department of Finistère, 9 miles NE. of Châteaulin. Pop. 3500.

Brass, brȧss, a river and town of British Nigeria, western Africa. The river is one of the arms of the Niger delta, and the town, on this arm, is in lat. 4° 35′ N.

Brassac, brȧs'sȧk', a village of France, department of Tarn, 12 miles E. of Castres. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Brasschaet, brȧs'skȧt', a village of Belgium, province and 7 miles NE. of Antwerp.

Brassó, brŏh'shŏ', a county of Hungary, in the SE. part of Transylvania. Capital, Kronstadt (Brassó).

Brassó, a town of Transylvania. See KRONSTADT.

Braswell, a post-town of Paulding co., Ga., 28 miles by rail SE. of Rome. Pop. in 1900, 100.

Bratislavia, the Latin for BRESLAU.

Bratsberg, an amt in the S. of Norway, stifts of Christiania and Christiansand, on the sea-coast. Area, about 5500 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 98,788.

Bratsberg, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co.,* Minn., 5 miles S. of Rushford.

Bratskoi, brȧts-koi', a town of Siberia, government and 250 miles NW. of the city of Irkutsk, at the confluence of the Oka and Angara.

Bratslav, brȧts-lȧv' (Pol. *Braclaw*, brȧts'lȧv), a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Bug, 110 miles E. of Kamenets-Podolsk. Pop. in 1897, 7946.

Brattleboro, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Brattleboro township (town), on the Connecticut River, about 1 mile below the mouth of the West River, and on the Central Vermont and the Boston and Maine Rs., 77 miles SSE. of Rutland. It is charmingly situated in the centre of the maple-sugar region of Vermont, and has large manufactures of parlor-organs, carriages, furniture, canning-machinery, etc. It is the seat of the Brattleboro Retreat (asylum for the insane). Pop. in 1890, 5467; in 1900, 5297; of the town, 6640.

Bratton, a post-village of Robertson co., Ky. Pop. about 80.

Bratton, a township of Mifflin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 979.

Brätz, brĕts, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 10 miles SSE. of Meseritz, on the Obra. Pop. in 1900, 1470.

Braubach, brŏw'bȧK, a town of Prussia, in the administrative district of Wiesbaden, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900, 2721.

Braubauerschaft, brŏw'bŏw'ęr-shȧft, a locality in the circle of Gelsenkirchen, Westphalia, Prussia. Adjoining it is the colony of Bismarck.

Braunau, brŏw'nŏw, a town of Upper Austria, 57 miles W. of Linz, at the junction of the Salza and the Inn. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 3864.

Braunau, a town of Bohemia, 33 miles NE. of Königgrätz. It has a Benedictine abbey. Pop. in 1900, 7622.

Braunfels, brŏwn'fĕls, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 37 miles ENE. of Coblenz. It has a fine monument to the Emperor Frederick II., and near by is a mediæval castle. Pop. in 1900, 1496.

Braünlingen, broin'ling-ęn, a town of Baden, 29 miles ESE. of Freiburg. Pop. in 1900, 1601.

Braunsberg, brŏwnz'bĕRG, a town of Prussia, 35 miles SW. of Königsberg, on the Passarge, near its mouth in the Frisches Haff. It is the residence of the bishop of Ermeland and has a Roman Catholic academy. It was founded in the thirteenth century by the Teutonic Knights. Pop. in 1900, 12,497.

Braunsberg, a town of Moravia, 38 miles NE. of Prerau. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 3290.

Braunschweig, Germany. See BRUNSWICK.

Braunseifen, brŏwn'zī-fęn, a town of Moravia, 18 miles NNE. of Olmütz. Pop. about 2000.

Brava, brȧ'vȧ, a decayed and formerly important commercial town of eastern Africa, in Somaliland, 110 miles SW. of Magadoxo. It carries on some trade with India and Arabia.

Brava, the southernmost of the Cape Verde Islands (lat. 14° 49′ N., lon. 24° 45′ W.), is 7 miles long and 6 miles broad. It is rocky, dry, and healthful, with an industrious population. The town of Brava, or São João Baptista, on the E. coast, is visited by whale-ships. Palm-leaf hats are manufactured here. Area, 24 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 10,265.

Brave, a post-village of Green co., Pa.

Bravo, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich.

Bravo del Norte, Rio. See RIO GRANDE.

Braxton, a county in the central part of West Virginia, has an area of 541 sq. m. It is intersected by the Elk River and also drained by the Little Kanawha River. Beds of coal and iron are found here; there are also salt-springs. Capital, Sutton. Pop. in 1890, 13,928; in 1900, 18,904.

Braxton, a post-village of Simpson co., Miss., 11 miles (direct) N. of Westville. Pop. about 350.

Braxton Court-House, W.Va. See SUTTON.

Bray, a parish of England, in Berkshire, on the Thames, containing part of the town of Maidenhead, and famous as the abode of "the Vicar of Bray." In the Thames here is Monkey Island.

Bray, a town of Ireland, cos. of Dublin and Wicklow, on the Bray, at its mouth, 12 miles SSE. of Dublin. It is a noted bathing-resort, sometimes called the "Brighton of Ireland." Pop. about 7000. The promontory of Bray Head is in lat. 53° 11′ N.

Bray, brȧ, a river of France, between Sarthe and Loir-et-Cher, joins the Loire at Sougé.

Bray, a small district of France, in the old province of Normandy, now included mainly in the department of Seine-Inférieure.

Braymer, a banking city of Caldwell co., Mo., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 17 miles SE. of Kingston. Pop. in 1900, 767.

Bray-sur-Seine, brȧ sür sȧn, a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the Seine, 10 miles SSW. of Provins. Pop. about 1500.

Brayton, a post-town of Audubon co., Iowa, in Exira township. Pop. in 1900, 141.

Brayton, a post-village of Greeley co., Neb., 35 miles by rail NW. of Central City.

Brazeau, a post-township of Perry co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 2151.

Brazil, brȧ-zil' (Port. pron. brȧ-zeel'; Fr. *Brésil*, brȧ'zeel'; Ger. *Brasilien*, brȧ-zee'le-ęn; L. *Brasil'ia*), a republic of South America, occupying nearly one-half of that continent, principally in the torrid zone, is bounded on the N. by the Guianas and the republics of Venezuela and Colombia, on the NE., E., and SE. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W., SSW., and S. by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay. It extends from lat. 4° 10′ N. to 33° 45′ S., and lon. 34° 50′ to 74° 30′ W. Its greatest length is about 2600 miles. The coast-line is not deeply indented by bays or inlets, the estuary of the Amazon forming its largest recess. Area, officially estimated at 3,218,150 sq. m. Capital, Rio de Janeiro.

Relief of the Land.—The surface of Brazil may be properly divided into a vast eastern highland or series of plateaus of from 2500 to 3500 feet general elevation, with lofty mountain-summits and ridges rising above these, and of a more extensive lowland, coincident in the main with the valleys of the Amazon and the Paraguay-Paraná system of waters. The eastern highland is chiefly constructed of Archæan and ancient Paleozoic rocks, and represents a lofty continental area which has been worn low through long-continued denudation. The states of Minas Geraes, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso occupy the loftier parts of the highland, their great plains being known as *Campos*, *Geraes*, *Taboleiros*, etc. Of the more clearly defined mountain-ranges are those that lie not very far from the eastern border, and run more or less parallel with it. Such are the Serra Geral and Serra do Mar, extending between lats. 23° and 30° S.; the Serra da Mantiqueira, with the peak of Itatinia, variously estimated at between 9800 and 10,340 feet in elevation, the loftiest summit of the republic; the Serra do Espinhaço, and the Serra dos Aimorés. The magnificent scenery of the Bay of Rio is formed largely by the imposing and serrated summits of the Organ Mountains, whose loftiest elevations probably exceed 7000 feet. A noteworthy summit in the state of Minas Geraes is Itacolumi, about 5750 feet in height, which gives name to the peculiar flexible sandstone known as itacolumite.

The great lowlands, which are comprised in principal part in the Amazon basin, and constitute more than one-half of the area of the republic, occupy a general elevation of less than 600 feet above the sea, but are bordered by cliffs ar escarpments which rise 500–1000 feet higher. This vr depression occupies the position of a comparatively recent interior sea, which extended to the foot of the Andes, and its exceedingly fertile soil belongs largely to nearly the latest geological period. It is covered by the greatest continuous extent of forest in the world, and no region of the earth's surface can compare in the luxuriance of its vegetable growth with the bottom plains or *Selvas* of Brazil. At times of high water this forest land is not infrequently flooded to a depth of 40–50 feet, forming the so-called *igapós* (flooded forest).

Rivers.—No country exceeds this in the number and magnitude of navigable rivers, which form a complete network and render the most central parts of the republic easily accessible. To Brazil belongs the greater part of the Amazon, which surpasses in volume every other river on the globe. It flows nearly eastward across the great equatorial plain, and it is the only great river whose course is all near the same latitude. It enters Brazil at Tabatinga (more than 2000 miles from its mouth), and is navigable for large ves-

sels in all parts of its course below that point. The principal affluents of the Amazon, which all enter it at a very acute angle, are the Javary, Jurua, Purús, Madeira, Tapajos, and Xingú on the S., and the Rio Negro on the N., several of these streams being of nearly first magnitude, and affording a great extent of navigable waters. The mouths of all these are in Brazil, which also includes the greater part of their courses. The other large rivers are the Tocantins, which flows northward, the São Francisco, which drains the eastern part, the Paraná, which flows southwestward, the Paraguay, a tributary of the Paraná, the Araguay, the Parnahyba, and the Uruguay. These are mostly navigable for steamers. Brazil has no large lakes.

Climate.—This republic is nearly all in the torrid zone. The climate is generally healthy. In the great plain of the Amazon the heat is tempered by immense forests, a large expanse of water, and the trade-wind, which almost constantly blows up the river. This equatorial plain enjoys perpetual summer, and here the year is divided into only two seasons, the wet and the dry. The rainfall is excessive during the wet season, which begins about Dec. 15 and continues nearly six months. The mean annual temperature on the banks of the Amazon is about 81°. Pará, which is one degree from the equator, enjoys an agreeable climate, the maximum temperature of which is 95° and the minimum about 70°, the mean for the year being 79°. In the western portions of the Amazon valley the temperature occasionally rises to 105°. A region of temperate climates is found in the southern highlands, where frosts are not unknown, although snow and ice, even on the loftier summits, are rare and but passing phenomena. Exceptionally severe winter weather, as in 1859, when 30,000 head of cattle are said to have perished in the Lages district of Rio Grande do Sul, has at times proved most destructive. At Rio de Janeiro the mean annual temperature is about 74°, with a maximum of 100° and a minimum of 50°. The prevalent winds of the greater portion of Brazil are the trade-winds, which blow from the east and carry an abundant supply of moisture from the ocean to the interior. The rainfall varies from less than 20 inches on some parts of the coast-border (68 inches at Pará) to between 500 and 600 inches, or perhaps even more, in the deeper portions of the Amazon valley.

Geology and Minerals.—The mountains of Brazil are mostly composed of gneiss and granite. Gneiss is exposed at the cataracts of the Madeira, the Tapajos, the Tocantins, and the Xingú, and it is probable that this rock underlies nearly all the table-lands and highlands, although covered in great part by deposits of Cretaceous and Tertiary age. The valley of the Amazon is remarkable for the uniform character of its geology, presenting few lithological types other than clays and sandstones. In the valley of the upper São Francisco River are limestone caverns containing many bones of extinct animals of the Post-Pliocene period, such as the megatherium, mastodon, and glyptodon. Devonian and Carboniferous rocks are found in parts of the country. Among its mineral resources are diamonds, beryls, rubies, topazes, amethysts, garnets, gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, coal, mercury, and sulphur. The diamond-mines of Brazil are among the most important in the world. The diamond was first discovered in Brazil in 1725, at the site of the city of Diamantina, on the slope of Itambe Mountain, from which location was also obtained the famous Portugal crown stone known as the Braganza (by some authorities stated to be a topaz). Diamond-mining is also carried on in the state of Bahia. Gold is found in quartz, in drift gravel, and in alluvial sands, the most important seat of gold-mining and the richest mines being in the state of Minas Geraes, near Ouro Preto. The output from this state is about 150,000 ounces a year. Most of the mines of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo have been abandoned, or are but indifferently worked. Iron abounds in nearly all the states. Rich copper-deposits are found in the states of Goyaz, Matto Grosso, and Rio Grande do Sul, but little systematic effort has thus far been made to work the ores. Silver is found alloyed with gold at several places. Coal is mined at several points in the S., principally in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and is of the Carboniferous age, and highly bituminous. It is an excellent gas and steam coal.

Vegetation.—The vegetation is extremely luxuriant, and is composed of a great multitude of species. The great plain traversed by the Amazon and its tributaries is covered by a dense, primeval, and impenetrable forest, in which gigantic trees are entwined, draped, and festooned by parasitical creepers, climbing plants, and lianas. No region in the world produces such a quantity and variety of useful and ornamental timber. The species of palm are particularly numerous, including the useful cocoanut and the Carnahuba or wax-palm. Among the leguminous trees are the Brazil-wood, a species of *Cæsalpinia*, which is used as a red dyestuff, and the *Andira aublettii*, which affords durable ship-timber. Among the other Brazilian trees are several species of rubber or caoutchouc, the rosewood, mahogany, silk-cotton, monkey- or oil-nut, Brazil-nut, etc. The best fruits are the pineapple, mango, alligator-pear, guava, papaya, orange, and anona or custard-apple. The most important plants cultivated for food are coffee, sugar, cacao, rice, maize, bananas, yams, and mandioca or cassava, which yields farina and tapioca. The last is indigenous, and is the plant on which the Indians and others largely depend for subsistence. The value of the annual product of coffee is much more than that of any other plant cultivated in Brazil. The production in 1898 was 1,530,000,000 pounds, and the export value in 1899 was about $85,000,000, and in 1902, $98,000,000. The export value of rubber was in 1900 about $5,400,000, and in 1902, $33,000,000. The *Ilex curitibensis*, which yields *maté* or Paraguay tea, is indigenous in the southern districts. Many valuable medicinal plants are natives of this country. Cotton and tobacco are extensively grown. The annual production of cotton is about 250,000 bales (of 400 pounds each). Among the valued native products are sarsaparilla, copal, copaiba, ipecacuanha, pareira brava, jaborandi, piassaba, guarana, etc. The cultivation of tea is an industry of much promise. The greater portion of the elevated campos is treeless, and in many parts supports grass only. There is much savanna country.

Animals.—The number of species of animals is very great. The largest beasts of prey are the jaguar, the puma or cougar, tiger-cat, and ocelot. The forests are tenanted by immense numbers of monkeys, whose habits are arboreal. Several species of deer are found on the open plains. Among the other mammals are the tapir, ant-eater, sloth, armadillo, peccary, capybara, etc., and among reptiles the boa-constrictor, anaconda, and alligator. The Brazilian birds are noted for the beauty of their plumage, especially the parrots, toucans, chatterers, manikins, and hummingbirds. Of the larger birds of prey are the turkey-vulture and the Brazilian harpy-eagle. The species of fish are exceedingly abundant in the Amazon and its tributaries, the lower waters of which also abound in large turtles, porpoises, and the manatee. Immense herds of cattle and horses are pastured on the plains of the interior. The cattle are caught with the lasso, and killed for the hides and tallow.

Commerce and Industry.—The industries of Brazil are confined almost exclusively to agriculture, mining, and forest products, manufacturing having thus far been but slightly developed. The chief articles of export are coffee, india-rubber, sugar, cacao, raw cotton, hides, and tobacco. The value of the exports for the year 1902 was about $175,000,000. The value of the imports from the United States in 1903 was nearly $11,000,000; of the exports to the states, $67,000,000. The spinning and weaving of cotton have reached large proportions, especially in the southern districts. There were in the republic, in 1902, 63 distinct lines of steam railway, which operated 9370 miles of road.

Government, Races, etc.—The population of Brazil consists of white persons of European descent, negroes, Indians, mamelucos (a mixture of Indians with whites), and mestizoes (in whom negro blood is mixed with Indian). The greater number of the negroes, who constitute about one-seventh of the population, were until recently held in slavery, but they are now all free. The gradual emancipation of the slaves was inaugurated in Sept., 1871, when a law was enacted providing that every child born of a slave mother after that date should be free, but obliged to serve the mother's master until 21 years of age. Finally, in May, 1888, an act was passed decreeing immediate and unconditional emancipation. There are large and flourishing German and Italian colonies in the southern part of the republic. The total population in 1890, the year of the last published census, was 14,333,915, of whom 6,302,198 were classed as whites and 1,295,796 as pure Indians.

Prior to 1889 the government of Brazil was an hereditary monarchy, but by a bloodless revolution effected in that year the monarchy was overthrown, the emperor (Dom Pedro II.) exiled, and a republic established under the name of the United States of Brazil. The new government, formed on the model of the government of the United States, comprises executive, legislative, and judicial departments, the first-named consisting of a president, vice-president, and cabinet, the second of a senate (of 63 members) and chamber of deputies (of 212 members), and the third of a federal supreme court and subordinate tribunals. The president and vice-president are elected by the direct votes of the people, and must have an absolute majority of the votes cast. Their term of office is four years. The members of the chamber of deputies are also elected by the voters of the several states, and hold office for three

years. Senators are chosen by the state legislatures (three senators from each state) and hold office for nine years. The cabinet is constructed of six departments: finance; justice, interior, and public instruction; war; marine; foreign affairs; and industry, communications, and public works. Twenty states (corresponding to the departments of the late empire and bearing their names) and a federal district compose the federation.

The following table, based on an official estimate, gives the population and area of each state in 1890 (latest census):

States.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1890.
Alagoas	22,580	511,440
Amazonas	732,250	147,915
Bahia	164,600	1,919,802
Ceará	40,240	805,687
Espirito Santo	17,310	135,997
Federal District	540	522,651
Goyaz	288,470	227,572
Maranhão	177,520	430,854
Matto Grosso	532,550	92,827
Minas Geraes	221,890	3,184,099
Pará	443,790	328,455
Parahyba	28,850	457,232
Paraná	85,430	249,491
Pernambuco	49,560	1,030,224
Piauhy	116,490	267,609
Rio de Janeiro	26,630	876,884
Rio Grande do Norte	22,190	268,273
Rio Grande do Sul	91,250	897,455
Santa Catharina	28,620	283,769
São Paulo	112,280	1,384,753
Sergipe	15,090	310,926
Total	3,218,130	14,333,915

The cities having (1890) upward of 100,000 inhabitants were Rio de Janeiro, 522,651 (in 1900, about 750,000); Bahia or São Salvador, 174,412; and Pernambuco or Recife, 111,556.

History.—Brazil was discovered by Vicente Yañez Pinzon, a companion of Columbus, in 1500. In the same year the Portuguese commander Pedro Alvarez Cabral was driven by adverse winds so far from his track that he landed on the coast of Brazil and took formal possession of it for his sovereign. The country was gradually colonized by the Portuguese, who formed a settlement at Rio de Janeiro in 1567. As a result of the seizure of Portugal by Philip II., the Dutch, in the course of the struggle which secured their liberation from Spain, made inroads upon Brazil, treating it as their enemy's possession, and made themselves masters of a considerable part of it in the first half of the seventeenth century. After the re-establishment of Portuguese independence, however, the Dutch found it impossible to maintain their hold on their conquests. When Napoleon invaded Portugal and announced that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign (1807), the Portuguese court retired to Brazil. In 1815 Brazil was raised to the rank of a kingdom and became the head of its own mother country, the monarchy being henceforth styled the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarve. In 1821 the king, John VI., returned to Portugal, leaving his son Dom Pedro as regent. Revolutionary movements were initiated by many Brazilians, who desired a separation from the mother country. Dom Pedro proclaimed the independence of Brazil in 1822, and assumed the title of emperor. In 1831 he abdicated the throne in favor of his son Dom Pedro II., a minor, who was crowned in 1841, and who enjoyed a prosperous reign until the revolution of 1889, which led to the establishment of the Republic. In 1865 war was declared against Brazil and the Argentine Republic by Lopez, dictator of Paraguay. A bloody struggle ensued of five years' duration, disastrous to Paraguay. Brazil was torn by a civil war in 1893–94.

Brazil, a city, capital of Clay co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line and other railroads, 16 miles ENE. of Terre Haute. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from mines of block-coal and the manufacture of pig-iron. Here are extensive iron blast-furnaces and numerous shafts or collieries of block-coal, which is an excellent fuel for the purpose of smelting iron-ore. Brazil has machine-shops, rolling-mills, and manufactures of turnbuckles, railroad-spikes, mining-machinery, boilers and engines, sewer-pipe, brick and tiles, etc. Pop. in 1890, 5905; in 1900, 7786.

Brazil, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Keokuk and Western R., 7 miles WNW. of Centerville. Pop. about 600.

Brazil, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., 9 miles SW. of Trenton.

Brazils, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Ark., 20 miles N. of Benton.

Brazilton, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 6 miles WNW. of Girard, its banking point.

Brazito, brå-zee'to, a post-hamlet of Cole co., Mo., 14 miles SW. of Jefferson City.

Brazoria, brå-zo'rę-ą, a county in the SE. part of Texas, has an area of 1438 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Gulf of Mexico and is intersected by the Brazos and San Bernard Rivers. Capital, Angleton. Pop. in 1890, 11,506; in 1900, 14,861.

Brazoria, a post-village of Brazoria co., Tex., on the right or W. bank of the Brazos River, about 50 miles (direct) S. by W. of Houston. It is in a cotton-raising district. Pop. about 500.

Brazos, brå'zŏs, a large river of Texas, rises in the Staked Plain, in the NW. part of the state. It flows eastward to Baylor co., below which its general direction is nearly southeastward. It enters the Gulf of Mexico in Brazoria co., about 40 miles SW. of Galveston. It is, inclusive of its windings, nearly 950 miles long. Steamboats can ascend it during high water 250–300 miles; at other times, to Columbia.

Brazos, a county in the east-central part of Texas, has an area of 510 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Navasota River and on the SW. by the Brazos River. Capital, Bryan. Pop. in 1890, 16,650; in 1900, 18,859.

Brazos, a post-village of Palo Pinto co., Tex., 45 miles W. by S. of Fort Worth. Pop. about 175.

Brazos Island, Cameron co., Tex., is a coast island of sand, nearly destitute of vegetation and without good water. It extends 10 miles S. from Brazos Santiago to Boca Chica.

Brazos Peak, Colo., a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in the S. part of the state. Altitude, 11,274 feet.

Brazos Santiago (san-te-å'go), a port of Cameron co., Tex., on Brazos Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, about 22 miles NE. of Brownsville. It was submerged by a cyclone in 1874.

Brazza, brät'så (anc. *Brat'tia*), the largest of the Dalmatian islands, in the Adriatic, 8 miles S. of Spalato. Area, 152 sq. m. Surface mountainous and rugged; but the island is industriously cultivated, and yields oil, figs, almonds, saffron, excellent wine, cheese, and honey. Silk is also produced. The principal places are San Pietro, Milna, Bol, and Neresi. The channel of Brazza, between the island and the mainland, is from 7 to 8 miles across, affording secure anchorage. Pop. in 1900, 24,465.

Brazzaville, brå'zå'veel', an important commercial river-port of the French Congo, of which it is one of the two capitals (Libreville being the seat of government), situated on the right bank of the Congo (Stanley Pool), opposite Leopoldville. Lat. 4° 16′ 55″ S. It was founded by Savorgnan de Brazza in 1880. Pop. about 5000.

Brčka, brętch'kå, a town near the NE. corner of Bosnia, on the Save. It is an important trading place. Pop. in 1895, 6146.

Breadal'bane, or **Albany,** a district of Scotland, comprising the western part of the co. of Perth. It is traversed by the Grampians and includes Loch Tay.

Bread Loaf, a post-hamlet of Addison co., Vt., 10 miles SE. of Middlebury.

Brea'dysville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., about 20 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia.

Break'abeen, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., on the Schoharie River, about 40 miles W. by S. of Albany.

Breakfast Creek, an immediate suburb of Brisbane, Queensland.

Breakneck, a summit of the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite Cornwall. Height, 1635 feet. A northern spur of this mountain, now known as Beacon Hill, is ascended by mountain railroad.

Breaksea Spit, a reef 18 miles in length, on the E. coast of Australia, stretching N. from Sandy Cape.

Breast or **Teton** (tę-tŏn') **River,** Mont., rises in Deerlodge co. and enters the Missouri River in Choteau co., about 10 miles below Fort Benton. It is nearly 200 miles long.

Breath'edsville, a post-village of Washington co., Md., 7 miles S. of Hagerstown, on the Baltimore and Ohio R.

Breathitt, brĕth'it, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area of 480 sq. m. It is intersected by the North and Middle Forks of the Kentucky River. Beds of coal and iron-ore are found here, the coal being in general semi-bituminous. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1890, 8705; in 1900, 14,322.

Bréauté, brå'ō'tå', a small town of France, Seine-Inférieure, 15 miles NE. of Havre.

Breaux (bro) **Bridge,** a post-village of St. Martin parish, La., on the Bayou Teche and on the Southern Pacific and the Teche Rs., 25 miles SSE. of Opelousas. It

has cotton-gins. The banking point is Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Brecey, brẹh-sȧ', a small town of France, department of Manche, 27 miles SW. of Saint-Lô.

Brèche-de-Roland, braish dẹh ro'lôx', a defile of the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, 11 miles S. of Luz, at an elevation of 9200 feet above the sea. It forms a difficult passage, from 130 to 190 feet wide, in a rocky wall from 300 to 600 feet high. Its name, signifying the "breach of Roland," is derived from a tradition that Roland opened the breach by a blow of his sword. The cleft is about 1000 yards in length, and lies below the Pic du Marboré, 10,670 feet.

Brechin, brĕk'in, a contributory parliamentary borough of Scotland, co. of Forfar, on the South Esk, 8 miles WNW. of Montrose. It stands on an abrupt declivity, and some of its streets are very steep. Its cathedral was founded in the twelfth century. It has manufactures of linens, paper, spirits, etc. Brechin unites with Montrose in sending one member to the House of Commons. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop. Pop. in 1901, 8941.

Brechin, brĕk'in, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 10 miles from Beaverton. Pop. 256.

Brechou, a minor islet of the Channel Islands, in the Sark division.

Brecht, brĕkt, a town of Belgium, 14 miles NE. of Antwerp. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Breckenridge, a county of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 595 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Ohio River and on the S. by Rough Creek, and also drained by Sinking Creek. The surface is extensively covered with forest. Capital, Hardinsburg. Pop. in 1890, 18,976; in 1900, 20,534.

Breckenridge, a banking post-town, capital of Summit co., Colo., is in the Middle Park, in a rich mining section, on the Colorado and Southern R., 70 miles SW. of Denver. Mining and milling ores is the principal occupation. Pop. in 1900, 976.

Breckenridge, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 13 miles SE. of Springfield.

Breckenridge, a village of Harrison co., Ind., 14 miles W. of New Albany.

Breckenridge, a banking post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 28 miles W. of East Saginaw. Pop. about 500.

Breckenridge, a banking post-village, capital of Wilkin co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, at the mouth of the Bois des Sioux River. Steamboats ascend the Red River to this place. It is on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs., 23 miles W. of Fergus Falls. Elevation, 953 feet. Pop. in 1900, 1282. Numerous flat-boats are built here annually to transport goods to Winnipeg.

Breckenridge, a banking city of Caldwell co., Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 61 miles E. of St. Joseph. It has furniture-factories, flour-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1012.

Breckenridge, a banking post-village, capital of Stephens co., Tex., 100 miles W. of Fort Worth. It is in a cotton-growing region. The railroad station is Ranger, on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 462.

Breckerfeld, brĕk'kẹr-fĕlt', a commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, 14 miles E. of Elberfeld. Pop. in 1900, 3652.

Breckinioc Mere. See LLANGORSE LAKE.

Breck'nock, Breck'nockshire, or **Brec'on,** an inland county of South Wales. Area, 734 sq. m. It is traversed by mountains, the Brecknock Beacons attaining an elevation of 2910 feet. The Wye forms all the northern boundary; the other rivers, the Usk and its affluents, water many small but fertile valleys. The principal products are oats, barley, wheat, wool, butter, and cheese. Cattle and sheep are reared in large numbers. Capital, Brecon. Welsh is the language of the bulk of the country population. Pop. in 1901, 59,980.

Brecknock, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 946.

Brecknock, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1834.

Brecknock Beacons. See BRECKNOCK (Wales).

Brecksville, or **Bricksville,** a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 15 miles S. by E. of Cleveland. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1053.

Brec'on, Breck'nock, or **Ab'er-Hond'du,** a town of Wales, capital of the co. of Brecknock, on the Usk, 40 miles NE. of Swansea. It has a picturesque site and fine public promenades. There is a collegiate school here, founded by Henry VIII. Brecon is the birthplace of Mrs. Siddons. Pop. in 1901, 5875.

Brecon, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio.

Breda, brȧ-dȧ', a town of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, in the midst of a wide marsh now partially drained, on the Mark, 24 miles WSW. of Bois-le-Duc. It was formerly a strong fortress. It contains a fine castle, rebuilt by William III. of England, and now used as a royal military academy. It is a Catholic bishop's see. There are manufactures of woollens and carpets, iron-foundries, etc. Breda is celebrated for the association of nobles formed in 1566 under the name of "the Compromise of Breda," and for the peace signed here in 1667 between England and Holland. The town figured prominently in the military events of the Dutch struggle for independence. Pop. in 1899, 26,897.

Bre'da, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 11 miles NW. of Carroll. Pop. in 1900, 395.

Bredasdorp, brȧ'dȧs-dorp', chief town of the division of Bredasdorp, Cape Colony, about 100 miles ESE. of Cape Town. Pop. 600 (white, 232); of the division, about 6600.

Bredbury and Romiley, an urban district of Cheshire, England, 2 miles from Stockport. Pop. in 1901, 7107.

Bredfield, a small village of Suffolk, England, near Woodbridge. It is the birth-place of Fitzgerald.

Bredons, brẹh-dôx', a village of France, department of Cantal, 1½ miles SW. of Murat.

Bredow, brȧ'do, a former village of Prussia, a little N. of the town of Grabow, since 1900 constituting a part of Stettin. It has ship-yards, a large machine-shop, and manufactures of sugar, chemicals, and cement.

Bredstedt, brĕt'stĕtt, a village of Schleswig, Prussia, near the North Sea, 24 miles WSW. of Flensburg. Pop. in 1900, 2357.

Brée, brȧ, a commune of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 18 miles W. of Roermond.

Breed, a post-hamlet of Oconto co., Wis.

Breede, brȧ'dẹh or breed ("broad"), a river of Africa, in Cape Colony, rises about lat. 33° 10' S. and lon. 19° 30' E., and, after a generally southeastward course, enters the sea at Port Beaufort. It is one of the deepest and one of the largest rivers of the colony; but its navigation is impeded by a bar at its mouth and but few vessels enter.

Breeding, a post-village of Adair co., Ky. Pop. about 75.

Breed's (now **Bunker**) **Hill,** in Charlestown (Boston), Mass., where was fought the battle of June 17, 1775, commemorated by the Bunker Hill Monument.

Breedsville, a banking post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 15 miles E. of South Haven. Pop. in 1900, 236.

Breege, brȧ'gẹh, a German fishing-village and bathing-resort on the island of Rügen, in the Baltic Sea and on the Breeger Bodden.

Breese, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. and near Shoal Creek, 39 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has coal-mines and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1571.

Breesport, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., on Newtown Creek and on the Lehigh Valley R., 10 miles NE. of Elmira.

Bregaglia, Switzerland. See VAL BREGAGLIA.

Bregançon, brẹh-gôx'sôx', a fortified islet of France, in Var, 20 miles E. of Toulon, in the Bay of Hyères.

Bregenz, brȧ-ghĕnts' (anc. *Brigan'tium* or *Brigan'tia*), a frontier town of Austria-Hungary, capital of Vorarlberg, at the eastern extremity of the Lake of Constance, 80 miles WNW. of Innsbruck. It is a beautifully located and attractive place, consisting of an old town and a new town. Many tourists resort hither. Bregenz has varied manufactures and an active trade. It contains a museum with Roman antiquities. Elevation, 1295 feet. Pop. in 1900, 7565.

Bréhal, brȧ'ȧl', a town of France, department of Manche, 12 miles SSW. of Coutances. Pop. about 1300.

Bre'har, or **Bry'her,** one of the Scilly Islands, co. of Cornwall, England, 30 miles W. of Land's End.

Bréhat, brȧ'ȧ', an island of France, in the English Channel, off the coast of Brittany, 4 miles N. of Paimpol. It has a light-house.

Brehna, brȧ'nȧ, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 12 miles NE. of Halle. Pop. in 1900, 2034.

Breil, brȧ'ɣ (It. *Breglio*, brȧl'yo), a town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 20 miles NE. of Nice. Pop. about 3000.

Breinigsville, brī'nĭgs-vĭl, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Catasauqua and Fogelsville R., 14 miles SW. of Catasauqua.

Breisach, or **Alt-Breisach,** ȧlt brī'zȧk (Fr. *Brisach*, bree'zȧk'), a town of Germany, grand duchy of Baden, on the right bank of the Rhine, occupying a commanding position directly opposite Neu-Breisach. It has a handsome mediæval cathedral. Breisach was an important place under the Romans, and a well sunk in the rock to a

depth of about 135 feet is supposed to date from their times. It was formerly one of the most important frontier strongholds of Germany. It belonged to Austria for about five centuries (with intermissions), and was annexed to Baden in 1805. Pop. in 1900, 3537.

Breisgau, brīce'gŏw, an old division of Germany, in the SW. of Swabia. After having belonged for centuries to Austria, it was united with Baden in the course of the Napoleonic wars. The chief town of the district is Freiburg-im-Breisgau. Among the other places is the former fortress of Breisach.

Breitenbach, Germany. See GROSS-BREITENBACH.

Breitenfeld, brī'tẹn-fĕlt', a village of Saxony, 4 miles N. of Leipsic, celebrated for two battles fought there in the Thirty Years' War. In the first, on Sept. 7 (N.S. 17), 1631, Gustavus Adolphus overwhelmed Tilly. In the second, on Oct. 23 (N.S. Nov. 2), 1642, the Swedish general Torstenson defeated the Imperialists.

Breithorn, brīte'hôRn, a mountain on the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, between the Matterhorn and Monte Rosa, and forming a commanding feature of the scenery about Zermatt. Elevation, 13,685 feet. It contributes the large Breithorn glacier. Also, a summit in the Lauterbrunnen region (Lauterbrunner-Breithorn). Altitude, 12,400 feet.

Brejo, brā'zhō, a town of Brazil, state and 150 miles SE. of Maranhão. It is on the Parnahiba River.

Brembio, brĕm'bee'o, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 9 miles SE. by S. of Lodi.

Brembo, brĕm'bo, a river of northern Italy, rises in a series of lakes, between the province of Bergamo and the Valtelline, flows S., and joins the Adda on the right.

Bremen, brā'mẹn (L. *Bre'ma*), a state of the German Empire, with a republican form of government, styled officially the Free Hanse Town of Bremen. Area, 99 sq. m. It consists principally of a level sandy tract surrounding the city of Bremen, and divided by the river Weser, the towns of Bremerhaven and Vegesack occupying each a small detached territory. The republic of Bremen, with the exception of the Free Port of Bremen and Bremerhaven, has belonged since 1888 to the Zollverein. It sends one representative to the imperial diet and has one vote in the federal council. Capital, Bremen. Pop. in 1900, 224,697, nearly all Protestants.

Bremen, a city and next to Hamburg the principal maritime emporium of Germany, capital of the republic of Bremen, on both banks of the Weser, 59 miles SW. of Hamburg. Lat. of the observatory, 53° 4′ 36″ N.; lon. 8° 48′ 45″ E. The city is divided by the river into the old town on the right and the new town on the left bank. In recent times extensive and handsome suburban quarters have arisen, and in none of the other great cities of Germany are the dwelling-houses so largely occupied by single families. In the old town the streets are often narrow and crooked, and the houses are decorated in the style of the Middle Ages. The river is crossed by an old bridge and two modern bridges; the quays are extensive, and the old ramparts form agreeable promenades. Among the principal buildings are the Protestant (originally Catholic) cathedral, the towers of which have recently been rebuilt, the church of St. Ansgarius, the fine old town-hall (with a seventeenth century Renaissance façade), under which is a famous Ratskeller (containing wine 250 years old), the building of the Chamber of Commerce (sixteenth century), the exchange (a modern Gothic edifice), the Imperial Bank, post-office, trades hall, the Museum, and the building of the Society of Art. The city abounds in interesting old and modern public monuments and statues. Bremen has a vast foreign trade, much of which is conducted at the ports of Bremerhaven and Vegesack. It is a principal port for the shipment of emigrants to America, and is one of the greatest tobacco-markets in the world; it imports also much petroleum. It is the head-quarters of the North German Lloyd steamship lines. The Free Port of Bremen, on the W. side of the Weser, constructed at great expense with the aid of the Imperial government, consists of a basin 6500 feet long, about 400 feet wide, and about 23 feet deep, surrounded by immense warehouses and furnished with the most modern loading and unloading appliances. The city has extensive shipyards, rice-mills (which turn out immense quantities of starch), iron-foundries, machine-shops, petroleum refineries, jute-spinning mills, breweries, distilleries, rope-works, and manufactures of cigar-boxes and tobacco.

Bremen first rose into note about the year 788, when it was made the seat of a bishopric by Charlemagne. Subsequently the see was elevated to the dignity of an archbishopric, which, at the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, was secularized in favor of Sweden. In the latter part of the Middle Ages the city gradually emancipated itself from the jurisdiction of the archbishops and became one of the most flourishing members of the Hanseatic League. The citizens early embraced the Reformation. After having been in the possession of France for a few years, Bremen was constituted by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, one of the four free cities of the German Confederation. Bremen was a free port until 1888, when the city, with the exception of a small reservation, the new Free Port, was incorporated in the Imperial Zollverein. Pop. in 1900, 163,292.

Bremen, DUCHY OF (Ger. *Herzogtum Bremen*, hĕrt'sōg-toom brā'mẹn), an old duchy of Germany, constituted in the middle of the seventeenth century out of the secularized sees of Bremen and Verden, which the Peace of Westphalia assigned to Sweden. In 1715 it passed into the possession of Hanover, and now forms part of Prussia. Chief towns, Verden and Stade. The town of Bremen was not comprised in it.

Bre'men, a post-village of Cullman co., Ala., 15 miles SW. of Cullman. Pop. about 150.

Bremen, a banking post-town of Haralson co., Ga., 54 miles by rail W. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 291.

Bremen, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., 10 miles NE. of Chester.

Bremen, a banking post-town of Marshall co., Ind., on the Yellow River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 18 miles S. by E. of South Bend. It has manufactures of staves, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1671.

Bremen, a post-village of Marshall co., Kan.

Bremen, a post-town of Muhlenburg co., Ky., about 56 miles NW. of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 180.

Bremen, a township (town) of Lincoln co., Me., 35 miles SSE. of Augusta, on Muscongus Cove and Broad Bay Sound. Pop. in 1900, 657.

Bremen, a post-station of St. Louis, Mo.

Bremen, a banking post-town of Fairfield co., Ohio, on Rush Creek and on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R., 38 miles SW. of Zanesville. Pop. in 1900, 466.

Bremer, a county in the NE. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cedar and Wapsipinicon Rivers. The Shell Rock River touches the SW. part of it. Capital, Waverly. Pop. in 1890, 14,630; in 1900, 16,305.

Bremer, a post-hamlet of Bremer co., Iowa, 22 miles by rail NE. of Waverly.

Bremerhaven, brā'mẹr-hā'fẹn, a town of Germany, 34 miles NNW. of the city of Bremen, on the right bank of the estuary of the Weser, at the mouth of the Geeste, in a small detached part of the territory of Bremen, opposite the Prussian town of Geestemünde. It is the port of Bremen, and was founded three-quarters of a century ago for the accommodation of large vessels connected with the trade of that city. It has great docks and is protected by huge dikes. The appliances for loading and unloading ships are of the most advanced type, one of the cranes being capable of carrying a load of 75 tons. One of the dry-docks can accommodate two transatlantic steamers at a time. The harbor is protected by forts, which have revolving iron turrets. The difference between the lowest ebb and the highest flood is 26 feet, but the average rise does not exceed 10 feet. Pop. in 1890, 16,414; in 1900, 20,322.

Bremerlehe, a town of Prussia. See LEHE.

Bremersdorp, brā'mẽRz-dORp', a town of South Africa, the seat of the resident commissioner of Swaziland.

Bremerton, a post-village of Kitsap co., Wash., 11 miles W. by S. of Seattle. Pop. 100.

Bremerville, a village of Perry co., Mo., in Saline township. Pop. in 1900, 78.

Bremervorde, brā'mẹr-fOR'dẹh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Oste, 30 miles NNE. of Bremen. Pop. in 1900, 3503.

Bremgarten, brĕm'gaR'tẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles N. of Bern.

Bremgarten, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Reuss, 14 miles ESE. of Aarau. Pop. in 1900, 2235.

Bremo Bluff, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., on the James River, 25 miles S. of Charlottesville.

Bre'mond', a banking post-village of Robertson co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 143 miles NNW. of Houston. It has cotton-gins and various mills. Pop. about 600.

Brenets, Lac des, a lake of the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 2½ miles from Le Locle. It is formed by the Doubs. Length, 2½ miles. Elevation, 2470 feet.

Brenets, Les, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchâtel, near the Lac des Brenets. It has manufactories of watches. Pop. in 1900, 1403.

Brenford, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del., 8 miles N. of Dover.

Brenham, brĕn'ạm, a city, capital of Washington co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Rs., 93 miles E. of Austin. It has

important cotton-industries, compresses, foundries and machine-shops, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton, grain, and live-stock. It is the seat of Blinn Memorial and the Evangelical Lutheran colleges. Pop. in 1890, 5209; in 1900, 5968.

Brenne, brĕnn, a river of France, in Côte-d'Or, joins the Armançon on the right near Saint-Remy.

Brenner, brĕn'nẹr, a mountain-pass of Tyrol, on the railroad line connecting Innsbruck with Bozen, with an elevation of 4490 feet. It is the lowest of all the passes that traverse the main chain of the Alps, and was known to the Romans. It has been a carriage-road since 1772, and the railway across it—one of the most remarkable pieces of engineering work of its kind, involving the construction of 22 tunnels and 60 large (besides many small) bridges—was opened in 1867. The pass is the shortest route between central Germany and Italy. Near it is the Brennersee (elevation, 4300 feet); and about 2½ miles from the summit, Brennerbad (4390 feet), with indifferent thermal springs.

Brenner, a post-hamlet of Doniphan co., Kan., 13 miles N. of Atchison.

Brenno, a river of Switzerland. See Blegno.

Breno, brā'no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 35 miles NE. of Bergamo, on the Oglio. In its vicinity are extensive stalactite grottos. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3000).

Brent, a river of England, cos. of Hertford and Middlesex, enters the Thames at Brentford.

Brent, a river of England, co. of Somerset, enters the Bristol Channel near Bridgewater.

Brent, a post-hamlet of Bibb co., Ala.

Brent, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 5 miles N. by W. of Pensacola, its banking point.

Brent, a post-village of Campbell co., Ky. The banking point is Newport.

Brenta, brĕn'tȧ (anc. *Medo'acus* or *Medu'acus Ma'jor*), a navigable river which rises in Tyrol, traverses Venetia, and enters the Adriatic Sea through three branches, after a course of about 105 miles. It passes Bassano, feeds the Canal of Brentelle, supplies the Brenta Morta Canal, called, in its lower course, Brenta Magra, and, under the name of Brenta Nova or Brentone, feeds the Bacchiglione and several canals. It is kept within its bed by huge dikes. Two of the discharge arms enter the Lagoon of Venice at its S. end, at Brondolo, near Chioggia, while the third empties at Fusina, near the city of Venice.

Brenta Alps, a group of the dolomitic Alps in southern Tyrol. The loftiest summits are the Cima Tosa, 10,417 feet, and Cima Brenta (Kaiser Franz-Joseph-Spitze), 10,350 feet.

Brentford, a town of England and the nominal capital of the co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge leading to Kew, 8 miles S. by W. of the centre of London. The river Brent divides the town into Old and New Brentford. Here are great water-works (for London), with a stand-pipe 226 feet high. Pop. in 1901, 15,171.

Brenton Bay, an inlet on the N. coast of Melville Island, Australia, between Smoky Point and Point Byng.

Brentonico, brĕn-to-ne'ko, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 6½ miles SW. of Roveredo, on the N. slope of Monte Baldo, with quarries of marble. Pop. of commune, 4000.

Brentsville, a post-village of Prince William co., Va., on Occoquan Creek, 35 miles WSW. of Washington, D.C.

Brentwood, a town of England, in Essex, 17 miles ENE. of London. Pop. in 1901, 4932.

Brentwood, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 35 miles direct or 53 miles by rail E. of San Francisco. Its banking point is Antioch. Pop. about 150.

Brentwood, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga., on the Southern R., 55 miles NW. of Brunswick.

Brentwood, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co., N.H., about 15 miles WSW. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1900, 957.

Brentwood, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 42 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 700.

Brentwood, a post-village of Williamson co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 12 miles S. of Nashville.

Brentwood, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 1½ miles from New Lowell. Pop. 100.

Brenz, brĕnts, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Jagst, 10 miles SE. of Heidenheim, on the Brenz. Pop. about 750. The Romans had a fortified station here.

Brescello, brā-shĕl'lo (anc. *Brixel'lum*), a town of Italy, in Emilia, province and 18 miles NW. of Reggio, on the Po. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 4500).

Brescia, brĕsh'ȧ (anc. *Brix'ia*), a city of Italy, in Lombardy, capital of the province of Brescia, 52 miles ENE. of Milan, on the Garza, at a railway-junction. It is a handsome and flourishing city, beautifully situated at the foot of the Alps, and largely supplied with fountains of potable water. The centre of the town is occupied by the Piazza Vecchia, with the magnificent building of the Municipio (the Loggia) and the clock-tower or Torre dell' Orologio. Other important buildings are the new cathedral, entirely of marble, begun in 1604; the old cathedral (the substructure of which dates from the ninth century); baptistery; numerous churches, richly adorned with works of art; the bishop's palace; hall of justice, on the site of an ancient temple; a large theatre; the Broletto (or old palace, now containing the courts of justice), etc. In a Roman edifice, excavated in 1822, a fine museum of antiquities is located. Brescia has a public library (Biblioteca Quiriniana) with a collection of rare MSS. and over 80,000 volumes, a college, an athenæum, and many endowed charitable establishments. At the Porta Venezia is a bronze statue of Arnold of Brescia; beyond the Porta Milano lies the fine Campo Santo. The arms and cutlery made here are renowned. Brescia has also manufactures of silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, paper, leather, etc. Its wine enjoys repute.

Brescia was the seat of a school of painting of great merit, to which many eminent artists belonged. The city is of great antiquity, having been the chief town of the Cenomani, a Gallic tribe. In the Middle Ages it rose to be an important city republic. In the fourteenth century it became subject to Milan, and early in the fifteenth it passed under the sway of Venice. Pop. in 1901, 45,454; of the commune, 70,614.

Brescia, a province of Italy, in Lombardy, having Tyrol on the N. and the Lago di Garda on the E. Area, 1743 sq. m. Capital, Brescia. Pop. in 1901, 541,765.

Brescou, brĕs'koo' (anc. *Blas'con*), a small island of France, department of Hérault, near the town of Agde, 15 miles WSW. of Cette.

Breskens, brĕs'kẹns, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 5½ miles S. of Middelburg, on the West Scheldt.

Breslau, brĕs'lŏw (Pol. *Wraclaw*, vrȧts'lȧv; L. *Bratisla'via*), a city of Prussia, capital of the province of Silesia, on the Oder, at the junction of numerous railways, 190 miles SE. of Berlin. Lat. of the observatory, 51° 6′ 56″ N.; lon. 17° 2′ 13″ E. It consists of the inner city, divided by the Oder into the former old town and new town, and of 5 encircling suburbs. A branch of the Oder, the so-called Old Oder, extends in a broad curve around the northern half of the city. The Oder forms several islands and is crossed by numerous substantial bridges. The old ramparts of Breslau have long ago been converted into beautiful promenades. Hardly another city in Europe contains so many public squares and open places as Breslau. The principal square, near the centre of the city, is known as the Ring. On it are the old town-hall (Rathaus) and the new municipal building called the Stadthaus. Many of the public squares are embellished with fine works of sculpture. Among the many interesting ecclesiastical structures are the Catholic cathedral, a grand mediæval edifice, extended in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with splendid paintings and sculptures; the principal Protestant church, that of St. Elizabeth, a mediæval structure restored half a century ago, which has a bell weighing 12 tons and a celebrated organ; the Protestant church of St. Mary Magdalen, with two Gothic towers connected by a lofty bridge; and the new Jewish synagogue, the handsomest in Germany after that of Berlin. Conspicuous among the other buildings are the new City Savings Bank, containing the municipal library of about 150,000 volumes, the university buildings, the new government buildings, the post-office, the old and the new exchange, the imperial bank, the Museum of Fine Arts, the building known as the Belvedere, on the old fortifications, the episcopal palace, the railway stations, and many fine structures devoted to government offices, the courts, and military purposes.

At the head of the educational institutions of Breslau is the Catholic university, known as the Leopoldina. It has a library of over 300,000 volumes and faculties of theology, jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy. Breslau is the great emporium for the linens of Silesia, and the greatest mart for wool in Germany. It has extensive railway and other machine-shops, iron-foundries, spinning-mills, and manufactures of furniture, carpenters' materials, shoes, clothiers' trimmings, spirits, confectionery, chemicals, etc. It is, after Berlin, the largest city of Prussia. Breslau was ruled in the Middle Ages successively by the kings of Poland, the dukes of Breslau, and the kings of Bohemia. It was wrested from Austria by Frederick the Great in 1741. Pop. in 1811, 63,237; in 1875, 239,050; in 1890, 335,186; in 1900, 422,738,—and with the closely adjoining suburbs, 459,306. Elevation, 390 feet above sea-level.

Breslau, Suffolk co., N.Y. See LINDENHURST.

Breslau, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Wilkesbarre.

Breslau, a post-village of Lavaca co., Tex. Pop. about 100.

Breslau, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 4 miles by rail NE. of Berlin. Pop. 200.

Bresle, brail, a small river of France, between the departments of Somme and Seine-Inférieure, enters the English Channel at Le Treport. Length, 35 miles.

Bresles, brail, a village of France, department of Oise, 10 miles E. of Beauvais.

Bressay, brĕs'sȧ, one of the Shetland Islands, E. of Mainland, from which it is separated by Bressay Sound, which forms a fine harbor. The island supplies much peat and slate. Pop. about 800.

Bresse, brĕss, an old division of France, in Burgundy (capital, Bourg), now comprised in the department of Ain. It was obtained by exchange from Savoy in 1601.

Bressuire, brĕs'sween', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Deux-Sèvres, 35 miles N. of Niort. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5120.

Brest (L. *Bres'tum;* Fr. pron. the same as the English), a city of France, department of Finistère, about 36 miles NNW. of Quimper and 389 miles by rail W. of Paris, on the N. shore of a small gulf called the Road of Brest. Lat. (of observatory) 48° 23′ 32″ N.; lon. 4° 29′ 25″ W. It is the strongest maritime fortress of France, and is encircled by ramparts, which, being planted with trees, form agreeable promenades and afford a fine view of the harbor and shipping. From its natural advantages, the extent of its various establishments, and its means of defence, Brest is one of the first naval ports of Europe. The outer road is one of the finest in the world, and has no superior in the safety and excellence of its anchorage. It is estimated that 400 men-of-war could ride at anchor in it at one time. It communicates with the sea by a single passage, called the Goulet, 1750 yards broad, which is furnished with a number of light-houses. In the middle of this channel rise the Mingan Rocks, which contract the entrance and oblige ships to pass immediately under the batteries. From this entrance to the mouth of the Élorn the roadstead is about 6 miles in length. Its diameter varies considerably, from the irregularity of the shores, but in some places it is 3 miles. The inner or military harbor, a long narrow channel, the embouchure of the little river Penfeld, is one of the most secure in the world. At its entrance, perched on a rock 200 feet high, stands the imposing mediæval castle, reconstructed by Vauban. Brest has large basins, extensive quays, an arsenal employing many thousands of men, vast magazines, building-yards, large barracks, and storehouses. The city, built on the slopes of hills, is divided by the military port into two parts, which communicate by bridges; the new town, that on the right of the Penfeld, is called Recouvrance. The upper and lower parts of the town are connected by steep streets, and in some places only by stairs. On the shores of the commercial harbor a new quarter of the town has arisen. Brest has a naval school, a school of hydrography, a botanical garden, a large naval hospital, and an observatory. The trade of the town is not very extensive, and its manufactures, outside of the arsenal, are not large. A telegraph cable extends hence to Duxbury, Mass. Richelieu was the first to take advantage of the natural capabilities of the port for a naval station, and in 1631 commenced the fortifications. Pop. in 1901, 68,751; of the commune, 84,284.

Brest, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mich., on Lake Erie (Brest Bay), 5 miles E. of Monroe. It is the seat of an important fishery and has an excellent harbor.

Brest-Litovsk, brĕst lee'tŏvsk' (Pol. *Brzesc-Litewski,* bzhĕshtsh lee-tev'ske), a strongly fortified town of Russia, government and 131 miles S. of Grodno, on the navigable Bug and at the junction of several railways. It is the seat of an Armenian bishop, who is the head of the Catholic (United) Armenians of Russia. The Jews have a noted school here. Near the town is an imperial castle, formerly belonging to the kings of Poland. The town has a great trade by river, canal, and railway. Pop. in 1897, 46,542.

Bresztovácz, brĕs'to'vȧts', a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 14 miles ESE. of Apatin. Pop. about 5000.

Bretagne, the French name of BRITTANY.

Bretenoux, brĕt-noo', a small town of France, department of Lot, 22 miles NNW. of Figeac, on the Cère.

Breteuil, brĕh'tu'y, a town of France, department of Eure, 16 miles SW. of Évreux, on the Iton. Pop. 1700.

Breteuil, a town of France, department of Oise, 16 miles NNE. of Beauvais. Pop. about 2750.

Bretigny, brĕh'teen'yee', a village of France, in Eure-et-Loire, 6 miles SE. of Chartres. A treaty was concluded here between England and France in 1360.

Bretten, brĕt'ĕn, a town of Germany, in Baden, 13 miles E. of Karlsruhe. It is the birthplace of Melanchthon, the house in which he was born being still in existence. Bretten is a very old town, and for several centuries prior to 1803 belonged to the Palatinate. Pop. in 1900, 4779.

Bretton Woods, a resort of Coos co., N.H., in the White Mountains region, on the Maine Central and the Boston and Maine Rs.

Bretzenheim, brĕt'sĕn-hīme, a town of Hesse, Germany, in the circle of Mainz. Pop. in 1900, 3810.

Breuil, a village of Piedmont, Italy, N. of Valtournanche and S. of the Matterhorn, to the ascent of which it furnishes a starting-point. Elevation, 6575 feet.

Breukelen, brö'kĕl-ĕn, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles NNW. of Utrecht, on the Vecht. Brooklyn, N.Y., was first named Breukelen, in commemoration of this place.

Brevard', a county in the SE. part of Florida, is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the SW. partly by Lake Okeechobee. Area, 2409 sq. m. The surface is level, low, and partly occupied by swamps, in which the cypress-tree flourishes. Many cattle are reared in the county. Capital, Titusville. Pop. in 1890, 3401; in 1900, 5158.

Brevard, a banking post-town, capital of Transylvania co., N.C., in the French Broad Valley, 30 miles SSW. of Asheville. It is on the Transylvania R. and surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop. in 1900, 584.

Bréven, or **Brévent,** brȧ'vŏN', a mountain of the Pennine Alps, Savoy, constituting the SW. prolongation of the Aiguilles Rouges. Its summit (8285 feet), which is readily ascended, affords a magnificent view of Mont Blanc.

Breves, brȧ'vĕsh, a town of Brazil, in the state of Pará and in the S. part of the island of Marajó. Pop. about 12,000.

Brevik, brȧ'vik, a town of Norway, 11 miles WNW. of Laurvik, on the Langesund-Fjord. Pop. about 2300.

Brevoort Island, an islet of Smith Sound, Arctic America, E. of Ellesmere Land, and immediately S. of Cape Sabine.

Brewer, a city of Penobscot co., Me., on the Penobscot River, opposite Bangor, with which it is connected by bridge. It has numerous lumber-, paper- and pulp-mills, tannery, ship-building yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4835.

Brewer, a post-village of Freestone co., Tex. Pop. about 125.

Brewer, Mount, Cal., a peak of the Sierra Nevada, stands on the line between Fresno and Tulare cos., near lat. 36° 38′ N. Its altitude is 13,886 feet above the sea. It is about 10 miles W. of Mount Tyndall.

Brewersville, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., on Sand Creek, 30 miles NNW. of Madison.

Brewerton, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Oneida River, at the west end of Oneida Lake, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 15 miles N. of Syracuse. Pop. about 450.

Brewster, a county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 5006 sq. m. It is bounded S. by the Rio Grande del Norte. Capital, Alpine, in a stock-raising district. Pop. in 1900, 2356.

Brewster, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Brewster township (town), on Cape Cod Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 90 miles SE. of Boston. The banking point is Yarmouth. Pop. of the town in 1900, 829.

Brewster, a banking post-village of Nobles co., Minn., 8 miles NE. of Worthington. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Brewster, a banking post-town, capital of Blaine co., Neb., 16 miles NE. of Dunning. Pop. about 150.

Brewster or **Brewster's Station,** a banking post-village of Putnam co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 53 miles NNE. of New York. It has a manufactory of condensed milk, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1192.

Brewster, a post-village of Russell co., Va. Pop. about 100.

Brewster, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 28 miles from Goderich.

Brewton, a banking post-town, the capital of Escambia co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 74 miles NE. of Mobile. Pop. in 1900, 1382.

Brewton, a post-town of Laurens co., Ga., in Jackson district. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Breyell, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the circle of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 5919.

Breznobánya, a town of Hungary. See BRIXEN.

Brezowa, brĕ'zowŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Neutra, 10 miles NW. of Leopoldstadt. Pop. about 6000.

Briançon, bre-ŏN'sŏN' (anc. *Brigan'tium, Brigantia*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Hautes-Alpes, on the Durance, 55 miles NE. of

Gap, near the Italian frontier. It is a fortress of the first class, a kind of Alpine Gibraltar. It stands on an eminence at the foot of the Col de Genèvre, 4330 feet above the level of the sea, and is one of the highest towns in France. Its numerous fortified positions are connected by underground galleries. It has a trade in what is called Briançon chalk and in various forest products. The Briançon manna is made from larch resin. Pop. in 1901, 4744.

Briansk, bre-ânsk', a town of Russia, on the Desna, 70 miles WNW. of Orel. It has an arsenal, an immense iron-foundry, glass-works, boat-building yards, and manufactures of cloth, leather, spirits, etc. Near by is a cannon-foundry. Pop. in 1897, 23,520.

Briant, or **Bryant,** a post-village of Jay co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., about 7 miles N. of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Brianza, bre-ân'zâ, a charming region in Italy, to the N. of Milan, consisting of hills, mountains, and fruitful valleys, and often called the garden of Lombardy.

Briar, a post-village of Wise co., Tex. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Decatur.

Briar Bluff, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., 14 miles E. of Rock Island. Coal is mined here.

Briarcliff Manor, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. about 150.

Briar Creek, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1833.

Briare, bre-ar' (anc. *Briodu'rum*), a town of France, department of Loiret, on the Loire, at the head of the Canal de Briare, 6 miles SE. of Gien. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5630.

Briarton, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa.

Briatexte, bre-â'tĕxt', a town of France, in Tarn, on the Dadou, 6 miles NE. of Lavaur. Pop. 1300.

Briatico, bre-â'te-ko, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 15 miles NNE. of Nicotera. Pop. 1300.

Bribiesca, a town of Spain. See BRIVIESCA.

Bribir, bre'beer', a town of Croatia, 18 miles SE. of Fiume. Pop. about 4000.

Briceland, a lumbering post-town of Humboldt co., Cal.

Bricelyn, a banking post-village of Faribault co., Minn., on the Burlington and Northwestern and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Rs., 16 miles SE. of Blue Earth. Pop. in 1900, 176.

Briceton, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio. Pop. about 200. Its banking point is Paulding.

Briceville, a post-town of Anderson co., Tenn., in a coal-mining region, 11 miles (direct) NW. by N. of Clinton and 4 miles from Coal Creek. Pop. about 600.

Bricherasio, bre-kâ-râ'ze-ō, a town of Italy, province of Turin, 5 miles SW. of Pinerolo. Pop. about 1000.

Brick, a township of Ocean co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2130.

Brickchapel, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., 5 miles N. of Greencastle.

Brick Church, a station of Essex co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., is a part of the city of East Orange.

Brickchurch, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N.C., about 15 miles SE. of Greensboro.

Brickchurch, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 11 miles NE. of Pulaski.

Brickerville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 5 miles NE. of Lititz.

Brickhaven, a post-village of Alexandria co., Va. Pop. about 75.

Brick Meeting-House, a hamlet of Cecil co., Md., 10 miles NE. of Port Deposit.

Brick Mill, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Tenn., 10 miles S. of Maryville.

Brickyard, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ala. Pop. about 65.

Bricolla, Point de, a mountain of the Valaisian Alps, Switzerland, a short distance from Ferpècle. Altitude, 12,017 feet.

Bricquebec, breek'bĕk', a town of France, department of Manche, 8 miles WSW. of Valognes. Pop. 1500.

Bridal Veil, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon, 28 miles by rail E. of Portland. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. about 400.

Bride, a river of Ireland, in Munster, cos. of Cork and Waterford, flows eastward and joins the Blackwater 8 miles N. of Youghal. Length, 25 miles.

Bride, a river of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, joins the Lee 6 miles W. of Cork. Length, 11 miles.

Bridesburg, a manufacturing suburb of Philadelphia, is on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., 10½ miles from the initial station in Philadelphia. Here is a United States arsenal.

Bridgeboro, brĭj'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on Rancocas Creek, 11 miles NE. of Camden. Pop. about 500.

Bridgeburg, a post-town and port of Welland co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 18 miles from Welland. Pop. in 1901, 1356.

Bridgehampton, a post-township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 1327.

Bridgehampton, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island, about 2 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Long Island R., 18 miles ESE. of Riverhead. The banking point is Sag Harbor. Pop. in 1900, 1394.

Bridge Landing, or **Murrell's Point,** a hamlet in Webster parish, La., at the head of steam navigation on Dorcheat Bayou, and 28 miles NE. of Shreveport.

Bridgend, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 6 miles WNW. of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1901, 6062.

Bridgenorth, a town of England. See BRIDGNORTH.

Bridgenorth, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, on Lake Chemong, 7 miles NW. of Peterborough. Pop. 150.

Bridge of Allan, a village of Scotland, co. and 3 miles by rail N. of Stirling, on the Allan. It has a saline mineral spring, much frequented. Pop. in 1901, 3240.

Bridge of Weir, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 6 miles W. of Paisley. Pop. about 1600.

Bridgeport, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Ala., on the Tennessee River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 28 miles W. by S. of Chattanooga. Steamboats ply between this place and Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 1247.

Bridgeport, a gold-mining post-village, capital of Mono co., Cal., about 200 miles E. by N. of San Francisco and 12 miles N. of Castle Peak, a peak of the Sierra Nevada. The banking point is Bodie. Pop. about 250.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Solano co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 8 miles E. of Napa Junction. Its post-office is Cordelia.

Bridgeport, a city, port of entry, and one of the capitals of Fairfield co., Conn., is on a small inlet of Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Pequonnock River, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 57 miles NE. of New York. It has a safe harbor for small vessels and has considerable coasting trade. In the northwest part of the town is an eminence called the Golden Hill, which commands a beautiful view of the sound and is occupied by many elegant residences. Seaside Park contains a soldiers' and sailors' monument. Bridgeport has extensive manufactures of carriages, locomobiles, sewing-machines, hardware, machinery, hats, corsets, ammunition or projectiles, fire-arms, woollen goods, plush, aluminium, bronze, brass, and heavy forgings, etc. Steamboats ply daily between this port and New York. Bridgeport is the third city of the state in population. Pop. in 1880, 27,643; in 1890, 48,866; in 1900, 70,996.

Bridgeport, Cook co., Ill., is on the Chicago and Alton R., 3 miles SW. of Chicago, of which city it is a suburb.

Bridgeport, a post-town of Lawrence co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 13 miles W. of Vincennes. The banking point is Sumner. Pop. in 1900, 487.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., 9 miles by rail WSW. of Indianapolis.

Bridgeport, a banking post-village of Saline co., Kan., 16 miles S. of Salina. Pop. about 125.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Franklin co., Ky., about 5 miles SW. of Frankfort.

Bridgeport, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., about 50 miles NW. of Baltimore.

Bridgeport, or **Bridgeport Center,** a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 6 miles SE. of Saginaw, its banking point. It is near the Cass River. Pop. about 350.

Bridgeport, a banking post-town of Cheyenne co., Neb. Pop. about 150.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 12 miles SW. of Woodbury.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on Chittenango Creek, about 12 miles NE. of Syracuse and 1½ miles S. of Oneida Lake. Pop. about 300.

Bridgeport, a banking post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, opposite Wheeling (with which it is connected by bridges), and on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 4 miles N. of Bellaire and 140 miles E. of Columbus. Bridgeport has glass-factories, rolling-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3963.

Bridgeport, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Miami River, about 12 miles below Dayton.

Bridgeport, a post-station of Baker co., Oregon.

Bridgeport, a village of Bedford co., Pa., on Wills Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Rs., 15 miles N. of Cumberland, Md. Here is Hyndman post-office.

Bridgeport, a village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, nearly opposite Harrisburg. A bridge crosses the river at this place.

Bridgeport, a borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the east bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, 30 miles direct and 60 miles by water S. of Pittsburg and ½ mile SW. of Brownsville, its banking point. It is on the old National Road. Steamboats ply daily between this place and Pittsburg. The post-office is Cadwallader. Pop. in 1900, 1805.

Bridgeport, a village of Franklin co., Pa., on Conococheague Creek, 4 miles N. by E. of Mercersburg.

Bridgeport, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, opposite Norristown, with which it is connected by bridge, and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 16 miles from Philadelphia. It has steel-works and manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, fibre, paper, bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3095.

Bridgeport, a post-station of Cocke co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 27 miles SE. of Morristown.

Bridgeport, a banking post-town of Wise co., Tex., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas R., 13 miles W. of Decatur. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. in 1900, about 900.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Douglas co., Wash. Pop. about 75.

Bridgeport, a banking post-village of Harrison co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 87 miles E. of Parkersburg. It has various mills and is a shipping point for live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Crawford co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 7 miles ESE. of Prairie du Chien. Pop. 150.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, on Grand River, 2 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. 200.

Bridgeport, a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 15 miles by rail NE. of Sydney. Here are extensive coal-mines. Pop. about 500.

Bridger, a banking post-village of Carbon co., Mont., on a branch of the Northern Pacific R., 12 miles (direct) ENE. of Red Lodge. Pop. about 300.

Bridger Pass, a defile or depression in the Rocky Mountains, in the SW. part of Wyoming. The Overland Emigrant and Mail Route crossed the mountain by this pass before the Pacific R. was opened. On each side of the pass precipitous rocks of granite and sandstone rise like walls about 2000 feet high. It is near lat. 41° 30′ N.

Bridger Peak, a peak of the Gallatin Range, in Gallatin co., Mont. Altitude, 9106 feet above sea-level.

Bridgersville, a town of Wilson co., N.C., in Gardner township. Pop. in 1900, 42.

Bridges, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala. Pop. about 75.

Bridgeton, a SE. suburb of Glasgow, Scotland.

Bridgeton, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., on Raccoon Creek, about 20 miles NE. of Terre Haute.

Bridgeton, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., is on the Muskegon River, about 12 miles NE. of Muskegon. Pop. of the township in 1900, 585.

Bridgeton, a post-town of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 16 miles NW. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 178.

Bridgeton, a city, port of entry, and capital of Cumberland co., N.J., is on both sides of Cohansey Creek, on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 38 miles S. of Philadelphia. It is also on the Central R. of New Jersey, 126 miles from New York. It contains the West Jersey Academy, Ivy Hall Seminary, South Jersey Institute, a rolling-mill, iron-foundries, and nail- and glass-works, and has manufactures of woollen goods, machinery, carriages, etc. Bridgeton is the trade-centre of a large agricultural region, and fruit-canning is extensively carried on. Steamboats ascend the Cohansey to this place. Pop. in 1890, 11,424; in 1900, 13,913.

Bridgeton, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., 27 miles SE. of York.

Bridgeton, a post-village of Providence co., R.I. Pop. about 275.

Bridgetown, brĭj'tŏwn, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., 6 miles W. of Goldsboro. Pop. in 1900, 50.

Bridgetown, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 2 miles from Glenmore station.

Bridgetown, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va.

Bridgetown, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, at the head of navigation of the Annapolis River and on the Dominion Atlantic R., 14 miles ENE. of Annapolis. It has excellent water-power, an iron-foundry, tile-works, etc. Bridgetown is an outport and has shipping interests. Pop. in 1901, 858.

Bridgetown, a village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, at the head of navigation of the Grand River, 30 miles E. of Charlottetown.

Bridgetown, the capital of the island of Barbados, on the SW. coast. Lat. 13° 4′ N.; lon. 59° 37′ W. It stretches along the N. shore of Carlisle Bay, is well built, and surrounded by plantations, and has water-works, pleasure-grounds, and sea-side drives. The city has no harbor, but a beautiful open roadstead. About 1 mile distant is the governor's house; 2 miles S. of the town are barracks, with a spacious parade-ground and an arsenal. Bridgetown is the seat of an Anglican bishop and of Codrington College, and has a large commerce. Pop. about 22,000.

Bridge Valley, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on Neshaminy Creek, 3 miles SE. of Doylestown.

Bridgeville, brij'vil, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala., 26 miles N. of Gainesville.

Bridgeville, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal., 90 miles NNW. of Cloverdale.

Bridgeville, a post-town of Sussex co., Del., near the Nanticoke River and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 76 miles S. by W. of Wilmington. It has manufactures of phosphate. Pop. in 1900, 613.

Bridgeville, a village of Gratiot co., Mich., on Maple River, 11 miles N. of St. John.

Bridgeville, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on Pequest Creek and on the Lackawanna R., 4 miles E. of Belvidere.

Bridgeville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Neversink River, about 20 miles N. of Port Jervis and 4 miles E. by S. of Monticello.

Bridgeville, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio, 10 miles ENE. of Zanesville.

Bridgeville, a banking post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on Chartiers Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles SW. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1200.

Bridgeville, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles S. of New Glasgow.

Bridgewater, or **Bridgwater,** brij'wâ-tẹr, a borough and seaport of England, co. of Somerset, on the Parrett, 6 miles from its mouth and 29½ miles WSW. of Bristol. The town is neatly built, remarkably clean, and well supplied with water. It has an ancient Gothic church dating from 1420. The quays are accessible to vessels of 700 tons, but the entrance to the river is difficult. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. A statue was erected here in 1900 to the memory of Admiral Blake, who was born in the town. Pop. in 1901, 15,209.

Bridgewater, brĭj'wâ-tẹr, a post-township (town) of Litchfield co., Conn., about 10 miles NE. of Danbury, is bounded on the SW. by the Housatonic River. Pop. in 1900, 649.

Bridgewater, a banking post-village of Adair co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 15 miles W. of Greenfield. Pop. about 350.

Bridgewater, a village and township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 20 miles N. of Houlton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1179.

Bridgewater, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Bridgewater township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 27 miles S. of Boston. It contains the Bridgewater State Normal School and a state workhouse. The Taunton River forms the SE. boundary of the town, which has manufactures of cotton, iron, paper, shoes, brick, nails, etc., and has large foundries and machine-shops, cotton-gin factory, etc. Pop. of the town in 1890, 4249; in 1900, 5806.

Bridgewater, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 17 miles SW. of Ypsilanti. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1011.

Bridgewater, a post-township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., about 7 miles S. of Plymouth, is bounded on the E. by the Pemigewasset River. Pop. in 1900, 244. Bridgewater station, at the N. extremity of the town, is on the Boston and Maine R., 3 miles SE. of Plymouth.

Bridgewater, a township of Somerset co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1601.

Bridgewater, a banking post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R., 18 miles S. of Utica. It is on a branch of the Unadilla River. Pop. in 1900, 269; of the town, 931.

Bridgewater, a post-station of Burke co., N.C., on the Southern R., 12 miles W. of Morganton.

Bridgewater, a post-township of Williams co., Ohio, 58 miles W. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 1314.

Bridgewater, a borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Beaver River and on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago (Pennsylvania Co.'s) R., 27 miles NW. of Pittsburg. A bridge across the Beaver River connects it with Rochester. It has foundries, mills, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1347. Here is West Bridgewater post-office.

Bridgewater, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., near the Delaware River, 15 miles NE. of Philadelphia.

Bridgewater, a banking post-town of McCook co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 18 miles S. by W. of Salem. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 691.

Bridgewater, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the Otta Quechee River, about 16 miles E. of Rutland. Pop. about 800. The banking point is Woodstock.

Bridgewater, a banking post-town of Rockingham co., Va., on the North River, 7 miles SW. of Harrisonburg. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Bridgewater, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 30 miles N. of Belleville. It has valuable water-power and various manufactures.

Bridgewater, a banking post-village and outport of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the La Have River and on the Nova Scotia R., 12 miles W. of Lunenburg. It has saw-, grist- and carding-mills, an iron-foundry, tannery, etc.; it also has shipping industries. The site was almost destroyed by fire in Jan., 1899. Pop. in 1901, 1816.

Bridgewater Corners, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., 8 miles W. by S. of Woodstock. Pop. about 150.

Bridgman, a post-hamlet of Berrien co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 13 miles by rail S. of St. Joseph. Pop. about 200.

Bridgman, Cape, the NE. point of the United States Coast, Arctic America, in about lat. 83° 34′ N.; lon. 27° 24′ W.

Bridgnorth, or **Bridgenorth,** a municipal borough of England, in Shropshire, on the Severn, 18 miles by rail SE. of Shrewsbury. The town consists of an upper and a lower part, connected by a bridge of six arches and an inclined railway. The upper town is picturesquely built on a rock, formerly crowned by an ancient castle. Bridgenorth has a grammar-school founded in 1503. There are manufactures of carpets and worsted yarn. Pop. in 1901, 6052.

Bridgton, a banking post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Bridgton and Saco River R., 40 miles NW. of Portland. It has a cannery, woollen-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1552.

Bridgville, Waterloo co., Ontario. See FREEPORT.

Bridgwater, Somerset, England. See BRIDGEWATER.

Bridle Creek, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va., 40 miles S. by W. of Wytheville.

Brid'lington, or **Brellington** (usually pronounced, and often written, **Burlington**), a town of England, co. of York, East Riding, 6 miles SW. of Flamborough Head and 26 miles NNE. of Hull. It consists chiefly of a long narrow street, and has the remains of a priory, built in the thirteenth century, now the parochial church. Bridlington Quay, on a fine bay, 1 mile SE. of Bridlington, is an attractive sea-bathing resort. Pop. in 1901, 12,482.

Bridport, a borough of England, co. of Dorset, on the Brit or Bride River, here crossed by several bridges, 15 miles W. by N. of Dorchester. It has long been noted for its manufactures of ropes and cordage. The town has a harbor on the English channel, 2 miles distant. Pop. in 1901, 5710.

Bridport, a post-township (town) of Addison co., Vt., about 8 miles W. of Middlebury, is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain. Pop. in 1900, 956.

Brie, bree, a mediæval county of France, in Île-de-France and Champagne, now included mainly in the department of Seine-et-Marne. The district is noted for its cheese.

Briec, bre-ĕk′, a village of France, department of Finistère, 7 miles WSW. of Quimper.

Brie-Comte-Robert, bree kôNt ro'bair′, a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 11 miles NNW. of Melun. Pop. about 2500.

Brieg, breeg, a town of Prussian Silesia, 27 miles SE. of Breslau, on the Oder. It is well built, with fine promenades on the former ramparts. The finest edifice is the Protestant church of St. Nicholas, a mediæval structure whose towers have recently been completed. The town possesses an interesting old castle. Brieg has very diversified manufactures and a considerable trade. It was formerly the capital of a duchy. Pop. in 1900, 24,114.

Brieg, a town of Switzerland. See BRIG.

Briel, breel (Fr. *Brielle*, bre-ĕll′), often called **The Brill,** brĭl, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the island of Voorne, on the Meuse, at its mouth, 14 miles W. of Rotterdam. Its capture by the "water-beggars" in 1572 was the first important military episode in the Dutch struggle for independence. Pop. in 1900, 4107.

Brielle, Monmouth co., N.J., 7 miles S. of Asbury Park.

Brienne-le-Château, bre-ĕnn′ lẹh shȧ'tō′, a town of France, department of Aube, near the right bank of the Aube, 14 miles NW. of Bar-sur-Aube. At the military school of Brienne, suppressed in the Revolution, the young Napoleon was initiated in the art of warfare. A bronze statue of him in student's garb adorns the place. Here Napoleon, on Jan. 29, 1814, encountered the Allies in a bloody battle in which he had the advantage. Pop. about 1700.

Briénon, bre'ā'nôN′, a village of France, department of Yonne, 10 miles E. of Joigny.

Briensburg, bri′ĕnz-bûrg, a post-village of Marshall co., Ky., 8 miles from Calvert City. Pop. in 1900, 107.

Brienz, bre-ĕnts′, a village of Switzerland, canton and 30 miles ESE. of the city of Bern, on the N. shore of the Lake of Brienz and at the foot of the Brienzer Grat, the highest summit of which, the Brienzer Rothorn,—ascended by railway,—is 7715 feet in height. Brienz is the centre of the wood-carving industry of the Oberland. Pop. in 1900, 2600.

Brienz, Lake of, in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, E. by N. of the Lake of Thun, with which it was at one time united (the separation having been effected by the sedimental deposits of the Lütschine and Lombach). It lies in the course of the Aar River, and is noted for its beautiful scenery. Length, 8¾ miles; width, about 1½ miles. Elevation, 1857 feet; greatest depth, near Oberried, 860 feet.

Brienza, bre-ĕn′zȧ, a town of Italy, 4 miles SW. of Potenza. Pop. in 1901, 3774.

Brier Creek, Ga., drains part of Richmond co. and enters the Savannah River in Scriven co. On its banks the British defeated the Americans, March 3, 1779.

Brierfield, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles NNE. of Burnley. Pop. in 1901, 7288.

Brierfield, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala., on the Southern R., 19 miles N. of Selma. Pop. about 150.

Brier Hill, a village of Pike co., Ala., 15 miles NW. of Troy. The post-office is Olustee Creek.

Brierhill, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 15 miles SSW. of Ogdensburg.

Brier Hill, a post-station in Mahoning co., Ohio, 2 miles N. of Youngstown, on the Pittsburg and Western and other railroads. Here is obtained much excellent furnace-coal.

Brier Island, an island of Nova Scotia, in the Bay of Fundy, at the SW. extremity of Digby Neck. Lat. of light-house, 44° 14′ N.; lon. 66° 23′ W. On it is the village of Westport.

Brierley Hill, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 2 miles NNE. of Stourbridge. It has blast-furnaces, potteries, brick-kilns, and glass-works. Pop. in 1901, 12,042.

Bries, breece (Hun. *Breznóbánya*, brez'no-bȧn'yŏh), a town of Hungary, co. of Sohl (Zólyom), on the Gran, 24 miles ENE. of Neusohl. Pop. in 1901, 3942.

Briesen, bree'zẹn, a town of Prussia, 23 miles E. by S. of Culm. Pop. in 1900, 6072.

Briey, bre-ā′, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, 14 miles NW. of Metz. Pop. about 2000.

Brig, or **Brieg,** breeg (Fr. *Brigue*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, 31 miles ENE. of Sion, at the commencement of the Simplon Pass. It is the present terminus of the Rhone Valley railway from Martigny. Elevation, 2245 feet. Pop. in 1900, 2198.

Brigantine, a city of Atlantic co., N.J., on Brigantine Island. Pop. in 1900, 97.

Brigantine (brĭg'ạn-teen) **Island,** about 6 miles N. of Atlantic City, N.J., lies between Brigantine and New Inlets, and is a summer-resort.

Brigantinus Lacus. See LAKE OF CONSTANCE.

Brigantium and **Brigantia,** the ancient names of BREGENZ and BRIANÇON.

Brigden, a banking post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R., 57 miles W. of St. Thomas. It is a shipping point for lumber and grain. Pop. about 600.

Brigg, a town of Lincolnshire, England, 24 miles N. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1901, 3137.

Briggs, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 10 miles below Marietta.

Brigg's Corner, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, at the head of navigation of Salmon River, 95 miles N. of St. John.

Briggsville, a post-village of Yell co., Ark., 30 miles SW. of Dardanelle, its banking point.

Briggsville, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., 2 miles N. of North Adams.

Briggsville, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., about 22 miles SW. of Wilkesbarre.

Briggsville, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis., 11 miles NW. of Portage.

Brigham, or **Boxelder,** a banking city, capital of Boxelder co., Utah, at the W. base of the Wasatch range of mountains, on the Southern Pacific and the Oregon Short Line Rs., 20 miles N. of Ogden. It has a cannery, roller- and woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1880, 1877; in 1900, 2858.

Brigham, brig'am, a post-village of Brome co., Quebec, 8 miles by rail NW. of West Farnham. Pop. 275.

Brighouse, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles ESE. of Halifax. It has woollen-, cotton- and silk-industries, etc. Pop. in 1901, 21,735.

Bright, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind.

Bright, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 18 miles by rail SE. of Stratford. Pop. 450.

Brightlingsea, brit'l-see, a seaport and parish of Essex, England, on the estuary of the Colne, 8 miles SE. of Colchester. Pop. in 1901, 4501.

Brighton, formerly **Brighthelmstone,** a parliamentary and municipal borough and civic county, the principal sea-side resort of England, is in the territorial limits of the co. of Sussex, on the English Channel, 47 miles S. of London. Lat. 50° 50′ N.; lon. 0° 8′ W. The town, sheltered on the N. and NE. by the South-downs, extends for upward of 3 miles along the coast, fronted by a sea-wall about 60 feet in height, which forms a magnificent promenade, and occupying declivities on both the E. and W., with a central valley, in which are the "Royal Pavilion," a palace in an Oriental style, the construction of which was undertaken by George IV. when Prince of Wales, and the fine church of St. Peter. Brighton consists almost wholly of elegant streets, squares, and terraces built in a style equal to the best in London. The sea-front, or Esplanade, is a residence roadway, about 4 miles in length. Along the beach, beneath the east cliff, is the drive and promenade called Madeira Road. Several recreation-piers, ranging in length from one-fifth to one-third of a mile, project into the sea. Brighton has sumptuous hotels, fine parks, a museum of British birds, and a splendid aquarium. A bronze statue of Queen Victoria was unveiled on the King's Road in Feb., 1901. It is the seat of Brighton College, for the sons of noblemen, opened in 1847. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. In the time of George II. it was a mere fishing-village, and it owed its rise to the partiality displayed for it by George IV., since whose day it has been the most fashionable watering-place in England. Pop. in 1801, 7339; in 1891, 115,402; in 1901, 123,478 (including Hove or West Brighton).

Brighton, bri'ton, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Bessemer.

Brighton, a village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the American River and on the Southern Pacific R., 6 miles E. of Sacramento City. Pop. of Brighton township in 1900, 1402.

Brighton, a banking post-town of Arapahoe co., Colo., on the Union Pacific R., 19 miles N. by E. of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 366.

Brighton, a banking post-village of Jersey and Macoupin cos., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rs., 11 miles N. of Alton. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 660.

Brighton, a post-hamlet of Lagrange co., Ind.

Brighton, a banking city of Washington co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Burlington and Western and the Iowa Central Rs., 51 miles WSW. of Muscatine. Pop. in 1900, 807.

Brighton, a hamlet of Cumberland co., Me., 1½ miles W. of Portland.

Brighton, a post-township (plantation) of Somerset co., Me., about 56 miles N. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 368.

Brighton, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., near the Patuxent River, about 25 miles WSW. of Baltimore.

Brighton, a former post-village of Suffolk co., Mass., now a suburban district of Boston. It has a large abattoir and important cattle-market.

Brighton, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Mich., on Ore Creek and on the Pere Marquette R., 43 miles WNW. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 781.

Brighton, a post-village of Polk co., Mo., about 20 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. about 250.

Brighton, a hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., 1 mile W. of Andover.

Brighton, a township (town) of Franklin co., N.Y., in the Adirondacks. Pop. in 1900, 706.

Brighton, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Brighton township (town), on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 4 miles ESE. of Rochester. Pop. in 1900, 888; of the town, 3815.

Brighton, a hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., 2 miles from Richfield Springs.

Brighton, a post-township and hamlet of Lorain co., Ohio, about 40 miles SW. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 490.

Brighton, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 687.

Brighton, a post-village of Hampton co., S.C., 44 miles N. of Savannah, Ga.

Brighton, a post-village of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R., 30 miles N. of Memphis.

Brighton, a township (town) of Essex co., Vt., on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1900, 2023.

Brighton, a post-township (town) of Kenosha co., Wis., about 20 miles WSW. of Racine. Pop. in 1900, 850.

Brighton, an outport of Northumberland co., Ontario, on Presqu'ile Harbor, Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk R., 92 miles ENE. of Toronto. It has various mills and several fruit evaporators and canneries. Pop. in 1901, 1378.

Brighton, a town and watering-place of Bourke co., Victoria, Australia, on Port Phillip Bay, 8 miles by rail S. of Melbourne. Pop. about 10,000.

Bright Star, a post-village of Miller co., Ark., 12 miles SE. of Lanark, Tex.

Brightsville, a post-hamlet of Marlboro co., S.C., 9 miles SW. of Laurel Hill, N.C. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1649.

Brightwater, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., 10 miles NE. of Bentonville. Pop. 150.

Brightwood, District of Columbia, near the Baltimore and Ohio R., 3 miles N. of (main) Washington.

Brightwood, Marion co., Ind. See INDIANAPOLIS.

Brightwood, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., is the N. suburb of the city of Springfield. It has manufactures of iron and brass.

Brignais, breen'yā', a town of France, in Rhône, 7 miles SSW. of Lyons, on the Garon. Pop. about 1300.

Brignano, breen-yā'no, a village of Italy, 10 miles S. of Bergamo.

Brignoles, breen'yol', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Var, in a fine valley, 25 miles WSW. of Draguignan. Pop. in 1901, 4560.

Bri'gus, a port of entry, capital of the district of Brigus, Newfoundland, on Conception Bay, 38 miles NW. of St. John's. Its harbor is small, but safe. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cod-fishery. Pop. about 2000.

Brihuega, bre-wā'gā, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 20 miles ENE. of Guadalajara, on the Tajuña. Here, in 1710, the French, under the Duke de Vendôme, defeated the Allies under Lord Stanhope. Pop. about 3500.

Briley's Brook, or **Chisholm,** a post-village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Antigonish.

Brillhart, a post-village of York co., Pa.

Brilliant, a coal-mining post-village of Marion co., Ala. Pop. about 100.

Brilliant, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 6 miles by rail S. of Steubenville. Pop. in 1900, 646.

Brillion, bril'yun, a banking post-village of Calumet co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 20 miles E. of Appleton. Pop. in 1900, 855.

Brilon, bree'lon, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 22 miles E. of Arnsberg. It is an ancient town, and in the Middle Ages was a place of some importance. Pop. in 1900, 4793.

Brimfield, a banking post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 18 miles NW. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 677.

Brimfield, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 98 miles W. of Toledo, Ohio. The banking point is Kendallville. Pop. about 400.

Brimfield, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in Brimfield township (town), on the Chicopee River, 6 miles SE. of West Brimfield, on the Boston and Albany R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 941.

Brimfield, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, about 10 miles E. by N. of Akron. Pop. of the township in 1900, 999.

Brimley, a post-village of Chippewa co., Mich., about 12 miles by rail WSW. of Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. about 200.

Brindaban, brin-dā-bān', a town and place of pilgrimage of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, in the district of Muttra, and on the Punjab River. It has numerous temples. Pop. about 22,000.

Brindisi, brin'de-ze (Gr. Βρεντέσιον, *Brĕntĕsion*; L. *Brundi'sium* or *Brundu'sium*), a seaport of Italy, province of Lecce, at the head of a bay in the Adriatic, the only good harbor on this part of the Italian coast, 44 miles ENE. of Taranto. The inner harbor, a semicircular basin, which half encircles the city, communicates with the bay by a channel but 10 rods wide. Brindisi was anciently one

of the most important maritime cities of Italy, and its chief port for communication with Greece. After having been long an insignificant town, it has of late recovered much of its ancient importance. Its port has been cleared of silt, and new moles, quays, and docks have been constructed; it has become an important railway terminus, and steamers ply hence to the chief ports of the Levant, to India, and to Australia. It has a mediæval castle, now used as a jail. It is an archbishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 23,005.

Brindletown, a hamlet of Ocean co., N.J., 2 miles S. of New Egypt. In the vicinity are many cranberry plantations.

Bringhurst, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis R., 20 miles SW. of Logansport. Pop. about 550.

Brinkerton, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., 10 miles S. of Clarion.

Brinkhaven, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 19 miles by rail ENE. of Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Brinkley, a banking post-town of Monroe co., Ark., on the Choctaw and Memphis and other railroads, 65 miles E. of Little Rock, and 70 miles W. of Memphis, Tenn. It has car-works, cooperages, and extensive manufactures of wood-products, cotton-seed oil, ice, etc., and is an important shipping point for cotton and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1648.

Brinkley, a station in Brunswick co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 18 miles W. by N. of Wilmington. Here is Robeson post-office.

Brinkleyville, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., N.C., 15 miles NW. of Enfield.

Brinklow, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md.

Brinley, a post-hamlet of Preble co., Ohio, 32 miles WNW. of Dayton.

Brinnon, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wash., 30 miles (direct) S. by W. of Port Townsend. It is connected by steamer with Seattle.

Brinsley, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 4 miles from Ailsa Craig.

Brinsmade, a post-hamlet of Benson co., N.Dak.

Brinson, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ga.

Brinton, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich., 10 miles WSW. of Clare, its banking point.

Brinton, a post-station of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 12 miles ESE. of Pittsburg.

Brinton, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, 7 miles SE. of Salt Lake City. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Salt Lake City.

Briones, bre-o'nes, a town of Spain, 18 miles WNW. of Logroño, on the Ebro. Pop. about 3000.

Brioni (bre-o'nee) **Islands,** a group of small islands in the Adriatic, on the coast of Istria.

Brionne, bre-onn' (anc. *Brio'nia*), a town of France, in Eure, 9 miles NE. of Bernay. Pop. about 2500.

Brioude, bre-ood', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Loire, on the Allier, 60 miles by rail NW. of Le Puy. It has a church in the Byzantine style. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4841. Near by is Old Brioude, on the site of the ancient Brivas.

Brisach, the French name of BREISACH.

Brisbane, a seaport town of Australia, capital of Queensland, on the navigable river Brisbane, 25 miles above its mouth in Moreton Bay. Lat. 27° 28′ 3″ S.; lon. 153° 6′ 55″ E. Since 1893, when the channels were redredged, the largest steamers can ascend the river and berth at the wharves. Brisbane has fine public buildings, a technical college, school of art, botanical garden, and flourishing manufactures. It is connected with the general Australian railway system. Brisbane is the seat of an Anglican bishop and a Catholic archbishop. It was originally settled in 1825, and constituted a penal station by Sir Thomas Brisbane. It was incorporated as a city in 1859. The chief exports are hides, wool, and cotton. Pop. in 1891, 48,738, or, with suburbs, 101,554; in 1901, 119,428.

Brisbane River, in Australia, Queensland, enters Moreton Bay near lat. 27° 30′ S., lon. 153° 15′ E.

Brisbane South. See SOUTH BRISBANE.

Brisben, or **Brisbin,** a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., 16 miles by rail SSW. of Norwich. Pop. 250.

Brisbin, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., 15 miles (direct) S. of Clearfield. Pop. in 1900, 666.

Briscoe, bris'ko, a county in the panhandle of Texas, traversed by the head-streams of the Red River. Area, 850 sq. m. Capital, Silverton. Pop. in 1900, 1253.

Briscoe, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 8 miles WSW. of Liberty Falls.

Briscoe Run, a post-station of Wood co., W.Va.

Brisighella, bre-ze-ghel'lä, a town of Italy, province and 28 miles SW. of Ravenna. It is situated in a valley watered by the Lamone, and has mineral springs. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 14,000).

Brissac, brees'sak', a town of France, department of Maine-et-Loire, 9 miles SE. of Angers. Pop. about 1000.

Brissago, bris-sä'go, a town of Switzerland, in Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, 5 miles SW. of Locarno.

Bristenstock, a prominent pyramidal mountain of Switzerland, of the Tödi group, SE. of Lake Lucerne. Altitude, 10,085 feet.

Bristoe, bris'to, a post-station of Prince William co., Va., on the Southern R., 31 miles W. of Alexandria. General Hooker and General Ewell fought a battle here Aug. 27, 1862. Another action took place here Oct. 14, 1863.

Bristol, bris'tol, a city and parliamentary borough of England, a county of itself, but lying within the limits of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, on the Avon, at its confluence with the Frome, 8 miles from Bristol Channel and 118 miles by rail W. of London. Several railways meet here. Bristol is one of the leading British ports in the foreign trade. It is noted for its fine public buildings, among which are the cathedral (abbey church of St. Augustine), the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, the guild hall, the museum and library, the exchange, and University College. Among the charitable institutions are the famous Müller's Orphanages (at Ashley Down, and containing upward of 2000 children) and several public hospitals. Large ships can ascend the river to the city, where spacious docks, quays, and ship-yards have been constructed; and at Avonmouth, 6 miles distant, there are additional facilities for unloading and freighting ships. The construction of vast (new) docks was begun here in 1902. Regular steam navigation across the Atlantic was first established from Bristol, the pioneer steamship in this course, the "Great Western," having been built here. Bristol is the seat of large and varied manufactures, prominent among which are those of metallic wares, soap, starch, tobacco, shoes leather, silk, glass, cottons, and chocolate. Its industries also comprise sugar-refining. The large Bristol coal-field extends southeastward to Radstock. Pop. in 1891, 221,665; in 1901, including Clifton (see CLIFTON), 328,945. The city sends 4 members to the House of Commons. Bristol appears in Anglo-Saxon records under the name of Briegstow. It was an important place in the latter part of the Middle Ages, and the enterprise of its merchants secured for it a prominent place in the history of maritime discovery, British colonization, and the development of British foreign trade. It was long the second commercial emporium of England.

Bristol, a county in the SE. part of Massachusetts, has an area of 579 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by Buzzard's Bay and is drained by the Taunton River and other streams. Several inlets on the coast of this county afford good harbors, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in navigation and the fisheries. Capitals, New Bedford and Taunton. Pop. in 1890, 186,465; in 1900, 252,029.

Bristol, a county in the E. part of Rhode Island, has an area of 25 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by Mount Hope Bay and on the SW. by Narragansett Bay, which afford great facilities for navigation. Capital, Bristol. Pop. in 1890, 11,428; in 1900, 13,144.

Bristol, a banking post-borough of Hartford co., Conn., in Bristol township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 17 miles WSW. of Hartford. It has foundries and machine-shops and manufactures of clocks, table-ware, water-wheels, brass goods, engines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6268; of the town, 9643.

Bristol, a post-village, capital of Liberty co., Fla., on the Apalachicola River, 30 miles below Chattahoochee. The banking point is Quincy or Tallahassee.

Bristol, a post-village of Kendall co., Ill., on the NW. bank of the Fox River, about 12 miles below Aurora. The river separates it from Yorkville. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Bristol, a banking post-town of Elkhart co., Ind., is on the St. Joseph River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 9 miles ENE. of Elkhart. Pop. in 1900, 546.

Bristol, a post-village of Worth co., Iowa, about 20 miles S. of Albert Lea, Minn.

Bristol, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., in Bristol township (town), about 18 miles E. of Bath and 3 miles from the sea. The town is a peninsula, bounded on the S. by the ocean and on the W. by the Damariscotta River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2572.

Bristol, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the E. bank of the Patuxent River, 5 miles from Upper Marlboro station.

Bristol, a post-village of Lake co., Mich.

Bristol, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., about 45 miles SW. of Winona.

Bristol, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Grafton co., N.H., in Bristol township (town), on the Pemigewasset River and on the Boston and Maine R., 31 miles N. by W. of Concord. It has paper-mills and manufactures of flannel, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1600.

Bristol, a post-township (town) and village of Ontario co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1310.

Bristol, a post-township of Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1085. The post-office is about 22 miles SE. of Zanesville.

Bristol (Maholm post-office), a village of Perry co., Ohio, 4 miles S. of New Lexington. Coal is mined near here.

Bristol, a post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, nearly opposite Burlington, and on the New York division of the Pennsylvania R., at the terminus of the Delaware and Lehigh Canal, 20 miles above Philadelphia. It has machine-shops, rolling- and worsted-mills, and extensive manufactories of hosiery, paper-hangings, carpets, patent-leather, etc. Pop. in 1890, 6553; in 1900, 7104.

Bristol, a port of entry (with Warren) and capital of Bristol co., R.I., is on Narragansett Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles SSE. of Providence. It is in Bristol township (town), which is a peninsula surrounded by water on all sides except the north, and is separated from the city of Fall River by Mount Hope Bay. It has ship-yards, cotton- and woollen-mills, and manufactures of rubber goods. Near Bristol is an eminence called Mount Hope, which affords a beautiful view of the bay. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6901.

Bristol, a banking post-village of Day co., S.Dak., 10 miles W. of Webster. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Bristol, a banking post-town of Sullivan co., Tenn., is on the boundary between Tennessee and Virginia (and partly in that state), on the Southern and the Norfolk and Western Rs., 130 miles ENE. of Knoxville. It has manufactures of paper, furniture, hubs and spokes, tobacco, etc. Here are King College (Presbyterian), founded in 1868, the Southwest Virginia Institute, and Sullins College. Pop. in 1900, 5271; and including that portion of the city that is in Virginia, 9850.

Bristol, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. Pop. 300.

Bristol, a banking post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Bristol township (town), on the New Haven or Bristol River and on the Bristol R., 27 miles S. by E. of Burlington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2061.

Bristol, Va. See BRISTOL, Tenn.

Bristol, a post-village of Harrison co., W.Va. Pop. about 200.

Bristol, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis., in Bristol township (town), on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles W. of Kenosha. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1151.

Bristol, a village of Queens co., Nova Scotia, opposite the town of Liverpool.

Bristol, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R. Its banking point is Hartland.

Bristol, or **Bristol Mills,** sometimes called **Bristol Corners** and **Inkerman,** a post-village of Pontiac co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 45 miles above Ottawa city. Pop. about 200.

Bristol Bay, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Alaska, between Cape Newenham and the peninsula of Alaska. Lat. 57° 30′ N.; lon. 160° W.

Bristol Center, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., about 9 miles SW. of Canandaigua.

Bristol Channel, an arm of the Atlantic, extending into the SW. part of Great Britain, between Wales and the SW. counties of England. At its eastern extremity it terminates in the estuary of the Severn, and it contains Milford Haven, Carmarthen Bay, and Swansea Bay on the N., and Porlock and Bridgewater Bays on the S. Its tides flow rapidly, and, meeting with the currents of the Severn, cause the phenomenon called the bore. The rise of the waters in spring-tides is nearly 40 feet, the highest on any portion of the British coast.

Bristol Ferry, a post-village of Newport co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles N. of Newport. It is on the island of Rhode Island, and is connected by ferry with Bristol.

Bristol Springs, formerly **Cold Springs,** a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., 1 mile W. of Canandaigua Lake and 15 miles S. of Canandaigua. Pop. about 100.

Bristolville, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 11 miles N. of Warren.

Bristoria, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., 9 miles NE. of Cameron station, W.Va.

Bristow, bris'to, a banking post-village of Butler co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R., 6 miles W. of Allison. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 317.

Bristow, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ind.

Bristow, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 19 miles NE. of Stroud, Okla. Pop. in 1900, 626.

Bristow, a post-hamlet of Osborne co., Kan., 30 miles N. by E. of Russell station.

Bristow, a post-village of Warren co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 5 miles ENE. of Bowling Green.

Bristow, a hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., 18 miles NNE. of Newcastle.

Britain, or **Britannia.** See GREAT BRITAIN.

Britain, a post-village of Rutherford co., N.C. Pop. about 125.

Britain, New. See NEW BRITAIN.

Britannia, the ancient name of GREAT BRITAIN.

Britannia, bri-tan'ne-a, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, 6 miles from Brampton.

Britannia, Cape, on John Murray Island, off Nares Land, the NW. coast of Greenland. Lat. about 82° 48′ N.

Britannia (bri-tan'ne-a) **Island,** or **Maré,** the most southerly island of the Loyalty group, NE. of New Caledonia. Lat. 21° 30′ S.

Britannia Secunda, the ancient name of WALES.

British America, in its most extended sense, includes the Dominion of Canada, Labrador (in the restricted sense), Newfoundland, the Bermudas, British Honduras, the British West India islands, British Guiana, and the Falkland Islands; but in ordinary usage only the three first named in the above list are so designated. The term is much less used than it was before the formation of the Canadian Dominion.

British Bechuanaland, South Africa. See BECHUANALAND.

British Central Africa, a protectorate in east-central Africa, situated along the western and southern shores of Lake Nyassa, and extending southward (with the Shiré Highlands) nearly to the Zambezi River. It is bounded westward by Rhodesia and the Portuguese possessions of eastern Africa. Area, about 42,000 sq. m. Population estimated to be somewhat over 900,000, of whom only 400 are Europeans. The climate is fairly salubrious, and coffee, rice, wheat, oats, and barley are grown in some parts. Good roads are now being constructed throughout the region, which is in communication with the coast by means of lake and river steamboats. The chief city is Blantyre, with a population of about 6000 natives and 100 Europeans, in the Shiré Highlands. The seat of the administration is Zomba, and of the naval department Fort Johnston. The name of British Central Africa is sometimes applied to the region of northern Zambesia or northern Rhodesia, and also to Rhodesia in general. See RHODESIA and ZAMBESIA.

British Channel. See ENGLISH CHANNEL.

British Channel, in the Franz-Josef Archipelago, E. of Prince George Land. Lon. about 52° E.

British Columbia, a province of the Dominion of Canada, on the Pacific coast of North America, extending from the Rocky Mountains westward, bounded S. by the United States, and limited on the N. by the 60th degree of N. lat. At the head of Smoky River, about lat. 54° 40′ N., its E. boundary leaves the Rocky Mountain crest and follows the meridian of 120° W. lon. northward. Area, 372,630 sq. m. It includes Vancouver, Queen Charlotte's, and many minor islands. A large part of its surface is mountainous, the southern half of the province being almost entirely covered by ranges or ridges of the main Rocky Mountains (which form the boundary with Alberta) and the western Coast or Cascade Mountains. Intermediate ranges (Gold, Cariboo, Selkirk) take a trend generally parallel with these (NW.–SE.). Some of the highest summits of the Dominion of Canada, ranging from 10,000 to 13,000 feet, are found on or near the boundary Rocky Mountain chain and in the Selkirk Range. (See ROCKY MOUNTAINS and SELKIRK RANGE.) An elevated plateau extends for some distance westward, over a width of 100 miles, between the Gold and Coast Mountains. British Columbia has numerous rivers, but their courses are largely turbulent, and most of them are not open to continuous navigation for any extended distance. The most important of these are the Columbia and Kootenay, in the SE.; the Fraser, which traverses a large part of the province in a N. and S. direction, and is its most important stream; the Skeena, the Naas, and the Stikeen, the last-named navigable by steamers for about 130 miles from the Pacific. All these streams are tributary to the Pacific Ocean. The Peace and Liard Rivers in the NE. belong to the Arctic water-shed. Some of the head-waters of the Yukon River are crossed by the northern boundary. British Columbia has numerous lakes (Kootenay, Arrow, Shuswap, Kamloops, Okanagan, Quesnelle), most of which lie longitudinally in the course of traversing rivers. The surface of the country is largely timbered, being especially in the mountain- and coast-regions densely covered with primeval forests of giant conifers. There are, however, extensive cultivable tracts, the major portion of which are to be found in the southern portion of the interior plateau. The mineral resources of the region are very large, and comprise gold, silver, copper,

lead, iron, and platinum. Some of the more important mining districts or regions are the Cariboo, Cassiar, Kootenay (Kootenay Lake, Slocan Lake, Trail Creek), and Rossland. Coal is extensively mined at Wellington, Nanaimo, and Comox, on Vancouver Island, but other deposits, lignitic and bituminous, are found elsewhere. The climate of British Columbia is healthful, and more temperate than in other parts of Canada. The extremes of heat and cold are found within the interior or away from the coast. The rainfall on the Coast Mountains and along the Pacific border is high, but it diminishes rapidly towards the interior, and in some parts over the plateau it is reduced to 9 inches or less. British Columbia has an independent parliament and administration, with a lieutenant-governor for its executive head. The legislative assembly (the single chamber) is composed of 38 members. British Columbia has 3 members in the Canadian senate and 7 members in the house of commons. The chief cities and towns are Victoria (the capital), New Westminster, Vancouver, Nanaimo, Rossland, and Trail. Pop. in 1881, 49,459; in 1891, 98,173; in 1901, 178,657, exclusive of wild Indians.

British East Africa, an extensive equatorial territory in the E. part of Africa, comprising the East Africa Protectorate, the Uganda Protectorate, and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. It is bounded E. by the Indian Ocean, Abyssinia, and Italian Somaliland, S. by German East Africa and Lake Victoria Nyanza, W. by the Congo Free State and French Ubangi, and merges N. into the Egyptian Sudan and the independent Mohammedan states. The total area comprises probably upward of 1,000,000 sq. m., with a population on the mainland estimated to exceed 5,000,000, of whom hardly more than 700 are Europeans. The region, which is traversed by the upper Nile and watered by the Bahr-el-Ghazal, the Sobat, Tana, and Sabaki Rivers, is largely an elevated plateau (3000–4000 feet), with lofty mountain-masses (Ruwenzori) and isolated volcanic cones (Kenia, Mfumbiro), and contains either in whole or in part Lakes Victoria (Victoria Nyanza), Albert, Albert-Edward, Rudolf, and Stefanie. A large part of the surface, especially of the East Africa Protectorate, is covered with grass and well adapted for ranching purposes. Iron and copper are very abundant in the Uganda region. Railway and telegraphic communication has been extended from the coast to Uganda. (See UGANDA.) The chief commercial products and exports are ivory, rubber, gum-copal, hides, cattle, and goats. The inhabitants are largely Masai and other members of the Nilotic and Sudanese groups of Africans. Capital, Mombasa, with about 27,000 inhabitants. See MOMBASA and ZANZIBAR.

British Empire. See GREAT BRITAIN.

British Guiana (ghe-ä'nä), a territory on the N. coast of South America, belonging to Great Britain, and considered to extend from the mouth of the Orinoco, 8° 45′ N. lat., as far southward as 0° 45′ N. lat., and from about 56° 30′ to 61° 50′ W. lon., which includes the western disputed region claimed by Great Britain in the Venezuelan boundary rectification, and which was adjudged to the colony by the Paris Arbitration Commission in Oct., 1899. The territory has on the E. Dutch Guiana, S. Brazil, and W. Venezuela. Area, estimated at between 109,000 and 120,000 sq. m. The southern boundary with Brazil, as officially recognized, is formed by the Sierra Acarai, which delimits the basin of the Essequibo River. The Corentyn River forms the boundary with Dutch Guiana. The surface of the country near the ocean is a rich alluvial flat, extending in mud banks into the sea, and inland from 10 to 40 miles, then ascending by successive terraces to the Sierras Pacaraima and Acarai, on the SW. and S. frontiers. Mount Roraima, at one time thought to have an inaccessible summit, rises on the western border to a height of 8640 feet—the culminating point of the Pacaraima range and of the entire colony. The principal rivers are the Essequibo (with its tributaries, the Cuyuni and Mazaruni), Demerara, Berbice, Corentyn, and Barima. The Essequibo, the longest, is about 600 miles in length, but its course is rendered almost unfit for navigation by rapids. The other main streams are navigable for a hundred miles or more above their mouths. On the low grounds the climate is unhealthy. Dense forests clothe the interior. There are two rainy seasons on the coast and the rainfall is very heavy, the annual precipitation being from 130–140 inches. In the interior there is only one rainy season,—from April till the middle of August. The temperature ranges from 75° to 90°; mean temperature of the year, 81°. The vegetation is luxuriant. Rice, sugar-cane, corn, wheat, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, and cinnamon are raised. The exports consist chiefly of sugar, rum, molasses, timber, shingles, and cotton,—considerably more than half of which are sent to Great Britain. Gold-mining is a moderate industry. The government is vested in a governor, council, and the orders of the sovereign in council. The colony is divided into the counties of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo. Chief towns Georgetown (the capital) and New Amsterdam. Pop. in 1899, 286,222. The inhabitants comprise about 7000–10,000 native Indians, about 200,000 Africans and Asiatics (East Indians),—nearly equally distributed,—and the balance mainly Europeans (English and Portuguese). There are 104 miles of railroads in the colony, one line uniting Georgetown with Mahaica.

British Hollow, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Potosi township, 12 miles W. by S. of Platteville.

British Honduras, or **Balize,** bą-leez′ (Mexican-Spanish, *Baliza*, bä-lee′sä, said to have been named from one Wallis, a buccaneer), a British crown colony of Central America, bounded N. by the state of Yucatan (Mexico), from which it is separated by the Rio Hondo, E. by the Gulf of Honduras, S. by Guatemala, and W. by Guatemala. Area, 7560 sq. m. The coast is low and swampy, fenced from the open sea by lines of keys and islands. The W. and S. frontiers are mountainous, and dense forests abound. The Balize is the principal river. Mahogany, logwood, and sugar are leading exports. Agriculture is in its infancy. The climate is hot, moist, and unhealthy for white people, yet there are few epidemics, while earthquakes and hurricanes are unknown. The colony has a lieutenant-governor, assisted by a legislative and executive council. Chief towns, Balize (the capital) and Corozal, in the extreme N. Pop. in 1891, 31,471; in 1899, 35,226; in 1901, 37,500.

British India. See INDIA.

British Isles, an archipelago off the W. shore of the continent of Europe, from which it is separated by the English Channel, the strait of Dover, and the North Sea. The surrounding waters are in general shallow. There is sufficient evidence to show that in comparatively recent (geological) times the islands and islets, which all told number upward of 5000, were part of the continental main. See GREAT BRITAIN, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, IRELAND, HEBRIDES, ORKNEYS, etc.

British New Guinea, a British possession in the SE. part of the island of New Guinea, extending from East Cape, in about lon. 150° 55′ E., to the furthest position on the river Fly on the W., about lon. 140° 45′ E. It also includes the D'Entrecasteaux, Louisiade, and other islands, and has a total area of about 90,540 sq. m., with a population estimated at 350,000, of whom less than 400 are Europeans. It has Dutch New Guinea on the W. and German New Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelms-Land) on the N. A large portion of the western section of the region is hardly more than tide-level flat, but eastward the surface becomes ruggedly mountainous, the great Owen Stanley Range forming a ridge or backbone over a linear extent of 250–300 miles or more. Its loftiest summit is Mount Owen Stanley, or Victoria, 13,121 feet in height; other impressive elevations are Mount Scratchley, 12,250 ft.; Mount Albert Edward, 12,550 ft.; Mount Douglas, 11,796 ft.; and Mount Suckling, 11,226 ft. Mount Yule, in the western portion of the range, is a volcanic peak, 10,046 ft. high. The only important river is the Fly (with its tributary, the Strickland), which has been ascended by boats for upward of 600 miles from its mouth. The tidal influence is exerted to a point 150 miles from the sea, where the river is still 600 yards in width and 40 feet in depth. Much of the region is still imperfectly known, and there are but few settlements of foreigners. Agriculture has been little attempted. The region exports pearl-shell, trepang, copra, and timber, and there is some promise for rubber and coffee growths. Gold is worked in some parts. The seat of government is Port Moresby, on the southern coast, which is also the head-quarters of the London Missionary Society.

British North Borneo, a territory occupying the northern part of Borneo, under the jurisdiction (with Labuan and the minor islands of Banguey and Balambangán) of the British North Borneo Company, and administered by a governor. Area, 31,106 sq. m. It borders W. on the China Sea, NE. on the Sea of Mindoro, and E. on the Sea of Celebes, and has over 900 miles of coast-line. The surface is mainly jungle, though mountainous in the interior, the non-volcanic summit of Kinabalu, which is seemingly the highest elevation of the entire island, rising to 13,690 feet. (See BORNEO.) The region has good bays and harbors, but is deficient in rivers. The rainfall at Sandakan is 124 inches. The region produces timber, sago, rice, tapioca, gums, coffee, pepper, gambia, gutta-percha, sweet potatoes, tobacco, etc., exporting also wax, edible birds'-nests, cocoanuts, seed-pearls, trepang, etc. Chief town, Sandakan (or Elopura), on Sandakan Bay, E. coast; it is accessible to the largest vessels. Pop. 7000; of the possession, 175,000.

British Somaliland (so-maw'le-land), a protectorate on the N. coast of the E. horn of Africa, bordering on the

Gulf of Aden. Area, about 68,000 sq. m. It exports skins and hides, ostrich feathers, cattle, sheep, and gums. Chief town, Berbera, on the coast. Other considerable towns are Zeila and Bulhar. Pop. Mohammedan and mainly nomadic; number unknown.

British Sound, Madagascar. See DIEGO SAUREZ.

British South Africa, or **Southern Rhode'sia,** a territory in South Africa, between the Limpopo River on the S. and the Zambezi on the N., and composed of the two provinces of Matabililand and Mashonaland, with a combined area of 192,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 450,000, of whom about 12,000 are Europeans. The minerals include gold in extensive fields, silver, zinc-blende, copper, tin, antimony, arsenic, lead, and coal. A railway from the Cape penetrates to Buluwayo (part of the projected "Cape to Cairo" railway), with branches to Salisbury and the Victoria Falls, and Salisbury is connected by rail with Beira, on the coast of Portuguese East Africa. Telegraph and telephone systems are in operation. The region has been developed by the British South Africa Company, under the administration of which all Rhodesia is operated. Capital, Salisbury. See RHODESIA.

British South-Central Africa, a collective name for the vast territory in south-central Africa which is composed of the divisions known as South Bechuanaland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Rhodesia, and British Central Africa (Protectorate).

British Sudan. See SUDAN.

British West Indies. See BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, JAMAICA (and TURKS ISLANDS), LEEWARD ISLANDS, TRINIDAD (and TOBAGO), and WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Brito, a seaport of the Pacific coast of Nicaragua, 40 miles S. of Granada. It latterly acquired importance as the selected Pacific terminus of the projected (now abandoned) Nicaragua Canal.

Briton (brit'n) **Ferry,** a seaport of Glamorganshire, Wales, at the mouth of the Neath. Pop. in 1901, 6973.

Britt, a banking post-town of Hancock co., Iowa, 21 miles by rail E. of Algona. Pop. in 1900, 1540.

Brittany (Fr. *Bretagne*, brẹh-tâñ'), an old province in the NW. of France, forming an extensive peninsula between the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean, now comprised in the departments of Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, Ille-et-Vilaine, and Loire-Inférieure. Its people are largely Celts, of the Cymric branch, and in the first three of the above-mentioned departments generally speak the Armorican (or Breton) language, which resembles the Welsh. The rough and harsh character of the country, the picturesque ruins, the curious ancient monuments (telling of Druidic times), the quaint old towns, and, above all, the appearance and speech of the rude but upright and fearless Breton peasantry, who cling to their traditions and superstitions, combine to render Brittany one of the most interesting regions in Europe. The Breton fishermen and sailors are noted for their bravery. Among the chief towns of the region are Brest, Rennes, Saint Malo, and Vannes. Brittany was known to the ancient Romans as Aremorica (Armorica). At the time of the decline and downfall of the Roman Empire there was an influx of Celtic immigrants from Britain into the region, which received the name of Little Britain, or Brittany. In the Middle Ages Brittany was generally independent under its counts and dukes. It was for a time an object of contention between England and France. The marriage of the Duchess Anne with Charles VIII., in 1491, made it a part of France. It was allowed to retain extensive liberties. In the Revolution its people rallied to the support of royalty.

Brittnau, britt'nŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 2 miles S. of Zofingen.

Britton, a post-village of Crawford co., Ark. Pop. about 100.

Britton, Ind. See NEW BRITTON.

Britton, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Cincinnati Northern and the Wabash Rs., 12 miles NE. of Adrian. It has manufactures of wagons and brick and tile. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Britton, a post-village of Oklahoma co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 7 miles N. of Oklahoma.

Britton, a banking post-village, capital of Marshall co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 28 miles N. of Andover. Pop. in 1900, 519.

Britton, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. Pop. about 200.

Brittons Neck, a post-township of Marion co., S.C., on the Great Pedee River, 22 miles S. of Marion. Pop. in 1900, 1436.

Britton Station, a post-village of Oklahoma co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R.

Britts Landing, a post-station of Perry co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Brittsville, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Tenn., on the Hiawassee River, 35 miles NE. of Chattanooga.

Britz, a village of Brandenburg, Prussia, adjoining Rixdorf. Pop. in 1900, 8538.

Brivas. See BRIOUDE.

Brivé, bree'vâ', a river of France, in Loire-Inférieure, joins the Loire above Saint-Nazaire. Length, 30 miles.

Brive-la-Gaillarde, breev lâ gâ'yard' (L. *Briva Curretia*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Corrèze, 20 miles SW. of Tulle. It has an active trade in wine, chestnuts, cattle, and truffles. Pop. in 1901, 17,049.

Briviesca, bre-ve-ĕs'kâ, a town of Spain, 20 miles NE. of Burgas. Pop. of the commune, about 3500.

Brivio, bree've-o, a town of Italy, on the Adda, 22 miles NE. of Milan. Pop. about 1000.

Brivodurum, the ancient name of BRIARE.

Brix, brix, a village of France, department of Manche, 5 miles NW. of Valognes.

Brix, a town of Bohemia. See BRÜX.

Brixellum, the ancient name of BRESCELLO.

Brixen, brix'ẹn (It. *Bressanone*, brĕs-sâ-no'nâ), a town of Tyrol, on the southern slope of the Alps, 40 miles SSE. of Innsbruck. It is situated on the Eisak, at an elevation of 1860 feet. It has an interesting cathedral and an old episcopal palace. The town is a health-resort. Previous to 1803 the bishopric of Brixen was one of the states of the German Empire. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5767.

Brixham, brix'am, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the SW. side of Torbay, opposite Torquay, 30 miles by rail S. of Exeter. It has numerous boats engaged in fisheries. Pop. in 1901, 8092.

Brixia, the ancient name of BRESCIA.

Brixton, a suburban parliamentary division of London, England, in Surrey, 3 miles S. by W. of St. Paul's.

Broa (bro'â) **Bay,** or **Ensenada de la Broa,** ĕn-sĕn-â'na dâ lâ bro'â, the E. portion of the Gulf of Matamano, Cuba.

Broach, brōtch, **Baroach',** or **Bharuch,** bhâ-rōōtch (probably the ancient *Barygaza*), a town of Gujerat, presidency of Bombay, British India, capital of the district of Broach, on the Nerbudda, 200 miles by rail N. of Bombay. It was formerly an important place of commerce and was famous for its woven fabrics. Here is a Brahmanical hospital for sick animals, into which even insects are received. Pop. in 1901, 42,300.

Broadalbin, brawd-âl'bin, a post-borough of Fulton co., N.Y., on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R., 10 miles N. of Amsterdam. It has manufactures of knit underwear, gloves, etc. The banking point is Gloversville. Pop. about 700.

Broad Axe, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 1½ miles from Ambler station.

Broad Bay, of Scotland, is situated on the NE. side of the island of Lewis.

Broadbay, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me.

Broadbrook, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., near the Scantic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles NNE. of Hartford, its banking point. Pop. about 1200.

Broad Cove, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., 4 miles S. of Waldoboro, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Broad Cove, a village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on Digby Neck, near St. Mary's Bay, 6 miles SW. of Digby.

Broad Cove, or **Cherry Hill,** a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 20 miles SW. of Lunenburg.

Broad Creek, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. Pop. in 1900, 3132.

Broadford, a mining town of Logan co., Idaho, 1½ miles W. of Bellevue.

Broadford, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 55 miles SSE. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 800.

Broadford, a post-hamlet of Smythe co., Va., in a fine blue-grass region, 6 miles N. by E. of Saltville. Beds of gypsum abound in the valleys.

Broad'ford'ing, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., 5 miles from Hagerstown.

Broadha'gen, or **Brodha'gen,** a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 5 miles from Carronbrook. It has various mills and manufacturing industries.

Broadhaven, a small bay on the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 11 miles NW. of Bangor.

Broadhaven, a watering-place of Pembrokeshire, Wales, 6 miles from Haverford-West.

Broadkiln, brawd'kil, a hundred of Sussex co., Del., on Delaware Bay. Pop. in 1900, 2453.

Broadlands, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., 18 miles by rail NE. of Tuscola. Pop. about 550.

Broad Mountain, Pa., is a ridge which extends through Schuylkill co. It is the northern boundary of the Pottsville coal-basin, which it separates from the Mahanoy basin. It is about 5 miles wide and has a broad, flat top. Rich mines of anthracite coal have been opened in its sides or at its base. Height, 1795 feet. The western part or extension of this ridge is called Locust Mountain.

Broad Mountain, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., is at New Castle, 7 miles N. of Pottsville.

Broad Ripple, a post-town of Marion co., Ind., on the White River, about 9 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 487.

Broad River, of Georgia, rises in the NE. part of the state, runs southeastward, and enters the Savannah River at the N. end of Lincoln co.

Broad River rises in the Blue Ridge, in North Carolina, and drains parts of Rutherford and Cleveland cos. in that state. Passing into South Carolina it runs in a SSE. direction and unites with the Saluda River at Columbia to form the Congaree River. Length, estimated at 220 miles.

Broad River, a post-township of McDowell co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 876.

Broad Run, of Loudoun co., Va., flows northward and enters the Potomac 10 miles SE. of Leesburg.

Broad Run, a small stream in the NE. part of Virginia, rises in Fauquier co., flows southeastward, and unites with Cedar Run to form the Occoquan River, about 1 mile below Brentsville. It is a valuable mill-stream.

Broadrun, a post-station of Fauquier co., Va., on the Virginia Midland (Southern) R., 43 miles W. of Alexandria.

Broad Sound, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 22° 30′ S. Length, 50 miles.

Broadstairs, formerly **Bradstowe,** a town and watering-place of England, co. of Kent, on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 2 miles by rail NNE. of Ramsgate. Pop. (with St. Peters) in 1901, 6466.

Broads, The, a level district on the E. coast of England, in the cos. of Norfolk and Suffolk (mainly the former), back of Yarmouth, about the rivers Bure, Yare, and Waveney. It is a labyrinth of lakes (called "broads"), natural and artificial water-ways, and marshes. The excellent sailing afforded by the shallow broads, the quaint little villages, the fish, and the wild fowl attract large numbers of pleasure-seekers.

Broadtop, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3003.

Broadtop, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., is 32 miles S. of Huntingdon. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 258.

Broad Top Mountain, Pa., is in the NE. part of Bedford co. and SW. part of Huntingdon co. The Broad Top coal region, which covers upward of 80 sq. m., supplies a good coal, with about 75 per cent. of fixed carbon.

Broadview, a post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 264 miles W. by N. of Winnipeg. Pop. about 400.

Broadwater, a county in the central part of Montana. Area, 1247 sq. m. It is drained by the Missouri River and its tributaries. Gold, silver, and lead are mined. Capital, Townsend. Pop. in 1900, 2641.

Broadway, a village and artist-resort of Worcestershire, England, 5 miles from Evesham.

Broadway, a station of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 6 miles N. of Boston.

Broadway, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Morris Canal and on the Lackawanna R., 10 miles ENE. of Easton, Pa.

Broadway, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 26 miles NE. of Urbana.

Broadway, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. Pop. about 125.

Broadway, a post-town of Rockingham co., Va., on the Southern R., 38 miles NNE. of Staunton. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Broadwell, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., 21 miles by rail NE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 202.

Broadwell, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky.

Broadwell, a station of Hamilton co., Ohio, 13 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati.

Brock, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. about 75.

Brock, a banking post-village of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Missouri Pacific R., 9 miles NW. of Auburn. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Brock, a post-hamlet of Darke co., Ohio, 20 miles WNW. of Piqua.

Brock, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa.

Brock, a post-village of Parker co., Tex. Pop. about 125.

Brockau, a town of Silesia, in the circle of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 4961.

Brocken, brok'kẹn, or **Blocksberg,** bloks'bẽrg (*Mons Bructerus*), a mountain of Prussia, province of Saxony, 20 miles WSW. of Halberstadt, in the Harz Mountains, of which it is the culminating point, 3745 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain is the scene of the optical phenomenon called the "Spectre of the Brocken," and with it has been associated the legendary meeting-places of the witches on St. Walpurgis' Night. A railroad was completed to the summit in 1898, and an observatory constructed in 1895. Rainfall on the summit, which is almost devoid of vegetation, 67 inches.

Brockenhurst, a New Forest village of Hampshire, England, 5 miles from Lymington.

Brockhagen, brok'hä'ghẹn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles SW. of Minden.

Brockport, a banking post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 17 miles W. by N. of Rochester. It has manufactures of shoes, canned goods, agricultural implements, pianos, etc., and is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. in 1900, 3398.

Brockport, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., 14 miles SSE. of Ridgway.

Brockton, a post-village of Coffee co., Ala. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Enterprise.

Brockton, formerly **North Bridgewater,** a city of Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 20 miles S. of Boston. It is almost unrivalled as a boot and shoe manufacturing centre, and also has extensive manufactures of wood and paper boxes, shoe-tools, rubber goods, sewing-machines, pianos, etc. Pop. in 1890, 27,294; in 1900, 40,063.

Brockton, or **Lippincott,** a post-village of York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Toronto.

Brockville, a station in Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 11 miles NE. of Pottsville. A branch railroad leads hence to the Brockville coal-mines.

Brockville, a port and the chief town of Leeds co., Ontario, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 125 miles SW. of Montreal. It is an important station on the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Rs. The town has manufactures of stoves, edge-tools, machinery, carriages, steam-engines, chemicals, gloves, leather, white-lead, etc. Pop. in 1901, 8940.

Brockway, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., about 22 miles WNW. of Port Huron. Pop. of the township of Brockway in 1900, 2325.

Brockway, a post-township of Stearns co., Minn., 9 miles NW. of St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 1107.

Brockway Center, St. Clair co., Mich. See YALE.

Brockways Mills, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., 7 miles SW. of Dover.

Brockwayville, a banking post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Erie and other railroads, 18 miles S. of Ridgway. It has glass and coal-mining industries. Pop. in 1900, 1777.

Brocton, a banking post-village of Edgar co., Ill., 38 miles SW. of Danville, on two railroads. Pop. in 1900, 613.

Brocton, a banking post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., near Lake Erie and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 9 miles SW. of Dunkirk. It has a basket-factory, and is the centre of the grape-growing industry of western New York. Pop. in 1900, 900.

Brod, towns of Bohemia. See BÖHMISCH-BROD and DEUTSCH-BROD.

Brod, brōt, a fortified town of Hungary, in Slavonia, on the Save, opposite Turkish Brod. Pop. in 1901, 7310.

Brod, a town of Moravia. See UNGARISH-BROD.

Brod, called also **Turkish Brod** and **Bosnian Brod,** a fortified town of Bosnia, on the Save, opposite Slavonian Brod, and 88 miles NNW. of Travnik. Pop. about 1800.

Brodbecks, a post-village of York co., Pa., 1½ miles from Green Ridge station. Pop. 400.

Broderick, a post-village of Yolo co., Cal. The banking point is Sacramento.

Brodhagen, Perth co., Ontario. See BROADHAGEN.

Brodhead, a post-town of Rockcastle co., Ky., 26 miles by rail SE. of Shelby City. Pop. in 1900, 337.

Brodhead, a banking city of Green co., Wis., on the Sugar River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 30 miles S. of Madison. It has manufactures of carriages, ploughs, corn-planters, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1584.

Brodhead's Creek, Monroe co., Pa., runs southward, passes by Stroudsburg, and enters the Delaware River nearly 1 mile above the Water Gap.

Brodheadsville, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 22 miles NNW. of Easton. Pop. about 500.

Bro'dick Bay, a village of the island of Arran, Scotland, adjoining which is Brodick Castle, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton.

Brod'ies, a post-station of Decatur co., Tenn.

Brodnax, a post-hamlet of Morehouse parish, La.

Brodnax, a post-village of Brunswick co., Va., on the Southern R.

Bro'dy, a frontier town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 58 miles ENE. of Lemberg. It has an extensive trade. Pop. in 1900, 17,360. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are Jews, one of whose synagogues is a handsome structure. The town has an old castle.

Broek, brŏŏk, or **Broek-in-Waterland,** brŏŏk-in-wä'tẹr-lânt, a village of the Netherlands, North Holland, 6 miles NE. of Amsterdam, and noted for its extraordinary cleanliness.

Brogdon, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., S.C.

Broglie, brôl'yẹh', a town of France, in Eure, 8 miles SW. of Bernay. Pop. about 1000.

Brogueville, brŏg'vĭl, formerly **Union,** a post-village of York co., Pa., about 12 miles S. of Columbia.

Broich, brô'ĭĸ, a village of Rhenish Prussia, on the Ruhr, opposite Mülheim. It has railroad-shops and various manufactures. Near by is a noted castle. Pop. in 1900, 7563.

Broich, a village of Rhenish Prussia, near Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 3181.

Broken Arrow (Coal City post-office), a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ala., 25 miles NE. of Birmingham. It has coal-mines.

Broken Arrow, a post-village of Walton co., Ga., 7 miles W. of Monroe.

Broken Bow, a banking city, the capital and principal trading point of Custer co., Neb., in a rich agricultural section, on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 80 miles NW. of Grand Island. Pop. in 1900, 1375.

Brok'enburg, a post-hamlet of Spottsylvania co., Va., about 50 miles NNW. of Richmond.

Broken Hill, a town and district of New South Wales, Australia, about 600 miles W. by N. of Sydney. Lat. 31° 58′ S.; lon. 141° 20′ E. It is connected by rail with Melbourne. The district is in the heart of one of the largest pastoral tracts of Australia, and is the principal silver-mining centre of the continent. The "Proprietary" mine is one of the largest producers in the world, and employs upward of 3000 hands. Pop. of the district, about 24,000.

Broken Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the N. coast of Papua.

Broken Islands, a group of islands in the Bay of Bengal, off the coast of Arakan.

Brokenstraw, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 14 miles W. of Jamestown. Pop. about 200.

Brokenstraw, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1209.

Brokenstraw Creek, Pa., runs southeastward in Warren co. and enters the Alleghany River 5 miles W. of Warren.

Brokensword, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, 8 miles N. of Bucyrus.

Bromberg, brom'bẽRG, a town of Prussia, capital of an administrative district in the province of Posen, on the Brahe, 69 miles NE. of Posen. It has iron-foundries, machine-shops, various manufactures, and an active trade, especially in timber, much of which is floated down the Bromberg Canal, which connects the Vistula with the Oder and Elbe by uniting the rivers Netze and Brahe. Pop. in 1890, 41,399; in 1900, 52,154.

Bromborough, a town of Cheshire, England, on the Mersey, 5 miles from Birkenhead. Pop. in 1901, 1891.

Brome, a county of Quebec, bounded on the E. by Lake Memphremagog and on the S. by the state of Vermont. Capital, Knowlton.

Brome, or **Brome Corner,** a post-village of Brome co., Quebec, 5 miles by rail SW. of Knowlton. Pop. 200.

Bromemere, a post-village of Brome co., Quebec, 5 miles S. of Waterloo.

Bromley, brum'lee, a town of England, co. of Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 10 miles SE. of the centre of London. It has a large church, containing the monuments of several bishops of Rochester, the place having long been the episcopal residence. Pop. in 1901, 27,354.

Bromley, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala., 10 miles ENE. of Mobile.

Bromley, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R., 12 miles (direct) NW. of Marshalltown. Pop. about 150.

Bromley, a post-town of Owen co., Ky., 8 miles N. by W. of Owenton. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Brompton, a district of London, co. of Middlesex, 1 mile WSW. of Hyde Park Corner. It contains the South Kensington Museum. Pop. in 1901, 48,598.

Brompton, a suburb of Chatham, England.

Brompton, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ala.

Brompton Falls, or **St. Francis Mills,** a post-village of Richmond co., Quebec, on the river St. Francis, 6 miles by rail NW. of Sherbrooke. Pop. about 600.

Brömsebro, bröm'sẽ-broo, a hamlet of Sweden, 29 miles SW. of Kalmar, near the mouth of the Brömse. It is noted for the treaty concluded there in 1645 between Denmark and Sweden.

Bromsgrove, a town of England, co. of Worcester, 12 miles SSW. of Birmingham. It has manufactures of nails, buttons, etc. Pop. in 1901, 8418. See NORTH BROMSGROVE.

Bromwich, England. See WEST BROMWICH.

Bromyard, a town of England, co. and 13 miles NE. of Hereford, near the Frome. Pop. in 1901, 1663.

Bronaugh, a banking post-village of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 16 miles SW. of Nevada. Pop. in 1900, 190.

Brondolo, bron'do-lo, a fortified islet of Italy, near the S. extremity of the island of the Lido, 3 miles S. of Chioggia, at the mouth of the Brenta.

Broni, bro'nee, a town of Italy, in the province of Pavia, 18 miles ENE. of Voghera, near the Po. Pop. in 1901, 5232 (commune, 6642).

Bronnitsy, bron-nit'se, a town of Russia, government and 28 miles SE. of Moscow, on the Moskva. Pop. in 1897, 3837.

Bronson, a post-village, capital of Levy co., Fla., on a beautiful lake and on the Florida Central and Peninsular R., 24 miles SW. of Gainesville, its banking point. Phosphate is manufactured here. Pop. in 1900, about 300.

Bronson, a town of Randolph co., Ind., in Nettle Creek township. Pop. in 1900, 177.

Bronson, a banking city of Bourbon co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 22 miles W. of Fort Scott. Pop. in 1900, 361.

Bronson, a banking post-village of Branch co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 48 miles SE. of Kalamazoo. It has manufactures of lumber, flour, staves, headings, Portland cement, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1176.

Bronson's Station, S.C. See BRUNSON.

Bronston, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky., 7 miles SW. of Somerset, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Bronte, bron'tà, a town of Sicily, 22 miles NNW. of Catania, at the W. foot of Mount Etna. Pop. in 1901, 20,366.

Bronte, a post-village of Coke co., Tex. Pop. about 200.

Bronte, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, 26 miles by rail SW. of Toronto. Pop. about 200.

Bronwood, a post-town of Terrell co., Ga., in a fine fruit- and stock-raising section, 27 miles by rail E. of Cuthbert. Pop. in 1900, 359.

Bronx, the most northerly borough of the city of New York, bounded by the Harlem, Hudson, and East rivers and by Westchester co. It lies in part along the Bronx River.

Bronx River, a picturesque little stream which rises in Westchester co., N.Y., runs southward, and enters the East River. It forms part of the boundary between Westchester and New York cos.

Bronxville, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York and Harlem (New York Central and Hudson River) R., 15½ miles NNE. of New York. Pop. in 1900, 579.

Brook, a banking post-town of Newton co., Ind., 90 miles S. by E. of Chicago. It is on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. in 1900, 677.

Brook, a post-hamlet of Lexington co., S.C.

Brookbury, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 26 miles NE. of Lennoxville. Pop. 100.

Brookdale, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., about 5 miles from Paterson.

Brookdale, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 3 miles from North Stockholm.

Brookdale, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 11 miles S. of Binghamton, N.Y.

Brooke, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of 97 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Ohio River. Beds of coal are found in it. Capital, Wellsburg. Pop. in 1890, 6660; in 1900, 7219.

Brooke, a post-hamlet of Stafford co., Va., 9 miles N. of Fredericksburg.

Brooker, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Fla.

Brookeville, a post-town of Montgomery co., Md., in Olney district, 27 miles WSW. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 158.

Brookfield, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Brookfield township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 29 miles N. by W. of Bridgeport. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1046.

Brookfield, a post-village of Berrien co., Ga., 50 miles E. by S. of Albany.

Brookfield, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., 15 miles SE. of Indianapolis.

Brookfield, a banking post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Brookfield township (town), on the Boston and Albany R., 23 miles W. by S. of Worcester. It has manufactories of shoes, flour, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3062.

Brookfield, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., 22 miles SSW. of Lansing.

Brookfield, a post-township of Renville co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 603.

Brookfield, a banking city of Linn co., Mo., on Yellow Creek and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 104 miles W. of Hannibal. It contains iron-works and the machine-shops of the railroad, and is an active shipping point for grain and live-stock. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 4547; in 1900, 5484.

Brookfield, a post-township (town) of Carroll co., N.H., about 35 miles NE. of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 296.

Brookfield, formerly **Clarkville,** a banking post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Brookfield township (town), about 22 miles S. by W. of Utica. Pop. in 1900, 485; of the town, 2726.

Brookfield, a post-township of Trumbull co., Ohio, in Brookfield township. It contains extensive coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 1781.

Brookfield, a post-township of Tioga co., Pa., about 30 miles SW. of Corning, N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 862.

Brookfield, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Brookfield township (town), about 16 miles S. of Montpelier. The town contains a village named East Brookfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 996.

Brookfield, a post-hamlet of Wahkiakum co., Wash., on the Columbia River, near its mouth, about 5 miles W. of Skamokawa.

Brookfield, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., in Brookfield township (town), on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles W. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2174.

Brookfield, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 53 miles by rail N. of Halifax. Pop. 150.

Brookfield, a post-village of Queens co., Nova Scotia, 27 miles from Liverpool.

Brookfield Center, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Brookfield township (town).

Brookfield Center, Mich. See BROOKFIELD.

Brook'ha'ven, a banking post-town, capital of Lincoln co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 55 miles S. by W. of Jackson. It has extensive cotton and lumber interests. Whitworth Female College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2678.

Brookhaven, a township (town) of Suffolk co., N.Y., is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains the village of Patchogue. Pop. in 1900, 14,592.

Brookhaven, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Brookhaven township (town), about 60 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 130.

Brookhaven, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. Pop. about 90.

Brookings, a county of South Dakota, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 817 sq. m. It is drained by the Big Sioux River and contains a number of small lakes. Capital, Brookings. Pop. in 1890, 10,132; in 1900, 12,561.

Brookings, a banking city, capital of Brookings co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 60 miles N. of Sioux Falls. It is the seat of an agricultural college. It has manufactures of gloves, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2346.

Brookland, a post-village of Craighead co., Ark., about 12 miles by rail NE. of Jonesboro, its banking point. Pop. about 150.

Brookland, a post-station of Washington, D.C.

Brookland, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa.

Brookland, a town of Lexington co., S.C., in Congaree township. Pop. in 1900, 1089.

Brooklandville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 10 miles NNW. of Baltimore.

Brooklet, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga. The banking point is Statesboro.

Brooklin, a post-village and sea-side resort of Hancock co., Me., in Brooklin township (town), on the Atlantic Ocean, about 44 miles S. by E. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 936.

Brooklin, a hamlet of Macomb co., Mich., 7 miles SE. of Romeo. The name of its post-office is Davis.

Brooklin, a post-village of Raleigh co., W.Va. Its banking point is Hinton.

Brooklin, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 6 miles by rail from Whitby.

Brookline, brook'lin, a banking post-township (town) and village of Norfolk co., Mass., is about 3 miles SW. of Boston, and is bounded on the NE. by the estuary of the Charles River. It is on the Boston and Albany R. and connected with Boston by electric tramway. Here are numerous elegant villas and country-seats, surrounded by beautiful gardens, parks, and shrubberies. Its chief industry is the manufacture of electrical appliances. Near by is the Chestnut Hill reservoir. Pop. in 1890, 12,103; in 1900, 19,935.

Brookline, brook'lin, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Hillsboro co., N.H., about 10 miles SW. of Nashua. Pop. in 1900, 606.

Brookline, a township (town) of Windham co., Vt., 6 miles W. of Putney. Pop. in 1900, 171.

Brookline Station, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 9 miles SW. of Springfield.

Brooklyn, brook'lin, a post-village of Conecuh co., Ala., on the Sepulga River, 100 miles ENE. of Mobile. Pop. about 250.

Brooklyn, a former post-village of Alameda co., Cal., now forming part of Oakland. It is sometimes called East Oakland.

Brooklyn, a banking post-village and township (town) of Windham co., Conn., about 42 miles E. of Hartford and 2 miles W. of the Quinebaug River. It has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2358.

Brooklyn, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Fla., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R., 29 miles NW. of Palatka.

Brooklyn, a village of Massac co., Ill., on the Ohio River, almost opposite Paducah, Ky., and on the Illinois Central R., 8 miles SE. of Metropolis, its banking point. The name of its post-office is Pellonia.

Brooklyn, a village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Mississippi River and on the Wabash R., 1 mile N. of East St. Louis, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 1019.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., 12 miles NW. of Rushville. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1173.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 20 miles SSW. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 550.

Brooklyn, a banking post-town of Poweshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 70 miles E. by N. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 1188.

Brooklyn, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Ky.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the Patapsco River and on a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio R., opposite Baltimore, with which it is connected by a bridge. It contains lumber- and planing-mills, etc. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Baltimore.

Brooklyn, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Raisin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 15 miles SE. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 494.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Perry co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R., 4 miles (direct) N. of St. Stephens.

Brooklyn, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo., 27 miles W. of Princeton.

Brooklyn, a borough of Sussex co., N.J., at the outlet of Lake Hopatcong, 1 mile N. of Port Morris. Pop. in 1900, 75.

Brooklyn, a former city of Kings co., N.Y., since Jan. 1, 1898, a borough of the city of New York, situated at the W. end of Long Island. Lat. of the navy-yard, 40° 41′ 30″ N.; lon. 73° 59′ 30″ W. The borough is coextensive with Kings county. A strait called the East River, in its narrowest part about a half mile in width and connecting Long Island Sound with the upper New York Bay, separates Brooklyn from Manhattan Island, while the navigable Newtown Creek separates it from Long Island City (now a part of Queens borough of the city of New York) on the N. and NE. The northern part of Brooklyn consists of the former city of Williamsburg and the town of Greenpoint. In the west central part of the city is a debouchment of the East River known as Wallabout Bay, on the E. and S. shores of which is located the United States navy-yard. Brooklyn covers an area of about 65 sq. m., the most distinctive topographic feature of which is constituted by the Brooklyn or Columbia Heights, which rise abruptly above the shore of the East River to an elevation of 70–100 feet, and on which are located many of the most elegant mansions, residences, and club-houses (Hamilton, Jefferson, Brooklyn) of the city. The most fashionable streets of the Heights are Clinton, Remsen, Montague, and Pierrepont. The principal business street of Brooklyn is Fulton Street, which terminates near the great Brooklyn Bridge, which unites the borough with the lower part of New York city proper. Near the extreme southern end of the city, situated upon a high ridge and overlooking Gowanus Bay, New York Bay, and New York city, with views of Jersey City and Staten Island, is the famed Greenwood Cemetery,

covering 475 acres; while on the same ridge is situated Prospect Park, covering 520 acres, which, with the magnificent boulevards connected with it (forming a continuous drive to the beach at Coney Island) and the handsome streets adjoining, forms the most attractive portion of the borough. Washington or Fort Green Park, in the older section of Brooklyn, is a charming pleasure-ground. In the district of East New York is Ridgewood Reservoir, from which Brooklyn receives its main supply of water.

Numerous lines of steam ferry-boats connect the various sections of Brooklyn with New York proper, and other lines connect it with Jersey City. The East River Suspension Bridge, commonly known as the Brooklyn Bridge, was opened May 24, 1883, and gives accommodation to railway-traffic as well as foot-passage and carriages. It has a total length of 5987 feet, with a central span of 1595 feet and a breadth of 85 feet. The height above the water is 135 feet. The total cost of construction, involved in a period of 13 years (1870–83), was about $15,000,000. Another suspension bridge to unite New York with Brooklyn, about 1 mile to the NE. of the Brooklyn Bridge, was begun in 1897, and opened in 1904. Its dimensions are much larger than those of the older bridge, there being accommodations for 6 railway tracks, in addition to the carriage-ways and walks. A third bridge between these two is now (1905) in course of construction, and the East River is being tunnelled at a great depth. Brooklyn is the terminus of branches of the main Long Island railway system, connecting it with Greenport and Sag Harbor and all the principal points on Long Island. The system of street and suburban railways, including several lines of elevated roads, is very extensive. Freight-cars are also brought to the Brooklyn docks and warehouses by floats and steam-tugs, great numbers of which are employed in this business.

The Atlantic Dock, on Buttermilk Channel, opposite Governor's Island and 1 mile S. of Fulton Ferry, and the Erie and Brooklyn Basins, all in South Brooklyn, are among the most extensive works of the kind in the United States, and are lined with immense storehouses for grain and other freight. The Atlantic Dock or Basins, erected by a company incorporated in 1840, embraces within its piers 40.86 acres. The Erie and Brooklyn Basins have areas respectively of 60 and 40 acres. The United States navy-yard occupies about 45 acres of ground. It is the chief naval station of the United States, and employs over 2000 men. Associated with it are two dry-docks, having lengths of 465 feet and 307 feet respectively. Near the navy-yard is the huge Wallabout Market, erected of brick in the Dutch style. The manufacturing interests of Brooklyn are large and varied. The refining of sugar and petroleum, the milling of coffee and spices, ship-building, meat-packing, and the storage of freight are great industries. There are numerous large chemical-works, and factories for making glass, clothing, caps, carpets, cordage, paints, linseed oil, oil-cloth, pharmaceutical preparations, metallic wares, tobacco, cigars, castings, steam-boilers, hats, wire, lace, buttons, paper, and felt goods.

Among the public buildings and institutions are the court-house, the old city-hall, the new borough hall, Academy of Music, with a seating capacity of 2400, Academy of Design, Brooklyn Library (containing 160,000 volumes), Pratt Library and Institute (one of the best-equipped technical institutions of the country, attended by upward of 3000 students), Long Island Historical Society (with a library of 70,000 volumes), Packer Collegiate Institute (female), Polytechnic Institute, and the Brooklyn Institute. The last-named, with a building about 425 feet square, occupies a site in Prospect Park, and contains 25 departments devoted to the study of the arts and sciences. The charitable institutions are very numerous. Brooklyn has upward of 450 ecclesiastical edifices, and has frequently been designated the "City of Churches." Its most famous church, and one that is perhaps best known throughout the whole United States, is Plymouth Church.

On Aug. 27, 1776, the battle of Long Island, so disastrous to the American forces, was fought upon ground now within the limits of Prospect Park; and at Wallabout Bay, during the Revolutionary War, were stationed the English prison-ships, in which it is said nearly 12,000 Americans perished from close confinement and other ill-treatment. The King's Highway, the road by which the British marched from Gravesend Bay, near the suburban town of Bensonhurst, is now a favorite driveway.

Brooklyn was incorporated in the year 1646 by the authorities of New Amsterdam, and named Breukelen, from a town of the same name in the Netherlands. It was incorporated as a village in 1816, and as a city, with the same area, 6 miles long and 4 miles wide, in 1834. In 1855, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Bushwick were united under one government. In 1894 the city was made coextensive with Kings county, and in Jan., 1898, united with the city of New York to constitute the borough of Brooklyn. The number of its inhabitants in 1810 was 4402; in 1820, 7175; in 1830, 15,395; in 1840, 36,233; in 1850, 96,838; in 1860, 266,661; in 1870, 396,099; in 1880, 566,663; in 1890, 806,343; in 1900, 1,166,582.

Brooklyn, Cuyahoga co., Ohio. See SOUTH BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Brooklyn township, about 28 miles N. by W. of Scranton and 2 miles W. of the Lackawanna R. Pop. of the township in 1900, 984; of the village, about 300.

Brooklyn, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 19 miles E. of Danville.

Brooklyn, a hamlet of Hancock co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, opposite Yellow Creek, Ohio.

Brooklyn, a town of Wetzel co., W.Va., in Magnolia district. Pop. in 1900, 632.

Brooklyn, a banking post-village of Green co., Wis., in Brooklyn township (town), on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 15 miles S. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, about 650; of the town, 1188.

Brooklyn, a village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Middleton.

Brooklyn, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Newport station.

Brooklyn, or **Herring Cove,** a post-village of Queens co., Nova Scotia, on the E. side of Liverpool harbor, 2½ miles from Liverpool. Pop. about 600.

Brooklyn, or **Musgrave Harbor,** a village on the W. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 10 miles from Indian Arm. It has a good harbor.

Brooklyn Center, a post-hamlet of Hennepin co., Minn., about 10 miles N. of Minneapolis.

Brooklyn Village, a former village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland, to which it was annexed in 1894.

Brookneal, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., on the Staunton River, about 30 miles S. by E. of Lynchburg. Pop. about 300.

Brookpark, a post-village of Pine co., Minn. Pop. about 75.

Brookport, Massac co., Ill. See BROOKLYN.

Brooks, a county in the S. part of Georgia, bordering on Florida, has an area of 463 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Withlacoochee and Little Rivers and is intersected by the Ocopilco River. Capital, Quitman. Pop. in 1880, 11,727; in 1890, 13,979; in 1900, 18,606.

Brooks, a banking post-village of Adams co., Iowa, on the Nodaway River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 4 miles WSW. of Corning.

Brooks, a post-village of Bullitt co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 14 miles (direct) SSE. of Louisville.

Brooks, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Brooks township (town), on the Maine Central R., 12 miles NNW. of Belfast. Pop. of the town in 1900, 669.

Brooks, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 8 miles N. of Salem.

Brooksburg, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 7 miles above Madison. Pop. in 1900, 149.

Brooksgrove, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., about 44 miles SSW. of Rochester.

Brookshire, a post-village of Waller co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 26 miles (direct) W. by N. of Houston, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Brookside, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ala. Pop. in 1900, 658.

Brookside, a coal-mining town of Fremont co., Colo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 4 miles SE. of Carson City. Pop. about 500.

Brookside, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 4½ miles W. of Morristown.

Brookside, a village of Belmont co., Ohio, in Pease township. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Brookside, a village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 2 miles W. of Tower City. Anthracite coal is mined and shipped here.

Brookside, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis., near Green Bay, 4 miles from Pensaukee.

Brooks Islands, Pacific Ocean. See MIDWAY ISLANDS.

Brooks Station, a post-village of Fayette co., Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia, 12 miles W. of Griffin.

Brooks Station, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. Its banking point is Worcester.

Brookston, a banking post-town of White co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 13 miles N. of Lafayette. It has a cannery. Pop. in 1900, 949.

Brookston, a post-hamlet of Vance co., N.C., 4 miles E. of Henderson station.

Brookston, a post-village of Forest co., Pa. It has large lumber- and tanning-industries. Pop. 150.

Brooksston, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex., 9 miles by rail W. of Paris. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Brooksville, a post-village of Blount co., Ala., 12 miles N. of Blountsville.

Brooksville, a post-town, capital of Hernando co., Fla., on the Florida Southern R., 50 miles N. of Tampa and about 25 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The banking point is Dade City. Pop. in 1900, 641.

Brooksville, Ga. See BROOKS STATION.

Brooksville, Ky. See BROOKVILLE.

Brooksville, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me., is a peninsula in Penobscot Bay, about 32 miles S. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 1171.

Brooksville, a village of Calhoun co., W.Va., on the Little Kanawha River, 28 miles S. of Harrisville.

Brookton, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 285.

Brookton, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., 6 miles by rail NW. of Ithaca. Pop. about 300.

Brookvale, a post-hamlet of Clear Creek co., Colo., 9 miles SE. of Idaho Springs.

Brookvale, a post-village of Lancaster co., Va. Pop. about 100.

Brook Valley, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 5½ miles N. of Boonton.

Brookview, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md.

Brookview, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y. Its banking point is Castleton.

Brook Village, a post-village of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, 6 miles from Mabou.

Brookville, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., 7 miles from Polo. Pop. in 1900, 422.

Brookville, a banking post-town, capital of Franklin co., Ind., on the Whitewater River, at the confluence of its E. and W. branches, and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 41 miles NW. of Cincinnati. It has paper-mills, machine-shops, furniture-factories, brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2037.

Brookville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, 8 miles from Fairfield.

Brookville, a city of Saline co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 133 miles W. by S. of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Brookville, or **Brooksville,** a banking post-town, capital of Bracken co., Ky., 40 miles SE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 565.

Brookville, Montgomery co., Md. See BROOKEVILLE.

Brookville, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., 18 miles S. of Boston.

Brookville, a banking post-village of Noxubee co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 9 miles N. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 612.

Brookville, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Dayton and Union and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 13 miles WNW. of Dayton. It has tobacco warehouses and machine-shops. Pop. in 1900, 869.

Brookville, a banking post-borough, capital of Jefferson co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek and on the Allegheny Valley R., 42 miles SE. of Oil City. It has foundries, grist, planing- and shingle-mills, glass- and tile-works, etc. Coal and iron are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 2478; in 1900, 2472.

Brookville, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Eau Galle River, 27 miles E. by S. of Hudson.

Brookville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 15 miles from Parrsborough.

Brookwood, a post-town of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., in a coal-mining region, 42 miles WSW. of Birmingham. It is on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 1000.

Broomall, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., 3 miles SW. of Bryn Mawr.

Broom Center, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 11 miles NE. of Moresville.

Broome, a county in the S. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 696 sq. m. It is intersected by the Susquehanna River and is partly drained by the Chenango and Tioughnioga Rivers and the main branch of the Delaware River. Capital, Binghamton. Pop. in 1890, 62,973; in 1900, 69,149.

Broomfield, a post-village of Marion co., W.Va. Pop. about 100.

Broom Loch, an inlet of the sea in the NW. of Scotland, indenting the co. of Ross and Cromarty. Little Loch Broom lies a little to the south.

Broomtown, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., 18 miles NE. of Center.

Broons, brôn, a town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 15 miles SW. of Dinan. Pop. 1000 (commune, 3000).

Broos, brōce, the German name of SZÁSZVÁROS.

Brooten, a banking post-village of Stearns co., Minn., 104 miles WNW. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Broquiès, bro'ke-ā', a village of France, department of Aveyron, 22 miles S. of Rodez.

Bro'ra, a river of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, after a SE. course through several lakes enters the Moray Firth at the village of Brora, 4 miles NE. of Golspie.

Broseley, brōz'le, a town of England, in Shropshire, on the Severn, 13 miles SE. of Shrewsbury. The inhabitants are engaged in coal- and iron-mines, in foundries, in potteries, and in making tobacco-pipes, for which the place is noted. Pop. in 1901, 4789.

Bros'na, GREAT and LITTLE, two small rivers of King's co., Ireland, tributary to the Shannon.

Brosville, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 20 miles W. of Danville.

Brother's Valley, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1931.

Brothertown, a post-township (town) and village of Calumet co., Wis., 16 miles NE. of Fond du Lac. Pop. in 1900, 1539; of the village, 100.

Brotterode, brot'ter-o'deh, a town of Prussia, in the province of Hesse-Nassau, 7 miles N. of Schmalkalden. Pop. about 3000.

Brotton, a town of Yorkshire, England, 6 miles NE. of Guisbrough.

Brötzingen, bröt'sing-en, a town of Baden, 2 miles W. of Pforzheim. Pop. in 1900, 6277.

Brou, broo, a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, on the Ozanne, 22 miles SW. of Chartres. Pop. about 2500.

Brouage, broo'âzh', a small seaport of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 10 miles SSW. of Rochefort. It is the birthplace of Champlain.

Brough, brŭf, a town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 7½ miles ESE. of Appleby. Pop. about 600.

Brougham, broom, a parish on the northern borders of Westmoreland, England, near Penrith (Cumberland). Here are the ruins of Brougham Castle and the seat of Lord Brougham.

Brougham, brōō'am, or **Bentley's Corners,** a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 12 miles from Whitby. Pop. about 450.

Broughshane, brôh'shain', a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 3½ miles ENE. of Ballymena. Pop. about 700.

Broughton, a town of Lincolnshire, England, 3 miles from Brigg. Pop. in 1901, 1300.

Broughton, a suburb of Salford, England.

Broughton, brŭk'ton, a village of Scotland, co. of Peebles, on the Tweed, 9 miles SW. of Peebles.

Broughton, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 12 miles S. of McLeansboro. Pop. in 1900, 327.

Broughton, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, 40 miles by rail E. of Fort Wayne, Ind. Pop. in 1900, 226.

Broughton, or **St. Pierre de Broughton,** a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, 54 miles S. of Quebec. Pop. 250.

Broughton-in-Furness, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Duddon, 29 miles NW. of Lancaster. Pop. about 1000.

Broughton Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh co., Ga.

Broughty (braw'tee) **Ferry,** a town of Scotland, co. of Forfar, on the Firth of Tay, opposite Ferryport-on-Craig, to which a steam railway ferry plies. It is greatly resorted to as a bathing-place by the inhabitants of Dundee, which is 3 miles distant. Broughty Castle, on its SE. side, is an ancient fortress. Pop. in 1900, 10,482.

Brousa, or **Broussa.** See BRUSA.

Broussard, a post-town of Lafayette parish, La. Pop. in 1900, 290.

Brouwershaven, brŏw'wers-hâ'ven, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the NW. coast of the island of Schouwen, near the sea. Pop. in 1900, 1308.

Brower, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., at Unionville.

Browers Mills, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 17 miles E. of Ashboro.

Browerville, a banking post-village of Todd co., Minn., 8 miles by rail N. of Long Prairie. Pop. in 1900, 466.

Brown, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 306 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Illinois River and on the NE. by the La Moin River. Capital, Mount Sterling. Pop. in 1890, 11,951; in 1900, 11,559.

Brown, a county in the south-central part of Indiana, has an area of 317 sq. m. It is drained by Bean Blossom and Salt Creeks. Capital, Nashville. Pop. in 1890, 10,308; in 1900, 9727.

Brown, a county in the NE. part of Kansas, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is drained by the Delaware and Wolf

Rivers and Walnut Creek. Capital, Hiawatha. Pop. in 1890, 20,319; in 1900, 22,369.

Brown, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of 611 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Minnesota River and is intersected by the Big Cottonwood River. Capital, New Ulm. Pop. in 1890, 15,817; in 1900, 19,787.

Brown, a county in the N. part of Nebraska. Area, 1223 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Niobrara River and is intersected in the S. by the Calamus River. Capital, Ainsworth. Pop. in 1900, 3470.

Brown, a county in the SSW. part of Ohio, has an area of 430 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River and is drained by the East Fork of Little Miami River and by White Oak Creek. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. in 1890, 29,899; in 1900, 28,237.

Brown, a county in the NE. part of South Dakota. Area, 1745 sq. m. It is drained by the Dakota (or James) River and its tributaries and contains Sand Lake. Capital, Aberdeen. Pop. in 1890, 16,855; in 1900, 15,286.

Brown, a county in the north-central part of Texas, has an area of 911 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Colorado River and is traversed by the Pecan River. A range called the Comanche Mountains extends along the NE. border. Capital, Brownwood. Pop. in 1890, 11,359; in 1900, 16,019.

Brown, a county in the NE. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 518 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N. by Green Bay (of Lake Michigan) and is intersected by the Neenah or Fox River, and also drained by the Duck and Suamico Rivers. Lumber is the chief article of export. Capital, Green Bay. Pop. in 1890, 39,164; in 1900, 46,359.

Brown, a post-village of Harrison co., W.Va. Pop. about 100.

Brown City, a banking post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., 37 miles NW. of Port Huron. It is on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900, 603.

Browndeer, a post-station of Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 14 miles N. of Milwaukee.

Brownell, a post-village of Ness co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 16 miles (direct) NE. of Ness City.

Brownfield, a post-village of Pope co., Ill.

Brownfield, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Saco River, in Brownfield township (town), and on the Maine Central R., 43 miles NW. of Portland. It has manufactures of lumber, wooden-ware, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1019.

Brownfield, a coke and coal village of Fayette co., Pa., 3 miles by rail S. of Uniontown. Pop. about 300.

Brownhelm, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 24 miles E. of Sandusky.

Brownhelm Station, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio. See also BROWNHELM.

Brownhill, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., about 18 miles NNE. of Meadville.

Brownhills, a mining town of Staffordshire, England, 5 miles N. of Walsall. Pop. in 1901, 15,252.

Browning, a post-town of Schuyler co., Ill., on the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 9 miles N. of Beardstown. Pop. in 1900, 455.

Browning, a banking post-town of Linn co., Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 12 miles N. of Linneus. It has various mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 726.

Browningsville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 18 miles (direct) N. of Rockville.

Brownington, a post-village of Henry co., Mo., 16 miles by rail N. of Osceola. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Brownington, a post-village and township (town) of Orleans co., Vt., 7 miles NE. of Irasburg. Pop. about 750.

Brownlee, a post-hamlet of Cherry co., Neb., 43 miles S. of Valentine.

Brown Mills, a post-village and summer-resort of Burlington co., N.J., 13 miles E. of Mount Holly and 39 miles by rail E. of Camden. Pop. about 300.

Brown, Mount, in British Columbia, near the headwaters of the Athabasca River, in about lat. 52° 28′ N. and lon. 118° 22′ W. It was at one time thought to be upward of 15,000 feet in height, but seemingly it is less than 10,000 feet.

Browns, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., on the Southern R., 21 miles W. of Selma.

Browns, a post-village of Edwards co., Ill., 4 miles E. of Albion. Pop. in 1900, 421.

Browns, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Baden station.

Brownsboro, brownz′bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., on the Southern R., 10 miles NE. of Huntsville.

Brownsboro, a post-village of Oldham co., Ky., 16 miles NE. of Louisville. Pop. about 150.

Brownsboro, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Oregon, 100 miles SSE. of Roseburg.

Brownsboro, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 4 miles SE. of Limestone station.

Brownsboro, a post-village of Henderson co., Tex. Pop. about 90.

Brownsburg, a banking post-town of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 14 miles WNW. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 676.

Brownsburg, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 13 miles above Trenton.

Brownsburg, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., 24 miles SW. of Staunton. Pop. about 300.

Brownsburg, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, 4 miles from Lachute.

Brown's Creek, N.C., enters the Yadkin River about 10 miles NE. of Wadesboro.

Browns Creek, a post-hamlet of Prentiss co., Miss., about 9 miles E. by S. of Booneville.

Browns Crossing, a post-hamlet of Baldwin co., Ga., 9 miles by rail W. of Milledgeville.

Browns Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ky., 4 miles NW. of Albany.

Brownsdale, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles NE. of Austin, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 261.

Brownsdale, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., 8 miles SSW. of Butler.

Brownsea (or Branksea) Island, in England, co. of Dorset, 1½ miles S. of Poole, at the E. end of Poole Harbor.

Browns Mill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, 5 miles W. by N. of Marietta.

Brown's Mills, Burlington co., N.J. See BROWN MILLS.

Browns Station, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., 10 miles N. of Columbia. It has a coal-mine.

Browns Station, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster and Delaware R., 11 miles W. of Kingston.

Browns Store, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Va., about 5 miles SE. of Heathsville.

Browns Summit, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N.C., is a station on the Southern R., 12 miles N. of Greensboro.

Brownstown, a post-village of Sevier co., Ark., 25 miles N. of Texarkana, its banking point. Pop. about 130.

Brownstown, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill., on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis R., 76 miles ENE. of St. Louis.

Brownstown, a banking post-town, capital of Jackson co., Ind., 1 mile SE. of the East Fork of the White River, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 46 miles N. of New Albany. It has cooperages and manufactures of brick, tile, and paper. Pop. in 1900, 1685.

Brownstown, a hamlet of Brown co., Ohio, 20 miles SSW. of Hillsboro. Pop. about 30.

Brownstown, Kanawha co., W.Va. See MARMET.

Browns Valley, a mining post-village of Yuba co., Cal., 12 miles NE. of Marysville. Pop. about 200.

Browns Valley, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., 41 miles by rail NE. of Terre Haute.

Browns Valley, a banking village of Traverse co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 47 miles W. of Morris. Pop. in 1900, 721.

Brownsville, a locality in Lonoke co., Ark., 27 miles E. of Little Rock. Here an engagement took place Aug. 25, 1863, between the Confederate and Union forces.

Brownsville, a mining post-village of Yuba co., Cal., 25 miles NE. of Marysville. Pop. about 200.

Brownsville, a silver-mining camp of Clear Creek co., Colo., 10 miles S. of Georgetown. Altitude, about 10,000 feet.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of Paulding co., Ga., 18 miles SW. of Marietta.

Brownsville, a post-village of White co., Ill., 5 miles SW. of Carmi.

Brownsville, a post-village of Union co., Ind., on the east branch of the Whitewater River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 33 miles NW. of Hamilton, Ohio.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T.

Brownsville, a village of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Little Cedar River, 10 miles NE. of Osage. Pop. about 200.

Brownsville, a post-village of Chautauqua co., Kan., 10 miles NE. of Sedan and 4 miles S. by E. of Hale station, on the Missouri Pacific R.

Brownsville, a banking post-town, capital of Edmondson co., Ky., on the Green River, 12 miles from the Mammoth Cave and about 20 miles NE. of Bowling Green. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., on a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio R., 19 miles S. of Hagerstown.

Brownsville, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., 165 miles SW. of Detroit. Pop. about 100.

Brownsville, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles S. of La Crosse, Wis., its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 453.

Brownsville, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., 20 miles NW. of Jackson.

Brownsville, Saline co., Mo. See SWEET SPRINGS.

Brownsville, Neb. See BROWNVILLE.

Brownsville, Sullivan co., N.Y. See WURTSBORO.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of Granville co., N.C., 14 miles N. of Oxford.

Brownsville, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 42 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. about 400.

Brownsville, a banking city of Linn co., Oregon, on the Calapooya River and on the Southern Pacific R., 22 miles SE. of Albany. It has woollen-, grist- and saw-mills, and manufactures of sash, etc. Pop. in 1900, 698.

Brownsville, a banking post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the right or E. bank of the Monongahela River, 30 miles (direct) S. of Pittsburg and about 16 miles W. of Connellsville. A fine bridge across the river connects it with West Brownsville. It has manufactures of glass, flour, lumber, and alcoholic liquors. Coal is mined in this borough. Pop. in 1900, 1552.

Brownsville, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 291.

Brownsville, a post-township of Marlboro co., S.C., on the Pedee River, about 90 miles ENE. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 2317.

Brownsville, a banking city, capital of Haywood co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 57 miles NE. of Memphis. It is an important shipping point for cotton, and manufactures chemicals, flour, spokes, etc. The Brownsville and Wesleyan Female colleges are located here. Pop. in 1900, 2645.

Brownsville, a port of entry, city, and capital of Cameron co., Tex., on the north bank of the Rio Grande, about 35 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico and opposite the Mexican town of Matamoros. It is on the Rio Grande R. Its prosperity is derived chiefly from trade and the steamboat navigation on the river. It contains a custom-house, convent, Roman Catholic cathedral, an ice-plant, etc., and is the seat of a Catholic vicar-apostolic. Here was the site of Fort Brown, which the Mexicans attacked without success in May, 1846. Pop. in 1890, 6134; in 1900, 6305.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., 30 miles ESE. of Rutland.

Brownsville, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Wis., 15 miles by rail N. of Juneau.

Brownsville, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 13 miles from Ingersoll. Pop. about 250.

Browns Wells, a watering-place of Copiah co., Miss., 5 miles from Martinsville.

Brownton, a banking post-village of McLeod co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles W. of Glencoe. Pop. in 1900, 454.

Browntown, a post-village of Warren co., Va., about 12 miles S. by W. of Front Royal. Pop. about 400.

Browntown, a post-village of Green co., Wis., 9 miles by rail W. of Monroe. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Brown Valley, Traverse co., Minn. See BROWNS VALLEY.

Brownville, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., Iowa, about 8 miles NE. of Osage.

Brownville, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Brownville township (town), on the Pleasant River, 42 miles N. by W. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1570.

Brownville, or **Brownsville,** a city of Nemaha co., Neb., on the Missouri River and on the Burlington Route, 23 miles SSE. of Nebraska City. Brownville is one of the oldest towns in Nebraska. The banking point is Auburn. Pop. in 1900, 718.

Brownville, or **Brownsville,** a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in a township (town) of the same name, on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 4 miles NW. of Watertown, its banking point. It has iron-foundries, paper- and wood-pulp mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 767; of the town, 3698.

Brown Willy, a summit of the Cornish Heights, in Cornwall, England. Elevation, about 1470 feet.

Brownwood, a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., on the Southern Missouri and Arkansas R., 26 miles (direct) SW. of Cape Girardeau.

Brownwood, a banking city, the capital of Brown co., Tex., is beautifully situated 140 miles SW. of Fort Worth, on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Rs. It has cotton-gins, manufactures of grain-products, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton, wool, and pecan-nuts. Pop. in 1880, 725; in 1890, 2146; in 1900, 3985. Howard Payne and Daniel Baker Colleges are located here.

Broxburn, a mining town (with paraffin-oil works) of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, 12 miles W. of Edinburgh. Pop. about 6000.

Broxton, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga., 8 miles NNW. of Douglas, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Broyles, broilz, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C., 13 miles (direct) WNW. of Anderson. Pop. in 1900, 35.

Brozas, bro'thäs, a town of Spain, 24 miles NW. of Cáceres. It has an old castle. Pop. of the commune, about 5000.

Brozzi, brot'see, a town of Italy, 6 miles W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 11,000).

Bru'ar, a small river of Scotland, co. of Perth, joins the Garry 2 miles WSW. of Blair-Athol. It has beautiful falls.

Bruay, brü'ā', a village of France, department of Nord, 3 miles from Valenciennes. Pop. (commune) 7000.

Bruay, a village of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, arrondissement of Arras. Pop. in 1901, 14,740.

Brubaker, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Bruce, a post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 6 miles S. by E. of Sullivan. Pop. about 125.

Bruce, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan. Pop. about 150.

Bruce, a post-village of Brookings co., S.Dak., 12 miles (direct) NW. of Brookings. Pop. about 100.

Bruce, a banking post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 30 miles E. of Barron. Pop. in 1900, about 500.

Bruce, a county in the NW. part of Ontario, on Lake Huron. It is drained by the Saugeen River and traversed by two railways. Capital, Walkerton.

Bruce Crossing, a post-hamlet of Ontonagon co., Mich., 15 miles E. by S. of Lake Gogebic.

Brucefield, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 6 miles from Seaforth. Pop. about 250.

Bruce Lake, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ind., 8 miles E. of Winamac.

Bruce Mines, a post-village and outport of Ontario, on the N. shore of Lake Huron, opposite the island of St. Joseph, 45 miles SE. of Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. 350.

Bruce, Mount, in Western Australia, in about lat. 22° 40′ S., lon. 117° 15′ E. Altitude, 4000 feet.

Bruceton Mills, a post-town of Preston co., W.Va., about 20 miles E. of Morgantown. Pop. 80.

Brucetown, a post-village of Frederick co., Va., 9 miles ENE. of Winchester. Pop. 300.

Bruceville, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles NE. of Vincennes.

Bruceville, a village of Carroll co., Md., 5 miles SW. of Taneytown. Here the Big Pipe Creek is spanned by a fine iron bridge. The village has manufactures of fertilizers.

Bruceville, Ulster co., N.Y. See HIGH FALLS.

Bruceville, a post-town of McLennan co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 15 miles S. by W. of Waco. Pop. 300.

Bruch, brŏŏk, a rural district belonging to the town of Recklinghausen, in Westphalia, Prussia. Pop. in 1900, 17,642.

Bruchsal, brŏŏk'säl, a town of Baden, on the Saalbach, 12 miles NE. of Karlsruhe. It has a fine castle and an interesting church, containing tombs of some of the bishops of Speyer, to whom the place once belonged. Pop. in 1900, 13,567.

Bruck, a village of Switzerland. See BRUGG.

Bruck, brŏŏk, a town of Lower Austria, on the Leitha, 23 miles SE. of Vienna. It is a very ancient town and still retains its old walls. It has a castle, with a botanical garden. Pop. in 1900, 5134.

Bruck, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, at the confluence of the Mur and the Mürz, 25 miles NNW. of Gratz. It is picturesquely situated and has a fine square and an old castle. Pop. in 1900, inclusive of the garrison, 7595.

Bruck, a town of Bavaria, 2 miles SSW. of Erlangen, on the Regnitz. Pop. in 1900, 3929.

Brück, brük, a town of Prussia, 17 miles SE. of Brandenburg. Pop. in 1900, 1497.

Brückenau, brük'ken-ŏw', a town of Bavaria, on the Sinn, 36 miles N. of Würzburg. It is picturesquely situated on the wooded slopes of the Rhön. Pop. in 1900, 1626. About 2 miles distant, in the Sinn Valley, are the baths of Brückenau.

Bruckhausen, brŏŏk'hŏw'zen, a location in Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 10,967.

Brüel, brü'ĕl, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 12 miles NE. of Schwerin. Pop. about 2000.

Bruff, a town of Ireland, co. and 14½ miles SSE. of Limerick. Pop. about 1000.

Brugelette, brü'zhęh-lĕtt', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Dender, 14 miles N. of Mons.

Bruges, bru'jiz (Fr. pron. brüzh; Dutch, *Brugge*, brug'ghęh,—*i.e.*, "bridges;" Ger. *Brügge*, brüg'ghęh; L. *Bru'gæ*), a city of Belgium, capital of the province of West Flanders, at the junction of several large canals, 55 miles NW. of Brussels and 14 miles by rail E. of Ostend. It owes its name to the number of bridges (upward of 50) which cross its canals. The city to a great extent presents a mediæval appearance. Its many quaint old houses, with their decorated façades, and its splendid churches and other public edifices, standing on streets and squares once bustling with life, but now comparatively deserted, are memorials of the time when Bruges was one of the proudest cities of Christendom. Among the most remarkable buildings are the mediæval edifice known as Les Halles (cloth- and meat-halls), with its famous belfry, 353 feet high, and magnificent chimes; the old town-hall, recently restored, containing the municipal library of 100,000 volumes; the church of Notre Dame, with its lofty spire and the tombs of Charles the Bold and his daughter, Mary of Burgundy; the cathedral of St. Sauveur, with its fine interior ornamentation and paintings; St. John's Hospital, more than 500 years old, containing some of the masterpieces of Memling; the Episcopal seminary (the former Abbey of the Dunes); and the Palais de Justice. Bruges possesses fine old and modern sculptural monuments. The manufactures include lace, textiles, and tobacco, and there are breweries, distilleries, and ship-building yards. The trade of the town is considerable. In no large city of western Europe is the proportion of indigent persons in the population so great as in Bruges.

In the ninth century Bruges was fortified by Baldwin of the Iron Arm, first Count of Flanders; and it was first walled in 1053. Early in the fourteenth century the city had waxed rich and powerful, and in the Hanseatic League it took the leading rank as the central mart of middle northern Europe. Under the house of Burgundy, Bruges still increased in riches and power. In 1430, Philip the Good here instituted the Order of the Golden Fleece. In 1488, Bruges rose in rebellion against Maximilian of Austria and laid hands on his person. The severe measures of repression which ensued gave a blow to the city's prosperity, which had already been affected by the rise of Ghent and Antwerp, and its ruin was afterwards nearly completed by the Duke of Alva. Its population once exceeded 200,000. Pop. in 1891, 47,672; in 1901, 52,867.

Brugg, brŏŏg, or **Bruck,** brŏŏk, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aar, 9 miles NE. of Aarau. It is surrounded by walls with conical towers, and stands on a portion of the site of the ancient Vindonissa, remains of which are traceable. Near it is the ruined castle of Hapsburg. Pop. in 1900, 2629.

Brugge. See BRUGES.

Bruggen, brŏŏg'ghęn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles SW. of St. Gall.

Bruggen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles SW. of Kempen.

Brugnato, broon-yä'to, a town of Italy, province of Genoa, 7 miles NE. of Levanto, on the Vara. Pop. 1000.

Bruguière, La. See LABRUGUIÈRE.

Brühl, brül, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles SSW. of Cologne. It has a royal castle, formerly belonging to the archbishops of Cologne. Pop. in 1900, 6412.

Brühl, a valley about 10 miles SSW. of Vienna, noted for its picturesque scenery. It is traversed by a little stream called the Mödling. It has charming villas and promenades and is a favorite resort of the Viennese. Near by are the ruins of the castle of Mödling and a grand military monument in the form of a temple, crowning an eminence. The valley contains the villages of Vorderbrühl and Hinterbrühl.

Bruin, a post-hamlet of Elliott co., Ky.

Bruin, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Western R., 6 miles from Parker. Petroleum is found near.

Brulé, broo'lä' (local pron. brool), a county in the S. part of South Dakota. Area, 808 sq. m. It is bounded W. by the Missouri River. Capital, Chamberlain. Pop. in 1890, 6737; in 1900, 5401.

Brulé, a post-station of Keith co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. and on the South Platte River, 9 miles W. of Ogalalla.

Brulé, a post-village of Union co., S.Dak., 8 miles N. by E. of Elk Point.

Brule, brool, a post-town of Douglas co., Wis., on the Northern Pacific R., 28 miles E. by S. of Superior. Pop. about 200.

Brulé Harbor, Nova Scotia. See POINT BRULÉ.

Brulé, Mont, a mountain of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, a short distance from Orsières. Elevation, 8450 feet.

Brûlon, brü'lôn', a town of France, department of Sarthe, 19 miles NNW. of La Flèche. Pop. about 1500.

Bruly (or Brusly) Landing, Baton Rouge parish, La. See CINCLARE.

Brumath, broo'mät, or **Brumpt,** broompt, a town of Alsace, on the Zorn, 11 miles NNW. of Strassburg. Pop. in 1900, 5536.

Brumby and Frodingham, a town of Lincolnshire, England, 2 miles from Scunthorpe. Pop. in 1901, 2273.

Brumfieldville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 12 miles E. by S. of Reading.

Brumley, a post-village of Miller co., Mo., 40 miles S. by W. of Jefferson City. Lead is found here.

Brummen, brŭm'męn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Yssel, 14 miles NE. of Arnhem. Pop. about 7000.

Brummetts Station, a post-hamlet of Whitley co., Ky., 10 miles by rail N. of Williamsburg.

Brunate, a village of northern Italy, about 4 miles from Como, with a magnificent prospect on the Alps.

Brundidge, a post-town of Pike co., Ala., on the Alabama Midland R., 12 miles SE. of Troy, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 537.

Brundisium, or **Brundusium.** See BRINDISI.

Bruné, broo-nä', **Bruni,** or **Brunai,** broo-nī', an island in the colony of Tasmania, separated from the mainland by D'Entrecasteaux Bay. It is 32 miles long and has a light-house.

Bruneau, broo'nō', a small river of Idaho, tributary to Snake River.

Bruneau, a post-village of Owyhee co., Idaho.

Bruneck, broo'nĕk (It. *Brunecco*, broo-nĕk'ko), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, about 50 miles by rail SE. of Innsbruck. It has a fine old castle. Pop. about 2500.

Brunei, broo-nī', a decayed Mohammedan sultanate and town on the NW. coast of Borneo, between Sarawak and British North Borneo. The state is under British protection. Its trade is unimportant, but some of the manufactured articles of gold and brass are famed and of beautiful workmanship. The chief town and residence of the sultan is Brunei, situated on a lake-like expansion of the Limbang or Brunei River, about 15 miles from its mouth. It is constructed entirely on piles, and has the water-ways largely crowded with craft of all kinds. It has not inaptly been called the "Venice of the East," although the finest houses, including the sultan's residence, are hardly more than barns.

Brunet, brü'nä', an island at the entrance of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 25 miles NE. of Miquelon. It has a light-house.

Brunett, a post-village of East Carroll parish, La., on the Mississippi River. Pop. about 100.

Bruni, a country in the island of Borneo. See BRUNEI.

Brü'nig Pass, a famous picturesque pass of Switzerland, on the route from Lucerne to Meiringen and Lake Brienz. The old Brünig Road is now but little used, having been supplanted by the Brünig railway, which was opened in 1888–89, and crosses the pass at its highest point, 3295 feet. The maximum gradient is 18 in 100. The station of Brünig is situated at the summit of the pass, near the old Brünig Pass. Some of the grandest views of Switzerland are afforded in the traverse of this route.

Bruning, a banking post-village of Thayer co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 13 miles N. of Hebron. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Bruniquel, brü'nee'kĕl', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 41 miles E. of Montauban. Pop. about 1000.

Brünn, brünn (Slavic, *Brno*), a fortified city of Austria, capital of Moravia, on a declivity at the confluence of the Schwarzawa and the Zwittawa, 70 miles N. by E. of Vienna and 116 miles SE. of Prague. It lies at the base of the Spielberg, which is crowned by an old citadel, long used as a prison, and noted as the place of confinement of Silvio Pellico. Lat. 49° 11′ N.; lon. 16° 40′ E. The inner or old town is separated by boulevards and cultivated grounds—laid out on the site of the former ramparts—from the modern suburban quarters. The inner town has narrow and irregular streets, but the modern quarters have stately buildings. Brünn has interesting mediæval churches, some of which have been restored in modern times, and a beautiful synagogue in the Moorish style. Among other prominent edifices are the new Landhaus, or hall of the Landtag, the old town-hall, the museum of the industrial arts, the polytechnic institute, the barracks (a vast pile, formerly a Jesuit college), and a new theatre—

the first of its kind on the continent to be lighted by electricity. The woollen-industry of Brünn is on a large scale. The other manufactures include machinery, metallic wares, leather, and leather goods. The town has an active trade and important fairs. In the vicinity are populous manufacturing villages. Elevation, 745 feet above the sea. Pop. in 1880, 82,660; in 1890, 95,342; in 1900, 108,944.

Brunn-am-Gebirge, brŏŏn ăm ghęh-bĕĕr'ghęh, a town of Austria-Hungary, 7 miles SW. of Vienna. Pop. in 1900, 3435.

Brunnen, brŏŏn'nęn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3½ miles SW. of the town of Schwytz, near the mouth of the Muotta. It is one of the most beautifully located towns on Lake Lucerne, and has the two Myten in the background. It is on the St. Gotthard railway. Here the deputies of the three original cantons, Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden, laid the basis of the Swiss Confederacy, Dec. 9, 1315.

Brunner, a borough of the South Island of New Zealand, 8 miles E. by N. of Greymouth. It has important coal-mines. Pop. about 1650.

Brunner, a post-village of Harris co., Tex. Its banking point is Houston.

Brunnerville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 2½ miles from Lititz station, which is 27 miles SW. of Reading. Pop. 200.

Bruno, a post-village of Butler co., Neb., in Skull Creek township. Pop. in 1900, 191.

Brunsbüttel, brŏŏns'büt-tęl, a seaport of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Elbe, near its mouth, 15 miles NW. of Glückstadt. Pop. in 1900, 2151.

Brunshausen, brŏŏns'hŏw'zęn, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Elbe, 15½ miles NNE. of Stade.

Brunson, or **Bronson,** a post-town of Hampton co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R., 50 miles NNW. of Port Royal. Pop. in 1900, 342.

Brunstatt, brŏŏn'stăt', a village of Germany, in Alsace, 3 miles S. of Mülhausen. Pop. about 3000.

Brunswick (Ger. *Braunschweig*, brŏwn'shŵig), DUCHY OF, one of the states of the German Empire. It consists of three larger and six smaller divisions, detached from one another and enclosed within other states. The principal division, containing Brunswick (the capital) and the towns of Wolfenbüttel and Helmstedt, is of a compact and oval form, with the exception of a narrow strip towards the NE. On the N., W., and SW. it is surrounded by the Prussian province of Hanover, and on the S. and E. by Prussian Saxony. The second largest division, containing the towns of Gandersheim and Holzminden, is a long, irregular belt stretching from E. to W. across South Hanover, and bounded on the E. by Prussian Saxony and on the W. by Westphalia, Hanover, and Waldeck. To the SE. of this division lies the third, with the town of Blankenburg, also irregular in shape, traversed by the Harz Mountains and surrounded by territories almost entirely Prussian. The smaller divisions are within Prussian territory. The united area is 1425 sq. m.

The surface of Brunswick is mostly mountainous or hilly. The country is drained by the Weser and its tributaries—among which are the Aller, Leine, and Oker—and by some small tributaries of the Elbe. Some parts of the duchy yield rich crops; in others the rearing of live-stock receives great attention. The growing of fruit and vegetables is extensively carried on. There is a large area of forest land, mainly the property of the state. Brunswick is rich in mineral wealth. Coal, iron, and lead are mined in considerable quantities. Other mineral products are gold, silver, antimony, zinc, copper, sulphur, vitriol, alum, asphalt, marble, alabaster, limestone, gypsum, potters' clay, asbestos, agate, jasper, and salt. The population of the duchy was, in 1875, 327,493; in 1890, 403,773; in 1900, 464,251. The people are nearly all Protestants. Brunswick is represented by 2 members in the federal council of the German Empire and sends 3 members to the Reichstag.

Brunswick rose into prominence with Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, with whom the house of Guelph (Welf) reached the height of its power. When that prince succumbed to the emperor Frederick Barbarossa in 1181, he was allowed to retain possession of Brunswick. In 1235, Brunswick, with Lüneburg, was erected into a duchy for a grandson of Henry. The possession of the Guelphs underwent endless divisions and subdivisions, until finally there were the two duchies of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. In 1692 the dominions of the Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg were erected into the Electorate of Hanover. On the extinction of the elder line of the house of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel in 1884, the claims of the Duke of Cumberland, the head of the Hanover line, were set aside by the federal council of the German Empire on the ground that his reign would be incompatible with the peace of the Empire. The people of Brunswick acquiesced, and in 1885 the regency was handed over to Prince Albert of Prussia. The house of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Hanover) ascended the throne of England in 1714, in the person of George I.

Brunswick (L. *Brunop olis*), a city of Germany, capital of the duchy of the same name, 35 miles SE. of Hanover. Lat. 52° 16′ N.; lon. 10° 31′ E. Hardly another large city of Germany has to so great an extent preserved its mediæval aspect as Brunswick. Many of the dwellings, with their richly carved wooden façades, are from 300 to 400 years old. The most prominent of the numerous and splendid mediæval churches is the cathedral, the erection of which was begun in 1173 by Henry the Lion, the famous Guelph ruler, with whose history the city is closely associated, and whose tomb, with those of many of his successors, is in the edifice. Among other interesting buildings are the exquisite Gothic town-hall of the old town, the town-hall of the new town, the new ducal palace, which is crowned by a magnificent quadriga, the famous Gewandhaus (trades'-hall), with its richly ornamented façade, the old municipal weigh-house, the grand railway-station, and infantry barracks. The old ramparts have been converted into promenades and lovely gardens, among which is the ducal park, with a new court theatre. Brunswick abounds in interesting and beautiful mediæval and modern monuments, among the latter being the statues of Lessing, Gauss, and Abt. The city contains various museums, at the head of which is the ducal museum of art and a technological institute of a high order. The industries of Brunswick are very varied, comprising the manufacture of machinery, boilers, sewing-machines, safes, pianos, sugar, chocolate, carpets, etc., jute-spinning, and the preparation of food-stuffs. There are also iron-foundries, chemical-works, tanneries, distilleries, and type-foundries. The town has an extensive trade, but its once-famous fairs have lost their importance. Brunswick was one of the leading members of the Hanseatic League. Pop. in 1875, 65,938; in 1890, 101,047; in 1900, 128,177.

Brunswick, a county in the SE. part of North Carolina, has an area of 812 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the E. by the Cape Fear River. Capital, Southport. Pop. in 1890, 10,900; in 1900, 12,657.

Brunswick, a county of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 529 sq. m. It is intersected by the Meherrin River and bounded on the NE. by the Nottoway River. Capital, Lawrenceville. Pop. in 1890, 17,245; in 1900, 18,217.

Brunswick, a city, port of entry, and capital of Glynn co., Ga., on St. Simon's Sound, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 10 miles from the bar, and on the Plant System and the Southern R., 80 miles SSW. of Savannah. It is connected by coastwise steamers with ports N. and S. Brunswick has cotton- and ice-factories, oyster- and vegetable-canneries, cotton-compresses, etc., and very extensive shipments of cotton, phosphates, lumber, and naval-stores. The last transatlantic slave-ship, the "Wanderer," landed her cargo of human freight at this point. Pop. in 1880, 2891; in 1890, 8459; in 1900, 9081. Brunswick is a popular winter-resort.

Brunswick, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ill., 2 miles NW. of Shelbyville.

Brunswick, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., 10 miles W. by S. of Crown Point.

Brunswick, a post-village of Brunswick township (town), Cumberland co., Me., is on the right bank of the Androscoggin River, at the head of navigation, 29 miles NE. of Portland and 9 miles W. of Bath. It is on the Maine Central R. A bridge across the river connects it with Topsham. The falls or rapids of the river here afford abundant water-power. Brunswick has cotton- and paper-mills and various other manufactories. It is the site of Bowdoin College (Congregational), which was founded in 1794 and has a library of 80,000 volumes. The Maine Medical School is affiliated with this college. The village also contains the Walker Art Building. Pop. in 1900, 2321; of the town, 6806.

Brunswick, a banking post-town of Frederick co., Md., 6 miles by rail E. by S. of Harper's Ferry. It has manufactures of furniture and cigars. Pop. in 1900, 2471.

Brunswick, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich.

Brunswick, a post-village of Kanabec co., Minn., on Snake River, about 60 miles N. of Minneapolis. It has lumber interests.

Brunswick, a banking city of Chariton co., Mo., on the north bank of the Grand River, about 2 miles above its confluence with the Missouri River, and on the Wabash R., 90 miles E. by N. of Kansas City. It has manufactures of lumber, tobacco, etc., and is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1890, 1748; in 1900, 1463.

Brunswick, a post-village of Antelope co., Neb., on the Great Northern R., 10 miles W. of Plainview, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, about 250.

Brunswick, a township (town) of Rensselaer co., N.Y., contiguous to the city of Troy. Pop. in 1900, 3513.

Brunswick, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, about 20 miles SSW. of Cleveland.

Brunswick, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., 19 miles by rail E. by N. of Memphis. Pop. about 100.

Brunswick, a post-township (town) of Essex co., Vt., is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900, 106.

Brunswick, a town and northeastern suburb of Melbourne, Australia, is adjacent to that city. Stone-cutting and brick-making are the chief industries. Pop. about 24,000.

Brunswick Bay, on the NW. coast of Australia, receives the Prince Regent River.

Bru'ree, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick, 4 miles NW. of Kilmalloch. The Irish bards here held their half-yearly meetings till 1746.

Brusa, broo'sȧ, written also **Brossa** (Turk. *Bursa;* anc. *Pru'sa*), a city of Turkey, in Asia Minor, capital of the vilayet of Khodavendikyar (or of Brusa), at the N. foot of Mount Olympus (Keshish-Dagh, about 8300 feet high), 57 miles SSE. of Constantinople. Pop. estimated at about 90,000. It is beautifully situated on the edge of a fruitful plain, and with its many minarets, its kiosks and gardens, and its groups of cypresses, it presents externally a charming picture. In the midst of the city, on a steep eminence, is an old ruined citadel. Some of the mosques, of which there are about 150 (many of them in ruins), are splendid structures. In and around the city are the tombs of the sultans who laid the foundations of Ottoman greatness, as well as the burying-places of numberless Turkish worthies. The sulphur baths of Brusa have long been famous; they are of various kinds and temperatures, and mostly under cover of fine buildings. The town is the seat of a Greek metropolitan and of an Armenian archbishop. Brusa is one of the most flourishing commercial emporiums in the Turkish dominions, and a thriving industrial centre. Its principal trade is in raw silk, and silk-spinning and silk-weaving are the leading industries. There are other textile manufactures, and meerschaum, obtained in the vicinity, is made into pipe-bowls. The town has fine bazaars and numerous khans. The trade by the sea is carried on from the port of Mudania, with which Brusa is connected by railway. Brusa was anciently the capital of Bithynia, and after the capture by Orkhan it was for a time the capital of the Turkish sultans until Amurath removed his seat of empire to Adrianople. It suffered severely in 1855 from a long succession of earthquake shocks.

Brüsau, brü'zŏw, a town of Moravia, 31 miles WNW. of Olmütz. Pop. about 2000.

Brush, a banking post-town of Morgan co., Colo., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 10 miles E. of Fort Morgan. Pop. in 1900, 381.

Brushart, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky. Pop. about 100.

Brushcreek, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ala., 12 miles from Greensboro.

Brushcreek, a post-village of Butte co., Cal.

Brush Creek, Fayette co., Iowa. See ARLINGTON.

Brushcreek, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C., about 13 miles W. of Pittsboro.

Brushcreek, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., 5½ miles NE. of Rochester.

Brush Creek, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 611.

Brushcreek, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn., on the Nashville and Knoxville R., 14 miles SW. of Carthage.

Brushland, Delaware co., N.Y. See BOVINA CENTER.

Brush Mountain, Pa., a ridge in the N. part of Blair co., SW. of Bald Eagle Mountain.

Brush Prairie, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Wash., 18 miles N. of Portland, Oregon.

Brushton, formerly **Brush's Mills,** a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., on the Rutland R., 11 miles W. of Malone, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Brushton, a former post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., now a part of Pittsburg.

Brush Valley, a post-village and township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. of the township in 1900, 987; of the village, about 200.

Brushville, a post-hamlet of Waushara co., Wis., 27 miles WNW. of Oshkosh.

Brushy, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa. Pop. about 75.

Brushy Creek, a post-township of Anderson co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 3379.

Brushy Creek, a post-village of Anderson co., Tex.

Brushyfork, a post-village of Douglas co., Ill., 24 miles WNW. of Paris.

Brushy Fork of the Ouachita, a name given to that part of the Ouachita River which is in Polk and Montgomery cos., Ark.

Brushy Mountain, a post-township of Wilkes co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 902.

Brushy Prairie, a post-hamlet of Lagrange co., Ind.

Brusio, broo'ze-o, a village of the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, near the Italian frontier, 4 miles from Tirano. Pop. of the commune, about 1200.

Brusly Landing, La. See CINCLARE.

Brusque, brüsk, a town of France, in Aveyron, 12 miles S. of Saint-Affrique, on the Dourdou. Pop. about 1200.

Brusque, a town of Brazil, in the state of Santa Catharina, about 30 miles NW. of Desterro.

Brussa, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See BRUSA.

Brus'sels (Dutch, *Brussel,* brŭs'sęl; Fr. *Bruxelles,* brü'sĕll'; L. *Bruxel'la;* Ger. *Brüssel,* brüs'sęl), capital of Belgium and of the province of Brabant, on the Senne, at the junction of several railways and canals. Lat. of the observatory, 50° 51′ 11″ N.; lon. 4° 22′ 10″ E. Brussels is the most important city in the kingdom. It is remarkable for the number and richness of its ancient buildings, and from the elegance of its new quarters it ranks among the finest cities of Europe. It consists of an upper or new and a lower or old town, the former of which, with the modern Quartier Léopold, is the fashionable quarter and contains the royal palace, the government offices, and the finest streets and hotels; it is well supplied with water, and has many richly sculptured fountains. The lower town, with its mediæval guildhouses and the magnificent Hôtel de Ville facing the large market-place, is devoted almost entirely to industry and commerce, and is in marked contrast to the newer development of the city, of which the broad and elegant boulevards are perhaps the most conspicuous feature. The so-called "Inner Boulevards," constructed in part over the bed of the Senne for a length of 1½ miles, date from 1867–71, and intersect the lower town in various directions. The focus of the busy and fashionable life of the city is found in the Place Royale and its adjacent streets (Rue Royale, Rue de la Régence, etc.) and park, the last a former ducal hunting-ground, laid out in its present form subsequent to 1774. Of the ancient fortifications no relic remains except the Porte de Hal, a baronial-looking barbacan, erected late in the fourteenth century, which long served in later days as a prison.

The principal squares of the city are the Place Royale, Place de la Monnaie, with the theatre, Place des Martyres, Place de Brouckère, with its large fountain erected in 1897, Place Rouppe, Place du Frône, and the Grand Place in the lower town, on which is the Hôtel de Ville, one of the finest mediæval squares in Europe. Among the more important modern buildings are the royal palace, the Palais des Académies, formerly the palace of the Prince of Orange and now housing the royal academies of sciences, arts, medicine, and letters, the palace of the nation, serving for the sittings of the senate and chamber of deputies, the national bank, conservatory of music, the palace of the fine arts (built in 1875–81, and containing a most valuable collection of paintings and sculptures), exchange, and the Palais de Justice, the last-named, built in 1866–83, being the largest architectural work of the nineteenth century, and one of the most imposing of modern structures. It is built in the Græco-Roman style, and stands upon a quadrangular block measuring 590 by 560 feet. The cost of construction was 45,000,000 francs. The ancient buildings comprise the Hôtel de Ville (in the grand hall of which the abdication of Charles V. took place in 1555), one of the noblest buildings of the kind in Europe, with a spire of open stone-work 364 feet in height; several churches, in general decorated with rich sculptures and paintings, the finest of which is the cathedral of Ste. Gudule, begun about 1220, and celebrated for its painted glass, numerous statues, and finely carved pulpit; the church of Notre Dame de la Chapelle, commenced in 1134, and that of Notre Dame des Victoires, founded in 1304; the Broot-Huys, or old Hôtel de Ville, and several gates of the ancient walls. Three miles N. of the park is the country palace of Laeken. Brussels has numerous and excellent institutions of public instruction, chief among which are the free university (founded in 1834, and attended by upward of 1000 students) and the polytechnic school, founded in 1873, with about 1600 enrolled students. The royal library contains upward of 450,000 volumes. Among its rich scientific and literary institutions are the astronomical observatory, one of the finest in Europe, the general depot for the archives of the kingdom, the museum of natural history and antiquities, and an ex-

cellent botanical garden. The private collections comprise the library of the Bollandists and that of the geographical establishment of Vandermaelen, with a rich collection of maps.

Brussels is one of the great centres of Belgian industry, and it is still celebrated for its lace, considered the finest in the world; its other chief manufactures are of fine linens, silk, woollen and cotton fabrics, gold and silver embroidery, bronzes, leather, gloves, paper, machinery, jewelry, and mathematical and musical instruments. It has also establishments for coach-building and cabinet-making, manufactures of chemical products, soap, porcelain, and crystal, and extensive sugar-refineries and breweries. The making of "Brussels carpets" is not an industry of the city. The city has many large typographical and lithographic establishments, which are largely employed in the reprinting of works published in France.

The Emperor Otho I. dated a decree *apud Brusolam*, in 976. The town was not fortified until about 1044, when Lambert Balderic, Count of Louvain and Brussels, built a wall, with seven gates, around it. It had grown to be a thriving and populous city, tenacious of its privileges, when Brabant passed, in 1430, into the possession of the dukes of Burgundy. Under the rule of the house of Hapsburg it became early in the sixteenth century the usual seat of government for the entire Low Countries. It played an important part in the first stages of the revolt against Spain, and was terribly chastised by Alva. It was in the possession of the French from 1794 until 1814 as capital of the department of the Dyle. In 1831 it became the capital of the kingdom of Belgium. Pop. in 1800, 76,425; in 1876, 183,080; in 1892, 183,833, or with faubourgs, 487,988; in 1901, exclusive of the faubourgs, 211,429.

Brussels, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ill., 25 miles from Jerseyville. Pop. in 1900, 270.

Brussels, a hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo., 18 miles from Wentzville. Pop. 30.

Brussels, a post-township (town) of Door co., Wis., about 25 miles NE. of the city of Green Bay. Pop. in 1900, 1287.

Brussels, a banking town of Huron co., Ontario, on the river Maitland and on the Grand Trunk R., 30 miles E. of Goderich. It has salt-works, door-, sash- and planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1114.

Brüssow, brü'sō, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on Lake Brüssow, 12 miles NE. of Prenzlau. Pop. about 1500.

Brusthem, brŭs'tĕm, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 10 miles NW. of Tongres, noted for a signal defeat of the Liégeois by Charles the Bold, in 1467.

Bruton, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 10 miles SSW. of Frome.

Bruttium and **Bruttii,** ancient names of the region now called CALABRIA.

Brutus, or **Maple River,** a post-village of Emmett co., Mich., 18 miles NE. of Petoskey.

Brutus, a township (town) of Cayuga co., N.Y., containing the village of Weedsport. Pop. in 1900, 2582.

Brüx, brüks, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles N. of Saatz, on the Biela. It possesses interesting ecclesiastical edifices and a beautiful new town-hall. Brüx is situated in a rich coal region and is the seat of many mining companies. It has sugar-refineries, iron-foundries, and manufactures of agricultural implements. The mineral springs of Sedlitz and Saidschitz are in its vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 21,500.

Bruxelles and **Bruxella.** See BRUSSELS.

Bruyères, brü'yair', a town of France, department of Vosges, 13 miles ENE. of Épinal. Pop. 2500 (commune, 3500).

Bruynswick, broins'wik or brins'wik, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 16 miles WNW. of Newburg.

Bruz, brüz, a village of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 miles SW. of Rennes.

Bryan, a county in the ESE. part of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, has an area of 427 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ogeechee River and is intersected by the Cannouche River, which also forms part of its SW. boundary. Capital, Clyde. Pop. in 1890, 5520; in 1900, 6122.

Bryan, a banking post-village, capital of Williams co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Cincinnati Northern Rs., 53 miles WSW. of Toledo. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1890, 3460; in 1900, 3131.

Bryan, a banking city, the capital of Brazos co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 100 miles NW. of Houston. It has cotton-gins and other manufactories and is a shipping point for cotton. Near by is the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. Pop. in 1900, 3589.

Bryan, a post-station of Sweetwater co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 285 miles W. of Laramie.

Bryans Mills, a post-village of Cass co., Tex. Pop. about 125.

Bryanston, or **Goodwood,** a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 12 miles N. of London. Pop. 200.

Bryansville, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., 32 miles SE. of York.

Bryant, a post-town of Saline co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 17 miles WSW. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Bryant, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Colo.

Bryant, a post-village of Early co., Ga.

Bryant, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., 7 miles by rail N. by E. of Lewiston. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 355.

Bryant, a village of Jay co., Ind. See BRIANT.

Bryant, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Iowa Midland R., 17 miles NW. of Clinton.

Bryant, a banking post-village of Hamlin co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 38 miles SW. of Castlewood and 44 miles N. by W. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 405.

Bryant, a post-hamlet of Snohomish co., Wash.

Bryant, a post-village of Langlade co., Wis. Pop. about 100.

Bryantburg, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Iowa.

Bryant Creek, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., 10 miles S. of Martinsville.

Bryantown, a post-village of Charles co., Md., 30 miles SSE. of Washington, D.C.

Bryant Pond, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Grand Trunk R., 62 miles N. by W. of Portland. Pop. about 450.

Bryantsburg, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., 8 miles N. of Madison.

Bryant's Fork (of White River) drains parts of Douglas and Ozark cos., Mo., and enters the Big North Fork about 8 miles E. of Gainesville.

Bryantsville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., 7 miles from Mitchell.

Bryantsville, a post-town of Garrard co., Ky., 25 miles S. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 92.

Bryantville, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., 2 miles from South Hanson station.

Bryce, Mount, in British Columbia, in about lat. 52° 2' N. and lon. 117° 25' W., lies immediately S. of the Columbia glacier. Elevation, about 13,000 feet (?).

Bryher, one of the Scilly Islands. See BREHAR.

Brymbo, a village of Denbighshire, Wales, near Wrexham, with coal-mines and iron- and steel-works.

Brynmawr, brŭn'mŏwr', a town of Wales, co. of Brecknock, 10 miles ENE. of Methyr-Tydfil. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 6833.

Bryn Mawr (local pron. brĭn' mar'), a banking post-village and summer-resort of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles WNW. of Philadelphia. It is the seat of Bryn-Mawr College, one of the leading institutions of learning for women in the United States. It is attended by about 400 pupils and contains a library of nearly 35,000 volumes. The college was founded in 1880. The village consists largely of elegant country-seats and cottages of citizens of Philadelphia. Elevation, 415 feet. Pop. about 1500.

Bryson, a post-village of Giles co., Tenn., 14 miles SE. of Pulaski.

Bryson, a post-village of Jack co., Tex. Pop. about 130.

Bryson, formerly **Hargrave,** a post-village of Quebec, capital of Pontiac co., on the Ottawa River, at the head of Calumet Falls, 60 miles NW. of Ottawa. The banking point is Shawville. Pop. about 500.

Bryson City, a post-village, capital of Swain co., N.C., on the Southern R., 25 miles W. of Waynesville, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 417.

Brzesc-Litewski, the Polish name of BREST-LITOVSK.

Brzesnica, bzhĕs-neet'sä, a small town of Poland, 66 miles SE. of Kalisz.

Brzezany, bzhĕ-zhä'nee, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Zlota-Lipa, 54 miles SE. of Lemberg. It has a castle and manufactures of leather. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 11,244.

Brzeziny, bzhĕ-zin'ee, or **Breziny,** a town of Russian Poland, government of Piotrkow, 63 miles SW. of Warsaw. It has woollen manufactures. Pop. in 1897, 7669.

Brzozow, bzho'zov, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 73 miles ESE. of Bochnia. It has manufactures of cloth and linen. Pop. in 1900, 4299.

Bû, bü, a town of France, department of Eure-et-Loir, 7 miles NE. of Dreux. Pop. about 1000.

Bua, boo'ä, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, immediately opposite Trau, with which it is connected by a bridge. It produces wines, olives, and almonds.

Buarcos, boo-ar'koce, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the sea-coast, 24 miles W. of Coimbra.

Bubas'tis, or **Bubastus** (Egypt. *Pi-bastet;* Biblical, *Pi-beseth*), an ancient city of Lower Egypt, situated on the Pelusiac arm of the Nile. Its site is at Tell-Basta, 14 miles N. of Belbeis. Bubastis was the seat of the worship of the goddess Bast (Bastet), to whom the cat was sacred, and who was represented with a cat's head. There was a magnificent temple to her at Bubastis (whose Egyptian name signifies the "house of Bast"), the remains of which have recently been brought to light by the Egyptian Exploration Fund. Large numbers of skeletons of cats and figures of the animal in bronze and other material have been unearthed.

Bubendorf, boo'bẹn-dorf', a village of Switzerland, in Basel Land, 10 miles SE. of Basel. Pop. about 1400.

Bublitz, boo'blits, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 23 miles SE. of Köslin. Pop. in 1900, 4897.

Bubry, bü'bree', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 17 miles NNE. of Lorient. Pop. about 4000.

Bucaramanga, boo-kå-rå-mång'gå, a town of Colombia, the capital of the department of Santander, on the Lebrija River and N. by E. of Socorro, the former capital, which it has superseded. It is well built, with straight and wide streets, and is a centre of the coffee-trade. In the vicinity are large mines of gold, copper, and iron. Pop. about 20,000.

Bucas (boo-kås') **Islands,** a group of three, NE. coast of Mindanao, Philippines. The largest is about 12 miles long, traversed by a chain of hills. On the S. side of the middle island is Sibonga port.

Buc'atun'na, or **Buck'atun'na,** a post-village of Wayne co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad where it crosses Bucatunna Creek, 71 miles N. by W. of Mobile. The banking point is Meridian.

Bucatunna Creek, of Mississippi, enters the Chickasawha River in Wayne co. It is about 90 miles long.

Buccaneer Archipelago, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, near the NW. coast of Australia. Lat. 16° S.; lon. 123° 30' E.

Buccari, book-kå'ree, or **Bakar,** a royal free city of Croatia-Slavonia, on an inlet of the Gulf of Quarnero, 6 miles ESE. of Fiume. Pop. about 2000. It has a castle and a good harbor, at the opposite extremity of which, 5 miles SE., is the castle of Buccarezza.

Buccheri, book-kå'ree, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, 25 miles NW. of Noto. Pop. about 5000.

Bucchianico, book-ke-å'ne-ko, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles SE. of Chieti. Pop. 1500 (commune, 5000).

Buccinarian (boot'chee-nå're-ạn) **Islands,** a group of small islands off the NE. coast of Sardinia. Caprera is the most noted of these.

Buccino, boot-chee'no, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Botta, here crossed by a Roman bridge, 14 miles E. of Campagna. It has old walls and a castle. In its vicinity are quarries of fine marble. Pop. in 1901, 4946.

Buccleugh, bŭk-klu', an old parish of Scotland, co. of Selkirk, now in the parish of Ettrick. It gives the title of duke to the head of the Scott family. Buccleugh is also the name of a suburban parish of Edinburgh.

Bucellas, boo-sêl'lås, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 14 miles N. of Lisbon. Pop. about 2000.

Buch, büsh, an old district of France, in the Bordelais, now comprised in the department of Gironde. Capital, La Teste-de-Buch.

Buchan, bŭk'ạn, a district of Scotland, cos. of Aberdeen and Banff.

Buchanan, bŭk-an'ạn, a county in the northeast-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wapsipinicon River and Buffalo Creek, and the Cedar River touches its SW. extremity. Capital, Independence. Pop. in 1890, 18,997; in 1900, 21,427.

Buchanan, a county in the WNW. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 417 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Missouri River and intersected by the Platte River. Capital, St. Joseph. Pop. in 1890, 70,100; in 1900, 121,838.

Buchanan, a county in the SW. part of Virginia, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 492 sq. m. It is drained by the Louisa Fork and Russell Fork of the Sandy River. There are extensive deposits of coal. The Cumberland Mountains on the NW. separate the county from Kentucky. Capital, Grundy. Pop. in 1890, 5867; in 1900, 9692.

Buchanan, a post-town, the capital of Haralson co., Ga., on the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern R., 43 miles S. of Rome. Pop. in 1900, 359.

Buchanan, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Iowa.

Buchanan, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ky., 10 miles from Rush station.

Buchanan, a banking post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River and on the Michigan Central R., 6 miles W. of Niles and 87 miles E. of Chicago. It has flouring-mills, manufactories of furniture, brick and tile, axles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1708; of the township, 2575.

Buchanan, a post-hamlet of Bollinger co., Mo., on the Castor River, about 120 miles S. of St. Louis.

Buchanan, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio, 9 miles from Waverly.

Buchanan, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Tenn., 15 miles from Paris.

Buchanan, a banking post-town of Botetourt co., Va., on the James River and on the James River Canal, in a beautiful valley, about 38 miles WNW. of Lynchburg. It is on the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio Rs. A bridge across the river connects it with Pattonsburg. Pop. in 1900, 716.

Buchan, Bullers of. See BULLERS OF BUCHAN.

Buchan-Ness, bŭk'an-ness', the most eastern headland of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 2½ miles S. of Peterhead. It has a light-house, lat. 57° 28' N., lon. 1° 46' W. Near this are the BULLERS OF BUCHAN (which see).

Bucharest, or **Bukharest,** bu'ka-rêst' (Ruman, *Bucuresci,—i.e,* "the city of enjoyment"), a city of southeastern Europe, capital of Rumania, formerly of Wallachia, situated in a swampy plain on both sides of the Dimbovitza. Lat. 44° 25' N.; lon. 26° 5' E. The river is spanned by about a dozen bridges, substantially built of iron or stone, and is bordered on either side by shaded promenades. Until recently Bucharest resembled a vast overgrown village, but the old semi-oriental quarters, with their low dwellings and primitive streets, are gradually disappearing. The numerous gardens and the bright cupolas of its many Greek churches give to the city a rather picturesque appearance. The principal thoroughfares are the so-called Boulevards and Victoria, Leipsic, and Charles streets. There are many stately edifices, as the royal palace, the various government buildings, the university, a number of churches, the national theatre, the banks, and the buildings devoted to military purposes. Bucharest is styled by the Rumanians "The Paris of the East," an appellation especially apt in a sinister sense. The city possesses a university with upward of 2000 students, of whom about eight per cent. are women. The manufactures are still restricted to a narrow range, most articles other than those of simple workmanship being imported from abroad. The trade of the place is very considerable, much of it being in the hands of Germans and Jews. Bucharest has recently been surrounded by a line of fortifications on a vast scale, a great feature of which are the revolving turrets. The works when completed will embrace a polygonal inner wall in addition to the circle of outer forts.

The climate is very variable. The city is exposed to violent winds and subject to drought. The mercury occasionally rises to above 100°, and sometimes descends below zero. There are a number of attractive resorts in the vicinity. The population in 1899 was 282,071. There were about 200,000 Orthodox Greeks, 43,000 Jews, and 37,000 Catholics and Protestants. A treaty was concluded at Bucharest between Russia and Turkey in 1812, by which the frontiers of Russia were advanced to the river Pruth.

Buchau, boo'kŏw (Bohem. *Bochov*), a town of Bohemia, 7 miles SE. of Karlsbad. Pop. about 2000.

Buchau, a town of Württemberg, 7 miles SE. of Riedlingen. Pop. in 1900, 2307.

Buchen, boo'kẹn, a town of Baden, 29 miles ENE. of Heidelberg. Pop. about 2000.

Büchen, a village of Prussia, 8 miles NNE. of Lauenburg.

Buchholz, bŏŏk'hôlts, a town of Saxony, 8 miles SE. of Grünhain, near the Bohemian frontier. It is an old seat of the passementerie-industry. Pop. in 1900, 8391.

Buchholz, book'hôlts, or **Wendisch-Buchholz,** ẃẽn'dish-book'hôlts, a village of Prussia, 36 miles SE. of Potsdam. Pop. about 1200.

Buchhorn, Germany. See FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

Buchlowitz, bŏŏk'lo-ẃits', a town of Moravia, 6 miles W. of Hradisch. Pop. about 2300.

Buchs, bŏŏks, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, on the left bank of the Rhine, nearly opposite Vaduz. Pop. in 1900, 3858.

Buchsweiler, bŏŏks'ẃī-lẹr (Fr. *Bouxviller,* bŏŏks'-ve'yair'), a town of Germany, Lower Alsace, 15 miles NE. of Zabern. Pop. about 3000.

Buchtel, bŏŏk'tẹl, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R., 6 miles from Nelsonville. Pop. about 1500.

Bucine, boo-chee'nå, a village of Italy, in Arezzo, 25 miles SE. of Florence, on the Ambra.

Buck, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 4 miles WSW. of Quarryville.

Buck, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 103.

Buckau, bŏŏk'ŏw, a suburb of the city of Magdeburg.

Buckcreek, a post-village of Screven co., Ga., 8 miles E. by S. of Sylvania.

Buckcreek, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 8 miles NE. of Lafayette.

Buckcreek, a post-station of Jefferson co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 7 miles NW. of Lawrence.

Bückeburg, bük'keh-bŏŏRG', a town of Germany, capital of the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, on the Aue, an affluent of the Weser, 6 miles ESE. of Minden. It has an old castle, the residence of the prince. Pop. in 1900, 5632.

Buckeye, a post-hamlet of Shasta co., Cal., about 7 miles N. of Shasta. Pop. 50.

Buckeye, a post-hamlet of Huntington co., Ind., 18 miles SE. of Huntington.

Buckeye, a post-hamlet of Garrard co., Ky., 9 miles N. by E. of Lancaster.

Buckeye, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich. Pop. about 150.

Buckeye, a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn. Pop. about 75.

Buckeye City, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 15 miles by rail NE. of Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900, 247.

Buckeye Cottage, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, about 20 miles SW. of Zanesville.

Buckeystown, buk'Iz-tŏwn, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 6 miles S. of Frederick. Pop. about 300.

Buckfastleigh, bŭk'fast-le, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Dart, 2 miles by rail SSW. of Ashburton. It has tin- and copper-mines. Pop. in 1901, 2520.

Buckfield, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on an affluent of the Androscoggin River and on the Portland and Rumford Falls R., 48 miles N. of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 1140.

Buckgrove, a post-village of Crawford co., Iowa, 7 miles SW. of Denison.

Buckhannon, a banking post-town, the capital of Upshur co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 41 miles S. by E. of Clarksburg. It has flouring-, planing- and woollan-mills, and manufactures of leather, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1509. It is the seat of the West Virginia Conference Seminary.

Buckhaven, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 9½ miles S. of Cupar-Fife. Pop., with the surrounding district, about 8000.

Buckhead, a post-town of Morgan co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 75 miles ESE. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Buckhollow, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., 8 miles SE. of St. Albans.

Buckholts, a post-village of Milam co., Tex., about 9 miles by rail NW. of Cameron, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, about 70.

Buckhorn, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ill. Pop. of Buckhorn township in 1900, 1025.

Buckhorn, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T.

Buckhorn, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., 3½ miles NW. of Bloomsburg.

Buckhorn, a post-village of Austin co., Tex. Pop. about 100.

Buckhorn, a post-hamlet of Nansemond co., Va. Pop. 80.

Buckhorn Island, Erie co., N.Y., is in Niagara River. Area, 75 acres.

Buckhurst Hill, a town of England, in Essex. Pop. in 1901, 4786.

Buckie, bŭk'kee, a fishing town and seaport of Scotland, co. and 17½ miles W. of Banff, on the North Sea. A fine harbor has recently been constructed. Pop. in 1901, 6541.

Buckingham, bŭk'ing-ăm, or **Buckinghamshire,** bŭk'ing-ăm-shĭr, abbreviated to **Bucks,** an inland county of England, having N. the co. of Northampton, E. Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex, S. Berkshire, and W. Oxford. Area, 746 sq. m. Surface in the N. undulating, in the S. occupied by the Chiltern Hills, and in the centre by the vale of Aylesbury, one of the most fertile tracts in Britain. The Thames forms its S. boundary; other rivers are the Thame, Ouse, and Colne. Buckingham derives its name from its formerly extensive beech forests. The sheep of the vale of Aylesbury are noted for the weight and fineness of their fleeces. The county supplies large quantities of butter, cattle, lambs, poultry, etc., to the London markets. There are few manufactures, and the county does not contain a single large town. The capital is Aylesbury. Buckingham formed part of ancient Mercia. It returns 3 members to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 195,234.

Buckingham, a municipal borough of England, co. of Buckingham, on the Ouse, which nearly surrounds the place, 15 miles NW. of Aylesbury and 52 miles NW. of London. It has a grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. The making of bobbin-lace was until recently an important industry. Near the town is Stowe House, the splendid seat of Baroness Kinloss, daughter of the last duke of Buckingham. Pop. of the municipal borough in 1901, 3152.

Buckingham, a county in the south-central part of Virginia, has an area of 552 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by the James River and on the S. by the Appomattox River. The James River Canal passes along the border of the county, which has several quarries of slate. Gold is also found here. Capital, Buckingham. Pop. in 1890, 14,383; in 1900, 15,266.

Buckingham, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., 9 miles ESE. of Hartford. Pop. about 300.

Buckingham, a post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., 20 miles by rail WSW. of Kankakee. Pop. 250.

Buckingham, a post-hamlet of Tama co., Iowa.

Buckingham, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., in Buckingham township. Pop. in 1900, 250; of the township, 2506.

Buckingham, a township of Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 1082.

Buckingham, Buckingham Court-House, or **Maysville,** a post-village, capital of Buckingham co., Va., is on Slate Creek, about 63 miles (direct) W. of Richmond. Pop. about 300.

Buckingham, a banking town of Labelle co., Quebec, on the Rivière du Lièvre, near its outlet into the Ottawa, and on the Canadian Pacific R., 20 miles ENE. of Ottawa. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 2936.

Buckinghamshire, a county of England. See BUCKINGHAM.

Buckingham Valley, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Buckland, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles E. by N. of Hartford.

Buckland, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., Mass., 10 miles W. of Greenfield, is on the Boston and Maine R., and is bounded on the N. by the Deerfield River. Pop. in 1900, 1446.

Buckland, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Auglaize River and on the Lake Erie and Western R., 12 miles SW. of Lima.

Buckland, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 3 miles from Thoroughfare station.

Buckland, or **Notre Dame Auxiliatrice,** nôt'r dăm o'zeel'yă'treece', a post-village of Bellechasse co., Quebec, 27 miles SSE. of St. Charles. Pop. 250.

Buckland River, or **Kung-uk,** kŭng'ŭk, a river of Alaska, flows into Eschscholtz Bay, an arm of Kotzebue Sound.

Buckley, a town of Flintshire, Wales, 3 miles from Mold. Pop. in 1901, 5780.

Buckley, or **Bulkley,** buk'le, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., 93 miles S. by W. of Chicago. It is on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 490.

Buckley, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., 9 miles N. by E. of Ashgrove.

Buckley, a post-town of Pierce co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 31 miles SE. of Tacoma. The banking point is Puyallup. Pop. in 1900, 1014.

Bucklin, a banking post-village of Ford co., Kan., 24 miles by rail SE. of Dodge City.

Bucklin, a banking city of Linn co., Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 94 miles W. of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 642.

Bucklodge, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md.

Buckman, a post-village of Morrison co., Minn. Pop. about 80.

Buckman, a post-village of Santa Fé co., N.Mex. Pop. about 100.

Buckmanville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., about 12 miles E. of Doylestown. Pop. 150.

Buck Mountain, Luzerne co., Pa. See NESCOPECK MOUNTAIN.

Buck Mountain, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 14 miles by rail NE. of Pottsville. Pop. about 500.

Bucknell, a post-village of Union co., Pa. Its banking point is Lewisburg. Pop. about 300.

Buckner, a post-town of Columbia co., Ark., in Hadley township. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Buckner, a post-hamlet of Oldham co., Ky., 23 miles NE. of Louisville.

Buckner, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 15 miles NE. of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Buckners Station, a post-station of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 47 miles NW. of Richmond.

Buckow, bŏŏk'kō, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 26 miles NW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Its picturesque surroundings, which include many lakes, render it a favorite resort of Berliners. Pop. about 2000.

Bucks, a county of England. See BUCKINGHAM.

Bucks, a county in the SE. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on New Jersey, has an area of 620 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. and SE. by the Delaware River and is drained by Neshaminy and Tohickon Creeks. Capital, Doylestown. Pop. in 1890, 70,615; in 1900, 71,190.

Bucks, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., Ohio, 36 miles NNW. of New Lisbon.

Bucksbridge, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Grass River, 2½ miles S. of Madrid station.

Bucks Harbor, a post-village of Washington co., Me. Pop. about 300. Its banking point is Machias.

Buckshoal, a post-township of Yadkin co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1581.

Buckskin, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind., 22 miles N. by E. of Evansville. Pop. about 200.

Buckskin Mountain, Colo., a peak of the Park Range, is in lat. 39° 20′ N., lon. 106° 8′ W. It has an altitude of 14,296 feet above the level of the sea.

Bucksport, a landing of Humboldt co., Cal., on Humboldt Bay. Pop. of Bucksport township in 1900, 1019.

Bucksport, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Hancock co., Me., in Bucksport township (town), on the E. bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R., about 20 miles S. of Bangor. It has a good harbor, accessible to large ships, and many of its inhabitants are engaged in ship-building. It has carriage-factories, tanneries, etc., and is the seat of the East Maine Conference Seminary. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2339.

Bucksport Center, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R., 5 miles above Bucksport. Pop. about 200.

Buckstown, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 12 miles N. of Berlin. Coal is found here.

Bucksville, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., 44 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Bucksville, a post-village of Horry co., S.C., on the Waccamaw River, 10 miles S. of Conwayboro.

Buckton, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. Its banking point is Malone.

Bucktown, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., 10 miles SSE. of Cambridge.

Buckville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ark.

Buco'da, a post-village of Thurston co., Wash., 16 miles by rail S. of Olympia. The banking town is Centralia. Pop. about 700.

Bucquoy, bük'kwȧ', a town of France, department of Pas-de-Calais, 10 miles S. of Arras. Pop. about 2000.

Bucsum, bŏŏ'chŏŏm', a commune of Hungary, in Transylvania, co. of Unter-Weissenburg (Alsó-Fehér), at the foot of the Detunata, a remarkable basaltic peak of the Carpathians. Here are gold-mines. Pop. in 1900, 4634.

Buctouche, bŭk'toosh', a post-village and outport of Kent co., New Brunswick, on Bucktouche River, 21 miles NNE. of Shediac. It has ship-building interests. Pop. about 800.

Bucyrus, a post-village of Miami co., Kan. Pop. about 90.

Bucyrus, a city, capital of Crawford co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 12 miles W. of Crestline. It has manufactures of machinery, furniture, fans and blowers, etc. A famous fossil mastodon was found near this place in 1838. Pop. in 1900, 6560.

Buczacz, boo'chȧtch, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 33 miles ENE. of Stanislawow. It has an interesting town-hall and a castle. Pop. in 1900, 11,756.

Buda, a banking post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 12 miles SW. of Princeton. It has iron-works and manufactures of brick and tile, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 873.

Buda, a post-town of Hayes co., Tex., 14 miles by rail SSW. of Austin. Pop. in 1900, 100.

Budaörs, bŏŏ'dŏh-örsh', a commune and summer-resort of Hungary, co. of Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kún. Pop. in 1900, 6104.

Bu'dapest' (Hun. pron. boo'dŏh-pĕsht'), the capital of Hungary and seat of the National Diet, and next to Vienna the largest city of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, charmingly situated on the Danube, 130 miles direct (173 by rail) SE. of Vienna. As its name implies, it consists of the two cities of Pest (Pesth) and Buda (Ger. *Ofen*), located respectively on the left and the right bank of the river, and which were united in 1873, together with Ó-Buda (*Alt-Ofen*, or Old Buda) and Köbánya (*Steinbruch*), under the official title of Budapest. Lat. 47° 29′ N.; lon. 19° 4′ E. Of the two sections of the municipality, Buda is much the older. It stands on the slope of a hill, immediately N. of the dolomitic hill known as the Blocksberg (394 feet above the river) and at the E. foot of the Schwabenberg (1463 feet above the sea), and is built in the form of an amphitheatre, having in its centre the fortress enclosing the royal palace (recently reconstructed and containing 860 rooms), the Matthias church, restored in 1890–96, the national educational museum, teachers' seminary, etc. Buda is now connected by 5 bridges with Pest, two of which are suspension bridges, the earliest being that constructed by Clark in 1840–49, 1230 feet in length. In contrast with Buda, Pest is essentially a modern town, the growth principally of the nineteenth century, and to-day it takes rank as one of the finest and most imposing cities of the continent, being intersected and surrounded by broad and architecturally elegant boulevards (Inner Ringstrasse, Outer Ringstrasse), and having a number of fine squares or plazas. The Franz-Josef Quai, which skirts the Danube for about 1 mile, and from which vehicles are excluded, is the fashionable recreation promenade of the city, while the Andrássy-Út (street), leading out to the very attractive city park (Városliget or Stadtwäldchen), is the equally fashionable driveway. Under the Andrássy-Út extends an electric railroad, whose beautifully constructed subway well reflects the progressive spirit of the citizens. Among the more important buildings and institutions of the city are the academy, containing the national picture-gallery, formerly known as the Eszterházy Gallery, and a library of 200,000 volumes; the art-industrial museum, old house of representatives, Leopoldstadt basilica, the Neue Künstlerhaus (built in 1894), the opera-house, a superb Italian renaissance building, erected in 1875–84, the Kurie (seat of the supreme court), and the lavishly decorated new parliament house, a vast architectural pile, built immediately on the Danube front, covering 3¾ acres, and surmounted by a central dome 350 feet in height.

Budapest is well endowed with educational and scientific institutions. The national university, removed hither from Tyrnau in 1780, is one of the most thoroughly organized in Europe, and in 1904 was attended by upward of 6278 students. The Joseph polytechnic institute has also a large faculty. The national museum has extensive collections in art and science, and a library of nearly 450,000 volumes. Budapest still retains many characteristics that pertain to the Orient, and its life is often described as being a gay union of that of the East and of the West. No city of Europe, excepting, perhaps, Paris, surpasses it in the intensity of search after pleasure, and none more thoroughly reflects the national life of a country.

In the Danube, opposite the upper end of the city, is the Margarethen-Insel (island), with baths and a delightful park, a much-frequented recreation spot for all classes. Numerous thermal, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs are found on the Buda side of the city, and have been adapted to baths. Of these perhaps the best known is the Kaiserbad, with a temperature of the ten or more springs ranging from 80° to 150°. The principal industries of the city are those pertaining to the produce of the country,—the milling of the celebrated Hungarian flour, tobacco manufactures, sugar-refining, etc. Budapest is the outlet of the extensive grain trade of the country. The vineyards of Buda yield a noted wine.

A Roman colony existed on the site now occupied by Old Buda (Alt-Ofen) under the name of Acincum (Aquincum), remains of which are still visible. A flourishing colony of Germans grew up here in the Middle Ages on both sides of the Danube. The name Pest came to be restricted to the town on the E. bank, while the town on the opposite bank became known by the German name of Ofen, corresponding to the Hungarian name Pest, an appellation derived from a Slavic word and having, presumably, reference to a sun-baked location or the presence of hot springs, or else, what is considered more probable, to the existence of lime-kilns or something of the sort. The Hungarians applied the name Buda to Ofen. Buda was favored by the Hungarian monarchs, and finally became the virtual capital of the kingdom. From 1541–1686 it was in the hands of the Turks, and was the seat of a Turkish pasha. For some time after the expulsion of the Turks, Pest remained an insignificant town, but gradually outstripped Buda in the course of the eighteenth century. In 1840 the combined population of the two cities was about 100,000. Pest was the seat of the national Hungarian government in the first part of the revolutionary struggle of 1848–49. In 1867, as capital of the Hungarian kingdom in the reconstructed Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, it became one of the great political centres of Europe. Since 1873, Pest and Buda have formed one city. The population of Budapest

in 1880 was 360,551, of whom about one-fifth resided in Buda. In 1890 it had risen to 492,237, and in 1900 it amounted to 713,383. The bulk of the population are Roman Catholics; about one-fifth are Jews. About one-fourth of the people speak German.

Budaun, boo'dâ-oon', a town of British India, capital of the Budaun district, 28 miles SSW. of Bareilly. Pop. about 35,000.

Budaun, a district of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (Rohilcund division). It is a level and fertile region, watered by the Ganges and its tributaries. Capital, Budaun.

Buddha-Gaya, bood'd'hâ gâ'yâ, a widely spread collection of ruins in British India, Gaya district, Bengal, 40 miles SW. of Behar. It is resorted to by pilgrims, and is supposed to have been once the centre of the Buddhist religion.

Budd Land, a part of Wilkes Land, in the Antarctic region, W. of Sabrina Land.

Buddruck, or **Bhadrakh,** bŭd'drŭk' (anc. *Vadarica*), a town of India, in Orissa, district and 40 miles SW. of Balasore.

Budd's Lake, or **Buddlake,** a post-village and summer-resort of Morris co., N.J., 2 miles from Stanhope station, which is 10 miles W. of Dover.

Buddtown, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., about 7 miles SE. of Mount Holly.

Budduso, bood-doo'zo, a village of the island of Sardinia, 40 miles E. of Sassari. Pop. 2500 (commune, 3750).

Bude, a watering-place of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 1½ miles W. of Stratton. Pop. 1000.

Budel, bü'dęl, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 12 miles SE. of Eindhoven.

Büderich, bü'dęr-ik, a village of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, nearly opposite Wesel. Pop. about 3000.

Büdesheim, bü'dês-hīmę, a village of Hesse, 1 mile SE. of Bingen.

Budgebudge, or **Bajbaj,** bŭj'bŭj', a town of Bengal, 10 miles SSW. of Calcutta.

Büdingen, bü'ding-ęn, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 28 miles SE. of Giessen. It still retains its old walls and towers. Pop. in 1900, 3105.

Budissin, a town of Saxony. See BAUTZEN.

Budleigh Salterton, a town and watering-place of Devonshire, England, a short distance from Exmouth. Pop. in 1901, 1883.

Budnur, or **Badnur,** bud'noor', a town of British India, capital of the Baitul district, 70 miles NW. of Nagpur.

Büdös-Hegy, bü'dösh'hĕd'ʏ', a mountain of Transylvania, near its E. border, about 55 miles NNE. of Kronstadt. It is remarkable for extensive sulphur springs and caverns.

Budrio, boo'dre-o, a town of Italy, 12 miles NE. of Bologna. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 17,000).

Budrum, bo'droom', or **Budrun,** a town of Asia Minor, on the north shore of the Gulf of Cos, 96 miles S. by E. of Smyrna. It has a small but good harbor, and presents an attractive appearance with its houses of stone, interspersed with gardens. It has a castle, built by the knights of Rhodes. Here are the ruins of the ancient Halicarnassus. Pop. about 6000.

Budua, boo'doo-â, the southernmost town of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, 10 miles SE. of Cattaro, on a peninsula in the Adriatic. It has a roadstead, sheltered by the island of San Niccolò, and is still surrounded by its old walls. Pop. 1000.

Budukhshan, a territory of Asia. See BADAKHSHAN.

Budweis, bōōd'ʷice (Bohem. *Budĕjovice*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, on the Moldau, 77 miles S. of Prague. It has a beautiful public square surrounded by arcades, a cathedral, with a campanile, an interesting town-hall, and a museum. Its manufactures are very varied, prominent among them being those of stone-ware and lead-pencils. The beer of Budweis is exported to America. The town has a very extensive trade. Budweis is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 39,630.

Budwitz, bōōd'ʷits, or **Märisch-Budwitz** (Moravian Budwitz), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 17 miles WNW. of Znaim. Pop. in 1900, 3491. It has a castle.

Budzanow, bood-zâ'nov, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, district of Trembowla, on the Sereth. Pop. in 1900, 5329.

Buea, boo-â'â, a trading-post of the Kamerun protectorate, western equatorial Africa.

Buech, bü-aish' or bwĕsh, a river of France, rises in the department of Drôme and flows into the Durance at Sisteron, Basses-Alpes, after a course of 53 miles.

Bu'el, a post-township of Sanilac co., Mich., 12 miles S. by E. of Sanilac Center. Pop. in 1900, 985.

Buel, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., 36 miles ESE. of Utica.

Buel, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Tex.

Buel's Gore, a tract of land in Chittenden co., Vt. Pop. 20.

Buena, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., in Buenavista township, on the West Jersey and Seashore R. Pop. about 100.

Buena Park, a post-village of Orange co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Anaheim.

Buenaventura, bwâ-nâ-ven-too'râ, a town of Mexico, state of Chihuahua, 120 miles NW. of the city of Chihuahua. Lat. 29° 50' N.; lon. 108° 30'' W. It is small, but well built, and contains about 1500 inhabitants. Northwest of the town are the very extensive ruins called Casas Grandes. See CASAS GRANDES.

Buenaventura, a port of the republic of Colombia, department of Cauca, on the Bay of Choco. Lat. 3° 48' N.; lon. 77° 30' W. The town is badly built, dirty, and poor, with a hot, wet, and sickly climate, but is the port for the fertile and healthy valley of the Cauca. Pop. about 5000. The port is connected by rail with Cali, in the interior, and by cable with Panama.

Buena Vista, bwâ'nâ vees'tâ (*i.e.*, literally "good or fine view"), a battle-field of Mexico, situated SW. of Monterey and 8 miles from Saltillo. It consists for the most part of mountain-ridges, narrow defiles, and impassable ravines. Here, Feb. 22 and 23, 1847, General Taylor defeated the Mexicans under Santa Anna.

Buenavista, or **San Pedro de Buena Vista,** sân pâ'dro dâ bwâ'nâ vees'tâ, a village of the island of Teneriffe, on an elevated plain about 900 feet above the sea. It is well built, has a spacious square, a church, several chapels, and schools.

Buenavista, bū'nę-vis'tę, a county in the NW. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Little Sioux River. Capital, Storm Lake. Pop. in 1890, 13,548; in 1900, 16,975.

Buenavista, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala., about 15 miles S. of Camden.

Buenavista, a post-village of Ouachita co., Ark., 12 miles SW. of Camden. Pop. 200.

Buenavista, a banking post-town, capital of Chaffee co., Colo., on the Colorado Midland and other railroads, 35 miles S. of Leadville. Extensive mining operations are carried on here. Pop. in 1900, 1006. It is much resorted to as a summer location and for its hot springs.

Buenavista, a banking post-town, capital of Marion co., Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia, 36 miles ESE. of Columbus. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900, 1161.

Buenavista, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., 11 miles N. of Freeport.

Buenavista (Linngrove post-office), a village of Adams co., Ind., on the Wabash River, 5 miles from Berne station.

Buenavista, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., 15 miles SW. of Bloomington.

Buenavista, a post-hamlet of Garrard co., Ky., 12 miles from Lancaster.

Buenavista, a post-village of Calvert co., Md., on the Patuxent River, 5 miles SW. of Prince Fredericktown.

Buenavista, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich., on the E. side of the Saginaw River, about 6 miles E. of East Saginaw.

Buenavista, a post-hamlet of Beltrami co., Minn.

Buenavista, a post-town of Chickasaw co., Miss., about 15 miles W. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Buenavista, a township of Atlantic co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1646.

Buenavista, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y., 10 miles WSW. of Bath.

Buenavista, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 90 miles above Cincinnati. Here are quarries of good building-stone called "Buenavista Freestone." Pop. about 460.

Buenavista, a post-town of Polk co., Oregon, on the W. bank of the Willamette River, 16 miles from Salem. Pop. in 1900, 139.

Buenavista, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R., 26 miles SE. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, about 400.

Buenavista, Bedford co., Pa. See NEW BUENAVISTA.

Buenavista, or **Peachville,** a post-village of Butler co., Pa., 3 miles from Karns City. It has several oil-wells.

Buenavista, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., 5 miles from Hollow Rock station.

Buenavista, a banking city of Rockbridge co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western

Rs., 8 miles E. of Lexington. It has paper- and woollen-mills, wagon-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2388.

Buenavista, a post-township (town) of Portage co., Wis., and a station on the Wisconsin Central R., 10 miles S. of Stevens Point. Pop. in 1900, 1102.

Buena Vista Springs, a post-hamlet and mountain-resort of Franklin co., Pa., near the Maryland frontier, 2 miles from Buena Vista station on the Western Maryland R.

Buen Ayre, bwĕn ī'rā, or **Bonaire,** a Dutch West Indian island, on the Venezuela coast, 30 miles E. of Curaçao. Lat. 12° 20′ N. It is about 30 miles long and 4 broad. It has several villages and manufactures of salt and charcoal. Products are aloes, divi-divi, guaiacum, brazil-wood, donkeys, and goats. The climate is dry. Pop. in 1899, 4926, of whom 400–500 were white.

Buenos Aires, bwā'noce ī'rēs, formerly written **Buenos Ayres** (*i.e.*, "good air"), the largest and most important city of South America, a federal district and capital of the Argentine Republic, is situated on the west side of the Plata estuary, here 30 miles wide, and about 150 miles from the sea. Lat. 34° 36′ 21″ S.; lon. 58° 21′ 33″ W. It is the objective point and terminus of several railways, and stands on a perfectly level plain. It is regularly laid out, all its streets crossing one another at right angles. The houses are in the main still of a single story, enclosing a central court, but in the business portions of the city, and in the newer residence-quarters near them, substantial architectural structures have been erected, and there are numerous palatial mansions designed after Parisian, Italian, Spanish, Moorish, and Norwegian patterns. None of the older South American cities has so completely lost its national characteristics as Buenos Aires. The principal square is the Plaza de la Victoria, on which are the government buildings (Palacio de Gobierno), the cabildo or hall of justice, the cathedral (resembling the Madeleine of Paris), and the archbishop's palace. Other important buildings and institutions of the city are the opera-house, several theatres, and the sumptuous terminal depot of the Great Southern railway. Modern boulevards are replacing many of the old and narrow streets, and among them the Avenida de Mayo is the finest. Buenos Aires has numerous educational and scientific institutions of a high order, among which are the university (with extensive faculties and about 2700 students), a national library, museum of natural history (with most important paleontological collections), zoological garden, and observatory. The city is provided with an elaborate system of water-works, the supply of water being obtained from a distance of several miles. Its tramway connections and ramifications are markedly in advance, and minister to the needs of the surrounding rural communities. Palermo Park and the Recoleta furnish the fashionable and recreation concourses.

The trade, and consequently the prosperity, of Buenos Aires have until recently been much impeded by the difficulty of navigating the Plata and the want of a safe and commodious harbor, which have compelled large vessels to remain several miles below the city. The establishment of a city-port and port of entry at Ensenada, on the Bay of Ensenada, about 27 miles distant, and the utilization of the Riachuelo Channel in connection with the construction of vast harbor-works and docks, channel excavations, etc., have materially lessened the difficulties of shipment and unloading and added to the commercial development of the city. The new Madero docks, begun in 1887, have a city frontage of 3 miles. The climate of Buenos Aires is moist and variable, but regarded as healthy, though severe epidemics of yellow fever sometimes occur and rheumatic affections are very prevalent. The mean temperature of the year is about 63°; of July, approximately the coldest month, 50°; and of January, 75°. The yearly rainfall is 34 inches. Buenos Aires is the commercial metropolis of the republic. It exports large quantities of hides, horns, bone-ash, bones, beef, tallow, hair, and other cattle products, ostrich feathers, wool, live-stock, etc. Its manufactures, which were wholly wanting a quarter of a century ago, are acquiring some importance. The environs of the city are very beautiful, consisting of well-cultivated fields, and enlivened by numerous country residences called *quintas;* the most wealthy have their country-seats surrounded with gardens. The foreign contingent is largely located in the suburbs of Belgrano, Flores, and Temperly. Buenos Aires was founded by the Spaniards in 1535. Pop. in 1869, 177,787; in 1886, 398,498; in 1900 (close of the year), 821,291. Area of the federal district, 72 sq. m.

Buenos Aires, the most populous and most flourishing of the provinces of the Argentine Republic, extends from the mouth of the Rio Negro, lat. 41° S., to near Rosario, on the Paraná River, and from the Atlantic border on the E. to about lon. 63° 30′ W. Area, about 120,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1895, 921,168; calculated for the close of 1900, 1,140,067. The N. part includes a portion of the eastern Pampas, and is flat, with lakes and swamps. The S. part comprehends the low hills of the Sierras del Vulcan and Ventana. The principal river is the Salado. The climate is humid and variable, but intensely hot in summer. Occasionally there are years of excessive drought, and hurricane winds (*pamperos*) are not infrequent. The soil is exceedingly fertile in many parts, but the greater portion of the region still lacks cultivation and has been given over to the raising of live-stock (sheep, cattle, etc.). Hides, hair, horns, phosphates, wool, bones, beef-extract, ostrich feathers, tallow, and jerked beef are the chief exports; horses, mules, and asses are also exported. The cultivation of the cereals has latterly been materially extended, and wheat and corn are now exported. Capital (since 1882), La Plata.

Buer, boor, a village of Prussia, district of Münster, circle of Recklinghausen. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 9589.

Buet, a mountain of Savoy, France, N. by W. of Chamouni. Altitude, 10,200 feet. It commands a magnificent panorama of the Alps.

Bueyeros, a post-village of Union co., N.Mex. Its banking point is Trinidad, Colo.

Bufarik, a town of Algeria. See BOUFARIK.

Buffa, a harbor of Liberia. See BASSA.

Buffalo, an island off the E. coast of Cochin China.

Buffalo, a point or cape on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra.

Buffalo, a small island off the E. coast of China, in the Chusan Archipelago.

Buffalo, a county in the south-central part of Nebraska, has an area of 985 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Platte River and is intersected by the Loup Fork of the same river. Capital, Kearney. Pop. in 1890, 22,162; in 1900, 20,254.

Buffalo, a county of South Dakota, is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River. Area, 483 sq. m. Capital, Gannvalley. Pop. in 1890, 933; in 1900, 1790.

Buffalo, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 662 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Mississippi River and on the W. by the Chippewa, and is intersected by Buffalo Creek. Capital, Alma. Pop. in 1890, 15,997; in 1900, 16,765.

Buffalo, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala., 22 miles by rail N. of Opelika.

Buffalo, a resort of Jefferson co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R., about 25 miles (direct) S. by W. of Denver.

Buffalo, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 15 miles NE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 531.

Buffalo, a post-town of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 10 miles below Davenport, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 372.

Buffalo, a banking city of Wilson co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 13 miles S. of Yates Center. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Buffalo, a post-town of Larue co., Ky., 6 miles SE. of Hodgensville, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Buffalo, a banking post-village and summer-resort, capital of Wright co., Minn., 45 miles WNW. of St. Paul, on Buffalo Lake and on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900, 1040.

Buffalo, a banking city, capital of Dallas co., Mo., 35 miles N. by E. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 757.

Buffalo, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Erie co., N.Y., is situated at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, in lat. 42° 53′ N., lon. 78° 55′ W., 352 miles W. of Albany by the Erie Canal and 300 miles by the New York Central and Hudson River R. Other railroads centring here are the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Lackawanna, the West Shore, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Lehigh Valley, the Grand Trunk, etc.

The city has a wharf-frontage of over 7 miles, and extends along the Niagara River, which is crossed here by the International Bridge, completed in 1873 at a cost of about $1,500,000. The site on the lake-front gradually rises, and at the distance of about 2 miles becomes an extended undulating plain 50 feet above the water-level of the harbor. The more elevated portion of the site affords fine views of the city, the Niagara River, the Canada shore, the lake and bay, and the hilly country to the SE. Buffalo, especially the west side residence portion, is handsomely built. Among its more noteworthy thoroughfares are Main Street, Delaware Avenue, Front Avenue, Niagara Street, Broadway, and the Humboldt Parkway. Most of the important streets are traversed by electric trams, which are operated by power generated by the Niagara Falls. A belt railroad makes the circuit of the city. At the point

where the waters of the lake merge in the Niagara River, Buffalo Creek enters the lake from the E. and the Erie Canal from the NW., being nearly parallel in their passage through the city and harbor. The streets in the more elevated portions of the city are bordered with a profusion of shade-trees, and there are numerous elegant residences and imposing mercantile and office structures. The Ellicott Square building is one of the largest office-buildings in the world, and accommodates a community numbering 4000–5000.

Favorably located for business, and with many advantages as a place of residence, Buffalo shows a ratio of increase in population far above the average of that of cities in the eastern and older portion of the United States, taking rank as the eleventh in population in the census of 1890, and eighth in the census of 1900. The city claims to be the cleanest, best-lighted, and healthiest city in the United States, with the best water and the best and most complete sewerage; it has an ample water-supply, obtained from the Niagara through a tunnel extending nearly to the middle of the river. Among the more noteworthy buildings and institutions of Buffalo are the government building, city-hall (with a tower 200 feet high), the public library, with over 200,000 volumes (the building also containing the rooms and collections of the Fine Arts Academy, the Buffalo Historical Society, and the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences), the university, comprising departments of medicine, law, dentistry, and pharmacy, the Grosvenor library, and the state insane asylum. The city is well provided with charitable and ecclesiastical institutions, and among the churches may be mentioned the Gothic St. Paul's church, Trinity church, and the synagogue. The Erie county almshouse is located here. The city has, in addition to other parks, a magnificent public park of 442 acres, and there is a tastefully laid-out cemetery of 75 acres, called the Forest Lawn, in the suburbs. The outlying gigantic coal-elevators are a feature of the city.

Buffalo is an important and prosperous centre of trade, and has extensive manufactures. Its commerce has made prodigious strides during many years,—a fact due to its location at the outlet of the great chain of lakes, and to its being the terminus of the Erie Canal and of the various trunk railroad lines that converge here and give direct communication with many of the more important commercial foci of the country. Through its intermediate position and facilities for shipping Buffalo is made the emporium of a large portion of the trade between the East and the Northwest. Grain is the most important article of commerce, and the facilities for handling and storing it are unexcelled by those of any other city on this continent; the growth of this branch of trade may be estimated by the fact that it was only in 1843 that Joseph Dart built the first grain-elevator here, and that the storing capacity of the elevators to-day is nearly 30,000,000 bushels, with facilities for transferring upward of 5,000,000 bushels per day. Buffalo is now the eastern distributing centre of western flour. In the live-stock trade Buffalo is second to Chicago only. The city has also a large trade in anthracite and bituminous coal, received from Pennsylvania and distributed both westward and eastward, and it is now the distributing point of nearly all of the west-bound anthracite coal, shipping yearly several million tons by lake alone. The lumber-trade is also very important, the annual receipts in shipment rising to 600,000,000–700,000,000 feet. In iron and steel manufacturing and working Buffalo ranks next to Pittsburg. Among the other industries of the city are those of car-building, oil-refining, distilling and brewing, the manufacture of clothing, soap, starch, and leather, slaughtering, meat-packing, etc.

Buffalo, originally laid out by the Holland Company in 1803–04, became in 1812 a military post. It was burnt in Dec., 1813, when of the 200 houses composing the village all but two were destroyed by the British and Indians. In April, 1832, it was incorporated as a city, and in 1853 it annexed its former rival, Black Rock. Pop. in 1810, 1508; in 1820, 2095; in 1830, 8653; in 1840, 18,213; in 1850, 42,261; in 1860, 85,500; in 1870, 117,714; in 1880, 155,134; in 1890, 255,664; and in 1900, 352,387, an increase of nearly 40 per cent. in a decennium. The Pan-American Exposition was held in Buffalo in 1901.

Buffalo, a banking post-village of Cass co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 36 miles W. of Fargo. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Buffalo, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, 50 miles N. of Marietta.

Buffalo, a township of Buffalo co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1121.

Buffalo, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 576.

Buffalo, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1718.

Buffalo, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 8 miles W. of Washington. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1046.

Buffalo, a post-village of Leon co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 34 miles SW. of Palestine, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, about 500.

Buffalo, a post-village of Putnam co., W.Va., on the Great Kanawha River, about 22 miles from its mouth, and on the Kanawha and Michigan R., 12 miles N. of Winfield, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Buffalo, a city of Buffalo co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, about 20 miles above Winona. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Buffalo, a banking post-town, the capital of Johnson co., Wyo., about 27 miles (direct) S. by E. of Sheridan. Pop. in 1900, 710.

Buffalo Bayou (bī'oo), a small river of Texas, enters Galveston Bay about 20 miles ESE. of Houston. Steamboats can ascend from its mouth to Houston.

Buffalo Center, a banking post-town of Winnebago co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 20 miles WNW. of Forest City. Pop. in 1900, 875.

Buffalo City, a post-village of Dare co., N.C. Pop. about 125.

Buffalo Creek, in Washington co., Ga., a tributary of the Oconee River.

Buffalo Creek, Iowa, enters the Wapsipinicon River at Anamosa. Length, about 100 miles.

Buffalo Creek, Minn., is a tributary of the South Fork of the Crow River. It is about 70 miles long.

Buffalo Creek, N.Y., is formed by Cayuga, Cazenove, and Seneca Creeks, which unite in Erie co. It enters Lake Erie at the city of Buffalo.

Buffalo Creek, Pa., enters the Alleghany River at Freeport.

Buffalo Creek, Perry co., Pa., enters the Juniata River NE. of New Bloomfield.

Buffalo Creek, Union co., Pa., enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River at Lewisburg.

Buffalo Creek, a post-village of Jefferson co., Colo., 25 miles SW. of Denver, its banking point.

Buffalo Forge, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., 9 miles S. of Lexington.

Buffalo Fork rises in Newton co., Ark., and enters the White River in the N. part of the state. It is nearly 125 miles long.

Buffalo Gap, a post-town of Custer co., S.Dak., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 30 miles SE. of Custer City. The banking point is Hot Springs. Pop. about 150.

Buffalo Gap, a post-village of Taylor co., Tex., 14 miles S. of Abilene. Pop. 250.

Buffalo Gap, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 11 miles by rail W. of Staunton.

Buffalo Grove, a post-village of Lake co., Ill. Its banking point is Chicago.

Buffalo Hart, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., 13 miles by rail NE. of Springfield. Pop. of the township in 1900, 579.

Buffalo Lake, Wis., an expansion of the Neenah River, in Marquette co., about 10 miles long, communicates with Pacawa Lake.

Buffalo Lake (Fr. *Lac du Buffle*, lăk dü büff'l), the name of several small lakes of Canada, the best known of which is in Athabasca, contributing to the Churchill River.

Buffalo Lake, a banking post-village of Renville co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 30 miles NE. of Beaver Falls. Pop. in 1900, 389.

Buffalo Lithia Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Mecklenburg co., Va., on the Southern R., about 100 miles (direct) SW. of Richmond.

Buffalo Mills, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., on the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania R., 24 miles N. of Cumberland, Md. Pop. 250.

Buffalo Mountain, Pa., is situated in the N. part of Union co.

Buffalo Peak, Colo., a mountain of the Park Range. Lat. 38° 59′ N.; lon. 106° 7′ W. It has an altitude of 13,541 feet above sea-level.

Buffalo Plains, a former post-village of Erie co., N.Y., now forming a part of the city of Buffalo.

Buffalo Prairie, a post-township of Rock Island co., Ill., 10 miles E. of Muscatine. Pop. in 1900, 1020.

Buffalora, a village of Italy. See Boffalora.

Buffalo River, in the SE. part of Cape Colony, discharges into the Indian Ocean at East London. Buffalo is also the name of a river of Natal (the Umzinyati), which joins the Tugela about 50 miles above its mouth.

Buffalo River, Tenn., drains parts of Lewis, Wayne, and Perry cos., and enters the Duck River about 20 miles from its mouth. Length, about 100 miles.

Buffalo River or **Creek,** of Wisconsin, enters the Mississippi River at Alma.

Buffalo Roads, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa., 6 miles W. by S. of Lewisburg, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 102.

Buffalo Run, a post-hamlet of Center co., Pa., 12 miles SW. of Bellefonte.

Buffalo Springs, a post-hamlet of Park co., Colo., 15 miles (direct) E. by S. of Fairplay.

Buffalo Valley, a post-village of Putnam co., Tenn., 30 miles E. of Lebanon.

Buffaloville, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., about 36 miles ENE. of Evansville.

Buff Bay, a small town and inlet on the northern coast of the island of Jamaica.

Buffington, a post-station of Stoddard co., Mo.

Buffington, a post-township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Bufkin, a post-village of Posey co., Ind.

Buford, a post-hamlet of Baxter co., Ark., 6 miles S. of Mountain Home.

Buford, a banking post-town of Gwinnett co., Ga., on the Southern R., 37 miles NE. of Atlanta. It has manufactures of leather, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1352.

Buford, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky., 8 miles from Riley's station.

Buford, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 40 miles E. of Cincinnati.

Buford, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 69 miles S. of Nashville.

Bug, boog (anc. *Hyp'anis*), a river of Russia, governments of Podolia and Kherson, flows mostly SE. and enters the estuary of the Dnieper 30 miles W. of Kherson. Length, about 500 miles.

Bug, a river forming a great part of the eastern frontier of Russian Poland, rises in Galicia, near Zloczow, flows generally N. to Brest-Litovsk (Russian government of Grodno), and thence NW., and joins the Vistula 18 miles NW. of Warsaw, after a course of about 450 miles. Its chief affluent is the Narew. The Brest-Litovsk Canal, which unites its affluent, the Mukhaviets, with the Pira, connects it with the Dnieper.

Buga, boo'gȧ, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cauca, 105 miles NNE. of Popayán. Pop. about 12,500.

Bugabagu, Philippine Islands, capital of the district of Apayaos.

Bugarach, bü'gȧ'rȧsh', a village of France, department of Aude, 12 miles S. of Limoux.

Bugasón, boo-gȧ-sōn', or **Bugasán,** boo-gȧ-sȧn', a pueblo of Panay, Philippine Islands, on the W. coast, 30 miles NE. of San José de Buenavista. Pop. 15,000.

Bugey, bü'zhȧ', a small territory of France, in the old province of Burgundy, now comprised in the department of Ain. Its capital was Belley.

Buggenhout, bŭg'gẹn-hŏwt', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 5 miles by rail E. of Dendermonde. Pop. about 5500.

Bughall, a post-hamlet of Bullock co., Ala.

Bughill, a post-township of Columbus co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 1491.

Bughis, boo'gheez', a people of the Malay Archipelago, chiefly inhabiting Boni, in the island of Celebes. They are muscular, middle-sized, and of a light-brown color, some being even fair. They are the most advanced of all the natives of Celebes, and are traders, settlers, and shipbuilders.

Bugiah, a town of Algeria. See BOUGIE.

Buglawton, a town of England, in Cheshire, near Congleton. Pop. in 1901, 1452.

Bugulma, boo-gool'mȧ, a town of Russia, government of Samara, 130 miles WSW. of Ufa. Pop. in 1897, 7577.

Bugurusian, boo'goo-roos-lȧn', a town of Russia, government and 177 miles E. of Samara. Pop. in 1897, 12,141.

Buhi, boo'e, a pueblo of Camarines province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the picturesque Lake Buhi, 34 miles SE. of Nueva Cáceres. Pop. 10,000.

Bühl, bül, a village of Alsace-Lorraine, 6 miles SSW. of Colmar. It has extensive woollen manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 3199.

Bühl, bül, a town of Baden, 25 miles SSW. of Karlsruhe. Near by is the valley of Bühl, with the beautiful falls of Gerthelbach. Pop. in 1900, 3006.

Buhl, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Hibbing.

Bühler, bü'lẹr, a village of Switzerland, canton of Appenzell, 3 miles SSW. of Trogen.

Buhler, a post-village of Reno co., Kan., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. about 150.

Build'was, a parish of England, in Shropshire, on the Severn, 3½ miles NNE. of Wenlock. Here are beautiful remains of Buildwas Abbey.

Builth Wells, or **Llan'fair,** a town of Wales, co. of Brecknock, on the Wye, 12 miles SW. of New Radnor. Pop. in 1901, 1805. It has mineral springs.

Buinsk, boo-insk', a town of Russia, government and 68 miles NNW. of Simbirsk. Pop. in 1897, 4216.

Buironfosse, bü'ee'rôn'foss', a village of France, in Aisne, 9 miles NW. of Vervins. Pop. about 2000.

Buis-les-Baronnies, Le, lẹh bü'ee' lȧ bȧ'ro'nee', a town of France, in Drôme, 10 miles SE. of Nyons. Pop. about 2000.

Buitenpost, boi'tẹn-post', a village of the Netherlands, Friesland, 16 miles E. of Leeuwarden.

Buitenzorg, boi'tẹn-zorg', a town of Java, capital of the assistant-residency of the same name, 36 miles S. of Batavia, with which it is connected by rail. It is charmingly situated at an elevation of about 900 feet, and is a health-resort of the wealthier Batavians. It has a splendid palace of the governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, and one of the finest botanical gardens in the world. The name signifies "free from care." Pop. in 1895, 24,610.

Buitenzorg, an assistant-residency of Java. It comprises one of the healthiest and pleasantest parts of the island.

Buitrago, boo-ee-trȧ'go, an ancient town of Spain, 40 miles N. of Madrid. Pop. about 600.

Bujalance, boo-hȧ-lȧn'thȧ, a town of Spain, 17 miles E. of Cordova. It has extensive manufactures of woollens, leather, etc. Pop. in 1901, 10,756.

Bujaleuf, bü'zhȧ'lŭf', a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 18 miles E. of Limoges, on the Vienne, at the mouth of the Maude.

Bujnurd, booj'noord', a town of Persia, in Khorassan, 160 miles ENE. of Astrabad. Pop. about 8000.

Buk, book, a town of Prussia, province and 15 miles WSW. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 3547.

Bukharest, the capital of Rumania. See BUCHAREST.

Bukhtarma, a river of southwestern Siberia, in the government of Tomsk, rises in the Altai Mountains and, after a generally NW. course, empties into the Irtish River on the right, in about lat. 49° 40′ N. Length, 300–350 miles.

Bukhtarminsk, book-tar-minsk', a fortress of Asiatic Russia, government and 480 miles SSW. of Tomsk, on the Irtish, at the influx of the Bukhtarma River.

Bukit Barisan, boo'kit bȧ're-sȧn', a chain of mountains in Sumatra, running the whole length of the island.

Bükk, a section of the lesser Carpathians, NE. of the Mátra, and lying westward of Miskolcz. Height of the Bálványkö, about 3100 feet.

Bukken, book'kẹn, an island of Norway, on the W. coast, amt of Stavanger, lat. 59° 12′ N., lon. 5° 22′ E., with a village of the same name. The Bukke or Bukken-Fjord is an arm of the sea, extending about 35 miles inland, with a breadth of from 10 to 15 miles.

Bukoba, a station in German East Africa, on the W. shore of the Victoria Nyanza. Lat. 1° 24′ S.

Bukowina, or **Bukovina,** boo'ko-vee'nȧ, a crownland (with the title of duchy) of Austria-Hungary (Cisleithan division), bounded N. and NW. by Galicia, E. by Russia and Moldavia, S. by Moldavia, and W. by Transylvania and Hungary proper. Area, 4031 sq. m. It belongs to the region of the Carpathians, which here attain an elevation of about 6000 feet. It is a fertile province, with extensive forests, and the name itself is derived from the abundance of beech-trees. Pop. in 1900, 729,921. Bukowina, after forming for some centuries a part of Moldavia, was annexed to Austria in 1775. Two-fifths of the people are Ruthenians, and of the remainder the majority are Rumans. The Germans number about one-fifth of the total population. Capital, Czernowitz.

Bula, a post-village of Goochland co., Va., 15 miles SW. of Frederick's Hall station. Pop. 30.

Bulacán, boo-lȧ-kȧn', a small but very rich province of Luzon, Philippine Islands, bounded on the S. by Manila Bay. Area, 840 sq. m. It is intersected by spurs of the Caraballo Mountains and by the Pampanga River, and contains iron, magnetite, stone, alabaster, etc.; some gold is procured from the river sands. Sugar, cacao, rice, indigo, sesame, and fruits are grown. Capital, Malolos.

Bulacán, a town of Luzon, Philippine Islands, former capital of Bulacán province, on a branch of the Pampanga delta, is 15 miles from Manila. It has a church, town-hall, houses of stone, and manufactures of sugar and fabrics of silk and cotton. Pop. in 1903, 11,589.

Bülach, bü'lȧk, a town of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles N. of Zürich. Pop. in 1900, 2192.

Bulak, boo'lȧk', a northwestern suburb of Cairo, on the Nile. It is the port of Cairo, and is connected with it by an electric tramway. It contains the great national printing establishment, founded by Mehemet Ali. The famous

Egyptological Museum, formerly established at Bulak, is now at Cairo.

Bulama, boo-lä'mȧ, one of the Bissagos Islands, Africa, 20 miles S. of Bissao. Lat. 11° 34′ N.; lon. 15° 33′ W. Previous to 1794 it was the site of a British settlement, but it is now claimed by Portugal.

Bulandshahr, a town of India. See BULUNDSHAHUR.

Bulangan, a river-port of northeastern Borneo, on the Bulangan River, about 30 miles above its mouth.

Bulavadin, boo-lȧ-vȧ-deen′, written also **Bolavadin** (anc. *Polyb'otus*), a town of Asia Minor, vilayet of Khodavendikyar, 28 miles ENE. of Afiun-Karahissar. Pop. estimated at about 8000.

Bulawayo, a town of Africa. See BULUWAYO.

Buldana, bool-dä'nȧ, a district of British India, in West Berar, with capital of the same name.

Bulekomba Point, called also **Cape Lassoa** or **Borak,** the SE. point of the W. peninsula of Celebes.

Buleleng, or **Bleling,** the name of a small principality and its capital on the N. side of the island of Bali.

Bulgaria, a principality in the Balkan peninsula, in most respects independent, but owing allegiance and paying tribute to Turkey. It is bounded on the N. by Rumania (Wallachia and the Dobrudja), on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. and SW. by Turkey (Thrace, Macedonia, the vilayet of Kossovo), and on the W. by Servia. It comprises Bulgaria proper—that is, the original principality of Bulgaria as constituted by the European powers in 1878—and the former so-called autonomous province of Eastern Rumelia, constituted in 1878 and united with Bulgaria in 1885–86. It lies between lat. 41° 35′ and 44° 10′ N. and lon. 22° 20′ and 28° 30′ E. Its area, according to recent calculations, is 37,200 sq. m. (according to older measurements, about 1000 miles greater), of which about 13,000 sq. m. belong to Eastern Rumelia. Bulgaria includes the greater part of the Balkan mountain-region, and most of the surface is mountainous or hilly. The northern part of the country belongs to the basin of the lower Danube, which forms most of the boundary with Rumania. This portion is mainly an extensive plain, which rises in successive stages to the base of the Balkans, and is furrowed by the deep valleys of the rivers that flow northward towards the Danube. The Balkans extend westward from the shores of the Black Sea through the middle of the principality, and attain an elevation of nearly 8000 feet. The most noted of the Balkan passes is the Shipka Pass. In the SW. corner the Rhodope Mountains (Despoto-Dagh) rise in the peak of Mussalla to a height of 9600 feet. A little further to the W. the Rilo-Dagh reaches an elevation of nearly 9000 feet. The principal affluents of the Danube are the Timok, forming part of the boundary between Bulgaria and Servia, the Isker, the Vid, Osma, Yantra, and the Lom. The principal stream flowing into the Black Sea is the Kamtchiya or Kamtchik. Eastern Rumelia, which is on the S. side of the Balkans, drains mainly into the Ægean Sea through the tortuous Maritza, which receives the Tunja. Bulgaria has extensive forests, confined, however, mainly to the elevated regions. They abound in game of all kinds, including bears, wolves, wild boars, lynxes, deer, and badgers. The soil and climate are adapted to the growth of all kinds of European crops. The summers are short, hot, and excessively dry, so that the landscape assumes a sun-burnt appearance; but the spring and autumn bring copious rains. The winter cold is often very severe. The climate on the whole is healthy, although some of the principal cities suffer from malaria. The fields yield bountiful crops of wheat, maize, rye, barley, oats, and millet, and large quantities of pulse and garden-vegetables are raised. On the southern slopes of the Balkans, in Eastern Rumelia, near Kazanlik, is a paradise of rose-gardens, whose product is converted into attar of roses. Flax, hemp, and tobacco are grown, and among other products are silk and honey. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of the vine. In addition to the larger cattle (among which are many buffaloes used in tillage), there are immense numbers of sheep and goats. Bulgaria is almost entirely an agricultural country. The mineral resources are not important, and the manufactures are still confined mainly to the production on a small scale of textiles, leather articles, and metallic wares. There are productive fisheries in the Black Sea. The railway mileage is about 1000.

The population of the principality, according to the census of Jan. 1, 1893, was 3,310,713, of whom 998,431 were in Eastern Rumelia. The Bulgarians numbered 2,505,417, and the Turks, 569,728. There were 62,528 Rumans, 58,518 Greeks, 51,770 Gypsies, 27,551 Jews (mostly Spanish-speaking), 16,290 Tartars, 6445 Armenians, and several thousand Germans, Austrians, and other foreigners. The census of Dec. 31, 1900, returned a population of 3,733,189. Since the establishment of the Bulgarian principality there has been a large exodus of Turks. All but a small fraction of the Christian inhabitants belong to the Orthodox Greek Church. The Bulgarians are classed among the Slavic peoples, their speech being a Slavic tongue, but they are to a great extent the descendants of a race belonging to the Finnic branch of the Turanian stock, the ancient Bulgarians, who about a thousand years ago became merged in the Slavic population of the Balkan regions, and whose language was supplanted by that of the people whom they had conquered. The Bulgarians are, in the main, a nation of peasants. They are intelligent, industrious, and distinguished for their domestic virtues, and cling tenaciously to their old customs, manners, and patriarchal arrangements. There is no aristocracy among them, and they are mostly proprietors of the land which they till. The constitution of Bulgaria is that of a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The legislative power is vested in a single chamber, the Sobranye, elected by universal suffrage. The Orthodox Greek Church is the state church, but all religions are equal before the law. Among the principal cities are Sofia (the capital), Philippopolis (the chief city of Eastern Rumelia), Rustchuk, Varna, Shumla, Slivno, Eski-Zagra, Tatar-Pazarjik, Vidin, Plevna, Sistova, Silistria, and Tirnova, the mediæval capital. Rustchuk, Silistria, Shumla, and Varna have figured as an almost impregnable quadrilateral of fortresses in the wars between Russia and Turkey. Under Turkish rule the Dobrudja (the peninsula between the Danube and the Black Sea) formed part of Bulgaria.

At the close of the fifth century of the Christian era the Bulgarian nation appears to have been settled on the plains of the Volga. At that time the great body of the people migrated southward to the region of the Danube, and about the year 680 we find a Bulgarian realm established S. of that river, in the ancient Mœsia. Two centuries later the khan of the Bulgarians embraced the Christianity of Constantinople. The Bulgarian power, which was a menace to Constantinople, succumbed to the attacks of the Byzantines in 1018. In 1186, however, with the aid of the Wallachs, the Bulgarians again made themselves independent, and a new realm was established, which endured for two centuries, when it was conquered by the Turks (1388–93). The Russo-Turkish war of 1877–78 virtually freed Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke. In 1885, Eastern Rumelia refused to remain any longer a Turkish province, and in 1886 its union with Bulgaria was practically consummated.

The fragment of the Bulgarian people which remained behind on the plains of the Volga at the time of the great southern migration existed for centuries as an independent nation. The capital of this state was Bolgar. (See BOLGARY.) There is a large Bulgarian population in the Turkish provinces adjoining the principality, and considerable numbers of Bulgarians are to be found in Rumania, Hungary, and Russia. The race numbers in all about 4,000,000, although Bulgarian patriots claim a much larger figure. Modern Bulgarian literature is still in its infancy. There is a large storehouse of popular ballads and folk-lore.

Bulger, bŭl'jẹr, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 23 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 100.

Bulgnéville, bül'ñȧ'veel′, a town of France, in Vosges, 12 miles SSE. of Neufchâteau. Pop. about 1000.

Bulhar, a town and port of British Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden, about 45 miles W. of Berbera. It is the terminus of a caravan route from the interior.

Bulkington, a town of Warwickshire, England, 6 miles from Coventry. Pop. in 1901, 1548.

Bullard, a post-village of Smith co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. about 200.

Bullards, a post-station of Twiggs co., Ga., on the Southern R., 15 miles S. of Macon.

Bullards Bar, a post-hamlet of Yuba co., Cal.

Bullas, bool'yȧs, a town of Spain, 32 miles W. of Murcia. Pop. in 1901, 7722. It has many Roman remains.

Bulle, bül (Ger. *Boll*), a town of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles S. of Fribourg. It is an entrepôt for Gruyère cheese. Elevation, 2487 feet. Pop. in 1900, 3355.

Bullen, Cape, the southernmost point of North Devon, in Lancaster Sound (American Arctic Archipelago). Lat. 74° 25′ N.: lon. 85° W.

Bullers of Buchan, bŭl'lẹrz ov bŭK'an, a small fishing village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 22 miles NNE. of Aberdeen. Close by the village is the natural curiosity called the Bullers of Buchan, a group of singular rocks and sea-worn caverns.

Bullfrog, a mining village in the S. part of Nye co., Nev., near the California frontier. Pop. in 1905, 5000 (?).

Bullion, a mining post-village of Elko co., Nev., 28 miles SW. of Elko.

Bullion, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 1 mile from Kennerdell.

Bullit, bŏŏl'it, a county of Kentucky, adjacent to the Ohio River, has an area of 301 sq. m. It is drained by the Salt River and its East Fork. Capital, Shepherdsville. Pop. in 1890, 8291; in 1900, 9602.

Bullitt Bayou (bī'oo), a post-hamlet of Concordia parish, La.

Bulloch, or **Bullock,** a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of 980 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ogeechee River and on the SW. by the Cannouchee River, whose affluents water the county. Sea Island cotton is largely grown. Capital, Statesboro. Pop. in 1890, 13,712; in 1900, 21,377.

Bullochville, a post-village of Meriwether co., Ga., 6 miles S. of Greeneville, on the Southern R.

Bullock, a county in the SE. part of Alabama, has an area of 609 sq. m. It is partly drained by the sources of the Pea River. Capital, Union Springs. Pop. in 1890, 27,063; in 1900, 31,944.

Bullock, a post-village of Crenshaw co., Ala., 24 miles SSW. of Troy.

Bullock, a post-hamlet of Warrick co., Ind.

Bullock Creek, a post-township of York co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 3123.

Bullock's Corners, a village of Wentworth co., Ontario, ½ mile from Dundas. Pop. 150.

Bull Run, in the NE. part of Virginia, forms the boundary between Fairfax and Prince William cos. until it enters the Occoquan River, 14 miles from the mouth of this stream. It gives its name to two battles; the first was fought July 21, 1861, and the second, Aug. 29 and 30, 1862. In both actions the Union army was defeated.

Bullrun, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y.

Bullrun, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., 10 miles (direct) W. by S. of Fairfax.

Bull's Bay, a large inlet on the coast of Charleston co., S.C., between Bull's Island and Raccoon Keys.

Bull's Ferry, a village of Hudson co., N.J. See GUTTENBERG.

Bullsgap, or **Rogersville Junction,** a post-station of Hawkins co., Tenn., 13 miles E. of Morristown.

Bullshead, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Bull's Island, in the Delaware River, above Lambertville.

Bullskin, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4120.

Bulltown, a post-hamlet of Braxton co., W.Va., 48 miles from Clarksburg.

Bullville, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 10 miles N. of Middletown.

Bulm'ke, a large village of Westphalia, Prussia, in the circle of Gelsenhausen, with coal-mines and blast-furnaces. Pop. in 1900, 11,001.

Búlnes, a town of Chile, in the province of Nuble, on the Santiago railway, about 35 miles E. by N. of Concepción. Pop. about 3200.

Bulola, a town of Senegambia, on a branch of Bulola River, 60 miles from the sea. Lat. 11° 31′ N.

Bulsar, or **Balsar,** bŭl'sar', a town of British India, on the Gulf of Cambay, district and 42 miles S. of Surat. Pop. about 13,000.

Bulstrode, or **Sainte Valérie de Bulstrode,** sănt vă'lā'ree' dẹh bool'strōd', a post-village of Arthabaska co., Quebec, on the Wolfe River, with a station on the Grand Trunk R., 11 miles from Arthabaska. Pop. about 150.

Bul'tistan', or **Baltistan,** called also **Little Tibet,** a dependency of Kashmir, in the N. part of the Himalayan system, between lat. 34° 40′ and 36° 30′ N., lon. 74° 40′ and 76° 20′ E. It is mainly a lofty alpine region, of 9000–10,000 feet general elevation, in which is comprised a portion of the upper Indus valley. Some of the giants of the Asiatic mountains rise above this tract, and from their ice-fields descend huge glaciers (Baltoro, Biafo). It contains Mount Godwin Austen, 28,278 feet high, assumed to be the second loftiest summit of the globe, and the dominating peak of the Karakorum range. The climate is very cold in winter, and the soil requires careful culture to enable it to produce corn. The inhabitants are of Mongolian race. The chief town is Iskardo (Skardo). Area, about 13,000 sq. m.

Bulun, boo-loon', a village of Siberia, on the left bank of the Lena River, in about lat. 70° 40′ N.

Bulundshahur, boo'lŭnd-shā'hŭr, a town of British India, 40 miles SE. of Delhi. Pop. about 15,000.

Buluwayo, boo-loo-wī'o, **Bulawayo,** or **Gubuluwayo,** a town of British South Africa (Southern Rhodesia), the former capital of Matabililand, connected by rail with the Cape and with Salisbury, about 225 miles (direct) SW. of Salisbury. It is the centre of a gold-bearing district, and has churches, schools, banks, theatre, the Rhodesia Museum, stock-exchange, etc. Pop. about 5000, of whom 4000 are Europeans. British troops entered Buluwayo in 1893, after defeating Lobengula, the Matabili chief. Elevation, 4250 feet. Average temperature of the summer months, 72°; of the winter months, 64°.

Bulwer, bŏŏl'wẹr, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, on the International R., 9 miles NE. of Lennoxville. Pop. 150.

Bumpass, a post-station of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 45 miles NNW. of Richmond.

Bumpus Mills, a post-village of Stewart co., Tenn.

Buna, a post-village of Jasper co., Tex., on the Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City R. Pop. about 250.

Bunarbashi, boo'nar'bä'shee, a small river of Asia Minor, traversing the plain of Troy. It is identified by some authors with the Scamander of Homer, and by others with the Simois; but, according to Schliemann, it is neither one nor the other.

Bunarbashi, a village of Asia Minor, at the extremity of the plain of Troy, 12 miles SSE. of the Sigæan promontory.

Bunawe, bŭn-aw', a village of Scotland, co. of Argyll, 17 miles NNW. of Inverary, on Loch Etive.

Bunbury, a town and seaport of Western Australia, near the SW. extremity of the continent, about 100 miles S. by W. of Perth. It is the principal port of the southern districts. Pop. 3000.

Bunceton, a banking city of Cooper co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 15 miles S. of Boonville. Pop. in 1900, 856.

Bunch, a post-hamlet of Davis co., Iowa. Pop. about 50.

Bunckley, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Miss., on the Homochitto River, 10 miles SW. of Meadville.

Buncombe, bŭng'kọm, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of 624 sq. m. It is intersected by the French Broad River and bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge. Capital, Asheville. Pop. in 1890, 35,266; in 1900, 44,288.

Buncombe, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill. Pop. about 90.

Buncombe, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Wis., 11 miles N. of Galena.

Buncra'na, a small town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on Lough Swilly, 11 miles NNW. of Londonderry. It has the ruins of an old castle and is a watering-place.

Bundaberg, a port of Queensland, Australia, on the Burnett River, about 185 miles N. by W. of Brisbane. Pop. of the town and district, about 20,000.

Bundala, boon-dä'lä, a town of the Punjab, British India, in the Amritsir district. Pop. about 5000.

Bunde, bŏŏn'dẹh, a village of Germany, in Hanover, 5 miles N. of Weener.

Bünde, bün'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 7 miles NNW. of Herford. Pop. in 1900, 4818.

Bundelcund, or **Bundelkhand,** bŭn'dẹl-kŭnd', a territory of India, including a number of native states in Central India, comprised in the Bundelcund Agency, together with several districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. It lies mainly between lat. 24° and 26° 30′ N. and lon. 78° and 81° 30′ E., E. of the Gwalior dominions. Its rivers are tributaries of the Jumna. The chief towns include Jhansi, Banda, Chatarpur, Bijawar, and Datia (all except Banda being in the native states of the Bundelcund Agency). In it are the diamond-mines of Panna. The inhabitants represent to a great extent the Rajput stock. The native states of the Bundelcund Agency have a population of about 1,300,000.

Bundemir, bun-dẹ-meer' (anc. *Arax'es*), a river of Persia, province of Fars, enters Lake Bakhtegan about 55 miles E. of Shiraz, after a SE. course of 150 miles. It is rapid and often inundates its banks.

Bunder-Abbassi, Persia. See BENDER ABBAS.

Bun'der (or **Ban'der**) **Sheikh** (shāk), a small port of southern Arabia, about 12 miles W. of Aden.

Bundi, boon'dee', a native state of India, in Rajputana. Area, about 2300 sq. m. Capital, Bundi. Pop. in 1901, 171,227.

Bundi, capital of the state of Bundi, British India, 88 miles SE. of Ajmere. Pop. about 20,000.

Bundoran, a village and watering-place on the NW. coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on Donegal Bay, 4½ miles SW. of Ballyshannon.

Bundroee, bŭnd'rōr', a village of Ireland, co. of Donegal, about 1 mile WSW. of Bundoran.

Bundwara, a town of India. See BHUNDARA.

Bundysburg, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg and Western R., 31 miles NW. of Youngston.

Bundys Crossing, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Oswego River, 7 miles SSE. of Oswego.

Bungay, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Waveney, 30½ miles NNE. of Ipswich. Pop. about 3500.

Bungay, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill. Pop. about 150. Its banking point is Springerton.

Bunkara River, Colo. See GRAND RIVER.

Bunkerhill, a banking city of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 37 miles NNE. of St. Louis, Mo. It has manufactures of cigars, etc., with coal-mines and fruit-canneries. Pop. in 1900, 1279.

Bunkerhill, a banking post-town of Miami co., Ind., on Pipe Creek and on the Lake Erie and Western and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 67 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 568.

Bunkerhill, a post-village of Russell co., Kan., 10 miles by rail E. of Russell, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 141.

Bunkerhill, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. Its banking point is Waldoboro.

Bunker Hill, a height in Charlestown, Mass. (now a part of Boston), formerly called Breed's Hill, famous as the place where the first severe battle of the American Revolution was fought, June 17, 1775. The name Bunker Hill at that time designated an eminence near the one on which the fighting took place. A granite shaft 221 feet high, erected to commemorate this battle, is known as Bunker Hill Monument. The corner-stone was laid in 1825 and the formal dedication took place in 1843.

Bunkerhill, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., about 22 miles SSE. of Lansing. Pop. about 100.

Bunkerhill, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Mo., 15 miles W. by N. of Canton.

Bunkerhill, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 9 miles W. of Hamilton.

Bunkerhill, a post-hamlet of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Swatara River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 6 miles NNW. of Lebanon. Pop. 25.

Bunkerhill, a post-village of Giles co., Tenn., 12 miles E. of Pulaski.

Bunkerhill, a village of White co., Tenn., about 20 miles NE. of McMinnville. Pop. about 100.

Bunkerhill, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 5 miles S. of Liberty.

Bunkerhill, a post-village of Berkeley co., W.Va., 11 miles by rail SW. of Martinsburg. Pop. about 350.

Bunkertown, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa.

Bunkerville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Neb.

Bunkie, a banking post-town of Avoyelles parish, La. Pop. in 1900, 873.

Bunma'hon, or **Bonma'hon,** a maritime village of Ireland, in Munster, co. and 14 miles SW. of Waterford. Near it are the mines of Knockmahon.

Bunnslevel, a post-hamlet of Harnett co., N.C., 15 miles NE. of Manchester station. Pop. 10.

Buñol, boon-yōl', a town of Spain, 24 miles W. by S. of Valencia. Pop. about 5000. Near it are some remarkable stalactitic caves.

Buñola, boon-yo'lȧ, a town of the island of Majorca, 9 miles NNE. of Palma. Pop. about 2000.

Bunola, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R. Pop. about 500.

Buntingford, a small market-town of England, in Hertfordshire, 11½ miles NNE. of Hertford.

Buntwalla, būnt-wŏl'lȧ, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 16 miles E. of Mangalore.

Buntyn, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 5 miles E. of Memphis.

Bunyon, a post-village of Beaufort co., N.C. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Washington.

Bunzlau, bŏŏnts'lŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 24 miles WNW. of Liegnitz, near the Bober. It has manufactures of earthenware, glass-works, and iron-foundries. Pop. in 1900, 14,590.

Bunzlau, towns of Bohemia. See ALT-BUNZLAU and JUNG-BUNZLAU.

Buochs, boo-ox' or bwoks, a village of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, on the S. shore of the Lake of Lucerne. Above it rises the Buochser Horn, 5940 feet. Pop. in 1900, 1634.

Buonabitacolo, boo-ôn'ȧ-be-tȧk'o-lo, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 9 miles S. of Sala. Pop. about 2000.

Buonalbergo, boo-ôn'ȧl-bĕr'go, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 7 miles NW. of Ariano. Pop. about 3000.

Buonconvento, boo-ôn'kon-vĕn'to, a village of Italy, province and 15 miles SSE. of Siena, on the Ombrone. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 4000).

Burabola, a mountain of Ireland. See BINABOLA.

Burabullung, or **Burabulang,** boo'rȧ-būl'lŭng (*i.e.*, "Old Twister"), a tortuous stream of Orissa, British India, flowing into the Bay of Bengal. It is tidal for 23 miles, and the town of Balasore is on its banks.

Burano, boo-rȧ'no, an island and town of northern Italy, in the Adriatic, 6 miles NE. of Venice. Pop. of the town in 1901, 4905.

Buras, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 70 miles below New Orleans, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Burbank, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. It has fruit-growing industries. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Los Angeles.

Burbank, a post-township of Kandiyohi co., Minn., 20 miles N. of Willmar. Pop. in 1900, 504.

Burbank, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 30 miles by rail WSW. of Akron. The banking point is Lodi. Pop. in 1900, 325.

Burbank, a post-village of Clay co., S.Dak., on the Missouri River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 6 miles E. by S. of Vermilion. Pop. in 1900, 55.

Burch, a post-village of Calhoun co., Fla. Pop. about 200.

Burcham Mills, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Ala., near the Tennessee boundary. Pop. about 150.

Burchard, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., 18 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute.

Burchard, a banking post-village of Pawnee co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 12 miles W. of Pawnee City. Pop. in 1900, 297.

Burchinal, a post-village of Cerrogordo co., Iowa, on the Mason City and Fort Dodge R., 10 miles SW. of Mason City. Pop. about 200.

Burdekin River, one of the chief streams of Queensland, Australia, known in its upper course as the Clarke, discharges into the Pacific Ocean in Upstart Bay, about lat. 19° 45' S.

Burden, a banking city of Cowley co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 17 miles ENE. of Winfield. Pop. in 1900, 519.

Burden, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y.

Bur'dett', a post-village of Pawnee co., Kan., 24 miles by rail W. of Larned.

Burdett, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., 14 miles from Freeman station.

Burdett, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Seneca Lake and on the Lehigh Valley R., 22 miles N. of Elmira. Pop. in 1900, 409.

Burdette, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Iowa.

Burdette, a post-village of Hand co., S.Dak., 13 miles NE. of Miller.

Burdick, a post-village of Porter co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 45 miles from Chicago.

Burdickville, a post-hamlet of Leelanaw co., Mich., on Glen Lake, 22 miles WNW. of Traverse City.

Burdiehouse, a village of Scotland, co. and 3½ miles S. of Edinburgh. Here many fossil fishes and plants of the coal formation are found in the limestone.

Burdigala, the ancient name of BORDEAUX.

Burdur, boor'door', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 68 miles N. of Adalia, on Lake Burdur. Pop. 12,000 (?).

Burdwan, or **Bardwan,** būrd'wŏn' (originally *Vardhamana*), a town of British India, capital of the district of Burdwan, 56 miles NW. of Calcutta. It has the palace and gardens of the titular Maharajah of Burdwan and a group of about 100 temples. Pop., with immediate suburbs, about 35,000.

Burdwan, or **Bardwan,** a district of Bengal, British India. Capital, Burdwan.

Burdwan, or **Bardwan,** a division of Bengal, British India, bordering on the Bay of Bengal. Area, about 14,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 8,245,000. Capital, Hugli.

Bure, a river of England, co. of Norfolk, flows SE. and joins the Yare at Yarmouth. Length, 40 miles.

Bureau, bū'ro, a county in the NW. part of Illinois, has an area of 877 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Illinois River, intersected by the Green River, and also drained by the Spoon River and Bureau Creek. Capital, Princeton. Bituminous coal is plentiful. Pop. in 1890, 35,014; in 1900, 41,112.

Bureau, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., about 5 miles N. of Hennepin. The banking point is Peru. Pop. in 1900, 545.

Bureau Creek, Ill., rises in Lee co. and enters the Illinois River at Hennepin. It is about 65 miles long.

Bu-Regreg, boo rẹh-grĕg' (anc. *Sa'la*), a river of Morocco, enters the Atlantic at Rabat, 108 miles W. of Fez, by a mouth 500 yards across, within which is a dock-yard.

Burela (boo-rȧ'lȧ), **Cape,** a headland on the N. coast of Galicia, in Spain, extending into the Bay of Biscay.

Burem, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn., on the Holston River, 6 miles from Rogersville.

Büren, bü'rẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 10 miles E. of Soest, on the Alme. Pop. in 1900, 2708.

Büren, a town of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles NW. of Bern, on the Aar. Pop. in 1900, 1740.

Buren, a town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 4 miles NW. of Thiel. Pop. about 1800.

Buren, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ga., on the Notley River, 6 miles W. by N. of Blairsville.

Bureya, boo-rā'yȧ, a river of the Amur province, Russian Asia, flowing into the Amur River about 95 miles SE. of Blagovieshtchensk. It is navigable for some 180 miles above its mouth.

Bureya Mountains, in the Amur province, Russian Asia, stretching NE., in about lon. 130° 30' E., from the Amur River as a continuation of the Little Khingan Mountains of Manchuria. Greatest elevation, about 4900 feet.

Burford, a market-town of England, co. and 17 miles WNW. of Oxford. Pop. in 1901, 3638.

Burford, or **Clearmont,** a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, 9 miles from Brantford. Pop. about 700.

Burfordville, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 8 miles from Laflin station.

Burg, bŏŏRG, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles NE. of Magdeburg, on the Ihle. The most important of its varied manufactures is that of woollen clŏth. Pop. in 1900, 22,434.

Burg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wupper, 16 miles NNE. of Cologne. Here is the castle of the old counts of Berg, which has recently been restored, and in which is a museum. Pop. about 1500.

Burg, a seaport of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein, the chief town of the island of Fehmarn. Pop. about 3000.

Burg, a village of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein, circle of Süderdithmarschen, on the North Sea and Baltic Canal. Pop. in 1900, 3460.

Burgas, a seaport of Eastern Rumelia, on the Gulf of Burgas (Black Sea), near the eastern extremity of the Balkans, 76 miles NE. of Adrianople. It is connected by rail with Sofia. Pop. in 1901, 11,073.

Burgau, bŏŏn'gŏw, a town of Bavaria, 23 miles WNW. of Augsburg. Pop. in 1900, 2034. Previous to the Napoleonic wars it was a possession of Austria.

Burgau, a village of Styria, on the Hungarian frontier, 29 miles E. of Gratz.

Burgaw, a post-village, capital of Pender co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 22 miles N. of Wilmington. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 387.

Burgbernheim, bŏŏRG'bĕRn'hīme, a town of Bavaria, 16 miles NW. of Anspach. Pop. about 1700.

Burgdorf, bŏŏRG'dorf (Fr. *Berthoud*, bĕR-too'), a town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles NE. of Bern, on the Emmen. Pop. in 1900, 8402. It has a castle, once a place of strength, in which building Pestalozzi had his school for some years. Burgdorf has extensive manufactures of textiles, machine-shops, etc. It is a great market for the Emmenthal cheese. Near by are the baths of Sommerhaus.

Burgdorf, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Aa, 13 miles S. of Celle. Pop. in 1900, 3875.

Bürgenstock, a mountain of Switzerland, canton and a few miles SE. of the city of Lucerne. Elevation, 2870 feet. It is ascended by wire-rope railway.

Burgeo, bûr'ghe-o, a port of Newfoundland, on one of the Burgeo Islands; capital of the district of Burgeo and La Poile. It has a good harbor, a valuable fishery, and is much resorted to by vessels for supplies and by artists. Pop. about 900.

Burgeo Islands, a group of islands in British North America, off the S. coast of Newfoundland.

Burgess Hill, a town of Sussex, England, 8 miles N. of Brighton. Pop. in 1901, 4888.

Burgess Store, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Va., near Chesapeake Bay and 15 miles S. of Point Lookout.

Burgessville, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 11 miles SSE. of Woodstock. Pop. 200.

Burgettstown, a banking post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 27 miles WSW. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 961.

Burghas, a town of Eastern Rumelia. See BURGAS.

Burghaun, bŏŏRG'hŏwn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 11 miles N. of Fulda, on the Haun. Pop. about 1200.

Burghausen, bŏŏRG'hŏw'zẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Salzach, 58 miles E. of Munich. Pop. in 1900, 3148. Near by is an interesting mediæval castle.

Burgh- (brŭf) **by-Sands,** a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 6 miles WNW. of Carlisle. A pillar here marks the place where King Edward I. died, in 1307.

Burgh Castle, a village of Suffolk, England, 4 miles SW. of Yarmouth, with fine remains of a Roman camp.

Burghead, a maritime village of Scotland, co. and 8 miles NW. of Elgin. Pop. about 1700.

Burghersdorp, bŏŏRG'ẹrs-dŏRp', a town of Cape Colony, near the banks of the Stormberg Spruit, 39 miles by rail SW. of Aliwal North. It is an important market. Pop. about 1300. Elevation, 4554 feet.

Burghill, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 43 miles SW. of Meadville, Pa. Pop. about 350.

Burgh-in-the-Marsh, a small town of England, co. of Lincoln, 18 miles by rail NE. of Boston.

Burghorn, bŭRG'hoRn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, near Alkmaar.

Burgi, the Latin for BURGOS.

Burgin, a banking post-town of Mercer co., Ky., 5 miles by rail E. of Harrodsburgh. Pop. in 1900, 703.

Burgio, boor'jo, a town of Sicily, district of Bivona, 28 miles NW. of Girgenti. Pop. in 1901, 5474.

Burgk, a hamlet of the principality of Reuss, Elder Line, 4 miles N. of Saalburg, on the Saale, with a castle of the princes of Reuss.

Burgkundstadt, bŏŏRG'kŏŏn'stȧtt, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, with a castle, 24 miles NE. of Bamberg. Pop. in 1900, 1454.

Bürglen, bürG'lẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Uri, 1½ miles E. of Altdorf, the reputed home of William Tell. At the spot where, according to tradition, the hero was drowned, is the chapel of Our Lady of Loreto, a celebrated place of pilgrimage. Pop. about 1700.

Bürglen, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 12 miles E. of Frauenfeld, with an ancient castle. Pop. about 2000.

Burglengenfeld, bŏŏRG'leng'ẹn-fĕlt, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles NNW. of Ratisbon. Pop. in 1900, 3060.

Burgo, boor'go, a town of Spain, 36 miles W. of Malaga, on the Ardales. Pop. about 3000. In its environs are ruins of a Roman amphitheatre.

Burgo de Osma (boor'go dȧ os'mȧ), **El,** a town of Spain, 28 miles W. of Soria and 1 mile N. of Osma. Pop. about 3500.

Bur'goon', a post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western R., 10 miles SW. of Fremont.

Burgos, boor'goce, a province of Spain, in Old Castile, between lat. 41° 32' and 43° 19' N. Area, about 5500 sq. m. The surface is very elevated and is traversed by a series of mountain-ranges. Pop. in 1900, 388,828.

Burgos (L. *Bur'gi*), a city of Spain, capital of the province of Burgos, in Old Castile, on the Arlanzón and on the railway from Madrid to Bayonne, 130 miles N. of Madrid. It is situated in a fruitful region at an elevation of 2800 feet above the sea. Burgos has a stately appearance, with many characteristics of an old Castilian city; it is built in an irregular semicircle, portions of its old walls remaining on the side of the river, which is here crossed by three fine stone bridges. Of its fine promenades, the one most frequented is the Espolón. Burgos was the early capital of the rulers of Castile, and afterwards it long shared with Toledo the honor of being the royal residence. Its public buildings attest its former greatness. The most remarkable structure is the cathedral, one of the finest Gothic buildings of Europe. It was commenced in 1221, but was not finished for several centuries. Burgos, with its immediate outskirts, possesses numerous other beautiful and interesting ecclesiastical edifices. The Plaza Mayor, the principal of the many public squares, is surrounded by arcades. There is a triumphal arch in memory of Ferdinand Gonzales, and one of the city gates is crowned by a statue of the Cid, whose bones lie in the old town-hall. On an eminence stands the citadel, now in a ruined state and supplanted by modern fortifications. Burgos is an archbishop's see. It has manufactures of woollens and hats. Its trade and its fairs have greatly declined. The Peninsular War, during which the possession of the town was repeatedly and keenly contested, was very disastrous to it, but of late years it has increased in population. The climate of Burgos is for most of the year nearly the coldest in Spain, and the summer heat is intense. Pop. in 1897, 30,856; in 1900, 31,413.

Bur'goyne', or **Stark's Corners,** a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, 23 miles from Walkerton. Pop. 100.

Burgstädt, bŏŏRG'stȧtt, a town of Saxony, 35 miles SE. of Leipsic. It has manufactures of stockings and gloves. Near by is the Taurastein, with the Wettin tower. Pop. in 1900, 7015.

Bürgstein, bürG'stīne, a village of Bohemia, about 25 miles NE. of Leitmeritz. It has a castle and a park.

Burgsteinfurt, bŏŏRG'stīne'fŏŏRt, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles NW. of Münster, on the Aa. Pop. in 1900, 5208.

Burguillos, boor-ghil'yoce, a town of Spain, in the province of Badajoz. Pop. of the commune, about 6000.

Bur'gundy (Fr. *Bourgogne*, boor'goñ'; L. *Burgun'dia*; Ger. *Burgund*, bŏŏR-gŏŏnt'), one of the largest and most

important of the former provinces of France, now forming the departments of Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Yonne, part of Ain, and part of Aube. It is a region beautifully diversified by hill and valley, and included in the basins of the Rhone, Seine, and Loire. The wines of Burgundy are famous. Among the towns of Burgundy are Dijon, Mâcon, Autun, Auxerre, Chalon-sur-Saône, and Beaune. Its ancient inhabitants were the Ædui. The name of Burgundy is derived from that of a Germanic nation, called, in Latin, Burgundi or Burgundiones, who in the fifth century established a kingdom, which embraced a great part of the basin of the Rhône. Within a hundred years the Burgundians were conquered by the Franks. On the disruption of the Carlovingian realm, towards the close of the ninth century, two Burgundian realms arose, the kingdoms of Cisjurane Burgundy (or of Provence) and Transjurane Burgundy, which were soon united into the kingdom of Arles. The ancient line of dukes of Burgundy became extinct in 1361. Under the succeeding line of dukes of the house of Valois, Burgundy rose to be one of the most powerful states of Europe, the various rich states of the Netherlands being united under its sway. The male line having become extinct in 1477, on the death of Charles the Bold, his son-in-law, Louis XI., seized the dukedom, which has since formed part of France. The old county of Burgundy was known by the name of Franche-Comté.

Burhanpur, boor'han-poor', a town of the Nimar district, Central Provinces, British India, on the Tapti, 280 miles NE. of Bombay. It is famous for its flowered silks, brocades, and muslins, and for its manufacture of gold and silver wire; but the place has greatly declined in importance. Pop. about 30,000.

Burheya, or **Barhiya,** bŭr-hee'yȧ, a town of Bengal, British India, near the Ganges, about 60 miles by rail W. of Monghyr.

Burias, boo're-ȧs, an island of the Philippines, about 8 miles from the SW. coast of Luzon. Lat. 13° N.; lon. 123° E. It is 37 miles long and about 6 miles wide, roughly mountainous and well wooded. It has sheltered ports on the NE. and NW. coasts. Rice, maize, and abacá are the chief products. It forms a district. Pop. 1601. Capital, Masbate.

Burin, a post-town and port of entry on the west side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 162 miles SW. of St. Johns. It has a fine harbor. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. Pop. about 3000.

Burka, a town of Arabia. See Burkha.

Burke, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of 1043 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Savannah River and on the S. by the Ogeechee River. Capital, Waynesboro. Pop. in 1890, 28,501; in 1900, 30,165.

Burke, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of 534 sq. m. It is intersected by the Catawba River. Capital, Morganton. Pop. in 1890, 14,939; in 1900, 17,699.

Burke, a mining post-town of Shoshone co., Idaho, about 20 miles W. of Thompson, Mont. Pop. about 1000.

Burke, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., in Burke township (town), on the Rutland R., 8 miles ENE. of Malone. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1936.

Burke, a post-village of Angelina co., Tex. Pop. about 100.

Burke, a post-township (town) of Caledonia co., Vt., about 50 miles NE. of Montpelier, is drained by the Passumpsic River. Pop. in 1900, 1184.

Bur'kersdorf, a village of Silesia, Prussia, 4 miles SW. of Schweidnitz. Here the forces of Frederick the Great were victorious over the Austrians, July 21, 1762.

Burkes Garden, a post-village of Tazewell co., Va., on Clinch Mountain, 30 miles NW. of Wytheville.

Burkes Station, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., on the Southern R., 14 miles W. of Alexandria.

Burkesville, bŭrks'vil, a banking post-village, capital of Cumberland co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, about 65 miles ESE. of Bowling Green. It has steamboat connection with Nashville, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, about 750.

Burket, a post-village of Kosciusko co., Ind., 5 miles by rail W. by N. of Claypool. Pop. 300.

Burketown, a town of Queensland, Australia, the second port of the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the Albert River, about 30 miles above its mouth. Lat. 17° 48′ S.; lon. 139° 34′ E. Pop. about 170.

Burketown, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va. Pop. about 50.

Burkett, a post-village of Coleman co., Tex. Pop. about 200.

Burkettsville, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. about 250.

Burkettville, a post-village of Knox co., Me. Its banking point is Camden.

Burkeville, Franklin co., Mass., is in Conway township (town), and is a part of the village of Conway.

Burkeville, a banking post-village of Newton co., Tex., about 145 miles NE. of Houston. Pop. about 300.

Burkeville, a post-town of Nottoway co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Rs., 53 miles WSW. of Richmond. The banking point is Crewe. It has academic institutions, grist- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 510.

Burkha, or **Burka,** bŭr'kȧ, written also **Barkah** and **Varaque,** a maritime town of Arabia, in Oman, 45 miles NW. of Muscat.

Burkhardtsdorf, bŏŏrk'hȧrts-dorf', a town of Saxony, 7 miles S. of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 4205.

Burkittsville, a post-town of Frederick co., Md., is at the east base of the Blue Ridge, about 12 miles WSW. of Frederick. Pop. in 1900, 229.

Burkley, a post-town of Carlisle co., Ky., in Arlington district. Pop. in 1900, 184.

Burks Falls, a banking post-village of Parry Sound district, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 40 miles N. of Bracebridge. It has planing- and lumber-mills, etc. Pop. about 950.

Burks Landing, a village of Coahoma co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 25 miles below Helena, Ark.

Burksville, a post-village of Monroe co., Ill., 1 mile from Burksville station on the Mobile and Ohio R. Pop. 150.

Burkville, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., 5 miles by rail E. of Lowndesboro.

Burlats, bŭr'lȧ', a town of France, department of Tarn, 5 miles ENE. of Castres. Pop. (commune) 1600.

Burleigh, bur'lę, a county in the north-central part of North Dakota, is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River. Area, 1680 sq. m. Coal is extensively found. Capital, Bismarck. Pop. in 1890, 4252; in 1900, 6081.

Burleigh, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. Its banking point is Houlton.

Burleigh, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Seashore Rs. Pop. about 150. Its banking point is Cape May.

Burleigh, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, on the Otonabee River, 28 miles from Lakefield.

Burleson, a county near the central part of Texas, has an area of 677 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Brazos River and is partly drained by Yegua Creek. Capital, Caldwell. Pop. in 1890, 13,001; in 1900, 18,367.

Burleson, a post-village of Franklin co., Ala., on Big Bear Creek, 33 miles SSW. of Tuscumbia.

Burleson, a post-town of Johnson co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 14 miles S. of Forth Worth, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, about 375.

Burley-in-Wharfedale, a village and parish of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharfe, 8½ miles N. of Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 3310.

Burlingame, bur'ling-gaim, a banking city of Osage co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 27 miles SSW. of Topeka. Coal is mined here. Farm-produce and live-stock are extensively shipped. Pop. in 1900, 1436.

Burlingham, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., about 12 miles N. of Middletown.

Burlingham, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, 13 miles S. of Athens.

Burlington, a town of England. See Bridlington.

Burlington, a county of New Jersey, is bounded on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the NW. by the Delaware River. Area, 869 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Little Egg Harbor River and Rancocas Creek. Marl is abundant, and there is also some bog-iron. Capital, Mount Holly. Pop. in 1890, 58,528; in 1900, 58,241.

Burlington, a hamlet of Boone co., Ark., 30 miles E. of Eureka Springs.

Burlington, a banking post-town, capital of Kit Carson co., Colo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 168 miles E. of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 183.

Burlington, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Burlington township (town), about 16 miles W. of Hartford. The town is drained by the Farmington River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1218.

Burlington, a post-hamlet of Suwanee co., Fla.

Burlington, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., 12 miles W. of Elgin. Pop. about 250.

Burlington, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on Wild Cat Creek, about 22 miles S. of Logansport. Pop. about 600.

Burlington, former name of Arlington, Rush co., Ind.

Burlington, a city of Iowa, capital of Des Moines co., is situated on the Mississippi River, 207 miles by rail SW. of Chicago. It is an important railroad centre, sev-

eral trunk-lines passing through it, the most important being the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which here crosses the river on a fine iron bridge. Burlington is an important manufacturing point, and has foundries and boiler-works, cooperage-works, and manufactures of machinery, wagons, buggy-wheels, cigars, chemicals, mineral waters, perfumes, etc. The machine-shops of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. are located here. The city is the seat of the Burlington Institute (University), founded in 1853, and of a Free Public Library, containing 30,000 volumes. The bluffs on which many of the residences are built command a good view of the river, which is here a broad and beautiful stream. Pop. in 1880, 19,450; in 1890, 22,565; in 1900, 23,201. There are extensive coal-fields in the vicinity.

Burlington, a banking city, capital of Coffey co., Kan., is on the right bank of the Neosho River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., about 60 miles S. by W. of Topeka. It is a trading centre for a large agricultural and stock region. Pop. in 1900, 2418.

Burlington, a banking post-village, capital of Boone co., Ky., 15 miles WSW. of Cincinnati and 6 miles S. of the Ohio River. Pop. about 450.

Burlington, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., 36 miles NNE. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 394.

Burlington, a post-township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., 12 miles NNW. of Boston. Pop. in 1900, 593.

Burlington, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, 55 miles SW. of Lansing, on the Michigan Central R. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Burlington, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 15 miles above Jefferson City.

Burlington, a post-village of Silverbow co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 6 miles (direct) N. of Butte.

Burlington, a banking city and port of call of Burlington co., N.J., is on the Delaware River, 18 miles above Philadelphia and 11 miles SSW. of Trenton. It is on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles NNW. of Mount Holly, with which it is connected by a short railroad. The river, which is here three-quarters of a mile wide, separates it from Bristol. The city is well laid out and has an extensive industry in garden- and dairy-produce, in the manufacture of boots and shoes and iron-pipe, canning, etc. Burlington College and St. Mary's Hall are located here. Burlington was first settled in 1667, and was then named New Beverly. Pop. in 1880, 6090; in 1890, 7264; in 1900, 7392.

Burlington, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Burlington township (town), 11 miles W. by N. of Cooperstown. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1263; of the village, about 125.

Burlington, a banking post-town of Alamance co., N.C., on the Southern R., 21 miles E. of Greensboro. It has manufactures of cotton goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3692.

Burlington, a post-village of Ward co., N.Dak., 8 miles NW. of Minot. Pop. about 50.

Burlington, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 15 miles above Ironton, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Burlington, a post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., in Burlington township, 10 miles W. of Towanda. Pop. in 1900, 179; of the township, 836.

Burlington, a post-village of Milam co., Tex. Pop. about 100.

Burlington, a port of entry, the most populous city of Vermont, and the capital of Chittenden co., is finely situated on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, about 1 mile W. of the Winooski River, 40 miles WNW. of Montpelier, and 80 miles by water N. of Whitehall. Lat. 44° 29′ N.; lon. 73° 15′ W. It is on the Central Vermont and the Rutland Rs. The city is surrounded by beautiful scenery, and is partly built on an eminence which rises over 300 feet above the lake and commands magnificent views of the Adirondack Mountains and the intervening wide expanse of water. The part of the city next to the lake is but little elevated above its surface. It has a good harbor, which is protected by a breakwater. Burlington is the seat of the University of Vermont, which was founded in 1791, and had an attendance in 1900 of 476 students (male and female), and of the affiliated State Agricultural College, founded in 1865. Other educational institutions are St. Mary's Academy and the Vermont Episcopal Institute. The city is largely provided with charitable institutions. The university library, housed in the handsome Billings Library, contains 70,000 volumes. The city is the see of a Catholic bishop and of a Protestant Episcopal bishop. It has machine-shops, large planing-mills, and manufactures of cotton, flour, cereal foods, furniture, lumber, refrigerators, cigars, blinds, etc. This is one of the largest lumber-markets in the United States. Burlington was founded in 1783, and incorporated as a city in 1864. Green Mount Cemetery contains the grave of Ethan Allen. Pop. in 1880, 11,365; in 1890, 14,590; in 1900, 18,640.

Burlington, a post-village of Skagit co., Wash., on the Great Northern and the Seattle and Northern Rs. Pop. about 400. Its banking point is Mount Vernon.

Burlington, a post-village of Mineral co., W.Va., on Patterson's Creek, 13 miles S. of Keyser. Pop. 300.

Burlington, a banking city of Racine co., Wis., on the Fox River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central Rs., 27 miles W. by S. of Racine. It is at the mouth of the outlet of Geneva Lake, which furnishes good water-power. It has various mills and machine-shops, and manufactures of blankets, woollens, tanks and cisterns, condensed milk, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2526.

Burlington, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 35 miles W. of Charlottetown. Pop. about 175.

Burlington, formerly **Wellington Square,** a banking village and outport of Halton co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 32 miles SW. of Toronto. It is on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1901, 1119.

Burlington Flats, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., 10 miles W. of Cooperstown.

Burlington Junction, a banking city of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Omaha and St. Louis Rs., 14 miles NW. of Maryville. Pop. in 1900, 759.

Burlos, boor'los', a lagoon of Lower Egypt, in the delta of the Nile, about 5 miles E. of Rosetta. Length, from W. to E., 38 miles. It communicates with the Mediterranean by a single channel, known in antiquity as the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile, and is connected with the Nile by several canals.

Bur'ma (derived from *Mran-ma*, generally pronounced byăm-mă, the native name of the Burmese), a country of southeastern Asia, formerly a kingdom, known also as the kingdom of Ava, now a province of the British Indian Empire. It is bounded N. by Tibet, E. by the Chinese province of Yun-nan, French Indo-China, and Siam, SW. by the Bay of Bengal, and W. by Bengal, Manipur, and Assam. It extends from about lat. 10° to 28° 15′ N., and between lon. 92° and 100° 40′ E. Its northern extremity is not far from the E. end of the Himalaya Mountains, and it stretches S., finally as a narrow strip, along the Bay of Bengal (which indents the coast in the Bay of Martaban) into the Malay Peninsula, covering a distance of about 1250 miles. It comprises Upper Burma, the northern half, and Lower Burma, to the S. and W. of the former. Lower Burma consists of Arakan (a once-famous and powerful realm) and Tenasserim, respectively in the NW. and SE., both acquired by the British in 1826, and of Pegu (a mediæval realm), lying between the other two, which has been a British possession since 1852. These names designate 3 of the 4 divisions of Lower Burma, one portion having been set off as the division of Irawadi. Upper Burma (the kingdom of Burma) was conquered by the British in 1885. The area of the whole province is, in round numbers, about 175,000 sq. m., and there is an additional area of about 70,000 sq. m. included in its dependencies, known as the Shan States. Pop. in 1901, exclusive of dependencies, 9,221,000; of the dependent states, about 1,250,000.

Burma is traversed from N. to S. by the Irawadi, and comprises most of the basin of that mighty river, which forms a vast delta in the Pegu and Irawadi divisions. Its principal affluent is the Kyendwin (Chindwin), from the W. The Irawadi is navigable for steamboats as far as Bhamo, about 900 miles from its mouth. It periodically lays a large strip of country under water. The eastern part of Burma is drained by the Salwin, flowing parallel with the Irawadi and exceeding it in length, but barely navigable. Between the Irawadi and the Salwin is the valley of the Sittang. The chief river of Arakan is the Kuladan. The Mekong waters the eastern borders of Burma for a comparatively short distance.

The greater part of the surface of Burma is mountainous or hilly. The general direction of the mountains, like that of the rivers, is N. and S. To the W. of the Irawadi is the range known as the Arakan-Yoma, with an extreme elevation of 8400 feet; between the Irawadi and the Sittang is the Pegu-Yoma; and between the Salwin and the Sittang is the Paung-laung (Pung-lung) range. On the NW. borders are the Patkoi Hills, rising to 12,890 feet, and with a northern outlying summit having an elevation of about 18,660 feet. A large portion of the country is covered with forests. The climate in the lowlands is as trying to Europeans as that of the plains of India. The rainfall in the coast-region ranges from about 100 to 200 inches. In the region of the upper Irawadi it is about equal to that in the eastern

United States. The soil is very productive, the great crop of the country being rice, which is produced in endless variety. Wheat, maize, millet, and pulse are raised in the elevated regions. Tea is an important crop. Among other products are cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, sesame, and tobacco. The forests abound in teak and other trees, valuable for their wood or gum. Their almost impenetrable depths shelter vast numbers of wild animals, including tigers, leopards, bears, elephants, rhinoceroses, deer, hogs, tapirs, buffaloes, and a great variety of apes. There are countless species of birds, reptiles, and fishes. Burma is rich in minerals. Iron, copper, lead, and tin abound, and gold and silver are found in the river sands of Upper Burma. There are extensive deposits of coal in Upper Burma, and petroleum is obtained in large quantities, there being over 100 wells in one locality in that section, on the Irawadi, about lat. 20° 30′ N. Burma is famed for its rubies and sapphires. Jade, marble, serpentine, and amber are also found abundantly.

Burma is inhabited mainly by four peoples of the Indo-Chinese race: the Burmese proper, comprising about half of the population and dwelling mainly in the lower basin of the Irawadi; the Arakanese (Rakhaing), or inhabitants of Arakan; the Karens, inhabiting chiefly the forest-regions of Lower Burma, large numbers of whom have been converted to Christianity; and the Shans, a migratory people, occupying an elevated region about the Salwin and Mekong, between the parallel of 20° and the Tropic of Cancer, and inhabiting also French, Chinese, and Siamese territory, who live under their own chiefs. In addition to these nationalities, there are the Talaings (or Mon), in Lower Burma, the Palaungs, Chins, Lushais, and others. About nine-tenths of the total population of Burma are Buddhists. The remainder are pretty nearly evenly divided between Mohammedans, Hindus, spirit-worshippers, and Christians. The Burmese are a short, well-built, and thick-set race, with black hair and little beard and yellow-brown skin. The poorer classes dwell in houses of bamboo and palm-houses. The houses of the wealthier class are often profusely gilded. The Burmese are proficient in the making of lacquer-wares, metal-working, wood-carving, and silk-weaving. Their chief subsistence is rice. The Burmese language is essentially monosyllabic, allied to Chinese and Tibetan, and is written in rounded characters. Only about half of the people are unable to read. Instruction is in the hands of the Buddhist priests, who live in monasteries. The Burmese have an extensive literature, reaching back many centuries, and numerous books are annually published in their language. The government of the old Burmese realm, which was extinguished by the British in 1885, was a pure despotism. There was no nobility, but the division into social classes was carried to fantastic lengths. The Shans are a stronger and braver race than the Burmese. The exports from Burma include rice (of which larger quantities are shipped than from any other country in the world), teak, cutch (gambier), hides, petroleum, rubies, sapphires, jade, amber, lac, ivory, rhinoceros- and deer-horns, and caoutchouc. The foreign trade is mainly in the hands of the English and Chinese, and the bulk of it passes through the port of Rangoon, near the mouth of the Irawadi. An active trade with the Chinese province of Yun-nan is carried on through Bhamo. Economic development has progressed rapidly under English rule, and has been accompanied by a vast increase of population. There are more than 1000 miles of railway in the country. Burma is administered by a lieutenant-governor, under the viceroy of India. The seat of government is Rangoon, the largest city, with a population in 1901 of 232,000. The next largest city is Mandalay, the last capital of the kingdom of Burma, founded not many years before the extinction of that realm close to the former capital, Amarapura, which is now in ruins. Among other considerable or noteworthy towns are Maulmein, Akyab, Bassein, Prome, Pegu, and Tavoy, all in Lower Burma; Ava, previous to 1783 the capital of the kingdom of Ava, or of Burma, a few miles from Mandalay; and Pagan, the capital of the mediæval realm of Pagan, about 90 miles SW. of Mandalay.

Burmont, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. Pop. about 100.

Burnabat, boor-nä-bät′, a village of Asia Minor, 4 miles NE. of Smyrna, at the head of its gulf. It is a favorite summer residence of the merchants of Smyrna.

Burnet, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 1000 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Colorado River, which also traverses the S. part. Capital, Burnet. Pop. in 1890, 10,747; in 1900, 10,528.

Burnet, a banking post-town, capital of Burnet co., Tex., on the Austin and Northwestern R., is 60 miles NW. of Austin. Pop. in 1900, 1003.

Bur'nett', a county in the NW. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Minnesota. Area, 881 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. and W. by the St. Croix River. Capital, Grantsburg. Pop. in 1890, 4393; in 1900, 7478.

Burnett, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., 9 miles NE. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 500.

Burnett, a post-town of Pottawatomie co., Okla., in Burnett township. Pop. in 1900, 98.

Burnett, a post-hamlet of Pierce co., Wash.

Burnett, a post-township (town) of Dodge co., Wis., 4 miles N. of Juneau, is bounded on the E. by Lake Horicon. Pop. in 1900, 1061.

Burnett Junction, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on the W. shore of Horicon Lake and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 59 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900, 140.

Burnetts Creek, Ind. See BURNETTSVILLE.

Burnettsville, a banking town of White co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 12 miles W. of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 497. The name of its post-office is Burnetts Creek.

Burney, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., 50 miles (direct) NE. of Shasta.

Burney, a post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T. Pop. about 100.

Burnham, a watering-place of Somerset, England, on Bridgewater Bay, 7 miles N. of Bridgewater. Pop. in 1901, 2897.

Burnham (Burnham on Crouch), a seaport of Essex, England, 7 miles NE. of Southend. Pop. in 1901, 2919.

Burnham, or **Burnham Village,** a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Burnham township (town), on the Sebasticook River and on the Maine Central R., 41 miles W. by S. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 766.

Burnham, a post-village of Howell co., Mo., in Willow Springs township. Pop. in 1900, 72.

Burnham, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. It has important iron- and steel-industries. Pop. about 1500.

Burnham Beeches, a part of an ancient forest of Buckinghamshire, England, 1½ miles from Stoke Poges.

Burnhams, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 11 miles NE. of Mayville. Pop. about 150.

Burnham-Thorpe, a parish of Norfolk, England, near Burnham-Westgate. It is the birth-place of Nelson.

Burnham-Westgate, or **Burnham-Market,** a town of England, co. of Norfolk, 32 miles NW. of Norwich. Pop. about 1000.

Burnie, a port of entry and clearance of Wellington co., Tasmania, about 91 miles by rail WNW. of Launceston. Pop. 1500.

Burning Springs, a post-village of Wirt co., W.Va., on the Little Kanawha River, about 30 miles SSE. of Parkersburg. Petroleum is procured here. Pop. about 400.

Burningtown, a post-township of Macon co., N.C., 50 miles from Walhalla. Pop. in 1900, 728.

Burnips Corners, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., 14 miles N. of Allegan. Pop. about 150.

Burn Island, an island off the W. coast of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 5 miles from Paradise.

Burnley, bŭrn'lee, a town, parliamentary and county borough of England, is within the territorial limits of the co. of Lancaster, on the Burn, 22 miles N. of Manchester. It is situated at the western base of Boulsworth Hill, which rises to a height of nearly 1700 feet, on the sinuous Leeds and Liverpool Canal. It has grown up in recent times from a comparatively small place to a great manufacturing centre. It has cotton-spinning mills, manufactures of machinery, iron- and brass-foundries, breweries, tanneries, and rope-walks. Pop. in 1891, 87,058; in 1901, 97,043.

Burnley, or **Grimshawe's Mills,** a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 14 miles from Colborne. Pop. about 50.

Burns, a banking post-village of Marion co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 20 miles S. by E. of Marion. Pop. about 750.

Burns, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., 8 miles NNW. of Hornellsville. Pop. in 1900, about 100.

Burns, a banking post-village, capital of Harney co., Oregon, on the Silvies River, 97 miles (direct) SW. by S. of Baker City. Pop. in 1900, 547.

Burns, a post-village of Dickson co., Tenn., 37 miles by rail W. of Nashville. Pop. in 1900, about 150.

Burns City, a post-village of Martin co., Ind., 14 miles S. by W. of Bloomfield Park. Pop. about 175.

Burnside, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 4 miles E. of Hartford. It has manufactures of writing- and book-papers. Paper was made here in 1776. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, about 750.

Burnside, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 8 miles N. of Carthage. Pop. about 300.

Burnside, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 12 miles (direct) SE. of Fort Dodge. Pop. 100.

Burnside, a banking post-town of Pulaski co., Ky., 52 miles by rail S. of Danville. Pop. about 750.

Burnside, a post-village of Ascension parish, La., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 28 miles (direct) SE. of Baton Rouge. Pop. about 150.

Burnside, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., about 60 miles N. of Detroit. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1781.

Burnside, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 3 miles from Campbell Hall station.

Burnside, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Burnside, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., in Burnside township, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 30 miles NW. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 647.

Burnside, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1695.

Burnstown, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Madawaska River, 15 miles W. of Arnprior. Pop. 100.

Burnsville, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., 9 miles N. of Selma.

Burnsville, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind., about 10 miles ESE. of Columbus.

Burnsville, a post-town of Tishomingo co., Miss., on the Southern R., 15 miles SE. of Corinth. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Burnsville, a post-village, capital of Yancey co., N.C., about 110 miles W. of Salisbury. The banking point is Asheville. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Burnsville, a post-hamlet of Braxton co., W.Va., 43 miles from Clarksburg.

Burnt Cabins, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., 20 miles W. by N. of Chambersburg.

Burnt Church, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, 21 miles from Chatham, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Burnt'coat', a large island of Hancock co., Me., off the entrance to Blue Hill Bay.

Burntcorn, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ala., 17 miles NW. of Evergreen.

Burnthills, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., 8 miles S. of Ballston Spa.

Burnthouse, a post-hamlet of Ritchie co., W.Va.

Burnt'island, commonly pronounced brŭnt-i'lạnd, a seaport and watering-place of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 6½ miles NNW. of Leith. It has a fairly deep harbor and important coal- and oil-industries. Pop. in 1901, 4726.

Burnt Island, or **Goreloi,** go`re-loy', one of the Aleutian Islands, Andreanof group. On it is an active volcano.

Burnt Island, a small island of Knox co., Me., and also of Hancock co.

Burnt Island, one of a group of islands on the W. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland.

Burnt Island, one of a group of islands off the southern coast of Newfoundland.

Burnt Prairie, a post-village of White co., Ill., about 15 miles SW. of Albion. Pop. about 250.

Burntranch, a post-station of Trinity co., Cal.

Burnt River, Union co., Oregon, runs eastward and enters the Snake or Lewis River at the eastern boundary of the state. It is about 100 miles long.

Burnwood, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 15 miles N. of Carbondale. Pop. about 300.

Buro, Dutch East Indies. See Buru.

Burr, a banking post-village of Otoe co., Neb., 31 miles by rail WNW. of Auburn. Pop. in 1900, about 200.

Burra, bŭr'ra, a small island of Scotland, belonging to the Shetland group.

Burra Burra, bŭr'ra bŭr'ra, a district of South Australia, 80 miles N. of Adelaide, with rich copper-mines.

Burrampur, bŭr`ram-poor', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 10 miles SW. of Ganjam.

Burrard Inlet, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Gulf of Georgia, 9 miles N. of New Westminster. Its harbor, one of the finest on the Pacific coast, is 9 miles in length, easy of access for vessels of any size, deep and safe.

Burray, bŭr'rà, a small island of Scotland, belonging to the Orkney group.

Burrell, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa. Pop. about 100.

Burrell, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 893.

Burrell, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1435.

Burrell, the name of two townships in Westmoreland co., Pa., respectively Lower Burrell and Upper Burrell. Pop. in 1900, 1019 and 555.

Burriana, boor-re-ä'nä, a seaport of Spain, 8 miles S. of Castellón de la Plana, on the Rio Seco, 1 mile from its mouth in the Mediterranean. It exports large quantities of oranges and other fruit. Pop. in 1900, 12,962.

Burrillville, a township (town) of Providence co., R.I., about 22 miles NW. of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6317. Here is Wallum Lake.

Burrisol, Burrisaul, bŭr-e-sawl', or **Barisal,** bŭr`e-säl', a town of British India, in the Dacca division of Bengal, on a delta-island of the Ganges and on a navigable river or channel of the same name, 120 miles ENE. of Calcutta. Pop. about 15,000.

Burritt's Rapids, a post-village of Grenville co., Ontario, on the Rideau Canal, 10 miles W. of Kemptville. It has good water-power and contains saw-, shingle- and grist-mills. Pop. about 450.

Burroak, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind., on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles (direct) SW. of Plymouth. Pop. 150.

Burroak, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, 13 miles N. of Decorah. Pop. about 350.

Burroak, a banking city of Jewell co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 10 miles NW. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 671.

Burroak, a banking post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 6 miles E. of Sturgis and 18 miles WSW. of Coldwater. Pop. in 1900, 744.

Burroak, a post-hamlet of La Crosse co., Wis., 22 miles NE. of La Crosse.

Burr Oak Valley, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo., 16 miles NE. of Troy. Pop. 15.

Burroughs, a post-village of Chatham co., Ga., on the Plant System and the Seaboard Air Line, 12 miles (direct) SW. of Savannah. Pop. 125.

Burroughs Bay, a village and cannery in southeastern Alaska, on Burroughs Bay, N. of Revillagigedo Island.

Burrows, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 10 miles SW. of Logansport. Pop. 250.

Burrows, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R., 24 miles (direct) SSW. of Bradford.

Burrs Mills, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., N.Y., 4 miles SSE. of Watertown.

Burrsville, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., 10 miles WSW. of Harrington, Del.

Burrsville, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., 5 miles ESE. of Lakewood.

Burrton, a banking city of Harvey co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rs., 18 miles W. of Newton. It is an important supply point and trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 627.

Burrville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., 4 miles S. of Winsted. Pop. about 150.

Burrville, a post-village of Morgan co., Tenn.

Burry Port, a seaport of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, 4 miles from Llanelly. It has a deep harbor, docks, and copper-smelting works.

Bursa, a city of Asia Minor. See Brusa.

Burscheid, boor'shīte, a manufacturing town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles S. of Solingen. Pop. in 1900, 6259.

Bursi, or **Barsi,** bŭr'see, a town of British India, Sholapur district, Bombay presidency, 127 miles by rail ESE. of Poona. It is a great cotton-mart. Pop. about 20,000.

Burslem, bŭrs'lẹm, a town of England, co. of Stafford, and, after Hanley, the principal town in the district called "The Potteries," 3 miles NNE. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, adjoining Stoke-upon-Trent. As early as the seventeenth century it was, as it is at present, a leading place in the production of earthenwares. Josiah Wedgwood was a native of the town, and in 1870 the Wedgwood Memorial Institute was opened here. The new town-hall is a stately edifice. Pop. in 1891, 30,862; in 1901, 38,766.

Bursonville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 6 miles SSW. of Riegelsville, N.J.

Bürstadt, a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, circle of Bensheim. Pop. in 1900, 4906.

Bursztyn, boorsh'tin, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Lippa, 20 miles SW. of Brzezany. It has a fine castle. Alabaster is quarried in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 4664.

Burt, a county in the ENE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 476 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River and is drained by Logan's Creek. Capital, Tekamah. Pop. in 1890, 11,069; in 1900, 13,040.

Burt, a banking post-town of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles N. of Algona. Pop. in 1900, 504.

Burt, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 14 miles (direct) S. of Saginaw. Pop. about 150.

Burton, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., about 10 miles E. of Quincy. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1007.

Burton, formerly **Mungerville,** a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., 5 miles W. of Owosso.

Burton, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 20 miles N. by E. of Booneville.

Burton, a banking post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, 30 miles (direct) E. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 727.

Burton, a post-village of Washington co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 81 miles E. of Austin. Pop. about 500.

Burton, a post-village and steamboat-landing of King co., Wash., 8½ miles N. of Tacoma. It has shingle- and lumber-mills, etc. Pop. about 250.

Burton, a post-village of Wetzel co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 48 miles SSE. of Wheeling.

Burton, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., on the Grant River, 22 miles N. by W. of Dubuque.

Burton City, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R., 2 miles E. of Orrville. Pop. about 300.

Burtonia, a post-village of Washington co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, 185 miles above Vicksburg.

Burtons, a post-hamlet of Prentiss co., Miss., 12 miles E. by S. of Booneville.

Burton Station, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., Ohio, 21 miles by rail S. by E. of Painesville.

Burtonsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Schoharie River, 34 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. about 130.

Burton-upon-Trent, a county borough of England, in the territorial limits of the cos. of Stafford and Derby, on the Trent, 11 miles SSW. of Derby. It has breweries of excellent ale, for which the town has long been famous. One of these is on a colossal scale, brewing annually about 1,500,000 barrels of ale and stout, and employing in its activities 3000–4000 men. The trade of the town is promoted by the Grand Trunk Canal, connecting the Mersey with the Trent, which latter river is navigable from the Humber to this town. A celebrated abbey stood here in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1891, 46,047; in 1901, 50,386.

Burtonview, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., 12 miles by rail E. of Mason City.

Burtonville, a post-village of Lewis co., Ky., 16 miles SSE. of Maysville.

Burtonville, a hamlet of Clinton co., Ohio, 3 miles S. of Wilmington.

Burtpore. See BHURTPUR.

Burtrum, a post-village of Todd co., Minn., 26 miles WSW. of Brainerd. Pop. about 250.

Burtscheid, bŏŏrt'shīte (L. *Porcetum*; Fr. *Borcette, Bourcette*), a former town of Rhenish Prussia, united in 1897 with Aix-la-Chapelle. It has interesting ecclesiastical edifices, including a former famous Benedictine abbey, and some fine modern structures. Among the numerous and varied industrial establishments the cloth-factories hold the first place. Burtscheid is the oldest site of the needle manufacture in Germany. The place is noted for its hot mineral springs. Pop. in 1895, 15,871.

Burtville, a post-village of East Baton Rouge parish, La., 9 miles SE. of Baton Rouge. Pop. about 150.

Burtville, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., 5 miles ESE. of Port Allegheny.

Buru, or **Boeroe,** boo'roo', an island of the Moluccas, mostly between lat. 3° and 4° S. and lon. 126° and 127° E., 50 miles W. of Ceram. It is included in the Dutch residency of Amboyna. Area, about 3250 sq. m. It is mountainous, well watered, and densely wooded; produces sago, fruits, dye-woods, teak, and the best cajeput oil, and abounds in deer and babyroussa hogs. The chief place is the mean little port of Cajeli. Pop. of the island estimated at 20,000.

Buru, Cape, the most southerly point of the continent of Asia, at the extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 1° 16′ N.; lon. 103° 31′ E.

Burujird, boo-roo-jeerd', a town of Persia, province of Irak-Ajemi, 90 miles SSE. of Hamadan, situated at an elevation of over 5000 feet. It has manufactures of cotton and felt and a large trade in skins and other articles. Pop. about 20,000.

Burum, bü'rüm, or **Boerum,** boo'rüm, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 11 miles SE. of Dokkum.

Buru Strait, in the Moluccas, separating the island of Buru from Ceram and Amboyna. Width, about 50 miles.

Burutu, a seaboard port of southern Nigeria, western equatorial Africa.

Burwani, bŭr-wän'nee, a native state of Central India. Capital, Burwani, a town on the Nerbudda, 72 miles WSW. of Indore.

Burwash, a village of Sussex, England, 11 miles SSE. of Tunbridge Wells.

Burwell, a village of England, co. of Cambridge, 4 miles NW. by W. of Newmarket.

Burwell, a post-village of Carroll co., Ga., 5 miles W. by S. of Carrollton. Pop. about 100.

Burwell, a banking post-town, capital of Garfield co., Neb., 16 miles by rail NW. of Ord. Pop. in 1900, 460.

Burwell's Bay, an expansion of the James River, Va., 15 miles above Norfolk.

Burwick, York co., Ontario. See WOODBRIDGE.

Burwood, a municipality of New South Wales, 8 miles W. of Sydney. Pop. in 1900, 7000.

Bury, bĕr'ree, a town, county, and parliamentary borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Lancaster, on the Irwell, 8½ miles N. by W. of Manchester. It has important manufactures of cottons, woollens, and machinery, and calico-printing and bleaching establishments. In the vicinity are extensive coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 58,029.

Bury St. Edmunds, or **St. Edmundsbury,** a town and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Lark, 24 miles NW. of Ipswich and 60 miles NE. of London. The town is situated on a gentle eminence, in a healthy and richly cultivated district. The principal old edifices are St. Mary's church and St. James's church. The grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. and recently rebuilt, is celebrated. The town takes its name from King Edmund, whose body was transferred hither, and in whose honor Canute founded a Benedictine abbey here, which rose to great splendor and importance. The remains of this famous establishment include a fragment of the abbey church, the fine Abbey Gate, and the Norman Tower. The place has an extensive trade in the products of the surrounding country. In the vicinity is Ickworth House, the seat of the Marquis of Bristol. Bury St. Edmunds was a very important town in the Anglo-Saxon times. It returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 16,255.

Burzet, bür'zä', a town of France, department of Ardèche, 14 miles N. of Largentière. Pop. (commune) 2500.

Busachi, boo-zä'kee, a town of Sardinia, on the Tirsi, 11 miles NE. of Oristano. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Busaco, Portugal. See BUSSACO.

Busada, or **Bu Saada,** a town of Algeria, in the region of the Great Schott and on the Dermel, about 125 miles SSW. of Bougie.

Büsbach, büs'bäk, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 6691.

Busby, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire, 5 miles from Glasgow. It has cotton-mills and print-works. Pop. about 2000.

Busca, booe'kä, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles NW. of Cuneo, on an affluent of the Po. It has two botanic gardens. Near by are marble- and alabaster-quarries. Pop. about 3000 (commune, about 9000).

Buschtehrad, boosh'tyĕh-hrâd, a town of Bohemia, district of Kladno. It has an imperial castle. Here are productive coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 3510.

Busendorf, boo'zĕn-dorf' (Fr. *Bouzonville,* boo'zôn'-veel'), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 18 miles ESE. of Diedenhofen, on the Nied. It contains an interesting mediæval basilica. Pop. about 1700.

Busento, boo-zen'to (anc. *Busenti'nus*), a small stream of Italy, flows by Cosenza and joins the Crati, which flows into the Gulf of Taranto. It is memorable for having been turned aside that a grave might be dug in its bed for the great Alaric. After his burial the waters were led back to their former course.

Buseu, boo-zä'oo, **Buzeu,** or **Buzau,** a town of Rumania, in Wallachia, 60 miles NE. of Bucharest. It is a Greek bishop's see and has a fine episcopal church. Pop. in 1899, 21,561.

Bush, a post-village of Laurel co., Ky., about 8 miles (direct) SE. of London. Pop. about 250.

Bushberg, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., on the Mississippi River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 25 miles S. of St. Louis.

Bushey Park, a royal park of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, adjoining Hampton Court, 13 miles SW. of London. Area, 1110 acres. It is traversed by superb avenues of limes and chestnuts.

Bushire, boo-sheer' (properly, **Abu-Shehr,** ä-boo-shĕh'r, sometimes interpreted to mean "father of cities"), a seaport city of Persia, and its principal entrepôt on the

Persian Gulf, at the N. extremity of a sandy peninsula, about 180 miles from the mouth of the Euphrates and about 125 miles SW. of Shiraz, in the province of Fars. Lat. 29° N.; lon. 50° 52′ E. Pop. estimated at about 15,000. It has an extensive trade, mainly with the British Empire. The exports include opium, raw cotton, rose-water, mother-of-pearl, carpets, silk, tobacco, and hides. Near the neighboring village of Rishehr (an important place in the Middle Ages) cuneiform inscriptions have been discovered. The adjoining country is a desert, and the heat in summer is almost unendurable.

Bushkill, a small creek of Pennsylvania, runs nearly southward in Monroe co. and enters the Delaware River about 12 miles NE. of the Delaware Water Gap. On a fork of this creek, known as Little Bushkill, are the very picturesque Bushkill Falls. Another Bushkill Creek runs southward in Northampton co. and enters the Delaware at Easton.

Bushkill, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1586.

Bushkill, a post-village and summer-resort of Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River, at the mouth of Bushkill Creek, 12 miles NE. of Stroudsburg. Near this place is a fine cascade called Bushkill Falls, on Little Bushkill Creek.

Bushkill Center, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., 7 miles N. by E. of Bath.

Bushman's River, South Africa, Cape Colony, flows generally SE. and enters the Indian Ocean in lon. 26° 37′ E.

Bushmen (Dutch, *Bosjesmans*, bos'yęs-mânz'; native, *Saan* or *Saab*), a race of rude and degraded South African savages, apparently (but somewhat doubtfully) allied to the Hottentots. They are undersized, but very active, living principally by the chase. Those of the hills inhabit caves, adorning the interiors with rude drawings. It is possible that they are kindred to some of the dwarfish races of central Africa.

Bush'mills', a small town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, on the Bush, 8 miles NE. of Coleraine, and near the Giant's Causeway. Pop. about 1000.

Bushnell, a post-village of Sumter co., Fla., 6 miles SW. of Sumterville. Pop. about 100.

Bushnell, a banking city and railroad junction of McDonough co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Toledo, Peoria and Western Rs., 28 miles S. by W. of Galesburg. It has manufactures of brick, cigars, tanks, fences, farming-implements, wagons, etc. It is the seat of Western Normal College. Pop. in 1900, 2490.

Bushnell, a post-village of Brookings co., S.Dak., 10 miles by rail N. by W. of Elkton.

Bushnells Basin, a village of Monroe co., N.Y., 11 miles SSE. of Rochester. Pop. about 180.

Bushnellsville, a post-village and summer-resort of Greene co., N.Y., 2½ miles N. of Shandaken station. It has a chair-factory.

Bushong, a post-village of Lion co., Kan.

Bushton, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., 9 miles N. by W. of Charleston. Pop. about 120.

Bushton, a banking post-village of Rice co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 23 miles (direct) NE. of Great-bend. Pop. about 250.

Bushville, a post-hamlet of Banks co., Ga., 10 miles NE. of Harmony Grove.

Bushville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 4 miles S. of Liberty Falls.

Bushwick, a former town of King's co., N.Y., now included in Brooklyn, borough of the city of New York.

Bushy, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va., 10 miles E. of Saluda.

Bushy Fork, a post-station of Person co., N.C. Pop. of Bushy Fork township in 1900, 1535.

Bushy Park. See BUSHEY PARK.

Busigny, bü'zeen'yee', a village of France, department of Nord, 12 miles SE. of Cambrai. Pop. about 2000.

Businessburg, biz'nes-burg, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 10 miles SW. of Bellaire.

Busk, boosk, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Bug, 32 miles ENE. of Lemberg. It consists of the town proper and a number of suburbs, separated from each other by the Bug and two of its affluents, and connected by numerous bridges, so that the busy little place has received the name of the Galician Venice. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6672.

Buskerud, boos'kęr-ood', an amt of Norway, in the stift of Christiania. Area, 5790 sq. m. Capital, Drammen. Pop. in 1900, 112,608.

Buskirk Bridge, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., on the Hoosac River, 22 miles NE. of Troy. Pop. about 300.

Busko, boos'ko, a town of Russian Poland, 44 miles NE. of Cracow. It has mineral springs and baths. Pop. about 800.

Bussa, boo'sȧ, or **Bussang,** a town of the Borgu country, in the western Sudan, on an island in the Niger, about lat. 10° 30′ N., lon. 4° 30′ E. Pop. (estimated) 10,000. It spreads over a wide space enclosed by a wall. Mungo Park died here.

Bussaco, boos-sȧ'ko, a mountain in Portugal, about 12 miles N. of Coimbra. Elevation, 1825 feet. On it are the buildings of a former Carmelite monastery, around which a modern hotel has been erected. The convent wood is a great attraction with its venerable cypress-trees. On the slopes of the mountain Wellington repulsed Masséna in Sept., 1810. Near Bussaco is the watering-place of Luzo.

Bussahir. See BASHAHR.

Bussang, büs'sôNg', a town of France, in Vosges, on the Moselle, 14 miles SE. of Remiremont. It has noted mineral springs. Pop. about 1200 (commune, 2500).

Büsserach, büs'sęr-ȧĸ', a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles N. of Soleure.

Busserolles, büs'sęh-rôll', a village of France, department of Dordogne, 10 miles N. of Nontron.

Busseron Creek, Ind., enters the Wabash River in Knox co., 12 miles above Vincennes.

Busseto, boos-sȧ'to, a town of Italy, on the Ongina, an affluent of the Po, 17 miles NW. of Parma. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901, 8394). Near by is Roncole, the birthplace of Verdi.

Bussey, a post-hamlet of Meriwether co., Ga., 10 miles S. of Greenville.

Bussey, a banking post-town of Marion co., Iowa, on the Wabash and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rs., 14 miles NW. of Albia. Pop. in 1900, 550.

Bussière, büs'se-aiR', several towns or villages of France, in the central and W. departments: the principal, BUSSIÈRE DUNOISE, büs'se-aiR' dü'nwȧz', is in the department of Creuse, 7½ miles NW. of Guéret. Pop. about 400 (commune, 3000).

Bussnang, bŏŏss'nâng, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Thurgau, on the left bank of the Thur, opposite Weinfelden. Pop. about 2000.

Bussolengo, boos-so-lęn'go, a village of Italy, 8 miles WNW. of Verona. Pop. about 2000.

Bussoleno, boos-so-lȧ'no, a town of Italy, 5 miles by rail E. of Susa, on the Dora. Pop. about 3000. In its environs are quarries of green marble.

Bussorah, Asiatic Turkey. See BASRA.

Bustamante, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, 35 miles SW. of Ciudad Victoria. Pop. (commune) 5200.

Bustar, or **Bastar,** bŭs'tar, a feudatory state of the Central Provinces, British India. Lat. 17° 40′–20° 10′ N.; lon. 80° 30′–82° 15′ E. Area, about 13,000 sq. m. Five-eighths of the population consist of wild hill-men. The forests are extensive, and the country, though a high flat plateau, with some mountains, is very sickly. Capital, Jagdalpur (called also Bustar). Pop. about 300,000.

Bustard Bay, a bay on the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 24° 4′ S.

Busti, or **Basti,** bŭs'tee, a town of British India, capital of the district of Busti, 40 miles W. of Goruckpur. Pop. about 15,000.

Busti, or **Basti,** a district of British India, Benares division of Oudh, having Nepal on the N. and the river Gogra on the S. Capital, Busti. It is a rich marshy plain.

Busti, bus'tī, or **Busti Corners,** a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Busti township (town), 32 miles S. of Dunkirk. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2192; of the village, about 500. Chautauqua Lake touches the N. part of the town.

Bustleton, bŭs's'l-tọn, a former post-village of Philadelphia co., Pa., forming part of the city of Philadelphia, on Pennypack Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 11 miles NNE. of Independence Hall.

Busto-Arsizio, boos'to aR-seed'ze-o, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 19 miles NW. of Milan. It has a church designed by Bramante. The manufacture of cotton is extensively carried on. Pop. in 1901, 17,304; of the commune, 19,673.

Busuanga, boo-soo-âng'gȧ, the largest of the Calamianes Islands, Philippines; it is about 34 miles by 18 miles in extent, very irregular in form, with numerous deep bays. The most fertile of the group, it has fine forests and many streams, valuable fisheries and edible birds'-nests, but is sparsely inhabited. Busuanga town is on the W. side.

Busuluk, a town of Russia. See BUZULUK.

Büsum, bü'sŏŏm, a seaport town of Prussia, in Holstein, on the North Sea, 36 miles NW. of Glückstadt. Pop. in 1900, 1148.

Butala, or **Batala,** bŭt'ȧ-lȧ, a town of British India, in the Amritsar division of the Punjab, district and 19 miles SSW. of Gurdaspur. Pop. about 2500.

Butan. See BHUTAN.

Butcher Ranch, a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal.

Bute, an island of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, forming, with Arran and other islands, the county of Bute. It is separated from Argyllshire by the winding channel known as the Kyles of Bute. Area, about 50 sq. m. Its northern part is mountainous and rugged. In the centre are three small lakes,—Lochs Fad, Ascog, and Quein. On its E. coast are the town of Rothesay, the "Brighton of the Clyde," beautifully situated, and Mountstuart, the seat of the Marquis of Bute. Pop. in 1901, 12,174.

Bute, or **Buteshire,** būt'shir, a SW. county of Scotland, composed of Arran, Bute, Great and Little Cumbrae, Holy Isle, Pladda, and Inchmarnoch, the whole between lat. 55° 32′ and 55° 56′ N. and lon. 4° 52′ and 5° 27′ W. Area, 225 sq. m. Capital, Rothesay, on Bute Island. Pop. in 1901, 18,800.

Bute, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, 2 miles from Becancour.

Bute Inlet, a great picturesque fiord or bay of British Columbia, with rocky walls, 4000–7000 feet in elevation. Its entrance from the Gulf of Georgia is sheltered by Valdes Island.

Butera, boo-tā'rā, a town of the island of Sicily, 19 miles SSE. of Caltanissetta. Pop. in 1901, 6934.

Buteshire, Scotland. See BUTE.

Buthrotum. See BUTRINTO.

Buti, boo'tee, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 9½ miles E. of Pisa. Pop. in 1901, 3898; of the commune, 5546. Its vicinity produces excellent olives.

Butler, a county in the S. part of Alabama, has an area of 769 sq. m. It is drained by the Sepulga and Pigeon Rivers. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1890, 21,641; in 1900, 25,761.

Butler, a county in the northeast-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Shell Rock River, the West Fork of the Cedar River, and Beaver Creek. Capital, Allison. Pop. in 1890, 15,463; in 1900, 17,955.

Butler, a county in the S. part of Kansas, has an area of 1428 sq. m. It is drained by Walnut and White Water Creeks. Capital, Eldorado. Pop. in 1890, 24,055; in 1900, 23,363.

Butler, a county in the SW. part of Kentucky, has an area of 409 sq. m. It is intersected by the Green River, which is navigable by steamboats. There are extensive deposits of coal. Capital, Morgantown. Pop. in 1890, 13,956; in 1900, 15,896.

Butler, a county in the SE. part of Missouri, has an area of 702 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the St. Francis River and intersected by the Big Black River. Capital, Poplarbluff. Pop. in 1890, 10,164; in 1900, 16,769.

Butler, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 586 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Platte River and is partly drained by the Big Blue River. Capital, David City. Pop. in 1890, 15,454; in 1900, 15,703.

Butler, a county in the SW. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 490 sq. m. It is intersected by the Miami River and is also drained by Mill, St. Clair, and Seven Mile Creeks. The county contains extensive deposits of building-stone. Capital, Hamilton. Pop. in 1890, 48,597; in 1900, 56,870.

Butler, a county in the W. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 765 sq. m. The Alleghany River touches the NE. and SE. parts of this county, which is partly drained by Conequenessing and Slippery Rock Creeks. Among the mineral resources are petroleum, coal, iron, and limestone. Capital, Butler. Pop. in 1890, 55,339; in 1900, 56,962.

Butler, a post-village, capital of Choctaw co., Ala., 100 miles (direct) N. of Mobile and 30 miles SE. of Meridian, Miss., its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Butler, a banking post-town, capital of Taylor co., Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia, 80 miles S. of Atlanta. It is a shipping point for cotton and is the seat of Butler Male and Female College. Pop. in 1900, 707.

Butler, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 63 miles NE. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Butler, a banking post-town of Dekalb co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Wabash Rs., 33 miles NE. of Fort Wayne. It has manufactures of engines, carriages, iron-castings, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2063.

Butler, a banking post-town of Pendleton co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. and on the Licking River, 28 miles S. of Covington. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 506.

Butler, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md.

Butler, a post-village of Branch co., Mich., about 30 miles SW. of Jackson. Pop. 75.

Butler, a banking city, capital of Bates co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 73 miles SSE. of Kansas City. It has flour-mills, pottery, tile-factory, etc. It is the trade-centre of an important agricultural and stock district. Pop. in 1900, 3158.

Butler, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 17 miles NW. of Paterson, its banking point. It is on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., and has manufactures of rubber and paper. Pop. about 2500.

Butler, a township (town) of Wayne co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1786.

Butler, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., N.C., 8 miles SE. of Rutherfordton.

Butler, a banking post-village of Richland co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 18 miles SE. of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900, 567.

Butler, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1450.

Butler, a post-borough, capital of Butler co., Pa., on the Conequenessing Creek, 26 miles N. of Pittsburg, with which it is connected by several lines of railroad (the Pennsylvania, the Pittsburg and Western, etc.). Butler has woollen- and silk-mills and manufactures of plate-glass, bottles, engines, steel cars, oil-well machinery, etc. Oil, natural gas, coal, and iron are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 8734; in 1900, 10,853.

Butler, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1591.

Butler, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1661.

Butler, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3693.

Butler, a post-village of Day co., S. Dak., 7 miles by rail S. of Bristol.

Butler, a post-village of Johnson co., Tenn., 17 miles S. of Taylorville.

Butler, a post-village of Freestone co., Tex., near the Trinity River, 16 miles SW. of Palestine.

Butler, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis., 8 miles NW. of Milwaukee.

Butler Center, a post-village of Butler co., Iowa, about 100 miles NNE. of Des Moines.

Butler Center, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., in Butler township (town), about 20 miles NNW. of Auburn.

Butlers Landing, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, 45 miles SSE. of Glasgow, Ky.

Butlersprings, a post-village and watering-place of Butler co., Ala., 14 miles W. of Greenville.

Butlerville, a post-hamlet of Lonoke co., Ark., 8 miles E. of Austin station. Pop. about 75.

Butlerville, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 66 miles W. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 250.

Butlerville, a post-village of Tama co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, about 56 miles NE. of Des Moines.

Butlerville, Oneida co., N.Y., is a part of the city of Utica.

Butlerville, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, about 80 miles SW. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 125.

Butlerville, a post-office of Salt Lake co., Utah.

Buton, boo'ton', written also **Butung,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, SE. of the island of Celebes. It is crossed by the parallel of 5° S. Area, about 1700 sq. m. It is ruled by a native prince, who is a feudatory of the Dutch. The island is elevated, and produces rice, maize, and tropical fruits. The town of Buton is at the southwest extremity. The Strait of Buton, from 15 to 20 miles in width, separates this island from Pangansane and Celebes.

Bütow, bü'to, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 53 miles E. of Köslin. Pop. in 1900, 6487.

Butri, a trading post of the British Gold Coast, W. equatorial Africa, NE. of Dixcove.

Butrinto, boo-trin'to, a town of Albania, Turkey, on the coast, immediately opposite Corfu. Near it are remains of the ancient Buthrotum. Pop. about 2000.

Butschowitz, or **Buczowic,** boo'cho-vits', a town of Moravia, 18 miles E. of Brünn. It has an old castle. Pop. about 3000.

But'tahatch'ie, a river of Alabama, which rises in Marion co. and enters the Tombigbee River about 12 miles S. of Aberdeen. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Butte, būte, a county in the N. part of California. Area, 1660 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Sacramento River and is drained by the Feather River and its North and Middle Forks. The mineral resources include gold, silver, platinum, etc. Capital, Oroville. Pop. in 1890, 17,939; in 1900, 17,117.

Butte, a county in the NW. part of South Dakota. Area, 7834 sq. m. It is drained by tributaries of the Cheyenne River. Capital, Bellefourche. Pop. in 1890, 1037; in 1900, 2907.

Butte, a city, capital, and important mining-centre of Silverbow co., Mont., on the Great Northern and other railroads, 65 miles S. by W. of Helena. It is the seat of several of the largest gold-, silver- and copper-mining companies of the United States, the mines of the region being among the richest and largest producers of the country. The annual ore-output is upward of $40,000,000. The vast smelters of the famous Anaconda Mine are about 25 miles distant. A state school of mines is located here. Elevation, 5485 feet. Pop. in 1880, 3363; in 1890, 10,723; in 1900, 30,470.

Butte, a banking post-village, capital of Boyd co., Neb., on Ponca Creek, 44 miles (direct) WNW. of Niobrara. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Butte City, a post-village of Glenn co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 26 miles SSW. of Chico. Pop. about 250.

Butte Creek, Cal., enters the Sacramento River about 5 miles below Colusa.

Butte des Morts (local pron. bū dę mōr; Fr. pron. büt dā mor), a post-village of Winnebago co., Wis., on the left bank of the Fox River, 7 miles NW. of Oshkosh. Pop. about 100.

Buttelstedt, boot'tęl-stĕtt', a town of Saxe-Weimar, district of Apolda. Pop. about 900.

Butter Creek, Oregon, runs northward and enters the Umatilla River in Umatilla co.

Buttercup, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., 5 miles W. by S. of Butler.

Butterfield, a banking post-village of Watonwan co., Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 130 miles SW. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 332.

Butterfield, a post-village of Barry co., Mo., 15 miles by rail N. of Seligman. Pop. 150.

Butterfly, a post-hamlet of Stanton co., Neb., 10 miles (direct) SE. of Stanton.

Butterfly, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 11 miles (direct) E. by S. of Oswego.

Butter Hill, in Orange co., N.Y. See Storm King.

Butter Island, Hancock co., Me., is in Penobscot Bay.

Butterley, a hamlet of England, co. of Derby, 3 miles S. of Alfreton. Coal and iron are mined near by.

Buttermere (būt'tęr-meer) **Lake,** a body of water in Cumberland, England, 7 miles SW. of Keswick. It is about 1¼ miles in length by ½ mile in width, and is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. It is connected with Crummock Water. Elevation, 330 feet. Depth, 94 feet.

Buttermilk Channel, New York harbor, separates Governor's Island from Brooklyn.

Buttermilk Falls, Orange co., N.Y., a small cascade on the W. bank of the Hudson River, 2 miles below West Point. See Highland Falls.

Butternut, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 10 miles (direct) WSW. of Ithaca. Pop. 175.

Butternut, a banking post-village of Ashland co., Wis., near Butternut Lake, and on the Wisconsin Central R., 54 miles SSE. of Ashland. Pop. about 800.

Butternut Creek, Otsego co., N.Y., enters the Unadilla River 6 miles from its mouth.

Butternuts, a post-township (town) of Otsego co., N.Y., about 45 miles S. of Utica. Pop. in 1900 (including Gilbertsville village), 1698.

Buttersville, a post-village of Mason co., Mich., on the E. shore of Lake Michigan, 8 miles by rail NW. of Wiley. Pop. in 1900, about 250.

Butterworth, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles E. by S. of Rochdale. Pop. about 10,000, chiefly employed in cotton- and woollen-factories and coal-mining.

Buttes, bütt, a village of Switzerland, canton and 19 miles SW. of Neuchâtel, in a narrow valley surrounded by high mountains, which render the sun invisible during a considerable period of the year. Pop. about 1500.

Butte (būte) **Valley,** a post-village of Butte co., Cal., 6 miles SE. of Chico.

Buttevant', a small town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, on the Arobeg, 3½ miles W. of Doneraile.

Butteville, būt'vĭl, a village of Marion co., Oregon, is on the Willamette River, 24 miles N. of Salem. Pop. about 90.

Buttigliera, boot-teel-yā'rā, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 16 miles NW. of Asti. Pop. about 1500.

Büttisholz, büt'tiss-hŏlts', a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles NW. of Lucerne. Near here is a mound called the *Engländerhübel*, or "English hillock," which contains the bones of 3000 Englishmen, followers of Ingelram de Coucy, Duke of Bedford, who, in 1375, while devastating the Swiss cantons, was overwhelmed by the peasants.

Button-ness, also written **Budon-Ness,** a prominent headland of Scotland, on the northern side of the entrance into the Firth of Tay. Lat. 56° 28′ N.

Buttonwillow, a post-village of Kern co., Cal. Pop. about 100.

Buttonwood, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., 18 miles NW. of Williamsport. Pop. about 200.

Buttonwood, a post-village of Kent co., R.I. Its banking point is Providence.

Butts, a county near the central part of Georgia, has an area of 179 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocmulgee River. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1890, 10,565; in 1900, 12,805.

Butts, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga. Pop. about 100.

Buttstädt, bŏŏt'stĕtt', a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 12 miles NNE. of Weimar. Pop. in 1900, 2623.

Buttsville, a coal-mining village of McKean co., Pa., on a branch of the Erie R.

Buttzville, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., 4 miles E. of Belvidere.

Butuan, boo-too'ăn, a pueblo of Surigao province, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, on the Butuan River, about 18 miles from its mouth in Butuan Bay. The entrance to the river is defended by 2 forts. The town is in a mountainous territory, covered with forest and marsh; it has mines of gold. Pop. in 1903, 8207. Here Spanish sovereignty of the Philippines was first proclaimed (1521) by Magellan, and mass was first said. The Butuan River is one of the most important of the island of Mindanao.

Buturlinovka, boo-toor-le-nov'kā, called also **Petrovskoie,** pĕ-trov'skoi-ĕ, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronezh, 30 miles ESE. of Bobrov. It has many tanneries and is conspicuous for the number of its wind-mills. Pop. in 1897, 23,400.

Butzbach, bŏŏts'bāĸ, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 11 miles S. of Giessen. Pop. in 1900, 3943.

Bützow, büts'ō*v*, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 18 miles SW. of Rostock. It is a handsome and thriving place. The noteworthy buildings include a fine thirteenth century church, restored in modern times, a former episcopal palace, and a modern town-hall. Pop. in 1900, 5545.

Butztown, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., 2 miles NW. of Freemansburg.

Buxar, bux'ar', or **Baxar,** a city of Bengal, on the Ganges, 75 miles by rail W. of Patna. It is held to be a very sacred place by the Hindus. Pop. about 15,000. Here, in 1764, Sir Hector Munro defeated a native army in a great battle.

Buxentum, an ancient name of Policastro.

Buxtehude, bŏŏx'tęh-hoo'dę, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles SE. of Stade, on the Este, near its mouth in the Elbe. It was a flourishing place in the Middle Ages under the archbishops of Bremen and a member of the Hansa. Its industries and trade are considerable. Pop. in 1900, 3637.

Buxton (L. *Bucostenum*), a town and watering-place of England, co. of Derby, 30 miles NW. of Derby and 160 miles NW. of London. It is situated at an elevation of 1000 feet, in a deep valley, the approach to which is by the gorge of the river Wye, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It consists of an old and a new town. Among the prominent edifices are the new town-hall, the palatial structure called the Crescent, and an immense hospital. The "Old Hall," once the residence of Mary Queen of Scots, is now an inn. Buxton has long been famous for its mineral springs, which attract thousands of visitors annually. The Devonshire Hospital and Bath Charity entertains large numbers of poor invalids. The climate of Buxton is remarkably healthy. Among the attractions of the immediate vicinity are Diamond Hill, glittering with quartz crystals, and Poole's Hole, a great stalactite cavern. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of alabaster, spar, and other ornaments, and in coal-mining. Pop. in 1901, 10,181.

Buxton, a town of British Guiana, near Friendship. Pop. about 3200.

Buxton, a post-station of Clinton co., Ill., 4 miles W. of Carlyle.

Buxton, a post-township (town) and village of York co., Me., 15 miles W. of Portland, is bounded on the W. by the Saco River. Pop. in 1900, 1838; of the village, about 200.

Buxton, a banking post-village of Traill co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 53 miles N. of Fargo. Pop. about 300.

Buxton Center, a post-village of York co., Me., in Buxton township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 15 miles W. of Portland.

Buxy, büx'see', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 9 miles SW. of Chalon-sur-Saône. Pop. 2000.

Buyerstown, bi'ęrz-tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 2 miles N. of Gap.

Buytrago, a town of Spain. See BUITRAGO.

Buyukdere, boo-yook-dā'rā, a town of Turkey, on the European shore of the Bosporus, 10 miles N. by E. of Constantinople. It is famous for its picturesque beauty. The upper part is occupied by the summer residences and gardens of the European ambassadors, and the lower part by Greeks, Armenians, and Turks.

Buzançais, bü'zôn'sā', a town of France, department of Indre, on the Indre, 13 miles NW. of Châteauroux. Pop. about 3500.

Buzancy, bü'zôn'see', a town of France, Ardennes, 25 miles SE. of Mézières. Pop. about 700.

Buzet, bü'zā', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 7 miles N. of Nérac. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Buzeu. See BUSEU.

Buzo (bood'zo), **Cape,** the NW. extremity of the island of Crete.

Buzuluk, boo-zoo-look', a town of Russia, government and 119 miles SE. of Samara. Its industries include tanning, copper-smelting, and the preparation of sheepskins. Pop. in 1897, 14,471.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, from which it extends northeastward about 30 miles. Its width varies from 5 to 10 miles. It washes the coast of Barnstable co. on the E. and Bristol and Plymouth cos. on the NW. The Elizabeth Islands separate it from Vineyard Sound.

Buzzards Bay, a post-station and summer-resort of Barnstable co., Mass., situated at the head of Buzzard's Bay, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 55 miles SW. of Boston.

Byam Martin, an island and channel in the American Arctic Archipelago, in about lat. 75° 20′ N. and lon. 104°–105° W. Byam Martin Channel separates Melville and Bathurst Islands.

Byam Martin's Island, Pacific Ocean, in the Tuamotu group, is in lat. 19° 40′ S. and lon. 140° 22′ W.

Bybee, a post-village of Cocke co., Tenn., 20 miles SW. of Greeneville. Pop. about 100.

Byberry, bī'bĕr-re, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., about 14 miles NNE. of Independence Hall.

Byblus, an ancient city of Phœnicia, between Berytus and Tripolis. See JEBAIL.

Byelostok, Russia. See BIALYSTOK.

Byer, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 10 miles (direct) SW. of McArthur. Pop. about 200.

Byers, a post-hamlet of Arapahoe co., Colo., on the Union Pacific R., 41 miles E. of Denver.

Byers, a post-station of Mecosta co., Mich., 4 miles S. of Big Rapids.

Byers, Mount, a mountain of Colorado, in lat. 39° 52′ N., lon. 105° 56′ W. It is in the S. part of the Middle Park, and has an altitude of 12,778 feet above the sea.

Byersville, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., 6 miles NW. of Dansville.

Byesville, bīz'vĭl, a banking post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles S. of Cambridge. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1267.

Byfield, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., on a branch of the Boston and Maine R., 6 miles SW. of Newburyport.

Byhalia, a banking post-town of Marshall co., Miss., 28 miles SE. of Memphis, Tenn. It is on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham R. Pop. in 1900, 760.

Byhalia, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, 80 miles NE. of Bellefontaine. Pop. 150.

Byington, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ohio, 23 miles ESE. of Hillsboro.

Bylot's Bay, in the Atlantic. See BAFFIN BAY.

Byng, or **Haldimand,** a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, on the Grand River, near Dunnville. Pop. about 100.

Byng Inlet, a post-village and outport in Parry Sound district, Ontario, at the mouth of the Maganetawan River and on the N. shore of Georgian Bay, 90 miles N. of Collingwood. Pop. about 200.

Bynum, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C., 5 miles NE. of Pittsboro. Pop. about 200.

Bynum, a post-village of Hill co., Tex.

Bynumville, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo., 15 miles S. of New Cambria.

Byram, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., on the Pearl River, 9 miles S. by W. of Jackson. Pop. 100.

Byram, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1235.

Byram River, in the SW. part of Connecticut, enters Long Island Sound on the boundary with New York.

Byrdstown, a post-town, capital of Pickett co., Tenn., about 38 miles W. of Winfield. Pop. 150.

Byrne, bẽrn, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Tenn., 25 miles W. by N. of Cookeville.

Byrnesville, bẽrnz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mo., 5 miles S. of Eureka.

Byrneville, bẽrn'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., on Indian Creek, 14 miles W. by N. of New Albany.

Byromtown, a post-village of Forest co., Pa., 7 miles by rail S. by W. of Sheffield Junction.

Byromville, a post-hamlet of Dooly co., Ga., about 15 miles SE. of Oglethorpe.

Byron, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., 68 miles by rail E. of San Francisco. Pop. about 200.

Byron, a post-village of Houston co., Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia, 17 miles SW. of Macon. Pop. about 400.

Byron, a banking post-village of Ogle co., Ill., on the W. bank of the Rock River, 88 miles W. by N. of Chicago. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago Great-Western Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1015.

Byron, a post-township (town) of Oxford co., Me., about 55 miles WNW. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 204.

Byron, a banking post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Shiawassee River and on the Ann Arbor R., 20 miles SW. of Flint. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Byron, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., 9 miles by rail W. of Rochester. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Byron, a post-town of Thayer co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 18 miles SW. of Hebron. The banking point is Chester. Pop. about 125.

Byron, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., 25 miles by rail WSW. of Rochester. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1512; of the village, 300.

Byron, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ohio, 11 miles E. by N. of Dayton.

Byron, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Byron township (town), about 8 miles S. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1234.

Byron, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the river Thames, 6 miles from London. Pop. about 200.

Byron Bay, Hawaii. See HILO BAY.

Byron, Cape, the most easterly point of Australia, in New South Wales, about lon. 153° 35′ E.

Byron Center, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 12 miles S. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 225.

Byron's Bay, E. coast of Labrador, in lat. 54° 40′ N.

Byron's Island, of the Gilbert or Kingsmill Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 1° 18′ S.; lon. 176° 40′ E. It is low, densely wooded, and was discovered by Admiral Byron in 1765.

Byske, büs'kĕh or bis'kĕh, a river of Sweden, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, in lat. 64° 67′ N., after a direct SE. course of 110 miles. At its mouth is the town of Byskeå.

Bytown, the former name of OTTAWA, Canada.

Byturni, Baitarni, bī-tūr'nee, or **Baitarani,** a river of Orissa, British India, which, after a SE. course of from 300 to 400 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 20° 47′ N. It is a great stream in the rainy season, and is regarded as sacred by the Hindus.

Byzantium, be-zan'she-um (Gr. Βυζάντιον, *Buzantion*), an ancient Greek city on the site of the modern Constantinople. (See CONSTANTINOPLE.) The name BYZANTINE EMPIRE is applied to the Greek Empire, the eastern half of the ancient Roman Empire, which was permanently sundered from the western half (Western Empire) in A.D. 395 and endured till 1453, and the capital of which was Constantinople.

C

Caazapá, kå-å-så-på', a town of southern Paraguay, 22 miles S. of Villa Rica, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. 12,000(?).

Cababuri, kå-bå-boo-ree', a river of Brazil, a tributary of the Rio Negro.

Cabagán, kå-bå-gån', a village of the Philippine Islands, in the province of Isabela, about 22 miles N. by W. of Ilagán.

Cabalaba, kå-bå-lä'bå, a river of Dutch Guiana, a tributary of the Corentyn.

Caballones Channel. See Boca de Caballones.

Caballos, or **Puerto Caballos,** Honduras. See Puerto Cortés.

Cabañas, kå-bän'yäs, a department in the N. part of Salvador, bordering on Honduras. The Lempa River forms the N. and E. boundaries. It is mountainous, particularly in the N. and E. Corn, rice, and indigo are raised in the valleys. Capital, Sensuntepeque. Pop. about 35,000.

Cabañas, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, on a second-class harbor, about 35 miles (direct) WSW. of Havana and 15 miles by high-road from Mariel. It is not a port of entry and is unimportant, but has telegraph- and post-offices. The district is rich and grows sugar. Pop. in 1899, 1017, with San Miguel; of the district, 3853.

Cabanes, kå-nä'nĕs, a town of Spain, 12 miles NE. of Castellón de la Plana. Pop. of the commune, 3700.

Cabano, a post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the Temiscouata R., 43 miles from Fraserville, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Cabarrus, a county in the southwest-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 387 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rocky River. The mineral resources comprise gold, copper, lead, barytes, blende, and galena. Capital, Concord. Pop. in 1890, 18,142; in 1900, 22,456.

Cabatuán, kå-bå-too-än', a pueblo of Panay, Philippine Islands, province and 13 miles (direct) NW. of Iloilo. It produces much rice, maize, tobacco, sugar-cane, cacao, coffee, etc. Pop. in 1903, 16,497.

Cabedelo, a port of the state of Parahyba, Brazil, immediately N. of the town of Parahyba.

Cabel, a post-village of Pike co., Ind. Pop. about 200. Its banking point is Washington.

Cabel, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., 3 miles NW. of Shamokin.

Cab'ell, a county in the SW. part of West Virginia, has an area of 261 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Ohio River and intersected by the Guyandotte River. Coal and iron are found. Capital, Huntington. Pop. in 1890, 23,595; in 1900, 29,252.

Cabell Court-House. See Barboursville.

Cabellos da Velha, kå-bĕl'loce då vĕl'yå, a bay of Brazil, state of Maranhão.

Cabenda, Kabenda, kå-bĕn'då, or **Kabinda,** a territory or exclave of Portugal (Angola), in western equatorial Africa, lying north of the mouth of the Congo River, and between French Congo and the Congo Free State. It comprises the circumscriptions of Landana and Cabenda. The town and port of Cabenda, in the southern part of the territory, has acquired some trading importance.

Cabery, a banking post-village of Ford co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 24 miles SW. of Kankakee. Pop. in 1900, 385.

Cabes, Tunis. See Gabes.

Cabeza del Buey, kå-bä'thå dĕl boo-ä', a town of Spain, 86 miles ESE. of Badajoz. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 7566.

Cabezas de San Juan, kå-bä'säs då sän hoo-än', a cape at the extreme NE. point of Porto Rico. Lat. 18° 23′ 10″ N.; lon. 65° 37′ 27″ W. It has a light-house.

Cabezas de San Juan (kå-bä'thäs då sän hoo-än'), **Las,** a town of Spain, 27 miles S. of Seville. It is very ancient, and has a Moorish castle. Pop. about 5000.

Cabezón, kå-bä-thōn', a town of Spain, 7 miles NNE. of Valladolid, on the Pisuerga. Pop. about 1000.

Cabezuela, kå-bä-thoo-ä'lå, a small town of Spain, in Estremadura, 16 miles NE. of Plasencia, on the Jerte.

Cabiao, kå-be-ä'o, a pueblo of Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on an affluent of the Pampanga River, 7 miles S. by W. of San Isidro. Here is grown the finest tobacco in the Philippines. Pop. in 1903, 7843.

Cabin Creek, Johnson co., Ark. See Lamar.

Cabinhill, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., N.Y., 8 miles SSE. of Delhi.

Cabin John, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., near the Potomac, about 8 miles above Washington, D.C. The Cabin John Bridge, spanning Cabin John Run, and carrying the Washington aqueduct, has one of the largest stone arches in the world, 220 feet.

Cabin Point, a post-village of Surry co., Va., 10 miles from Waverly station, which is 21 miles SE. of Petersburg.

Cabira, the ancient name of Sivas.

Cable, a coal-mining village of Mercer co., Ill., on a branch of the Rock Island and Peoria R., 26 miles S. by E. of Rock Island. Pop. in 1900, 697.

Cable, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 38 miles WNW. of Columbus.

Cable, a mining post-camp of Deerlodge co., Mont., about 15 miles N. of Anaconda. Altitude, about 7000 feet.

Cable, a post-village of Bayfield co., Wis., 16 miles by rail N. of Hayward.

Cable Island, a small island of Ireland, co. of Cork, in the Atlantic, 5 miles SSW. of Youghal.

Cabo Frio, kå'bo free'o (*i.e.*, "cool cape"), a city and seaport of Brazil, NE. of the cape of the same name, state and 72 miles N. by E. of Rio de Janeiro. It has a college, established in 1840. The town is at the SE. extremity of Lake Araruama. Climate unhealthy. Pop. about 3000.

Cabool. See Kabul.

Cabool, kȧ-bool', a post-village of Texas co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 78 miles E. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 471.

Caborns, a post-hamlet of Posey co., Ind., 13 miles W. of Evansville.

Cabo Rojo, kå'bo ro'ho, a town in the western part of Porto Rico, about 10 miles (direct) S. of Mayaguez. It has large and profitable salt-deposits. Pop. in 1899, 2744; of the jurisdiction, 16,154.

Cabot, a banking post-town of Lonoke co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 22 miles NE. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 294.

Cabot, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., in Cabot township (town), about 18 miles NE. of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900, 226; of the town, 1126.

Cabot's Head, the extreme point of a promontory separating Lake Huron from Georgian Bay.

Cabotville, a former name of Chicopee, Mass.

Cabourg, kå'boor', a watering-place of Calvados, France, 15 miles SW. of Trouville. It has several fine avenues and a broad sandy beach.

Cabo Vírgenes, kå'bo veer'hĕn-ĕs, a port and steamship landing of the territory of Santa Cruz, Argentine Republic.

Cabra, kå'brå (anc. *Ægabrum*), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 30 miles SSE. of Cordova. It is situated amid very picturesque scenery. One of its churches was originally a Moorish mosque. Its neighborhood produces wine of superior quality. Pop. in 1900, 13,127.

Cabra (kå'brå) or **Goat Island,** one of the Lubang Islands, Philippines, about 1½ miles NW. of Lubang. It is uninhabited, low, flat, and wooded, and has a light-house.

Cabra del Santo Cristo, kå'brå dĕl sän'to krees'to, a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, 28 miles SE. of Jaén.

Cabralia Bay, in the S. of the state of Bahia, Brazil, was visited by Cabral in 1500.

Cabras, kå'brås, a village in the island of Sardinia, 5 miles NW. of Oristano. Pop. about 4000.

Cabrera, kå-brä'rå (anc. *Capra'ria*), one of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, 9 miles S. of Majorca. Area, about 6 sq. m. The adjoining waters abound in fish.

Cabrida, a river-port of Venezuela, on the Orinoco River, below the confluence of the Apurito.

Cabriel, kå-bree-ĕl', a river of Spain, in New Castile, joins the Júcar after a course of about 130 miles.

Cabron (kå-brōn'), **Cape,** the NE. point of the peninsula of Samaná, of the island of Haiti.

Cabul. See Kabul.

Cabuyao, kå-boo-yä'o, formerly **Tabuco,** tä-boo'ko, a pueblo of Laguna province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the W. bank of Laguna de Bay. In a very fertile locality, it produces rice, sugar-cane, cacao, coffee, cotton, and indigo. Pop. in 1903, 6439.

Cacahuamilpa, a famous cave of Mexico, is in the district of Alarcón, state of Guerrero.

Caçapaba, kå-så-på'bå, a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, 150 miles WSW. of Porto Alegre.

Cac'apon (often pronounced kå'pon) or **Great Cacapon River,** W.Va., rises in Hardy co., runs in a NNE. direction, and enters the Potomac River about 5 miles from

Berkeley Springs. It is nearly 130 miles long. About 8 miles W. of this river is a ridge called Cacapon Mountain.

Caccamo, kăk'kä-mo, a town of Sicily, province and 18 miles SE. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 11,274.

Caccavone, kăk-kä-vo'nā, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 3 miles SW. of Agnone. Pop. about 2000.

Caccia (kät'chä), **Cape,** on the W. coast of Sardinia, with a light-house.

Caccuri, kăk-koo'ree, a village of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 20 miles NW. of Cotrone.

Cáceres, kä'thā-rās, a province of Spain, in Estremadura. Area, 7665 sq. m. It belongs wholly to the basin of the Tagus. Pop. in 1900, 362,164.

Cáceres (anc. *Cas'tra Cæcil'ia*), a town of Spain, in Estremadura, capital of the province of Cáceres, 24 miles W. by N. of Trujillo. It is divided into the old and the new town. The old town occupies the top of a hill and is surrounded by a strong wall. Cáceres contains some fine old palaces. It has considerable manufactures and trade and is noted for its bacon. Pop. in 1900, 16,933.

Cáceres, kä'sā-rās, a town of Antioquía, Colombia, on the right bank of the Cauca River, about 120 miles NNE. of Medellín. Pop. about 2000.

Cáceres, a pueblo of the Philippines. See Nueva Cáceres.

Cachar, kä-char', or **Cachar Plains,** a district of British India, in Assam, bordering on Manipur, and partly included in the basin of the Barak. The Cachar Hills tract is politically connected with it. It produces large amounts of tea for export. Rice and cotton are also leading products. Capital, Silchar.

Cache, kash, a river of Arkansas, rises in the extreme northeastern part of the state, runs southwestward, and enters the White River above Clarendon, Monroe co. Its length is estimated at 230 miles.

Cache, a river of Illinois, enters the Ohio River about 6 miles N. of Cairo. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Cache, a county in the N. part of Utah, bordering on Idaho, has an area of 1181 sq. m. It is intersected by the Bear River. The Wasatch Mountains are on the E. The county comprises a large part of the fertile Cache Valley. Capital, Logan. Pop. in 1890, 15,509; in 1900, 18,139.

Cache Bay, a post-village of Nipissing district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. Its banking point is Sturgeon Falls.

Cache Creek, Cal., issues from the SE. end of Clear Lake, runs southeastward, and enters the Sacramento River about 5 miles above Charleston.

Cache la Poudre (kăsh lä poo'd'r) **Creek,** Colo., rises in the Snowy Range, runs southeastward, and enters the South Fork of the Platte in Weld co., near Greeley. It is nearly 120 miles long.

Cacheo, kä-shā'o, or **Cachéu,** kä-shā'oo, a Portuguese settlement in western Africa, near the coast, and on the Cacheo, 85 miles SSE. of Bathurst. Lat. 12° 17' N.

Cacheville, Yolo co., Cal. See Yolo.

Cachimayo, kä-che-mī'o, a river of Bolivia, flows into the Pilcomayo, after a course of upward of 300 miles.

Cachoeira, or **Caxoeira,** kä-sho-ā'e-rä (a Brazilian word signifying "waterfall"), a commercial city of Brazil, state of Bahia, and 57 miles (direct) NW. of Bahia, with which it is connected by rail. Chief exports, tobacco and coffee. Pop. of district, about 20,000.

Cachoeira, or **Caxoeira,** a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, 220 miles NNW. of Rio Grande and 100 miles W. of Porto Alegre, with which it is connected by rail.

Cachoeira Grande (grän'dä), a fortified town of Brazil, state of Pará, on the Tocantins, in about lat. 3° 50' S. Pop. 4000.

Cacoosing, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Reading.

Cacouna, kä'koo'nä', a post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Intercolonial R., about 112 miles below Quebec. It is a fashionable watering-place, and commands a superb view of the St. Lawrence valley. Pop. in 1901, 589.

Cactus, a post-village of Webb co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 29 miles N. of Laredo.

Cadabóna, Coldi, a depression or saddle in the mountains of northwest Italy which separates the Ligurian Apennines from the Alps. Elevation, about 1600 feet.

Cadalen, kä'dä'lŏn', a town of France, department of Tarn, 5 miles SE. of Gaillac. Pop. about 1600.

Cadaqués, kä-dä-kās', a town of Spain, 32 miles NE. of Gerona, with a port on the Mediterranean. Pop. about 1500.

Cad'aret'ta, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Miss., 20 miles from Duck Hill station.

Caddo, a parish forming the NW. extremity of Louisiana, has an area of 906 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Red River, and contains Soda Lake, which communicates with Caddo Lake, which is partly in Texas and partly in this county. Capital, Shreveport. Pop. in 1890, 31,555; in 1900, 44,499.

Caddo, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 31 miles NE. of Denison, Tex. Coal and lead are found here, and the town has cotton and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 930.

Caddo, a post-village of Stephens co., Tex., 18 miles N. of Ranger.

Caddo'a, a post-hamlet of Bent co., Colo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 16 miles E. of Las Animas.

Caddo Creek, or **Fourche** (foorsh) **Caddo,** Ark., enters the Ouachita River about 5 miles N. of Arkadelphia. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Caddogap, formerly **Centerville,** a post-village of Montgomery co., Ark., on Caddo Creek, 40 miles NW. of Arkadelphia. Pop. about 150.

Caddo Lake forms part of the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, and communicates with Soda Lake. These lakes are navigable by steamboats, which can pass from them into the Red River. Length, about 20 miles.

Caddo Mills, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 9 miles SW. of Greenville, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Cade, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. Pop. about 100.

Cadenabbia, a village and popular resort of northern Italy, on Lake Como, 2 miles S. of Menaggio, and occupying one of the most sheltered positions on the lake. Near by are the famous villa and gardens of the Villa Carlotta, containing works by Thorwaldsen and Canova.

Cadenet, kä'dĕh-nā', a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 31 miles SE. of Avignon. Pop. about 2500.

Cadereyta, kä-dä-rā'tä or kä-dä-rā'e-tä, or **Cadereyta Méndez,** a town of Mexico, state and 42 miles E. by N. of Querétaro.

Cadereyta, or **Cadereyta Jiménez,** a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León, 26 miles E. by S. of Monterey. Pop. of the commune, about 17,000. Cadereyta station is on the Mexican Gulf R.

Cad'er-Id'ris, a precipitous mountain of Wales, in the co. of Merioneth, 3 miles SW. of Dolgelly. It commands perhaps the finest view in Wales, not surpassed even by that from Snowdon. Altitude, 2925 feet.

Caderousse, kä'dĕh-roose', a town of France, department of Vaucluse, on the Rhone, 15 miles NNW. of Avignon. Pop. about 2500.

Cades, a post-village of St. Martin's parish, La., 11 miles SE. of Lafayette. Pop. about 300.

Cades, a post-village of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 72 miles N. of Charleston.

Cades Cove, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Tenn.

Cadet, kă-dĕt', a post-hamlet of Washington co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 57 miles SSW. of St. Louis. Lead and baryta are shipped here.

Cadeville, a post-hamlet of Ouachita parish, La.

Cadillac, kä'dee'yäk', a town of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 18 miles SE. of Bordeaux. Pop. about 2000.

Cad'illac', a city, the capital of Wexford co., Mich., on the Clam River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Ann Arbor Rs., 98 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has extensive lumber-mills, foundries, machine-shops, and various manufactures, and is an important supply-centre for the northern lumbering section of the state. Pop. in 1900, 5997. The place was formerly called Clam Lake.

Cadiz, kä'diz (Sp. pron. kä'deeth; Fr. *Cadix*, kä'deess'; anc. *Ga'des*), a city and seaport of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, on the isle of León, off the SW. coast of Andalusia, 60 miles NW. of Gibraltar and 64 miles S. by W. of Seville. Lat. 36° 32' N.; lon. 6° 17' W. The isle of León is separated from the mainland by a very narrow and tortuous channel. The town stands on a narrow tongue of land, which projects about 5 miles NNW. into the sea; it is almost completely surrounded by water, and is strongly defended both by nature and by art. The city itself is surrounded by walls of great height and thickness, flanked with towers and bastions. Its capacious bay consists of an inner and an outer harbor. Cadiz, as viewed from the sea, presents a highly picturesque appearance, and the views from elevated points within the city are superb. Architecturally the place is comparatively modern, the conflagration of 1596 having consumed a great part of the old town. There are fine public squares and promenades. The houses are often surmounted by towers, open to the sea-breeze, which are called *miradores*, or "lookouts." Among the principal structures and institutions are the Torre de Vigía or Tavira, the watch-tower; old cathedral; the new cathedral, of marble; the academy of fine arts; archæologi-

cal museum; the church of Santa Catalina, containing one of Murillo's masterpieces; and the Hall of Fame for seamen. The lofty light-house of San Sebastián was demolished by the Spaniards at the time of the war with the United States. La Carraca, the royal dock-yard, is situated at the bottom of the inner bay, about 6 miles from the city. There is a large dry-dock at the Trocadero, opposite the city, at the entrance to the inner harbor. The trade of Cadiz is large, although but a shadow of what it was at the time when Spain was mistress of a great part of the New World. The chief article exported is sherry wine. Salt, olive oil, lead-ore, lead, and fruits are also important articles of export. The climate of the city is warm and moist, and the summer heat is often intense.

Cadiz was founded by the Phœnicians, and early became a commercial town of great importance. It fell into the hands of the Carthaginians in the first Punic War; in the second Punic War it voluntarily surrendered to the Romans. Its inhabitants received the Roman franchise from Julius Cæsar. It was taken in 1596 by the Earl of Essex. In 1823 it surrendered to the French. Pop. in 1900, 69,382.——Adj. and inhab. GADITA'NIAN (Sp. GADITANO, gå-de-tå'no).

Cadiz, a province of Spain, in Andalusia, bordering on the Strait of Gibraltar and the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2834 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 452,659.

Cadiz, kā'dĭz, a post-town of Henry co., Ind., 6 miles from Newcastle. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Cadiz, a banking city, capital of Trigg co., Ky., on the Little River, about 55 miles ESE. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 881.

Cadiz, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on Ischua Creek, about 48 miles SSE. of Buffalo. Pop. 200.

Cadiz, a banking post-village, capital of Harrison co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 23 miles NW. of Wheeling, W.Va. It is surrounded by a fertile country, which contains mines of bituminous coal. Pop. in 1900, 1755.

Cadiz, a post-hamlet of Green co., Wis., in Cadiz township (town), 10 miles SW. of Monroe. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1240.

Cadiz, kå'dis, a small town of Venezuela, on the S. coast of the island of Cubagua.

Cadiz, Bay of, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in Andalusia, Spain, having SW. the peninsula on which is the city of Cadiz. It is about 5 miles in length. See CADIZ.

Cadiz, Gulf of, a broad arm of the Atlantic Ocean, having on the N. Algarve, in Portugal, and Andalusia, in Spain.

Cadiz Junction, a village of Harrison co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 25 miles W. of Steubenville. The name of the post-office is Means.

Cadmus, a post-station of Linn co., Kan.

Cadomus, or **Cadomum,** the Latin for CAEN.

Cadore, a town of Italy. See PIEVE DI CADORE.

Cadosia, ka-do'shą, a post-hamlet and resort of Delaware co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., near Hancock station.

Cadosia Summit, in Delaware co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 12 miles SE. of Walton.

Ca'dott', a banking post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 12 miles E. of Chippewa Falls. It has manufactures of hubs and spokes and staves, etc. Pop. in 1900, 840.

Cadotte Pass, Mont., is in Deerlodge co., about lat. 47° N., and 40 miles NW. of Helena. It is a depression in the main range of the Rocky Mountains.

Cadron Creek, Ark., enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles E. of Lewisburg.

Cadwallader, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 40 miles S. of Canton. Pop. about 250.

Cadwell, a post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 7½ miles NE. of Sullivan. Pop. about 100.

Cady, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., 2 miles from Fraser station.

Cadys Falls, a post-hamlet of Lamoille co., Vt., on the Lamoille River, 1 mile S. of Hydepark.

Cadyville, or **El'sinore',** a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Saranac River, 10 miles W. of Plattsburg. Pop. about 100.

Cæcina, the ancient name of CECINA.

Caen, kôn (L. *Cado'mus* or *Cado'mum*), a city of France, capital of the department of Calvados (Normandy), 125 miles (direct) WNW. of Paris, at the confluence of the Orne with the Odon, 10 miles from the English Channel. Lat. 49° 11′ N.; lon. 0° 24′ W. Caen, with its imposing churches and other stately edifices, its fine promenades, its public squares and sculptural monuments, and its wealth of educational institutions, is one of the most impressive of the smaller cities of western Europe. The houses are generally built of an excellent freestone which is extensively quarried in the vicinity and exported to foreign countries. Many of the buildings are admirable specimens of the Norman style of architecture. Among the many churches are the cathedral of St. Étienne, or *Abbaye aux Hommes*, containing the tomb of William the Conqueror, who founded it in 1066; the church of the Trinity, or the *Abbaye aux Dames*, in the Romanesque style, founded by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror; and the church of St. Pierre. Among the secular structures are the building of the prefecture, in the Italian style, the old edifice of the Palais de Justice, the Hôtel de Ville, on the Place de la République, the exchange, the Lyceum, and the new university buildings. The castle built by William the Conqueror is still partially preserved. The University of Caen is the successor of the university founded by Henry VI. of England. The town has a municipal library of 100,000 volumes, a splendid gallery of paintings, a museum of natural history, and a botanical garden. It has manufactures of lace, linen, cotton goods, gloves, hosiery, etc.; some ship-building is also carried on. The raising of fruits and flowers is an important industry. The trade of the town is extensive, and is facilitated by a commodious basin and a ship-canal.

Caen rose into importance under William the Conqueror and became the capital of Lower Normandy. In 1346 it was taken and pillaged by Edward III. of England. It was again taken by the English in 1417, and wrested from them in 1450 by Dunois. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 44,794; of the town, 38,072.

Cænepolis, the ancient name of KENEH.

Caer-Caradoc, kar-ka-rad'ọk, or **Cradock Hill,** in England, in Shropshire, is near the confluence of the Clun and the Teond. On it are the vestiges of the camp which Caractacus defended against the Roman general Ostorius, and whence its name is derived.

Cære, an ancient city of Italy. See CERVETERI.

Caergwrle, kar-goor'lå, a borough of Wales, co. of Flint, 5 miles by rail NNW. of Wrexham. Pop. about 1000.

Caerlav'erock, or **Carlaverock,** a parish of Scotland, co. and 5 miles SSE. of Dumfries, on the Solway Firth. Here is Caerlaverock Castle, the ruined seat of the Maxwells, described in Scott's "Guy Mannering."

Caerleon, kar'le'on (*i.e.*, "castle of the legion;" anc. *Is'ca Silu'rum*), a town of England, co. of Monmouth, on the Usk, 2½ miles NNE. of Newport. It is interesting as the ancient capital of Britannia Secunda (modern Wales), and as having been a place of importance in the twelfth century. Various Roman antiquities have been discovered in and around the town. Caerleon is famous as one of the traditional capitals of King Arthur's realms. Pop. in 1901, 1367.

Caermarthen. See CARMARTHEN.

Caernarvon. See CARNARVON.

Caernarvon, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 959.

Caernarvon, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1466.

Caerphilly, kar-fil'lee or kar-fith'lee, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 7 miles NNW. of Cardiff. Near by are the ruins of the celebrated Caerphilly Castle. It has extensive collieries and iron-works. Pop. of the urban district in 1901, 15,835.

Caerwys, kar'wis, a town of Wales, co. of Flint, 4 miles SW. of Holywell. Pop. about 1500.

Cæsaraugusta, the ancient name of SARAGOSSA.

Cæsarea, sez-ą-ree'ą, in ancient geography, a seaport of Palestine, 55 miles NNW. of Jerusalem. It is now a mass of shapeless ruins, encompassed by a low wall of gray stone. The locality bears the name of Kaisariyeh. Water being good and abundant, coasting-vessels often put in here. The city was founded by Herod the Great, rose to great importance, and was the scene of several interesting events mentioned in the Bible.

Cæsarea, an ancient name of KAISARIYEH, in Asia Minor.

Cæsarea, the ancient name of CHERCHEL.

Cæsarea, an ancient name of JERSEY.

Cæsarea, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 18 miles N. by W. of Bowmanville. Pop. about 100.

Cæsarea Philippi, the ancient name of PANEAS.

Cæsaris Mons, the Latin name of KAISERBERG.

Cæsarodunum, the ancient name of TOURS.

Cæsaromagus, an ancient name of BEAUVAIS.

Cæsar's Head, an outlier of the Blue Ridge, on the borders of North and South Carolina, 45 miles SW. of Asheville. Elevation, 3225 feet. Its southern face is a precipice about 1500 feet high. The mountain commands a superb view over the South Carolina lowlands.

Caffa, a town of Russia. See KAFFA.

Caffagiolo, kåf-få'jo-lo, a locality near Florence, which at the time of the Renaissance produced superb majolica wares.

Caffarelli (kåf-få-rĕl'lee) **Islands,** a part of the Buccaneer Archipelago, at the entrance of King's Sound, NW. coast of Australia.

Caffraria, a country of Africa. See KAFFRARIA.

Caffristan, a country of Asia. See KAFIRISTAN.

Cafsa, a town of Tunis. See GAFSA.

Cagayán, kå-ghī-ån', a northern province of Luzon, Philippine Islands, bordering on the China Sea. It is mountainous, lying between the Cordillera Oriental and the Cordillera Central, but has very fertile plains, which grow the products of the country, especially a fine tobacco. The heavy forests, with the Rio Grande de Cagayán, Abulug, Pamplona, and other rivers, and the Laguna de Cagayán, render the climate excessively humid. Capital, Tuguegarao. Pop. in 1901, 96,367.

Cagayán, capital of Misamis district, on the northern coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, and on the Cagayán River, 6 miles from the Macajalar Bay. It has a fair trade, and gold is washed in the mountains.

Cagayanes, kå-ghī-å'nĕs, a group of small islands in the Sulu Sea, lying west of the island of Negros, Philippines. Lat. about 9° 35' N.

Cagayán Lake, in Cagayán province, Luzon, is near the China Sea. It is about 7 miles by 5 miles, and abounds in crocodiles.

Cagayán-Sulu, kå-ghī-ån' soo'loo', **Cagayán de Sulu,** or **Cagayán de Joló,** an island or group of islands in the Sulu or Mindoro Sea, about 100 miles NW. of Cape Unsang, Borneo. The chief island is Cagayán. It is about 25 miles in circumference, and covered with trees; the coast is surrounded by a fringe of coral reef, but has safe anchorages. The soil is exceedingly fertile, producing cotton and tobacco, and is suited to rice, sugar, cacao, coffee, maize, potatoes, and vegetables. The islands were ceded by Spain to the United States in Nov., 1900.

Cagle, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Joplin.

Cagles Mills, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.C., 11 miles from Troy.

Cagli, kål'yee, a town of Italy, in the Marches, 13 miles S. of Urbino, at the confluence of the Bosso and Cantiano. Remains of the ancient Callis have been discovered near it. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 4539; commune, 11,927.

Cagliari, kål'yå-re (anc. *Car'alis* or *Cal'aris*), the capital of the island of Sardinia, on an extensive bay of its S. coast. Lat. 39° 13' N.; lon. 9° 8' E. It consists of four distinct sections: the old town, called the Castello, situated on a low hill, and comprising the old castle, viceregal palace, and cathedral; the Marina, extending to the shore; the Villa Nuova, with fine promenades; and Stampace, the wealthy quarter. The town is the southeastern terminus of a system of railways. Cagliari has about 40 churches, upward of 20 convents, and a university, with a library of 70,000 volumes. Its harbor is one of the safest in the Mediterranean. Cagliari exports grain, salt, wine, cheese, flax, goat-skins, etc. There are consuls here from all parts of the world. It is the seat of an archbishop. Cagliari has remains of a Roman amphitheatre and of an aqueduct. Pop. in 1901, 48,673; of the commune, 53,747.

Cagliari, a province of Italy, comprising the southern part (more than half) of the island of Sardinia. Area, about 5250 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 486,767. Capital, Cagliari.

Cagliari, Bay of, a bay of the Mediterranean, on the S. coast of the island of Sardinia, between Capes Pula and Carbonara, about 27 miles in breadth at its mouth. It affords secure anchorage. It has extensive artificial salterns.

Cagnano, kån-yå'no, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, on the Garganian promontory, 25 miles NE. of Foggia. Pop. about 4500.

Cagnano, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles NW. of Aquila. Pop. about 2500.

Cagsaua, kåg-sŏw'å, or **Daraga,** då-rå'gå, a pueblo of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 2 miles from Albay. Pop. 22,186.

Caguas, kå'gwås, a town of Porto Rico, department of Guayama, on the high-road between San Juan and Ponce, 18 miles (direct) SSE. of the former. Pop. in 1899, 5450. There are hot springs and quarries of marble and limestone in the jurisdiction. Pop. of the district, 19,800, over one-half negroes. The town was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899.

Cahaba, a river of Alabama. See CAHAWBA.

Cahabón, Cajabón, or **Caxabón,** kå-hå-bōn', a town of Guatemala, province of Vera Paz, on the Rio Dulce, 25 miles NE. of Cobán.

Cahawba, a river of Alabama, drains parts of Jefferson, Shelby, Perry, and Dallas cos., and enters the Alabama River at Cahawba. It is about 200 miles long and is navigable for small boats. Coal is found in its basin.

Cahawba, or **Cahaba,** kạ-haw'bạ, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ala., on the Alabama River, at the mouth of the Cahawba River, 10 miles SW. of Selma. It was formerly an important shipping point for cotton.

Caher, Ireland. See CAHIR.

Cahete, kå-å'tå, or **Villanova da Rainha,** veel-lå-no'vå då rå-een'yå, a town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, 25 miles SE. of Sabara. Pop. about 6000.

Cahir, or **Caher,** kah'hẹr or kare, a small island belonging to co. Mayo, Ireland, 4 miles from the shore

Cahir, or **Caher,** an island of Ireland, 3¼ miles S. of Clare Island.

Cahir, or **Caher,** a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, on the Suir, 6 miles by rail W. of Clonmel.

Cahirciveen, or **Cahersiveen,** kah'hẹr-se-veen', a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 2½ miles ENE. of Valencia. Pop. about 2000.

Cahirconree, kah'hẹr-con-ree', a mountain of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on the isthmus between Tralee Bay and Castlemains Harbor. Height, about 2800 feet.

Cahoka, Clarke co., Mo. See KAHOKA.

Cahokia, St. Claire co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R. and on the Mississippi River, 4 miles from East St. Louis, is inhabited by descendants of the French who settled here in 1682. In the vicinity are many remarkable mounds of prehistoric date. See EAST CAHONDELET.

Cahokia Creek, Ill., rises in Macoupin co. and enters the Mississippi River at East St. Louis, opposite St. Louis, Mo. It is about 80 miles long.

Cahors, kå'or' (anc. *Dico'na*), a town of France, capital of the department of Lot (in a district of old Guienne called Quercy), on a rocky peninsula, almost enclosed by the river Lot, 60 miles N. of Toulouse. The principal edifice is the cathedral, a vast mediæval building with two cupolas. One of the old bridges over the Lot has three remarkable towers. The town is embellished with statues of Fénelon, Clément Marot, and Gambetta. It has an active trade in wines, brandy, nut-oil, truffles, etc. Cahors is supposed to have been the capital of the Cadurci before the conquest of Gaul by Cæsar. In the Middle Ages it was noted for its money-changers. Its old university was united with that of Toulouse in 1751. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 11,738.

Cahto, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., in a fine grazing section, 45 miles N. of Ukiah.

Caiazzo, a town of Italy. See CAJAZZO.

Caibarién, or **Puerto de Caibarién,** pwĕr'to då ki-bå-re-ĕn', a city and seaport of Santa Clara province, Cuba, on the N. coast, 5½ miles by rail E. by N. of Remedios, of which it is the port, ranking seventh among the ports of the island. The anchorage is at Cayo Francés, about 20 miles distant. It has some coastwise trade; the sponge-fisheries are important. The region is low, but healthful, and productive in sugar. Pop. in 1899, 7013. About 3 miles E. by N. is the Puerto del Obispo.

Caicos, or **Caycos,** ki'kōce, a group of islands, geographically a part of the Bahamas, but politically with Turk Islands a dependency of Jamaica. They are separated by Caicos Passage from MARIGUANA, and by Turk Islands Passage from TURK ISLANDS (which see). Salt-making and sponge-fishing are the industries. Pop. about 5000.

Caicus, the ancient name of the BAKIR-TCHAI.

Caieta and **Cajeta,** ancient names of GAETA.

Caillou (kå-yoo' or kail'loo') **Lake,** La., is in Terre Bonne parish, about 2 miles N. of the Gulf of Mexico. The Grand Caillou Bayou runs through this lake (which is 10 miles long) into the gulf.

Cailoma, kī-lo'må, or **Caylloma,** kīl-yo'må, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, department and 95 miles NNW. of Arequipa.

Caimanera, kī'må-nå'rå, a port of Cuba, in the province of Santiago, on Cumberland harbor, in the Bay of Guantánamo, 10 miles S. of Guantánamo, with which it is connected by rail. Vessels of any draught can enter the harbor, and those of 14 feet can lie at the wharf and receive their lading from the railway-cars. It is a healthful place.

Caiman Islands. See CAYMANS.

Caimito, kī-mee'to, a village of Cuba, Pinar del Rio province, 7 miles by high-road E. of Guanajay. Pop. in 1899, 1269. The surrounding country is fertile, raising sugar-cane, etc., and is well stocked.

Cain, a village of Rice co., Kan., 21 miles by rail NW. of Lyons.

Cainesville, kānz'vĭl, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Mo., on the Crooked Fork of the Grand River,

24 miles S. of Leon, Iowa. It is on the Keokuk and Western R., and has manufactures of furniture, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 743.

Cain'hoy' (Wando post-office), Charleston co., S.C., on the Wando River, 16 miles NE. of Charleston.

Cains, kānz, a post-hamlet of Gwinnett co., Ga., 8 miles E. of Buford station.

Cains, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 6 miles NW. of Coatesville.

Cains River, a stream issuing from York co., New Brunswick, falls into the Miramichi 14 miles above the mouth of the Bartholomew. Length, about 100 miles.

Cains Store, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Cainsville, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 19 miles (direct) NE. of Bethany. Pop. about 750.

Cainsville, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 13 miles NE. of Murfreesboro.

Cainsville, or **Cayuga Heights,** a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, on Grand River, 3 miles by rail E. of Brantford. Pop. about 600.

Caintown, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, 4 miles from Mallorytown. Pop. about 125.

Cainville, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 27 miles S. of Madison.

Ça Ira, sà ee-rà', a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Va., on the Willis River, 60 miles W. of Richmond.

Cairn'gorm', a mountain of Scotland, in the SW. of the co. of Banff, 4084 feet above the sea. It is snow-capped for the greater part of the year, and, among other minerals, produces topazes and the "Cairngorm stones."

Cairngorm, or **Mount Hope,** also called **Katesville,** a hamlet of Middlesex co., Ontario, 9 miles SW. of Strathroy.

Cairns, a seaport of Queensland, on Trinity Bay, in about lat. 16° 53′ S. Pop. about 3000. It has an excellent harbor.

Cairntoul, one of the highest peaks of the Grampians, in Scotland, in the co. of Aberdeen, near the border of Inverness, SW. of Ben Macdhui. Height, 4241 feet above the sea.

Cairo, kī'ro (Arab. *Masr el-Kahira,* màs'r el kà'he-rà, —*i.e.*, "the victorious capital"), the capital of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 5 miles from the commencement of its delta. Lat. of the observatory, 30° 4′ 38″ N.; lon. 31° 17′ 14″ E. Pop. in 1897, 570,000, of whom the resident Europeans were about 22,000 and the Jews 7000. Climate healthy; the heat is great in summer, the temperature moderate in winter. Mean temperature of the year, 72°; of winter, 58°; of summer, 85° Fahr. It never snows and very seldom rains, but dew is abundant. The city proper is built on a slope at the western foot of one of the lowest ridges of the chain of Jebel Mokattam. Cairo is the most populous city of Egypt. It is the chief centre of Mohammedan learning, and in architecture and general appearance, in the life of its streets, and in the varied types of its inhabitants, is one of the most characteristic of Oriental cities. The newer portions are chiefly built in European style, with wide streets and boulevards, electric tramways, and elegant hotels. Separating the old or true Arabian Cairo from the new and fashionable foreign quarter of Ismailiya, which now extends westward completely to the Nile, is the Ezbekieh Garden, which was laid out in 1870, and adjoining which is the Place de l'Opéra, with the modern opera-house. Other important buildings are located in this quarter, to which conducts the Muski, the chief thoroughfare of the city. The old parts of the town have narrow and crooked streets and are ill kept and badly paved, but there are hundreds of beautiful mosques and many old residences of great elegance. Cairo is still in part surrounded by old walls, and many of the outer and inner gates are preserved. The highest part of the overlooking ridge is occupied by a citadel, which contains the arsenal, mint, public offices, khedivial palace, and the magnificent alabaster mosque of Mehemet Ali, completed in 1857. The citadel is commanded by forts placed on the extremity of the chain of Mokattam.

Among the more notable institutions and structures of Cairo are the Mohammedan University, founded in 988, and attended in 1903 by over 9000 students,—the largest institution of learning in the land of Islam; the famous Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, originally at Bulak and recently at Ghizeh; the vice-regal library, containing about 40,000 volumes; the Arabian Museum, and the numerous mosques, of which the Gami'a Sultan Hassan, the "superb mosque," with its massive gateway and superb minarets (one of which is 280 feet in height), is considered to be the finest piece of Byzantine-Arabian architecture extant. The commerce of Cairo is large, the town being the great entrepôt of the central African trade by way of the Nile and the railways, several lines of which connect it with all the important points in the delta region, with Upper Egypt, and with the Sudan. A number of bridges cross the Nile at this point, the most notable of which is the Great Nile bridge, 1260 feet in length. The surroundings of Cairo have many points of interest, such as the tombs of the Mamelukes, the obelisk of Heliopolis, the pyramids of Ghizeh, the petrified forest, the Nile barrage, and Bulak, the port of the city, in the NW.

The present city was founded by the Arabs, in 973, near the site of Fostat or Old Cairo, the original Arab capital. Its citadel was built by Saladin in 1176. It was the capital of the sultans of Egypt till the time of the Turkish conquest in 1517, after which it was the residence of the pashas, governors of the province. It was taken by the French in 1798, and held by them for 3½ years.

Cairo, kī'ro (anc. *Co'rium*), a town of Italy, 12 miles WNW. of Savona, on the Bormida. Pop. about 1000.

Cairo, kā'ro, a banking post-town of Thomas co., Ga., 14 miles by rail W. of Thomasville. Pop. in 1900, 690.

Cairo, a city and port of delivery of Illinois, the capital of Alexander co., is situated at the southern extremity of the state, on a low point of land at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, about 180 miles below St. Louis and 365 miles SSW. of Chicago. It is on the Illinois Central and other railroads, and has considerable steamboat traffic. The railroads N. and S. of the Ohio River are connected with the city by a steel bridge, erected in 1888 at a cost of nearly $3,000,000. The site of Cairo was subject to inundations, which retarded its growth, until it was protected by a levee built at great expense. It has important manufacturing interests and is a shipping point for grain, oil, etc. During the Civil War Cairo was a depot for supplies and an important military point. A United States marine hospital is located here. Pop. in 1890, 10,324; in 1900, 12,566.

Cairo, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, 8 miles W. by N. of Wapello. Pop. about 125.

Cairo, a post-hamlet of Pratt co., Kan., 10 miles by rail E. of Pratt.

Cairo, a post-town of Henderson co., Ky., 11 miles from the Ohio River and 11 miles S. of Henderson. Pop. in 1900, 155.

Cairo, a post-town of Randolph co., Mo., 16 miles by rail S. of Macon City. Pop. in 1900, 173.

Cairo, a banking post-village of Hall co., Neb., 16 miles by rail NW. of Grand Island. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Cairo, a post-village and summer-resort of Greene co., N.Y., in Cairo township (town), 6 miles from the Catskill Mountains, on the Catskill Mountain and Cairo R., 10 miles NW. of Catskill, its banking point. The town is traversed by Catskill Creek. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2176.

Cairo, a post-hamlet of Stark co., Ohio, 7 miles N. of Canton.

Cairo, or **Uniontown,** Union co., Pa. See ALLENWOOD.

Cairo, a post-village of Crockett co., Tenn., 10 miles N. of Bells Depot.

Cairo, a banking post-town of Ritchie co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 29 miles E. of Parkersburg. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Cairwan, a town of Tunis. See KAIRWAN.

Caistor, kà'stor, a small town of England, co. of Lincoln, 11 miles SW. of Great Grimsby. Its ancient church stands on the site of Thongceaster, a Roman station, said to have been rebuilt by Hengist on as much land as the hide of an ox cut into thongs would cover. Pop. about 2000.

Caistor (anc. *Ven'ta Iceno'rum*), a parish of England co. of Norfolk, 4 miles S. of Norwich. Many Roman urns have been found in this place, the ancient capital of the Iceni.

Caistorville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, on Chippewa Creek, 8 miles E. of Canfield. Pop. 100.

Caithness, the most northerly county of the mainland of Scotland, having W. Sutherland, E. the North Sea, and N. the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 700 sq. m. The surface is mountainous in the W. and S.; elsewhere it is flat or undulating, consisting in great part of extensive moors. The fishery is an important industry. Principal towns, Wick (the capital) and Thurso. In the Middle Ages this part of Scotland belonged for some time to Norway. Many of its inhabitants are of Scandinavian descent. Pop. in 1901, 33,860. Caithness returns one member to parliament.

Caivano, ki-và'no, a town of Italy, 8 miles NE. of Naples. Pop. in 1901, 11,460.

Cajabamba, Ecuador. See RIOBAMBA.

Cajabón, a town of Guatemala. See CAHABÓN.

Caja de Muertos, kà'hà dà moo-ĕr'tos (*i.e.*, "the coffin" or "dead-chest"), a small island about 6 miles S. of Porto Rico, opposite Ponce. It has a good anchorage and a light-house.

Cajamarca, or **Caxamarca,** kä-hä-mar'kä, formerly **Caxamalca,** a town of Peru, capital of a department of its own name, 90 miles by rail ENE. of Pacasmayo, on the Pacific coast. It is an important seat of trade and manufacture and figures prominently in Peruvian history. Near by are ancient ruins and the still-frequented Inca thermal baths. Altitude, 9400 feet. Pop. 12,000.

Cajamarca, or **Caxamarca,** a northern department of Peru, bordering on Ecuador. Area, 12,550 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 442,412.

Cajamarquilla, kä-hä-mar-keel'yä, a town of north Peru, in the department of Libertad, 60 miles E. by S. of Cajamarca, in the valley of the upper Amazon. Pop. 8000.

Cajarc, kä'zhark', a town of France, department of Lot, 19 miles ENE. of Cahors. Pop. (commune) 1500.

Cajatambo, or **Caxatambo,** kä-hä-täm'bo, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Ancachs, on the W. slope of the Andes, 110 miles N. by E. of Lima. The province contains mines of silver. Pop. of the town, about 4000.

Cajazzo, kä-yät'so, or **Caiazzo** (anc. *Cala'tia*), a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 10 miles NE. of Capua. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 6000).

Cajeta and **Caieta,** ancient names of Gaeta.

Calabanga, kä-lä-säng'gä, or **Calabangán,** kä-lä-säng-gän', a pueblo of Camarines province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a well-watered region, 17 miles N. by E. of Nueva Cáceres. It produces fabrics of abacá and hats and carpets of palm-fibre. Pop. in 1903, 6349.

Cal'abar', a name formerly applied to a maritime tract in western equatorial Africa, comprised mainly between the Benin and Old Calabar Rivers, and corresponding largely to the late Niger Coast Protectorate. The region is mainly occupied by the delta arms of the Niger.

Calabar, also known as **Old Calabar** and **Cross,** a river of western equatorial Africa, empties through a wide estuary into the Bight of Biafra, in lat. 5° N., lon. 8° 30′ E. Near its mouth is Old Calabar or Duke Town, capital of the late Niger Coast Protectorate. New Calabar River is a delta arm of the Niger. It flows SE. and enters the Bight of Biafra in lat. 4° 30′ N., lon. 7° 7′ E., W. of Bonny.

Calabazar, kä-lä-bä-sar', a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 19 miles (direct) SE. of Sagua la Grande. It is in the valley of the deep and rapid but narrow Calabazar River, commanded by high hills and here crossed by a railroad bridge of stone and iron, the longest in Cuba. The region is rich. Pop. in 1899, 1575.

Calabogie, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, 16 miles from Renfrew, its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Calabozo, kä-lä-bo'so, a town of Venezuela, 120 miles SSW. of Caracas. It is a bishop's see and has a college and some fine buildings. Pop. 6000.

Calabria, kə-lā'bre-ə (It. pron. kä-lä'bre-ä; anc. *Brut'tium* or *Bruttio'rum A'ger*), a *compartimento* of Italy, forming the southwestern extremity or sub-peninsula (commonly called the "toe") of the mainland of that kingdom, between the Ionian and Tyrrhenian seas; but the Calabria of antiquity was the southeastern fork or sub-peninsula (the "heel"). Calabria is a mountainous region, being traversed from end to end by the Apennines, which bear extensive forests. Many parts are very fertile and there are fine pastures. The products include wine, oil, grain, cotton, rice, saffron, manna, liquorice, and southern fruits. Silk is raised. The tunny and other fisheries are important. The Calabrian peasant is ignorant and superstitious, but hospitable and imbued with a sense of his personal dignity. Calabria is divided into the provinces of Cosenza, Catanzaro, and Reggio di Calabria, respectively known also as Calabria Citeriore, Calabria Ulteriore II., and Calabria Ulteriore I. It is subject to earthquakes, that of 1783 having been one of the most disastrous in history. Area, 5819 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 1,370,208. There are about 40,000 Albanians in Calabria, who have preserved their own language. The region in antiquity was the seat of flourishing Greek colonies. It was annexed by Rome in the third century B.C.

Calabritto, kä-lä-brit'to, a town of Italy, in the province of Avellino, on the Sele, 10 miles NE. of Campagna. Pop. about 3000.

Calaca, kä-lä'kä, a pueblo of Batangas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on Balayán Gulf, 23 miles NW. of Batangas. It has fisheries and manufactures of fabrics. Pop. 8288.

Calaceite, kä-lä-thä'e-tä, a town of Spain, 75 miles NE. of Teruel. Pop. about 2500.

Calacte, or **Calacta.** See Caronia.

Calaf, kä-läf', a town of Spain, 46 miles NW. of Barcelona. Pop. about 1000.

Calah, an ancient city of Assyria, the capital before Nineveh, about 20 miles S. of Nineveh It is represented by the ruins at Nimrud.

Calahan, or **Calahaln,** a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., 20 miles NNW. of Salisbury.

Calahan, Tex. See Callahan.

Calahorra, kä-lä-or'rä (anc. *Calagur'ris*), a city of Spain, in Old Castile, 24 miles SE. of Logroño, near the Ebro. Portions of its ancient walls, towers, and aqueducts still remain. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900, 9475.

Calais, kăl'ā' (L. *Cale'tum* or *Cale'sium*), a town of France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, situated on the Strait of Dover, 21 miles ESE. of Dover and 20 miles NE. of Boulogne. Lat. of the new light-house (190 feet high), 50° 57′ 45″ N.; lon. 1° 51′ 18″ E. The town is strongly fortified by new works, which include the former suburb of Saint-Pierre, now the great manufacturing quarter of Calais. By means of sluices the whole adjacent country may be laid under water. The older parts of Calais present a Flemish appearance. Among the prominent edifices are the Gothic cathedral, the old town-hall, with an elegant belfry, the museum, formerly the Hôtel Dessin, and the new town-hall on the Place Centrale. Calais is the seat of a vast transit trade. It is one of the principal ports for the debarkation of travellers from England to France. Two great moles form the entrance to the harbor, which has been greatly improved in recent years. The city has very important manufactures of tulle, or bobbinet. Vessels are built here and fitted out for the cod-, mackerel- and herring-fisheries. In 1347, Calais was taken by Edward III. of England, after a siege of 11 months. It remained in the hands of the English until 1558. Pop. in 1872, 19,843; of the commune in 1891, 56,867; in 1900, 58,197.

Calais, kăl'is, a city and sub-port of entry of Washington co., Me., is on the St. Croix River, which is part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. It is at the head of navigation, about 12 miles from Passamaquoddy Bay and 82 miles ENE. of Bangor. Several bridges crossing the river connect it with St. Stephen in New Brunswick. Calais is the southeastern terminus of the Washington County (St. Croix and Penobscot) R. Its prosperity is derived from ship-building and trade in lumber, large quantities of which are sawn in the vicinity and exported. It has foundries and machine-shops and manufactures of cottons and woollens, shoes, calcined plaster, etc. The Calais Academy is located here. Pop. in 1890, 7290; in 1900, 7655.

Calais, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, about 36 miles NNE. of Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 114.

Calais, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., in Calais township (town), 10 miles NNE. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1101.

Calaisis, kä'lā'zee', a district of France, in the old province of Picardy, now in the department of Pas-de-Calais.

Calamar, a river-port of Colombia, on the Magdalena River, in about lat. 9° 55′ N.

Calamata, a town of Greece. See Kalamata.

Calamba, kä-läm'bä, a pueblo of Laguna province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the SW. shore of Laguna de Bay, 26 miles SW. of Santa Cruz. It weaves fabrics and has fisheries and a telegraph-office. Pop. in 1903, 8058.

Calamián, kä-lä-me-än', or **Culion,** koo-le-ōn', one of the Calamianes Islands, Philippines. It is 24 miles long by 11 miles wide, and has a fortress.

Calamianes, kä-lä-me-ä'nes, a former province of the Philippine Islands, comprising the Calamianes and Cuyos Islands and the N. part of Palawan. Capital, Cuyo.

Calamianes Islands, a group of the Philippines, between Mindoro and Palawan. Lat. 12° N.; lon. 120° E. The group contains Busuanga, Calamián or Culión, Corón, Linapacán, and others. They are hilly and broken, hot and unhealthful, and (except Busuanga) infertile. They produce good timber, edible birds'-nests, and honey and wax.

Calamine, a post-village of Sharp co., Ark., 28 miles from Walnut Ridge. Zinc is mined here.

Calamine, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., on the Pecatonica River, 9 miles by rail S. of Mineral Point.

Calamo, kä'lä-mo, a small island of the Ionian group, between Santa Maura and the continent.

Calamocha, kä-lä-mo'chä, a town of Spain, 38 miles N. of Teruel, near the Jiloca. Pop. about 2000.

Calamotta, kä-lä-mot'tä, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 6 miles WNW. of Ragusa.

Calamus, or **Calmus,** a banking post-town of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 30 miles W. of Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Calamutang, kä-lä-moo-täng', a small island near the N. coast of Samar, Philippines, having the town Laoang on the S. side.

Calañas, kä-län'yäs, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles N. of Huelva.

Calanca, kä-län'kä, a picturesque valley of Switzerland, in Grisons, between the Val di Blegno and the Val Mesocco, on the Bernardino route.

Calapán, kå-lå-pån', capital of Mindoro Island and province, Philippines, on Calapán harbor (NE. coast), defended by a fort. It is 95 miles S. by E. of Manila. Commerce is insignificant, but it conducts fisheries and produces woven fabrics. Pop. in 1903, 5554.

Calape, kå-lå'på, a pueblo and port near the NW. coast of Bohol Island, Philippines, opposite Calape Island. Pop. 10,283.

Calapooya (or **Callapooya**) **River,** Oregon, rises in the Cascade Range and empties into the Willamette River at Albany.

Calarasi, kå-lå-rå'see (Ruman. pron. kö-lö-råsh'), a town of Rumania, in Wallachia, on an arm of the Danube and on Lake Calarasi, about 65 miles ESE. of Bucharest. Pop. in 1894, 10,034.

Calaris, an ancient name of CAGLIARI.

Calascibetta, kå-lå-she-bĕt'tå, a town of Sicily, 15 miles NE. of Caltanissetta. Pop. in 1901, 9022.

Calasiao, kå-lå-se-å'o, a pueblo of Pangasinán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a S. tributary of Lingayén Gulf. It produces woven fabrics, hats, etc. The locality is fertile. Pop. in 1903, 16,539.

Calasparra, kå-lås-par'rå, a town of Spain, 40 miles NW. of Murcia. Pop. (commune) about 6500.

Calatabiano, kå-lå'tå-bee-å'no, a town of Sicily, 15 miles N. by E. of Acireale. Pop. about 3500.

Calatafimi, kå-lå-tå-fee'mee, a town in the NW. part of Sicily, 8 miles SW. of Alcamo. Pop. in 1901, 11,426.

Calatagirone. See CALTAGIRONE.

Calatanazor, kå-lå-tå-nå-thōr', a village of Spain, 10 miles SW. of Soria.

Calatayud, kå-lå-tå-yood', a town of Spain, on the Jalón, province and 48 miles SW. of Saragossa. It has an imposing external appearance, but is dilapidated and dull. Part of the old quarter consists of habitations, or caves, in the rock. Near Calatayud are some mineral springs, stalactitic caverns, and the remains of Bilbilis, the birthplace of Martial. The town is of Moorish origin, and its name in Arabic signifies "Job's castle." Pop. in 1900, 11,526.

Calatia, the ancient name of CAJAZZO.

Calatrava, kå-lå-trå'vå, or **Santiago de Calatrava,** sån-te-å'go då kå-lå-trå'vå, a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles W. by S. of Jaén.

Calatrava la Vieja, kå-lå-trå'vå lå ve-å'hå (anc. *Oretum* or *Oria*), a former stronghold of Spain, which stood on the Guadiana, 65 miles SE. of Toledo. The military order of Calatrava was founded here. The district adjoining its site still bears the name of Campos de Calatrava.

Calau, kå'lōw, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 55 miles SSW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 3051.

Calaveras, kal-ą-vå'ras, a river in the north-central part of California, rises among the hills at the foot of the Sierra Nevada in Calaveras co., and, flowing in a general southwesterly course, falls into the San Joaquin River about 15 miles below Stockton.

Calaveras, a county in the central part of California, has an area of 1080 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Mokelumne River and on the SE. by the Stanislaus River, and is partly drained by the Calaveras River. The Sierra Nevada is on the eastern border. The county has rich copper- and gold-mines. It also contains one of the famous groves of the giant sequoia (*Sequoia gigantea*). Capital, San Andreas. Pop. in 1890, 8882; in 1900, 11,200.

Calaveras, a post-village of Wilson co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R., 22 miles SE. of San Antonio.

Calavite, kå-lå-vee'tå, a cape, forming the NW. extremity of the island of Mindoro, Philippines, in lat. 13° 26' N. It constitutes the W. slope of Mount Calavite, about 2000 feet high.

Calbayog, kål-bå-yōg', a pueblo at the mouth of a river on the W. coast of Samar, Philippine Islands. It has fisheries and produces fabrics of abacá and other fibres. Pop. 13,216.

Calbe, kål'bęh, a town of Prussian Saxony, 18 miles S. of Magdeburg, on the Saale. It has manufactures of textiles, paper, cigars, sugar, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,286.

Calbe, a town of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles SSE. of Salzwedel. Pop. about 2000.

Calbuco, kål-boo'ko, a town of Chile, in the department of Llanquihue, 35 miles ENE. of Ancud.

Calbur'ga, or **Kulbur'ga,** a small town of India, in the Nizam's Dominions, 65 miles by rail SE. of Sholapur. It is now unimportant, but it has been successively the capital of Hindu and Mohammedan sovereignties.

Calca, a town of Peru. See ZAMORA.

Calcar, or **Kalkar,** kål'kar, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles SE. of Cleves, on an arm of the Rhine. It has a colossal statue of the famous cavalry general Seydlitz, who was born here. Pop. about 2000.

Calcasieu, kal'ka-shu', a river of Louisiana, rises in Vernon parish, flows generally southward, traverses Calcasieu parish, and enters the lake of the same name, from which it passes into the Gulf of Mexico. It is about 230 miles long, and is navigated by steamers and lumber-schooners for a large part of its course.

Calcasieu, a parish in the SW. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas. It is intersected by the Calcasieu River and bounded on the W. by the Sabine River. Area, 3629 sq. m. Capital, Lake Charles. Pop. in 1890, 20,176; in 1900, 30,428.

Calcasieu, a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La. Pop. about 75.

Calcasieu Lake, La., is in Cameron parish, about 4 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is an expansion of the Calcasieu River, which enters its northern end and issues from the southern side.

Calci, kål'chee, a village of Italy, 5½ miles E. of Pisa, on the Monte Pisano. Near it is the celebrated chartreuse of Pisa or Calci, called La Certosa. Pop. about 1500.

Calcinaja, kål-che-nå'yå, a town of Italy, 12 miles E. of Pisa, near the Arno. Pop. about 2000.

Calcinate, kål-che-nå'tå, a village of Italy, 10 miles ESE. of Bergamo.

Calcinato, kål-che-nå'to, a town of Italy, 11 miles SE. of Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. about 2500.

Calcio, kål'cho, a town of Italy, 16 miles SE. of Bergamo. Pop. about 2500.

Calcis, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala. Pop. about 100.

Calcken, kål'kęn, or **Calken,** a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. in 1900, 5448.

Calcut'ta, a city, capital of British India and of the presidency of Bengal, is situated on the E. bank of the river Hugli, 80 miles from the sea, in lat. 22° 34' N., lon. 88° 25' E. On the opposite side of the river is the large municipality of Howrah. Calcutta covers an area of about 15 sq. m., and is the terminus of several railways and numerous canals. It is the seat of an immense trade by sea and river, being the natural outlet for the great valleys of the Ganges and Brahmaputra. Until recently it was the greatest commercial emporium of India, a position now assumed by Bombay. Calcutta has excellent anchorage, and the deep water permits vessels of 25 feet draft or more to enter at all times. The port is provided with both dry- and wet-docks. There are numerous jetties and warehouses, excellent systems of drainage and water-supply (which have changed the city from one of the sickliest to one of the healthiest places in Asia), a university (founded in 1857), several government and mission colleges (Bishop's College), schools of art, medicine, and engineering, a mint, the Indian Museum, a botanical garden, a noble government house, cathedral, etc. Some of these buildings or institutions are located in Howrah. Calcutta is the seat of the Bengal branch of the Asiatic Society and of other important scientific and literary associations. The town is lighted by gas and, in part, by electricity, and there are many miles of tramway. The site of old Fort William is the centre of the commercial activity of the city, and here are located most of the government offices. The European quarter, which is situated E. of the *maidan*, or great park, with its Maidan Esplanade and the Strand, has an entirely Occidental aspect, and the Chowringhee, or aristocratic section, has given to Calcutta the name of "City of Palaces." The native portion, or Black Town, is in general built of slight materials, but the streets are in great part broad and straight, and contain many palatial and princely edifices and residences of wealthy merchants. The chief imports of Calcutta are cotton goods, linens, silks, hardware, pig-metals, silver (coined and in ingots), wines, spirits, and salt. The exports are far greater than the imports, and consist of jute, opium, indigo, rice, cotton, tea, sugar, coffee, hides, raw silk, saltpetre, matting, gunny-bags, etc. There is also a large local and native trade. The city is the seat of active manufactures, chiefly carried on in households by natives, and has sugar-refineries, cotton-mills, etc. Calcutta dates its history from about the year 1686, when a factory was established on its present site. Ten years later Fort William was erected. The town became the general seat of government of British India in 1773. Mean temperature of the year, 78°; of May, 85°; of January, 65°. Pop. in 1891, with suburbs, 840,130; including Howrah, 969,930; in 1901, 1,321,664.

Calcutta, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 4 miles N. of East Liverpool. Pop. 100.

Caldaro, kål-då'ro, or **Kaltern,** kål'tern, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 8 miles SW. of Bozen. Pop. about 1500.

Caldas, kål'dås (*i.e.*, Agoas Caldas, "warm springs"), or **Caldas da Rainha,** kål'dås då rå-een'yå, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 58 miles N. of Lisbon. Its warm

sulphur and saline springs attract many invalids. Pop. in 1900, 4639.

Caldas, kål'dås, a town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, 150 miles N. of Santos, with hot sulphur springs.

Caldas, a town and commune of Colombia, in the state of Boyacá. Pop. about 7000.

Caldas del Rey, kål'dås dĕl rā, a town of Spain, in the province of Pontevedra (Galicia), 24 miles S. of Santiago. Its warm springs are celebrated. Pop. in 1900, 7505.

Caldas de Mombuy, kål'dås dā mom-boo'ee, or **Caldas de Montbuy** (anc. *Aquæ Calidæ*,—*i.e.*, "warm springs"), a town of Spain, 14 miles N. of Barcelona. Its hot sulphur springs have made it a great resort for invalids. Pop. in 1900, 3474.

Caldas de Monchique, kål'dås dā mon-shee'kā, a town and watering-place of Algarve, Portugal, is picturesquely situated at the foot of the Picota. It has sulphur baths. Pop. about 8000.

Calder, a parish of Scotland. See CAWDOR.

Calder, a town of Scotland, consisting of East and West Calder, 16 miles WSW. of Edinburgh. Pop. about 3000.

Calder, kål'dęr, a river of England, co. of York, West Riding, joins the Aire at Castleford. Length, 40 miles.

Calder, a river of England, co. of Lancaster, joins the Ribble near Whalley.

Calder, or **Calderbridge,** a hamlet of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Calder, 3 miles SSW. of Egremont.

Calder, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 8 miles from St. Thomas.

Caldera, kål-dā'rā, a town of the Argentine Republic, 22 miles NE. of Salta.

Caldera, kål-dā'rā, a port of Costa Rica, on the Pacific, near the head of the Gulf of Nicoya.

Caldera, kål-dā'rā, or **Apra,** a port of the Ladrones Archipelago.

Caldera, kål-dā'rā, a seaport of the island of Haiti, on its S. coast, 50 miles SW. of Santo Domingo.

Caldera, kål-dā'rā, a seaport of Chile, province of Atacama, on a fine bay, and connected by rail with Copiapó, 45 miles distant. Lat. 27° 5′ S. It has machine-shops, large copper-smelting works, and a mole-protected harbor. Cargoes are discharged by steam-machinery. The country around it is a perfect desert, and water is obtained from the sea by distillation. Borax, copper, silver, and the rich ore-products of Copiapó are shipped hence, and the export and import trade is large. Pop. in 1895, 1878.

Caldewgate, kål'du-gate, a suburb of Carlisle, England.

Caldiero, kål-de-ā'ro, a village of Italy, 9 miles E. of Verona, so called from its thermal springs. The Archduke Charles gained a victory here over Masséna in 1805.

Caldonazzo, kål-do-nåt'so, a village of Tyrol, 9 miles SE. of Trent, in the Valsugana, near Lake Caldonazzo, about 3 miles long, whence issues the river Brenta. Pop. in 1900, 2010.

Caldwell, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of 338 sq. m. It is drained by Tradewater and Livingstone Creeks. Capital, Princeton. Pop. in 1890, 13,186; in 1900, 14,510.

Caldwell, a parish in the north-central part of Louisiana, has an area of 557 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Bœuf Bayou and intersected by the Ouachita River, navigable by steamboats. Capital, Columbia. Pop. in 1890, 5814; in 1900, 6917.

Caldwell, a county in the NW. part of Missouri, has an area of 426 sq. m. It is intersected by Shoal Creek. Coal is largely abundant. Capital, Kingston. Pop. in 1890, 15,152; in 1900, 16,656.

Caldwell, a county in the NW. part of North Carolina, has an area of 507 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Blue Ridge and on the S. by the Catawba River, and is also drained by the Yadkin River. Capital, Lenoir. Pop. in 1890, 12,298; in 1900, 15,694.

Caldwell, a county in the south-central part of Texas, has an area of 530 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the San Marcos River. Capital, Lockhart. Pop. in 1890, 15,769; in 1900, 21,765.

Caldwell, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Ala., 35 miles by rail NE. of Birmingham.

Caldwell, a post-hamlet of St. Francis co., Ark., 6 miles by rail N. of Forrest City.

Caldwell, a banking post-town, capital of Canyon co., Idaho, on the Oregan Shore Line R., 29 miles W. by N. of Boisé City. Stock-raising, agriculture, and mining are the principal industries. Pop. in 1890, 779; in 1900, 997.

Caldwell, a banking city of Sumner co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads, 20 miles S. by W. of Wellington. It is in close proximity to the Oklahoma border, and is an important supply point for that territory. Pop. in 1890, 1642; in 1900, 1574.

Caldwell, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich., 8 miles NW. of Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 150.

Caldwell, a banking post-borough of Essex co., N.J., 3½ miles from Montclair station and 8 miles SW. of Paterson, on the Erie R. Here is the Essex County Penitentiary. Caldwell is the birthplace of Grover Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 1367.

Caldwell, a township of Essex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1619.

Caldwell, now officially known as **Lake George,** a post-village, capital of Warren co., N.Y., is finely situated at the S. end of Lake George, in Caldwell township (town), 60 miles N. of Albany and 20 miles SW. of Whitehall. It is a celebrated summer-resort and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. West of it rises Prospect Mountain, 2020 feet. Near here are the picturesque ruins of Fort George. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1465.

Caldwell, a banking post-village, capital of Noble co., Ohio, on two railroads, 35 miles N. of Marietta. Iron-ore, coal, oil, and salt are found near this place. Pop. in 1900, 927.

Caldwell, a banking post-town, capital of Burleson co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 60 miles (direct) E. by N. of Austin. Pop. in 1890, 1250; in 1900, 1535.

Caldwell, a post-village of Greenbrier co., W.Va.

Caldwell, a post-hamlet of Racine co., Wis., 10 miles ESE. of Eagle station. Pop. about 100.

Caldwell Institute, named from a seminary of this name, a post-village of Orange co., N.C., in Little River township.

Caldwells, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., N.C., 20 miles N. of Charlotte.

Caldwell's Landing, a hamlet of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 48 miles above New York. Drain-pipes are made here.

Caldy, kål'dee, a small island of Wales, co. of Pembroke, on its S. coast, 2 miles S. of Tenby.

Cale, an ancient name of OPORTO.

Cale'don, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 9½ miles NNE. of Monaghan.

Cale'don, a river of South Africa, rises in the Mont aux Sources, one of the highest summits of the Drakenberg, flows generally SW., separating Basutoland on the S. and Orange River Colony on the N., through the SW. corner of the latter, and empties on the N. bank of the Orange (or Gariep) River. Length, about 220 miles.

Caledon, a mountainous division on the SW. coast of Cape Colony. On the coast are Cape Hangklip and Walker Bay. It has good grazing-grounds, and produces wheat, wool, and mohair. Capital, Caledon. Pop. in 1891, 12,192 (white, 5821).

Caledon, a village of Cape Colony, Africa, 81 miles by road E. by S. of Cape Town, noted for its thermal and mineral springs. Elevation, 800 feet. Pop. about 1300.

Caledon Bay, Australia, an inlet on the W. side of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Caledon East, or **Paisley,** a post-village of Peel co., Ontario. Pop. about 200.

Caledonia, the ancient name of SCOTLAND north of the firths of Clyde and Forth; in modern use, the poetical name of Scotland.

Caledonia, an inferior Atlantic port of the republic of Panama, in the eastern part of the isthmus.

Caledonia, a county in the NE. part of Vermont, bordering on New Hampshire, has an area of 652 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Connecticut River, intersected by the Passumpsic River, and also drained by the Lamoille River. Capital, St. Johnsbury. Pop. in 1890, 23,436; in 1900, 24,381.

Caledonia, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., 13 miles SE. of Camden. Pop. about 200.

Caledonia, a post-village of Union co., Ark., 25 miles SSW. of Champagnolle.

Caledonia, or **Caledonia Station,** a post-village of Boone co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles NE. of Rockford.

Caledonia, a post-village of Ringgold co., Iowa, on a head-stream of the Grand River, 30 miles WSW. of Leon. Pop. 75.

Caledonia, a post-hamlet of Trigg co., Ky., 10 miles (direct) NE. of Cadiz.

Caledonia, a banking post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 15 miles SE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Caledonia, a banking post-village, capital of Houston co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., about 32 miles S. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 1175.

Caledonia, a post-hamlet of Lowndes co., Miss., 17 miles NNE. of Columbus.

Caledonia, a post-town of Washington co., Mo., about 70 miles SSW. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 156.

Caledonia, a banking post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., is in Caledonia township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 20 miles SW. of Rochester. It has manufactures of farming-implements, chemicals, sash, doors, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1073; of the town, 2072.

Caledonia, a post-hamlet of Moore co., N.C., 8 miles NW. of Carthage.

Caledonia, a post-village of Traill co., N.Dak., on the Red River of the North, at the mouth of the Goose River, 40 miles N. of Moorhead. Wheat is shipped here in steamboats.

Caledonia, a banking post-village of Marion co., Ohio, on the Whetstone River and on the Erie and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 9 miles NE. of Marion. It is an important shipping point for stock, grain, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 682.

Caledonia, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., on Bennett's Creek and on the Allegheny Valley (Pennsylvania) R., 23 miles SW. of Driftwood.

Caledonia, a post-hamlet of Rusk co., Tex., 25 miles SE. of Henderson.

Caledonia, a post-township (town) of Racine co., Wis., is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1900, 2305. Caledonia station, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., is 15 miles S. of Milwaukee.

Caledonia, a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on Little Glacé Bay, 14 miles E. of Sydney. Extensive coal-mines are worked here.

Caledonia, or **Caledonia Corner,** a post-village of Queens co., Nova Scotia, on the Nova Scotia Southern R., 38 miles SE. of Annapolis. Gold is found in the vicinity. Pop. about 500.

Caledonia, or **Seneca,** a post-town of Haldimand co., Ontario, on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk R., 16 miles SW. of Hamilton. Pop. in 1901, 801.

Caledonin, a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 27 miles from Charlottetown.

Caledonia Corner, Queens co., Nova Scotia. See CALEDONIA.

Caledonia Mines, a village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Sydney. Pop. about 500.

Caledonian Canal, Scotland, cos. of Inverness and Argyll, connects the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, extending NE. and SW., through the great Glen of Caledonia, from the Murray Firth to Loch Eil, through Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy. Length, 60½ miles, of which the lochs compose 37½ miles and the canal 23 miles.

Caledonia Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Prescott co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 66 miles W. by S. of Montreal. Pop. about 175.

Caledon River, a district in the S. part of the Orange River Colony, adjacent to the Caledon River. Capital, Smithfield, 66 miles (direct) S. by E. of Bloemfontein. Pop. in 1890, 5751, of whom 3145 were white.

Calela Buena, kå-lå'lå bwå'nå, a seaport of Chile, in the province of Tarapacá. Pop. about 3200.

Calella, kå-lêl'yå, a town of Spain, 30 miles SE. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. about 4000.

Calenberg, kå'lęn-bêRG', a former principality in what is now the southeastern part of the Prussian province of Hanover.

Calentes Aquæ, the Latin for CHAUDES-AIGUES.

Calenzana, kå-lên-zå'nå, a village of the island of Corsica, 5 miles SE. of Calvi.

Calera, kå-lå'rå, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 8 miles SW. of Talavera, near the Tagus.

Calera, a post-town of Shelby co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Rs., 63 miles N. by E. of Selma. It has manufactures of charcoal, drugs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 770.

Cales, the ancient name of CALVI.

Caletum, or **Calesium,** the Latin for CALAIS.

Calewatta River, Australia. See DARLING.

Calfcreek, a post-village of Martin co., Ky., 14 miles SE. of Louisa. Pop. 100.

Calfkiller, a post-village of Putnam co., Tenn.

Calf of Man, a small island in the Irish Sea, immediately off the SW. extremity of the Isle of Man.

Calf Pasture River, Va., rises in Augusta co., runs southward through Rockbridge co., and enters the James River at the base of the Blue Ridge. It is about 100 miles long. The lower part of it is called the North River.

Cal'gary, a banking town and port of Canada, chief town of Alberta district, on the Bow and Elbow Rivers and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific R., 840 miles W. of Winnipeg. It is the trading-centre of a vast ranching and agricultural district, and has various manufacturing and mining interests. It is an important station of the Hudson Bay Company and of the Canadian Mounted Police, and contains the workshops of the Canadian Pacific R. Elevation, 3390 feet. Pop. in 1901, 4152. Near here is the Sarcee Indian Reservation.

Calhoun, kal-hoon', a county in the NE. part of Alabama, has an area of 636 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Coosa River. Among its mineral resources are iron, limestone, and marble. Capital, Anniston. Pop. in 1890, 33,835; in 1900, 34,874.

Calhoun, a county in the S. part of Arkansas, has an area of 646 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Moro River and on the SW. by the Ouachita River. Capital, Hampton. Pop. in 1890, 7267; in 1900, 8539.

Calhoun, a county in the NW. part of Florida, has an area of 1067 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Apalachicola River and on the SW. by the Gulf of Mexico, and is drained by the Chipola River. Capital, Blountstown. Pop. in 1890, 1681; in 1900, 5132.

Calhoun, a county in the SW. part of Georgia, has an area of 276 sq. m. It is intersected by Ichawaynochaway Creek, an affluent of the Flint River. Capital, Morgan. Pop. in 1890, 8438; in 1900, 9274.

Calhoun, a county in the SW. part of Illinois, has an area of 252 sq. m. It is a narrow peninsula, bounded on the E. by the Illinois River and on the W. by the Mississippi River. Capital, Hardin. Pop. in 1890, 7652; in 1900, 8917.

Calhoun, a county in the northwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is drained by the Coon or Raccoon River and by several creeks. Capital, Rockwell City. Pop. in 1890, 13,107; in 1900, 18,569.

Calhoun, a county in the S. part of Michigan, has an area of 697 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Joseph's and Kalamazoo Rivers and also drained by Battle Creek. Capital, Marshall. Pop. in 1890, 43,501; in 1900, 49,315.

Calhoun, a county in the north-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 588 sq. m. It is intersected by the Yallabusha River and Loosascoona Creek. Capital, Pittsboro. Pop. in 1890, 14,688; in 1900, 16,512.

Calhoun, a county in the S. part of Texas, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 592 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Guadalupe River and on the NE. by Lavaca and Matagorda Bays. Capital, Port Lavaca. Pop. in 1890, 815; in 1900, 2395.

Calhoun, a county in the central part of West Virginia, has an area of 276 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Kanawha River. Bituminous coal is found in the county. Capital, Grantsville. Pop. in 1890, 8155; in 1900, 10,266.

Calhoun, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 28 miles SSW. of Montgomery. It ships large quantities of cotton.

Calhoun, a post-village of Columbia co., Ark., about 35 miles SW. of Camden.

Calhoun, a banking post-town, capital of Gordon co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R., 20 miles S. of Dalton. Pop. in 1900, 851.

Calhoun, or **Fairview,** a post-village of Richland co., Ill., about 7 miles S. by E. of Olney. Pop. about 60.

Calhoun, a banking post-town, capital of McLean co., Ky., on the Green River, opposite Rumsey, about 65 miles NW. of Bowling Green. The river is navigable at all seasons. Pop. in 1900, 631.

Calhoun, a post-village of Ouachita parish, La., 14 miles by rail W. of Monroe.

Calhoun, a post-village of Madison co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 7 miles S. of Canton.

Calhoun, a banking city of Henry co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 11 miles NE. of Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 561.

Calhoun, a banking post-village of Washington co., Neb., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 20 miles N. by W. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Calhoun, a post-village of Transylvania co., N.C.

Calhoun, a town of Pickens co., S.C., in Central township. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Calhoun, a post-village of McMinn co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 42 miles ENE. of Chattanooga.

Cali, kå-lee', a town of Colombia, department of Cauca, 70 miles N. by E. of Popayán. Lat. 3° 25' N.; lon. 76° 30' W. It lies on the eastern declivity of the Western Cordillera, in the valley of the Cauca, and is connected by rail with the Pacific port of Buenaventura. It is an important commercial town, the inhabitants of which are engaged in the transit trade from the interior to the Pacific. Pop. about 16,000.

Calibo, kå-le'bo, a pueblo of Capiz province, Panay, Philippine Islands, near the mouth of the Aclán River, on

the N. coast. It produces rice, maize, tobacco, and cacao, fabrics of cotton and abacá, and gold, and has important fisheries.

Calico, a post-village of Pitt co., N.C. Pop. 100.

Calicorock, a banking post-village of Izard co., Ark.

Cal'icut, corrupted from **Kolikodu,** a town of Madras, British India, on the Malabar coast, 560 miles SSE. of Bombay. Lat. 11° 15′ N.; lon. 75° 52′ E. It was at this place that Vasco da Gama reached India in 1498. Under Portuguese rule the town sank from the position of a great emporium of trade until it had ceased to be important by the time the English occupied it in 1792. In recent times it has again become a flourishing seat of commerce and is now connected by rail with Madras. It has a large trade with Arabia and Persia, although its anchorage is but an open roadstead. Pop. in 1901, 75,510, chiefly Mohammedans, of partial Arabian stock. It ships cocoa oil, coir, betel, pepper, ginger, teak, saffron, sandal-wood, cardamoms, and wax. The cotton stuffs originally exported from Calicut became known as "calico."

Cal'ien'te, a post-station of Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 252 miles SSE. of Stockton.

Cal'ifon', a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 5 miles NNE. of Highbridge, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

California, kal-e-for'ne-a, a state of the American Union, bordering on the Pacific, is bounded N. by Oregon, E. by Nevada and Arizona, S. by Mexico (Lower California), and W. by the Pacific Ocean, its S. and N. limits being the parallels 32° 28′ and 42° N. lat. The Colorado River washes the southernmost portion of its E. boundary, dividing it from Arizona. Area, inclusive of the appertaining waters, 158,360 sq. m. Capital, Sacramento.

Surface, Coast-Line, and Waters.—A most conspicuous feature of California is its vast mountain-system. Along its eastern boundary extends the lofty Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Mountain range, averaging some 70 miles in breadth, and embracing among its peaks some of the highest points in the United States. Mount Whitney, E. by S. of Fresno, with an elevation of 14,898 feet, is assumed to be the highest summit of the national domain outside of Alaska. Along the coast extends the Coast Range, of considerably less elevation, which unites with the Sierra Nevada system on the S. in about lat. 35°, in the Tehachapi range, and on the N. in lat. 41° 30′, where the great volcanic cone of Shasta, 14,442 or 14,380 feet, is situated. By some geographers Lassen Peak, 10,437 feet, is considered to be the termination of the Sierra Nevada proper. Between these ranges lies the magnificent valley of the rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin, renowned for its beauty and fertility, and known as the Great Valley of California. It measures upward of 500 miles in length, with a width generally of 40–60 miles; probably a full third of this area lies not more than 100 feet above the sea. Included in the Sierra Nevada are the deep rift- or glacial-valleys,—Yosemite, King's, Tuolumne,—which have become world-famous for their magnificent scenery. A third range of mountains, the San Bernardino, with a NW. and SE. trend, occupies the southern part of the state, and in the San Bernardino Mountain attains an elevation of 11,600 feet. E. and NE. of this range lies the great depressed and arid region of the Mohave and Colorado Deserts, Death Valley, etc., a portion of which at one time formed the course of the Colorado River. At Salton the surface is 263 feet below sea-level, and contains large deposits of salt. The extreme N. of the state is an elevated mountain region, densely timbered, especially near the sea, with a broken surface, and with a much colder and more rainy climate than any other portion of the state possesses. The coast-line is nowhere deeply indented, except by the Monterey and San Francisco bays, the last-named affording magnificent harborage and a port of the first commercial importance. Other harbors are those of Humboldt Bay, San Pedro (prospective port of Los Angeles), and San Diego, and, of lesser importance, Crescent City, Bodega, Trinidad, San Luis, Morro, Santa Cruz, and Half Moon bays. San Pablo and Suisun bays form an eastern extension of the Bay of San Francisco, and through them the navigable rivers Sacramento and San Joaquin discharge their waters. Excepting these two rivers and some of their larger tributaries, there are very few streams in the state whose navigation is at all practicable. Of lacustrine waters may be mentioned Mono, Tahoe, Honey, Goose, Lower Klamath, and Tulare lakes, several of which have no outlet to the sea. Tulare Lake is now mostly dry.

Climate.—Extending for more than 700 miles from N. to S., California presents a very great variety of climatic conditions. The winter climate of the northern mountains is severe, and the rainfall of the NW., especially in winter, is very large. The climate of the section W. of the Coast Mountains, especially northward, is damp, foggy, and quite cold, even in summer, and more particularly at night. E. of these mountains the winter climate is very delightful, especially in the S. and in the great central valley; but in summer the greater part of California is parched and dried, so scanty is the rainfall and so extreme the heat. But the nights are almost everywhere cool, and the dryness of the air, with the constant prevalence of breezes, prevents the heat from becoming oppressive. Many parts of the southern region have a rainfall of less than 10 inches, and in the desert tracts there is practically no rain. The climate of California, as a whole, is one of the finest in the world. In the great central valley an extensive system of irrigation has been inaugurated, and has greatly extended the area of cultivable land, already large. In the S. water is very generally brought upon the cultivated lands by long ditches, and in some places artesian wells have been successfully employed. Large portions of the SE. are too hot and dry for successful agriculture. Excepting some malarial tracts on the rivers, California is exempt from endemic diseases. Southern California is resorted to by invalids as a sanitarium.

Mineral Resources.—The more distinctive episodes in the geological history of the state are reflected in the extensive lava-beds which occupy much of the NE., and the numerous well-preserved volcanic cones which give evidence of only recently abated volcanic energy; the Archæan axis of the Sierra Nevada, with Jurassic and Triassic beds on its flanks; the Cretaceous and Tertiary Coast Range and Pacific border strip; the Tertiary and Post-Tertiary Great Valley; and the ancient land of the NW. and elsewhere. California has not yet passed through its seismic periods,—earthquake disturbances, sometimes with severe effect, being not exceptional. The state contains numerous hot springs. The yield of precious metals since the discovery of gold in the state, in 1848, has been enormous. Gold occurs both in placer deposits and in quartz-reefs, the most productive locations being those of Jurassic age and of the comparatively recent auriferous gravels. The value of the gold-product in 1903 was $16,300,653. This slightly exceeds one-fourth of the average annual yield in the decade immediately following the discovery of the metal. Silver was mined in 1903 to the value of $498,412, and copper, the mining of which has declined, $2,533,355. Other important mined minerals are iron, antimony, borax, rock-salt, sulphur, and cinnabar, the mines of the last named (New Almaden, Idria) producing nearly the whole quicksilver product of the United States. Tin-ore exists at several points and there are also deposits of asphalt and petroleum. The output of oil in 1903 was 24,382,472 gallons. The Tertiary coal or lignite of the Monte Diablo range is of a high grade of excellence and has been extensively worked. The total output of the state's coal was, in 1899, 160,715 short tons. Natural gas is found in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys.

Natural History.—Both the flora and the fauna of the state are strongly characteristic. Among the trees may be enumerated the mammoth tree (*Sequoia gigantea*), a comparatively infrequent species, remarkable for the prodigious size of some of its specimens; the redwood of the NW. and the coast mountains (*Sequoia sempervirens*), a very valuable timber tree; numerous species of pine, fir, and cypress, some of which are also of gigantic dimensions, and the oak, walnut, plane, ash, maple, and many scarcely less important trees. There is, however, a deficiency of hard-wood timber. Many fine flowering and evergreen shrubs are peculiar to this coast. A wild oat (*Avena fatua*), the introduced alfalfa or lucern, and pin-grass (*Elodium*), a geraniaceous plant, are among the most important forage-plants of California. Among the larger animals are the grizzly bear, the puma, known as the California lion, the big-horn or mountain sheep, several species of deer, fox, and wolf, several seals, including the so-called sea-lion, etc. The coast-fishes are very numerous, and many of them are highly prized for food. In many of the northern streams the taking of salmon is an important industry. On some islands off the coast sea-birds' eggs are largely obtained as food. Insect pests are not wholly wanting, and in some parts grasshoppers have been very destructive at times.

Agriculture.—The soil of a large portion of California is deep, rich, and very profitably cultivated; and for many years past the state has been more famous for her vast fields of the best of wheat, her great wool-production, her fine fruits, and the products of her generous vineyards, than for the less valuable precious metals which she has produced in so lavish measure. Before the American occupation, hides and other cattle-products were the chief exports; and after it became a state, agriculture was neglected until the gradual failure of small mining operations became apparent. Sheep-farming early attracted attention, and the industry soon attained great dimensions, but it is not nearly as ex-

tensive now as formerly. The product of washed and unwashed wool in 1900 was 13,300,000 pounds. California, in 1900, ranked first among the states of the Union in the production of barley (14,856,170 bushels) and third in the production of wheat (28,543,628 bushels, valued at $16,555,304). The cultivation of grapes, of both native American and European varieties, is very largely carried on, and wine-making is an important industry, the product in favorable seasons realizing many million gallons of wine and brandy. The total amount of fruit-brandy produced in the fiscal year 1899–1900 was 3,061,363 gallons, and of fermented liquors, 753,582 barrels. Raisins, prunes, dried figs, and other dried fruits are extensively prepared in various parts of California. In the S. oranges, lemons, and other subtropical fruits are raised, while almonds, English walnuts, olives for oil and pickles, citrons, pomegranates, etc., are successfully grown. The production of oranges and lemons was, in the season of 1900–01, 7,150,000 boxes. The value of the canned- and preserved-fruit products was, in 1900, $13,081,829. Tobacco, Indian corn, hops, peanuts, etc., are produced largely in various parts. Cotton has done well in several places. California ranks second among the states of the Union in the manufacture of beet-sugar. The value of the refined product of sugar and molasses was, in 1900, $15,909,998. Silk-culture has been tried with success. Tea- and coffee-raising has been experimentally tried, with favorable results. In the S. honey of excellent quality is very extensively produced. Ostrich-farming is carried on to some extent.

Manufactures and Commerce.—The manufacturing interests of California are of growing importance. Lumber and flour are important products. The shipments of redwood lumber alone were, in 1900, 209,001,022 feet. Wine, brandy, cigars (55,000,000 cigars and 24,000,000 cigarettes manufactured during the year 1900), tobacco, iron and metallic wares, and machinery are among the leading manufactured articles. The fisheries are carried on chiefly from San Francisco, and considerable capital is invested. Most of the commerce of the state is carried on at San Francisco. There is a coasting trade to Puget Sound and Oregon, and a foreign trade to British Columbia, Panama, Liverpool, Australia, China, and Japan. With the Atlantic ports there is a trade *via* Cape Horn, as well as by the Panama route and by rail. There were, in 1900, 5601 miles of railway.

Counties.—California has 57 counties, viz., Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, and Yuba. The principal towns are San Francisco (pop. in 1900, 342,782), Los Angeles (102,479), Oakland (66,960), Sacramento (the capital, 29,282), San José (21,500), San Diego (17,700), Stockton (17,506), Alameda (16,464), Berkeley (13,214), Fresno (12,470).

Education.—The school system of California has been inaugurated on a scale proportionate to the magnitude of the natural and industrial features of the state. In 1899 there were 253,397 children attending the public schools, 20,768 attending private schools. Among the higher educational institutions are the University of California, at Berkeley, and the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, at Palo Alto, both largely endowed. They are the most important institutions of learning W. of the Mississippi River. Among other collegiate institutions are the University of Southern California, at Los Angeles, with agricultural school at Ontario; California School of Mechanical Arts, at San Francisco; University of the Pacific, at San José; and Santa Clara College, at Santa Clara. There are 4 public normal schools. The famous Lick Astronomical Observatory is situated at Mount Hamilton.

Population.—The population of California in 1850 was 92,597; in 1860, 379,994; in 1870, 560,247; in 1880, 864,694; in 1890, 1,208,130; and in 1900, 1,485,053, of whom 45,753 were Chinese, 10,151 Japanese (75,218 Asiatics in 1880), 11,045 negroes, and 15,377 Indians (taxed and untaxed).

Government.—The present state constitution became operative in 1879. The governor is chosen for a term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a senate of 40 members, chosen for 4 years, and a house of representatives, 80 in number, chosen for 2 years. The state has 8 representatives in the lower house of the national congress.

History.—California was the New or Upper California of the Spaniards and Mexicans, so called to distinguish it from the Californian peninsula or Lower California, which is a territory of Mexico. Its coast was visited by Cabrillo in 1543, by Drake in 1579 (he named it New Albion), and by Sebastian Viscayno in 1602. In 1769 the Franciscans planted colonies at San Diego. In 1776 they established the mission of Dolores at San Francisco, and ere long they had numbers of these agricultural missions, which they carried on by the aid of the Indians. The country had after this a large export trade in wool and hides, and the fathers of the mission became very wealthy. After 1821, when Mexico was freed from Spanish domination, Mexican and other settlers began to come in. Fremont's first exploring expedition, which carried him over the Sierra Nevada in 1844, aroused no small interest in Upper California, and some thousands of Americans entered the country in consequence. In 1846, during the Mexican war, Commodores Sloat and Stockton occupied the most important points along the coast, and, with aid from General S. W. Kearney and Colonel Fremont, subjected the territory to the authority of the United States. The possession was confirmed to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb., 1848. In 1848 gold was discovered, and the rush of adventurers to California began. They poured in from every part of the world, peopling the region with unexampled rapidity. In 1849 a state constitution was framed, and in 1850 the state was admitted to the Union. In 1869, California was brought into railway connection with the rest of the United States.

California, a post-town of Campbell co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 8 miles from Butler station. Pop. in 1900, 292.

California, a post-village of St. Mary co., Md., about 6 miles E. by S. of Leonardtown.

California, a post-village of Branch co., Mich., about 14 miles S. by E. of Coldwater. Pop. about 150.

California, a banking city, capital of Moniteau co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 150 miles W. of St. Louis. It manufactures wagons, drugs, soda-water, harness, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2181. It ships large quantities of grain and live-stock.

California, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 3½ miles from Columbia, which is a suburb of Cincinnati.

California, a banking post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 50 miles S. of Pittsburg and 5 miles below Brownsville. It is on the Pennsylvania R. It has various manufactures and coaling interests. Here is the Southwestern State Normal School. Steamboats ply between this place and Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 2009.

California, Gulf of, originally called the *Sea of Cortés*, an arm of the Pacific, separating Lower California on the W. from the states of Sonora and Sinaloa, Mexico, on the E. Length, about 700 miles; breadth varies from about 50 to 120 miles. Its coast is irregular, forming on both sides many small bays or gulfs. It contains numerous islands (Angel de la Guardia, Tiburón, Cármen, Espíritu Santo, Ceralbo, etc.), and at its N. extremity it receives the river Colorado. The settlements of Santa Rosalía, Mulegé, La Paz, and Guaymas are on its shores. The depth of water in the southern section reaches 6000 feet, but decreases towards the north, the shallows formed by the Colorado sediments being very extensive. The gulf, which has long been noted for its pearl-fishery, appears to be a subsided block of the earth's crust.

California Junction, a post-station of Harrison co., Iowa, 70 miles S. of Sioux City.

California, Lower or **Old** (Sp. *Baja* or *Vieja California*, bä'hä or ve-ä'hä kä-le-for'ne-ä), a territory of Mexico, on the W. coast, formed of a peninsula lying from NW. to SE., about 770 miles long by from 30 to 120 broad, and extending from Cape St. Lucas, its most S. point, lat. 22° 52′ N., lon. 109° 53′ W., to lat. 32° 30′ N.; bounded N. by the state of California, E. principally by the Gulf of California, and S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 58,400 sq. m. The peninsula is traversed throughout a large or the greater part of its length by one or more chains of mountains, which are orographically and structurally continuations of the Sierra Nevada of California, and in the Cerro del Gigante or the Sierra de la Gigantea attain elevations of 4000–4500 feet. The descent on the gulf side is exceedingly abrupt, while it is generally gradual towards the west. The mountains are composed largely of granites and granitoid rocks, and carry with them, or are fringed by, comparatively young Tertiary deposits. Volcanic rocks are very abundant, and the soil is largely formed of decomposed lava. In the extreme south the granite and volcanic ridges take a more nearly E. and W. direction, and several summits seem to exceed 8000 feet in height. The region is largely devoid of running water, and except in a few points is almost wholly lacking in means of irrigation. The rainfall is a markedly deficient one, but violent showers of short duration, resulting in the sheet-flooding of the country, are not uncommon. The climate is hot and dry in the N., but

is more temperate towards the S. and in much of the coast region. Vegetation is largely deficient, but there are numerous areas of luxurious agricultural development. The more fertile spots yield maize, manioc, wheat, beans, peas, and esculent roots, excellent grapes, from which wine is made, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, prunes, dates, plantains, pine-apples, etc. The henequén or Sisal hemp is grown in the central regions of the peninsula and in some parts of the Colorado River tract, while the archil or Spanish moss covers a large area along the west coast. The mountains feed sheep and goats; and to a small extent horses, mules, cattle, and pigs are reared. The sea is stored with fish in incredible abundance and variety. A form of pearl oyster is obtained in the gulf, and was formerly much more extensively fished than at present. The mineral resources include gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal, the first-named being found in reefs and in placer deposits. Mines have been extensively worked in the municipalities of La Paz, San Antonio, Santiago, Mulegé, Comandú, Santa Rosalía, etc. The chief towns are La Paz, the capital, near the SE. extremity of the peninsula, and the open ports of Ensenada de Todos Santos, the chief town of the northern districts, San José del Cabo, and Santa Rosalía. Among the larger islands that belong to the territory, many of which have good harbors, are Cerros, Cármen, Angel de la Guardia, Santa Catalina, Ceralbo, and San José. Lower California was discovered by Hernando de Grijalva in 1534. In 1642 the Jesuits formed establishments in it; they taught the natives the art of cultivating the ground, and raised them greatly in the scale of civilization. In the reign of Philip V., more especially subsequent to 1744, the Spanish establishments in California increased, and became very considerable. In a very few years the Jesuits built 16 villages in the interior of the peninsula; but in 1767 they were expelled, and the administration was committed to monks of the Dominican order, who did not maintain the same career of usefulness as their predecessors. For administrative purposes the territory is now divided into two districts, the district of the north and that of the south. Pop. in 1900, 47,082.

Calimera, kâ-le-mâ'râ, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 13¼ miles NW. of Otranto. Pop. about 3500.

Calimere (kâ-lê-meer') **Point,** a cape on the Coromandel coast of British India. Lat. 10° 17′ N.; lon. 79° 50′ E.

Caling'apatam', a seaport town of British India, in Madras, on the Bay of Bengal, 16 miles ENE. of Chicacole.

Calispell, a post-village of Stevens co., Wash., 32 miles SE. of Colville.

Calistoga, kăl-is-to'ga, a banking post-town of Napa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 72 miles N. of San Francisco, in the Napa Valley, about 3 miles from the base of Mount St. Helena. It has warm mineral springs and is a health-resort. Its chief industries are wine-making, mining, and fruit-growing. Pop. in 1900, 690.

Calitri, kâ-lee'tree, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, near the Ofanto, 7 miles ENE. of Conza. Pop. in 1901, 7651.

Calkini, a town of Yucatan, Mexico, state and 40 miles NE. of Campeche.

Calkins, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa.

Calkinsville, kawk'inz-vĭl, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich., 8 miles S. of Clare.

Call, a post-village of Newton co., Tex.

Callac, kăl'lăk', a small town of France, department of Côtes-du-Nord, 37 miles WSW. of St. Brieuc.

Callaghan, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 5 miles NW. of Covington.

Callahan, kal'la-hăn, a county in the northwest-central part of Texas, has an area of 882 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Pecan River. The surface is diversified by mountains, among which are East Caddo Peak and West Caddo Peak. Capital, Baird. Pop. in 1890, 5457; in 1900, 8768.

Callahan, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., 80 miles from Redding. Pop. about 250.

Callahan, a post-village of Nassau co., Fla., 27 miles by rail WSW. of Fernandina. Pop. about 100.

Callan, a town of Ireland, co. and 8 miles SW. of Kilkenny. Pop. about 2000.

Callanans Corners, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., 12 miles SSW. of Albany.

Callander, a town of Scotland, co. and 30 miles WSW. of Perth and about 12 miles from Loch Katrine. It is a great tourist-centre. Pop. about 1500.

Callands, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Callao, kăl-yă'o, a town (constituting a small department) of Peru, and its principal seaport, on the Pacific Ocean, 6 miles by rail W. of Lima. Lat. 12° 4′ S. It is situated on the capacious Callao Bay, and its anchorage, partly sheltered by two islands, has been improved by harbor-walls and a massive mole. There are floating- and wet-docks. It has gas-works, sugar-refineries, machine-shops, and steam-cranes for loading and unloading ships, is well fortified, and ships ores, hides, guano (in diminished quantity), salt, sugar, wool, etc. Old Callao, whose ruins are still in part visible in the water, was almost completely wrecked by the earthquake of 1746, when nearly 4000 of its inhabitants perished, largely as the result of an oceanic earthquake wave. Pop. in 1896, 48,118. Callao is the starting point of the great Oroya railway.

Callao, a banking post-village of Macon co., Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 9 miles W. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 498.

Callas, a town of France, department of Var, 5 miles NE. of Draguignan. Pop. about 1000.

Callaway, or **Calloway,** kal'la-way, a county in the SW. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee. Area, 402 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Tennessee River and is also drained by Clark's River. Capital, Murray. Pop. in 1890, 14,675; in 1900, 17,633.

Callaway, a county in the east-central part of Missouri, has an area of 830 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River and on the W. by Cedar Creek, and also drained by the Loutre River. Coal and fine limestone are found in abundance. Capital, Fulton. Pop. in 1890, 25,131; in 1900, 25,984.

Callaway, a post-village of Bell co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Callaway, a post-station of Calloway co., Mo., 4 miles N. of Fulton.

Callaway, a banking post-town of Custer co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 25 miles SW. of Broken Bow. Pop. in 1900, 406.

Callaway, a post-village of Franklin co., Va., 25 miles S. of Biglick.

Calle-Calle, a small river of Chile, at the mouth of which is the city of Valdivia.

Callenberg, kăl'len-bĕrg', a castle near Coburg, Germany. The picturesque view from it attracts many tourists.

Callender, a banking post-town of Webster co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 15 miles S. of Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1900, 399.

Callender, a post-town of Parry Sound district, Ontario, 10 miles from North Bay, its banking point. Pop. about 700.

Callensburg, a post-borough of Clarion co., Pa., on the Clarion River, 22 miles S. by E. of Oil City. Pop. in 1900, 248.

Callery, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Western R., 12 miles (direct) SW. of Butler. Pop. about 200.

Callewatta River, Australia. See DARLING.

Calliagna, kăl'le-ăn4yă, a village, island of St. Vincent, West Indies, on its S. coast, 2 miles SE. of Kingstown.

Callian, kăl'le-ôn', a town of France, in Var, 14 miles NE. of Draguignan. Pop. about 1000.

Calliani, kal'le-an-nee', a town and railway junction of British India, 32 miles NE. of Bombay.

Calliano, kăl-le-ă'no, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 12 miles SW. of Casale.

Calliano, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 9 miles S. of Trent, on the Adige. Pop. about 1000.

Cal'licoon', a post-village and township (town) of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 20 miles NW. of Monticello. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2054; of the village, about 300.

Callicoon Creek, Sullivan co., N.Y., enters the Delaware River at Callicoon Depot.

Callicoon Depot, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River and on the Erie R., 48 miles NW. of Port Jervis. Pop. in 1900, 508.

Callies, kăl-lees', or **Kallies,** a town of Pomerania, Prussia, 58 miles ESE. of Stettin. Pop. about 4000.

Cal'ligray', an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, in Harris Sound, 3 miles E. of Bernera. It is 2 miles long.

Callinger. See KALLINJAR.

Callington, a town of Cornwall, England, 10 miles from Launceston. Pop. in 1901, 1714. It has mines of tin, copper, and arsenic.

Calliope, kal-li'o-pe (local pron. kal'lo-ŏp), a post-town of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 47 miles N. of Sioux City. The banking point is Hawarden. Pop. about 500.

Callipolis, the ancient name of GALLIPOLI.

Callisburg, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex., 10 miles NE. of Gainesville.

Calnberg, kăln'bĕrg, a town of Saxony, adjacent to the town of Lichtenstein. Pop. in 1900, 3385.

Calloo, kăl-lō', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt, 6 miles WNW. of Antwerp. Pop. about 3000.

Callosa de Ensarria, kăl-yo'să dă ĕn-sar'ree-ă, a town of Spain, 26 miles NE. of Alicante. Pop. about 4000.

Callosa de Segura, kål-yo'så då så-goo'rå, a town of Spain, 27 miles SW. of Alicante. Pop. about 5000.

Calloway, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., Tex., 12 miles NNE. of Hawkins station.

Callundborg, Denmark. See KALLUNDBORG.

Calmar, a city of Sweden. See KALMAR.

Calmar, a banking post-town of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles SW. of Decorah. Pop. in 1900, 1003.

Caln, kăln, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., in Caln township, on the Pennsylvania R., 34 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1900, 917.

Calne, kån, a metropolitan borough of England, in Wiltshire, 16 miles E. of Bath. It is a venerable little place, and previous to 1885 was a parliamentary borough. The so-called "White Horse of Wiltshire" is cut into the neighboring chalk-cliffs. Pop. in 1901, 3457.

Calobre, kå-lo'brå, a town and commune of the republic of Panama. Pop. about 4000.

Caloma, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Iowa, 30 miles SSE. of Des Moines.

Caloocán, kå-lo-o-kån', a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, province and 5 miles (direct) N. of Manila, to which is a high-road. Pop. 7289.

Calore, kå-lo'rå (anc. *Ca'lor*), a river of Italy, falls into the Volturno near Sant' Agata dei Goti.

Calore, or **Negro,** nå'gro (anc. *Tan'ager* or *Ca'lor*), a river of Italy, joins the Sele near Eboli.

Calpe, the ancient name of GIBRALTAR.

Calpella, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Russian River, 6 miles N. of Ukiah. It has placer gold-mines. Pop. of Calpella township in 1900, 695.

Calpentyn, a town of Ceylon. See KALPITIYA.

Calpi, a town of British India. See KALPI.

Calpulálpam, a town of Mexico, state of Tlaxcala, on the Interoceanic R., 37 miles (direct) NE. of Mexico city.

Calstock, a village of Cornwall, England, on the Tamar, 9 miles N. by W. of Plymouth. In the vicinity are mines of copper and tin.

Caltabellota, kål-tå-bel-lo'tå, a town of Sicily, on a river of the same name (anc. *Crimisus*), 10 miles NE. of Sciacca and near the site of the ancient Tricala. Its name represents that of an old Saracen stronghold, Kallat-el-Ballut ("castle of the cork-oaks"). Pop. in 1901, 6408.

Caltagirone, kål-tå-je-ro'nå, or **Calatagirone,** kå-lå'tå-je-ro'nå (anc. *Calata Hieronis*), a city of Sicily, province and 34 miles SW. of Catania, situated on two eminences, about 2000 feet above sea-level, which are connected by a bridge, and with its suburbs occupying considerable ground. It is one of the best-built towns in the island. It contains many churches and is the seat of a bishop. The inhabitants are esteemed for their skill in the arts. The manufactures comprise pottery (colored statuettes, etc.) and cotton fabrics. The town was fortified by the Saracens. Pop. in 1901, 34,239 (commune, 44,879).

Caltanissetta, kål-tå-ne-set'tå, a city of Sicily, capital of a province of the same name, in a fertile plain near the Salso, situated at an elevation of about 1900 feet, 28 miles NE. of Girgenti. It is well built and is a bishop's see. In its vicinity are mineral springs and extensive sulphur-works. Pop. in 1901, 29,504 (commune, 43,303).

Caltanissetta, a province of Italy, in the south-central part of Sicily, bounded S. by the sea. Area, 1263 sq. m. Capital, Caltanissetta. Pop. in 1901, 329,449.

Caltavuturo, kål-tå-voo-too'ro, a town of Sicily, province and 38 miles SE. of Palmero, near the ruins of a Saracen stronghold called Kalat-abi-thaur. Pop. in 1901, 5753.

Caltura, a town of Ceylon. See KALUTARA.

Caluire-et-Cuire, kål'weer' å kweer, a village of France, 3 miles NNE. of Lyons, of which it constitutes a suburb. Pop. in 1901, 10,597.

Calumet, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 317 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Winnebago and is drained by the Manitowoc River. Capital, Chilton. Pop. in 1890, 16,639; in 1900, 17,078.

Calumet, a post-village of Lake co., Ind. Pop. about 100.

Calumet, a post-town of O'Brien co., Iowa, 11 miles by rail S. by E. of Primghar. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Calumet, a post-township of Houghton co., Mich. It includes Laurium (formerly Calumet) and Red Jacket villages. Pop. in 1900, 25,991.

Calumet, a village of Houghton co., Mich. See LAURIUM.

Calumet, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Mo., 8 miles SE. of Louisiana.

Calumet, or **Elliottsville,** a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, is on the Ohio River and on the Cleveland and Pittsburg R., 10 miles N. of Steubenville. Pop. about 350.

Calumet, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. about 250.

Calumet, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 18 miles from Lachute. Pop. about 200.

Calumet Harbor, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., in Calumet township (town), on the E. shore of Lake Winnebago, about 13 miles ESE. of Oshkosh. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1443.

Calumet Island, a post-village and parish of Pontiac co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River, 12 miles from Portage du Fort. Pop. about 300.

Calumet River drains parts of Laporte and Porter cos., Ind., runs into Cook co., Ill., and enters Lake Michigan by two mouths, one of which is at South Chicago.

Calumetville, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 6 miles N. of Malone.

Calumpit, kå-loom-peet', an agricultural pueblo of Bulacán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 15 miles NW. of Bulacán. Pop. 15,712.

Caluso, kå-loo'zo, a town of Italy, province of Turin, 11 miles S. of Ivrea. Pop. about 3500 (commune, about 7000).

Calvados, kål'vå'dos', a department in the NW. of France, part of Lower Normandy, having N. the English Channel. Area, about 2170 sq. m. The surface is hilly and undulating, with extensive plains and fertile valleys. The chief rivers are the Orne, Toucques, Dives, Seulles, Dromme, and Vire. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and oats. The department has broad and luxuriant pastures, and many horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are reared. Excellent butter is made, and the cider of Calvados is of the best. The fisheries are important. The principal sea-side resort is Trouville. The department takes its name from that of an extensive ledge of rock which stretches along the coast between the mouths of the Orne and Vire, and which received its appellation from the circumstance that one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada, the "Salvador" (the name of which was corrupted into Calvados), was wrecked on it. It is divided into the arrondissements of Bayeux, Caen, Falaise, Lisieux, Pont-l'Évêque, and Vire. Capital, Caen. Pop. in 1891, 428,945; in 1901, 410,178.

Calvary, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ga., 11 miles S. of Whigham station.

Calvary, a station of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles N. of Chicago and 1 mile from Lake Michigan.

Calvary, a post-village of Harford co., Md. Pop. about 100.

Calvary, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio. 30 miles W. by N. of Marietta.

Calvary, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 13 miles E. of Fond du Lac.

Calvello, kål-vel'lo, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S. of Potenza. Pop. about 3500.

Calverley, a town of England, in Yorkshire, West Riding, 6 miles by rail NW. of Leeds. Pop. in 1901, 2679.

Calvert, a county in the S. part of Maryland, has an area of 222 sq. m. It is a peninsula, bounded on the E. by Chesapeake Bay and on the W. by the Patuxent River, which enters the bay at the S. extremity of the county. Capital, Prince Fredericktown. Pop in 1890, 9860; in 1900, 10,223.

Calvert, a post-village of Washington co., Ala., 32 miles by rail N. of Mobile. Pop. about 75.

Calvert, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., 11 miles NW. of Elkton. Pop. 100.

Calvert, a post-village of Kemper co., Miss., 23 miles from Meridian.

Calvert, a banking post-town of Robertson co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central and the International and Great Northern Rs., 85 miles NE. of Austin. It has cotton-gins, an ice-plant, etc., and is a shipping point for cattle and cotton. Pop. in 1900, 3322.

Calvert City, a post-village of Marshall co., Ky., 17 miles by rail E. by S. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 127.

Calvert Island, British Columbia. Lat. 51° 30' N.

Calverton, a former village of Baltimore co., Md., now a part of the city of Baltimore.

Calverton, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R. and on the Peconic River, 3 miles W. of Riverhead. Pop. 200.

Calvi, kål've, a town of Corsica, on its NW. coast, on the Gulf of Calvi, 36 miles WSW. of Bastia. Pop. about 2000. It has a good harbor and roadstead and a strong citadel.

Calvi (anc. *Ca'les*), or **Calvi Risorta** (re-zor'tå), a commune of Italy, province of Caserta, 7½ miles NNW. of Capua. It is a bishop's see, but its bishop resides at Pignataro Maggiore. Pop. about 3000.

Calviá, kål-ve-å', a town of Spain, island of Majorca, 6 miles W. of Palma. Pop. about 2500.

Calvi (kål'vee), **Cape,** a high barren mountain on the N. coast of Corsica.

Calvillo, kål-vee'yo, or **Valle de Huajucar,** vål'yå då wå-hoo-kar', a town of Mexico, state and 40 miles W. by S. of Aguas Calientes. Pop. 5000.

Calvin, a post-village of White co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 4 miles (direct) SW. of Grayville. Pop. about 120.

Calvin, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 31 miles by rail W. by N. of South MacAlester. Pop. about 300.

Calvin, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., in Union township.

Calvin'ia, a division in the NW. part of Cape Colony, extending S. from the Orange River. The S. part is mountainous, and to the E. is the Karroo; the N. part is a great plain, the Bushmanland desert. The valleys and the Karroo (after the rainy season) are fertile. Calvinia raises wheat, cattle, sheep, mules, asses, goats, and ostriches. Capital, Calvinia, about 185 miles (direct) NNE. of Cape Town. Pop. in 1891, 658 (white, 247); of the division, 12,255 (white, 5050).

Calvins Corners, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., about 10 miles S. of Meadville.

Calvisano, kål-ve-zå'no, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles SSE. of Brescia. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 4000).

Calvisson, kål'vee'sôn', a town of France, department of Gard, 10 miles SW. of Nîmes. Pop. about 2000.

Calvizzano, kål-vit-så'no, a village of Italy, 5 miles NW. of Naples. Pop. about 2000.

Calvo, Monte, a summit of the Maritime Alps, France, N. of Nice. Elevation, 2780 feet.

Calw, or **Kalw,** kålv, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, on the Nagold and on a railway, 20 miles WSW. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 4934.

Calwood, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo.

Calzada de Calatrava, La, lå kål-thå'då då kå-lå-trå'vå, a town of New Castile, 15 miles S. by E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) about 6500.

Calzada de Oropesa (kål-thå'då då o-ro-på'så), **La,** a town of Spain, 28 miles W. of Talavera de la Reina. Pop. about 2000.

Cam, or **Granta,** a river of England, which, after a course of about 40 miles, joins the Ouse 3½ miles S. of Ely. Cambridge, to which it gives its name, is on its banks.

Cam, a river of England, co. of Gloucester, tributary of the Severn.

Camacuam, kå-må-kwåm', sometimes written **Icabaquam,** ee-så-bå-kwåm', a river of Brazil, rises in Rio Grande do Sul, flows E., and, after a course of about 50 miles, enters the Lago dos Patos.

Camaguán, a river-port of Venezuela, on the Portuguesa River, about 11 miles NW. of San Fernando.

Camagüey, kå-må'gwå, a former territorial division of Cuba, comprising about four-fifths of Puerto Príncipe province. This province was once officially named Camaguey, and still is so in popular parlance; and the town of Puerto Príncipe is also sometimes known as Camaguey.

Camajore, kå-må-yo'rå (L. *Cam'pus Ma'jor*), a town of Italy, 11 miles NW. of Lucca. Pop. about 3000 (commune in 1901, 18,685).

Camajuaní, kå-må-hoo-å-nee', a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 19 miles by highway E. by N. of Santa Clara, and an equal distance by rail W. by S. of Caibarién. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 5082.

Ca'mak', or **Ca'mack',** a post-town of Warren co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 47 miles W. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 115.

Camaldoli, kå-mål'do-le, a famous old monastery, situated in the Tuscan Apennines, in the upper valley of the Arno, near Monte Falterona, at an elevation of about 2700 feet. It is encircled by beautiful forests and commands a fine view. Its celebrated library was scattered during the Napoleonic wars.

Camaldoli, an old monastery NW. of Naples, on the edge of the Phlegræan Fields. It is situated at an elevation of about 1500 feet and commands a magnificent view.

Camalig, kå-må-leeg', an agricultural pueblo of Camarines province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. 14,868.

Camamú, kå-må-moo', a bay, island, and town of Brazil, in the state of Bahia. The town, in about lat. 13° 56' S., is an agricultural depot and has some trade.

Camaná, kå-må-nå', a coast-town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Arequipa, is situated on the Camaná, at its mouth, 70 miles W. by S. of Arequipa. It has sugar- and olive-industries. Pop. of the town, about 6000.

Camanche, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., near the Mokelumne River, about 42 miles SE. of Sacramento.

Camanche, a post-town of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Rs., 5 miles SW. of Clinton, its banking point. It is a shipping point for grain, dairy-products, and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 713.

Camano (kå-må'no) **Island,** Wash., is separated from Whidby Island by a narrow channel, which communicates with Puget Sound. It is about 14 miles long.

Camapuán, kå-må-poo-ån' or kå-må-pwån', a river of Brazil, in Matto Grosso, one of the head-streams of the Taquari, an affluent of the Paraguay. Length, 70 miles.

Camaracum, the ancient name of CAMBRAI.

Camara de Lobos, a town and commune on the S. shore of the island of Madeira, 3½ miles W. of Funchal. Pop. about 5000.

Camarès, kå-må-rès' or kå'må'rå', a town of France, department of Aveyron, on the Dourdou, 16 miles S. of Saint-Affrique. Pop. about 2000.

Camaret, kå'må'rå', a village of France, in Finistère, with a small port on the Aulne, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 8 miles SW. of Brest.

Camargo, kå-mar'go, a village of Spain, province and 6 miles S. of Santander. Near by are iron-mines.

Camargo, or **Cinti,** a town of Bolivia, in the department of Chuquisaca, 110 miles S. by E. of Sucre. Pop. about 1300.

Camargo, kå-mar'go, a town of Mexico, state of Tamaulipas, on the San Juán, near its junction with the Rio Grande, about 100 miles ENE. of Monterey. It is the site of the old Spanish mission of San Augustín Laredo. Pop. in 1895, 6815.

Camargo, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Ill., on the Indiana, Decatur and Western R., 42 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. about 600.

Camargo, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ky., 5 miles SE. of Mount Sterling. Pop. 150.

Camargo, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 1 mile from Quarryville station. Pop. 150.

Camargo, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., 8 miles SW. of Fayetteville.

Camargue, La, lå kå'marg', an island of France, department of Bouches-du-Rhône, formed by the two arms of the river Rhone at its mouth. Length, 26 miles; mean breadth, 11 miles. More than half the surface is covered with lakes and marshes, but portions are extremely fertile. Cattle, sheep, and horses are reared, and a long-haired breed of dogs abounds in the district. The largest place in this delta is Saintes-Maries, with a population of about 1000.

Camari'na, an ancient town of Sicily, on the S. coast, about 45 miles SW. of Syracuse. It existed till the time of the Saracens, who destroyed it. The vestiges of it that still remain are unimportant.

Camariñas, kå-må-reen'yås, a small town of Spain, 43 miles WSW. of Corunna, on the Bay of Camariñas, on which it has a harbor.

Camarines, kå-må-ree'nes, a province in the SE. portion of Luzon, Philippine Islands; it is divided into North and South Camarines, with a total area of 3279 sq. m. Both are mountainous, with great forests of good timber. In the N. are unworked mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, and lead, and large rivers abounding in fish. Cacao, maize, abacá, rice, sugar-cane, etc., are grown in the valleys of the S., where fine cloths of sinamay and guimara are manufactured. Capital, Nueva Cáceres. Pop. in 1903, 239,405.

Camarones, a river of Chile, forming the boundary between the provinces of Tacna and Tarapacá.

Camas, a post-village of Clarke co., Wash., near the Columbia River and 13 miles (direct) E. by S. of Vancouver. Pop. about 400.

Camas Valley, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, 25 miles SW. of Roseburg.

Camatagua, kå-må-tå'gwå, a town of Venezuela, 50 miles S. of Carácas. Pop. 5000.

Cambados, kåm-bå'doce, a seaport of Galicia, Spain, in the province of Pontevedra. Pop. about 5500.

Camba'luc and **Cambalu'** (Mongol, *Kaan-baligh*), mediæval names of PEKING.

Cambay, or **Kambay,** kam'bå', a town of British India, capital of the state of Cambay, on the Gulf of Cambay and on the Mahi River, 230 miles N. of Bombay. The tides here rise 30 feet, and at low water no ships can approach owing to the silting up of the harbor. The town, once important, has greatly declined. Cambay was formerly noted for its manufactures of cotton, silks, and gold and silver brocades. One of its old industries, the cutting of carnelian and other ornamental stones, still survives. Pop. about 35,000. The native state of Cambay is in Gujerat, and is tributary to Baroda.

Cambay, Gulf of, lies on the W. coast of India, S. and E. of the Kathiawar Peninsula, in about lat. 22° N. Length, 70 miles. The tides are extremely rapid and their rise and fall great. It receives the rivers Nerbudda,

Dhadar, and Mahi from the E., the Sabermutti from the N., and the Bhadar from the W.

Camberg, kăm'bĕRG, a town of Prussia, district of Wiesbaden, 22 miles E. of Nassau. Pop. about 2500.

Camberwell, kam'ber-wĕll, a parliamentary borough of London, co. of Surrey, 2 miles S. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1901, 259,339.

Camberwell, a town of Victoria, Australia, 5½ miles E. of Melbourne. Pop. about 2750.

Cambiano, kăm-be-ä'no, a village of Italy, 9 miles by rail SE. of Turin.

Cambil, kăm-beel', a small town of Spain, province and 13 miles SSE. of Jaén.

Cambo, kôN'bo', a picturesquely situated little watering-place of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 9½ miles SSE. of Bayonne.

Cambodia, kam-bo'de-ą, **Cam'boge', Cambo'ja,** or **Pontaipret,** pon-tī-pret', a former capital of Cambodia, on both sides of the Mekong, in about lat. 12° 5′ N. It is now an insignificant place, but its ruins attest its past greatness.

Cambodia, or **Kamboja** (Fr. *Cambodge,* kôN'bôj'), a kingdom in the SE. of Asia, constituting a French protectorate, and included in the general government of Indo-China. It is situated SE. of Siam, and is bounded on the E. by Annam and on the SE. by Cochin-China, and is washed on the SW. by the Gulf of Siam. It lies between lat. 10° and 14° N. and lon. 103° and 107° E. It consists in great part of the alluvial plain of the Mekong, which traverses the country from N. to S., periodically flooding vast areas. A portion of the delta of this great river is included in Cambodia. Forest-clad mountains, nowhere attaining an elevation of more than about 4000 feet, bound and encroach upon this plain on the NE. and W. From the point where the Mekong enters upon its final bend towards the E., at Pnom-penh, an arm, of great volume in the wet season, proceeds from the river in a NW. direction towards Lake Tonlé-sap (called also Bien-hoa, the "Great Lake"), which lies partly in Cambodia and partly in Siam. This lake, the extraordinary fluctuations in whose dimensions render it one of the most remarkable bodies of water on the globe, acts as a mighty regulating reservoir, for the Mekong sends a great volume of water into it when the level of the lake is lower than that of the river, and receives a vast accession from it when the level of the river falls below that of the lake. The climate of Cambodia is rather temperate for a region situated midway between the equator and the tropic. The summer-time is the rainy season, which lasts for a number of months. The productions include rice (which is the chief food of the people and is exported in large quantities), maize, beans, sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, pepper, cinnamon, coffee, vanilla, cardamoms, gums, manioca, ramee, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, and betel-nuts. The forests yield valuable timber. Silk is produced and woven into fine fabrics. The fisheries of Lake Tonlé-sap constitute a vast industry, and salt-fish is a leading article of export. Wild animals are abundant, including tigers, leopards, elephants, rhinoceroses, and wild cattle. Ivory and rhinoceros- and buffalo-horns figure among the articles of export.

The population of Cambodia, according to the most probable estimate, does not greatly exceed 1,000,000. It is placed by some as high as 1,500,000. It consists of Cambodians, or Khmers, who constitute the bulk of the people, Chinese (between 100,000 and 150,000), Annamese (between 70,000 and 100,000), and Malays. The Kui and other uncivilized tribes are met with in the mountain districts. The language of the Cambodians proper is akin to the Siamese and Annamese; its alphabetic characters are borrowed from the Pali. Their religion is a kind of Buddhism, intermixed with Brahmanic elements. Large numbers of Annamese have been converted to Catholicism. Cambodia is governed by a king, who rules with despotic sway. The capital is Pnom-penh, where the authority of France is represented by a resident-in-chief. The officials are natives, but matters relating to taxes, customs, and public works are controlled by the French. The principal towns are Pnom-penh, Kampot (the only seaport), Udong, Pinyalu, and Sambor. The old realm of the Khmers was one of great extent and power. It was at the height of its greatness in the earlier part of the Middle Ages. Its splendor is attested by the imposing ruins of Angkor Vat (in territory now belonging to Siam), near Lake Tonlé-sap. These remains of cities, palaces, artificial lakes, and bridges show the ancient Khmers to have been a race of builders and engineers. The French protectorate dates from 1863, although it was not recognized by Siam until 1867.

Cambodia (or **Camboja**) **Point,** or **Cape Camau,** a cape at the southern extremity of Cochin-China, at the entrance (N. side) of the Gulf of Siam.

Cambodia (or **Camboja**) **River.** See MEKONG.

Cambon, kôN'bôN', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 5 miles N. of Savenay.

Camborne, kam'born, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, 13 miles by rail NE. of Penzance. Pop. in 1901, 14,726, mostly employed in copper-, tin- and lead-mines.

Camborne, or **Spring Mills,** a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 6 miles N. of Coburg. Pop. about 50.

Cambra, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 10 miles from Shickshinny station and about 36 miles SW. of Scranton. Pop. about 200.

Cambrai, or **Cambray,** kam'brā' (Fr. pron. kôN'brā'; anc. *Camara'cum*), a fortified town of France, department of Nord (French Flanders), on the river Scheldt, which traverses it in three arms, 32 miles SSE. of Lille. Pop. in 1901, 23,167. It is the seat of an archbishop, and has a cathedral in which is a monument to Fénelon, a handsome town-hall, and a public library with 45,000 volumes and 1400 manuscripts. Most of its best buildings, with its ancient cathedral, were destroyed during the Revolution. It has long been famous for its fine linen fabrics, called cambrics. Cambrai was an important place under the Romans. It has belonged to France since 1679. The League of Cambrai, formed in 1508, was a powerful combination of several states directed against Venice. A famous treaty was concluded at Cambrai in 1529 between Charles V. and Francis I. The surrounding district was formerly known as Cambrésis. The town is the capital of an arrondissement.

Cambray', a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, 49 miles by rail NW. of Port Hope.

Cambrena, a peak, pass, and glacier of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, 2–3 miles SW. of the Bernina Pass. Height of peak, 11,835 feet; of pass, 11,250 feet.

Cambria, the Latin name of WALES.

Cambria, a county in the southwest-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 680 sq. m. It is drained by Conemaugh, Clearfield, and Chest Creeks. The main range of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the SE. border of this county, which is a high table-land, having an uneven or hilly surface. It has valuable beds of coal and iron-ore. Capital, Ebensburg. Pop. in 1890, 66,375; in 1900, 104,837.

Cambria, a banking post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., near the ocean, about 30 miles NW. of San Luis Obispo. Quicksilver is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Cambria, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., 8 miles by rail NW. of Frankfort.

Cambria, a post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, 36 miles W. of Centerville, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 115.

Cambria, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., 4 miles S. of Hillsdale. Pop. about 350.

Cambria, a post-township (town) of Niagara co., N.Y., about 20 miles N. of Buffalo, is intersected by Mountain Ridge. It contains remains of a remarkable ancient fortification. Pop. in 1900, 1890; of the village of the same name, about 300.

Cambria, a former borough of Cambria co., Pa., now forming part of Johnstown.

Cambria, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1160.

Cambria (station, Christiansburg), a post-village of Montgomery co., Va., 47 miles by rail SW. of Roanoke.

Cambria, a banking post-village of Columbia co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 18 miles E. of Portage. Pop. in 1900, 561.

Cambria, a post-village of Weston co., Wyo., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 5 miles N. of Newcastle. It is in a coal-mining district.

Cambria, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, 9 miles W. of St. Jerome. Pop. about 200.

Cambridge, or **Cambridgeshire,** kām'brĭj-shĭr, an inland county of England, in its E. part, having N. Lincolnshire, E. Norfolk and Suffolk, S. Essex and Hertford, and W. Bedford, Huntingdon, and Northampton. Area, 822 sq. m. The surface, except in the S., is flat. There are extensive fens. (See ELY and BEDFORD LEVEL.) Chief rivers, the Ouse, Cam, Nene, and Lark, most of them flowing largely in recent artificial channels. The county is a rich agricultural region. Chief towns, Cambridge (the capital), Newmarket, Wisbech, and Ely. It sends (exclusive of the town and University of Cambridge) 3 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 188,862; in 1901, 184,759.

Cambridge, kām'brĭj (L. *Cantabrigia*), a town and parliamentary borough of England, capital of the co. of Cambridge, and the seat of one of the great English universities, situated on both sides of the little river Cam,

49 miles (direct) N. by E. of London. Lat. of the observatory, 52° 12′ 52″ N.; lon. 0° 5′ 41″ E. The town, in an extensive flat, embosomed among lofty trees, has, with few exceptions only, narrow, winding, and irregularly built streets; but its colleges are noble edifices. Among the more noteworthy buildings connected with the town are St. Mary's, Round, Trinity, St. Sepulchre's, St. Clement's, St. Edward's, and St. Benedict's churches; the shire-hall, town-hall, and jail, enclosing remains of the ancient castle; and a house of correction and industry, founded by Hobson, the eccentric carrier, to whom is referred the expression "Hobson's Choice." Cambridge has various forms of industry, but its trade is no longer important. The town (independent of its university) sends 1 member to the House of Commons.

The University of Cambridge, founded at an uncertain period in the Middle Ages, consists at present of 17 colleges. Each college is a body corporate, internally governed by its own statutes and maintained by the endowments of the several founders and benefactors. Some of the college buildings are among the most interesting and venerable piles in the kingdom. As in Oxford, candidates for university honors rely largely on the teaching of private tutors. Mathematics (though not to the exclusion of classical and other learning) forms an important branch of study at Cambridge, and latterly biology has taken a prominent position in the general curriculum. Bacon, Newton, and many of the greatest divines and poets of Britain conferred lustre on this school. Among the best-known colleges of the university are Peterhouse, the oldest, founded in 1284; Pembroke, founded in 1347; Corpus Christi (1352), King's (1440), Clare (1326), Trinity (the largest college of England, with a library of 100,000 volumes), St. John's, Magdalen (containing the Pepysian library), Caius, Jesus, and Christ's. The general library of the university contains 450,000 volumes. Among the interesting buildings associated with the university are Senate House, Trinity Hall, the New Museums, and the Fitzwilliam Museum of paintings and antiquities. In partial affiliation with the university are the two colleges for women: Girton, established in 1869, and Newnham, established in 1875. The university sends 2 members to the House of Commons, who are chosen by the senate. The number of matriculated students was, in 1902, 2878.

Cambridge is a town of great antiquity; in Domesday Book, where it is described as an important place, it is called Grentebrige, from one of the names of the river, the present name, derived from the modern name of the river Cam, being comparatively recent. In 871 it was burnt by the Danes, and again in 1010. Of the ancient castle built by William the Conqueror on the site of a Roman station, and for some years used as a county jail, only the gateway now remains. Pop. in 1891, 36,983; in 1901, 38,379.

Cambridge, a town of Auckland, New Zealand, on the Waikato River, 101 miles by rail SE. of Auckland. Pop. of the borough, about 900.

Cambridge, a banking post-village of Washington co., Idaho, on the Pacific and Idaho Northern R.

Cambridge, a banking post-village, capital of Henry co., Ill., on the Rock Island and Peoria R., 30 miles SE. of Rock Island and 61 miles NNW. of Peoria. Coal is found near here. Pop. in 1890, 940; in 1900, 1345.

Cambridge, Ind. See CAMBRIDGE CITY.

Cambridge, a banking post-town of Story co., Iowa, on the South Skunk River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 22 miles N. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 667.

Cambridge, a post-village of Cowley co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 20 miles E. by N. of Winfield. It has large building-stone quarries. Pop. 100.

Cambridge, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Somerset co., Me., 10 miles W. of Dexter station and about 40 miles WNW. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Cambridge, a banking post-town, capital of Dorchester co., Md., is on the S. bank of the navigable Choptank River and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 40 miles SSE. of Annapolis. It has lumber- and canning-industries and exports shad, oysters, and herring. Steamboats ply daily between here and Baltimore. Pop. in 1890, 4192; in 1900, 5747.

Cambridge, a city and semi-capital of Middlesex co., Mass., separated from Boston by the Charles River, in lat. (observatory) 42° 22′ 47″ N., lon. 71° 7′ 45″ W. It comprises "Old Cambridge," the seat of Harvard University, East Cambridge (formerly Lechmere Point), Cambridgeport, about midway between Old Cambridge and Boston, the district called North Cambridge, and Mount Auburn. Old Cambridge, or Cambridge proper, 2½ miles NW. of Boston, is delightfully situated in the midst of a beautiful plain extending from the Charles River. The streets are generally broad and shaded with lofty elms. The principal object of interest in the place is Harvard University, the oldest and one of the best-endowed collegiate institutions in the United States. It was founded in 1636, and derives its name from the Rev. John Harvard, who bequeathed it a legacy of about £780. Besides the collegiate department proper, the university embraces schools of law, theology, medicine, dentistry, special science (Lawrence Scientific School), agriculture and arboriculture (Bussey Institution, at Jamaica Plains), and veterinary science. Associated with it are an observatory, botanical garden, art museum, museum of archæology (Peabody Museum), and the famous museum of natural history with which the name of Agassiz is inseparably connected (Museum of Comparative Zoology, or Agassiz Museum). The buildings of the medical, dental, and veterinary schools are located in Boston. Among the more prominent buildings associated with the university are Memorial Hall (containing the Sanders Theatre), University Hall, Massachusetts Hall (1720—the oldest of the existing college buildings), Gore Hall (containing the university library, with upward of 600,000 volumes), and the Boylston Chemical Laboratory. The number of regular students enrolled for the term 1902–1903 was 4261. In affiliation with the university is Radcliffe College, founded in 1879, and giving instruction to women.

Cambridge has been the home of a number of the most prominent literary men of the United States. "Craigie House" and "Elmwood," the homes of Longfellow and Lowell, are points of interest to the tourist. West of the city is Mount Auburn Cemetery, which contains the graves of Longfellow, Lowell, Prescott, Motley, Holmes, Agassiz, Everett, Josiah Quincy, Channing, Rufus Choate, Brooks, and other eminent men.

Cambridge is one of the oldest towns in New England, having been settled in 1630. It first took the name of Newtown, which was soon after changed for its present one. The Bay Psalm-Book, the first book printed in British America, was issued here by Stephen Day in 1640; and printing is still one of the principal industries of the place. During the Revolutionary War the American army was encamped in Cambridge while the British had possession of Boston. The British troops that surrendered under Burgoyne at Saratoga were quartered here in 1777 as prisoners of war. Pop. in 1830, 6072; in 1840, 8409; in 1850, 15,215; in 1860, 26,060; in 1870, 39,634; in 1880, 52,669; in 1890, 70,028; in 1900, 91,886. See CAMBRIDGEPORT and EAST CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge, a post-township and village of Lenawee co., Mich., 12 miles NW. of Adrian. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1125.

Cambridge, a banking post-village, capital of Isanti co., Minn., on the Rum River and on the Great Northern R., 44 miles N. of Minneapolis. It has manufactures of flour, lumber, starch, bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 737.

Cambridge, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 18 miles below Brunswick.

Cambridge, a banking post-town of Furnas co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 65 miles W. by N. of Bloomington. It has manufactures of flour, ploughs, windmills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 840.

Cambridge, a township (town) of Coos co., N.H. Pop. in 1900, 20.

Cambridge, a banking post-village of Washington co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 35 miles NNE. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 1578.

Cambridge, a city, capital of Guernsey co., Ohio, on Wills Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, 59 miles N. of Marietta. It has foundries and rolling-mills, iron-, steel- and glass-works, potteries, etc. Coal is mined near this place, and there are also natural gas and oil. Pop. in 1900, 8241.

Cambridge, Crawford co., Pa. See CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS.

Cambridge, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 2 miles from Honey Brook station and about 44 miles WNW. of Philadelphia. Pop. 150.

Cambridge, a post-village and township (town) of Lamoille co., Vt., on the Lamoille River and on the Central Vermont R., about 24 miles ENE. of Burlington. It has manufactures of furniture and lumber. The banking point is Hydepark. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1606.

Cambridge, a banking post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Koshkonong River and on the Chicago and Lake Superior R., 24 miles E. of Madison. Pop. about 500.

Cambridge, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R., 7 miles from Kentville. Pop. 200.

Cambridgeboro, Pa. See CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS.

Cambridge City, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Ind., on the Whitewater River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads, 15 miles W. of Richmond. It is also on the Whitewater Canal. The

town has manufactures of power-shears, caskets, farming-implements, cigars, sash, blinds, etc., and several canneries. Pop. in 1900, 1754.

Cambridge Gulf, in northwestern Australia, between Capes Dussejour and Domett, lat. 14° 45′ S., runs 75 miles inland.

Cambridge Junction, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt., on the Central Vermont R. See CAMBRIDGE and JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cambridgeport, formerly a separate village of Middlesex co., Mass., but now forming that part of the city of Cambridge which is situated on the estuary of the Charles River, opposite to and W. of Boston, with which it is connected by bridge.

Cambridgeport, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., 7 miles WNW. of Bellows Falls.

Cambridge Springs, a banking post-borough and health-resort of Crawford co., Pa., on the Erie R., 14 miles NNE. of Meadville. Pop. in 1900, 1495.

Cambrils, kåm-breels′, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, 8 miles SW. of Tarragona. Pop. about 2500.

Camburg, or **Kamburg,** kåm′bŏŏRG, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Saale, 17 miles ENE. of Weimar. Pop. in 1900, 2778.

Cam'buslang, a mining town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 5 miles by rail SE. of Glasgow. Pop. about 8500.

Camden, a county in the SE. part of Georgia, has an area of 718 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by the St. Mary's River, and is intersected by the Satilla River. It grows sea-island cotton, etc. Capital, St. Mary's. Pop. in 1890, 6178; in 1900, 7669.

Camden, a county in the south-central part of Missouri, has an area of 702 sq. m. It is intersected by the Osage River and also drained by the Niangua and Grand Auglaize rivers. Among its minerals are iron-ore, lead, and good building limestone. Capital, Linncreek. Pop. in 1890, 10,040; in 1900, 13,113.

Camden, a county of New Jersey, has an area of 222 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Delaware River and is drained by Great Egg Harbor River and Cooper's and Big Timber creeks. This county supplies large quantities of vegetables, strawberries, and other small fruits for the market of Philadelphia. It has valuable beds of marl. Capital, Camden. Pop. in 1890, 87,687; in 1900, 107,643.

Camden, a county in the NE. part of North Carolina, has an area of 218 sq. m., comprising the southern part of the Dismal Swamp. It is bounded on the SE. by Albemarle Sound and on the SW. by the Pasquotank River. Capital, Camden. Pop. in 1890, 5667; in 1900, 5474.

Camden, a banking post-town, capital of Wilcox co., Ala., about 36 miles SSW. of Selma and about 4 miles S. of the Alabama River. Pop. in 1900, 478.

Camden, a banking city, capital of Ouachita co., Ark., on the right bank of the Ouachita River, at the head of navigation (low water), about 100 miles SSW. of Little Rock. It is on the St. Louis Southwestern and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Rs. Steamboats of middle or large size ascend the river to this place, which is supported chiefly by trade and navigation. Camden has cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil mills, and compresses, and is an important shipping point for cotton, lumber, and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 2840.

Camden, a post-town of Kent co., Del., 3 miles S. of Dover. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Camden, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., 40 miles ENE. of Quincy. Pop. about 400.

Camden, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on Deer Creek and on the Vandalia Line, 14 miles SW. of Logansport. It has flour- and lumber-mills, etc. Pop. about 600.

Camden, a banking post-village (and favorite sea-shore resort) and township (town) of Knox co., Me., on the W. shore of Penobscot Bay, 8 miles NNE. of Rockland and about 40 miles ESE. of Augusta. It has a ship-building industry and manufactures of felts, harness, woollen goods, etc. A large quantity of lime is exported from Camden. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2825.

Camden, a banking post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., 16 miles SW. of Hillsdale and 4 miles E. by S. of Montgomery. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 376.

Camden, a post-village of Lyon co., Minn., 9 miles SW. of Marshall. Pop. about 50.

Camden, a post-village of Madison co., Miss., about 44 miles NNE. of Jackson.

Camden, a city of Ray co., Mo., on the Missouri River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Wabash Rs., 36 miles ENE. of Kansas City. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 392.

Camden, a city and port of delivery, capital of Camden co., N.J., on the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia, with which it is connected by several lines of steam ferry. It stands upon nearly level ground, its river-front extending from Cooper's Creek on the N. to Newton Creek on the S., the latter separating it from Gloucester City. Cooper's Creek is navigable beyond the city limits. Camden is a terminus of the Atlantic City, the West Jersey and Seashore and the Pennsylvania (Amboy division) Rs. It is the seat of varied manufactures, having several iron-foundries (among them some of the largest class), boot- and shoe-factories, carriage- and wagon-works, chemical-works, lumber-mills, textile establishments, and manufactures of paints, dyes, fertilizers, machinery, sheet-metal goods, steel pens, shawls, oil-cloths, stoves, etc. It has ship-building yards, dry-docks, and marine railways. Near the city limits is the Camden abattoir. The West Jersey Orphanage is located here. Pop. in 1850, 9478; in 1860, 14,358; in 1870, 20,045; in 1880, 41,659; in 1890, 58,313; in 1900, 75,935.

Camden, a banking post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Fish Creek, in Camden township (town), and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 30 miles NE. of Syracuse. It has a mail-box factory, manufactories of furniture, butter-tubs, textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2370; of the town, 3745.

Camden, a post-village, capital of Camden co., N.C., on the navigable Pasquotank River, about 18 miles from its mouth in Albemarle Sound, and on the Norfolk and Southern R., 42 miles S. of Norfolk, Va. Pop. 75.

Camden, a banking post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 44 miles N. by W. of Cincinnati. It has water-power and several flour-, saw- and planing-mills. It is an agricultural and stock centre. Pop. in 1900, 905.

Camden, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 17 miles S. of Pittsburg. The banking point is McKeesport. Here are extensive coal-mines.

Camden, a banking post-town and winter-resort, capital of Kershaw co., S.C., is about 1 mile E. of the Wateree River, which is navigable by steamboats, and on the Seaboard Air Line and other railroads, 32 miles NE. of Columbia. It has manufactures of textiles, yarns, and brick, and is a shipping point for cotton and rice. A battle was fought here between General Greene and Lord Rawdon in April, 1781. Pop. in 1900, 2441.

Camden, a banking post-town, capital of Benton co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 87 miles W. of Nashville. Pop. in 1900, 399.

Camden, a post-village of Polk co., Tex.

Camden, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., W.Va., 29 miles from Clarksburg.

Camden Bay, in Alaska, a part of the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° N., lon. 145° W.

Camden Court-House, N.C. See CAMDEN.

Camden East, or **Clark's Mills,** also called **Clarkesville,** a post-village of Addington co., Ontario, on the Napanee River, 9 miles NE. of Napanee. It has great water-power and several mills. Pop. 250.

Camden-on-Gauley, a post-village of Webster co., W.Va., about 13 miles SW. of Addison. Pop. about 200.

Camden Point, a banking post-village of Platte co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 18 miles NE. of Leavenworth, Kan. Pop. in 1900, 170.

Camden-Town, a district of London, in Middlesex, 2½ miles NNW. of St. Paul's.

Camelford, a small town of England, in Cornwall, on the Camel, 11 miles NNE. of Bodmin. Here, according to tradition, was fought the battle between King Arthur and his nephew Modred. Camelford claims to be the Camelot of the Arthurian legend.

Camelon, a village of Scotland, co. of Stirling, a suburb of Falkirk.

Camelot, a steep hill in the parish of Queen's Camel, Somersetshire, England, 5 miles ENE. of Ilchester. Here are some remains of remote antiquity; and the place is sometimes identified by tradition with Camelot, one of the capitals of the legendary King Arthur. See CAMELFORD.

Camel's Hump, a peak of the Green Mountains, in Vermont, is about 20 miles SE. of Burlington and 2 or 3 miles S. of the Winooski River. It has a height of 4088 feet.

Camembert, kå'mŏN'bair′, a village of France, department of Orne (Normandy), 17 miles E. of Falaise. It gives its name to a celebrated kind of cheese.

Camen, kå'mẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 8 miles SW. of Hamm. It has a large coal-mine, iron-foundries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9888.

Camenz, kå'ments, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Breslau, circle of Frankenstein. It is noted for a Cistercian abbey which existed here down to 1810. Near by, on a height, is a magnificent Gothic castle, built after the designs of Schinkel, the property of Prince Albert of Prussia, regent of Brunswick.

Camenz, a town of Saxony. See KAMENTZ.

Camera de Lobos, Madeira. See CAMARA DE LOBOS.

Camerano, kä-mä-rä'no, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles S. of Ancona. Pop. about 1600 (commune, 4000).

Cameri, kä-mä'ree, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 4½ miles NE. of Novara. Pop. about 4500.

Camerino, kä-mä-ree'no (anc. *Cameri'num*), a city of Italy, province of Macerata, 41 miles SW. of Ancona. It has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, other interesting palaces, numerous old monasteries and convents, and a university, founded in 1727. It was formerly an important city. Pop. in 1901, 4511 (commune, 12,542).

Cameriata, kä-mêr-lä'tä, a village of northern Italy, 2 miles S. of Como. Near by are the remains of the Castello Baradello, for some time the residence of Frederick Barbarossa.

Cameron, a parish forming the SW. extremity of Louisiana, has an area of 1445 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico and is intersected by the Calcasieu Lake, an expansion of the Calcasieu River. Capital, Cameron. Pop. in 1890, 2828; in 1900, 3952.

Cameron, a county in the northwest-central part of Pennsylvania. Area, 375 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sinnemahoning Creek. It is in a coal region. Capital, Emporium. Pop. in 1890, 7238; in 1900, 7048.

Cameron, a county forming the S. extremity of Texas, is bounded on the E. by the Gulf of Mexico and on the S. by the Rio Grande, which separates it from the Mexican state of Tamaulipas. Area, 2203 sq. m. This county has several salt lakes or lagoons from which salt is procured. Capital, Brownsville. Pop. in 1890, 14,424; in 1900, 16,095.

Cameron, a post-station of Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 119 miles SSE. of Tulare.

Cameron, a post-village of Screven co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River and on the Georgia Central R., 55 miles NW. of Savannah. Pop. about 60.

Cameron, a post-village of Nez Perces co., Idaho, 25 miles NE. by E. of Lewiston.

Cameron, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 9 miles WSW. of Galesburg. Pop. about 300.

Cameron, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 22 miles by rail SSW. of Fort Smith. Pop. in 1900, 316.

Cameron, or **Leesburg,** a post-village, capital of Cameron parish, La., on the E. bank of the Calcasieu River, 2 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and 90 miles ENE. of Galveston, Tex.

Cameron, a banking city of Clinton co., Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 35 miles E. of St. Joseph. It has carriage and wagon manufactories, cheese-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2979.

Cameron, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Cameron township (town), on the Canisteo River and on the Erie R., 41 miles W. by N. of Elmira. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1353.

Cameron, a post-town of Moore co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 57 miles SW. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Cameron, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 40 miles NE. of Marietta, was formerly called Jamestown. Pop. 200.

Cameron, a post-village of Cameron co., Pa., on the Sinnemahoning River and on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles SE. of Emporium.

Cameron, a post-town of Orangeburg co., S.C., in Lyons township. Pop. in 1900, 320.

Cameron, a banking city, capital of Milam co., Tex., on the Little River and on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Rs., 54 miles NE. of Austin. It has cotton-gins, manufactures of ice, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3341.

Cameron, a banking post-town of Marshall co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 28 miles S. by E. of Wheeling. Pop. in 1900, 964.

Cameron, a banking post-village of Barron co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 6 miles (direct) E. of Barron. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Cameron, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, 8 miles from Lindsay, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Cameron Mills, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Erie R. and on the Canisteo River, 17 miles SE. of Hornellsville. Pop. 175.

Cameron's Cone, Colo., a mountain of the Front Range, in lat. 38° 50′ N., lon. 104° 58′ W. It has an altitude of 10,685 feet above sea-level.

Cameroons, kam-er-oons', or **Camerones,** kä-mä-ro'nês,—river, cape, mountains, and territorial division of western equatorial Africa. See KAMERUN.

Camerota, kä-mä-ro'tä, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 17 miles S. by E. of Vallo. Pop. about 1500.

Cametá, kä-mä-tä', a town of Brazil, on the W. bank of the estuary of the Tocantins, 85 miles SW. of Pará. It has a trade in rubber and cacao. Pop. about 5000.

Camicus, the ancient name of the PLATANI.

Camiguin (kä-me-gheen') **Island,** one of the Babuyanes, Philippine Islands, N. of Luzon, in about lat. 18° 50° N. An extinct volcano is in the S. part; here are mines of sulphur. The shore is lined with coral rock. On the SW. coast is the port of San Pio Quinto.

Camiguin Island, one of the Philippines, 5½ miles N. of Mindanao, in about lat. 9° 10′ N. It is about 12 miles by 8 miles in extent and is very mountainous, with a central peak 5338 feet in height. It produces abundantly rice, tobacco, wax, and cacao, and has the town and anchorage of Catarmán, on the W. coast.

Camilla, a banking post-town, capital of Mitchell co., Ga., on the Atlantic and Gulf (Plant System) R., 26 miles S. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 1051.

Camilla, a post-village of San Jacinto co., Tex., about 9 miles from Shepherd station.

Camillus, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., is in Camillus township (town), on the Otisco outlet, or Nine Mile Creek, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 8 miles W. of Syracuse, its banking town. Pop. in 1900, 567; of the town, 2453.

Caminha, kä-meen'yä, a town of Portugal, 27 miles NW. of Braga, on the Minho. Pop. in 1900, 2682.

Camisano, kä-me-zä'no, a small place in Italy, province and 8½ miles ESE. of Vicenza.

Camisano, a small place in Italy, in Cremona, 5 miles NNE. of Crema.

Camlachie, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 11 miles (direct) NE. of Sarnia.

Cammack, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind., 6 miles NW. of Muncie. Pop. about 200.

Cammal, a post-town of Lycoming co., Pa., 30 miles by rail NNW. of Williamsport. Pop. about 700.

Cammarata, kä-mä-rä'tä, a town of Sicily, 36 miles SE. of Palermo. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 6495.

Cammin, or **Kammin,** kăm-meen', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 38 miles NNE. of Stettin, near the Baltic. It has a fine cathedral of the twelfth century and a mediæval town-hall. There are frequented mineral springs here. Pop. in 1900, 5915.

Camocim, kä-mo-seen', a seaport of Brazil, in the state of Ceará, near its NW. part.

Camoghè, kä-mo-gä', a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on the borders of Italy, 7 miles N. of Lake Lugano. It has an elevation of 7303 feet and commands a superb view of the Alps.

Camogli, kä-mòl'yee, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles by rail ESE. of Genoa, on a high rock overlooking the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. in 1901, 5612.

Camoins-les-Bains, kä'mo-ăn' lä băn, a small watering-place of southern France, 7½ miles from Marseilles.

Cam'olin, a small town of Ireland, co. of Wexford, on the Bann, 6½ miles SW. of Gorey.

Camonica, kä-mon'o-kä, or **Val Camonica,** väl kä-mon'o-kä, a valley of Italy, province of Brescia, formed by two branches of the Rhætian Alps, and stretching 50 miles from NNE. to SSW. along both branches of the Oglio and as far as the Lake of Iseo. Iron-mining is an important industry. The chief place is the little town of Breno.

Camorta, kä-mor'tä, **Car Morta,** kar mor'tä, or **Nicavari,** ne-kä-vä'ree, one of the Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean. Length, 16 miles. It is separated by a narrow channel from Nancowry, and, along with that island, forms Nancowry Harbor, which is well sheltered and capacious.

Camotes, kä-mo'tes, a small group of the Philippines, between Leyte, Cebú, and Bohol Islands.

Camp, a village and summer-resort of Germany, on the Rhine, above Boppard. Pop. 1500.

Camp, a county in the NE. part of Texas, bounded on the N. by the Big Cypress Bayou. Area, 217 sq. m. Capital, Pittsburg. Pop. in 1890, 6624; in 1900, 9146.

Campagna, kăm-pän'yä, a town of Italy, province and 20 miles E. of Salerno, in the midst of high mountains. Pop. in 1901, 8927. It is a bishop's see.

Campagna, a village of northern Italy, 12 miles SW. of Venice.

Campagnac, kôn'pän'yăk', a village of France, in Aveyron, 23 miles E. of Rodez.

Campagna di Roma, kăm-pän'yä dee ro'mä, a district of Italy, nearly corresponding in limits to the ancient Latium, extending along the W. coast from Civitavecchia to Astura or Terracina and the Pontine Marshes, and inland to the Alban and Sabine Hills, Rome being near its centre. Length, about 90 miles; greatest breadth, 40 miles. It is in most part an undulating region, rising to 200 feet above the sea, and is skirted on the Mediterranean by a

strip of marsh-land from 2 to 3 miles in breadth. It is of volcanic formation, and its lakes are the craters of extinct volcanoes. The malarial atmosphere renders most of it uninhabitable. In Roman times it was cultivated and dotted with towns and villas. The remains of aqueducts and of other ancient structures add to the sombre picturesqueness of the landscape. In the autumn the herdsmen drive their cattle down from the mountains to graze in the campagna. Efforts are being made to reclaim parts of the district.

Campagnatico, kåm-pån-yå'te-ko, a commune of Italy, province and 15 miles NE. of Grosseto. Pop. in 1901, 6586.

Campagnola, kåm-pån-yo'lå, a village of Italy, in Emilia, 12 miles NNE. of Reggio.

Campan, kôN'pôN', a small town of France, department of Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Adour, 17 miles S. by E. of Tarbes. The valley of Campan is noted for its picturesqueness.

Campaña, kåm-pån'yå, an island off the western coast of Chile, in lat. 48° 30' S., separated from Wellington Island by Fallos Channel. Length, about 55 miles.

Campaña, kåm-pån'yå, or **Compana,** kom-på'nå, a town of the Argentine Republic, on an arm of the river Paraná, 45 miles by rail NW. of Buenos Aires. Pop. about 5000.

Campana, La, lå kåm-på'nå, a town of Spain, 37 miles ENE. of Seville. Pop. of the commune, about 4000.

Campanario, kåm-på-nå're-o, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 62 miles E. of Badajoz. Pop. about 7500.

Campanella (kåm-på-nĕl'lå), **Cape,** a headland of Italy, 20 miles S. by E. of Naples, opposite the island of Capri, on the SE. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Naples.

Campanha, kåm-pån'yå, a city of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, 150 miles SW. of Ouro Preto. It is in a gold-mining region, and has schools, hospital, and theatre. Pop. about 6500.

Campa'nia (It. pron. kåm-pån'yå), a *compartimento* of the kingdom of Italy, comprising the provinces of Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Naples, and Salerno. Area, about 6300 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 3,160,448. It comprises the district called Campania in Roman times, the chief city of which was Capua. Campania is famed for its fertility (as well as its scenery), whence the Roman designation "Regio Felix," perpetuated in the Italian "Campagna Felice" (kåm-pån'yå få-lee'chå), applied to the region about Caserta. It is one of the most luxuriant regions of Europe, and yields an abundance of fruit (oranges, olives, chestnuts), wine, and the cereals. Some parts of the agricultural districts are most densely populated; elsewhere, the habitations are sparse.

Campaspe, a river of Victoria, Australia, a tributary of the Murray.

Campbell, kam'ĕl, a county in the northwest-central part of Georgia, has an area of 205 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Chattahoochee River. Gold and iron have been found in the county. Capital, Fairburn. Pop. in 1890, 9115; in 1900, 9518.

Campbell, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 145 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, which separates it from Ohio, and on the W. by the Licking River. Capital, Newport. Pop. in 1890, 44,208; in 1900, 54,223.

Campbell, a county in the N. part of South Dakota. Area, 765 sq. m. It is bounded W. by the Missouri River. Capital, Mound City. Pop. in 1890, 3510; in 1900, 4527.

Campbell, a county of Eastern Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 477 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Clinch River and is also drained by several small affluents of the Cumberland River. A portion of the Cumberland Mountains is comprised in the county. There are extensive deposits of bituminous coal. Capital, Jacksboro. Pop. in 1890, 13,486; in 1900, 17,317.

Campbell, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of 554 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the James River and on the S. by the Staunton River. Iron-ore is found in the county. Capital, Rustburg (formerly Campbell Court-House); chief town, Lynchburg. Pop. in 1890, 41,087; in 1900, 42,127.

Campbell, a banking post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., in a fruit-growing and farming district, on the Southern Pacific R., 5 miles S. of San José. Pop. about 500.

Campbell, a post-village of Osceola co., Fla., 4½ miles by rail SW. of Kissimmee.

Campbell, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., 3 miles N. of Janesville. Pop. 100.

Campbell, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T. Pop. about 100.

Campbell, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa, 10 miles by rail W. by N. of Des Moines.

Campbell, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Md., 18 miles N. by E. of Snowhill.

Campbell, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich., 9 miles S. of Saranac.

Campbell, a banking post-village of Wilkin co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 15 miles SE. of Breckenridge. Pop. in 1900, 239.

Campbell, a banking post-village of Dunklin co., Mo., 19 miles by rail N. of Kennett. Pop. in 1900, 737.

Campbell, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 22 miles NE. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 368.

Campbell, a banking post-town of Steuben co., N.Y., 10 miles by rail S. by E. of Bath. Pop. about 400.

Campbell, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio. Pop. about 100.

Campbell, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn., 12 miles SW. of Knoxville. Admiral Farragut was born here.

Campbell, a post-town of Hunt co., Tex., 10 miles by rail E. of Greenville, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Campbell, a post-station in Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 11 miles W. of Charlottesville.

Campbell, Cape, on the E. coast of New Zealand. Lat. 41° 42' S.; lon. 174° 25' E.

Campbell Court-House, Va. See RUSTBURG.

Campbellford, kam'ĕl-ford, a banking post-town and outport of Northumberland co., Ontario, on the river Trent and on the Grand Trunk R., 20 miles N. of Brighton. It has excellent water-power, several grist-mills, a tannery, woollen-, carding- and paper-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2485.

Campbell Hall, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie, the New York, Ontario and Western and other railroads, 5½ miles N. of Goshen. Pop. 200.

Campbell Hill, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 75 miles NNW. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 497.

Campbell Island, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 52° 33' 26" S., lon. 169° 9' E., is 36 miles in circumference, mountainous, and has several good harbors. It is a dependency of New Zealand, about 180 miles SE. of the Auckland Islands. It is volcanic.

Campbell's Bay, a post-village of Pontiac co., Quebec, 10 miles from Shawville, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Campbellsburg, kam'ĕlz-bûrg, a banking post-town of Washington co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 45 miles NW. of New Albany. Pop. in 1900, 672.

Campbellsburg, a post-town of Henry co., Ky., 41 miles by rail ENE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 191.

Campbell's Cross, or **Dublin,** a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, 8 miles N. by W. of Brampton. Pop. about 50.

Campbellsport, kam'ĕlz-port, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Ohio, 3 miles from Ravenna.

Campbellsport, a banking post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 16 miles SE. of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 400.

Campbellstown, kam'ĕlz-tŏwn, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, 10 miles ESE. of Richmond, Ind. Pop. about 100.

Campbellsville, kam'ĕlz-vĭl, a banking city, capital of Taylor co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 66 miles SSW. of Lexington. It has saw-, planing- and grist-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1341.

Campbellsville, a post-hamlet of Yazoo co., Miss., 16 miles W. by S. of Yazoo City.

Campbellsville, a post-village of Giles co., Tenn., 56 miles S. by W. of Nashville. Pop. 90.

Campbellton, kam'ĕl-tŭn, a post-village of Jackson co., Fla., 16 miles (direct) N. by W. of Marianna. Pop. 250.

Campbellton, a post-village of Campbell co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, 20 miles SW. of Atlanta. Pop. about 110.

Campbellton, a seaport and summer-resort of Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on the estuary of the Restigouche River and on the Intercolonial R., 16 miles W. of Dalhousie. It has lumber- and fishing-industries. Pop. in 1901, 2652.

Campbellton, or **Clifton,** a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 43 miles NW. of Summerside. Pop. about 200.

Campbelltown, Steuben co., N.Y. See CAMPBELL.

Campbelltown, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., 12 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 350.

Campbelltown, a town of New South Wales, 34 miles by rail SW. of Sydney. Pop. about 2000.

Campbelltown, a town of Tasmania, 41 miles by rail SE. of Launceston. Pop. about 1000.

Campbelltown, a municipal borough of New Zealand, on Bluff Harbor, 17 miles S. of Invercargill, of which it is the port. Pop. about 1300.

Campbellville, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, 14 miles NW. of Wellington Square. Pop. 200.

Campbelton, kam'ęl-tǫn, a village of Scotland, co. and 9 miles NE. of Inverness, on Beauly Firth. It is resorted to as a bathing-place in summer.

Campbeltown, kam'ęl-tŏwn, a seaport, royal burgh, and contributory parliamentary borough of Scotland, in Argyllshire, on the peninsula of Kintyre, 38 miles W. by S. of Ayr. It has a splendid harbor and some fisheries. Here are many distilleries. Pop. of the royal burgh in 1901, 5285.

Camp Chase, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ohio, 5 miles W. of Columbus.

Camp Colorado, kol-o-rah'do, a post-village of Coleman co., Tex., on an affluent of the Colorado River, about 150 miles NNW. of Austin.

Camp Creek, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Va.

Camp Creek, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., W.Va., 20 miles from Hinton.

Camp Crook, a post-village of Harding co., S.Dak., 50 miles N. of Bellefourche. Pop. about 200.

Campden, or **Chipping-Campden,** a town of England, co. and 30 miles by rail NE. of Gloucester. Pop. about 2000.

Campden, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, 5 miles from Beamsville, its banking point.

Camp Dennison, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 16 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 300.

Camp Douglas, a post-village of Juneau co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 13 miles N. of Elroy. Pop. in 1900, 432. The banking point is New Lisbon.

Campeche, or **Campeachy,** kam-pee'che (Mex. *Campeche,* kåm-på'chå), a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Campeche, on the bay of the same name, 90 miles SSW. of Mérida. Lat. 19° 50′ N.; lon. 90° 33′ W. It is enclosed by bastioned walls. The public buildings include a government building, hospital, theatre, museum of natural history, etc. The town has ship-building docks and lines of street railway. It derives its importance from the export of logwood, termed Campeche-wood, and other valuable woods, salt, sisal-hemp, wax, cigars, and sugar. The harbor is capacious, but shallow. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, vessels measuring 100 feet of keel are built here. Pop. in 1895, 16,647.

Campeche, or **Campeachy,** a state of Mexico, including the western portion of the peninsula of Yucatan. The surface is mainly a plain, which is relieved by a range of heights known as the Sierra Alta, and is in the form of open savannahs and dense forests. The southern portion is well watered by running streams (Sabancuy, Marmantel, Candelaria), most of them tributary to the large Laguna de Términos, but in the N. surface water is wanting. The chief products are logwood, Brazil-wood, mahogany, tobacco, sugar-cane, sisal-hemp, salt, and wax. The climate is in many parts unhealthy, and malarial fevers are common. Chief commercial centres: Campeche (the capital), Cármen, Calkiní, Bolonchén, and Hecelchakán. Area, 18,100 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 84,281.

Campeche, Gulf of, a name applied to that portion of the Gulf of Mexico which lies S. of lat. 21° N., having for its land border in Mexico the states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, and Campeche.

Campegine, kåm-på'je-nå, a village of Italy, in Emilia, 8 miles W. of Reggio.

Cam'pel'lo, a banking post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 20 miles S. of Boston. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, etc.

Camperdown, Netherlands. See CAMPERDUIN.

Camperdown, a municipality and western suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. Pop. about 7200.

Camperdown, a town of Victoria, Australia, 123 miles by rail WSW. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1250.

Camperduin, kåm'pęr-doin', or **Kamp,** often written in English **Cam'perdown',** a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 27 miles NW. of Amsterdam, on the North Sea, celebrated for Admiral Duncan's victory in 1797. The name Camperduin properly designates the extensive downs or dunes near Kamp.

Camperiacum, the Latin for CHAMBÉRY.

Campfer, kåmp'fęr, a small lake of Switzerland, in the Upper Engadine, canton of Grisons, connected by a narrow neck with Lake Silvaplana. Elevation, 5885 feet. On its banks is the village and resort of the same name.

Camp Grove, a post-hamlet of Stark co., Ill., 6 miles from Castleton station.

Camp Hagerman, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, 3 miles by rail SW. of Lebanon.

Camp Hill, a post-village of Tallapoosa co., Ala., on the Central R. of Georgia, 22 miles NW. of Opelika. Pop. in 1900, 686.

Camp Hill, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pa., 3 miles W. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 360.

Campi, kåm'pee, or **Campi Salentino,** a town of Italy, province and 7 miles WNW. of Lecce. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6776.

Campi, a town of Italy, 7 miles NW. of Florence. It has a fine old castle. Pop. in 1901, 6674 (commune, 13,748).

Campiglia Marittima, kåm-peel'yå må-rit'te-må, a town of Italy, in the province of Pisa, 33 miles NW. of Grosseto, with a fine church of marble. Pop. about 3500; of the commune in 1901, 7823.

Campillo de Altobuey, kåm-peel'yo då ål-to-boo-å', a town of Spain, 40 miles SSE. of Cuenca. Pop. about 3000.

Campillo de Arenas, kåm-peel'yo då å-rå'nås, a town of Spain, 18 miles S. of Jaén. Pop. about 2500.

Campillos, kåm-peel'yoce, a town of Spain, 33 miles NW. of Malaga. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Campina, or **Kimpina,** kim-pee'nå, a town of Rumania, 32 miles NW. of Ploesci. It has petroleum-wells. Pop. about 2500.

Campina Grande, kåm-pee'nå grån'då, a town of Brazil, state and 80 miles W. of Parahiba, with which it is connected by rail.

Campinas, kåm-pee'nåsh, a city of Brazil, state of São Paulo, in a sugar-growing district, 87 miles NW. of Santos, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 12,000.

Campine, kåm'peen' (Dutch, *Kempen,* kĕm'pęn, or *Kempenland,* kĕm'pęn-lånt'), an extensive sandy tract, forming part of the provinces of Antwerp, Limbourg, and Brabant, in Belgium, and extending into the Netherlands. It has of late been largely reclaimed.

Camp Knox, a post-hamlet of Green co., Ky., 33 miles SW. of Lebanon.

Camp Lake, a post-village of Kenosha co., Wis., about 22 miles W. by S. of Kenosha.

Campli, kåm'plee, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles N. of Teramo. Pop. in 1901, 1923; of the commune, 10,038.

Camp Nelson, a post-village of Jessamine co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 8 miles S. of Nicholasville. This place was an important United States military depot in 1862–65. Pop. 150.

Campo, kåm'po, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., about 40 miles ESE. of San Diego.

Campo, a trading-post of the Kamerun protectorate, western equatorial Africa.

Campobasso, kåm-po-bås'so, a city of Italy, capital of a province, picturesquely situated in the Apennines, 55 miles NNE. of Naples. Pop. in 1901, 11,899; of the commune, 15,030. It has considerable trade and manufactures cutlery and arms.

Campobasso, called also **Molise,** mo-lee'zå (anc. *Sam'nium*), a province of Italy, *compartimento* of Abruzzi e Molise. Area, 1690 sq. m. It is broken by ridges of the Apennines. Pop. in 1901, 390,873. Capital, Campobasso.

Campobello, an island 9 miles long, belonging to New Brunswick, in the Bay of Fundy, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay. Between the main ship-channel and the northern entrance into Head Harbor is a fixed light. Lat. 44° 57′ N.; lon. 66° 54′ W. The island is well wooded with fir and larch in the interior and has become a favorite summer-resort. The summer temperature ranges from 55° to 75°. Pop. about 1200.

Campobello, a post-town of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Southern R., 18 miles N. of Spartanburg. Pop. in 1900, 203.

Campobello, or **Welsh Pool,** an outport of New Brunswick, on Campobello Island, opposite Eastport and Lubec, Me. A good trade is done here in smoked fish. It is a favorite resort for tourists.

Campobello, kåm-po-bĕl'lo, a town of Sicily, province of Trapani, 8 miles ESE. of Mazzara. Pop. in 1901, 9101.

Campobello, a town of Sicily, province of Girgenti, 15 miles N. of Licata, with sulphur-mines. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 11,771.

Campo Bianco, kåm'po be-ån'ko, a mountain-slope in the island of Lipari, almost entirely covered with volcanic scoriæ and pumice-stone.

Campo de Criptana, kåm'po då krip-tå'nå, a town of Spain, 50 miles NE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. (commune) about 8000.

Campodunum, the ancient name of KEMPTEN.

Campo Formio, kåm'po for'me-o, or (officially) **Campoformido,** kåm'po-for'me-do, a village of Italy, in Friuli, 66 miles NE. of Venice. It is famous for the peace concluded here in 1797 between Austria and France.

Campo Grande, kåm'po grån'dà, a village of Portugal, near and N. of Lisbon, with numerous villas.

Campo Largo, kåm'po lar'go, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, on the Rio Grande, 70 miles from its mouth in the São Francisco.

Campolieto, kåm-po-le-å'to, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles NE. of Campobasso. Pop. about 2000.

Campo Ligure, kåm'po lee-goo'rà, formerly **Campo Freddo,** a town of Italy, province and 16 miles NW. of Genoa. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Campo Maior, kåm'poo mī-or' (*i.e.*, "great plain"), a fortified town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 9 miles NE. of Elvas, near the Spanish border. Pop. in 1900, 5895.

Campo Mayor, a town of Brazil, state of Piauhy, 145 miles N. of Oeiras

Campo Mayor de Quixeramobim, kåm'poo mī-or' dà ke-shà-rà-mo-been', a town of Brazil. See QUIXERAMOBIM.

Camporeale, kåm'po-rà-å'là, a town of Sicily, province of Trapani, 12 miles SE. of Alcamo. Pop. about 5500.

Campos, kåm'poosh, formerly **São Salvador dos Campos,** a city of Brazil, state and 140 miles NE. of Rio Janeiro, with which it is connected by rail. It is on the Parahiba do Sul, near its mouth in the Atlantic. The city is situated in the midst of fertile plains, which produce an abundance of sugar-cane, yielding the best sugar grown in Brazil. It has electric illumination, a theatre, etc. Small steamboats ascend the river to Campos. Pop. in 1890, 78,036.

Campos, kåm'poce, a town of the island of Majorca, 21 miles SE. of Palma. Pop. in 1900, 4611.

Campo San Piero, kåm'po sån pe-å'ro, or **Campo Sampiero,** kåm'po såm-pe-å'ro, a town of Italy, 13 miles N. of Padua. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 4500).

Camposanto, kåm-po-sån'to, a village of Italy, province of Modena, on the Panaro, SW. of Finale.

Campo Seco, kåm'po så'ko, a post-hamlet of Calaveras co., Cal., 50 miles SE. of Sacramento.

Camp Point, a banking post-village of Adams co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. at its junction with the Wabash R., 21 miles ENE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 1260.

Camprodón, kåm-pro-dōn', a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 32 miles NW. of Gerona, on the Ter. Pop. about 1500.

Camp Sansaba, a post-village of McCulloch co., Tex.

Campsie, a village of Scotland, co. and 15 miles SW. of Stirling.

Campsie-Fells, Scotland, a range of hills N. of the village of Campsie, rising to a height of nearly 1900 feet.

Campspring, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ala., 20 miles from Hillsboro.

Campti, kamp'tę, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La., on the Red River, 100 miles below Shreveport. Pop. about 300.

Campton, a post-town, capital of Wolfe co., Ky., about 65 miles ESE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Campton, a post-township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., 6 miles N. of Plymouth, is intersected by the Pemigewasset River. It contains Campton Village. It is a favorite resort for artists and presents picturesque scenery. Pop. in 1900, 999.

Campton, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co., S.C., 9 miles SW. of Spartanburg.

Campton Village, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Campton township (town), on the Pemigewasset River, about 9 miles N. of Plymouth.

Camptonville, a post-village of Yuba co., Cal., 45 miles NE. of Marysville. Pop. about 300.

Camptown, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on Wyalusing Creek, 5 miles from Wyalusing station and about 40 miles NW. of Scranton.

Campulung, or **Kimpulung,** kim-poo-loong', a town of Rumania, in Wallachia, 80 miles NW. of Bucharest. It is picturesquely situated in a valley of the Transylvanian Alps, and is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1899, 13,033.

Campus, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 73 miles SW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900. 226.

Campus, a post-village of Wyoming co., W.Va. Its banking point is Logan.

Campus Munitus, an ancient name of CHAMOUNI.

Campus Stellæ. See SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA.

Camp Verde (vêr'dà), a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz., 41 miles SE. of Prescott. Pop. 150.

Campville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Naugatuck River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles N. of Waterbury. Pop. 200.

Campville, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line, 9 miles S. by E. of Waldo. Pop. about 150.

Campville, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Erie R., 7 miles E. of Owego.

Camroden, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 13 miles NW. of Utica.

Camtoos, kåm-tōce' or kam-toos', or **Gam'toos',** a river of South Africa, in Cape Colony, rises in the Nieuwveld mountains and enters the sea 20 miles SW. of Uitenhage. Length, about 200 miles.

Camulos, a post-village of Ventura co., Cal., 48 miles by rail NW. of Los Angeles. It is noted as the home of Ramona, of Helen Hunt Jackson's romance.

Camuy, kå-moo'ee, a town in the NW. part, and on the N. coast, of Porto Rico, about 8 miles W. by N. of Arecibo, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1899, 1763; of the district, 10,887.

Cana, kā'na, in New Testament history, a village of Palestine, the scene of the miracle recorded in John. Its site is supposed by some to be at Kanat-el-Jelil, 6 miles N. of Nazareth and 13 miles SE. of Acre, and by others at Kefr-Kenna, 3½ miles NE. of Nazareth.

Cana, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., in the Sacramento Valley, and on the Southern Pacific R., 53 miles NNW. of Marysville.

Cana, a post-hamlet of Jennings co., Ind., 24 miles W. by N. of Madison.

Cana, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., 25 miles N. of Salisbury.

Canaan. See PALESTINE.

Canaan, kā'nan, a post-township (town) of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic River. Pop. in 1900, 820.

Canaan, a banking post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in North Canaan township (town), on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Central New England Rs., 55 miles WNW. of Hartford. The town has furnaces for pig-iron, a quarry of white marble, lime-kilns, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1803; of the village, about 950. One mile to the SE. is Canaan Mountain, 1500 feet, which affords a fine view.

Canaan, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., 12 miles NNE. of Madison.

Canaan, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., in Canaan township (town), 40 miles W. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 977.

Canaan, a post-township of Gasconade co., Mo. Pop. 1511.

Canaan, a post-village (summer-resort) and township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 13 miles E. of Lebanon, its banking point. It has manufactures of lumber, shirts, overalls, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1444; of the village, about 900. See also EAST CANAAN and CANAAN STREET.

Canaan, a post-township (town) of Columbia co., N.Y., about 20 miles NE. of Hudson, is intersected by the Boston and Albany R. It contains a post-village named Canaan Four Corners, a Shaker community, and a hamlet named Canaan Center. Pop. in 1900, 1307.

Canaan, Columbia co., N.Y. See CANAAN FOUR CORNERS.

Canaan, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, about 24 miles WSW. of Akron. Pop. about 250.

Canaan, a township of Wayne co., Pa., about 9 miles W. of Honesdale. Pop. in 1900, 485.

Canaan, a post-township (town) of Essex co., Vt., forming the NE. extremity of the state. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River. It contains a hamlet named Canaan. Pop. in 1900, 934.

Canaan, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario, 23 miles from Ottawa, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Canaan Center, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., in Canaan township (town), 33 miles SE. of Albany.

Canaan Four Corners, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Canaan township (town), on the Boston and Albany R., 34 miles SE. of Albany. Pop. about 250.

Canaan Street, a post-village and summer-resort of Grafton co., N.H. The banking point is Concord or Lebanon. Pop. about 275.

Canaan Valley, Litchfield co., Conn. See EAST CANAAN.

Canaanville, kā'nan-vil, a post-hamlet of Athens co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 7 miles E. of Athens.

Canada (kan'a-da), DOMINION OF, a federal union of provinces and territories, comprising all the British possessions in North America, except Newfoundland, the West India Colonies, and British Honduras. It is bounded E. by

the Atlantic Ocean, Davis Strait, and Baffin Bay; W. by Alaska and the Pacific Ocean; N. by the Arctic Ocean; and S. by the United States. Its divisions, partly including and partly excluding the water-areas, are as follows:

Divisions	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1901.
British Columbia	373,000	190,000
Manitoba	74,000	246,464
New Brunswick	28,200	331,093
Nova Scotia	21,000	459,116
Ontario	260,000	2,167,978
Prince Edward Island	2,200	103,258
Quebec	352,000	1,620,974
Territories and districts, including Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabasca, Franklin (the Arctic Archipelago, with Boothia and Melville peninsulas), Keewatin, Mackenzie, Saskatchewan, Ungava, and Yukon	2,500,000	220,000
Total (in round figures)	3,600,000	5,338,883

Relief of the Land.—The main portion of Canada may be physiographically divided into three divisions: 1, an eastern region, extending from the Atlantic to the western border of Lake Superior and Hudson Bay (which penetrates three-fourths through the width of the mainland), and comprising the ancient rock-masses, with the Labrador peninsula, which have been described as the greater nucleus or protaxis of the North American continent; 2, a central division, which lies between the first and the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and which continues as a great interior continental plain from the United States boundary to the Arctic waters; and 3, the region beyond this, comprised mainly in the mountain-masses of the Rocky Mountain system. Too little is known constructionally of the islands of the Arctic Archipelago to permit of a statement of their absolute relations, but there seems to be no question that they represent a part of the continental main which has undergone disruption through subsidence. A large part of the eastern section is in the form of a swelling table-land, having an elevation of 1500–2000 feet, with much greater heights, 6000–8000 feet, along the NE. coast of Labrador. A range of elevations, known as the Height of Land, occupies the south-central portions of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and is the water-parting between the streams that are tributary to the Hudson Bay and St. Lawrence basins respectively. The Appalachian Mountains of the United States are continued into New Brunswick and the Acadian region of Quebec, where they terminate in the promontory of Gaspé. The highest ridges of this system are found in the Shickshock Mountains, which border the estuary of the St. Lawrence on the S. See Labrador, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

The Great Interior Plain, which constitutes the second division, has but few salient reliefs, rising westward to elevations of 3000–4000 feet at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, but continuing in the main as depressed lowland, with alternating steppe, prairie, and woodland features, to the Arctic Ocean. With a width in the S. of about 800 miles, it occupies the position of the ancient arm of the Gulf of Mexico, which, still in the Cretaceous period, divided the North American continent into an eastern and a western half. The constructing beds are still in the main horizontal or nearly so, and made up of the lacustrine deposits which were laid down in the numerous landlocked basins of brackish and fresh water which succeeded the recession of the sea. The soil over a large part of this region is marked by extreme fertility, but over large areas there is a deficiency of rainfall, and the country is made too arid for profitable agriculture. The interior plain is pre-eminently a region of lakes and intercommunicating watercourses, some of which are tributary to the Arctic Ocean and others to Hudson Bay. A large part of the northern area is drained by the Mackenzie River.

The Rocky Mountain or Cordilleran Region is made up of the bold and comparatively recent Rocky Mountains proper and of the Coast Ranges, with intermediate lines of semi-independent ranges (Selkirks, Gold Range, etc.) and of included lofty plateaus, like that of British Columbia. A large part of the western Cordillera has a strictly Alpine character, with many summits rising far into eternal snow and supporting giant glaciers. Recent explorations have revealed a number of summits, in the region of the headwaters of the North Saskatchewan and Athabasca Rivers (Columbia, Bryce, Alberta, Forbes), which are assumed to be 13,000–14,000 feet in elevation. Other summits, some of which are in the main Rocky Mountains and others in the Selkirks, are Balfour, 10,875 ft.; Stephen, 10,425 ft.; Victoria, 11,500 ft.; Lefroy, 11,400 ft.; Goodwin, 11,600 ft.; Sir Donald, 10,645 ft.; Dawson, 10,800 ft.; and Bonney, 10,625 ft. (See Rocky Mountains and Selkirks.) West of the continental border, which has largely the fjord-structure of the Scandinavian Peninsula, is a chain of ruggedly mountainous islands (Vancouver, Queen Charlotte, Prince of Wales), which extend from Puget Sound nearly to the Alaskan boundary. These islands, which permit of inland navigation for most of the length of the coast-line, are disrupted masses of the continental main.

Rivers and Interior Waters.—The principal rivers of Canada are the St. Lawrence, flowing into the Atlantic; the Saskatchewan (Nelson), to Hudson Bay; the Fraser, to Puget Sound (Pacific Ocean); and the Mackenzie, to the Arctic Ocean. The Columbia and Yukon Rivers have their sources in Canada, but the main part of their courses lies outside of the Canadian domain. (See descriptions of these rivers and of the Hamilton [Labrador], Albany, Churchill, Athabasca, Great Slave, Great Fish, etc.) Of the Great Lakes, parts of Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior belong to Canada. (See the notices under these heads.) Other large bodies of water are Lakes Winnipeg, Athabasca, Great Slave, and Great Bear. See Hudson Bay.

Climate.—The climate of Canada, except in restricted areas, is of the continental type, with well-emphasized winter and summer temperatures. The extremes of heat and cold are strongly accentuated, a maximum summer temperature of 100° in the shade being of not rare occurrence in the south, while the cold in the same region not rarely reaches —45°. In the Arctic tracts of the north a minimum temperature of —70° has been observed, but even there the summer heat reaches 80° or higher. In the eastern provinces the mean annual temperature is considerably lower than that of correspondingly located places of the European coast. The winters are long and severe and snow remains on the ground continuously for months. The Pacific coast, which to a certain extent receives the warming effects of the Japanese Current, enjoys a markedly mild climate, especially in its southerly parts, where long-lying snow, except on the mountain heights, is almost entirely unknown. The region is most luxuriantly wooded, in marked contrast to the bleak heights of Labrador, a benefit which it derives in great part from the abundance of rainfall. To the condensation and precipitation of the Pacific moisture is due primarily the aridity of much of the interior tracts, the eastern mountains of the Cordilleras receiving but little of the rain that falls in the west.

Vegetable and Animal Productions.—The vast extent of Canada, and the great variety of its soils and climate, cause much diversity in its natural productions. The southeastern provinces, with Quebec and Ontario, are by far the best developed and most thickly settled. They are still in large part densely timbered; and lumber, with other forest products, is one of the leading articles of export. The Pacific slope is also a forest region; but its trees are almost entirely of species unknown on the Atlantic slope. The great subarctic forest, which extends almost continuously from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and follows upon the zone of deciduous trees, is made up in the main of the larch and the black and white spruce, and is skirted by or includes zones of the cotton-wood (*Populus tremuloides*). North of this forest, with a southern limit determined by the length and warmth of the summer, and extending to the borders of the Arctic Sea, is the vast expanse of tundra or "Barren Grounds," a region of desolate and partially frozen moss, grass, and lichen. The northern limit of forest-trees is found (north of Dawson) in about lat. 67°. The value of the forest products in 1902 was $35,309,000. The cultivated plants include all or nearly all those grown in the northern United States. Some regions, like Prince Edward Island, are of very marked fertility. Although the winter is longer than in the United States, and spring and autumn shorter, the summer, or growing season of plants, is in all the settled portions long enough for the development of most cereals, including, in Ontario, even corn. Recent experiments made in the Yukon district, in the vicinity of Dawson (beyond the 64th parallel), have shown that even in that far northern tract, in favored locations of sunshine, barley, rye, and oats, besides various garden vegetables,—cabbage, turnip, carrot, lettuce, peas, and beans,—will ripen and may be profitably cultivated. Canada is destined to occupy in the near future the position of one of the great granaries of the world. The rich soil of Ontario and Manitoba yields bountiful crops of wheat, and the plains of the far West are only awaiting settlement to produce rich harvests. The dairy industry realizes a vast product. Among the native animals are the black, white, and grizzly bears, deer of several species (including the reindeer, moose, wapiti, and others), the buffalo, Rocky Mountain sheep and

goat, musk-ox, and pronghorn-antelope. The fur-trade has in the far north one of its principal seats. Among fur-bearing animals are the beaver, muskrat, sable, fisher, mink, ermine, otter, seal, and others. The sea-otter and fur-seal are taken, though sparingly, on the Pacific coast. Hudson Bay and the Arctic waters abound in whales. The white whale occurs in the St. Lawrence and its estuary. The avifauna of the Dominion is very rich. Its fisheries are of the first importance, and the catch includes cod, mackerel, herring, salmon, ling, trout, halibut, and other valuable species. The total value of the fish product in 1901 was about $25,737,000, the salmon-fisheries contributing $7,221,000, and the cod-fisheries $4,033,000. The number of persons employed in the fisheries is about 80,000.

Mineral Resources.—The mineral wealth of Canada is very important, the minerals of economic value, besides building-stones, being gold, copper, lead, silver, nickel, coal, lignite, graphite, asbestos, and gypsum. Gold is obtained extensively from both auriferous quartz-veins and placer-deposits, the workings in British Columbia and in the more recently discovered Klondike region being conducted on a large and profitable scale. (See BRITISH COLUMBIA and KLONDIKE.) Coal of Carboniferous age is extensively mined in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and in less quantity in New Brunswick. The nickel deposits of the Sudbury region, N. of Georgian Bay, are among the richest in the world. Petroleum and natural gas are found in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Vast deposits of lignite or brown coal, changed in some parts into true bituminous coals and anthracite, are found in the vast interior region. These lignitic-bituminous coals, of Cretaceous and Tertiary age, are extensively developed in Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, the beds in Vancouver being extensively worked. The value of the mineral products of Canada in 1902 was $64,970,000. The chief items were: gold, $20,741,000; coal, $15,539,000; nickel, $5,026,000; copper, $4,554,000; silver, $2,281,000; iron, $2,108,000; Portland cement, $1,027,000; asbestos, $1,203,000; lead, $936,000.

The *manufacturing industry* of Canada is principally confined to the provinces long since settled. The sawing of lumber and the manufacture of potash, flour, leather, oils, fertilizers, sugar, beer, cheese, paper, machinery, and woollen and cotton goods are important interests, and since the organization of the Dominion government other manufactures have been extensively developed. Ship-building is largely carried on in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Water-power is almost everywhere abundant.

Public Works and Commerce.—Canada has an admirable system of canals navigable by vessels of large tonnage and mostly constructed at public expense. By means of these, sea-going vessels can go up the St. Lawrence to the cities on the Great Lakes; and the construction of minor canals (Rideau, etc.) has permitted of navigation into remoter regions of the interior. The railway system of Canada embraced, in 1901, 18,294 miles of track. The main line of the Canadian Pacific R., extending from Montreal to Vancouver, is 2906 miles in length. The commerce is extensive. In the tonnage of her shipping Canada stands nearly in the front line of the countries of the world. The value of the exports in 1903 was $225,850,000; of the imports, $241,215,000. Among the chief items in the list of exports were: wood (about one-half to Great Britain), wood-pulp, and wood manufactures, $39,537,000; cheese (mainly to Great Britain), $24,713,000; wheat, $24,567,000; gold-bearing quartz, $16,438,000; bacon, $15,455,000; cattle, $11,343,000; butter, $6,955,000; coal, $5,452,000; wheat flour, $4,699,000. The leading articles of import are manufactures of iron and steel, textiles and the raw material of textiles, coal, sugar, and drugs and chemicals. The largest export trade is to Great Britain, and the chief import trade is from the United States. More than half the Dominion's revenue is derived from customs duties.

Government and Population.—The sovereign of the British empire is represented in Canada by a governor-general, and the Dominion is represented in London by an agent-general. The governor-general is assisted by a privy council, or ministry of fifteen, with the following titles: 1, prime minister (premier) and president of the council; 2, secretary of state; 3, minister of trade and commerce; 4, minister of justice and attorney-general; 5, minister of marine and fisheries; 6, minister of railways and canals; 7, minister of militia and defence; 8, minister of finance; 9, postmaster-general; 10, minister of agriculture; 11, minister of public works; 12, minister of the interior; 13, minister of customs; 14, minister of inland revenue; and one member without portfolio. The chief magistrates of the provinces are called lieutenant-governors, and are appointed by the governor-general. Each province has its own ministry and legislature. The Canadian parliament consists of a senate (whose members are named by the governor-general, and who hold office for life) and of a house of commons, whose members are elected by the people for a term of five years, the number of members from the respective provinces being proportioned to the population. The senate, by the terms of the constitution, consists now of 81 members, as follows: from Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 4; Prince Edward Island, 4; British Columbia, 3; territories, 2. There are now (1905) 214 members of the lower house. There is no state church. The leading religious denominations in the order of their numerical strength were in 1901 as follows: Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Anglican, Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational. Each province has its own school laws and its own system of jurisprudence. The chief cities are Montreal (pop. in 1901, 266,826), Toronto (207,971), Quebec (68,834), Ottawa, the capital (59,902), Hamilton (52,550), Winnipeg (42,336), Halifax (40,787), St. John (40,711), London (37,983), Vancouver (26,196), Victoria (20,821), and Kingston (18,043). Pop. of the Dominion in 1871, 3,686,639; in 1881, 4,324,810; in 1891, 4,833,239; in 1901, 5,338,883. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are classed in the census as French-speaking. These constitute the greater part of the population of the province of Quebec.

History.—The first important explorations in Canada were made by a Frenchman, Jacques Cartier, who, in 1535-36, ascended the St. Lawrence River as far as the site of Montreal. The first permanent settlement was made by the French, under Champlain, at Quebec, in 1608. Champlain pushed his explorations into the region of the Great Lakes. In the course of the seventeenth century the Jesuits opened up a vast territory to the French, the region receiving the name of New France. Acadia (see ACADIA and NOVA SCOTIA) was ceded by France to England in 1713. In 1759-60 the British effected the conquest of Canada, which was formally relinquished by France in the treaty of Paris, 1763. In 1791 the provinces of Upper Canada (English-speaking Canada) and Lower Canada (French-speaking Canada) were constituted. The so-called Maritime Provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton Island, and Prince Edward Island—continued under separate administrations. In 1841, Upper and Lower Canada were united under a common government. In 1867, Canada, Nova Scotia (to which Cape Breton Island had been administratively attached), and New Brunswick united to form the Dominion of Canada. The vast regions which had been administered by the Hudson's Bay Company were acquired and annexed under the title of the Northwest Territories in 1869-70. A portion was set off as the province of Manitoba in 1870. In 1871, British Columbia entered the confederacy, and Prince Edward Island followed in 1873. From the Northwest Territories have since been formed the provinces (and districts) of Keewatin, Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabasca, Saskatchewan, Yukon, and Mackenzie.

Canada, a post-hamlet of Genesee co., N.Y., 4 miles SE. of Batavia.

Canada Creek, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 9 miles N. by E. of Waterville. There is a light-house on Black Rock, at the entrance to this harbor. Pop. about 200.

Canada Lake, in Fulton co., N.Y., about 12 miles NW. of Gloversville. It is 3 miles long, amidst beautiful scenery, and has become a tourist-resort.

Canadaville, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tenn., 9 miles N. of Collierville.

Canadaway Creek, in Chautauqua co., N.Y., flows into Lake Erie.

Canadensis, a post-village and summer-resort of Monroe co., Pa., on Brodhead Creek, about 14 miles (direct) NW. of Stroudsburg. It is 3 miles from Oakland station.

Canaderaga (kan-ą-dą-raw'gą) **Lake,** N.Y., in the N. part of Otsego co., is about 3½ miles long and 1½ miles wide. Its outlet joins that of Otsego Lake. About 1 mile above its head is Richfield Springs.

Canadian, ką-nā'de-ąn, a county in the central part of Oklahoma. Area, 803 sq. m. It is bounded S. by the Canadian River. Capital, El Reno. Pop. in 1890, 7158; in 1900, 15,981.

Canadian, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 45 miles S. of Muscogee. The banking point is Juniata. Pop. in 1900, 522.

Canadian, a banking post-village, capital of Hemphill co., Tex., on the Canadian River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 100 miles NE. of Amarillo. Pop. about 400.

Canadian (or **North**) **Channel,** one of the two passages (N. and S.) into which the estuary of the St. Lawrence is divided by the island of Anticosti. It is about 30 miles in breadth and contains numerous islands, the principal of which are the Mingan Islands.

Canadian River rises in the NE. part of New Mexico, runs eastward through Oklahoma and the northwestern part of Texas, and passes into the Indian Territory. Its general direction is eastward. It enters the Arkansas River about 45 miles above Fort Smith, Ark., and 30 miles S. by W. of Tahlequah. Its length is estimated at 900 miles. It is rather shallow and not important for navigation. Its largest affluent is the Rio Nutria, or North Fork of the Canadian, which, after a course of about 600 miles, enters the Canadian about 35 miles (direct) from its mouth.

Canadice, kan'a-dīs', a post-township (town) and village of Ontario co., N.Y. Pop. of the town in 1900, 674. Canadice post-office is about 30 miles S. of Rochester.

Canadice Lake, in the SW. part of Ontario co., N.Y., is about 3 miles long.

Canajoharie, kan-a-jo-hâr'ree, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., in Canajoharie township (town), is on the S. bank of the Mohawk River and on the Erie Canal, 55 miles WNW. of Albany by the West Shore R. It has manufactures of butter and cheese, paper bags, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2101; of the town, 3888.

Canal, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind.

Canal, a post-township of Venango co., Pa., 9 miles NW. of Franklin. Pop. in 1900, 883.

Canala, or **Kanala,** kä'nä'lä', also called **Napoléonville,** nä'po'lā'ôn'veel', a town of the French colony of New Caledonia, on a fine bay on the NE. side of the island, about 50 miles NW. of Nouméa. It has a prison and important nickel-mines.

Canal de Rosario, kä-näl' dā ro-sä're-o, a channel between Cayo Cantiles and Cayo del Rosario, off the S. coast of Cuba. It opens into the Caribbean Sea.

Canal Dover, a banking post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River, on the Ohio Canal, and on the Cleveland and Marietta and other railroads, 100 miles N. of Marietta. It has iron-furnaces, rolling- and flouring-mills, foundries, and tanneries, and manufactures of racing-wagons and other vehicles, roofing, etc. Pop. in 1880, 2208; in 1890, 3470; in 1900, 5422.

Canale, kä-nä'lä, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 24 miles SE. of Turin. It has saline springs. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 5000).

Canal Fulton (fŏŏl'tŏn), a banking post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River, on the Ohio Canal, and on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling and the Pennsylvania Rs., 8 miles NW. of Massillon. A large quantity of wheat is shipped here. It has manufactures of cereal coffee, tools, farm-implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1172.

Canal Lewisville, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 2½ miles from Coshocton.

Canal Winchester, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and on the Hocking Valley R., 16 miles SE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 662.

Canandaigua, kan-an-dā'gwa, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Tiffin River, about 15 miles SW. of Adrian. Pop. about 150.

Canandaigua, a banking post-village and resort, capital of Ontario co., N.Y., is situated in a township (town) of its own name, at the northern end and outlet of Canandaigua Lake, and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Northern Central Rs., 28 miles SE. of Rochester. The site is elevated and commands a beautiful view of the lake, which is navigated by steamboats. Here are many handsome residences with gardens and ornamental grounds. Canandaigua contains a court-house, various collegiate institutions, lunatic and orphan asylums, and has manufactories of spokes, agate-ware, farming-implements, wire-fence, pressed bricks, canned fruits, cigars, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6151.

Canandaigua Lake, N.Y., is mostly in Ontario co. It is about 15 miles long, extending in a nearly N. and S. direction. The greatest breadth is about 2 miles. The shores present beautiful scenery. The surface of the water is 668 feet above the level of the sea. From its north end issues the Canandaigua Outlet, which runs to Lyons, in Wayne co., where it unites with Mud Creek to form the Clyde River.

Cananea, kä-nä-nä'ä, a maritime town of Brazil, state of São Paulo, on a small island in a bay of its own name. Lat. 25° S. Pop. 2000, suburbs included.

Cananore, a town of India. See CANNANORE.

Cañar, kän-yar', or **Azogues,** a province in the highlands of Ecuador. Area, about 1570 sq. m. It has the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes on the E. border, and is watered by tributaries of the Paute River. Numerous Inca remains are found here. Capital, Azogues. Pop. about 64,000.

Cañar, a town of Ecuador, in the province of the same name, 25 miles NW. of Azogues.

Canara, or **Kanara,** districts of British India. See NORTH CANARA and SOUTH CANARA.

Ca'nard', or **Lower Canard,** a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the Canard River, 4 miles from Port Williams. Pop. about 300.

Canaries, ka-nâ'rēz, or **Canary Islands** (Sp. *Canarias,* kä-nä'ree-äs; supposed to be the *Fortunatæ Insulæ,*—*i.e.,* "Happy Islands" of the ancients), an archipelago in the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Spain, of which they constitute a province, about 60 miles from the W. coast of Africa, between lat. 27° 40′ and 29° 25′ N. and lon. 13° 25′ and 18° 16′ W. They consist of 7 principal islands and many islets, arranged in the following order from E. to W.: Lanzarote and Fuerteventura, with the islets of Graciosa, Santa Clara, Alegranza, and Lobos; Gran Canaria, Teneriffe (Tenerife), Gomera, Palma, and Hierro or Ferro. Area of the whole, about 2850 sq. m. Most of the islands are boldly mountainous, with rocky and abrupt coasts, and consisting almost entirely of ancient and modern volcanic rocks. The surface presents a succession of mountains and plains, extinct craters, and fertile valleys. Lanzarote was actively in eruption in 1824–25, and heated waters and vapors still issue from various parts of the Pico de Teyde, or Peak of Teneriffe, whose elevation, 12,200 feet, is the greatest of any land-mass rising out of the Atlantic Ocean. La Cruz, in Palma, rises to 7740 feet, and Los Pechos, in Gran Canaria, to 6400 feet. There are no rivers, but numerous torrents. The tropical heat is moderated by the sea-breezes, and the climate is fairly equable. Winter is almost unknown. In October, the warmest month, the temperature varies from 78° to 87°; and in January, the coldest, it is from 60° to 66° near the sea, decreasing with the elevation. The rainy season commences in November and continues till February; during the dry season, from April to October, the weather is uniformly fine and the trade-winds blow steadily. E. and SE. winds are the scourge of these islands: blowing over the burning plains of Africa, they carry a hot and extremely dry air, which destroys vegetation and induces disease. Clouds of locusts are sometimes carried over by these winds. Fresh water is scarce, especially in the S. parts of the islands. The vegetation is not less interesting than the geological formation, and has in the main a south-European aspect, as is evidenced by the presence of the laurel, oak, pine, cedar, and chestnut. The more significant African elements of the flora are the dragon-tree, of which the famous tree of Orotava was a remarkable example, and the cactus-like euphorbias. Various forms of heath grow on the mountain-slopes. Most of the mammalian forms have been introduced, but even the commoner types have undergone considerable modification as a result of their isolation. The productions are cochineal, oil, grain, archil, barilla, silk, wine, raisins, tobacco, potatoes, sugar-cane, and fruits, and the surrounding seas abound in fish. The raising of the cochineal and the production of the manufactured article constitute a particularly important industry, the value of the export from this source being in some years as much as $6,000,000–$7,000,000. Wine was formerly one of the chief products, but, a fatal disease having attacked the vines, comparatively few grapes are now raised. The goat is among the most valuable of the domestic animals. The camel and the ass are used as beasts of burden. Among birds are the vulture, bustard, pheasant, wood-pigeon, red partridge, and thistle-finch or canary-bird. The inhabitants are of European origin, mostly Spanish; but many of the people claim partial descent from the Guanches, the old native race, who were of Berber stock and were a civilized people. The Canary Islands were known to the ancients under the name which they now bear, which was supposed to have been derived from the number of dogs (Latin *canis,* a "dog") which were found there. It was only towards the close of the Middle Ages that the Christian peoples of Europe first set foot on them. Early in the fifteenth century Jean de Béthencourt, a Norman navigator and adventurer, conquered a great part of the archipelago. His successor transferred his rights to the kingdom of Castile. The Guanches were finally subdued about 1495. Pop. in 1900, 358,564. The capital of the whole archipelago is Santa Cruz de Tenerife. The largest town is Las Palmas. The initial meridian of longitude was for a long time taken by certain countries from Hierro (Ferro), which was supposed to be exactly 20° W. of the meridian of Paris. Later surveys have established the fact that the position of the Ferro meridian was placed about 12 miles too far to the W.

Canar'sie, a post-village and summer-resort of Kings co., Long Island, N.Y., on Jamaica Bay, 7 miles SE. of Brooklyn, of which borough it forms a part. Boats are built here.

Canaseraga, kan-a-sa-ra'gä, a banking post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., on Canaseraga Creek and on the Erie

and the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Rs., 70 miles WNW. of Elmira. Pop. in 1900, 685.

Canaseraga Creek, N.Y., drains parts of Allegany and Steuben cos. and enters the Genesee River about 4 miles SW. of Geneseo.

Canastota, a banking post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 32 miles W. of Utica. It has manufactures of canned goods, carriages and wagons, electric supplies, rakes, furniture, cigars, tools, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3030.

Canastota, a banking post-village of McCook co., S.Dak., 10 miles by rail SSE. of Salem. Pop. about 370.

Canastota Creek, Madison co., N.Y., runs northwestward and enters Oneida Lake.

Canav'eral, Cape, on the E. coast of Florida, 135 miles SE. by S. of St. Augustine. It has a light-house. Lat. 28° 27′ N.; lon. 80° 33′ W.

Canavieiras, kå-nå-ve-å'råsh, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, about 50 miles S. of Olivença.

Canboro, a post-village of Huron co., Mich. Pop. about 100.

Canborough, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, 35 miles SE. of Hamilton. Pop. about 75.

Canby, a post-hamlet of Modoc co., Cal.

Canby, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Iowa, 6 miles S. of Casey station.

Canby, a banking post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 30 miles NW. of Marshall and 11 miles E. of the South Dakota line. Pop. in 1900, 1100.

Canby, a city of Clackamas co., Oregon, on the Willamette River and on the Southern Pacific R., 10 miles SW. of Oregon City. Pop. in 1900, 372.

Canby, Mount, Colo., a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in lat. 37° 47′ N., lon. 107° 30′ W., about 10 miles E. of Silverton. It has an altitude of 13,466 feet.

Cancale, kôn-kål', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, on a bay of Saint-Michel, 3 miles ENE. of St. Malo. It is a watering-place and is noted for its oysters. Pop. in 1901, 3730; of the commune, 6549.

Cancellara, kån-chêl-lå'rå, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles NE. of Potenza. Pop. about 3000.

Candaba, kån-då'bå, a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, province and on the river Pampanga, about 20 miles from Bacolor. It manufactures woven fabrics and has valuable fisheries in the neighboring Candaba Lake. Pop. 14,585.

Candahar, a town of Afghanistan. See KANDAHAR.

Candeish, a district of British India. See KHANDESH.

Candela, kån-då'lå, a commune of Italy, province and 22 miles S. of Foggia. Pop. in 1901, 6649.

Candela, a town of Mexico, in the state of Coahuila, on the Monterey-Laredo railway. Pop. about 4000.

Candelaria, kån-då-lå're-å, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 54 miles by rail ENE. of Pinar del Rio. The town is active and prosperous. It has a board of public education, a health department, and post- and telegraph offices. The surrounding country produces tobacco, cattle, and excellent coffee. Pop. in 1899, 1697; of the district, 4866.

Candelaria, a post-village of Esmeralda co., Nev., on the Carson and Colorado R., 44 miles SE. of Hawthorne.

Candelaria, kån-då-lå're-å, a rocky islet and reefs in the Pacific, Solomon group.

Candelaria, kån-då-lå're-å, a bay (and port) on the NE. coast of the Isthmus of Pansma, W. of Choco Bay, near the mouth of the Atrato. Lat. 8° 10′ N.; lon. 77° W.

Candelaria, kån-då-lå're-å, a town and colony of the Argentine Republic, territory of Misiones, on the Paraná, nearly opposite Villa Encarnación (Itapua), in Paraguay.

Candelaria, kån-då-lå're-å, a seaport town of the Canaries, on the E. coast of the island of Tenerife.

Candelaria River, in the S. part of the state of Campeche, Mexico, empties into the Laguna de Términos.

Candelaro, kån-då-lå'ro, a river of Italy, rises on Monte Liburno and, after a SE. course of about 40 miles, enters the Adriatic 3 miles S. of Manfredonia.

Candeleda, kån-då-lå'på, a town of Spain, in old Castile, 42 miles SW. by S. of Avila. Pop. about 3000.

Candelo, kån-då'lo, a town of Piedmont, Italy, 3½ miles SE. of Biella, on the Cervo. Pop. about 2000.

Candia, an island in the Mediterranean. See CRETE.

Candia, kån'de-å (Gr. *Megalokastron,* meg'å-lo'kås'-tron), the largest city of Crete, near the centre of its N. coast. Its massive fortifications, arsenal, arched vaults for galleys, and a large cathedral were constructed by the Venetians. A part of the city's water-supply is brought by an aqueduct constructed in 1627. The harbor gives anchorage to vessels drawing only about 8–9 feet. Among the edifices are the former pasha's palace, bazaars, mosques, a synagogue, museum of antiquities, a light-house, and public-baths. The chief manufacture is that of soap. The city exports oil, soap, dried raisins, wine, almonds, silk-cocoons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 22,331, of whom three-quarters were Mohammedans, the remainder being mostly Greeks. Candia was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1669.

Candia, kån'de-å, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 20 miles S. of Novara. Pop. about 1500.

Candia, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Candia township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 12 miles ENE. of Manchester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1057.

Candia Village, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.H., in Candia township (town), 15 miles SE. of Concord.

Candida Casa, a Latin name for WHITHORN.

Candler, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., on the Plant System, 13 miles SE. of Ocala. Pop. about 200.

Cando, a banking post-town, capital of Towner co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., about 40 miles NW. of Devil's Lake. Pop. in 1900, 1061.

Candón, kån-dōn', a town of Ilocos Sur province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the W. coast. It manufactures cotton. Pop. 15,797.

Candor, a banking post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., in Candor township (town), on Catatunk Creek and on the Lackawanna R., 10 miles NNW. of Owego. It has various mills and manufacturing industries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3330.

Candor, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.C., on the Aberdeen and Asheboro R., 17 miles (direct) WSW. of Carthage.

Candor, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., 1 mile from Bulger station.

Candy, a town and cape of Ceylon. See KANDY.

Canea, kå-nå'å, or **Khania,** kå-nee'a (anc. *Cydo'nia,* sometimes *Cydo'nis*), a fortified seaport, the capital and the principal commercial town of Crete, on the N. coast of the island, 70 miles W. by N. of Candia. Its fortifications, now dilapidated, were built by the Venetians. It has an arsenal, docks, Venetian galley-vaults, military and civil hospitals, artillery park, a public garden, foundries, printing-offices, and manufactures of soap, the last being an important industry. It is the seat of a provincial council and governor and of a Greek metropolitan, and the residence of several European consuls. Pop. in 1900, 21,025.

Caneadea, kan-e-ai'de-a, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., in Caneadea township (town), on the Genesee River, which is here entered by Caneadea Creek, about 54 miles by rail SE. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1310; of the village, about 450.

Cane Creek runs southward through Butler co., Mo., and enters the Big Black River in Clay co., Ark. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Canecreek, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ala., 17 miles SW. of Jacksonville. Coal is found here.

Canehill, a post-village of Cedar co., Mo., 40 miles NW. of Springfield. Pop. about 100.

Canelas, kå-nå'lås, a small mining town of Mexico, state and 110 miles NW. of Durango, on the SW. slope of the Sierra Madre.

Canelli, kå-nêl'lee, a town of Italy, 13 miles SE. of Asti, near the Belbo. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 7500).

Canelones, kå-nå-lo'nes, a southern department of Uruguay. Area, 1834 sq. m. The estuary of La Plata forms most of the S. boundary. The surface is rolling and the soil fertile. Capital, Guadalupe. Pop. in 1901, about 85,000.

Canespring, a post-hamlet of Bullitt co., Ky., 28 miles by rail S. of Louisville. Pop. 50.

Canet de Mar, kå-nêt' då mar, a town of Spain, 26 miles NE. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. about 3000.

Cañete, kån-yå'tå, a village of Chile, in the province of Arauco, near the W. foot of the Cordilleras. Pop. about 1800.

Cañete, a town of Peru, in a district of its own name, department and 85 miles SE. of Lima. It is in a productive cane region, and its industries are well provided with modern appliances. It is connected by rail with the port of Cerro Azul. Pop. about 3500.

Cañete-la-Real, kån-yå'tå lå rå-ål', a small town of Spain, 44 miles NW. of Malaga.

Caneva, kå-nå'vå, a commune of northern Italy, province and 37 miles W. of Udine.

Cane Valley, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Ky., 34 miles S. of Lebanon.

Caney, or **El Caney,** êl kå-nå', a town of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, 4 miles by road E. by N. of Santiago de Cuba. It has iron-mines and post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 844. It was important in the Amer-

ican operations against Santiago during the war of 1898. On July 1 the heights at this place were stormed by the forces of General Shafter.

Caney, a post-hamlet of Nevada co., Ark., 22 miles W. of Camden.

Caney, a banking city of Montgomery co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 25 miles SW. of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 887.

Caney, a post-hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex.

Caney Bayou (bī'oo), a small stream of Texas, enters the Gulf of Mexico on the line between Brazoria and Matagorda cos.

Caneybranch, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., 13 miles SW. of Greeneville.

Caney Fork of the Cumberland River rises in Cumberland co., Tenn., and enters the Cumberland River at Carthage. Its length is about 150 miles.

Caney River, of Kansas, runs nearly southeastward through Chautauqua co. into the Indian Territory. The lower part of it is called the Little Verdigris River.

Caney Spring, a post-town of Marshall co., Tenn., 35 miles S. of Nashville.

Caneyville, a banking post-village of Grayson co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 83 miles SSW. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 294.

Canfield, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo., on the Union Pacific R., 10 miles E. of Boulder. Lignitic coal is found in the vicinity.

Canfield, a banking post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 12 miles SW. of Youngstown. It has various mills and manufacturing industries and is the seat of Northeastern Normal College. Coal abounds in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 672.

Canfield, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 46 miles W. of Buffalo, N.Y. Pop. 150.

Canfranc, kän-fränk', a small town of Spain, province of Huesca, in the Pyrenees, at the pass of Canfranc, 9 miles N. of Jaca.

Cangallo, kän-gäl'yo, a town of Peru, in the department of Cuzco, on one of the head-branches of the river Apurimac, 40 miles S. by E. of Ayacucho. It has gold-mines.

Cangas, kän'gäs, a small town of Galicia, Spain, in the province of Pontevedra, on the Bay of Vigo.

Cangas de Onis, kän'gäs dā o-neece', a small town of Asturias, Spain, 35 miles ESE. of Oviedo.

Cangas de Tineo, kän'gäs dā te-nā'o, a small town of Asturias, Spain, 32 miles WSW. of Oviedo.

Cangrejos (kän-grā'hoce) or **Crab Island,** an island of Venezuela, at the mouth of the Orinoco.

Canguçu, kän-goo-soo', or **Cangussu,** a town of Brazil, on a river of the same name, state and 70 miles NW. of Rio Grande do Sul. Pop. about 3000.

Caniapuscaw, kan'e-ap'us-kaw', or **Koksoak,** kok'-so-ak', a lake of Labrador, is 70 miles long, with a breadth varying from 8 to 35 miles. It occupies a central part of the peninsula, in about lat. 54° 30′ N.

Caniapuscaw, or **Koksoak,** a river of Labrador, issues from the lake of the same name, flows N. by W., and falls into Ungava Bay, Hudson Strait.

Canicatti, kā-ne-kät'tee, a town of Sicily, 15 miles ENE. of Girgenti, on the Naro. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 24,564. In its environs are extensive sulphur-mines.

Canicattini, kā-ne-kät-tee'nee, a town of Sicily, near Syracuse. Pop. in 1901, 8856.

Canigou, kā'ne'goo', a mountain of France, department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 24 miles SW. of Perpignan. It is one of the loftiest of the Eastern Pyrenees, and its summit commands a superb view. Height, 9137 feet.

Caniles, kā-nee'lās, a town of Spain, 29 miles SW. of Granada. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 5758.

Canino, kā-nee'no, a town of Italy, 20 miles WNW. of Viterbo. It has celebrated baths and gave the title of prince to Lucien Bonaparte. Pop. about 2500.

Canisteo, a banking post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., is on the Canisteo River, at the mouth of Bennett's Creek, and on the New York and Pennsylvania and the Erie Rs., 4 miles SE. of Hornellsville. It has flour-mills and manufactures of baskets, wooden-ware, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2077; of the township (town), 3432.

Canisteo River, N.Y., rises in Allegany co. and enters the Tioga River about 5 miles SW. of Corning. It is about 60 miles long.

Can'ister Islands, three islets of the Mergui Archipelago, Indian Ocean. Lat. 13° N.; lon. 98° E.

Canjáyar, kän-hī'ar, a small town of Spain, 34 miles W. of Almería, E. of the Sierra Gador.

Canmer, or **Cranmer,** a post-town of Hart co., Ky., 9 miles E. of Rowletts. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Canmore, a post-village of Alberta district, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 67 miles from Calgary, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Canna, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyll, 7 miles SW. of Skye. Length, 4¼ miles. Pop. 48 (formerly much greater).

Cannæ, kän'nee, an ancient town of Italy, in Apulia, near the mouth of the Aufidus (Ofanto), memorable for the victory which Hannibal gained over the Romans in its vicinity in 216 B.C. Its site is about 5 miles NE. of Canosa di Puglia.

Cannamore, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, 9 miles from Chesterville, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Cannanore, kän-a-nōr', or **Kananur,** kä-na-noor' (anc. *Canura*), a town of British India, in Madras, on the Malabar coast, at the head of a small bay, 50 miles NNW. of Calicut. It formerly had an extensive trade, but is important now mainly as a military station. Vasco de Gama touched here in 1498. Pop. in 1901, 27,811.

Cannelburg, a post-town of Daviess co., Ind., in Barr township. Pop. in 1900, 280.

Cannelton, a banking city, capital of Perry co., Ind., on the Ohio River and on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis R., 70 miles E. of Evansville. It has cotton-mills, quarries of sandstone, potteries, chair-factories, and manufactures of flour, lumber, brooms, etc. The coal-mines of Cannelton supply large quantities of coal for the river steamboats. Pop. in 1900, 2188.

Cannelton, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western R., 45 miles NW. of Pittsburg. Cannel coal has been mined here. Pop. about 100.

Cannelton, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Great Kanawha River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 8 miles S. by E. of Charleston. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 500.

Cannelville, a village of Muskingum co., Ohio, in Brush Creek township. Pop. in 1900, 281.

Cannes, känn, a town of France, department of Alpes-Maritimes, on the Mediterranean, near the W. end of the Riviera, 22 miles by rail SW. of Nice. It stands on a declivity facing the sea, stretching for 3 or 4 miles along the curving shore of the Gulf of La Napoule. It is famed for its salubrious climate, and is one of the most fashionable and elegant winter-resorts in Europe. Among its prominent modern buildings are the new town-hall, the English church, and the principal casino. Other interesting structures are the tower of a mediæval castle and the bridge called Pont-de-Riou. The principal promenade is the Allée de la Liberté, embellished with a statue of Lord Brougham, whose residence at Cannes founded its reputation as a winter-resort. The low range of the Esterel Mountains shelters the town from the north winds. The average temperature of the winter is about 50° (approximately that of the spring or autumn in New York). There is an absence of fog, and the number of rainy days in the year averages only about 70. In the neighborhood are plantations of flowers and orange-orchards, while beautiful villas dot the landscape. The town has a small port and a trade in anchovies, perfumes, oils, fruits, etc. Napoleon landed near Cannes from Elba on March 1, 1815. Opposite Cannes are the Isles de Lérins. Pop. in 1901, 29,799.

Canneto, kän-nā'to, a town of Italy, 20 miles W. of Mantua, on the Oglio. Pop. about 3000.

Canneto, a town of Italy, 9 miles S. of Bari. Pop. about 4000.

Cannifton, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on the river Moira, 3 miles N. of Belleville. It has excellent water-power and various mills and factories. Pop. 450.

Canning, a town of British India. See PORT CANNING.

Canning, a post-village of Hughes co., S.Dak., about 24 miles by rail E. of Pierre.

Canning, an outport of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Habitant River and on the Cornwallis Valley R., 10 miles NE. of Kentville. It has shipping and other interests. Pop. about 1500.

Canning, or **Mudge Hollow,** a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, on the river Nith, 4 miles from Paris.

Cannington, a banking post-town of Ontario co., Ontario, on the Beaver River and on the Grand Trunk R., 59 miles NNE. of Toronto. It has saw- and grist-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1058.

Cann Islands, a group of small islands off Newfoundland, 16 miles from Fogo.

Cannitello, kän-ne-tel'lo, a small port of Calabria, Italy, 8 miles N. of Reggio, in the strait of Messina.

Cannobio, kä-no'be-o, a town of Italy, on the W. side of Lago Maggiore, 17 miles SW. of Bellinzona. Pop. about 2690; of the commune in 1901, 3023.

Cannock, a coal-mining and iron-manufacturing town of Staffordshire, England, 8 miles N. of Walsall. Pop. in 1901, 23,974.

Cannon, a county in the central part of Tennessee, has an area of 325 sq. m. It is drained by a small affluent of the Cumberland River. Capital, Woodbury. Pop. in 1890, 12,197; in 1900, 12,121.

Cannon, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles N. of South Norwalk. Pop. about 150.

Cannon, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del. Pop. about 25.

Cannonball River rises in the SW. part of North Dakota, runs in an ENE. direction, and enters the Missouri River in lat. 46° 30′ N. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Cannon Falls, a banking post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., on the Cannon River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Great-Western Rs., 22 miles W. of Red Wing. It has a foundry, machine-shop, flour- and lumber-mills, etc. The river here affords great water-power. Pop. in 1900, 1239.

Cannon (or **Profile**) **Mountain,** in the Franconia group of the White Mountains, N.H., close to Mount Lafayette. Elevation, 4107 feet.

Cannon River, Minn., rises among several lakes, near the S. border of Lesueur co. It runs northeastward and enters the Mississippi River above Red Wing. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Cannonsburg, a post-village of Boyd co., Ky., 2 miles SW. of Catlettsburg. Pop. 100.

Cannonsburg, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., on Bear Creek, about 14 miles NE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 200.

Cannonsburg, a post-village of Jefferson co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 14 miles E. of Natchez.

Cannonsburg, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ohio, 24 miles NE. of Lima.

Cannons Mill, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., Ohio, 5 miles NNW. of East Liverpool.

Cannonsville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Coquago (or Delaware) River, 33 miles E. of Binghamton. Pop. 300.

Cannouchee (kan-noo'chee) **River,** Ga., rises in Emanuel co., runs southeastward, and enters the Ogeechee about 18 miles SW. of Savannah. It is about 150 miles long.

Cannstatt, kånn'stått, a town of Württemberg, on the E. bank of the Neckar, 4 miles by rail NE. of Stuttgart. It is a rapidly-growing place, with fine modern quarters, and is the principal pleasure-resort of the Stuttgarters. It is noted for its mineral springs. On the opposite bank of the Neckar is the royal palace of Wilhelma, in the Moorish style. Cannstatt is situated in the midst of a rich fruit and wine region. It has cotton-spinning mills and dye-works, foundries, railway machine-shops, etc. The town is supposed to date from the Roman period. Pop. in 1900, 26,449.

Canoán, kå-no-ån', a pueblo of Siquijor Island, province of Bohol, Philippines, near the N. coast. It produces much superior cacao and is a port of refuge. Pop. 9380.

Canobbio, a town of Italy. See CANNOBIO.

Canobus, an ancient town of Egypt. See ABUKIR.

Caño Colorado, kån'yo ko-lo-ra'do, a port of foreign entry of Venezuela, in the former state of Bermudez.

Canoe, a post-station of Escambia co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 49 miles NE. of Mobile.

Canoe, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1290.

Canoecamp, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga River and on the Erie R., 27 miles SSW. of Elmira, N.Y.

Canoecreek, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., 9 miles E. of Hollidaysburg.

Canoe Lake, a post-village of Nipissing co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. Pop. about 200.

Canoga, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., ½ mile W. of Cayuga Lake and about 12 miles WSW. of Auburn.

Caño Guaraguán, kån'yo gwå-rå-gwån', an estuarine arm of the Orinoco River, South America, enters the Atlantic Ocean 55 miles NW. of the Naviros, or great southern mouth.

Canoma, kå-no-må', or **Canuma,** a river of Brazil, state of Amazonas, an affluent of the Madeira, which it joins on the right in lat. 3° 58′ S. after a northerly course of 250 miles' (direct) distance. The settlement of Canoma is on the right bank, a short distance above its mouth.

Canon, a post-town of Franklin co., Ga., on the Southern R., 2½ miles NW. by N. of Elberton. Pop. in 1900, about 256.

Canon, a post-village of Carroll co., Va., 11 miles NE. of Hillsville.

Canonchet, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., 25 miles SW. of Providence.

Cañon (or **Canyon**) **City,** a banking city, the capital of Fremont co., Colo., is on the Arkansas River, a few miles below the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, and on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 40 miles WNW. of Pueblo. Rich mines of good coal or lignite have been opened near this place and petroleum is found in the vicinity. The state penitentiary is located here. It has a delightful climate, soda and hot springs, and is surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. Copper, silver, iron, and limestone are found in the vicinity. It is also the seat of one of the largest zinc-lead smelting-works in the world. Pop. in 1890, 2825; in 1900, 3775. Altitude, 5350 feet.

Cañon (or **Canyon**) **City,** a banking post-town, capital of Grant co., Oregon, is situated near the Blue Mountains and near the John Day River, about 220 miles ESE. of Portland. Gold is found here. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Cañon Diablo, a station of Arizona, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 33 miles E. of Flagstaff. It is at the crossing of a water-course of the same name, the bridge over which is 222 feet high and 540 feet long.

Canonicut (or **Conanicut**) **Island,** in Narragansett Bay, R.I., 2 miles long and about half a mile wide. It contains the town of Jamestown, a growing summer-resort. Steamers ply regularly between the island and Newport, 3½ miles to the W.

Canonsburg, a banking post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on Chartiers Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 22 miles SW. of Pittsburg. It has steel-, iron- and stove-works, sheet-metal manufactories, etc. The Western Pennsylvania State School of Reform is located 1 mile from this borough. Pop. in 1900, 2714.

Canoochee, a river of Georgia. See CANNOUCHEE.

Canoochee, a post-hamlet of Emanuel co., Ga., 10 miles (direct) E. by N. of Swainsboro.

Canopus, an ancient city of Egypt. See ABUKIR.

Canosa di Puglia, kå-no'zå dee pool'yå (anc. *Canusium*), a town of Italy, province of Bari, 13 miles SW. of Barletta. It has an old cathedral containing the tomb of Bohemond, Prince of Antioch. Near by is the battle-field of Cannæ. Pop. in 1901, 24,169.

Canossa, kå-nos'så, a ruined castle of Italy, in Emilia, 11 miles SW. of Reggio. The stronghold of Canossa belonged to the famous Matilda of Tuscany, and it was here that the Emperor Henry IV. performed penance before Pope Gregory VII., in 1077.

Canova, a banking post-village of Miner co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles S. of Howard. Pop. in 1900, 169.

Canquaga (kan-kwah'gą) **Creek,** of Erie co., N.Y., falls into Lake Erie about 20 miles SSW. of Buffalo.

Canrobert, kôN'ro'baiR', or **Ange Gardien,** ôNzh gaR'de-ôN', a post-village of Rouville co., Quebec, 5 miles from West Farnham. Pop. in 1901, 253.

Canso, or **Cape Canso,** a seaport of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on Chedabucto Bay, 32 miles E. by S. of Guysborough. It has canning- and packing-industries. Pop. in 1901, 1734. See GUT OF CANSO.

Canso (or **Canseau**), **Cape,** the E. extremity of the mainland of Nova Scotia. Lat. 45° 17′ N.; lon. 61° W.

Canso (or **Canseau**), **Gut of,** is the passage between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island leading from the Atlantic Ocean into Northumberland Strait. Length, 17 miles; average breadth, 2½ miles.

Canstatt, a town of Germany. See CANNSTATT.

Canta, kån'tå, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, department and 50 miles NE. of Lima.

Cantabrian (kan-tå'bre-ąn) **Mountains,** in the N. of Spain, form a prolongation of the Pyrenees, extending westward to Cape Finisterre, a distance of about 375 miles. They stretch like a great wall back of the coast of the Bay of Biscay, traversing the Basque Provinces, Santander, Asturias, and Galicia. They attain their greatest elevation on the borders of Asturias and León, near the fifth meridian of W. longitude, in the peaks called Peñas de Europa, one of which, the Peña Vieja, is 8745 feet high. The highest point in the Basque Provinces is the Peña Gorvea, 5015 feet. A part of the region is coal-bearing.

Cantabrigia, a Latin name of CAMBRIDGE.

Cantagallo, kån-tå-gål'lo, a town of Brazil, 85 miles by rail NE. of Rio Janeiro. It has coffee-industries. Pop. about 3000.

Cantal, kôN'tål', a central department of France, the S. part of the old province of Auvergne. Area, 2215 sq. m. It is entirely mountainous, occupied by the great volcanic mass of Cantal and its contreforts, one of the principal groups which constitute the mountains of Auvergne: culminating point, Plomb de Cantal, 6093 feet in elevation. Most of the surface is almost covered with the débris of extinct volcanoes. Marble and coal are found, and there are numerous mineral springs, including those of Chaudes Aigues. The chief rivers are the Alagnon, affluent of the

Allier; Truyère, affluent of the Lot; and the Cère, affluent of the Dordogne. The soil is generally not cultivable, except in the valleys, some of which are 3000 feet above sea-level. The declivities of the mountains afford excellent pasturage. Capital, Aurillac. Pop. in 1901, 218,941.

Cantalupo, kän-tä-loo'po, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles WSW. of Campobasso. Pop. about 1000.

Canteleu, kôn'tęh-luh', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles W. of Rouen. Pop. in 1901, 3526.

Cantenac, kôn'tęh-näk', a village of France, 10 miles N. of Bordeaux.

Canterbury, kan'tęr-bėr-e (anc. *Durover'num* or *Darver'num;* later L. *Cantua'ria;* Anglo-Saxon, *Cantwara-burh*), a city and a parliamentary and county borough of England, is in the territorial limits of the co. of Kent, on the Stour, 53 miles ESE. of London. Lat. 51° 17′ N.; lon. 1° 4′ E. Its famous cathedral, erected between the eleventh and fifteenth centuries, on the site of the first Christian church built in Saxon England, is in the form of a double cross, with a central and two western towers, and presents a magnificent union of various styles of Gothic architecture. Its total length is 514 feet, with a height of the nave of 80 ft. and of the central tower of 235 ft. The choir is the largest and one of the finest in the kingdom, and the pavement of the chapel of the Holy Trinity is worn into hollows by the knees of the innumerable pilgrims who here worshipped at the shrine of Thomas à Becket. Part of the exterior of the building is embellished with numerous modern statues. Beneath the cathedral is a spacious crypt, used as a French Protestant church since the reign of Elizabeth. Attached to the edifice are cloisters, a fine chapter house, a deanery, and two libraries. Among the other churches, St. Martin's, a venerable structure, and St. Dunstan's are noteworthy. Canterbury has a grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., a hospital for poor brethren, founded by Archbishop Lanfranc; Jesus Hospital, founded in 1595; guild-hall, and an art-gallery. A fine ancient gateway, some remains of St. Augustine's Abbey, of a Norman castle, and of the old Chequers Inn, immortalized by Chaucer, and Dane John (Donjon), an artificial mound, may be specified as objects of interest. The chief business of the town is trade in hops and grain. Canterbury was formerly noted for its silk-manufactures and for its damask linen. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 24,899.

Canterbury existed before the Roman invasion; it was made an important military station by the Romans, and subsequently became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Kent, under the name of Caer-Cant. The archbishopric was founded in 597. The most famous of the archbishops have been St. Augustine, the founder of the see, St. Dunstan, Stigand, Lanfranc, Anselm, Becket, Cardinal Pole, Cranmer, Laud, and Tillotson. The archbishop of Canterbury is "primate of all England" and the first peer of the realm. He crowns the sovereign in Westminster Abbey, and among other privileges has that of conferring degrees in divinity, law, and physic.

Canterbury, kan'tęr-bęr-e, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Canterbury township (town), on the Quinebaug River, about 14 miles NNE. of Norwich. Pop. of the town in 1900, 876.

Canterbury, a post-village of Kent co., Del., 8 miles S. of Dover. Pop. about 160.

Canterbury, a post-village of Merrimac co., N.H., in Canterbury township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles N. of Concord. The town is bounded on the W. by the Merrimac River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 821.

Canterbury, or **Cornwall,** a village and summer-resort of Orange co., N.Y., in Cornwall township (town), 5 miles S. of Newburg and nearly 2 miles W. of the Hudson River. The name of its post-office is Cornwall, and the village is almost contiguous to CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.

Canterbury, a province or provincial district of New Zealand, occupying the east-central portion of South Island. It is bounded on the W. by Westland. Area, about 13,500 sq. m. The coast region is chiefly open, but the interior is mountainous, with dense forests. The famous Canterbury Plains, which cover nearly one-third of the entire area, afford excellent sheep-pasture and have contributed the chief prosperity to the province. Capital, Christchurch. Pop. in 1896 (exclusive of Maoris), 135,858; in 1901, 143,040.

Canterbury, or **Eel River,** a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, at the outlet of the Eel River into the St. John, 8 miles E. of Canterbury Station.

Canterbury Station, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, 28 miles by rail S. of Woodstock. Pop. about 400.

Cantiano, kän-te-ä'no, a town of Italy, in the Marches, 20 miles S. of Urbino, on the river Cantiano. Pop. about 1000. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Lucoola.

Cantilán, kän-te-län', a town on the E. coast of Siargao (Surgao) Island, Philippines. It exports rice and manufactures woven fabrics and salt. Pop. 10,026.

Cantillana, kän-teel-yä'nä, a town of Spain, 18 miles N. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Cantire (or **Cantyre**), **Mull of.** See KINTYRE.

Canton, kan-ton' (Chinese, *Kwang-chow-fu* or *Sang-ching*, the "provincial city"), a city of China, and the great commercial emporium of the province of Kwang-tung, on the left bank of the Canton or Pearl River (*Chu-kiang*), about 80 miles from its mouth in the China Sea. Lat. 23° 6′ N.; lon. 113° 15′ E. Pop. estimated at about 900,000. Canton, with its suburbs, occupies the N. bank of the river, extending inland nearly to a row of lofty heights commanding it on the N. and NE., between which and the city is a broken ravine; to the S. lies an alluvial plain, formed by the delta of the river. Opposite the city is the large island of Ho-nan. Canton is enclosed by a wall of brick, on a foundation of red sandstone, 6 or 7 miles in circumference, about 10 yards high and of great thickness, and entered by 12 gates; it is unequally divided, by another wall with 4 gates, into the old and the new town. The latter, between the old town and the river, is compactly built, while the old town covers a vast area and spreads northward into an endless, straggling village. In the old town are the residences of the high officials, the grand hall for the examination of candidates for literary honors, and the new mint. The new town is the business quarter. On the northern heights are several strong forts, and on some islands in the river are other forts, termed the "Dutch" and the "French Folly." Various detached batteries also guard the approach to the city by the river. The suburbs are nearly as large as the city itself. On the S. they stretch for miles along the river-side. In the southwestern suburbs are the *hongs*, formerly the European quarter. The artificial island of Sha-mien is the modern European quarter.

The city and the suburbs are laid out and built after one fashion. The streets are narrow and crooked, varying from 2 to 16 feet but averaging 7 or 8 feet in width, each closed by gates guarded at night, and each of the trading thoroughfares appropriated to one trade. The better class of houses are mostly of brick, but also of stone, with flat roofs and terraces, and the place of window-glass is commonly supplied by paper, mica, or thin shell. The residences of the wealthy inhabitants are richly furnished; those of the lower orders are ordinarily mud hovels. Upward of 120 temples are enumerated in Canton, the principal being the remarkable Buddhist temple on the island of Ho-nan. In the western part of the old city is a Mohammedan mosque, with a dome and minaret 160 feet in height. In the same section is a nine-story pagoda, dating from the beginning of the Middle Ages, and outside of the walls, on the N., is another lofty pagoda. Canton has several hospitals and many high schools and colleges. A conspicuous feature of the city is the number of halls used for guilds and associations. The French Catholic cathedral is a stately edifice. The manufactures are various and extensive, and the shops are filled with articles of Chinese workmanship. Silk-weaving and the manufacture of all kinds of cloth are the leading industries. Shoemaking is extensively carried on, and large numbers of persons work in wood, stone, iron, and brass. Among other manufactures are those of glass and lacquer-ware, and there are numerous sugar-mills. The book trade is considerable.

Until 1843, all the legitimate foreign trade of China was conducted at Canton, and its amount was estimated (inclusive of the trade by junks with adjacent countries) at $80,000,000 annually. The opening of many Chinese ports to western commerce has greatly reduced the commerical importance of Canton. The chief exports are tea, raw and manufactured silk, cassia, matting, palm-leaf fans, firecrackers, sugar, chinaware, canes, and preserves. The foreign trade is mainly in the hands of the English. Large vessels cannot ascend to Canton, but have to unload at Whampoa, where there are extensive docks. The markets abound in all kinds of live-stock for food, including dogs, cats, owls, hawks, rats, etc., suitable only for Chinese consumers; but provisions of all kinds are generally abundant and cheap. Canton is well supplied with water from reservoirs and springs. The climate is more favorable to the health of Europeans than that of most large Oriental cities within the tropics. The upper range of the mercury is about the same as in New York. It occasionally descends to about the freezing-point. The city is wholly devoid of sanitary arrangements, and perhaps represents more moral degradation and squalor than any other city of the world. It has several times been swept by pestilence.

There are no wheeled carriages in use in the streets of Canton, but their absence is amply compensated for by the

nimble sedan-bearers. The prodigious number of boats, largely used as dwellings, with which the river is crowded, —at times amounting to 100,000 or more,—strikes the eye with bewilderment. The inhabitants are called Tankia, or boat-people. The family-boats of the better sort are from 60 to 80 feet long and about 15 feet wide. Large numbers of poultry are reared on boats.

Canton is considered the oldest city in the S. of China. One of its earliest names, and one which is still used in its books, was Yang-ching, "the city of rams." In 1841 the river-defences and the hill-forts above Canton were captured by the British forces, who, however, did not enter the city, a truce having been forthwith agreed to upon the payment of £6,000,000 by the vanquished. In 1857 the French and English forces bombarded and occupied Canton. See CANTON RIVER.

Can'ton, a post-hamlet of Sharpe co., Ark., 17 miles N. by E. of Evening Shade.

Canton, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Canton township (town), which is drained by the Farmington River, about 14 miles SE. of Winsted. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 2678.

Canton, a banking post-town, capital of Cherokee co., Ga., on the Etowah River and on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R., 45 miles N. of Atlanta. It is a shipping point for cotton and whiskey and a trade-centre for a mining and agricultural district. Pop. in 1900, 847.

Canton, a banking city of Fulton co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rs., 25 miles WSW. of Peoria. It contains machine-shops, tile-, broom- and cigar-box factories, marble-works, extensive manufactures of agricultural implements, etc. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. in 1900, 6564.

Canton, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., 27 miles NNW. of New Albany. Pop. about 200.

Canton, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River, 28 miles SSW. of Dubuque. Pop. 175.

Canton, a banking city of McPherson co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 15 miles E. of McPherson and 34 miles W. by N. of Florence. Pop. in 1900, 493.

Canton, a post-village of Trigg co., Ky., on the E. bank of the Cumberland River, about 46 miles ESE. of Paducah. Pop. about 150.

Canton, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Canton township (town), on the Portland and Rumford Falls R., 30 miles N. by W. of Lewiston. The town is traversed by the Androscoggin River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 946.

Canton, a banking post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Neponset River, which affords water-power, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles S. of Boston. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, machinery, woollen jackets, thread, stove-polish, etc. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 4584.

Canton, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., 22 miles W. of Detroit.

Canton, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 16 miles S. by E. of Preston. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Canton, a banking city, capital of Madison co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 23 miles NNE. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 3404.

Canton, a banking post-town of Lewis co., Mo., is on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 22 miles S. of Keokuk. It has flour-, planing- and lumber-mills, canning and button manufactories, etc. It ships extensively of lumber and stock. Christian University is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2365.

Canton, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., 9 miles SSE. of Salem. Pop. about 150.

Canton, a post-township (town) of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., is intersected by the Grass River. It has various manufactures and produces much butter and cheese of superior quality. Pop. in 1900, 6337.

Canton, a banking post-village, capital of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., is in Canton township (town), on the Grass River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 59 miles NE. of Watertown. It has extensive steam saw- and flour-mills, boat-works, and manufactures of cheese and cheese-boxes, printing-presses, etc., and is the seat of St. Lawrence University (Universalist), founded in 1856. Pop. in 1900, 2757.

Canton, a town of Haywood co., N.C., on the Southern R., 18 miles W. by S. of Asheville. Pop. in 1900, 230.

Canton, a town of Pembina co., N.Dak., organized from Lodema township. Pop. in 1900, 98.

Canton, a city and the capital of Stark co., Ohio, is finely situated on Nimishillen Creek and on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and other railroads, 56 miles SSE. of Cleveland. It has numerous and extensive industries, among which are the manufacture of watches and watch-cases, agricultural implements, bricks, safes and locks, general hardware, steel cars, surgical chairs, soap, malleable iron, baking-powder, chemicals, etc. Important steel- and bridge-works are also located here and much coal is shipped from this point, besides wheat, corn, and oats. Canton was the home of William McKinley. Pop. in 1890, 26,189; in 1900, 30,667.

Canton, a banking post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 38 miles N. of Williamsport. Minnequa Springs, a summer-resort, is 1½ miles from this point. Pop. in 1900, 1525.

Canton, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1867.

Canton, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2177.

Canton, a banking city, capital of Lincoln co., S.Dak., on the Big Sioux River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 71 miles N. of Sioux City, Iowa. It is an important shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1943.

Canton, a banking post-village, capital of Van Zandt co., Tex., 58 miles ESE. of Dallas. Pop. about 420.

Canton, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W.Va., 4½ miles E. of Fairmont.

Canton, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 5 miles from Port Hope.

Canton Bend, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala. Pop. about 100.

Canton Center, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Canton township (town), about 15 miles NW. of Hartford. Pop. about 200.

Canton (or **Mary**) **Island,** of the Phœnix group, in the Pacific (lat. of N. point, 2° 44′ S., lon. 171° 42′ W.), is a large, low atoll, reported to contain much guano.

Cantonment, a post-hamlet of Escambia co., Fla., 15 miles N. of Pensacola. Pop. about 60.

Cantonpoint, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, 66 miles N. of Portland. Pop. 100.

Canton' River (Chinese, *Chu-kiang*, "Pearl River"), the main channel of the great Si-kiang and Pe-kiang delta, on the S. coast of China, forming the avenue of approach to Canton, which is about 80 miles from the open water of the South China Sea. The water-way at Canton, where it is very narrow and as crowded with shipping as the Thames at London, is deep enough for ships of 1000 tons' burden; but foreign ships (except steamers) come up only as far as Whampoa, about 9 miles to the SE. of Canton, loading and unloading by means of native boats. Vessels of deep draft lie outside of the bar. At about 40 miles below Canton the channel is called the Boca Tigris ("Mouth of the Tiger"), and widens there into a large estuary, termed the "Outer Waters," on the W. side of which is the island of Macao. Close to Canton and below it forms a multitude of islands, including Ho-nan, Whampoa, French, Dane, Junk, Tycocktow, An-ung-hoi, Chuen-pi, and Tiger Island, on which great quantities of rice are grown and numerous forts are placed. See BOCA TIGRIS.

Cantoria, kän-to're-ä, a town of Spain, 34 miles NNE. of Almería, on the Almanzor. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Cantrall, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R., 10 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 396.

Cantril, a banking post-town of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 64 miles W. by S. of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 356.

Cantù, kän-too', a town of Italy, 5 miles SE. of Como. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 11,000).

Cantuaria, the later Latin name of CANTERBURY.

Cantyre, a peninsula of Scotland. See KINTYRE.

Cañuelas, kän-yoo-ä'läs, a village of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Buenos Aires. Pop. about 3000.

Canuma, kä-noo-mä', a river of Brazil. See CANOMA.

Canusium. See CANOSA DI PUGLIA.

Canvey Island, a low island of England, co. of Essex, in the Thames, 30 miles below London.

Cany-Barville, kä'nee' bär'veel', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 40 miles NW. of Rouen. Pop. about 2000.

Canyon, a county in the SW. part of Idaho, formed of the W. and NW. parts of Ada co. Area, 1327 sq. m. It is bounded W. and SW. by the Snake River, by the tributaries of which it is intersected. Capital, Caldwell. Pop. in 1900, 7497.

Canyon, a post-village, capital of Randall co., Tex., on the Pecos Valley and Northeastern R., 18 miles S. of Amarillo. Pop. about 550.

Canyon City. See CAÑON CITY.

Canyon Ferry, a post-village of Lewis and Clark co., Mont., about 17 miles E. of Helena, the nearest railroad station. Pop. about 70.

Canyonville, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, 27 miles S. of Roseburg. Pop. about 200.

Canzo, kän'zo, a town of Italy, 10 miles NE. of Como. Pop. about 1500.

Caorle, kå-or'lå, an island and village in the Adriatic, 29 miles NE. of Venice. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 3576.

Caorso, kå-or'so, a village of Italy, 10 miles E. of Piacenza, at the confluence of the Chiavenna and Zeno, affluents of the Po.

Capac, a banking post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 27 miles W. of Port Huron. Pop. in 1900, 547.

Capaccio, kå-pät'cho, a town of Italy, province and 25 miles SE. of Salerno, near the ruins of Pæstum. Pop. about 2000; of the commune in 1901, 4242. It is the residence of a bishop, whose cathedral is at Old Capaccio, a village 2½ miles NNW.

Capac-urú, a mountain of Ecuador. See ALTAR.

Capadare, a town, in a tobacco district, of the state of Falcón, Venezuela, in its eastern part.

Cap a l'Aigle, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Quebec. Its banking point is Fraserville.

Cap and Button Isles, two small isles in the strait of Sunda.

Capannori, kå-pän'no-ree, a town of Italy, 5 miles E. of Lucca. Pop. about 2500; of the extensive communal district in 1901, 48,217.

Cap'ark, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Ark., 19 miles SW. of Jasper.

Caparra, kå-par'rå, now **Pueblo Viejo,** the oldest settlement of Porto Rico. See SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO.

Capatárida, kå-pä-tä'ree-dhå, a town of Venezuela, in the state of Falcón, and on the Gulf of Venezuela. Pop. about 4000.

Capaw, a gold-mining village of Peru, in the department of Cajamarca.

Capay, kå-pä', a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., 10 miles by rail S. by E. of Rumsey. Pop. about 200.

Capbern, kåp'bairn', or **Capvern,** kåp'vairn', a village of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 8 miles ENE. of Bagnères. It has mineral springs.

Cap Chat, kap shå, or **Cape Chatte** (shåt), a post-village and parish of Gaspé co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 48 miles from Matane. It forms the extreme NW. of the district of Gaspé and has a light-house. Lat. 49° 5′ N.; lon. 66° 45′ W. Pop. about 200.

Cap de la Magdeleine, kåp dęh lå måg'dęh-lâne', a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 81 miles above Quebec.

Capdenac, kåp'dęh-nåk', a town of France, department of Lot, 3 miles SE. of Figeac. Pop. about 1000.

Cap des Rosiers, kåp då ro'ze-å', a post-village and parish of Gaspé co., Quebec, between Gaspé Bay and the St. Lawrence, 19 miles from Gaspé.

Cape. For the headlands and promontories that are ordinarily designated by the word *Cape*, see the notices under their own proper names, as AGULHAS, CAPE, HATTERAS, CAPE, etc. Towns and regional divisions will be found under Cape (CAPE COD, CAPE COLONY).

Cape Ann, a promontory forming the E. extremity of Essex co., Mass., on which are the towns and summer-resorts of Gloucester, Rockport, Annisquam, and Pigeon Cove. An excellent quality of granite is obtained here. See ANN, CAPE.

Cape Bald, a settlement of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick. Its banking point is Shediac. It has lobster-packing industries, etc.

Cape Breton, brit'ŧn or brĕt'ŧn, a county of Nova Scotia, on the island of Cape Breton, bounded on the S. and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. A large part of its area is covered with beds of coal. Capital, Sydney. Pop. about 42,000.

Cape Breton, an island at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia, mostly between lat. 45° 30′ and 47° 5′ N. and lon. 60° and 61° 30′ W. It is separated from the mainland by the narrow Gut of Canso. Extreme length from north to south, 100 miles; extreme breadth, 85 miles. Area, 3120 sq. m. The first settlement in Cape Breton (which was united under the same government with Nova Scotia in 1820) was made in 1712 by the French, who called the island Île Royale, and who built the strong fortress of Louisburg. In 1745 the British colonists in America, seconded by a British fleet, captured Louisburg. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, Cape Breton was restored to France, but in 1758 Louisburg was again taken, and by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, Cape Breton was ceded to England. The island is very irregularly shaped and is greatly indented with bays. An inlet, called Bras d'Or, entering Cape Breton on the east, renders every part of its interior accessible by water; and a ship-canal, half a mile in length, from the Bras d'Or to St. Peter's Bay, now bisects the island. The two divisions thus created are in striking contrast, the northern portion being high, bold, and steep, while the south is low, intersected by numerous inlets, and diversified with moderate elevations. The northern division, at its termination in North Cape, rises to the height of 1800 feet. Bras d'Or Lake is about 50 miles in length and 20 miles in breadth; its depth of water varies from 12 to 60 fathoms, and it is very secure and navigable. (See BRAS D'OR.) The climate is not so rigorous as that on the adjoining continent. Corn and other grains are raised in limited quantities. Marble, granite, limestone, slate, gypsum, salt, and coal are found, the latter in abundance and of a superior quality. The coal deposits of Cape Breton occupy not less than 300 sq. m. and are continued under the sea. The yield of the Sydney district is over 2,000,000 tons per year, and the mines employ 5000 men. Short railways connect the coal-mines with the port of Sydney. There are also rich deposits of iron- and copper-ore. Cape Breton has long been celebrated for its fisheries, which employ about 10,000 men and yield an annual catch of about $1,500,000. The forests furnish large quantities of excellent ship-timber, and ship-building constitutes an important and lucrative industry.

Cape Breton is divided into 4 counties,—Richmond, Inverness, Victoria, and Cape Breton. Pop. in 1891, 86,794, mainly of Scottish Highland descent, and including about 15,000 French Acadians and 600 Micmac Indians; in 1901, 97,200. Chief town, Sydney. A headland on the east coast of the island is called Cape Breton. Lat. 45° 57′ N.; lon. 59° 40′ W.

Cape Cam'eroons' (or **Camarones,** kå-mä-ro'nĕs), off the W. coast of equatorial Africa, is an island in the estuary of the Cameroons (Kamerun) River, near lat. 4° N., lon. 9° 40′ E. It was named by the Portuguese from the vast quantity of shrimps (*camarones*) taken in the adjacent sea. See KAMERUN.

Cape Charles, etc. See CHARLES, etc.

Cape Charles, a banking post-town of Northampton co., Va., on the Chesapeake Bay and at the terminus of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R., 32 miles N. by E. of Norfolk. It has oyster-, fishing- and canning-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1040.

Cape Coast Castle, or **Cabo Corso,** a town, and capital until 1876, of the Gold Coast colony, British west Africa, partly built on a low rocky cape. Lat. 5° 5′ N.; lon. 1° 13′ W. There are several forts and a light-house. Most of the native houses are very mean and filthy; but there are good public and other buildings. The town, which was acquired by the English from the Dutch in 1665, has a large trade in palm oil, etc. Pop. 11,614.

Cape Cod, Mass., is on the Atlantic coast and is nearly coextensive with Barnstable co. The term is usually applied to a long, narrow, L-shaped, sandy peninsula which extends between Nantucket Sound on the S. and Cape Cod Bay on the N., having a length, along its course, of about 65 miles, and a general width varying from 1 to 10 miles. It contains but scanty vegetation, although having extensive cranberry bogs. Cape Cod is much frequented as a summer-resort, and there are a number of attractive and quaint villages and settlements, such as Yarmouth, Barnstable, Truro, Hyannis, Harwich, Provincetown (on the extreme NW. point), Chatham (in the SE.), and Woods Hole or Holl (in the SW.), all of which are connected to one another and Boston by railroad. On its extremity, called Race Point, is a light, in lat. 42° 3′ 40″ N., lon. 70° 14′ 48″ W.

Cape Colony, officially called **The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope,** a colony of Great Britain, forming the southernmost part of the continent of Africa. It is bounded on the N. by German Southwest Africa, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, the Orange River Colony, Basutoland, and Natal. Its chief administrative divisions are Cape Colony proper (with which Griqualand West is now incorporated), East Griqualand, Pondoland (annexed in 1894), Tembuland, British Bechuanaland (incorporated with the colony in 1895), the Transkei, and Walfish Bay. Total area, 276,775 sq. m., of which 191,416 belong to Cape Colony proper. The population, according to the census of 1891, exclusive of Bechuanaland and Pondoland, was 1,527,224, of which 956,485 (336,938 white, 619,547 colored) dwelt in Cape Colony proper. The total population now (1905) is estimated to exceed 2,500,000. The surface of the southern half of the country and of the coast-border consists of lofty and rugged mountains, which rise, step-like, above one another, enclosing lofty plateaus and undulating plains. These mountain-ridges (Langkloof, Great

Zwarte, Roggeveld, Nieuweveld, Stormberg, Drakenberg) conform to and in great measure determine the trend of the coast-line, and attain elevations of from 2000 to upward of 10,000 feet, the summits of the inner ranges being, as a rule, much the loftiest. The culminating points of subtropical South Africa, in the Drakenberg range, are on the border of Basuto Land and Natal, beyond the colonial boundary. Table Mountain and the Lion's Head, which rise almost directly above Cape Town, have elevations of 3550 and 2180 feet respectively. Other lofty summits are those of the Eland Mountains, 4890 ft.; Great Table Mountain, 4720 ft.; Sneeuwkop, of the Cedar Mountains, 6335 ft.; and Compass Mountain, of the Snow Mountains, assumed to be about 8000 ft. Between the second and third terraces in the S., and approximately between lats. 32° and 33° S., is the series of upland plateaus or great plains known as the Great Karroo, which retains a general elevation of about 4000 ft., —a region of marked aridity and vegetable dearth during most of the year, but luxuriant in grass, flowers, and pastures during the three months of rain. Almost the only important river of Cape Colony is the Orange or Gariep, which forms a large part of the northern boundary and empties on the W. coast, constituting the division-line with the German territory. (See ORANGE RIVER.) Of minor importance is the Great Fish River which discharges in the SE.

The climate of Cape Colony is subtropical, with a comparatively moderate range of temperature. Along many parts of the coast the average temperature of the coldest month, about 60°, varies only about 10° from that of the hottest month (70°). Snow is of frequent occurrence on the higher mountains, and has even been known at rare intervals near the coast. The dry air of the Karroo region has been considered particularly beneficial to health. The rainfall varies from about 4 inches in the interior to 25–30 inches on the coast; at Durban (in Natal) the annual rainfall is 40 inches.

The flora of Cape Colony is extremely varied and interesting, with a distinct relationship in some parts to that of Australia. Among the more characteristic plants are the heaths, proteas, pelargonias, irises, lilies, and orchids. The acacia, associated with the thorny euphorbias and aloes, is the only tree of the Karroo region. There are extensive and dense tropical growths in the east, in which palms are prominent elements in the vegetation. Wheat, oats, barley, Kaffir corn, mealies, rye, and oat-hay are extensively raised. Temperate and tropical fruits (peach, apple, apricot, pear, plum, fig, orange, and lemon) are largely cultivated, and there is also an important development of the vine. The fauna of the region, which formerly embraced most of the distinctive types of African animals south of the equator, has suffered great diminution during the last half century. The lion, elephant, hippopotamus, buffalo, and zebra are still met with in some parts, but the rhinoceros and giraffe appear to have entirely disappeared. Antelopes, jackals, hyenas, and monkeys are still numerous; the ostrich is undergoing domestication.

The mineral wealth of the colony is very important, good serviceable coal being found in various parts, and copper, lead, iron, zinc, and manganese successfully mined in several districts. The most valuable mineral resource, however, is the diamond, the exploitation of which is mainly carried on in the Kimberley district of Griqualand West. The annual product of the diamond-mines has been for a number of years upward of £4,000,000. The pastoral pursuits of the colony form an important source of its revenue, the excellent wool of the Cape sheep having furnished exports in the year 1899 valued at over £2,000,000. The number of ostriches on farms is probably over 150,000. There are about 2500 miles of railway in operation in the colony.

The white population of Cape Colony is mainly of British extraction. The descendants of the Boers, or Dutch settlers, in whom there is some admixture of French (Huguenot) blood, are known as Afrikanders. The native races are chiefly Hottentots, Bushmen, Kaffirs, Fingos, and Bechuanas, together with some 15,000 Malays.

The government of Cape Colony is vested in a governor, a ministry composed of 6 members, a legislative council of 23 members, elected for 7 years, and a House of Assembly of 95 members, elected for 5 years. Capital, Cape Town.

The Dutch began to settle in the region of the Cape of Good Hope in 1652. In 1795 the British seized the Dutch colony. They were compelled to relinquish it in 1802, but again took possession in 1806. The year 1836 witnessed the beginning of a great exodus of the Boers, who founded a republic in Natal (soon taken possession of by the British), the Transvaal Republic, and the Orange Free State. The war of 1899–1902 established British sovereignty in the regions occupied by the Boers.

Cape Comorin, etc. See COMORIN, etc.

Cape Cove, a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 9 miles from Percé.

Cape Cove, a village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, near Cape St. Mary, 18 miles from Yarmouth. Pop. about 150.

Cape Diamond, the extremity of a promontory at the confluence of the St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, rising abruptly 333 feet above the river. On this promontory stands the citadel of Quebec. On the W., and nearly on a level with the ramparts, are the Plains of Abraham, where, in 1759, the English, under Wolfe, gained a signal victory over the French, under Montcalm, in which engagement both commanders were slain.

Cape Elizabeth, a township (town) of Cumberland co., Me., is on the sea and on the Boston and Maine R., a short distance south of Portland. It formerly included South Portland. Pop. in 1900, 887. The cape, which gives name to the town, has light-houses.

Cape Eternity, an imposing promontory of the left bank of the Saguenay River, 39 miles from its mouth, and separated by Eternity Bay from Cape Trinity. It is well wooded and forms one of the most imposing points in the scenery of the Saguenay. Elevation, 1700 feet.

Cape Fair, a post-hamlet of Stone co., Mo., on the James River, 18 miles SE. of Logan station.

Cape Fairweather, etc. See FAIRWEATHER, etc.

Cape Fear River, N.C., is formed by the Deep and Haw rivers, which unite at Haywood, in Chatham co. It runs generally southeastward and enters the Atlantic Ocean at the S. extremity of New Hanover co. and at Cape Fear. It is about 250 miles long, excluding the branches, and steamboats can ascend it in all seasons to Fayetteville, about 120 miles from its mouth.

Cape Finisterre, etc. See FINISTERRE, etc.

Cape Français, Haiti. See CAPE HAYTIEN.

Cape George, or Georgeville, a post-village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on the W. side of Cape St. George, 40 miles NE. of New Glasgow.

Cape Girardeau (jee-rar-do'), a county in the SE. part of Missouri, has an area of 570 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and is partly drained by Whitewater Creek. Good marble is quarried and there are also mines of lead and iron. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1890, 22,060; in 1900, 24,315.

Cape Girardeau, a city of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., on the Mississippi River and on the Southern Missouri and Arkansas and the Illinois Central Rs., 150 miles SSE. of St. Louis. It is the seat of St. Vincent's Academy and College (Catholic), of the Southeast State Normal School, and the Convent of the Sisters of Loreto, and has breweries, flouring-mills, brick-yards, cooperages, cigar manufactures, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4515.

Cape Haitien. See CAPE HAYTIEN.

Cape Haytien (hā'te-en; Fr. **Cap-Haïtien,** called also **Le Cap,** leh kåp, formerly **Cap-Français,** kåp frôn'sà', **Cabo Santo,** and **Cap-Henri**), a seaport town of Haiti, on its N. coast, 85 miles N. by E. of Port au Prince. It has one of the best ports of the island, and in its past, as the capital of the French colony, was a gay and active centre of population. The town was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1842, and the finest buildings have never been restored. Its commerce has again become active, and it exports coffee, cacao, logwood, hides, honey, etc. Pop. (commune?) probably about 30,000. Lon. 72° 10′ W.

Cape Island, the southern extremity of New Jersey, formerly separated by a small creek from the mainland.

Cape Island and Cape Island City, former names of CAPE MAY, N.J.

Cape Island, a small island off Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland, 3 miles from Bonavista.

Cape Island, Nova Scotia. See CAPE SABLE ISLAND.

Cape John, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 15 miles from Pictou.

Cape Lisburne, a station or port of Alaska, at the promontory of the same name. See LISBURNE, CAPE.

Capellades, kå-pél-yå'dès, an episcopal town of Spain, 30 miles NW. of Barcelona. Pop. about 2500.

Cape Lopez, a promontory and settlement of French Congo, in about lat. 0° 45′ S.

Cap'els Mills, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., N.C., 16 miles NNE. of Rockingham.

Cap'elton, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 4½ miles by rail from Lennoxville.

Cape Lucas, etc. See LUCAS, etc.

Cape May, on the Atlantic coast, with a revolving light, at the entrance of Delaware Bay and about 2 miles SSW. of the city of Cape May, is the most southern point of New Jersey. Lat. 38° 56′ N.; lon. 74° 57′ W. Cape May is named after Carolis Jacobsen Mey, a Dutch navigator, who entered Delaware Bay in 1623. See CAPE MAY POINT.

Cape May, a county forming the S. extremity of New Jersey, has an area of 256 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W. by Delaware Bay. The southeastern portion is occupied by marshes and lagoons, connected by inlets with the ocean, and there are valuable deposits of buried white cedar. Capital, Cape May Court-House. Pop. in 1890, 11,268.

Cape May, a banking city and fashionable watering-place of Cape May co., N.J., is on the Atlantic Ocean, near the southern extremity of the state, about 2 miles ENE. of the cape of the same name. It is 81 (78¼) miles by rail S. by E. of Philadelphia and about 100 miles by water. It is the southern terminus of the West Jersey and Seashore and the Atlantic City Rs. It has a magnificent solid-sand beach about 5 miles in length, which is followed for some distance by an esplanade or board-walk. Electric cars connect Cape May with Cape May Point and Sewell's Point. Pop. (resident) in 1900, 2257.

Cape May Court-House, the capital of Cape May co., N.J., is on the West Jersey and Seashore and the Atlantic City Rs., 70 (67) miles SSE. of Philadelphia, 3 miles from the ocean, and 11 miles NNE. of Cape May, its banking point. Pop. about 900.

Cape May Point, formerly **Sea Grove,** a post-borough and watering-place of Cape May co., N.J., about 2 miles WSW. of Cape May (city). Here is Cape May lighthouse. Pop. in 1900, 153.

Cape Neddick, a post-village of York co., Me., in York township (town), on the sea-coast, about 14 miles NE. of Portsmouth, N.H.

Cape Negro, a post-village of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on a headland in the Atlantic Ocean, 7 miles ESE. of Barrington.

Cape Negro Island, a small island and light-station at the entrance to Cape Negro Harbor, Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles ESE. of Barrington.

Cape Nome. See NOME.

Cape of Good Hope, or **Cape Peak,** a promontory of South Africa, on the S. extremity of Table Mountain, having False Bay on the E. and the Atlantic Ocean on the W., 30 miles S. of Cape Town, in lat. 34° 22′ S., lon. 18° 29′ E., and rising nearly 1000 feet above the sea. This cape, celebrated in the annals of navigation, was discovered about the year 1488 by the Portuguese navigator Bartholomeu Dias, who, having encountered much bad weather in its neighborhood, is said to have given it the name of Cabo dos Tormentos (kå'bo doce tor-mẽn'toce), or "Cape of Tempests." John II., King of Portugal, considering this point as the goal of that gradual circumnavigation of the African continent which had long engaged the attention of the Portuguese, gave it, instead, the title of Cabo de Boa Esperança (kå'bo dà bo'å ẽs-på-rân'så), or "Cape of Good Hope." In Nov., 1497, Vasco da Gama succeeded in doubling it, and was the first European who by this route reached India. See CAPE COLONY.

Cape Passaro, etc. See PASSARO, etc.

Cape Porpoise (por'pus), a post-village of York co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, 24 miles SSW. of Portland. The banking point is Kennebunk. Many of its inhabitants are employed in fisheries. Pop. about 500.

Cape River, of Nicaragua. See WANKS.

Caper'naum, an ancient city of Palestine, generally supposed to have been at the N. end of Lake Tiberias, at the place where the ruins of the old town of Tell-Hum are found. Some locate it a few miles further S., on the W. side of the lake, at Khan-minyeh.

Cape Ro'zier, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, 12 miles ESE. of Belfast. Pop. about 200.

Caperton, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., 5 miles SE. of Fayetteville.

Cape Sabine, Alaska and Ellesmere Land. See SABINE, CAPE.

Cape Sable Island, the S. extremity of Nova Scotia. Lat. 43° 26′ N.; lon. 65° 38′ W. It has a powerful revolving light. The extreme southern point is Cape Sable. This island is not to be confounded with SABLE ISLAND.

Cape Sable (or Cape) Island, a post-village on Cape Sable Island, 5 miles from Barrington. The banking point is Clarke's Harbor.

Cape Sandy, a post-station of Crawford co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 8 miles below Leavenworth.

Capestang, kå'pẽs'tôx' (anc. *Cap'ut Stag'ni*), a town of France, in Hérault, 9 miles W. of Béziers, on the Canal du Midi, near Lake Capestang. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 4187.

Capesterre, La, là kå'pẽs'tair', a small town of the Lesser Antilles, on the SE. coast of the island of Marie-Galante.

Capesterre, La, or **Le Marigot,** leh mà'ree'go', a town of the French island of Guadeloupe, at its SE. angle, 9 miles ENE. of Basse-Terre, and at the mouth of the Rivière-aux-Pères. Pop. about 8000.

Capestrano, kå'pẽs-trå'no, a town of Italy, province and 22 miles SE. of Aquila. Pop. about 3000.

Cape, The, an abbreviation for the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and also for CAPE COLONY.

Cape Tormentine, a post-station of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island R., 30 miles from Sackville, its banking point. Pop. about 100. It has canning-industries, etc.

Cape Town, a city of Africa, capital of Cape Colony, on Table Bay, and at the foot of Table Mountain, 30 miles N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. (of the observatory) 33° 56′ S.; lon. 18° 29′ E. Its streets are well supplied with electric trams, and the town has a good water-supply, obtained from Table Mountain. The principal buildings and institutions are the houses of parliament (completed in 1886), government house, the new museum (opened in 1897), public library, the castle, Roman Catholic cathedral, several Mohammedan mosques, the South African College, an examining university (University of the Cape of Good Hope), botanical garden, observatory, theatre, etc. The town is the terminus of several railways, and has fine new docks and a breakwater nearly 4000 feet in length. An outer harbor has latterly been constructed. The city is an important port of call, but in foreign trade falls below Port Elizabeth. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic and an Anglican bishop, the latter of metropolitan rank. Cape Town has a climate with a mean annual temperature of 63°, corresponding to that of Nice and the Riviera generally. A maximum temperature of 100°–102° (January) is sometimes reached, with a minimum of about 34° in June or July. The yearly rainfall is about 25 inches. Pop. in 1875, 33,239; in 1891, 51,083, or, with suburbs, 83,718; in 1902, with suburbs (estimated), 167,000.

Cape Trafalgar, etc. See TRAFALGAR, etc.

Cape Traverse, a post-village and headland of Prince Edward Island, in Northumberland Strait, 33 miles W. by S. of Charlottetown. Pop. 250.

Cape Verde (vẽrd; Fr. *Cap Vert*, kåp vair,—*i.e.*, "green cape"), the westernmost cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia. Lat. 14° 43′ N.; lon. 17° 34′ W. Named from a group of enormous baobab-trees crowning its summit. On its point is the French town of Dakar.

Cape Verde Islands (Port. *Ilhas Verdes*, eel'yås vẽr'dẽs,—*i.e.*, "green islands"), a possession of Portugal, are situated in the Atlantic Ocean, 320 miles W. of Cape Verde (coast of Africa), between lat. 14° 45′ and 17° 13′ N. and lon. 22° 45′ and 24° 30′ W. The archipelago consists of the following islands: Sal, Boavista, Maio, Santiago (São Thiago), Fogo, Brava, Grande, São Nicolao, Santa Luzia, Branco, Razo, São Vicente (St. Vincent), and Santo Antonio (Santa Antão), with several smaller islets. Area, 1480 sq. m., of which about 425 belong to the island of Santiago. They are disposed in a southern or windward and a leeward group. They serve as a penal colony. The surface of the islands is in general mountainous, and some of their peaks have a considerable elevation. The volcano of Fogo is 8800 feet in height, and the Sugar-Loaf (Pão de Assucar) of Santo Antonio, 8200 feet. These are the culminating points of the island group. The construction is largely volcanic, but ancient granites and gneisses point to a continental origin, and some of the islands, as Maio, have extensive sedimentary deposits. The soil is extremely varied, but on the whole infertile; the absence of trees and the scarcity of water are the causes of frequent and severe distress. Climate very hot, but tempered by the sea-breezes. The mean annual temperature is about 74°, with a maximum (in September) of 92°, and a minimum (in December) of 58°. A dry season covers the months from December to July. The mornings and evenings are cool and dews abundant. Chief products: fruits, maize, beans, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, archil, cinchona, indigo, red coral, salt, and oil-nuts. Cattle are extensively reared, and dried and salted provisions form a considerable article of export. Goats and pigs are abundant. Asses and mules are the beasts of burden. Fowls (guinea-fowl, partridge, quail) are abundant in most of the islands: serpents are unknown; an indigenous mammalian fauna is almost entirely absent, but whales abound in the neighboring seas. Amber is found on all the coasts, which are frequented by turtles. The natives are quiet and docile, but extremely indolent. The Portuguese language is corrupted into a jargon called *lingua crеoula*. Agriculture and the preparation of salt are the chief branches of industry; linens, pottery-ware, soap, and leather are manufactured in some of the islands. These islands, together with the Portuguese possessions on the continent of Africa near Cape Roxo, are ad-

ministered by a governor. The chief activity of the islands is concentrated at São Vicente, which has an excellent harbor with deep water at Porto Grande, the capital of the island group (replacing the late capital, Porto Praya or Villa da Praia). A coaling depot and supply-station for Atlantic steamers has been established here. Pop. in 1875, 90,704; in 1883, 107,024; in 1900, 147,424, most of whom are blacks. The islands were discovered by Cadamosto, a Portuguese navigator, in 1456, previous to which time they appear to have been uninhabited.

Capeville, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va., on Chesapeake Bay, about 34 miles NNE. of Norfolk.

Cape Vincent, a banking post-village and port of entry of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Cape Vincent township (town), on the St. Lawrence River where it issues from Lake Ontario, 25 miles NW. of Watertown. It is the terminus of a branch of the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has important fishing interests, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1310; of the town, 2882.

Cap-Haïtien. See CAPE HAYTIEN.

Capibaribe, kå-pe-bå-ree'bå, a river of Brazil, state of Pernambuco, falls into the Bay of Recife. Total course, about 200 miles direct.

Capioma, a post-village of Nemaha co., Kan., about 55 miles N. of Topeka.

Capistrano, kåp-is-trå'no, a post-village and resort of Orange co., Cal., 28 miles by rail NE. of Anaheim. Pop. about 550.

Capistrello, kåp-is-trĕl'lo, a town of Italy, 3½ miles W. of the recently drained Lake Fucino. Pop. about 3000.

Capitan, a post-village of Lincoln co., N.Mex., on the El Paso and Northeastern R. Its banking point is Alamagordo.

Capitanata, kå-pe-tå-nå'tå, a former province of Italy, now called FOGGIA.

Capitium, or **Capytium.** See CAPIZZI.

Capitola, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 200.

Capitola, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md. Pop. about 80.

Capitol City, a post-village of Hinsdale co., Colo., 135 miles from Alamosa. Silver has been mined here.

Capitol Mountain, Colo., a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 39° 9′ N., lon. 107° 4′ W., 13,997 feet above the level of the sea.

Capivari, kå-pe-vå-ree', a town of Brazil, state of São Paulo, 100 miles NW. of Santos, with which it is connected by rail.

Capivari, a town and railway-station of Brazil, state and 52 miles NE. of Rio de Janeiro.

Cápiz, kå'peeth, a province on the N. coast of Panay, Philippine Islands. Area, 1661 sq. m. High and densely wooded mountains cover the surface and bound it S. and SW.; here rise the many rivers—notably the Panay and Adán—which water the valleys of the province. These are exceedingly fertile, producing much rice, sugar, tobacco, and abacá; hats and fabrics of cotton and abacá are manufactured. Other resources include gold, copper, fish, etc. Capital, Cápiz. Pop. in 1903, 230,721.

Cápiz, capital of Cápiz province, Panay, Philippines, on the N. coast, near the mouth of the Panay River. The harbor admits vessels of ordinary draught. Pop. 18,525.

Capizzi, kå-pit'see (anc. *Capy'tium* or *Capi'tium*), a commune of Sicily, 19 miles WNW. of Bronte. Pop. 5000.

Capleville, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., about 14 miles SE. of Memphis.

Caplin River, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. and 28 miles from Paspebiac. Pop. 200.

Cap Martin, kåp mar'tăn', a promontory and winter-resort of southern France, department of Alpes-Maritimes, near Roquebrune.

Capo d'Istria, kå'po dis'tre-å (anc. *Ægida*, later *Justinopolis*; Sloven, *Koper*; Croat, *Kopar*), a fortified town of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, situated on a rock in the Gulf of Triest, 8 miles SW. of the city of Triest. It is connected with the mainland by a stone causeway. It is a very ancient town, was important early in the Middle Ages, and was the capital of Venetian Istria. Its cathedral and other stately edifices, its public square and its loggia bear witness to its former prosperity. There are extensive saltworks here. The harbor is little frequented. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 10,711, mainly Italians.

Capodrise, kå-po-dree'zå', a village of Italy, province and 3 miles SW. of Caserta. Pop. about 3000.

Capolago, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, at the end of the SE. bay of Lake Lugano. It is the starting point of the Monte Generoso railway.

Capon Bridge, a post-village of Hampshire co., W.Va., on the Capon River, 19 miles W. by N. of Winchester, Va. Pop. about 175.

Capon Iron-Works, a post-station of Hardy co., W.Va., 33 miles W. by S. of Winchester.

Capon Road, a post-station of Shenandoah co., Va., on a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio R., 23 miles SSW. of Winchester.

Capon Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Hampshire co., W.Va., 15 miles from Capon Road station. Pop. about 100.

Caposele, kå-po-zå'lå, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 13 miles NNE. of Campagna. Pop. about 3000.

Cappadocia, kap-pa-do'she-a, in ancient geography, originally a country occupying a great part of eastern Asia Minor, stretching from the Taurus to the Euxine, and having Armenia on the E. Later the northern part became the kingdom of Pontus. Cappadocia, in the narrower sense, became a Roman province in A.D. 17. Its chief town was Mazaca, the later Cæsarea, now Kaisariyeh, at the base of Mount Argæus. Christianity was early propagated in Cappadocia.

Cappaghwhite, kåp'păh-white', a town of Ireland, co. and 7 miles N. of Tipperary. Pop. 750.

Cap'paho'sic, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., Va. Pop. 50.

Cappel, a village of Switzerland. See KAPPEL.

Cappeln, a post-hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., about 40 miles W. of St. Louis.

Cap'poquin', a town of Ireland, co. of Waterford, on the Blackwater, 4 miles ENE. of Lismore. Pop. about 1500.

Capracotta, kå-prå-kot'tå, a town of Italy, province and 27 miles NW. of Campobasso. Pop. about 3000.

Capraja, kå-prå'yå (anc. *Capra'ria* or *Capra'sia*), an island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, with a fortified port of the same name on the E. side, 18 miles E. of the N. extremity of Corsica. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½ miles. Its highest point is 1465 feet above the sea. Pop. about 1000. It is included in the province of Genoa.

Caprara, kå-prå'rå, the northernmost of the islands called Tremiti, in the Adriatic. It has a port.

Capraria, an ancient name of CAPRAJA.

Capraria, one of the Balearic Isles. See CABRERA.

Caprarola, kå-prå-ro'lå, a town of Italy, 9 miles SE. of Viterbo, with a castle on the slopes of Mount Cimino, unrivalled as a specimen of the fortified architecture of the sixteenth century. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 5538.

Capreæ, the ancient name of CAPRI.

Caprera, kå-prå'rå, an island in the Mediterranean, about a mile off the N. coast of Sardinia. It is one of the Buccinarian Islands, belonging to the province of Sassari. It is now connected by a causeway with the island of La Maddalene. Length from N. to S., 5 miles. It was the home of Garibaldi.

Caprese, kå-prå'zå, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 13 miles NE. of Arezzo, the birthplace of Michael Angelo.

Capri, kå'pree (anc. *Cap'reæ*), an island of Italy, at the S. entrance of the bay and 20 miles S. of the city of Naples. Length, 4½ miles; area, about 6 sq. m. It is mountainous, with steep and nearly inaccessible coasts, but most picturesque scenery. Monte Solaro, the highest point, on the S. side, has an elevation of 1920 feet. The island yields fruit, oil, and excellent wines, but its chief revenue is derived from the visits of strangers. It contains the two small towns of Capri, in the E., and Anacapri, in the W., besides the landing station of Marina Grande, on the N. shore. Capri was a favorite resort with the emperors Augustus and Tiberius, who erected villas, baths, and aqueducts. Chief among the ancient ruins is the Villa di Tiberio. The island is particularly noted for its "Blue Grotto," a limestone cavern about 175 feet in length and 45 feet in height, situated on the N. side. Pop. of the island in 1901, 6206; of the town (which is a bishop's see), inclusive of Marina Grande, 4114.

Capriata d'Orba, kå-pre-å'tå dor'bå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles SW. of Novi. Pop. about 2000.

Capriati a Volturno, kå-pre-å'tee å vol-toor'no, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 5 miles ESE. of Venafro. Pop. about 1300.

Cap'ricorn, Cape, on the NE. coast of Australia. Lat. 23° 18′ S.; lon. 151° 43′ E.

Capricorn Islands, a group off the E. coast of Australia, on the Tropic of Capricorn. Lon. 151° 15′ E.

Caprino, kå-pree'no, a village of Italy, near Verona. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 6378.

Caprivi, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., 6 miles NW. of Carlisle. Pop. about 150.

Capron, a banking post-village of Boone co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 70 miles NW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 502.

Capron, a post-village of Southampton co., Va. Pop. 75.

Cap Rouge, kåp roozh, a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 9 miles above Quebec. Pop. about 400.

Caprycke, kå-prī'kęh, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 13 miles NNW. of Ghent. Pop. about 4000.

Capsa, a town of Tunis. See GAFSA.

Cap Saint-Ignace, kåp sånt-eeg'nåss', a post-village of Montmagny co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 56 miles by rail below Quebec. It has saw- and grist-mills. The banking point is Montmagny. Pop. about 900.

Capsali, kåp-så'lee, a town of the Greek island of Cerigo, near the S. side, upon the slope of a mountain. It has a commodious harbor and is a bishop's see.

Cap Santé, kåp sôn'tā', formerly **La Sainte Famille,** lå sånt få'mee'y, the chief town of the county of Portneuf, Quebec, is on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 31 miles above Quebec. Pop. about 200.

Captain's or **Levashef Harbor,** a port of Alaska, island of Unalaska. See UNALASKA.

Captina, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 4 miles from the Ohio River and about 11 miles SW. of Bellaire. Pop. 100.

Captola, a post-village of Screven co., Ga., 16 miles SE. of Millen.

Capua, kap'u-a (It. pron. kå'poo-å; anc. *Casili'num*), a city of Italy, in the province of Caserta, on the Volturno, 20 miles N. of Naples. Pop. in 1901, 12,389. It was fortified by Vauban and is still an important fortress. It was built by the Lombards about 855 out of the ruins of ancient Capua, the remains of which, about 2 miles SE., at the modern town of SANTA MARIA DI CAPUA VETERE, include a gate and portions of a large amphitheatre. Capua is the seat of an archbishop, and has a large cathedral with antique columns and a museum of Campanian antiquities. The ancient Capua, the chief city of Campania, famed for its opulence and the luxurious life of its inhabitants, was of such extent as to be compared to Rome and Carthage. Hannibal wintered here after the battle of Cannæ. It was a favorite place of resort of the Romans, on account of its agreeable situation and its climate.

Capurso, kå-poor'so, a town of Italy, near Bari. Pop. about 4000.

Capytium, the ancient name of CAPIZZI.

Caquetá, a river of South America. See JAPURÁ.

Caquetá, a large unorganized territory of Colombia, belonging to the department of Cauca, and abutting E. on Venezuela and Brazil. It is mostly a forested plain, lying S. of the Guaviare River. The inhabitants are mainly wild Indians. The chief settlement is Mocoa.

Caqueza, kå-kå'så, a town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Cundinamarca, 25 miles SSE. of Bogotá. Pop. about 8000.

Cara, an islet of Scotland, co. of Argyll, off its W. coast, immediately S. of Gigha.

Caraballos (kå-rå-bål'yoce) **Mountains,** the central range of Luzon, Philippine Islands. It contains three chains: Caraballo Central, or del Norte, terminating at the China Sea; Sierra Madre, or Cordillera del Este (or Oriente), terminating at the Punta Escarpada (NE. point), and including Cagua volcano; and Caraballo de Baler, running S. and SE. through the southern part of Luzon, and including the peaks of Caraballo de Baler (3933 feet), Banajao, Isarog, Mayón, Bulasán, etc. The volcano of Mayón, which dominates the town of Albay, is one of the most beautiful of volcanic cones, and is seemingly the highest point of the island, 8970 feet. Its last great eruption was in 1814.

Carabaya, kå-rå-bī'å, a province of Peru, in the department of Puno. It contains mines of silver and gold. The name is also that of a snowy range of mountains in SE. Peru, having the sources of the Madre de Dios River.

Carabobo, kå-rå-so'so, a maritime state of Venezuela, extending SE. from the eastern arm of the Andes and bounded S. by Zamora. Area, about 2900 sq. m. It is very fertile and produces coffee, cacao, and sugar. Capital, Valencia. Pop. in 1894, 210,665.

Carabobo, a locality near Valencia, state of Carabobo, Venezuela. The victory achieved here by Bolivar and Páez over the Spaniards, June 24, 1821, put an end to Spanish power in the NW. part of South America.

Caraca, kå-rå'kå, a mountain-range of Brazil, in Minas Geraes. It is a portion of the Cordillera of Mantiqueira.

Caracal, kå-rå-kål', a town of Rumania, in Wallachia, 30 miles SE. of Craiova. Pop. in 1899, 12,035.

Carácas, kå-rå'kås, or **Santiago de León de Carácas,** sån-te-å'go dā lā-ōn' dā kå-rå'kås, a city and capital of Venezuela and of its federal district, lat. 10° 31' N., 6 miles S. of its port of La Guaira, with which it is connected by a 28-mile steam railway. It has a pleasant and healthful climate, being situated at the foot of the Silla de Carácas at an elevation of 4017 feet, and is well built, with regular streets crossing at right angles. It is an archbishop's see, and has many noteworthy edifices and institutions, among them a cathedral, university, public library, government buildings, museum, academy of fine arts, military school, and several theatres. The Plaza Bolívar contains a fine statue of Simon Bolivar. The city has no important industries of its own, but is an export centre for cacao, coffee, and tobacco. It has frequently suffered from earthquakes, and notably so in 1812, when about 12,000 lives were lost. Pop. in 1891, 72,429.

Carácas, or **The Federal District,** a small territory of Venezuela, comprising the city of Carácas and its environs. Area, 45 sq. m. Pop. in 1894, 70,959.

Carácas, kå-rå'kås, a group of small, uninhabited islands in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela.

Carácas, Bay of, on the coast of Ecuador, in lat. 0° 35' S.

Caracoles, or **La Placilla de Caracoles,** lå plå-seel'yå då kå-rå-ko'lås, a mining town of Chile, province and about 75 miles NE. of Antofagasta. It is situated at an elevation of about 9400 feet, 25 miles E. of Sierra Gorda station, on the Antofagasta railway. Pop. about 2300.

Caraglio, kå-rål'yo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 6 miles W. of Cuneo, on the Grana. Pop. about 2500.

Caralis, an ancient name of CAGLIARI.

Caramagna, kå-rå-mån'yå, a village of Italy, province of Cuneo, near Racconigi.

Caraman, kå'rå'môn', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, 9 miles N. of Villefranche. Pop. about 2000.

Caraman, a town of Asia Minor. See KARAMAN.

Caramania, Asia Minor. See KARAMANIA.

Caramanico, kå-rå-må'no-ko, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles SW. of Chieti. Pop. about 3000.

Caramnassa, or **Karamnassa,** kå-råm-nås'så, a river of Bengal, India, tributary to the Ganges, and separating the districts of Shahabad and Benares. It is regarded with abhorrence by the Hindus, who consider contact with its waters sufficient to undo all their good works. Hence its name, "the destruction of pious works." It dries up in February, but is navigable a part of the year.

Carangamite, or **Corangamite,** ką-rån-gå-meet', a salt-water lake in the S. of Australia, in Victoria, 50 miles W. of Geelong. It is upward of 90 miles in circumference; to the S. it is so shallow as to be fordable for a distance of 15 miles. It has no outlet.

Carapegua, kå-rå-på'gwå, a town and commune of Paraguay, 35 miles SE. of Asunción. Pop. about 13,000.

Carapella, kå-rå-pål'lå, a river of Italy, province of Foggia, which after a NE. course of 48 miles enters the Adriatic 9 miles S. of Manfredonia. Near its mouth it sends eastward a branch to the Lagoon of Salpi.

Caraquet, or **Caraquette,** kå'rå'kĕt', an outport of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on Caraquet Bay, an inlet of the Bay of Chaleur, 46 miles ENE. of Bathurst, its banking point. It is an important fishery station. There is a light-house on Caraquet Island at the entrance to the harbor. Pop. about 1500.

Cararia, the ancient name of CARRARA.

Carate-Brianza, kå-rå'tå bree-ån'zå, a town of Italy, 15 miles N. of Milan. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 7000).

Caratunk, or **Carritunk,** a post-plantation of Somerset co., Me., about 55 miles NW. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Caravaca, kå-rå-vå'kå, a town of Spain, 39 miles NW. of Murcia, on an affluent of the Segura. It has a ruined castle. Pop. in 1900, 15,846.

Caravaggio, kå-rå-våd'jo, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 15 miles S. of Bergamo. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 8786. It is the birthplace of the painters Polidoro Caldara and Michel Angelo Amerighi, both named Caravaggio.

Caravellas, kå-rå-vĕl'lås, a town and seaport of Brazil, in the state of Bahia and on the Bay of Caravellas. Lat. 17° 40' S. It is connected by railway with Santa Clara and is a shipping point for coffee, cocoanuts, etc. Pop. about 4000.

Caraz, kå-rås', a town of Peru, in the department of Ancachs, about 55 miles NNW. of Huaraz, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 4000.

Carazo, a department of Nicaragua, between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific Ocean. Capital, Jinotepe.

Carballo, kar-bål'yo, or **Baños de Carballo** (baños, bån'yoce,—*i.e.*, "baths"), a town of Spain, province and 22 miles SW. of Corunna. Pop. in 1900, 13,032.

Carberry, a banking town and outport of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 106 miles W. of Winnipeg. It has milling- and other industries and manufactures of machinery, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1023.

Carberry Hill, a locality, about 6 miles from Edinburgh, where Mary Stuart was made prisoner by the confederated Scottish barons in 1567.

Carbet, or **Le Carbet,** lẹh kaR'bå', a town of Martinique, on the W. side of the island, was a southern suburb of Saint Pierre. Pop. about 2200. East of the town are the Pitons du Carbet, a volcanic mass 3900 feet high. Carbet suffered slightly in the catastrophe of May 8, 1902.

Carbon, a county in the S. part of Montana. Area, 2472 sq. m. It is drained by the Yellowstone River, Clark's and Rocky Forks, and other streams. Copper, gold, silver, semi-bituminous coal, etc., are found. Capital, Red Lodge. Pop. in 1900, 7533.

Carbon, a county in the E. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 400 sq. m. It is intersected by the Lehigh River and also drained by the Mahoning, Quakake, and other creeks. The surface is mountainous and the county is bounded on the SE. by the Kittatinny Mountain. It is remarkable for wild and picturesque scenery, but does not contain much fertile or arable land. The chief article of export is anthracite coal of superior quality, which is very extensively mined. Capital, Mauch Chunk. Pop. in 1890, 38,624; in 1900, 44,510.

Carbon, a county in the E. part of Utah. Area, 1596 sq. m. It is intersected by the Price River. Gold, silver, asphalt, coal, etc., are found. Capital, Price. Pop. in 1900, 5004.

Carbon, a county of Wyoming, bordering on Colorado. Area, 8018 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Platte River and is also drained by the Powder, Medicine Bow, and Sweetwater rivers. This county comprises a large part of the Laramie Plain. (See LARAMIE.) The SW. part of the county is occupied by the Rocky Mountains. It contains extensive beds of bituminous coal and has other mineral resources. Capital, Rawlins. Pop. in 1890, 6857; in 1900, 9589.

Carbon, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., about 50 miles (direct) NE. of Shasta.

Carbon, a post-town of Clay co., Ind., 20 miles by rail ENE. of Terre Haute. Block-coal is mined here. The banking point is Brazil. Pop. in 1900, 951.

Carbon, a post-village of Adams co., Iowa, 8 miles from Corning. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 350.

Carbon, a post-town of Eastland co., Tex., 48 miles by rail SE. of Albany. Pop. about 475.

Carbon, a banking city of Carbon co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 84 miles NW. of Laramie. Coal-mining is carried on here. Pop. in 1900, 634.

Carbonado, a post-village of Carbon co., Mont.

Carbonado, a post-village and mining camp of Pierce co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 36 miles ESE. of Tacoma, its banking point. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, about 1200.

Carbonara, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles S. of Bari. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7784.

Carbonaro (kar-bo-nå'ro), **Cape,** the SE. extremity of the island of Sardinia. Lat. 39° 5′ N.; lon. 9° 35′ E.

Carbonblack, a post-village of Butler co., Pa.

Carbon-Blanc, kaR'bôN' blôN, a village of France, department of Gironde, 5 miles NE. of Bordeaux.

Carbon Center, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Mo.

Carbon Center, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Western R., 6 miles from Butler.

Carbon Cliff, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Rock River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern Rs., 10 miles E. of Rock Island. It has manufactories of firebrick and tiles. The banking point is Rock Island. Pop. about 200.

Carbondale, a banking post-town of Garfield co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande and other railroads, 30 miles NW. of Aspen. Pop. in 1900, 173.

Carbondale, a banking city of Jackson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 57 miles N. of Cairo. It contains the Southern Illinois Normal University. Coal is mined near the place. Pop. in 1900, 3318.

Carbondale, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ind., 7 miles NW. of Williamsport.

Carbondale, a banking city of Osage co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 17 miles S. of Topeka. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 625.

Carbondale, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, 4 miles from Mineral City. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 150.

Carbondale, a city of Lackawanna co., Pa., situated on the Lackawanna River, near the north end of the Lackawanna Valley, and on the Delaware and Hudson, the Erie and the New York, Ontario and Western Rs., 16 miles N. by E. of Scranton. It contains machine-shops, foundries, bottling-, paint- and chemical works, silk-mills, etc. Here are massive deposits of anthracite coal, which are extensively worked. Pop. in 1890, 10,833; in 1900, 13,536.

Car'bonear', a port of entry on Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 4 miles N. of Harbor Grace. It has fishing- and other industries. Pop. in 1901, 3703.

Carbonhill, a post-town of Walker co., Ala., 18 miles by rail NW. of Jasper, its banking point. It has coaling interests. Pop. in 1900, 830.

Carbonhill, a post-village of Grundy co., Ill., on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern R. Pop. in 1900, 1252.

Carbonhill, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R., 15 miles (direct) S. of New Lexington. Pop. about 600.

Carbonne, kaR'bonn', a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 25 miles SSW. of Toulouse. Pop. about 2500.

Carcagente, kaR-kå-hĕn'tå, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 12 miles NNE. of San Felipe. It is situated in the midst of an exuberantly fruitful region, irrigated with water drawn from the Júcar, and with its old square towers and other architectural relics of Moorish times presents a picturesque appearance. The chief manufactures are those of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 12,262.

Carcal, kaR-kål', or **Carcar,** kaR-kaR', a pueblo on the E. coast of Cebú, Philippine Islands, opposite Bohol, which protects its port. It raises cattle and much sugar-cane and has fisheries. Pop. 30,300.

Carcassonne, kaR'kås'sonn' (anc. *Car'caso*), a city of France, capital of the department of Aude, on the Aude and on the Canal du Midi, 55 miles SE. of Toulouse. Pop. in 1901, 30,720. It is divided by the river into the old city and the new town, which itself has had an existence of several centuries. The new town is regularly laid out, well built, and furnished with marble fountains, and has handsome squares and promenades. The old city (the *cité*) stands on elevated ground, and is interesting as retaining unchanged, to a great extent, the aspect of a fortress of the Middle Ages. It is enclosed by walls of great solidity, portions of which are supposed to be as old as the time of the Visigoths; and it contains the castle and the old cathedral (church of St. Nazaire). The other principal edifices in Carcassonne are the new cathedral, with a fine spire, the public library, containing nearly 50,000 volumes, the prefecture, town-hall, Palais de Justice, theatre, and church of St. Vincent. Carcassonne is a bishop's see. It has been celebrated since the twelfth century for its manufactures of woollen cloths, which are still important, and it has also manufactures of leather, cotton cloth, wadding, iron-ware, and pottery. Its trade is extensive and the annual fair in November is largely attended.

Carcavellos, kaR-kå-vĕl'lŏce, a village of Portugal, near Lisbon, famous for its wines.

Carcès, kaR'sĕ', a town of France, in Var, on the Argens, 18 miles WSW. of Draguignan. Pop. about 2000.

Carchemish (Assyr. *Gargamis*), an ancient city, situated on the Euphrates, near the point where that river approaches nearest to the Mediterranean. It was important as the capital of the Hittites. Here, in 605 B.C., Nebuchadnezzar won a great victory over Pharaoh Necho. Carchemish was formerly incorrectly regarded as having been identical with the classical Circesium.

Carchi, kaR'chee, a province of Ecuador, bordering on Colombia. Area, about 1550 sq. m. It is mainly mountainous. The industries are agriculture and grazing. Capital, Tulcán. Pop. about 36,000.

Cárdenas, kaR'då-nås, a city of Matanzas province, Cuba, on Cardenas Bay, on the N. coast; it is 25 miles direct and 52 miles by rail E. of Matanzas, and is connected with Havana by rail and steamer. The bay is 12 miles long by 18 miles wide, but is shallow; there are extensive piers. Cárdenas is the third port of entry, following Havana and Matanzas. It is well laid out, though it stands on swampy ground on the SW. side of the bay, and has many fine buildings,—town-hall, public school, casino, hospital, Columbus monument, etc.,—boards of education, health, industry and commerce, tanneries, distilleries, sugar-refineries, cigar- and tobacco-factories, etc., and is noted for its wealth and prosperity. It is the outlet of an important sugar-growing region. Pop. in 1899, 21,940; of the district, 24,861.

Cárdenas, a town and district of the state of Tabasco, Mexico, on the Rio Seco, 50 miles (direct) SW. of San Juán Bautista. It is connected by rail with Embarcadero, on the Grijalva River.

Cárdenas, a town of Mexico, state of San Luis Potosí, 50 miles SE. of Cerritos, with which it is connected by rail.

Cardiff (the "castle of the Taff"), a parliamentary and county borough and port of Wales, is in the territorial limits of Glamorganshire, on the estuary of the Severn, at the mouth of the Taff, 170 miles by rail W. of London. It is the greatest shipping point for coal in the world, and the ton-

nage of vessels annually entering and clearing renders it in this respect second only to London. Its extensive docks and harbor facilities are supplemented by those of the neighboring ports of Penarth and Barry Docks. It has a noble old castle, in great part restored, fine public and private buildings, and numerous iron-mills, ship-yards, etc. The town is the seat of University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire. One of its suburbs is the ancient city of Llandaff, now a mere village. The pop. of Cardiff in 1801 was 2000; in 1871, 56,911; in 1881, 85,378; in 1891, 132,162; in 1901, 164,333.

Cardiff, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 562.

Cardiff, a post-village of Garfield co., Colo., on the Colorado Midland R., 5 miles S. of Glenwood Springs.

Cardiff, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. about 400.

Cardiff, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., 11 miles S. of Syracuse. Pop. 150.

Cardigan, or **Cardiganshire,** kar'de-gan-shir, a county of South Wales, having on the W. Cardigan Bay. Area, 693 sq. m. The surface is level on the coast, in the interior mountainous, but interspersed with fertile valleys. Plinlimmon, 2463 feet in height, is in its NE. part. Its chief rivers are the Teifi, Rheidol, and Ystwith. There are many small picturesque lakes. Cardigan is an agricultural and cattle-raising country. Silver-bearing ores of lead are profitably worked. Chief towns, Cardigan (the capital), Aberyswith, Lampeter, and Adpar. The county returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 60,237.

Cardigan, a municipal borough of Wales, capital of the co. of Cardigan, on the Teifi, 5 miles from its entrance into St. George's Channel and 36 miles by rail NW. of Carmarthen. It has 2 stone bridges across the Teifi, an old and stately church, and the remains of an ancient castle, famous in Welsh history. There is a considerable coasting-trade. Pop. in 1901, 3510.

Cardigan, a post-village and outport of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 22 miles E. of Charlottetown. Pop. about 500.

Cardigan Bay, an inlet of St. George's Channel, Wales, between Braich-y-Pwll and Strumble Headlands. It receives the rivers Maw, Dovy, Ystwith, Yiron, and Teifi.

Cardigan Bay, in the E. coast of Prince Edward Island, Canada.

Cardiganshire. See CARDIGAN.

Cardinal, a post-town and outport of Grenville co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 9 miles from Prescott, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 1378.

Cardinale, kar-de-nå'lå, a town of Italy, province and 21 miles SSW. of Catanzaro. Pop. about 3000.

Cardington, a banking post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 40 miles N. of Columbus. It has manufactures of novelties, clay-products, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1354.

Cardington, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on Cobb's Creek, 1 mile from Fernwood, which is 4 miles SW. of Philadelphia, its banking point. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. Pop. about 400.

Cardito, kar-dee'to, a village of Italy, 7 miles N. of Naples. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 5000).

Cardona, kar-do'nå, a town of Spain, 44 miles NW. of Barcelona. Pop. in 1900, 3855. It is interspersed with cypress-gardens and has a castle. SW. of the town is a mountain of rock-salt, about 250 feet in elevation and 3 miles in circumference, which affords an inexhaustible supply of absolute purity and is regularly mined; vases, crucifixes and other articles are turned of this material. The mountain was known to Strabo.

Cardonia, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the Chicago and Southeastern R., 3 miles (direct) N. of Brazil. Pop. 200.

Cardross, a village and parish of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, on the Clyde, 3 miles by rail WNW. of Dumbarton. Robert Bruce died here in 1329.

Cardston, a post-town and outport of Alberta district, Canada, 50 miles from Lethbridge. Pop. in 1901, 601.

Cardsville, a post-hamlet of Itawamba co., Miss.

Cardwell, a post-village of Washington co., Ky., 14 miles W. of Harrodsburg.

Cardwell, a post-village of Dunklin co., Mo., 12 miles by rail E. of Paragould, Ark. Pop. in 1900, 502.

Cardwell, a post-village of Goochland co., Va., 7 miles (direct) E. of Goochland.

Cardwell, a district of Peel co., Ontario, Canada. Pop. about 16,000.

Careggi, kå-rĕd'jee, a village of Italy, 3 miles N. of Florence, with numerous villas and an old grand-ducal residence of the Medici family.

Carelia, a district of Russia. See KARELIA.

Carencro, kå'rŏn'kro', a post-town of Lafayette parish, La., 6 miles by rail N. by W. of Lafayette, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 445.

Carentan, kå'rŏn'tŏn', a town and seaport of France, in Manche, near the mouth of the Taute, 14 miles NNW. of Saint-Lô. It has a curious Norman church. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4000).

Carentoir, kå'rŏn'twar', a village of France, department of Morbihan, 35 miles ENE. of Vannes. Pop. in 1901, 3993.

Carey, a banking post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western and other railroads, 16 miles SW. of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900, 1816.

Careyville. See CARYVILLE.

Cargados, kar gå'dōce, **Garayos,** gå-ri'yōce, or **Nazareth Islands,** a group of small isles in the Indian Ocean, about 310 miles NE. of Mauritius, of which colony they are a dependency. They produce cocoanuts and have a scanty population.

Cargèse, kar'zhaiz' (It. pron. kar-jå'zå), a village of Corsica, 12 miles NNW. of Ajaccio, on the Gulf of Sagone. It represents a Greek colony and its church service follows the Greek rite.

Cargile, a post-town of Union co., Ark., 4 miles by rail S. of Eldorado. Pop. in 1900, 417.

Cargill, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. and 9 miles from Walkerton, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Carhaix, kar'å', a town of France, department of Finistère, near the Hyères, 37 miles NE. of Quimper. Pop. about 3000. It is the birthplace of the brave La Tour d'Auvergne, of whom a statue has been erected.

Carhuamayo, kar-wå-mi'o, a town of Peru, department of Junín, on the E. shore of Lake Junín or Chinchaycocha, about 25 miles S. by E. of Cerro de Pasco. Elevation upward of 13,000 feet.

Carhuaz, kar-wås', a town of Peru, department of Ancachs, 30 miles NNW. of Huaraz, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 5000.

Ca'ria, in ancient geography, a region in the SW. part of Asia Minor, bordering on the Ægean Sea. On its coast were the Greek towns of Miletus and Halicarnassus.

Cariaco, kå-re-å'ko, a town of Venezuela, 40 miles E. of Cumaná, in a plain watered by the Cariaco River, near the Gulf of Cariaco. Its port is Puerto Sucre. Pop. about 7000.

Cariaco, a West India Island. See CARRIACOU.

Cariaco (kå-ree-å'ko), **Gulf of,** on the coast of Venezuela, is 40 miles in length from W. to E. by 10 miles in its greatest breadth. It has good anchorage.

Cariati, kå-re-å'tee (anc. *Pater'num*), a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, on the Gulf of Taranto, 20 miles by rail ESE. of Rossano. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000). It is surrounded by old walls and has a cathedral and a seminary. It is a bishop's see.

Caribbean (kăr'rib-bee'an) **Sea,** that portion of the Atlantic Ocean lying between the Caribbees, or Leeward and Windward Islands, on the E., Central America and Yucatan on the W., the islands of Porto Rico, Haiti, and Cuba on the N., and Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela on the S. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by a passage, known as the Yucatan Channel, about 120 miles in width between Cape Catoche, in Yucatan, and Cape San Antonio, the most westerly point of Cuba. Its southern shores are generally high and rocky and contain some gulfs of considerable extent. Being but little encumbered with rocks or islands, its navigation is for the most part clear and open. Its chief arms or inlets are the Gulfs of Honduras, Darien, and Venezuela (with its prolongation, the Lake of Maracaibo). The main Gulf Stream is formed in the Caribbean basin, which receives the easterly Atlantic currents, and discharges the accumulating waters, with continuous flow, through the Yucatan Channel into the Gulf of Mexico. The deepest water is in the eastern half of the basin, where soundings of 17,000 feet and over have been obtained. The Caribbean basin seemingly occupies an area of what was at one time the open Pacific Ocean. Length from E. to W. nearly 1700 miles.

Caribbees, kăr'rib-bēz, or **Lesser Antilles,** the eastern and southern West India Islands, usually divided into the Windward and Leeward Islands, with some minor groups, and now, according to most geographers, also including the Spanish Leeward Islands, or those lying immediately north of the South American continent (Trinidad, Margarita, Tortuga, Buen Ayre, and Curaçao, besides minor islets). The more important eastern islands, which are possessions of Denmark, Holland, Great Britain, and France, are: Santa Cruz (St. Croix), St. Martin, Anguilla, Barbuda, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Montserrat, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent,

Barbados, Grenada, Tobago, and the Grenadines. These islands are situated on a ridge or series of ridges rising from deep water, considered to be in part, at least, a disrupted and sunken portion of the Andean system of mountains. Most of the islands of the inner or western tier are of volcanic origin, with a considerable number of well-preserved and active cones, while those on the outer (E.) side are of coral and sedimentary formation. The inner or volcanic islands are sometimes designated as the Caribbees proper. The islands abound in beautiful scenery. See PELÉE (MONT), SOUFRIÈRE, etc.

Cariboo, an important gold-mining district in the northern part of British Columbia, lying on both sides of the upper waters of the Fraser River.

Cariboo Island, off Nova Scotia. See CARIBOU ISLAND.

Cariboo Mountains, a part of the Rocky Mountain system, in northern British Columbia, in and adjoining the Cariboo district.

Cariboo Point, a peninsula on the N. shore of Lake Huron, famed on account of the hieroglyphics which have been painted upon its brow by the Indians. In the vicinity are found large and beautiful agates.

Caribou, kăr'ĭ-boo, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo., on the Snowy Range, 20 miles W. of Boulder, its banking point. Altitude, 9905 feet. Pop. about 100.

Caribou, a banking post-village and township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., on the Aroostook River and on the Bangor and Aroostook and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 54 miles N. of Houlton. It has manufactures of starch, sash, shingles, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4758.

Caribou, a post-town of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles NE. of Pictou, its banking point. It has canning-industries.

Caribou Crossing, a minor station of the Yukon district of Canada, on the Upper Yukon (or Lewes) River.

Caribou Island, off the NE. coast of Nova Scotia, near the entrance to Pictou harbor.

Carical, a town of India. See KARIKAL.

Carife, kä-ree'fä, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, in the Apennines, 11 miles SSE. of Ariano. Pop. about 2500.

Carigara, kä-re-gä'rä, a pueblo on the N. coast of Leyte, Philippine Islands, in a wooded and mountainous region. It weaves cotton and abacá fabrics and has fisheries. Pop. 13,732. It is a port of call for steamers from Manila.

Carignan, kä'reen'yŏn', a town of France, in Ardennes, 22 miles ESE. of Mézières. Pop. about 2000.

Carignano, kä-reen-yä'no (Fr. *Carignan*), a town of Italy, province and 11 miles S. of Turin. It has interesting churches and palaces and a market-place with arcades. Pop. about 4500; of the commune in 1901, 7129. The present reigning house of Italy is that of Savoy-Carignan.

Carihuirazo, a summit of the equatorial Andes, in Ecuador. Elevation, about 16,500 feet.

Carillon, kä'reel'yŏn', a post-village and port of landing of Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River, 45 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 233.

Carimata Islands. See KARIMATA ISLANDS.

Carimón, a town of Chile, in the province of Aconcagua. Pop. 2500.

Carimona, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., on a branch of the Root River, about 40 miles SW. of Winona.

Carimon Islands (Great and Little Carimons), a group of islands in the strait of Malacca, SW. of Singapore.

Carimon Java, kä're-mon' jä'vä, an island in a group of the same name in the Java Sea, about 45 miles from the N. coast of the island of Java. Lat. 5° 50′ S; lon. 110° 34′ E. It contains a Dutch trading post.

Cariñena, kä-reen-yä'nä, a town of Spain, 30 miles SSW. of Saragossa. Pop. in 1900, 3427.

Carini, kä-ree'nee, a town of Sicily, 12 miles WNW. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 12,907. It is beautifully situated on the small river of the same name. It has a mediæval Gothic castle. Near it are the ruins of Hyccara.

Carinthia, kȧ-rin'the-ȧ (Ger. *Kärnten* or *Kärnthen*, kairn'tȩn), a crown-land and titular duchy of Austria-Hungary, in Cisleithania, enclosed by Salzburg, Styria, Carniola, Görz and Gradisca, Italy, and Tyrol. Area, 4005 sq. m. Capital, Klagenfurt. Two-thirds of its people are Germans, and one-third Slovens, a Slavic race. Pop. in 1890, 361,008; in 1900, 367,337. It is traversed by the Eastern Alps, and contains the Grossglockner, in the Hohe Tauern. Principal river, the Drave. The duchy of Carinthia became a permanent possession of the house of Austria in 1335.

Caripe, kä-ree'pä, a town and valley of Venezuela, 40 miles SE. of Cumaná. It is noted for the cavern which is inhabited by the guacharo bird, *Steatornis Caripensis*.

Carisbrook, a municipality and district of Victoria, Australia, 108 miles by rail NW. of Melbourne. Pop. 2000.

Car'isbrooke, a village of the Isle of Wight, England, 1½ miles SW. of Newport. Near it is Carisbrooke Castle, a grand and picturesque mediæval stronghold, enlarged by Queen Elizabeth and now partly in ruins. It was the prison of Charles I. for 13 months. Within its walls is a remarkable well 200 feet in depth. The church of Carisbrooke was built by the first Norman lord of the island.

Carl, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Ga. Pop. about 100.

Carl, a post-village of Adams co., Iowa, about 66 miles SW. of Des Moines. Pop. of the township in 1900, 876.

Carlee, British India. See KARLI.

Carlentini, kar-lĕn-tee'nee, a town of Sicily, 19 miles NW. of Syracuse. It was founded by the Emperor Charles V. Pop. in 1901, 8204.

Carlet, kar-lĕt', a town of Spain, 19 miles S. of Valencia, on the Requeña. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Carleton, or **Carlton,** karl'tȯn, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Mich., on the Detroit and Lima Northern and the Pere Marquette Rs., 11 miles N. of Monroe. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 400.

Carleton, a banking post-village of Thayer co., Neb., on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R., 31 miles NW. of Fairbury. Pop. in 1900, 309.

Carleton, a county in the E. part of Ontario, bounded on the N. by the Ottawa River. Capital, Ottawa.

Carleton, a county in the W. part of New Brunswick, bounded on the W. by the river St. John. It contains deposits of iron-ore and is well forested. Capital, Woodstock.

Carleton, a post-village of Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 16 miles from Yarmouth.

Carleton, a banking post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the Bay of Chaleur, 5 miles NE. of Dalhousie, New Brunswick. The bay opposite the village affords a safe refuge for shipping. Carleton has important herring-fisheries. Pop. about 250.

Carleton, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 33 miles W. of Charlottetown.

Carleton, a suburb of the city of St. John, New Brunswick, on the western side of the harbor, immediately opposite the main part of the city. A large portion of its inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries.

Carleton Place, a banking town and outport of Lanark co., Ontario, on the (Canadian) Mississippi River and on the Canadian Pacific R. (Carleton Junction), 28 miles SW. of Ottawa. It has great water-power, mills, woollen-factories, foundries, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4059.

Carleton West, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, 32 miles from Campbellton. Pop. about 100. See CARLETON.

Carley Brook, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., 4 miles N. by E. of Honesdale. Pop. about 100.

Carlin, a post-village of Elko co., Nev., on the Humboldt River and on the Southern Pacific R., 440 miles ENE. of Sacramento. Pop. about 300.

Carlingford, or **Carlinford,** a town of Ireland, co. of Louth, on the southern shore of Carlingford Bay, 9 miles ENE. of Dundalk. It has the remains of a castle and of a Dominican friary. Pop. about 600.

Carlingford, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 8 miles SW. of Sebringville. Pop. about 100.

Carlingford Bay is an inlet of the Irish Sea, between the cos. of Louth and Down, 11 miles in length by 3 miles in its greatest breadth.

Carlington Mountains are situated on the S. side of Carlingford Bay, and are about 2000 feet in height.

Carlinville, a banking city, capital of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 38 miles S. by W. of Springfield. It is the seat of Blackburn University (Presbyterian). Carlinville is an agricultural trade-centre; coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 3502.

Carlisle, kar-lil' (anc. *Luguvallio* or *Luguvallum*), a city and parliamentary borough of England, capital of the co. of Cumberland, near the confluence of the Eden, Caldew, and Petteril Rivers, 52 miles W. by S. of Newcastle. Its principal streets diverge from an irregularly shaped market-place and are wide and well paved. The splendid mediæval cathedral, which is situated on an elevated site, is only partially preserved. The choir has an exquisite eastern window. The castle, built by William Rufus on an eminence beside the Eden, is now used for a barrack and armory. Carlisle is a bishop's see. The manufactures include cotton fabrics, hats, and iron. The town is a great railway-centre. Carlisle was originally a Roman station. The Latin name Luguvallum was abbreviated by the Britains to Luel, to which was put the prefix Caer, or "city," whence Carlisle. The place was destroyed by the Danes in

the ninth century, and restored by William Rufus. Carlisle returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 45,480.

Carlisle, a county in the SW. part of Kentucky. Area, 188 sq. m. It is bounded W. by the Mississippi River. Capital, Bardwell. Pop. in 1890, 7612; in 1900, 10,195.

Carlisle, a post-town of Lonoke co., Ark., 31 miles by rail E. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 212.

Carlisle, a banking post-town of Sullivan co., Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute R., 36 miles S. of Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900, 699.

Carlisle, a banking post-town of Warren co., Iowa, on the North River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 11 miles NE. of Indianola and 10 miles SE. of Des Moines. Coal is mined and shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 553.

Carlisle, a banking post-town, capital of Nicholas co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 36 miles NE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 1377.

Carlisle, a post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., 5 miles N. of Concord. The town is bounded on the E. by the Concord River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 480.

Carlisle, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., 6½ miles W. of Charlotte. Pop. about 80.

Carlisle, a post-village of Claiborne co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 15 miles (direct) S. by W. of Vicksburg. Pop. 100.

Carlisle, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Carlisle township (town), about 40 miles W. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1225; of the village, about 350.

Carlisle, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, about 25 miles N. by E. of Marietta. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900, 164. The name of its post-office is Berne.

Carlisle, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, 44 miles by rail N. of Cincinnati.

Carlisle, a post-borough, capital of Cumberland co., Pa., is pleasantly situated in the long and fertile Cumberland Valley, on the Cumberland Valley and the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Rs., 19 miles WSW. of Harrisburg. It is the seat of Dickinson College (Methodist), founded in 1783. Carlisle contains a court-house, the United States Indian Industrial Training-School, with about 900 scholars, machine-shops, and has manufactures of shoes, carriages, axles, cars, etc. This town was shelled by the Confederates July 1, 1863. Pop. in 1890, 7620; in 1900, 9626. The Carlisle (sulphur) Springs are near by.

Carlisle, a post-town of Union co., S.C., on the Southern R., 52 miles NW. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Carlisle, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 13 miles from Hamilton. Pop. about 150.

Carlisle Center, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 3 miles from Howe's Cave station. Pop. about 100.

Carlisle Springs, a post-station and summer-resort of Cumberland co., Pa. 4 miles N. of Carlisle.

Carlitte, Pic de, a summit of the Pyrenees, in France, in the department of Pyrenées Orientales. Height, 9580 feet.

Carljohansvaern, a station of the Norwegian navy, on Christiania Fjord.

Carl Junction, a banking city of Jasper co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 8 miles NW. of Joplin. It has zinc- and lead-mines. Pop. in 1900, 1177.

Carlock, a banking post-village of McLean co., Ill., 11 miles NW. of Bloomington. It is on the Lake Erie and Western R. Pop. about 200.

Carlocksville, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., 8 miles NE. of Fosterville.

Carloforte, kar-lo-for'tȧ, a town of Italy, on the island of San Pietro, near the SW. coast of Sardinia. Pop. about 7500. It has fisheries, salt-works, and considerable trade.

Carlopago, kar-lo-pȧ'go, a seaport of Croatia, on the Adriatic, opposite the Dalmatian island of Pago. Pop. about 700.

Carlos, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., 11 miles (direct) S. by W. of Winchester.

Carlos, a post-village of Allegany co., Md., 20 miles WSW. of Cumberland. Pop. about 250.

Carlos, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C., about 5 miles W. of Kyle's Landing, which is about 15 miles (direct) N. by E. of Fayetteville.

Carlota, La, lȧ kar-lo'tȧ, a small town of Spain, 17 miles SSW. of Cordova. It is one of the German colonies founded in 1767.

Carlotta, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala.

Carlow, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, encircled by the cos. of Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, Queens, and Kilkenny. Area, 346 sq. m. The surface is generally level or gently undulating, but on the SE. border Mount Leinster rises to a height of about 2600 feet. Principal rivers, the Barrow and Slaney. Carlow is an agricultural and dairy county. It sends 1 member to the British House of Commons. Capital, Carlow. Pop. in 1901, 37,700.

Carlow (originally *Catherlogh*, kath'er-lōh'), a town of Ireland, capital of co. Carlow, at the confluence of the Burren with the navigable river Barrow, 44 miles SSW. of Dublin. It has the ruins of a strong Anglo-Norman castle. It is the seat of the Catholic bishop of Kildare, and of St. Patrick's College, and until 1885 sent a member to parliament. Pop. in 1901, about 6500.

Carlow, a post-village of Daviess co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 8 miles (direct) SE. of Gallatin. Pop. about 150.

Carlowitz, a town of Austria-Hungary. See KARLOWITZ.

Carlowville, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ala., 2 miles from Minter station.

Carlsbad. See KARLSBAD.

Carlsbad, a post-village and summer-resort of San Diego co., Cal., on the Southern California R., 30 miles N. by W. of San Diego.

Carlsbad, formerly **Eddy,** a banking post-town, capital of Eddy co., N.Mex., on the Pecos River and on the Pecos Valley and Northeastern and the Pecos and Northern Texas Rs., 89 miles NW. by N. of Pecos, Tex. It is in an agricultural and fruit-growing section, and has manufactures of beer and ice, bottling-works, etc. It is a shipping point for live-stock and wool. Pop. about 970.

Carlsburg, Transylvania. See KARLSBURG.

Carlscrona, a town of Sweden. See KARLSKRONA.

Carlscrona, a län of Sweden. See BLEKINGE.

Carlshafen, a town of Germany. See KARLSHAFEN.

Carlshamn, a town of Sweden. See KARLSHAMN.

Carlsruhe, a city of Germany. See KARLSRUHE.

Carlsruhe, or **Karlsruhe,** a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, 10 miles from Walkerton. Pop. about 175.

Carlstad, Sweden. See KARLSTAD.

Carlstadt, towns of Austria-Hungary and Bavaria. See KARLSTADT.

Carlstadt, karl'statt, a banking post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., 4 miles S. of Hackensack, on the New Jersey and New York R. It has marble- and brass-works and manufactures of watch-case springs, typewriters, underwear, ice, brick, clothing, machinery, silk, combs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2574.

Carlton, a town and parish of Nottinghamshire, England, 3½ miles from Nottingham. Pop. in 1901, 10,041.

Carlton, a county in the NE. part of Minnesota, has an area of 856 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Louis River and also drained by the Kettle and Nemadji Rivers. Capital, Carlton. Pop. in 1890, 5272; in 1900, 10,017.

Carlton, a post-village of Madison co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line, 9 miles (direct) SW. of Elberton. Pop. about 275.

Carlton, a post-village of Dickinson co., Kan., about 3 miles by rail W. of Banner.

Carlton, a banking post-village, capital of Carlton co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the St. Paul and Duluth Rs., at the head of the St. Louis River, 17 miles SW. of Duluth. Pop. in 1900, 449.

Carlton, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., in Carlton township (town), on Oak Orchard Creek, 32 miles WNW. of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2338.

Carlton, a city of Yamhill co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 43 miles SW. of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 145.

Carlton, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., 14 miles SSE. of Meadville.

Carlton, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tex., 27 miles E. of Comanche.

Carlton, a post-village of Kewaunee co., Wis., in Carlton township (town), is on Lake Michigan, 26 miles ESE. of Green Bay. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1462; of the village, 100.

Carlton, a settlement of York co., Ontario, 5 miles by rail SW. of Toronto.

Carlton, a district of the city of Melbourne, Victoria.

Carlton Center, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., 7 miles N. of Hastings.

Carlton Hill, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Rutherford.

Carlton Station, a post-station of Orleans co., N.Y., 47 miles E. by N. of Lewiston.

Carluke, a mining-town of Scotland, co. and 5 miles NW. of Lanark. Pop. about 4500.

Carlyle, kar'lil', a banking city, capital of Clinton co., Ill., is on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. where it crosses the navigable Kaskaskia (or Okaw) River, 47 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. It has manufactures of wagons, paper, furniture, etc., and is an agricultural trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 1874.

Carlyle, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 5 miles N. of Iola.

Carlyon, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., 41 miles E. by N. of Lewiston.

Carmagnola, kar-mȧn-yo'lȧ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po, 16 miles S. of Turin. It has a fine Gothic church and a massive tower, formerly part of a castle. Pop. in 1901, 3888; of the commune, 11,738.

Carman, a post-village of Henderson co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 6 miles by rail S. of Burlington, Iowa.

Carman, a post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y. It has coal-, lumber- and varnish-industries.

Carman, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., 8 miles by rail SW. of Ridgway.

Carman, a banking post-village of Manitoba, Canada, 45 miles SW. of Winnipeg. It has extensive lumber interests. Pop. in 1901, 1439.

Carmania, in ancient geography, a region corresponding to the modern Persian province of Kirman.

Carmarthen, Caermarthen, kȧr-mar'тнęn, or **Carmarthenshire,** kȧr-mar'тнęn-shir, a county of Wales, having S. Carmarthen Bay, an arm of Bristol Channel. Area, 947 sq. m. Surface hilly, interspersed with productive valleys; on the E. it is bounded by mountains, one of which, the Van, rises about 2600 feet. The chief river is the Towy. Agriculture is the leading employment. Iron, lead, copper, coal, and lime are the chief mineral products. The county, as such, sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Carmarthen. Pop. in 1901, 135,328.

Carmarthen (anc. *Maridu'num*), a borough of South Wales, capital of the co. of Carmarthen, on the navigable Towy, 8 miles above its mouth and 23 miles NW. of Swansea. Its parish church contains the tomb of Steele. The inhabitants are engaged in fishing, ship-building, the export of country produce, etc. There are also metal-works and manufactures of cloths and woollens. In conjunction with Llanelly, Carmarthen sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 10,025.

Carmarthen Bay, a large inlet of Bristol Channel, Wales, between St. Govan's Point, co. of Pembroke, and Worms Head, co. of Glamorgan, and having N. the co. of Carmarthen. It receives the Towy and other rivers.

Carmaux, kar'mō', a town of France, in Tarn, 7 miles N. of Albi, on the left bank of the Cérou. Pop. in 1901, 8992. There are extensive coal-mines in its vicinity.

Carmel, kar'męl, a rocky ridge of Palestine, forming the extremity of a range of hills which extend NW. from the plain of Esdraelon, rounding the Bay of Acre on its S. side, and terminating in a steep promontory in the Mediterranean (the only one on the coast of Palestine), to which the name Mount Carmel, in a narrower sense, is sometimes applied. Elevation of its highest point, 1810 feet. It is mentioned in the Bible as the place where Elijah destroyed the prophets of Baal, and bears at the present day the Arabic appellation of Jebel Mar Elyas. The rock is limestone, containing numerous caverns. Since the Middle Ages a convent has stood on the promontory (at a height of 480 feet), inhabited by monks, thence called Carmelites. The brook Kishon enters the sea near the N. base of the mountain. On the summit of Carmel are pines and oaks, and farther down are olives and laurels.

Carmel, a post-town of Hamilton co., Ind., 15 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 498.

Carmel, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Carmel township (town), on the Maine Central R., 14 miles W. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 932.

Carmel, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.S., about 4 miles E. of Bridgeton, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Carmel, a banking post-village, capital of Putnam co., N.Y., in Carmel township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 50 miles N. of New York city and 4 or 5 miles NE. of Lake Mahopac. It contains the Drew Seminary and Female College. Here is Gleneida Lake. Pop. about 700; of the town in 1900, 2598.

Carmel, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 11 miles ESE. of Hillsboro.

Carmel, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tenn., 10 miles from Adams station.

Carmel Bay, in Monterey co., Cal., a few miles S. of Monterey. On it was established one of the early Spanish missions.

Carmelo, a town and port of entry of Uruguay, on the Uruguay River, about 40 miles NW. of Colonia.

Carmen, kar'mĕn, an island of Mexico, in the Gulf of Mexico, 90 miles SW. of Campeche, at the entrance of Términos lagoon.

Carmen, an island in the Gulf of California, immediately opposite Loreto. It contains extensive deposits of salt.

Carmen, a locality in Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare, 6 miles E. of Athy. Here are druidical remains.

Carmen, or **El Carmen,** ĕl kar'mĕn, or **Patagones,** pȧ-tȧ-go'nĕs, also called **Carmen de Patagones,** a river-port and agricultural settlement of the Argentine Republic, on the Rio Negro, 23 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 40° 36′ S. It exports hides, feathers, skins, beef, and salt.

Carmen, a town of Bolivia, department of Beni, on the Beni River.

Carmen, a port of Mexico, in the state of Campeche (Yucatan), is on the island of Carmen. It has a good harbor and exports dye-woods. Pop. of the town, about 6000.

Carmen de Areco, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Buenos Aires, NW. of Luján. Pop. about 3500.

Carmen de las Flores, kar'mĕn dȧ lȧs flō'rĕs, or **Flores,** a town of the Argentine Republic, province and about 140 miles by rail SW. of Buenos Aires.

Carmi, kar'mī, a banking city, capital of White co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 100 miles NE. of Cairo. It is at the head of navigation on the Little Wabash River. It has flouring-mills, brick-yards, tile- and stave-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2939.

Carmichael, kar'mi-kęl, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md. Pop. 75.

Carmichael, a post-village of Marion co., S.C. Pop. about 75.

Carmichaels, a banking post-borough of Greene co., Pa., is about 44 miles S. of Pittsburg and 2 miles W. of the Monongahela River. Pop. in 1900, 456.

Carmignano, kar-meen-yȧ'no (anc. *Carminia'num*), a town of Italy, in the Val d'Ombrone, 13 miles WNW. of Florence. Pop. in 1901, 2141 (commune, 12,327).

Carmine, a post-town of Fayette co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 44 miles WNW. of Houston. Pop. about 125.

Carmo, the ancient name of CARMONA.

Carmö, an island of Norway. See KARMÖ.

Carmona, kar-mo'nȧ (anc. *Car'mo*), a city of Spain, 18 miles NE. of Seville. Pop. in 1900, 17,215. It is picturesquely situated on an isolated hill. Among its edifices are a ruined Moorish fortress, a church with a remarkable tower, a fine Moorish gateway, and the Cordova gate.

Carmona, a post-village of Polk co., Tex. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Livingstone.

Carnac, kar'nȧk', a village of France, on the S. coast of Brittany, department of Morbihan, 18 miles SE. of Lorient. The druidical (or ante-druidical) monuments in its vicinity consist of about 1000 blocks in the form of obelisks, rising 10 to 18 feet above the ground, resting on their points, and disposed in 11 rows. There is also an artificial mound, about 60 feet high, on which is a chapel, and in which prehistoric finds have been made.

Carnarvon, Caernarvon, kȧr-nar'vǫn, or **Carnarvonshire,** kȧr-nar'vǫn-shir, a county of Wales, forming the northwestern corner of the mainland. Area, 565 sq. m. The SW. half consists of a long peninsula, stretching out into St. George's Channel. It is a mountainous region, and contains Snowdon, the loftiest mountain in South Britain. Principal river, the Conway. Half of the surface is unfit for cultivation. Oats and barley are raised in the valleys, but the chief branch of rural industry is the rearing of cattle, sheep, and ponies. Mining is the leading industry. Principal mineral products, copper, lead, slate, which is quarried on a large scale, and coal. Principal towns, Carnarvon (the capital), Bangor, Conway, and Pwllheli. The county, as such, sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 125,649.

Carnarvon, or **Caernarvon,** a seaport of Wales, capital of the co. of Carnarvon, on the E. side of Menai Strait, 8 miles SW. of Bangor. It consists of the old walled town and an extensive suburban portion. At the W. end of the town is a magnificent castle, built by Edward I., portions of which are fully preserved. Carnarvon is a seaside resort and a tourist-centre. As a contributory borough, it sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 9760.

Carnarvon, a post-village of Sac co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 13 miles (direct) S. of Sac City. Pop. 100.

Carnarvon, kȧr-nar'vǫn, a division in the N. part of Cape Colony proper, extending S. from the Orange River. It lies partly in the Karroo, which is fertile after the inundation of the rivers in the rainy season, producing wheat. Sheep-raising is the chief industry. Capital, Carnarvon, an important market, about 140 miles (direct) ENE. of Calvinia. Pop. in 1891, 925 (white, 327); of the district, about 9000.

Carnarvon Bay is that portion of St. George's Channel which washes the W. coasts of the Welsh counties of

Carnarvon and Anglesea. It communicates with Beaumaris Bay by Menai Strait.

Carnat'ic, or Karnatic, The, one of the old subdivisions of India, extending along its E. coast from Cape Comorin to about lat. 16° N., constituting formerly the dominions of the nawabs of Arcot, and now included in the presidency of Madras. The climate is perhaps the hottest in India. Few provinces of India can exhibit so many large temples and other evidences of former wealth and civilization as the Carnatic. Its fortresses were also exceedingly numerous, but these have fallen into decay. The Carnatic was conquered by the British in 1783, but was not finally ceded to them till 1801.

Carnduff, a post-village of Assiniboia district, Canada, on a branch of the Canadian Pacific R., 38 miles from Melita, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 190.

Carnegie, kar-nēh'ghē, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., embracing the former boroughs of Chartiers and Mansfield (of which it was formed in 1894), is situated in the beautiful Chartiers Valley, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Pittsburg, Chartiers and Youghiogheny Rs., 6 miles SW. of Pittsburg. It has extensive iron-, steel-, lead- and glass-works, and manufactures of ploughs, tin-ware, etc. Coal is largely mined and shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 7330.

Carnesville, karnz'vil, a post-town, capital of Franklin co., Ga., about 90 miles ENE. of Atlanta. The banking point is Lavonia. Pop. in 1900, 305.

Carney, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 25 miles (direct) NE. of Mobile. Pop. about 300.

Carney, a post-town of Menominee co., Mich., about 33 miles by rail N. by E. of Menominee. Pop. about 200.

Carney, a post-village of Lincoln co., Okla., in a grain and fruit region, 11 miles (direct) NE. of Chandler.

Carney, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles NW. of Tunkhannock.

Carnforth, a town of Lancashire, England, 6 miles N. by E. of Lancaster. It has iron-industries. Pop. in 1901, 3040.

Carngham, karn'gam, a mining town of Grenville co., Victoria, Australia, on Baillie's Creek, 15 miles W. of Ballarat. Pop. about 100.

Car'nic Alps (anc. *Al'pes Car'nicæ*, so named from the *Carni*, a Celtic people), one of the smaller divisions of the Alps, extending along the NE. border of Italy into Carniola. They adjoin the Venetian Alps and the Ampezzo Dolomites on the N. The loftiest summit is the Kellerwandspitze, about 9150 feet.

Car Nicobar. See NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Carnières, kar'ne-air', a commune of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 10 miles W. of Charleroi. Pop. about 7000.

Carnifex Ferry, a locality in Nicholas co., W.Va., on the Gauley River. Here occurred a sharp action, Sept. 10, 1861, between the Union forces under General Rosecrans and the Confederates under General J. B. Floyd.

Carnio'la (Ger. *Krain*, krīn), a crown-land and titular duchy of Austria-Hungary, in Cisleithania, enclosed by Styria, Croatia, Istria, Görz and Gradisca, and Carinthia. Area, 3856 sq. m. It is traversed by ranges of the Alps and abounds in caverns. The quicksilver-mines of Idria are in this province, which also contains ores of iron, lead, and zinc. The population is almost entirely made up of Slovens, a Slavic race. Capital, Laibach. Pop. in 1900, 508,150.

Carnot, kar'nō', a town of Algeria, in the province of Algiers, 29 miles W. of Miliana. Pop. about 4000, 800 of whom are French.

Carnot, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa.

Carnot, a station of the French Ubanghi territory (western equatorial Africa), on the Sanga River, in about lat. 4° 58′ N.

Carnotville, kar'no'veel', a post-station of France, in Dahomey (Dahomé), Africa, in about lat. 8° 50′ N. It is in a healthful and productive region.

Carnoustie, kar-noo'stee, a maritime town of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 6½ miles SW. of Arbroath. Pop. 4000.

Carnsore Point, the SE. extremity of the Irish mainland, in Leinster, 12 miles SSE. of Wexford. It is the Hieron of Ptolemy.

Carnuntum, an ancient Roman town on the frontiers of Pannonia, situated on the Danube, a few miles below the site of Vienna.

Carny, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. Pop. about 200.

Caro, kâ'ro, a banking post-village, capital of Tuscola co., Mich., on the Cass River and on the Michigan Central R., 30 miles E. of East Saginaw. It has machine-shops, telephone-works, flour- and lumber-mills, and important beet-sugar manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 2006.

Caroburgus, a Latin name of CHERBOURG.

Caroga, a township (town) of Fulton co., N.Y. It has several fine lakes and manufactures of leather and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 470.

Caroleen, a post-town of Rutherford co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, about 18 miles SE. of Rutherfordton, its banking point. It has cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1706.

Carolina, kâr-o-lī'nạ, a colonial settlement in North America, made by the English soon after the middle of the seventeenth century. It was established by a grant of Charles II. to eight Lords Proprietors in 1663. Under the proprietorship separate administrations were instituted for North and South Carolina. Locke drew up the so-called "Fundamental Constitution" for the colony. From 1729 the Carolinas were royal colonies, the crown having come into possession by purchase. In 1776 North and South Carolina constituted themselves independent states.

Carolina, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., on the Usquapaug or Beaver River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 33 miles from Providence. It has a manufactory of cassimeres. Pop. about 400.

Carolina, a post-hamlet of Marion co., S.C., 30 miles N. of Marion.

Carolina, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., Tenn., 36 miles W. by N. of Jackson.

Carolina, an important river-port of Brazil, in the state of Maranhão, on the Tocantins River, in about lat. 6° 30′ S.

Carolina, a town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Antioquía. Pop. about 8000.

Carolina, a village of northeastern Porto Rico, 13 miles ESE. of San Juan, with which it is connected by high-road.

Carolina, La. See LA CAROLINA.

Carolinas, the Spanish for CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Caroline, a county in the E. part of Maryland, bordering on Delaware, has an area of 320 sq. m. It is intersected by the Choptank River and is partly drained by the Tuckahoe River. Capital, Denton. Pop. in 1890, 13,903; in 1900, 16,248.

Caroline, a county in the east-central part of Virginia, has an area of 562 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Rappahannock River and on the SW. by the North Anna, and is intersected by the Mattapony River. Capital, Bowling Green. Pop. in 1890, 16,681; in 1900, 16,709.

Caroline, a post-township (town) of Tompkins co., N.Y., 12 miles ESE. of Ithaca. Its surface is hilly and presents beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1900, 1938.

Caroline, a post-hamlet of Shawano co., Wis., about 14 miles (direct) SW. of Shawano.

Caroline Center, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Caroline township (town), 12 miles SE. of Ithaca.

Caroline Depot, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., 21 miles from Owego. Pop. 150.

Caroline Island, one of the Marquesas group, in the Pacific. Lat. 9° 57′ S.; lon. 150° 25′ W.

Caroline Islands, or New Philippines (Sp. *Carolinas*, kâ-no-lee'nâs, or *Nuevas Filipinas*, nwâ'vâs fe-lee-pee'nâs), a large archipelago of the Pacific Ocean. Together with the Pelew Islands, or Western Carolines, they were sold by Spain to Germany in 1899. Lat. about 5° to 10° N.; lon. 135° to 165° E. There are about 680 small islands (in 48 groups), mainly coral, except the volcanic Babeltuap, Yap, Ruk, Ponapi, and Kusaie, which are fertile and well watered, with a temperate or equable climate (80° mean annual temperature at Ponapi), yielding the usual Polynesian products. Copra is the chief export. The most important islands are Yap and Ponapi, where were located the former capitals. There are a number of trading-stations located on the islands. Area, 560 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 39,000.

Caromb, kâ'rôNb', a town of France, department of Vaucluse, 4 miles NE. of Carpentras. Pop. about 1500.

Caron Brook, a post-village of Madawaska co., Quebec, on the Temiscounata R., 17 miles from Edmundston, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Carondelet, ka-ron'dẹ-lā (Fr. pron. kâ'rôN'dẹh-lâ'), a former village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, now forming part of St. Louis. Carondelet is the name of a station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 6 miles S. of St. Louis, and also of a township in St. Louis co.

Caroní, kâ-ro-nee', a river of Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Pacaraima and, after a northward course of 300 miles, joins the Orinoco 50 miles E. of Ciudad Bolívar. Its rapidity and cataracts render it unnavigable.

Caronia, kâ-ro-nee'â (anc. *Calac'te* or *Calac'ta*), a town of Sicily, on the N. coast, 22 miles E. of Cefalù. Pop. about 5000.

Car'oor', a town of British India. See KARUR.

Carora, kâ-ro'râ, or **Caroro,** kâ-ro'ro, a town of Venezuela, on the Tocuyo, about 60 miles W. by S. of

Barquesimeto. Lat. 9° 47′ N. It is tolerably well built, and contains a handsome parish church, a Franciscan convent, and a hermitage. It raises horses and mules and has a trade in rubber and leather. Pop. about 8000.

Carotto, kä-rot'to, a village of Italy, 5½ miles SW. of Castellammare, on the Bay of Naples. Pop. about 4000.

Carouge, kä'roozh', a town of Switzerland, canton and 1½ miles S. of Geneva, on the Arve. Pop. in 1900, 7400. It is finely situated and surrounded by elegant villas. It has machine-shops, iron-foundries, and manufactures of watches, etc. The town dates from the end of the eighteenth century. Elevation, 1260 feet.

Carovigno, kä-ro-veen'yo, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 19 miles WNW. of Brindisi. Pop. in 1901 (commune), 6370.

Carovilli, kä-ro-vil'lee, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 10 miles NNE. of Isernia. Pop. about 2000.

Carp, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R., 20 miles W. of Ottawa. Pop. about 275.

Carpaneto, kar-pä-nä'to, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles SE. of Piacenza. Pop. in 1901, 3432; of the commune, 6356.

Carpathian Mountains (Ger. *Karpathen*, kar-pä'tẹn; anc. *Car'pates*), a mountain-system of east-central Europe, forming part of the great Alpine uplift, and constituting the connecting arm between the Alps proper and the Balkans. They are largely constructed of lofty exposed granite masses, as in the central Tátra group, or of nuclear granites, gneisses, and schists overlaid by Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary deposits, mainly sandstones. The system contains no active volcanoes, but on its inner side, facing the Hungarian lowland, it is flanked by a number of subordinate and heterogeneous mountain-groups or chains, as the Mátra and the famous wine-growing heights of Tokay-Eperies (Hegyalja), which are of volcanic origin. The Carpathians in their main contour form a vast crescentic mountain-bulwark, which begins at Pressburg, on the Danube, encircles the greater part of the central Hungarian basin, and terminates at Orsova, on the Rumanian frontier. In this sweep the mountain-system has a length of nearly 800 miles, varying in width from less than 10 miles to upward of 200 miles, as is seen in the Transylvanian expansion. The chief divisions of the system, beginning at the W., are: the Little Carpathians (with elevations nowhere exceeding 3000 feet), the White Mountains, Beskids, the Central Carpathians or High Tátra (with the Gerlsdorfer or Franz Josef Spitze, the culminating point of the entire system, 8737 ft.; Lomnitzer Spitze, 8642 ft.; Eisthaler Spitze, 8630 ft.; Tátra Spitze, 8415 ft.; Meeraugen Spitze, the "Rigi of the Carpathians," commanding a magnificent panorama, 8210 ft.), the Eastern Carpathians (comprised between the valleys of the Poprád and Bistritza), and the Transylvanian Alps, the last-named forming the SE. and S. boundaries of Transylvania, and having a number of summits which rival those of the High Tátra (Negoi, in the Fogaras group, 8347 ft.; Bucsecs, 8230 ft.; Caraiman, 8185 ft.; Buksoi, 7897 ft.; Königstein, 7352 ft.).

The Carpathians form the water-parting between the basins of the Baltic and Black Seas. They abound in grand and rugged scenery, descending with marked abruptness more particularly on their outer face (Galicia, Rumania), and presenting a number of singularly narrow parting-ridges or arêtes (the Polnischer Kamm, in the High Tátra, 7244 ft.). The mountains, except on the Moldavian frontier, nowhere reach or pass much beyond the snow-line, but fields of snow are to be found in secluded gorges and cirques at all times of the year. Evidences of past glacial action are abundant throughout the region, but there are no existing glaciers in the entire system. One of the distinctive features of the Central Carpathians is the abundance of small glacial lakes or tarns (the *Meeraugen*, "eyes of the sea;" Hun. *tengerszem*), which are hidden away amidst the barren crags, in places occupying positions of 6000 ft. elevation and over (the Gefrorner See, near the Polnischer Kamm, 6715 ft.).

The Carpathians are largely a region of rich vegetable growth, with magnificent woods and forests of evergreens, oaks, and beeches covering the slopes to elevations of 3000–4500 ft., with a scattering of dwarfed arboreal elements on many of the higher and almost inaccessible crags. A number of wild animals, such as the wolf, bear, and lynx, still inhabit the inner fastnesses, and the chamois and ibex are found sparingly in some parts. The lämmergeier, or bearded vulture, is a part of the bird fauna. The population of the Carpathians is composed chiefly of Magyars, Slovaks, Germans, Ruthenians, and Rumans. There are no high passes in the Carpathians, those best known being the Yablunka Pass, on the railroad connecting Budapest with Breslau, 1805 ft.; the Tarnow (or Poprád) Pass, 2630 ft.; the Vereczke Pass, on the route from Munkács to Lemberg; and the famous Roterturm Pass, across the Southern Transylvanian Alps, 1193 ft. The Carpathians contain more mineral wealth (gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, salt, coal, etc.) than any other mountain-system of Europe. The Hungarian Ore Mountains, near Schemnitz, are particularly rich. Tátra-Füred or Schmecks, in the High Tátra, and Hercules-Fürdö (baths of Mehadia), not far from the frontiers of Rumania and Servia, are celebrated and fashionable watering-places.

Carpathus, the ancient name of SCARPANTO.

Carpenedolo, kar-pä-nä'do-lo, a town of Italy, province and 21 miles SE. of Brescia. Pop. in 1901, 4435.

Carpentaria (kar-pen-tä're-ạ), **Gulf of,** a large gulf, indenting deeply the N. coast of Australia, between Capes Arnhem and York. Average length and breadth, about 350 miles each. It contains Groote Eylandt, Wellesley, and many other islands, and receives among other streams the Mitchell, Flinders, Leichhardt, and Albert rivers. The shore-line, especially on the E. and SE., is mainly low and swampy.

Carpenter, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 26 miles NE. of St. Louis, Mo.

Carpenter, a post-village of Mitchell co., Iowa, 19 miles by rail S. of Austin. Pop. about 200.

Carpenter, a post-village of Copiah co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 14 miles SE. of Vicksburg. Pop. 150.

Carpenter, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 34 miles N. of Williamsport.

Carpenter's Point, Orange co., N.Y. See TRISTATES.

Carpentersville, a banking post-village of Kane co., Ill., on the Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 6 miles N. of Elgin. It has manufactures of iron, condensed milk, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1002.

Carpentersville, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 18 miles S. of Crawfordsville. Pop. about 175.

Carpentersville, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Delaware River and on the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania R., 6 miles S. of Easton. It has lime-kilns.

Carpentras, kar'pôⁿ'trâss' or kar'pôⁿ'trä' (anc. *Carpentorac'te*), a town of France, in Vaucluse (Provence), 14 miles NE. of Avignon, on the Auzon, in a fertile district at the foot of Mont Ventoux, which towers 6000 feet above the place. A fragment of the old fortifications remains in the imposing Porte d'Orange. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, a Gothic edifice; a museum, in whose collections is a famous Phœnician bas-relief; the palace of justice (the palace of the former bishops); a Roman triumphal arch; the hospital, erected in 1751; and a public library containing 50,000 volumes and 1000 MSS. The aqueduct, a massive structure, which crosses the valley of the Auzon by 48 arches and supplies the town, was finished in 1734. Silk-spinning, dyeing, the manufacture of hats, etc., are carried on, and there is a considerable trade. Pop. in 1901, 10,443, of whom over 2000 were Jews.

The Romans embellished Carpentras with many edifices, of which the ravages of the barbarians and Saracens left few traces. The town was the capital of the county of Venaissin. For a short time, in the fourteenth century, it was the Papal residence.

Carpi, kar'pee, a town of Italy, 9 miles NNW. of Modena. It has a castle, a majestic cathedral, and a bishop's palace. Pop. in 1901, 7296; commune, 22,932.

Carpi, a village of northern Italy, 28 miles SE. of Verona, on the Adige. Here, in 1701, the French were defeated by Prince Eugene.

Carpino, kar-pee'no, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 22 miles NE. of San Severo. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6454.

Carpinone, kar-pee-no'nä, a town of Italy, province and 19 miles W. of Campobasso. Pop. about 3000.

Carpinteria, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal., 10 miles E. of Santa Barbara. Pop. about 125. The largest grape-stock in the world is grown here.

Carpio, kar'pe-o, a town of Spain, 15 miles ENE. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir.

Carquefou, kark'foo', a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles NNE. of Nantes. Pop. about 3000.

Carquinez, kar-kee'nęs, a strait of California, is between the cos. of Contra Costa and Solano. It connects San Pablo Bay with Suisun Bay, and is about 8 miles long. The narrowest part of it is nearly 1 mile wide. Large sea-going vessels can pass from San Francisco through this strait as far as Benicia, which is near the E. end. All the water flowing through the great central valley of the state from the Sierra Nevada passes through this strait.

Carr, a post-station of Weld co. Colo., on the Union Pacific R., 20 miles S. of Cheyenne.

Carrabelle, a post-town of Franklin co., Fla., on St. James Island, about 25 miles E. of Apalachicola. Pop. in 1900, 923.

Carræ, or **Charræ,** an ancient city of Mesopotamia, situated about 25 miles SE. of Edessa. It is the Haran of the Bible, a place which figures in the Assyrian inscriptions. The site preserves the Biblical name. At Carræ Crassus was overwhelmed by the Parthians in 53 B.C.

Car'ran-tu'al, Carn-tu'al, or **Carrantuohill,** the highest mountain of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, in the MacGillicuddy Reeks, 12 miles WSW. of Killarney. Elevation, 3414 feet.

Carrara, kar-rä'rä (anc. *Cara'ria*), a city of Italy, in the province of Massa e Carrara, 59 miles SW. of Modena. It is situated in a valley of the Apennines, where they skirt the Ligurian Sea. It is famous for its marble-quarries, which since the time of the Romans have furnished the finest material for statuary. There are hundreds of quarries in the environs, the principal being those of Torano, and they give employment to upward of 10,000 hands. Immense quantities of the stone are shipped to all parts of the world, mainly from the port of Avenza, 3 miles distant. The cutting and polishing of marble are carried on very extensively, and there are numerous ateliers of sculptors in the town, which possesses an academy of sculpture and a museum. Carrara has interesting churches, including the mediæval cathedral and the church of Madonna delle Grazie. Pop. in 1901, 21,104; of the commune, 42,097.

Carratraca (kar'ra-trä'ka) **Springs,** a village in Prescott co., Ontario, 40 miles E. of Ottawa. It has springs whose waters are noted for their medicinal qualities.

Carratunk, Me. See CARATUNK.

Carriacou, kar're-ä-koo', the largest of the Grenadine Islands (British West Indies), 20 miles NE. of Grenada. Length, 7 miles; breadth, from 2 to 4 miles. It is well cultivated; chief crop, cotton. On its W. side is the little port of Hillsborough. Pop. about 3000.

Carribbean Sea. See CARIBBEAN SEA.

Carrical, a town of India. See KARIKAL.

Car'rick, a division of Ayrshire. See AYRSHIRE.

Carrick, a post-town of Allegheny co., Pa., 5 miles S. of Pittsburg, its banking point. Pop. about 1200.

Carrick-a-Rede, kar'rik-a-reed', an insulated basaltic rock, in co. Antrim, Ireland, 4½ miles NW. of Ballycastle, separated from the mainland by a chasm 60 feet wide.

Carrickbeg. See CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

Car'rickfer'gus, a seaport and parliamentary borough of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on Belfast Lough, 9 miles NNE. of Belfast. The parish church, containing noble monuments, once communicated by a still-existing subterraneous passage with the castle of Joymount. The imposing keep of Carrickfergus Castle, erected in the twelfth century, and still maintained as an arsenal, is on a rock projecting into the lough. Flax-spinning is carried on, and there are oyster-fisheries. Near the town is a bed of rock-salt, which is extensively worked. The inhabitants are mostly Protestants. Pop. of the town, about 4500; of the borough, about 9000.

Car'rickmacross', a town of Ireland, co. of Monaghan, 12 miles SW. of Dundalk. Pop. about 1900.

Carrick-on-Shannon, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Leitrim, on the Shannon, with a suburb in the co. of Roscommon, with which it communicates by a bridge, 19 miles NNW. of Longford. Pop. about 1400.

Carrick-on-Suir (shure), a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, on the Suir, 13 miles by rail E. of Clonmel. An old bridge over the Suir connects it with its suburb, Carrickbeg, in the co. of Waterford. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and has a parish church of high antiquity, a fine Catholic chapel, a nunnery, a monastery, and a castle. The chief industries are in slates, flax-spinning, and linen manufacture. Pop. about 5400.

Carrick's Ford, a crossing of the Cheat River, near St. George, Tucker co., W.Va. Here General R. B. Garnett was defeated and killed by the Federal troops, in July, 1861.

Carrier, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., 13 miles by rail E. of Brookville. Pop. about 100.

Carriers Mills, a banking post-village of Saline co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Paul R., 7 miles SW. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Car'rigaholt', a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the estuary of the Shannon, 10 miles W. of Kilrush.

Carrigain, Mount, a peak in Grafton co., N.H., 7 miles W. of Upper Bartlett. Altitude, 4647 feet.

Car'rigaline', a small town of Ireland, co. and 8 miles SE. of Cork, on Cork harbor.

Carrigtohill, kar'rig-tow'hil, almost kar'rig-toil', a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 3 miles W. of Middleton. It has an ancient church, and in the parish are subterranean chambers within circular intrenchments called Danish camps.

Carril, kar-reel', a small seaport of Spain, in Galicia, 10 miles NW. of Pontevedra, near the mouth of the Ulla. Pop. about 2300.

Carrillo, a town of Costa Rica, 19 miles NNE. of San José, on the railroad connecting with Port (Puerto) Limón.

Carrillon, Canada. See CARILLON.

Carrington, a suburb of Newcastle, New South Wales.

Carrington, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 18 miles N. of Jefferson City. Pop. 40.

Carrington, a banking post-village, capital of Foster co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 44 miles NW. of Jamestown. Pop. about 450.

Carrington, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central R. lines, 7 miles (direct) S. of New Lexington. It has coaling interests. Pop. about 500.

Carrión de Calatrava, kar-re-on' dä kä-lä-trä'vä, a small town of Spain, 9 miles NE. of Ciudad Real.

Carrión de los Céspedes, kar-re-on' dä loce thes'-pä-dès, a small town of Spain, 14 miles W. of Seville.

Carrión de los Condes, kar-re-on' dä loce kon'-dès, a town of Spain, 21 miles N. of Palencia, on the Carrión. Pop. in 1900, 3318.

Carritunk, Somerset co., Me. See CARATUNK.

Carrizal, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco, on the Grijalva River, 7 miles S. of San Juán Bautista.

Carrizal Alto, kar-ree-säl' äl'to, a town of Chile, province of Atacama, 25 miles by rail E. of Carrizal Bajo. Here are rich copper-mines. Pop. about 1500.

Carrizal Bajo, kar-ree-säl' bä'ho, a seaport of Chile, province of Atacama, 140 miles N. of Coquimbo. It is connected by rail with Carrizal Alto and Yerbabuena, and ships copper- and silver-ores. It has large copper-smelting works. Pop. in 1895, 2556.

Carrizo, kar-ree'so, a post-village, capital of Zapata co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, about 70 miles below Laredo. Pop. about 250.

Carrizo Springs, a post-town, capital of Dimmit co., Tex., 40 miles SE. of Eagle Pass, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Carroll, kär'rol, a county in the NW. part of Arkansas. Area, 645 sq. m. It is intersected by the King's and White Rivers. Capitals, Berryville and Eureka Springs. Pop. in 1890, 17,288; in 1900, 18,848.

Carroll, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of 486 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Chattahoochee River and is drained by the Tallapoosa River. Cotton is a staple product and gold is found. Capital, Carrollton. Pop. in 1890, 22,301; in 1900, 26,576.

Carroll, a county in the NW. part of Illinois, has an area of 462 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Iowa, and is partly drained by Elkhorn Creek and Plum River. It has lead-mines. Capital, Mount Carroll. Pop. in 1890, 18,320; in 1900, 18,963.

Carroll, a county in the northwest-central part of Indiana, has an area of 370 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wabash River and also drained by the Tippecanoe and Wild Cat Rivers. Capital, Delphi. Pop. in 1890, 20,021; in 1900, 19,953.

Carroll, a county in the west-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is drained by the Raccoon, Middle Coon, and Nishnabatona Rivers. Capital, Carroll. Pop. in 1890, 18,828; in 1900, 20,319.

Carroll, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 178 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River and intersected by the Kentucky River. Capital, Carrollton. Pop. in 1890, 9266; in 1900, 9825.

Carroll, a county in the N. part of Maryland, has an area of 437 sq. m. It is drained by the Patapsco River and by Pipe Creek. Mines of copper- and iron-ores have been opened in the county. Capital, Westminster. Pop. in 1890, 32,376; in 1900, 33,860.

Carroll, a county near the central part of Mississippi, has an area of 612 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Big Black River and is partly drained by small affluents of the Yazoo River. Capitals, Carrollton and Vaiden. Pop. in 1890, 18,773; in 1900, 22,116.

Carroll, a county in the northwest-central part of Missouri, has an area of 686 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Grand River and on the S. by the Missouri River. The county has abundance of limestone, coal, and sandstone. Capital, Carrollton. Pop. in 1890, 25,742; in 1900, 26,455.

Carroll, a county in the E. part of New Hampshire, has an area of 939 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by Lake Winnepesaukee and is drained by the Ossipee and Saco Rivers. It contains several small lakes. Capital, Ossipee. Pop. in 1890, 18,124; in 1900, 16,895.

Carroll, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of 379 sq. m. It is drained by Conotten, Yellow, and Sandy

Creeks. Beds of bituminous coal and iron-ore are found. Capital, Carrollton. Pop. in 1890, 17,566; in 1900, 16,811.

Carroll, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of 624 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Sandy River and also drained by the South Fork of the Obion River. Capital, Huntingdon. Pop. in 1890, 23,630; in 1900, 24,250.

Carroll, a county in the SW. part of Virginia, has an area of 445 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge and is drained by the New River and its tributaries. Capital, Hillsville. Pop. in 1890, 15,497; in 1900, 19,303.

Carroll, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., about 15 miles S. of Logansport. Pop. 75.

Carroll, a banking city, capital of Carroll co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 93 miles NE. of Council Bluffs. It is an important trade-centre of a farming region. Pop. in 1890, 3357; in 1900, 2882.

Carroll, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., about 55 miles NE. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 487.

Carroll, a post-station of Baltimore co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 2 miles from Baltimore. It is the seat of a Passionist monastery and a Catholic hospital.

Carroll, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Neb., 11 miles NW. of Wayne. Pop. in 1900, 252.

Carroll, a township (town) of Coos co., N.H., in the White Mountain region. Pop. in 1900, 710. Post-office, Twin Mountain.

Carroll, a township (town) of Chautauqua co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 574.

Carroll, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R., 23 miles ESE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 223.

Carroll, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2284.

Carroll, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., 13 miles (direct) E. by S. of Lock Haven. Pop. 100.

Carroll, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1213.

Carroll, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2626.

Carroll, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 882.

Carroll, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Tenn., 7 miles N. of Jackson.

Carroll, a post-village of Smith co., Tex. Pop. about 100.

Carrollsville, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., 7 miles S. of Rochester.

Carrollton, kăr'rŏl-tŏn, a banking post-town, capital of Pickens co., Ala., on Lubbub Creek and on the Carrollton Short Line R., 95 miles NW. of Selma. Pop. in 1900, 278.

Carrollton, a post-village of Carroll co., Ark., on Long Creek, about 130 miles NNW. of Little Rock. Pop. about 300.

Carrollton, a banking post-town, capital of Carroll co., Ga., on the Little Tallapoosa River and on the Central Georgia and the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Rs., 50 miles WSW. of Atlanta. It has cotton- and cotton-seed industries and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 1998.

Carrollton, a banking city, capital of Greene co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton and the Quincy, Carrollton and St. Louis Rs., 33 miles NNW. of Alton. It has machine-shops, a foundry, canneries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2355.

Carrollton, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., 18 miles E. by S. of Indianapolis. Pop. 300.

Carrollton, a post-village of Carroll co., Iowa, 70 miles WNW. of Des Moines.

Carrollton, a banking city, capital of Carroll co., Ky., is on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Kentucky River, 44 miles NE. of Louisville. It has tobacco manufactures, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2205.

Carrollton, a former post-village of Jefferson parish, La., on the Mississippi River, now forming part of New Orleans.

Carrollton, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 30 miles NW. of Baltimore. Pop. 200.

Carrollton, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., is on the Saginaw River and on the Michigan Central R., 2 miles N. of Saginaw, its banking point. Pop. about 1100.

Carrollton, a banking post-town and capital of Carroll co., Miss., on the Southern R., 95 miles N. of Jackson. It has a cotton-factory, ginneries, saw- and grist-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 540.

Carrollton, a banking city, capital of Carroll co., Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads, 66 miles ENE. of Kansas City. It has manufactures of carriages and wagons, woollens, brick and tiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3854.

Carrollton, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Carrollton township (town), on the Allegheny River and on the Erie R. at its junction with the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R., 52 miles SE. of Dunkirk. The town contains a village named Limestone. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2035; of the village, 250.

Carrollton, a banking post-village, capital of Carroll co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R., 24 miles SE. of Canton. It has manufactures of flour, granite-bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1271.

Carrollton, a banking post-village of Dallas co., Tex., 14 miles by rail NW. of Dallas. Pop. about 600.

Carrollton, or **Carroll's,** a post-station and steamboat landing of Cowlitz co., Wash., on the Columbia River and on the Northern Pacific R., 4 miles N. of Kalama.

Carrolltown, a banking post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., 18 miles WNW. of Altoona. It has several collieries, the surrounding region abounding in coal. Pop. in 1900, 790.

Carron, a river of Scotland, co. of Stirling, entering the Firth of Forth 3 miles ENE. of Falkirk. On its N. bank, 3 miles NE. of Falkirk, is the village of Carron, with the extensive Carron Iron Works, which gave their name to a kind of cannon called carronade.

Carrothers, kăr-rŭth'ẹrz, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, 16 miles by rail SE. of Tiffin.

Car'rowmore', a lake of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 4 miles NE. of Tulloghan Bay. It contains several isles and flows through the river Munhin into the Owenmore.

Carr Rock is in the North Sea, off Fife-Ness, Scotland, in lat. 56° 11′ N., lon. 2° 33′ W., with a light-house.

Carrs, karz, a post-station and shipping point of Lewis co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 22 miles above Maysville.

Carrs Station, a post-village of Hancock co., Ga., 40 miles by rail NE. of Macon. Pop. 75.

Carrsville, karz'vĭl, a banking post-town of Livingston co., Ky., 30 miles NE. of Paducah. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900, 278.

Carrsville, a post-village of Isle of Wight co., Va., on the Seaboard Air Line, 31 miles WSW. of Norfolk.

Carrville, a post-village of Floyd co., Iowa. Pop. about 100.

Carrville, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on a branch of the Don River, 20 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. about 100.

Carse of Falkirk, a district in Scotland, cos. of Linlithgow and Stirling, extends along the Firth of Forth from Borrowstounness to Airth.

Carse of Gowrie (gŏw'ree), a very fertile district in Scotland, co. of Perth, extends for 15 miles between the Tay and the Sidlaw Hills.

Carse of Stirling, a district in Scotland, extending from Buchlyvie to the E. extremity of the co. of Stirling, and consisting of a rich agricultural tract.

Carshalton, a town of England, co. of Surrey, 3 miles W. of Croydon. Pop. in 1901, 6746.

Carsins, a post-village of Harford co., Md. Pop. about 150.

Carsoli, kar'so-lee (anc. *Carseoli*), a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 40 miles ENE. of Rome. Pop. in 1901, 1960 (commune, 6641).

Carson, a county in the Panhandle of Texas. Area, 860 sq. m. It is traversed by the North Fork of the Red River. Capital, Panhandle. Pop. in 1900, 469.

Carson, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ala., 56 miles N. of Mobile, its banking site.

Carson, a banking post-town of Pottawattomie co., Iowa, 16 miles by rail N. of Hastings. It is a shipping point for live-stock and produce. Pop. in 1900, 632.

Carson, a preventive station of British Columbia, 6 miles from Grand Forks.

Carsonby, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, 25 miles S. of Ottawa. Pop. about 40.

Carson City, a banking post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 20 miles SE. of Stanton. It has various mills. Pop. in 1900, 906.

Carson City, a banking city, the capital of the state of Nevada and of Ormsby co., is situated near the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, 3 miles W. of the Carson River, and on the Virginia and Truckee R., 21 miles S. by W. of Virginia City. Lat. 39° 10′ N.; lon. 119° 43′ W. It is surrounded by grand mountain scenery and is connected by stage with Lake Tahoe. Gold and silver are found near this place. Carson City has a United States mint, several mills for extracting gold and silver, a government and a capitol building, an Indian school, etc., and contains the workshops and general offices of the railroad. Pop. in 1890, 3950; in 1900, 2100.

Carson Pass, Alpine co., Cal., is a defile or depression in the Sierra Nevada. It is 8634 feet above sea-level.

Carson River, a small river which rises on the E. slope of the Sierra Nevada, near the boundary between California and Nevada. It runs generally northeastward

and enters Carson Lake. Its length is estimated at 170 miles. Carson Lake, which is in Churchill co., Nev., has no outlet. Its greatest extent is about 12 miles.

Carsonville, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., Ga., 9 miles (direct) N. of Butler.

Carsonville, a banking post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 8 miles E. of Sanilac Center. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Carsonville, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 18 miles N. by E. of Harri-burg.

Carsonville, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va., 25 miles ESE. of Marion.

Cart, two rivers of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, which unite and enter the Firth of Clyde 6 miles below Glasgow.

Cartagena, kar-tą-jee'ną, or **Carthagena** (Sp. pron. kar-tȧ-hȧ'nȧ; anc. *Cartha'go No'va*, or "New Carthage"), a city, seat of a captain-general, and great naval arsenal of Spain, on a noble bay of the Mediterranean, province and 27 miles SSE. of Murcia. Lat. 37° 36′ N.; lon. 0° 56′ W. Pop. in 1897, with suburbs, 86,245; in 1901, 103,373. It occupies the declivity of a hill and a small plain extending to the harbor, which is, after that of Vigo, the largest of the country. It is protected from winds by surrounding heights and is strongly fortified. The city, though dull, is well built and has some fine promenades. There is a school of navigation. Ship-building is carried on and there are manufactures of canvas and cordage, smelting-works, and esparto-weaving establishments. The copper-, lead-, zinc- and iron-mines of Cartagena were originally worked by the Carthaginians. The lead-, iron- and manganese-mines give employment to a large number of men in the neighboring La Unión. The exports include esparto-grass, oranges, and the various ores from the different mines. The climate is pleasantly mild, but marred at times in winter by the *mistral*. Mean temperature of the year, 65.5°. The town is the seat of a bishop. Cartagena was a colony of Carthage. It was taken by Scipio in 210 B.C., at which period, according to Livy, it was one of the richest cities in the world. It was ruined by the Goths; and its modern importance dates only from the time of Philip II.

Cartagena, or **Carthagena,** formerly **Cartagena de las Indias,** a city and seaport of Colombia, capital of the department of Bolívar, on a small sandy peninsula connected with the continent by an artificial neck of land. Lat. 10° 25′ N.; lon. 75° 34′ W. On an island, communicating with the city by means of bridges, is the suburb Xiximani, which is inhabited chiefly by Indians. Both the former and the latter are surrounded by walls of freestone, which are a part of the vast fortifications which were formerly thought necessary to protect the town. The bay, which is landlocked and has smooth water, extends from N. to S. 7 miles and affords excellent anchorage, the harbor being one of the best on the northern coast of the continent. Of the two entrances to the port—the Boca Grande, close to the town, and the Boca Chica, many miles to the S.—the Boca Chica is now alone available for the larger craft.

The town and suburbs are well laid out. Among the public buildings are churches and convents, a general and a military hospital, a town-hall, a theatre, a circus, and a college. The climate is excessively hot and insalubrious. Leprosy is common and yellow fever often makes fearful ravages. The trade of Cartagena, at one time considerable, has declined very much in consequence of the rivalship of the ports of Santa Marta, Sabanilla, and Barranquilla. The restoration of communication with the Magdalena River by means of the Dique Canal has to an extent revived the importance of Cartagena, which has a fair export trade in cotton, sugar, hides, ivory-nuts, tobacco, coffee, and cacao. Cartagena was the first city in this part of South America to declare (1811) independence from Spain. Pop., with suburbs, about 18,000.

Cartagena, a town of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 20 miles direct and 37 miles by rail N. by E. of Cienfuegos, near the Damuji River. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 1917; of the district, 6244.

Cartago, kar-tȧ'go, a city of Costa Rica, capital of Cartago province, at the foot of Irazú volcano and about 14 miles ESE. of San José. It is connected by rail with Puerto Limón. Altitude, about 4700 feet. It is substantial and well built, with wide and well-paved streets, electric-lighting system, and a good water-supply, and has churches, a college, barracks, hospital, etc. Pop. estimated at from 8000 to 10,000. Cartago was the capital of the country until 1823. The city has suffered frequently from volcanic and earthquake disturbances, and was partially or in greater part destroyed in 1723, 1803, 1825, 1841, 1851, and 1854. It has an extensive trade in coffee.

Cartago, a town of the republic of Colombia, department of Cauca, in the valley of the Cauca, on the Viega, 150 miles W. of Bogotá. Pop. about 9000.

Cártama, kar'tȧ-mȧ, a town of Spain, 21 miles W. of Malaga, on the Guadaljorce. Pop. (commune) about 5500.

Cartaxo, kar-tȧ'shoo, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 7 miles SW. of Santarem. Pop. about 5000.

Cartaya, kar-ti'yȧ, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, 9 miles WNW. of Huelva, on the Piedra. The bulk of the people are fishermen. Pop. (commune) about 5500.

Cartecay, a post-village of Gilmer co., Ga., about 70 miles N. of Atlanta. Pop. about 175.

Carter, a county in the NE. part of Kentucky, has an area of 515 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Sandy River and Tygart's Creek. Coal is abundant. Capital, Grayson. Pop. in 1890, 17,204; in 1900, 20,228.

Carter, a county in the S. part of Missouri, has an area of 506 sq. m. It is intersected by the Current River. Copper, iron, zinc, and lead are found. Capital, Van Buren. Pop. in 1890, 4659; in 1900, 6706.

Carter, a county in the NE. part of Tennessee, has an area of 345 sq. m. It is intersected by the Watauga River and is bounded on the SE. by the Iron Mountain. Iron-ore is abundant in the county. Capital, Elizabethton. Pop. in 1890, 13,389; in 1900, 16,688.

Carter, a post-village of Polk co., Fla. Pop. about 350. Its banking point is Lakeland.

Carter, a post-hamlet of Parker co., Tex., 4 miles N. of Weatherford.

Carter, a post-station of Uinta co., Wyo. on the Union Pacific R., 389 miles W. of Cheyenne.

Carter Camp, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., 18 miles SE. of Coudersport.

Carter Dome, a mountain of Coos co., N.H., about 8 miles S. of Gorham station. Altitude, 4860 feet. Three miles to the NE. is Mount Carter, 4645 feet, and about 1 mile SW. the Carter Notch.

Carteret, kar'tęh-rȧ', a village, seaport, and watering-place of France, in Manche, on a bay of the same name in the English Channel, opposite Jersey.

Car'teret, an island group of the South Pacific, in the Solomon Archipelago.

Carteret, a county in the SE. part of North Carolina, has an area of 538 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and SE. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the NE. by Pamlico Sound. It comprises several low islands on the sea-coast. Capital, Beaufort. Pop. in 1890, 10,825; in 1900, 11,811.

Cartéret, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 5 miles N. of Perth Amboy. It has manufactures of phosphates and fertilizers. The banking point is Rahway. Pop. about 1500.

Carters, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., 19 miles W. by S. of Sonora, its banking point. Pop. about 900.

Carters, a post-hamlet of Murray co., Ga., 12 miles SE. of Springplace.

Carters Bridge, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., 6 miles S. of Redhill station.

Cartersburg, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 17 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis. Pop. 300.

Carters Creek, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 38 miles S. by W. of Nashville. Pop. about 200.

Carters Island, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., on the Staunton River, 18 miles from Liberty.

Carters Mills, a post-hamlet of Moore co., N.C., 1 mile from the Deep River and 12 miles NW. of Carthage.

Cartersville, a banking city, capital of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic and the East and West Rs., 47 miles NW. of Atlanta. It has foundries, machine-works, roller-mills, etc. Cotton, wheat, manganese, ochre, and iron-ores are shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 3135.

Cartersville, a post-village of Florence co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 18 miles SW. of Florence.

Cartersville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Va., on the James River, 46 miles W. of Richmond. Pop. 175.

Carterton, a post-town of Wellington, New Zealand, 62 miles by rail NE. of Wellington. Pop. 1500.

Carterville, a post-hamlet of St. John co., Fla., 13 miles S. of St. Augustine.

Carterville, a banking city of Williamson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 9 miles W. by N. of Marion. Coal-mining is the principal business of this place. Pop. in 1900, 1749.

Carterville, a banking city of Jasper co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. It is contiguous to Webb City. It has various manufactures and mining industries. Pop. in 1900, 4445.

Carthage, kar'thij (L. *Cartha'go*; Gr. Καρχηδών, *Kar-chēdōn*), an ancient city of northern Africa, the site of which is a few miles N. of the city of Tunis (with which it is connected by rail), on the N. part of a small peninsula. It was founded by the Phœnicians probably in the ninth

century B.C., and rose to be the capital of a great commercial state, which included the greater part of the Mediterranean coast of Africa, Sardinia, Corsica, most of Sicily, and the coast of Spain, and which was at the height of its power about 300 B.C. Carthage succumbed to Rome, and in 146 B.C. the city was destroyed. The first colony established by the Romans on its site did not prosper; but a second, under the name of Colonia Carthago, rose into importance. The few ruins that exist belong to the Roman city. Hardly a trace remains of the Carthaginian metropolis.

Carthage, a banking post-town, capital of Hancock co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Wabash Rs., 40 miles NNE. of Quincy. It has various manufactures and is the seat of Carthage College. Pop. in 1900, 2104.

Carthage, a banking post-town of Rush co., Ind., on the Blue River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 34 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has canneries and manufactures of straw-board, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1028.

Carthage, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Ky., 14 miles S. by E. of Newport.

Carthage, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Carthage, a post-village, capital of Leake co., Miss., on the Pearl River, 50 miles NE. of Jackson. The banking point is Kosciusko. Pop. in 1900, 416.

Carthage, a city, capital of Jasper co., Mo., ½ mile S. of the Spring River, on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rs., 60 miles W. of Springfield. It has a court-house, stone-works, canneries, manufactures of furniture, bed-springs, brick, etc., several foundries and machine-shops, and lime-kilns. The Carthage Collegiate Institute is located here. Lead and zinc are mined near this place. An indecisive engagement between the Federals and Confederates was fought in the vicinity on July 5, 1861. Pop. in 1890, 7981; in 1900, 9416.

Carthage, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., is finely situated on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 18 miles E. of Watertown. It has iron-furnaces and manufactures of carriages, machinery, furniture, leather goods, paper, pulp, etc. It is connected with West Carthage by bridge. Pop. in 1890, 2278; in 1900, 2895.

Carthage, a banking post-town, capital of Moore co., N.C., on the Carthage R., 56 miles SW. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 605.

Carthage, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on Mill Creek, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads, 10 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has manufactures of buggies, axles, wheels, etc. An asylum and infirmary are located here. Pop. in 1900, 2559.

Carthage, a banking post-village of Miner co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 34 miles NW. of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 265.

Carthage, a banking post-village, capital of Smith co., Tenn., on the right bank of the Cumberland River, at the mouth of the Caney Fork, and on the Nashville and Knoxville R., 20 miles NE. of Lebanon. It has a college, tobacco-factory, etc. Pop. about 600.

Carthage, a banking post-village, capital of Panola co., Tex., on the Texas, Sabine Valley and Northwestern R., 38 miles SE. of Longview. Pop. about 1500.

Carthage, Cape, a promontory of Africa, in the Mediterranean, near the site of ancient Carthage.

Carthage Landing, or **New Carthage,** a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 4 miles above Newburg. Pop. 250.

Car'thage'na, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 10 miles S. of Celina. Pop. 100.

Carthagena, Colombia. See CARTAGENA.

Carthago, the ancient name of CARTHAGE.

Carthago Nova, the ancient name of CARTAGENA, a town of Spain.

Cartierville, a post-village of Jacques Cartierville co., Quebec, 8 miles from Montreal, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Cartmel, a small town of England, co. of Lancaster, on Morecambe Bay, 12 miles NW. of Lancaster. It has an old church which was part of a mediæval Augustinian priory. Pop. in 1901, 6270.

Cartworth, a town and parish of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 6 miles S. of Huddersfield. Pop. about 2000.

Cartwright, a post-town of Elk co., Pa., 12 miles SW. of St. Marys, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Cartwright, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., 23 miles by rail NW. of Chippewa Falls. Pop. about 400.

Cartwright, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 30 miles from Pilot Mound, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Caruarú, a city in the interior of the state of Pernambuco, Brazil, connected by rail with the city of Pernambuco or Recife.

Carúpano, kå-roo'på-no, a seaport town of Venezuela, 57 miles NE. of Cumaná. A battery on an eminence defends the port. It has a good roadstead, and trade in straw hats, soap, potters'-wares, brandy, sugar, cocoa, coffee, and cotton. Pop. about 13,000.

Caruthersville, ka-ru'THẹrz-vil, a banking city of Pemiscot co., Mo., on the Mississippi River and on the St. Louis, Kennett and Southern and the St. Louis, Caruthersville and Memphis Rs., 40 miles S. of New Madrid. It has saw- and lumber-mills, an ice-plant, etc., and is a shipping and ginning point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 2315.

Carver, a county in the southeast-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 360 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Minnesota River and is partly drained by the South Fork of the Crow River. Capital, Chaska. Pop. in 1890, 15,532; in 1900, 17,544.

Carver, a post-township (town) of Plymouth co., Mass., about 20 miles NNE. of New Bedford. Pop. in 1900, 1104.

Carver, a banking post-village of Carver co., Minn., is on the Minnesota River and on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 23 miles SW. of Minneapolis. Steamboats ply between this place and St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 583.

Carversville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 2 miles from the Delaware River and 32 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia. Pop. 250.

Carverton, a post-hamlet of Luzerne co., Pa., 2 miles from Wyoming station.

Carvin, kar'vaN', a town of France, Pas-de-Calais, 20 miles NNE. of Arras. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9391.

Carvoeiro (kar-vo-å'e-ro), **Cape,** on the W. coast of Portugal. Lat. 39° 22′ N.; lon. 9° 27′ W.

Carvoeiro, Cape, a headland on the S. coast of Portugal. Lat. 37° 7′ N.; lon. 8° 26′ W.

Carwar, a town of British India. See KARWAR.

Carwile, a post-village of Woods co., Okla., in an agricultural and stock-raising region, about 21 miles WNW. of Enid. Pop. about 75.

Cary, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ga. Pop. about 90.

Cary, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., 13 miles S. of Houlton.

Cary, a post-hamlet of Sharkey co., Miss., 7 miles by rail S. of Rolling Fork. Pop. about 75.

Cary, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., 8 miles by rail W. of Raleigh, its banking town. Pop. in 1900, 333.

Cary Islands, a group in the North Water, beyond Baffin Bay, between Hayes Peninsula, Greenland, and Ellesmere Land.

Carysfort Reef, a coral reef off the S. point of Florida, in lat. 25° 13′ 15″ N., lon. 80° 12′ 45″ W., with a light-house.

Cary Station, a banking post-village of McHenry co., Ill., near the Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles SE. of Woodstock. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Carysville, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, 6 miles NNW. of St. Paris station.

Caryville, a post-village of Washington co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 6 miles (direct) SE. of Cerro Gordo. It has turpentine interests. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Pensacola.

Caryville, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 28 miles SW. of Boston.

Caryville, or **Careyville,** a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 38 miles NNW. of Knoxville. Pop. 150.

Casa, kas'a, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ark., 15 miles W. of Perryville.

Casaba, Asia Minor. See KASSABA.

Casablanca, or **Dar-el-Beida,** dår el bå'e-då, one of the chief seaports of Morocco, with a roadstead capable of admitting the largest vessels, is situated on the Atlantic coast, about midway between Rabat and Mazagan, in lat. 33° 35′ N. It is a walled town and contains 18,000–25,000 inhabitants, the greater number Arabs and about 5000 Jews. It exports wool, goat-hides, wax, etc. It was founded as a Portuguese settlement in the early part of the sixteenth century.

Casa Blanca, a town of Chile, province and 22 miles SE. of the city of Valparaiso. Pop. about 1200.

Casa Branca, kå'så brån'kå, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 49 miles SW. of Estremoz. Pop. about 1500.

Casa Branca, kâ'zâ-brân'kâ, a town and railway-station of Brazil, state and 110 miles N. by W of São Paulo. Pop. about 3000.

Casacalenda, kâ-zâ-kâ-lên'dâ, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles NE. of Campobasso. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6975.

Casaccia, kâ-zât'châ, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 13 miles NE. of Chiavenna. Elevation, 4790 feet.

Casagrande, kâ-zâ-grân'dâ, a post-village of Pinal co., Ariz., 21 miles by rail SE. by E. of Maricopa. Pop. about 200.

Casalanguida, kâ-zâl'ân-gwee'dâ, a village of Italy, province of Chieti, 11 miles SW. of Vasto. Pop. about 3000.

Casalbordino, kâ-zâl'bor-dee'no, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 7 miles NW. of Vasto. Pop. about 3500.

Casalbuttano, kâ-zâl'boot-tâ'no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 8 miles NNW. of Cremona. Pop. about 3500.

Casal di Principe, kâ-zâl' dee prin'che-pâ, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles SW. of Caserta. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5338.

Casalduni, kâ-zâl'doo'nee, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 21 miles S. of Campobasso. Pop. about 3000.

Casale, a town of Italy. See CASALE MONFERRATO.

Casale Monferrato, kâ-zâ'lâ mon-fêr-râ'to (anc. *Bodincom'agus?*), a town of Piedmont, Italy, on the right bank of the Po, 18 miles NNW. of Alessandria. It was long an important stronghold, and is still a fortified place. It has a venerable cathedral and other interesting churches, and a number of old palaces. It is the seat of a bishop. The leading industry is the manufacture of lime and cement. Casale was the capital of the old marquisate of Montferrat. Pop. in 1901, 19,337; of the commune, 31,793.

Casalmaggiore, kâ-zâl'mâd-jo'râ, a town of Italy, 22 miles ESE. of Cremona, on the Po. It has a fine cathedral, theatre, college, and public library, and manufactures of glass, earthenware, leather, and chemicals. It is connected by steam-tramway with Cremona. Pop. in 1901, 3938 (commune, 16,373).

Casalnuovo, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles NE. of Naples. Pop. in 1901, 4915.

Casalnuovo, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 15 miles SW. of San Severo. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4595.

Casal-Pusterlengo, kâ-zâl' poos-têr-lên'go, a town of Italy, province of Milan, 13 miles SE. of Lodi. It has a trade in Parmesan cheese. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6316.

Casamanza, kâ-zâ-mân'zâ, or **Cazamance,** kâ'zâ'-mônss', a river of Senegambia, enters the Atlantic Ocean 60 miles S. of the Gambia River. On the S. side of its entrance, at Carabane, the French have a trading station.

Casamassima, kâ-zâ-mâs'se-mâ, a town of Italy, 13 miles S. of Bari. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 8390.

Casamicciola, kâ-zâ-mit'cho-lâ, a town of Italy, in the island of Ischia, 12 miles SW. of Pozzuoli, at the foot of Mont' Epomeo. It was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of July, 1883, when about 1700 lives were lost, but has since been rebuilt under government superintendence. It is much resorted to on account of its baths and warm alkaline and saline springs. Pop. in 1901, 3592.

Casanare, kâ-zâ-nâ'râ, a river of Colombia, issues in the mountains of Chita and, after an E. course of about 180 miles through immense plains, falls into the Meta, in about lat. 5° 58′ N. It is navigable for small craft.

Casanare, a town of the republic of Colombia, on the Casanare River, in the department of Boyacá. Lat. 5° 56′ N.; lon. 71° 50′ W.

Casanare, an intendencia or territory of Colombia, E. of the Andes, and lying mainly between the Arauca and Meta Rivers. The surface is in the form of vast plains.

Casanova, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va.

Casapalco, a gold-mining station of Peru, on the Oroya railway, situated at an elevation of 13,600 feet.

Casapulla, kâ-zâ-pool'lâ, a town of Italy, 3 miles NW. of Caserta. Pop. about 3000.

Casarano, kâ-zâ-râ'no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 12 miles SE. of Gallipoli. Pop. in 1901, 6972; of the commune, 9269.

Cãsar de Cáceres, kâ-sar' dâ kâ'thê-rês, a town of Spain, 10 miles NNW. of Cáceres. Pop. about 4000.

Cásares, kâ'sâ-rês, a town of Spain, 52 miles WSW. of Malaga. Pop. in 1900, 5702.

Casas Grandes, kâ'sâs grân'dês, a town of Mexico, state of Chihuahua, on the railroad connecting El Paso with Terrazas, about 130 miles (direct) SW. of El Paso. It is surrounded by extensive ruins.

Casas Grandes, the ruins of a prehistoric city in Arizona, in a valley of a tributary (San Pedro) of the Gila River, NNE. of Tucson. The remains of some of the walls measure nearly 50 feet in height.

Cascade, a central county of Montana, S. of Choteau co. Area, 2764 sq. m. Its surface is mountainous and well watered by the Missouri River. Capital, Great Falls. Pop. in 1890, 8755; in 1900, 25,777.

Cascade, a post-hamlet and resort of El Paso co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R.

Cascade, a banking post-town of Dubuque co., Iowa, on Beaver Creek and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 24 miles SW. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 1266.

Cascade, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Thornapple River, 10 miles SE. of Grand Rapids.

Cascade, a post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., 22 miles W. by S. of Redwing.

Cascade, a post-village of Cascade co., Mont., 57 miles by rail SW. of Fort Benton. Pop. about 300.

Cascade, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 13 miles S. of Auburn.

Cascade, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 615.

Cascade, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 20 miles W. of Danville. Pop. about 200.

Cascade, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River near its source, and about 44 miles N. by W. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 275.

Cascade, or **Cascade City,** an outport of British Columbia, on a branch of the Canadian Pacific R., 15 miles from Grand Forks.

Cascade Locks, a post-village of Wasco co., Oregon, 43 miles by rail W. by N. of The Dalles. Pop. about 400.

Cascade Range, a long and lofty mountain-range of Oregon and Washington, extends in a N. and S. direction nearly parallel with the Pacific coast. It is continuous or connected with the Sierra Nevada of California, but the structural relations of these two mountain-systems have not yet been absolutely established. The Cascade Range is about 110 miles distant from the Pacific Ocean in Oregon, and from 120 to 160 miles in Washington. It is largely composed of lava-masses, and the highest summits are volcanic cones, most of them active at a late geological period. The eastern face of the mountains falls off into a measurably dry or even arid region of plateau and desert; on the W. the descent is into a tract of abundant rainfall and luxuriant vegetable growth. The Cascade Range, especially on its western face, is extensively covered with forests of magnificent timber, including the fir and pine. The Columbia River passes through the range (near its middle) by a series of rapids and cascades at The Dalles, the turbulent waters at this point giving the name to the mountain-system, which is also traversed by two of the transcontinental lines of railroad (the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern). The Cascade Tunnel, on the line of the Great Northern R., has a length of 3 miles, and is bored through at an elevation of about 3400 feet. The loftiest summits of the range, many of which rise into perpetual snow and bear glaciers of greater or less extent, are Rainier or Tacoma, 14,526 feet; Adams, 12,470 ft.; Baker, 10,827 ft.; St. Helens, 9750 ft.; Hood, 11,225 ft.; Jefferson, 10,200 ft.; Pitt, 9760 ft.; and Scott, 9122 ft. The first four of these summits are in Washington, the remainder in Oregon. The beautiful Crater Lake, occupying the position of a subsided volcanic cone, and with a greatest diameter of about 6 miles, lies in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon, at an elevation of 6240 ft.

Cascades, a post-village (formerly capital) of Skamania co., Wash., is on the N. bank of the Columbia River, about 160 miles from its mouth. Here are falls or rapids which obstruct the navigation of the river, which is contracted into a channel about 200 feet wide.

Cascade Springs, a post-village of Fall River co., S.Dak.

Cascade Valley, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y.

Cascaes, kâs-kâ'êsh, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 15 miles W. of Lisbon. Pop. in 1900, 3745.

Cascante, kâs-kân'tâ (anc. *Cascan'tum*), a town of Spain, in Navarre, 53 miles S. of Pamplona. Pop. about 4000.

Cascavel, kâs-kâ-vêl', a town of Brazil, near the Serra Cascavel, state and 40 miles SE. of Ceará. Pop. about 8000.

Cascilla, a post-town of Tallahatchie co., Miss. Pop. in 1900, 166.

Cascina, kâ-shee'nâ, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the Arno, 8 miles ESE. of Pisa. Pop. in 1901, 3977 (commune, 25,504).

Casco, a post-township (town) of Cumberland co., Me., about 25 miles NW. of Portland, is bounded on the S. by Sebago Lake. It contains a hamlet named Casco. Pop. in 1900, 783.

Casco, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., about 32 miles NNE. of Detroit.

Casco, a post-township (town) of Kewaunee co., Wis., about 14 miles E. of the city of Green Bay. Pop. in 1900 1334.

Casco, a post-village of Kewaunee co., Wis., on the Kewaunee River, 20 miles E. of the city of Green Bay. Pop. about 100.

Casco Bay is on the coast of Maine, and forms the SE. boundary of Cumberland co. The city of Portland is on this bay, which extends about 20 miles northeastward from that place. The number of little islands in it is 300 or more, many of which have become popular summer-resorts.

Cascorro, kås-kor'ro, a town of Cuba, province and 37 miles SE. of Puerto Príncipe.

Cascumpèque, Prince Edward Island. See ALEXANDRIA.

Casella, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 11 miles S. of Celina. Pop. 100.

Casellina, kå-zêl-lee'nå, a suburb of Florence, Italy, 2 miles W. of the city.

Casenovia, Mich. See CASNOVIA.

Caserta, kå-zêr'tå, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Caserta, 21 miles by rail N. by E. of Naples and 6 miles SE. of Capua. It has a royal palace of the Bourbons, built in the second half of the eighteenth century, which is one of the largest and most magnificent edifices of its kind in the world. Its theatre is decorated with columns from an ancient temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli. Its extensive and beautiful gardens are supplied with water conveyed by a splendid aqueduct from Airola, nearly 27 miles distant. Caserta is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 18,751; of the commune, 32,709.

CASERTA VECCHIA, kå-zêr'tå vêk'ke-å ("Old Caserta"), is a small town, 3 miles NE. of Caserta. It has an old cathedral and a former episcopal palace.

Caserta, formerly **Terra di Lavoro,** têr'rå dee lå-vo'ro, a fertile province of Italy, the ancient Campania Felix, bounded SW. by the Mediterranean and watered by the Garigliano and Volturno. Area, about 2100 sq. m. Capital, Caserta. Pop. in 1901, 783,000.

Caseville, a banking post-village of Huron co., Mich., on Saginaw Bay, at the mouth of the Pigeon River, 48 miles NE. of Bay City. It is on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern R. It has a good harbor. Pop. in 1900, 507.

Casey, a county in the south-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 371 sq. m. It is intersected by the Green River. Capital, Liberty. Pop. in 1890, 11,848; in 1900, 15,144.

Casey (local pron. kå'ze), a banking city of Clark co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western R. and the Vandalia Line, 35 miles WSW. of Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900, 1500.

Casey, a banking post-town of Guthrie co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 52 miles W. by S. of Des Moines. It is an agricultural trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 568.

Caseycreek, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Ky., 15 miles N. by E. of Columbia. Pop. about 75.

Caseyville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. and the Vandalia Line, 9 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 449.

Caseyville, a post-town of Union co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 60 miles above Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 217.

Caseyville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Miss., 15 miles NW. of Brookhaven. Pop. about 225.

Cashan, a town of Persia. See KASHAN.

Casheen' Bay, Ireland, co. of Galway, is on the W. side of the island of Garomna.

Cashel, a city of Ireland, co. and 13 miles E. by N. of Tipperary and 49 miles NNE. of Cork. It stands in the centre of a rich agricultural district, at the foot of the Rock of Cashel, a limestone mass about 300 feet in height, on which is a most interesting assemblage of ruins, consisting of a round tower, a chapel of Saxon and Norman architecture, the ancient cathedral, and a castellated palace of the old kings of Munster. Cashel is the see of a Catholic archbishop and an Anglican bishop. Pop. about 3000.

Cashel, a post-hamlet of Walsh co., N.Dak.

Cashel, or **Crosby's Corners,** a post-village of York co., Ontario, 8 miles NE. of Richmond Hill. Pop. about 75.

Cashgar. See KASHGAR.

Cashie, a small river of North Carolina, enters the Roanoke River about 10 miles from its mouth. It is navigable for sloops to Windsor.

Cashiers, a post-village of Jackson co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Cashion, a banking post-village of Kingfisher co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 15 miles (direct) SE. of Kingfisher. Pop. about 450.

Cashmere. See KASHMIR.

Cashmere, or **Canton,** a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Thames, 4 miles NE. of Bothwell. Pop. about 50.

Cashs, a post-station of Chesterfield co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 6 miles S. of Darlington.

Cashs Corner, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland.

Cashton, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 19 miles S. of Sparta. Pop. in 1900, 510.

Cashtown, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 8 miles W. by N. of Gettysburg. Pop. about 250.

Cashtown, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 2 miles from Creemore, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Cashup, a locality in Venango co., Pa., 2 miles NE. of Rouseville. It at one time afforded much petroleum.

Cashville, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co., S.C., in Reedville township.

Casigurán, kå-se-goo-rån', a pueblo in a fertile plain on the SE. coast of Sorsogón Bay, Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. It has fisheries and produces valuable timber and fabrics of abacá. Pop. 5528.

Casilda, kå-seel'då, a seaport of the S. coast of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 4 miles by rail SSW. of Trinidad. The harbor is about 3 miles long by 1½ miles wide, with a wide entrance, but is not very deep. It is the commercial centre of the district and has post- and telegraph offices. Pop. in 1899, 2234.

Casilinum, the ancient name of CAPUA.

Casino, a municipal town of New South Wales, on the Richmond River, 90 miles from the port of Ballina. Lat. about 28° 55′ S. Pop. about 2000.

Caskets, a group of rocks in the English Channel, 7 miles W. of Alderney. On the highest is a light-house, in lat. 49° 43′ N., lon. 2° 22′ W.

Casky, a post-village of Christian co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 5 miles SE. of Hopkinsville. Pop. about 350.

Casner, a post-village of Macon co., Ill., 9 miles by rail SE. of Decatur.

Casnovia, a post-village on the borders of Muskegon and Kent cos., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 21 miles N. of Grand Rapids, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 277.

Caso, a Turkish island. See KASO.

Casoli, kå'zo-lee, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, on a mountain, 17 miles SSW. of Chieti. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 7000).

Cason, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ind., 36 miles WNW. of Indianapolis.

Cason, a post-village of Morris co., Tex., 36 miles by rail WNW. of Jefferson. Pop. about 300.

Casorate, kå-zo-rå'tå, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 11 miles NW. of Pavia. Pop. about 3000.

Casoria, kå-zo'ree-å, a town of Italy, 6 miles N. of Naples. Pop. in 1901, 9306 (commune, 12,905).

Caspar, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., on the sea-coast, 75 miles NW. of Cloverdale. Pop. 200.

Caspe, kås'på, a town of Spain, province of Saragossa, 12 miles NNE. of Alcañiz, on the left bank of the Guadalupe, near its confluence with the Ebro. Pop. in 1900, 7735.

Casper, a banking city, capital of Natrona co., Wyo., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 150 miles NW. of Cheyenne. It has an extensive shipping trade and is a wool-centre. Pop. in 1900, 883.

Caspian (kås'pe-an) **Sea** (anc. *Ma're Cas'pium* or *Ma're Hyrca'nium;* Gr. Κασπία Θάλασσα), a large inland sea or salt lake, lying between Europe and Asia. It lies approximately between lat. 36° 40′ and 46° 50′ N. and lon. 47° 10′ and 54° 50′ E. It is the largest interior body of water in the world, and measures approximately 730 miles in greatest length and 330 miles in extreme width; its narrowest part, opposite Cape Apsheron, measures 140 miles. Its area is estimated to be 170,000 sq. m., with a drainage-basin in Europe alone of 800,000 sq. m. The sea lies mostly in Russian territory, having Russia and Persia on the W., Russia on the N., the Transcaspian Province on the E., and Persia on the S. The present sea is part of a former vast oceanic water which at one time extended continuously to the Arctic Ocean, and united seemingly (by way of the Manytch and Kuma depression) with the Black Sea in the W. In a more recent period the Caspian and Aral waters constituted a distinct Aralo-Caspian Sea, the traces of the parts no longer existing being evidenced in high-level terraces (beaches), 150–350 feet in elevation, which surround part of the Caspian shore-line, and in the deposits of fossil shells, of the Caspian type, which are scattered broadly over the Post-Pliocene Karakum sands eastward as far as the meridian of Merv. The Uzbei depression seems to represent the final channel of communication existing between the two seas, which were ultimately made distinct by the uplift of the Ust-Urt plateau.

The present surface of the Caspian is depressed about 83–85 feet below sea-level. The water is very shallow in much of the northern half of the sea; but southward, to-

wards Cape Apsheron, the depth increases, and soundings have been made of 2000 and 2600 feet. In the southern half of the basin the general depth is much greater, the deepest sounding recording 3190 feet. The sea has no outlet, its waters being removed by evaporation alone. The salinity of the water generally is less than that of the free ocean, but in the land-locked gulf of Kara-Boghaz, on the eastern side, the degree of salinity is very high. There are no appreciable tides. The chief tributaries of the Caspian are received on the N. and W.,—the Ural, Volga, Terek, Kur, and Aras; besides numerous smaller streams. No streams of volume are contributed by the sandy wastes of the E., and on the S. the basin is closely circumscribed by the Elbruz Mountains, the only considerable tributaries at this end of the sea being the Sefid-Rud and the Atrek. Communication between the Caspian and the Black, Baltic, and White seas has been established by means of the different canals that have been joined to the Volga. The supposition that the Oxus (Amu-Darya) at one time discharged into the Caspian has been disproved by recent explorations.

The animal life of the Caspian Sea is a deficient one, although fishes are very abundant. The sturgeon and sterlet are caught in great numbers; and there are also salmon, perch, cat-fish, and carp. The seal and porpoise represent the mammalian fauna, both, possibly, remnants of the Arctic fauna which belonged to the Asiatic Mediterranean. The chief fishery for sturgeon is at and near Astrakhan, and gives employment to many thousand persons. The making of caviare and of isinglass are an important branch of the sturgeon-fishing industry.

Many lines of steamers navigate the Caspian waters, calling at the chief ports, which are: Astrakhan (in the estuary of the Volga), Guriev (at the mouth of the Ural), Baku, Derbend, Petrovsk, Lenkoran, Mikhailovsk, Krasnovodsk, and Tchikishliar, in Russian territory; and Astrabad, Meshhed-i-Ser (port of Balfrush), and Enseli (port of Resht), in Persia. The Russian Caspian flotilla has its naval station at Ashur-ade.

Caspii Montes. See Elbruz Mountains.

Cass, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 388 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Sangamon River and on the NW. by the Illinois River. Capital, Virginia. Pop. in 1890, 15,963; in 1900, 17,222.

Cass, a county in the north-central part of Indiana, has an area of 420 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wabash River and also drained by the Eel River and Deer Creek. Capital, Logansport. Quarries of building-stone have been opened in the county. Pop. in 1890, 31,152; in 1900, 34,545.

Cass, a county in the SW. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nishnabatona River and also drained by the Nodaway River and by Turkey Creek. Capital, Atlantic. Pop. in 1890, 19,645; in 1900, 21,274.

Cass, a county in the SW. part of Michigan, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 500 sq. m. It is drained by the St. Joseph and Dowagiac Rivers. There are deposits of iron-ore. Capital, Cassopolis. Pop. in 1890, 20,953; in 1900, 20,876.

Cass, a county in the north-central part of Minnesota. Area, 2977 sq. m. The Mississippi River, rising on the NW. border of the county, and making a great détour, flowing through Lakes Cass and Winnibigoshish, forms its boundary on the N., the NE., and the SE. It is also bounded on the S. by the Crow Wing River, and comprises numerous lakes, the largest of which is Leech Lake, about 28 miles long. Capital, Walker. Pop. in 1890, 1247; in 1900, 7777.

Cass, a county in the W. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 712 sq. m. It is drained by the Grand River, which forms part of its southern boundary, by the Big Creek, and several of its other affluents. Capital, Harrisonville. Pop. in 1890, 23,301; in 1900, 23,636.

Cass, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 540 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Platte River and on the E. by the Missouri River, which separates it from Iowa, and is partly drained by Weeping Water Creek. Capital, Plattsmouth. Pop. in 1890, 24,080; in 1900, 21,330.

Cass, a county in the E. part of North Dakota, bordering on Minnesota, is bounded on the E. by the Red River of the North and drained by the Maple River. Area, 1752 sq. m. Capital, Fargo. Pop. in 1890, 19,613; in 1900, 28,625.

Cass, a county in the NE. part of Texas, bordering on Arkansas, is bounded on the N. by the Sulphur Fork of the Red River. Area, 945 sq. m. The county contains extensive deposits of iron-ore. Capital, Linden. Pop. in 1890, 22,554; in 1900, 22,841.

Cass, a post-village of Franklin co., Ark.

Cass, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., 6 miles from Sullivan station. Pop. about 300.

Cass, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 544.

Cass, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3528.

Cass, a post-village of Pocahontas co., W. Va.

Cassaba, towns of Asia Minor. See Kassaba.

Cassadaga, kas'sa-dah'ga, the name of a small lake and a creek in Chautauqua co., N.Y. The lake is 3 miles long. The creek issues from the lake and enters the Conewango Creek 5 miles E. of Jamestown.

Cassadaga, a banking post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Cassadaga Lake, 14 miles S. of Dunkirk. Pop. about 400.

Cassala, Egyptian Sudan. See Kassala.

Cassandra, a peninsula and gulf of European Turkey. See Kassandra.

Cassandra, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., 2 miles W. of Hemlock. Pop. about 300.

Cassano, kås-sä'no, a town of Italy, province and 34 miles N. of Cosenza. It stands in the concave recess of a steep mountain, around a rock on which are the ruins of an ancient castle. It is the seat of a bishop. Here are sulphur baths. Pop. in 1901, 6759 (of the commune of Cassano al Jonio, 8706).

Cassano, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles SSW. of Bari. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6115.

Cassano, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, on the Adda, 17 miles ENE. of Milan. Pop. in 1901, 3892. Here in 1705 Prince Eugene was defeated by the French, under Vendôme, and in 1799 the Russians and Austrians, under Suvaroff, defeated the French, under Moreau.

Cassano Magnago, kås-sä'no mân-yä'go, a village of Italy, Lombardy, 23 miles NW. of Milan.

Cass City, a banking post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern R., 46 miles E. of Bay City. It has manufactures of agricultural implements, wagons, furniture, bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1113.

Cassel, or **Kassel,** kås'sel (anc. *Castel'lum Catto'rum*), a city of Prussia, capital of the province of Hesse-Nassau and of the administrative district of Cassel, situated on both banks of the Fulda, 91 miles NNE. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It consists of the Altstadt or Old Town, the Oberneustadt or Upper New Town, laid out two centuries ago by French Huguenots, the Unterneustadt or Lower New Town, the new quarter called Hohenzollern, and the recently annexed Wehlheiden. The Lower New Town is the only section on the right bank of the river, which has recently been converted into a navigable waterway. Cassel is one of the handsomest towns of its size in Germany, the architectural and sculptural adornments of former ages being richly supplemented by the works of recent art. Few places can show a greater profusion of statues and other public monuments. The newer sections have spacious squares and broad and stately streets.

In the Upper New Town is the Friedrichsplatz, on which stands the former electoral palace, an indifferent structure, and near it is the museum, the so-called Fridericianum, a handsome edifice, which contains a library of about 180,000 volumes and rich collections of art, antiquities, and other objects. One of the public squares, the Königsplatz, is remarkable for its six-fold echo. On an open space called the Schöne Aussicht ("fine view"), in the southern part of the city, is the new picture-gallery, a beautiful Renaissance building.

Among the churches of Cassel (most of which are Protestant) are several fine and interesting structures, some of them but recently completed. In addition to the library in the Fridericianum, there is a municipal library, founded in 1803 by the brothers Murhard, and containing over 100,000 volumes. Appended to it are a valuable picture-gallery and various collections. At the southern end of the town are the beautiful public gardens, called the Aue or Karlsaue. The multifarious industries of Cassel include the manufacture of machinery, locomotives and cars, mathematical and physical instruments, and textiles. About 3 miles W. of the city are the famous castle and park of Wilhelmshöhe, on the steep slopes of the Habichtswald ("Hawk Forest"). The artificial cascades and other water-works of Wilhelmshöhe are on an extraordinary scale. It was here that Napoleon III. was confined after the surrender at Sedan. Cassel was the capital of Hesse-Cassel (Electoral Hesse) until 1866, when that state was absorbed by Prussia. Pop in 1875, 53,043; in 1890, 72,461; in 1900 (after the annexation of Wehlheiden), 106,001.

Cassel, kås'sêl' (anc. *Castel'lum Morino'rum*), a town of France, department of Nord, 27 miles NW. of Lille. It stands on an isolated hill, 550 feet in height, which commands an extensive view. It has an interesting old town-hall. Pop. about 2500.

Casselman, or **Castleman,** a post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., 11 miles by rail SW. of Somerset. Pop. in 1900, 150.

Casselman, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R., 23 miles from Alexandria, its banking point. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 707.

Casselton, a banking city of Cass co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs., 20 miles W. of Fargo. Pop. in 1900, 1207.

Cassia, a southern county of Idaho, bounded on the N. by the Snake River. Area, 4511 sq. m. It is watered by the Raft River and the Salmon, Goose, and other creeks. The county contains coal, lead, and silver. Capital, Albion. Pop. in 1890, 3143; in 1900, 3951.

Cassiar, a village of British Columbia, in the Glenora district. Pop. about 100. Its post-office is Glenora. The name is associated with the gold-diggings of Cassiar Bar.

Cassine, kås-see'nå, a town of Italy, 14 miles SSW. of Alessandria. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 5500).

Cassino, kås-see'no (formerly *San Germano*), a town of southern Italy, province of Caserta, circle of Sora. It is on the site of the ancient Casinum and has interesting Roman remains. On a height overlooking the town is the famous convent of Monte Cassino. Pop. in 1901, 6234 (commune, 13,473).

Cassiquiare, kås-se-ke-å'rå, or **Cassiquiari,** kås-se-ke-å'ree, a deep river of Venezuela, forming the S. bifurcation of the Orinoco, by which that river has navigable communication with the Rio Negro. It leaves the Orinoco (below Esmeralda) in lat. 3° 10′ N., lon. 66° 20′ W., and, after a tortuous SW. course of 240 miles, falls into the Rio Negro above San Carlos. By means of this river communication is established over an immense tract of South America, it being practicable to sail from the interior of Brazil to the sea through the Amazon, Rio Negro, Cassiquiare, and Orinoco. Where it leaves the Orinoco, at an elevation of 900 feet above the sea, the Cassiquiare has a width of about 950 feet. So low is the water-parting of the region that at times the course of flow is directed from the Rio Negro into the Orinoco.

Cassis, kås'see', a seaport of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Mediterranean, 10 miles SE. of Marseilles. Pop. about 2000.

Cass Lake, Mich., is in Oakland co., a short distance SW. of Pontiac. It is nearly 4 miles long.

Cass Lake, Minn., is on the N. border of Cass co., and is an expansion of the Mississippi River, which issues from the NE. part of it.

Cass Lake, a banking post-village of Cass co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 12 miles SE. of Bemidji. Pop. in 1900, 546.

Cassolnovo, kås-sol-no'vo, or **Cassolo Nuovo,** a village of Italy, 10½ miles SE. of Novara. Pop. in 1901, 5538.

Cassopolis, a banking post-village, capital of Cass co., Mich., is on Diamond Lake and on the Michigan Central and the Chicago and Grand Trunk Rs., 14 miles NE. of Niles. It has various mills, foundries, and machine-shops. Pop. in 1900, 1330.

Cass River, Mich., rises in Sanilac co., flows through Tuscola co., and enters the Saginaw River 4½ miles above the city of Saginaw. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Cass Station, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R., 52 miles NW. of Atlanta.

Casstown, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, 10 miles SE. of Piqua. Pop. in 1900, 262.

Cassville, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga., 7 miles from Cartersville and 2 miles from Cass Station. Pop. about 250.

Cassville, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 59 miles N. of Indianapolis.

Cassville, a banking city, capital of Barry co., Mo., on the Cassville and Western R., 50 miles SW. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 702.

Cassville, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., 46 miles ENE. of Camden.

Cassville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Sauquoit Creek, about 12 miles S. of Utica. Pop. 300.

Cassville, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 15 miles S. of Huntingdon. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Cassville, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W.Va., about 54 miles SE. of Wheeling. Pop. about 100.

Cassville, a hamlet of Wayne co., W.Va., on the Big Sandy River, opposite Louisa, Ky., and 30 miles S. of Huntington. Here is Fort Gay post-office.

Cassville, a banking post-village of Grant co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, 28 miles above Dubuque. It is on the Chicago, Burlington and Northern R. It has manufactures of lumber, boots and shoes, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 979.

Castagnola, kås-tån-yo'lå, a village of Switzerland, on Lake Lugano. Pop. in 1900, 1079.

Casta'lia (Gr. Κασταλία), a famous spring near ancient Delphi, on the slope of Parnassus. It was sacred to Apollo and the muses.

Castalia, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 32 miles W. by N. of McGregor. Pop. about 200.

Castalia, a post-town of Nash co., N.C., about 40 miles NE. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 163.

Castalia, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, 6 miles by rail SW. of Sandusky. Pop. about 500.

Castalia, a post-village of Charles Mix co., S.Dak., about 20 miles (direct) NNW. of Wheeler.

Castalian Springs, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., about 8 miles E. of Gallatin.

Castalla, kås-tål'yå, a town of Spain, 24 miles NW. of Alicante, on the river Castalla. Pop. in 1900, 4235.

Castana, a banking post-town of Monona co., Iowa, on the Maple River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles E. by N. of Onawa. Pop. in 1900, 355.

Castano, kås-tå'no, a town of Italy, 21 miles WNW. of Milan. Pop. about 4000.

Castasegna, kås-tå-sån'yå, a village of Switzerland, in Grisons, 7 miles NNE. of Chiavenna.

Casteggio, kås-tèd'jo (anc. *Clastid'ium*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 5 miles ENE. of Voghera. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 4500).

Castel, a town of Hesse. See KASTEL.

Castel Bolognese, kås-tèl' bo-lôn-yå'zå, a town of Italy, 22 miles WSW. of Ravenna. Pop. about 2000.

Castelbuono, kås-tèl'boo-o'no, a town of Sicily, 8 miles SE. of Cefalù. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,734.

Casteldelfino, kås-tèl'dèl-fee'no, a village of Italy, in the province of Cuneo, and at the S. foot of Monte Viso.

Castel del Piano, kås-tèl' dèl pe-å'no, a town of Italy, 28 miles NE. of Grosseto. Pop. about 4000.

Castel di Sangro, kås-tèl' dee sån'gro, a town of Italy, 53 miles SE. of Aquila. Pop. in 1901, 4697.

Castelfidardo, kås-tèl'fee-dar'do, a town of central Italy, in the Marches, 11 miles S. of Ancona. Pop. about 1000 (commune, in 1901, 7002). Here the forces of Victor Emanuel, commanded by Cialdini, defeated the Papal army, under Lamoricière, Sept. 18, 1860.

Castelfiorentino, kås-tèl'fe-o-rên-tee'no, a town of Italy, 18 miles SW. of Florence. Pop. about 5000 (commune, in 1901, 10,500).

Castel Follit, kås-tèl' fol-yit', a small town of Spain, 17 miles NW. of Gerona. It was formerly fortified.

Castelforte, kås-tèl'for'tå, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 14 miles NE. of Gaeta. Pop. about 2500.

Castelfranco, kås-tèl'från'ko (anc. *Fo'rum Gallo'rum*), a town of Italy, 16 miles WNW. of Bologna. Pop. in 1901, 3187; of the commune, 13,500.

Castelfranco, a fortified town of Italy, 15 miles W. of Treviso, on the Musone. Pop. of the town in 1901, 5359; of the commune, 12,551. One of its churches has frescoes by Giorgione, who was a native of the place.

Castel Gandolfo, kås-tèl' gån-dol'fo, a town of Italy, on Lake Albano, 13 miles SE. of Rome. It is picturesquely situated on a volcanic peak, 431 feet above the lake, and comprises among its numerous villas an old summer residence of the popes. Pop. in 1901, 2316.

Castelgrande, kås-tèl'grån'då, a town of Italy, 21 miles NW. of Potenza. Pop. about 3000.

Casteljaloux, kås'tèl'zhå'loo', a town of France, department of Lot-et-Garonne, 17 miles NW. of Nérac. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 3500).

Castell', a post-village of Llano co., Tex., on the Llano River, about 90 miles WNW. of Austin.

Castella, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal. Pop. about 150.

Castellammare, Castellamare, kås-tèl'lå-må'rå, or **Castellammare di Stabia,** kås-tèl'lå-må'rå dee stå'bee-å, a city and seaport of Italy, on the SE. side of the Bay of Naples, 15 miles SE. of the city of Naples. It is at the foot of a hill, on which stood the ancient Stabiæ, near which Pliny the elder met his death during the eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. The magnificent location of Castellammare, its salubrious climate, its mineral springs, and the sea-baths attract many visitors. Near the town rises Monte Sant' Angelo to a height of 4735 feet. The road along the Bay of Naples from Castellammare to Sorrento is unsurpassed for the views it offers. In the vicinity is the royal palace of Quisisana. Castellammare has yards for the construction of vessels of war. Its trade is considerable. Many of its inhabitants are engaged in the coral-fishery. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 26,374; of the commune, 32,841.

Castellammare, or **Castellammare del Golfo,** a seaport of Sicily, on the N. coast, 17 miles E. of Trapani. It exports wine, fruits, and olive oil. Pop. (commune)

in 1901, 19,957. Near by are the remains of the ancient Segesta.

Castellammare Adriatico, a commune of Italy, in the province of Teramo, and at the mouth of the Pescara River in the Adriatic Sea. Pop. in 1901, 8846.

Castellammare, Gulf of, an extensive bay of Sicily, on the N. coast, W. of Palermo.

Castellamonte, kȧs-tĕl'lȧ-mon'tȧ, a town of Italy, 10 miles SW. of Ivrea. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901, 6190).

Castellana, kȧs-tĕl-lȧ'nȧ, a town of Italy, province and 26 miles SE. of Bari. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 11,057.

Castellane, kȧs'tĕl'lȧn', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Basses-Alpes, on the Verdon, 20 miles SE. of Digne, in beautiful surroundings. Pop. in 1901, 1625.

Castellaneta, kȧs-tĕl-lȧ-nȧ'tȧ, a town of Italy, 24 miles NW. of Taranto. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,196.

Castell' Arquato, kȧs-tĕl' ar-kwȧ'to, a town of Italy, 19 miles SE. of Piacenza. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 5500).

Castellazzo, kȧs-tĕl-lȧt'so, a town of Italy, 5 miles SW. of Alessandria. Pop. about 6000 (commune, 7000).

Castelleone, kȧs-tĕl'lȧ-o'nȧ, a village of Italy, 16 miles NW. of Cremona. Pop. 4000 (commune, 8000).

Castello Branco, kȧs-tĕl'lo brȧn'ko, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 64 miles SE. of Coimbra. It has still its old walls and towers. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900, 7292.

Castello de Vide, kȧs-tĕl'lo dȧ vee'dȧ, a town and frontier fortress of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 11 miles N. of Portalegre. It has cloth-manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 5132.

Castellón de Ampurias, kȧs-tĕl-yōn' dȧ ȧm-poo'-re-ȧs, a town of Spain, 21 miles NNE. of Gerona, on the Muga. Pop. about 2500.

Castellón de la Plana, kȧs-tĕl-yōn' dȧ lȧ plȧ'nȧ, a province of Spain, in Valencia, bordering on the Mediterranean. Area, about 2500 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 310,828.

Castellón de la Plana (anc. *Castalio?*), a city of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, 40 miles NNE. of Valencia, near the shore of the Mediterranean, in an extensive and fertile plain, with cultivated field-gardens or *huertas*, irrigated by the Mijares, whose waters, through an ancient aqueduct (Canal de Castellón), cut partly through solid rock, are conveyed 5 miles into the town. It has a church containing some fine paintings and a campanile, or bell-tower (Torre de las Campanas), about 150 feet high. The manufactures are linen and hempen fabrics, sail-cloth, ropes, corks, sugar, paper, etc. Pop. in 1900, 29,904.

Castelluccio Inferiore, kȧs-tĕl-loot'cho in-fȧ-re-o'rȧ, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 32 miles SW. of Tursi. Pop. about 2000.

Castelluccio Superiore, kȧs-tĕl-loot'cho soo-pȧ-re-o'rȧ, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, immediately NW. of Castelluccio Inferiore. Pop. about 1500.

Castellum Cattorum, the ancient name of Cassel.

Castel Madama, kȧs-tĕl' mȧ-dȧ'mȧ, a village of Italy, province and ENE. of Rome. Pop. about 3000.

Castelmauro, kȧs-tĕl'mŏw'ro, formerly called **Castelluccio Aqua Borrana,** kȧs-tĕl-loot'cho ȧ'kwȧ bor-rȧ'nȧ, a village of Italy, the most elevated in the Apennines, province and 20 miles NE. of Campobasso, on the S. slope of Monte della Sibilla, 4760 feet high.

Castelnaudary, kȧs'tĕl'nō'dȧ'ree' (anc. *Sostom'agus*, and later *Castrum Novum Arianorum*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aude (Languedoc), 22 miles WNW. of Carcassonne. It stands on an eminence and is built in the form of an amphitheatre. To the S. the Canal du Midi forms a basin, surrounded by quays, warehouses, and yards for building vessels. It has many windmills and manufactures of textiles and crockery. Castelnaudary was the capital of the little mediæval county of Lauragais. Pop. in 1901, 8074.

Castelnau de Brassac, kȧs'tĕl'nō' dẹh brȧ'sȧk', a commune of France, in Tarn, 30 miles SE. of Albi. Pop. about 3500.

Castelnau de Médoc, kȧs'tĕl'nō' dẹh mȧ'dok', a town of France, in Gironde, 16 miles NW. of Bordeaux. Pop. about 1500.

Castelnau de Montmiral, kȧs'tĕl'nō' dẹh mŏw'-me'rȧl', a town of France, in Tarn, 17 miles NW. of Albi. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Castelnau-Magnoac, kȧs'tĕl'nō' mȧn'yo-ȧk', a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 21 miles NE. of Tarbes. Pop. about 1500.

Castelnau-Montratier, kȧs'tĕl'nō' mŏw'trȧ'te-ȧ', a town of France, department of Lot, 12½ miles SSW. of Cahors. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3000).

Castelnuovo, kȧs-tĕl'noo-o'vo, a town of Italy, in Massa e Carrara, on the Serchio, 43 miles SW. of Modena. Pop. about 2000. It is the capital of the commune of Castelnuovo di Garfagnana.

Castelnuovo, kȧs-tĕl'noo-o'vo (Slavic, *Erceg Novi*, ĕrt'seg nō'vee), a seaport of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, 11 miles W. of Cattaro, on the Bocche di Cattaro. It is a mediæval-looking little town, with an old fort towering above it. It has a Greek monastery. Pop. in 1900, 1484; of the commune, 8412.

Castelnuovo, kȧs-tĕl'noo-o'vo, a town of Italy, province of Pisa, 13½ miles S. of Volterra. It has sulphur springs. Pop. about 1500. The commune bears the name of Castelnuovo di Val di Cecina.

Castelnuovo Bocca d'Adda, kȧs-tĕl'noo-o'vo bok'-kȧ dȧd'dȧ, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 23 miles SE. of Lodi. Pop. about 2000.

Castelnuovo d'Asti, kȧs-tĕl'noo-o'vo dȧs'tee, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles NW. of Asti. Pop. 2000.

Castelnuovo della Daunia, kȧs-tĕl'noo-o'vo dĕl'lȧ dŏw'nee-ȧ, a town of Italy, province and 24 miles WNW. of Foggia. Pop. about 3500.

Castelnuovo Scrivia, kȧs-tĕl'noo-o'vo skree've-ȧ, a town of Italy, 13 miles ENE. of Alessandria. Pop. in 1901, 5354 (commune, 7260).

Castelpagano, kȧs-tĕl'pȧ-gȧ'no, a village of Italy, province of Benevento, 12 miles SE. of Campobasso. Pop. about 3000.

Castel Rodrigo, kȧs-tĕl' ro-dree'go, a small fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira, near the Spanish frontier, 32 miles NE. of Guarda.

Castelrotto, kȧs-tĕl'rot'to (Ger. *Kastelruth*, kȧs'tĕl-root'), a village of Tyrol, 14 miles NE. of Bozen, on a mountain near the Eisach. Elevation, 3590 feet.

Castel San Giovanni, kȧs-tĕl' sȧn jo-vȧn'nee, a town of Italy, province and circle of Piacenza. Pop. in 1901, 4804 (commune, 9422).

Castel San Pietro, kȧs-tĕl' sȧn pee-ȧ'tro, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles SE. of Bologna. Pop. about 3000; of the commune in 1901, 13,474.

Castel Sardo, kȧs-tĕl' sar'do, formerly **Castel Aragonese,** kȧs-tĕl' ȧ-rȧ-go-nȧ'zȧ, a seaport of Sardinia, on its N. coast, 16 miles NE. of Sassari. It stands on a nearly isolated rock and has a harbor. Pop. about 2000.

Castel-Sarrasin, kȧs-tĕl' sar'rȧ'zȧN', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne, near the Garonne, 12 miles W. of Montauban. Pop. in 1901, 4004; of the commune, 7858.

Casteltermini, kȧs-tĕl'tĕr'me-ne, a town of Sicily, 16 miles N. of Girgenti. It has extensive mines of sulphur and rock-salt. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 12,938.

Castelvetere, the former name of Caulonia.

Castelvetere, kȧs-tĕl'vȧ'tȧ-rȧ, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 18 miles ESE. of Campobasso. Pop. about 4000.

Castelvetere, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 10 miles W. of Sant' Angelo de' Lombardi. Pop. about 2000.

Castelvetrano, kȧs-tĕl'vȧ-trȧ'no, a town of Sicily, 29 miles SE. of Trapani. It has a museum with antiquities from ancient Selinus, the ruins of which are a few miles distant. Pop. in 1901, 21,446; of the commune, 24,449.

Castenedolo, kȧs-tȧ-nȧ'do-lo, a town of Italy, province and 6½ miles SE. of Brescia. Pop. about 2000.

Castéra-Verduzan, kȧs'tȧ'rȧ' vĕr'dü'zȯN', a village of France, in Gers, 23 miles N. of Auch. It possesses sulphur and chalybeate springs.

Casterton, a post-town of New South Wales, on the Glenelg River, 245 miles by rail W. by N. of Melbourne. Pop. 1200.

Castets, kȧs'tȧ', a village of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 9 miles N. of Bazas. Pop. about 1000.

Castets, a village of France, in Landes, 12 miles NNW. of Dax. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Castiglione, kȧs-teel-yo'nȧ, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 11½ miles SE. of Lodi, near the Adda. Pop. 3500.

Castiglione, a village of Italy, 21 miles NW. of Lucca. It is the capital of the commune of Castiglione di Garfagnana.

Castiglione, a town of Sicily, 25 miles N. by E. of Catania. Pop. in 1901, 12,255. It is famed for its filberts.

Castiglione, a village of Italy, in Umbria, 22 miles W. of Perugia, on the Lake of Perugia.

Castiglione, a village of Italy, about 12 miles E. of Rome. It is near the site of the ancient Gabii and has interesting remains of antiquity.

Castiglione della Pescaia, kȧs-teel-yo'nȧ dĕl'lȧ pĕs-kī'ȧ, a small town of Italy, 12 miles W. of Grosseto, on the Mediterranean, at the outlet of Lake Castiglione.

Castiglione delle Stiviere, kȧs-teel-yo'nȧ dĕl'lȧ ste-ve-ȧ'rȧ, a town of Lombardy, 22 miles NW. of Mantua. Pop. about 3500. It is noted for the victory gained here by the French over the Austrians in 1796.

Castiglione Messer Marino, kås-teel-yo'nå mês-sâR' mâ-reo'no, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 22 miles SW. of Vasto. Pop. about 3500.

Castiglion Fiorentino, kås-teel-yōn' fe-o-rĕn-tee'no, a town of Italy, 10 miles SE. of Arezzo. Pop. in 1901, 2034 (commune, 13,393). It has a Piarist college.

Castile, kas-teel' (Sp. *Castilla*, kås-teel'yå,—*i.e.*, a castle), a former kingdom of Spain, occupying the great central tableland of the peninsula, much of which has an average elevation of about 2500 feet, and which represents two or more sedimented lacustrine basins of vast extent. This vast plateau region,—with intensely hot summers and rigid winters,—large stretches of which consist of treeless plains, partly cultivable or affording pasture, partly sterile, is traversed or bordered by a number of mountain-ranges reaching elevations of 6000 to 8000 feet. The loftiest mountains are the Sierra de Gredos (Plaza de Almanzor, 8730 feet) and the Sierra de Guadarama (Pico de Peñalara, 8100 feet). Castile consists of Old Castile in the N. and New Castile in the S. Old Castile belongs in great part to the basin of the Douro (Duero), and New Castile to the basins of the Tagus and Guadiana. Old Castile (area, 25,360 sq. m.; pop. in 1897, 1,761,440) comprises the modern provinces of Ávila, Burgos, Logroño, Palencia, Santander, Segovia, Soria, and Valladolid. New Castile (area, 27,850 sq. m.; pop. in 1897, 1,853,314) is divided into the provinces of Ciudad Real, Cuenca, Guadalajara, Madrid, and Toledo. In the tenth century a part of this region was a county, of which Burgos was the capital; early in the eleventh century Castile was erected into a kingdom and soon united with the kingdom of Leon. The conquest of the Moorish kingdom of Toledo, in 1085, brought a great accession to the Castilian realm, New Castile. Toledo became the capital of the Castilian monarchs, Valladolid being also at times the royal residence. The marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon with Isabella of Castile, in 1469, united these two kingdoms in 1479, and the conquest of Granada, in 1492, brought what remained of Moorish Spain under Christian rule. From the great importance of Castile as the centre of the kingdom, the name of CASTILIAN is often used to indicate Spaniards in general.

Castile, a banking post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Castile township (town), on the Erie R., 57 miles ENE. of Buffalo. It has manufactories of farming-implements, toys, etc. The town is bounded on the E. by the Genesee River, which here flows between steep banks about 300 feet high. Pop. in 1900, 1088; of the town, 2539.

Castilla, the Spanish name of CASTILE.

Castillian (kas-til'yạn) **Springs,** a summer-resort of Holmes co., Miss., near Durant. It has mineral-springs containing alum and sulphates of lime, magnesia, and potash. See DURANT.

Castillo, kås-tee'yo, an islet of the Grenadine group, British West Indies.

Castillo, or **Castillo Viejo,** a town of Nicaragua, with a fort, on the San Juan River, opposite the Toro Rapids, about 48 miles (direct) W. by N. of Greytown.

Castillo de Locubín, kås-teel'yo då lo-koo-been', a town of Spain, 18 miles SW. of Jaén. Pop. in 1900, 6276.

Castillon, kås'tee'yôn', a town of France, department of Gironde, on the right bank of the Dordogne, 25 miles by rail E. of Bordeaux. Here the French in 1453 vanquished the army of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, a victory which brought the Hundred Years' War to a close. Pop. in 1901, 2910.

Castillonès, kås'tee'yo'nå', a small town of France, Lot-et-Garonne, 17 miles NNW. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot.

Castine, kas-teen', a post-village, summer-resort, and port of entry of Hancock co., Me., is in Castine township (town), on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, about 33 miles below Bangor. It has a good harbor for large ships, and manufactures of line, cordage, and twine. Here is the Eastern State Normal School. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. of the town in 1900, 925.

Castine, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 30 miles WNW. of Dayton. Pop. about 250.

Castle, a post-town of Meagher co., Mont., 15 miles ESE. of White Sulphur Springs. Pop. 150.

Castlebar, kas'sęl-bar', or **Ag'lish,** a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Mayo, on the Castlebar River, 10 miles ENE. of Westport. Pop. about 3600.

Castlebar, or **Ting'wick,** a post-village of Richmond co., Quebec, 3½ miles NE. of Danville. Pop. about 100.

Cas'tlebel'lingham, a small town of Ireland, co. of Louth, 4½ miles N. of Dunleer.

Castleberry, kas'sęl-bĕr-re, a post-town of Conecuh co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 89 miles ENE. of Mobile. Pop. in 1900, 167.

Cas'tleblake'ney, or **Kil'laso'lan,** a village of Ireland, co. of Galway, 18 miles SE. of Tuam.

Cas'tleblay'ney, a town of Ireland, co. of Monaghan, 15 miles by rail WNW. of Dundalk, at the W. extremity of Lough Blayney. Pop. about 1600.

Castle Bolton, a small place in Yorkshire, England, 10 miles SW. of Richmond, with ruins of Bolton Castle, where Mary Stuart was imprisoned, 1568–69.

Cas'tleca'ry, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 14 miles by rail NE. of Yeovil. Pop. about 2000.

Castlecary, a hamlet of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 9 miles WSW. of Falkirk. It is supposed to have been the ancient Coria Damniorum.

Cas'tleco'mer, a town of Ireland, co. and 10 miles NNE. of Kilkenny. Pop. about 1000.

Cas'tlecon'nel, or **Stradbal'ly,** a small town of Ireland, co. and 7 miles NNE. of Limerick, on the Shannon.

Castlecraig, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., 9 miles SW. of Rustburg.

Castlecreek, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., about 9 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. about 200.

Castledale, a post-town, capital of Emery co., Utah, on the Cottonwood Creek, 30 miles S. of Price. The banking point is Provo. Pop. in 1900, 559.

Cas'tleder'mot, or **Tris'tleder'mot,** a small town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Lear, 6 miles NNE. of Carlow. It has numerous antiquities. It was once the residence of the kings of Leinster.

Castle Donington, a market-town and parish of Leicestershire, England, 7 miles from Loughborough. Pop. in 1901, 6226.

Castle Douglas, kas'sęl dŭg'lạs, a town of Scotland, 9 miles NE. of Kirkcudbright. Its original name was Carlinwark. Pop. about 3000.

Castle Fin, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., 31 miles SE. of York.

Cas'tlefinn', a small town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on the Finn, 5 miles by rail SW. of Lifford.

Castleford, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles NE. of Wakefield. It has large bottle-works. Pop. in 1901, 17,386.

Castlegate, a post-village of Carbon co., Utah, in a coal-mining region, 10 miles by rail NNW. of Price.

Cas'tlegreg'ory, a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on Tralee Bay, 12 miles W. of Tralee. Pop. about 500.

Castlegrove, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, about 7 miles N. of Anamosa.

Castlehill, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., 12 miles SW. of Caribou. Pop. of Castlehill plantation in 1900, 567.

Castle Island, an islet of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, in Roaring-Water Bay, N. of Cape Clear.

Castle-Island, a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 11 miles ESE. of Tralee. Pop. about 1500.

Cas'tlely'ons, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 2 miles NE. of Rathcormack.

Castlemaine, kas'sęl-māne, a town of Talbot co., Victoria, Australia, on Forest Creek and on the railroad from Melbourne to Echuca, 78 miles NNW. of Melbourne, in a mountainous gold-region. It has an asylum for the poor, hospital, etc., and is actively engaged in mining and quarrying. Some of the earliest gold developments of the colony were made in this region. Elevation, 920 feet. Pop. in 1901, 7912.

Castleman (kas'sęl-man) or **Casselman's River,** Pa., rises in the northern part of Maryland, drains part of Somerset co., and enters the Youghiogheny River above Confluence station. It is about 50 miles long.

Castlemans Ferry, a post-station of Clarke co., Va., on the Shenandoah River.

Cas'tlemar'tyr, a small town of Ireland, co. and 18 miles E. of Cork, on the Maine.

Castle Peak, Cal., a peak of the Sierra Nevada, in about lat. 38° 5′ N. Its altitude has been variously placed between 9200 and 12,500 feet.

Castle Peak, Colo., is the highest peak of the Elk Mountains, 14,259 feet above the sea-level. Lat. 39° 0′ N.; lon. 106° 38′ W.

Cas'tlepol'lard, a small town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 11 miles N. of Mullingar.

Castlereagh, kas'sęl-rå', a market-town of Ireland, co. and 15 miles WNW. of Roscommon, on the Suck. Pop. about 1200.

Castlereagh River, of Australia, flows NW. and joins the Darling in lat. 30° 15′ S., lon. 147° 20′ E.

Castle Rising, a village of England, co. of Norfolk, 4 miles SSE. of Lynn-Regis. It has the remains of a castle, formerly the seat of the earls of Arundel.

Castlerock, a banking post-town, capital of Douglas co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 33 miles S. of Denver. Elevation, 6220 feet. Pop. in 1900, 304.

Castlerock, a post-hamlet of Dakota co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 33 miles S. of St. Paul.

Castle Rock, in Summit co., Utah, is on the Union Pacific R., in the Echo Cañon, 20 miles SW. of Evanston, Wyo. It takes its name from a vast rock which is thought to resemble a ruined castle.

Castlerock, a banking post-town of Cowlitz co., Wash., on the Cowlitz River and on the Northern Pacific R., 20 miles NNW. of Kalama. It has saw- and shingle-mills and mining interests. Pop. in 1900, 750.

Castlerock, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., about 60 miles W. of Madison. Pop. about 300.

Castle Shannon, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Castle Shannon R., 7 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Castleton, a village of England, co. of Derby, 13 miles W. by S. of Sheffield, at the bottom of a rugged eminence (260 feet), on which stands the ancient Peak Castle, erected by William Peveril, natural son of William the Conqueror. There are many remarkable natural curiosities in the neighborhood, the most interesting of which are the Peak and Speedwell Caverns and Blue John Mine, with beautiful incrustations of spar and baryte. Pop. in 1901, 2013.

Castleton, a manufacturing village of Lancashire, England, near Rochdale.

Castleton, kas'sĕl-tŏn, a post-village of Stark co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 133 miles WSW. of Chicago. Pop. 200.

Castleton, a post-town of Marion co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 11 miles NNE. of Indianapolis. Pop. 200.

Castleton, a post-hamlet of Reno co., Kan., in Castleton township, on the Ninnescah River, 14 miles by rail S. of Hutchinson. Pop. of the township in 1900, 523.

Castleton, a post-village of Harford co., Md., ½ mile from Rowlandsville station.

Castleton, a banking post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 9 miles S. of Albany. It has extensive paper-mills and manufactories. It is connected with Albany by several lines of steamers. Pop. in 1900, 1214.

Castleton, a post-village, township (town), and summer-resort of Rutland co., Vt., is on the Castleton River and on the Delaware and Hudson River R., 11 miles W. of Rutland. The village contains a state normal school and has manufactures of agricultural implements. The town has quarries of marble and slate. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2089. Near by are the Clarendon Springs.

Castleton, a post-hamlet of Rappahannock co., Va., 10 miles NNW. of Culpeper.

Castleton, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 6 miles NNW. of Colborne. Pop. about 500.

Castleton Corners, a post-station of Richmond borough, New York city, on Staten Island.

Castleton River, Vt., a small stream which enters the Poultney River on the W. boundary of the state, 6 miles W. of Castleton.

Castletown, a village of Scotland, co. of Caithness, on Olrick Bay, near the N. point of Great Britain.

Castletown (Manx, *Bully*, or *Bally, Cashtel*), the former capital of the Isle of Man, in the S. extremity of the island, on the W. shore of Castletown Bay, 9 miles SW. of Douglas. Castle Rushen, said to have been built in 960, and once the residence of royalty, now a prison and barracks, stands on a rock in the centre of the town. Near Castletown is King William's College. Pop. about 2000.

Castletown Bearhaven, or **Berehaven,** a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the W. side of Bantry Bay, opposite Bear Island, 18 miles W. of Bantry. Pop. about 1300.

Cas'tletowns'end, a small town of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the W. side of Castlehaven Bay, 4 miles ESE. of Skibbereen.

Cas'tlewel'lan, a small town of Ireland, co. of Down, 5 miles SW. of Clogh.

Castlewood, a banking post-town, capital of Hamlin co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles S. of Watertown. Pop. in 1900, 430.

Caston, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 39 miles by rail SW. of Fort Smith, Ark.

Castor (anc. *Durobricæ?*), a village of England, co. of Northampton, 4 miles W. of Peterborough.

Castor, a post-hamlet of Bollinger co., Mo., 10 miles S. of Marquand.

Castor, an island of Quebec, at the NW. end of Lake St. Peter, which is an expansion of the river St. Lawrence.

Castor Bayou (bi'oo), La., rises in Jackson parish, runs in a general southward direction, and enters the Dugdemona River. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Castorland, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 8 miles S. of Carthage.

Castor River, Mo., drains parts of the cos. of Bollinger, Wayne, and Stoddard and enters a lake in New Madrid co.

Castor Sulphur Springs, in Catahoula parish, La., on Castor Bayou, 60 miles S. by W. of Monroe.

Castra Cæcilia, the ancient name of CÁCERES, Spain.

Castra Regina, an ancient name of RATISBON.

Castres, kăst'r, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Tarn, on both sides of the Agout, 25 miles SE. of Albi. It is the most populous town in the department and is an important railway junction. It has some interesting buildings, as the former cathedral and the old episcopal palace, now used for a town-hall. Its principal manufactures are those of woollen cloth and other textiles, its cassimeres having long enjoyed a high reputation. Castres was a Huguenot stronghold, and many of its inhabitants are Protestants. Pop. in 1901, 24,120.

Castri, a village of Greece. See KASTRI.

Castries, kăs'tree', a town of France, in Hérault, 7 miles NE. of Montpellier. It has a fine castle. Pop. about 1000.

Castries, kăs'tree', or **Port Castries,** a naval station and capital of the British island of St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles, on its W. coast, with a good port in the Bay of Carenage and extensive commerce. Strong fortifications are being constructed here. Pop. in 1901, 7910.

Castro, kăs'tro (anc. *Castrum Minervæ*), a decayed little seaport of Italy, 10 miles SW. of Otranto.

Castro, one of the names of the chief towns of the islands of Mitilini (Mytilene), Chios, and Limno (Lemnos), otherwise known by the names of the islands.

Castro, kăs'tro, a town of Brazil, state of Paraná, 85 miles NW. of Curitiba. Pop. of the district, about 8000.

Castro, kăs'tro, a seaport of Chile, on the E. coast of the island of Chiloe, at the head of a fine bay of the same name. Its port is good and it carries on some trade. Pop. 1635.

Castro, a county in the NW. of Texas, traversed by the Red River. Area, 870 sq. m. Capital, Dimmitt. Pop. 400.

Castro Daire, kăs'tro dī'rā, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 18 miles SSW. of Lamego. Pop. about 3000.

Castro del Rio, kăs'tro dĕl ree'o, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles SE. by S. of Cordova, on the Guadajoz. Pop. in 1900, 11,689.

Castrogiovanni, kăs'tro-jo-vän'nee (anc. *En'na*), a city of Sicily, on a steep mountain, more than 3000 feet above the sea and 13 miles NE. of Caltanissetta. Its chief architectural attractions are the remains of its old feudal fortifications. Rock-salt and sulphur are obtained in the vicinity. Enna was celebrated in antiquity as the birthplace of Ceres and the site of her most famous temple. About 5 miles distant is the Lake of Pergusa, where Proserpine was fabled to have been carried off by Pluto. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 25,826.

Castrojeriz, kăs'tro-nä-reeth' (anc. *Castrum Cæsaris?*), a small town of Spain, 18 miles W. of Burgos.

Castro Laboreiro, kăs'tro lä-bo-rā'e-ro, a small town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, 32 miles NE. of Ponte de Lima, on an elevated plateau near the frontier of Spain. It has an old ruined castle.

Castro Marim, kăs'tro mä-reen', a town of Portugal, in Algarve, in the SE. corner of the kingdom, on the Guadiana, 15 miles NE. of Tavira and opposite to the Spanish town of Ayamonte. Pop. in 1900, 3948.

Castronuovo, kăs'tro-noo-o'vo, a town of Sicily, 25 miles N. of Girgenti. Pop. about 5000. Near it are quarries of fine marble.

Castronuovo, a town of Italy, province and 34 miles SSE. of Potenza. Pop. about 2700.

Castropignano, kăs'tro-peen-yä'no, a town of Italy, 5 miles WNW. of Campobasso. Pop. about 2000.

Castro-Plaka, kăs'tro plä'kä, **Plaka,** or **Milo,** a small town, with good harbor, on the N. shore of the island of Melos (Milo), in the Cyclades group, Greece, on the site of ancient Milo.

Castropol, kăs-tro-pol', a small seaport of Spain, province and 58 miles WNW. of Oviedo, near the mouth of the Ribadeo in the Bay of Biscay.

Castroreale, kăs'tro-rā-ä'lā, a city of Sicily, on the Castro, 12 miles SW. of Milazzo. It has hot sulphur springs. Pop. about 4000; of the commune, in 1901, 10,304.

Castro Urdiales, kăs'tro oor-de-ä'lĕs, a seaport of Spain, province and 27 miles E. of Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. It has walls, bastions, and an old castle; its harbor is safe and it has extensive fisheries. Pop. in 1900, 13,068.

Castroverde, kăs'tro-vĕr'dā, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 26 miles S. of Beja. Pop. about 3500.

Castrovillari, kås'tro-vil-lå'ree, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 35 miles N. of Cosenza. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9138.

Castroville, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., is 2 miles from the Bay of Monterey and on the Southern Pacific R., 110 miles SSE. of San Francisco. The banking point is Salinas. Pop. about 650.

Castroville, a banking post-village of Medina co., Tex., on the Medina River, 25 miles (direct) W. by S. of San Antonio. Building-stone is quarried here. Pop. in 1900, 679.

Castro-Vireyna, kås'tro ve-rå'e-nå, or **Castro-Virryna,** kås'tro veer-ree'nå, a town of Peru, department and 35 miles S. by E. of Huancavelica, on the W. slope of the Andes. It was formerly an important mining-centre.

Castua, kås'too-å (Slavic, *Kastav*), a town of Austria-Hungary, on the peninsula of Istria near the Gulf of Quarnero, 34 miles SE. of Triest. It was the capital of the ancient Liburnia. It still retains its old walls. Pop. about 600 (commune, in 1900, 17,968).

Castuera, kås-too-å'rå, a town of Spain, 68 miles by rail ESE. of Badajoz, near the Guadaleja. Pop. in 1900, 6322.

Caswell, kaz'wel, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 396 sq. m. It is drained by the Dan River and several small affluents of the same. Capital, Yanceyville. Pop. in 1890, 16,028; in 1900, 15,028.

Caswell, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Miss., about 16 miles ENE. of Oxford.

Catacaos, kå-tå-kå'ōce, a town of Peru, department and 6 miles S. by E. of Piura. Pop. of the commune, about 25,000.

Catahoula, kat'ạ-hoo'lạ, a parish in the central part of Louisiana, has an area of 1399 sq. m. It is intersected by the Ouachita River and bounded on the W. by Saline Bayou. Cotton is a staple product. Capital, Harrisonburg. Pop. in 1890, 12,002; in 1900, 16,351.

Catahoula Lake, La., is in Catahoula parish and is about 15 miles long.

Catalauni, or **Catalaunum.** See Châlons-sur-Marne.

Catalina, island off the California coast. See Santa Catalina.

Catali'na, a post-town and port of entry on the NW. side of the entrance to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 60 miles NNW. of St. Johns. It has a good harbor, with a lighthouse. Pop. about 1700.

Catalina, kå-tå-lee'nå, a town of Cuba, in a rich sugar district, in the province of Havana, 6 miles NE. of Guines, with which it is connected by rail.

Catalonia, kat-ạ-lo'ne-ạ (Sp. *Cataluña*, kå-tå-loon'yå), a former province, now a captaincy-general, in the NE. of Spain, bounded N. by the Pyrenees, W. by Aragon, S. by Valencia, and E. by the Mediterranean. Area, about 12,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 1,942,245. It is divided into the provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lérida, and Gerona. Capital, Barcelona. It is extremely mountainous, being intersected by contreforts of the Pyrenees, which separate it into numerous small valleys. Puigmal, on the borders of France, with its highest point in French territory, has an elevation of 9545 feet. Rising as isolated or "insular" summits are the remarkable buttressed Montserrat (4060 ft.), the Montseny (5690 ft.), and the Montagut (3125 ft.). The higher mountains of Catalonia are for most of the year covered with snow; the lower hills are well wooded. The valleys are verdant and generally watered by rivulets. The coast, about 200 miles in extent, is bold and rugged. Chief rivers, the Ebro, Llobregat, Ter, and Segre, the last an important tributary of the Ebro. There is much artificial irrigation. This is the best cultivated portion of Spain, every variety of cereal being raised. Among its mineral riches are copper, zinc, manganese, lead, and coal; there are salt-works on the coast, and at Cardona there is a mountain of rock-salt. The manufacturing industry of Catalonia (cottons, woollens, silks, laces, etc.) is the most important in the kingdom. The Catalan language is intermediate between the Provençal and the Castilian and has a literature of its own.

Catalonia took its name from two of the barbarous nations by whom it was overrun at the time of the downfall of the Roman Empire, the Goths and Alani (Gothalania). After having been long under the rule of independent counts, it was united with Aragon in the twelfth century.

Cataloochee, or **Cataloocha,** a post-township of Haywood co., N.C., 48 miles from Newport, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 765.

Cataluña, the Spanish for Catalonia.

Cataluña, (kå-tå-loon'yå), **Cape,** on the N. coast of the island of Majorca.

Catamarca, kå-tå-mar'kå, a northwestern province of the Argentine Republic, bordering upon Chile, and having the Andes on its western frontier and the Sierra Aconquija on the E. It is extremely fertile and produces corn and other cereals, cattle, cotton, and red pepper. The province abounds in valuable minerals (gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, graphite, salt). Capital, Catamarca. Area, 47,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 99,827.

Catamarca, or **San Fernando de Catamarca,** sån fer-nån'do då kå-tå-mar'kå, the capital of the province of the same name, in the Argentine Republic, on the Rio del Valle, 115 miles S. by W. of Tucumán, in lat. 27° 45′ S. It is well built, has a college, and an extensive trade, and is connected with Córdoba by rail. Pop. in 1899, 7397. Elevation, 1900 feet.

Catana, the ancient name of Catania.

Catanduanes, or **Katanduanes,** kå-tån-doo-å'nēs, a fertile island of the Philippines, part of Albay province, Luzon, from which it is separated by the Maqueda Channel. It is about 38 miles long. Rice, maize, sesame, indigo, cotton, and abacá are raised by the natives, who wash gold from the river-sands; the island has good pastures. Catanduanes Bato, or Bato, a town on the SE. coast, near the mouth of the Bato River, has fisheries and manufactures of fabrics from the fibres of the region. Pop. of the island, about 34,000.

Catania, kå-tå'ne-å (anc. *Cat'ana* or *Cat'ina*), a town of Sicily, on its E. coast, 31 miles NNW. of Syracuse. It is the capital of the province of the same name. Lat. of the observatory, 37° 30′ 13″ N.; lon. 15° 4′ 45″ E. It is beautifully situated at the foot of Etna, in a fruitful district.

The city has a noble appearance from the sea, and is internally very handsome, with regular and spacious streets paved with lava. Of this material also many of the principal buildings are constructed, being faced with magnesian limestone and enriched with marbles. Among the interesting edifices are the cathedral, partly dating from Norman times, the church of San Carcere, and other churches, and the former Benedictine monastery of San Nicola, which was one of the most extensive in Europe. The superb convent church has a famous organ. In a fine square near the cathedral is a lava statue representing an elephant bearing an obelisk, believed to be a genuine antique. Among the attractions of the town are the Bellini gardens, and among its sculptural adornments is a statue of the composer. Catania has a university, founded in the fifteenth century. It is the seat of an archbishop. It has extensive manufactures of silk and other fabrics, and of wares of lava and amber, besides which goods it exports grain, fruits, sulphur, raw silk, wine, soda, manna, cantharides, and snow from Mount Etna. The harbor is not adequate to the importance of the city, but it is generally full of small craft. It is small, and during a strong sirocco no ship can enter, although a costly breakwater has been constructed. The town is a winter-resort, the average temperature of the winter being about 53°. Its fisheries are extensive.

Catania was one of the most flourishing of the ancient Greek cities of Sicily. It was an important place under the Romans, who adorned it with edifices of great magnificence, most of which, however, have been destroyed by earthquakes and by lava. The ruins of the vast amphitheatre are still to be seen, as are also the remains of the theatre, baths, aqueducts, sepulchral chambers, hippodrome, and several temples. Hardly another place on the globe has suffered so much from volcanic eruptions and earthquakes as Catania. In 1693 it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, and it has been repeatedly visited since. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 149,694; of the city, 138,035.

Catania, a province of Italy, in Sicily, having on the E. the Ionian Sea. Area, about 1900 sq. m. Capital, Catania. Pop. in 1901, 711,923.

Catania, Gulf of, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the E. coast of Sicily, extending from La Trezza Bay, near Acireale, to Cape Santa Croce, near Agosta, a distance of 18 miles. It receives the Giarretta (Simeto) River. The city of Catania is on its shores.

Catanzaro, kå-tån-zå'ro, a city of Italy, capital of the province of Catanzaro, on a mountain near the Gulf of Squillace, 33 miles SSE. of Cosenza. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 31,887; of the city, 22,731. Many of its principal buildings were destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. Among those which survived is the cathedral. The ruins of its old Norman castle are still to be seen. It has manufactures of silk and velvet.

Catanzaro, formerly called **Calabria Ulteriore II.,** a province of Italy, *compartimento* of Calabria. Area, about 2000 sq. m. It has the Mediterranean on the W. and the Gulf of Taranto on the E. Capital, Catanzaro. Pop. in 1901, 482,788.

Cataract, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., on the Eel River, about 34 miles E. of Terre Haute. Pop. 150.

Cataract, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., on Big Creek, about 30 miles NE. of La Crosse.

Cataract, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 8 miles from Orangeville, its banking point.

Cataraqui, kȧ'tȧ'rȧ'kee', or **Waterloo,** a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, 2 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. about 250.

Catarmán, kȧ-tar-mȧn', a pueblo on the N. coast of Samar, Philippine Islands, at the mouth of the small Catarmán River. Pop. in 1898, 9052.

Catarroja, kȧ-tar-ro'hȧ, a town of Spain, 6 miles S. of Valencia. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

Catas Altas, kȧ'tȧs ȧl'tȧs, a village of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, NNE. of Ouro Preto. It had formerly considerable mining importance.

Cat'asau'qua, a banking post-borough of Lehigh co., Pa., is on the left or E. bank of the Lehigh River, 3 miles above Allentown and 60 miles N. of Philadelphia. It is on the Lehigh Valley, the New Jersey Central and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs. It has steel- and iron-works, machine-shops, rolling-mills, iron-foundries, manufactures of axles, car-wheels, boilers, boots, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3963.

Cat'atonk', a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., 4 miles by rail NW. of Owego.

Catatumbo River, in the state of Zulia, Venezuela, discharges into the Gulf of Maracaibo. It is navigable for a considerable distance.

Cataula, a post-village of Harris co., Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia, 15 miles N. of Columbus. Pop. about 150.

Catawba, a county in the west-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 408 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NE. by the Catawba River and is drained by the Little (or South) Catawba. The county contains deposits of iron-ore. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1890, 18,689; in 1900, 22,133.

Catawba, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., 4 miles by rail N. of Falmouth.

Catawba, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Mo., 9 miles from Breckenridge.

Catawba, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y.

Catawba, a post-town of Catawba co., N.C., on the Southern R. and on the Catawba River, 38 miles W. by N. of Salisbury. Pop. in 1900, 169.

Catawba, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, 12 miles (direct) NE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 231. It is on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R.

Catawba, a post-hamlet of York co., S.C. Pop. about 50.

Catawba, a post-hamlet of Roanoke co., Va.

Catawba, a post-village of Marion co., W.Va., 6 miles by rail N. by E. of Fairmont.

Catawba, a post-village of Price co., Wis., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 13 miles (direct) SW. of Phillips.

Catawba Island, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, 12 miles NW. of Sandusky. It has manufactures of wine.

Catawba (or **Great Catawba**) **River** rises in the Blue Ridge, in western North Carolina. It flows eastward and then southward to Rocky Mount, S.C., below which point the stream is called the Wateree (the Wateree and Congeree subsequently forming the Santee). The Catawba is about 250 miles long. An affluent, called the Little (or South) Catawba, enters the Catawba River from the right about 15 miles SW. of Charlotte, N.C.

Catawissa, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the Maramec River and on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 42 miles WSW. of St. Louis.

Catawissa, a banking post-borough of Columbia co., Pa., in Catawissa township, and on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Catawissa Creek, 9 miles E. of Danville. It is on the Lackawanna and other railroads. It has paper-mills, railroad car-shops, shoe-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2023.

Catawissa Creek, Pa., rises in Schuylkill co. and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River at Catawissa, in Columbia co.

Catawissa Mountain, Pa., on the S. side of Catawissa Creek, is principally included in Columbia co., between its southeastern limit and the Susquehanna River. Elevation, 1941 feet.

Catazajá, kȧ-tȧ-sȧ-hȧ', a town and district of Mexico, in the state of Chiapas, 60 miles SE. of San Juan Bautista.

Catbalogán, kȧt-bȧ-lo-gȧn', a pueblo of the Philippines, on a protected bay of the W. coast of Samar, of which it is the chief town. It exports cocoanut oil and hemp to Manila. Pop. 6459.

Catcreek, a post-hamlet of Lowndes co., Ga., 12 miles from Valdosta.

Cateau, Le, a town of France. See Le Catreau.

Cateau-Cambrésis, the former name of Le Catreau.

Cateechee, a post-village of Pickens co., S.C., 7 miles S. by E. of Pickens. Pop. about 150.

Caterham, a town of England, in Surrey, 6 miles NE. of Reigate. Pop. in 1901, 9486.

Catfish, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 18 miles SE. of Oswego.

Catfish, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., on the Allegheny River, 71 miles NNE. of Pittsburg.

Catfish, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tex.

Catfish River, Wis., is the outlet of lakes Mendota, Menona, Waubesa, and Kegonsa. It enters the Rock River in Rock co., about 10 miles above Janesville. It affords abundant water-power.

Catharine, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y., in Catharine township (town), 15 miles N. of Elmira. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1386.

Catharine, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 712.

Catharine Harbor. See Yekaterina.

Catharine Lake, a post-hamlet of Onslow co., N.C., on a lake, about 35 miles SW. of Newbern.

Catharpin, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 4 miles N. of Gainesville station.

Cathay, a mediæval name for China among western nations.

Cathay, a post-village of Mariposa co., Cal., 8 miles SW. of Mariposa. Pop. about 300.

Cathay, a post-hamlet of Wells co., N.Dak.

Cath'cart, a town in the SE. part of Cape Colony, 65 miles by rail NW. of East London. Pop. in 1891, 601 (white, 333). Elevation, 3906 feet.

Cathcart, or **Sydenham,** a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, 6 miles from Princeton. Pop. about 150.

Cathedral Peak, Cal., is a granitic peak of the Sierra Nevada, in the NE. part of Mariposa co. It is near lat. 37° 50′ N., and is about 11,000 feet high. The Merced River rises near the base of this grand landmark.

Cathedral Rocks, imposing elevations of the Yosemite Valley, opposite El Capitan. Height, about 6520 feet (above the floor of the valley, 2660 feet). Somewhat loftier are the adjoining Cathedral Spires (2970 feet above the valley).

Catherine, or **Catherine's,** a group of small, low islands in the Pacific Ocean, in the Gilolo Passage.

Catherine, or **Catherine's,** several small islets off the extreme S. point of Boothia Felix, northern Canada. Lat. 69° 20′ N.

Catherine, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Southern R., 17 miles (direct) NW. of Camden. Pop. about 200.

Catherine Harbor. See Yekaterina.

Cath'lam'et, a post-village, capital of Wahkiakum co., Wash., on the Columbia River, 40 miles below Kalama. The banking point is Astoria, Oregon. It has lumbering-, fishing- and canning-industries. Pop. of the precinct, 669.

Cath'lapoo'tle River, Wash., rises in Skamania co., flows southwestward, and enters the Columbia River in Clarke co., about 14 miles below the mouth of the Willamette. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Catillon, or **Catillon-sur-Sambre,** kȧ'tee'yòn'-sür sȧmb'r, a village of France, in Nord, 19 miles ESE. of Cambrai. Pop. about 1500.

Cat Island, Crittenden co., Ark., is a steamboat-landing on the Mississippi River, 20 miles below Memphis.

Cat Island, one of the Bahama Islands, just N. of the Tropic of Cancer, long regarded as the Guanahani, or San Salvador, of Columbus, and the land first discovered by him in the New World, an honor now conceded with greater plausibility to Watling's Island. It is 36 miles long and from 3 to 7 miles broad.

Cat Island, a small island of Canada, in Lake Huron, lying between the Isle of Cove and Horse Island.

Cat Island, at the entrance of Lake Borgne, La., is 5 miles W. of Ship Island.

Cat Kays, or **Cat Keys,** a group of islets off Great Bahama Bank, the largest 70 miles SSW. of the nearest point of Great Bahama Island and 10 miles from the Bemini Islands. It has a light-house. Lat. 25° 34′ N.

Catlett, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., on the Southern R., 45 miles from Washington, D.C.

Catlettsburg, a banking city, capital of Boyd co., Ky., on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Big Sandy River, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 12 miles S. of Ironton, Ohio. It has grist- and saw-mills and manufactures of pottery, machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3081.

Catlettsburg, a post-village of Sevier co., Tenn., on the Pigeon River, 16 miles from Strawberry Plains.

Catlin, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 6 miles SW. of Danville. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 700

Catlin, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 18 miles NNE. of Terre Haute. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 697.

Catlin, a post-township (town) of Chemung co., N.Y., 10 miles NNW. of Elmira. Pop. in 1900, 1109.

Catlin, a post-village of Cowlitz co., Wash., on the Cowlitz River, about 2 miles from Kelso. Pop. about 100.

Catmandu, capital of Nepal. See KHATMANDU.

Cato, a post-village of Faulkner co., Ark., 11 miles N. of Little Rock. Pop. about 125.

Cato, a post-village of Pike co., Ind. Pop. about 100.

Cato, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan., about 15 miles S. of Fort Scott.

Cato, a post-village of Rankin co., Miss., 16 miles S. of Brandon. Pop. about 250.

Cato, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the N. border of Cato township (town) and on the Lehigh Valley R., 18 miles N. of Auburn. It has manufactures of wheel-hubs, ploughs, etc. The banking point is Weedsport or Auburn. The town is bounded on the S. by the Seneca River. Pop. in 1900, 350; of the town, 1624.

Cato, a post-hamlet of Kingfisher co., Okla., 20 miles (direct) NNW. of Kingfisher.

Cato, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., in Cato township (town) on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles WNW. of Manitowoc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1743.

Catoche (kȧ-to'chȧ), **Cape,** a headland forming the NE. extremity of Yucatan. Lat. 21° 40′ N.

Catoctin, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 71 miles W. of Baltimore, and on the Potomac River. Pop. about 100.

Catoctin Creek, of Frederick co., Md., runs southward and enters the Potomac River about 9 miles below Harpers Ferry. About 4 miles E. of it is Catoctin Mountain, a ridge extending N. and S.

Caton, a post-township (town and village), of Steuben co., N.Y., 12 miles W. by S. of Elmira, borders on Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1900, 1345.

Catonsville, a banking village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 3 miles W. of Baltimore, of which it is a post-office sub-station. Pop. about 2000.

Catoosa, a county in the NW. part of Georgia, has an area of 171 sq. m. It is drained by Chickamauga Creek. Capital, Ringgold. Pop. in 1890, 5431; in 1900, 5823.

Catoosa, a post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., 29 miles by rail NE. of Sepulpa. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Catoosa Springs, a watering-place of Catoosa co., Ga., 8 miles E. of Ringgold. Here are saline chalybeate springs. Pop. about 100.

Catorce, kȧ-tor'sȧ, a town of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosí, 8 miles from the station of Catorce, on the Mexican National R., and 110 miles (direct) N. by E. of the city of San Luis Potosí. Its silver-mines have been among the most productive of the republic. Pop. in 1895, 9547. Elevation, 8780 feet.

Catrail, Dividing Fence, or **Picts' Workditch,** a name applied to the remains of a fosse and double rampart, with round forts at intervals, in Scotland, cos. of Selkirk and Roxburgh, and which is supposed to have been a line of defence raised by the Britons against the invading Saxons. It commences 1 mile W. of Galashiels, extends S. by E. to the Cheviots, and is from 20 to 24 feet in breadth.

Catrine, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Ayr, 2½ miles SSE. of Mauchline. Pop. about 2000.

Catskill, a post-village of Colfax co., N.Mex., on the Colorado and Southern R., 10 miles (direct) SW. of Trinidad, Colo., its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Catskill, a banking post-village and summer-resort, capital of Greene co., N.Y., is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Hudson River, at the mouth of Catskill Creek, 34 miles below Albany. It is on the West Shore and the Catskill Mountain and Cairo Rs. It has knitting-mills, sash-, blind- and chair-factories, manufactures of spray-pumps, patent medicines, etc., stone-yards and ice-houses. Pop. in 1900, 5484; of the township (town), which also contains Palenville, 8566. See CATSKILL STATION.

Catskill Creek, N.Y., a picturesque stream, which drains part of Albany co., runs southeastward through Greene co., and enters the Hudson River at Catskill. It is about 50 miles long.

Catskill Mountains (the Indian *Onti Ora*, "Mountains of the Sky"), a portion of the Appalachian system in the state of New York, principally in Greene co., but extending into the NW. part of Ulster co. They are the NE. abutment of the Alleghany Plateau, the summits being tabular relicts of an eroded land-surface, and fall off abruptly on their eastern face, with a gentle decline westward. The descent into the valley of the Hudson, which river the mountains approach to within about 8 miles, is exceedingly abrupt, and characterized by a cliff escarpment of 1500–3000 feet elevation. The region covers an area of approximately 500 sq. m., and is drained eastward by the Esopus, Kaaterskill, Catskill, and other creeks into the Hudson River, southwestward by the East Branch into the Delaware River, and northward by the Schoharie Creek into the Mohawk River. It abounds in striking scenery, the dominant features of which are the beautifully-wooded summits, the deep gorges or "cloves" (Stony Clove, Platte-kill, Deep Notch), and a number of high cascades (Kaaterskill Falls, 180 and 80 ft. in height; Haines's Falls, 150 and 80 ft.). The view eastward from South (or Pine Orchard) Mountain, at an elevation of 2225 ft. (to which access is now had by mountain railroad), is one of the grandest in the eastern United States. The Catskill Mountains, through their fine scenery, bracing atmosphere, and easy accessibility, have become one of the most popular summer-resorts of the country. The principal summits are Slide Mountain (Ulster co.), 4205 ft.; Hunter Mountain, 4025 ft.; Black Dome, 3990 ft.; Big West-Kill Mountain, 3896 ft.; Peak o'Moose, 3875 ft.; Panther Mountain, 3828 ft.; High Peak, 3664 ft.; Indian Head, 3585 ft.; Round Top, 3470 ft.; North Mountain, 3440 ft.; Overlook Mountain, 3150 ft.; and South Mountain, 2497 ft. The mountains are composed chiefly of Devonian and lower Carboniferous rocks.

Catskill Station, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, opposite Catskill, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 33 miles S. of Albany and 109 miles N. of New York city.

Cat Spring, a post-hamlet of Austin co., Tex., 15 miles NE. of Alleyton.

Cattack, a city of India. See CUTTACK.

Cat'tarau'gus, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of 1330 sq. m. It is intersected by the Alleghany River, is bounded on the N. by Cattaraugus Creek, and also drained by the Conewango and Ischua Creeks. Capital, Little Valley. Pop. in 1890, 60,866; in 1900, 65,643.

Cattaraugus, a banking post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 31 miles ESE. of Dunkirk. It has manufactures of edge-tools, a tannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1382.

Cattaraugus Creek, N.Y., forms the boundary between Cattaraugus and Erie cos. and enters Lake Erie at the N. extremity of Chautauqua co., about 12 miles NE. of Dunkirk. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Cattaro, kȧt'tȧ-ro (Slavic, *Kotor*), a seaport of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, at the SE. extremity of the Gulf of Cattaro, 38 miles SE. of Ragusa. It is situated at the foot of steep limestone rocks, the imposing buttresses of the Montenegrin mountains, and is strongly fortified. Its spacious harbor is one of the most picturesque in Europe. As a seaport, Cattaro has some importance as the commercial outlet of Montenegro. It has interesting old churches, including a Roman Catholic cathedral. Cattaro stands on the site of the Roman Acrivium. In the Middle Ages it constituted a little republic, and in modern times it belonged to Venice down to the extinction of that state whose centuries of dominion are reflected in the architecture of the town. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5693.

Cattaro, Gulf of, or **Bocche di Cattaro,** bok'kȧ de kȧt'tȧ-ro ("mouths of Cattaro"), a tortuous inlet of the Adriatic, at the S. extremity of the coast of Dalmatia, 30 miles in length, consisting of 3 basins connected by straits. It is the best harbor in the Adriatic. See CATTARO.

Cattegat, or **Kattegat,** kat'te-gat', a large arm of the North Sea, has Sweden on the E. and Jutland on the W., unites with the Skagerrak on the N., and communicates by the Sound and the Great and Little Belts with the Baltic on the S. Its length from N. to S. is about 150 miles, and its central breadth nearly 90 miles. It is of very unequal depth, and is not only shallow towards its shores, but also has sandbanks which are dangerous to navigation. In it are the islands of Läsö, Anholt, and Samsö.

Catterick, the supposed ancient Cataractonum, a village of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Swale, 5 miles SE. of Richmond.

Cattolica, kȧt-tol'e-kȧ, a town of Sicily, 14 miles NW. of Girgenti. It has sulphur-mines. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 8067.

Cattolica, or **La Cattolica,** a village of Italy, province of Forlì, 9 miles SE. of Rimini, near the Adriatic. It was named from the Athanasian bishops having retreated thither from the Arian council of Rimini in 359.

Catubig, kȧ-too-beeg', a town of Samar, Philippine Islands, near the N. coast. It exports abacá fabrics to Manila. Pop. 9565.

Caturigæ, the ancient name of CHORGES.

Catus, kȧ'tüce', a town of France, department of Lot, 9 miles NW. of Cahors. Pop. about 1000.

Caub, kŏwb, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, circle of Sankt Goarshausen, on the Rhine, 10 miles by rail below Bingen. It has an extensive trade in roofing-slate. Opposite the town, on a rock in the Rhine, is the imposing many-turreted old castle of Pfalzgrafenstein (often called simply Pfalz,—i.e., "palace"), which belonged to the Palatinate. The strong castle of Gutenfels, which for many centuries towered above Caub and was at last destroyed during the Napoleonic wars, has recently been rebuilt. Pop. about 2000.

Cauca, kŏw'kȧ, a river of Colombia, rises in that part of the Andes called Páramo de las Papas, SE. of Popayán, and, after a course of about 650 miles from S. to N. between the central and west Cordilleras of the Andes, falls into the Magdalena at Tacaloa, in lat. 9° 25' N. It is navigable in various portions of its course, and continuously between Popayán and Calí. The valley of the Cauca is one of the richest, most fertile, and most populous districts in South America.

Cauca, the largest department of Colombia. It occupies part of the S. portion and a strip along the entire W. (the Pacific) coast, touching the Caribbean Sea in the N. at the Gulf of Darien. Area, inclusive of the region or territory of Caquetá, about 240,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated in 1896, 650,000. It is mountainous in the W. portion, and is watered by the Atrato and upper Cauca Rivers; the SE. part is a vast plain, watered by affluents of the Amazon; the S. portion is mountainous. Cauca has extensive forests and rich mines of gold and silver, besides deposits of platinum, copper, iron, salt, chalk, slate, emeralds, marble, and other valuable minerals, and mineral springs; and it produces rubber, hides, coffee, tobacco, cacao, cinchona, etc. Capital, Popayán.

Caucasus, kaw'kȧ-sŭs, or **Cauca'sia,** a general government of the Russian Empire, comprising the whole of the region between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and traversed throughout its breadth (from NW. to SE.) by the Caucasus Mountains. Area, 182,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 9,248,695. It embraces Georgia (Grusia), Circassia, Mingrelia, Daghestan, Shirvan, Abkhasia, parts of Armênia (wrested from Persia and Turkey), etc. Its official divisions (governments, provinces, etc.) are Kuban, Stavropol, Terek, Daghestan, Kutais, Tiflis, Baku, Kars, Erivan, Yelizavetpol, and the Black Sea Territory. Kuban, Stavropol, and Terek constitute Ciscaucasia (Caucasia "on this side,"—that is, N. of the Caucasus), and the rest, Transcaucasia (Daghestan, however, lying on the N. side of the mountains). The capital is Tiflis. Other important towns are Baku, Yekaterinodar, Vladikavkaz, Stavropol, Yelizavetpol, Derbend, Erivan, Kars, Poti, and Batum. Caucasia presents an extraordinary medley of races and languages. The chief constituents of the population are Russians, Turks, and Tartars; Georgians (Grusians, Imeritians, Mingrelians, etc.) and the mountain tribes of the Lesghians; Tchetchentses, Tcherkesses (Circassians), and Abkhasians; Armenians, Ossetes, and Kurds; Greeks, Jews, and Germans. Most of this region was annexed or subjugated by Russia between 1801 and 1878. The bulk of the Circassians, after their heroic struggle, emigrated to Turkish territory.

Caucasus (Gr. Καύκασος), a lofty range of mountains in Russia, the main chain of which stretches from the Taman peninsula, in the Black Sea, to the peninsula of Apsheron, in the Caspian, or over a linear extent of 750 miles, and forms what is generally accepted by geographers to be the boundary between Europe (at its SE. corner) and Asia (the depression of the Manytch being by others considered to be the dividing line). The trend of the system is uniformly NW. and SE., but lateral offshoots are given off on the northern face trending northward, while on the S. a series of ramifications unite with the mountain-masses of Georgia (as a passageway to the highlands of Armenia) and constitute what is frequently designated the Little Caucasus. The two systems are separated by the depression or valley of the Kur. The main Caucasus is continued westward by the mountain-range of the Crimea, being broken by the Strait of Kertch (Yenikale), and eastward, beyond the Caspian, into the heights of the Transcaspian Province, nearly or quite to the valley of the Murghab. While the absolute relationship of the system has not yet been ascertained, it is almost certain that it forms part of the great Alpine uplift, and is, perhaps, to be looked upon as the orographic extension of the Balkan Mountains.

The main Caucasus is constructed fundamentally, or in its nuclear parts, of granite and ancient crystalline schists, overlaid by sedimentary limestones and sandstones of Jurassic, Cretaceous, and older Tertiary age. Some of the loftiest summits, as the Elbrus and Kazbek, are volcanic, but there are no active volcanoes in the system, although thermal springs are exceedingly abundant and earthquakes frequently destructive. The descent on the southern slopes is markedly abrupt, and much more gradual northward in the direction of the steppe-foreland of the Terek. The Caucasus is nearly equally divided by a deep cleft or defile, the Dariel Pass (Krestovaya Gora), into an eastern and western section, the summits of the eastern section being considerably inferior to those of the western. At the position of this pass, which marks the passage of the only carriage-road across the high chain, and the military road connecting Vladikavkaz with Tiflis, the width of the mountains between the northern and southern plains is only 60 miles. The Caucasus rises far above the snow-line, and many of the summits are buried beneath a heavy cap of snow and ice, and give origin to large glaciers. One of the largest of these is the Devdorak glacier, descending to 7500 feet above sea-level. The Bezingi glacier, in the Central Caucasus, descends to 6500 ft., and others fall still lower. The height of the snow-line is, in the western section, approximately 9800 ft., and in the E., 12,200 ft. There are no lakes of any extent in the region, and the scenery, while grand and most imposing, is therefore destitute of one of the magnificent features of the Alps of Switzerland.

The climate of the Caucasus, which occupies nearly the latitudinal position of the Pyrenees, is markedly contrasted on the northern and southern faces, and the vegetation of the two sides is also largely opposed, that of the N. being sparse or lacking in luxuriance. Magnificent forests clothe much of the southern aspect, ranging high up the mountain-slopes, and in the middle reaches many of the central European fruits are cultivated; in the still lower tracts are found the fig, chestnut, pomegranate, almond, and saffron. The wild animals of the region comprise the wolf, jackal, bear, fox, European bison (in limited numbers), ibex, and chamois; the leopard and tiger are also found in parts of the Asiatic side. The mineral wealth is chiefly constituted by deposits of iron, copper, manganese, lead, silver, coal, sulphur, rock-salt, and naphtha. Gold occurs sparingly. The Caucasus has been celebrated for the martial spirit of its sturdy mountaineers, who have struggled heroically against their Russian conquerors. For the different races or tribes of people inhabiting the region, see the preceding article, Caucasus (Caucasia).

The important rivers having their sources in the Caucasus are the Kuban and Terek on the N., and the Kur on the S. The Aras, or Araxes, delimits in part the Little Caucasus on the S. The chief summits of the main range are Elbrus (on the Russian side of the main axis), 18,470 ft.; Dykh-tau, 17,052 ft.; Shkara, 17,038 ft.; Yanga; Koshtantau, 16,880 ft.; Kazbek, 16,546 ft.; Mizhirgi-tau; Gestola, 15,932 ft.; Tetnuld, 15,918 ft.; Ushba, 15,409 ft.; and Adaikhokh, 15,274 ft. The culminating point of the Little Caucasus is Alagöz, 13,500 ft.

Caudebec-en-Caux, kōd'bĕk' ŏn ko, a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, at the influx of the Caudebec River, 28 miles E. of Havre. It has manufactures of textiles and an active commerce. Among its buildings is a beautiful church, with a bell-tower over 300 feet high. It was formerly the capital of the Pays de Caux. Pop. about 2500.

Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf, kōd'bĕk'-lȧze-ĕl'bŭf', a town of France, department of Seine-Inférieure, on the Oison. It is an eastern suburb of Elbeuf, and has important manufactures of yarn and woollen cloth. Pop. in 1901, 9681.

Caudéran, kō'dȧ'rŏn', a western suburb of Bordeaux. It has chocolate- and chemical-works. Pop. in 1901, 11,548.

Caudete, kŏw-dȧ'tȧ, a town of Spain, province and 50 miles ESE. of Albacete. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Caudine Forks (L. *Caudinæ Furculæ* or *Furcæ;* It. *Forche Caudine*), passes in the mountains of Samnium (Campania), between the modern towns of Maddaloni and Montesarchio. Here the Sammites gained a great victory over the Romans about 321 B.C.

Caudry, kō'dree', a town of France, in Nord, 10 miles by rail SE. of Cambrai. It has manufactures of tulle and other textiles, sugar, etc. Pop. in 1901, 9925.

Caughdenoy, kŏk-ę-noy', a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Oneida River and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 25 miles SE. of Oswego. Pop. 200.

Caughnawaga, kaw-nȧ-wȧ'gȧ, or **Sault Saint-Louis,** so sȧn-loo'ee', a post-village of Laprairie co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Lachine. It is on the Canadian Pacific R., 10 miles above Montreal. It is an Indian reservation and is inhabited by Indians of the Iroquois tribe. Pop. about 2000.

Caulfield, a town of Victoria, Australia, 6 miles from Melbourne. Pop. in 1900, 8700.

Caulksville, kawks'vĭl, a post-village of Logan co., Ark., 3 miles S. of Paris.

Caulonia, kow-lō'ne-ȧ, formerly **Castelvetere,** kȧs-tĕl'vĕt'ā-rā (L. *Castel'lum Ve'tus,*—*i.e.*, "old castle"), a town of Italy, in Calabria, near the Mediterranean, 47 miles

NE. of Reggio. Pop. in 1901, 6344. The site of the ancient Caulonia is about 4 miles distant, on the coast.

Caumont, kō'mōN', a small town of France, in Calvados, 12 miles SSW. of Bayeux.

Caumont, a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 4 miles S. of Marmande.

Caumont, a village of France, in Vaucluse, on the Durance, 18 miles from Avignon.

Caunes, kōne, a town of France, department of Aude, arrondissement of Carcassonne. It has a church which belonged to a mediæval Benedictine abbey. Here are quarries of fine marble. Pop. about 2000.

Caupolicán, kŏw-po-le-kän', a division of the department of Beni, Bolivia, with extensive ore-deposits. Chief settlement, Apolobamba.

Cauquenes, kŏw-kä'nĕs, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Maule, about 60 miles by rail N. of Chillán. Pop. 8574.

Cauquenes, a town of Chile, 60 miles SE. of Santiago, with remarkable mineral springs.

Caura, kŏw'rä, a river of Venezuela, in the territory of Caura, rises in the mountains of the Brazilian boundary, flows N., and falls into the Orinoco in lat. 7° 40′ N. Length, about 150 miles.

Caurium, the ancient name of CORIA.

Causapscal, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 47 miles from Campbellton, N.B., its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Causey, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Causey, a post-hamlet of Horry co., S.C.

Caussade, kō'säd', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 miles NE. of Montauban. Pop. about 3000.

Causses, kōce, a limestone plateau region in southern France, about the head-waters of the Tarn and Lot, adjoining the Cévennes. It is an arid tract, through which the rivers have cut deep cañons. Roquefort cheese is made from the milk of the sheep which pasture here. The region, which has a rigorous winter climate, abounds in fantastic scenery.

Cauterets, kō'tęh-rä', a village and watering-place of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 25 miles SSW. of Tarbes. It stands in a fertile basin, 3055 feet above the sea, enclosed by rugged mountains. Its hot sulphur springs, famous since ancient times, attract about 20,000 invalids annually. The temperature ranges to 132°. Cauterets is a chief touring-centre for the High Pyrenees.

Cauterskill, kaw'tęrz-kil, Greene co., N.Y. See KAATERSKILL.

Cauterskill Creek. See KAATERSKILL CREEK.

Cauthron, a post-village of Scott co., Ark., 17 miles WNW. of Waldron.

Cautín, kŏw-teen', or **Imperial,** im-pä-re-äl', a river of Chile, has its sources on the W. slope of the Andes and flows nearly due W. into the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 38° 48′ S. Length, about 180 miles.

Cautín, a province of central Chile. Area, 3127 sq. m. It extends from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, and is intersected by the Cautin or Imperial River. Capital, Temuco. Pop. in 1895, 78,221.

Cauto, kŏw'to, a river of Cuba, rises in the Sierra de Cobre, Santiago de Cuba province, and falls into the Bay of Buena Esperanza, 17 miles N. by W. of Manzanillo. It is the longest and one of the deepest rivers in Cuba, and has a course of about 120 miles. It is navigable for small craft for 70–80 miles, but has an obstructing bar.

Cauvery, a river of India. See CAVERY.

Caux, or **Pays de Caux,** pä'ee' dęh kō, a small district of France, in the old province of Normandy, of which the capital was Caudebec and afterwards Dieppe. It is now comprised in the department of Seine-Inférieure. The Pays de Caux is much frequented by tourists and presents romantic phases of rock-sculpture.

Cav'a, an island of the Orkney group. It is upward of 3 miles in circumference.

Cava, or **La Cava,** lä kä'vä, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, in the valley of Fenestra, 6 miles by rail NW. of Salerno. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901, 7727 (commune, 23,681). About 1 mile from Cava is the magnificent Benedictine monastery of the Trinity, famous for its archives.

Cavado, kä-vä'do, a river of Portugal, rises on the frontiers of Galicia and enters the sea at Espozende. Length, 65 miles.

Cavaillon, kä'vä'yōN' (anc. *Cabel'lio*), a town of France, in Vaucluse, near the Durance, 15 miles SE. of Avignon. Pop. in 1901, 9714. It has a town-hall, a former cathedral with a curious cloister, and the remains of a Roman arch.

Cavalcante, kä-väl-kän'tä, a town of Brazil, state and 250 miles NE. of Goyaz, with old gold-mines and gold-washings in the river Almas.

Cavalese, kä-vä-lä'zä, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 22 miles NE. of Trent, on the Avisio, an affluent of the Adige. It is the chief place of the Val Fiemm (Fleimserthal), and lies at an elevation of over 3000 feet at the base of the Schwarzhorn (about 8000 feet). It is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, inclusive of the garrison 2852.

Cav'alier', or **Cav'ileer',** a county of North Dakota, bounded on the N. by Manitoba. Area, 1512 sq. m. Capital, Langdon. Pop. in 1890, 6471; in 1900, 12,580.

Cavalier, a banking post-town of Pembina co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 10 miles SW. of Bathgate. It has grain-elevators, wagon-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 671.

Cavallermaggiore, kä-väl-lĕR'mäd-jo'rä, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 27 miles NE. of Cuneo. Pop. about 3000 (commune, in 1901, 4926).

Caval'lo, Cape (It. *Capo di Cavallo,* kä'po dee kä-väl'lo, or *Coda di Volpe,* ko'dä dee vol'pä; anc. *Cœ'nys*), a promontory of Italy, extending into the straits of Messina. Lat. 38° 14′ N.

Cavallo, Monte, Italy. See MONTE CORNO.

Cavally, kä-väl'lee, a town of the French Colony of the Ivory Coast, western Africa. Lat. 4° 21′ N.; lon. 7° 35′ W.

Cavally River, in western equatorial Africa, forming the boundary between Liberia and the French Colony of the Ivory Coast. It empties into the Gulf of Guinea at the town of Cavally.

Cav'an, an inland county of Ireland, in Ulster, having N. the co. of Fermanagh, E. Monaghan, S. Meath, Westmeath, and Longford, SW. Leitrim. Area, 730 sq. m. There are mountains on the borders, enclosing an open country interspersed with bogs. The principal rivers are the Woodford and Upper Erne. There are some picturesque loughs. Soil light and poor, except near the lakes and rivers. Coal, iron, copper, and lead are found. Cavan sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Cavan. Pop. in 1891, 111,679; in 1901, 97,350.

Cavan, a town of Ireland, capital of co. Cavan, 26 miles SSE. of Enniskillen. Pop. about 2800.

Cavan, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 58 miles NE. of Toronto. Pop. about 200.

Cavanal, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 36 miles SW. of Fort Smith.

Cavarzere, kä-vaR-zä'rä, a large village of northern Italy, on the Adige, 11 miles SW. of Chioggia. Pop. about 4000; of the commune, in 1901, 16,384.

Cave, kä'vä, or **Cavi,** kä'vee, a town of Italy, province of Rome, 2 miles SE. of Palestrina. Pop. about 4000.

Cave, a hamlet of Crawford co., Ind., 4 miles NE. of Leavenworth. Here is the Wyandotte Cave, noted for the beauty of its stalactites and stalagmites, and rivalling in size the Mammoth Cave.

Cave, a post-village of White co., Tenn. Pop. about 80.

Cave Bluff, a post-town of Unicoi co., Tenn. The name of the post-office is Erwin. Pop. in 1900, 152.

Cave City, a post-village of Sharp co., Ark. Pop. about 225.

Cave City, a banking post-town of Barren co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 85 miles S. of Louisville and about 6 miles SE. of the Mammoth Cave. Pop. in 1900, 538.

Cave Creek, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Ark., 60 miles N. of Russellville.

Cave in Rock, a banking post-village of Hardin co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 20 miles below Shawneetown. The river here flows along the base of a perpendicular cliff, in which is a remarkable cave, once the haunt of robbers. Pop. about 300.

Cavendish, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Cavendish township (town), on the Black River and on the Central Vermont R. (Rutland division), 30 miles SE. of Rutland. The town contains deposits of serpentine marble. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1352.

Caverna, a post-hamlet of McDonald co., Mo., 32 miles S. of Neosho.

Caversham, a town of England, co. of Oxford, on the Thames, opposite Reading. Pop. in 1901, 6580.

Cavery, kaw'vęr-e, **Kaveri,** or **Cauv'ery** (anc. *Chaberis*), a river of British India, in the Dekkan, rises near lat. 13° 10′ N. and lon. 76° 30′ E., flows tortuously southeastward and, after a course of about 470 miles through the territory of Mysore and the Madras presidency, enters the sea by numerous branches in the district of Tanjore, the most northerly and most important of which is the Coleroon. Its delta is very extensive. It is not navigable for large vessels, but is of extraordinary value for irrigation purposes.

Caverypauk, kaw-vĕr-ę-pawk', or **Kaveripak,** a small town of British India, presidency and 57 miles WSW. of Madras, district of North Arcot. Its great tank (8 miles

long and 3 miles broad) is one of the grandest works of irrigation.

Cav'erypo'ram, or **Kaveripu'ram,** a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 83 miles NE. of Coimbatore, on the Cavery. Pop. about 5000.

Cavespring, a post-town of Floyd co., Ga., on the Southern R., 16 miles SW. of Rome. Here are a manual labor school and an institution for the deaf and dumb. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 824.

Cavespring, a post-village of Logan co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 34 miles WSW. of Bowling Green.

Cavespring, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Mo., 13 miles N. of Dorchester.

Cavespring, a post-village of Roanoke co., Va.

Cavetown, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 8 miles E. of Hagerstown. Pop. 275.

Ca'vett', a post-hamlet of Van Wert co., Ohio, 5 miles by rail N. of Van Wert. Pop. about 60.

Caviana, kȧ-ve-ȧ'nȧ, an island of Brazil, state of Pará, in the mouth of the Amazon, under the equator. Length, 35 miles.

Cavite, kȧ-ve'tȧ, a small but important province of Luzon, Philippine Islands, having Manila province on the N. and Manila Bay on the NW. Area, 610 sq. m. It is mountainous (peaks Sungay, Patlico, and Loro) and densely wooded. The valleys are watered by numerous streams and are fertile, producing sugar, rice, coffee, and indigo. Capital, Cavite. Pop. in 1903, 134,779.

Cavite, a seaport, capital of Cavite province, on San Roque peninsula, in Manila Bay, and 8 miles (direct) SW. by S. of Manila, with which it is connected by a good road. Lat. 14° 29′ N.; lon. 120° 56′ E. It is fortified, has an arsenal, and was the chief naval dépôt of the Spanish possessions in the E. The buildings are of stone, including churches, government buildings, a theatre, casino, and large tobacco-factory. It has telegraphic communication with the whole island. Pop. about 5000. In the Bay of Cavite the Spanish fleet was annihilated by (Admiral) Dewey on May 1, 1898. About 3 miles S. is the *Tierra Alta* ("high country"), with suburban villas, and furnishing a healthy location for foreigners.

Cavloccio, kȧv-lotch'o, a small lake of Switzerland, in the Upper Engadine, 2 miles S. of the SW. extremity of Lake Sils. Elevation, 6266 feet.

Cavour, kȧ-voor', a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles SSE. of Pinerolo. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901, 6817).

Ca'vour', a post-town of Beadle co., S. Dak., 9 miles by rail E. of Huron. Pop. in 1900, 98.

Cawdor, a parish of Scotland, 3½ miles SW. of Nairn. Cawdor Castle is an imposing feudal fortress, dating from the close of the Middle Ages. The murder of King Duncan, which took place centuries before the building of the castle, is fabled to have occurred there.

Cawiah, Cal. See KAWEAH.

Cawker City, a banking city of Mitchell co., Kan., on the North Fork of the Solomon River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 18 miles W. of Beloit. Pop. in 1900, 816.

Cawn'pore', or **Cawnpur,** kawn'poor', a town of British India, capital of the district of the same name, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, on the Ganges, 115 miles NW. of Allahabad. It is an active commercial centre, a great railway junction, and an important military station. It has extensive manufactures of leather goods and cotton, and has been noted for its jewelry. Cawnpore was the scene of the greatest tragedy of the Sepoy mutiny. In July, 1857, Nana Sahib massacred the European residents—men, women, and children. A memorial church and memorial gardens commemorate the event. It is only within the last hundred years that Cawnpore has risen to importance. Pop. in 1901, 197,000.

Cawood, kȧ'wood, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Ouse, 18 miles NE. of Leeds. Its castle, of which little remains, was long the residence of the archbishops of York.

Cawood, a post-town of Andrew co., Mo., on the Chicago Great-Western R., 14 miles NNE. of Savannah.

Caxa (or **Caja**) **de Muertos,** kȧ'hȧ dȧ moo-ĕr'tos (*i.e.*, "the coffin" or "dead-chest"), a small island about 6 miles S. of Porto Rico and 12 miles SE. of Ponce. It has a good anchorage and a light-house. The coast abounds in fish.

Caxamarca, a town and department of Peru. See CAJAMARCA.

Caxamarquilla, a town of Peru. See CAJAMARQUILLA.

Caxambu, kȧ-shȧm-boo', a town and resort of Brazil, in the state of Minas Geraes, about 115 miles WNW. of Rio de Janeiro. It is noted for its hot springs.

Caxatambo, a town of Peru. See CAJATAMBO.

Caxias, kȧ'shee-ȧsh, formerly **Aldeas Altas,** a town of Brazil, in the state of Maranhão, on the Itapicuru, 150 miles from its mouth, and about 180 miles S. by E. of Maranhão, with which it has steamboat connection. It has important rice- and cotton-industries. Pop. about 10,000.

Caxias, an Italian colony in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, about 60 miles NW. of Porto Alegre. Pop. about 15,000.

Caximbas Bay and **Caximbas Pass,** on the SW. coast of Florida, in Lee co., in about lat. 25° 50′ N. and lon. 81° 40′ W.

Caxine (kȧ-shee'nĕs), **Cape,** or **Ras-Aconada,** rȧs-ȧ-ko-nȧ'dȧ, written also **Aconatter,** a promontory which forms the W. point of the Bay of Algiers. Lat. 36° 50′ N.; lon. 2° 57′ E.

Caxoeira, Brazil. See CACHOEIRA.

Cayajabos, kī-ȧ-hȧ'bose, a post-town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 10 miles (direct) W. by S. of Guanajay. It is poorly built, but is surrounded by rich country. It has a post-office. Pop. in 1899, 1022.

Cayambé, kī-ȧm-bȧ', **Cayambi,** kī-ȧm-bee', or **Cayambeurcú,** kī-ȧm-bȧ-oor-koo', a lofty volcanic mountain of Ecuador, in the Andes, almost directly under the equator, 45 miles NE. by E. of Quito. It is of a beautiful square-topped conical form, and rises to a height of 19,186 (19,255) feet. From its geographical position and elevation it forms one of the most remarkable landmarks on the globe; its summit is covered with perpetual snow.

Cayari River. See MADEIRA.

Cayce, kase, a post-village of Fulton co., Ky., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 16 miles S. by E. of Columbus. Pop. 175.

Caycos Islands. See CAICOS.

Cayenne, kȧ-yĕnn' or kī'ĕnn' (Fr. pron. kī'ĕnn'), capital of French Guiana, on an island of the same name, at the mouth of the Cayenne or Oyaque River, in the Atlantic. Lat. 4° 56′ N.; lon. 52° 20′ W. It consists of an old town, with the government house and Jesuits' college, and the new town, with wide streets, large warehouses, and good residences, between which two divisions is a large open space planted with orange-trees, called the Place d'Armes. It has military and civil hospitals, college, botanical garden, etc. The harbor is protected by a fort and several batteries. Cayenne was formerly a penal settlement for French political and criminal offenders. The climate is extremely damp during a great part of the year. The exports include cotton, coffee, sugar, cacao, cabinet-woods, cloves, skins, rum, vanilla, and considerable gold. Pop. in 1895, 12,351.

CAYENNE ISLAND is separated from the continent by a narrow channel. It is 30 miles in circumference. Its chief products are sugar, cotton, coffee, and fruits.

Cayes, a town of Haiti. See AUX CAYES.

Cayes-de-Jacmel, kȧ' dĕh zhȧk'mĕl', a town of Haiti, on the S. coast and on the Jacmel River, 9 miles E. of Jacmel.

Cayeux-sur-Mer, kȧ'yuh' sür mair, a town of France, in Somme, on the English Channel, 16 miles W. of Abbeville. Pop. about 3000.

Cayey, kī-ȧ', a town of Porto Rico, on the road from San Juan to Guayama, 25 miles (direct) S. of the former. It is situated in the central Cordillera, at an elevation of 2300 feet, has an agreeable climate, and is a summer-resort. It is in a rice- and coffee-region. Pop. in 1899, 3763; of the jurisdiction, 14,442.

Caylloma, a town of Peru. See CAILLOMA.

Caylor, a post-village of Lee co., Va., 24 miles WSW. of Jonesville. Pop. about 200.

Caylus, kȧ'lüce', a town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 25 miles NE. of Montauban. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Cayman Brac, kī-man' brȧk, the easternmost of the group of islands called Caymans, West Indies, about 110 miles W. of Cape Cruz, Cuba. It is 10 miles long and 1 mile wide, low in the W. but high and rocky to the eastward. It is well wooded but has few inhabitants. It exports cocoanuts.

Caymans, kī-manz', or **The Caymans,** a group of 3 islands in the British West Indies, 150 miles WNW. of Jamaica, of which they are politically a dependency, being administered by a commissioner. The islands (Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac) are well wooded and produce much turtle. Area, 225 sq. m. Chief town, Boddentown. Pop. in 1891, 4322, mostly on Grand Cayman.

Caymites, kȧ'meet', two small islands off the N. coast of the western peninsula of Haiti, called the Grand and the Little Caymites. Lat. about 18° 39′ N.; lon. 73° 40′ W.

Caymito, kī-mee'to, a river of Panama, enters the Bay of Panama, 10 miles W. of Chorrera.

Cayo Coco, kī'o ko'ko, an island off the N. coast of Cuba, just NW. of Cayo Romano, from which it is separated by a shallow channel ½ mile wide. Length, about 16 miles.

Cayo Fragoso, kī'o frȧ-go'so, an island of Cuba, off the N. coast of Santa Clara province, opposite Caibarién. It is about 22 miles long from SE. to NW., and is broken

("*fragoso*") into three parts by the narrow and unnavigable Antón channels.

Cayo Francés, kī'o frăn-sĕs', an island of Cuba, off the N. coast, about 20 miles (direct) ENE. of Caibarién, for which it is the anchorage. It is low and rocky, about 3 sq. m. in extent, and has a light-house on the W. end.

Cayo Guajaba, an island of Cuba, off the N. coast, between Cayo Romano and Cayo Sabinal.

Cayo Largo, kī'o laR'go, a fertile island off the S. coast of Cuba, on the Jardines Bank. Length, 12 miles.

Cayor, or **Kayor,** kī-ōR', a maritime state of Senegambia, between the mouth of the Senegal and Cape Verde. It is traversed by a railroad uniting St. Louis with Dakar. The region produces cotton, indigo, millet, and gums.

Cayo Romano, kī'o ro-mä'no, a long, narrow island of Cuba, off the N. coast, divided into two parts by a channel about half a mile wide; length, about 66 miles. Area, about 210 sq. m. It produces considerable quantities of salt.

Cayo Sabinal, kī'o sä-be-näl', an island of Cuba, off the N. coast, opposite Nuevitas Bay. It is the most easterly key of the Jardines del Rey, about 23 miles long by 8 miles wide. The coast is low and sandy, backed by marshes and lagoons. On the E. is Maternillos Point. It is surrounded by a reef, the Corona de Maternillos, and has a light-house.

Cayo Santa Maria, an island of Cuba, off the N. coast, E. of Cayo Fragoso. Length, about 8 miles.

Cayos de las Doce Leguas, Cuba. See JARDINES DE LA REINA.

Cayos de Manzanillo, kī'oce dä măn-sä-neel'yo, Cuba, a group of low islets, off Manzanillo, Santiago de Cuba province. They are largely covered with mangroves and afford sheltered deep-water anchorages.

Cayo Verde, kī'o vĕR'dä, or **Green Kay,** an islet of the Bahama group. Lat. 22° N.; lon. 75° 10' W.

Cayster, kä-ĭs'tẹr (Turk. *Kutchuk-Mendere,—i.e.,* "little Mæander"), the ancient name of a river of Asia Minor, which, after a westerly course of 75 miles, enters the Gulf of Scala Nova 35 miles SE. of Smyrna. Near its mouth are the ruins of Ephesus.

Cayucos, kä-yoo'koce, a post-town and shipping port of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., 18 miles NW. of San Luis Obispo. Pop. about 300.

Cayuga, a county in the central part of New York, has an area of 722 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario, partly on the W. by Cayuga Lake, and is intersected by the Seneca River. Among its physical features is Owasco Lake, about 10 miles long. The shores of Cayuga and Owasco Lakes present beautiful scenery. There are extensive deposits of salt, gypsum, and limestone. Capital, Auburn. Pop. in 1890, 65,302; in 1900, 66,234.

Cayuga, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 5 miles NE. of Pontiac.

Cayuga, a banking post-town of Vermilion co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Rs., 35 miles N. of Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900, 832.

Cayuga, a post-hamlet of Hinds co., Miss., 20 miles SE. of Vicksburg.

Cayuga, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the eastern shore of Cayuga Lake and on the Lehigh Valley and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 11 miles W. of Auburn. The railroad trains here cross the lake on a bridge a mile long. Steamboats ply daily between Cayuga and Ithaca. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Cayuga, a post-hamlet of Sargent co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 56 miles E. of Ellendale.

Cayuga, a banking village of Haldimand co., Ontario, situated on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk, the Michigan Central and the Wabash Rs., 24 miles S. of Hamilton. Pop. in 1901, 771.

Cayuga Creek, N.Y., is an affluent of Buffalo Creek.

Cayuga Heights, Ontario. See CAINSVILLE.

Cayuga Lake, a long, deep, and beautiful lake of New York, forms the boundary between Cayuga and Seneca cos., having its head or upper end at Ithaca, near the middle of Tompkins co. It is 38 miles long and has an average width of 2 miles, the greatest breadth being nearly 4 miles and the greatest ascertained depth 390 feet. Its basin is excavated in Silurian and Devonian rocks, and its banks are mostly perpendicular cliffs, which are from 10 to 60 feet high. Numerous deep and picturesque ravines have been formed by the streams running down the inclined planes or ridges which rise on each side of the lake to the height of 600 feet. The surplus water is discharged by an outlet which issues from the northern end of the lake and unites with the Clyde River to form the Seneca River. Steamboats ply upon the lake. Ithaca, the seat of Cornell University, Union Springs, and Aurora, the seat of Wells College, are located on its banks.

Cayuta, a post-township (town) of Schuyler co., N.Y., 15 miles NNE. of Elmira, is drained by Cayuta Creek. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Cayuta Creek rises in Schuyler co., N.Y., flows generally southeastward, and enters the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania, 2½ miles above Athens.

Cayutaville, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y., 9 miles from Havana.

Caywood, kā'wood, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, 7 miles NNE. of Marietta.

Cazalla de la Sierra, kä-thäl'yä dä lä se-ĕR'rä, a town of Spain, province and 39 miles NNE. of Seville, in the Sierra Morena. Pop. in 1900, 7782.

Cazaubon, kä'zō'bòN', a town of France, in Gers, on the Douze, 40 miles NW. of Auch. Pop. about 2500.

Cazaux, a lake of southwestern France, 35 miles SW. of Bordeaux. Area, about 26 sq. m.; depth, 150 feet.

Cazaville, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 6 miles S. of St. Anicet. Pop. about 100.

Cazbin, a town of Persia. See KASBIN.

Cazembe, or **Kazembe,** kä-zĕm'be (more correctly "The Cazembe's Country,"—Cazembe being the title of one of the governing chiefs), a region and former negro kingdom of east-central Africa, adjoining Lake Moero (Mweru) on the SE. and extending to about lat. 10° S. It is now included in Northern Rhodesia. Manioc, maize, cotton, copper, iron, and ivory are among its chief products. The chief settlement is Cazembe's, about 30 miles S. of the lake and a short distance E. of the Luapula River.

Caz'eno'via, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 22 miles NE. of Peoria.

Cazenovia, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Cazenovia township (town), Madison co., N.Y., on Cazenovia Lake and Chittenango Creek and on the Lehigh Valley and the West Shore Rs., 20 miles SE. of Syracuse. It contains the Cazenovia Seminary (Methodist), and has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1819; of the town, 3830.

Cazenovia, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., 54 miles WNW. of Madison. Pop. about 180.

Cazenovia (or **Cazenove**) **Creek,** N.Y., unites with Cayuga Creek to form Buffalo Creek.

Cazenovia Lake is in Madison co., N.Y., and is 3–4 miles long.

Cazères, kä'zaiR', a town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on the left bank of the Garonne, 35 miles by rail SSW. of Toulouse. Pop. about 2500.

Cazes-Mondenard, käz-mòN'dĕh-naR', a village of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 22 miles NW. of Montauban.

Cazorla, kä-thoR''lä, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, 41 miles E. of Jaén, on the northern slope of the lofty Sierra Cazorla. It has two castles, both in good preservation. Cazorla is a place of great antiquity. Pop. in 1900, 7936.

Cazouls, kä'zool', a town of France, in Hérault, 6 miles NW. of Béziers. Pop. about 4000.

Cazza, kät'sä, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 14 miles W. of the island of Lagosta.

Cea, sä'ä, a village of Portugal, in Beira, 28 miles WSW. of Guarda.

Cea, a small town of Spain, on a river of the same name, 32 miles ESE. of León.

Ceará, sä-ä-rä', a maritime state in the N. of Brazil, between lat. 2° 40' and 7° 25' S. and lon. 37° 30' and 41° 30' W. Area, 40,253 sq. m. It is traversed on the W. boundary by the Serra Grande and the Serra Araripe, which give off many lateral spurs. The main river is the Jaguaribe, which is navigable for a short distance only. The state abounds in medicinal plants, and its minerals include iron, copper, and salt. It has important coffee plantations and live-stock industries, and exports cotton, cacao, coffee, sugar, rubber, hammocks, hides, and mules. Capital, Fortaleza. Pop. in 1890, 805,687.

Ceará, a town of Brazil. See FORTALEZA.

Ceará Mirim, a town of Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, near the coast and in about lat. 5° 45' S.

Cearfoss, keer'fŭs, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., 7 miles NW. of Hagerstown.

Ceba, the ancient name of CEVA.

Cébazat, sä'bä'zä', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles N. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. about 1500.

Cebenna, or **Cebenna Mons.** See CÉVENNES.

Cebolla, thä-bōl'yä, a town of Spain, 25 miles WNW. of Toledo, near the Tagus. Pop. about 2500.

Cebolla, a post-station and resort of Gunnison co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande River.

Ceboruco, sä-bo-roo'ko, an active volcano of Mexico, in the territory of Tepic, near the Pacific coast and 12 miles W. of the town of Tepic. Height, 7100 feet.

Cebreros, thä-brä'roce, a town of Spain, 21 miles SSE. of Ávila, on the Alberche. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Cebú, se-boo', or **Zebú,** ze-boo' (Sp. pron. thé-boo'), one of the Visayas, Philippine Islands, NW. of Mindanao, and between Negros and Bohol. Lat. 9° 20′ to 11° 20′ N. It is long and narrow; the coasts are rather high, and mountain-chains traverse the island. There are many fertile valleys, yielding good crops of rice, corn, sugar, cotton, tobacco, millet, and excellent cacao. Good lignite and petroleum have been discovered. The forests are mostly cleared off and large tracts are grown up to *cogón* grass. The climate is pleasant and comparatively healthful; malaria is but little known. The province of Cebú was the most important in the Visayas under Spanish rule, owing to its central position and other advantages. It includes Maktán and other islands. Area of the island, about 1800 sq. m. Capital, Cebú. Pop. in 1903, 592,247.

Cebú, or **Zebú,** a port, capital of the above and the chief commercial and ecclesiastical city of the Visayas, on a plain near the centre of the E. coast, about 350 miles (direct) SE. of Manila. Lat. 10° 20′ N.; lon. 123° 55′ E. It lies opposite Maktán, the channel separating which forms Cebú Port. It is well built, with a good cathedral, an episcopal palace, court-house, fortifications, etc., and a good harbor. It has an important trade in abacá, sugar, etc. The oldest city in the Philippines, it was the capital of the colony from 1565 to 1571. Pop. in 1903, 31,079.

Ceccano, chĕk-ká'no, a town of Italy, 5 miles S. of Frosinone, on the Sacco. Pop. in 1901, 6728.

Cecil, a county in the NE. part of Maryland, is situated at the head of Chesapeake Bay. Area, 360 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay and is intersected by the Elk River. The county has extensive quarries of granite. Iron, chrome, and slate are also found. Capital, Elkton. Pop. in 1890, 25,851; in 1900, 24,662.

Cecil, a post-town of Berrien co., Ga., 23 miles by rail S. by E. of Tifton. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Cecil, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, 6 miles by rail N. of Paulding. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Cecil, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa. Cecil township contains the Western Pennsylvania Reform School. Pop. in 1900, 3771.

Cecil, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 8 miles ENE. of Shawano. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Shawano.

Cecilian, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., 5 miles by rail W. by S. of Elizabethtown. Pop. about 200.

Ceciliano, chá-che-le-á'no, a village of central Italy, in the Sabine Mountains, 8 miles E. of Tivoli. It has remains of cyclopean walls not identified with any known city of antiquity.

Cecilton, a post-town of Cecil co., Md., 44 miles ENE. of Baltimore and 2 miles N. of the Sassafras River. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Cecina, chá-chee'ná (anc. *Cæci'na*), a river of Tuscany, Italy, which empties into the Mediterranean at the village of Cecina.

Ceclavín, thá-klá-veen', a town of Spain, 35 miles NW. of Cáceres. Pop. about 5000.

Cedar, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cedar River, and the Wapsipinicon River touches its NE. extremity. Capital, Tipton. Pop. in 1890, 18,253; in 1900, 19,371.

Cedar, a county in the SW. part of Missouri, has an area of 491 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sac River and also drained by the Little Sac and Horse Creek. Capital, Stockton. Pop. in 1890, 15,620; in 1900, 16,923.

Cedar, a county in the NE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 725 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River and is drained by Big Bow Creek. Capital, Hartington. Pop. in 1890, 7028; in 1900, 12,467.

Cedar, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, about 10 miles SE. of Oskaloosa. Pop. about 75.

Cedar, a post-village of Leelanau co., Mich., 11 miles NW. of Traverse City. Pop. about 300.

Cedar, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tex., 12 miles N. of Schulenburg.

Cedar, a city of Utah. See CEDAR CITY.

Cedar, a post-village of Iron co., Wis., 20 miles ESE. of Ashland.

Cedar Bayou (bī'oo), a post-hamlet of Harris co., Tex., about 30 miles ENE. of Houston.

Cedar Beach, a post-hamlet of Cape May co., N.J.

Cedar Bluff, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., on the Coosa River and on the Southern R., 28 miles W. by S. of Rome, Ga. It has flour- and grist-mills, etc. The banking point is Gadsden. Pop. about 300.

Cedarbluff, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Red Cedar River, 30 miles below Cedar Rapids.

Cedarbluff, a post-town of Clay co., Miss., 12 miles W. of West Point. Pop. in 1900, 193.

Cedarbluff, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Va., 15 miles by rail SW. of Tazewell. Pop. about 75.

Cedar Bluffs, a post-village of Decatur co., Kan., on Beaver Creek, 60 miles N. of Buffalo station.

Cedarbluffs, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 13 miles N. of Wahoo. Pop. in 1900, 371.

Cedarbrook, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R.

Cedarburg, a banking city of Ozaukee co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 23 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of woollens, wire, sash, wagons, cigars, etc., also valuable stone-quarries. Pop. in 1900, 1626.

Cedar Chapel, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn., 11 miles NW. of Bolivar. Pop. 100.

Cedar City, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., is on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Cedar Creek, and on the Chicago and Alton R., ½ mile N. of Jefferson City, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Cedar City, a city of Iron co., Utah, 19 miles SW. of Parowan. The banking point is Richfield. Pop. in 1900, 1425.

Cedar Creek, Ala., drains part of Lowndes co. and enters the Alabama River in Dallas co.

Cedar Creek, Ind., enters the St. Joseph River in Allen co., 10 miles NE. of Fort Wayne. It is about 50 miles long.

Cedar Creek, Iowa, enters the Des Moines River about 12 miles WSW. of Oskaloosa.

Cedar (or **Big Cedar**) **Creek,** Iowa, enters the Skunk River in Henry co., 7 miles W. of Mount Pleasant. It is about 90 miles long.

Cedar Creek, Mo., enters the Missouri River about 1 mile above Jefferson City.

Cedar Creek, Ocean co., N.J., enters Barnegat Bay.

Cedar Creek, S.C., forms part of the boundary between Chesterfield and Darlington cos. and enters the Great Pedee River.

Cedar Creek, Tex., enters the Trinity River in Henderson co., about 15 miles SW. of Athens. It is about 100 miles long.

Cedar Creek, Va., rises in Shenandoah co., runs mostly NE., and enters the North Fork of the Shenandoah River 3 miles E. of Strasburg. Cedar Creek station (post-office, Meadow Mills) is on the Winchester and Strasburg (Baltimore and Ohio) R., 46 miles SW. of Harpers Ferry. In the vicinity occurred the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, between the Union forces under General Sheridan and the Confederates under General Early, who was routed.

Cedarcreek, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ark., 12 miles SE. of Waldron.

Cedar Creek, a hundred of Sussex co., Del., on Delaware Bay. Pop. in 1900, 4572.

Cedarcreek, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., about 15 miles NE. of Kalamazoo.

Cedarcreek, a post-hamlet of Taney co., Mo., 9 miles SE. of Forsyth.

Cedarcreek, a post-village of Cass co., Neb., on the Platte River and on the Burlington Route, 14 miles WNW. of Plattsmouth. Pop. 125.

Cedarcreek, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.C., on the Cape Fear River, 11 miles SE. of Fayetteville. Pop. about 80.

Cedarcreek, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., 13 miles SSW. of Greeneville.

Cedarcreek, a post-hamlet of Bastrop co., Tex., 18 miles SE. of Austin.

Cedarcreek, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis., 30 miles NNW. of Milwaukee.

Cedarcreek Landing, a post-station of Perry co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River.

Cedardale, a post-hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich., 11 miles (direct) N. by E. of Sanilac Center.

Cedarfalls, a city of Black Hawk co., Iowa, is on the Cedar River and on the Chicago Great-Western, the Illinois Central and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Rs., 60 miles NW. of Cedar Rapids. It has a state normal school and important manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900, 5319.

Cedarfalls, a post-town of Randolph co., N.C., on the Deep River, 25 miles S. of Greensboro. Pop. in 1900, 272.

Cedarfalls, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., on the Red Cedar or Menomonee River, 5 miles above Menomonee.

Cedarfork, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., 15 miles W. of Union.

Cedarfork, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co., Tenn., 33 miles NNW. of Morristown.

Cedargap, a post-village of Wright co., Mo., 10 miles by rail W. of Macomb. Pop. about 100.

Cedarglades, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ark., 21 miles ENE. of Mount Ida.

Cedargrove, a post-village of Walker co., Ga., 27 miles S. by W. of Chattanooga. Pop. about 100.

Cedargrove, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., on the Whitewater River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 34 miles NW. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 300.

Cedargrove, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Me. Pop. about 100.

Cedargrove, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., 5 miles from Germantown station. Pop. 125.

Cedargrove, a station on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5½ miles S. of the initial station in Boston, Mass.

Cedargrove, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., on the Erie R., 18 miles NW. of Jersey City. It has cotton- and brush-factories. The banking point is Montclair. Pop. about 400.

Cedargrove, a post-village of Orange co., N.C., 8 miles N. of Hillsboro. Pop. about 250.

Cedargrove, a post-hamlet of Hocking co., Ohio, 10 miles SW. of Logan.

Cedargrove, a post-hamlet of Laurens co., S.C., 17 miles N. of Laurens.

Cedargrove, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Tenn., 14 miles SW. of Huntingdon.

Cedargrove, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., 5 miles N. of Winchester.

Cedargrove, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., 13 miles SE. of Charleston.

Cedargrove, a banking post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 38 miles N. of Milwaukee. It has important cheese manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 327.

Cedargrove, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Rouge River, 4 miles from Markham.

Cedar Hall, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial R., 54 miles from Rimouski. Pop. about 400.

Cedarhill, a post-hamlet of Gwinnett co., Ga., 18 miles from Buford station.

Cedarhill, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mo.

Cedarhill, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 8 miles below Albany.

Cedarhill, a post-hamlet of Anson co., N.C., 13 miles N. of Wadesboro.

Cedarhill, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 36 miles NNW. of Nashville. Pop. about 400.

Cedarhill, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., 18 miles SW. of Dallas. Pop. about 200.

Cedar Hollow, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley (Philadelphia and Reading) R., 10 miles SSW. of Bridgeport.

Cedarhurst, a post-village and summer-resort of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R. Pop. about 225.

Cedar Island, near the entrance to Sag Harbor, N.Y., has a light-house, in lat. 41° 2′ N., lon. 72° 15′ W.

Cedar Junction, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 9 miles NW. of Olathe. Pop. about 160.

Cedar Key Bay, an open bay on the W. coast of Florida, in Levy co., immediately S. of Wicasassa Bay. It receives the Withlacoochee River.

Cedar Keys, a post-town of Levy co., Fla., on Way and Atsena Otie Keys, on the Gulf coast and on the Seaboard Air Line, 124 miles SSE. of Tallahassee. It is the principal distributing point for the gulf coast of Florida, and has manufactures of cedar-pencils and pine-lumber. It has also a trade in oysters, turtles, and sponges. Pop. in 1900, 739. Cedar Key light-house, on Seahorse Key, is in lat. 29° 5′ 49″ N., lon. 83° 4′ 46″ W.

Cedarknoll, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 6 miles N. by E. of Coatesville, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 200.

Cedar Lake, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., 8 miles SSW. of Crown Point. Pop. about 500.

Cedarlake, a post-hamlet of Montcalm co., Mich., 54 miles W. of Saginaw.

Cedarlake, a post-station and summer-resort of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 5 miles SW. of Minneapolis, in the midst of a circle of fine lakes. It has mineral springs.

Cedarlake, a post-township of Scott co., Minn., 35 miles SW. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 952.

Cedarlake, a post-hamlet of Atlantic co., N.J., 10 miles NE. of Vineland.

Cedarlake, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., 5 miles E. of Clayville.

Cedarlane, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Waynesburg Branch (Pennsylvania) R.

Cedarledge, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa.

Cedar Mills, a post-township of Meeker co., Minn., 14 miles S. of Litchfield. Pop. in 1900, 744.

Cedar Mills, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ohio.

Cedar Mills, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., 18 miles WNW. of Denison.

Cedar Mountain, a locality in Culpeper co., Va., 2 miles W. of Mitchell's station. Here General Banks was defeated by the Confederates under Stonewall Jackson, Aug. 9, 1862.

Cedar Mountain, a post-village of King co., Wash. Its banking point is Seattle.

Cedar Mountains, a mountain-range in Cape Colony, in about lat. 32° S., and with a course nearly along the meridian of 19° E. They are of remarkably picturesque appearance, with peaks varying from 1600 to 5000 feet above sea-level. They are clothed with South African cedar, *Widdringtonia juniperoides*. The highest summit is the Sneeuwkop, 6335 feet.

Cedarpoint, a post-village of Chase co., Kan., 38 miles WSW. of Emporia. Pop. about 140.

Cedarpoint, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio.

Cedar Rapids, a city of Linn co., Iowa, on the Cedar River and on the Chicago and Northwestern, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and other railroads, 98 miles NNW. of Burlington. It is the seat of Coe College, and has breweries and manufactures of machinery, carriages, agricultural implements, cigars, egg-supplies, etc. It has extensive pork-packing industries and contains the shops of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. The rapids of the river furnish good motive power. Pop. in 1860, 1830; in 1890, 18,020; in 1900, 25,656.

Cedar Rapids, a banking post-village of Bonne co., Neb., in an agricultural and stock-raising region and on the Union Pacific R., 17 miles NW. of Fullerton. Pop. in 1900, 559.

Cedarridge, a post-hamlet of Whitefield co., Ga., 5 miles from Dalton.

Cedar (or Red Cedar) River, Mich., rises in Livingston co. and enters the Grand River at Lansing. Length, 60 miles.

Cedar (or Red Cedar) River rises in the S. part of Minnesota, runs southward into Iowa, and after a generally SSE. course enters the Iowa River at Columbus Junction. Its length is estimated at 400 miles.

Cedar River, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., 25 miles NE. by N. of Menominee. It has lumber- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Menominee.

Cedar Rock, a post-village of Franklin co., N.C. Pop. about 100.

Cedar Run, Va., rises in Fauquier co., flows E., and unites with Broad Run 3 miles E. of Brentsville.

Cedarrun, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J. Pop. about 100.

Cedarrun, a post-hamlet of Alexander co., N.C., 26 miles NW. of Statesville.

Cedarrun, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. about 125.

Cedars, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa.

Cedars, a post-village of Soulanges co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R., 29 miles SW. of Montreal. The Cedar Rapids are nearly opposite the village. Pop. in 1901, 344.

Cedarspring, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., 4 miles SE. of Spartanburg. It has a state institution for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind.

Cedar Springs, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala., 16 miles NE. of Center.

Cedar Springs, a post-village of Early co., Ga., 30 miles SW. of Arlington. Pop. about 100.

Cedar Springs, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ky., 6 miles N. by E. of Scottsville.

Cedar Springs, a banking post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Grand Trunk Rs., 21 miles NNE. of Grand Rapids. It is a shipping point for farm-produce. Pop. in 1900, 950.

Cedar Springs, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 5 miles SSW. of Lock Haven.

Cedar Springs, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Tenn., 14 miles NNE. of Jasper.

Cedar Springs, a post-hamlet of Wythe co., Va., 10 miles (direct) ESE. of Marion.

Cedar Springs, a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, on the Lake Erie and Detroit River R., 4 miles from Blenheim, its banking point.

Cedartown, a banking post-town, capital of Polk co., Ga., on the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern and the East

and West Rs., 62 miles WNW. of Atlanta. It has a cotton-seed oil mill, cotton-ginneries and factories, knitting- and flouring-mills, and extensive iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 2823.

Cedarvale, a banking city of Chautauqua co., Kan., on Big Caney Creek, on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 20 miles W. of Sedan. Pop. in 1900, 932.

Cedarvale, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., 9 miles SW. of Syracuse.

Cedar Valley, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Cedar River, about 6 miles SW. of Tipton.

Cedar Valley, a post-hamlet of Taney co., Mo., 40 miles S. of Springfield.

Cedarvalley, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 8 miles NNW. of Wooster.

Cedar Valley, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, 14 miles W. of Lehi.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Hale co., Ala., 10 miles N. of Macon station.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ark., 10 miles N. of Van Buren. Pop. 100.

Cedarville, a banking post-village of Modoc co., Cal., 190 miles NNW. of Reno, Nev. Pop. about 400.

Cedarville, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., 6 miles N. of Freeport, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 377.

Cedarville, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., on the St. Joseph River, 10 miles NE. of Fort Wayne.

Cedarville, a post-village of Smith co., Kan., on the North Fork of the Solomon River, 48 miles WNW. of Beloit. Pop. 180.

Cedarville, a post-village of Mackinac co., Mich.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Minn., on Cedar Lake, 16 miles SSW. of St. James station.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Dade co., Mo., 33 miles SE. of Nevada.

Cedarville, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 7 miles S. of Bridgeton, its banking point. It has a flour- and feed-mill, canneries, etc. Pop. about 1300.

Cedarville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., 14 miles SSE. of Utica. Pop. about 450. Cedarville station is on the Lackawanna R., 9 miles NW. of Richfield Springs.

Cedarville, a banking post-village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 8 miles ENE. of Xenia. It has manufactures of lime, lumber, tiles, and paper. Pop. in 1900, 1189.

Cedarville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 2 miles from Pottstown. Pop. about 200.

Cedarville, a village of Lehigh co., Pa., 4 miles W. of Allentown.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Va., 2 miles from Riverton.

Cedarville, a post-hamlet of Chehalis co., Wash., on the Chehalis River, 4 miles NW. of Oakville.

Cedarwood, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., 24 miles W. by S. of New Albany.

Cedeira, thâ-dâ'râ, a small seaport of Spain, province of Corunna, about 10 miles SW. of Cape Ortegal.

Cedron, a post-village of Lincoln co., Kan., 19 miles NW. of Lincoln.

Cedron, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., Ohio, 34 miles SE. of Cincinnati.

Cefalù, chà-fà-loo' (anc. *Cephalœ'dium*), a town of Sicily, 44 miles ESE. of Palermo, on the N. coast of the island. It stands at the foot of a lofty conical mountain. It has a fine cathedral, dating from Norman times, and remains of Norman fortifications. Many of its inhabitants are engaged in the sardine fishery. In its vicinity are rich marble-quarries. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 11,788; of the commune, 13,273.

Ceglie, châl'yà, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 27 miles W. of Brindisi. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 16,867.

Ceglie (anc. *Cœlium*), a town of Italy, province of Bari. Pop. about 3000.

Cehegin, thà-à-heen', a town of Spain, province and 37 miles WNW. of Murcia. Pop. of the commune, in 1900, 11,601.

Ceiba, a minor Atlantic port of Honduras, 60 miles S. by W. of Trujillo.

Ceiba del Agua, sâ'ee-sâ dêl â'gwâ, a post-village of Havana province, Cuba, 30 miles by rail SW. by W. of Havana. Pop. in 1899, 909.

Celano, chà-lâ'no, a town of Italy, province and 28 miles SSE. of Aquila, near the former bed of Lago Fucino (Celano). Pop. in 1901, 8297.

Celano, Lake. See FUCINO, LAGO.

Celanova, thà-lâ-no'vâ, a small town of Spain, 12 miles S. of Orense, with a Benedictine monastery.

Celaya, sâ-lâ'yâ, a city of Mexico, in the state of Guanajuato, 22 miles by rail W. of Querétaro. It has a cathedral and manufactures of woollens, saddlery, and soap. Elevation, about 6500 feet. Pop. in 1895, 21,245.

Celbridge, a small town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Liffey, 12 miles W. of Dublin.

Celebes, sêl'e-bes (native, *Negri-Orang-Bugis*, and also *Tana-Bugis*, or *Tana-Mangkesser*, contracted into *Macassar*), an island and Dutch possession in the Malay Archipelago, between Borneo on the W. and the Moluccas on the E., extending from lat. 1° 50′ N. to 5° 52′ S., and from lon. 118° 45′ to 125° 15′ E. Area, about 72,000 sq. m. CELEBES is properly the name of the E. part only, and MACASSAR of the W. part. The island consists mainly of four large peninsulas, stretching to the E. and S. and separated by three deep gulfs. Of these peninsulas, that of Menado (known also as Minahassa in its NE. section), on the N., sweeps E. and NE. for 400 miles, with a breadth varying from 30 to 60 miles; that of Macassar, on the SW., forms a parallelogram, 200 miles long and 40–60 miles broad. They are all formed by chains of mountains running seemingly from a common central territory, which may be that of the Latimojong Range. The great gulfs separating the arms of the island are Gorontalo, or Tomini, S. of the Menado peninsula, on the NE.; Tomaiki, or Tolo, on the E.; and Macassar, or Boni, on the S. There is little foreland, and in most places the surface rises abruptly from the sea. The mountains of the peninsula consist mainly of ancient gneisses and schists, but in the south there are sedimentary deposits of Mesozoic (and Tertiary?) age, which seem to culminate in the peak of Lampo Batang (or Bonthain), thought to be over 10,000 feet in elevation. Mount Donda, in the extreme N., is credited with a nearly equal height, as is likewise Koruve, in the E. Most of the volcanic activity of the island is centred in the Minahassa region, where Klabat has an elevation of 6800 ft., Saputan of 5963 ft., and Gunong Sudara of 4400 ft. The largest river of the island is the Sadang, in the W., which, however, like all the other streams, is barely navigable. There are a number of lakes, of which the largest is Poso, almost exactly in the centre. Labaya, in the SW., communicates E. with the Gulf of Boni, and is the seat of an early native civilization which sent its ramifications over the whole archipelago. The Chinrana flows from this lake, and is navigable by European vessels for some distance and by the native *prahus* as far as the lake.

Though crossed by the equator, Celebes is remarkably healthy. Its extreme heats are tempered by the sea-breezes, by rains, and by the north winds that prevail for part of the year. The east monsoon lasts from May to November, and the west during the remaining months. The rainfall is very abundant, ranging from about 50 to 130 inches. The extreme temperature hardly ranges beyond 90°. The soil generally consists of a bed of vegetable mould lying on decomposing volcanic débris. Gold is found in the Menado peninsula, which is often convulsed by earthquakes and abounds in sulphur. An inferior quality of coal is found in the Menado peninsula. Copper of good quality occurs at various points, and in Macassar tin also is mined. Precious stones are found in some of the river-beds.

The island is entirely destitute of the large carnivorous animals, nor has it the elephant, rhinoceros, or tapir. The fauna is a largely specialized one, and while it has distinct affinities with the faunas of both the Malasian and Australian regions, it gives evidence that the region which it characterizes is one of long isolation, or perhaps even a fragment of a distinct continental area that has long since disappeared. Of the more distinctive mammalian types are a species of black tailless baboon, a small buffalo (the anoa), the babirusa, a wild pig, deer, the singular marsupial known as the cuscus, and the tarsier lemur. Reptiles are very numerous, and include the python, crocodile, and turtles. Among domesticated animals are horses, buffaloes, goats, sheep, and pigs.

Dense and magnificent forests clothe the mountain-sides; and in these are found the oak, teak, cedar, upas, clove- and nutmeg-trees, the sago and other palms, the pepper-vine, sandal-wood, mango, silk-cotton tree, the *badeau*, from which the Macassar oil is extracted, fustic-wood, ebony, betel-nut tree, and ginger-plant. Among plants requiring cultivation are the coffee-tree, indigo, cacao, sugar-cane, mountain rice, corn, banana, the manioc root, benzoin, and tobacco.

The chief articles of export are coffee, of a very excellent quality, dammar, trepang, nutmegs, copra, copal, and tobacco, most of which pass through the ports of Macassar, Menado, Gorontalo, and Kema.

The interior of Celebes is largely inhabited by the Alfuras. The Bugis constitute the handsomest race, physically resembling the Polynesians more than the Malays,

to which latter they are far superior in point of honesty and general character. The more civilized inhabitants profess Mohammedanism, but many, especially in the N., have been converted to Christianity. Several independent nations inhabit Celebes. The native princes or rajahs recognize the authority of the Dutch, who have had a footing in Celebes almost continuously since they expelled the Portuguese, in 1660. Women occasionally reign as queens.

In 1512 the Portuguese found but few Mohammedans; and it was not until a century afterwards that Islam was generally adopted. The population is thought to number between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000. Administratively the island is divided into the two residences of Menado and Celebes.

The CELEBES SEA is that part of the Pacific Ocean which is enclosed by Celebes on the S., Borneo on the W., the Sulu Islands and Mindanao on the N., and a number of small islands on the E. Its greatest depth is 16,764 feet.

Celenza, chå-lĕn'zå, a town of Italy, province and 30 miles WNW. of Foggia. Pop. about 3500.

Celenza, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 17 miles SSW. of Vasto. Pop. about 2000.

Celerina, chå-lå-ree'nå, a village of Grisons, Switzerland, in the Upper Engadine, 2 miles from St. Moritz. Elevation, 5055 feet.

Celeron, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 506. The banking point is Jamestown.

Celeste', a banking post-town of Hunt co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 12 miles N. of Greenville. It has cotton-mills and ginneries. Pop. in 1900, 671.

Cel'estine, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., 34 miles N. of Cannelton.

Celestún, så-lĕs-toon', a port of Mexico, in the state of Yucatan, 43 miles W. of Mérida.

Celilo, a post-station in Wasco co., Oregon, on the S. bank of the Columbia River 14 miles above The Dalles, with which it is connected by a railroad.

Celina, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ind., 22 miles N. by E. of Cannelton.

Celina, a banking post-village, capital of Mercer co., Ohio, on the Wabash River and on the Lake Erie and Western and other railroads, 32 miles SW. of Lima. It has canning-, iron-, brick-, and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 2815.

Celina, a banking post-village, capital of Clay co., Tenn., is on the Cumberland River, just below the mouth of Obey's River, 77 miles ENE. of Nashville. Pop. 225.

Celina, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. about 200.

Celle, tsĕl'lẹh, or **Zell,** tsĕl, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Aller, which here becomes navigable, 23 miles NE. of Hanover. It has a beautiful castle, which was the residence of the Celle line of dukes of the house of Brunswick-Lüneburg. In the castle park is a soldiers' monument, erected in 1891. Pop. in 1900, 19,872.

Celo, a post-hamlet of Yancey co., N.C.

Celorico, så-lor'e-ko, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 11 miles NW. of Guarda, near the Serra Estrella.

Celoron, a post-village and resort of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Lake Chautauqua. Pop. about 500.

Cembra, chĕm'brå, a small town of Tyrol, in the Val di Cembra, 9 miles NE. by N. of Trent, on the Avisio.

Cement, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga., 11 miles NW. of Cartersville. It has hydraulic-cement works. Pop. about 120.

Cement City, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich. It has cement-works. Pop. about 150.

Cementon, a post-town of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. about 500. It has cement and other industries. The banking point is Catasauqua.

Cementville, a post-village of Clark co., Ind., 5 miles N. of Jeffersonville. It has a cement-factory. Pop. about 500.

Cenchreæ, the ancient name of KENKRIS.

Ceneda, chå'nå-då (anc. *Cene'ta*), a former town of Italy, province of Treviso, now forming part of Vittorio.

Cenere, Monte, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, 8 miles N. of Lugano. It is pierced by a tunnel on the railroad from Bellinzona, 5520 feet long.

Cenis, Mont. See MONT CENIS.

Cenomani, the ancient name of LE MANS.

Cenon-la-Bastide, sẹh'nôn' lå bås'teed', a suburb of Bordeaux, on the E. bank of the Garonne.

Centallo, chĕn-tål'lo, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles N. of Cuneo, on the Grana. Pop. about 2000.

Centennial, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 9 miles SE. of Gettysburg. Pop. 150.

Centennial, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Tex., 30 miles SW. of Shreveport.

Centennial, a post-station and gold-mining camp of Albany co., Wyo., 30 miles W. of Laramie.

Center, a county in the central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 1130 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and by Moshannon Creek, and is intersected by Bald Eagle Creek. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains and by fertile valleys. The county has extensive deposits of iron and coal. Capital, Bellefonte. Pop. in 1890, 43,269; in 1900, 42,894.

Center, a post-town, capital of Cherokee co., Ala., is ½ of a mile W. of the navigable Coosa River and about 76 miles SE. of Huntsville. The banking point is Gadsden. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Center, a post-hamlet of Sharp co., Ark., 8 miles N. by E. of Evening Shade.

Center, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., Ill., on Green Creek, 7 miles SE. of Rushville.

Center, a post-village of Howard co., Ind., 7 miles by rail SE. of Kokomo. Pop. 250.

Center, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., about 87 miles (direct) N. by W. of Tishomingo and 50 miles E. of Paoli station.

Center, a post-township of Chautauqua co., Kan., 30 miles W. of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 592.

Center, a post-village of Metcalfe co., Ky., 96 miles S. of Louisville.

Center, a post-village of Attala co., Miss., 14 miles SE. of Kosciusko.

Center, a banking post-village of Ralls co., Mo., 10 miles SW. of New London. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Center, a township of Camden co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2192.

Center, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y. Its banking point is Utica.

Center, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 16 miles NW. of Dayton, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 325.

Center, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1313.

Center, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 889.

Center, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1189.

Center, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1775. It affords coal, limestone, iron-ore, and excellent sandstone.

Center, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1500.

Center, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., 18 miles SW. of Newport.

Center, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1046.

Center, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1030.

Center, a banking post-village, capital of Shelby co., Tex., 50 miles SE. of Henderson. Pop. about 600.

Center, a post-hamlet of Tooele co., Utah.

Center, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W.Va. Pop. about 40.

Center, a township (town) of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1488.

Center, a hamlet of Rock co., Wis., in Center township (town), 8 miles W. of Janesville. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1090.

Center Barnstead, a post-hamlet of Belknap co., N.H., 17 miles ENE. of Concord.

Center Bartlett, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., on the Maine Central R. It is 4 miles S. of Jackson.

Center Bel'pre', a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, 14 miles by rail S. by W. of Marietta.

Centerbend, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River.

Center Berlin, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Chatham and Lebanon Valley R., 32 miles N. of Chatham.

Centerbridge, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 24 miles above Trenton, N.J.

Centerbrook, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 26 miles E. of New Haven. It has manufactures of bits, brushes, etc. Pop. about 650.

Center Brunswick, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 4 miles NE. of Troy.

Centerburg, a banking post-village of Knox co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central and the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Rs., 31 miles NNE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 705.

Center Cambridge, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., 1 mile from West Cambridge station.

Center City, a post-village, capital of Chisago co., Minn., on Chisago Lake, 6 miles from Chisago City. Pop. about 100.

Center City, a post-village of Mills co., Tex., 8 miles E. of Goldthwaite. Pop. 120.

Center Conway, a post-village and summer-resort of Carroll co., N.H., in Conway township (town), on the Saco River and on the Maine Central R., 55 miles WNW. of Portland. The banking point is North Conway.

Center Creek, Mo., enters the Spring River in Cherokee co., Kan. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Center Cross, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va. Pop. about 75.

Centerdale, a post-hamlet of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 30 miles SSE. of Cedar Rapids.

Centerdale, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6½ miles NW. of Providence. It has manufactures of worsteds and carriages. Pop. 200.

Center Effingham, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., in Effingham township (town), about 10 miles NE. of Ossipee.

Centerfield, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Canandaigua.

Centerfield, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 3 miles S. of East Monroe. Pop. 100.

Centergrove, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, 3 miles from Julien.

Centergrove, a post-hamlet of Person co., N.C., 10 miles S. by E. of Roxboro.

Centerhall, a banking post-borough of Center co., Pa., in Penn's Valley, on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles SE. of Bellefonte. Pop. in 1900, 537.

Center Harbor, a post-station and summer-resort of Belknap co., N.H., at the NW. extremity of Lake Winnepesaukee, and in Center Harbor township (town), 43 miles N. of Concord. Elevation, 600 feet. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and other villages on the lake. Pop. of the town in 1900, 422. About 3 miles distant is Squam Lake.

Centerhill, a post-hamlet of White co., Ark., 13 miles NW. of Kensett.

Centerhill, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., 5½ miles N. of New Hartford station.

Centerhill, a post-village of Sumter co., Fla., on the Plant System, 8 miles (direct) SE. of Sumterville. Pop. about 150.

Centerhill, a post-village of Center co., Pa., 10 miles SE. of Bellefonte.

Center Junction, a post-town of Jones co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs., 9 miles E. of Anamosa. The banking point is Wyoming. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Center Lebanon, a post-hamlet of York co., Me., in Lebanon township (town).

Center Lincolnville, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Lincolnville township (town), 14 miles N. of Rockland.

Centerline, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., 8 miles by rail N. of Detroit. Pop. 200.

Center Lisle, or **Yorkshire,** a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Lisle township (town), about 50 miles S. of Syracuse. Pop. about 250.

Center Lovell, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Oxford co., Me., in Lovell township (town), on Kezar Lake, 54 miles NW. of Portland.

Center Marshfield, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., 32 miles SE. of Boston.

Center Mills, a post-hamlet of Center co., Pa.

Center Mills, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Va.

Center Montville, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., 23 miles W. of Belfast.

Center Moreland, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., 15 miles N. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 250.

Center Moriches (mo-rich'ez), a banking post-village and watering-place of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 14 miles E. of Patchogue, and ½ mile from East Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. about 800.

Center Ossipee, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., in Ossipee township (town), on Ossipee Lake and on the railroad between Ossipee and North Conway, 4 miles N. of the former.

Centerpoint, a post-village, capital of Howard co., Ark., about 38 miles NNW. of Fulton. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Centerpoint, a post-town of Clay co., Ind., 22 miles E. of Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Centerpoint, a banking post-town of Linn co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 18 miles NNW. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 674.

Centerpoint, a post-village of Monroe co., Ky. Pop. 80.

Centerpoint, a post-village of Chester co., Tenn., 13 miles E. of Henderson.

Centerpoint, a banking post-village of Kerr co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 50 miles NW. of San Antonio. Pop. about 550.

Centerport, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 40 miles E. of Brooklyn. It is on Centerport Harbor, an inlet of Long Island Sound. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. about 480.

Centerport, a post-borough of Berks co., Pa., in Center township, 2 miles from Mohrsville station, which is 10 miles N. of Reading. Pop. in 1900, 141.

Centerridge, a post-village of Conway co., Ark., 27 miles SW. of Pope. Pop. about 350.

Center Ridge, Kan. See RIDGE.

Center River, Wis., rises in Brown co. and enters the Manitowoc River 6 miles from its mouth.

Centerroad Station, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., 39 miles by rail SSW. of Erie. Pop. about 100.

Center Rutland, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., in Rutland township (town), on Otter Creek and on the Rutland and the Delaware and Hudson Rs., 1½ miles W. of Rutland. Here are quarries of fine marble. Pop. about 350.

Center Sandwich, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., in Sandwich township (town), about 22 miles N. of Laconia.

Centersquare, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind., 17 miles ENE. of Madison. Pop. 70.

Centersquare, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Stony Creek R., 5 miles NNE. of Norristown.

Center Star, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Ala., 14 miles from Florence and 2 miles from the Muscle Shoals.

Center Strafford, a post-hamlet of Strafford co., N.H., in Strafford township (town), 9 miles W. of Rochester.

Centerton, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., on the White River, 22 miles by rail SW. of Indianapolis. Pop. 300.

Centerton, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., 9 miles N. by E. of Bridgeton. Pop. about 200.

Centerton, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, on the Huron River, 27 miles by rail S. of Sandusky.

Centerton, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 8 miles N. of Grafton. Pop. about 100.

Centertown, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky., 5 miles NW. of McHenry station. Pop. in 1900, 201.

Centertown, a post-village of Cole co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 48 miles E. of Sedalia. Pop. about 200.

Centertown, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., 16 miles SW. of Franklin.

Center Tuftonboro, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., in Tuftonboro township (town), 8 miles WSW. of Ossipee.

Center Valley, a post-hamlet of Hendricks co., Ind., 5 miles SE. of Clayton.

Center Valley, a post-hamlet of Otsego co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Sharon Springs.

Center Valley, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 45 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 325.

Centerview, a banking post-village of Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 58 miles SE. of Kansas City. Pop. about 350.

Centerview, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, near the Ohio River, 32 miles NE. of Marietta.

Centerview, a post-hamlet of Dauphin co., Pa.

Center Village, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 121 miles WSW. of Albany.

Center Village, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, 20 miles NNE. of Columbus.

Centerville, a banking post-town, capital of Bibb co., Ala., on the Cahawba River and on the Mobile and Ohio R., 45 miles N. by W. of Selma. Pop. in 1900, 422.

Centerville, Montgomery co., Ark. See CADDO GAP.

Centerville, a post-village of Yell co., Ark., 14 miles (direct) E. by N. of Danville. Pop. about 100.

Centerville, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., in a beautiful valley, 35 miles SE. of San Francisco. The banking point is Alvarado. Pop. about 600.

Centerville, Butte co., Cal. See JOHN ADAMS.

Centerville, a mining camp of Shasta co., Cal., 4 miles from Clear Creek. Pop. about 50.

Centerville, a village of New Haven co., Conn., 6 miles N. of New Haven. See HAMDEN.

Centerville, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., 7 miles NNW. of Wilmington. Pop. about 100.

Centerville, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Fla., 10 miles NE. of Tallahassee.

Centerville, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Ga., 12 miles S. by W. of Lawrenceville. Pop. about 100.

Centerville, a post-village of Boisé co., Idaho, 10 miles NW. of Idaho City. Gold is found here. Pop. about 150.

Centerville, a post-village of Piatt co., Ill., 15 miles W. of Champaign.

Centerville, or **Centerville Station,** a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., 7 miles SE. of St. Louis. See also MILLSTADT.

Centerville, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Ind., is on Noland's Fork of the Whitewater River and on the Pennsylvania R., 6 miles W. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 785.

Centerville, a banking city, capital of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 30 miles SW. of Ottumwa. It has iron-, brick- and tile-works, machine-shops, woollen- and flouring-mills, etc. Pork-packing is an important industry. Coal is extensively mined here. Pop. in 1890, 3668; in 1900, 5256.

Centerville, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Kan., on Sugar Creek, about 55 miles SSE. of Lawrence. Pop. about 100.

Centerville, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky., 15 miles NE. of Lexington. Pop. 150.

Centerville, a post-village of St. Mary parish, La., on the navigable bayou Teche, 5 miles below Franklin. It has sugar-industries. Pop. about 400.

Centerville, a township (town) of Washington co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 91.

Centerville, a banking post-town, capital of Queen Anne co., Md., is on an inlet or creek which opens into Chesapeake Bay, about 36 miles by water SE. of Baltimore. It is on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. and has canning and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1231.

Centerville, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, 4 miles W. of Hyannis.

Centerville, a banking post-village, capital of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the Prairie River and on the Michigan Central R., 30 miles S. of Kalamazoo. It has manufactures of knit goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 645.

Centerville, a post-village of Anoka co., Minn., 3 miles W. of Centerville station, which is 17 miles N. of St. Paul. Pop. about 200.

Centerville, a banking post-town of Wilkinson co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 9 miles S. by W. of Gloster. Pop. in 1900, 590.

Centerville, a banking post-village, capital of Reynolds co., Mo., 22 miles SW. of Ironton. Pop. about 200.

Centerville, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., 4 miles N. of Ossipee.

Centerville, formerly a village of Camden co., N.J., now a part of the city of Camden.

Centerville, Hudson co., N.J., forms a part of Bayonne.

Centerville, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 22 miles N. of Trenton.

Centerville, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., in Centerville township (town), 44 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 100; of the town in 1900, 833.

Centerville, a village of Onondaga co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Syracuse. The post-office is North Syracuse.

Centerville, a village and summer-resort of Ulster co., N.Y. The post-office is Saugerties.

Centerville, a post-village of Franklin co., N.C., 19 miles ESE. of Henderson. Pop. about 100.

Centerville, Belmont co., Ohio. See DEMOS.

Centerville, Clinton co., Ohio. See LEES CREEK.

Centerville (Thurman post-office), a village of Gallia co., Ohio, 16 miles WNW. of Gallipolis. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Centerville, a hamlet of Guernsey co., Ohio, 5 miles NE. of Cambridge. The name of its post-office is Midway.

Centerville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, in the Miami Valley, about 10 miles S. by E. of Dayton. Pop. 350.

Centerville, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, 5 miles NW. of Hillsboro.

Centerville, a village of Bedford co., Pa., 16 miles S. of Bedford. Here is Cumberland Valley post-office.

Centerville, a village of Bucks co., Pa., 30 miles N. of Philadelphia. The name of its post-office is Buckingham.

Centerville, a station in Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 6 miles WSW. of Bridgeport.

Centerville, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on Oil Creek, 10 miles by rail N. of Titusville. Oil is found near here. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Centerville, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Brownsville. Pop. in 1900, 746.

Centerville, a banking post-village of Kent co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet River, 12 miles by rail SSW. of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. Pop. about 1500.

Centerville, Washington co., R.I., adjacent to Rockville.

Centerville, a banking city of Turner co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 22 miles S. by E. of Parker. It has various mills and is a shipping point for grain and produce. Pop. in 1900, 871.

Centerville, a banking post-village, capital of Hickman co., Tenn., on the Duck River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 55 miles SW. of Nashville Pop. about 500.

Centerville, a post-village, capital of Leon co., Tex., 14 miles SE. of Jewett and 130 miles NE. of Austin. Pop. about 300.

Centerville, a post-village of Davis co., Utah, on Great Salt Lake, 11 miles N. of Salt Lake City. Pop. 650.

Centerville, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt.

Centerville, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., 25 miles W. by S. of Washington, D.C. It is near the battlefield of Bull Run.

Centerville, a post-village of Klickitat co., Wash., 5 miles (direct) SW. of Goldendale. Pop. about 100.

Centerville, a town of Tyler co., W.Va., in Centerville district. Pop. in 1900, 156.

Centerville, a post-village of Wayne co., W.Va., 12 miles from Huntington. Pop. about 150.

Centerville, a post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., 5 miles N. of Trempealeau station.

Centerville, a post-village of Addington co., Ontario, on Whelan's Creek, 17 miles NNE. of Napanee. Pop. 250.

Centerville, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, 20 miles N. by W. of Woodstock. Pop. about 600.

Centerville, or **Trout Cove,** a post-village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles SW. of Digby.

Centerville, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Kentville. NEW GERMANY, Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, is sometimes called Centerville.

Centerville Station, a post-village and summer-resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 26½ miles NNW. of Middletown.

Center White Creek, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in White Creek township (town), 25 miles NE. of Troy.

Cento, chĕn'to, a town of Italy, 16 miles NNW. of Bologna, on the left bank of the Reno. It is the birthplace of the painter Guercino, whose paintings adorn some of the churches and whose statue stands on the main public square. Pop. in 1901, 4366; of the commune, 19,118. The Canal of Cento, 35 miles in length, passes this town and connects Bologna with Ferrara.

Centorbi, the former name of CENTURIPE.

Central, a post-village of Graham co., Ariz., on the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern R.

Central, a post-village of St. James parish, La., 7 miles by rail N. by W. of Houma.

Central, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on a branch of the Illinois Central R., 14 miles (direct) W. of St. Louis. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Clayton.

Central, a post-village of Grant co., N.Mex., 8 miles (direct) E. of Silver City. Pop. about 450.

Central, a post-town of Pickens co., S.C., in Central township, and on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 349.

Central, a post-village of Doddridge co., W.Va., 3 miles W. of West Union.

Central America, a name applied by geographers to that part of the North American continent, or of the American land-mass generally, which lies between the isthmus of Panama and that of Tehuantepec. It includes the Spanish-American republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and the colony of British Honduras (Belize), with a small or greater part of the republic of Panama; and the states of Chiapas and Tabasco, as well as the peninsula of Yucatan (all Mexican), are geographically united to it. Some writers regard Mexico, as a whole, as also forming a part of Central America; by others, again, the term is restricted to the five republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica. Indeed, from a geographic point of view, Central America can only be regarded as a transition tract or connecting bond between two main continental areas, and there is hardly more reason to consider it structurally a part of the continent of the north than of that of the south. The dominant physiographic lines show the greater part, in fact, to be more nearly Antillean (Cuban and Jamaican) in its relationship, the final continental connections across the two isthmuses having been established during a late (middle Tertiary or later) period. In its generally accepted narrower sense, Central America is an irregular mass of land lying between the Caribbean Sea on the E. and the N. and the Pacific Ocean on the SW., and having the Gulf of Mexico on the NW. and N. It is a mountainous region, with many high plateaus of limited extent, and containing many volcanoes. A portion of the ancient Guatemalan mountains is unquestionably continued into the so-called Sierra Madre Occidental or Pacífico of Mexico, but the prolongation of the Andes only questionably extends beyond the narrow isthmus of Panama. The volcanoes are among the loftiest summits

of the land, and characterize a region of unusual destructivity; those best known are Fuego, Agua, Tajumulco (13,814 feet), Tacaná (13,334 ft.), Acatenango (12,992 ft.), and Santa Maria, in Guatemala; Conchagua and Izalco, in Salvador; Momotombo, Masaya, Omotepe, and Coseguina, in Nicaragua (the last-named, a mountain of only Vesuvian proportions, but recording, 1835, one of the most catastrophic eruptions known to history); and Irazú, Poas, Turrialba, and Chiriquí, in Costa Rica. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence and of marked severity.

The rivers of Central America are mostly unimportant, or at least ill-adapted to navigation, being largely interrupted by rapids. Of the larger ones are the Usumasinta in the NW.; the Patuca, in Honduras; and the Wanks, Grande, and San Juan, in Nicaragua, the last being the outlet of the large interior Lake Nicaragua. Approximately on the NW. and SE. limits of the region are the Coatzocoalcos and Chagres rivers.

The climate is essentially tropical, hot and moist, but is materially tempered in the elevated tracts. In the lowlands the mean temperature of the coolest month differs only by a few degrees from that of the warmest. There are the three usually recognized tropical zones, the *tierra caliente*, extending from sea-level to about 2000–2500 ft., characterized by growths of rubber, mahogany, cocoanut, and cacao; the *tierra templada*, 2000–6000 ft., the favored zone for coffee-culture; and the *tierra fria*, following above 6000 ft. and largely productive of grain. The limit of forest-growth is about 12,500 ft. The fauna of Central America is essentially Neotropical and differs little from that of South America. The mineral wealth is considerable, but it has up to this time been only indifferently developed. Gold is worked in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and elsewhere.

The people are chiefly of the Indian and Hispano-Indian stock. Agriculture is a leading pursuit. Chief products are cacao, indigo, coffee, india-rubber, mahogany, sarsaparilla, hides, deer-skins, fruits, tortoise-shell, etc. The region was conquered by the Spaniards in 1523–25. The colonies of Central America declared themselves independent of Spain in 1821. In 1823 a federal republic was constituted, which was dissolved in 1839. The progress of these countries has been much hindered by frequent political revolutions. The Central American republics have the following (approximate) areas: Guatemala, 48,300 sq. m.; Nicaragua, 47,800 sq. m.; Honduras, 46,200 sq. m.; Costa Rica, 20,900 sq. m.; and Salvador, 8150 sq. m. (See the names of the particular countries above enumerated.)

Central Asia, a designation applied in a broad sense to a territory comprising about one-third of the Asiatic continent and embracing most of the thinly inhabited or uninhabited portions of the Chinese Empire, together with Russian Turkestan (with Bokhara and Khiva) and the highlands of Iran (Persia and Afghanistan). The eastern half, or Central Asia within the Chinese Empire, lies between the Altai Mountains on the N. and the Tibetan plateau on the S., and extends eastward from the Pamir plateau to the Khingan mountains and the ranges between which are the upper courses of the Hoang-ho and the Yang-tse-kiang. Its chief features are the vast Hanhai steppe, with the desert of Gobi, and the Tian-shan and Kuen-un mountains. The scanty streams of this great walled-in area empty into salt lakes without outlets or are absorbed into the sands. The main divisions are known as Mongolia and East Turkestan.

Central Asia, a division of the Russian Empire in Asia. It comprises the provinces of Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk, Samarkand, Ferghana, Syr-Darya, Semiryetchensk, Uralsk, and Turgai, and the Transcaspian Province. The greater part of this vast region is included in the general governments of the Steppes and Turkestan. Area (land surface), about 1,350,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 7,721,648.

Central Bridge, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., on Schoharie Creek, at the mouth of the Cobleskill, and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 36 miles W. of Albany. The banking point is Schoharie. Pop. about 600.

Central Chebogue, she-bōg', a post-village of Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 2½ miles from Yarmouth.

Central City, a village of Santa Barbara co., Cal., 30 miles S. of San Luis Obispo.

Central City, a banking post-town, the capital of Gilpin co., Colo., is situated in a narrow valley at the E. base of the Snowy Range, and on the Colorado and Southern R., 40 miles W. by N. of Denver. Its prosperity is chiefly derived from its gold-mines, which are very rich. The Gregory lode, which crops out near the lower end of the city, was the first discovered in Colorado. The city has an opera-house, several quarts-mills, etc. Elevation, 8500 feet. Pop. in 1900, 3114.

Central City, a city of Grundy co., Ill., in Braceville township. Pop. in 1900, 290.

Central City, a post-village of Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 1 mile N. of Centralia. Pop. in 1900, 615.

Central City, a banking post-town of Linn co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River and on the Illinois Central R., 20 miles NNE. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 623.

Central City, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Kan., 8 miles W. of Garnett.

Central City, a banking post-town of Muhlenberg co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Illinois Central Rs., 7 miles N. of Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 1348.

Central City, a post-village of Putnam co., Mo., 12 miles W. by S. of Unionville. The post-office is Lucerne.

Central City, a banking city, capital of Merrick co., Neb., on the Platte River and on the Union Pacific and the Burlington and Missouri River Rs., 132 miles W. of Omaha. It has various mills and the Friends College. Pop. in 1900, 1571.

Central City, a mining post-village of Lawrence co., S.Dak., in the Black Hills, 280 miles SW. of Bismarck. Gold is mined in the vicinity. The banking point is Deadwood. Pop. about 300.

Central City, a post-town of Cabell co., W.Va., in Guyandot district. Pop. in 1900, 1580.

Central College, Ohio. See ANALTHEA.

Central Covington, a town of Kenton co., Ky., in Milldale district, and on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. in 1900, 2155.

Central Falls, a post-village of Randolph co., N.C., 5 miles NE. of Ashboro. Pop. about 300.

Central Falls, a city of Providence co., R.I., on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 4½ miles N. of Providence. It has cotton-, woollen-, silk- and hair-cloth mills, and manufactures of leather, paper-boxes, glue, machinery, etc. The banking point is Pawtucket. Pop. in 1900, 18,167.

Central House, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., 16 miles N. of Marysville.

Centralia, a city of Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 60 miles E. by S. of St. Louis. It has fruit-box and canning-factories, woollen-mills, iron- and granite-works, foundries, flour-mills, glass-works, railroad machine- and repair-shops, etc. Large quantities of fruit, especially apples and strawberries, are sent hence to market. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 6721.

Centralia, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T. Pop. about 250.

Centralia, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, 10 miles W. by S. of Dubuque. Pop. 40.

Centralia, a banking city of Nemaha co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 62 miles W. by N. of Atchison. It has an extensive trade in produce. Pop. in 1900, 655.

Centralia, a banking city of Boone co., Mo., 21 miles NE. of Columbia, on the Wabash and the Chicago and Alton Rs. It has milling and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1722.

Centralia, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 7 miles E. of Maysville. Pop. 150.

Centralia, a post-borough of Columbia co., Pa., on a branch of the Lehigh Valley R., 2 miles N. of Ashland, its banking point. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2048.

Centralia, a post-village of Trinity co., Tex., 28 miles E. of Lovelady.

Centralia, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va., 10 miles by rail S. of Richmond.

Centralia, a banking city of Lewis co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 4 miles N. of Chehalis. It has important lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 1600.

Centralia, a post-village of Braxton co., W.Va., 9 miles SE. of Sutton.

Centralia, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, nearly opposite Grand Rapids, and on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 46 miles NE. of Tomah.

Centralia, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 4½ miles from Exeter, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Central India, a political agency of British India, bounded on the N. by Rajputana and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, E. by Chota-Nagpur (Bengal), S. by the Central Provinces, and W. by the Bombay Presidency. Area, 78,800 sq. m. It consists of many native states, of which Gwalior, Indore, Rewa, and Bhopal are the principal. It includes part of the region called Bundelcund. Pop. in 1901, 8,501,883.

Central Islip, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Islip township (town), on the Long Island R., 44 miles E. of Brooklyn.

Central Lake, a banking post-village of Antrim co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 8 miles NW. of Bellaire. Pop. in 1900, 1307.

Central Mills, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala., 11 miles SW. of Selma.

Centralmine, a post-village of Keweenaw co., Mich., 15 miles ENE. of Calumet. Here is a rich copper-mine.

Centralpark, a former post-village of Cook co., Ill., now included in the city of Chicago.

Centralpark, a post-hamlet of Gallatin co., Mont., 15 miles by rail NW. of Bozeman.

Centralpark, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 30 miles E. of Brooklyn.

Centralplains, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., 22 miles S. of Charlottesville.

Central Point, a post-town of Jackson co., Oregon, 6 miles NE. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Central Point, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., 16 miles E. of Milford.

Central Provinces, a chief-commissionership of British India, of irregular outline and lying mostly within lat. 17° 50′–24° 30′ N. and lon. 76°–85° E. It is divided into the commissionerships of Chuttisgurh, Jubbulpur, Nagpur, and Nerbudda, which are again divided into 19 districts. In addition to these divisions, there are 15 small feudatory native states. The whole country consists of table-lands rising terrace-like from the lower surrounding regions. The northwestern portion is drained by the Nerbudda, the southwestern by the Godavery, and the eastern by the Mahanuddy. The soil and surface are exceedingly various, and the natural resources, though great, are imperfectly developed. Capital, Nagpur. Area, 115,900 sq. m., of which 29,400 sq. m. belong to the native states. Pop. in 1901, 11,800,000, of which nearly 2,000,000 belonged to the native states. The inhabitants are mainly Hindus. There is a large non-Aryan element in the population.

Central Square, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 18 miles N. of Syracuse, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Central Station, a post-village of Doddridge co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 52 miles E. of Parkersburg.

Central Valley, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 48 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. about 600.

Central Village, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 19 miles NNE. of Norwich. Pop. about 700.

Central Village, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., 12 miles WSW. of New Bedford.

Centre. For locations having this word in combination, see CENTER.

Centrop'olis, a post-village of Franklin co., Kan., 10 miles NNW. of Ottawa. Pop. about 125.

Centropolis, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., 5 miles by rail E. of Kansas City.

Centum Cellæ, the ancient name of CIVITA VECCHIA.

Centuria, a banking town of Polk co., Wis. Pop. about 100.

Centuripe, chĕn-too'ree-pā, formerly called **Centorbi,** a town of Sicily, 19 miles WNW. of Catania, on a rugged mountain. Pop. in 1901, 10,898. Around it are ruins of Centuripæ, and great numbers of antique gems, coins, and vases are found.

Ceos, the ancient name of ZEA.

Cephalœdium, the ancient name of CEFALÙ.

Cephalonia, sĕf-ā-lo'ne-ā (mod. Gr. Κεφαλονία, kĕf-ā-lo-nee'ā; anc. Gr. Κεφαλληνία; L. *Cephalle'nia*), **Kephalo'nia,** or **Kephallinia,** kĕf-ā-lee-nee'ā, an island of the Mediterranean, one of the largest of the Ionian Islands belonging to Greece. It is a few miles W. of the mainland and about 3 miles from Ithaca, between lat. 38° 4′ and 38° 29′ N. and lon. 20° 21′ and 20° 49′ E. Length 32 miles; breadth, from 5 to 12 miles. Area, about 260 sq. m. Pop. in 1899, 80,178. The surface is generally mountainous. A calcareous ridge traverses the island from NW. to SE., the highest summit of which, Megas Soros, the ancient Ænus, is about 5300 feet above the sea. The only plain in the island of any extent is in the SW., near Argostoli. The coast-line is deeply marked with indentations. The bay of Argostoli extends about 7 or 8 miles inland. Nearly every available spot in the island has been brought under cultivation. Immense quantities of currants are exported. The other products are wheat, oil, wine, cotton, flax, oranges, lemons, figs, and carobs. The inhabitants are nearly all Greeks and are noted for their sea-faring qualities. The chief towns are Argostoli (the capital) and Lixuri.

Cephalonia was known anciently by various names, being called Samos in the Odyssey, and Tetrapolis by Thucydides. In 189 B.C. the island came under the Roman dominion. For centuries it was a possession of Venice. (See IONIAN ISLANDS.) Cephalonia, with some other islands, including Ithaca, forms one of the nomes of Greece, which in 1896 had a population of 83,363.

Cephis'sia, or **Kephis'sia,** a village of Greece, 12 miles NE. of Athens, with remains of antiquity.

Cephissus, or **Cephisus,** a river of Attica, also called Podoniphti, which rises on the slopes of Mounts Pentelicon and Parnes, and waters the plain W. of Athens. Another stream of Attica, emptying near Eleusis, now called Sarantaporos, anciently bore the name of Cephisus.

Cephi'sus, or **Cephis'sus** (Gr. Κηφισος or Κηφισσος), the ancient name of a river of Greece, now called Mavronero, which flows through Phocis and Bœotia and whose waters are discharged into the channel of Eubœa. It until recently formed a large shallow lake, called in antiquity Copais and in modern times Topolias, which has been drained.

Ceprano, chā-prā'no (anc. *Fregel'læ*), a town of Italy, 11 miles SE. of Frosinone. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901, 6185).

Ceral'vo, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky., on the Green River, 3 miles from Rockport station.

Ceram', called by the natives **Serang,** see'rång', an island in the Malay Archipelago, the second largest of the Moluccas, lies between Buru on the W, and Papua on the E., and immediately NE. of Amboyna. It stretches from lat. 2° 47′ to 3° 50′ S. and from lon. 127° 57′ to 130° 56′ E. Area, about 6800 sq. m. It is traversed by mountain-ranges rising from a table-land of considerable elevation and sending down innumerable streams to the sea. The summit-crest of the mountains lies generally between 6000 and 8000 feet, and culminates in Nusa-hel, about 9600 feet in height. The island is densely covered with a luxuriant vegetation, of which the cocoanut and sago-palm constitute prominent figures. There is little cultivation, and the rice-, tobacco-, coffee- and cacao-fields are confined almost exclusively to seaboard patches. Clove- and nutmeg-trees grow wild, and the woods abound in magnificent forest-trees. Near the E. end, on the N. side, is the village of Waru, on the bay of the same name. At Amahai, on the S. coast, appears to be the only good harbor, although Sawaai, on the N., is frequented by whalers.

The coasts are peopled by bold and enterprising Malay fishermen and traffickers, who carry the produce of their fisheries to the Sunda Islands and Singapore. The interior is peopled by the Alfuras, or by a people of possibly mixed Papuan descent. The country is governed by native chiefs under Dutch supervision. The island forms part of the residency of Amboyna.

The aborigines of Ceram are mostly idolaters, and the coast population is generally Mohammedan. Christian missionaries have made numerous converts along the coasts. Notwithstanding its superabundant fertility, Ceram is very thinly peopled. The population is probably less than 100,000.

Cerami, chā-rā'mee, a town of Sicily, province of Catania, 17 miles W. of Bronte. Pop. about 4500.

Ceram' Laut' (lŏwt), or **Serang' Laut** ("Seaward Ceram"), a cluster of small islands in the Malay Archipelago, lying SE. of the island of Ceram, from which they are separated by the island and strajt of Kefing. The chief island is about 5 miles long, is mountainous, and belongs to the Dutch. Lat. 3° 50′ S.; lon. 131° E.

Cerano, chā-rā'no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 8½ miles ESE. of Novara. Pop. in 1901, 6085.

Cerbère, a hamlet of southern France, on the Mediterranean, 1 mile from Cap Cerbère, which marks the eastern end of the boundary between France and Spain.

Cerchiara, chĕR-ke-ā'rā, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 9 miles ENE. of Castrovillari. Pop. about 3000.

Cerda, chĕR'dā, a town of Sicily, 3 miles SE. of Termini. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4922.

Cerdagne, sĕR'dāñ' (Sp. *Cerdaña*, thĕr-dān'yā), the old French name of a district in the Pyrenees, now included partly in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales and partly in the Spanish provinces of Gerona and Lérida, and containing the little town of Puigcerdá. The ancient inhabitants were the Cerretani, whence the name.

Cère, sair, a river of southern France, departments of Cantal and Lot, rises in the Plomb du Cantal and, after a W. course of about 55 miles, joins the Dordogne.

Ceredo, a banking post-village of Wayne co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, 6 miles below Huntington. It is on the Chesapeake and Ohio and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 1279.

Ceres, se'rez, a town of Cape Colony, in a district of the same name, about 70 miles NE. of Cape Town. Pop. about 1750. It is situated on the Warm Bokkeveld, at an elevation of 1500 feet above the sea. It enjoys a fairly good climate and is a health-resort.

Ceres, seers, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 3 miles S. of Cupar-Fife.

Ceres, se'rez, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 24 miles SE. of Lathrop. Pop. about 100.

Ceres, a post-village of Crawford co., Ga. Pop. about 100.

Ceres, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., on Oswayo Creek, about 10 miles SE. of Olean.

Ceres, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Okla.

Ceres, a township of McKean co., Pa., on the New York boundary line. Pop. in 1900, 1106.

Ceresco, sẹ-rĕs'ko, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River and on the Michigan Central R., 5 miles W. of Marshall. Pop. about 300.

Ceresco, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 12 miles S. of Wahoo. Pop. in 1900, 226.

Ceresius Lacus, the ancient name of LAKE LUGANO.

Ceresole, chå-rå-zo'lå, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 13½ miles NW. of Alba. In its vicinity the French gained a victory over the Imperialists in 1544.

Céret, så'rå', a frontier town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Pyrénées-Orientales, 18 miles SW. of Perpignan, on the Tech, which is spanned by a bridge of a single arch. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4000).

Cerignola, chå-reen-yo'lå, an episcopal town of Italy, province and 24 miles SE. of Foggia. In 1503 the Spaniards here defeated the French. Near by are the ruins of the ancient Apulian town of Salapia. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 34,195.

Cerigo, chĕr-ee'go (anc. L. *Cythe'ra;* Gr. Κύθηρα, pronounced by the modern Greeks kith'e-rạ), the Italian name of **Kyth'era,** the southernmost of the principal of the Ionian Islands, belonging to Greece, in the Mediterranean, off the S. extremity of the Morea, between lat. 36° 7′ and 36° 23′ N., and about lon. 23° E. Area, 110 sq. m. Pop. about 15,000. The shores are abrupt and dangerous to shipping. The surface is mostly mountainous and rocky. More cattle are reared here than in any other of the Ionian Islands. Chief crops are wheat, maize, pulse, cotton, flax, wine, olive oil, and honey. At the S. extremity is the little town of Kythera, or Kapsali. The island was celebrated in ancient times for the worship of Venus, and there are some ruins of the ancient city of Cythera and its temples. The island was subject to Sparta when that state was at the height of its power. It is included in the nome of Laconia.

Cerigotto, chå-re-got'to, or **Antikyth'era** (anc. *Ægila*), a small island of the Mediterranean, midway between Cerigo and Crete, and belonging to Greece. Length, 5 miles; breadth, from 1 to 3 miles.

Cérilly, så'ree'yee', a town of France, in Allier, 24 miles WNW. of Moulins. Pop. in 1901, 3004.

Cerinia, chå-ree'ne-å, or **Keryn'ia** (anc. *Cerin'ia, Ceryn'ia,* or *Cero'nia*), a town of Cyprus, on its N. coast, 10 miles N. of Lefkosia. It has an indifferent port and ancient quarries and catacombs.

Cerisy-la-Salle, sẹh-ree'zee' lå sål, a small town of France, in Normandy, department of Manche, 10 miles SW. of Saint-Lô. It has the church of an abbey founded by Robert of Normandy in 1030, and completed by William the Conqueror.

Cerizay, sẹh-ree'zå', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 9 miles W. of Bressuire. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2000).

Cerne-Abbas, sẹrn ab'bạs, a town of England, co. of Dorset, 7½ miles N. of Dorchester. Pop. about 1000.

Cernetz, or **Zernetz,** tsĕr'nĕts, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, in the Lower Engadine, 31 miles SE. of Chur. Elevation, 4910 feet.

Cernobbio, chĕr-nob'be-o, a village of Italy, near the SW. extremity of Lake Como, about 2½ miles from Como, with which it is connected by tramway.

Cernowitz, tsĕr'no-vitz, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles ESE. of Tabor. Pop. in 1900, 2082.

Cernusco sul Naviglio, chĕr-noos'ko sool nå-veel'-yo, formerly called **Cernusco-Asinario,** chĕr-noos'ko å-ze-nå're-o, a town of Italy, 7 miles NE. of Milan, on the canal of Martesana. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 7000).

Cerralvo, an island of Mexico, in the Gulf of California, near the SE. extremity of the peninsula of Lower California.

Cerreto Sannita, chĕr-rå'to sån-nee'tå, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, 22 miles NE. of Capua. It has a cathedral with fine paintings. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5338.

Cerrillos, a post-town of Santa Fé co., N.Mex., 27 miles by rail W. of Glorieta. The banking point is Santa Fé. Pop. in 1900, 491.

Cerritos, sĕr-ree'tōce, a town of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosí, on the Mexican Central R., 45 miles (direct) NE. of San Luis Potosí.

Cerro, a post-hamlet of Taos co., N.Mex., 24 miles (direct) N. by W. of Taos.

Cerro Azul, sĕr'ro å-sool', a seaport town of Peru, 75 miles SSE. of Lima.

Cerro del Andevalo, thĕr'ro dĕl an-då-vå'lo, a small town of Spain, 25 miles N. of Huelva.

Cerro de las Juntas, Mexico. See QUIOTEPEC.

Cerro de Pasco, sĕr'ro då pås'ko, called also simply **Pasco,** a town of Peru, capital of the department of Junín, 130 miles NE. of Lima, with which it is connected by the Oroya railway. Elevation, about 14,100 feet. It is the seat of some of the most important silver-mines of Peru, but of late the output has been a diminished one. Pop. about 14,000. The name Cerro de Pasco is also given to a knot of the Peruvian Andes, in the same region.

Cerro Gordo, sĕr'ro gor'do, a mountain-pass through which the National Road conducts from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, 60 miles NW. of the former. Here General Scott defeated Santa Anna, April 18, 1847.

Cerrogordo, a county in the N. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is drained by Lime Creek and the West Fork of the Cedar River. Capital, Mason City. Pop. in 1890, 14,864; in 1900, 20,672.

Cerrogordo, a mining camp of Inyo co., Cal.

Cerrogordo, a post-village of Holmes co., Fla., on the Choctawhatchee River, 10 miles E. by N. of Westville. Pop. 150.

Cerrogordo, a banking post-village of Piatt co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 12 miles ENE. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 1008.

Cerrogordo, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind., 7 miles SW. of Winchester.

Cerrogordo, a post-township (and hamlet) of Lac qui Parle co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 634.

Cerrogordo, a post-village of Columbus co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 58 miles W. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 123.

Cerrogordo, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, about 10 miles below Savannah.

Cerro Gordo Azul, in Peru. See CERRO AZUL.

Cerro Gordo de Potosí, sĕr'ro gor'do då po-to-see', a famous metalliferous mountain of Bolivia, immediately SW. of Potosí. Elevation, variously placed between 15,400 and 16,100 feet.

Cerro Largo, sĕr'ro lar'go, a department in the NE. part of Uruguay. Area, 5753 sq. m. The Rio Negro forms its NW. boundary. The surface is rolling. Cattle-raising is the chief industry. Capital, Melo or Villa de Cerro. Pop. in 1900 (estimated), 36,396.

Cer'ros, or **Cedros,** an island of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California, in lat. 28° 12′ N., lon. 115° 20′ W. Length, N. to S., 30 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Certaldo, chĕr-tål'do, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 18 miles SW. of Florence, on the Elsa. Pop. in 1901, 4523 (commune, 9120). It is the birthplace of Boccaccio.

Certosa, chĕr-to'zå, a hamlet of northern Italy, on the railroad connecting Milan with Pavia, 17 miles S. of Milan. Near by is the splendid Carthusian monastery (now a "national monument"), La Certosa di Pavia, which was begun in 1396, and whose façade, in the Lombard-Romanesque style, is ranked among the finest creations of its kind of the fifteenth century.

Cerulean, a banking post-town of Trigg co., Ky., 12 miles NNE. of Cadiz. Pop. in 1900, 190.

Cervaro, chĕr-vå'ro (anc. *Cerbalus*), a river of Italy, rises in the Apennines near Ariano and, after a NE. course of 50 miles, enters the Gulf of Manfredonia.

Cervaro, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 22 miles SE. of Sora. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 5000).

Cerveira, or **Villa Nova da Cerveira,** vil'lå no'vå då sĕr-vå'e-rå, a town of Portugal, 16 miles N. of Vianna, on the Minho. Pop. about 2000.

Cervera, thĕr-vå'rå, a town of Spain, 28 miles E. of Lérida. It stands on a conspicuous height and is enclosed by old walls. The principal edifices are those of its former university (united with that of Barcelona) and some handsome churches and convents. Ferdinand and Isabella were married here in 1469. Pop. in 1900, 4350.

Cervera del Rio Alhama, thĕr-vå'rå dĕl ree'o ål-å'må, a town of Spain, province of Logroño, 18 miles S. of Calahorra. Pop. in 1900, 5930.

Cervera de Pisuerga, a town of Spain, 58 miles N. of Palencia. Pop. about 1000.

Cerveteri, chĕr-vĕt'å-re, or **Cervetri,** chĕr-vå'tree (*i.e.,* CERE VETERE, *Cære Vetus,* "Old Cære,"—anc. *Cæ're*), a village of Italy, in the Campagna, 27 miles W. of Rome. Cære was in antiquity one of the 12 great cities of Etruria. Its acropolis is occupied by the modern village, and remains of Pelasgic walls and Etruscan tombs still exist.

Cervia, chĕr've-â, a town of Italy, in Emilia, 13 miles SSE. of Ravenna, on the Adriatic. Its salt-works in the adjoining marshes are important. Cervia is a bishop's see. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901, 7942).

Cervignano, chĕr-vin-yâ'no, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Görz and Gradisca, circle of Gradisca, on the Aussa, a small navigable stream flowing into the Adriatic. Pop. about 2500.

Cervin, Mont. See MATTERHORN.

Cervoli, chĕr-vo'lee, a small island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, 5 miles E. of Elba.

Cesano Maderno, châ-sâ'no mâ-dĕr'no, a village of Italy, 10 miles N. by W. of Milan, on the Seveso. Pop. (commune) about 5500.

Cesaro, châ-sâ'ro, a town of Sicily, on a hill, 7½ miles NW. of Bronte. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4744.

Cesena, châ-sâ'nâ, a town of Italy, province of Forlì, 12 miles SE. of Forlì, on the Emilian Way. Principal buildings are the town-hall in the great square, the Capuchin church, with a fine painting by Guercino, the library founded in 1452 and rich in MSS., a cathedral, and a large theatre. Popes Pius VI. and VII. were both natives of this town, and a colossal statue of the former adorns the town-hall. Large quantities of sulphur are obtained in the vicinity. The wine of Cesena was already noted in antiquity. Pop. in 1901, 7623 (commune, 42,240).

Cesenatico, châ-sâ-nâ'te-ko, a town of Italy, in Emilia, 9 miles ENE. of Cesena, on the Adriatic. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 7500).

Cessenon, sĕs'sẹh-nôn', a village of France, in Hérault, 15 miles E. of St. Pons, on the Orbe. Pop. about 2000.

Cessna, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., 9 miles N. of Bedford. Pop. about 175.

Cesson, sĕs'sôn', a village of France, in Ile-et-Vilaine, 3 miles E. of Rennes, on the Vilaine.

Cestohowa, a post-village of Carnes co., Tex.

Cestona, thĕs-to'nâ, a village of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 11 miles SW. of San Sebastián, near the Urola.

Cetara, châ-tâ'râ, a town of Italy, on the Gulf of Salerno, 3 miles SW. of Salerno. Pop. about 2000.

Céton, sâ'tôn', a small town of France, in Orne, 23 miles SSE. of Mortagne.

Cetona, châ-to'nâ, a town of Italy, province of Siena, 10 miles SW. of Chiusi. It is built around the foot of Mount Cetona, and has a castle, a rich collection of Etruscan antiquities, a palace, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Cetraro, châ-trâ'ro, a town of Italy, with a small fishing-port on the Mediterranean, 24 miles NW. of Cosenza. Pop. about 2500.

Cetronia, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. about 250. The banking point is Allentown.

Cette, sĕtt, a fortified town of France, in Languedoc, department of Hérault, on a tongue of land separating the salt lagoon of Thau from the Mediterranean, 17 miles SW. of Montpellier. Lat. 43° 23′ N.; lon. 3° 42′ E. It is of modern origin, having been founded by Colbert, the minister of Louis XIV., in 1666. Its harbor is spacious and secure, and is formed by two piers with a breakwater in front. A broad and deep canal, bordered with quays and warehouses, connects the port with the lagoon and with the Canal du Midi, as well as with canals leading to the Rhone, by which means Cette carries on an extensive traffic. In the volume of its sea trade it ranks next to Marseilles among the Mediterranean ports of France. Cette has also active fisheries and carries on ship-building. The importation, mixing, rectification, and shipping of wines, with the making of casks, constitute the leading business of the inhabitants. Cette is the residence of various consuls, and has a tribunal of commerce, a school of navigation, and a marine zoological station connected with the University of Montpellier. The town is a sea-side resort. Cette derives its name from Mons Sẽntius, the ancient name of a low mountain, Mont St. Clair, at the base of which it is built. Pop. in 1901, 33,246.

Cettina, or **Cetina,** tsĕt'e-nâ, a river of Dalmatia, which rises in the Dinaric Alps and, after a precipitous course of 60 miles, falls into the Adriatic at Almissa. At one place it forms a water-fall over 150 feet in height.

Cettinje, or **Cetinje,** chĕt-teen'yâ, written also **Cettigne,** capital of the principality of Montenegro, 17 miles ENE. of Cattaro, in Dalmatia, with which it is connected by a costly mountain road, and about 25 miles N. of the seaport of Antivari. It is situated in a narrow valley, at an elevation of about 2000 feet, and consists in part of an old fortified monastery. It has an arsenal, a theatre (in which are the state library and national museum), a theological seminary, a gymnasium, and a girls' high school, supported by the empress of Russia. The residence of the prince is a modest building. Pop. in 1896, 2920.

Ceuta, su'tạ (Sp. pron. thĕ'oo-tâ; name corrupted from the Arabic *Sebta,* which was evidently derived from the Roman *Septem Fratres,* applied to the heights near the ancient Abyla, the site of which is close to the town), a seaport town of Africa, belonging to Spain, in Morocco, opposite and 17 miles S. by E. of Gibraltar. Lat. (Mount Acho) 35° 54′ N.; lon. 5° 16′ W. The castle occupies the highest point (636 feet) of Mount Acho (the ancient Abyla, and one of the Pillars of Hercules, the rock of Gibraltar being the other) at the extremity of the peninsula of Almina. On the narrow isthmus at the opposite extremity is another strong citadel; and between the two is the town, which has a cathedral, several convents, a hospital, a convict establishment, and schools. Ceuta has many points of resemblance to Gibraltar; it is well supplied with water, and, if properly garrisoned, would be all but impregnable from the sea side. It is, however, dominated by the surrounding heights, and thus loses strategic importance. It is a bishop's see, and the residence of a military governor. Ceuta was a busy emporium of trade in the Middle Ages, but, although now a free port, its commercial activity has practically closed. It was taken from the Moors by Portugal in 1415, and has belonged to Spain since 1580. Pop. in 1897, 12,862.

Ceva, châ'vâ (anc. *Ce'ba*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 26 miles E. of Cuneo, on the Tanaro. It stands at the foot of a rock, on which is a dismantled citadel. Pop. about 3000; of the commune, in 1901, 5140.

Cevedale (châ-vâ-dâ-lâ), **Monte,** a summit of the Eastern Alps, in the Ortler group. Height, 12,380 feet.

Cévennes, sâ'vĕnn' (anc. *Ceben'na* or *Ceben'na Mons*), a range of mountains in the S. of France, between the Alps and the mountains of Auvergne, and lying mainly W. of the Rhone. They form in great part the SE. boundary of the central plateau of France, and are largely of granitic and volcanic construction. In their broadest limits they extend from the Canal du Midi, N. of Carcassonne, northeastward to the Côte d'Or mountains, and are divided into the South and North Cévennes: the former, under the names of the Montagnes Noires, Espinouse, Garrigues, and Lozère, extend over 120 miles to Mont Lozère, where the chain forms a group called Monts du Gévaudan, which sends several contreforts to the N. and S. The North Cévennes take the names of Monts Vivarais, Lyonnais, Beaujolais, and Charolais. The Loire, Allier, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn, Hérault, Gard, and other rivers have their sources in these mountains, the S. portions of which contain many extinct volcanoes and present many deep fissures in the higher valleys. The highest points are Mézenc, in the northern division, 5755 feet; and Lozère (Pic de Finiels), 5580 ft., in the southern division, which also contains Mont Aigoual, immediately bounding the calcareous plateau called the Causse Noir, 5140 ft. The Cévennes served as a retreat for numerous Protestant families after the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

Cévennes, an old district of France, which formed the NE. part of Languedoc. Capital, Mende. It was divided into Gévaudan, Velay, Vivarais, and Cévennes proper, the last now chiefly included in the department of Gard.

Ceylon, see-lon' or sil-on' (from Sanskrit *Sinhala;* in the writings of the Singhalese, *Singhala;* Gr. and L. *Taprob'ane;* the *Lanka* of the old Hindu poets; the *Serendib* of the mediæval Arab writers), an island of the Indian Ocean, forming a crown colony of Great Britain. It is separated from peninsular India by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Manar, but is virtually joined to it by the submerged coral reef known as Adam's Bridge. The island lies between lat. 5° 55′ and 9° 51′ N.; lon. 79° 41′ and 81° 55′ E. Length, N. and S., 267 miles; greatest breadth, 137 miles. Area, including some small coast-islands, 25,333 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous in the S., with comparatively little lowland, but towards the N. it expands into a great wide plain, much of which is still almost impenetrable jungle. The loftiest elevation is Piduru Talagala (or Pedro-talagalla), 8296 feet; the second summit is Adam's Peak, 7353 feet. Except in parts where there is a deficiency of rainfall, the soil is mostly very fertile and the vegetation is luxuriant almost beyond description; and the island has been described as the "pearl garden" of the earth. Woodland covers many of the mountains nearly to the summit; elsewhere they are cultivated with tea, coffee, cocoanut, cinnamon, and cinchona, the great staples of the island. The coffee plantations are to-day less important than those of tea. Ceylon furnishes the chief supply of cinchona to Europe, and ranks as third among the tea-producing countries of the world. The longest river of the island is the Mahavilla Ganga (assumed to be the Ganges of Ptolemy), which flows into the sea at Trinkomali. There are no lakes of any size, but vast reservoir basins, forming part of the irrigation processes of the present day as well as of the past,

are found in different parts of the island. The climate is tropical, but the heat is tempered by the surrounding sea. The period of greatest heat is in the interval between the two monsoons, or in the months of February to May. The highest temperature of Colombo is approximately 95°, with a mean of 80°; the rainfall is nearly 90 inches. The hill-country has, during the months of December to May, a delightful climate; at the sanatorium of Newara Eliya, located at an elevation of upward of 6000 feet, the mean annual temperature is 58°.

The mineral resources of the country include precious stones,—the rubies and sapphires being especially famous,—gold, iron, and plumbago (or graphite), the last being extensively mined. About 18,000 tons of the mineral are exported annually. Among the indigenous animals are the elephant, bear, panther, several species of deer and monkey, peacock, etc. Pearl oysters abound on the coast, and the fishery affords in some years a handsome revenue. The dominant race of people, comprising about two-thirds of the population, are the Singhalese, who speak a modern Indian dialect, an Aryan tongue, with a large admixture of Dravidic elements. They are Buddhists. The Tamils, a Dravidic people, mainly adherents of Brahmanism, make up one-fourth of the population. The bulk of the remainder are Mohammedans (Moormen), chiefly of Arabic descent. Among the wild mountain tribes are the degraded Veddas. The Eurasians, descendants of Europeans and Singhalese, are known as Burghers. The government is administered by a British governor, appointed by the colonial office in London, who is assisted by an executive council of 5 and a legislative council of 17 members. The principal towns are Colombo, the capital and chief seaport, Jaffna, Kandy, Peredeniya, Trinkomali, and Point de Galle. Pop. in 1891, 3,008,239; in 1901, 3,576,990. The number of Europeans is about 10,000, and there are about 23,000 Eurasians. The Portuguese reached Ceylon in 1505, and in 1517 they began the establishment of commercial settlements. They were driven from the island in the middle of the seventeenth century by the Dutch, who occupied the coasts. In 1795–96 Ceylon passed into the possession of England.

Ceylon, a banking post-village of Martin co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

Ceylon, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, on Lake Erie and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 13 miles ESE. of Sandusky. Pop. about 200.

Ceylon, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., in Cumberland township. Coal is mined here.

Ceylon, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 4 miles from Flesherton, its banking point.

Cèze, sĕz or sāz, a river of France, in Gard, joins the Rhone 6 miles W. of Orange. Length, 50 miles.

Cezimbra, sā-zeem'brā, a place in Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Atlantic Ocean, 18 miles S. of Lisbon, with two communes, whose combined population was, in 1900, 9066.

Chaam, kām, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 10 miles SSE. of Breda.

Chabanais, shā'bā'nā', a town of France, in Charente, on the Vienne, 30 miles NE. of Angoulême. Pop. 2000.

Chabarovsk. See KHABAROVSK.

Chaberis, the ancient name of the CAVERY.

Chabeuil, shā'bu'y (anc. *Cerebelliaca*), a town of France, in Drôme, 7 miles ESE. of Valence. Pop. about 3000.

Chablais, shā'blā' (It. *Sciablese*, shā-blā'zā), a former province of Savoy, on the Lake of Geneva, now included in the French department of Haute-Savoie. In the Middle Ages there were successively counts and dukes of Chablais.

Chable, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, the chief place in the Val de Bagnes, 19 miles by road from Martigny. Elevation, 2703 feet.

Chablis, shā'blee', a town of France, department of Yonne, 9 miles E. of Auxerre, on the Serein. Pop. about 2000. In its vicinity is produced the wine called Chablis.

Chabris, shā'bree', a town of France, in Indre, 30 miles N. of Châteauroux. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Chabur, or **Chaboras,** a river. See KHABUR.

Chacabuco, chā-kā-boo'ko, a town of the Argentine Republic, on the railway connecting Buenos Aires with Mercedes. Pop. about 4000.

Chacahoula, shā'kā-hoo'lā, a post-village of Terrebonne parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R., 61 miles WSW. of New Orleans. It is on the Chacahoula Bayou, which is dry in summer. Pop. 100.

Chacao, chā-kā'o, a small town of Chile, with a good port, on the N. coast of the island of Chiloe, 16 miles NE. of Ancud.

Chacao Strait, a narrow channel in South America, between the coast of Chile and the N. side of Chiloe.

Chachani, a mountain of Peru, about 22 miles N. of Arequipa. Elevation, 19,800 (?) feet. A meteorological station was established on the mountain, in 1894, at an altitude of 16,600 feet.

Chachapoyas, chā-chā-po'yās, sometimes called **San Juan de la Frontera,** sān hoo-ān' dā lā fron-tā'rā, a town of Peru, capital of the department of Amazonas, 80 miles NE. of Cajamarca. It is a bishop's see. It has a fine cathedral, a grand plaza, and is clean and well paved. Pop. about 6000. Elevation, 7600 feet.

Chaco, a government or territory in the N. of the Argentine Republic, bordering on the Paraguay River. Chief town, Resistencia. See GRAN CHACO, EL.

Chaco, El Gran. See GRAN CHACO, EL.

Chad, Tchad, chād, written also **Tsad,** a lake of central Africa, bounded by the kingdoms or territories of Bornu, Kanem, Wadai, and Baghirmi, and lying mainly between lat. 12° 30′ and 14° 30′ N. It is in the French Military Territory of the Chad. The lake covers an area, varying according to the rainfall, of from 6000 to 30,000–40,000 sq. m., and occupies a mean height above the sea of about 830 feet—with the exception of the depression of Bodele, to the NE., which seems to have at times received the surplus waters of the lake through the lagoon-arm Bahr-el-Ghazal, probably the lowest point of the entire Sudan. The waters of the lake, which has no regular outlet, are fresh and shallow (8 to 20 feet), and largely overgrown with reeds and other plants. There are numerous islands or islets, especially in the SE. part. For much of the contour there is no clearly-defined shore-line, the lake running out into lagoon-arms and intercommunicating channels. The chief tributaries are the Shari, in the S., and the Yeu, in the W. The lake is stocked with fish, water-fowl, turtles of enormous size, and crocodiles; and large game (lion, hippopotamus, elephant, etc.) is very plentiful in the surrounding country. Recent explorations have determined the existence of a high water connection between the Shari and Benue (Benuwe) river systems.

Chadbourn, a post-town of Columbus co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 7 miles W. of Whiteville. Pop. in 1900, 243.

Chadda, a river of Africa. See BENUE.

Chadderton, a town of Lancashire, England, is a suburb of Oldham. It has important manufactures and coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 24,892.

Chadds Ford, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on Brandywine Creek and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 30 miles WSW. of Philadelphia and 12 miles WSW. of Media. The battle of Brandywine was fought here, Sept. 11, 1777.

Chadds Ford Junction, a hamlet of Chester co., Pa.

Chadron, a banking city, capital of Dawes co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 150 miles S. of Deadwood, S.Dak. It has roller-mills, and is an important trade- and stock-centre. Pop. in 1900, 1665.

Chadwick, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 56 miles SE. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Chadwick, a post-hamlet of Ionia co., Mich.

Chadwick, a post-village of Christian co., Mo., 9 miles SE. of Ozark. Pop. 100.

Chadwick, a resort of Ocean co., N.J., on Squan Beach.

Chadwicks, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., 8 miles by rail S. of Utica, its banking point. Pop. 350.

Chæronea, kĕr-o-nee'a (Gr. Χερώνεια), an ancient city of Greece, in Bœotia, famous for a victory gained by Philip of Macedon over the Athenians and Thebans, 338 B.C., and for Sulla's victory over the general of Mithridates, 86 B.C. Its remains, near the village of Kaprena, a few miles N. of Livadia, include a theatre, one of the most perfect in Greece. The mutilated colossal lion surmounting the sepulchre of the Bœotians who fell at the battle of Chæronea, mentioned by Pausanias, has been exhumed. Plutarch was a native of the town.

Chaferinas, chā-fā-ree'nās (**Zafarani**), a group of 3 small islands, off the N. coast of Morocco, not far from Melilla, belonging to Spain.

Chaffee, a central county of Colorado. Area, 1224 sq. m. It is intersected by tributaries of the Arkansas River. It is in the Rocky Mountains, and has the Park Range on the NE. and the Saguache Mountains (a branch of the continental divide) on the W. In the N. is Mount Harvard, 14,375 feet high. Capital, Buenavista. Pop. in 1890, 6612; in 1900, 7085.

Chaffee, a post-hamlet of Cass co., N.Dak., 25 miles (direct) WSW. of Fargo, on a branch of the Great Northern R. Pop. about 40.

Chaffee, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., 30 miles SW. of Bradford. Pop. about 150.

Chaffinville, a village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 6 miles NW. of Worcester.

Chagford, a town of Devonshire, England, 14 miles from Exeter. Pop. about 1500.

Chagny, shăn'yee', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 10 miles NW. of Chalon-sur-Saône. Pop. in 1901, 4547.

Chagos Islands, an extensive archipelago in the Indian Ocean, being a southward extension of the Maldive group. Lat. 4° 40′–8° S.; lon. 71°–73° E. They are all small and disposed in many minor groups. The best known island is Grand Chagos or Diego Garcia, in the SE., which has a good harbor. The islands are claimed by Great Britain and are scantily peopled. They have been assumed by geologists to occupy the summit of a subsided area and to have been built up by successive coral growths. Pop. about 1000.

Chagres, chä'grĕs, a small town of the republic of Panama, on the N. coast of the isthmus of Panama, at the mouth of the Chagres River. Lat. 9° 18′ N.; lon. 79° 59′ W. It is a mere collection of huts, miserable and unhealthy, with a harbor for vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet of water. The entrance to the harbor is rather difficult, requiring a fair wind. Formerly of some importance, it has, since the construction of the Panama railway, been superseded by Colón. Pop. about 1000.

Chagres River, of the republic of Panama, rises in the San Blas mountains, about 30 miles NE. of Panama, and enters the Caribbean Sea in lat. 9° 18′ N. It traverses a fertile country, and below the influx of the Trinidad its depth varies from 16 to 30 feet; but its navigation is impeded by numerous falls and by its great rapidity. Its course is followed for some distance by the Panama railway. The control of the Chagres River has been considered one of the main difficulties in the construction of the Panama Canal.

Chagrin (shą-green') **Falls,** a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Chagrin River and on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R., 18 miles ESE. of Cleveland. It has marble-, granite- and flagstone-quarries, manufactures of machinery, oil-stoves, wooden goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1586.

Chagrin (or **Chagrine**) **River,** Ohio, rises in Geauga co., flows SW. to Chagrin Falls, thence through Cuyahoga co., and enters Lake Erie in the W. part of Lake co.

Chahbar, a seaport (and bay) of Beluchistan, in Mekran, about 170 miles NE. of Muscat. It has a good harbor and considerable commerce.

Chaillac, shä'yăk', a town of France, in Indre, 17 miles SE. of Le Blanc. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Chailland, shä'yôN', a town of France, in Mayenne, on the Ernée, 11 miles NNW. of Laval. Pop. about 1500.

Chaille-les-Marais, shī lā mä'rā', a village of France, in Vendée, 28 miles SE. of La Roche-sur-Yon.

Chain, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa.

Chain Island, or **Anaa,** an island in the Pacific Ocean, in the Anaa group of the Low or Tuamotu Archipelago.

Chain of Rocks, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., 8 miles NNE. of Wentzville.

Chaires, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Fla., 12 miles E. of Tallahassee. Pop. about 75.

Chaise-Dieu, La. See LA CHAISE-DIEU.

Chaix Hills, a series of mountain elevations of the St. Elias group, Alaska.

Chaki-Chaki, chä'kee chä'kee, the chief town of Pemba Island, eastern equatorial Africa.

Chala, chä'lä, a port of Peru, department of Arequipa, on the Pacific Ocean, about lat. 15° 50′ S., lon. 74° 30′ W.

Chalabre, shä'läb'r', a town of France, in Aude, on the Lers, 24 miles SW. of Carcassonne. Pop. about 2000.

Chalais, shä'lä', a town of France, in Charente, 18 miles SE. of Barbezieux, on the Tude. Pop. about 800.

Chalamont, shä'lä'môN', a town of France, department of Ain, 19 miles E. of Trévoux. Pop. about 2000.

Chalatenango, chä-lä-tä-năng'go, a northern department of Salvador. Area, 650 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Lempa River, and is intersected by its tributaries. The surface in the N. and NE. is mountainous. The products are wheat, corn, rice, and indigo, and it has several distilleries and manufactures of starch, turpentine, earthenware, cheese, and candles. Capital, Chalatenango. Pop. in 1892, 54,000.

Chalatenango, a city of Salvador, capital of Chalatenango department. It is on the Tamulasca and Coleo Rivers, at the foot of the mountains. It holds an important annual fair. Pop. about 6000.

Chalcedon, kal-se'don, or **Calchedon,** kal-ke'don, an ancient Greek city of Bithynia, on the Bosporus, opposite Byzantium.

Chalcedony Butte, kăl-sĕd'o-ne būte, Colo., a mountain in lat. 38° 47′ N., lon. 105° 41′ W. It has an altitude of about 10,400 feet above sea-level.

Chalchicomula, chäl-che-ko-moo'lä, or **San Andrés Chalchicomula,** a town of Mexico, in the state of Puebla, situated near the foot of the peak of Orizaba, about 25 miles (direct) NW. of the town of Orizaba. Pop. about 7000.

Chalcidice, kal-sid'ē-see, in ancient geography, a district of Macedonia, extending as a peninsula into the Ægean Sea. This peninsula divides into three prongs, Pallene, Sithonia, and Acte, the last named terminating in Mount Athos. Among the Greek cities of Chalcidice were Olynthus and Potidæa.

Chalcis, kal'sis, **Chalkis,** kăl'kis, or **Neg'ropont,** a seaport of Greece, capital of Eubœa, on the Euripus, at its narrowest part, 17 miles NE. of Thebes. It has mediæval walls and towers, many edifices of Venetian construction, and a number of mosques, mostly converted into Christian churches. Ancient Chalcis was a flourishing seat of commerce and manufactures and a great colonizing centre. The three-pronged peninsula of Chalcidice, projecting from Macedonia into the Ægean Sea, took its name from Chalcis, which sent colonies thither. The town was important in the Middle Ages, and was called by the Greeks Egripo and by the Italians Negroponte. Pop. about 8000; of the commune, about 16,000.

Chalco, chäl'ko, a town of Mexico, 25 miles by rail SE. of Mexico, on the borders of Lake Chalco, one of the five basins of Anahuac. Pop. about 4000. It is still noted for its *chinampas*, the so-called "floating gardens."

Chaldea. See BABYLONIA.

Chaleur or **Chaleurs** (shä'loor'), **Bay of** (Fr. *Baie des Chaleurs*, bā dā shä'lŭr'), an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada, having the province of Quebec on the N. and New Brunswick on the S. It measures 90 miles from E. to W.; maximum breadth, 25 miles. It is everywhere deep and well sheltered and is much frequented for its mackerel-fisheries. Near its entrance are the islands of Shippegan and Miscou. The bay was discovered by Cartier in 1535, who named it from the intense heat of the season.

Chalfants, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 19½ miles SSE. of Newark.

Chalfin Bridge, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill., 10 miles SW. of Waterloo.

Chalfont, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on Neshaminy Creek and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 5 miles SW. of Doylestown, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Chalfont St. Giles (sent jīlz), a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire, 3 miles S. of Amersham. William Penn is buried in its Friends' cemetery. During the plague, in 1665, Milton made this parish his residence, and here he finished his "Paradise Lost." The cottage in which he lived has been preserved.

Chalgrove, a parish of England, co. of Oxford, 5 miles NNE. of Wallingford. In 1643 the Parliamentary forces were defeated here by royal troops under Prince Rupert, and Hampden was mortally wounded.

Chalk, a post-hamlet of Wabaunsee co., Kan., about 16 miles S. of Alma. Pop. 35.

Chalklevel, a post-hamlet of Harnett co., N.C., 10 miles N. of Lillington.

Chalklevel, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 25 miles N. of Danville.

Chalky Bay, an inlet near the SW. extremity of South Island, New Zealand. Lat. 46° S. Length, about 16 miles. The shores are very much indented, and it has deep water throughout, with several good harbors, including Port Chalky.

Challans, shăl'lôN', a small town of France, in Vendée, arrondissement of Les Sables d'Olonne, 23 miles NW. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5508.

Challenge, a post-village of Elk co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Challis, a post-village, capital of Custer co., Idaho, 125 miles NE. of Boisé. The banking point is Blackfoot. Pop. in 1900, about 400.

Chalmers, a port of Alaska, in Montague Island, Prince William Sound.

Chalmers, a banking post-town of White co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 17 miles N. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 462.

Chalmers Port, New Zealand. See PORT CHALMERS.

Chalmette, a post-village of St. Bernard parish, La., on the Louisiana Southern R., 10 miles (direct) ESE. of New Orleans, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Chalon. See CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE.

Chalonnes-sur-Loire, shä'lonn' sür lwar', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on a branch of the Loire, 12 miles SW. of Angers. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901, 4465).

Châlons-sur-Marne, shȧ'lôx' sür marn (anc. *Catalau'ni, Catalau'num,* or *Durocatalau'ni*), a city of France, capital of the department of Marne, in a smiling plain of Champagne, on the railway from Paris to Strassburg and on the right bank of the Marne, here crossed by a fine stone bridge, 90 miles E. by N. of Paris. The chief edifices are the mediæval cathedral, the town-hall, and the churches of Notre-Dame and St. Alpin. The town possesses a fine planted promenade, termed the Jard. Châlons is a bishop's see. It has a school of arts and trades, a botanical garden, a museum of natural history and antiquities, and a public library of 65,000 volumes. Châlons is an active centre of the champagne trade, and has extensive tanneries, manufactures of shoes, etc. About 18 miles NE. of the town Napoleon III. established a military camp on a vast scale. The place is still used for military exercises. At the beginning of the Middle Ages Châlons was one of the most important commercial cities of western Europe. From the tenth century it formed a kind of independent state, governed by its bishops, till 1360, when it was united to the crown. The great battle of Châlons, or of the Catalaunian Fields, in which the Romans and Visigoths arrested the progress of Attila in A.D. 451, appears, in the light of modern research, to have been fought at a considerable distance from the town, perhaps near the site of the modern Troyes. Pop. in 1901, 21,487.

Chalon-sur-Saône, shȧ'lôx' sür sōn (anc. *Cabillo'num*), a town of France, in Burgundy, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Saône-et-Loire, on the right bank of the Saône, at the junction of the Canal du Centre, 36 miles N. of Mâcon. It is well built. A handsome quay stretches along the Saône, which here becomes navigable for steamboats. The principal structures are the cathedral, St. Peter's church, the prefecture, the town-hall, the Hospice St.-Laurent, and the Hospital of St. Louis. Among the public institutions are a school of design and an archæological museum. Chalon has large glass-factories, iron-works, copper-foundries, boat-building yards, and manufactories of chemical products, farina, etc. It is the centre of a considerable trade. It is connected by a stone bridge, built at the close of the Middle Ages, with the suburb of Saint-Laurent. Chalon was the capital of the old county of Chalonnais. Pop. in 1901, 26,426.

Chalosse, shȧ'loss', an old division of France, in the province of Gascony. Its capital was Saint-Sever. It is now comprised in the department of Landes.

Chalus, shȧ'lüce' (L. *Cas'trum Lu'cii*), a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 17 miles SW. of Limoges, on the Tardoire. It consists of an upper and a lower town, in the former of which are the remains of the castle beneath which Richard I. of England was mortally wounded in 1199. Near it is the ruined fortress of Montbrun. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 2500).

Chalybeate, ka-lib'e-ait, or **Chalybeate Springs,** a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Meriwether co., Ga., 21 miles W. of Thomaston.

Chalybeate, a post-hamlet of Tippah co., Miss.

Chalybon, an ancient name of Aleppo.

Cham, kȧm, a village of Switzerland, at the N. end of the Lake of Zug. It has a large condensed-milk factory.

Cham, kȧm, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Cham, 30 miles NE. of Ratisbon. Pop. in 1900, 4074.

Chama, chȧ'mȧ, a river of Venezuela, enters Lake Maracaibo near its S. extremity, after a N. course of about 75 miles.

Chama, chȧ'mȧ, a river of the Guinea coast of Africa, enters the Atlantic Ocean 26 miles WSW. of Cape Coast Castle, after a S. course of 75 miles. At its mouth is the settlement of Chama.

Chama, a post-village of Rio Arriba co., N.Mex., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 27 miles E. of Amargo. Pop. about 300.

Chamacuero, chȧ-mȧ-kwȧ'ro, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guanajuato, on the Mexican National R., 36 miles (direct) SE. of Guanajuato. Pop. about 5000.

Chamalari, Himalaya Mountains. See Shumalari.

Chamarlakota, or **Samarlakota,** a town of British India, Madras Presidency, Godavery district, 87 miles SW. of Vizagapatam. Pop. about 15,000.

Chamba, a town of British India. See Chumba.

Chambal, a river of British India. See Chumbul.

Chamberlain, chām'bėr-lin, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind., 7 miles NE. of Fort Wayne.

Chamberlain, a banking city and capital of Brulé co., S.Dak., on the Missouri River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 67 miles W. of Mitchell. It is an important shipping point and the seat of a government Indian school. Pop. in 1900, 874.

Chambers, a county in the E. part of Alabama, has an area of 590 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Chattahoochee River and is also drained by the Tallapoosa River. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. in 1890, 26,319; in 1900, 32,554.

Chambers, a county in the SE. part of Texas, has an area of 648 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico and on the W. by Galveston Bay, and is intersected by the Trinity River. Capital, Wallisville. Pop. in 1890, 2241; in 1900, 3046.

Chambers, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ky., 7 miles S. of Hawesville.

Chambers, a post-village of Holt co., Neb., 22 miles SSW. of O'Neill. Pop. 150.

Chambersburg, chām'bėrz-bûrg, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., about 55 miles W. of Springfield.

Chambersburg, a post-village of Orange co., Ind., about 38 miles WNW. of New Albany. Pop. about 125.

Chambersburg, a village of Gallia co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 10 miles below Gallipolis. Here is Eureka post-office. Pop. in 1900, 169.

Chambersburg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Miami River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 7 miles N. of Dayton. Pop. about 125.

Chambersburg, a post-borough, capital of Franklin co., Pa., situated in the extensive and fertile Cumberland Valley, on the East Branch of the Conecocheague Creek and on the Cumberland Valley and the Western Maryland Rs., 52 miles SW. of Harrisburg. It contains Wilson College (for women), and has railroad machine-shops, iron-foundries, and manufactures of chains, electric-, engineering-, and bridge-supplies, hosiery, shoes, furniture, paper, carriages, farming-implements, flour, and leather. A large part of the town was burned by the Confederate army in 1864. Pop. in 1890, 7863; in 1900, 8864.

Chambers Creek, Tex., drains part of Ellis co. and unites with Waxahatchie Creek to form Pecan Creek.

Chambers Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh co., Ga.

Chamber's Island, in Green Bay, Lake Michigan, is a part of the township (town) of Gibraltar, Door co., Wis.

Chambers Pillar, a monolith of Tertiary sandstone, situated nearly in the centre of the Australian continent, in about lat. 24° 50′ S. It is 150 feet in height and 10–20 feet in cross-section, and is part of an eroded land-surface.

Chambersville, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ark., about 80 miles S. of Little Rock. Pop. about 100.

Chambersville, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 7 miles N. of Indiana.

Chambéry, shôx'bȧ'ree' (L. *Camberi'acum*), a town of France, capital of the department of Savoie, on the Laisse, 45 miles SSW. of Geneva. With its narrow streets, lined with high houses, it presents a rather gloomy appearance, which is relieved, however, by several interesting buildings, such as the cathedral and the restored castle of the dukes of Savoy, of which country Chambéry was long the capital, as well as by sculptural monuments, including a beautiful fountain. Public walks replace its levelled fortifications. The town has an archæological museum and other collections and a library of 40,000 volumes. It is the seat of an archbishop. The manufactures include silk gauze and other fabrics, paper, etc. In its vicinity is the château of Charmettes, once the residence of Rousseau. Pop. in 1901, 17,086.

Chambe'zi, a river of British Central Africa, generally considered to be the head-waters of the Luapula, rises (as the Chari) within about 420 miles of the Indian Ocean and flows southwestward to Lake Bangweolo.

Chamblissburg, a post-village of Bedford co., Va. Pop. 75.

Chambly, a county of the province of Quebec, bounded on the W. by the St. Lawrence and on the SE. by the Richelieu River. Capital, Longueuil.

Chambly, a river of Quebec. See Richelieu.

Chambly Basin, a post-village of Chambly co., Quebec, on the Richelieu River, 1 mile from Chambly Canton and 15 miles SE. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 849.

Chambly Canton, a post-village of Chambly co., Quebec, on the W. side of the Richelieu River (which here expands into a beautiful lake), between the rapids and the E. side of St. John's Canal, 16 miles SE. of Montreal. It has woollen- and aluminium-industries, and possesses fine water-power. Pop. in 1901, 957.

Chambon, shôx'bôx', a town of France, department of Creuse, on the Tardes, 26 miles E. of Guéret. Pop. about 1500.

Chambon-Feugerolles (shôx'bôx' fu'zhėh-roll'), **Le,** a town of France, department of Loire, 5 miles by rail SW. of Saint-Étienne. It has mines of coal and manufactures of paper, steel, woollen cloth, etc. Pop. in 1901, 11,429.

Chambord, shôx'bor', a village of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 8 miles E. of Blois, on the Cosson. It has a magnifi-

cent château, formerly one of the grandest royal castles in France. The park, which is about 21 miles in circumference and surrounded by walls, is one of the finest in Europe.

Chambord, a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R., 12 miles from Roberval, its banking point.

Chamboulive, shôn'boo'leev', a village of France, department of Corrèze, 12 miles NNW. of Tulle.

Chamcook, sham'cook, a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, 5 miles by rail N. of St. Andrews.

Chamdo, chăm'do, or **Chiamdo,** che-ăm'do, a town of eastern Tibet, on a branch of the Chamdo (Lantsang or Mekong) River, about 400 miles ENE. of Lhasa. Lat. 30° 10′ N.; lon. 97° 30′ E. It has a number of monasteries which are inhabited by several thousand monks.

Chamelco, chă-mĕl'ko, a town of Guatemala, in the department of Alta Vera Paz.

Chame (chă'mă) **Point,** a headland on the SW. coast of the Isthmus of Panama.

Chamisso (shă-mis'so) **Island,** Alaska, is in Kotzebue Sound, near the head of the Bay of Good Hope. Lat. 66° 13′ N.

Chamita, a post-village of Rio Arriba co., N.Mex. Its banking point is Santa Fé.

Chamois, sham'me, a banking city of Osage co., Mo., on the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 100 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 726.

Chamouni, shă'moo-nee', or **Chamonix,** shă'monee', a village (formerly known as *La Prieuré*, the seat of a Benedictine priory established in the twelfth century) and valley of France, in the department of Haute-Savoie, 55½ miles by rail (about 40 miles direct) ESE. of Geneva. The valley, which has a length of 12 miles from NE. to SW. and a breadth of ½–2½ miles, forms the upper part of the basin of the Arve, is noted for its magnificent scenery, and is perhaps the most celebrated among all the picturesque sites of the Alps. It is bounded on the SE. by the mass of Mont Blanc and N. by Mont Brévent and the Aiguilles Rouges, part of the range which separates Savoy from Valais. The glaciers which descend into the valley from the Mont Blanc chain—the Tours, Argentière, Bois (Mer de Glace) and Bossons—are among the grandest in the Alps. The climate of the valley is extremely rigorous in winter, which lasts from October to May, during which time snow usually covers the lower ground to the depth of 3 feet. The summer is short and warm. The soil is infertile, but, being well cultivated, it produces a considerable supply of grain and fruits; cattle are extensively reared and the honey is excellent. Chamouni is a favorite tourist-resort and a starting-point for tours across the Tête-Noire and Col de Balme to Martigny, over the Col du Bonhomme to Courmayeur, and for the ascent of Mont Blanc. Localities of special interest in the vicinity are the Montanvert, Flégère, and Mer de Glace. A statue to Saussure was unveiled here in 1887. Elevation of the village, 3415 feet. Pop. in 1901, 797; of the commune, 2729.

Champagne, shôn'păñ', an old French province, of which the capital was Troyes, now included mainly in the departments of Marne, Ardennes, Aube, and Haute-Marne. In the Middle Ages it became a powerful feudal state, ruled by counts, and was united to the crown of France in 1314. The region is famous for its wines.

Champagne (sham-pāne') **Castle,** South Africa, a peak of the Drakenberg range, on the border of Basutoland and Natal. Altitude, about 10,500 (11,500?) feet.

Champagney, shôn'păn'yă', a town of France, Haute-Saône, 25 miles ENE. of Vesoul. In its vicinity cherries for kirschwasser are largely cultivated. Pop. in 1901, 4090.

Champagnole, shôn'păn'yol', a town of France, department of Jura, on the Ain and on a railway, 18 miles ENE. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. in 1901, 3677.

Champagnolle, sham'pan-yol', a post-village of Union co., Ark., in a corn- and cotton-producing region on the Ouachita River, 11 miles N. by E. of Eldorado. Pop. about 100.

Champaign, sham-pāne', a county in the E. part of Illinois. Area, 1000 sq. m. It is drained by the Sangamon, Kaskaskia, and Vermilion Rivers. Capital, Urbana. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1890, 42,159; in 1900, 47,622.

Champaign, a county in the west-central part of Ohio, has an area of 419 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mad River and is also drained by Lagonda Creek. Capital, Urbana. Pop. in 1890, 26,980; in 1900, 26,642.

Champaign, a city of Champaign co., Ill., on the Illinois Central, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wabash Rs., close to Urbana. It has railroad-shops, foundries, etc. Pop. in 1890, 5839; in 1900, 9098.

Champaran, a district of India. See CHUMPARUN.

Champdeniers, shôn'dĕh-ne-ă', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 4 miles N. of Niort. Pop. about 1500.

Champeix, shôn'pă', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 16 miles SSE. of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. about 1500.

Champel-sur-Arve, shôn'pĕl'sür arv, a suburb of Geneva, Switzerland, with a large hydropathic institution.

Champérico, a Pacific port of Guatemala, in about lon. 92° W. It exports coffee, rubber, hides, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Champéry, shôn'pă'ree', a village and tourist-resort of Switzerland, canton of Valais, in the beautiful valley of the Illiez, near the foot of the Dent du Midi. Elevation, 3450 feet.

Champigny, shôn'peen'yee', a village of France, department of Seine, 5 miles ESE. of Paris. Severe engagements were fought here during the siege of Paris in 1870.

Champion, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich., 30 miles by rail W. of Marquette. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Ishpeming.

Champion, a post-village of Chase co., Neb., 7 miles W. of Imperial.

Champion, a post-village and township (town) of Jefferson co., N.Y., near the Black River, 15 miles E. of Watertown. The town contains a village named West Carthage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2525.

Champion, a post-hamlet of Trumbull co., Ohio, 5 miles by rail N. of Warren. Pop. 30.

Champion, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., 21 miles NE. of Uniontown.

Champion, a post-village of Brown co., Wis. Its banking point is Green Bay.

Champion Bay, a bay of Australia, on the SW. coast of Geelvink Channel. Lat. 28° 47′ S.

Champion Hills, a locality in Hinds co., Miss., 25 miles E. of Vicksburg. Here General Grant defeated General Pemberton in a bloody battle, May 16, 1863.

Champlain, sham'plāne', a post-township (town) of Clinton co., N.Y., is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, and is the extreme northeastern part of the state. It contains the villages of Champlain and Rouse Point. Pop. in 1900, 4748.

Champlain, a banking post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., is on the Chazy River, in Champlain township (town), and on the Rutland R., 114 miles E. by N. of Ogdensburg. It has manufactories of iron, boats, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1311.

Champlain, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt. Pop. about 200. Its banking point is Burlington.

Champlain, a county (district) in the NW. part of Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence. It is traversed by the St. Maurice River and contains numerous rivers and lakes. Capital, Batiscan.

Champlain, a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 64 miles by rail SW. of Quebec. Pop. about 750.

Champlain, Lake, a body of water lying between northern New York and Vermont, and extending from Whitehall, in Washington co., N.Y., to beyond the Canadian boundary. It is about 120 miles in length, and varies from ¼ mile to nearly 14 miles in (greatest) width. Its depth attains 600 feet. The lake lies 93 feet above sea-level and encloses a number of islands (Grand Isle, Isle Lamotte) and islets. Area, about 750 sq. m. Elevated strands, with recent fossil remains, indicate a former greater extent. The lake discharges into the St. Lawrence by the Richelieu River, which issues from its northern end. It receives from Vermont the Lamoille, Missisquoi, and Winooski Rivers and Otter Creek, and from New York the Saranac, Ausable, and Chazy Rivers and the discharge from Lake George. The shores of the lake are noted for grand and beautiful scenery, the view extending from the Adirondacks on the west to the Green Mountains on the east. It is an important channel of navigation, and is connected with the Hudson River by the Champlain Canal, which extends from Whitehall to Albany. Burlington, Vt., and Plattsburg, N.Y., are situated on its banks. On Sept. 11, 1814, Commodore McDonough defeated and captured a British flotilla on this lake, near Plattsburg.

Champlin, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, 17 miles N. by W. of Minneapolis. The banking point is Anoka. Pop. about 650.

Champlitte, shôn'pleet', a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 29 miles W. of Vesoul. Pop. about 2250.

Champney's Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh co., Ga.

Champoeg, sham-po'eg, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Oregon, 27 miles N. by E. of Salem. Pop. about 50.

Champotón, chăm-po-tōn', a village of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Champotón, Campeche Bay, 35 miles SSW. of Campeche. Pop. about 1500. Near by are Aztec ruins.

Champtercier, shôn'tĕr'se-ā', a village of France, in Basses-Alpes, 4 miles W. of Digne. It is the birthplace of Gassendi.

Champtocé, shôn'to'sā', a town of France, Maine-et-Loire, near the right bank of the Loire, 15 miles WSW. of Angers. Pop. 1750. Here are the remains of the castle of Gil de Retz, a savage seigneur of the fifteenth century, the reputed original "Bluebeard."

Champtoceaux, shôn'to'sō', a village of France, 18 miles WSW. of Champtocé.

Chamusca, shā-moos'kā, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, 13 miles NE. of Santarem. It is noted for its wine. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 8000).

Chana, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 95 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. about 250.

Chanac, shā'nāk', a town of France, in Lozère, on the Lot, 8 miles SW. of Mende. Pop. about 1400.

Chanak-Kalessi, a town of Asia Minor. See TCHANAK-KALESSI.

Chanar, a town of British India. See CHUNAR.

Chañaral, chän-yā-rāl', a town of Chile, in the SW. part of the province of Atacama, on an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. A few miles off the coast lies Chañaral Island.

Chañaral de las Animas, a seaport of Chile, in the province of Atacama and on a bay of its own name, 48 miles N. of Caldera. It is an important shipping point for copper and other ores from the interior, with which it is connected by rail. It has large smelting-works. Pop. 2200.

Chañarcillo, chän-yar-seel'yo, a mining town of Chile, province of Atacama, 35 miles S. of Copiapó, with which it is connected by rail. It is the centre of a most productive silver region. Pop. 2800.

Chancay, chän-kī', a seaport of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, department of Lima, at the mouth of the Chancay River in the Pacific Ocean, 43 miles by rail NNW. of Lima. Pop. about 3000.

Chanceford, chănts'ford, a post-village and township of York co., Pa., about 40 miles SE. of Harrisburg. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2798; of the village, 100.

Chance Harbor, in New Brunswick, is a preventive station under the jurisdiction of St. John.

Chancellor, a post-village of Turner co., S.Dak. Pop. about 75.

Chancellorsville, a post-station of Spottsylvania co., Va., near the S. bank of the Rappahannock River, about 70 miles N. by W. of Richmond. Here the Confederate General Lee defeated General Hooker, May 2–4, 1863.

Chanco, a coast-town of Chile, province of Maule, 22 miles NW. of Cauquenes. Pop. about 2200.

Chanda, chŭn'dā, a town of British India, capital of the district of Chanda, 80 miles SSE. of Nagpur. It is surrounded by old stone walls, enclosing a large area, and has manufactures of cottons, silks, brass-ware, leather, and bamboo goods. Pop. about 17,000.

Chanda, a district of the Central Provinces, British India. It is hilly, with fine teak-forests and much uncultivated land. Cotton and silk are leading products. Coal and iron abound. Capital, Chanda.

Chandausi, a town of British India. See CHUNDOWSI.

Chandeleur (shan'dę-loor') **Bay** or **Sound,** on the SE. coast of Louisiana, between St. Bernard parish and the Chandeleur Islands.

Chandeleur Islands, La., are E. of Chandeleur Bay and about 65 miles N. by E. of the mouth of the Mississippi River. On the N. end of the northernmost island is a fixed light. Lat. 30° 3′ N.

Chandercona, a town of Bengal. See CHUNDRAKONA.

Chanderi, chŭn'dęr-ee', a small town of British India, 113 miles S. of Gwalior. It was formerly important.

Chandernagor (Fr. pron. shän'dęr-nā-gŏr'), or **Chandernagar,** chŭn'der-nŭg'er (the "city of sandalwood"), a town of India, belonging to France, enclosed in British territory, on the Hugli, 16 miles NNW. of Calcutta. It has a European quarter, with quays and warehouses, but consists mainly of the "Black Town," inhabited by Hindus. It has greatly declined in trade and population. This isolated bit of French territory has an area of only 3½ sq. m. Pop. about 26,000.

Chandi-Sevu (the "Thousand Temples"), a locality with ancient ruins near the centre of the island of Java. The ruins are among the most stupendous of the island.

Chandler, a post-village of Fremont co., Colo., 6 miles S. of Cañon City, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Chandler, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind., 5 miles W. of Boonville. Pop. about 150.

Chandler, a banking post-town of Murray co., Minn., 24 miles by rail E. by S. of Pipestone. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Chandler, a banking city, capital of Lincoln co., Okla., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 47 miles WNW. of Oklahoma City. It has cotton-, lumber- and cigar-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1430.

Chandler, a post-village of Henderson co., Tex., 23 miles by rail ENE. of Athens. Pop. 350.

Chandlers, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.C., 14 miles NW. of Troy.

Chandlers Valley, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., 9 miles NW. of Warren. Pop. about 400.

Chandlersville, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 10 miles by rail ESE. of Zanesville. Pop. 250.

Chandlerville, a banking post-village of Cass co., Ill., on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R., 24 miles N. of Jacksonville. It is an important trade-centre for stock and farm-produce. Pop. in 1900, 940.

Chandlerville, a hamlet of Merrimac co., N.H., on Lake Sunapee, at Mount Sunapee station, 6½ miles SE. of Newport. Post-office, Mount Sunapee.

Chan'dore', a small town of British India, presidency of Bombay, commanding an important pass, 130 miles NE. of Bombay.

Chand'pur', a town of the Bijnaur district, British India, 68 miles NE. of Delhi. Pop. about 12,000.

Chandrakona, a town of Bengal. See CHUNDRAKONA.

Chañeral, a seaport of Chile. See CHAÑARAL DE LAS ÁNIMAS.

Chañeral, an island off the coast of Chile. See CHAÑARAL.

Chaneysville, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., 16 miles S. of Bedford. Pop. 200.

Chaneyville, a post-station of Calvert co., Md.

Chang Bhukar, or **Chang Bhakar,** chăng bŭk'-kar, a native state of Chota-Nagpur, British India, bounded N., W., and S. by Rewa. Area, about 900 sq. m.

Chang-cha, a town of China. See CHANG-SHA.

Chang-cheun-cham, chăng che-oon' chăm, or **St. John's Island,** on the S. coast of China, province of Kwang-tung, SW. of Macao.

Chang-chow, chăng'chŏw', one of the largest cities of China, province of Fo-kien, about 24 miles W. by N. of Amoy, which is its port. Lat. 24° 35′ N.; lon. 117° 50′ E. It is situated in a fertile valley embosomed in hills, and is surrounded by a wall, 4½ miles in circumference, which is pierced at several points by canals. The streets are moderately wide and many of them well paved; the shops are numerous and well furnished. Chang-chow is a seat of the silk-manufacture, and has extensive iron-works in connection with the neighboring mines. It has an active trade in tea and other products of the province. Pop. estimated by some as high as 1,000,000.

Chang-chow, a city of China, province of Kiang-su, on the Grand Canal, about 60 miles SE. of Nanking.

Changé, shôn'zhā', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 4 miles ESE. of Le Mans.

Changé, a village of France, department of Mayenne, 2½ miles N. of Laval.

Change Islands, a group in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 8 miles from Fogo.

Changewater, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Musconetcong River and on the Lackawanna R., 17 miles NE. of Easton, Pa. Pop. about 200.

Chang-hwa, chăng-hwā, a town of Formosa, on its W. coast, about opposite Amoy.

Chang-kia-ku, a town of China. See KALGAN.

Chang-pai-shan, or **Lao-ling,** a mountain-range of northeastern Asia, forming part of the boundary between Manchuria and Korea and giving origin to the Sungari and other rivers. It culminates in the peak of Peik-tu-san, about 8000 *feet* in elevation.

Chang-ping. See CHONG-PING.

Chang-sha, chăng-shā', a city of China, capital of the province of Hu-nan, on the Siang-kiang, 50 miles S. of its embouchure in Lake Tong-ting-hu. Lat. 28° N.; lon. 113° E. It is a seat of the silk industry. Part of the city is lighted with electricity. Here is the famous college of Yo-lo. Pop. estimated at 300,000.

Chang-te, chăng tĕ, a town of China, on the Yuan-kiang, about 25 miles W. of Lake Tong-ting-hu.

Chanhassen, a post-village of Carver co., Minn. It has manufactures of elevators. Pop. in 1900, 175.

Chaniers, shā'ne-ā', a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 4 miles from Saintes.

Chan'nahatch'ee, a post-hamlet of Elmore co., Ala., 20 miles NE. of Wetumpka.

Channahon, shan'ą-hŏn, or **Du Page,** a post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River, 10 miles SW. of Joliet. Pop. in 1900, 251.

Chan'naram'be Creek, Minn., enters the Rock River in Rock co.

Channel or **Port aux Basques,** port'tŏ'bāsk', a port of entry of Newfoundland, near the SW. angle of the

island, 300 miles W. of St. Johns. The inhabitants are engaged in fisheries. Pop. about 600.

Channel Islands, a group of islands in the English Channel, lying off the NW. coast of France, at a distance of from 10–30 miles, the principal being Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Jethou, Sark, and Herm (which see). They are geographically parts of Normandy, but have been attached to the English crown ever since the Conquest. They have been fortified at an immense expense, the defences consisting of forts, numerous martello towers, etc. The islands, which cover an area of 75 sq. m., and contained in 1901 95,841 inhabitants, are noted for their equable climate, rugged and charming scenery, varied vegetation, and the Alderney breed of cattle. Enormous quantities of potatoes and fruits (raised under glass) are produced and shipped to England. The people employ dialects of the French language and retain most of their ancient laws and customs. The islands are administratively divided into the two bailiwicks or commonwealths of Jersey (alone) and Guernsey (with the smaller islands), presided over by a lieutenant-governor and a bailiff, or judge, appointed by the crown, together with a "States' Assembly." The town of St. Helier's, in Jersey, a sea-side resort, contains about one-third of the population of the islands.

Channel, The. See ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Channing, a banking post-village, capital of Hartley co., in the Panhandle of Texas. It is on the Fort Worth and Denver City R., 51 miles NW. of Amarillo. The district is devoted to cattle-raising. Pop. about 300.

Channingville, a former village of Dutchess co., N.Y., forming now a part of Wappingers Falls.

Chansantacruz, a town of Mexico, in the state of Yucatan, 210 miles E. by S. of Campeche.

Chantabon, chăn'ta-bŭn', or **Chantabun,** a town of Siam, on a river of the same name, near the Gulf of Siam, 125 miles SE. of Bangkok. It exports pepper, precious stones, etc. It is connected with Bangkok and other cities by telegraph. It is the chief outlet for the mineral wealth of the Chantabon district. Pop. about 7000.

Chantada, chăn-tä'dä, a commune of Spain, in Galicia, province of Lugo, 44 miles ESE. of Santiago. Pop. in 1900, 15,003.

Chantelle, shôn'tĕll', a town of France, in Allier, 9 miles N. of Gannat, on the Bouble. Pop. about 2000.

Chantenay, shôn'tĕh-nā', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 2 miles W. of Nantes. It has forges, foundries, ship-building, etc. Pop. in 1901, 19,771.

Chantenay, a village of France, in Nièvre, 15 miles SE. of Nevers.

Chantenay, a village of France, in Sarthe, 15 miles N. of La Flèche.

Chantilly, shôn'tee'yee', a town of France, situated in the department of Oise, on the Nonette, 23 miles NNE. of Paris. It formerly had celebrated manufactures of lace. Here stood the old castle of the Montmorency and later of the Condé family, one of the finest structures of its kind in France, in great part destroyed during the Revolution. It was rebuilt in the latter part of the nineteenth century by the Duke d'Aumale, who bequeathed it, together with its magnificent art collections, to the Institut de France. The Forest of Chantilly comprises upward of 5000 acres. Chantilly is also noted for the horse-races held there. Pop. in 1901, 4689.

Chantilly, shan-tĭl'lee, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo., about 48 miles NW. of St. Louis.

Chantilly, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., about 20 miles W. of Washington, D.C. A battle was fought here Sept. 1, 1862, at which General Philip Kearney was killed.

Chantonnay, shôn'ton'nā', a town of France, in Vendée, 17 miles E. of La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 4093.

Chantry Island, an island of Canada, on the E. coast of Lake Huron, about 1 mile off Saugeen. On it is a lighthouse. Lat 44° 29′ N.; lon. 81° 23′ W.

Chanu, shä'nü', a village of France, in Orne, 9 miles N. of Domfront.

Cha'nute', a banking city and railroad-centre of Neosho co., Kan., is ¾ of a mile from the Neosho River, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 40 miles SW. of Fort Scott. It has large railway repair-shops, extensive produce industries, smelting-works, manufactures of cigars, vitrified brick, wagons, etc. Artificial gas abounds and is used as a motive power. Here are a number of petroleum wells. Pop. in 1890, 2826; in 1900, 4208.

Chanute, a post-hamlet of Pickett co., Tenn., 5 miles NE. of Byrdstown.

Chanyuska River, Minn., rises in Jackson co. and enters the Blue Earth River in Faribault co., 1 mile above Winnebago.

Chanza, chän'thä, a frontier river between Spain and Portugal (Andalusia and Alemtejo), which, after a SSW. course of 55 miles, joins the Guadiana near Alcoutim.

Chao-chow-fu, chä'o-chä'oo-foo, a populous city of China, in the province of Kwang-tung, on the Han-kiang, near the mouth of the river, where its port, Swatow, is situated. Pop. estimated in 1898 at 200,000.

Chao-naiman-sume, a town of Mongolia. See DOLONNOR.

Chaos (shā'os) or **Bird Islands,** rocky islets of Africa, at the entrance of Algoa Bay, 35 miles E. of Port Elizabeth.

Chao-tung-fu, chä'o tōōng foo, a city of China, near the NE. corner of the province of Yun-nan, a short distance to the E. of the Yang-tse-kiang.

Chaource, shä'oorss', a town of France, in Aube, on the Armance, 16 miles S. of Troyes. Pop. about 1000.

Chapada, shä-pä'dä, a town of Brazil, state of Maranhão, on the Rio Grajehu, 220 miles SW. of Maranhão.

Chapada, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, NE. of Fanado.

Chapala, chä-pä'lä, a lake of Mexico, between the states of Michoacán and Jalisco. Length, about 45 miles. Estimated area, 1300 sq. m. It is surrounded by mountains and in the midst of beautiful scenery. Many imposing villas have been located on its shores. It contains many islands and is traversed by the Rio Grande de Lerma (or Santiago).

Chapari, chä-pä-ree', a river of Bolivia, rises in the mountains of Cochabamba and, after a tortuous course, joins the Mamoré in about lat. 15° S.

Chaparral, chä-par-räl', a town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Tolima, about 110 miles SW. of Bogotá. Pop. about 9000.

Chapeau, shä'pō', a noted rock prominence on the NE. side of the Glacier du Bois, of the Mont Blanc group of mountains, commanding an imposing prospect on the valley of Chamouni and the surrounding Alps. Elevation, 5280 feet.

Chapeau, a post-village of Pontiac co., Quebec, 8 miles from Pembroke, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 230.

Chapeau Rouge (shä'pō'roozh), **Cape,** a headland in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland. It is rugged and precipitous, rising to a height of about 800 feet.

Chapel, a post-hamlet of Braxton co., W.Va., 6 miles NW. of Sutton.

Chapel-en-le-Frith, a town and parish of England, co. of Derby, 4½ miles N. of Buxton. Pop. about 4500.

Chapelhill, a post-village of Sevier co., Ark. The banking point is Texarkana.

Chapelhill, a post-village of Douglass co., Ga., 12 miles NW. of Fairburn.

Chapelhill, a post-hamlet of Hinds co., Miss., about 26 miles SW. of Jackson.

Chapel Hill, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., 32 miles ESE. of Kansas City.

Chapelhill, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., about 25 miles S. of New York city and 9 miles NW. of Long Branch. It is on an eminence 700 feet above tide-water, and commands a beautiful view of the ocean and the villa-crowned heights of Staten Island. Pop. about 150.

Chapelhill, a banking post-town of Orange co., N.C., on the Southern R., 28 miles NW. of Raleigh. It is the seat of the University of North Carolina, which was founded in 1789 and first opened in 1795. It has cotton and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1099.

Chapelhill, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., 32 miles S. by E. of Nashville. Pop. about 150.

Chapelhill, a post-village of Washington co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 103 miles E. of Austin. It is the seat of the Chapelhill College. Pop. about 800. The banking point is Brenham.

Chapelizod, a town of Ireland, co. and 3 miles W. of Dublin, on the Liffey. Pop. about 1000.

Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont, chä'pell' lăz aïn'lä'-môn', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 8 miles WNW. of Charleroi. Pop. about 6000.

Chaperito, a post-hamlet of San Miguel co., N.Mex., in an agricultural and stock-raising region, 16 miles (direct) SE. of Las Vegas.

Chapin, a banking post-village of Morgan co., Ill., on the Wabash R. and the Burlington Route, 10 miles W. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 514.

Chapin, a post-village of Franklin co., Iowa, 65 miles by rail N. of Marshalltown. Pop. about 350.

Chapin, a post-township of Saginaw co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 855.

Chapin, a post-town of Lexington co., S.C., on the Columbus, Newberry and Laurens R., 19 miles SE. of Newberry, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 187.

Chapinville, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Central New England R., 59½ miles W. of Hartford and near the Twin Lakes.

Chapinville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass.

Chapinville, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the Canandaigua Outlet and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 4 miles NE. of Canandaigua. Pop. about 300.

Chapleau, a post-village of Algoma district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 200 miles from Sudbury, its banking point. Pop. about 750.

Chaplin, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Chaplin township (town), 9 miles NE. of Willimantic. It has paper-mills, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 529.

Chaplin, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky., on Chaplin's Fork of the Salt River, 15 miles ENE. of Bardstown. Pop. 160.

Chaplin's Fork, or **Beech River,** Ky., forms the boundary between Nelson and Washington cos.

Chapman, a banking city of Dickinson co., Kan., on the Smoky Hill River, and on the Union Pacific R., 10 miles NE. of Abilene. Pop. in 1900, 627.

Chapman, a post-village of Merrick co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 10 miles SW. of Central City. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Chapman, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, 3 miles by rail N. of Jackson.

Chapman, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1266.

Chapman, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 3 miles below Herndon.

Chapman, a township of Snyder co., Pa., is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 1087.

Chapman Quarries, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the New Jersey Central and the Lehigh and Lackawanna Rs., 15 miles N. of Bethlehem. It has manufactures of roofing-slate, mantles, etc. Here are large slate-quarries. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Chapman's Creek, Kan., rises in Cloud co. and enters the Kansas River 12 miles above Junction City.

Chapmans Run, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., 25 miles NE. of Cumberland, Md.

Chapmanville, a post-hamlet of Logan co., W.Va. Pop. about 50.

Chappaqua, chap'pą-kwaw', a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 33 miles N. of New York. Here was the country residence of Horace Greeley. Pop. about 700.

Chappell, a banking post-town, capital of Deuel co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 27 miles E. of Sidney. Pop. about 200.

Chappells, a post-hamlet of Newberry co., S.C., on the Saluda River and on the Southern R., 65 miles W. by N. of Columbia. Pop. about 65.

Chapra, British India. See CHUPRA.

Chaptico, a post-hamlet of St. Mary co., Md., 40 miles S. by E. of Washington, D.C.

Chapultepec, chă-pool'tă-pĕk', Mexico, situated about 2 miles SW. of the metropolis, a hamlet and ancient seat of residence of the kings of Mexico, having on its rocky height the national palace of the president of the republic, —a stately building erected in 1783–85 and occupying the site of Montezuma's palace. The building is also occupied by the National Military School. At the base of the height, which commands a superb panorama, is the famous grove of ancient cypresses, some of the trees probably considerably exceeding 1000 years in age. Chapultepec is connected with the city of Mexico by the stately Paseo de la Reforma. It was stormed by the army under General Scott on Sept. 13, 1847.

Charalá, chă-ră-lă', a town of Colombia, in the department of Santander, 120 miles N. by E. of Bogotá. It has potteries and cotton-industries. Pop. about 11,000.

Charambira, a Pacific port and bay of Colombia, department of Cauca, in lat. 4° 20' N.

Charapoto, chă-ră-po'to, a town of Ecuador, 110 miles WSW. of Quito, near the Bay of Charapoto, Pacific Ocean.

Charcas, chär'kăs, a town of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosí. It is on the Laredo-Mexico railway. Pop. about 4000.

Charcas, a city of Bolivia. See CHUQUISACA.

Charco, a post-village of Goliad co., Tex., 15 miles NW. of Goliad. Pop. 100.

Charconnés, chăr-kon-nĕs, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Buenos Aires. Pop. 6000.

Chard, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 12 miles SE. of Taunton. It has manufactures of lace. Pop. in 1901, 4437.

Chardon, shar'dọn, a banking post-village, capital of Geauga co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg and Western R., 30 miles E. by N. of Cleveland. It is a shipping point for dairy products, live-stock, wool, and grain. Pop. in 1900, 1360.

Charente, shă'rônt', a river of France, rises in Haute-Vienne, about 14 miles NW. of Chalus, flows generally W. and, after an extremely winding course of 200 miles through Charente and Charente-Inférieure, enters the Atlantic Ocean opposite the island of Oléron. Principal affluents, the Boutonne on the right and the Touvre and Né on the left. The towns of Angoulême, Jarnac, Cognac, Saintes, and Rochefort are on its banks. It is navigable for steamboats as far as Angoulême.

Charente, a department of France, surrounded by the departments of Charente-Inférieure, Deux-Sèvres, Vienne, Haute-Vienne, and Dordogne. It is formed out of the old province of Angoumois and parts of Saintonge, Poitou, and Marche. Area, about 2300 sq. m. Surface undulating; hilly in the NE., where there are many shallow lakes. Principal rivers, the Charente and Vienne. Much of the surface is of calcareous formation, and some of the streams pursue for a stretch a subterranean course. The woods are extensive and chestnuts form an important crop. The chief products are grain, potatoes (used largely for making brandy), wine (used in the manufacture of cognac), beets, hemp, flax, and truffles. The vineyards occupy a much smaller area than formerly. The manufacture of paper is an important industry. Capital, Angoulême. Pop. in 1901, 350,305.

Charente-Inférieure, shă-rônt' ăn'fā'ree-ur', a maritime department of western France, having W. the Bay of Biscay, S. the estuary and department of Gironde, and on other sides the departments of Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Charente, and Dordogne. It is formed mainly out of the old Saintonge and Aunis. It includes the islands of Ré and Oléron. Area, 2790 sq. m. Surface level. Principal rivers, the Charente, Boutonne, and Sèvre-Niortaise. The region, on the whole, is very fertile and yields large crops of grain. Wine is largely produced, although not as extensively as formerly, the greater part of it being converted into brandy or vinegar. Other products are potatoes, pulse, hemp, flax, beets, and fruit. Pastures good and live-stock plentiful. The salt-works along the coast and the pilchard-, oyster-, and other fisheries are important. Capital, La Rochelle. Pop. in 1901, 452,149.

Charenton, a small town of France, department of Cher, 27 miles SSE. of Bourges.

Charenton, shar'ręn-ton' (Fr. pron. shă'rôn'tôn'), a post-town of St. Mary parish, La., 7 miles N. of Franklin. Pop. about 500.

Charenton-le-Pont, shă'rôn'tôn' lęh pôn', a town of France, department of Seine, on the right bank of the Marne, where it joins the Seine, about 1 mile SE. of Paris. It is pleasantly situated and has many country-houses. Here is a large national lunatic asylum. The Fort of Charenton is on the opposite bank of the Marne. Pop. in 1901, 17,758.

Charenzat, shă'rôn'zä', a village of France, Puy-de-Dôme, 23 miles WNW. of Riom.

Char'ikar', a town of Afghanistan, 36 miles N. of Kabul.

Charing (chair'ing) **Cross,** or **Cook's Corners,** a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R., 54 miles E. by N. of Amherstburg. Pop. 150.

Charité, La, a town of France. See LA CHARITÉ.

Chariton, chăr'ę-tọn, a county in the north-central part of Missouri, has an area of 740 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chariton River and is bounded on the SW. by the Missouri River and on the W. by the Grand River. It is also drained by the Muscle River. Bituminous coal and limestone are abundant in the county. Capital, Keytesville. Pop. in 1890, 26,254; in 1900, 26,826.

Chariton, a banking city, capital of Lucas co., Iowa, is on the Chariton River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 56 miles SE. of Des Moines. It has iron-foundries and manufactures of wagons and carriages, farm-implements, tanks, pumps, windmills, etc. There are quarries of coal and building-stone in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 3122; in 1900, 3989.

Chariton River rises in the S. part of Iowa, flows generally southward into Missouri and enters the Missouri River 4 miles above Glasgow. It is about 250 miles long. The East Chariton River enters the Chariton 1 mile from its mouth. It is nearly 100 miles long. Another stream, called the Middle Branch, enters the East Chariton 10 miles SE. of Keytesville, Mo.

Charjui, a town of Turkestan. See TCHARJUI.

Charkov, Russia. See KHARKOV.

Charlbury, a market-town of Oxfordshire, England, 5 miles from Woodstock. Pop. about 1500.

Charlemagne, shăr-lę-māne', a post-town of L'Assomption co., Quebec, 22 miles from Montreal, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Char'lemont, an electoral division of Ireland, co. and 6 miles NNW. of Armagh.

Charlemont, shar'leh-môn', a fort in the department of Ardennes, France, on the left bank of the Meuse, opposite Givet, near the Belgian frontier. It is built on a rocky eminence about 700 feet high.

Char'lemont, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Charlemont township (town), on the Deerfield River and on the Boston and Maine R., 15 miles ESE. of North Adams. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1094.

Charleroi, or **Charleroy,** shar'leh-rwâ', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Sambre, at the junction of many railways, 23 miles E. of Mons. It is situated in the midst of a great coal region. It has extensive iron-foundries, machine-shops, and cutlery-, glass- and nail-factories. It is connected with Brussels by canal. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. in 1900, 24,800.

Char'leroi', a banking post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 40½ miles S. by E. of Pittsburg. It has plate-glass factories, bottle-works, coaling industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5930.

Charles, a county in the S. part of Maryland, has an area of 451 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Potomac River and on the E. by the Patuxent River. Capital, La Plata. Pop. in 1890, 15,191; in 1900, 18,316.

Charlesbourg, sharlz'boorg', the capital of the co. of Quebec, province of Quebec, Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 4 miles below the city of Quebec. Pop. about 750.

Charlesburg, charlz'burg, a post-hamlet of Calumet co., Wis.

Charles, Cape, the southern point of Northampton co., Va., at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, 25 miles NNE. of Norfolk. The light-house is NE. from Cape Charles, on Smith Island. Lat. 37° 3′ N. Cape Charles village is the terminus of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. See Cape Charles.

Charles, Cape, the E. point of the coast of Labrador, at the entrance of the Strait of Belleisle. Lat 52° 15′ N.

Charles City, a county in the SE. part of Virginia, has an area of 183 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Chickahominy and on the S. by the James River. Capital, Charles City. Pop. in 1890, 5066; in 1900, 5040.

Charles City, a banking city, the capital of Floyd co., Iowa, is on the Cedar River, 40 miles N. by W. of Cedar Falls. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Illinois Central Rs. It has manufactures of carriages, flour, machinery, farming-implements, sash, blinds, and other kinds of wooden fixtures, etc., and is extensively engaged in the breeding of Normandy horses. Charles City College is located here. Pop. in 1890, 2802; in 1900, 4227.

Charles City, a post-village, capital of Charles City co., Va., is about 1 mile N. of the James River and 28 miles SE. of Richmond. Pop. about 100.

Charles Island, or **Floreana,** one of the Galápagos, 20 miles long.

Charles Island, an island off the S. coast of Spitzbergen.

Charles Island, an island of North America, in Hudson Strait.

Charles Island, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near its N. coast. Lat. 50° 12′ N.; lon. 63° 15′ W.

Charles-John's-Town, Sweden. See Haparanda.

Charles Mix, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota, is bounded on the SW. by the Missouri River. Area, 1123 sq. m. Capital, Wheeler. Pop. in 1890, 4178; in 1900, 8498. Most of the county is a reservation of Yankton Indians.

Charles River, Mass., rises near the boundary between Middlesex and Worcester cos., and, after a very tortuous course, enters or expands into the estuary which separates Boston from Cambridge. The direct distance from its source to its mouth is about 25 miles. It affords motive power for many factories and is navigable for a few miles above Boston.

Charles River Village, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Charles River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles WSW. of Boston.

Charleston, island of Nevis. See Charlestown.

Charleston, a county in the SE. part of South Carolina, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and extending from the mouth of the Santee River on the northeast to Stono Inlet on the southwest. It consists mainly of a narrow strip of low coast-lands with adjacent islands, being about 70 miles in length. A portion of Berkeley co. has been added to it since 1890. Area, 687 sq. m. Fine sea-island cotton is grown on several of the islands. Capital, Charleston. Pop. in 1890, 59,903; in 1900, 88,006.

Charleston, a post-village and capital of Franklin co., Ark., 29 miles by rail E. by S. of Fort Smith, its banking point. Pop. about 700.

Charleston, a city, capital of Coles co., Ill., on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 45 miles W. of Terre Haute. It has flouring- and woollen-mills, and manufactures of brooms, carriages, ploughs, and stoves. It is the seat of the Eastern Illinois State Normal School and contains railroad machine-shops. Pop. in 1900, 5488.

Charleston, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, 28 miles WSW. of Burlington. Pop. about 100.

Charleston, a post-hamlet of Hopkins co., Ky., 50 miles S. of Henderson.

Charleston, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Charleston township (town), 26 miles NNW. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 842.

Charleston, a post-hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich., near Lake Huron, 55 miles N. of Port Huron.

Charleston, a banking post-town, capital of Tallahatchee co., Miss., 40 miles SW. of Oxford. Pop. in 1900, 480.

Charleston, a banking city, capital of Mississippi co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 15 miles SW. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 1893.

Charleston, a post-village of York co., Neb., 7 miles by rail SW. of York.

Charleston, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., in Charleston township (town), 9 miles S. of Fonda. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1052.

Charleston, Chester co., Pa. See Charlestown.

Charleston, a post-township of Tioga co., Pa., about 2 miles E. of Wellsboro. It contains the coal-mining town of Antrim. Pop. in 1900, 1781.

Charleston, a port of entry, capital of a county of its own name, and the largest city of South Carolina, is situated on a tongue of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which unite immediately below the town and form a spacious harbor, communicating with the Atlantic Ocean at Sullivan's Island, 7 miles below. It is 115 miles by rail NE. of Savannah and 580 miles SW. of Baltimore. Lat. 32° 46′ N.; lon. 79° 57′ W. A sandbar extends across the mouth of the harbor, affording, however, a deep-water channel near Sullivan's Island; since the late harbor improvements, safe entry is given to vessels of 23–24 feet draft. The harbor is defended by Castle Pinckney and forts Sumter and Ripley, each on an island, the first-named 1 mile and the last 6 miles below the city, and also by forts Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, and Johnston, on James Island.

Charleston is regularly built, but retains, in its architectural features (lofty piazzas, etc.) and old landmarks, many of the peculiarities of the cities of the South. It has handsome and stately residences and a wealth of gardens with profuse vegetation, the exhibition of magnolias, jessamines, camellias, and azaleas being always an attractive feature of the city. The streets are bordered with live-oaks and other beautiful shade-trees, and are of generous width. Legaré Street and the Battery, a broad esplanade about 500 yards long, are part of the most aristocratic residential quarters.

The principal public buildings are the new custom-house, the city-hall, the court-house, academy of music, arsenal, and the South Carolina Military Academy. At the southern extremity of the city is a small park, called the White Point Garden, with beautiful live-oaks, which is a popular place of promenade. The most important educational and literary institutions are the College of Charleston (non-sectarian), which was founded in 1788 and reorganized in 1837; the Medical College of South Carolina, which was founded in 1833; the Charleston Library, founded in 1748; and the Military Academy above mentioned. The College of Charleston has a museum of natural history. The Avery Normal Institute is attended by about 400 colored students.

Charleston contains numerous churches (white and colored), among which St. Michael's (Episcopal), with its commanding tower and fine chimes, is the most conspicuous. The city has also many benevolent and charitable institutions, among which are the Enston Home for the aged and the Confederate Home for Widows. The Orphan House, founded in 1792, is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the country. Charleston is the seat of a Catholic bishop. The city has various manufactures (cotton, flour, carriages, baggings, textiles), extensive machine-shops, ship-yards, dry-docks, etc. The preparation or manufacture of fertilizers and lime-phosphates, large deposits of which are found on the Ashley River, constitutes its most important industry. The value of this industry is $6,000,000 to $7,000,000 annually.

Charleston is the chief commercial city of South Carolina, its facilities embracing a deep-water harbor and three railway lines,—the Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line, and Plant System,—which have termini here, and which are connected with the interior by important feeders. The chief articles of export are cotton, rice, phosphate, naval stores, and lumber. The quantity of cotton exported in 1901 was valued at $6,728,665. The city has a large whole-

sale trade in dry-goods, clothing, drugs, etc. The total value of the foreign exports for the year ending June 30, 1900, was $7,151,720; imports, $1,124,671. Steamships ply regularly between Charleston and the Atlantic ports of the United States, the Antilles, South America, and Europe. Points of interest or resort in the surroundings are the Isle of Palms, Magnolia Cemetery, the Gardens of Magnolia on the Ashley, and Chicora Park.

An English settlement was made here in 1670. In 1685–86 a company of French Huguenots, exiled for their religion, settled at this place. On June 28, 1776, a British squadron attacked the garrison on Sullivan's Island, consisting of 400 men under Colonel Moultrie, who defended the place with success. Charleston was besieged by Sir Henry Clinton from April 1, 1780, to May 12, when it was surrendered by General Lincoln. On April 12–13, 1861, the South Carolinians bombarded and captured Fort Sumter. This was the beginning of the Civil War. In April, 1863, a Federal fleet, commanded by Admiral Dupont, attacked the fortifications of Charleston without success. After a long siege the place was evacuated by the Confederates, Feb. 17, 1865. On Aug. 31, 1886, the city was visited by a disastrous earthquake, which wrecked property to the value of several millions of dollars and destroyed a number of human lives. An Interstate and West Indian Exposition was held here in 1901 and 1902. Pop. in 1800, 18,711; in 1820, 24,780; in 1840, 29,261; in 1860, 40,522; in 1880, 49,984; in 1890, 55,807; in 1900, 54,955.

Charleston, a post-village of Bradley co., Tenn., on the Hiawassee River and on the Southern R., 41 miles ENE. of Chattanooga. Pop. about 500.

Charleston, a post-village of Delta co., Tex.

Charleston, a post-town of Wasatch co., Utah, 6 miles (direct) SW. of Heber. Pop. about 200.

Charleston, a township (town) of Orleans co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 1025.

Charleston, a city, the capital of West Virginia and of Kanawha co., is situated on the Great Kanawha River, at the mouth of the Elk River, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio and other railroads, 66 miles S. of Parkersburg. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place in all stages of water. It has lumber-mills, distilling- and packing-industries, and manufactures of furniture, fire-brick, wire-nails, engines, boilers, etc. The city also has boat-building yards and railroad repair-shops. Large quantities of bituminous coal and salt are produced in the vicinity, and there are also deposits of iron, oil, and natural gas. Pop. in 1890, 6742; in 1900, 11,099.

Charleston, or **Cal'edon,** a post-village of Peel co. (district), Ontario, 36 miles NW. of Toronto.

Charleston Four Corners, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., about 12 miles S. of Fonda.

Charleston of Aboyne, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, parish of Aboyne, on the Dee, 27½ miles W. of Aberdeen. In its vicinity is Aboyne Castle.

Charlestown, a small seaport of Cornwall, England, on the S. coast, near St. Austell.

Charlestown, a banking post-town of Clark co., Ind., 3 miles W. of the Ohio River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 14 miles NE. of New Albany. It has flouring- and cement-mills, fertilizer-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 915.

Charlestown, a post-town of Cecil co., Md., on an inlet called North-East River, near the N. extremity of Chesapeake Bay, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 43 miles ENE. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 244.

Charlestown, a former city of Middlesex co., Mass., since 1873 a part of Boston, contains Bunker Hill monument (commemorating the battle of Bunker or Breed's Hill), 221 feet high, a state prison, a United States navy-yard, and fine public buildings, and has extensive sugar-refineries and other industrial establishments. Its water-front is partly upon Boston harbor and partly upon the Charles and Mystic Rivers, which divide it from Boston proper and from Chelsea respectively. These rivers are crossed by fine bridges. The peninsula on which Charlestown stands is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus called Charlestown Neck. Charlestown was settled in 1629. See Boston.

Charlestown, a banking post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Charlestown township (town), on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 8 miles above Bellows Falls, and on the Central Vermont R., 10 miles S. of Claremont. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1473.

Charlestown, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 40 miles SE. of Cleveland. Pop. about 75.

Charlestown, a village of Chester co., Pa., in Charlestown township, on Pickering Creek, 3½ miles SW. of Phœnixville. Pop. of the township in 1900, 737.

Charlestown, a post-township (town) of Washington co., R.I., is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. in 1900, 975, in part Narragansett Indians.

Charlestown, a banking post-town and summer-resort, capital of Jefferson co., W.Va., is in the Shenandoah Valley, about 3 miles W. of the Shenandoah River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western Rs., 10 miles SW. of Harpers Ferry. It has machine-shops, brass- and iron-works, harness and cigar manufactories, etc. Stephenson Seminary is located here. Pop. in 1890, 2287; in 1900, 2392. John Brown was hanged here on Dec. 2, 1859.

Charlestown, a town in the extreme N. of Natal, South Africa, on the railroad from Durban to Johannesburg, 304 miles NW. of Durban. Altitude, 5386 feet.

Charlestown, the chief town of the island of Nevis, Lesser Antilles. Pop. about 1400.

Charlesville, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., 7 miles S. of Bedford.

Charlesworth, a post-hamlet and railroad station of Eaton co., Mich., 22 miles S. of Lansing.

Charleville, shar'lęh-vil', a town of France, department of Ardennes, on the Meuse, opposite Mézières, with which it virtually forms one town. It has manufactures of metal wares, firearms, etc., and an active trade. The public library has more than 25,000 volumes (including many incunabula). Pop. in 1901, 17,928.

Charleville, shar'lę-vil, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, 22 miles S. of Limerick. Pop. about 2000.

Charleville, a municipal town of Queensland, Australia, 483 miles by rail W. by N. of Brisbane. Pop. 1500.

Charleville, a post-village of Grenville co., Ontario, 7 miles from Prescott.

Charlevoix, shar'lęh-voi', a county in the N. part of Michigan, bordering on Lake Michigan, has an area of 423 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the N. by Little Traverse Bay and is deeply indented by several inlets of the lake. Capital, Charlevoix. Pop. in 1890, 9686; in 1900, 13,956.

Charlevoix, a banking post-village and popular summer-resort, capital of Charlevoix co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 40 miles (direct) NNE. of Traverse City and 16 miles by the Pere Marquette R. WSW. of Petoskey. It has roller-mills, manufactures of lumber, shingles, slot-machines, etc. Pop. in 1890, 1496; in 1900, 2079.

Charlevoix, shar'lęh-voi' (Fr. pron. shar'lęh-vwȧ'), a county (district) in the NE. part of Quebec, having the St. Lawrence for its S. boundary. Capital, St. Paul's Bay.

Charley, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ky., 10 miles SW. of Louisa. Pop. about 175.

Charlieu, shar'lę-uh' (anc. *Caril'ocus*), a town of France, department of Loire, 38 miles N. of Montbrison. Pop. in 1901, 5246. It has manufactures of textiles.

Charloe, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, on the Auglaize River and the Miami Canal, about 64 miles SW. of Toledo.

Charlois, shar'lwȧ', a town and commune of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Meuse, 2 miles SSW. of Rotterdam. Pop. of the commune, about 10,000.

Charlo Station, a post-village of Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R., 18 miles from Campbellton, its banking point.

Charlotte, shar'lŏt, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of 479 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Roanoke River. Capital, Smithville. Pop. in 1890, 15,077; in 1900, 15,343.

Charlotte, a post-township of Livingston co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 725.

Charlotte, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles WNW. of Lyons. Pop. 400.

Charlotte, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., 12 miles S. of Calais. Pop. in 1900, 315.

Charlotte, a banking city, capital of Eaton co., Mich., on the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk Rs., 19 miles SW. of Lansing. It has flouring-mills, furniture and carriage factories, manufactures of evaporator supplies, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3867; in 1900, 4092.

Charlotte, a township (town) of Chautauqua co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1406. It contains Charlotte Center and Sinclairville.

Charlotte, a post-village, port, and summer-resort of Monroe co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Genesee River, and on a branch of the New York Central and Hudson River R., 7 miles N. of Rochester. It has ship-yards, grain-elevators, a blast-furnace, etc. The steamboats which navigate the lake touch daily at this place, which is the lake-port of Rochester, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1400.

Charlotte, a village of Niagara co., N.Y., 8½ miles N. of Lockport. Here is Newfane post-office.

Charlotte, a city of North Carolina, and the capital of Mecklenburg co., is on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R., 44 miles SSW. of Salisbury. It is the seat of Biddle University (Presbyterian), organized in 1867, Elizabeth College, Presbyterian College for Women, etc., and of a branch mint. It has manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, caskets, belting, carriages, clothing, fertilizers, mining and other machinery, farming-implements, etc. Pop. in 1890, 11,557; in 1900, 18,091.

Charlotte, a post-village, capital of Dickson co., Tenn., 8 miles N. of Dickson. Pop. about 450.

Charlotte, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Charlotte township (town), on the Central Vermont R., 12 miles S. of Burlington. The town is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain. Pop. about 200; of the town, 1254.

Charlotte, a county (district) in the SW. part of New Brunswick, bounded on the S. by the Bay of Fundy and Passamaquoddy Bay, and on the W. and SW. by Maine, from which it is separated by the St. Croix River. Grand Manan, Campobello, and Deer islands belong to this county. The chief industry of the inhabitants is directed to commerce, ship-building, lumbering, and the fisheries. Capital, St. Andrews. Pop. in 1901, 22,415.

Charlotte Amalie, shar'lott' ä-mä'le-eh, or **St. Thomas,** sent tom'as, a seaport and chief city of the island of St. Thomas and the Danish West Indies. Pop. about 12,000, of whom three-fourths are blacks. It is built chiefly on three hills, which are spurs of a high mountain. The town has banks, newspapers, gas-works, a government house, theatre, hospitals, etc. It has an excellent harbor, with floating-dock, etc., and the necessary appliances for keeping the largest vessels in repair. The town is an important coaling and cable station. Its trade, which was formerly very extensive, has latterly been on the decline. It has several times (1819, 1837, 1867) been visited by furious hurricanes. See SAINT THOMAS.

Charlotteburg, shar'lŏt-burg, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., on the Pequannock Creek and on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 23 miles WNW. of Paterson. Pop. 150.

Charlotte Center, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Charlotte township (town), 4 miles from Sinclairville station.

Charlotte Court-House, Va. See SMITHVILLE.

Charlotte Furnace, a post-village of Carter co., Ky. Pop. about 100.

Charlotte Hall, a post-village of St. Mary's co., Md., on the Washington and Potomac R., about 40 miles SSE. of Washington, D.C. Pop. 150.

Charlotte Harbor, an inlet on the E. coast of Labrador, British North America, 60 miles N. of the Strait of Belfeisle, about lat. 53° N.

Charlotte Harbor, Fla., an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, from which it extends into the interior about 25 miles. It is shallow, scarcely more than 10 feet deep. Good oysters and fish are found here. It receives the Pease River at its NE. extremity. Pine, Gasparilla, Cayo Costa, and other islands or islets lie off its mouth. Charlotte Harbor is also known as Gasparilla Sound.

Charlotte Harbor, a post-hamlet of De Soto co., Fla., on the bay of its own name, opposite Punta Gorda, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Charlotte Islands. See QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

Charlottenbrunn, shar-lot'tẹn-brŏŏn', a picturesquely situated little watering-place of Prussian Silesia, 42 miles SW. of Breslau. It lies at an elevation of about 1500 feet and is encircled by pine forests. Pop. in 1900, 1475.

Charlottenburg, shar-lot'tẹn-bŏŏrg', a city of Prussia, forming a western suburb of Berlin, on the Spree. It has risen in the space of two centuries from the position of a little village to that of a place of about 200,000 inhabitants. It grew up around the royal palace erected by Frederick I. for his second wife, Sophia Charlotte. This beautiful edifice, with its park, is the chief attraction of Charlottenburg. The park contains a mausoleum in which are the famous monuments to Queen Louisa and Frederick William III., by Rauch, and monuments to Emperor William I. and the Empress Augusta. Charlottenburg is laid out with noble avenues and spacious squares, and contains many beautiful villas. It has a royal institute of glass-painting, an artillery and engineering school, and an institute of technology. The industrial establishments include iron-foundries, machine-shops, extensive works for the manufacture of electric appliances, potteries, porcelain- and glass-works, paper-mills, and chemical-works. Pop. in 1871, 19,518; in 1890, 76,859; in 1900, 189,290.

Charlotte River, an affluent of the Susquehanna River, forms part of the boundary between Otsego, Schoharie, and Delaware cos., N.Y.

Charlottesville, shar'lŏts-vĭl, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 30 miles E. of Indianapolis. The banking point is Knightstown. Pop. about 400.

Charlottesville, a city, capital of Albemarle co., Va., is on the Rivanna River and on the Southern and the Chesapeake and Ohio Rs., 97 miles WNW. of Richmond. It is the seat of the University of Virginia, which was planned by Thomas Jefferson about 1820 and endowed by the state, and which was attended in 1903–04 by about 650 students. It has a museum of natural history, observatory (lat. 38° 2′ 1″ N.; lon. 78° 31′ 19″ W.), and a library of 50,000 volumes. It is unsectarian. The town contains the Albemarle Female Institute, the Charlottesville Institute for boys, and the Rawlings Institute. Charlottesville has also iron- and bottling-works, woollen- and knitting-mills, manufactures of agricultural implements, cigars, etc. Monticello, the home of Jefferson, is 2½ miles distant. Pop. in 1890, 5591; in 1900, 6449.

Charlottetown, a city, port of entry, and the capital of Prince Edward Island and of Queens co., is on the Hillsborough River, near the southern coast. Lat. 46° 15′ N.; lon. 63° 7′ W. It is well built, and contains the Provincial Building, court-house, a market, public hall, athenæum, exchange, drill-shed, Prince of Wales, St. Dunstan's and Methodist colleges, normal school, convent of Notre Dame, lunatic asylum, etc. It has woollen-factories, an iron-foundry, railroad-shops, ship-building yards, etc. It is the seat of an active trade. The Prince Edward Island R. connects it with the principal towns and villages on the island. It is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 12,080.

Charlotte Town, the former name of ROSEAU.

Charlotteville, shar'lŏt-vĭl, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., on the Charlotte River, about 50 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. 150.

Charlton, an island of Canada, in James's Bay.

Charlton, a county in the SE. part of Georgia, has an area of 1063 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Satilla and St. Mary's Rivers. A large part of the surface is occupied by the Okeefinokee Swamp. Capital, Traders Hill. Pop. in 1890, 3335; in 1900, 3592.

Charlton, a post-village of Dale co., Ala., on the Central R. of Georgia, 11 miles (direct) N. by W. of Ozark. Pop. about 130.

Charlton, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Charlton township (town), 16 miles SW. of Worcester and 3 miles S. of the Boston and Albany R. Pop. about 475; of the town in 1900, 1860.

Charlton, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Charlton township (town), about 25 miles NW. of Albany. Pop of the town in 1900, 1109.

Charlton City, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Charlton township (town), 2 miles S. of Charlton Depot. It has manufactures of woollen goods, satinet, etc. Pop. about 680.

Charlton Depot, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Charlton township (town), on the Boston and Albany R., 57 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. about 400.

Charlton Kings, a town of Gloucestershire, England, a suburb of Cheltenham. Pop. in 1901, 3806.

Charlton-next-Woolwich (wŏŏl'ich), a village of England, co. of Kent, 6 miles ESE. of St. Paul's, London, constituting a suburb of the metropolis. It is on elevated ground near the Thames.

Charmes, sharm, a town of France, in Vosges, on the Moselle, 15 miles NW. of Epinal. Pop. about 3500.

Charmey, shar'mä' (Ger. *Galmis*, gäl'mis), a large village and tourist-resort of Switzerland, in the valley of the Jaun, 14 miles SE. of Fribourg. Elevation, 2955 feet.

Charmouth, a village of England, co. of Dorset, at the mouth of the Char in the English Channel, 2 miles NE. of Lyme-Regis.

Charneux, shar'nuh', a village of Belgium, 10 miles E. of Liège. It has manufactures of cloth.

Charnex, a village and resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, about 1 mile NE. of Clarens. Elevation, 1925 feet.

Charny, shar'nee', a town of France, in Yonne, 15 miles SW. of Joigny. Pop. of the commune, about 1500.

Charo, chä'ro (anc. *Matlatzin'go*), a town of Mexico, state of Michoacán, at the foot of the Sierra Otzumatlán, upward of 6000 feet above the sea-level. It is 10 miles NE. of Morelia, with which it is connected by rail. It carries on a considerable commerce. Pop. about 7000.

Charolais, shä'ro'lä', an old subdivision of France, in Burgundy, now in the department of Saône-et-Loire. Its capital was Charolles.

Charolles, shä'roll', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 30 miles WNW. of Mâcon. It stands between two hills, one crowned by the ruins of the old castle of the

counts of Charolais. It has manufactures of china, oil, plaster, etc. Pop. in 1901, 3343.

Charonne, shȧ'ronn', a former village of France, now constituting an eastern arrondissement of Paris.

Charost, shȧ'rost', a town of France, department of Cher, 15 miles SW. of Bourges. Pop. about 1500.

Charpey, shar'pȧ', a town of France, in Drôme, 9 miles E. of Valence. Pop. (commune) about 1200.

Charput, Asiatic Turkey. See KHARPUT.

Charrette, shar-ret', a post-township of Warren co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 2626.

Charroux, shar'roo', a town of France, in Vienne, 30 miles S. of Poitiers. Here are the remains of a monastery founded in 785 and endowed by Charlemagne. Pop. about 2000.

Chars, shar, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 11 miles NW. of Pontoise. Pop. about 1000.

Charsadda, a town of British India, in the Northwest Frontier Province, 14 miles NE. of Peshawur. Pop. about 10,000. Adjoining it is the town of Prang, with about an equal number of inhabitants.

Charter Oak, a banking post-town of Crawford co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 60 miles SE. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 772.

Charters Towers, a town of Australia, in Queensland, near the Burdekin River and about 650 miles NW. of Brisbane. Gold was discovered here in 1871–72, and is extensively mined in the vicinity. The Brilliant Deep Levels Mine has a depth of 2600 feet. Pop. about 5000; of the gold-fields in 1900, 23,290.

Chartiers, char'teerz', a former borough of Allegheny co., Pa., now a part of Carnegie. See CARNEGIE.

Chartiers, a township of Allegheny co., Pa., on the S. side of the Ohio River, about 3 miles below Pittsburg, is bounded by Chartiers Creek and has beds of coal. Pop. in 1900, 2998.

Chartiers, Allegheny co., Pa. See MCKEES ROCKS.

Chartiers, a township of Washington co., Pa. It has mines of soft coal. Pop. in 1900, 2141.

Chartiers Creek, Pa., rises in Washington co. and enters the Ohio River 4 miles below Pittsburg.

Chartley, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Attleboro.

Chartres, shart'r (anc. *Au'tricum* and *Carnutum Civitas,* later *Carnotum*), a city of France, capital of the department of Eure-et-Loir, on a steep declivity beside the Eure, 47 miles SW. of Paris. It has a Gothic cathedral, the most perfect in France, built in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Other noteworthy edifices are the mediæval church of St. Pierre, the town-hall, and the theatre. Boulevards have been laid out on the site of the old fortifications, of which an interesting fragment remains in the Porte Chillaume. In one of the squares is an obelisk to the memory of General Marceau. The public library contains 80,000 volumes and a great number of valuable manuscripts. The town has large grain-markets and is noted for its turkey *pâtés.* Pop. in 1901, 19,704; of the commune, 23,431. Chartres was the capital of the old district of Beauce. The county of Chartres was one of the feudatory principalities into which France was divided in the Middle Ages. After its reunion with the crown it was erected into a duchy. The town was long held by the English, from whom it was taken by Dunois in 1432. Henry IV. was crowned here in 1594.

Chartreuse, France. See LA GRANDE-CHARTREUSE.

Chascomus, chȧs-ko-mooce', a town of the Argentine Republic, province and 65 miles by rail SSE. of the city of Buenos Aires. Pop. about 4500.

Chase, a county in the east-central part of Kansas, has an area of 750 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cottonwood River and also drained by Diamond Creek. Capital, Cottonwood Falls. Pop. in 1890, 8233; in 1900, 8246.

Chase, a county in the SW. part of Nebraska, borders on Colorado. Area, 901 sq. m. The surface is nearly level and mostly destitute of timber. It is watered by the Frenchman's Fork and Spring Creek. Capital, Imperial. Pop. in 1890, 4807; in 1900, 2559.

Chase, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ind., 26 miles NW. of Lafayette.

Chase, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, about 14 miles NW. of Iowa City.

Chase, a post-town of Rice co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 7 miles W. of Lyons. Pop. about 350.

Chase, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 15 miles NE. of Baltimore, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Chase, a post-village of Lake co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 41 miles E. of Ludington. It has an active trade in lumber. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Chase, a post-hamlet of Athens co., Ohio, 10 miles S. of Athens.

Chase, a post-hamlet of Bosque co., Tex.

Chaseburg, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., on Raccoon Creek, 15 miles SE. of La Crosse.

Chase City, a banking post-town of Mecklenburg co., Va., on the Southern R., 94 miles SW. of Richmond. It has tobacco-industries. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Chaselake, a post-village and summer-resort of Lewis co., N.Y., 7 miles NE. of Glendale.

Chase Mills, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., 12 miles N. of Auburn. Pop. 120.

Chase Mills, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Grass River, 8 miles N. of Madrid station.

Chaseville, a post-hamlet of Duval co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 8 miles from Jacksonville. Pop. about 75.

Chaseville, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ohio, 34 miles N. of Marietta.

Chaseville, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Tenn., 14 miles SSW. of Camden.

Chase Wharf, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Va., on Chesapeake Bay.

Chaska, a banking city, capital of Carver co., Minn., on the north bank of the Minnesota River and on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 21 miles SW. of Minneapolis. It has large brick-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2165.

Chasm Falls, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., 9 miles SE. of Malone. Pop. 100.

Chasseforêt, Dome de, a mountain of Savoy, in the Tarentaise, 17 miles SE. of Moutiers. Elevation, 11,800 feet.

Chassell, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R., 6 miles SE. of Houghton, its banking point. Pop. about 700.

Chasseneuil, shȧs'sẹh-nu'ẏ, a town of France, in Charente, 18 miles SW. of Confolens. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2500).

Chasseral, shȧs'sẹh-rȧl', a mountain of the Jura range, in Switzerland, on the border of the cantons of Bern and Neuchâtel, 9 miles W. of Bienne. It commands a superb panorama of the Alps from the Mont Blanc to the Sentis, the Jura Mountains, and the Black Forest region. Elevation, 5280 feet.

Chasseron, shȧs'sẹh-rôNG', a mountain of the Swiss Jura range, on the border of the cantons of Neuchâtel and Vaud, WNW. of Yverdon. Elevation, 5285 feet. It commands a fine prospect on the Alps from the Jungfrau to the Mont Blanc.

Chas'tain', a post-station of Itawamba co., Miss.

Chataignier, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La., 11 miles NW. of Opelousas. Pop. 125.

Chatalja, European Turkey. See TCHATALJA.

Chat'ata, a post-village of Bradley co., Tenn., 35 miles ENE. of Chattanooga. Pop. about 90.

Chat'awa', a post-village of Pike co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 92 miles N. of New Orleans. It is a popular summer-resort for New Orleans families. Pop. 150.

Châteaubriant, shȧ'tō'bre-ôNG', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loire-Inférieure, 40 miles NNE. of Nantes. It is built around the remains of a mediæval castle. It has iron-foundries and manufactures of leather and confectionery. Pop. in 1901, 7004.

Château-Chinon, shȧ'tō' shee'nôNG', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Nièvre, near the Yonne, 37 miles E. of Nevers. Pop. in 1901, 2267.

Château D'Œx, shȧ'tō' dẹ̈x, a village and summer-resort of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 22 miles E. of Lausanne, on the Saane. Pop. in 1900, 3133. Elevation, 3150 feet.

Château-d'Oléron (shȧ'to' do'lȧ'rôNG'), **Le,** a seaport town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 6 miles NW. of Marennes, on the SE. point of the island of Oléron. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Château-du-Loir, shȧ'tō' dü lwar, a town of France, in Sarthe, 23 miles SSE. of Le Mans, near the Loire. It has manufactories of linens, twist, and leather. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Châteaudun, shȧ'tō'dŭNG', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Eure-et-Loir, near the Loir, 26 miles SSW. of Chartres. It has a mediæval castle of the counts of Dunois and interesting churches. There are manufactures of machinery and blankets. A large part of the town was burned by the Prussians in 1870. Pop. in 1901, 6184.

Chateaugay, shat-o-gā', a banking post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., is on the Chateaugay River, in a township (town) of the same name, and on the Rutland R., 45

miles W. of Rouse Point. Pop. in 1900, 973; of the town, 2723. The town has butter-, starch- and cheese-factories.

Chateaugay Lake, in Franklin co., N.Y., is an expansion of the Chateaugay River. It is in two parts, the upper and lower lakes,—the former of which is nearly 5 miles long. It is navigated by steamboat and is a summer-resort.

Chateaugay Lake, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., 12 miles E. of Malone. Pop. about 100.

Chateaugay River rises in New York in a small lake of its own name, which is on the line between Clinton and Franklin cos. It runs northwestward into the province of Quebec and enters the St. Lawrence River about 14 miles above Montreal.

Châteaugiron, shâ'tō'zhee'rôN', a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 miles SE. of Rennes. Pop. about 1200.

Château-Gontier, shâ'tō' gôN'te-â', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 17 miles SSE. of Laval. It has a fine mediæval Gothic church. There are manufactures of textiles, etc. Near by are the iron springs of Pougnes-Rouillées. Pop. in 1901, 6944.

Chateauguay, or **Chateaugay,** shâ'tō'gâ', a county in the SW. part of Quebec, rich in agricultural resources. It is watered by the Chateauguay and English Rivers, which furnish water-power. Capital, Sainte Martine.

Chateauguay, formerly **St. Joachim,** a post-village of Chateauguay co., Quebec, on Chateauguay River, 24 miles by rail SW. of Montreal. Pop. about 200. A monument was erected on the battle-field in 1895.

Chateauguay Basin, Quebec, is a post-village, 2 miles from the above. Pop. 150.

Château-Lafitte, shâ'tō' lâ'feet', a locality in Gironde, France, producing one of the finest of Bordeaux wines.

Château-Landon, shâ'tō' lôN'dôN', a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 16 miles S. of Fontainebleau. Pop. about 1800.

Château-la-Vallière, shâ'tō' lâ vâl'le-aiR', a town of France, Indre-et-Loire, 19 miles NW. of Tours. Pop. about 1000.

Châteaulin, shâ'tō'lâN', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Finistère, 13 miles by rail N. of Quimper. Pop. in 1901, 2786.

Château-Margaux. See MARGAUX.

Châteaumeillant, shâ'tō'mâ'yôN', a town of France, in Cher, 21 miles SSE. of Bourges. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Châteauneuf-de-Randon, shâ'tō'nuf' dęh rôN'-dôN', a small town of France, in Lozère, 12 miles NE. of Mende. Du Guesclin died while besieging this place in 1380.

Châteauneuf-du-Faou, shâ'tō'nuf' dü fâ'oo', a town of France, in Finistère, on the Aulne, 17 miles NE. of Quimper. Pop. about 1500.

Châteauneuf-en-Thimerais, shâ'tō'nuf' ôN tee'-męh-râ', a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 15 miles NW. of Chartres. Pop. about 1500.

Châteauneuf-sur-Charente, shâ'tō'nuf' sür shâ'-rôNt', a town of France, on the Charente, 11 miles WSW. of Angoulême. Pop. about 2000.

Châteauneuf-sur-Cher, shâ'tō'nuf' sür shâR, a town of France, on an island in the Cher, 12 miles NW. of Saint-Amand. Pop. about 2500.

Châteauneuf-sur-Loire, shâ'tō'nuf' sür lwaR, a town of France, in Loiret, 14 miles ESE. of Orleans. Pop. about 3500.

Châteauneuf-sur-Sarthe, shâ'tō'nuf' sür sart, a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Sarthe, 15 miles NNE. of Angers. Pop. about 1500.

Châteauneuf-Val-de-Bargis, shâ'tō'nuf' vâl dęh baR'shee', a town of France, in Nièvre, 16 miles SE. of Cosne. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Châteauponsac, shâ'tō'pôN'sâc', a town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 9 miles E. of Bellac, on the Gartempe. Pop. in 1901, 3936.

Château-Porcien, shâ'tō' poR'se-âN', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Aisne, 26 miles SW. of Mézières. Pop. about 1200.

Châteaurenard, shâ'tō'ręh'naR', a town of France, in Loiret, 10 miles ESE. of Montargis. Pop. about 1300.

Châteaurenard, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 19 miles NE. of Arles. Pop. in 1901, 3576; of the commune, 7398.

Château-Renault, shâ'tō' ręh-nō', a town of France, Indre-et-Loire, 17 miles NE. of Tours. Pop. in 1901, 4261.

Château Richer, shâ'tō' re'shâ', a post-village and parish of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 15 miles below Quebec. It is a favorite resort of sportsmen. Pop. about 400.

Châteauroux, shâ'tō'roo', a town of France, capital of the department of Indre (Berry), in a plain on the Indr and 88 miles by rail S. by W. of Orleans. It is connected by bridges with the little old town of Deols. It grew up about a mediæval castle, now used as a prefecture. The town possesses a museum with ethnographic, archæological, and other collections. Its manufactures comprise woollens, tobacco, etc. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 22,277.

Châteauroux, a village of France, department of Hautes-Alpes, 3 miles NNE. of Embrun.

Château-Salins, shâ'tō' sâ'lâN' (Ger. *Salzburg*), a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 20 miles NE. of Nancy. It has mineral springs. Pop. about 2000.

Château-Thierry, shâ'tō' te-eR'Ree', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aisne, on the Marne, 58 miles by rail ENE. of Paris. It stands on a declivity crowned by the remains of a castle built by Charles Martel about 720. It has manufactures of mathematical and physical instruments, etc. It is the birthplace of La Fontaine, to whom a monument has been erected. Pop. in 1901, 6872.

Château-Villain, shâ'tō' veel'lâN', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 11 miles SW. of Chaumont. Pop. about 1200.

Châtel, shâ'tęl', a town of France, in Vosges, on the Moselle, 11 miles by rail N. of Épinal. Pop. about 1500.

Chat-el-Arab. See SHAT-EL-ARAB.

Châtelaudren, shâ'tęl'ō'drôN', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 10 miles W. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. about 1500.

Châteldon, shâ'tęl'dôN', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles N. of Thiers. It has mineral waters. Pop. about 2000.

Châtelet, shâ'tęh-lâ', a manufacturing town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Sambre, opposite Châtelineau, 4 miles E. of Charleroi. Pop. in 1900, 11,867.

Châtelet, Le, a town of France, department of Cher, 11 miles SSW. of Saint-Amand. Pop. about 2000.

Châtelguyon, shâ'tęl'ghee'ôN', a village of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, about 3 miles from Riom. It is noted for its mineral waters.

Châtelineau, shâ'tęl'ee'nō', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Sambre, 4 miles by rail E. of Charleroi, and opposite Châtelet. It has many foundries. Pop. in 1900, 13,154.

Châtellerault, shâ'tęll'rō', a town of France, in Vienne, capital of an arrondissement, on the Vienne, across which it communicates with the suburb of Châteauneuf by a stone bridge, 18 miles NNE. of Poitiers. It is one of the principal seats of the manufacture of French cutlery, and has an immense national manufactory of arms. Among its edifices is a fine mediæval church, recently restored. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 19,758.

Châtel-Saint-Denis, shâ'tęl' sâN dęh-nee', a village of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles SW. of Fribourg, with a castle on the Vevaise (Veveyse) River. Pop. in 1900, 2506. It is connected by electric road with Palésieux.

Châtelus, shâ'tęh-lüce', a village of France, in Creuse, 12 miles NE. of Guéret.

Châtenois, shâ'tęh-nwâ', a village of France, 5 miles S. of Belfort.

Châtenois, a town of France, in Vosges, 7 miles SE. of Neufchâteau. Pop. about 1200.

Châtenois, or **Châtenoix,** Alsace. See KESTENHOLZ.

Chatfield, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 22 miles SE. of Rochester. It has lumber and other mills and is a shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900, 1426.

Chatfield, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, 10 miles N. of Bucyrus. Pop. in 1900, 298.

Chatfield, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex., 6 miles E. of Rice.

Chatham, chat'ąm, a municipal and parliamentary borough of Kent, England, on the E. bank of the Medway, 30 miles ESE. of London. It is adjacent to Rochester, Brompton, and Gillingham. It is flanked on the E. and S. by heights partly built upon and crowned by several forts. It owes its importance to its immense military and naval establishments, comprising a vast dock-yard, a great wet basin, an arsenal, infantry-, marine-, engineer- and artillery-barracks, a school for engineers, and a noble marine hospital. The strong fortifications of the Chatham Lines are a defence to London against an invasion from the sea. Pop. of the municipal borough in 1901, 37,057. The parliamentary borough includes Brompton and Gillingham and returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

Chatham, chat'ąm, a county in the SE. part of Georgia, has an area of 400 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE.

by the Savannah River, on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the SW. by the Ogeechee River. Capital, Savannah. Pop. in 1890, 57,740; in 1900, 71,239.

Chatham, a county in the central part of North Carolina, has an area of 785 sq. m. It is drained by the Deep and Haw rivers, which unite in the SE. part and form the Cape Fear River. The county contains important deposits of coal; copper and iron are also found. Capital, Pittsboro. Pop. in 1890, 25,413; in 1900, 23,912.

Chatham, a township (town) of Middlesex co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 9 miles E. of Middletown. The town has ores of cobalt and is the seat of active manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 2271.

Chatham, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 9 miles SSW. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 629.

Chatham, a post-hamlet of Bracken co., Ky., 16 miles W. of Maysville.

Chatham, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Chatham township (town), on the Atlantic Ocean, at the southeastern point of Cape Cod peninsula, 18 miles E. of Barnstable, with which it is connected by the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It is supported mainly by navigation and fisheries and is visited by summer tourists. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1749.

Chatham, a post-village of Alger co., Mich.

Chatham, a post-village of Washington co., Miss., 20 miles S. of Greenville. Pop. about 150.

Chatham, a post-township (town) of Carroll co., N.H., about 30 miles N. of Ossipee. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Chatham, a post-borough of Morris co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 6½ miles SE. of Morristown. It contains a number of residences of New York merchants. Long Hill commands a charming view of the Passaic Valley. Rose-growing is an important industry. Pop. in 1900, 1361. The banking point is Madison.

Chatham, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 620.

Chatham, a post-township (town) of Columbia co., N.Y., is intersected by Kinderhook Creek. It contains post-villages named Chatham (in part), North Chatham, East Chatham, and Chatham Center. Pop. in 1900, 3537.

Chatham, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Chatham and Ghent townships (towns), on the Boston and Albany, the New York Central and Hudson River, and the Chatham and Lebanon Valley Rs., 127 miles N. of New York. It has manufactures of machinery, paper, barrels, and shirts. Pop. in 1900, 2018. Chatham or Chatham Village was formerly known as Chatham Four Corners.

Chatham, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio. Pop. about 250.

Chatham, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., about 36 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 300.

Chatham, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1046.

Chatham, a banking post-town, capital of Pittsylvania co., Va., is on a branch of the Banister River and on the Southern R., 16 miles N. of Danville. It has tobacco-industries. Pop. in 1900, 918.

Chatham, a port of entry in Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the Miramichi River, 12 miles from its mouth, and on the Intercolonial and the Canada Eastern Rs., 82 miles NW. of Moncton. It is the largest town on the north shore of the province and contains several handsome buildings, including a cathedral, a hospital, College of St. Michael, and masonic and temperance halls. It has steam-mills, foundries, and ship-yards. It is a Catholic bishop's see. Much lumber and fish are shipped from here. The harbor is capable of accommodating vessels of the largest tonnage. Pop. in 1901, 4868.

Chatham, a city, port of entry, and the capital of Kent co., Ontario, is situated on the river Thames and on the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and other railroads, 67 miles SW. of London. It contains the county buildings and has numerous mills and machine-shops, manufactures of wagons and carriages, wheels, hardware, soap, tobacco, etc. A very extensive export trade is done in grain, pork, country-produce, and lumber. Pop. in 1901, 9068.

Chatham, Cape, on the SW. coast of Australia. Lat. 35° 3′ S.; lon. 116° 35′ E.

Chatham Center, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Chatham township (town), on Kinderhook Creek and on the Boston and Albany R., 20 miles SSE. of Albany. Pop. about 400.

Chatham Center, Medina co., Ohio. See CHATHAM.

Chatham Four Corners. See CHATHAM.

Chatham Hill, a post-hamlet of Smyth co., Va., on the North Fork of the Holston River, 12 miles N. of Marion.

Chatham Island, off the W. coast of Chile, 30 miles S. of Wellington Island.

Chatham Island, the most populous of the Galápagos Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It contains good coal.

Chatham Islands, a group in the Radack Chain, in the north Pacific Ocean.

Chatham Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, a dependency of the colony of New Zealand, from which they lie about 390 miles eastward. Lat. of Cape Young, 43° 48′ S.; lon. 176° 58′ W. They consist of Chatham (Wairikaori), Pitt, and some smaller islands, the first being about 90 miles in circumference. The surface is undulating, hilly, and fertile, with a vegetation related to that of New Zealand. There is considerable cattle- and sheep-breeding. Pop. in 1901, 419, of whom less than one-third were the native Maoris.

Chathamport, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the sea-coast, about 90 miles SE. of Boston.

Chatham Run, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa.

Chatham Strait, Alaska, in about lat. 57° N., separates Chichagof and Baranof Islands from Admiralty Island.

Chatham Valley, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Chatham Village, Columbia co., N.Y. See CHATHAM.

Châtillon, shâ'tee'yôn', a town of Italy, 12 miles E. of Aosta, on the Dora Baltea, and at the mouth of the Val Tournanche. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3000).

Chatillon, shâ'tee'yôn', a post-hamlet of Yamaska co., Quebec, 12 miles SW. of St. Celestin.

Châtillon-de-Michaille, shâ'tee'yôn' deh mee'shī', a town of France, in Ain, 26 miles ESE. of Bourg.

Châtillon-en-Bazois, shâ'tee'yôn' ôn bâ'zwâ', a small town of France, in Nièvre, 15 miles W. of Château-Chinon, on the Aron.

Châtillon-sur-Chalaronne, shâ'tee'yôn' sür shâ'lâ'ronn', a town of France, in Ain, 16 miles NNE. of Trévoux, on the Chalaronne. Pop. about 3000.

Châtillon-sur-Colmont, shâ'tee'yôn' sür kol'môn', a town of France, department and 11 miles WNW. of Mayenne. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Châtillon-sur-Indre, shâ'tee'yôn' sür ând'r, a town of France, in Indre, on the Indre, 27 miles WNW. of Châteauroux. Pop. in 1901, 2280.

Châtillon-sur-Loing, shâ'tee'yôn' sür lwân, a town of France, in Loiret, 13 miles SE. of Montargis. Pop. in 1901, 1684.

Châtillon-sur-Loire, shâ'tee'yôn' sür lwar, a town of France, in Loiret, 44 miles ESE. of Orleans. Pop. in 1901, 2201.

Châtillon-sur-Marne, shâ'tee'yôn' sür marn, a town of France, in Marne, on the Marne, 29 miles WNW. of Châlons. Pop. about 1000.

Châtillon-sur-Seine, shâ'tee'yôn' sür sâne, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Côte-d'Or, 44 miles NNW. of Dijon, on the Seine. It has interesting mediæval churches and a castle, built by Marmont, with a large park. The town is memorable for the congress held there by Napoleon and the Allies in 1814. Pop. in 1901, 4633.

Châtillon-sur-Sèvre, shâ'tee'yôn' sür saiv'r, a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 14 miles WNW. of Bressuire, on the Sèvre-Nantaise. Pop. about 1500.

Chatir-Dagh, or **Tchatir-Dagh.** See CRIMEA.

Chat Moss, an extensive peat-bog or morass of England, co. of Lancaster, now reclaimed, about 7 miles W. of Manchester.

Châtonnay, shâ'ton'nâ', a town of France, in Isère, 15 miles ESE. of Vienne. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Chatou, shâ'too', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 3 miles E. of Saint-Germain. Pop. in 1901, 3886.

Chatra, a town of British India. See CHITTRA.

Châtre, La, a town of France. See LA CHÂTRE.

Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, one of the most magnificent private residences in England, is situated in the co. of Derby, in a beautiful park, 9 miles in circumference, watered by the Derwent, 3½ miles NE. of Bakewell. It measures 560 feet in length, was constructed in 1687–1706, and occupies the site of an earlier edifice, in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was for a long time confined as prisoner.

Chatsworth, a banking post-town of Livingston co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western and the Illinois Central Rs., 79 miles E. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 1038.

Chatsworth, a banking post-village of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 25 miles (direct) WSW. of Orange City. Pop. about 150.

Chatsworth, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 22 miles (direct) ESE. of Camden. Pop. about 100.

Chatsworth, or **Johnstown,** a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 109 miles NW. of Toronto and 12 miles from Owen Sound. Pop. about 500.

Chatsworth Park, a post-village and resort of Los Angeles co., Cal., 30 miles by rail NW. of Los Angeles.

Chattahooche, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ga.

Chattahoo'chee, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of 231 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Chattahoochee River. Capital, Cusseta. Pop. in 1890, 4902; in 1900, 5790.

Chattahoochee, a post-village of Gadsden co., Fla., is near the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, on the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads, 41 miles WNW. of Tallahassee. It is the seat of the state penitentiary, the state lunatic asylum, etc. Pop. about 450.

Chattahoochee River rises in Habersham co., Ga., and runs southwestward to West Point, where it strikes the eastern boundary of Alabama. Below this point it runs nearly southward and forms the west boundary of Georgia until it unites with the Flint River at the SW. extremity of the state last named. The river formed by this confluence is the Apalachicola. The Chattahoochee is about 500 miles long. Small steamboats can ascend it to Columbus, which is 224 miles (by water) from Chattahoochee, Fla., and 360 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

Chattanooga, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. about 75.

Chattanoo'ga, a city of Tennessee, the capital of Hamilton co., is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Tennessee River and on the Southern, the Queen and Crescent, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and other railroads, 151 miles SE. of Nashville and 138 miles NNW. of Atlanta. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery with fine views of the adjoining Lookout Mountain and the Cumberlands, several valleys and interesting ridges converging to this point. Steamboats navigate the river above and below this place, which is very favorably situated for trade and manufactures, having mines of coal and iron in its vicinity. Chattanooga is the seat of several advanced educational institutions, including the Chattanooga College for Young Ladies, Chattanooga Normal University, Chattanooga Medical College, and the Grant University (Methodist Episcopal), the last-named attended by between 500 and 600 students. The manufacturing and other industries of the city are very important, and the amount of capital invested in them is many millions of dollars. The industrial establishments comprise cotton-mills, iron-foundries, blast-furnaces, machine-shops, steel- and rail-works, rolling-mills, and manufactories of railroad cars, carriages, wire, nails, patent medicines, chemicals, fertilizers, lumber products, etc. The city has an extensive trade in cotton, iron, coal, and wheat, and is one of the largest lumber-markets of the country. Among its public buildings are a fine opera-house, a Colored Orphans' Home, the Baroness Erlanger Hospital, grain-elevators, and a marble custom-house. It has a fine national military park, which embraces the Chickamauga battle-field, and a national cemetery. This town was occupied by the Union army Sept. 9, 1863, and was almost entirely destroyed during the Civil War. The battle of Chattanooga, in which Grant was victorious over Bragg, was fought Nov. 23–25, 1863. The engagement of Nov. 24 is known as the battle of Lookout Mountain; that of Nov. 25, as the battle of Missionary Ridge. Incorporated as a city in 1851. Pop. in 1860, 2545; in 1870, 6093; in 1880, 12,892; in 1890, 29,100; in 1900, 30,154.

Chattanooga Creek rises in Walker co., Ga., and enters the Tennessee River at Chattanooga.

Chatteris, a town of Cambridgeshire, England, 10 miles by rail NW. of Ely. Pop. in 1901, 4711.

Chat'terpur', Chutterpore, or **Chut'trapore'** (native *Chhatrapur*), a petty native state of British India, in Bundelcund, with a capital town of the same name, 73 miles SE. of Jhansi.

Chattisgarh, British Indies. See CHUTTISGURH.

Chat'tola'nee, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Baltimore co., Md., 13 miles by rail NW. of Baltimore.

Chat'too'ga, a county in the NW. part of Georgia, has an area of 326 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Chattooga River. The county contains deposits of iron and lead. Capital, Summerville. Pop. in 1890, 11,202; in 1900, 12,952.

Chattooga, a small river which drains part of Chattooga co., Ga., and enters the Coosa River in Cherokee co., Ala.

Chattooga River rises in North Carolina, runs southwestward, and forms the boundary between Rabun co., Ga., and Oconee co., S.C., until it unites with the Tallulah. The stream formed by this union is the Tugaloo River.

Chattoogaville, a post-hamlet of Chattooga co., Ga.

Chaudefontaine, shōd' fôN' tän' (*i. e.*, "warm spring"), a village of Belgium, province and 4 miles by rail SE. of Liège, on the Vesdre. It has thermal springs. Pop. in 1900, 1826.

Chaudes-Aigues, shōd-zaig' (Lat. *Calen'tes A'quæ*, "warm waters"), a small town and watering-place of France, in Cantal, 12 miles SSW. of Saint-Flour. It is situated in a narrow gorge and has thermal springs, the hottest having a temperature of about 180°.

Chaudière, shō'de-aiR', a lake of Ontario and Quebec, is an expansion of the river Ottawa, immediately above Ottawa city. It contains a number of islets, and terminates in the Great and Little Chaudière, two remarkable cataracts. The principal falls are upward of 50 feet high and 200 feet wide.

Chaudière, a river of Quebec, rises in Lake Megantic, and joins the St. Lawrence 7 miles above Quebec, after a NNW. course of 102 miles. Its course is frequently interrupted by picturesque islands. The banks are, in general, high and precipitous, and near its mouth are the Chaudière Falls, 130 feet high.

Chaudière Basin, a post-village of Levis co., Quebec, 6 miles from Levis, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Chaudière Junction, or **Saint Etienne,** sānt-ā'-te-ĕn', a post-village of Levis co., Quebec, at the junction of the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial Rs., 9 miles SW. of Quebec.

Chaudière Mills, a post-village of Levis co., Quebec, 9 miles from Levis, its banking point.

Chau-doc, shō'-dŏk', a western arrondissement of the French colony of Cochin China, bordering on Cambodia.

Chauffailles, shōf'fī', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 24 miles WSW. of Mâcon. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Chaumont, shō'mōN', a town of France, capital of the department of Haute-Marne, on a height between the Marne and Suize, 134 miles ESE. of Paris. The valley of the Suize is here crossed by a noble railway viaduct. The streets are steep, but the town is well built and possesses good public edifices and an interesting church, dating from the close of the Middle Ages. It has a public library of 35,000 volumes. Gloves, cutlery, etc., are manufactured. Chaumont was the capital of the old district of Bassigney. Pop. in 1901, 12,230.

Chaumont, a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 9 miles W. of Saint-Julien.

Chaumont, a spur of the Jura Mountains, near Neuchâtel, Switzerland, affording a superb prospect. Elevation 3845 feet.

Chaumont, sho'mo', a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Chaumont Bay, a part of Lake Ontario, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 12 miles NW. of Watertown, its banking point. It has a good harbor, fisheries, and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 738.

Chaumont-en-Vexin, shō'mōN' ôN vek'sĭN', a town of France, in Oise, 14 miles SW. of Beauvais. Pop. about 1500.

Chaumont-sur-Loire, shō'mōN' sür lwaR, a village of France, in Loir-et-Cher, on the Loire, 10 miles SW. of Blois. It has an old castle.

Chauncey, a post-town of Dodge co., Ga., on the Southern R., 66 miles SSE. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 422.

Chauncey, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ill., 8 miles N. of Sumner station. Pop. 50.

Chauncey, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., 8 miles NE. of Grand Rapids.

Chauncey, a post-hamlet of Camden co., Mo., 8 miles SE. of Linn Creek.

Chauncey, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Hocking River and Canal, 37 miles W. of Marietta. Pop. about 300.

Chauncey, a post-town of Luzerne co., Pa. Its banking point is Plymouth.

Chauny, shō'nee', a town of France, in Aisne, mostly on an island in the Oise, 18 miles WNW. of Laon. It has glass-polishing works, foundries, etc. Pop. in 1901, 10,382.

Chausey, shō'zā', a group of bare and rocky islands in the English Channel, 8 miles from the coast of France, opposite Granville, forming part of the department of Manche. They supply kelp and excellent granite.

Chautauqua, shą-taw'kwą, a county in the SSE. part of Kansas, has an area of 651 sq. m. It is drained by Big Caney and Middle Caney Creeks. The county contains good building stone and coal. Capital Sedan. Pop. in 1890, 12,297; in 1900, 11,804.

Chautauqua, a county forming the W. extremity of New York, has an area of 1062 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by Lake Erie, and is drained by the Cassadaga, Conewango, and French Creeks. Among its physical features is Chautauqua Lake, 18 miles long. Grapes are extensively cultivated in the county. Capital, Mayville. Pop. in 1890, 75,202; in 1900, 88,314.

Chautauqua, or **Chautauqua Springs,** a post-village of Chautauqua co., Kan., 23 miles by rail SE. of Cedarvale. Pop. about 250.

Chautauqua, a summer-resort of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on a lake of the same name and on the Jamestown and Chautauqua R., about 9 miles NW. of Jamestown. Here on the lake are the extensive Chautauqua Assembly Grounds, containing several hundred summer cottages, a museum of archæology, an amphitheatre with a seating capacity of several thousand, halls for meetings, and numerous other appliances for combining recreation with instruction. Large numbers of students and visitors congregate here in the summer. Pop. of the town, about 300. The banking point is Mayville.

Chautauqua Lake, in the extreme western part of the state of New York, about 8 miles from Lake Erie, is 16–18 miles long, extending from Mayville southeastward nearly to Jamestown. It is 1291 feet above tidewater and 726 feet higher than Lake Erie. The width varies from 1 to 2½ miles. Its waters issue from the southeastern end and enter Conewango Creek, passing thence through the Alleghany, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers into the Atlantic Ocean. It is a beautiful sheet of water, bounded on its eastern side by gravelly sloping banks and on the west by more level and in some places marshy shores. The Chautauqua Assembly Grounds and the New York State Summer Institute are located here.

Chauvigny, shō'veen'yee', a town of France, in Vienne, 18 miles NW. of Montmorillon, on the Vienne. Pop. about 2000.

Chauvin, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich. Pop. about 100.

Chaux-de-Fonds, or **La Chaux-de-Fonds,** lå shō deh fôn, a town or "village" of Switzerland, 9 miles NW. of Neuchâtel. It is situated at the foot of a narrow and savage gorge of the Jura, at an elevation of 3250 feet above the sea. With Locle, it forms one of the chief seats of the watch-making industry in Europe. It is finely laid out, with handsome public buildings, and claims to be the largest village of Europe. Pop. in 1901, 36,388.

Chavanges, shå'vônzh', a town of France, in Aube, 19 miles E. of Arcis-sur-Aube. Pop. about 800.

Chaves, chå'vês, a county in the SE. part of New Mexico. Area, 11,520 sq. m. The E. portion is included in the Llano Estacado, but nearly one-half is available for agriculture and stock-raising, being watered by the Pecos River and its tributaries and by irrigation systems. Capital, Roswell. Pop. in 1900, 4773.

Chaves, shå'vês (anc. *A'quæ Fla'viæ*), a town of Portugal, in Traz-os-Montes, 44 miles W. of Bragança, on the Tamega, here crossed by a Roman bridge of 18 arches. It has hot saline springs. Pop. in 1900, 6463.

Chaves, shå'vês, or **Villa do Ecuador,** veel'lå do ek-wå-dōr', a town of Brazil, state of Pará, on the N. coast of the island of Marajó, at the mouth of the Amazon. Lat. 0° 20′ S.

Chaves, Santa Anna de Chaves, sån'tå ån'nå då shå'vês, or **Cidade de São Thomé,** se-då'då då sõwⁿ to-mà', the capital town of St. Thomas (São Thomé) Island, a Portuguese colony in the Gulf of Guinea, on a bay of the NE. coast. The locality is picturesque, but marshy and unhealthful. The port is small and well sheltered.

Chaville, shå'veel', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 1 mile E. of Versailles.

Chayanta, chī-ån'tå, a town of Bolivia, department and 110 miles NNW. of Potosí.

Chazelles, shå'zĕll', a town of France, in Loire, 16 miles E. of Montbrison. Pop. in 1901, 4664.

Chazy, shaz'ee', a post-village and township (town) of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Little Chazy River, 14 miles N. of Plattsburg. The town is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain. It has manufactures of flour and lime. Pop. of the village, about 1000; of the town in 1900, 2796.

Chazy Lake, Clinton co., N.Y., is about 4 miles long and 20 miles W. of Lake Champlain. Elevation, about 1500 ft.

Chazy River, N.Y., rises in Chazy Lake, in Clinton co., runs northeastward and enters Lake Champlain about 4 miles S. of Rouse Point.

Cheadle, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 8 miles ESE. of Stoke-on-Trent. It has a splendid modern Catholic church. Pop. of the parish, about 5000.

Cheadle and Gatley, a village and parish of Cheshire, England, 2½ miles from Stockport. Pop. in 1901, 10,820.

Cheapside, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, 13 miles from Cayuga. Pop. about 130.

Cheapstow, a village of Ontario. See CHEPSTOW.

Cheatham, cheet'ăm, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 347 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River and also drained by the Harpeth River. Capital, Ashland City. Pop. in 1890, 8845; in 1900, 10,112.

Cheat Mountain, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., W.Va., about 60 miles S. of Grafton.

Cheat River, W.Va., rises by several forks near the south border of Randolph co., runs northward and enters the Monongahela River at the SW. extremity of Fayette co., Pa. Length, about 150 miles. It runs through a hilly, and in part exceedingly picturesque, country, in which bituminous coal is found. Its branches are called the Dry, Glade, and Laurel Forks. The upper part of the main stream is called Shaver's Fork.

Cheb, the Bohemian for EGER.

Chebanse, she-banss', a banking post-town of Iroquois and Kankakee cos., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 64 miles SSW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 555.

Chebengue (she-beeg') **Island,** a post-station and island of Cumberland co., Me., in Casco Bay. Pop. about 575.

Chebogue, Nova Scotia. See CENTRAL CHEBOGUE.

Cheboygan, she-boy'gan, a county in the N. part of Michigan, has an area of 785 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Huron and is intersected by the Cheboygan River. Capital, Cheboygan. Pop. in 1890, 11,986; in 1900, 15,516.

Cheboygan, a banking city, capital of Cheboygan co., Mich., on Lake Huron, at the mouth of the Cheboygan River, 35 miles NE. of Petoskey. It is on the Michigan Central R., and has grist-, saw-, shingle- and planing-mills, machine-shops, foundries, tanneries, manufactories of paper, leather, wood-alcohol, etc. Pop. in 1890, 6235; in 1900, 6489.

Cheboygan River, Mich., rises in Otsego co., flows through Cheboygan co., and enters Lake Huron at its upper end, at the city of Cheboygan.

Chęciny, kĕnt-see'nee, a town of Poland, 9 miles SW. of Kielce, on the Czarna. There are quarries of fine marble in its vicinity. Pop. in 1897, 6180.

Checo, chā'ko, a village of Chile, province of Coquimbo, 6 miles E. of Copiapó, with copper-mines.

Checo'tah, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 136 miles NNE. of Denison. Pop. in 1900, 805.

Chedabucto (shed'a-buk'to) **Bay,** an indentation of the NE. coast of Nova Scotia, at the S. entrance to the Gut of Canso. It is much frequented by fishermen.

Ched'dar, a village of England, in Somersetshire, 2 miles SE. of Axbridge. It is situated near the celebrated Cheddar Cliffs (limestone), which rise to a height of several hundred feet, and which form part of the Mendip Hills. The Cheddar Cliffs are remarkable for their stalactite caverns. Cheddar is famed for its cheese. Pop. about 2000.

Cheduba, che-doo'bå, or **Man-aung,** an island in the Bay of Bengal; forming part of Arakan. Area, about 250 sq. m. It is separated from Ramri Island, which lies to the NE., by Cheduba Strait. The soil is fertile and productive. Petroleum is found. Pop. about 25,000.

Cheektowa'ga, or **Chictawau'ga,** a post-township (town) of Erie co., N.Y., about 6 miles E. of Buffalo, is intersected by the New York Central and Hudson River and the Erie Rs. Pop. in 1900, 5156.

Cheenik, a village and mission of Alaska, on Golofnin Bay, Norton Sound.

Cheesequake, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J. Pop. about 200.

Chef-Boutonne, shĕf boo'tonn', a town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 24 miles SE. of Niort. Pop. about 2000.

Chef Menteur, shĕf mônⁿ'tur', a post-station in Orleans parish, La., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 20 miles E. by N. of New Orleans, on the peninsula between lakes Borgne, Catharine, and Pontchartrain.

Che-foo, a town of China. See CHI-FU.

Chegog'gin, a village of Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 8 miles from Yarmouth.

Cheha'lis, a county in the W. part of Washington, has an area of 1968 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean and is intersected by the Chehalis River. Capital, Montesano. Pop. in 1890, 9249; in 1900, 15,124.

Chehalis, a post-hamlet of Lesueur co., Minn., 8 miles (direct) SE. of Lesueur Center.

Chehalis, a banking city, capital of Lewis co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 33 miles S. of Olympia. It has saw- and shingle-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1775. Coal is mined here.

Chehalis River, Wash., drains parts of Lewis, Thurston, and Chehalis cos. and enters Gray's Harbor. Its valley is very fertile and varies in width from 15 to 30 miles. Small steamers can ascend it 45 miles or more during high tide.

Chehaw, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Ala., 39 miles E. by N. of Montgomery. It is at the junction of the Tuskegee and the Alabama Western Rs.

Che-kiang, chĕ'ke-ăng', a maritime province of China, mostly between lat. 27° 20′ and 31° 15′ N., having E. the Pacific Ocean and on other sides the provinces of Kiang-su, Ngan-hwei, Kiang-si, and Fo-kien. Area, about 35,000 sq. m. Surface greatly diversified; coasts abrupt and greatly indented, but with flat lowlands around the Bay of Hang-chow, which are divided up and cultivated in the fashion of the Dutch polders. It is one of the most fertile provinces of China. Silk is the principal article of export; other products are tea, in the S., and cotton, indigo, fruits, camphor, and coal. Its manufactures of silks, crape, gold and silver stuffs, and paper are in high repute throughout the empire, and large quantities of fermented liquors are made. Che-kiang comprises the Chusan Islands. Capital, Hang-chow. Other treaty-ports are Ning-po and Wen-chow. Pop. about 12,000,000.

Chelagskoi, Cape. See TCHELAGSKOI.

Chelan, she-lan', a lake of Washington, is about 55 miles long and from 1 to nearly 2 miles wide. The 48th parallel of N. lat. passes nearly through its middle. It is encircled by rock walls 4000–5000 feet high, and has a greatest depth of about 1400 feet. It discharges by a short outlet into the Columbia River.

Chelan, a county in the central part of Washington, on the E. slope of the Cascade Mountains. Area, 3070 sq. m. It is fertile in the valleys, yielding fruit and garden and dairy products, and has minerals in the mountains. Capital, Wenatchee. Pop. in 1900, 3931.

Chelan, a banking post-village of Chelan co., Wash., on Lake Chelan, 16 miles N. by E. of Waterville. Pop. about 400.

Chelan Falls, a post-hamlet of Chelan co., Wash., 3 miles SE. of Chelan.

Cheliabinsk, a town of Russia. See TCHELYABINSK.

Chelidoniæ, the ancient name of KHELIDONIA.

Chelif, a river of Algeria. See SHELIF.

Chelikut, a town of Abyssinia, 6 miles from Antalo.

Chelin'dreh, a seaport of Asia Minor, 40 miles WSW. of Selefkeh.

Cheliuskin Peninsula. See TCHELYUSKIN PENINSULA.

Chelles, shĕll (anc. *Cel'læ*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, near the Marne, 10 miles E. of Paris. It had formerly one of the most celebrated abbeys in France, founded by the queen of Clovis. Pop. in 1901, 3719.

Chellia, or **Sheliya,** a mountain of Africa, the culminating point of the Great Atlas (Aurês Range) of Algeria, lies SE. of Batna. Elevation, 7700 feet.

Chelm, kĕlm, called in Russian **Kholm,** a town of Russian Poland, 42 miles ESE. of Lublin. It has an active trade in grain and cattle. It is the seat of a Catholic bishop of the Ruthenian rite. Pop. in 1897, 19,236.

Chelmer, a river of England, co. of Essex, rises near Thaxted and flows SE. by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Maldon, where it joins the Blackwater.

Chelmsford, chĕmz'fȯrd, a municipal borough of England, capital of the co. of Essex, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Cann Rivers, crossed here by several fine bridges, 29 miles ENE. of London. Principal buildings are the parish church, a stately edifice in the decorated style, the grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., a handsome county-hall, the corn exchange, and public library. The town has manufactures of iron, farming-implements, electric-light apparatus, etc. Pop. in 1901, 12,580.

Chelmsford, a post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., 24 miles NW. of Boston, is bounded on the N. by the Merrimac River. The town is intersected by the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of worsteds, boxes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3984.

Chelsea, chĕl'see, a suburban quarter of London, with extensive military barracks, on the N. bank of the Thames, opposite Battersea and SE. of Kensington. Chelsea Hospital, for old and disabled soldiers, was designed by Wren. The famous popular resorts Ranelagh and Cremorne were located here. Pop. of the metropolitan borough in 1901, 73,842. It returns 1 member to parliament.

Chelsea, chĕl'see, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., 19 miles by rail S. by W. of Vinita. Pop. in 1900, 566.

Chelsea, a post-town of Tama co., Iowa, 13 miles by rail SE. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 419.

Chelsea, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Kan., on Walnut Creek, 55 miles SW. of Emporia.

Chelsea, a post-township (town) of Kennebec co., Me., on the Kennebec River, 5 miles SE. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 3092.

Chelsea, a city of Suffolk co., Mass., is a northeastern suburb of Boston and is about 3 miles from the state-house, on the Boston and Maine R. It is separated from Charlestown (part of Boston) by the estuary of the Mystic River, and is bounded on the SE. by Chelsea Creek, which separates it from East Boston. A long bridge across the Mystic River connects it with Charlestown, and steam-ferries run to Boston. Here are a United States marine hospital, a naval hospital, and a soldiers' home. Chelsea has varied and important manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1890, 27,909; in 1900, 34,072.

Chelsea, a banking post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 17 miles W. of Ann Arbor. It has manufactures of agricultural implements, wagons, automobiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1635.

Chelsea, Atlantic co., N.J., adjoins Atlantic City.

Chelsea, a village of Dutchess co., N.Y. The banking point is Fishkill. Pop. about 250.

Chelsea, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., 8 miles W. of Chester. Pop. 275.

Chelsea, a banking post-village, capital of Orange co., Vt., in Chelsea township (town), on the East Branch of the White River, 22 miles S. by E. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1070.

Chelsea, a post-village of Taylor co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 244 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Several small lakes and forests of good timber occur near this place. Pop. about 300.

Chelsea, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles W. of Bridgewater.

Chelsea, a post-village of Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Gatineau, 9 miles NW. of Ottawa. It has an extensive lumber-trade. Pop. 300.

Cheltenham, chĕlt'nam, a municipal and parliamentary borough and watering-place of England, 8 miles ENE. of Gloucester, on the Chelt, a tributary of the Severn, in a beautiful vale, partly encircled by the Cotswold and other hills. It has elegant terraces, squares, and villas, interspersed with trees and gardens. The saline springs, to which it owes its growth, are frequented by a host of fashionable visitors, for whose entertainment provision is made in sumptuous style. Cheltenham has fine churches and other stately edifices, and is the seat of several educational institutions of a high order. Pop. in 1901, 49,439. Cheltenham returns 1 member to parliament.

Cheltenham, chĕl'tęn-ăm, a post-village of Prince George co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 48 miles S. of Baltimore. It has a magnetic observatory of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Cheltenham, a former post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., now forming part of St. Louis.

Cheltenham, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on Tacony Creek, in Cheltenham township, 8 miles N. of Philadelphia. The township contains several villages, and is intersected by the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has a military academy. The surface is undulating and diversified by hills which are beautiful sites for residences and on which many fine villas have been erected. Pop. of the village, about 800; of the township in 1900, 6154. Cheltenham station, on the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York R., 9 miles N. of Philadelphia, is on the border of this township, in Philadelphia co. and city.

Cheltenham, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, on the river Credit, 30 miles WNW. of Toronto. It has saw- and flouring-mills. Pop. 250.

Chelten Hills, a station of Montgomery co., Pa., on the North Pennsylvania (Philadelphia and Reading) R., 8 miles N. of Philadelphia. See CHELTENHAM.

Chelva, chĕl'vȧ, a town of Spain, 38 miles NW. of Valencia. Pop. about 5000.

Chelyan, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., 12 miles S. by E. of Charleston, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 200.

Chelyuskin Peninsula. See TCHELYUSKIN PENINSULA.

Chemainus, she-mi'nus, an outport of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, 40 miles NNW. of Victoria, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 150.

Chemillé, shęh-mee'yȧ', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 19 miles SSW. of Angers. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Chemnitz, kĕm'nits, a town of Saxony, 38 miles SW. of Dresden, on the Chemnitz, an affluent of the Mulde, at the foot of the Erzgebirge. It is the principal seat of cotton-weaving in the kingdom, being styled the Saxon Manchester, and has extensive manufactures of other textiles than those of cotton, hosiery, machinery, locomotives, steam-engines, etc. It was a free imperial city of the old German Empire, and displays in many of its buildings marks of its antiquity. In the course of the nineteenth century it developed from a comparatively small place to a fine modern city of great proportions with handsome suburban quar-

ters.[1] Pop. in 1871, 68,229; in 1890, 138,954; in 1900, 206,584.

Chem'ulpo, or **Chem'ulpho**, a treaty-port of Korea, on the W. coast and about 25 miles (direct) SW. of Seul. It is sheltered by islands. Opened to foreign commerce in 1883, it has an important trade (despite disadvantages of tide and wharfage), mainly in the hands of the Japanese, exporting beans, rice, and hides, and importing metals, petroleum, and cotton goods. It is connected with Seul by boat and railroad, the latter completed in 1900. The town has native, Japanese, Chinese, and foreign quarters, and in its population, in 1896, were comprised 4148 Japanese, 482 Chinese, 17 Germans, 14 Englishmen, etc. Chemulpo was one of the earliest seats of naval operations in the Russian-Japanese war of 1904.

Chemung, she-mung', a county of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 394 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chemung River and also drained by Cayuta, Newtown, and Wynkoop's creeks. The surface is diversified by broad, high hills and valleys (Chemung Valley). The main Devonian standstone of this county gives the name to the Chemung group of the geological series. Capital, Elmira. Pop. in 1890, 48,265; in 1900, 54,063.

Chemung, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 25 miles ENE. of Rockford.

Chemung, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., is in a township (town) of the same name, on the Chemung River and on the Erie R., 13 miles SE. of Elmira. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1500; of the village, 270.

Chemung River is formed by the Tioga and Conhocton rivers, which unite in Steuben co., N.Y., about 2 miles above Corning. It intersects Chemung co. and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River in Bradford co., Pa., 2 miles S. of Athens. Elmira is situated on this river, which irrigates a broad and beautiful valley bounded by high and verdant hills.

Che'nab', chee'näb', or **Che'naub'** (anc. *Acesi'nes*), the central river of the Punjab, between the Jhelum (anc. *Hydas'pes*) NW. and the Ravi (anc. *Hydrao'tes*) SE., both of which rivers are its affluents. It rises in the northwestern Himalayas and joins the Sutlej (anc. *Hyph'asis*) in lat. 29° 25' N., lon. 71° 6' E., after a generally SW. course, estimated at 600 miles, in the latter part of which it is from ½ to 1½ miles across and sometimes 14 feet in depth. The united stream is then called Punjnud (five rivers).

Chenango, she-nang'go, a county of New York, is near the middle of the state. Area, 847 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Unadilla River, is intersected by the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers, and also drained by the Genegantslet and Otselic rivers. Capital, Norwich. Pop. in 1890, 37,776; in 1900, 36,568.

Chenango, a township (town) of Broome co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1372. See CHENANGO FORKS.

Chenango, a post-hamlet of Brazoria co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 37 miles S. of Houston.

Chenango Bridge, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., on the Chenango River and on the Lackawanna R., 5 miles NNE. of Binghamton.

Chenango Forks, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., is on the Chenango River, at the mouth of the Tioghnioga River, and on the Lackawanna R., 11 miles N. by E. of Binghamton, its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Chenango River, N.Y., rises near the boundary between Madison and Oneida cos., flows generally southward, and enters the Susquehanna River at Binghamton. It is about 100 miles long and flows through a deep valley. The Chenango Canal follows the windings of this river from its source to its mouth and connects Utica with Binghamton.

Che'naub', a river of the Punjab. See CHENAB.

Chenciny, a town of Poland. See CHECINY.

Chêne, shain, a village of Switzerland, 2 miles E. by S. of Geneva. It is known as Chêne-Bougeries and Chêne-Bourg.

Chénée, shā'nā', a village of Belgium, 8 miles SW. of Liège, at the confluence of the Ourthe and Vesdre, which a little below forms a cascade. It has iron- and zinc-works. Pop. in 1900, 8494.

Chénérailles, shā'nā'rī', a town of France, in Creuse, 10 miles N. of Aubusson. Pop. about 1000.

Cheneville, a post-village of Labelle co., Quebec, 34 miles from Buckingham, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Cheney, a banking city of Sedgwick co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 26 miles SW. of Wichita. Pop. in 1900, 429.

Cheney, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., 10 miles by rail SE. of Lincoln.

Cheney, a banking post-town of Spokane co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 16 miles SW. of Spokane. It has a state normal school. Pop. in 1900, 781.

Cheneyville, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., 17 miles N. by W. of Danville. Pop. about 125.

Cheneyville, chā'ne-vil, a banking post-village of Rapides parish, La., on Bayou Bœuf, about 40 miles N. by W. of Opelousas. Pop. 200.

Cheng-te, a city of China. See JEHOL.

Cheng-tu, cheng'too', or **Cheng'tu'fu'**, a city of China, capital of the province of Sze-chuen, about 175 miles NW. of the treaty-port of Chung-king. It is situated in the rich alluvial plain of the Min (an affluent of the Yang-tse-kiang), which is bountifully irrigated by ancient works. It is one of the largest cities of the empire and a great emporium of the trade with Tibet and neighboring regions, from which furs, musk, rhubarb, drugs, and other commodities are brought to the place, which has also a considerable trade in textiles and tea. There is a modern arms manufactory. Cheng-tu has better and cleaner streets and a more refined population than most Chinese towns. Pop. estimated at about 800,000.

Cheningo, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y.

Chenoa, she-no'ah, a banking city of McLean co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton and the Toledo, Peoria and Western Rs., 48 miles E. of Peoria. Pop in 1900, 1512.

Chenonceaux, shęh-nôn'sō', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire (Touraine), on the Cher, near Bléré. Near by is the famous castle of Chenonceaux, built by Francis I., having a long gallery which leads from one side of the river to the other. It is in perfect preservation. Many fine pictures decorate the interior.

Chepachet, che-pach'ęt, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., ½ mile from Cedarville station.

Chepachet, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., 16 miles WNW. of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. about 900.

Chepo, chā'po, a river and town of the republic of Panama, in the narrowest part of the isthmus. The river enters the Pacific Ocean 28 miles E. of the town of Panama; the town is an entrepôt for traffic with the Indians.

Chepping-Wycombe. See WYCOMBE.

Chepstow, chęp'sto, a town of England, co. of Monmouth, on the Wye, near its junction with the Severn estuary, 14 miles ENE. of Newport. The town is built on a slope between bold cliffs, with a tubular railway bridge over the Wye. It has a church, originally a convent, founded in the reign of King Stephen, and on a cliff overhanging the river are the picturesque remains of a famous old castle. Ship-building is carried on. The tide here sometimes rises to about 50 feet. In the vicinity are the beautiful ruins of Tintern Abbey. Pop. in 1901, 3067.

Chepstow, or **Cheapstow**, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, 8 miles from Walkerton. Pop. 100.

Chepultepec, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala., 12 miles N. of Springville. Pop. about 50.

Che'quest' Creek, Iowa, rises in Davis co. and enters the Des Moines River about 3 miles WNW. of Keosauqua.

Cher, shair, a river of France, rises in the department of Creuse, flows generally northwestward through the departments of Allier, Cher, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire, and joins the Loire 12 miles below Tours. Length, about 220 miles. The principal affluents are the Tardes, Arnon, Évre, and Saudre.

Cher, a central department of France, formed mainly out of part of the old Berry. Area, 2818 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Cher and Loire, along both of which is much fertile land. There are extensive forests. Corn and wine are largely produced; sheep are numerous. Cher has mines of iron and coal and quarries of marble. The climate is generally healthy. Capital, Bourges. Pop. in 1891, 359,276; in 1901, 345,643.

Cherana River, Wash., enters the Palouse River about 12 miles from its mouth. It is about 120 miles in length.

Cherasco, kā-rās'ko, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Tanaro, near the influx of the Stura, 32 miles SSE. of Turin. Its quadrangular form would indicate that it occupies the site of a Roman town. It has two imposing triumphal arches. The fortifications were destroyed in 1801, when the town was occupied by the French. It is supplied with water by a canal, which also turns several silk-mills. Pop. in 1901, 4593 (commune, 9054).

Chératte, shā'rätt', a village of Belgium, province and 8 miles NE. of Liège.

Che'raw, a banking post-town and railroad junction of Chesterfield co., S.C., on the W. bank of the Great Pedee River, near the head of steam navigation, about 13 miles SE. of Chesterfield. It is on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil, bottling-works, etc., and is a shipping point for naval stores. Pop. in 1900, 1151.

Cherbourg, Fr. pron. shair'boor' (L. *Carobur'gus;* anc. *Coriallum?*), a fortified seaport and great naval station of France, situated in the department of Manche (Normandy), on the English Channel, at the N. end of the peninsula of Cotentin, 82 miles W. by N. of Havre. Lat. 49° 40′ N.; lon. 1° 36′ W. It consists of the old town, back of which are rocky and wooded heights, and of the new or military town to the NW. Among the principal buildings are the old church of Ste.-Trinité, recently restored, the town-hall, which contains a gallery of paintings and a museum, and a new hospital. In front of the town-hall stands an equestrian statue of Napoleon I., and the public park is adorned with a monument to the painter Millet. The engineering works in connection with the port of Cherbourg, completed about half a century ago, represent the most stupendous achievement of hydraulic engineering. The commercial and naval ports are quite distinct from each other. The commercial port consists of a harbor and a basin about 1300 feet long and 400 feet wide. The channel from the harbor to the sea is about 2000 feet long and 164 feet wide, and is lined by a granite quay with parapets. The military port, which can accommodate about 40 vessels of war of the largest class, has three basins, excavated from the solid slate rock which forms the foundation of the entire yard, in places to a depth of 56 feet.

The great work for which Cherbourg is celebrated is the *digue,* or breakwater, stretching across the roadstead, which, though protected on three sides by the land, was open to the heavy seas from the N. The digue was commenced under Louis XIV., continued by Napoleon I., and finished in 1858. It is 2¼ miles from the harbor, in water varying from 42 to 62 feet in depth, and has a length of 4130 yards. Its cost was 67,000,000 francs. The forts on this breakwater, on the island of Pelée, to the E., and at other points, render Cherbourg a well-nigh impregnable fortress. The dock-yards, arsenals, machine-shops, and forges of the military port are on a gigantic scale.

The town has become a frequented sea-side resort. It exports large quantities of farm- and poultry-produce to England. Pop. in 1901, 42,938.

Cherchell, or **Shershell,** shêr'shêl' (anc. *Cæsarea*), a seaport town of Algeria, 55 miles WSW. of Algiers. The walls of the ancient city, with remains of an amphitheatre and other buildings, are still traceable. The port is shallow and exposed to north winds, though protected by a rocky island. There are important quarries of marble in the vicinity, and mines of silver, iron, and lignite. The town has a museum of antiquities. Pop. about 4000; of the commune, 8800.

Cherdyn, a town of Russia. See TCHERDYN.

Cher'hill, a village of England, in Wiltshire, 2½ miles E. of Calne. Near the village is a chalk hill, the highest ground between London and Bath. On it, in the turf, is cut the colossal figure of a horse, the "White Horse," visible 25 miles distant.

Cher'ibon, or **Tjeribon,** a town of Java, on its N. coast, 125 miles ESE. of Batavia. Pop. in 1893, 18,495. It is the capital of a residency.

Cheriton, a town of Kent, England, 3 miles from Folkstone. Pop. in 1901, 7091.

Cherkassy, a town of Russia. See TCHERKASSY.

Chernaya, a stream of the Crimea. See TCHERNAYA.

Chernigov, Russia. See TCHERNIGOV.

Chernofski, a harbor of Alaska, indenting the N. shore of Unalaska Island.

Chernomorsk, Transcaucasia. See TCHERNOMORSK.

Cher'okee', a county in the NE. part of Alabama, has an area of 582 sq. m. It is intersected by the Coosa River. Capital, Center. Pop. in 1890, 20,459; in 1900, 21,096.

Cherokee, a county in the NW. part of Georgia. Area, 434 sq. m. It is intersected by the Etowah River. Gold, iron, black-lead, and statuary marble are found in the county. Capital, Canton. Pop. in 1890, 15,412; in 1900, 15,243.

Cherokee, a county in the NW. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Sioux River and also drained by the Maple River. Capital, Cherokee. Pop. in 1890, 15,659; in 1900, 16,570.

Cherokee, a county forming the SE. extremity of Kansas, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neosho and Spring Rivers. The county has deposits of coal, lead, and zinc. Capital, Columbus. Pop. in 1890, 27,770; in 1900, 42,694.

Cherokee, a county forming the W. extremity of North Carolina, has an area of 451 sq. m. It is intersected by the Hiawassee River, and also drained by the Little Tennessee River, and is bounded on the NW. by the Unaka or Smoky Mountain. Capital, Murphy. Pop. in 1890, 9976; in 1900, 11,860.

Cherokee, a county in the NW. part of South Carolina. Area, 361 sq. m. The Broad River bounds it on the S. and partly on the E. Capital, Gaffney. Pop. in 1900, 21,359.

Cherokee, a county in the E. part of Texas. Area, 990 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Neches River and also drained by the Angelina River. The county contains deposits of iron-ore. Capital, Rusk. Pop. in 1890, 22,975; in 1900, 25,154.

Cherokee, a post-town of Colbert co., Ala., on the Southern R., 36 miles ESE. of Corinth. Pop. in 1900, 261.

Cherokee, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., on the North Fork of the Feather River, 12 miles N. of Oroville. Gold is found near this place. Pop. about 500.

Cherokee, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ga., 10 miles NE. of Acworth.

Cherokee, a banking city, capital of Cherokee co., Iowa, is on the Little Sioux River and on the Illinois Central R., 59 miles ENE. of Sioux City. It has machine-shops and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 3865. There are medicinal springs in the neighborhood, and the city contains a state hospital for the insane.

Cherokee, a banking city of Crawford co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 37 miles S. by W. of Fort Scott. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1326.

Cherokee, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ky., 7 miles S. of Willard.

Cherokee, a post-hamlet of Woods co., Okla., 20 miles (direct) E. of Alva.

Cherokee, a post-village and watering-place of Spartanburg co., S.C., 8 miles N. of Spartanburg.

Cherokee, a post-village of San Saba co., Tex., 90 miles NW. of Austin.

Cherokee City, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., about 70 miles N. of Fort Smith. Pop. about 100.

Cherokee Falls, a post-town of Cherokee co., S.C., in Cherokee township. It has cotton-manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 636.

Cherokee Indians, a once powerful tribe, who formerly possessed the southern portion of the Appalachian Mountains and a large tract of country on both sides of this range. In 1809 their number amounted to 12,359; but it had afterwards considerably diminished, when at length, in 1838, all the Cherokees who were in Georgia, constituting a large majority of those belonging to the tribe, were removed to the W. of the Mississippi River by order of the United States government. The Cherokees have been considered the most civilized of all the American Indians. They now occupy the NE. angle of the Indian Territory, in the territory officially designated Cherokee Nation, and a small strip in western North Carolina.

Cherokee Nation, a division in the NE. part of Indian Territory, containing the reservation of the Cherokee Indians. Area, 7133 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 101,754. Capital, Tahlequah.

Cheronea, an ancient town of Greece. See CHÆRONEA.

Cherra Punji, chêr'rå pŏŏn'jee, a village of Assam, situated in the Khasi Hills, at an elevation of about 4500 feet, 25 miles SW. of Shillong. It has the highest recorded annual rainfall of any place in the world, the average for 25 years having been 489 inches. In 1861, 805 inches are recorded to have fallen, 366 inches in the single month of July.

Cherry, a county in the N. part of Nebraska, bordering on South Dakota. Area, 5891 sq. m. It is watered by the Niobrara, Snake, and North Loup rivers. Capital, Valentine. Pop. in 1890, 6428; in 1900, 6541.

Cherry, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz., 15 miles (direct) E. of Cherry Creek station.

Cherry, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1021.

Cherry, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2703.

Cherrybox, a post-village of Shelby co., Mo., 12 miles NW. of Shelbyville.

Cherry Creek, Colo., rises in Douglass co. and enters the South Fork of the Platte River at Denver.

Cherrycreek, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Miss., 20 miles W. by N. of Tupelo.

Cherrycreek, a silver-mining post-village of White Pine co., Nev., 63 miles NE. of Eureka, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Cherrycreek, a banking post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 48 miles S. of Buffalo. It has manufactories of handles and cheese-boxes. Pop. in 1900, 701.

Cherrycreek, a post-hamlet of White co., Tenn., 35 miles from McMinnville.

Cherrycreek, a post-village in Simcoe co., Ontario, 2 miles from Lefroy.

Cherryfield, a post-village of Washington co., Me., in Cherryfield township (town), on the Narraguagus River,

about 12 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Washington County R., 30 miles W. of Machias. It has extensive manufactures of lumber and wood. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1859.

Cherryfield, a post-hamlet of Transylvania co., N.C.

Cherryflats, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., 7 miles E. of Wellsboro.

Cherryfork, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 7 miles NW. of West Union. Pop. about 300.

Cherrygrove, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ark., 10 miles S. of Sheridan.

Cherrygrove, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ohio, 6 miles SE. of Linwood station.

Cherrygrove, a post-village and township of Warren co., Pa. It has beds of coal. Pop. of the township in 1900, 440.

Cherrygrove, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 11 miles N. of Harrisonburg.

Cherryhill, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., 4 miles from Elkton, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Cherryhill, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mich., 5 miles from Denton station.

Cherryhill, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey and New York R., 16 miles from New York. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Hackensack.

Cherryhill, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., 30 miles SW. of Erie.

Cherryhill, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1648.

Cherry Island, an island in Lake St. Francis, near Coteau Landing, Quebec. On it is a light-house.

Cherrylake, a post-village of Madison co., Fla. Pop. about 100.

Cherry'lane, a post-township of Alleghany co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1003.

Cherrylog, a post-village of Gilmer co., Ga., on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R., 7 miles (direct) SW. of Blue Ridge. Pop. about 250.

Cherrymills, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Pa., in Cherry township, 4 miles from Dushore.

Cherrypoint, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., on the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western R., 66 miles E. of Decatur.

Cherryridge, a post-village of Union parish, La., 45 miles NW. of Monroe. Pop. about 100.

Cherryridge, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., in Cherryridge township, 3 miles SW. of Honesdale. Pop. of the township in 1900, 677.

Cherry Run, a small stream in Venango co., Pa., enters Oil Creek at Rouseville, 3 miles above Oil City.

Cherryrun, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., W.Va., on the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 13 miles NW. of Martinsburg.

Cherryspring, a post-hamlet of Gillespie co., Tex.

Cherrystone, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va., on Chesapeake Bay, about 40 miles NNE. of Norfolk. It is a shipping point for fruit.

Cherrytree, a borough of Indiana co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 20 miles ENE. of Indiana. The name of its post-office is Grant. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Cherrytree, a post-borough of Venango co., Pa., in Cherrytree township, which is about 3 miles S. of Titusville. The banking point is Titusville. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1225.

Cher'ryvale', a post-village of Clay co., Ind. Pop. about 75.

Cherryvale, a banking city of Montgomery co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and other railroads, 12 miles ENE. of Independence. It has iron-, glass- and smelting-works, manufactures of vitrified brick, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3472.

Cherry Valley, a post-village of Cross co., Ark., 12 miles by rail N. of Wynne. Pop. about 100.

Cherry Valley, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., on the Kishwaukee River, and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 8½ miles ESE. of Rockford, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 349.

Cherry Valley, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., 4 miles WSW. of Worcester. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. 1132.

Cherry Valley, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Otsego co., N.Y., in Cherry Valley township (town), on a branch of the Delaware and Hudson R., 68 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 772; of the town, 1802. Elevation, 1320 feet. The Cherry Valley massacre took place in 1778.

Cherry Valley, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 10 miles SSE. of Jefferson. Pop. about 100.

Cherry Valley, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 10½ miles SE. of Lebanon.

Cherry Valley, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, on East Lake, 6 miles from Picton. Pop. 200.

Cherryville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo., 10 miles SSE. of Steelville.

Cherryville, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 4 miles N. of Flemington.

Cherryville, a post-town of Gaston co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 43 miles WNW. of Charlotte, its banking point. It has manufactures of cotton goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1008.

Cherryville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., 1½ miles from Treichler. Pop. about 240.

Cherrywood, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 7 miles from Pickering, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Cherso, kĕr'so (anc. *Crep'sa*), a long, narrow island of Austria-Hungary, included in Istria, in the Gulf of Quarnero, an arm of the Adriatic, 12 miles SW. of Fiume. Length, about 40 miles. Area, about 150 sq. m. Pop. about 8000, about three-fourths Serbo-Croats, the remainder Italians. The surface is generally stony and rugged, the highest point being over 2000 feet above the sea. The island contains Lake Vrana, about 4 miles long, which is remarkable for having no visible inlet or outlet. The surface of this lake is about 40 feet above the sea, and its depth is about 170 feet. The inhabitants are in a great measure employed in fishing and building vessels. Cherso, the capital, on the W. coast, has about 5000 inhabitants.

Cherson, a town of Russia. See KHERSON.

Chersonesus, ker-so-nee'sŭs (Gr. Χερσόνησος, a "continent island,"—*i.e.*, an island joined to a continent, a peninsula), the ancient name of several peninsulas of Europe and Asia, as Chersonesus Aurea (MALACCA), Chersonesus Cimbrica (JUTLAND), Chersonesus Thracica (GALLIPOLI), Chersonesus Taurica (CRIMEA).

Cherta, chĕr'tȧ, a small town of Spain, in Valencia, 33 miles N. of Castellón de la Plana.

Cherta, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 8 miles from Tortosa, in a plain. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. Pop. about 2500.

Chertsey, chĕs'se or chert'se, a town of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 19 miles WSW. of London. It has vestiges of a famous abbey in which Henry VI. was buried. The Saxon kings had a palace here. The poet Cowley died at Chertsey. Near by is an eminence called St. Anne's Hill, where Charles James Fox resided. Pop. in 1901, 12,762.

Cherwell, a small river of England, cos. of Northampton and Oxford, flows S. and joins the Thames (Isis) at Oxford.

Ches'aning, a banking post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Shiawassee River and on the Michigan Central R., 20 miles SSW. of Saginaw. It has flour-, planing- and saw-mills, stave- and heading-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1244.

Chesapeake, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Mo., 9 miles NW. of Logan station.

Ches'apeake Bay, a large and important bay in Maryland and Virginia, extends from the mouth of the Susquehanna River southward to Hampton Roads and communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by a wide channel between Cape Charles and Cape Henry. It is about 200 miles long and varies in width from 4 to nearly 40 miles, dividing Maryland into two parts, called the Eastern and the Western Shore, and having also upon its eastern shore the cos. of Accomac and Northampton in Virginia. The land on each side of the bay is deeply indented by numerous inlets or estuaries, through which the Potomac, Patuxent, Rappahannock, York, James, Choptank, Nanticoke, and other rivers enter the bay. The water is sufficiently deep to permit the largest vessels to ascend almost to the mouth of the Susquehanna. Baltimore is on an estuary (Patapsco River), which is virtually a part of the Chesapeake, and derives from it great commercial advantages. The bay is much frequented by sportsmen, the waters harboring large numbers of wild fowl (canvas-back ducks, etc.), fish, and terrapin. The oyster-fisheries are extensive. Bay Ridge and Tolchester Beach are popular resorts.

Chesapeake City, a banking post-town of Cecil co., Md., is near an inlet of Chesapeake Bay, about 50 miles ENE. of Baltimore. It is the W. terminus of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which connects it with Delaware City. Pop. in 1900, 1172.

Chesham, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 29 miles WNW. of London. Pop. in 1901, 7245.

Chesham, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., 11 miles by rail E. of Keene.

Chesham, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 29 miles from Cookshire, its banking point. Pop. 100.

Cheshire, or **Chester,** a county of England, bordering on Wales, having N. the Irish Sea and the Mersey, and on the W. the Dee and its estuary. Area, 1025 sq. m.

The surface, except on its extreme E. and W. borders, is remarkably level, well wooded, and studded with small lakes or meres. This is one of the principal dairy and grazing districts in England. Near Nantwich are mines of rock-salt and saline springs. The county, as such, sends 8 members to parliament. Capital, Chester. Pop. in 1891, 730,052; in 1901, 814,555.

Cheshire, a county forming the SW. extremity of New Hampshire. Area, 734 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River and intersected by the Ashuelot River. The surface is diversified by hills and mountains, among which is Monadnock, 3186 feet high. Capital, Keene. Pop. in 1890, 29,579; in 1900, 31,321.

Cheshire, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., in Cheshire township (town), 16 miles N. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1989.

Cheshire, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Cheshire township (town), on the Boston and Albany R., 10 miles ENE. of Pittsfield. Pop. in 1900, 1221.

Cheshire, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., about 5 miles SW. of Allegan.

Cheshire, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., 30 miles SSE. of Rochester and 1 mile W. of Canandaigua Lake. Pop. about 250.

Cheshire, a hamlet of Delaware co., Ohio, 3 miles from Berlin station. Here is Constantia post-office.

Cheshire, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 8 miles below Pomeroy. Pop. 300.

Cheshunt, a town and parish of Hertford, England, 14 miles N. of London. It has a noted college for dissenters. The manor-house was a residence of Cardinal Wolsey; and Theobalds, the favorite seat of James I., is in this parish. Roses are extensively grown here. Pop. in 1901, 12,292.

Chesil Bank, a sand and gravel ridge, or isthmus, in the English Channel, which connects the so-called Isle of Portland with the mainland, stretching from Abbotsbury, Dorsetshire, SE. for 9 miles, by half a mile in breadth.

Chesilhurst, a post-borough of Camden co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seahore R., 22 miles (direct) SE. of Camden. Pop. in 1900, 283.

Chesley, a banking village of Bruce co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 16 miles N. of Walkerton. It has manufactures of woollens, felt, furniture, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1734.

Chesley Corners, in Nova Scotia, 49 miles southward from Kentville. See NEW GERMANY.

Chesme, a port of Asia Minor. See TCHESME.

Chesnut, a post-village of Gallatin co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 8 miles E. of Bozeman, its banking point. Coal-mining is the principal industry. Pop. about 300.

Chesson, a post-village of Macon co., Ala., on the Seaboard Air Line, 23 miles (direct) E. by S. of Montgomery. Pop. 150.

Chest, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 674.

Chest, a township of Clearfied co., Pa., about 22 miles NW. of Altoona, is drained by Chest Creek. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900, 1022.

Chestatee, a small river of Georgia, rises in Lumpkin co. and enters the Chattahoochee River 5 miles W. of Gainesville.

Chest Creek, Pa., Cambria co., enters the W. branch of the Susquehanna River in Clearfield co.

Cheste, chĕs'tā, a town of Spain, 14 miles W. of Valencia. Pop. about 6000.

Chester, a county of England. See CHESHIRE.

Chester (anc. *De'va* or *De'va Cas'tra*), a city, parliamentary, and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Cheshire, is situated on a rocky eminence, nearly encompassed by the river Dee, 20 miles from the Irish Sea and 16 miles SSE. of Liverpool. It is one of the oldest cities of England, and still retains many vestiges of the Roman and Norman periods. The picturesque and quaint aspect of Chester is due in a large measure to its ancient walls of sandstone, probably reared on a Roman substructure, which are still intact and surround the place for its entire circuit of two miles, forming promenades which command beautiful views. The town is divided into four districts by four streets, which radiate at right angles from the Cross, and terminate in four gates. The streets hewn out of the rock by the Romans at a depth of from 4 to 10 feet exhibit a most interesting feature of the town in what are known as the Rows. These Rows are continuous elevated galleries, running, in three of the streets, along either side of the street, the extension of the first floor of the houses forming a sort of gallery over the ground floor. The impression of quaintness and age which Chester creates is heightened by its old timbered houses of the seventeenth century and by the recent ones which are built in imitation of them.

The Grosvenor Bridge, a splendid single span of stone, 200 feet in length, crosses the Dee, and there is besides an interesting old bridge of seven arches. Outside of its ecclesiastical edifices the town has few public buildings of note. Chester Cathedral, a magnificent but irregular Norman-Gothic pile, several churches dating from the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and a portion of a castle founded by William the Conqueror are the most interesting structures. Among buildings of recent construction the great railway station deserves mention. The duke of Westminster, whose magnificent residence, Eaton Hall, is at a short distance from Chester, presented to the town, in 1867, the New Grosvenor Park and the Roodee, a level tract, used as a race-course.

Chester was at one time a busy seaport, but the silting of the channel of the Dee deprived it of its natural advantages. It has still a considerable coasting trade. Chester cheese is celebrated. The town returns 1 member to parliament. The Romans had an important station here. Pop. of the county borough in 1901, 38,309.

Chester, a county in the SE. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 760 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Schuylkill River and is also drained by Brandywine, French, Octorara, Chester, and Pickering creeks. The surface is beautifully diversified with undulations and hills of moderate height. Among its notable features is the long, narrow, and beautiful Chester Valley, which extends from the Schuylkill to the western border of the county, a distance of about 30 miles. Good limestone and marble are abundant in Chester Valley. Among the other minerals of the county are iron, lead, serpentine, and kaolin. Capital, Westchester. Pop. in 1890, 89,377; in 1900, 95,695.

Chester, a county in the N. part of South Carolina, has an area of 592 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Catawba (or Wateree) River and on the W. by the Broad River. Capital, Chester. Pop. in 1890, 26,660; in 1900, 28,616.

Chester, a county in the SW. part of Tennessee. Area, 300 sq. m. It is watered by the South Fork of the Forked Deer River. Capital, Henderson. Pop. in 1900, 9896.

Chester, a post-town of Crawford co., Ark., 24 miles by rail N. by E. of Van Buren. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Chester, a banking post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co., Conn., 32 miles by rail SSE. of Hartford. It has manufactures of ivory and bone goods, hardware, auger-bits, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1328.

Chester, a post-village of Dodge co., Ga., on a branch of the Southern Georgia R., 10 miles (direct) ESE. of Cochrane.

Chester, a banking city, capital of Randolph co., Ill., is picturesquely situated on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Kaskaskia, about 75 miles below St. Louis. It is on the Wabash and other railroads. Its site is elevated and commands a beautiful view. It has manufactures of flour, hardware, brick, etc., and is a shipping point for coal and iron. Pop. in 1900, 2832. The Southern Illinois Penitentiary and the Illinois Asylum for the Criminal Insane are located here.

Chester, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., 6 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. 150.

Chester, formerly **Eatonville,** a post-village of Howard co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 53 miles ESE. of Austin, Minn.

Chester, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Kan., about 10 miles N. of Lawrence.

Chester, a township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., bounded on the E. by the Penobscot River. Pop. in 1900, 363.

Chester, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., 25 miles SW. of Centerville, its banking point. Pop. about 750.

Chester, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on a branch of the Westfield River and on the Boston and Albany R., 28 miles WNW. of Springfield. It has granite- and emery-mills, manufactures of paper, etc. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1450.

Chester, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., 5 miles NW. of Charlotte.

Chester, a post-village of Olmstead co., Minn., 6 miles E. of Rochester.

Chester, a post-town, capital of Choctaw co., Miss., 25 miles W. of Starkville. Pop. in 1900, 132.

Chester, a post-village of Choteau co., Mont., in a stock-raising region, on the Great Northern R., 58 miles W. of Pacific Junction. Pop. about 90.

Chester, a banking post-village of Thayer co., Neb., on the Missouri River R., 11 miles S. by W. of Hebron. Pop. in 1900, 439.

Chester, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Chester township (town), 25 miles SSE. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 861.

Chester, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., in Chester township, on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Lackawanna R., 13 miles S. by W. of Dover. Iron-ore abounds here. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1409.

Chester, a banking post-village of Orange co., N.Y., in Chester township (town), and on the Erie R., 20 miles SW. of Newburg. Pop. in 1900, 1250.

Chester, a township (town) of Warren co., N.Y., is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River. Pop. in 1900, 2052.

Chester, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, on Shade Creek, 8 miles NE. of Pomeroy. Pop. 150.

Chester, a city of Delaware co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 15 miles below Philadelphia, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 14 miles NE. of Wilmington. It is also connected by electric road with Philadelphia. It was settled by Swedes in 1643, and is the oldest town in the state. Its original name was Upland. It is the seat of the Pennsylvania Military Academy and the Crozer Theological Seminary. The city has grown rapidly in recent times, and derives its prosperity chiefly from manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, iron steamships, engines, boilers, castings, furnaces, steel tubes, cutlery, etc. Its ship-yards include one of the largest in the United States. The harbor is good and the city, which has a board of trade, has considerable commerce. Chester was incorporated in 1866. Pop. in 1880, 14,997; in 1890, 20,226; in 1900, 33,988.

Chester, a banking post-town, capital of Chester co., S.C., on the Southern, the Seaboard Air Line and other railroads, 65 miles N. by W. of Columbia. It has manufactures of cotton goods, compresses, machinery, etc., bottling-works, and railroad-shops. Brainerd Institute (colored) is located here. Pop. in 1900, 4075.

Chester, a post-village of Tyler co., Tex., 15 miles by rail W. of Colmesneil. Pop. 250.

Chester, a banking post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Chester township (town), on the Williams River and on the Rutland R., 39 miles SE. of Rutland. Pop. in 1900, 950; of the town, 1775.

Chester, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va., 13 miles by rail S. of Richmond. Pop. 100.

Chester, a post-village of Spokane co., Wash., 10 miles by rail SE. of Spokane.

Chester, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on Horicon Lake or Marsh, 14 miles by rail N. of Juneau.

Chester, or **Chester West,** a post-village of Arthabaska co. (district), Quebec, on a branch of the Nicolet, 8 miles from St. Christophe d'Arthabaska. It has mining and lumber industries. Pop. 300.

Chester, a post-village and outport of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on a basin of the same name, at the head of Mahone Bay, 34 miles WSW. of Halifax. It has a fish-trade. Chester Basin is studded with islands. The village is a favorite summer-resort. Pop. about 900.

Chester Basin, near Chester, Nova Scotia. See CHESTER.

Chester Center, a post-hamlet of Poweshiek co., Iowa.

Chester Court House, S.C. See CHESTER.

Chester Creek, Pa., rises in Chester co. and enters the Delaware River at the city of Chester.

Chester Depot, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Chester township (town), 40 miles SE. of Rutland. See CHESTER.

Chesterfield, a municipal borough of England, co. and 24 miles NNE. of Derby. Its most interesting building is a mediæval church with a remarkable twisted spire 230 feet high. It has manufactures of silks, lace, earthenware, machinery, etc.; and in its vicinity are iron-, coal- and lead-mines. Pop. in 1901, 27,185.

Chesterfield, a county in the NE. part of South Carolina, has an area of 823 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Great Pedee River and on the W. by Lynch's Creek. Capital, Chesterfield. Pop. in 1890, 18,468; in 1900, 20,401.

Chesterfield, a county in the SE. part of Virginia, has an area of 484 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NE. by the James River and on the S. by the Appomattox River. Coal has been mined in the county. Capital, Chesterfield. Pop. in 1890, 26,211; in 1900, 28,519.

Chesterfield, a post-village of New London co., Conn., 8 miles NW. of New London. Pop. about 100.

Chesterfield, a post-village of Bannock co., Idaho, in a grain and stock region, 26 miles (direct) E. of Pocatello, its banking point. Pop. 100.

Chesterfield, a banking post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., 12 miles by rail SW. of Carlinville. Pop. in 1900, 377.

Chesterfield, a post-village of Madison co., Ind., on the West Fork of the White River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 6 miles E. of Anderson. Pop. 150.

Chesterfield, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md.

Chesterfield, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass., in Chesterfield township (town), 25 miles NNW. of Springfield. The town is drained by the Westfield River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 611.

Chesterfield, a post-township of Macomb co., Mich., is bounded on the SE. by Lake St. Clair and intersected by the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1900, 2093. Chesterfield station is 29 miles by rail NNE. of Detroit.

Chesterfield, a post-township (town) of Cheshire co., N.H., is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River. It contains the beautiful Spofford Lake. Pop. in 1900, 981.

Chesterfield, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1143; of the village, about 150.

Chesterfield, a township (town) of Essex co., N.Y., on the W. border of Lake Champlain. Pop. in 1900, including parts of Clintonville and Keeseville villages, 2362.

Chesterfield, Morgan co., Ohio. See CHESTERHILL.

Chesterfield, a post-town, capital of Chesterfield co., S.C., 12 miles W. of Cheraw, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 308.

Chesterfield, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn., 9 miles E. by S. of Lexington.

Chesterfield, or **Chesterfield Court House,** a post-village, capital of Chesterfield co., Va., about 15 miles SSW. of Richmond. Pop. 60.

Chesterfield, or **Bonsville,** a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 2 miles from Bright. Pop. about 50.

Chesterfield Inlet, a long and narrow inlet in Keewatin, Canada, stretching W. from Hudson Bay, near its NW. extremity. Length, about 250 miles.

Chesterfield Islands, an uninhabited group in the South Pacific Ocean, 370 miles NW. of New Caledonia, on which they are dependent. They have furnished rich guano deposits.

Chester Heights (hits), a station of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 23 miles from Philadelphia.

Chesterhill, a banking post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 13 miles S. of McConnellsville. Pop. in 1900, 480.

Chester Hill, a borough of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 710.

Chesterland, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, 20 miles E. of Cleveland. Pop. about 200.

Chester-le-Street, a town of England, co. and 6 miles N. of Durham. It has an interesting old church, recently restored. It was the seat of a bishop in the ninth and tenth centuries, when it was called Cunecestre. Pop. of the parish, about 10,000.

Chester River rises in Kent co., Del., passes into Maryland, forms the boundary between Kent and Queen Anne cos., and enters Chesapeake Bay. Sloops can ascend it about 25 miles.

Chester Springs, or **Yellow Springs,** a post-village and summer-resort of Chester co., Pa., on the Pickering Valley (Philadelphia and Reading) R., 7 miles SW. of Phœnixville, its banking point. Pop. about 175. It has manufactures of graphite.

Chesterton, a town of England, a suburb of Cambridge. Pop. in 1901, 9583.

Chesterton, a banking post-village of Porter co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 41 miles ESE. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 788.

Chestertown, a banking post-town, capital of Kent co., Md., on the right bank of the Chester River, about 25 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay and 55 miles by water E. of Baltimore. It is on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay R. and at the head of navigation. Steamboats ply regularly between Baltimore and this place. It is the seat of Washington College, founded in 1782, and has straw-board, canning- and phosphate-industries. Pop. in 1890, 2632; in 1900, 3008.

Chestertown, a post-town and summer-resort of Warren co., N.Y., 49 miles by rail N. of Saratoga and 3 miles E. of the Hudson River. The banking point is Warrensburg. Pop. about 800.

Chester Valley, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Chester Valley (Philadelphia and Reading) R. Pop. about 200.

Chesterville, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Ill., 4½ miles W. of Arcola.

Chesterville, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Chesterville township (town), 27 miles NW. of Augusta. It has quarries of granite. Pop. of the town in 1900, 709.

Chesterville, a post-village of Kent co., Md., about 50 miles E. of Baltimore.

Chesterville, a post-town of Pontotoc co., Miss., 10 miles E. by N. of Pontotoc. Pop. in 1900, 112.

Chesterville, Albany co., N.Y. See WESTERLO.

Chesterville, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, near the Vernon River, 44 miles NNE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 230.

Chesterville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 18 miles SW. of Westchester. Pop. 100.

Chesterville, S.C. See CHESTER.

Chesterville, a banking post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has various industries. Pop. in 1901, 932.

Chestnut, ches'nŭt, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ala., 3 miles E. of Buenavista.

Chestnut, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ill., 13 miles by rail SW. of Clinton. Pop. about 250.

Chestnutbluff, a post-village of Crockett co., Tenn., 11 miles NW. of Alamo.

Chestnutfork, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 10 miles SSE. of Liberty.

Chestnutgap, a post-village of Fannin co., Ga., 5 miles W. of Morganton.

Chestnutgrove, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ky., 8 miles N. of Shelbyville.

Chestnutgrove, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., Ohio, 22 miles W. of Pomeroy.

Chestnuthill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., 12 miles E. of Salem.

Chestnuthill, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Md., 6 miles N. of Belair.

Chestnuthill, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1398.

Chestnut Hill, a post-suburb and section of Philadelphia, Pa., is at the terminus of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill branches of the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs., 12 miles NNW. of the initial stations at Philadelphia. Here are a convent, a Catholic academy, and many fine residences. Elevation, about 420 feet.

Chestnut Level, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 2½ miles from Goshen.

Chestnut Level, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va.

Chestnutmound, a post-village of Smith co., Tenn., 28 miles E. of Lebanon.

Chestnut (or **Laurel**) **Ridge,** Pa., is a long mountain-ridge forming the eastern border of Indiana, Fayette, and Westmoreland cos. It is nearly straight, more than 130 miles long, and its direction is NNE. and SSW. It rises about 2000 feet above the sea-level. Good coal abounds at the base of Chestnut Ridge.

Chestnutridge, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind.

Chestnutridge, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 20 miles E. of Poughkeepsie.

Chestnutridge, a post-hamlet of Yadkin co., N.C.

Chestnutridge, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn., 12 miles S. of Shelbyville.

Chestonia, a post-township of Antrim co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Chestsprings, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., 12 miles WNW. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 202.

Ches'tuee' Mills, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Tenn., 1 mile from the Hiawassee River.

Chesun'cook Lake, in Piscataquis co., Me., is an expansion of the Penobscot River, which enters its NW. end and issues from the SE. part of it. This lake is about 20 miles long and 2 miles wide.

Cheswick, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. about 300.

Cheswold, a post-town of Kent co., Del., in Kentonhundred. Pop. in 1900, 211.

Cheta'chee Creek, Alabama, enters the Alabama River from the NW. about 18 miles below Cahawba.

Chetang', a town of Tibet, on the right bank of the San-po or Brahmaputra, about 55 miles SE. of Lhasa. Altitude, about 11,500 feet.

Chetco, a post-hamlet of Curry co., Oregon.

Chetek, shet'ek, a banking city of Barron co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 13 miles SE. of Barron. Pop. in 1900, 531.

Cheticamp, a post-settlement and outport of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, is on Cape Breton Island and on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 58 miles N. of Mabou. It has extensive fisheries.

Chetimaches (chet-tim-atch'iz or shet'mash') **Lake,** or **Lake Grand,** in the southern part of Louisiana, touches the parishes of Iberia, St. Martin, and St. Mary. It is about 35 miles long and 10 miles wide, but very shallow. It is chiefly supplied by the overflowing of the Atchafalaya Bayou, which also serves as its outlet.

Chetopa, she-to'pa, a banking city of Labette co., Kan., on the Neosho River, about 9 miles S. of Oswego. It is on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Missouri Pacific Rs. It has flour-mills and other industries. Pop. in 1890, 2265; in 1900, 2019.

Cheverie, shĕv-ẹh-ree', a post-village and outport of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 18 miles N. of Newport. Pop. about 350.

Chevilly, shẹh-vee'yee', a village of France, in Loiret, 9 miles by rail N. of Orleans. It was the scene of an important engagement during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

Cheviot, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y. Pop. about 100.

Cheviot, a former post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, now forming part of Cincinnati.

Chev'iot Hills, a range extending from NE. to SW. between England and Scotland, in the cos. of Northumberland and Roxburgh, but mostly in the former county. They are in part of limestone formation, but the principal summits are of granite and trap. They afford excellent pasture for sheep. Grouse are abundant. Cheviot Peak, 6 miles SW. of Wooler, is 2676 (2800?) feet in height; Cairn Hill is 2545 ft., and Carter Fell, 2020 ft.

Chevreuse, shĕv'ruz', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 7 miles SW. of Versailles, on the Yvette. Pop. 2000.

Chewalla, she-wŏl'la, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 84 miles E. of Memphis. Pop. 60.

Che'we'lah, a post-village of Stevens co., Wash., on the Spokane Falls and Northern R., 23 miles SSE. of Colville. Pop. about 250.

Chews, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., 3 miles S. of Mount Ephraim station. Pop. about 300.

Chewsville, chūz'vĭl, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 5 miles E. of Hagerstown. Pop. 150.

Chewton, a mining-borough of Victoria, Australia, in Talbot co., on Forest Creek. Pop. 1400. It was formerly known as Forest Creek.

Chewtown, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Beaver River, at Wampum station, 9 miles S. of Newcastle.

Chexbres, shăb'r, a village of Switzerland, overlooking Lake Geneva, 3 miles W. by N. of Vevey. The Signal de Chexbres, 2150 feet, commands a beautiful view.

Cheyenne, shī'enn', a county in the E. part of Colorado. Area, 1787 sq. m. It is drained by the Smoky Hill River and the Rush and Big Sandy Creeks. Capital, Cheyenne Wells. Pop. in 1900, 501.

Cheyenne, a county forming the NW. extremity of Kansas. Area, 1020 sq. m. It is drained by the Republican River. Capital, St. Francis. Pop. in 1890, 4401; in 1900, 2640.

Cheyenne, a county in the W. part of Nebraska, bordering on Colorado. Area, 2601 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Platte River. Capital, Sidney. Pop. in 1890, 5693; in 1900, 5570.

Cheyenne, a banking post-village, capital of Roger Mills co., Okla., on the Washita River, about 130 miles (direct) W. by S. of Guthrie. Pop. about 200.

Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming and of Laramie co., is on the eastern slope of the Laramie range of mountains, 6050 feet above the level of the sea. It is on the Union Pacific and other railroads, 106 miles N. of Denver, Colo. Coal (lignite) and iron are found near this town, which contains the state capitol, a soldiers' and sailors' home, theatre, and the workshops of the Union Pacific R. Co. It is one of the chief cattle centres of the West. Pop. in 1890, 11,690; in 1900, 14,087.

Cheyenne Cañons, NORTH and SOUTH, are on the N. side of Cheyenne Mountain, Colo., about 4½ miles SW. of Colorado Springs.

Cheyenne Indians, a tribe in the United States, long associated with the Arapahoes, but believed by many ethnologists to be of Algonquin stock. They are in part settled on reservations in Montana and Oklahoma. They are estimated to be about 3500 in number.

Cheyenne Mountain, Colo., a peak of the Front Range, has an altitude of 9407 feet. Lat. 38° 44′ N.; lon. 104° 52′ W.

Cheyenne River, an affluent of the Missouri River, is formed by two branches, which rise in Wyoming. The Northern Branch, sometimes called Belle Fourche, enters South Dakota, in which it flows along the northern base of the Black Hills. The South Fork enters South Dakota near the southern base of the Black Hills. It subsequently traverses the Bad Lands (*Mauvaises Terres*) and unites with the other branch in about lat. 44° 20′ N. and lon. 102° 20′ W. The main river enters the Missouri about lat. 44° 48′ N. Each of the branches is nearly 350 miles long. The length of the river below their junction is estimated at 150 miles. The two branches environ the Black Hills.

Cheyenne Wells, a banking post-village, capital of Cheyenne co., Colo., on the Union Pacific R., 177 miles SE. of Denver. Pop. about 300.

Cheylard, Le, a town of France. See LE CHEYLARD.

Cheyney, chā'nẹ, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 23

miles W. of Philadelphia. It has paper and roofing-felt manufactures. Pop. about 250.

Chhatisgarh, a district of India. See CHUTTISGURH.

Chiajano, or **Chiaiano,** kee-ä-yä'no, a village of Italy, 4 miles NW. of Naples.

Chiampo, ke-äm'po, a village of northern Italy, government of Venice, 12 miles W. of Vicenza.

Chiana, ke-ä'nä (anc. *Cla'nis*), a watercourse in Tuscany, partly natural and partly artificial, flowing in two directions into the Paglia, an affluent of the Tiber, and into the Arno, the confluence with which latter river is at a point 5 miles NW. of Arezzo. Originally the Chiana was a tributary of the Tiber alone, but the level of its bed was gradually raised in the course of centuries by the deposits brought down by the little streams from the Apennines, until finally a current was established in a new direction. The Val di Chiana is one of the most fruitful districts in Italy.

Chianciano, ke-än-chä'no, a village of Italy, province of Siena, 4 miles SE. of Montepulciano.

Chianti, ke-än'tee, a district in Tuscany, province of Siena, noted for its wine.

Chiapa de los Indios, che-ä'pä dä loce een'de-oce, a town of Mexico, state of Chiapas, 40 miles W. by S. of San Cristóbal. Pop. about 4000.

Chiapas, che-ä'päs, a state in the SE. part of Mexico, having Guatemala on the SE. and the Pacific Ocean on the SW. Area, 27,200 sq. m. It comprises a portion of the table-land of Central America, and is watered by the Usumasinta, Grijalva, and Chiapas Rivers and their tributaries. Branches of the Sierra Madre traverse a large part of the state, which also contains on its border the volcanic peak of Tacaná, 13,090 feet in height. The highlands have an agreeable climate, but the lower lands are hot and sickly. The densely-forested mountains are rich in mineral deposits, including gold, and the soil is admirably adapted to the cultivation of coffee, cacao, tobacco, sugar-cane, indigo, and rubber. Capital, Tuxtla-Gutiérrez. Pop. of the state in 1900, 363,607. The famous ruins of Palenque are in this state.

Chiaramonte Gulfi, ke-ä'rä-mon'tä gool'fe, a town of Sicily, 11 miles NNW. of Modica. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,460.

Chiaravalle, ke-ä'rä-väl'lä, or **Chiaravalle Centrale,** a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, near the Gulf of Squillace, 17 miles SW. of Catanzaro. Pop. (commune) 4500.

Chiaravalle, a village of Italy, 3 miles SE. of Milan, with a *certosa*, originally a Cistercian monastery, founded by St. Bernard.

Chiarbola, ke-ar'bo-lä, a southern suburb of Triest.

Chiarenza, a seaport of Greece. See KLARENTZA.

Chiari, ke-ä'ree, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles W. of Brescia. It has manufactures of silk and cotton. Here Prince Eugene gained a victory over Villeroi, Sept. 1, 1701. Pop. in 1901, 4171 (commune, 10,810).

Chiaromonte, ke-ä'ro-mon'tä, a town of Italy, province and 42 miles SE. of Potenza. Pop. about 2500.

Chiasso, ke-äs'so, a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, with a custom-house on the frontier of Italy, 3 miles NW. of Como. Pop. in 1900, 3710.

Chiautla, a mining town and trade-centre of Mexico, in the state of Puebla, 52 miles SSW. of the city of Puebla.

Chiavari, ke-ä'vä-re, a town of Italy, province and 21 miles ESE. of Genoa, on the Gulf of Rapallo, at the mouth of the Sturla. It is enclosed by cultivated hills and is well built and flourishing. The streets, which are in many places bordered with arcades, present much curious architecture; old and picturesque towers are dotted about the town, and in the vicinity are many handsome villas. It has lace and silk manufactures and some ship-building. Pop. in 1901, 10,290.

Chiavenna, ke-ä-ven'nä (anc. *Clavenna;* Ger. *Cleven*), a town of Italy, province and 20 miles WNW. of Sondrio. It is situated a few miles N. of Lake Como, on the little river Mera, at an elevation of about 1090 feet above the sea, on the roads leading over the Splügen and Maloja passes. Among its buildings is an interesting Renaissance church, with a slender campanile, or bell-tower. It has varied manufactures, including pottery made of a peculiar soft stone, and an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 3211.

Chiba, a city of Japan, on the bay, and 20 miles E., of Tokyo. Pop. in 1899, 26,233.

Chibchas, a nation of American Indians, who at the time of the Spanish conquest dwelt in the valley of the Magdalena. They attained a considerable degree of culture. A few descendants survive.

Chic'acole', or **Cicacole,** sik'ä-kōl', a town of British India, in Madras, district and 107 miles SW. of Ganjam. It is noted for its muslins. Pop. about 20,000.

Chicago, shi-kä'go or shi-kaw'go, a city, port of entry, and capital of Cook co., Ill., situated near the S. extremity of Lake Michigan, on its W. shore, about 700 miles in a direct line W. by N. of New York. Lat. (main business quarter) 41° 53′ N.; lon. 87° 36′ W. Elevation above the sea, 600 feet. The narrow Chicago River, connecting with Lake Michigan, with its North and South Branches, divides the city into the North, West, and South Sides. The municipal district extends along the lake for about 26 miles. Chicago is the second city in the United States in population, and likewise the second in the volume of its trade and in commercial activity. It is the centre of the railway system of the United States, and its position gives it a great share of the prodigious commerce by way of the Great Lakes. With the progress of canal construction, it is destined in the near future to be connected by lines of ocean-steamers with every quarter of the globe.

The city, which covers an area of nearly 190 sq. m., rises but little above the level of the lake, and is laid out with the monotonous regularity that distinguishes the larger American cities generally. The business streets of first importance are State, Clark, Madison, Dearborn, and La Salle, and Wabash Avenue. In the grandeur and costliness of its business structures, Chicago is surpassed by New York only among the cities of the world. Among the more prominent buildings and institutions are the city-hall and county court-house, a twin structure erected at a cost of nearly $5,000,000; the board of trade, with a tower 322 feet in height; the chamber of commerce, the Auditorium, containing a theatre having a seating capacity of 5000; Chicago Art Institute; Chicago Historical Society, with valuable collections of books and of relics pertaining largely to the Northwest; Chicago Academy of Sciences; Masonic Temple; Chicago Public Library; Newberry Library; and the Field Columbian Museum, with one of the most promising collections of natural history and archæology in the United States. The University of Chicago, which was opened in 1892 as a successor to an earlier university (founded in 1857), is one of the leading institutions of learning in the country, and has full faculties of arts, science, commerce and politics, and philosophy, and a library of about 350,000 volumes. The number of enrolled students is about 3000, or, with auditors, 4000. Connected with the institution is the Yerkes Observatory, located on Williams Bay, Wis. Chicago is also the seat (in part) of the Northwestern University, with schools or colleges of medicine, law, dentistry, pharmacy, theology, and liberal arts, the last two located at Evanston; of the Rush Medical College, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago College of Pharmacy, and the Armour Institute of Technology (founded in 1892). The public libraries of the city (Chicago Public Library, Newberry, and John Crerar libraries) are on a munificent scale, the first two containing together more than 500,000 volumes.

Chicago is generously provided with parks (Lincoln, Washington, Jackson, Garfield, Humboldt, Lake Front, the last-named adjoining the business section), which cover collectively upward of 2600 acres. These, with their connecting boulevards, offer 90 miles of driveway within the city limits. Among the finest boulevards and residence streets are the Lake Shore Drive, Michigan, Grand, and Drexel Boulevards. No city in the world presents such a perfected system of rail intercommunication. The method of water-supply by means of a tunnel running 4 miles into the lake is a triumph of hydraulic engineering, which is now eclipsed by the great drainage canal (at the same time a ship-canal), 28 miles long, which conveys the sewage of the city, through the Des Plaines River, into the Illinois River. This canal, which was begun in 1892 and formally opened in Jan., 1900, terminates at Lockport, and will give passage to vessels of 22 feet draught. The cost of construction was $33,000,000.

The industries and manufactures of Chicago are as varied as they are extensive. The city is the greatest grain market and also the largest lumber mart in the world, while in the industry of slaughtering cattle and hogs and preparing the meat products ("packing," "canning") for the market it occupies a unique position. The extensive Union Stock-yards, which cover an area of about 400 acres, have accommodation for 75,000 head of cattle, 300,000 hogs, 80,000 sheep, and 6000 horses. The receipts in the stock-yards were, in 1900, 8,100,000 hogs, 3,500,000 sheep, and 2,700,000 cattle, besides about 100,000 horses, having a total valuation approximating $200,000,000. The number of men employed in the packing- and canning-industry is upward of 20,000. The receipts of grain for the year 1900 were 314,000,000 bushels, and of lumber 1,576,000,000 feet, the exports of the latter being 770,000,000 feet. Among the more important general manufactures of the city may be mentioned those of railway cars, locomotives, agricultural implements, mining-appliances, clothing, electrical appa-

ratus, lumber products, furniture, pianos, organs, bicycles, leather, cigars, chemicals, beer, spirits, and flour. The steel- and iron-industry is conducted on an enormous scale, and the city has some of the largest rolling-mills in the world. The value of the iron and steel product, including castings, was in 1900 $54,000,000; the product of the foundries and machine-shops, $44,500,000. Chicago is also one of the leading publishing-centres of the United States and is the active jobbing-centre of the book trade. Upward of 500 journals are published here, of which number some 25 are dailies.

The number of vessels that entered the port in 1900 was nearly 9000, with an aggregate tonnage of over 7,000,000, making Chicago in this respect one of the foremost places in the world. The imports of merchandise from foreign countries during the fiscal year 1899–1900 aggregated in value $15,309,725, and the exports, $5,211,770. The clearances of vessels engaged in the foreign trade were: sailing-vessels, 109; steam-vessels, 199.

The climate of Chicago, while generally healthy, is not altogether agreeable, owing to the high winds which prevail more particularly during the winter months. The mean temperature of the year is about 49°; of January, 25.5°; and of July, 73°. The annual rainfall is 37½ inches.

The name "Chicago" is of Indian origin, signifying either a wild onion, a king or deity, or a skunk. It was also applied to a valiant line of chiefs and to the voice of the Great Manitou. The first Europeans known to have visited the site were two French fur-traders in 1654. In 1673 the two explorers Joliet and Father Marquette passed down the Chicago River to the lake, and for a time this region was in the possession of France. The name Fort Chicagou appears on a map published in Quebec as early as 1685. In 1795 the Indian residents ceded to the United States an area of 6 miles square at the mouth of the river, on which, in 1804, Fort Dearborn was erected. The fort was burned by the Indians in 1812, after the garrison and the few white settlers had fallen into the hands of the Indians. Four years later the fort was rebuilt. Two years afterwards the surrounding territory was organized into the state of Illinois. In 1830, when there were about a dozen houses, a town was laid out. In 1831 the county of Cook was created, with Chicago as the county seat. The place was incorporated as a town in 1833. In the same year the first newspaper, known as the *Chicago Democrat*, was established. Chicago was chartered as a city in 1837, with a population of 4170. This was followed with 4853 in 1840, 29,993 in 1850, 112,172 in 1860, 298,977 in 1870, 503,185 in 1880, and 1,099,850 in 1890. The population in 1900 was 1,698,575, of whom about 475,000 were Germans, 470,000 Americans, 240,000 Irish, 105,000 Swedes, 95,000 Bohemians, 90,000 Poles, 40,000 Norwegians, 40,000 English, 35,000 Russians, 30,000 French, and 20,000 Italians.

The greatest event in the history of Chicago was the Great Fire, as it is termed, which broke out on the evening of Oct. 8, 1871. The total area of the land burned over was 2100 acres. Nearly 18,000 buildings were consumed. The lives lost were 200, and the grand total of values destroyed is estimated at $200,000,000. The World's Columbian Exposition was held in the city in 1893, on a site in Jackson Park.

Chicago, a post-village of Marion co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 55 miles SSE. of Louisville. Pop. about 225.

Chicago, a banking post-town of Huron co., Ohio, on the Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio R., 28 miles S. of Sandusky. It has milling- and other industries, natural gas, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2348.

Chicago, a post-hamlet of Dawson co., Tex., on Sulphur Creek, 45 miles NW. of Big Springs.

Chicago Heights, a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and other railroads, 28 miles S. of Chicago. It has important manufacturing industries (of iron and steel, windmills, stoves, pianos, cigars, boilers, brick, chemicals, etc.). Pop. in 1900, 5100.

Chicago Junction, Huron co., Ohio. See CHICAGO.

Chicago Lakes, in the Dalles of the St. Croix, Wis.

Chicago Lawn, a post-suburb of Chicago, Ill., now included in the limits of the city.

Chicago Park, a post-office of Nevada co., Cal.

Chicago Ridge, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Wabash and the Chicago Terminal Transfer Rs. The banking point is Chicago. It has manufactures of slot-machines. Pop. about 300.

Chicago River, Ill., a small stream which runs through the city of Chicago and connects with Lake Michigan. It is formed by the North and South Branches, which unite about 1 mile from the lake. A connection has been opened between the South Branch and the Illinois River, at Lasalle, by means of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and between the South Branch and the Des Plaines River (an affluent of the Illinois) at Lockport by means of the navigable Chicago Drainage Canal, so that the current is reversed, and water from the lake flows through the Illinois River into the Mississippi. A great part of the sewage of the city of Chicago is by means of these united waters thrown into the Mississippi.

Chicapa, a town of Mexico, state of Oaxaca, 25 miles E. by N. of Tehuantepec, on a river of the same name. In its environs are silver-mines, at one time important.

Chichagof Harbor, a port in the island of Attu, Aleutian Islands, Alaska. Lat. 52° 55′ N.; lon. 186° 47′ W.

Chichagof Island, one of the northernmost and largest of the Alexander Islands, Alaska. It lies N. of Baranof Island.

Chichen, che-chĕn′, or **Chichen-Itza,** a village of Mexico, in Yucatan, about 20 miles from Valladolid, with most extensive prehistoric ruins, attributed to the precursors of the Maya Indians. The ruins cover an area of about ¾ of a mile.

Chichencanab, a lake of Mexico, in Yucatan, 25 miles S. of Peto.

Chichester, chitch′ĕs-tẹr (anc. *Reg'num*), a municipal borough and episcopal city of England, capital of West Sussex, situated near the English Channel, 14 miles ENE. of Portsmouth and 28 miles W. of Brighton. It stands on a plain between the South Downs and the sea. Its ancient walls have been converted into terraces with shaded walks. At the intersection of the two principal streets is an elegant octagonal cross, the so-called Market Cross, erected about the close of the fifteenth century. The mediæval cathedral is a well-proportioned and handsome edifice, mainly in the Norman style, 410 feet in length. Its spire, which collapsed in 1861, was rebuilt in 1861–66. This church has a detached *campanile*, or bell-tower. In the interior are a richly adorned choir, portraits of all the sovereigns of England from the time of the Conquest, with other historical paintings, and numerous monuments, including some fine works of art by Flaxman. S. of the cathedral is a quadrangle enclosed by cloisters and near it is the bishop's palace. The church of St. Paul's is a handsome modern building. The guild hall is a portion of an ancient friary. Chichester communicates with the sea by a canal. The town was originally a Roman station. The name is said to be a contraction of Cisanceaster, the *castle of Cissa*, a South Saxon king. It was the capital of the kingdom of Sussex till its conquest by the West Saxons. Various Roman remains, with inscriptions, have been discovered in the city and vicinity. Until 1885 the town was a parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1901, 12,244.

Chichester, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., in Chichester township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 8 miles ENE. of Concord. The town is drained by the Suncook River. Pop. in 1900, 598.

Chichester, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Ulster and Delaware R. The banking point is Rondout. Pop. about 350.

Chichester, a post-village of Pontiac co., Quebec, on the Ottawa, opposite Allumette Island, 9 miles from Pembroke.

Chichester Harbor, England, 7 miles SW. of the city of Chichester, is an inlet of the English Channel, between the peninsula of Selsey and Hayling Island.

Chichigalpa, a town of Nicaragua, department and 7 miles SE. of Chinandega, on the railroad to Granada.

Chi-chow-fu, chee chō′oo foo, a town of China, province of Ngan-hwei, on the Yang-tse-kiang, 20 miles NE. of Ngan-king.

Chickahominy (chik-ạ-hom′ọ-ne) **River,** Va., rises about 16 miles NW. of Richmond, flows generally southeastward and enters the James River about 22 miles below City Point. Length, about 90 miles. A series of battles were fought on its banks in the early summer of 1862, in which the Confederates had the advantage. The first of these engagements took place at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks (May 31, June 1), between McClellan and J. E. Johnston. McClellan and Lee fought the battles of Mechanicsville (June 26), Cold Harbor, or Gaines's Mill (June 27), Savage's Station (June 29), and Frazier's Farm (June 30). The battle of Malvern Hill, on the James, followed (July 1). A second battle of Cold Harbor took place June 3, 1864, when Lee repulsed an assault by Grant.

Chickalah, a post-village of Yell co., Ark., 10 miles (direct) NNE. of Danville. Pop. about 200.

Chickamauga, chĭk-ạ-maw′gạ, a post-town of Walker co., Ga., 13 miles S. of Chattanooga, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 95.

Chickamauga, a hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Western and Atlantic R., 12 miles E. of Chattanooga.

Chickamauga Creek rises in Walker co., Ga., near the base of Missionary Ridge, runs northeastward and

northward, and enters the Tennessee River in Tennessee, about 6 miles above Chattanooga. On the banks of this stream, in Georgia, a battle was fought between Generals Rosecrans and Bragg, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, resulting in the retréat of the Union army.

Chickasaw, a county in the NE. part of Iowa, has an area of 504 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wapsipinicon River and Crane Creek and is partly drained by the Cedar River and several branches of the Wapsipinicon. Capital, New Hampton. Pop. in 1890, 15,019; in 1900, 17,037.

Chickasaw, a county in the NE. part of Mississippi, has an area of 507 sq. m. It is drained by the Yalobusha River and by several affluents of the Tombigbee River. Capitals, Houston and Okalona. Pop. in 1890, 19,891; in 1900, 19,892.

Chickasaw, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on the Little Cedar River, 12 miles E. of Charles City. Pop. about 200.

Chickasaw, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, about 8 miles by rail SE. of Celina. Pop. in 1900, 310.

Chickasawba, a post-village of Mississippi co., Ark., about 16 miles (direct) N. of Osceola. Pop. about 70.

Chickasaw Bayou (bī'oo), a little arm of the Yazoo River, near its mouth, about 10 miles NE. of Vicksburg. Here at Chickasaw Bluffs, Dec. 29, 1862, the Confederates repulsed an attack by Sherman.

Chickasaw Creek, Ala., runs westward through Marengo co. and enters the Tombigbee River.

Chickasaw Creek, Mobile co., Ala., enters the Mobile River about 5 miles above the city of Mobile.

Chickasawha or **Chickasaha** (chik-ą-saw'wą) **River,** Miss., rises in Kemper co., runs southward and unites with the Leaf River to form the Pascagoula River. It is about 200 miles long.

Chickasaw Indians, a tribe formerly inhabiting adjacent portions of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, but now occupying a part of the Indian Territory (Chickasaw Nation). They are well advanced in civilization and are allied in stock to the Creeks. Pop. of mixed and unmixed, upward of 10,000.

Chickasaw Nation, a division of Indian Territory, occupying its SW. portion, bordering on Texas. Capital, Tishomingo. Area, 7326 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 139,260.

Chickasha, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., in a grain and stock region, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 30 miles S. of El Reno, Okla. It has lumber-, cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3209.

Chickies, or **Chiques,** chik'Is, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 25 miles SE. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 200. Near by is a famous height, on the Susquehanna River, known as Chickies Rock.

Chicks Springs, a post-office and watering-place of Greenville co., S.C., 9 miles NE. of Greenville. Pop. 100.

Chicla, a town of Peru, on the Oroya R., department and 70 miles NE. of Lima. Altitude, 12,200 feet.

Chiclana de la Frontera, che-klä'nä dä lä fron-tä'rä, a town of Spain, 12 miles SE. of Cadiz. It has numerous country-houses of inhabitants of Cadiz, and near it is a ruined Moorish castle. Pop. in 1901, 10,868.

Chiclayo, che-klī'o, a city of Peru, capital of the department of Lambayeque, 18 miles by rail NNW. of the port of Etén. It has a college, theatre, handsome plaza, town-hall, barracks, rice-mills, and manufactures of soap, leather, ale, etc. Sugar is largely cultivated in the surrounding region. Pop. about 13,000.

Chico, chee'ko, a river of the Argentine Republic, falls into the Santa Cruz estuary.

Chico, chee'ko, a banking city of Butte co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 96 miles N. of Sacramento. It has fruit and canning industries, manufactures of hay-presses, etc. Gold is mined in the vicinity. Chico is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. in 1890, 2894; in 1900, 3640.

Chico, a post-hamlet of Park co., Mont., 28 miles S. of Livingston.

Chico, a banking post-village of Wise co., Tex., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 15 miles NW. of Decatur. Pop. 350.

Chico, a post-village of Kitsap co., Wash., 6 miles S. by W. of Port Madison.

Chicontepec', a town of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, 15 miles W. of Tuxpam. Pop. about 5000.

Chicopee, chik'o-pe, a post-town of Crawford co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 409.

Chicopee, a hamlet of York co., Me.

Chicopee, a city of Hampden co., Mass., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, at the mouth of the Chicopee, and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles N. of Springfield. It has extensive manufactures of cotton and knitted goods, bronze statuary, hardware, bicycles, machinery, boilers, fire-arms, swords, carpets, etc. Pop. in 1900, 19,167 (inclusive of Chicopee Falls, Fairview, and Willimansett, incorporated with it).

Chicopee Falls, a former post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on the Chicopee River, 2 miles E. of Chicopee, of which it forms a part.

Chicopee River, Mass., rises in Worcester co., runs westward, and enters the Connecticut River in Hampden co., 4 miles above Springfield. It affords extensive water-power.

Chicora, a post-village of Wayne co., Miss., 8 miles SSE. of Waynesboro. Pop. about 500.

Chicora, a banking post-village of Butler co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Western R. Pop. about 1200.

Chicora, a post-town of Berkeley co., S.C. Pop. 50.

Chicosa, che-ko'są, a post-hamlet of Las Animas co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 79 miles S. of Pueblo.

Chicot, shee'ko, a county forming the SE. extremity of Arkansas, has an area of 616 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and the Bayou Bartholomew touches its western border. Capital, Lake Village. Pop. in 1890, 11,419; in 1900, 14,528.

Chicot, a post-village of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 7 miles by rail N. of Arkansas City.

Chicota, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex., about 4 miles from Arthur City. Pop. about 250.

Chicoutimi, shee'koo'tee'mee', a river of Quebec, rises in several lakes in Chicoutimi co., and, flowing NE., falls into the Saguenay, immediately above the town of Chicoutimi. Its navigation is prevented by falls and rapids and its scenery is very picturesque.

Chicoutimi, the chief town and an outport of the co. of Chicoutimi, Quebec, on the S. side of the river Saguenay, 90 miles above its mouth and at the head of navigation. It is on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. Ships load here with timber direct for foreign ports. Chicoutimi is the seat of a bishop, and has a Roman Catholic cathedral, college, sailors' hospital, and convents. Pop. in 1901, 3826.

Chicoutimi, a county in the NE. part of Quebec, having the height of land dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay as its N. boundary and the 48th parallel of latitude as its S. The county is drained by Lake St. John and by a number of large rivers, among which are the Mistassini, Saguenay, Peribonca, and Chicoutimi. Capital, Chicoutimi.

Chicova, she-ko'vä, a town and plain of Portuguese East Africa, on the Zambezi, 220 miles NW. of Sena.

Chicsoi, cheek-soi', a river of Guatemala, forming the head-stream of the Usumasinta.

Chicxulúb, chiks-oo-loob', a town of Yucatan, on the railroad connecting Mérida with Progreso.

Chidester, a post-village of Ouachita co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. 75.

Chid'ley (or **Chudleigh,** chŭd'lee), **Cape,** a headland on the N. coast of Labrador, at the entrance of Hudson Strait. Lat. 60° 12′ N.

Chiemsee, keem'zā', the largest lake of Bavaria, 42 miles SE. of Munich. Length, 8½ miles; breadth, 6 miles. It has 3 small islands, receives the Achen and Prien rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Alz into the Inn. Elevation, 1700 feet; greatest depth, 235 feet. On the Herreninsel is the magnificent castle Herrenchiemsee, built by King Louis II.

Chieng-mai, che'eng-mī', a town of Siam, in the Laos country, on the Me-ping, about 180 miles NE. of Maulmein (Burma). It carries on an active trade in teak.

Chienne River, of Dakota. See CHEYENNE RIVER.

Chienti, ke-ĕn'tee (anc. *Flu'sor*), a river of central Italy, in the Marches, enters the Adriatic 25 miles SE. of Ancona after a NE. course of about 45 miles.

Chieri, ke-ā'ree (anc. *Carre'a Poten'tia*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on a hill, 9 miles SE. of Turin. Its principal edifice is the church of Santa Maria della Scala, founded in 1406. Chieri was formerly fortified. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901, 12,336.

Chiers, she-air', a river of Belgium and France, which joins the Meuse 4 miles S. of Sedan after a W. course of 50 miles.

Chiese, ke-ā'zā (anc. *Clu'sius*), a river of Tyrol and northern Italy, rises W. of Arco, in Tyrol, flows S., forming the Lake of Idro, and joins the Oglio 18 miles W. of Mantua. Length, 75 miles.

Chieti, ke-ā'tee (anc. *Tea'te*), a city of Italy, capital of the province of Chieti, near the Pescara, 40 miles E. of Aquila. It has a fine cathedral and is the seat of an archbishop. Among its antiquities are the remains of a large theatre and a gateway. The ancient Teate was the chief city of the Marrucini. Pop. in 1901, 24,384.

Chieti, formerly **Abruzzo Citeriore,** å-broot'so chee-tå'ree-ð'rå, a mountainous province of S. Italy, on the Adriatic. Area, 1138 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 371,000. Capital, Chieti.

Chièvres, she-åv'r', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 11 miles NW. of Mons, on the Hunel. It has an annual horse fair and manufactures of cottons and pottery. Pop. in 1900, 3076.

Chi-fu, chee-foo', often written **Chefoo,** or **Yen-tai,** a treaty-port and coaling-station of China, on the N. coast of the Shan-tung peninsula. It has a fairly good harbor and an active trade. Pop. about 34,000. Lat. 37° 33′ N.; lon. 121° 25′ E.

Chigirin, a town of Russia. See TCHIGIRIN.

Chignecto (shig-nĕk'to), **Bay,** an inlet of Canada, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, forming the northern extremity of the Bay of Fundy. See BAY OF FUNDY.

Chignecto Cape, written also **Chiguiton,** a headland of Nova Scotia, at the head of the Bay of Fundy.

Chignik Bay, a fishing-station on Chignik Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Alaska. Pop. in 1890, 193.

Chignolo, keen-yo'lo, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles ENE. of Pavia. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5000).

Chigonaise (she'go'naiz') or **Ishgonish River,** a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, near the head of Cobequid Bay, 13 miles from Truro.

Chiguanupám, a town of Mexico, in the state of Puebla, 55 miles N. by E. of the city of Puebla.

Chigwell, a village of Essex, England, 13 miles NE. of London.

Chihuahua, che-wå'wå, a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Chihuahua, on the Mexican Central R., 225 miles S. by E. of El Paso. Lat. 28° 40′ N.; lon. 106° 8′ W. It is well planned, with broad and clean streets. There is a good water-supply. The town has a noble church, a fine plaza, a mint, and a prison, and is an important centre of trade and mining enterpise, with cotton- and woollen-mills. Elevation, 4635 feet. Pop. in 1900, 30,405. Hidalgo and Allende, leaders in the revolution of 1810, were executed here.

Chihuahua, a state of Mexico, bounded on the N. by New Mexico and on the E., in part, by Texas, from which it is separated by the Rio Grande. Area, 89,775 sq. m. It is the largest of the Mexican states in area. Its eastern portion forms part of the great central plateau of Mexico and has on the border with Coahuila the depression known as the Bolsón de Mapimí. It is traversed on the W. by ridges of the Sierra Madre or Mexican Cordillera (Sierra Tarahumare), and contains great tracts of inarable land, but is well adapted to stock-raising and has much and varied mineral wealth (gold, silver, copper), as yet only partially developed, but showing extraordinary richness. The principal river is the Conchos, but the state is also watered by the Mayo and Rio del Fuerte and their tributaries. Cotton and the vine, besides various fruits, are cultivated in some parts. The climate is dry, mostly hot in the summer time, but cold in winter on the uplands. Capital, Chihuahua. Pop. in 1900, 327,004, mostly Indians and mestizos.

Chikalda, a hill-station and sanitarium of British India, in Berar, about 45 miles NW. of Amraoti. Elevation, 3656 feet.

Chikiri, or **Tchikiri,** chee-kee'ree', a river of the Chinese Empire, Manchuria, rises on the confines of Siberia and, after a course of about 450 miles, falls into the Amur a little above Saghalin-Ula.

Chikishliar. See TCHIKISHLIAR.

Chikotan, Tchikotan, chee-ko-tån', or **Spanberg,** spån'bêRG, the southernmost of the Kuril Isles.

Chikwawa, a town and station of Nyassaland, Africa, on the Shiré, 21 miles SW. of Blantyre.

Chilapa, che-lå'på, and **Chilapilla,** che-lå-peel'yå (*i.e.*, "Little Chilapa"), two rivers of Mexico, state of Tabasco, tributary to the river Tabasco, which they join from the E.

Chilapa, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guerrero, 125 miles S. by W. of Mexico. Pop. in 1895, 8256.

Chilatjap, a seaport and railroad station on the S. shore of the island of Java, 170 miles (direct) SE. of Batavia.

Chilaw', a town of Ceylon, on its western coast, 45 miles N. of Colombo. There are pearl-fisheries in the neighboring waters. Pop. about 3000.

Chilca, cheel'kå, a town of Peru, on the Pacific Ocean, 40 miles SE. of Lima. Near it are remains of ancient edifices.

Childersburg, a post-town of Talladega co., Ala., 1 mile from the Coosa River and 14 miles by rail SW. of Talladega. Pop. in 1900, 372.

Childress, a county in the NW. part of Texas. Area, 660 sq. m. It is watered by forks of the Red River and tributaries of the Pearl River. Capital, Childress. Pop. in 1890, 1175; in 1900, 2138.

Childress, a banking post-town, capital of Childress co., Tex., is 8 miles S. of the Red River and on the Fort Worth and Denver City R., 106 miles by rail NW. of Wichita Falls. Pop. in 1900, 692.

Childs, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., 7 miles by rail W. of Newark. Pop. 200.

Childs, a post-village of Wilkin co., Minn., 27 miles by rail S. of Breckenridge.

Childsville, a hamlet of Mitchell co., N.C., 23 miles N. of Marion.

Childwall, a village in the eastern outskirts of Liverpool. Here is Childwall Hall, the property of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Childwold, a post-village and resort of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. The banking point is Potsdam. Pop. 90.

Chile, or **Chili,** chil'lee (Sp. *Chile,* chee'lå), a republic of South America, extending as a narrow strip of land between the Andes on the E. and the Pacific on the W. and southward from the boundary of Peru, in about lat. 17° 30′ S., to Cape Horn, thus covering nearly 39 degrees of latitude, or 2700 miles. Its political boundaries on the E. are Bolivia (in the N.) and the Argentine Republic (with Patagonia), the latter retaining possession of the eastern half of the island of Tierra del Fuego. The Strait of Magellan is considered neutral territory. The Andean boundary-line, which in a general way coincides with the crest or water-parting of the main mountain-system, although shaped by various conventions, has not yet been definitely located in all parts. The width of the country, while it expands, with its islands, to the extreme of about 250 miles, hardly exceeds on an average 100 miles. The republic is divided into 23 provinces and 1 territory (Magallanes) and has an area of about 290,000 sq. m. and a population (in 1900) of about 3,500,000, including some 450,000 not enumerated in the census returns. The populations were as follows:

Provinces and Territory.	Pop. in 1900.	Provinces and Territory.	Pop. in 1900.
Aconcagua	128,498	Llanquihue	91,408
Antofagasta	49,820	Magallanes (Territory)	6,419
Arauco	68,673	Malleco	112,430
Atacama	68,707	Maule	137,592
Bio-Bio	104,542	Nuble	174,642
Cautin	89,188	O'Higgins	95,289
Chiloé	91,122	Santiago	435,595
Colchagua	179,719	Tacna	25,031
Concepción	212,394	Talca	148,092
Coquimbo	184,681	Tarapacá	98,769
Curicó	119,811	Valdivia	73,512
Lináres	113,905	Valparaiso	241,132

Face of the Country, etc.—Chile is properly divisible into three regions: 1. The region N. of Copiapó, comprised mainly in the provinces of Tacna, Tarapacá, and Antofagasta, with steppe-like plains and pampas, rising progressively to the foot of the main mountains. In this region, in some parts of which there is no rainfall for years at a time and where desert conditions largely prevail, there are numerous salines (*salinas*) and nitrate basins (*salitrales*), which, together with other minerals, contribute fortunately to the wealth of a territory which is barred from the benefits of agricultural possibilities. The so-called Atacama desert, with its enormous mineral wealth, lies in this tract. 2. The second or central region of Chile is traversed from N. to S. by the ranges of the Andes, of which there are, as in other parts of the system, two main parallel chains, which enclose between them the table-land that is commonly described as the central valley of Chile. The southern portion of this included highland is of a lacustrine nature, and E. and S. of Valdivia a number of large lakes still remain, which physiographically connect with the third region—that of the fragmented and submerged Andes, of which the distinguishing features are the large number of coast-islands, with their intercommunicating waters, and the deep fjords which enter the continental main. This formation, which includes Chiloé, the Chonos, Taytao, Campana, and Queen Adelaide archipelagoes, etc., continues to the extremity of the continent.

Among the loftiest summits of the Chilean Andes, the greater number of which are extinct and dismantled volcanoes, are: Tupungato (craterless, like its superior, Aconcagua), 23,000 feet; Cerro del Mercedario, 22,000 ft.; Llullayacu, 21,500 ft.; Antofalla, 20,900 ft.; Azupe de Copiapó, 19,700 ft.; Juncal, 20,500 ft.; Parinacota, 20,950 ft.; and Pomarapé (still smoking), 20,500 ft. Aconcagua, whose base is partly in Chile, has its summit (23,080 ft.) in the Argentine Republic. Among the highest peaks of Fuegia

are Sarmiento, 6910 ft., and Darwin, 6800 ft. The Chilean Andes are more heavily clad in snow than any other part of the system, and they radiate out numerous glaciers, especially in the south, where some descend into the Pacific fjords. There are a number of lofty passes, as the Azufre, 11,970 ft.; Los Patos, a few miles to the N. of Aconcagua, 11,700 ft.; and the famous Cumbre, or Uspallata Pass, a few miles SW. of Aconcagua, 12,795 ft.—the gateway of the Argento-Chilean transcontinental railway. The mountains, like the great valley, fall off in height southward.

The rivers of Chile are directed in the main westward across the country, falling off rapidly from the Andean heights. There are none of any great size, the Bio-Bio, with a length of perhaps 250 miles, being the largest and longest. Other streams are the Maule, Imperial, and Valdivia.

Climate and Productions.—From the tropical heat of the rainless region of Atacama to the perpetual winter of Cape Horn, every variety of climate is found in Chile. In the N. the climate of the coast is subtropical; but in the interior the mountains tower far above the snow-line, and from them flow torrents which to some extent compensate for the lack of rain. Southward of Chiloé the climate is excessively wet. The territory of Magallanes is too wet for the growth of cereals, but root-crops and garden-products thrive to perfection. Chiloé, Llanquihue, Valdivia, and Arauco have a climate that has been compared with that of Great Britain. That of the central valley is markedly healthy and pleasant, the mercury rarely rising above 77°–78° or falling below the freezing-point. In the northern provinces there may be no rainfall for 30 years or more, and even at Copiapó the annual rainfall is sometimes restricted to a single day. On the other hand, at Valdivia, nearly 100 inches have been known to fall in 150 days, and at Cape Horn, where the number of rainy days in the year is about 300, 100 inches have been noted in 40 days.

The crops are those of the temperate zone generally. In the N. agriculture is only practised where irrigation can be effected. Live-stock and alfalfa are exported from the north; potatoes, flax, rye, barley, honey, wax, jerked beef, leather, hides, fruit, flour, walnuts, and wheat from the central part; and timber, potatoes, apples, etc., from the southern provinces. Of the native trees a large proportion is made up of the evergreens. The *Fitzroya Patagonica*, called cedar, is the principal timber tree. Other noteworthy trees are the Araucanian pine; the *Fagus obliqua*, a beech, here miscalled oak (*roble*); and the quillaya, whose detergent bark is not unknown in commerce. The European poplar and the Australian blue-gum (*Eucalyptus*) have been acclimatized.

The *animals* include the puma, vicuña, guanaco, chinchilla (at elevations of 12,000 feet and over), sea-otter, and several species of deer, including the diminutive *pudu*, with many species of birds, among which are the condor, American ostrich, cape-pigeon, parrots, and albatross. Chile has no venomous reptiles and the streams are almost destitute of fishes.

The *mineral wealth* is very great. Gold is obtained chiefly from river-sands (placers), but the yield is not very large, amounting to 3000–4000 lbs. per year. The silver product is considerably larger. Copper-ores are widely distributed and they constitute, after the nitrates, the most important mineral resource of the country. The output of this ore amounted in 1902 to 69,258 metric tons, or 11,500 metric tons of the reduced metal. Cobalt and nickel are also mined. Zinc, iron, bismuth, mercury, alabaster, and lapis lazuli are found. Saliter or cubic nitre (sodium nitrate) and crude borax are abundant in the extreme north. The nitrate deposits are estimated to cover an area of 225,000 acres and yield an annual product of about 1,300,000 tons, the workings giving employment in 1902 to 24,538 hands. Southward from lat. 36° 50′ S. coal is very abundant. It is largely worked, being a good steam-coal and very serviceable in smelting-works, though classed as a Tertiary lignite. Copper-ores are largely shipped to Europe, but copper and silver also are now extensively reduced in Chile.

Manufactures (other than the smelting of ores and the production of glass, leather, soap, flour, sugar, and the like) are not extensive, but have received considerable attention of late. Agriculture and stock-raising are the leading pursuits, the annual production of the cereals being about 35,000,000 bushels (wheat, 28,000,000). There were in 1902 nearly 2800 miles of railway in operation, with many new lines projected.

The *population* of Chile consists chiefly of whites of Spanish descent, Indians, and mestizos. The pure Spaniards constitute a minority. Many of the inhabitants represent a mixture of European, Indian, and Negro blood. The Spanish language everywhere prevails. The Roman Catholic church is sustained at public cost, but other churches are tolerated. There is a system of public schools, with a national or state university at Santiago. Daily and weekly newspapers are published in almost every large town. Chile is one of the most prosperous of the South American countries, and is among the most favored in natural resources. In energy and enterprise the Chileans surpass the other peoples of Spanish South America. In the southern-central provinces there are many German, French, English, and some American colonists. A most interesting people of southern Chile proper are the Indians of Araucania. (See ARAUCANIA.) Still further south are the Fuegians.

The government of Chile is administered by a president, who is elected for a term of five years, assisted by a cabinet or ministry (constructed of seven departments, under 6 ministers) and a council of state composed of 11 members, 5 of whom are nominated by the president. The legislative power is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The members of the Senate are elected by the provinces, the election being direct, and serve six years. The members of the lower house are elected for a term of three years.

Chile rose against the Spanish rule in 1810 and achieved her liberation by the victory at Maipo in 1818. The war waged with Peru and Bolivia in 1879–83 resulted in the acquisition of the Bolivian coastland and the southern extremity of Peru. The chief cities are Santiago, the capital, with a population (Dec. 31, 1901) of 296,645; Valparaiso, 132,941; Concepción, 49,227; Talca, 39,112; Iquique, Chillán, Valdivia, Copiapó, and Coquimbo.

Chilecito, che-lā-see'to, a mining town of the Argentine Republic, province and 40 miles W. by N. of La Rioja, in the Famatina valley. It is connected by railroad with Cordova.

Chiles, a post-village of Miami co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 100.

Chilesburg, chilz'bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ky., 9 miles by rail E. of Lexington.

Chilesburg, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Va., about 38 miles N. by W. of Richmond.

Chil'how'ee, a mountain-ridge of Blount co., East Tennessee, about 30 miles S. of the city of Knoxville. Iron-ore abounds here.

Chilhowee, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., about 50 miles SE. of Kansas City. Pop. about 130.

Chilhowee, a post-hamlet and valley of Blount co., Tenn., about 36 miles S. of Knoxville. The valley is intersected by the Little Tennessee River.

Chilhowie, a post-village of Smyth co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. about 150.

Chi-li, chee-lee, by foreigners often written **Pe-chi-li,** the northeasternmost province of China proper, bordering on Mongolia, Manchuria, and the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. Area, about 100,000 sq. m. A large part of it lies beyond the Great Wall. Mountain ranges traverse the northern and western parts. The rest of the province is an alluvial plain watered by the Pei-ho, Hun-ho, Lwan-ho, and other rivers. Chi-li contains deposits of coal and iron. The soil yields bountiful crops of cereals, and also produces cotton, sugar, and indigo. Peking is situated in this province. The seat of administration is Pao-ting-fu. Chi-li has two treaty ports, Tien-tsin and Chin-wang-tao. There is a considerable mileage of railways. Pop. about 20,000,000.

Chili, chil'le, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., about 28 miles NE. of Quincy.

Chili, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., on the Eel River and on the Wabash R., 21 miles ENE. of Logansport. Pop. about 300.

Chili, a post-township (town) of Monroe co., N.Y., about 8 miles SW. of Rochester, is bounded on the E. by the Genesee River. Chili station is on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 59 miles from Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2099.

Chili, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 10 miles NE. of Coshocton. Pop. 175.

Chili, a post-village of Clark co., Wis., on the Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha R. Pop. about 100.

Chili Center, a hamlet of Monroe co., N.Y., in Chili township (town), 3 miles from Chili station.

Chilicothe. See CHILLICOTHE.

Chililaya, an inland port of Bolivia, on Lake Titicaca, near its SE. extremity.

Chili Station, a post-station of Monroe co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 10 miles WSW. of Rochester.

Chil'ka Lake, a lagoon of British India, at the S. extremity of Orissa. Its low-water area is about 350 sq. m., and its maximum depth at this stage is about 6 feet. It contains some inhabited islands, and its W. shore is moun-

tainous. Its banks are studded with hamlets, whose inhabitants are employed in extensive salt-works.

Chil'kat, or **Klukwan,** a post-village of Alaska, at the head of the Lynn Canal, on the peninsula separating Chilkat and Chilkoot Inlets. It has a cannery, stores, and a few other buildings.

Chilkat Inlet, the W. branch of the terminal portion of the Lynn Canal, Alaska, running NW. from about lat. 59° 10′ N. (and receiving at the head the Chilkat River), through which the Chilkat Pass (lat. 60° N.; 3100 feet altitude) and the Dalton Trail to the Klondike region are reached. It is in the territory for some time disputed between the United States and Canada.

Chil'koot or **Taya (Dyea) Inlet,** Alaska, the E. branch of the head of the Lynn Canal, running N. from about lat. 59° 10′ N. At the upper end are the towns of Skagway and Dyea. It receives the Skagway and Taya rivers. North of it are the White and Chilkoot passes, through which the Yukon and the Klondike region are reached. By some geographers only the upper portion of the Chilkoot Inlet is designated Taya Inlet.

Chilkoot Pass, in the Kotusk or Coast Mountains of southeastern Alaska (in the territory for some time disputed between the United States and Canada), has an altitude of 3500 feet. It is on the route to the Klondike region and across the ridge separating the head-waters of the Yukon (Lewes) River from the tributaries of the Lynn Canal. It is wildly desolate in its upper parts and markedly abrupt along its southern face. It was the scene of great hardship and struggle in the early period of the Klondike excitement, but its function has virtually ceased since the completion of the railroad across the neighboring White Pass. An aerial telpherage road was built over the pass in 1898.

Chil'lambaram' (entered in the British census as **Chidambaran**), a town of British India, in the Carnatic, on the coast, 36 miles S. of Pondicherry. In the vicinity are large ancient Hindu temples. Pop. about 20,000.

Chillán, cheel-yän′, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Nuble, 55 miles (direct) E. by N. of Concepción, with which it is connected by rail. It is a thriving place, with wide streets, and has a trade in cattle, grain, and hand-made lace. Pop. in 1899, 35,052. Elevation, 700 feet. About 44 miles to the SE. are the sulphur-baths of Chillán.

Chillán Viejo (ve-ä′no), a town of Chile, in the province of Nuble, close to Chillán. Pop. 4800.

Chillianwal'la, a village of British India, in the Punjab, near the Jhelum, about 30 miles NW. of Gujerat. It is memorable for the battle fought there between the British and the Sikhs, Jan. 13, 1849.

Chillicothe, chil-le-kŏth′ee, a banking city of Peoria co., Ill., on the Illinois River, at the head of Peoria Lake, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 18 miles NNE. of Peoria. It has manufactures of carriages, pearl buttons, etc., and has an extensive trade in grain. Pop. in 1900, 1699.

Chillicothe, a post-town of Wapello co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Burlington Route, 8 miles NW. of Ottumwa. Pop. in 1900, 216.

Chillicothe, a city of Missouri, and the capital of Livingston co., is on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and other railroads, 95 miles NE. of Kansas City. It is the seat of the Missouri Industrial School for Girls and a normal school, and has manufactures of carriages and wagons, staves, boxes, etc. It is a shipping point for produce, wool, and hides. Pop. in 1890, 5717; in 1900, 6905.

Chillicothe, a city of Ohio, and the capital of Ross co., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Scioto River and on the Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, 50 miles S. of Columbus. Its site is a fertile plain or valley bounded by verdant hills about 500 feet high. It contains a handsome court-house, public library, etc., and has railroad-shops, coaling industries, and manufactures of carriages, iron, leather, machinery, etc. Chillicothe was the capital of Ohio from 1800 to 1810. Pop. in 1900, 12,976.

Chillicothe, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tex., 13 miles by rail E. by S. of Quanah. Pop. 200.

Chillingham, a village of Northumberland, England, 11 miles NW. of Alnwick. Near by is Chillingham Castle. In its park is preserved a herd of wild white cattle.

Chillisquaque Creek, Pa., enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River about 3 miles below Lewisburg.

Chilliwack, a banking post-village of New Westminster district, British Columbia. It has lumber- and pulp-industries. Pop. about 450.

Chillón, cheel-yōn′, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 56 miles SW. of Ciudad Real. Pop. about 2000.

Chillon, shil'lon (Fr. pron. shee'yôn′), a castle of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 6 miles SE. of Vevey, near the E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, on an isolated rock, surrounded by deep water and connected with the mainland by bridge. It is said to have been built by Amadeus IV. of Savoy, in 1238, and was long a state prison. It has latterly been restored, and is now used as a historical museum and depository for archives. Bonnivard, prior of St. Victor, was confined here from 1530 to 1536, and the place has been rendered famous by Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon."

Chilmark, a post-township (town) of Dukes co., Mass., is in the SW. part of the island of Martha's Vineyard. Pop. in 1900, 324.

Chilmary, chil-mä′ree (Hindu, *Chalamari*), a town of Bengal, district and 40 miles SE. of Rungpur, on the Brahmaputra. It has a large trade in rice and jute.

Chilo, shī′lō, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 40 miles above Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

Chiloé, cheel-o-ä′ (almost chil-way′), an island of South America, on the W. coast of Chile, to which it belongs, forming part of a province of its own name. It is separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Ancud and Corcovado Bay, and by a strait not more than a mile in width. It is 100 miles in length from N. to S., and about 35 in breadth at the widest part. It is mountainous and covered with forests. The W. shores are composed of rocky masses rising abruptly from the ocean to the height of from 1500 to 3000 feet; the E. shores are of moderate elevation. The climate is temperate, but exceedingly moist; the soil is a rich sandy loam. The chief products are wheat, barley, potatoes, etc.; apples and other fruits are also cultivated. Cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. Much timber is exported. Coal-beds of value exist. The population consists of whites of Spanish descent, aboriginal Indians, and people of mixed breed, who constitute the bulk of the inhabitants. There are several small, good harbors on the eastern side. The island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1558. Castro, the ancient capital, was founded in 1566. The Chiloé Archipelago consists of upward of 60 small islands, several of which are well cultivated. The province of Chiloé includes the opposite littoral of the mainland, the Chonos Islands, and a portion of the peninsula of Taitao. Pop. in 1900, 91,122. Capital, Ancud.

Chilón, che-lōn′, a village of Bolivia, 120 miles SW. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Chilpancingo, cheel-pän-sin′go, a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Guerrero, on the route of the Acapulco railway, 120 miles S. by W. of the city of Mexico. Pop. in 1895, 6312. The town was badly wrecked by an earthquake in Jan., 1902.

Chilsow, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Chiltepec, cheel-tä-pĕk′, an arm of the river Tabasco, Mexico, leaves the main stream at San Juan Bautista, and, after a northern course of 70 miles, enters the Gulf of Mexico 30 miles SW. of Frontera.

Chil'tern, a mining village of Bogong co., Victoria, Australia, on Black Dog Creek, 168 miles NE. of Melbourne, with which it is connected by rail.

Chil'tern Hills, a range of chalk hills in England, traversing the S. part of the co. of Buckingham and extending from Goring, in Oxfordshire, to Tring, in the co. of Hertford. Breadth, from 15 to 20 miles. Height of principal summit, near Wendover, 885 feet above the sea. The stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is a nominal office bestowed upon a member of parliament who wishes to resign, a member of parliament being disqualified from holding his seat by the acceptance of a place of honor and profit under the crown.

Chilton, a county in the central part of Alabama, is bounded on the E. by the Coosa River. Area, 703 sq. m. Capital, Clanton. Pop. in 1890, 14,549; in 1900, 16,522.

Chilton, a post-village of Falls co., Tex., 23 miles by rail S. of Waco. Pop. about 225.

Chilton, a banking city, capital of Calumet co., Wis., on a branch of the Manitowoc River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 79 miles NW. of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of carriages, ploughs, sash, blinds, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1460.

Chilton, a township (town) of Calumet co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Chiltons, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Va. Pop. about 150.

Chiltonville, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the sea-coast, 2 miles SE. of Plymouth.

Chilvers Coton, a small town of England, in Warwickshire, 7 miles N. of Coventry. It is the birthplace of George Eliot.

Chilwa, less properly **Shirwa,** a former lake of east-central Africa, in about lat. 17° S., lon. 36° E., lying E. of the Shiré River. It was about 50 miles in length, but shallow. It was dry in 1903.

Chimaltenango, che-mäl-tä-nän′go, a central department of Guatemala. The country is fertile and well

watered, and some gold is found in the streams. Capital, Chimaltenango. Pop. about 60,000.

Chimaltenango, a town of the republic of Guatemala, 23 miles W. by N. of the city of Guatemala. Pop. about 3000.

Chimara, kee-mä'rä, a small seaport of Albania, on the Strait of Otranto, 22 miles NW. of Delvino.

Chimay, shee'mä', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Blanche, 32 miles SE. of Mons. It has a noble castle and park of the princes of Chimay and a monument to Froissart. There are iron-works and noted marble-quarries. Pop. in 1900, 3480.

Chimba, a mining town of Coquimbo, Chile. Pop. 1200.

Chimbarongo, a town (and river) of Chile, in the province of Colchagua. Pop. 2400.

Chimbo, cheem'bo, a town of Ecuador, in a valley of the same name, and on the Chimbo River, in the Andes, at the foot of Chimborazo mountain, and 35 miles NE. of Guayaquil, with which it is connected by rail.

Chimborazo, chim-bo-rä'zo (Sp. pron. cheem-bo-rä'-tho), a famous mountain of Ecuador, 90 miles S. by W. of Quito and 120 miles from the coast. Lat. 1° 29′ S.; lon. 79° 5′ W. It was long believed to be the highest summit of the Andes, but is now known to be surpassed by at least seven other peaks of Chile, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, and Peru (Aconcagua, Sorata or Illampu, Illimani, Tupungato, etc.). The height, as determined by Whimper, is 20,498 feet above sea-level; but above the valley of Quito it only rises 12,000 feet, a height not quite equal to that of Mont Blanc above the valley of Chamouni. This vast mountain, an extinct craterless volcano, with summit-glaciers, presents a magnificent spectacle when seen from the shores of the Pacific Ocean. It was ascended in 1802 by Humboldt and Bonpland to the height, estimated by them, of 19,286 feet, in 1831 by Boussingault and Hall to the height of 19,695 feet, and in 1880 by Whimper to the top.

Chimborazo, an Andean province of Ecuador southward of the mountain of the same name. Area, 5544 sq. m. Pop., exclusive of the Indians, about 122,000. Capital, Riobamba.

Chimbote, cheem-bo'tä, a seaport of Peru, department of Ancachs, in about lat. 9° 10′ S., the starting-point of the railroad to Huaraz. It has a fine iron pier and a good roadstead in Ferrol Bay. The valley of Chimbote has many ancient ruins.

Chimepanipestick, sheem-pä-neep-steek', a river of Quebec, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the N. side, about 20 miles SW. of Seven Island Bay.

Chimkent, a town of Russian Turkestan. See TCHIMKENT.

Chimney Island, an island in the river St. Lawrence, 5 miles below Prescott, Ontario.

Chimneypoint, a post-station of Addison co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, 3 miles from Port Henry, N.Y.

Chimneyrock, a post-village of Park co., Mont. Pop. about 275.

Chimneyrock, a post-township of Rutherford co., N.C., 20 miles S. of Old Fort station. Pop. in 1900, 1556.

China. See CHINESE EMPIRE.

China, a post-village of China township (town), Kennebec co., Me., is on a lake of the same name and on the Wiscasset and Quebec R., 18 miles NE. of Augusta. The town has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1380.

China, a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León, 60 miles E. by N. of Monterey.

Chinab, a river of British India. See CHENAB.

Chinaflat, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal.

Chinagrove, a post-village of Pike co., Ala., 16 miles N. of Troy: Pop. 200.

Chinagrove, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Miss., 12 miles E. of Holmesville.

Chinagrove, a banking post-village of Rowan co., N.C., 10 miles by rail S. of Salisbury. It has cotton- and roller-mills. Pop. in 1900, 887.

Chinahill, a post-hamlet of Telfair co., Ga., 20 miles SW. of McRae.

Chinameca, a town of Salvador, department and 12 miles W. by N. of San Miguel.

Chinampo, Korea. See CHINNAMPO.

Chinandega, che-nän-dä'gä, a department in the W. part of Nicaragua. It is bounded on the W. and SW. by the Pacific Ocean and partly on the N. by the Gulf of Fonseca, and is intersected by the Rio Negro and its tributaries. Capital, Chinandega. At its western extremity is the destructive volcano Coseguina. Pop. about 25,000.

Chinandega, a town of Nicaragua, capital of the department of Chinandega, 24 miles NW. of León, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 11,000. It has a fair commerce and is also united to its port, Corinto, by railroad.

China Sea is that portion of the Pacific Ocean which extends between China and the island of Formosa on the N., the Philippine Islands on the E., Borneo on the S., and the Malay Peninsula and French Indo-China on the W. It forms the great gulfs of Siam and Tongking. Chief affluents are the Menam, Mekong, Song-koi (Red River), and Si-kiang rivers. Chief ports, Canton, Hong Kong, Manila, Saigon, Bangkok, and Singapore. Greatest depth, 14,250 feet.

China Spring, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex. Pop. about 200.

China Straits separate Papua, on the SE., from the outlying eastern islets.

Chincha, chin'chą, or **Chincha Baja,** a small seaport town of Peru, department and 115 miles SSE. of Lima. It is situated at the mouth of the Chincha River, on which, a short distance inland, is Chincha Alta, a town with about 4000 inhabitants.

Chincha Islands, a group of three small islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Peru, about 14 miles from the shore. Lat. 13° 38′ S.; lon. 76° 28′ W. These islands, so noted for their guano, have been worked out and no longer afford that commodity.

Chinchilla, chin-cheel'yä (anc. *Sala'ria*), a city of Spain, 9 miles SE. of Albacete. It has an old castle and is surrounded by walls. Pop. in 1900, 6680.

Chin'chil'la, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., 5 miles by rail N. of Scranton. Pop. about 300.

Chinchón, cheen-chōn', a town of Spain, 25 miles SSE. of Madrid. Pop. about 5000.

Chin-chow, chin-chō'oo, a city of China, province of Ho-nan, 80 miles SSE. of Kai-fung.

Chin-chow, or **Shin-chow,** a city of China, province of Hu-nan, on the Yuen-kiang, 110 miles WSW. of Lake Tung-ting-hu.

Chincorro, or **El Chincorro,** ĕl cheen-kor'ro, a reef off the E. coast of Yucatan, 110 miles S. of Cozumel Island.

Chincoteague (ching'ko-teeg'; local pron. jing-go-tig') **Island,** a banking post-station of Accomac co., Va., is on an island of its own name, which is in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from the mainland by Chincoteague Sound. This island is famed for its oysters and for its breed of ponies. Pop. about 2900.

Chindari, a town of British India. See CHANDERI.

Chinde, a port of Portuguese East Africa, at the mouth of the Chinde River, one of the estuarine branches of the Zambezi.

Chindwara, chInd-wä'rä, written also **Sindwara** (native, *Chhindwara*), a town of British India, capital of a district, 65 miles N. of Nagpur. It is a summer-resort for Europeans. Pop. about 10,000.

Chindwara, a district of the Central Provinces, British India. It is a diversified, pleasant, and fertile region. Capital, Chindwara.

Chindwin', or **Kyendwin',** the principal tributary of the Irawadi. It rises in the Patkoi Hills, flows through Upper Burma in a southerly direction, and enters the Irawadi from the right, between Mandalay and Pagan, after a course of about 500 miles, for much of which it is navigable in the wet season.

Chinendega, Nicaragua. See CHINANDEGA.

Chinese Camp, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 50 miles E. by S. of Stockton.

Chinese Empire, a vast dominion of central and eastern Asia, comprising China proper, Mongolia (with its westward extension, Eastern or Chinese Turkestan), Manchuria, and Tibet, and extending from the Pamir to the Pacific Ocean, across nearly 60 degrees of longitude, and from the island of Hainan in the S. (the southern limit of China proper), in about lat. 18° N., to the Amur (in a region virtually under Russian domination), in approximately lat. 53° 50′ N. The area covered by this vast territory is calculated to be 4,300,000 sq. m., containing a population of perhaps 350,000,000. Korea, over which China exercised the rights of suzerainty until 1895, is now under control of Japan; while Formosa, as a result of the disastrous war with Japan in 1894–95, has become a part of the Mikado's empire. The dominant physiographic features of the Chinese Empire are its lofty mountains (Himalayas, Kuen-lun, Tian-Shan, Altai), elevated plateaus (Tibet), the great Gobi or Shamo Desert, lowland coastal plains of China proper, and mighty rivers (Yang-tse-kiang, Hoang-ho, etc.). It contains the head-streams of the Brahmaputra, Indus, Ganges, Yenisei, Irtish, and Amur, and the deep depression of Lukchun, near the Bogdo-Ola Mountains, nearly 400 feet below sea-level. See the articles under these various heads, and for a fuller reference to the general physiographic features of climate, etc., MANCHURIA, MONGOLIA, TIBET, etc.

China Proper (known to the ancient Greeks and Romans as the land of the *Seres*, whence *Ser'ice* and *Ser'ica*, and of the *Sinæ*; to the Arabs, from ancient times, as *Sin*, perhaps the original of the classical *Sinæ*; to the Europeans, in the latter part of the Middle Ages, from the time of Marco Polo, and later, as *Cathay*, a name derived from the race called Khitan, or Ki-tah, which held sway in China some centuries before the age of Marco Polo; to the Russians and generally to the inhabitants of central and northern Asia as *Kitai*, ke-ti', the original of the name *Cathay*; Chinese *Chung Kwoh*, the "Middle Kingdom," or *Chung Hwa Kwoh*, the "Middle Flowery Kingdom") constitutes the SE. portion of the Chinese Empire, occupying a third of its whole extent, and lying on the eastern slope of the table-lands of Central Asia. It covers an area of about 1,500,000 sq. m., and is inhabited by more than 300 millions of people (one-fifth of the total population of the globe), who live under the same government, are ruled by the same laws, speak dialects of the same language, and possess a greater homogeneity and a more enduring national existence than any other people of ancient or modern times. It is included between lat. 18° and 43° N. (which includes the island of Hainan) and lon. 98° and 124° E. Its coast-line is estimated to exceed 2500 miles, and the land-frontier 4400 miles. Its due north and south extent is about 1550 miles. China proper is divided into 18 provinces, as follows:

North China.	Middle China.	South China.
Kan-su.	Kiang-su.	Che-kiang.
Shen-si.	Ngan-hwei.	Fo-kien.
Shan-si.	Ho-nan.	Kiang-si.
Chi-li.	Hu-pe.	Hu-nan.
Shan-tung.	Sze-chuen.	Kwang-tung.
		Kwang-si.
		Yun-nan.
		Kwei-chow.

Physical Features.—The land boundaries of China are Indo-China on the SW., the lofty plateau or mountain-tract of Tibet on the W., Mongolia on the N., and Manchuria on the NE. The contact of these countries, excepting in the case of Manchuria, is ruggedly abrupt, the land falling off towards China, especially in the W. and N., in steep escarpments or closely appressed and lofty mountain-ridges, a condition that has all but closed off China from the land side of the rest of Asia. Approach to it from the west is virtually permitted only by the "neck" between the Nan-shan mountains and the Great Wall, on what is known as the Lan-chow route, and through the narrow defiles of the upper Hoang-ho; and the passes leading from Mongolia, not excepting the Pekin-Kalgan route, are hardly more accessible. Even in the main mountain-tracts of the heart of China the rugged contour of the surface is such as hardly to permit of mountain-passages, and access to the different provinces is obtained mainly or exclusively by the river-channels or animal-paths.

In its broader physiographic aspect, China may be divided into three well-marked divisions: 1, that of the great plain, which stretches from the north of Pekin southward to the Bay of Hang-chow or beyond, and extends inland from the coast to a distance of 300–400 miles; 2, the region of lofty mountains, which occupies perhaps a full half of the entire country, and constitutes its whole western section; 3, the hill-country, indefinitely delimited in the S. and SE. A fourth (disjointed) region, composed of the elevated flat lands, basins, or valleys that are held up between bounding mountain-ranges,—such as the E. and W. valley of the Wei (tributary of the Hoang-ho), one of the most distinctive features of China; the parallelly-trending valley of the Han; and the fertile red basin of Yun-nan—may with propriety also be recognized. These valleys and basins occupy elevations of from 3000 to 7000 feet or more. The great plain above referred to is so low and uniformly graded that it is subject to frequent and disastrous inundations from the rivers that traverse it; the Hoang-ho, "China's Sorrow," whose course has been altered about a dozen times in the period of 25 centuries, is responsible for incalculable devastation.

The relations of the mountain-systems of China proper are not as yet fully understood, either as regards their position in the main Asiatic system or in their inter-connection. The two chains or systems that are most definitely outlined are the Tsin-ling (or Tsinling-shan), with its eastern continuation, the Funiu-shan, in the north, having a generally E.–W. trend and defining on the south the courses of the Wei and eastern Hoang-ho; and the still very imperfectly known and improperly named Nan-shan, with a WSW.–ENE. course, in the south. The former, which is largely constructed of schists and gneisses, and flanked by ancient Paleozoic deposits, appears, orographically at least, to be a continuation of the Kuen-lun, or of the Marco Polo range. These mountains, like the southerly chain, give off numerous spurs and ramifications, which, with other mountains of less continuity or magnitude, help to divide the country into sectional areas of markedly severe relief. Their greatest elevation appears to be about 12,000 feet (Tapai-shan, 10,900 ft.). In the extreme NW. the Richthofen Mountains are seemingly the eastern continuation of the Altyn-Dagh. The mountains of Sze-chuen and Yun-nan, among which are the loftiest summits of the land (in the Hong-shan, 16,400 ft.; Kinting-shan, 18,000 ft.), are disposed in numerous N.–S. parallel ridges, which are manifestly a southerly deflection of the Himalaya system. Much of the high and mountainous land of northern China is constructed of the fine powdery, and in parts extremely fertile, material known as loess, the nature of which has been variously interpreted by geologists, but which is now generally assumed to be a wind-drift accumulation having its origin in the desert-tracts of the further north and northwest. This deposit has in places a thickness of several thousand feet and is carved into terrace-forms and deep and narrow gorges, with a resulting landscape of striking singularity.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers of China are comprised mainly in the systems of the Hoang-ho, in the north, the Yang-tse-kiang, in the centre, and the Si-kiang, in the south, the main streams having generally eastward courses. The Hoang-ho, which has a course estimated to be 2500 miles in length, is a shallow, circuitous, and almost unmanageable stream, difficult of navigation and of little commercial importance. It has fewer tributaries than almost any great river of the globe, and its displacements have at various times thrown the mouth of the stream alternately N. and S. of the Shan-tung peninsula. The Yang-tse-kiang is the main water-way of China, and both in its navigability and length of course (estimated to be nearly 3200 miles) is a river of the first magnitude. Its banks are studded with cities, towns, and villages, while its waters are crowded with craft in almost incredible numbers. (For detailed accounts of these rivers see Hoang-ho, Yang-tse-kiang, and Si-kiang.) Other important rivers of China are the Min and Han, tributaries of the Yang-tse-kiang; the Wei, tributary of the Hoang-ho; the Pei-ho, or river of Tien-tsin, which drains the region of Peking; the Hun-ho, which joins the Pei-ho; and the Liao-ho, on the NE. border. China has no lakes of very great size, the largest being Tung-ting-hu (in the province of Hu-nan), with a length of about 60 miles, and Po-yang-hu (in Kiang-si),—both lying in the valley of the Yang-tse-kiang and connected with that river by means of short outlets; and the Tao-hu, Kao-yu-hu, and Hong-tse-hu, in the low drainage area between the mouths of the Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-kiang.

Climate.—In a country of such vast extent, extending from 18° to 43° N. lat., the climate must vary greatly. Indeed, as regards both climate and productions, China may be divided into three zones,—the northern, the central, and the southern. The northern zone extends to about the 33d parallel, and includes the 5 provinces of Shan-tung, Chi-li, Shan-si, Shen-si, and Kan-su. It produces the grains, fruits, and animals of northern Europe. Here the extremes of heat and cold are great. The winters are very severe, and at that season thick ice renders the rivers unnavigable. Among the productions of the northern provinces are maize, wheat, barley, oats, apples, the hazel-nut, and the potato; they are also rich in wood and minerals. The central zone, the richest portion of China, embraces either in whole or in greater part the 8 provinces of Sze-chuen, Kwei-chow, Hu-nan, Hu-pe, Kiang-si, Ngan-hwei, Ho-nan, and Kiang-su, extending southward in its furthest point to about lat. 26° or 25°. Tea and silk are its characteristic products; the middle portion is the granary of China, and the eastern part is celebrated for its manufactures of silk and cotton. Cotton is grown even in Manchuria. The southern zone embraces the 5 provinces of Yun-nan, Kwang-si, Kwang-tung, Fo-kien, and Che-kiang. The exchange of its tropical productions for those of the northern zone is an important branch of the internal commerce of the country. Much of this third zone lies within the tropics, and its climate and productions are alike tropical. Its fruits are oranges, lichees, mangoes, and bananas; rice is its staple grain, and the region produces the ground-nut, sweet potato, and yam. The mean annual temperature at Peking, which is situated on the 40th parallel of N. lat. (the parallel of Philadelphia), is 53.3°; the mean for July or August is about 79°, and for January 23.5°. The extremes of heat and cold are measured by about 90°. At Canton, in lat. 23° 15′ N., the mean annual temperature is about 70°, the mercury rising in summer to 95° and falling in winter to 58°–59°. The rainfall is fairly abundant throughout the greater part of the land,

and well meets the requirements of agriculture. Dry winds prevail during limited seasons, more particularly in the N., and at times deluge the country with fine dust. During the wet-season rains the rivers rise prodigiously, giving differences of level between low and high water of nearly 50 feet.

Vegetable Productions.—These are very varied, and, as has already been seen, combine elements belonging to both the tropical and boreal regions; the preponderating floral forms are, however, distinctly those of a subtropical or mild temperate zone, with numerous generic and specific types distinctive or characteristic of the region. The tea-plant is the most important vegetable production of China. The tallow-tree (*Stillingia sebifera*), the *Dryandra cordata* or varnish-tree, the camphor-tree, Chinese pine, Chinese banyan (*Ficus nitida*), the funereal cypress, and the silk mulberry are among the most important trees of China. The cocoanut and other palms flourish on the southern coast. Of the bamboo, which grows as far north as lat. 38°, there are numerous varieties; and it has been said that the bamboos of China are more valuable than her mines and, next to rice and silk, yield the greatest revenue. The ramie plant, from which grass-cloth is made, is an important product. Other plants, either indigenous or grown under cultivation, are the ginseng, indigo, cinnamon, rhubarb, wax-tree, chrysanthemum, and large water-lily (nelumbium). The fruits of both the tropical and temperate zones—apple, grape, pomegranate, mango, pine-apple, orange, lichee, loquat, etc.—are found in the country; and the camellia, azalea, and gardenia are natives of the "Flowery Land." Agriculture is held in higher estimation in China than perhaps in any other country in the world, and the opening labor day of the year is officially solemnized throughout the land. The agricultural system of the Chinese is rude but effective. Spade-husbandry and irrigation are carried on to a great extent. In the northern provinces the cereals are principally maize, barley, and wheat; but in the south rice is raised in vast quantities and forms the staple food of the people. Tobacco, sugar, and the poppy are also raised. In the northern or loess region, where the soil is of extreme fertility and where great expanses of flat country are found, cultivation is carried to a height of 8000 feet and more; but in the south the cultivated areas are mainly restricted to the low-lying plains and valleys and the artificially constructed basal terraces of the mountains. The chief tea-growing districts lie S. of the Yang-tse-kiang.

Animals.—The fauna of China, while it partakes most broadly of the characteristics of the general Eurasiatic, Holarctic, or temperate type, has in it a strong infusion of tropical or subtropical elements. The monkeys are represented by several specific forms, while the tiger is still found in the less-frequented western region (Yun-nan) and occasionally even in the tracts of general habitation. Most of the larger wild animals, such as the elephant, tapir, rhinoceros, etc., have long since been exterminated, or nearly so. Wild-cats are common in the forests of the south and bears and wolves are found in the hills. Of the ruminants there are the musk-deer and several other cervine species. The domestic stock animals, excepting the water-buffalo, are in most parts rarely seen, and the dairy industry is practically unknown. The gold and silver pheasant, the argus pheasant, and other gallinaceous birds hold a prominent place in the ornithology of China. Water-fowl inhabit the lakes, rivers, and marshes. The larger reptiles are unknown; but tortoises and turtles abound on the coast and lizards are plentiful in the south. The fish-fauna of China is one of the richest in the world. Sharks, rays, sturgeons, and other cartilaginous fishes are common on the coast and the carp formerly was very plentiful in the lakes and rivers. Locusts often commit extensive ravages. Silk-worms are highly valued and reared in vast numbers.

Mineral Resources.—The mineral wealth of China is very great, but until recently mining was conducted under very primitive methods and yielded consequently only a small product. The difficulty of access to many of the most productive mineral regions still continues as a bar to profitable mining development. Coal, iron, copper, lead, tin, mercury, and some gold (Yun-nan placers), besides salt (which is obtained from many brine springs) and China clay (and potter's earth)—the basis of the east-Asiatic industry of porcelain or china-ware manufactures—are the main mineral resources of the land. The productive coal-measures are very extensive and constitute the largest continuous coal-fields of the world. The chief development of the Carboniferous coal-beds, both bituminous and anthracitic, is found in the province of Shan-si, but the coal territory extends through several provinces from Chi-li to Sze-chuen. Much good coal of post-Carboniferous and Tertiary age (lignite) is also found. Kwei-chow is one of the richest of the mineral-bearing provinces. Of the non-metallic minerals special mention need be made of the highly-prized jade or yu-stone, which has been found in Yun-nan, although most of the stone has been brought to the country by way of the NW. pass, the Yu-men or "Jade Gate."

Inhabitants.—Ethnologically, the Chinese belong to the Mongolian race. A tawny or parchment-colored skin, coarse and lank black hair, a thin beard, oblique eyes, high cheek-bones, and small hands and feet are characteristics of the race. The average height of the Chinaman is about equal to that of the European; the women are disproportionately small, and have a broad upper face, low nose, and linear eyes. Of the general character of the Chinese it is not easy to form a fair and impartial judgment. By some writers they are said to be wanting in true religious feeling and belief and to be governed in their actions by a grounded materialism. The people generally have no fear of death, commit suicide as the solution of a difficulty, and endure the most cruel tortures with a passive fortitude. They are as a race fond of peace and domestic order, industrious, practical, polite, appreciative of learning, and deeply imbued with the mercantile spirit. Chinese merchants are noted for their faithful observance of contracts. The language of the Chinese belongs to the monosyllabic class. In the mountainous districts of some southern provinces, principally Kwei-chow and Kwang-si, are the people called Miao-tse, who are thought to be descended from the aboriginal inhabitants of China. In the SW. part of the country (province of Sze-chuen) is another so-called aboriginal people, the Lolos. Other non-Chinese people inhabiting the country are the Manchus, who, although providing the reigning family, constitute but a small part of the population, the Tibetans in the west (Sze-chuen), and the Shans in the region adjoining Indo-China (Burma, Siam).

The worship of ancestors is a remarkable and prominent feature in Chinese social life and is dictated by that principle of filial piety which forms the basis of Chinese society. Marriage is universal and within the reach of all; but there is a strict separation of the sexes in social life. Women hold a very inferior position and are little better than slaves. Polygamy is not recognized by law, but secondary wives are common. Infanticide, though regarded as a crime, is practised to some extent. The *Le-King*, or Book of Rites, regulates Chinese manners and is one cause of their unchangeableness; for here they are stereotyped and handed down from age to age. Of the numerous Chinese festivals perhaps the most remarkable is that celebrated at the commencement of the new year, the first day of the year being the initial period or moment from which ages are dated. The festival of the dragon-boats is held on the fifth day of the fifth month; and at the first full moon of the year the feast of lanterns. The Tartar tonsure and braided queue became general with the Manchu conquest of the country. All the Chinese girls of the better classes suffer forcible compression of the feet in early infancy.

Manufactures.—The principal manufactures of the Chinese are silks, cottons, linens, paper, and pottery. The finest porcelain is made in the province of Kiang-si. Their rich silks and satins, light gauzes, beautiful embroidery, elaborate carving on wood, shell, ivory, and stone, delicate filigree-work in gold and silver, fine lacquered-ware and cabinet-work, antique vessels in bronze, and their brilliant coloring on pith paper, command universal admiration. Machinery still remains an almost unknown aid to the Chinese in their manufactures. The discovery of the magnetic needle is generally attributed to the Chinese, who, however, made no application of their knowledge to the purposes of navigation. Similarly, their early familiarity with the construction and properties of gunpowder was not associated with the manufacture of fire-arms, but with that of fireworks, which still constitutes an important industry of the land. The Chinese practised the art of printing centuries before it was originated in Europe, and they had paper long before the Europeans. During recent years, as a result of closer contact with the civilized world and feeling the necessity of superior aid in possible struggles with other nations, China has shown a marked awakening. Ship-building and the construction of munitions of war are now carried on at several points (Fu-chow, Shanghai, Nanking, Tien-tsin, etc.) and large iron-works have been established in the interior in association with ore-mining.

Government.—In the government of China the emperor is absolute in the empire, the governor in the province, the magistrate in the district. The emperor claims no *hereditary* divine right, and is not always the eldest son of the preceding monarch; the ablest son or other near relative may be nominated, but his right to the throne as the *Tien-Tse*, "son

of heaven," can only be established by good government, in accordance with the principles laid down in the national sacred books. The emperor is absolute as legislator and administrator; but he must legislate in accordance with the general principles acknowledged in the country. He also constitutes in his own person the highest criminal court. The Chinese possess a carefully digested code of laws, which is added to and modified from time to time by imperial edicts. Their penal code dates back about 2000 years. Death, which the Chinaman prefers to long confinement, is the penalty for a large number of offences. The emperor is assisted in governing by a cabinet (Nei-ko) of ministers of state, consisting of four members, two of Manchu and two of Chinese origin, besides two associates from the Great College, whose province it is to guard the laws within the limits prescribed by the sacred books of Confucius and the code of the empire. There are seven administrative departments in the government, subordinated to the main council or cabinet, those of civil appointments, revenues, rites and ceremonies, military affairs, public works, criminal jurisdiction, and naval affairs (admiralty). Above the central administration is the Court of General Inspection, or the Censorate, consisting of from 40 to 50 members, and presided over by two chiefs, one of Manchu and the other of Chinese origin. The mandarins composing this see that all officers of the government, provincial or metropolitan, are faithful in the discharge of their respective duties. The Foreign Office, instituted in 1861 under the title of *Tsungli-Yamen*, was superseded in 1901 by a new Foreign Office called *Wai-wu-pu*. In each of the provinces is a governor who, besides being at the head of the civil jurisdiction, is commander-in-chief and possesses the power of life and death for certain offences. The governmental organization of each province is complete in itself, the division being virtually autonomous. In the case of most of the provinces, groups of two or three of them are placed under a viceroy or governor-general. The official corporate unit is the *hien* or city district. A group of these city districts is, under a city of the first-class (departmental or prefectural city), designated as *fu*. The normal government of China is less a despotism than a morally supported autocracy, and it is in principle paternal. In ordinary times the Chinaman enjoys much practical freedom and can travel through the country or follow any calling he likes. The Chinese executive system is based on competitive examinations, which are intended to sift out from the millions of educated Chinese the best and ablest for the public service.

Education is eagerly sought by all classes. Literary proficiency commands everywhere respect and consideration, and primary instruction penetrates to the remotest villages. Self-supporting day-schools are universal throughout the country, and the office of teacher is followed by a great number of the *literati*. Government provides state examiners, but until recent years has done little to assist in the education of the people. In the *Tung-Wen-Kwan*, or College of Foreign Knowledge, at Peking, the more prominent foreign languages are taught, and there are also chairs of science and mathematics, many of which are held by foreign professors.

Army and Navy.—In theory the army consists of about 900,000 men, scattered throughout the empire, besides 250,000 Mongol and mercenary troops assumed to be placed at the disposal of the government. The total number of men available for war service is about 300,000, of which the Tien-tsin army contingent, numbering 100,000, is almost alone conspicuous through its modernized methods. The whole force is composed of the *Ying-Ping*, or National Army (with 18 army corps, one for each province), and the Eight Banners, the members of which are descendants of the Manchu conquerors. On the coast there are forts built on the most approved plans and mounted with rifled guns of steel. A large part of the army still remains a mere constabulary force. The imperial fighting navy is insignificant, and consists of a few armored and minor cruisers and a limited number of torpedo-boats and destroyers.

Religion.—Three forms of belief—the Confucian, the Buddhist, and the Taoist—may be considered the national religions, as they are believed in, more or less, by the great mass of the people. Of these, the Confucian and the Taoist are indigenous, but Buddhism was introduced from India. A struggle for ascendency was long maintained between these religions, but has now entirely ceased; indeed, it is no unusual thing for all three to be professed by the same person, and, as they supplement one another, this is not altogether inconsistent. Confucianism, the contemplation and observance of the teachings of Confucius, who lived about 500 B.C., is the basis of the social life and political system of the Chinese. It has been professed by all their greatest men, and is still the sole belief of the educated classes. It is, however, less a religion than a philosophy,—an ethical and political creed,—and does not pretend to treat of spiritual things. To live in conformity with the moral teachings of the great sage in family and social relations and in what pertains to the duties of citizenship is the professed aim of the Confucianist. Funereal temples are erected to Confucius, and, though his image is not used as an idol, his tablet is worshipped, and sacrifices of oxen and sheep are offered before it at the equinoxes. Buddhism was introduced into China soon after the beginning of the Christian era, several centuries after its birth in India. Though extending over the whole country and influencing more or less the mass of the people, it is fast losing its hold on them, and has very little of the power and authority it once possessed. Its edifices are going to decay, and no new ones rise upon their ruins. Its priests are illiterate and, together with their religion, are held in contempt by the philosophic Chinaman. Taoism has not more hold than Buddhism on the literate Chinese. Its priests are generally ignorant men, few of them understanding the real principles of their faith, which has little connection with the teachings of its reputed founder, Lao-tse, a contemporary of Confucius. They practise a mystic alchemy, prepare spells and incantations, and, like modern spiritualists, hold intercourse with the dead. These mystics worship certain stars, which are supposed to influence human life, and also genii, devils, and inferior spirits.

Besides these three religions, which alone affect the bulk of the people, there is a ritual state worship,—a kind of philosophic pantheism, an adoration of certain natural objects; but it is a mere ceremonial and associated with no theological doctrines. At the winter solstice the emperor offers sacrifices at the altar of "Heaven" in Peking. Chinese philosophy is atheistical, and deduces "the development of the universe from one unintelligent and will-less principle." Hence all educated Chinese are theoretically atheists. Veneration for the dead with the Chinese finds expression in ancestral worship.

While Confucianism is to be regarded as the state church, there is no hierarchical establishment maintained by the Chinese government. The government is tolerant of religious diversity, except where a political design is suspected. Missions are maintained in China by Christians of many sects, and with considerable success in some places; but the popular prejudice against Christianity is strong. The Catholic church counts upward of 1,000,000 adherents in China, and there are in the country perhaps 100,000 Evangelical Christians. The Mohammedans number probably fully 20,000,000, who are mainly distributed over the NE. and SW. provinces. There are a few Chinese Jews.

Commerce.—The foreign trade of China has assumed great importance. Raw and manufactured silk and tea are the great staple products for export. Raw cotton, beans and beancake, skins, and hides are also sent abroad in large quantities. Wooden wares, fans, paper, fire-crackers, musk, rhubarb, sugar, cassia, grass-cloth, and ornamental goods are likewise exported. The foreign imports are mainly cotton goods, kerosene oil, metals, metal wares, etc. The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with Great Britain and her colonies. Among other countries the United States, Germany, Japan, and Russia take successive rank. There are about 40 ports open to foreign commerce—the so-called Treaty Ports—some of which are river-ports situated in the interior of the country. The following are the principal ones (excluding Manchuria): Shanghai, Canton, Kowlung (near Hong Kong), Tien-tsin, Swatow, Amoy, Chi-fu, Lappa, Fu-chow, Hankow, Meng-tsze, Kiung-chow, Nanking, Hang-chow, Wu-chow, Ching-kiang, Ning-po, Kiao-chau, Chung-king, Pakhoi, Wen-chow, San-shui, Su-chow. The bulk of the trade with the British Empire passes through Hong Kong (near the entrance to the Canton River), which has been a British possession since 1842. China herself has a very large internal and coastwise trade, which is partly carried on by river and coasting steam-vessels, many of them owned by Chinese and built in China. In those sections of the interior where there are no waterways the transport service is conducted by the backs of men and animals, and the ordinary travelling conveyance is the palanquin. The Grand or Imperial Canal, connecting Hang-chow with Tien-tsin, over a length of some 700 miles, was constructed in the early part of the seventh century, and served for a long time as an important artery of communication, but its usefulness has been somewhat impaired as a result of the irregularities of the Hoang-ho. There are several thousand miles of railway in operation, nearly all opened within the last five years, and the work of construction is proceeding rapidly. The building is done by foreign companies. The aggregate length of the telegraph lines is about 15,000 miles.

Great Wall.—Of the numerous constructions—temples, pagodas, bridges, canals, etc.—for which China is famous

none is so remarkable as the Great Wall, which extends along the northern frontier of the country and measures approximately 1300 miles in length. It is properly the most gigantic fortification of the world, and appears in places in double and triple courses. Its general height is about 20 feet, with a width at the base of 25 feet, narrowing to the top. Great square towers mark intervals of its course. It is generally assumed that the fortification, as it now stands, does not represent the original structure, and may not date further back than the closing period of the Middle Ages. Earth enclosed in brickwork forms the mass of the wall, but for half of its length it is hardly more than a heap of gravel and rubbish. It has been gradually falling into decay.

Cities.—The number of large cities in China is very great, but the population given for most of them is hardly more than approximate or represents only a rough estimation. Among the largest are Peking, Hankow, Canton, Si-ngan, Chang-chow, Tien-tsin, Hang-chow, Fu-chow, Shanghai, Siang-tan, Su-chow, Chung-king, Nanking, Ning-po, Ching-kiang, and Amoy. Peking, the capital, has a population variously estimated at from 500,000 to 1,600,000 or more.

European Possessions in China.—England holds Hong Kong, Wei-hai-wei, the latter on the coast of the Shan-tung peninsula; Portugal, Macao, on the coast of Kwang-tung; Germany, Kiao-chau, on the coast of Shan-tung; France, a district about the bay of Kwang-chow, on the coast of the peninsula of Lai-chow, Kwang-tung. Manchuria is in great part occupied by Russia.

History.—The historical period of Chinese history may be said to begin with the latter part of the third millennium B.C., although a great infusion of the fabulous still enters into the annals of the succeeding centuries. The Chinese records speak of three sovereigns, Yao, Shun, and Yü, who at this time are said to have founded social and political order and to have introduced an advanced husbandry among the people. In the period from about 2200 to 250 B.C. three dynasties successively held sway,—the Hia, Shang, and Chow dynasties. Under the first two the Chinese dominions were confined to what is now northern China, but under the Chow dynasty they were extended over the Yang-tse basin. This period of two millenniums is known as that of the *feudal state*, China at this time having been parcelled out among numerous petty chiefs. About 500 B.C. flourished the great philosopher and moralist Kung-fu-tse (Confucius), whose teachings so powerfully affected the intellectual and political life of the Chinese people. About two centuries later lived Meng-tse (Mencius), whose ethical and economic dicta left an equal impress upon the nation. About 250 B.C. a ruler of the dynasty of Tsin brought the various parts of the country under his absolute sway, and inaugurated the *imperial state*. This first emperor undertook the construction of the Great Wall as a protection against the Tartars. Under the dynasty of Han, which succeeded that of Tsin about 200 B.C. and ruled for about four and a half centuries, the Chinese Empire reached its greatest extension, and was as flourishing within as it was powerful without. Soon after the beginning of the Christian era Buddhism began to make progress in China. In the Middle Ages there were endless divisions and reunions of the empire, varied by incursions and partial subjugations by the Tartars and Manchus. In the tenth century the Tartar Khitan (Ki-tah) established their sway in the N., but about the beginning of the twelfth century they succumbed to the Kin, a Manchu people. In 1215 the Mongol hordes of Genghis Khan captured Yenking (Peking), and in 1280 Kublai Khan, the grandson of Genghis Khan, completed the conquest of China. The Mongols ruled over the country till 1368, when they were expelled by the Chinese and the Ming native dynasty succeeded. The Manchus established themselves in Peking in 1644, and finally, after a seven-years' struggle, acquired the sovereignty of the whole empire. Many of the conquering race now filled the highest offices of state. More than one powerful emperor of the race has ably conducted the government, and the Manchu dynasty still remains in power.

In early times the Chinese do not appear to have been opposed to intercourse with foreigners; but the conduct of the Spanish and Portuguese between 1520 and 1570 excited their hostility. The Manchu government restricted foreign trade and intercourse to Canton, where they were carried on through the medium of the *hong* merchants. In 1840 a war broke out between China and England, which is known as the Opium War, the exciting cause having been the effort on the part of the English to compel the Chinese to allow the importation of opium, the production of which article was a source of great wealth to India. The British brought this war to a successful close in 1842, and by the treaty of Nanking the ports of Canton, Amoy, Fu-chow, Ning-po, and Shanghai were thrown open to British commerce and Hong Kong was ceded to England. With 5 free ports (since increased to about 40) foreign trade with China soon assumed great proportions. The empire was forced to emerge from its state of isolation with regard to the rest of the world. In 1844 treaties were concluded with the United States and France. In 1856 a second war broke out with England. The English were joined by the French; and in 1857 the allies bombarded and occupied Canton, and in the following year captured the ports at the mouth of the Pei-ho, which brought the enemy to terms. China concluded treaties at Tien-tsin with Great Britain, France, Russia (to which power she ceded the Amur Territory), and the United States. Fresh difficulties between the Chinese government and Great Britain and France led to an Anglo-French invasion in 1860 and the occupation of Peking by the allies. One of the most remarkable events in recent Chinese history is the Tai-ping (Tae-ping) Rebellion, 1850–64. The leader of a society of God-worshippers persuaded himself and his followers that he had received a divine commission to uproot idolatry, extirpate the Tartar intruders, and establish the new native dynasty of Tai-ping, or Universal Peace. This rebellion, which was at first successful, was finally suppressed in 1864 by the imperial forces, assisted by contingents of English and French troops. The invasion of Tongking by the French involved them in a war with China, 1884–85. In 1894 China became engaged in a disastrous war with Japan, growing out of their relations to Korea. By the peace of Shimonoseki, in 1895, China recognized the independence of Korea and ceded the island of Formosa and the peninsula of Liao-tung to Japan. The threats of the European powers, however, compelled Japan to forego Liao-tung. This war was followed by various depredations by the European powers upon Chinese territory. Germany obtained possession of Kiao-chau (Kiao-chow); Russia, of Port Arthur; England, of Wei-hai-wei; while France was given a foothold on the peninsula of Lai-chow. The year 1900 witnessed the culmination of the Boxer movement, aiming at the restoration of former conditions and war upon the foreigners. The siege of the foreign legations in Peking brought on an invasion by the forces of the European powers, Japan, and the United States, and the occupation of Peking by the foreigners. China was forced to a humiliating peace. Russia took advantage of these troubles to occupy Manchuria. In 1902 England and Japan entered into a treaty for the preservation of the integrity of China. In 1904 Manchuria became the principal theatre of a bloody war between Russia and Japan.

Chinese Turkestan. See TURKESTAN.

Chinese Wall, a name given to the southern edge of the ice-plateau of Grinnell Land.

Chingford, a town of Essex, England, near the Epping Forest and 4 miles from Waltham Abbey. Pop. in 1901, 4373.

Ching-hai, ching'hī', a seaport of China, province of Che-kiang, situated at the mouth of the Yung-kiang and forming the outer port of Ning-po, from which it is about 10 miles distant.

Ching-kiang, ching'ke-âng', or **Chin-kiang,** a city of China, province of Kiang-su, on the right bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, at the junction of the Grand Canal, 45 miles E. by N. of Nanking. It is a treaty-port, the imports exceeding those of any other Chinese port except Shanghai. Extensive suburbs stretch along the canal, and the activity exhibited on the waters affords evidence of the commercial importance of the city. The place was once fortified, but has been dismantled. In 1853 it was destroyed by the Tai-pings. Pop. estimated at about 140,000.

Chingleput, ching'glę-pŭt', or **Chengalpat,** a town of British India, capital of a district, 36 miles SSW. of Madras, on the river Palar. Pop. about 6000.

Chingleput, a district of British India, Madras presidency, on the Coromandel coast. Capital, Chingleput.

Ching-te, a city of China. See JEHOL.

Ching-ting, ching'ting', a city of China, province of Chi-li, 155 miles SSW. of Peking.

Ching-tu, a city of China. See CHENG-TU.

Chiniot, a town of British India, in the Punjab, near the Ravi, 80 miles W. by N. of Lahore. Pop. about 15,000.

Chin-kiang-fu, China. See CHING-KIANG.

Chinnampo, or **Chinnampho,** a free port (since Oct., 1897) of Korea, on the W. coast, 105 miles NW. of Séul. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1899, 16,730.

Chin-ngan, chin'n'gân', a city of China, in the W. part of the province of Kwang-si, on an affluent of the Yu-kiang, a few miles to the S. of the Tropic of Cancer.

Chino, chee'no, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., in the valley of the Santa Anna River, and on the Southern Pacific R., about 35 miles E. by S. of Los Angeles. It is the seat of an extensive beet-sugar industry.

Chinon, shee'nôn', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Vienne, 25 miles SW. of Tours. It has the ruins of an imposing mediæval castle frequently used as a royal residence, in which Joan of Arc first presented herself to Charles VII. Chinon is the birthplace of Rabelais, to whom a monument has been erected. The town was important at the beginning of the Middle Ages under the name of Caino. Pop. in 1901, 5868.

Chinook, che'nook', a post-village of Choteau co., Mont., on the Great Northern R., 97 miles NE. of Fort Benton. Pop. about 300.

Chinook, a post-village of Pacific co., Wash., near the mouth of the Columbia River and about 8 miles from Ilwaco station. The chief industry of the place is salmon-fishing.

Chinquapin, chink'a-pin, a post-village of Duplin co., N.C., on the Northeast River, about 40 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. about 300.

Chinsura, chin-soo'rà, a former town of Bengal, on the Hugli, now a part of the city of HUGLY. It was the principal Dutch settlement in Bengal, and was ceded to the British in 1824.

Chinú, a town of Colombia, in the department of Bolívar, 95 miles SE. of Cartagena. Pop. 8000.

Chin-wang-tao, a treaty port of China, in the province of Chi-li, on the Gulf of Liao-tung, about 150 miles E. of Peking.

Chiny, shee'nee', a small town of Belgium, province of Luxembourg, on the Semoy, 8 miles SSW. of Neufchâteau. It has important lumbering industries. Pop. in 1900, 902.

Chioggia, ke-od'jà (anc. *Fossa Clodia*), a seaport town of Italy, 15 miles S. of Venice, on an island in the southern extremity of the Venetian Lagoon. It is founded on piles, well built, and connected with the mainland by a massive stone bridge. It has a fine main street lined with arcades. The most prominent edifices are the cathedral and the mediæval corn-hall. The harbor is protected by forts and batteries. It has yards for ship-building, important fisheries, and a trade with the interior by the Brenta, Adige, Po, and several canals. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, including the suburb of Sottomarina, 26,520.

Chios, kī'ŏs (Gr. Χιος), **Khio,** kee'o, **Skio,** or **Scio,** she'o (an Italian form of the name, adopted in English), called by the Turks **Sakiz-Adassi,** an island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey, off the W. coast of Asia Minor, from which it is 4 miles distant and about 35 miles S. of Lesbos. Length, from N. to S., 32 miles; greatest breadth, 18 miles. Area, about 320 sq. m. The surface is very much diversified, the mountains rising to a height of about 4000 feet. It is one of the richest and most beautiful islands of the Levant. The principal products are wine of superior quality, mastic, silk, figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruits. Antimony is obtained in large quantities. Goat-skins are an important article of export. The island is subject to terrible earthquakes. Previous to 1822 this island was the most prosperous in the Grecian Archipelago, but in that year, some of its inhabitants having risen in revolt, nearly all the population, comprising over 100,000 persons, were massacred or sold into slavery and the buildings and plantations were for the most part destroyed. Capital, Chios or Castro. Pop. about 60,000. Chios was one of the most flourishing of the Ionian colonies on the Asiatic coast.

Chios, or **Castro,** a town, the capital of the island of Chios, near the middle of the E. coast. Pop. about 14,000.

Chipley, a banking post-town of Washington co., Fla., 15 miles by rail E. of Caryville. Pop. in 1900, 652.

Chipley, a banking post-town of Harris co., Ga., 8 miles by rail N. of Hamilton. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Chipman, a post-village of Queen's co., New Brunswick, on the Central R. of New Brunswick. The banking point is St. John. Pop. about 200.

Chipmonk, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. Pop. about 250.

Chipo'la, a post-station of Calhoun co., Fla., on the Chipola River.

Chipola River rises in Henry co., Ala., runs southward into Florida, and enters the Apalachicola River after a course of about 130 miles. The lower part is navigable.

Chippawa, Ontario, Canada. See CHIPPEWA.

Chippenham, chip'nŭm, a municipal borough of England, in Wiltshire, on the Avon, 22 miles E. of Bristol. It has a spacious church, partly built in the twelfth century. Pop. in 1901, 5074.

Chippenhook, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt. The banking point is Rutland. Pop. 150.

Chip'pewa, originally **Ojibway,** or **Ojibbewa,** a river of Wisconsin, rises by several branches in the N. part of the state, runs generally southwestward, and enters the Mississippi River at the SE. end of Lake Pepin, about 4 miles above Wabasha. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. Its largest affluent is the Red Cedar.

Chippewa, a county of Michigan, in the eastern part of the Upper Peninsula. Area, 1580 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Superior and Tequamenon Bay, on the E. by St. Mary River, and on the SE. by Lake Huron. Capital, Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. in 1890, 12,019; in 1900, 21,338.

Chippewa, a county in the southwest-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 583 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Minnesota River and is intersected by the Chippewa River. Capital, Montevideo. Pop. in 1890, 8555; in 1900, 12,499.

Chippewa, a county in the NW. part of Wisconsin, is intersected by the Chippewa River and also drained by many of its affluents. Area, 1938 sq. m. Capital, Chippewa Falls. Pop. in 1890, 25,143; in 1900, 33,037.

Chippewa, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 527.

Chippewa, or **Welland,** a river of Ontario, flows E. and joins the Niagara shortly above Niagara Falls. In its course it forms part of the Welland Canal.

Chippewa, or **Chippawa,** an outport of Welland co., Ontario, at the confluence of the Chippewa River with the Niagara, above the Falls, 45 miles SSE. of Toronto. It has various mills and manufactories. Chippewa was the scene of a victory gained July 5, 1814, by the Americans, commanded by General Brown, over the British, under General Rial. It is on the Michigan Central R. Pop. in 1901, 460.

Chippewa Bay, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River, 3½ miles from Hammond station.

Chippewa Creek, Ohio, enters the Tuscarawas River about 4 miles above Canal Fulton.

Chippewa Falls, a banking city, capital of Chippewa co., Wis., is on the Chippewa River and on the Wisconsin Central and other railroads, 12 miles NE. of Eau Claire. The river here affords water-power, which is employed in a number of mills and foundries. The town has canning-, woollen- and flouring-industries and extensive lumber-, saw- and planing-mills. The State Home for the Feeble-Minded and the county insane asylum are located here. Pop. in 1890, 8670; in 1900, 8094.

Chippewa Indians. See OJIBWA.

Chippewa Lake, a post-village of Mecosta co., Mich. It is on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 400.

Chippewa Lake, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, near a small lake, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R., 4 miles S. of Medina. Pop. about 200.

Chippewa River, Mich., drains part of Mecosta and Isabella cos. and enters the Pine River about 4 miles W. of Midland City.

Chippewa River, Minn., issues from several little lakes near the line between Douglas and Grant cos., runs southward, and enters the Minnesota River at Montevideo.

Chippewa Station, a post-hamlet of Osceola co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 8 miles E. of Evart.

Chipping-Campden, a small town of England, co. of Gloucester, 25 miles NE. of Gloucester.

Chipping-Norton, a municipal borough of England, co. and 25 miles by rail NNW. of Oxford. Pop. in 1901, 3780.

Chipping-Ongar, a small town of England, in Essex, on the Roding, about 20 miles NE. of London.

Chipping-Wycombe, England. See WYCOMBE.

Chiques, Pa. See CHICKIES.

Chiquimula, che-kee-moo'là, an eastern department of Guatemala. The climate is unhealthful. Capital, Chiquimula. Pop. about 65,000.

Chiquimula, a town of Guatemala, capital of the department of Chiquimula, 65 miles ENE. of Guatemala. It is a place of active trade. Pop. 4000. Near by are the ruins of Chiquimula Antigua, which was destroyed by an earthquake.

Chiquimula Isthmus, of Central America, is in lon. 89° W., on the Caribbean Sea, between the mouth of the Motagua and the innermost corner of the Bay of Honduras.

Chiquinquirá, che-kin-ke-rà', a town and place of pilgrimage of the republic of Colombia, in the state of Boyacá, 85 miles N. of Bogotá. Pop. 18,000.

Chiquitos, che-kee'toce, a territory or region of Bolivia, department of Santa Cruz, between lat. 15° and 17° S., and forming the middle part of the great longitudinal plain which extends N. and S. of the eastern base of the Andes. It derives its name from a tribe of Indians who were designated by the Spaniards *Chiquitos*, on the assumption that they were small in stature.

Chira, a town of Chinese Turkestan. See TCHIRA.

Chire, chee'rà, a town of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá, on the Chire River, 130 miles NE. of Bogotá.

Chireno, she-rē'no, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Tex., 65 miles SE. of Jacksonville. Pop. 275.

Chirens, shee'rŏⁿs', a town of France, in Isère, 18 miles NNW. of Grenoble. Pop. about 1000.

Chiriquí, che-re-kee', a province, river, lagoon, and archipelago in the extreme west of the republic of Panama. The river, after a northward course, enters the lagoon, which is separated from the Caribbean Sea by the Chiriquí Archipelago. Lat. 9° N.; lon. 82° 30′ W. The Chiriquí lagoon is a spacious bay with three entrances (Boca del Drago, Boca del Toro, Boca del Tigre) and capable of containing ships of the largest class. It extends along the coast about 90 miles, and from 40 to 50 miles inland. The province, which has a population of about 40,000, is mountainous, with several lofty volcanic peaks (Chiriquí, 11,970 feet), and has an exceedingly fertile soil. Tobacco and sugar-cane are cultivated.

Chirk, a small town of Wales, co. of Denbigh, 5 miles S. of Ruabon. It is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery. Chirk Castle, the ancient mansion of the Myddleton family, is said to command views into 17 counties. Pop. in 1901, 4199.

Chiromo, che-ro'mo, a trade-port of the British Central African Protectorate, on the Shiré River.

Chirpan, a town of Bulgaria. See TCHIRPAN.

Chirripo Grande, a mountain of Costa Rica, 20 miles NE. of Cartago, assumed to be upward of 11,000 feet in height.

Chisago, chee'sa-go', a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 440 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the St. Croix River, which separates it from Wisconsin. Capital, Center City. Pop. in 1890, 10,359; in 1900, 13,248.

Chisago City, a post-village of Chisago co., Minn., is on a beautiful lake, named Chisago, 32 miles NNE. of St. Paul. It is on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 200.

Chisholm, chiz'ŭm, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Maine Central R. It has paper-industries. The banking point is Livermore Falls. Pop. about 750.

Chisholm, a post-village of Rockwall co., Tex. The banking point is Rockwall. Pop. 100.

Chislehurst, or **Chiselhurst,** chiz'el-hŭrst, a village and urban district of England, in Kent, 11 miles SE. of London. Napoleon III., after his dethronement, fixed his residence at this place, and Eugénie continued to live here for a number of years after his death. Pop. in 1901, 7429.

Chismville, a post-village of Logan co., Ark., about 24 miles S. of Ozark. Pop. 100.

Chistopol, a town of Russia. See TCHISTOPOL.

Chiswell Islands, a group of desert isles, Alaska, lying off the S. coast of the Kenai Peninsula.

Chiswick, chiz'ik, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, 7½ miles WSW. of St. Paul's, London. Here is Chiswick House, a villa of the duke of Devonshire, and the parish contains the gardens of the Horticultural Society. The grave of Hogarth is in the church-yard. Pop. in 1901, 29,809.

Chita, a town of Transbaikalia. See TCHITA.

Chita, a town of Colombia, in the department of Bogotá, 130 miles NE. of Bogotá.

Chitambo's, a village of British Central Africa, about 10 miles SE. of the (flooded) southern shore of Lake Bangweolo. Livingstone died here in May, 1873.

Chitina River, Alaska. See CHITTYNA.

Chit'ore', a town of British India, in Rajputana, 70 miles NE. of Udaipur.

Chitral, chit'rål', a highland state of British India, bordering upon Kafiristan, and consisting largely of the Kunar (Chitral) valley on the S. slope of the Hindu-Kush. Lat. about 36° N. Elevation, about 5200 feet. Pop. 150,000–200,000. It has a fine climate.

Chitral, capital of the state of Chitral, a town or association of villages extending for about 4 miles along the banks of the Kunar (Kashkar or Chitral) River, which is a tributary of the Kabul. Lat. about 35° 50′ N.

Chit'tagong' (native, *Chattagram*), or **Is'lamabad',** a town of British India, in Bengal, capital of the district and division of Chittagong, on the Kurnaphuli River, 130 miles SE. of Dacca. Lat. 22° 2′ N.; lon. 91° 52′ E. Large ships can ascend to the town, which is the seat of great commercial enterprise, though a straggling place, covering a large area and very unhealthy. Chittagong College is located here. Pop. in 1901, 24,100.

Chittagong, a division or commissionership of Bengal, comprising the districts of Chittagong, Noakhally, and Tipperah, also the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Hill Tipperah. Chittagong district is bounded W. by the Bay of Bengal.

Chittagong Hill Tracts, a region or district in the Chittagong division of Bengal, bounded E. and S. by Arakan. It is a wild and rough jungle region, where elephants, tigers, and pythons abound. The people are largely of uncivilized hill tribes, governed by native chiefs under British direction. Cotton, corn, rice, tea, tobacco, and wood oil are among the products.

Chit'tapet', a town of British India, 75 miles SW. of Madras, formerly an important stronghold and a place famed for its riches.

Chit'teldrug', Chitaldrug, or **Chitradurg,** chit'ra-doorg', a town of British India, in Mysore, capital of a district of the same name, 128 miles NNW. of Seringapatam, with a strong fortress. Pop. about 5000.

Chit'tenan'go, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on Chittenango Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 2 miles S. of Chittenango Station and 14 miles E. of Syracuse. It has canning- and other industries. Pop in 1900, 787. Chittenango Springs, S. of the village, have saline sulphur waters and are much visited.

Chittenango Creek, N.Y., rises in Madison co. and enters Oneida Lake about 12 miles NE. of Syracuse.

Chittenango Falls, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on Chittenango Creek and on the Lehigh Valley R., about 18 miles ESE. of Syracuse. Pop. about 175. The creek here falls about 160 feet.

Chittenango Station, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 14 miles E. of Syracuse and 2 miles from Chittenango, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Chittenden, chit'ten-den, a county in the NW. part of Vermont, has an area of 515 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain and is intersected by the Lamoille and Winooski rivers, which afford abundant water-power. Mount Mansfield stands on the E. border. A beautiful variegated marble, called Winooski marble, is found in the county. Capital, Burlington. Pop. in 1890, 35,389; in 1900, 39,600.

Chittenden, a post-township (town) of Rutland co., Vt., about 8 miles N. of Rutland. Pop. in 1900, 621; of the village of the same name, 110.

Chittenden, Mount, a peak of Wyoming, in the Yellowstone National Park. Height, 10,190 feet.

Chittendens Falls, Columbia co., N.Y. See STOCKPORT.

Chitto Bayou. See BOGUE CHITTO.

Chit'tra, or **Chat'ra,** a town of British India, district and 36 miles WNW. of Hazarybaugh. Pop. about 10,000.

Chittur, chit'toor', or **Chittor',** a small town of British India, 80 miles W. of Madras, capital of North Arcot.

Chittur, a town of British India, in the state of Cochin, 24 miles SW. of Coimbatore. Pop. about 10,000.

Chittyna, or **Chitina,** a river of southern Alaska, rises in the Scolai Mountains, in about lat. 61° 40′ N., lon. 142° 30′ W., flows generally W., and empties into the Copper River. On its banks are deposits of copper.

Chitwood, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., on the Missouri Southern R. The banking point is Joplin. Pop. about 1000.

Chiuro, ke-oo'ro, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 7 miles E. of Sondrio, on the Adda. The plague of 1629–30 first broke out here.

Chiusa, or **La Chiusa,** lå ke-oo'zå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 8 miles SE. of Cuneo, on the Pesio. Pop. about 3000; of the commune in 1901, 5728.

Chiusa, or **Chiusa di San Michele,** a village of Italy, 18 miles WNW. of Turin, on the Dora Riparia. It is the place of sepulture for the royal family.

Chiusa, or **Chiusa Sclafani,** a town of Sicily, 30 miles SSW. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 6605.

Chiusano, ke-oo-zå'no, a town of Italy, in the province of Avellino. Pop. about 2000.

Chiusi, ke-oo'zee (anc. *Clu'sium*), a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province and 37 miles SE. of Siena. It is a bishop's see and has an interesting cathedral. The town possesses a valuable museum of Etruscan antiquities, and near it are many sepulchral remains of Clusium, one of the twelve ancient capitals of Etruria. Pop. about 2000; of the commune in 1901, 6011.

Chiusi, Lake of, in Italy, 1 mile E. of the town of Chiusi. It is about 4 miles in length.

Chiva, chee'vå, an ancient town of Spain, 18 miles W. of Valencia. Pop. in 1900, 4975.

Chivasso, ke-vås'so, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles NE. of Turin, on the Po. It has a handsome cathedral. The town was a fortress of the counts of Montferrat. Pop. in 1901, 4299 (commune, 9913).

Chivilcoy, chee-veel-koi', a town of the Argentine Republic, 110 miles W. of Buenos Aires, with which it is connected by railroad. It manufactures brandy, iron-ware, etc. Pop. in 1895, 14,632.

Chivington, a post-hamlet of Kiowa co., Colo., 14 miles by rail W. of Sheridan Lake.

Chiwapa, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Chloride, a post-town of Mohave co., Ariz., on the Arizona and Utah R. Pop. in 1900, 466. The banking point is Flagstaff.

Chlumetz, klōo'mĕtz, a town of Bohemia, on the Cidlina, 46 miles ENE. of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 3658.

Chmielnik, or **Khmielnik,** kme-ĕl'nik, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 93 miles NE. of Kamenets-Podolsk. Pop. in 1897, 11,215.

Chmielnik, a town of Russian Poland, 19 miles SSE. of Kielce. Pop. in 1897, 6943.

Choapám, a town of Mexico, state and 84 miles NE. of Oaxaca.

Choaspes, the ancient name of the KERKHA.

Choate, chōt, a post-town of Ontonagon co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 24 miles by rail N. by W. of Watersmeet. Pop. 200.

Chobe, known in its lower course as the Linyanti, a river of south-central Africa and western tributary of the Zambezi, which it joins about 30 miles above the Victoria Falls.

Choc or **Choque** (shok) **Bay,** West Indies, on the NW. coast of St. Lucia.

Choc'coloc'co, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Southern R., 7 miles from Oxford. Pop. 100.

Choccolocco Creek, Ala., enters the Coosa River about 10 miles NW. of Talladega.

Chocim, a town of Bessarabia. See KHOTIN.

Chocó, cho-ko', a bay on the Pacific coast of the republic of Colombia, extending from Point Chirambira on the N. to Point Guascama on the S.

Chocó, a bay forming part of the Gulf of Darien.

Chocó, a province of the department of Cauca (in its northern part), republic of Colombia, on the Pacific coast.

Choconta, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cundinamarca. Pop. of the commune, 8000.

Choconut, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pa., 12 miles SW. of Binghamton, N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 366.

Choconut Center, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., 3½ miles NW. of Binghamton.

Chocor'ua, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., near Chocorua Mountain, 4 miles N. of West Ossipee.

Chocorua Mountain, N.H., is in Carroll co. Its altitude is 3508 feet above the sea-level. It has a sharp peak and is one of the most picturesque and beautiful of the mountains of New England.

Choc'owin'ity, a post-village of Beaufort co., N.C., 30 miles from Newberne.

Choctaw, a county in the W. part of Alabama, bordering on the Mississippi River, has an area of 912 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Tombigbee River. Capital, Butler. Pop. in 1890, 17,526; in 1900, 18,136.

Choctaw, a county in the northeast-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 372 sq. m. It is drained by the Big Black River. Capital, Chester. Pop. in 1890, 10,847; in 1900, 13,036.

Choctaw, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Ark. Pop. 50.

Choctaw, a post-village of Bolivar co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Choctaw, a post-town of Oklahoma co., Okla., 16 miles E. of Oklahoma city. Pop. about 200.

Choctaw Corner, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ala., 65 miles SW. of Selma.

Choc'tawhatch'ee River rises in Barbour co., Ala., runs southward through Florida, and enters the E. end of Choctawhatchee Bay, Gulf of Mexico. The river is about 180 miles long.

Choctaw Indians, a tribe formerly inhabiting the middle portions of Mississippi, on both sides of the Yazoo River, but now almost entirely settled in the Indian Territory (Choctaw Nation).

Choctaw Nation, a section of Indian Territory, in the SE., adjoining Texas and bordered by the Red River. Area, 10,910 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 99,681. Capital, McAlester.

Chodau, kho'dŏw (Bohem. *Chodov*), a town of Bohemia, district of Falkenau. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5383.

Chodziesen, the former name of KOLMAR, Posen.

Choestoe, cho'sto, a post-village of Union co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Choiseul, shwâ'zul', one of the Solomon Islands. Length, about 90 miles.

Choiseul, shwâ'zul', a harbor of Madagascar, on the NE. coast of the island, in the Bay of Antongil.

Choisy-le-Roi, shwâ'zee' lẹh rwâ, a town of France, on the Seine, 6 miles by rail S. of Paris. It has extensive manufactures of glass-wares, porcelain, chemical products, etc. It has a monument to Rouget de Lisle, author of the Marseillaise, who died here. Pop. in 1901, 11,287.

Chokee, a post-village of Lee co., Ga., in Chokee town. Pop. in 1900, 120.

Chokio, a banking post-village of Stevens co., Minn. It has elevator-factories. Pop. in 1900, 309.

Cholechel, cho-lâ-chĕl', or **Chuelechuel,** chwâ-lâ-chwĕl', a considerable island of the Argentine Republic, formed by the Rio Negro, 220 miles NW. of Carmen.

Cholet, sho'lâ', a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Moine, 37 miles SW. of Angers. It is the centre of a great textile-manufacturing district. It figured in the wars of the Vendée. Pop. in 1901, 17,150.

Cholmondeley, chŭm'lee, a parish of England, co. of Chester, 7 miles W. of Nantwich.

Cholon, sho'lôn', a town of French Cochin China, 8 miles WSW. of Saigon, with which it is connected by rail. It is a mart for rice and has an export trade. Pop. about 40,000, largely Chinese.

Cholula, choo-loo'lâ, a town of Mexico, state and 8 miles W. by N. of Puebla, is situated on the table-land of Anahuac. Elevation, 6912 feet. It is on the Interoceanic R. Close to the town is a dilapidated pyramid (*teocalli*) of clay and brick, erected by the ancient Mexicans, 175 feet in height, with a base covering 42 acres, or four times that of the pyramid of Cheops. It is the largest isolated construction of man. The summit is surmounted by the church or chapel of the Virgen de los Remedios. Cortés, in the sixteenth century, recorded that Cholula (anc. *Churultecal*) then contained 20,000 houses, besides as many in the suburbs, and more than 400 towers of temples. Pop. about 9000.

Choluteca, cho-loo-tâ'kâ, a department in the S. part of Honduras. The Gulf of Fonseca bounds it on the S. and the Goascorán River on the W. It is intersected by several large rivers emptying into the Gulf of Fonseca, and its surface is diversified. Mining is carried on. Capital, Choluteca. Pop. about 45,000.

Choluteca, a city of Honduras, capital of the department of Choluteca, on the Choluteca River, 70 miles SSW. of Tegucigalpa. It has government buildings, a college, public schools, a hospital, town-hall, etc. Pop. about 5000.

Chomérac, sho'mâ'rāk', a town of France, department of Ardèche, 3½ miles SE. of Privas. Pop. about 2000.

Chomly, a post-station of Alaska, on Prince of Wales Island and Cholmondeley Sound.

Chong-ping', a town of China, in the province of Fokien, about 120 miles SW. of Fu-chow.

Chonos (cho'nose) **Archipelago,** an island group of Chile, off the W. coast, mostly between lat. 44° and 46° S. and lon. 74° and 75° W. They constitute a part of the province of Chiloé. Some of the islands are large, but all except a few outlying ones are bare and scantily inhabited by Chonos Indians. The only settlement is Melinka.

Chontales, chon-tâ'lĕs, a department of Nicaragua. It lies along the NE. shore of Lake Nicaragua and is bounded S. by the San Juan River. It is drained by tributaries of Lake Nicaragua. The region is rich in gold and numerous mines have been operated. Capital, Acoyapa. Pop. about 32,000.

Cho'pra, a town of the Khandesh district, British India, 150 miles E. of Surat. Pop. about 15,000.

Choptank, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., 14 miles S. of Denton. It has canning-industries, etc.

Choptank River rises in Kent co., Del., runs southwestward into Maryland, and enters Chesapeake Bay through a wide estuary which is nearly 20 miles long. It is navigable by sloops for 45 miles.

Choque Bay, in the West Indies. See CHOC BAY.

Chora, ko'râ, called also **Megali-Chora,** meg'a-lee ko'râ ("Great Chora"), a small town of the island of Samos, 3 miles from its S. coast, and near the site of ancient Samos. It is the seat of a Greek bishop.

Chorasmia. See KHIVA.

Chorassan, a province of Persia. See KHORASSAN.

Chorges, shorzh, a town of France, in Hautes-Alpes, 9 miles E. of Gap. It is on the site of the Roman Caturigæ, capital of the Caturiges. Pop. about 1500.

Chorillos, cho-reel'yoce, or **Chorrillos,** a watering-place of Peru, 9 miles by rail S. of Lima. It is much resorted to by the inhabitants of Lima for sea-bathing. Around it are many remains of ancient edifices. The Chileans here defeated the Peruvians, Jan. 13, 1881.

Chorley, chor'lee, a municipal borough of England, in Lancashire, on the Chor, near the Yarrow, and on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 9 miles SSE. of Preston. It has extensive manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901, 26,852.

Chorley, a town of England, in Cheshire, 6 miles NW. of Macclesfield. Pop. about 2000.

Chorlu, a town of European Turkey. See TCHORLU.

Chorolque, cho-rol'kâ, a snowy mountain of Bolivia. Lat. 21° 28' S. Height, 18,500 (?) feet.

Choros (cho'roce) **Islands,** three small islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chile. The largest is in lat. 29° 17′ S.

Chorostkow, ko-rost'kov, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 30 miles SSE. of Tarnopol, on the Teyna. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 6496.

Chorrera, chor-rä'rä, a suburb of Havana, on a well-sheltered islet at the mouth of the Almendares River, 4 miles W. of that city, with which it is connected by street-railroad. It has large oil-refineries.

Chorrera, chor-rä'rä, a town of the republic of Panama, on the isthmus and 20 miles WSW. of the town of Panama, near the head of the river Chorrera, which enters the Pacific Ocean by a deep mouth W. of Panama. Pop. about 6000.

Choruk. See Tchoruk.

Chorum, a town of Asia Minor. See Tchorum.

Chorzele, kor-zä'lĕ, a town of Russian Poland, government of Plock, on the frontier of Prussia. Pop. about 2500.

Chorzow, kort'sov, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, circle of Kattowitz. Coal and iron are mined here. Pop. in 1900, 8370.

Choshi, chō'shee', a city and seaport of Shimosa province, island of Nippon, Japan. It is 60 miles E. by N. of Tokyo, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 25,000.

Choska, a post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T. The banking point is Muscogee. Pop. about 150.

Chosmalal, a town of the Argentine Republic, capital of the territory of Neuquén, in its NW. part.

Chota, cho'tä, a town of Peru, department and 50 miles NNW. of Cajamarca. It is among the Andes, on an affluent of the Marañón.

Cho'ta- (**Chu'ta-, Chho'ta-,** or **Chu'tia-**) **Nag'pur',** a division of Bengal, in its western part, comprising in addition to the British districts several small native tributary states, the Chota-Nagpur Mehals. Lat. 22°–25° N.; lon. 84°–87° E. It consists largely of forests and sparsely-peopled jungles, producing lac, wild silk, and timber. Tea is also grown. Some thousands of the native hill-men are now Protestant Christians. Coal and iron abound. Pop. in 1901, 4,899,000. Chota-Nagpur proper is a high plateau forming a part of the district of Ranchi.

Chotard, a post-village of Issaquena co., Miss. The banking point is Vicksburg. Pop. 100.

Chota-Udaipur, chō'tä oo-di-poor', a town of British India, capital of a small native state, 60 miles E. of Baroda.

Choteau, sho-tō', a county in the N. part of Montana, is intersected by the Missouri River and is also drained by the Judith, Maria's, and Milk rivers. Area, 16,049 sq. m. The surface is partly mountainous; the soil of the valleys is fertile. Among the remarkable features of the county is the Great Falls of the Missouri River, which has a perpendicular descent of 90 feet. Capital, Fort Benton. Pop. in 1890, 4741; in 1900, 10,966.

Choteau, sho'tō', or **Chouteau,** shoo'tō', a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., 33 miles S. of Vinita. Pop. 150.

Choteau, a banking post-village, capital of Teton co., Mont., 26 miles W. by S. of Collins. Pop. about 450.

Chotebor, kot'ĕh-bor', a town of Bohemia, 19 miles SE. of Czaslau. Pop. in 1900, 4060.

Chotiali, cho-te-ä'le, a small town of British Beluchistan, about 150 miles W. by S. of Multan.

Chotusitz, ko'too-zits', a small town of Bohemia, 2½ miles N. of Czaslau. It is memorable for the victory obtained here by Frederick the Great over the Austrians, May 17, 1742.

Chotyn, a town of Bessarabia. See Khotin.

Chotzen, kot'sĕn, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles E. of Chrudim, on the Stille-Adler. Pop. in 1900, 4333.

Choudrant, a post-village of Lincoln parish, La., on the Queen and Crescent Route. Pop. about 150.

Chouzé, shoo'zä', or **Chouzé-sur-Loire,** shoo'zä' sür lwar, a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, 7 miles NW. of Chinon. Pop. about 2000.

Chowan, chō-wän', a county in the NE. part of North Carolina, has an area of 161 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by Albemarle Sound and on the W. by the Chowan River, which is navigable by steamboats. Capital, Edenton. Pop. in 1890, 9167; in 1900, 10,258.

Chowan River, N.C., is formed by the Meherrin and Nottoway rivers, which unite about 5 miles above Winton. It runs generally southward and enters Albemarle Sound at its W. end. It is navigable for sloops for most of its length.

Chowbent, a town of England. See Atherton.

Chow-chow, a town of China. See Chao-chow.

Chow-king, Chao-king, or **Shao-king,** a town of China, in the province of Kwang-tung, on the Si-kiang, about 50 miles W. of Canton.

Chow-tung, or **Chao-tung,** a town of China, in the eastern part of the province of Yun-nan, about 50 miles E. of the Yang-tse-kiang.

Chrast, krást, a town of Bohemia, 6½ miles SE. of Chrudim. Pop. about 2000.

Chrisman, a banking city of Edgar co., Ill., on the Indiana, Decatur and Western and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 12 miles N. of Paris. Pop. in 1900, 905.

Chrisney, a banking post-town of Spencer co., Ind., 9 miles by rail N. of Rockport. Pop. in 1900, 513.

Christburg, krist'bŏŏrg, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 23 miles NE. of Marienwerder, on the Sorge. Pop. in 1900, 3116.

Christchurch, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, in Hampshire, on the SW. border of the New Forest and at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, on Christchurch Bay (English Channel), 20 miles SW. of Southampton. It is named from its splendid old church, built in the twelfth century. The phenomenon of a double tide every 12 hours occurs at Christchurch Bay. Pop. of the town in 1901, 4204. The parliamentary borough includes Bournemouth and Muddiford.

Christchurch, a small town of England, in Monmouthshire, is a suburb of Newport.

Christchurch, a town of New Zealand, on South Island, the capital of the province of Canterbury, is on the Avon River, 7 miles from the sea. Railways extend hence to Lyttelton (the nearest port) and to other parts of the province. Christchurch is the seat of Canterbury College and has provincial and government buildings, cathedral, museum (with a unique collection of the remains of the moa), theatre, opera-house, Masonic hall, etc. It is the see of an Anglican bishop. Pop. in 1901, 17,537; with suburbs in 1896, 51,330.

Christensen Island, a volcanic island in the Antarctic tract, east of Graham Land (Island), and south of South America.

Christian, a county in the south-central part of Illinois, has an area of 688 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Sangamon River and is intersected by the South Fork of the same. Coal is extensively mined. Capital, Taylorville. Pop. in 1890, 30,531; in 1900, 32,790.

Christian, a county in the SW. part of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 694 sq. m. It is drained by the Little River and Tradewater Creek. The county contains deposits of coal and iron. Capital, Hopkinsville. Pop. in 1890, 34,118; in 1900, 37,962.

Christian, a county in the SW. part of Missouri, has an area of 551 sq. m. It is drained by Finley Creek and several small affluents of the White River. Copper, iron, and lead are found in the county, which also has mineral springs. Capital, Ozark. Pop. in 1890, 14,017; in 1900, 16,939.

Christian, a post-village of Palo Pinto co., Tex., 15 miles N. by E. of Palo Pinto.

Christiana, kris-te-ah'na, a small river, rises in Cass co., Mich., and enters the St. Joseph River at Elkhart, Ind.

Christiana, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on Christiana Creek, about 10 miles SW. of Wilmington, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Christiana, a post-hamlet of Dakota co., Minn., about 28 miles SSW. of St. Paul.

Christiana, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 47 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has machine-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 828.

Christiana, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 14 miles SE. of Murfreesboro. Pop. about 70.

Christiana, kris-te-ah'na, a village of the Transvaal Colony, 70 miles NNE. of Kimberley. Diamonds have been found here. Pop. about 900.

Christiana Creek, Del., is formed by Red Clay and White Clay creeks, which unite in Newcastle co. It enters the Delaware River about 2 miles below Wilmington. Vessels drawing 14 feet of water can ascend it for some distance.

Christianburg. See Christiansburg.

Christiania, or **Kristiania,** kris-te-ä'ne-ä, the capital city of Norway, and seat of the Storthing (parliament) and of the supreme law-courts, is picturesquely situated at the head of Christiania-Fjord, in lat. (observatory) 59° 54′ 43″ N., lon. 10° 43′ 25″ E. It is regularly laid out and occupies the site of the mediæval town of Oslo or Opslo, the greater part of which was destroyed by fire in 1547 and again in 1624. It is co-extensive with the amt of Christiania, which covers 6½ sq. m. The city is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, the Gamle Akers Kirke (one of the oldest churches of Norway), a citadel, the great arsenal of the kingdom, a royal residence, military and lunatic hos-

pitals, town-hall, exchange, theatres, a university (founded in 1811, and having important collections of northern antiquities, etc., and a library of 380,000 volumes), museums of art and industry, botanic garden, etc. The manufactures of the city consist of woollen cloths, iron-ware, tobacco, paper, leather, matches, soap, cotton yarn, spirits, glass, etc. There are also some extensive breweries. The exports are principally timber, planks, horseshoe nails, fish, matches, linens, woollens, wood-pulp, ice, and beer. Christiania is the terminus of a system of railways. The environs of the city are exceedingly beautiful, the approach to it by the magnificent fjord exciting the admiration of all visitors. The fjord itself, which is the northern projection of the Skagerrak, is frozen for upward of two months of the year, from about 20 miles from Christiania to the sea, and the harbor is generally locked up for three or four months. Temperature of the year, 41.5°; of July, 63°; of February, 23.5°. Pop. in 1900, 227,626; of the stift or diocese of Christiania, 714,910.

Christiania-Fjord. See CHRISTIANIA.

Christian Island, an island in Lake Huron, with a light-house.

Christianopel, or **Kristianopel,** kris'te-ån-o'pĕl, a diminutive town of Sweden, län and 20 miles ENE. of Karlskrona, on Kalmar Sound. It was formerly fortified.

Christians- (or **Kristians-**) **Amt,** kris'te-åns-åmt', a province of southern Norway, in the stift of Hamar. Capital, Lillehammer. Area, about 9800 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 115,615.

Christiansand, or **Kristiansand,** kris'te-ån-sånd', a town of Norway, near its S. extremity, capital of a stift of the same name, on a fjord of the Skagerrak, 157 miles SW. of Christiania. It is regularly laid out and built chiefly of wood. It is the seat of a bishop. Its cathedral was recently rebuilt after a conflagration. A good deal of ship-building is carried on; the town has an export trade in timber, fish, and lobsters. The harbor is deep and well sheltered, and is defended by several batteries, but the fortifications have lost their importance. Pop. in 1900, 14,566; of the stift, 378,120.

Christiansborg, a settlement, formerly a Danish station, on the British Gold Coast of western equatorial Africa, 3 miles E. of Accra.

Christiansburg, a post-village of Shelby co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 16 miles WNW. of Frankfort. Pop. about 125.

Christiansburg, or **Addison,** a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, 25 miles NNE. of Dayton. The banking point is Troy. Pop. about 500.

Christiansburg, a banking post-town, capital of Montgomery co., Va., is situated in a valley bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge, on the Norfolk and Western R., 86 miles WSW. of Lynchburg. It contains the Montgomery Female College and has various iron and other manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 659.

Christiansfeld, kris'te-åns-fĕld', a town of Prussia, in Schleswig, 7½ miles N. of Hadersleben. It is a colony of Moravian Brothers, founded in 1773. Pop. about 500.

Christianshavn, a quarter of Copenhagen.

Christiansö, kris'te-åns-ö', a group of islets belonging to Denmark, in the Baltic, 12 miles N. of Bornholm, consisting of three rocks, between the first two of which is a secure, though rather diminutive, haven. They are fortified and contain a state prison.

Christianstad, or **Kristianstad,** kris'te-ån-ståd', a town of Sweden, capital of a län of the same name, on the Helge, near the Baltic, 265 miles SW. of Stockholm. It is well built and has manufactures of iron-ware, gloves, etc. Its port is Åhus. The town was formerly fortified. Pop. in 1900, 10,318.

Christianstad, a län or district of Sweden, near its S. extremity, extending from the Baltic to the Cattegat. Area, 2500 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 219,407.

Christianstadt, kris'te-ån-stått', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Bober, opposite Naumburg. Pop. about 2000.

Christiansted, kris'te-ån-sted', more frequently called **Bassin,** capital of the Danish West Indies, situated on the island of Santa Cruz (St. Croix), on the NE. coast. It has a small but excellent port, with forts and garrison. The town is well built, has an observatory, and is the seat of the governor-general. Chief exports, sugar, molasses, and rum. Pop. about 6,000.

Christiansund, or **Kristiansund,** kris'te-ån-soond', a town of Norway, amt of Romsdal, 85 miles WSW. of Trondhjem, on three islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which enclose a spacious harbor. It has extensive fisheries. Pop. in 1900, 12,043.

Christine, kris-teen', a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal., 14 miles W. of Ukiah. Pop. about 50.

Christineberg, a marine zoölogical station of Sweden, in the län of Bohus and on the Cattegat. It was established by the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm.

Christinehamn, or **Kristinehamn,** kris-tee'nẹ-hâm, a town of Sweden, in Vermland, 25 miles ESE. of Karlstad, on Lake Vĕner. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 6775.

Christinestad, or **Kristinestad,** kris-tee'nẹh-stâd', a town of Finland, län and 55 miles S. of Vasa, on the Gulf of Bothnia. It has a good harbor. Pop. about 3000.

Christmas Cove, a resort of Lincoln co., Me., on Boothbay Harbor, near Boothbay.

Christmas Harbor, Kerguelen Island, Indian Ocean, is in lat. 49° 20′ S., lon. 69° 24′ E.

Christmas Island, an island in the Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton, with a post-village and settlement, 3 miles from Grand Narrows and 33 miles SW. of Sydney.

Christmas Island, in the Pacific (lat. 1° 57′ N., lon. 157° 26′ W.), is a large low atoll, with a good anchorage. It has been much visited for its deposits of guano.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, S. of the western extremity of Java. Lat. 10° 25′ S.; lon. 105° 42′ E. It is covered with forest. Pop. in 1898, about 40.

Christmas Sound, near the S. extremity of South America, 120 miles NW. of Cape Horn.

Christopher, a post-village of Franklin co., Ill., 6 miles by rail W. by S. of Benton. Pop. 150.

Christopher, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 400.

Christopher, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle or Tacoma. Pop. 270.

Chrome, krōm, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., about 55 miles WSW. of Philadelphia.

Chromehill, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 27 miles NNE. of Baltimore.

Chronicle, a post-hamlet of Catawba co., N.C., about 20 miles SW. of Statesville.

Chropaczow, KRO'pâ-chov, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, circle of Beuthen. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 6563.

Chrudim, KROO'dim, a town of Bohemia, on the Chrudimka, an affluent of the Elbe, 62 miles ESE. of Prague. It has a fine mediæval church, recently restored. Pop. in 1900, 13,017.

Chrysopolis, the ancient name of SCUTARI, in Asia Minor.

Chrzanow, KZHÂ'nov, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 27 miles WNW. of Cracow. It has an active commerce. Pop. in 1900, 10,200.

Chualar, choo'ạ-lar', a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., in the Salinas valley, on the Southern Pacific R., 128 miles SSE. of San Francisco.

Chuapá, choo-â-pâ', a river of Chile, forming the S. boundary-line of the province of Coquimbo and separating it from Aconcagua.

Chubut, choo-boot', a territory in the S. part of the Argentine Republic, occupying part of the table-land of Patagonia. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and has the Andes on the W. The Chubut River crosses the territory. Capital, Rawson, with about 500 inhabitants. Pop. of the territory in 1900, 4409.

Chuckatuck, a post-village of Nansemond co., Va., 10 miles N. of Suffolk.

Chuckey City, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn. Pop. about 250.

Chuckey Valley, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 7 miles from Jonesboro.

Chucuito, Chucuyto, choo-kwee'to, or **Chuquito,** choo-kee'to, a town of Peru, in a province of its own name, department of Puno, on the W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 12 miles SE. of Puno, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 5000. In the province are mines of silver and gold. Splendid specimens of prehistoric remains have been found here.

Chudleigh, chŭd'lee, a town of England, co. of Devon, 9 miles SSW. of Exeter. Pop. about 2000.

Chudskoye-Ozero, a lake of Russia. See PEIPUS.

Chuen-pi, chu'-ĕn'pee', a port of China, on an island opposite Tycocktow Point, in the Canton River, 35 miles SE. of Canton.

Chufut-Kale, Crimea. See TCHUFUT-KALE.

Chugwater Creek, Wyo., rises in Albany co. and enters the Laramie River about 20 miles from its mouth. Length, about 100 miles.

Chu-kiang, a river of China. See CANTON RIVER.

Chula, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Mo., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles N. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Chula, a post-village of Amelia co., Va., 30 miles WSW. of Richmond.

Chu'lafin'nee, a post-town of Cleburne co., Ala., 13 miles S. by W. of Edwardsville. Pop. in 1900, 33.

Chulahoma, a post-town of Marshall co., Miss., 48 miles SE. of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 57.

Chulasky, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., 4 miles by rail W. of Danville.

Chulitna River, Alaska, is a western tributary of the Sushitna River.

Chulitna River, Alaska, is the principal southern tributary of the Kuskokwim River.

Chulmleigh, a market-town of Devonshire, England, on the Taw, 14 miles SE. of Barnstaple.

Chulucanas, choo-loo-kȧ'nȧs, a town of Peru, in the department of Piura. Pop. 6000.

Chulumani, choo-loo-mȧ'nee, a town of Bolivia, 45 miles ENE. of La Paz.

Chuluota, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., 25 miles NE. of Orlando. Pop. 100.

Chuluwan (choo-loo-wȧn') or **Holy Island,** an island, 5 miles long, in the Mozambique Channel.

Chumba, or **Chamba,** chŭmbą, a town of British India, on the Ravi, at the foot of the Himalayas, 120 miles NE. of Lahore. Pop. about 5000. It was formerly an important place of commerce. It is the chief town of a native tributary state of the same name, included in the Punjab and bounded NE. by the Kashmir territories. Pop. of the state in 1901, 128,000.

Chum'bul', or **Chambal,** a river of British India, rises in the Vindhya Mountains, flows mostly NE., and joins the Jumna 85 miles SE. of Agra. Length, 600–700 miles.

Chumparun, or **Champaran,** chŭm-pą-rŭn', a district of Behar, British India, in the Patna division, bounded N. by Nepal. Capital, Motihari.

Chunar, Chanar, chŭn'ȧr, or **Chunargurh,** chŭn-ar-gŭr', a town of British India, in Oudh, Mirzapur district, on the Ganges, 17 miles SW. of Benares. Pop. about 10,000.

Chunchula, chŭn-choo'lą, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 19 miles N. of Mobile, its banking point. Pop. 250.

Chundowsi, or **Chandausi,** chŭn-dŏw'see, a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, district of Moradabad, 45 miles W. of Bareilly. Pop. about 30,000.

Chundrakona, or **Chandrakona,** chŭn-drą-ko'nȧ, a town of British India, in Bengal, district of Midnapur, 58 miles W. of Calcutta. It was once famous for cloth-weaving. Pop. about 10,000.

Chung-king', a city of China, in the province of Sze-chuen, at the confluence of the Kia-ling with the Yang-tse-kiang. It is open to foreign commerce. Pop. estimated at 300,000.

Chunkeys (chunk'Iz) **Station,** a post-village of Newton co., Miss., 18 miles by rail W. of Meridian. Pop. 150.

Chupat, Argentine Republic. See CHUBUT.

Chupee (choo'pee) **Creek,** of Georgia, enters the Ocmulgee River about 9 miles S. of Mason.

Chupra, or **Chapra,** chŭp'rą (native, *Chhapra*), a town of British India, in the province of Behar, Bengal, capital of the Sarun district, near the Ganges, 34 miles WNW. of Patna. It is a place of much wealth, but its trade is on the decline. Pop. in 1901, 45,400.

Chuquibamba, choo-ke-bȧm'bȧ, a town of Peru, department and 90 miles NW. of Arequipa. It lies near the foot of a lofty mountain of the same name.

Chuquibamba, a gold-mining town of Peru, department of Huanuco, about 200 miles N. by E. of Lima.

Chuquisaca, choo-ke-sȧ'kȧ, **Sucre,** soo'krȧ, **Charcas,** char'kȧs, or **La Plata,** lȧ plȧ'tȧ, a city of Bolivia. See SUCRE.

Chuquisaca, a department of Bolivia, being made up largely of the lowland llanos (in part, the Chaco), and having the Andes on the W. The Paraguay and Pilcomayo rivers form a large part of its boundary. Capital, Sucre. Pop. in 1900, about 300,000, exclusive of wild Indians.

Chuquito, a town of Peru. See CHUCUITO.

Chur, KOOR (Fr. *Coire,* kwar; anc. *Cu'ria* or *Cu'ria Rhæto'rum;* Romansh, *Cuera* and *Quoira*), the capital of the Swiss canton of Grisons, on the Plessur, in the valley of the Upper Rhine. It presents much curious architecture and has a venerable cathedral, partly of the eighth century, a bishop's palace (with an ancient chapel), Roman Catholic seminary, and a cantonal library (of about 80,000 volumes). Industrially the place has little importance. The town is partly walled. Elevation, 1935 feet. Pop. in 1900, 11,718. The baths of Lurlebad and Passugg are in the immediate vicinity.

Church, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles E. of Blackburn, forming a suburb of Accrington. Pop. in 1901, 6463.

Church, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa.

Church Buttes (bŭts), in Uintah co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 38 miles NE. of Evanston.

Churchcreek, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., 6 miles SSW. of Cambridge.

Churchgrove, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn. Pop. about 200.

Church Hill, a post-village of Webster co., Ga. The banking point is Buena Vista.

Church Hill, a post-village of Christian co., Ky., 6 miles SW. of Hopkinsville.

Church Hill, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., 38 miles ESE. of Baltimore. Its banking point is Centerville. Pop. in 1900, 368.

Church Hill, a post-village of Jefferson co., Miss., 14 miles NE. of Natchez and 3 miles from the Mississippi River. Pop. 150.

Church Hill, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Church Hill, a post-hamlet of Hawkins co., Tenn., on the Holston River, 9 miles above Rogersville.

Churchill, a county in the west-central part of Nevada, has an an area of 4816 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Carson River. Gold and silver are found in the county. Carson Lake, which is in the county, has no outlet. Capital, Stillwater. Pop. in 1890, 703; in 1900, 830

Churchill, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Fla., 25 miles NE. of Ocala.

Churchill, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.C. Pop. 60.

Churchill, a village of Trumbull co., Ohio, 5 miles by rail NW. of Youngstown. Pop. about 200.

Churchill, a post-village of Simcoe co. (district), Ontario, 2 miles from Lefray. Pop. about 100

Churchill, Cape, a headland on the western shore of Hudson Bay. Lat. 58° 48' N.; lon. 93° 12' W.

Churchill (Mis'sinip'pi, or **English) River,** of Canada, rises in Methy Lake, in about lat. 56° 40' N., lon. 109° 50' W., runs eastward and northeastward through many lakes, and enters the west side of Hudson Bay at Fort Churchill, in Keewatin. Length, estimated at upward of 900 miles. It is extensively navigated by canoes, but has many rapids. The portage of La Loche, 12½ miles, connects its head-waters with the Clearwater, a tributary of the Athabasca.

Churchland, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va., 4 miles by rail W. of West Norfolk. Pop. 150.

Churchpoint, a post-village of Acadia parish, La., on Bayou Plaquemine, 16 miles NE. of Cowley. Pop. about 275.

Church Point, a post-village and outport of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R. The banking point is Weymouth. Pop. about 250.

Church Run, an oil locality in Crawford co., Pa., about 4 miles N. of Titusville.

Church's Falls, a village of Ontario. See CATARACT.

Churchs Ferry, a banking post-village of Ramsey co., N.Dak., 10 miles by rail NW. of Devil's Lake. Pop. in 1900, 264.

Church Stretton, a town of England, in Shropshire, 13 miles by rail SSW. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1901, 816.

Churchtown, or **Bruhenny,** a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 7 miles SSW. of Charleville.

Churchtown, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Claverack station. Pop. 200.

Churchtown, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio.

Churchtown, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 15 miles S. of Reading. It has manufactures of agricultural implements and fertilizers. Banking point, Honeybrook. Pop. about 400.

Church View, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va., 12 miles NE. of West Point.

Churchville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Churchville, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 9 miles W. of Havre de Grace.

Churchville, a banking post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on Black Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 14 miles WSW. of Rochester. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Churchville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 17 miles by rail NNE. of Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Churchville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., 8 miles WNW. of Staunton. Pop. about 150.

Churchville, a post-village of Lewis co., W.Va. Pop. 60.

Churchville, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, on the river Credit, 9 miles SW. of Malton. Pop. 150.

Churchville, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the E. branch of the East River, 5 miles S. of New Glasgow. Pop. 150.

Churchwood, a post-village of Pulaski co., Va. The banking point is Radford. Pop. 350.

Churdan, a banking post-town of Greene co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles NW. of Jefferson. Pop. in 1900, 626.

Churkari, or **Charkhari,** chŭr-kä'ree, a native state of British India, in Bundelcund. Capital, Churkari.

Churn, a head-stream of the Thames, England, in Gloucestershire. It is about 16 miles long.

Churntown, or **Buckeye,** a mining hamlet of Shasta co., Cal., 7 miles from Reading. Pop. about 50.

Churubusco, choo-roo-boos'ko, a village of Mexico, situated on the Rio de Churubusco, about 6 miles S. of the city of Mexico. It contains a massive stone convent. A battle was fought here Aug. 20, 1847, between the Americans under General Scott and the Mexicans under Santa Anna, resulting in the total defeat of the latter.

Churubusco, a banking post-town of Whitley co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 15 miles N. of Fort Wayne. It has lumbering and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 884.

Churubusco, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., 37 miles W. of Rouse Point. Pop. 150.

Churum, a town of Asia Minor. See TCHORUM.

Churwalden, KOOR'vä'l'den, a village and health-resort of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 6 miles S. of Chur. Elevation, 3975 feet. Pop. in 1900, 625.

Chusan, choo'sän', the main island of the Chusan Archipelago, off the E. coast of China, province of Che-kiang, opposite the estuary of the Tsien-tang-kiang, 30 miles ENE. of Ning-po. Lat. of the harbor, 30° N.; lon. 122° 10' E. Length from NW. to SE., about 30 miles; area, over 200 sq. m. The surface is mountainous. The products comprise rice, wheat, tea, cloth-grass, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, chestnuts, walnuts, camphor, bamboos, etc. Numerous towns and villages are scattered over the island, the capital being Ting-hai, near the S. coast. Pop. 200,000 (?).

Chusistan, a province of Persia. See KHUZISTAN.

Chute à Blondeau, shüt ä blôn'dō', a post-village in Prescott co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 73 miles below Ottawa. Pop. about 250.

Chute Cove, or **Hamp'ton,** a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 5 miles from Bridgetown.

Chutia-Nagpur, British India. See CHOTA-NAGPUR.

Chutterpore. See CHATTERPUR.

Chuttisgurh, or **Chattisgarh,** chŭt-tees-gŭr' (native, *Chhatisgarh*), a division of British India, Central Provinces, situated in the upper basin of the Mahanuddy. It comprises the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sumbhulpur, with a number of native states.

Chu-yung', or **Chu-hiung',** a city of China, province and 80 miles W. by N. of Yun-nan.

Chyrow, KEE'rov, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 56 miles SW. of Lemberg. Pop. about 2500.

Ciales, se-ä'lĕs, a town in the mountains of Porto Rico, 18 miles (direct) SE. of Arecibo. Pop. in 1899, 1356; of the jurisdiction, 18,115. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899.

Ciamot, chä-mot', or **Tschamut** (It. *Cima del Monte,* chee'mä dĕl mon'tä), a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, about 3 miles NE. of Mount Badus and 5400 feet above the sea.

Cianciana, chän-chä'nä, a town of Sicily, 15 miles NW. of Girgenti. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7267. Near it are extensive sulphur-mines.

Cibao, se-bä'o, the principal mountain-chain of Haiti, extending E. and W. through the centre of the island and representing the main Antillean uplift. It has numerous crowded summits, which rise in their highest points (Tina, Pico del Yaqui) to 9000 and 10,000 feet.

Cibolo, or **Rio Cibolo,** ree'o se'bo-lo, a river of Texas, drains parts of Bexar, Comal, and Guadalupe cos., and enters the San Antonio River in Karnes co. It is about 150 miles long.

Cibolo, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex., on Cibolo Creek and on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R., 20 miles E. of San Antonio. Pop. 75.

Cicacole, a town of British India. See CHICACOLE.

Cicciano, chit-chä'no, a town of Italy, in Caserta, 3 miles N. of Nola. Pop. in 1901, 4147.

Cicero, a banking post-town of Hamilton co., Ind., on Cicero Creek and on the Lake Erie and Western R., 28 miles N. of Indianapolis. It has manufactures of lumber, glass, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1603.

Cicero, or **Cicero Corners,** a post-village of Cicero township (town), Onondaga co., N.Y., 9 miles N. of Syracuse. Pop. 300. Cicero town is bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake. Pop. in 1900, 2611.

Cicero, a post-hamlet of Defiance co., Ohio, about 80 miles WSW. of Toledo.

Cicero, a post-township (town) of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1103.

Cidade de São Thomé, St. Thomas. See CHAVES.

Cidra, se'drä, a town of east-central Porto Rico, 5 miles N. by E. of Cayey. Pop. in 1899, 1034; of the jurisdiction, 5752.

Ciechanow, tse-ä-KÄ'nov, a town of Russian Poland, government of Plock, 14 miles NW. of Pultusk. Pop. in 1897, 10,664.

Ciego de Ávila, se-ä'go dä ä'be-lä, a city of Puerto Príncipe province, Cuba, 22 miles by rail SW. by S. of Morón and 72 miles by high-road NW. of Puerto Príncipe. The locality is low and heavily wooded, damp and unhealthful. It has barracks, a military hospital, and post- and telegraph offices. Pop. in 1899, 2919.

Ciénaga, se-ä'nä-gä, or **Ciénega,** a seaport town of Colombia, department of Magdalena, 100 miles NE. of Cartagena. It is connected by rail with Santa Marta. Pop. 8000.

Ciénaga de Liguaner, Cuba. See LIGUANER.

Ciénaga Oriental de Zapata, Cuba. See ZAPATA.

Cienega, se-ä'nä-gä, a mining locality of Yavapai co., Ariz., 32 miles E. of Prescott. Much gold was at one time obtained here by washing.

Ciénega, or **Ciénega de Flores,** a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León, 30 miles NE. of Monterey.

Cienfuegos, se-ĕn-fwä'gōce, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, on the magnificent Bay of Jagua (or Xagua), on the S. coast, and 189 miles by rail SE. of Havana. Lat. 22° 8' N.; lon. 80° 27' W. The harbor is of the first class, about 11 miles long by 3 to 5 miles wide, with a depth of water at the anchorage of 27 feet. It has numerous piers and is commercially the most important port and the centre of the sugar-trade in the S. part of the island. Cienfuegos is built upon a peninsula. It has fairly-wide macadamized streets, with large plazas, military and government hospitals, theatre, post- and telegraph offices, etc. The city is lighted by gas and electricity. It exports sugar, cacao, molasses, and tobacco. Pop. in 1899, 30,038.

Cieplice, tse-ä-pleet'sä, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 30 miles NNW. of Przemysl.

Cieza, the-ä'thä, a town of Spain, 26 miles NW. of Murcia, near the Segura. On the opposite side of the river are vestiges of a Roman town supposed to be Carteia. Pop. in 1900, 13,590.

Cifax, a post-village of Bedford co., Va. The banking point is Bedford City. Pop. about 200.

Cifuentes, the-fwĕn'tĕs, a town of Spain, 34 miles NE. of Guadalajara. Pop. about 1500.

Cifuentes, se-fwĕn'tĕs, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 12 miles by highway S. of Sagua la Grande; it is connected by rail with Caibarién. Pop. in 1899, 1485.

Cigarville, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., 11 miles N. of Syracuse.

Cigliano, cheel-yä'no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles W. of Vercelli. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6084.

Cilavegna, che-lä-vän'yä, a town of Italy, 4 miles NE. of Mortara. Pop. about 4000.

Cilicia, se-lish'e-ạ, an ancient division of Asia Minor, in the SE., bordering on the Mediterranean, now included in the Turkish vilayet of Adana.

Cilli, tsil'lee (anc. *Clau'dia Cele'ia*), a town of Styria, on the Save, 58 miles S. of Gratz. Near by are the ruins of the old castle of the counts of Cilli. Pop. in 1900, inclusive of the garrison (608), 6713.

Cimarron' (Sp. for "wild"), a river which rises among the Raton Mountains, near the boundary between Colorado and New Mexico. It enters the state of Kansas near its southwestern angle, thence passes SE. into Oklahoma, and further into the Indian Territory, where it joins the Arkansas River near lat. 36° 10' N. Length, estimated at 650 miles.

Cimarron, a post-village of Montrose co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Montrose. Pop. 100.

Cimarron, a banking city and capital of Gray co., Kan., on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 22 miles W. of Dodge City. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Cimarron, a post-village of Colfax co., N.Mex., 65 miles S. of Elmoro, Colo. Pop. about 200.

Cima Tosa, chee'mä to'zä, a summit of the Brenta Alps. Height, 10,400 feet.

Cimbraes, or **Cumbraes.** See CUMBRAE.

Cimbrishamn, sim'bris-hâm, a town of Sweden, 33 miles SSE. of Christianstad, on the Baltic. It has an active fishery. Pop. about 1500.

Cimiez, sim'yä' (It. *Cimella*), a village of southeastern France, immediately N. of Nice, occupies the site of the Roman town of Cemenelum. It has ancient remains.

Ciminna, che-min'nâ, a town of Sicily, 18 miles SE. of Palermo. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 5796.

Cimitile, che-me-tee'lâ, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 1 mile N. of Nola. Pop. about 3500.

Cimmerian Bosporus. See YENIKALE.

Cimone (che-mo'nâ), **Monte,** a mountain of Italy, the loftiest summit of the northern Apennines. Lat. 44° 13′ N.; lon. 10° 43′ E. Height, 7103 feet.

Cinaloa, Mexico. See SINALOA.

Cinca, theen'kâ (anc. *Cin'ga*), a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees on the French frontier, and joins the Segre a little above its confluence with the Ebro. Length, 70 miles.

Cincinnati, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., 80 miles S. of Neosho, Mo. Pop. about 140.

Cincinnati, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., 11 miles E. of Bloomfield.

Cincinnati, a banking post-town of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 10 miles S. of Centerville. It has coaling industries. Pop. in 1900, 1212.

Cincinnati, sin-sin-nâ'tee, the metropolis of the state of Ohio and the county seat of Hamilton co., is on the right or N. bank of the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of the Licking, 476 miles by water below Pittsburg, Pa., and 1520 miles above New Orleans, La. It is the terminus or intersection of several great trunk lines of railway, and is 305 miles SE. of Chicago, Ill., and 553 miles due W. of Washington. Lat. of the Cincinnati Observatory, at Mount Lookout, 38° 8′ 19″ N.; lon. 84° 25′ 21″ W.

Cincinnati, the tenth city in population of the United States, is situated in a valley about 3 miles in diameter, environed on the N. side by a semicircular range of hills rising 400–500 feet above the river, while around the southern margin the Ohio River sweeps in a grand curve. The greater part of the city is built on two terraces or plains, the first 60 and the second 112 feet above low-water mark, and occupies a position 430–550 feet above sea-level. It is connected by several bridges with Covington, Newport, and Ludlow, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, the most noted of which is the suspension bridge erected in 1865 and reconstructed in 1897. It measures, inclusive of the approaches, 2720 feet in length, and carries the roadway 103 feet above low-water line. Three of the bridges are railroad bridges. The central and business portions of the city are compactly built and the streets are laid out with much regularity. The lower quarters, which are largely occupied by warehouses and manufacturing establishments, are frequently flooded at stages of high water. There is, below the Newport bridge, a fine public landing or levee about 1000 feet long, which, with its floating wharves and wharf-boats and the busy commercial life, presents an animated and inspiring picture.

The city is well provided with street- (mainly electric-) railways, which render the suburban villages readily accessible and afford pleasurable trips for citizens and visitors. Several "inclined planes" ascend to the surrounding heights and make a rapid approach to Clifton Heights, Mount Auburn, Mount Adams, Fairview, etc., where are located the best residential quarters, and which present a charming alternation of hillocky undulating tracts. Beyond the Miami Canal, which connects the city with Lake Erie, is the district known as "Over the Rhine," which is mainly occupied by the extensive German contingent of the population.

Of the buildings of a more or less public character a few of the more notable are the Chamber of Commerce, a striking edifice, monumental in effect; the United States government building, 364 feet long and erected at a cost of nearly $5,000,000; the city-hall, 332 by 203 feet, a structure of brown granite and red sandstone and costing about $1,600,000; the Springer Music Hall, Art Museum, St. Peter's cathedral, armory, Odd Fellows' temple, public library (with 275,000 volumes), court-house, opera-houses, etc. A feature of special attraction is the Tyler-Davidson Fountain, on Fountain Square, considered to be one of the finest pieces of monumental art executed in the United States. Among other features of special interest are the zoological gardens and the Rookwood Pottery, on Mount Adams, famous for its faience-wares.

Cincinnati maintains many hospital and sanitarian institutions, a commodious insane asylum (Longview Asylum), workhouse, etc., within and about the city; also numerous medical, dental, law, and commercial colleges of high grade, among the medical schools being the Ohio Medical College and the Miami Medical College. The University of Cincinnati (constructed from institutions whose foundation extends back to 1819 and reorganized in 1870), with which the Cincinnati Hospital is affiliated, has academic, medical, law, clinical and pathological, and dental departments, and was attended in 1900 by 1550 students. It has associated with it the Cincinnati Observatory. Other educational institutions are the Mount St. Vincent's Academy, St. Xavier's College, Lane Theological Seminary, Hebrew Union College, Art Academy of the Cincinnati Museum Association, College of Music, and the Ohio Mechanics' Institute. The city is liberally provided with public parks, one of which, the Burnet Woods, occupies about 170 acres, while the famous Eden Park, often styled the "Garden of Eden," has an area of 216 acres. Spring Grove Cemetery is noted as one of the most beautiful and picturesque cemeteries in the country.

Cincinnati ranks high as a manufacturing city, the annual value of the output of its factories being about $150,000,000–$200,000,000 and representing the labor of approximately 8000 factories. The more important products include clothing, iron-wares, machinery, engines, safes, wagons, boots and shoes, malted and distilled liquors, soaps, paints, pottery, furniture, etc. The city is largely engaged in the manufacture of hog- and beef-products, and is one of the chief centres of the pork trade of the country. It is also an important horse-market and a leading exchange for grain and pig-iron. The city is most favorably situated as a central distributing point between the eastern seaboard and the West, and is the great gateway from the North to the South. Its river commerce is important in both passenger and freight traffic.

Cincinnati (named in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati) was first settled in 1788, but not until 1816 was there any manifestation of important growth. In that year steam navigation on the Ohio River was inaugurated, and the place thenceforward grew rapidly. It was incorporated as a town in 1802 and as a city in 1819. The population in 1820 was 9642: in 1830, 24,831; in 1840, 46,338; in 1850, 115,435; in 1860, 161,044; in 1870, 216,239; in 1880, 255,139; in 1890, 296,908; in 1900, 325,902. The city is the seat of a Catholic archbishop.

Cincinnatus, a banking post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., in Cincinnatus township (town), on the Otselic River, 16 miles by rail E. by S. of Cortland. Pop. about 400; of the town in 1900, 912.

Cinclare, a post-village of West Baton Rouge parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. It has sugar industries. The banking point is Baton Rouge. Pop. about 400.

Cinco Reales, a coaling station on the S. coast of Cuba, on Santiago Bay.

Ciney, see'nâ', a town of Belgium, province and 17 miles SE. of Namur. Pop. in 1900, 4684.

Cingalese, or **Singhalese,** the name of the inhabitants of CEYLON.

Cingoli, chin'go-le (anc. *Cin'gulum*), a town of Italy, in the Marches, 14 miles WNW. of Macerata, on the Musone. Pop. about 1500 (commune, in 1901, 13,357).

Cinisi, che-nee'zee, a town of Sicily, 14 miles WNW. of Palermo, near the coast. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6002.

Cinnabars, a post-village of Park co., Mont. Pop. 75.

Cinnaminson, or **Westfield,** a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., in Cinnaminson township, about 8 miles NE. of Camden. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1078.

Cinnamon Mountain, Colo., a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 39° N., lon. 107° 2′ W.

Cinq-Mars-la-Pile, sânk'-mar'lâ-peel', a town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 16 miles NE. of Chinon, near the Loire. It has a remarkable square tower of Roman origin. Pop. about 2000.

Cinquefronde, chin-kwâ-fron'dâ, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 15 miles ENE. of Palmi. It was nearly ruined by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5519.

Cinque (sink) **Ports,** seaports of England, namely, Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, and Romney, on the coast of Kent, and Rye, Winchelsea, and Hastings, on the coast of Sussex. Their number, as the name imports, was originally five, Winchelsea and Rye and many subordinate members having been subsequently added. The original Cinque Ports were created by William the Conqueror; the others were added before the reign of Henry III. They were endowed with various important privileges in consideration of their furnishing a certain quota of ships of war, properly equipped and manned, for the king's use when demanded. At present they have a peculiar system of courts and are under the superintendence of a lord warden, who is also governor of Dover Castle.

Cintegabelle, sânt'gâ'bêll', a small town of France, in Haute-Garonne, on the Ariège, 20 miles S. of Toulouse.

Cinti, seen'tee, or **Camargo,** a town of Bolivia, in the department of Chuquisaca, 125 miles S. by E. of Sucre.

Cinto (chin'to), **Monte,** the culminating point of the island of Corsica. Height, 8890 feet.

Cintra, sin'trâ, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 14 miles NW. of Lisbon, on the slope of the mountain-chain

of Cintra, which terminates at Cape Roca. It is remarkable for the picturesque beauty of its situation and for its delicious climate. Among its attractions and interesting sights are an old castle, used as a royal summer residence, a convent whose cells, excavated in the rock, are lined with cork, and the royal palace of Penha. It has numerous villas of the inhabitants of Lisbon. The convention of Cintra, between the French and English, providing for the evacuation of Portugal by the former, was signed Aug. 30, 1808. Pop. in 1900, 5918.

Cintra, a town of Brazil, in the state of Pará, 90 miles NE. of Belem.

Cintruénigo, theen-troo-a'nee-go, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 14 miles W. of Tudela, on the Alhama. Pop. about 4000.

Ciotat, La, a town of France. See LA CIOTAT.

Circars, British India. See NORTHERN CIRCARS.

Circassia, sir-kash'ę-ą, or **Tcherkessia,** cher-kes'-ę-ą, a region of the Western Caucasus, now included in the Russian Kuban province and the Black Sea Territory, and bounded SW. by the Black Sea and N. by the river Kuban. The Circassians, who formerly constituted the bulk of the population, are famous for their physical beauty, their long, bloody, and heroic struggle against Russian domination, and the custom which prevailed among them of selling their most beautiful girls to the Turks. The subjugation of this liberty-loving people by the Russians was completed in 1864, and was followed by a wholesale emigration to Turkish territory. The Circassians profess Mohammedanism. Their language is of a very peculiar character, and its relationships are obscure. In their own tongue they are called Adighei.

Circello, chir-chĕl'lo, or **Circeo,** chir-chā'o (anc. *Circæ'um Promonto'rium*), a headland of Italy, on the Mediterranean, 12 miles WSW. of Terracina.

Circle, or **Circle City,** a post-village and steamboat station of Alaska, on the Yukon River, about 65 miles (direct) SSE. of Fort Yukon. Lat. 65° 55′ N.; lon. 144° W. It was for a time an important mining camp (1897–1898), but is now almost deserted. Pop. in 1900, about 225.

Circleville, a city of Jackson co., Kan., 8½ miles by rail WNW. of Holton. Pop. in 1900, 223.

Circleville, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 7 miles N. of Middletown. Pop. about 120.

Circleville, a city (officially, village), capital of Pickaway co., Ohio, is on the left or E. bank of the Scioto River, on the Ohio Canal, and on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and the Norfolk and Western Rs., 25 miles S. of Columbus. It derives its name from a circular fortification or earthwork raised here by some ancient people. It has canning- and packing-industries, manufactures of strawboards, carriages, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6991.

Circleville, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 20 miles ESE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 300.

Circleville, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., 4 miles from Taylorville station.

Circleville, a post-village of Piute co., Utah. The banking point is Richfield. Pop. 100.

Circleville, a post-village of Pendleton co., W.Va., 7 miles W. of Franklin. Pop. about 100.

Cirencester, sis'ę-tęr, a town of England, co. and 16 miles SE. of Gloucester, on the river Churn. It was a town of the ancient Britons and occupies a portion of the site of the Roman town of Carinium. It is an important wool market and contains a Royal Agricultural College. Many Roman remains have been discovered in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 7536.

Cirey, see'rā', a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 33 miles E. of Nancy. It has glass-works and manufactures of mirrors.

Cirié, che-re-ā', a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 12 miles NNW. of Turin, on a branch of the Stura. Pop. 4000.

Cirkvenica, tsirk-ven-it'sā, or **Cirquenizza,** a watering-place on the coast of Croatia, opposite the island of Veglia. Pop. in 1900, 4134.

Cirò, chee-ro', a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 21 miles NNW. of Cotrone, and 3 miles from the Ionian Sea. Pop. in 1901, 4428 (commune, 7208).

Ciron, see'rôn', a small river of France, joins the Garonne below Langon.

Cirta, the ancient name of CONSTANTINE.

Cisalpine (siz-al'pin) **Republic,** a state in the N. part of Italy, formed by the French in 1797 of Lombardy, the Venetian territory S. and W. of the Adige, Modena, the N. part of the Pontifical States, etc. In 1802 it took the name of the Italian Republic and in 1805 it became part of the kingdom of Italy.

Ciscaucasia, sis'kaw-kā'shę-ą, a name applied to the bulk of the European portion of the Russian general government of Caucasia, or of the Caucasus, including the government of Stavropol and the Kuban and Terek provinces. Daghestan, which, like the other districts here named, is on the N. slope of the Caucasus range, is included in the designation Transcaucasia.

Cisco, sis'ko, a banking post-village of Piatt co., Ill., 17 miles by rail NE. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 360.

Cisco, a post-village of Chowan co., N.C. Pop. 60.

Cisco, a banking post-town of Eastland co., Tex., on the Texas Central and the Texas and Pacific Rs., 115 miles SW. of Fort Worth. It has lumbering-, cotton-seed oil and other industries, cotton-compresses, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1514.

Cisleithania, sis-li-thā'nę-ą, or sis-li-tā'nee-ą, a designation of the Austrian or western half of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy,—the kingdom of Hungary being distinguished as Transleithania, the little river Leitha, forming a part of the dividing-line between them. In addition to the western part of the empire, Cisleithania includes Galicia and Bukowina. The capital is Vienna.

Cisne, or **Cisnee,** a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ill., 10 miles by rail N. by W. of Fairfield. Pop. about 300.

Cisney, a post-village of Muhlenberg co., Ky. Pop. 100.

Cisoing, a village of France. See CYSOING.

Cissna Park, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 25 miles SW. of Watseka. Pop. in 1900, 623.

Cistercium, the Latin name of CÎTEAUX.

Cistern, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tex., 21 miles W. of Lagrange. Pop. 50.

Cisterna, chis-tĕr'nā, a village of Italy, 8 miles by rail SSE. of Velletri. Pop. about 2000.

Cisternino, chis-tĕr-nee'no, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 17 miles SE. of Monopoli. Pop. about 3000 (commune, in 1901, 7036).

Citara, se-tā'rā, a town of Colombia. See QUIBDO.

Cîteaux, see'tō', formerly **Cisteaux** (L. *Cister'cium*), a hamlet of France, in Côte-d'Or, 14 miles NE. of Beaune, on the Vouge. It was the seat of the abbey of Cîteaux, the buildings of which still attest its former magnificence. The monastic order of Cistercians was founded here in 1098. The place is now occupied by a boys' reform-school.

Cithæron, sith-ee'rọn, (Gr. Κιθαιρών), now **Elatea,** el-ā-tee'ā, a famous mountain of Greece, on the boundary between Attica and Bœotia. Height, 4620 feet.

Citlaltepetl, the "star mountain," Mexico. See ORIZABA, PEAK OF.

Citra, a post-town of Marion co., Fla., 12 miles by rail N. by E. of Ocala. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Citronelle, sit'ro-nĕl', a banking post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 33 miles NNW. of Mobile. Pop. in 1900, 696.

Citronelle, a post-village of Citrus co., Fla., on the Plant System. Pop. about 200.

Citrus, a county in the central part of Florida, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 612 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Withlacoochee River and contains several lakes and phosphate deposits. Capital, Inverness. Pop. in 1890, 2394; in 1900, 5391.

Cittadella, chit-tā-dĕl'lā, a town of Northern Italy, 14 miles NE. of Vicenza, on the Brentella. It was of importance in the Middle Ages and still retains its old walls. Pop. in 1901, 3627 (commune, 9686).

Città della Pieve, chit-tā' dĕl'lā pe-ā'vā, a town of Italy, in Umbria, 23 miles WSW. of Perugia. It is a bishop's see and was the birthplace of Perugino. Pop. about 2500 (commune, in 1901, 8416).

Città di Castello, chit-tā' dee kās-tĕl'lo, or simply **Castello** (anc. *Tiberi'num*), a town of Italy, in Umbria, about 30 miles NW. of Perugia, on the Tiber. It has a cathedral and several fine old palaces. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 6061 (commune, 26,439).

Cittaducale, chit'tā-doo-kā'lā, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, on the Velino, 5 miles E. of Rieti. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901, 4317).

Cittanova, chit'tā-no'vā, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, near Palmi. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 11,713.

Cittanuova, chit'tā-noo-o'vā, a small town of Austria-Hungary, 26 miles SW. of Triest, on the Adriatic. Pop. in 1900, 2012.

Città Sant' Angelo, chit-tā' sānt-ān'ję-lo, a town of Italy, province of Teramo, near the Adriatic, 9 miles NE. of Penne. Pop. about 3000 (commune, in 1901, 8258).

Città Vecchia, chit-tā' vĕk'ke-ā ("old city"), or **Città Notabile** (no-tā'be-lā), a fortified town of Malta, near its centre, 6 miles W. of Valetta. It stands on a limestone hill, in which extensive catacombs have been excavated in ancient times. The cathedral is a large and handsome edifice, from which a view of the whole island is

obtained. Città Vecchia, while in possession of the Saracens, was called Medina (mā-dee'nā), a name which still lingers among the inhabitants. Pop. about 4000.

Cittavecchia (Slavic, *Stari Grad*), a seaport on the Island of Lesina, in Dalmatia, 23 miles S. of Spalato. Pop. about 3000 (commune, in 1900, 4584).

City Island, a former post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on an islet near the W. end of Long Island Sound, now forming part of the borough of the Bronx, New York city.

City Mills, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has felt- and paper-industries. The banking point is Franklin or Wrentham. Pop. 275.

Citypoint, a post-hamlet of Brevard co., Fla., on the Indian River, 15 miles S. of Titusville. It is in an orange-growing district.

Citypoint, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, 2 miles N. of Belfast, its banking point. It is within the limits of that city. Pop. about 200.

Citypoint, a post-village of Prince George co., Va., on the James River, at the mouth of the Appomattox, about 40 miles below Richmond and 9 miles NE. of Petersburg, with which it is connected by the Norfolk and Western R. It is the head of navigation for the largest steamboats and for heavy shipping. It has manufactures of fertilizers and is a shipping point for cotton, tobacco, lumber, etc. Here is a fine national cemetery. Pop. about 200.

Citypoint, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., 36 miles by rail ENE. of Black River Falls.

Ciudad Bolívar, se-oo-dăd' bo-lee'var, or **Angostura,** a city of Venezuela, capital of the state of Bolívar, on the right bank of the Orinoco, about 225 miles above its mouth. It is the commercial centre of the interior basin of Venezuela. It is situated in a region of fairly salubrious climate, at a point on the river still accessible by ocean vessels and where the stream has contracted in the "narrows" (Angostura) to less than half a mile. The city is well built, has a college, a priest's seminary, etc., and exports hides, coffee, tobacco, copaiba-balsam, rubber, cacao, cattle, gold, etc. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1889, 11,686. It was founded in 1764.

Ciudad de Cura. See Cura.

Ciudad de la Asunción, se-oo-dăd' dā lā ā-soon-se-ōn', the chief town of the island of Margarita, Venezuela. Pop. about 3000.

Ciudad de Las Casas. See San Cristóbal.

Ciudad de Victoria, Mexico. See Durango.

Ciudad de Zaragoza, Mexico. See Juchitán.

Ciudadela, the-oo-dā-dā'lā, a seaport of Minorca, on its W. coast, 25 miles W. of Port Mahon. It was formerly the capital of the island and retains portions of its ancient walls. Pop. in 1900, 8645.

Ciudad García, se-oo-dăd' gar-se'ā, a town of Mexico, in the state of Zacatecas, 35 miles SW. of the city of Zacatecas. Pop. 9500.

Ciudad Gonzáles, se-oo-dăd' gon-sā'lĕs, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guanajuato. Pop. 6000.

Ciudad Guzmán, see-oo-dăd' goos-măn', a city of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, 60 miles NE. of Colima. Pop. 17,500.

Ciudad Imperial, a former name of Corán.

Ciudad Juárez, see-oo-dăd' hoo-ā'rĕs, formerly known as **Paso del Norte,** a town of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua and on the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, Tex. It is on the Mexican Central R., 1223 miles from the city of Mexico. It is a Mexican customs-station. Pop. in 1895, 6917. Elevation, 3800 feet.

Ciudad Morelos, Mexico. See Cuautla.

Ciudad Porfirio Díaz, see-oo-dăd' por-fe'ree-o de'ās, formerly known as **Piedras Negras,** a town of Mexico, in the state of Coahuila and on the Rio Grande, opposite Eagle Pass, Tex. It is a Mexican customs-station and on the Mexican International R., 1008 miles from the city of Mexico. Pop. about 5000. Elevation, 720 feet.

Ciudad Real, the-oo-dăd' rā-āl', a walled city of Spain, capital of the province of Ciudad Real, 107 miles by rail S. of Madrid, between the Guadiana and the Jabalón. It has a large hospital, several monasteries and nunneries, etc. Chief commerce in wine, fruits, oil, leather, and mules. It was the head-quarters of the Santa Hermandad, or "holy brotherhood," founded in 1249 for the suppression of highway-robbery. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900, 15,327.

Ciudad Real, a province of Spain, in New Castile, nearly identical with the old province of La Mancha. Area, about 7570 sq. m. Capital, Ciudad Real. Pop. in 1900, 321,580.

Ciudad Real, a town of Mexico. See San Cristóbal.

Ciudad Rodrigo, the-oo-dăd' ro-dree'go, a city of Spain, 44 miles SW. of Salamanca, near the Agueda, here crossed by a bridge of seven arches. The chief buildings are a large square citadel and an interesting mediæval Gothic cathedral. It retains its old fortifications. It was taken by the French in 1810 and by the Duke of Wellington in 1812. Pop. in 1900, 8007.

Ciudad Victoria, a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Tamaulipas, near the river Santander, 120 miles (direct) NW. of Tampico. It is on the Monterey and Mexican Gulf R. Pop. in 1895, 14,774. The city was formerly known as Nuevo Santander.

Civer, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., 5 miles SW. of Canton.

Civetta (che-vĕt'tā), **Monte,** a summit of the Dolomitic Alps of Italy, in the province of Belluno, near Alleghe lake. Height, 10,560 feet.

Civezzano, che-vĕt-sā'no, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 5 miles E. by N. of Trent. Pop. about 1000.

Cividale, che-ve-dā'lā (anc. *Fo'rum Ju'lii*), a town of Italy, in Friuli, 9 miles ENE. of Udine, on the Natisone. It has interesting Roman remains and possesses an archæological museum. Pop. in 1901, 4174 (commune, 9061).

Cividate, che-ve-dā'tā, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 13½ miles SE. of Bergamo.

Civilbend, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Mo., 5 miles S. of Pattonsburg.

Civita, chee've-tā, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 3½ miles N. of Cassano. Pop. about 2000.

Civita Campomarano, chee've-tā kām-po-mā-rā'no, a town of Italy, 16 miles N. of Campobasso. Pop. about 3000.

Civita Castellana, chee've-tā kās-tĕl-lā'nā, a town of Italy, 19 miles SE. of Viterbo. It is picturesquely situated on a steep rocky eminence, approached by a lofty bridge. It has a mediæval cathedral and an old citadel. Near by are the remains of the ancient Etruscan city of Falerii. These ruins present the most extraordinary specimen extant of ancient military architecture. The walls, towers, and several gateways are tolerably perfect, and within the area are remains of an ancient theatre. Civitâ Castellana is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 5160.

Civita di Penne. See Penne.

Civita Ducale, a town of Italy. See Cittaducale.

Civita Lavinna, chee've-tā lā-veen'yā, a town of Italy, 18 miles SSE. of Rome. It comprises the site of the ancient Lanu'vium and has Roman ruins and antiquities. Pop. about 1500.

Civitanova, chee've-tā-no'vā, a town of Italy, 12 miles E. of Macerata, near the Adriatic. Pop. about 2000. It has a port, 3 miles distant, called Porto Civitanova.

Civitanova, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 10 miles ENE. of Isernia. Pop. about 3000.

Civita Sant' Angelo, a town of Italy. See Città Sant' Angelo.

Civitas Aquensis. See Dax.

Civitas Aurelia Aquensis, ancient name of Baden-Baden.

Civitas Nerviorum, ancient name of Tournai.

Civitavecchia, chee've-tā-vĕk'ke-ā (anc. *Cen'tum Cel'læ* and *Traja'nus Por'tus*), a seaport of Italy, on the Mediterranean, 38 miles WNW. of Rome. It is enclosed by walls and well built. Chief edifices are the convents and churches, theatre, and arsenal. The port, which owes its origin to the Emperor Trajan, is one of the best in Central Italy. Two large moles form the harbor, and a breakwater outside protects the shipping from heavy seas. Civitavecchia, through which the foreign commerce of the Papal States was formerly carried on, has an extensive trade with the Mediterranean ports. The town has a citadel, begun in 1512 by Julius II., from designs by Michael Angelo. Pop. in 1901, 11,958 (commune, 17,589).

Civitella del Tronto, che-ve-tĕl'lā dĕl tron'to, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles N. of Teramo, strongly posted on a rock, crowned by a castle. Pop. about 1000 (commune, in 1901, 9338).

Civray, see'vrā', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Vienne, on the Charente, 30 miles S. of Poitiers. It has an interesting mediæval church. Pop. about 2500.

Clachan, a post-village of Elgin co. (district), Ontario, 6 miles E. of Bothwell.

Clack'amas, a county in the NW. part of Oregon, has an area of 1861 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Mountains, is intersected by the Willamette River, and is also drained by the Clackamas and Molalla rivers. Capital, Oregon City. Pop. in 1890, 15,233; in 1900, 19,658.

Clackamas, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, 11 miles by rail S. of Portland. Pop. about 100.

Clackamas River, Oregon, rises on the W. slope of the Cascade Range and enters the Willamette River about 12 miles above Portland.

Clackmannan, klăk-man'năn, or **Clackmannanshire,** the smallest county of Scotland, having S. the river Forth and on other sides the cos. of Perth, Stirling, and Fife. Area, 50 sq. m. It consists chiefly of the valley of the Devon, along which picturesque little river are rich and well-cultivated lands, on which large crops are raised. In the N. the county extends to the Ochil Hills. The mineral products consist of iron, sandstone, and greenstone, with coal, shipped in considerable quantities from Alloa. Capital, Clackmannan. Pop. in 1901, 32,000. With the co. of Kinross it sends 1 member to parliament.

Clackmannan, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Clackmannan, on the Devon, near its confluence with the Forth, 7 miles E. of Stirling. Here is a ruined tower of the Bruces. Pop. about 2000.

Clacton, or **Clacton-on-Sea,** a watering-place on the coast of Essex, England, 15 miles SE. of Colchester. Pop. in 1901, 7456.

Claflin, a banking post-village of Barton co., Kan., 24 miles NE. of Great Bend, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Clag'gan Bay, Ireland, co. of Galway, is about 3 miles WNW. of Innisboffin and extends inland for 2¾ miles.

Claiborne, klā'bŭrn, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, has an area of 764 sq. m. It is drained by the Bayou d'Arbonne and its Middle Fork. Capital, Homer. Pop. in 1890, 23,312; in 1900, 23,029.

Claiborne, a county in the SW. part of Mississippi, has an area of 505 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Mississippi River and the Big Black, which enters the former on the border of this county. It is also intersected by the Bayou Pierre. Capital, Port Gibson. Pop. in 1890, 14,516; in 1900, 20,787.

Claiborne, a county in the N. part of East Tennessee, has an area of 464 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Clinch River and intersected by Powell's River. Capital, Tazewell. Pop. in 1890, 15,103; in 1900, 20,696.

Claiborne, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala., on the Alabama River, 80 miles SSW. of Selma. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 275.

Claiborne, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., on Eastern Bay. It has oyster-industries.

Claiborne, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, 17 miles by rail SW. of Marion. Pop. 125.

Clairac, klâ'răk', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 16 miles NW. of Agen. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Clairac, a village of France, in Hérault, 20 miles NW. of Béziers.

Clairemont, a post-hamlet, capital of Kent co., Tex., about 60 miles N. of Colorado station. Pop. about 70.

Clairette, a post-village of Erath co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Claireview, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich. The banking point is Detroit. Pop. about 250.

Clairmont, a village in the former township (town) of West Farms, N.Y., now a part of New York city.

Clairvaux, klair'vō' (L. *Cla'ra Val'lis*), a hamlet of France, department of Aube, 33 miles SE. of Troyes. Its celebrated Cistercian abbey was founded in 1115 by St. Bernard. It is now used as a great prison.

Clairview, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., 10 miles NE. of Detroit. Pop. about 250.

Claix, klâ, a town of France, in Isère, 6 miles SSW. of Grenoble. Pop. about 1200.

Clallam, a county in the NW. part of Washington, has an area of 1807 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean and on the N. by the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Mount Olympus is on the S. border. Capital, Port Angeles. Pop. in 1890, 2771; in 1900, 5603.

Clamart, klâ'mar', a village of France, 5 miles SW. of Paris. Pop. in 1901, 7122.

Clamecy, klăm'see', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Nièvre, at the confluence of the Yonne and Beuvron, 38 miles NNE. of Nevers. It has an interesting church and a fine modern château, and possesses an archæological museum. Large quantities of fire-wood are floated down the Yonne from this place destined for Paris. Pop. in 1901, 5313.

Clam Falls, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Wis., on the Clam River, 22 miles N. of Clayton.

Clam Harbor, a settlement in Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Gut of Canso, 10 miles N. of Guysborough.

Clam River, Mich., rises in a lake in Wexford co. and enters the Muskegon River in Clair co.

Clancey, a post-village and mining camp of Jefferson co., Mont., about 12 miles S. of Helena. Pop. about 500.

Clandeboye, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, Canada, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 200.

Clane, a small town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, on the Liffey, here crossed by a six-arched bridge, 17 miles WSW. of Dublin. Here are the remains of an ancient abbey and of a Franciscan priory of the thirteenth century.

Clanis, a river of Italy. See CHIANA.

Clanton, a banking post-town, capital of Chilton co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 41 miles NW. of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900, 611.

Clan'wil'liam, a district in the W. part of Cape Colony. The surface is rugged, and is intersected by the Olifant's River and its tributaries. Numerous sheep are raised in the N. The climate is very trying. Capital, Clanwilliam, on an affluent of the Olifant's and 130 miles direct N. by E. of Cape Town. Pop. in 1891, 708 (white, 132).

Clapham, klap'ăm, a southwestern quarter (and with Battersea, a parliamentary borough) of London, about a mile S. of the Thames and adjoining Battersea, 3 miles SSW. of St. Paul's. Clapham Common has about 200 acres. Pop. in 1901, 51,353.

Clapham, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, 22 miles SE. of Becancour station. Pop. 50.

Clapper, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 31 miles WSW. of Hannibal.

Clapton, a NE. district of London, England.

Claquato, klă-kwah'to, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Wash., on the Chehalis River, 33 miles S. by W. of Olympia. Pop. about 50.

Clara, klâ'râ, one of the Mergui Islands, off the coast of Tenasserim.

Clara, klâ'ra, a town of Ireland, in King's co., 8 miles by rail NW. of Tullamore. Pop. about 1000.

Clara, klâ'râ, called also **Villa** (veel'yâ) **Clara,** a town of Cuba. See SANTA CLARA.

Clara, a post-township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 414.

Clara City, a banking post-village of Chippewa co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 14 miles NE. of Granite Falls. Pop. in 1900, 465.

Claran Bridge, a village of Ireland, 8 miles SE. of Galway.

Clare, a river of Ireland, co. of Galway, runs S. for 32 miles and enters Lough Corrib 3 miles N. of Galway.

Clare, or **Clara,** an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Mayo, at the entrance of Clew Bay. Length, 4½ miles. Westport is a village on its E. coast.

Clare, a county of Ireland, in Munster, having W. the Atlantic Ocean and landward the cos. of Galway, Tipperary, and Limerick, it being separated from the two latter by Lough Derg and the river Shannon. Area, 1294 sq. m. Surface mostly hilly (the highest point being about 1900 feet above the sea), with some tracts of level land; coast precipitous. Principal rivers, the Fergus and its affluents. There are a number of small lakes, whose waters disappear periodically by underground passages. Soil fertile in the lowlands. The fisheries are important. The county, as such, sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Clare is studded with ancient baronial castles. Capital, Ennis. Pop. in 1901, 112,109.

Clare, a village of co. Clare, Ireland, on the Fergus, here crossed by a stone bridge, 2 miles ESE. of Ennis. It contains an old castle. About 1 mile to the S. are the remains of Clare Abbey.

Clare, or **Claremorris,** a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 14 miles SE. of Castlebar. Pop. about 1000.

Clare, a town of England, in Suffolk, on the Stour, 12 miles SSW. of Bury St. Edmunds. It has an old castle. Pop. about 1700.

Clare, a town of South Australia, 90 miles NNW. of Adelaide. Pop. 1000.

Clare, a county in the north-central part of Michigan, has an area of 575 sq. m. It is intersected by the Muskegon River and also drained by the Tobacco River. Capital, Harrison. Pop. in 1890, 7558; in 1900, 8360.

Clare, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ill., on the Chicago Great-Western R. The banking point is Sycamore. Pop. 400.

Clare, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., 6 miles N. by E. of Noblesville.

Clare, a banking post-town of Webster co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 13 miles NW. of Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Clare, a banking city of Clare co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette and the Ann Arbor Rs., 50 miles N. of Saginaw. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, headings, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1326.

Clare, a post-village and parish of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay, 33 miles SW. of Digby.

Claremont. See CLEARMONT.

Claremont, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern California R. Pop. about 250.

Claremont, klair'mont, a post-hamlet of Kit Carson co., Colo., 18 miles by rail W. of Burlington.

Claremont, a post-town of Richland co., Ill., 6 miles by rail E. of Olney. Pop. in 1900, 226.

Claremont, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles E. by SE. of Owatonna. Pop. in 1900, 317.

Claremont, klair'mont or klâ'rę-mont, a banking post-village of Claremont township (town), Sullivan co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R. and on the Sugar River, 55 miles WNW. of Concord. It has extensive manufactures of cotton, paper, woollen goods, machinery, machinery supplies, drills, shoes, etc. The river falls here 150 feet in the course of a mile and affords great water-power. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6498.

Claremont, a post-town of Catawba co., N.C., in Cline township. Pop. in 1900, 160.

Claremont, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., S.C., 8 miles N. of Camden Junction.

Claremont, a post-village of Brown co., S.Dak., 28 miles by rail NE. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900, 120.

Claremont, a banking post-village of Surry co., Va., on the James River and on the Southern R., 25 miles E. of Petersburg. Pop. in 1900, 565.

Claremont, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston, Montgomery, or Hinton. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 750.

Claremont, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 6 miles from Stouffville. Pop. 500.

Claremont, a municipality of Cape Colony, 6½ miles from Cape Town. Pop. with Newlands, 6200.

Claremont Isles, a group of low islands off the NE. coast of Australia.

Claremore, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., 40 miles SW. of Vinita. It is on the St. Louis and San Francisco and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 855.

Claremorris, a town of Ireland. See CLARE.

Clarence, a banking post-village of Ford co., Ill. Pop. about 175.

Clarence, a banking post-town of Cedar co., Iowa, 14 miles NE. of Tipton, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 675.

Clarence, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La., on the Shreveport and Red River Valley R. The banking point is Natchitoches. Pop. about 350.

Clarence, a banking city of Shelby co., Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 11 miles E. of Macon City. Pop. in 1900, 1184.

Clarence, or **Clarence Hollow,** a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 18 miles by rail ENE. of Buffalo, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Clarence, a post-borough of Center co., Pa. The banking point is Bellefonte. Pop. about 800.

Clarence, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co., S.C., 8 miles N. of Wellford.

Clarence, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario, 2 miles S. of Thurso, Quebec. Pop. 175.

Clarence, Cape, a headland at the N. extremity of Jones Sound, Arctic America. Lat. 76° 45′ N.; lon. 77° 45′ W.

Clarence, Cape, the NW. point of North Somerset, in the American Archipelago, at the entrance to Barrow Strait. Lat. 73° 50′ N.; lon. 90° 10′ W.

Clarence Center, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Clarence township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 23 miles W. of Batavia. Pop. about 350.

Clarence Creek, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario, 7 miles from Thurso, Quebec. Pop. 200.

Clarence Harbor, or **Port Clarence,** in Seward Peninsula, Alaska, on the E. side of Bering Strait, 45 miles SE. of Cape Prince of Wales. It is a reindeer station.

Clarence Island, in South America, W. of Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 45° 10′ S.

Clarence Island, one of the South Shetland group, S. of Fuegia. Lat. 61° 16′ S. It is glaciated.

Clarence Lake, or **Great Lake,** a lake of Tasmania, in Norfolk Plains, about 9 miles in length.

Clarence Peak, or **Mount Isabel,** in Fernando Po Island, is 9350 (10,100?) feet above the sea.

Clarence River, one of the largest streams in Australia, rises in the McPherson Mountains, and flows into Shoal Bay, New South Wales. It has a bar at its mouth, where there is a light-house (lat. 29° 25′ S., lon. 153° 25′ E.), and a costly breakwater. Length, 240 miles. Vessels drawing 10 feet ascend 50 miles, to Grafton, and small steamers go 30 miles farther, to Moleville. Its valley is exceedingly fertile.

Clarence River, a post-town and port of New South Wales, 300 miles N. of Sydney. Pop. about 400.

Clarence Strait, in the Persian Gulf, between the island of Kishm and the mainland, varies in breadth from 3 to 13 miles, and is studded with islands.

Clarence Strait, in Alaska, in the Alexander Archipelago, E. of Prince of Wales Island.

Clarence Strait, the channel between Melville Island and the NW. coast of Australia, communicating with Van Diemen Gulf.

Clarencetown, a settlement, formerly a British military station, on the N. side of Fernando Po Island.

Clarenceville, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich. The banking point is Farmington. Pop. about 200.

Clarenceville, a post-village and outport of Missisquoi co., Quebec, between the Richelieu River and Missisquoi Bay, 3 miles from Lacolle. Pop. 300.

Clarendon, klâr'en-dọn, a county in the southeast-central part of South Carolina, has an area of 710 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Santee River and on the NE. by Lynch's Creek, and traversed by the Black River. Capital, Manning. Pop. in 1890, 23,233; in 1900, 28,184.

Clarendon, a banking post-town, capital of Monroe co., Ark., on the E. bank of the White River and on the Arkansas Midland and the St. Louis Southwestern Rs., 55 miles E. of Little Rock. It has various manufactures, ginneries, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton and produce. Pop. in 1900, 1840.

Clarendon, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Mich., 14 miles by rail S. of Marshall.

Clarendon, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., about 30 miles W. of Rochester. Pop. 250.

Clarendon, a post-borough of Warren co., Pa., 7 miles SE. of Warren, its banking point. It has manufactures of sole-leather and oil-well supplies. Pop. in 1900, 1092.

Clarendon, a post-town of Clarendon co., S.C., in Calvary township. Pop. in 1900, 97.

Clarendon, a banking post-town, capital of Donley co., Tex., on the Fort Worth and Denver City R., 164 miles NW. of Wichita Falls. Pop. about 1000.

Clarendon, a post-township (town) of Rutland co., Vt., about 6 miles S. of Rutland, is drained by Otter Creek and intersected by the Central Vermont R. Pop. in 1900, 915. Clarendon station is on the Rutland R., 6 miles S. of Rutland. See CLARENDON SPRINGS.

Clarendon Center, a post-village of Pontiac co., Quebec, 8 miles NW. of Bristol.

Clarendon Hills, a post-station of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6 miles from Boston. Here are many elegant suburban residences.

Clarendon Park, an extra-parochial liberty, anciently a royal forest of England, in Wiltshire, 2½ miles ESE. of Salisbury. Here are the remains of a royal palace or hunting-seat, in which Henry II. held the council that enacted, in 1164, the Constitutions of Clarendon.

Clarendon Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Rutland co., Vt., in Clarendon township (town), 7 miles SSW. of Rutland. It has medicinal springs. Pop. about 90.

Clarens, klâ'rôN', a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, 3½ miles by rail SE. of Vevey. It is charmingly situated near the E. extremity of Lake Geneva and enjoys a mild winter climate, well suited to certain forms of tubercular troubles. Clarens has been immortalized in Rousseau's *Nouvelle Héloïse*. Elevation, 1245 feet.

Clarenza, a town of Greece. See KLARENTZA.

Clariden, a group of mountains of the Glarus Alps, Switzerland, compassing the upper valley of the Linth. Highest point, the Claridenstock, 10,730 feet. The Clariden Pass is 9740 feet.

Claridge, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. 750.

Claridon, a post-hamlet of Geauga co., Ohio, 32 miles E. of Cleveland.

Claridon, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, 4 miles S. of Caledonia.

Clarie Land, the name given to a portion of the assumed Antarctic Continent, as part of Wilkes Land, between lon. 130° and 140° E. It lies W. of Adélie Land.

Clari'na, a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, on the Granby River, 4 miles SW. of Granby.

Clarinda, a banking city, capital of Page co., Iowa, on the Nodaway River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 60 miles SE. of Council Bluffs. It has manufactures of brick and tile, carriages, ploughs, etc. It exports live-stock, farm-produce, poultry, etc. Here is the southwest insane asylum of the state. Pop. in 1900, 3276.

Clarington, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of Sunfish Creek, 44 miles (direct) NE. of Marietta. It has cigar- and other manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 905.

Clarington, a post-village of Forest co., Pa., on the Clarion River, 14 miles N. of Brookville.

Clarion, a county in the NW. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 566 sq. m. It is intersected by the Clarion River, is bounded on the SW. by the Alleghany River and on the S. by Red Bank Creek. The county has valuable beds of coal, iron-ore, and limestone. Capital, Clarion. Pop. in 1890, 36,802; in 1900, 34,283.

Clarion, a banking city, capital of Wright co., Iowa, 34 miles NE. of Fort Dodge. It is on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and the Mason City and Fort Dodge Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1475.

Clarion, a post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich., 17 miles by rail N. of Elmira. Pop. 100.

Clarion, a banking post-borough, capital of Clarion co., Pa., on a river of the same name and on the Pittsburg and Western R., 25 miles SE. of Oil City. It contains a court-house, state normal school, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2004.

Clarion, or **Cloud's Island,** off the W. coast of Mexico. See REVILLAGIGEDO.

Clarion River, Pa., rises in McKean co., runs generally southwestward, and enters the Alleghany River. It is about 130 miles long.

Clarissa, a post-village of Todd co., Minn., 14 miles by rail NNW. of Long Prairie. Pop. in 1900, 233.

Clark, a county in the southwest-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 875 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Washita River and on the SW. by the Little Missouri River, and is also drained by the Terre Noire Creek. Capital, Arkadelphia. Pop. in 1890, 20,997; in 1900, 21,289.

Clark, a county in the E. part of Illinois, has an area of 515 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the navigable Wabash River and is also drained by the North Fork of the Embarras River. Coal is found in the county. Capital, Marshall. Pop. in 1890, 21,899; in 1900, 24,033.

Clark, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 375 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Ohio River and is partly drained by Silver Creek. Capital, Jeffersonville. Pop. in 1890, 30,259; in 1900, 31,835.

Clark, a county in the SSW. part of Kansas, bordering on Oklahoma, has an area of 975 sq. m. It is drained by the Cimarron River. Capital, Ashland. Pop. in 1890, 2357; in 1900, 1701.

Clark, a county in the east-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 267 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Kentucky River and on the SE. by the Red River. Capital, Winchester. Pop. in 1890, 15,434; in 1900, 16,694.

Clark, a county forming the NE. extremity of Missouri, has an area of 504 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Des Moines River and on the E. by the Mississippi, and is intersected by the Fox and Wyaconda rivers. Capital, Kahoka. Pop. in 1890, 15,126; in 1900, 15,383.

Clark, a county in the southwest-central part of Ohio, has an area of 403 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mad River and also drained by the Little Miami River and Beaver and Lagonda creeks. It has extensive deposits of building- and magnesian limestone. Capital, Springfield. Pop. in 1890, 52,277; in 1900, 58,939.

Clark, a county in the NE. part of South Dakota. Area, 973 sq. m. Capital, Clark. Pop. in 1890, 6728; in 1900, 6942.

Clark, a county in Washington. See CLARKE.

Clark, a county in the northwest-central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 1200 sq. m. It is traversed by the Black River and is partly drained by the Eau Claire River. Capital, Neillsville. Pop. in 1890, 17,708; in 1900, 25,848.

Clark, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky. Pop. 50.

Clark, a banking post-town of Randolph co., Mo., 19 miles by rail SE. of Huntsville. Pop. in 1900, 223.

Clark, a township of Union co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Clark, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio. The banking point is Millersburg. Pop. 150.

Clark, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa. The banking point is Greenville or Sharon. Pop. about 200.

Clark, a banking post-town, capital of Clark co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 31 miles W. of Watertown. It has manufactures of flour and is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 684.

Clark Center, a post-village of Clark co., Ill. The banking point is Marshall. Pop. 150.

Clarkdale, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa. The banking point is Mystic. Pop. about 175.

Clarke, a county in the SW. part of Alabama, has an area of 1213 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Alabama River and on the W. by the Tombigbee. Capital, Grovehill. Pop. in 1890, 22,624; in 1900, 27,790.

Clarke, a county in the northeast-central part of Georgia, has an area of 159 sq. m. It is drained by the Oconee River and its branches. Gold has been found in the county. Capital, Athens. Pop. in 1890, 15,186; in 1900, 17,708.

Clarke, a county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is drained by several small affluents of the Des Moines River. Capital, Osceola. Pop. in 1890, 11,332; in 1900, 12,440.

Clarke, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, has an area of 664 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chickasawha River. Capital, Quitman. Pop. in 1890, 15,826; in 1900, 17,741.

Clarke, a county in the N. part of Virginia, has an area of 189 sq. m. It is intersected by the Shenandoah River and is bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge. It is a part of the Great Valley of Virginia. Capital, Berryville. Pop. in 1890, 8071; in 1900, 7927.

Clarke, a county in the SW. part of Washington, has an area of 648 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and partly on the W. by the Columbia River, and is intersected by the Cathlapootle River. Capital, Vancouver. Pop. in 1890, 11,709; in 1900, 13,419.

Clarke, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., 5 miles N. of Winchester.

Clarke, or **Newton,** a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 3 miles from Newtonville.

Clarke City, a banking post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., 18 miles W. by N. of Kankakee. Pop. in 1900, 621.

Clarke City, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Mo., 3 miles by rail E. of Kahoka.

Clarke's Harbor, on Cape Sable Island, Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles S. of Barrington.

Clarke's Point, a narrow peninsula in Massachusetts, SW. of New Bedford Bay. At the extremity of the point is a fixed light, in lat. 41° 35′ 30″ N., lon. 70° 54′ 12″ W.

Clarke's River. See CLARK'S RIVER.

Clarke Station, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., 24 miles by rail SSE. of Chicago.

Clarkestown, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Muncy. Pop. 115.

Clarkesville, a banking post-village, capital of Habersham co., Ga., 10 miles by rail S. by W. of Tallulah Falls. Pop. about 500.

Clarketon, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Clarkfield, a banking post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., 11 miles by rail NW. of Hanley Falls. Pop. in 1900, 437.

Clarkfork, a post-village of Kootenai co., Idaho. The banking point is Spokane, Wash. Pop. about 200.

Clark Island, Bering Sea. See ST. LAWRENCE.

Clark, Lake, in the southern part of Alaska, W. of Cook Inlet. It communicates with Lake Iliamna by means of the Nogheting River or channel.

Clarklake, a post-village of Johnson co., Mich. The banking point is Brooklyn. Pop. 100.

Clark Mills, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Oriskany Creek and on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore Rs., 10 miles WSW. of Utica. Pop. about 400.

Clarks, a banking post-village of Merrick co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 12 miles NE. of Central City. Pop. in 1900, 554.

Clark's Beach, a large fishing settlement of Newfoundland, on the N. side of Conception Bay, 4 miles from Brigus.

Clarksboro, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 14 miles SW. of Camden. Pop. about 250.

Clarksboro, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 40 miles SE. of Ogdensburg.

Clarksburg, a post-hamlet of Yolo co., Cal., 15 miles (direct) S. of Sacramento.

Clarksburg, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind., 12 miles NE. of Greensburg, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Clarksburg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., 38 miles W. of Baltimore. Pop. 70.

Clarksburg, a township (town), of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Vermont line. Pop. in 1900, 943.

Clarksburg, a city of Moniteau co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 32 miles E. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 509.

Clarksburg, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., 20 miles E. of Trenton.

Clarksburg, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 20 miles S. of Buffalo. Pop. 200.

Clarksburg, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 18 miles NW. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 551.

Clarksburg, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 33 miles E. by N. of Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

Clarksburg, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., 9 miles S. of Huntingdon.

Clarksburg, a banking post-town, capital of Harrison co., W.Va., is on the West Fork of the Monongahela River

and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 82 miles E. of Parkersburg. It has manufactures of woollens, table-ware, glass, iron, miner's supplies, and tin-plate, etc. The adjacent country abounds in coal and has one of the largest oil-fields of the state. The Broaddus and St. Mary's Institutes are located here. Pop. in 1890, 3008; in 1900, 4050.

Clarksburg, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, near the mouth of the Beaver River, 16 miles W. of Collingwood. It has flour-, grist- and woollen-mills. Pop. about 700.

Clarks Corner, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., 8 miles NE. of Willimantic. Pop. 100.

Clarks Corners, Saratoga co., N.Y. See GANSEVOORT.

Clarks Corners, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 15 miles NE. of Jefferson.

Clark's Creek, Kan., rises in Morris co. and enters the Kansas River 8 miles NE. of Junction City.

Clark's Creek, Pa., enters the Susquehanna River about 10 miles above Harrisburg.

Clarksdale, a post-village of Christian co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 5 miles SW. of Taylorville.

Clarksdale, a banking post-town, a capital of Coahoma co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 67 miles S. of Memphis. It has a cotton-compress, saw-, planing- and cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1773.

Clarksdale, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 14 miles SW. of Maysville. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Clarks Falls, a post-village of New London co., Conn., 6 miles N. of Westerly, R.I.

Clarksfield, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, on the Vermilion River and on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R., 12 miles E. by S. of Norwalk.

Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone rises in the N. part of Wyoming, runs northward, and enters the Yellowstone River in Montana, near lat. 45° 43′ N. It is about 150 miles long and traverses a very mountainous region of volcanic origin.

Clarks Fork, a post-township of Cooper co., Mo., 7 miles SE. of Boonville. Pop. in 1900, 1423.

Clarks Green, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., 8 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. about 300.

Clarks Grove, a post-hamlet of Freeborn co., Minn.

Clark's Harbor, an outport of Nova Scotia, under the jurisdiction of Barrington.

Clarkshill, a banking post-town of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Rs., 16 miles SSE. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 539.

Clarks Hill, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C., 19 miles from Augusta, Ga.

Clark's Island, Knox co., Me., an isle in Penobscot Bay, about 10 miles from Rockland. Here are quarries of fine granite.

Clark's Island, the most southern of the Furneaux group, off the NE. end of Tasmania. Lat. 40° S.

Clarks Mill, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ga.

Clarks Mill, a post-village of York co., Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 120.

Clarks Mills, a hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the mouth of the Batten Kill, about ½ mile from Schuylerville. Pop. about 50.

Clarks Mills, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 27 miles by rail W. of Franklin. Pop. about 200.

Clarks Mills, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., on the Manitowoc River, about 12 miles W. of Manitowoc city. Pop. 120.

Clark's Mills, a village of Ontario. See CAMDEN EAST.

Clarkson, a post-village of Webster co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Clarkson, a post-village of Colfax co., Neb., 28 miles by rail W. of Scribner. Pop. in 1900, 344.

Clarkson, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., about 14 miles WNW. of Rochester. Pop. about 300.

Clarkson, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 8 miles E. by S. of New Lisbon. Pop. 160.

Clark's Point, a locality in Maine, near Machias, noted for its rock pictographs.

Clark's (Clarke's) River, Flathead River, or **Clark Fork of the Columbia River,** rises by several branches among the Rocky Mountains in the western part of Montana. Its head-streams are the Hell Gate, Bitter Root, and Big Blackfoot rivers, which unite near Missoula to form the Missoula or upper part of Clark's River, another head-stream of which issues from Flathead Lake. The river runs generally northwestward, traverses the northern part of Idaho, and enters the Columbia, in British Columbia, just beyond the Washington boundary-line. It is about 700 miles long. In Idaho, near lat. 48° 10′ N., it expands into the lake called Pend d'Oreille, which is about 35 miles long.

Clark's River, Ky., runs northward and enters the Tennessee River, 2 miles above Paducah. It is about 75 miles long.

Clark's Run, a small stream of Yuba co., Cal. falls into the Yuba River, 20 miles above Marysville.

Clark's Station, Daviess co., Ind. See CANNELSBURG.

Clarks Summit, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. about 900.

Clarkston, a post-town of Dekalb co., Ga., in Clarkston township. Pop. in 1900, 362.

Clarkston, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 35 miles NNW. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 360.

Clarkston, a post-town of Cache co., Utah, 20 miles NW. of Logan. Pop. about 400.

Clarkston, a banking post-village of Asotin co., Wash., on the Snake River, opposite Lewiston, Idaho. Pop. about 1500.

Clarkstown, a post-town of Carlton co., Ontario, Canada. Pop. about 400.

Clarksville, a post-village of Clark co., Ala. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. about 300.

Clarksville, a banking city, capital of Johnson co., Ark., is about 2 miles N. of the Arkansas River, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 101 miles WNW. of Little Rock. It has cotton-gins, rolling- and other mills, etc. It is a shipping point for cotton, coal, and wool. Pop. in 1900, 1086.

Clarksville, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal., about 25 miles E. of Sacramento.

Clarksville, a town of Faversham co., Ga., in Clarksville township. The banking point is Toccoa. Pop. in 1900, 491.

Clarksville, a post-town of Clark co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 2½ miles above New Albany and opposite Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 2370.

Clarksville, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ind., 6 miles E. of Noblesville.

Clarksville, a post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T. The banking point is Wagoner. Pop. 150.

Clarksville, a banking post-town of Butler co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 24 miles NNW. of Cedar Falls. Pop. in 1900, 849.

Clarksville, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., 10 miles WSW. of Ellicott City.

Clarksville, a banking post-village of Ionia co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 26 miles SE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 350.

Clarksville, a banking city of Pike co., Mo., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 40 miles below Hannibal. It has vinegar-factories, machine-shops, tobacco-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 843.

Clarksville, a post-township (town) of Coos co., N.H., is drained by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900, 307.

Clarksville, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., 15 miles WSW. of Albany. Pop. about 600.

Clarksville, a township (town) of Allegany co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 836.

Clarksville, Otsego co., N.Y., 5 miles E. of Cooperstown. See MIDDLEFIELD.

Clarksville, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley R., 46 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 465.

Clarksville, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., on Ten-Mile Creek, 10 miles NE. of Waynesburg. Pop. about 250.

Clarksville, Mercer co., Pa., 33 miles SSW. of Meadville. See CLARK.

Clarksville, a city, capital of Montgomery co., Tenn., on the right bank of the Cumberland River, at the mouth of the Red River, 65 miles below Nashville. It is on the Louisville and Nashville R. It is built on high and hilly ground and contains a court-house and several collegiate institutions, the Southwestern University (Presbyterian) being located here. The city is actively engaged in the tobacco trade, and the shipments of leaf-tobacco amount annually to upward of 30,000 hogsheads. It has also other important industries. Nearly all the business portion of Clarksville was destroyed by fire in 1878. Pop. in 1890, 7924; in 1900, 9431.

Clarksville, a banking city, capital of Red River co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 30 miles E. of Paris. It has a trade in cotton, cotton-seed oil, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2069.

Clarksville, a banking post-town of Mecklenburg co., Va., on the Roanoke River, below the confluence of the Dan and Staunton rivers, 50 miles E. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 723.

Clarkton, a post-village of Dunklin co., Mo., 25 miles S. of Dexter. Pop. about 300.

Clarkton, a post-village of Bladen co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 46 miles WNW. of Wilmington. It has manufactures of rosin, turpentine, etc.

Clarkville, a post-village of McKinley co., N.Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. 150.

Clarno, a hamlet and post-township (town) of Green co., Wis. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1226.

Clary, klā're', a village of France, 10 miles SE. of Cambrai. Pop. about 2000.

Claryville, kla're-vil, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Ky., 4 miles E. of Visalia.

Claryville, a post-village of Perry co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, opposite Chester, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 122.

Claryville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., 32 miles W. of Kingston.

Clase, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles NW. of Swansea, of which it is a suburb. It has collieries and tin- and steel-works.

Clashmore, a village of Ireland, co. of Waterford, 4 miles N. of Youghal.

Clastidium, an ancient name of CASTEGGIO.

Clatonia, a post-village of Gage co., Neb., 27 miles by rail S. by W. of Lincoln. Pop. 100.

Clats'ka'nie, a post-town of Columbia co., Oregon, on the Clatskanie River and on the Astoria and Columbia River R., 37 miles E. of Astoria. Pop. in 1900, 311.

Clatsop, a county forming the NW. extremity of Oregon, has an area of 820 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Columbia River and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. Capital, Astoria. Pop. in 1890, 10,016; in 1900, 12,765.

Clatsop, a post-town of Clatsop co., Oregon, in Clatsop precinct. Pop. in 1900, 176.

Claude, klawd, a post-village, capital of Armstrong co., Tex., on the Fort Worth and Denver City R. Pop. about 300.

Claude, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, 10 miles NW. of Brampton. Pop. 100.

Claudia, a village of Clay co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Claudy, or **Clady,** klā'de, a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 4 miles SSW. of Strabane.

Claussville, klawss'vil, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., about 11 miles W. of Allentown. Pop. 135.

Clausthal, klōws'tāl, a town of Prussia, province of Hanover, situated on a plateau of the Harz Mountains, at an elevation of about 1800 feet, 25 miles NE. of Göttingen. Its most notable edifice is the Church of the Holy Ghost, the largest wooden church in the world. Here are some of the most important mines in Germany, belonging to the Prussian government. They yield silver, gold, lead, copper, iron, and zinc. The shafts have reached a depth of 2800 feet. Clausthal has a large mining academy. Pop. in 1900, 8565.

Clavenna, the ancient name of CHIAVENNA.

Claverack, klaw'ver-ăk, a post-village of Claverack township (town), in Columbia co., N.Y., on the Boston and Albany R., 3 miles ESE. of Hudson, its banking point. It contains the Hudson River Institute. Pop. of the village, about 350; of the town in 1900, 2018.

Claverack Creek, Columbia co., N.Y., enters Kinderhook Creek about 5 miles N. of Hudson.

Clavering, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 18 miles from Owen Sound. Pop. 75.

Clawson, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 10 miles SE. of Pontiac. Pop. 200.

Clawson, a hamlet of Butler co., Ohio, 5 miles E. of Hamilton. Pop. 50.

Clawson, a post-village of Angelina co., Tex. The banking point is Lufkin. Pop. about 150.

Claxton, a banking post-town of Tatnall co. Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line, 43 miles W. of Savannah. Pop. in 1900, 553.

Claxton, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Ky.

Clay, a county in the E. part of Alabama, has an area of 694 sq. m. It is drained by small affluents of the Tallapoosa River. Capital, Ashland. Pop. in 1890, 15,765; in 1900, 17,099.

Clay, a county in the NE. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri, is bounded on the E. by the river St. Francis and traversed by Black River. Area, 649 sq. m. Capitals, Corning and Piggott. Pop. in 1890, 12,200; in 1900, 15,886.

Clay, a county in the NE. part of Florida, has an area of 622 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the St. Johns River. Capital, Greencove Springs. Pop. in 1890, 5154; in 1900, 5635.

Clay, a county in the SW. part of Georgia, has an area of 216 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River. Capital, Fort Gaines. Pop. in 1890, 7817; in 1900, 8568.

Clay, a county in the SE. part of Illinois, has an area of 468 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Wabash River. Capital, Louisville. Pop. in 1890, 16,772; in 1900, 19,553.

Clay, a county in the W. part of Indiana, has an area of 357 sq. m. It is intersected by the Eel River. The county has beds of good block-coal. Capital, Brazil. Pop. in 1890, 30,536; in 1900, 34,285.

Clay, a county in the NW. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Sioux River. Capital, Spencer. Pop. in 1890, 9309; in 1900, 13,401.

Clay, a county in the northeast-central part of Kansas, has an area of 651 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican River. Capital, Clay Center. Pop. in 1890, 16,146; in 1900, 15,833.

Clay, a county in the SE. part of Kentucky, has an area of 457 sq. m. It is drained by the South Fork of the Kentucky River. The county has extensive beds of coal and iron-ore, and springs from which salt is procured. Capital, Manchester. Pop. in 1890, 12,447; in 1900, 15,364.

Clay, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, is bounded on the W. by the Red River of the North and is intersected by the Buffalo River. Area, 1022 sq. m. Capital, Moorhead. Pop. in 1890, 11,517; in 1900, 17,942.

Clay, a county in the E. or NE. part of Mississippi, has an area of 399 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Tombigbee River and is drained by the Oktibbeha River. Capital, West Point. Pop. in 1890, 18,607; in 1900, 19,563.

Clay, a county in the WNW. part of Missouri, has an area of 407 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River and also drained by Fishing Creek. The county contains deposits of coal and galena. Capital, Liberty. Pop. in 1890, 19,856; in 1900, 18,903.

Clay, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of 586 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Blue River and the West Fork of the Big Blue River. Capital, Clay Center. Pop. in 1890, 16,310; in 1900, 15,735.

Clay, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 185 sq. m. It is drained by the Hiawassee River. Capital, Hayesville. Pop. in 1890, 4197; in 1900, 4532.

Clay, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota, is bounded on the S. by the Missouri River and intersected by the Vermilion River. Area, 408 sq. m. Capital, Vermilion. Pop. in 1890, 7509; in 1900, 9316.

Clay, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, is intersected by the Cumberland River and is also drained by Obey's River. Area, 260 sq. m. Capital, Celina. Pop. in 1890, 7260; in 1900, 8421.

Clay, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 1250 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Red River and is intersected by the Big and Little Wichita rivers. Capital, Henrietta. Pop. in 1890, 7503; in 1900, 9231.

Clay, a county in the central part of West Virginia, has an area of 348 sq. m. It is intersected by the Elk River. The county contains deposits of coal and iron-ore. Capital, Clay. Pop. in 1890, 4659; in 1900, 8248.

Clay, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ala., 17 miles NNE. of Birmingham.

Clay, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, about 12 miles N. of Fairfield. Pop. about 150.

Clay, a banking post-town of Webster co., Ky., in Clay district. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Clay, a township (town) of Onondaga co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2578. Clay station is on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 11 miles N. of Syracuse.

Clay, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, 10 miles S. of Jackson. Pop. about 125.

Clay, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1134.

Clay, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 820.

Clay, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Clay township, 5 miles WNW. of Ephrata. Pop. about 75; of the township in 1900, 1631.

Clay, a banking post-village, capital of Clay co., W.Va., on the Charleston, Clendenin and Sutton R., 30 miles NE. of Charleston. Pop. about 300.

Claybank, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., Va., on the York River, 15 miles SE. of West Point.

Claybanks, a post-township (town) of Door co., Wis., is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1900, 557.

Claybrook, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn., 12 miles E. of Jackson.

Clayburg, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Saranac River, 24 miles WSW. of Plattsburg. Iron deposits are found here.

Clay Center, a banking city, capital of Clay co., Kan., is on the Republican River and on the Union Pacific and other railroads, 33 miles NNW. of Junction City. It has foundries, machine-shops, etc., and is an important shipping point for farm-produce. Pop. in 1900, 3069.

Clay Center, a banking post-village, capital of Clay co., Neb., on the Kansas City and Omaha R., 9 miles N. of Fairfield. Pop. in 1900, 590.

Clay City, a banking post-town of Clay co., Ill., 46 miles W. of Vincennes, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 907.

Clay City, a banking post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute R., 20 miles S. of Brazil. It has packing-, brick-, tile- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1503.

Clay City, a banking post-town of Powell co., Ky., 4 miles by rail W. of Stanton. Pop. in 1900, 585.

Clay Court-House, W.Va. See CLAY.

Clay Cross, a town of England, in Derbyshire, 4 miles S. of Chesterfield. Pop. in 1901, 8358.

Clayfork, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C., 20 miles SE. of Fayetteville.

Clay'hatch'ee, a post-hamlet of Dale co., Ala., 40 miles SE. of Troy.

Clayhill, a post-hamlet of York co., S.C., 10 miles N. of Rockhill station.

Claylick, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 6 miles E. of Newark. Pop. 120.

Claylick, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Mercersburg.

Clay Mills, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River, 28 miles SSW. of Dubuque.

Claymont, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Dalaware River and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 7 miles ENE. of Wilmington. Pop. about 250.

Clay, Mount, a summit of the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, N.H., between Mounts Jefferson and Washington. Elevation, 5554 feet.

Clayno, a village of Bradford co., Fla., on the Atlantic, Suwanee River and Gulf R. Pop. 75.

Claypool, a banking post-town of Kosciusko co., Ind., 9 miles by rail S. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1900, 399.

Claypool, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ky. Pop. about 50.

Claysburg, a post-town of Clark co., Ind., in Jeffersonville township. Pop. in 1900, 116.

Claysburg, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., 20 miles S. of Altoona. Pop. about 250.

Clays Prairie, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., 8 miles NE. of Paris.

Claysville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., 3 miles S. of Saltillo.

Claysville, a post-village of Harrison co., Ky., on the Licking River, 30 miles WSW. of Maysville. Pop. about 400.

Claysville, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., 7 miles NW. of Cedar City.

Claysville, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, about 20 miles E. of Zanesville. Pop. 115.

Claysville, a banking post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 42 miles SW. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 856.

Clayton, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles SW. of Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 5119.

Clayton, a county in the northwest-central part of Georgia, is drained by the Flint River. Area, 142 sq. m. Capital, Jonesboro. Pop. in 1890, 8295; in 1900, 9598.

Clayton, a county in the NE. part of Iowa, has an area of 745 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by the Turkey River, and is also drained by the Volga River. Capital, Elkader. Pop. in 1890, 26,733; in 1900, 27,750.

Clayton, a banking post-village, capital of Barbour co., Ala., on the Central R. of Georgia, 21 miles W. of Eufaula. It has an extensive trade in cotton and naval stores. Pop. in 1900, 998.

Clayton, a post-hamlet of Nevada co., Ark., 12 miles S. by W. of Prescott.

Clayton, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., near Mount Diablo. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 400.

Clayton, a post-town of Kent co., Del., on Duck Creek, at the junction of the Baltimore and Delaware Bay and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rs., 37 miles S. by W. of Wilmington. The banking town is Smyrna. Pop. in 1900, 770.

Clayton, a post-town, capital of Rabun co., Ga., 100 miles NE. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 199.

Clayton, a post-village of Custer co., Idaho. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop. 250.

Clayton, a banking post-village of Adams co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 28 miles ENE. of Quincy. It is a shipping point for grain, hay, wool, and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 996.

Clayton, a banking post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 20 miles W. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 600.

Clayton, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 44 miles NW. of Dubuque. Pop. about 200.

Clayton, a post-hamlet of Concordia parish, La. Pop. 50.

Clayton, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 22 miles NE. of Baltimore.

Clayton, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., 40 miles W. of Springfield.

Clayton, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 11 miles WSW. of Adrian. Pop. in 1900, 370.

Clayton, a banking post-village, capital of St. Louis co., Mo., is situated on a high, undulating tract, 2 miles W. of the city limits of St. Louis. Pop. about 550.

Clayton, a village of Vernon co., Mo., in Coal township. Pop. in 1900, 76. The post-office is Eve.

Clayton, a post-borough of Clayton township, Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 21 miles S. of Camden. It has manufactures of glass. Pop. in 1900, 1951.

Clayton, a township of Gloucester co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 38.

Clayton, a post-village, capital of Union co., N.Mex., on the Colorado and Southern R., 55 miles SE. of Folsom. Pop. about 200.

Clayton, a banking post-village of Clayton township (town), Jefferson co., N.Y., is on the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of French Creek, about 22 miles NNW. of Watertown. It is on the New York Central and Hudson River R. It has lumbering and ship-building interests and is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 1913; of the town, 4313.

Clayton, a banking post-town of Johnston co., N.C., 15 miles SE. of Raleigh. It has cotton-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 754.

Clayton, Adams co., Ohio. See BENTONVILLE.

Clayton, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 12 miles NW. of Dayton. Pop. about 300.

Clayton, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 15 miles S. by W. of Allentown. Pop. 350.

Clayton, a post-hamlet of Obion co., Tenn.

Clayton, a post-village of Panola co., Tex., 20 miles ESE. of Henderson.

Clayton, a post-hamlet of Stevens co., Wash.

Clayton, a post-village of Polk co., Wis., 42 miles by rail NNE. of Hudson. Pop. about 150.

Clayton, or **Bellamy's Mills,** a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, on the Indian River, 11 miles from Almonte. Pop. about 250.

Clayton-le-Moors, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles ENE. of Blackburn. Pop. in 1901, 8153.

Claytonville, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., 8 miles by rail W. of Wellington Junction.

Clayton West, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles from Barnsley. Pop. about 1500.

Clay Village, a post-village of Shelby co., Ky., 5 miles E. by S. of Shelbyville. Pop. 100.

Clayville, Webster co., Ky. See CLAY.

Clayville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., 11 miles S. of Utica, its banking point. It has manufactures of wagons, washing-machines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 568.

Clayville (Lindsey post-office), a borough of Jefferson co., Pa., 50 miles NW. of Altoona. It has iron-works, roller- and planing-mills, manufactures of brick, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2371. The banking point is Punxsutawney.

Clazom'enæ, an ancient Ionian city on the coast of Asia Minor. It was a few miles west of Smyrna.

Clealum, a post-village of Kittitas co., Wash. Its banking point is Ellensburg.

Clear, Cape, the most southern headland of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, on an island having a light-house on an abrupt cliff, 450 feet above the sea. Lat. 51° 26′ N.; lon. 9° 29′ W.

Clear Creek, Shasta co., Cal., enters the Sacramento River from the W. a few miles below Shasta.

Clear Creek, Colo., rises on the E. slope of the Snowy or Main Range, near Gray's Peak, and enters the South Fork of the Platte River about 6 miles below Denver. Length, 79 miles.

Clear Creek, a county in the north-central part of Colorado, is drained by Clear Creek. Area, 425 sq. m. The Rocky Mountains, here covered with perpetual snow, extend along the western border of this county, which abounds in beautiful scenery. Gold and silver are mined. Mount Evans, in this county, is 14,330 feet high. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. in 1890, 7184; in 1900, 7082.

Clearcreek, a post-hamlet of Chilton co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., about 17 miles by rail NNW. of Clanton.

Clearcreek, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., 8 miles E. of Durham.

Clearcreek, a post-village of Monroe co., Ind., 36 miles WSW. of Columbus. It is intersected by Salt Creek. Clearcreek station is 3½ miles S. of Bloomington.

Clearcreek, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., about 28 miles E. of Goodland station.

Clearcreek, a post-township of Nemaha co., Kan., 10 miles NW. of Seneca. Pop. in 1900, 900.

Clearcreek, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 22 miles ESE. of Mayville. Pop. about 400.

Clearcreek, a post-hamlet of Cabarrus co., N.C., 8 miles SE. of Harrisburg.

Clearcreek, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, in Clearcreek township. Pop. about 165.

Clear Creek, a post-village of Galveston co., Tex., on the Galveston, Houston and Northern R., 26 miles NW. of Galveston.

Clear Creek, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, 28 miles from Simcoe.

Clearfield, a county in the west-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 1141 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, is bounded on the SE. by Moshannon Creek, and is partly drained by Clearfield Creek. The county has valuable beds of bituminous coal, limestone, and iron-ore. Capital, Clearfield. Pop. in 1890, 69,565; in 1900, 80,614.

Clearfield, a banking post-town of Taylor co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 18 miles NE. of Bedford. Pop. in 1900, 698.

Clearfield, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Kan., 12 miles SE. of Lawrence.

Clearfield, a post-borough, capital of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 40 miles N. of Altoona. It has foundries, machine-shops, manufactures of fire-bricks, lumber, etc. Lumbering, tanning, and coaling are leading industries. Pop. in 1900, 5081.

Clearfield Creek, Pa., rises in Cambria co. and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 5 miles below the town of Clearfield.

Clear Fork of the Brazos River, Tex., drains parts of Jones, Shackelford, and Throckmorton cos. and enters the Brazos River in Young co., 10 miles S. of Belknap. Length, estimated at 200 miles.

Clear Lake, Cal., is in Lake co., about 25 miles long and from 2 to 10 miles wide. The shores of the lake present picturesque scenery and are frequented by tourists and sportsmen, who find here much game. The outlet is Cache Creek.

Clearlake, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Steuben co., Ind., 2½ miles SE. of Ray.

Clearlake, a banking post-town and summer-resort of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles W. of Mason City. It is near a lake of the same name, which is about 6 miles long. Pop. in 1900, 1706.

Clearlake, a banking post-village of Sherburne co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs., 25 miles NW. of Elk River. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Clearlake, a banking post-town, capital of Deuel co., S.Dak., 24 miles SE. of Watertown. It is on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 491.

Clearlake, a post-village of Skagit co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Sedro Wooley.

Clearlake, a post-village of Polk co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 30 miles SE. of Osceola Mills. Pop. in 1900, 527.

Clearmont, a banking post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., 5 miles by rail N. of Burlington Junction. Pop. in 1900, 348.

Clearport, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 30 miles SE. of Columbus. Pop. about 350.

Clearridge, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., 25 miles WNW. of Chambersburg.

Clearspring, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ark.

Clearspring, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., 10 miles NE. of Mayfield. Pop. 50.

Clearspring, a post-town of Washington co., Md., 13 miles W. of Hagerstown, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 474.

Clearspring, a post-village of York co., Pa., 4 miles SSW. of Dillsburg. Pop. 175.

Clearspring, a post-hamlet of Guadalupe co., Tex., 7 miles NW. of Seguin.

Clearville, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., 44 miles S. of Altoona. Pop. about 500.

Clearville, a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, Canada. Pop. 100.

Clearwater, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. about 500.

Clearwater, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho. Pop. about 80.

Clearwater, a banking city of Sedgwick co., Kan., on the Ninnescah River, 12 miles by rail SW. of Wichita. Pop. in 1900, 368.

Clearwater, a post-village of Wright co., Minn., on the Clearwater River, 50 miles WNW. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 271.

Clearwater, a post-village of Antelope co., Neb., 9 miles by rail WNW. of Neligh. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Clearwater, a resort of Herkimer co., N.Y. The banking point is Malone or Utica.

Clearwater, a village of Aiken co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Augusta, Ga. Pop. about 300.

Clearwater Harbor, a post-town of Hillsboro co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico and on the Plant System, 20 miles from Tampa. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Clearwater River, Idaho, is formed by two branches called the North and South Forks, which unite on the west border of Shoshone co. It runs westward and enters the Snake or Lewis River at Lewiston. The entire length of the river, including one fork, is about 200 miles.

Clearwater River, Minn., runs NW. in Polk co. and enters the Red Lake River. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Clearwater River, Minn., a small river or creek which enters the Mississippi River in Wright co. About 10 miles from its mouth it expands into Clearwater Lake.

Clearwater (Little Athabasca, or **Washacummov) River,** in British North America, flows from the hills near Lake Methye to the river Athabasca. It is navigable for boats.

Cleator Moor, a town of England, in Cumberland, 3 miles SSE. of Whitehaven, with coal- and iron-mines. Pop. in 1901, 8120.

Cleburne, a county in the NE. part of Alabama, has an area of 563 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tallapoosa River. The county contains gold, copper, and iron. Capital, Edwardsville. Pop. in 1890, 13,218; in 1900, 13,206.

Cleburne, a county in the N. part of Arkansas. Area, 635 sq. m. It is intersected by the Owl Fork, tributary to the White River, and by Cadron Creek, and has numerous mineral springs. Capital, Heber. Pop. in 1900, 9628.

Cleburne, a banking post-village of Riley co., Kan. Pop. 150.

Cleburne, a banking post-town, capital of Johnson co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 53 miles SW. of Dallas. It has roller-mills, extensive railroad-shops, cotton-compresses, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7493.

Cleckheaton, klĕk'e-tŏn, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 8½ miles N. of Leeds. Pop. in 1901, 12,524.

Cléden-Cap-Sizun, klā'dŏn' kăp see'zŭn', a commune of France, in Finistère, 26 miles NE. of Quimper. Pop. about 2500.

Clee Hills, a range of heights in Shropshire, England, N. of Ludlow. Altitude, 1807 feet.

Cle El'um, a post-village of Kittitas co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 25 miles NW. by W. of Ellensburg. Pop. about 120.

Cleethorpe, a watering-place of England, co. of Lincoln, 2½ miles ESE. of Great Grimsby. Pop. (with Thrunscoe) in 1901, 12,578.

Cleghorn, a banking post-village of Cherokee co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. 140.

Cléguérec, klā'gā'rĕk', a town of France, in Morbihan, 6 miles NW. of Pontivy. Pop. of the commune, about 3600.

Cleland, a coal-mining village of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 3 miles from Motherwell.

Clementon, or **Clemanton,** a post-village of Camden co., N.J., 12 miles by rail SE. of Camden. Pop. about 700.

Clements, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., 15 miles by rail NE. of Stockton. Pop. about 300.

Clements, a post-village of Chase co., Kan., 14 miles by rail W. of Strong. Pop. 200.

Clements, a post-village of St. Mary co., Md. Pop. 75.

Clementsport, or **Moose River,** a post-village and outport of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on Annapolis Basin, at the mouth of the Moose River, 8 miles SW. of Annapolis. Pop. about 200.

Clementsvale, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Annapolis. Pop. about 500.

Clementsville, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Tenn., 35 miles SSE. of Glasgow, Ky.

Clemma, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. The banking point is Waxahachie. Pop. 90.

Clemmonsville, a post-village of Forsyth co., N.C., 2 miles E. of the Yadkin River and 11 miles SW. of Salem. Pop. about 100.

Clemo, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., on the Erie R. The banking point is Honesdale. Pop. 150.

Clemons, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa. The banking point is Marshalltown. Pop. 225.

Clemson College, Oconee co., S.C., is the seat of Clemson College. The banking point is Pendleton. Pop. 125.

Clendenin, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Charleston, Clendenin and Sutton R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. about 150.

Cleo, a banking post-village of Woods co., Okla., 40 miles SE. of Alva. Pop. about 500.

Cleobury-Mortimer, klo'bẹr-re mor'tẹ-mẹr, a town of England, in Shropshire, 10 miles E. of Ludlow. Pop. of the parish, about 1500.

Cleon, a post-township of Manistee co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 1237.

Cleona, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ind.

Cleona, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 3 miles W. of Lebanon.

Cleone, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal. The banking point is Fort Bragg. Pop. 75.

Cleone, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 100.

Cleopatra, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Mo. Pop. about 40.

Clercken, klĕrk'kẹn, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 20 miles SW. of Bruges.

Clères, klair, a small town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 14 miles N. of Rouen.

Clerihan, a village of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 4 miles NW. of Clonmel.

Clerkenwell, a district of London, co. of Middlesex, 1 mile N. of St. Paul's. It has a famous prison. Pop. in 1901, 63,704.

Clermont, a county in the SW. part of Ohio, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 431 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Ohio River and is partly bounded on the W. by the Little Miami River. The greater part of it is drained by the East Fork of the Little Miami. Capital, Batavia. Pop. in 1890, 35,553; in 1900, 31,610.

Clermont, a post-village of Lake co., Fla., 29 miles by rail S. by W. of Tavares. Pop. about 300.

Clermont, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., 10 miles by rail NW. of Indianapolis.

Clermont, a banking post-town of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Turkey River and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 10 miles NE. of West Union. Pop. in 1900, 513.

Clermont, a post-village of Bullitt co., Ky. Pop. about 100.

Clermont, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J. The banking point is Cape May. Pop. about 200.

Clermont, a post-village of Clermont township (town), Columbia co., N.Y., about 14 miles S. of Hudson. Pop about 130; of the town in 1900, 812.

Clermont, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., 13 miles by rail S. of Smethport.

Clermont, a municipal town of Queensland, Australia, 227 miles NW. of Rockhampton. It has mining interests. Pop. 1300.

Clermont-en-Argonne, klĕr'môn'ôn ar'gonn', a small town of France, department of Meuse, 14 miles WSW. of Verdun.

Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, klĕr'-môn'ôn bo'vă'-zee', a town of France, in Oise, 16 miles SSE. of Beauvais. It has a mediæval town-hall, an interesting church, and the remains of an old castle, now used as a reformatory. It is the seat of a large insane asylum. Clermont was the capital of a mediæval county. Pop. in 1901, 3976 (commune, 5723).

Clermont-Ferrand, klĕr'môn'fĕr'rôn' (anc. *Augustonem'etum*), a city of France, capital of the department of Puy-de-Dôme, 212 miles SSE. of Paris. Being situated near the Puy-de-Dôme, it is surrounded by volcanic formations of the most varied aspect. A large proportion of the houses are constructed of dark lava. It is full of narrow, steep, and crooked streets. Prominent among the older edifices are the cathedral, only recently completed, the mediæval church of Notre Dame, restored in modern times, and the building of the prefecture, originally a convent. One of the public monuments is that erected to Pascal, who was a native of the town. Clermont-Ferrand has faculties of science and letters, a medico-pharmaceutical school, various technical schools and museums, a botanic garden, an academy of science and arts, and a library of about 90,000 volumes. The important meteorological observatory of the Puy-de-Dôme has two stations, one located at the university and the other on the summit of the Puy-de-Dôme at an elevation of nearly 5000 feet. The manufactures include various food preparations, chemicals, rope, hats, machines, etc. Clermont-Ferrand is visited for its mineral waters. Christianity was established here and a bishopric founded about the year 250. The great council in which the Crusades originated was held here in 1095. The town was the capital of the old province of Auvergne. Pop. in 1901, 52,933.

Clermont-l'Hérault, klĕr'môn'lă'rō', a town of France, department of Hérault, 23 miles W. of Montpellier. It is a busy manufacturing and trading town. Pop. in 1901, 5187.

Clermont Mills, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., 30 miles N. by E. of Baltimore.

Clermont-Tonnerre, kler'mo..t'ton'nair' (Fr. pron. klĕr'môn'ton'nair'), or **Natupe,** nă-too'pă, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago, in lat. 18° 32' S., lon. 136° 21' W. Length, 10 miles, by 1½ miles across.

Clermontville, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 28 miles above Cincinnati. Pop. about 100.

Clerval, klĕr'văl', a small town of France, department of Doubs, 24 miles NE. of Besançon, on the Doubs.

Cléry, klă'ree', a small town of France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 9 miles SW. of Orleans. It has a church containing the tomb of Louis XI.

Cles, klĕs, a town of Austria-Hungary, Tyrol, 19 miles N. by W. of Trent, on the Noce. It is commanded by a castle and has a Franciscan convent with a library. Pop. in 1900, 2690.

Clevedon, a watering-place in the co. of Somerset, England, on the English Channel, 12 miles W. by S. of Bristol. In the old parish church are buried Henry Hallam and his son Arthur. In the vicinity is the beautiful mediæval mansion, Clevedon Court. Pop. in 1901, 5900.

Cleveland, kleev'land, a bay on the NE. coast of Australia. It is about 20 miles in width at the entrance.

Cleveland, a mountainous and partially fertile district of Yorkshire, England, celebrated for its horses, iron-mines, and iron-works. The chief town is Middlesbrough.

Cleveland, kleev'land, a county in the S. part of Arkansas. Area, 581 sq. m. It is intersected by the Saline River and its tributaries. Capital, Rison. Pop. in 1890, 11,362; in 1900, 11,620.

Cleveland, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of 485 sq. m. It is drained by the Broad River. Gold is found in the county. Capital, Shelby. Pop. in 1890, 20,394; in 1900, 25,078.

Cleveland, a county in the E. part of Oklahoma. Area, 545 sq. m. The Canadian River forms its SW. boundary. Capital, Norman. Pop. in 1890, 6605; in 1900, 16,388.

Cleveland, a post-village of Blount co., Ala. Pop. about 100.

Cleveland, a post-town of Conway co., Ark., 20 miles N. of Morrillton. Pop. in 1900, 202.

Cleveland, a post-village of Desoto co., Fla., on the Plant System. The banking point is Punta Gorda. Pop. 75.

Cleveland, or **Mount Yonah,** a post-village, capital of White co., Ga., 76 miles NNE. of Atlanta. Pop. about 180.

Cleveland, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., on the Rock River, 15 miles E. of Rock Island. Pop. about 160.

Cleveland, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., 28 miles by rail E. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 125.

Cleveland, a post-town of Lucas co., Iowa, 7 miles by rail NW. of Chariton. Pop. in 1900, 202.

Cleveland, a post-village of Kingman co., Kan. Pop. 70.

Cleveland, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ky.

Cleveland, a post-village of Lesueur co., Minn., 15 miles NE. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 179.

Cleveland, a banking post-town of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 37 miles SSW. of Clarksdale. Pop. in 1900, 479.

Cleveland, a post-village of Cass co., Mo. Pop. 70.

Cleveland, a post-village of Mora co., N.Mex., about 35 miles from Watrous station.

Cleveland, a banking post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the northern shore of Oneida Lake and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 20 miles NE. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900, 689.

Cleveland, a post-village of Rowan co., N.C., in Cleveland township. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Cleveland, a port of entry, the largest city of Ohio, and the county-seat of Cuyahoga co., is delightfully situated on the south shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, which flows through the city, affording a fine sheltered harbor, to which has been added a commodious ship-channel and an outer harbor of refuge, which is protected by a huge breakwater 2 miles in length and half a mile out from shore. Cleveland is connected by the Ohio Canal with the Ohio River at Portsmouth, and, in addition to its superior water-avenues, it is the centre of an important system

of railroads (the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Erie, etc.) branching out in all directions. It is 150 miles by rail NW. of Pittsburg, Pa., and 183 miles SW. of Buffalo, N.Y. Lake steamers connect the city with Buffalo and Duluth and with all important lake ports. Lat. 41° 30′ 5″ N.; lon. 81° 42′ 6″ W. Two viaducts of stone and iron—one 3211 feet in length, completed in 1878 at a cost of $2,200,000, and having a draw 332 feet long; and the other 3931 feet long, completed in 1888 at a cost of about $1,000,000—extend across the gulf of Cuyahoga and are among the finest works of the kind in the country. The city, lying at an elevation of nearly 600 feet above the sea, is built in greater part upon a plain that rises 60–150 feet above the lake, and is divided by the Cuyahoga inlet into a smaller western section (West Cleveland) and the major (eastern) city. The broad and regular avenues, streets, and boulevards, with their massive business houses and villa-residences, surrounded by open lawns and gardens, and handsomely ornamented with shade-trees and shrubbery, give to it an imposing and most attractive aspect. It has not inaptly been termed the "Forest City." The chief avenues of business are Superior Street and the western section of Euclid Avenue. The former expands into the public square or Monumental Park, containing a soldiers' monument and statue of General Moses Cleaveland, the founder of the city. On the square is located the building of the post-office and custom-house, and near by is the massive city-hall. Euclid Avenue, the most fashionable residence-street of the city, is justly famous for its gardens and mansions, and ranks as one of the finest residence-streets in the country. The city has a number of fine parks (Wade, Gordon, Rockafeller) and the beautiful Lake View Cemetery, containing the Garfield Memorial (erected in 1890). Among the city's institutions of learning are the Western Reserve University (Adelbert College, Cleveland Medical College, College for Women, etc.), the Case School of Applied Sciences, St. Ignatius College, University School, Notre Dame Academy, etc. The city has a music hall, seating about 5000 people, and a public library containing 200,000 volumes. It enjoys a temperate climate, with a mean annual temperature of 50° and a rainfall of 37.6 inches.

The manufacturing and commercial interests of Cleveland are most extensive and varied, the former being mainly associated with the iron-industry, the city being one of the foremost receiving points for the ore of that metal. The product in 1900 from the iron- and steel-works (about 150 in number) was valued at $24,275,000; from the foundries and machine-shops, at $15,500,000. The city is also very closely associated with the oil- (petroleum) industry of the United States, and is one of its chief lumber marts; it is in addition one of the chief ship-building cities of the Union, the ship-yards constructing vessels (mainly steamers) of 1500–2500 tons burden. Among the manufactures may be enumerated those of sewing-machines, clothing, agricultural implements, boilers, engines, electric machines and appliances, etc. Slaughtering and meat-packing are also among the major industries of the city. The total value of the manufactured product of Cleveland was in 1900, $139,850,000. The city has a very extensive lake commerce.

Cleveland was named in honor of General Moses Cleaveland, by whom it was laid out in 1796, and was incorporated as a village in 1814, and as a city in 1836. Its growth has been rapid, and during the decade 1880 to 1890 its percentage of increase was not equalled in any city east of Chicago. Its population in 1810 was but 57; in 1820, 150; in 1830, 1035; in 1840, 6071; in 1850, 17,034; in 1860, 43,417; in 1870, 92,820; in 1880, 160,146; in 1890, 261,353; in 1900, 381,768.

Cleveland, a banking post-village of Pawnee co., Okla., about 20 miles (direct) E. of Pawnee. Pop. in 1900, 211.

Cleveland, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River, about 10 miles NW. of Roseburg.

Cleveland, a banking post-town, capital of Bradley co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 29 miles NE. of Chattanooga. It has iron- and brass-foundries, stove-works, woollen-, flour- and planing-mills, etc., and mines of galena and baryte. Centenary Female College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 3858.

Cleveland, a post-village of Liberty co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. Pop. 150.

Cleveland, a post-village of Emery co., Utah. The banking point is Provo. Pop. about 400.

Cleveland, a post-village of Russell co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. 250.

Cleveland, a post-village of Klickitat co., Wash., 24 miles by rail NE. of Goldendale. Pop. 75.

Cleveland, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Manitowoc. Pop. 120.

Cleveland, Cape, a headland or peninsula of the NW. coast of Greenland, in about lat. 77° 43′ N.

Cleveland, Cape, a headland on the NE. coast of Australia, in Queensland. Lat. 19° 10′ S.; lon. 146° 57′ E.

Cleveland Mills, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C., on Knob Creek, 10 miles N. of Shelby. Pop. about 300.

Cleveland, Mount, a volcanic peak of Chuginadak Island, in the eastern Aleutian Islands. Height, 8150 feet.

Cleversburg, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., 4 miles SE. of Cleversburg Junction.

Cleves, kleevz (Ger. *Kleve*, klā′vĕh; Fr. *Clèves*, klaiv; L. *Cli′via*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, formerly capital of the duchy of Cleves, near the Rhine and the Netherlands frontier, 23 miles NW. of Wesel. It has a castle with a tower about 180 feet high, known as the "Swan Tower" (now used as a prison), interesting churches, and fine public monuments. Pop. in 1900, 14,684. The mediæval duchy of Cleves was definitely united with Brandenburg in 1666.

Cleves, kleevz, a post-village of Hardin co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Cleves, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 16 miles W. of Cincinnati, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1328.

Clew Bay, Ireland, co. of Mayo, is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. It extends inland for about 15 miles with a nearly uniform breadth of 8 miles. At its upper end is an archipelago of numerous fertile islets, and opposite its entrance is Clare Island.

Clew′er, a parish of Berkshire, England, nearly adjoining Windsor.

Cley (klee) **next the Sea,** a small seaport of England, co. of Norfolk, on an estuary, ½ mile from the North Sea and 25 miles NNW. of Norwich.

Clichy, or **Clichy-la-Garenne,** klee′shee′ lä gä′-renn′, a town of France, department of Seine, in the northern outskirts of Paris and on the right bank of the Seine. It is the seat of large manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1901, 39,291.

Clietts, kleets, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Ala., on the Tuskegee Branch of the Western R. of Alabama.

Clifden, a town of Ireland, co. and 43 miles WNW. of Galway, on an Inlet of Ardbear harbor. Pop. about 1000.

Cliff, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Ardmore or Denison, Tex. Pop. 150.

Cliff, a post-village of Grant co., N.Mex. The banking point is Silver City. Pop. 100.

Cliff Haven, a post-station and resort of Clinton co., N.Y.

Cliff Mine, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Montour R. It has coaling industries. Pop. 100.

Clifford, klif′ord, a post-town of Bartholomew co., Ind., 6 miles NNE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 233.

Clifford, a post-hamlet of Bristol co., Mass.

Clifford, a banking post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., 36 miles NE. of Flint. Pop. in 1900, 339.

Clifford, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y. The banking point is Fulton. Pop. about 100.

Clifford, a banking post-village of Traill co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 36 miles NNW. of Casselton. Pop. about 130.

Clifford, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Scranton. Elk Mountain, on the E. border of this township, is nearly 2200 feet high. Pop. in 1900, 1134.

Clifford, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 8 miles NW. of Carbondale. Pop. 400.

Clifford, a post-village of Amherst co., Va. Pop. about 75.

Clifford, a post-village of Lincoln co., Wis. The banking point is Tomahawk.

Clifford, a banking post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the Red River and on the Grand Trunk R., 50 miles NW. of Guelph. Pop. in 1901, 608.

Clifford Castle, in Herefordshire, England, 2 miles from Hay.

Cliffside Park, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 968.

Cliffwood, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 6 miles SE. of Perth Amboy, N.J. Pop. about 500.

Clifton, a western suburb of Bristol, England, on the Avon, opposite New Clifton, to which a fine suspension-bridge, elevated 287 feet above low-water, extends. It is a Catholic bishop's see. The warm springs were once famous. Clifton forms a part of the municipality of Bristol. Pop. in 1901, 44,400.

Clifton, a mining village of New South Wales, 35 miles S. of Sydney. Pop. 600.

Clifton, a banking post-village of Graham co., Ariz., on the Arizona and New Mexico R., 130 miles NW. of Deming. It has large copper-mines. Pop. about 3000.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ark., about 28 miles NNW. of Helena.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., Idaho, 17 miles NW. of Franklin station.

Clifton, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 69 miles S. by W. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 652.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ind., 4 miles NW. of Liberty.

Clifton, a banking city of Washington and Clay cos., Kan., on the Union Pacific and other railroads, 15 miles NNW. of Clay Center. Pop. in 1900, 609.

Clifton, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., 12 miles E. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 236.

Clifton, a locality of Baltimore co., Md., within the city limits of Baltimore.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 2 miles S. by W. of Marblehead.

Clifton, Cooper co., Mo. See CLIFTON CITY.

Clifton, or **Cliftonhill,** a post-village of Randolph co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 7 miles W. of Huntsville. The name of its post-office is Cliftonhill. Pop. 400.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Schuyler co., Mo., 5 miles E. of Queen City.

Clifton, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., on the Erie R., 13 miles NW. of New York. It has manufactures of rugs and matches. Pop. about 1200.

Clifton, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., 14 miles SW. of Rochester.

Clifton, a former village of Richmond co., N.Y., on Staten Island, now forming part of Richmond borough, of the city of New York. Here are an asylum for seamen's families and a Sailors' Retreat.

Clifton, a township (town) of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., has iron-mines and furnaces. Pop. in 1900, 1382.

Clifton, a post-village of Clark and Greene cos., Ohio, on the Little Miami River, 20 miles ENE. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 262.

Clifton, a post-village of Lincoln co., Okla. The banking point is Shawnee. Pop. 100.

Clifton, a post-village of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, 22 miles above Astoria. Pop. 75.

Clifton, Delaware co., Pa. See CLIFTON HEIGHTS.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Lackawanna co., Pa., in Clifton township, 15 miles SE. of Scranton. Pop. of the township in 1900, 200.

Clifton, a post-town of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Southern R., 7 miles by rail NE. of Danville. It has cotton manufactures. The banking point is Spartanburg. Pop. about 1600.

Clifton, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 92 miles SW. of Nashville. It is an important shipping point for lumber. Pop. in 1900, 639.

Clifton, a banking post-village of Bosque co., Tex., 33 miles NW. of Waco. Pop. about 1000. It has a ginnery.

Clifton, a post-village of Mason co., W.Va., 50 miles NW. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Clifton, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Wis., in Clifton township (town), about 44 miles E. of La Crosse. Pop. 75; of the town in 1900, 993.

Clifton, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Chaleur, 17 miles E. of Bathurst. Pop. about 200.

Clifton, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, on Kennebaccasis Bay, 5 miles from Rothsay. Pop. about 200.

Clifton, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the N. bank of the Shubenacadie River, 11 miles from Truro. Pop. 130.

Clifton, or **Suspension Bridge,** included in the Canadian town of Niagara Falls, in Welland co., Ontario, on the W. bank of the Niagara River, 43 miles from Hamilton and about 2 miles below the great cataract, of which it commands a magnificent view. See NIAGARA FALLS.

Clifton, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island.

Clifton City, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo., 10 miles ENE. of Sedalia.

Cliftondale, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 8 miles NNE. of Boston.

Cliftonforge, a banking post-town of Alleghany co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 35 miles E. of White Sulphur Springs. It is engaged in iron-mining, the manufacture of powder, etc. Pop. in 1890, 1792; in 1900, 3212.

Clifton Heights, a banking post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 8 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has cotton-, woollen- and knitting-mills, etc. The banking point is Darby. Pop. in 1900, 2330.

Cliftonhill, Randolph co., Mo. See CLIFTON.

Clifton Hill, in Victoria, Australia, is a part of Collingwood.

Clifton Mills, a village of Miller co., Ga., 15 miles NNW. of Bainbridge.

Clifton Mills, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky., 6 miles NE. of Hardinsburg. Pop. 60.

Clifton Mills, a post-village of Preston co., W.Va. The banking point is Kingwood. Pop. about 450.

Cliftonpark, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Clifton Park and Half-Moon townships (towns), 15 miles N. of Albany. Clifton Park town is bounded on the SW. by the Mohawk River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2140.

Clifton Park, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. The banking point is Cleveland. Pop. about 350.

Clifton Springs, a banking post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 10 miles NE. of Canandaigua. Here are medicinal springs and a sanitarium or water-cure. Pop. in 1900, 1617.

Clifton Station, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., 21 miles W. of Alexandria.

Cliftonville, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss., 9 miles from Brookville.

Clifty, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ark.

Clifty, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. 250.

Clifty, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., 19 miles S. of Greenville. Pop. 75.

Clifty, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W.Va., 10 miles NE. of Hawk's Nest station.

Clifty Creek, of Jefferson co., Ind., falls into the Ohio 1 mile below Madison.

Clifty Creek, Ind., rises in Rush co. and enters the Driftwood Fork of the White River 3 miles below Columbus.

Clifty Creek, in the SW. part of Kentucky, flows through the SE. part of Muhlenburg co. into Muddy Creek.

Climax, a post-village of Decatur co., Ga., 8 miles by rail E. of Bainbridge.

Climax, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Iowa, 7 miles S. of Emerson station.

Climax, a post-village of Greenwood co., Kan., 8 miles by rail S. by E. of Eureka. Pop. 100.

Climax, a banking post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 17 miles SE. of Kalamazoo. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Climax, a banking post-village of Polk co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 16 miles SW. of Crookston. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Climax, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y. The banking point is Coxsackie. Pop. 100.

Climax, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central lines. The banking point is Mount Gilead. Pop. about 100.

Climax Springs, a post-village of Camden co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Climbing Hill, a post-hamlet of Woodbury co., Iowa. Pop. about 50.

Clinch, a county in the S. part of Georgia, has an area of 1077 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Allapaha River. Capital, Homerville. Pop. in 1890, 6652; in 1900, 8732.

Clinch, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Tenn., 2 miles S. by E. of Sneedville.

Clinch Mountain, a long mountain-ridge of Virginia and East Tennessee, extends between the Clinch River and the Holston. The valley of the Clinch River is bounded on the SE. by this ridge. Elevation, about 4200 feet.

Clinchport, a post-town of Scott co., Va., 12 miles by rail W. by N. of Gate City. Pop. in 1900, 183.

Clinch River rises in Tazewell co., Va., runs southwestward through Russell and Scott cos., and enters East Tennessee. It unites with the Holston River at Kingston, in Roane co., to form the Tennessee. The Clinch is about 250 miles long. Half of it is in the state of Tennessee. The upper part of its valley is bounded by long ridges called Clinch and Powell mountains.

Clinch River, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tenn.

Clinch River, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., on the river of the same name, 15 miles W. by S. of Gate City.

Clinesburg, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe R. The banking point is Conroe. It has lumber- and planing-mills. Pop. 250.

Clingman Dome, a summit of the Great Smoky Mountain, in East Tennessee, immediately beyond the North Carolina boundary. Elevation, 6619 (or 6660) feet. See CLINGMAN'S PEAK.

Clingman's Peak, N.C., is a name sometimes applied to the highest summit of the Black Mountains, now more generally known as Black Dome or Mount Mitchell. Elevation, 6707 feet. See CLINGMAN DOME.

Clinton, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 498 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River and Shoal Creek. The county contains beds of coal and good limestone. Capital, Carlyle. Pop. in 1890, 17,411; in 1900, 19,824.

Clinton, a county in the northwest-central part of Indiana, has an area of 402 sq. m. It is drained by the Middle Fork and South Fork of the Wildcat River. Capital, Frankfort. Pop. in 1890, 27,370; in 1900, 28,202.

Clinton, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 680 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, and on the S. by the Wapsipinicon River, which also intersects the SW. part of the county. Capital, Clinton. Pop. in 1890, 41,199; in 1900, 43,832.

Clinton, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of 224 sq. m. The Cumberland River flows along or near its northern border. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Albany. Pop. in 1890, 7047; in 1900, 7871.

Clinton, a county in the south-central part of Michigan, has an area of 570 sq. m. It is intersected by the Maple and Looking Glass rivers, affluents of the Grand River, which traverses the SW. part of the county. Capital, St. Johns. Pop. in 1890, 26,509; in 1900, 25,136.

Clinton, a county in the NW. part of Missouri, has an area of 417 sq. m. It is drained by small affluents of the Missouri and Platte rivers. Capital, Plattsburg. Pop. in 1890, 17,138; in 1900, 17,363.

Clinton, a county forming the NE. extremity of New York, bordering on Canada, has an area of 1041 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain and on the S. by the Ausable River, and is drained by the Chazy and Saranac rivers. Iron-ore is abundant. Capital, Plattsburg. Pop. in 1890, 46,437; in 1900, 47,430.

Clinton, a county in the SW. part of Ohio, has an area of 424 sq. m. It is drained by the East Fork of the Little Miami River, Anderson's Fork, and Cæsar's and Todd's creeks. Capital, Wilmington. Pop. in 1890, 24,240; in 1900, 24,202.

Clinton, a county in the north-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 892 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and is also drained by the Sinnemahoning River and by Bald Eagle and Kettle creeks. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Lockhaven. Pop. in 1890, 28,685; in 1900, 29,197.

Clinton, a post-village of Greene co., Ala., 8 miles NW. of Eutaw. Pop. 250.

Clinton, a post-town, capital of Van Buren co., Ark., on the Little Red River, about 65 miles N. by W. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 297.

Clinton, a banking post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, in Clinton township (town), and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 25 miles E. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1429.

Clinton, a post-village, capital of Jones co., Ga., about 80 miles SE. of Atlanta. Pop. 200.

Clinton, a banking city, capital of Dewitt co., Ill., on Salt Creek and on the Illinois Central R., 22 miles S. of Bloomington. It has bridge- and iron-works, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4452.

Clinton, a banking city of Vermilion co., Ind., on the W. bank of the Wabash River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 15 miles N. of Terre Haute. Several coal-mines have been opened here. Pop. in 1900, 2918.

Clinton, a city, capital of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, about 40 miles above Davenport. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 138 miles W. of Chicago. The river is here crossed by a noble iron railroad bridge, about 4000 feet long, and by a wagon and foot bridge, which connect Clinton with Fulton, in Illinois. Clinton has numerous extensive saw-mills, wagon-works, bridge-works, furniture-factories, paper-mills, foundries, packing-houses, locomotive repair-shops, etc. The city contains several academic institutions (Wartburg College). Pop. in 1890, 13,619; in 1900, 22,698.

Clinton, a post-village of Douglas co., Kan., on the Wakarusa River, 10 miles WSW. of Lawrence.

Clinton, a banking city, capital of Hickman co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 28 miles S. by E. of Cairo. Clinton and Marvin Colleges are located here. Pop. in 1900, 1462.

Clinton, a banking post-town, capital of East Feliciana parish, La., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 32 miles NNE. of Baton Rouge. It is the seat of Silliman Institute. Pop. in 1900, 960.

Clinton, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., on the Sebasticook River, in Clinton township (town), and on the Maine Central R., 28 miles NNE. of Augusta. The town is bounded on the W. by the Kennebec River and has manufactures of lumber, sash, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 448; of the town, 1398.

Clinton, a banking post-township (town) of Worcester co., Mass., on the Nashua River and on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 45 miles W. by N. of Boston. It has extensive manufactures of ginghams, plaids, carpets, combs, machinery, woollen goods, thread, and wire-cloth. Pop. in 1900, 13,667.

Clinton, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., is on the Raisin River, and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 15 miles N. of Adrian. It has a woollen-mill, foundry, carriage-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1038.

Clinton, a banking post-village of Bigstone co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles N. of Ortonville. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Clinton, a post-town of Hinds co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 10 miles WNW. of Jackson. It is the seat of Mississippi and Hillman Colleges and the Mount Hermon Female Seminary, which was founded in 1851. Pop. in 1900, 354.

Clinton, a banking city, capital of Henry co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other railroads, 39 miles SW. of Sedalia. It has iron-works, various mills, potteries, and manufactories, and exports live-stock, coal, and agricultural products. Baird College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 5061.

Clinton, a post-village of Missoula co., Mont. The banking point is Missoula. It is on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Clinton, a post-hamlet of Sheridan co., Neb., 8 miles by rail E. of Rushville.

Clinton, a township of Essex co,, N.J., contiguous to and W. of Newark. Pop. in 1900, 1325.

Clinton, a banking post-borough of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the South Branch of the Raritan River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 52 miles W. of Jersey City. It is the trade-centre of an extensive farming region. Pop. in 1900, 816.

Clinton, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 27 miles N. of Trenton, is intersected by the New Jersey Central R., and is contiguous to Clinton borough. Pop. in 1900, 2296. It is bounded on the W. by a branch of the Raritan River.

Clinton, a township (town) of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Canada line. Pop. in 1900, 1574.

Clinton, a township (town) of Dutchess co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1370.

Clinton, a banking post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Oriskany Creek and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 9 miles SW. of Utica. It has canning and other industries, and is the seat of several advanced educational institutions, the most noted of which is Hamilton College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1812 and has a library of 40,000 volumes. Litchfield Observatory (lat. 43° 3′ 16″ N.; lon. 75° 24′ 22″ W.) is connected with the college. Pop. in 1900, 1340.

Clinton, a banking post-town, capital of Sampson co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 60 miles N. by W. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 958.

Clinton, a village of Huron co., Ohio, in Fitchville township. Pop. in 1900, 186.

Clinton, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus and other railroads, 13 miles SSW. of Akron. Pop. about 190.

Clinton, a banking post-village of Custer co., Okla. Pop. about 550.

Clinton, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 16 miles W. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 200.

Clinton, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 900.

Clinton, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1263.

Clinton, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 916.

Clinton, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 954.

Clinton, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 428.

Clinton, a banking post-town of Laurens co., S.C., on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens and the Seaboard Air Line Rs., 67 miles NW. of Columbia. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills. The Presbyterian College of South Carolina and the Thornwell Orphanage are located here. Pop. in 1900, 1869.

Clinton, a banking post-town, capital of Anderson co., Tenn., on the right or W. bank of the Clinch River and on the Southern R., 21 miles NW. of Knoxville. Pop. in 1900, 1111.

Clinton, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex., 8 miles by rail W. by S. of Greenville. Pop. 150.

Clinton, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Va., about 50 miles W. of Richmond.

Clinton, a post-village of Ohio co., W.Va., about 10 miles ENE. of Wheeling. Pop. 50.

Clinton, a banking post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Clinton township (town), on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 12 miles SE. of Janesville. Pop. in 1900, 871.

Clinton, a banking town and outport of Huron co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 13 miles SE. of Goderich. It has a grain and produce trade, large saw- and grist-mills, foundries, woollen-factories, etc. Salt-wells are worked in the village. Pop. in 1901, 2547.

Clinton, a post-village of British Columbia, 145 miles NNE. of New Westminster. Pop. about 250.

Clinton Corners, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 13 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. about 300.

Clintondale, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 14 miles N. of Newburg. Pop. about 550. The banking point is New Paltz.

Clintondale, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 11 miles S. of Lockhaven. Pop. about 160.

Clinton Falls, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., 8 miles NW. of Greencastle.

Clinton Falls, a post-village of Steele co., Minn., on the Straight River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles S. of Faribault.

Clinton Furnace, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W.Va., 16 miles NE. of Fairmont. Pop. 20.

Clinton-Golden Lake, an extensive sheet of water in northern Canada, connected with Lake Aylmer on the NW. and with Artillery Lake on the S. Lat. 64° N.; lon. 107° 30′ W.

Clinton Hollow, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 3 miles from Salt Point station, which is 10 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Clinton Mills, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Clinton township (town), on the Rutland R., 35 miles W. of Rouse Point. Pop. about 150.

Clinton, Mount, a summit of the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, N.H., 4 miles S.W. of Mount Washington. Height, 4275 feet.

Clinton River, Mich., rises in Oakland co. and enters Lake St. Clair about 5 miles below Mount Clemens.

Clintonville, a post-village of Coffee co., Ala., 30 miles S. of Troy. Pop. about 70.

Clintonville, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles N. by E. of New Haven. Pop. about 200.

Clintonville, Kane co., Ill. See SOUTH ELGIN.

Clintonville, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky., 13 miles E. by N. of Lexington. Pop. 300.

Clintonville, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Ausable River, near the Adirondack Mountains, 18 miles SSW. of Plattsburg. The banking point is Keeseville. Pop. in 1900, 244.

Clintonville, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Olentangy River, 5 miles N. of Columbus. Pop. 70.

Clintonville, Clinton co., Pa. See CLINTONDALE.

Clintonville, a banking post-borough of Venango co., Pa., 15 miles S. of Franklin. Pop. in 1900, 262.

Clintonville, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W.Va., 12 miles W. of Lewisburg.

Clintonville, a banking city of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 40 miles N. by W. of Oshkosh. It has lumber- and other manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1653.

Clintwood, a banking post-town, capital of Dickenson co., Va., about 5 miles SE. of the Kentucky boundary. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Clio, a post-town of Barbour co., Ala., 17 miles by rail SW. of Clayton. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Clio, a post-village of Cleveland co., Ark. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop. 75.

Clio, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Iowa, 162 miles by rail WSW. of Muscatine. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Clio, a post-village of Livingston parish, La. Pop. about 100.

Clio, a banking post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 12 miles N. of Flint. Pop. in 1900, 640.

Clio, a banking post-town of Marlboro co., S.C., 16 miles SSW. of Laurinburg, N.C. Pop. in 1900, 508.

Clio, a post-village of Brown co., Tex., 14 miles N. of Brownwood.

Clipper Gap, a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 42 miles NE. of Sacramento.

Clipper Mills, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., 25 miles N. of Nevada City.

Clipper Mills, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 6 miles below Gallipolis.

Clipperton Island, an annular coral island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10° 13′ N.; lon. 109° 10′ W.

Clisheim, klis'him, or **Clisseval,** klis'se-val', a mountain in the Outer Hebrides, Lewis Island, 6 miles NW. of Tarbet. Height, 2700 feet.

Clissa, klis'sȧ (Slavic, *Klis*), a village of Dalmatia, 4 miles NE. of Spalato, on a height commanding the route from that city to the interior. Pop. in 1900, 704; of the commune, 4340.

Clisson, klees'sôn', a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Sèvre-Nantaise, near its confluence with the Loire, 16 miles SE. of Nantes.

Clitherall, a post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., 28 miles S. of Perham. Pop. in 1900, 167.

Clitheroe, klith'ẹr-o, a municipal borough of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Ribble, near Pendle Hill (1800 feet high), 28 miles N. of Manchester. It was formerly a parliamentary borough. The Stonyhurst College Observatory is located here. Pop. in 1901, 11,414.

Clitunno, klo-toon'no (anc. *Clitum'nus*), a little river of Italy, in Umbria, falls into the Topino, a tributary of the Tiber. It was famed in antiquity for its clearness, and numerous temples stood near its source.

Clivia, the Latin name of CLEVES.

Cloch (klôk) or **Clough** (klôu) **Point,** a headland of Scotland, on the S. shore of the Firth of Clyde, 4 miles W. by S. of Greenock, with a light-house.

Clockville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., 21 miles by rail E. of Syracuse. Pop. about 200.

Cloghan, klôh'ạn, a small town of Ireland, Kings co., 4 miles NNE. of Banagher, near the Shannon.

Clogheen, klôh-heen', a small town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 13½ miles WSW. of Clonmel.

Clogher, klôh'hẹr, a decayed city of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, on the Blackwater River, 82 miles NNW. of Dublin and 7 miles W. of Aughnacloy. The cathedral is a noteworthy edifice. Pop. about 250. Clougher is also the name of a fishing village in the co. of Louth, 7 miles from Drogheda.

Cloghjordan, a small town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 8½ miles W. of Roscrea Bay.

Clokey, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 6 miles from Washington.

Clonakilty, or **Cloghnakilty,** klôh'nạ-kil'te, a seaport of Ireland, co. of Cork, near Clonakilty Bay, 11 miles SW. of Bandon. It was once a flourishing town, but is now in decay. Pop. about 3100.

Clon'deralaw' Bay, on the coast of Ireland, co. of Clare, 18 miles SW. of Ennis, is an inlet of the Shannon estuary, and penetrates inland about 4 miles.

Clones, klōnz, a town of Ireland, co. and 11 miles WSW. of Monaghan. Pop. about 2100.

Clon'fert', a parish and former episcopal city of Ireland, co. of Galway. It still gives name to a Catholic bishop's see. Its see-house is at Loughrea. Pop. about 2000.

Clonmacnoise, a parish and holy-spot of Ireland, in Kings co., and on the Shannon, 7 miles from Athlone. It has old church ruins.

Clonmel, klọn-mĕl', a town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, on the Suir, 25 miles by rail NW. of Waterford. Its picturesque environs attract tourists. It is the birthplace of Sterne. Pop. about 10,200.

Clonmellon, a small town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 5 miles NW. of Athboy.

Clon-tarf', a town and watering-place of Ireland, co. and 3 miles ENE. of Dublin, on the N. side of Dublin Bay. Here in 1014 the Danes were defeated by Brian Boroimhe (Boru) who fell in the battle. Pop. about 5000.

Clontarf, a post-hamlet of Swift co., Minn., near the Chippewa River, and on the Great Northern R., 6 miles NW. of Benson.

Clontarf, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the S. shore of Clear Lake, 30 miles WSW. of Renfrew.

Cloppers, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 24 miles NW. of Washington, D.C.

Clopton, a post-village of Dale co., Ala., 25 miles SW. of Eufaula. Pop. about 50.

Clopton, a post-village of Putnam co., Ga., 5 miles S. by W. of Eatonton.

Cloquet (klo-kwet'), a banking post-village of Carlton co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs., 30 miles W. of Duluth. It has lumber- and paper-mills, manufactures of ties, shingles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3072.

Cloquet River, Minn., rises near the W. border of Lake co. and enters the St. Louis River in the S. part of St. Louis co. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Closter, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R., 19 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. about 750. The banking point is Englewood.

Cloud, a county in the N. part of Kansas, intersected by the Republican and Solomon rivers, has an area of 711 sq. m. Coal is found here. Capital, Concordia. Pop. in 1890, 19,295; in 1900, 18,071.

Cloud, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 12 miles SW. of Knoxville.

Cloud'chief', a post-town, capital of Washita co., Okla., on the Washita River, 25 miles S. by W. of Weatherford, its banking point.

Cloudcroft, a post-village of Otero co., N.Mex., on the Alamogordo and Sacramento Mountain R. The banking point is Alamogordo. Pop. 200.

Cloudy Bay, New Zealand, is an inlet of Cook Strait, in the NE. extremity of South Island. On its N. shore is Cloudy Harbor, the E. entrance to which is in lat. 41° 20′ S., lon. 174° 10′ E. Cloudy Bay receives the Wairau River.

Cloutierville, local pron. kloo'che-a-vĭl, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La. Pop. about 150.

Clove, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Clove Valley, 11 miles E. by S. of Poughkeepsie.

Clovelly, a picturesque village on the N. coast of Devonshire, England, 9 miles W. by S. of Bideford.

Clover, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 604.

Clover, a post-town of York co., S.C., 10 miles by rail N. of Yorkville, its banking point. It has manufactures of cotton. Pop. in 1900, 961.

Clover, a post-town of Halifax co., Va., 16 miles by rail NE. of South Boston, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Cloverbend, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ark., on the Big Black River, about 90 miles NW. of Memphis, Tenn.

Clover Bottom, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ky., 8 miles NW. of McKee.

Clover Bottom, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., 60 miles W. of St. Louis.

Cloverbottom, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn., 3 miles SW. of Easley.

Clovercreek, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on Clover Creek and 24 miles S. of Altoona.

Clovercreek, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Va.

Cloverdale, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Ala. Pop. 80.

Cloverdale, a banking post-town of Sonoma co., Cal., is in a fine grape- and orange-growing district, on the Russian River and on the California Northwestern R., 90 miles NNW. of San Francisco. It has distilleries, wineries, tanneries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 750.

Cloverdale, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. Pop. about 250.

Cloverdale, a banking post-town of Putnam co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 35 miles WSW. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 445.

Cloverdale, a post-village of Chautauqua co., Kan. The banking point is Grenola. Pop. 100.

Cloverdale, a post-village of Barry co., Mich., on the Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw R. The banking point is Hastings. Pop. 80.

Cloverdale, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va., 18 miles by rail W. by S. of Buchanan. Pop. 200.

Cloverhill, a post-hamlet of Coahoma co., Miss. Pop. 50.

Cloverhill, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 20 miles N. of Trenton.

Cloverhill, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Tenn., 6 miles W. of Maryville.

Clover Hill, Va. See WINTERPOCK.

Clover Hill, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Sussex. Pop. about 200.

Cloverland, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., 11 miles by rail E. by N. of Terre Haute. Pop. 150.

Cloverlick, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W.Va.

Cloverport, a banking city of Breckenridge co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 80 miles above Evansville, Ind., and 60 miles WSW. of Louisville, on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R. It has iron-, coal-, gas- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1656.

Clovis, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 12 miles NE. of Fresno, its banking point. Pop. about 750.

Cloyd, a river of Wales. See CLWYD.

Cloyds Creek, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Tenn., about 10 miles W. by S. of Maryville.

Cloyds Landing, a post-station and steamboat-landing of Cumberland co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 35 miles SE. of Glasgow.

Cloyes, klwȧ, a small town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, on the Loire, 6 miles SW. of Châteaudun.

Cloyne, kloin, a town of Ireland, co. and 15 miles ESE. of Cork. It has an ancient cathedral and a lofty round tower. It is the see of a Catholic bishop. Its Anglican Episcopal see has been united with that of Cork. Pop. about 1400.

Club Creek, in the S. part of Virginia, enters the Staunton a few miles SW. of Marysville.

Cluff, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. about 100.

Clugnat, klün'yȧ', a village of France, in Creuse, 14 miles NE. of Guéret, on the Véraux.

Cluis, klwee, two contiguous villages of France, in Indre, 12 miles W. of La Châtre.

Clun, or **Clunn,** a decayed town of England, in Shropshire, 12 miles NW. of Ludlow.

Clunes, klūnz, a borough of Talbot co., Victoria, Australia, on Deep Creek, 20 miles N. of Ballarat, in a flat country. Gold-mining and grazing are the chief industries. Pop. 3100.

Cluny, klü'nee', formerly **Clugny,** a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Grône, 11 miles NW. of Mâcon. It is celebrated as the former seat of a great Benedictine Abbey, founded about the beginning of the tenth century. A fragment still remains of the magnificent abbey church. Pop. in 1901, 3691.

Cluses, klüz, a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, near the Arve, 23 miles ESE. of Geneva. It is on the Geneva-Chamouni railway. Elevation, 1590 feet. Pop. in 1901, 1709.

Clusium, the ancient name of CHIUSI.

Clusius, the ancient name of the CHIESE.

Clusone, kloo-zo'nȧ (anc. *Clu'so*), a river of Piedmont, Italy, rises in the Alps, about 12 miles E. of Mont Genèvre, flows SE. past Fenestrelle and Pinerolo and joins the Po after a course of about 50 miles.

Clusone, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 17 miles NE. of Bergamo, near the Serio. It has two interesting churches. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 4864.

Clutha, or **Molyneux,** a river of the South Island of New Zealand, rises in Lake Wanaka, traverses the province of Otago and empties into the sea at Molyneux.

Clutier, a banking post-village of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. about 150.

Clwyd, klwid, a river of Wales, flows N. through the cos. of Denbigh and Flint to the Irish Sea.

Clyattville, a post-hamlet of Lowndes co., Ga., 10 miles S. of Valdosta.

Clyde, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains on the borders of the cos. of Lanark and Dumfries and flows N. and NW. past Lanark, Glasgow, and Renfrew to Dumbarton, where it expands into an estuary, the Firth of Clyde, whose direction at first is E. and W. and then N. and S. Among its many tributaries are the Douglas Water and the Avon, which join it in the middle part of its course. Its scenery is extremely picturesque. Near Lanark is a succession of rapids and beautiful cataracts, the famous Falls of the Clyde. The Firth of Clyde expands into a noble bay, about 50 miles long and in its widest part over 30 miles across, in which are the islands of Arran, Bute, Great Cumbrae, and Little Cumbrae. From the Firth of Clyde the inlets Loch Long and Loch Fyne proceed northward. The length of the Clyde from its source to Dumbarton is about 100 miles. The work of making the river navigable for large vessels between Dumbarton and Glasgow belongs to the great achievements of hydraulic engineering. The Clyde is the greatest seat of ship-building in the world. Near the head of the estuary is the seaport of Greenock; on the island of Bute, the watering-place of Rothesay; and on the eastern shore of the firth, the town of Ayr. The tide ascends as far as Glasgow. A canal connects the Clyde at Glasgow with the Forth. The basin of the Clyde, or Clydesdale, is famed for its orchard, coal- and iron-mines, and its horses.

Clyde, a river of British North America, falling into Baffin Bay in lat. 70° 10′ N., lon. 69° W.

Clyde, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., 17 miles SW. of Fayetteville. Pop. 150.

Clyde, a post-village, capital of Bryan co., Ga., 18 miles W. by S. of Savannah.

Clyde, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., 8 miles by rail W. of Chicago, of which it is a suburb. Pop. about 900.

Clyde, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, about 26 miles NE. of Des Moines. Pop. 75.

Clyde, a banking city of Cloud co., Kan., on the Republican River and on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads, 14 miles E. of Concordia. Pop. in 1900, 1157.

Clyde, a post-village of Sabine parish, La. Pop. about 70.

Clyde, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 8 miles by rail S. of Holly. Pop. 200.

Clyde, a post-hamlet of Winona co., Minn.

Clyde, a banking post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Omaha and St. Louis R., 15 miles SE. of Maryville. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Clyde, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb.

Clyde, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., on the Clyde River, on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 38 miles W. of Syracuse. It has manufactories of glass, fertilizers, and canned-goods. Pop. in 1900, 2507.

Clyde, a post-town of Haywood co., N.C., on the Southern R., 6 miles NE. of Waynesville. Pop. in 1900, 244.

Clyde, a banking post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 17 miles SW. of Sandusky. It has flouring-mills, manufactories of edge-tools, automobiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2515.

Clyde, a post-village of Callahan co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Baird or Abilene. Pop. 80.

Clyde, a post-township (town and village) of Iowa co., Wis., is bounded on the N. by the Wisconsin River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 628.

Clyde, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, Canada. Pop. about 100.

Clydebank, a town of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on the right bank of the Clyde, nearly opposite Renfrew. It is actively engaged in ship-building. Pop. in 1901, 18,654.

Clyde Park, a post-village of Park co., Mont. Pop. 60.

Clyde River, N.Y., a branch of the Seneca River, which unites with the outlet of Cayuga Lake, 10 miles NW. of Auburn.

Clyde River, Vt., enters Lake Memphremagog in Orleans co.

Clyde River, Nova Scotia, forms at its junction with the sea two harbors, called Cape Negro Harbors.

Clyde River, a post-village of Nova Scotia, near the mouth of the Clyde, 14 miles SW. of Shelburne. Pop. about 300.

Clydesdale. See CLYDE and LANARK (county).

Clyman, a post-township (town) of Dodge co., Wis., 6 miles S. of Juneau. Pop. in 1900, 1236. Clyman village is on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 8 miles N. of Watertown.

Clymer, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Clymer township (town), 17 miles SSW. of Mayville. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 1229.

Clymer, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1119.

Clymerhill, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Clymer township (town).

Clymers, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 6 miles SW. of Logansport. Pop. 125.

Clynder, a small watering-place of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on the Gareloch, 1 mile from Roseneath.

Clynnog, a village of Wales, Carnarvonshire, 9 miles SSW. of Carnarvon.

Clyo, a post-village of Effingham co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Savannah. Pop. 150.

Clytha, klŭth'a, a hamlet of England, co. of Monmouth, 5 miles NNW. of Usk.

Clythe-Ness, klīth'nĕs', a headland of Scotland, in Caithness, on the North Sea. Lat. 58° 21′ N.

Cnidus, nī'dŭs (Gr. Κνίδος, *knidos*), an ancient Greek city on the coast of Caria, Asia Minor, situated at the extremity of the long, narrow peninsula of Triopium (Cape Krio). Here, in 394 B.C., the Athenian Admiral Conon, at the head of a Persian fleet, overwhelmed the Spartan fleet, commanded by Pisander.

Cnosus, nō'sŭs, or **Gnosus** (Gr. Κνωσός, *knōsos*, or Κνωσσός), an ancient city of Crete, about 3 miles from the N. coast, NE. of Mount Ida. It was the reputed capital of King Minas. A very ancient palace has recently been exhumed on the site of the city.

Coa, ko'ä (anc. *Cuda*), a river of Portugal, in Beira, rises in the Sierra de Gata, flows N., passing near Almeida, and joins the Douro on the left, 5 miles W. of Torre de Moncorvo.

Coa, ko'ä, a small island in the Malay Archipelago, S. of the isle of Flores.

Co'aco'achoo' Bay ("Great Owl"), an inlet on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence River, 150 miles E. of the mouth of the Mingan River. It forms a good harbor.

Co'ah·o'ma, a county in the NW. part of Mississippi, has an area of 592 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Mississippi River and is drained by the Sunflower River. Capitals, Friarpoint and Clarksdale. Pop. in 1890, 18,342; in 1900, 26,293.

Coahoma, a post-town of Coahoma co., Miss., 6 miles by rail E. of Friarpoint, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 171.

Coahuila, ko-ä-wee'lä, a state of Mexico, bordering on the Rio Grande and bounded by Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí, Zacatecas, Durango, and Chihuahua. It is largely tableland, traversed by spurs of the Sierra Madre Oriental, and has the Bolsón de Mapimí in its western part. It has also the lagoons or lakes of Parras, Viesca, and Caymán in the SW. There are but few irrigating waters, and the surface is largely sterile, but in the *laguna* districts the soil is very fertile and yields extensively to agriculture, to grape culture and the cultivation of cotton. The mountains are rich in gold, silver, iron, copper, and lead, and there are extensive deposits of coal. Area, 63,700 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 280,899. Capital, Saltillo.

Coal, a township of Northumberland co., Pa., produces much anthracite. Pop. in 1900, 12,473.

Coalbluff, a post-town of Vigo co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Rs., 14 miles NE. of Terre Haute. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. about 1000.

Coalbluff, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River and on the Pennsylvania R., 26 miles S. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here.

Coal Branch Station, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Moncton. Pop. 150.

Coalbrookdale, a small district in Shropshire, England, on the Severn, with a coal-field now nearly exhausted, and iron-works.

Coalburg, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Southern R. Its banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 850.

Coalburg, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, 8 miles NNE. of Youngstown, with which it is connected by rail. The banking point is Hubbard. Pop. about 300.

Coalburg, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Great Kanawha River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 16 miles SE. of Charleston, its banking point. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 700.

Coal Center, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 742. The banking point is Brownsville.

Coal City, a post-town of St. Clair co., Ala., 10 miles SE. of Ashville. Coal-mining and coke-making are the chief industries. Pop. in 1900, 509. The banking point is Pell City.

Coal City, a banking city of Grundy co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton and other railroads, 25 miles SW. of Joliet. It has large coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 2607.

Coal City, a banking post-village of Owen co., Ind., 31 miles by rail SE. of Terre Haute. Pop. 150.

Coal City, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 8 miles S. of Franklin. It has coal and oil interests.

Coalcomán, ko-äl-ko-män', a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán, 150 miles SW. of Morelia.

Coal Creek, of Fountain co., Ind., flows into the Wabash a little below the mouth of the Vermilion River.

Coalcreek, a post-village of Fremont co., Colo., 11 miles by rail SE. of Cañon City. It has coaling interests. The banking point is Florence. Pop. about 400.

Coalcreek, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, about 32 miles N. of Ottumwa.

Coalcreek, a banking post-village of Anderson co., Tenn., 8 miles by rail N. of Clinton. In the vicinity are important mines of coal. Pop. about 1850.

Coal Creek, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, on the Central R. of New Brunswick. The banking point is Fredericton. Pop. about 150.

Coaldale, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100.

Coaldale, a post-village of Fremont co., Colo. The banking point is Cañon City. Pop. 100.

Coaldale, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 3 miles N. of Zanesville.

Coaldale, a borough of Bedford co., Pa., 32 miles SSE. of Altoona. Coal is mined near here. The name of its post-office is Six-Mile Run. Pop. in 1900, 348.

Coaldale, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Tamaqua Branch of the Central R. of New Jersey, a few miles NE. of Tamaqua. Here are coal-mines and coal-breakers.

Coaldale, a post-village of Mercer co., W.Va. It has coal-mining and coke-industries. Pop. about 200.

Coalfield, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, 9 miles by rail NE. of Albia. Coal is found here. Pop. about 200.

Coalfield, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Tenn., 20 miles W. by S. of Clinton.

Coalfield, Chesterfield co., Va. See MIDLOTHIAN.

Coalgate, a banking post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., in a coal-mining region, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 15 miles NW. by N. of Atoka. The banking point is Denison, Tex. Pop. in 1900, 2614.

Coalglenn, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Coalgrove, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, 3 miles from Ironton, its banking point. It is on the Norfolk and Western R., and has manufactures of lumber, firebrick, and tile. Pop. in 1900, 1191.

Coal Harbor, on Unga Island, Alaska.

Coalhill, a banking post-town of Johnson co., Ark., 14 miles by rail E. by S. of Clarksville. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1341.

Coal Hill, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio.

Coalhill, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., 10 miles ESE. of Oil City.

Coaling, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 14 miles by rail E. by S. of Tuscaloosa. Coal-mining is the chief industry. Pop. about 200.

Coalinga, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal. The banking point is Hanford. Pop. about 250.

Coal Island, a village of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 4 miles NE. of Dungannon, with coal-mines.

Coal Mines, a coal-mining village of Newport co., R.I., 8 miles SW. of Fall River, Mass.

Coal Mines, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, on the navigable river Salmon, 77 miles N. of St. John. Coal is mined here. Pop. 120.

Coalmont, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R., 28 miles S. of Huntingdon. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 182.

Coal Mountain, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga., 13 miles NW. of Flowery Branch station. Pop. about 125.

Coal Point, a hamlet of Schuyler co., N.Y., 1 mile N. of Watkins.

Coalport, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Coalport, a banking post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., 19 miles S. of Clearfield. It is on the Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Northwestern Rs. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 938.

Coalridge, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 400.

Coal River, W.Va., rises in Raleigh co. and enters the Kanawha River at St. Albans, 14 miles W. of Charleston.

Coalrun, a post-village of Pike co., Ky. Pop. about 75.

Coal Run, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, 16 miles above Marietta. Pop. 50.

Coalsmouth, W.Va. See SAINT ALBANS.

Coalton, a post-village of Boyd co., Ky., 12 miles by rail SW. of Ashland. Pop. 100.

Coalton, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 5 miles N. of Jackson, its banking point. It has coal-mines and lumbering interests. Pop. in 1900, 1625.

Coalton, a post-village of Randolph co., W. Va. The banking point is Elkins. Pop. about 200.

Coaltown, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., on the Bessemer and Lake Erie R. The banking point is Butler. Pop. about 200.

Coalvale, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan. The banking point is Fort Scott. Pop. 75.

Coal Valley, a post-village of Walker co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. 150.

Coal Valley, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Rock Island and Peoria R., 13 miles SE. of Davenport, Iowa. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Coal Valley, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 18 miles S. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Coalville, a town of England, co. of Leicester, 5 miles NW. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It has coal-mines, car-works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 15,281.

Coalville, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa, 6 miles SE. of Fort Dodge. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 350.

Coalville, a city, capital of Summit co., Utah, on the Weber River, at the E. base of the Wasatch Mountains, about 36 miles E. by N. of Salt Lake City. It is on the Union Pacific R. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900, 808.

Coamo, ko'ä-mo, a town of Porto Rico on the high-road from Ponce to San Juan and on the Coamo River, 18 miles (direct) ENE. of Ponce. The mineral waters of Baños de Coamo are much frequented. Pop. in 1899, 3244; of the jurisdiction, 15,144.

Coamo River, of Porto Rico, rises in the Sierra Grande, flows from N. to S., and empties on the S. coast, 1½ miles SW. of Santa Isabel.

Coanza, Kuanza, or **Kwanza,** kwän'za, a river of Angola, west Africa, rises in Lake Mussombo, S. of Bihé (Belmonte), and, after a wild, semicircular course of about 700 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean, near lat. 9° 10′ S., about 30 miles S. of Loanda. It is navigable for over 100 miles by small steamers. The Coanza is the most important of the west African rivers between the Congo and the Orange.

Coarraze, kwar'räz', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 11 miles SE. of Pau.

Coary, a village of Brazil, in the state of Amazonas, on the right bank of the Amazon, at the mouth of the Coary River, 230 miles (direct) WSW. of Manáos.

Coast Range, a range of mountains in the western United States, nearly parallel to the Pacific coast, and extending through almost the entire length of California, across Oregon, and into Washington, where it appears to be continued by the Olympic Mountains. The outermost or Pacific mountains of British Columbia (Vancouver Island) and the farther north, which are sometimes grouped under the Cascade system, are properly an orographic continuation of the Coast Range of the United States. Some of their summits rise to 7000 and 8000 feet and discharge glaciers of considerable magnitude. The Coast Range forms the southwestern boundary of the great central valley of California and consists of a series of ridges, which, with the intervening valleys, occupy a tract about 40 miles wide. Between these ridges are many long and narrow valleys, remarkable for fertility, salubrity, and general picturesqueness. The Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada interlock near Shasta on the north and near Fort Tejon on the south. Among the best-known summits of the range in California are mounts Diablo, 3855 feet; Hamilton (surmounted by the Lick Observatory), 4208 ft.; Loma Prieta (in the Santa Cruz group), 3790 ft.; and Tamalpais, overlooking San Francisco Bay, 2606 ft. The San Bernardino Mountains are sometimes considered to be a part of the Coast Range.

Coatbridge, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 9½ miles by rail E. of Glasgow, on the Monkland Canal. It is a great centre of the iron-manufacture in Scotland. Pop. in 1831, 741; in 1851, 8564; in 1891, 30,034; in 1901, 36,981.

Coatepec, a town of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, 6 miles S. by W. of Jalapa. It has coffee industries. Pop. about 8000.

Coatesville, kōts'vil, a banking post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis R., 28 miles W. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 700.

Coatesville, a banking post-borough of Chester co., Pa., in Chester Valley, on the West Branch of Brandywine Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 38 miles W. of Philadelphia. It contains rolling-mills, steel-plants, brick- and lime-kilns, boiler-works, silk- and woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1880, 2766; in 1890, 3680; in 1900, 5721.

Coaticook, ko-at'ę-kōōk, a banking town and port of Stanstead co., Quebec, on the Coaticook River and on the Grand Trunk R., 122 miles SE. of Montreal. It is a port of entry and contains saw- and grist-mills and manufactories of mowing-machines, leather, furniture, sashes, doors, lifting-jacks, churns, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2880.

Coaticook River rises in the state of Vermont and, entering Compton co., Quebec, runs NE. into the St. Francis River. Near the village of Coaticook is a series of cascades extending over a mile in length.

Co'ato'pa, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., on the Southern R., 66 miles W. of Selma. Pop. about 150.

Coatsburg, kōts'burg, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Wabash Rs., 17 miles NE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 321.

Coats Grove, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich., 6 miles by rail NE. of Hastings.

Coatsville, a post-village of Schuyler co., Mo., 31 miles N. of Kirksville. Pop. 125.

Coatsworth, a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, Canada, on the Lake Erie and Detroit River R. Pop. about 200.

Coatzacoalcos, ko-ät-sä-ko-äl'kooe, a river of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, rises in the Sierra Madre, drains a considerable area, and discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico, in Coatzacoalcos Bay, 130 miles SE. of Vera Cruz. There are 14 feet of water on its bar and above it the depth holds 20 feet for some 30 miles.

Coatzacoalcos, or the **Port of Mexico,** a seaport of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz and on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos River. It is the starting point of the Tehuantepec railway. Extensive docks, jetties, and a breakwater are now being constructed in the harbor.

Cobalt, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5 miles E. of Middletown and adjacent to Middle Haddam. It has manufactures of coffin-trimmings, etc. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 500.

Cobán, ko-bän', a town of Guatemala, on the Cojabón, capital of the department of Alta Vèra Paz, 90 miles N. of the city of Guatemala. It has an agreeable climate and a trade in hides, skins, sarsaparilla, and rubber. It is the centre of a rich coffee- and cane-producing region. It was anciently called Ciudad Imperial, in honor of Charles V. Its people are mostly Indians of the Kekchi race. Pop. in 1900, 24,475.

Cobar, a town of New South Wales, 98 miles S. of Bourke. It has important copper- and gold-mines. Pop. 3300.

Cobb, a county in the NW. part of Georgia, has an area of 341 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Chattahoochee River and is drained by Pumpkin-Vine and Sweetwater creeks. Kenesaw Mountain rises 1809 feet above the level of the sea. Among the minerals of this county are gold, copper, and granite. Capital, Marietta. Pop. in 1890, 22,286; in 1900, 24,664.

Cobb, a banking post-village of Iowa co., Wis., 10 miles by rail W. of Dodgeville. Pop. about 200.

Cobberas, a mountain of Victoria, Australia. Elevation, 6025 feet.

Cobbler's Island is on the N. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 10 miles from Green's Pond.

Cob'bosseecon'tee Waters, in the S. part of Kennebec co., Me., a beautiful sheet of water about 7 miles long. Its outlet, the Cobbosseecontee River, flows into the Kennebec.

Cobb River, Minn., rises in Freeborn co. and enters the Lesueur River 7 miles S. of Mankato.

Cobb's Creek, Pa., forms part of the boundary between Delaware and Philadelphia cos. and enters Darby Creek about a mile below Darby.

Cobbs Creek, a post-hamlet of Mathews co., Va.

Cobbville, a post-hamlet of Telfair co., Ga.

Cobden, a banking post-village of Union co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 42 miles N. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 1034.

Cobden, a banking post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 734.

Cobdo, a town of Mongolia. See Kobdo.

Cobequid Mountains, a range of heights, the loftiest in Nova Scotia, extending from the Bay of Fundy eastward to the Gut of Canso. Height, 1200 feet.

Cobham, kŏb'ăm, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 4½ miles W. of Rochester. The village church contains a famous collection of brasses.

Cobham, a parish of England, co. of Surrey, 9 miles NE. of Guildford.

Cobham, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa., on the Allegheny River, 41 miles by rail NE. of Oil City. Pop. 60.

Cobham, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 14 miles E. of Charlottesville.

Cobi, a desert of Asia. See Gobi.

Cobija, ko-bee'hä, or **Puerto La Mar,** pwĕr'tō lä mar, also called **La Mar,** a decayed seaport of Chile, in the province of Antofagasta. Lat. 22° 32′ S.; lon. 70° 16′ W. It was formerly the capital of the province of the same name in Bolivia, and the only seaport of that country, with a population of 3000–4000. The present population is less than 500.

Coblenz, ko'blĕnts (Ger. *Koblenz;* Fr. *Coblence,* ko'blŏnss'; anc. *Confluen'tes* and *Confluen'tia*), a city of Prussia, capital of the Rhine Province and of the administrative district of Coblenz, situated on the Rhine, at the influx of the Moselle, 49 miles SSE. of Cologne. It is situated in one of the finest sections of the Rhine, over which are an old bridge of boats and two railway bridges. The Moselle is spanned by a stone bridge of 14 arches, dating from the Middle Ages, and by a railway bridge. The old town has narrow streets, but the new town, known as the Klemenstadt, has spacious streets and stately ranges of buildings along the Rhine. The Klemensplatz is ornamented with an obelisk about 60 feet high and the town possesses some beautiful sculptural monuments of the present age. Coblenz has interesting churches, one of which, the church of St. Castor, dates from the ninth century, having been founded by Louis le Débonnaire, the son of Charlemagne. The grandsons of Charlemagne met here to divide the Frankish realm. The present edifice is a later creation. Fronting on the Schlossplatz is a noble palace, erected by the last archbishop of Treves. Coblenz is strongly fortified and on the opposite bank of the Rhine, on a lofty, rocky eminence, is the almost impregnable fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. The manufactures include pianos, paper-goods, machines, etc. Wine is made and there is shipbuilding. The town has a large trade by water and rail. Coblenz possesses a library founded in 1682 containing 20,000 volumes, among them 500 incunabula. For nearly eight centuries, down to the wars of the French Revolution, Coblenz belonged to the archbishops of Treves. Pop. in 1890, 32,671; in 1900, 45,146.

Cobleskill, kob'ĕlz-kĭl or ko'bŭs-kĭl, a creek of Schoharie co., N.Y., runs nearly eastward and enters the Schoharie River about 4 miles below the village of Schoharie.

Cobleskill, a banking post-village of Cobleskill township (town), Schoharie co., N.Y., on Cobleskill Creek and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 45 miles W. of Albany. It has a manufactory of agricultural machinery. Pop. in 1900, 2327; of the town, 3973.

Cobmoosa, a post-hamlet of Oceana co., Mich., 12 miles E. of Hart.

Cob'oconk, or **Shedden,** a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, on the river Fenelon, 87 miles by rail NE. of Toronto. Pop. about 450.

Cobourg, kō'bûrg, a town of Ontario, Canada, port of entry, and capital of the co. of Northumberland, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario and on the Grand Trunk R., 69 miles NE. of Toronto. The town is well laid out, with numerous elegant residences and several fine public buildings, including a town-hall. The manufacturing interests are represented by woollen-mills, car-works, and several foundries, mills, and breweries. The town was for some time the seat of Victoria College. Pop. in 1901, 4239.

Cobras, ko'brăs, an island group on the E. coast of Africa, including Pemba, Monfia, and Zanzibar.

Cobras, ko'brăs, an island in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, with important fortifications and many residential estates.

Cobre, or **El Cobre,** ĕl ko'brā (Sp. for "copper"), a town of Cuba, 10 miles by rail W. of Santiago de Cuba. Pop. in 1899, 1028. Here are rich copper-mines.

Cobridge, a suburb of Burslem, England.

Cobscook Bay, at the E. extremity of Maine, communicates with Passamaquoddy Bay near Eastport.

Coburg, ko'bŏŏrg (Ger. *Coburg* or *Koburg,* ko'bŏŏrg; L. *Melocabus*), a town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Coburg (a portion of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha), picturesquely situated on the Itz, an affluent of the Main, 26 miles N. of Bamberg. Lat. 50° 15′ N.; lon. 10° 58′ E. It consists of an old town and handsome modern quarters, with fine suburbs. Principal buildings are the Ehrenburg Palace, a residence of the duke, containing a collection of paintings and a fine state banquet-hall; the quaint old town-hall, the government buildings, several churches, a large arsenal, in which is a library of 70,000 volumes, and the theatre. On a height above the town is the splendid old castle of the dukes of Coburg, recently restored, with rooms once occupied by Luther. It contains a large collection of armor, a zoological museum, and an extensive cabinet of engravings. In the surroundings of the town are many charming points of interest. Coburg is a busy manufacturing place, with very varied industries. Pop. in 1900, 20,459.

Coburg, or **Cobourg,** a post-hamlet of Porter co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 48 miles SE. of Chicago.

Coburg, a post-town of Montgomery co., Iowa, on the Nishnabatona River and on the Burlington Route, 6 miles S. of Redoak. Pop. in 1900, 164.

Coburg, a post-hamlet of Custer co., Neb., 14 miles S. by W. of Broken Bow.

Coburg, a village of Lane co., Oregon. The banking point is Eugene.

Coburg, a shire and suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, with a large jail and reformatory establishment. Pop. of the shire, 6000.

Coburg Peninsula, north Australia, in about lat. 11° 22′ S., lon. 132° 10′ E., 50 miles in length from E. to W., and separated W. from Melville Island by Dundas Strait.

Coburn, a post-village of Center co., Pa., 30 miles by rail SE. of Bellefonte. Pop. 250.

Cocaigne, ko'kain', a post-town and outport of Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Cocaigne River, 11 miles NW. of Shediac. Pop. about 900. It has lobster-packing industries.

Cocalico, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. about 300.

Cocana'da, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, capital of the district of Godavery, on the Bay of Bengal, 86 miles SW. of Vizagapatam. It has a large export trade. Pop. about 40,000.

Cocentaina, ko-thĕn-tī'nä, a town of Spain, province and 30 miles N. of Alicante. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900, 7093.

Cochabamba, ko-chä-bäm'bä, or **Condorillo,** kon-do-reel'yo, a name sometimes given to the upper waters of the Rio Grande, in Bolivia.

Cochabamba, also called **Oropesa,** o-ro-pā'sä, a city of Bolivia, capital of a province and of a department of the same name, 8390 feet above the sea, in lat. 17° 25′ S., lon. 65° 46′ W. It contains a government house, college,

hospital, monasteries, and numerous churches. The streets are broad and in good condition. Cochabamba is a bishop's see and the chief agricultural and industrial centre of Bolivia; it has important manufactures of cottons and woollens, leather, soap, starch, and potter's wares. Pop. in 1900, 30,050. The name OROPESA, given to Cochabamba in 1579 by the viceroy of Lima, was never adopted by the people, though found on maps and in public documents.

Cochabamba, a department of the republic of Bolivia, mostly between lat. 15° 30′ and 18° 30′ S., named from the river Cochabamba, the head-stream of the Rio Grande. Area, about 26,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 326,163. It was formerly regarded as the granary of Peru, and produces cotton, sugar, dye-woods, fine timber, and the precious metals. Capital, Cochabamba.

Cocheco River, N.H., enters the Piscataqua River about 3 miles from Dover.

Cochecton, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Cochecton township (town), on the Delaware River, opposite Damascus, Pa., and on the Erie R., 43 miles NW. of Port Jervis. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 1117.

Cochecton Center, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 30 miles NW. of Port Jervis.

Cochem, ko′kem, a town of Prussia, in the Rhine province, 24 miles SW. of Coblenz, on the Moselle. It is in a district producing excellent wine. On a height above the town towers a splendid castle, recently erected on the site of a mediæval feudal stronghold, and in the vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Winneburg. There is a railroad tunnel here more than 2½ miles long. Pop. in 1900, 3586.

Cochesett, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Mass., 25 miles S. of Boston.

Cochetopa Pass, Colo., a mountain-pass, about 25 miles W. of Saguache. Elevation, 10,032 feet.

Cochin, ko-cheen′, or **Kochin,** a state of British India, tributary to the British, within the presidency of Madras, on the Malabar Coast, N. of Travancore. Lat. 9° 48′–10° 50′ N.; lon. 76° 5′–76° 58′ E. The country is generally a low tract between the mountains (Western Ghats) and the sea. It is very hot and wet. Cotton, rice, coffee, indigo, cardamoms, and ginger are produced. The cocoanut-tree and teak are abundant. A series of backwaters or coast-lakes greatly advances internal communication. The bulk of the inhabitants are Hindus. Nearly one-fourth of the population is Christian. Capital, Ernakolam. Pop. in 1901, 815,200.

Cochin, a town of British India, on the Malabar coast, lat. 9° 58′ N., lon. 76° 14′ E., at the entrance to the extensive lagoon of Travancore, about 95 miles SSE. of Calicut. It was the first possession of the Portuguese in India. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1663, and under their rule it was a great emporium of commerce. Many of the buildings date from the Dutch period. The British seized the town in 1795. It has a large maritime trade, interrupted during the SW. monsoon, when no ship can safely cross its bar. Ship-building is actively carried on. It is a Catholic bishop's see, more than half its people being Christians, partly of mixed Portuguese stock and partly descendants of the ancient Christians of Malabar. Many Jews reside in the suburbs, part of whom belong to the black type. Pop. about 18,000.

Co′chin China, a name formerly borne by a province of the old kingdom of Annam, extending along its E. coast to the S. of Tongking. The designation was frequently applied to the whole kingdom of Annam. See COCHIN CHINA, FRENCH.

Cochin China, French, or **Lower Cochin China** (*Fr. Basse Cochin-Chine,* bȧs ko′shȧn′-sheen′), or simply **Cochin China,** a French possession in the SE. corner of Asia, included in the general government of French Indo-China. It is bounded on the N. by Cambodia and Annam, on the SE. by the South China Sea, and on the W. by the Gulf of Siam. It projects southward as a peninsula, terminating in Cape Camao (or Cambodia), in lat. 8° 35′ N. The northern limit is about lat. 11° 40′. Area, about 22,000 sq. m. Off the SE. coast is the island of Condor (Pulo Condor). Lower Cochin China is in the main a broad, low-lying alluvial plain, and includes the extensive delta of the Mekong. A great part of the coast-region is a swampy tract, and cane-covered marsh-lands stretch far into the interior. Towards the NE. the land rises, and near the extreme N. the mountains reach an elevation of nearly 3000 feet. In the regions removed from the coast there are tropical forests of considerable extent, which abound in the wild beasts characteristic of India. The deposits of the Mekong and other rivers have produced a soil of exuberant fertility. There is a rainy season, corresponding to the summer of more northerly regions, the average annual rainfall being about twice that of the eastern United States. The climate is unhealthy for Europeans. The soil yields bountiful crops of rice, which is the chief food of the people and is exported in great quantities. The sugar-cane grows luxuriantly and appears to be indigenous. Cotton and tobacco are extensively raised and the culture of coffee is steadily advancing. Among other products are beans, maize, peanuts, cocoanuts, pepper, cardamoms, indigo, mulberries, areka-nuts, and bananas. Among domestic animals the buffalo occupies the first place. The population of Cochin China in 1901 was 968,500. About nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Annamese. There are about 200,000 Cambodians and between 75,000 and 100,000 Chinese. There is a sprinkling of Moïs, Malays, Europeans, and others. Buddhism is the prevailing religion. The Roman Catholics number about 75,000. The French have established several hundred schools, which are conducted mainly by native teachers. The exports of Cochin China include rice, dried fish, pepper, buffalo-hides, cardamoms, copra, cotton, isinglass, and silk. The bulk of the trade, which is mainly in the hands of the Chinese, passes through Saïgon. Cochin China is administered by a lieutenant-governor and Saïgon is the seat of government. Other considerable places are Cholon, Bienhoa, Mi-tho (My-tho), Vinh-long, Long-xuyen, Bac-lieu, Chau-doc, Ben-tre, Soc-trang, and Tay-n'nh. The various portions of Lower Cochin China have come under French dominion at successive times since 1862.

Cochinos (ko-chee′nose), **Bay of,** Cuba, indents the S. coast of Santa Clara province, cutting off the Zapata peninsula. It is about 15 miles long.

Cochise, ko-sheez′, a county in the SE. part of Arizona. Area, 6147 sq. m. It is situated on the Continental Divide, containing the Pedregosa, Dragoon, Caliuro, and other mountains, and is drained by the San Pedro and Baibacomari rivers. Mining for gold, silver, copper, and lead is the chief industry; the turquoise also is found. Capital, Tombstone. Pop. in 1890, 6938; in 1900, 9251.

Cochit′uate, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on Cochituate Lake, 18 miles WSW. of Boston.

Cochituate Lake, Middlesex co., Mass., is about 18 miles W. of Boston. It is 3½ miles long and has an area of about 650 acres. It is one of the sources of Boston's water-supply.

Cochran, kŏk′ran, a county in the NW. part of Texas, in the Llano Estacado, bordering W. on New Mexico. Area, 959 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 25.

Cochran, a post-station in Barbour co., Ala., on the Central R. of Georgia, 7 miles NW. of Barbour.

Cochran, a banking post-town of Pulaski co., Ga., 10 miles by rail N. by E. of Hawkinsville. It has cotton-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1531.

Cochran, a city of Dearborn co., Ind., 6 miles by rail S. by W. of Lawrenceburg. The banking point is Aurora. Pop. in 1900, 858.

Cochrane, a post-village of Buffalo co., Wis., about 6 miles by rail S. of Alma. Pop. about 200.

Cochran Mills, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., 34 miles NE. of Pittsburg.

Cochranton, kŏk′ran-tŏn, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, 10 miles W. by N. of Marion.

Cochranton, a banking post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on French Creek and on the Erie R., 11 miles SSE. of Meadville. Pop. in 1900, 640.

Cochranville, kŏk′ran-vĭl, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 60 miles ESE. of Harrisburg. Pop. 300.

Cockburn (kŏ′bŭrn) **Island,** of the Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 22° 12′ S., lon. 138° 39′ W.

Cockburn Island, an outport of Ontario, under the jurisdiction of Sault Ste. Marie.

Cockburn Land, of the American Arctic regions, the designation of the N. and W. portion of Baffin Land, including Byam Martin Island and two peninsulas extending into Lancaster Sound.

Cockburn Sound, of Western Australia, co. of Perth, is in lat. 32° 10′ S., lon. 115° 40′ E., and is sheltered westward by Garden Island.

Cocke, kŏk, a county in the E. part of Tennessee, has an area of 420 sq. m. It is intersected by the French Broad River and bounded on the N. by the Nolachucky. The Iron (or Smoky) Mountain extends along the SE. border. Capital, Newport. Pop. in 1890, 16,523; in 1900, 19,153.

Cockenzie, a village of Scotland, co. of Haddington, on the Firth of Forth, 1 mile E. of Prestonpans.

Cocker, a small river of England, co. of Cumberland, issuing from Lake Buttermere and flowing N. into the Derwent, at Cockermouth.

Cockermouth, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, at the confluence of the Derwent and Cocker rivers, 25 miles SW. of Carlisle. It possesses remains of a castle. Wordsworth was born here. Pop. in 1901, 5355.

Cocket, a river of England. See COQUET.

Cockeysville, kŏk'ĭs-vĭl, a banking post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central R., 15 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 400.

Cockrum, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss., 12 miles ESE. of Hernando.

Cockscomb Mountains, in the southern part of British Honduras (Belize), attain an elevation of about 4000 feet.

Coco, or **Pulo Coco,** poo'lo ko'ko, an island in the Strait of Malacca.

Coco, sometimes called **Manalipa,** mä-nä-lee'pä, and **Malinipa,** mä-le-nee'pä, an island in the Sulu Archipelago, on the E. side of the SW. extremity of Mindanao.

Coco, an island in the China Sea, off the SW. end of Great Natuna. Lat. 3° 40′ N.; lon. 108° E.

Cocoa, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. The banking point is Demopolis. Pop. 100.

Cocoa, a banking post-village of Brevard co., Fla., on the Indian River and on the Florida East Coast R., 20 miles S. of Titusville. Pop. in 1900, 382.

Cocoa-Nut, or **Mokuolu,** mo-koo-o'loo, a small and beautiful island of the Hawaiian group, at the entrance to Hilo Bay. It is used as a quarantine station.

Cocoa-Nut, an island in Torres Strait, S. of New Guinea. Lat. 10° 4′ S.; lon. 143° 10′ E.

Cocoanutgrove, a post-village of Dade co., Fla. The banking point is Miami. Pop. 300.

Cocodrie Bayou, ko'ko'dree' bī'oo, or **Crocodile Bayou,** traverses Concordia parish, La., between the Ouachita and the Mississippi rivers, and is connected with the Red River.

Co'co Islands, two islands in the Bay of Bengal, Great Coco and Little Coco islands. Lat. about 14° N.

Cocolamus, ko'ko-law'mŭs, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 44 miles NW. of Harrisburg.

Cocolamus Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata River, in Perry co.

Coconino, ko-ko-nee'no, a county in the NW. part of Arizona. Area, 19,322 sq. m. It is drained by the Colorado River and its tributaries. Copper, coal, and asbestos are mined. Capital, Flagstaff. Pop. in 1900, 5514.

Coco River, Nicaragua. See WANKS.

Co'cos, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 550 miles SW. of Panama. Lat. 5° 30′ N.; lon. 87° W.

Cocos Islands, Indian Ocean. See KEELING ISLANDS.

Cocula, a town of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, 45 miles SW. of Guadalajara. Pop. about 7000.

Cocuy, or **Cocui,** a town of Colombia, in Boyacá, near the Cocuy Mountain, 170 miles NE. of Bogotá. Pop. about 9000.

Cod, Cape. See CAPE COD.

Coddle, a post-hamlet of Cabarrus co., N.C.

Coden, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile and Bay Shore R. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. 330.

Codigoro, ko-de-go'ro (anc. *Nero'nia?*), a town of Italy, 23 miles E. of Ferrara, on the Po di Volano, 8 miles from the Adriatic. Pop. about 6500 (commune, in 1901, 9865).

Codington, kŏd'ĭng-tŏn, a county in the NE. part of South Dakota. Area, 786 sq. m. It contains several lakes and is intersected by the Big Sioux River. Capital, Watertown. Pop. in 1890, 7037; in 1900, 8770.

Codogno, ko-dôn'yo, a town of Italy, province of Milan, 15 miles SE. of Lodi, between the Po and the Adda. It has manufactures of silk stuffs and is a mart for the cheese misnamed Parmesan. Pop. in 1901, 10,033.

Codorus, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is York. Pop. about 500; of the township of the same name in 1900, 2251.

Codorus Creek, York co., Pa., runs northward and enters the Susquehanna River about 8 miles N. of York, which is on this creek.

Codrington, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 9 miles N. of Brighton. Pop. 300.

Codroipo, ko-dro-ee'po, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles by rail SW. of Udine. Pop. about 2800; of the commune in 1901, 5850.

Cody, a banking post-village of Cherry co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. Pop. 250.

Cody, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 25 miles N. of Boston station.

Cody, a banking post-village of Bighorn co., Wyo., 65 miles from Red Lodge, Mont. Pop. 160.

Codyville, a plantation of Washington co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 68.

Coe, a post-township of Isabella co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 2082.

Coeburn, a post-town of Wise co., Va., in Lipps district. Pop. in 1900, 295.

Coel, a town of British India. See ALIGHUR.

Cœle-Syria, see'le sĭr'e-a (Gr. Κοίλη Συρία, "hollow Syria"), a fine valley of Syria, between the mountain-ranges of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. Length, about 100 miles. It is traversed by the Litany River (anc. *Leon'tes*) and the Orontes (*Nahr-el-Asi*), flowing respectively S. and N. On its edge are the ruins of Baalbec. It is now called El-Beka'a.

Coepang, a town of Timor. See KUPANG.

Coesfield, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 80.

Coesse, ko-es'se, a post-village of Whiteley co., Ind., on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 14 miles WNW. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 200.

Coetivy, ko-ĕt-ee'vee, an island in the Indian Ocean, NE. of Madagascar. Lat. 7° 6′ S.; lon. 56° 30′ E.

Cœur d'Alene, kur dă-lain', a banking post-town of Kootenai co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R., 33 miles E. of Spokane. Pop. in 1900, 508.

Coevorden, koo'vor-dĕn, or **Koevorde,** koo'vor-dĕh, a town of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, on the Little Vecht, 23 miles SSE. of Assen. Pop. about 3000.

Coeymans, kwee'manz, or **Coeyman's Landing,** a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Coeymans township (town), on the Hudson River, 13 miles S. of Albany, its banking point. It has important brick- and ice-industries. Pop. 1050; of the town in 1900, 3952.

Coeymans Creek, Albany co., N.Y., enters the Hudson River about 14 miles below Albany.

Coeymans Hollow, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., in Coeymans township (town), 16 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. about 300.

Coffee, a county in the SE. part of Alabama, has an area of 677 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pea River. Capital, Elba. Pop. in 1890, 12,170; in 1900, 20,972.

Coffee, a county in the S. part of Georgia, has an area of 1123 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ocmulgee River and is drained by the Allapaha and Satilla rivers. Capital, Douglas. Pop. in 1890, 10,483; in 1900, 16,169.

Coffee, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 442 sq. m. It is drained by the sources of the Duck River. Capital, Manchester. Pop. in 1890, 13,827; in 1900, 15,574.

Coffee, a post-village of Pierce co., Ga., 11 miles N. of Blackshear. Pop. 130.

Coffee, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ind., about 24 miles SSE. of Terre Haute.

Coffee Creek, Colo., rises in El Paso co. and enters the Arkansas River 15 miles above Las Animas.

Coffee Landing, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn.

Coffeen', a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., 8 miles SE. of Hillsboro. It has coaling industries. Pop. in 1900, 963.

Coffee Springs, a post-hamlet of Geneva co., Ala., 50 miles S. of Troy.

Coffeeville, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, 85 miles N. of Mobile. Pop. 100.

Coffeeville, a banking post-town and capital of Yalobusha co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 15 miles NNE. of Grenada. Pop. in 1900, 467.

Coffeeville, a post-village of Upshur co., Tex., 28 miles W. of Jefferson.

Coffey, a county in the E. part of Kansas, has an area of 648 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neosho River and is also drained by small affluents of the same. Coal is found in the county. Capital, Burlington. Pop. in 1890, 15,856; in 1900, 16,643.

Coffeyburg, a banking post-town of Daviess co., Mo., 16 miles by rail N. of Gallatin. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Coffeys Store, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., 4 miles N. of Fackler.

Coffeyville, a banking city of Montgomery co., Kan., on the Verdigris River, 19 miles SE. of Independence. It is on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs. It has lumber- and flour-mills, grain-elevators, brick-works, iron- and chemical-works, etc. Pop. in 1880, 753; in 1890, 2282; in 1900, 4953.

Coffin's Island (ī'land), one of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 47° 30′ N.; lon. 61° 36′ W. It is the largest of the group.

Cofield, a post-village of Ascension parish, La., 2 miles S. of Burnside.

Cofre de Perote, ko'frā dā pā-ro'tā (*i.e.*,—"chest of Perote"), an extinct volcanic mountain of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, 1 mile from the town of Perote and 15 miles W. by N. of Jalapa. Its summit has been likened to a chest, whence its name. Height, 13,416 feet. Its original name was Nauhcampatepetl.

Cofrentes, ko-frĕn'tĕs, a town of Spain, 50 miles WSW. of Valencia, at the confluence of the Cabriel and Júcar. Pop. about 1500.

Cogan House, a post-township and hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., about 40 miles NW. of Williamsport. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1142.

Cogan Station, or **Cogan Valley,** a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on Lycoming Creek and on the Northern Central R., 9 miles NW. of Williamsport. Pop. 100.

Coggeshall, kog'shal, or **Great Coggeshall,** a town of England, co. of Essex, on the Blackwater, 6 miles ESE. of Braintree. Pop. about 2500.

Coggon, a banking post-town of Linn co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 26 miles NNE. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 498.

Coghill, a post-village of McMinn co., Tenn., 14 miles S. of Athens. Pop. 125.

Cognac, kôn'yȧk' (L. *Conacum*), a town of France, department of Charente, 24 miles W. of Angoulême, on the Charente. It has an old castle in which Francis I. was born. It is the entrepôt of the brandy of the Charente, to which it gives its name. Pop. in 1901, 19,194.

Cogoleto, ko-go-lȧ'to, a town of Italy, 14 miles W. of Genoa. It claims to be the birthplace of Christopher Columbus. Pop. about 2000; of the commune in 1901, 3087.

Cogorno, ko-gor'no, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 2 miles NE. of Chiavari. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Cogswell, a post-village of Sargent co., N.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Oakes. Pop. 200.

Cohahuila, a state of Mexico. See COAHUILA.

Cohansey, ko-han'ze, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., 10 miles SE. of Salem. Pop. about 150.

Cohansey Creek, of New Jersey, rises in the SE. part of Salem co. and falls into Delaware Bay in Cumberland co. It is navigable for large craft to Greenwich, and for smaller vessels to Bridgeton.

Cohasset, a banking post-village, summer-resort, and watering-place of Norfolk co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, in Cohasset township (town), and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 21 miles ESE. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2759.

Cohasset, a post-village of Itasca co., Minn. Pop. 75.

Cohasset Rocks, Mass. See MINOTS LEDGE.

Coheva, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. The banking point is Lebanon.

Cohn, a post-village of Clark co., Ill. Pop. about 100.

Cohoctah, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Mich., about 30 miles E. of Lansing.

Cohocton, or **Conhocton,** a post-township (town) of Steuben co., N.Y., drained by the Conhocton River. Pop. in 1900, 3197.

Cohocton, a banking post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna and the Erie Rs., 16 miles NW. of Bath. Pop. in 1900, 879.

Cohocton River, N.Y. See CONHOCTON.

Cohoes, ko-hōz', a city of Albany co., N.Y., is situated on the W. bank of the Hudson River, at the mouth of the Mohawk, on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Delaware and Hudson Rs., 9 miles N. of Albany. It has extensive cotton-, woollen- and knitting-mills, axe-factories, foundries, machine-shops, paper-mills, tube-works, box-factories, etc. The Mohawk River here descends about 100 feet, affording abundant water-power. Pop. in 1890, 22,509; in 1900, 23,910.

Cohoes Falls, N.Y., a cataract of the Mohawk River, which descends about 70 feet by a perpendicular fall. It is nearly 3 miles from the mouth of the river.

Cohutta, a post-village of Whitfield co., Ga., 13 miles by rail N. of Dalton. Pop. in 1900, 283.

Cohutta Springs, a post-village of Murray co., Ga., on the Connasauga River, 12 miles SE. of Redclay. Pop. 60.

Coiba Island, South America. See QUIBO.

Coila, koy'la, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Miss., 8 miles SW. of Carrolton.

Coila, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., 32 miles NNE. of Albany. Pop. about 200.

Coim'batore', or **Coimbatur,** koim'ba-toor', a town of British India, presidency of Madras, 84 miles ESE. of Calicut. It is the capital of the district of Coimbatore. It was an important military post under Tipu Sahib. Pop. in 1901, 53,000.

Coimbatore, a district of the Madras presidency, British India, bounded on the E. by the Cavery River. It is mainly an exceedingly fertile plain, producing most of the East Indian crops in abundance. Capital, Coimbatore.

Coimbra, ko-eem'brȧ (anc. *Conim'briga*), a city of Portugal, capital of a district in Beira, on the Mondego, 110 miles NNE. of Lisbon. It is charmingly situated, with a vegetation combining the elements of the subtropics with those of northern Europe. The city consists of an irregularly built old town and a modern upper town. Coimbra and its environs contain interesting churches and other ecclesiastical edifices, with tombs of a number of the Portuguese rulers. A stone bridge spans the Mondego and a fine aqueduct supplies the town with water. The famous university of Coimbra was founded about 1288. Its library contains about 100,000 volumes. Lat. of the observatory, 40° 12′ 25″ N.; lon. 8°-26′ W. In the vicinity of the town is the Quinta das Lagrimas, or "villa of tears," the scene of the death of Inez de Castro. Coimbra is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900, 18,424.

Coin, ko-een', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 21 miles W. of Malaga. In the neighboring hills quarries of marble are worked and jasper of all colors is obtained. It is in the midst of numerous gardens (*huertas*). Pop. in 1900, 12,326.

Coin, a banking post-town of Page co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Omaha and St. Louis Rs., 14 miles SW. of Clarinda. Pop. in 1900, 574.

Coinjock, a post-village of Currituck co., N.C. The banking point is Elizabeth City. Pop. about 150.

Coire, the capital of Grisons. See CHUR.

Coise, kwȧz, a village of France, in Savoie, 12 miles SE. of Chambéry. It has mineral springs.

Coit, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va. The banking point is Charleston. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 500.

Coitsville, a village of Mahoning co., Ohio, a few miles from Youngstown. Pop. about 100.

Coixtlahuaca, or **Villa de Libres,** a town of Mexico, state and 70 miles NW. of Oaxaca.

Cojedes, ko-hȧ'dès, a town of Venezuela, on a river of its own name, 70 miles SW. of Valencia.

Cojedes, a newly-framed state of Venezuela, formed from Zamora. Capital, Cojedes.

Cojedes, Rio, a river of Venezuela, joins the Portuguesa, an affluent of the Apure.

Cojimar, ko-hee'mar, a suburb of Havana, Cuba, about 4 miles (direct) ENE. of that city, on a little inlet of the N. coast, into which empties the Cojimar River. It is a fishing-hamlet and a bathing-resort for the people of Havana and Guanabacoa. The Key West cable lands here.

Cojoro, ko-ho'ro, a small port of Colombia, in Magdalena, on the Gulf of Maracaibo.

Cojutepeque, ko-hoo-tȧ-pȧ'kȧ, a town of Central America, in Salvador, capital of the department of Cuscatlán, 15 miles E. by N. of San Salvador. It is situated N. of the volcano of the same name, at an elevation of 2610 feet above sea-level. Pop. about 10,000. Cojutepeque is an important market-centre.

Cojutepeque, a lake of Central America. See ILOPANGO.

Cok'ato', a banking post-village of Wright co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 59 miles W. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 684.

Cokato Lake, former name of COCHRAN MILLS, Minn.

Coke, a county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 850 sq. m. It is drained by the Colorado River. Capital, Robert Lee. Pop. in 1890, 2059; in 1900, 3430.

Coke, a post-village of Wood co., Tex., 9 miles N. of Quitman.

Cokedale, a post-village of Skagit co., Wash. The banking point is Sedro Wooley. Pop. about 125.

Cokeland, kōk'land, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., 15 miles SE. of Cambridge.

Coke, Mount, or **Coke's Peak,** a mountain in the W. part of Texas, about 12 miles from Fort Davis. Its altitude is about 7500 feet above the sea-level.

Cokertown, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Central New England R. Pop. about 60.

Cokesbury, kōks'bẹr-re, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 14 miles N. of Flemington. Pop. about 100.

Cokesbury, a post-town of Abbeville co., S.C., 95 miles WNW. of Columbia. The banking point is Greenwood. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Coketon, a post-village of Tucker co., W.Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Davis. Pop. about 500.

Cokeville, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Conemaugh River and on the Pennsylvania R., 32 miles (direct) E. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 674. The banking point is Blairsville.

Cokeville, a post-village of Uintah co., Wyo. Pop. about 75.

Colaba, or **Kolaba.** See BOMBAY and KOLABA.

Co'lac', a town of Victoria, Australia, in Polwarth co., on Lake Colac, 50 miles W. by S. of Geelong, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. 2800.

Colamoka (or **Kolemokee**) **Creek,** Ga., is a tributary of the Chattahoochee River.

Colapur, British India. See KOLAPUR.

Colar, British India. See KOLAR.

Colberg, a town of Prussia. See KOLBERG.

Colbert, kōl-bẹrt, a county in the NW. part of Alabama, has an area of 581 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Tennessee River and is partly drained by Bear Creek. Capital, Tuscumbia. Pop. in 1890, 20,189; in 1900, 22,341.

Colbert, a post-village of Madison co., Ga. The banking point is Comer. Pop. 150.

Colbert, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 8 miles NE. of Denison, Tex. Pop. 300.

Colborne, or **Cram'ahe',** a banking village and outport of Northumberland co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario and on the Grand Trunk R., 85 miles E. of Toronto. It has milling and other industries. Colborne is a port of entry. Pop. in 1901, 1017.

Colborne (kōl'būrn), **Cape,** is in the S. of Victoria Land, Arctic Ocean. Lat. 68° 50′ N.; lon. 105° 10′ W.

Colburn, kōl'burn, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the Wabash R., 12 miles NE. of Lafayette. Pop. about 300.

Colby, kōl'be, a banking city, capital of Thomas co., Kan., 35 miles E. of Goodland. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Union Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 641.

Colby, a post-village of Kitsap co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. about 100.

Colby, a banking city of Clark and Marathon cos., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 216 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900, 667.

Colby, a township (town) of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 754.

Colchagua, kol-chä'gwä, a province of Chile, extending from the Andes to the Pacific Ocean, bounded N. by Santiago and S. by Curicó. Area, 3790 sq. m. Chief industries are stock-raising and mining. Capital, San Fernando. Pop. in 1895, 157,566.

Colchester, kōl'chęs-tẹr, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Essex, on the Colne, 52 miles by rail NE. of London. It is built on the sides and summit of an eminence. It is on the site of the ancient Camalodu'num, a place of great importance under the Romans and their first colony in Britain. Remains are still to be seen of the Roman walls and Roman bricks have found their way into many an old structure. Colchester possesses the most imposing specimen of a Norman castle, with walls of gigantic dimensions. This building contains a valuable museum of Roman antiquities. Among other interesting architectural relics are the remains of a Benedictine abbey and of St. Botolph's Priory. Colchester is noted for its oyster-fisheries. Many Dutch refugees settled here in the reign of Elizabeth. Pop. in 1901, 38,373.

Colchester, a banking post-borough of New London co., Conn., in Colchester township (town), 25 miles SE. of Hartford. Pop. in 1900, 858; of the town, 1991.

Colchester, a banking city of McDonough co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 53 miles NE. of Quincy. It has manufactures of stoneware, fire-, paving- and building-brick, sewer-pipe, and tile. Pop. in 1900, 1635.

Colchester, a post-township (town) of Delaware co., N.Y., 14 miles S. of Delhi. Pop. in 1900, 3156.

Colchester, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Colchester township (town), 6 miles NE. of Burlington. The town is bounded on the NW. by Lake Champlain, and contains Winooski village, which is on the Winooski River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5352; of the village, about 200.

Colchester, a county in the central part of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Minas and Cobequid Bays, with a narrow strip extending W. along Minas Channel to the Bay of Fundy. It is rich in deposits of iron. Capital, Truro.

Colchester, or **Sackville,** a post-village of Essex co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 8 miles SE. of Amherstburg. Pop. about 100.

Colchis, kol'kis (Gr. Κολχίς), the ancient name of a region on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, on the S. side of the Caucasus, the mythical land of the Golden Fleece. It is included in the modern Abkhasia, Mingrelia, and Imeritia.

Col d'Argentière, kol dar'zhôn'te-air', a pass of the Maritime Alps, on the road from Barcelonnette to Argentera, in Italy, 6545 feet above sea-level. It was traversed by a French army in 1515. The name is also that of one of the passes in the Mont Blanc group, 11,535 feet.

Coldbrook, a post-township of Warren co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 928.

Coldbrook, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., 15 miles NE. of Utica. Pop. about 350.

Coldbrook, or **Jackson's Mills,** a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Cornwallis River, 30 miles by rail W. of Windsor. Pop. about 250.

Coldbrook Springs, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Ware River, 42 miles by rail NE. of Springfield. Pop. about 150.

Coldcreek, Allegany co., N.Y. See HUME.

Coldcreek, a post-station of Bradford co., Pa.

Col de Balme, kol dęh bälm, a pass of the Alps, on the route from Martigny to Chamouni, and forming part of the limit between France and Switzerland, 7221 feet above the level of the sea. The pass is much frequented by tourists and commands a superb view of the Mont Blanc group of mountains.

Col de Ferret, kol dęh fẽr'rä', a pass of the Pennine Alps, from the town of Orsières in Switzerland, on the N., to that of Courmayeur in Italy, forming part of the boundary between Italy and Switzerland. Elevation, 8343 feet, with a superb view from the summit.

Col de la Seigne, kol dęh lä sãñ, a pass leading from Savoy into the Val d'Aosta, in Italy, 7 miles WSW. of Mont Blanc. Height, 8240 feet. It forms part of the Italian frontier.

Colden, kōl'dęn, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on Cazenove Creek and on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R., 22 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. 300.

Coldenham, kōl'dęn-hạm, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., 8 miles W. of Newburg.

Colden, Lake, a beautiful little lake in Essex co., N.Y., among the Adirondack Mountains. Its surface is 2764 feet above the level of the sea. It is 4 miles SW. of Mount Marcy. Opalescent River, one of the head-streams of the Hudson, issues from this lake.

Colden, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., has an altitude of 4713 feet above sea-level.

Cold Harbor, a locality of Hanover co., Va., about 9 miles NE. of Richmond and 2 miles NE. of the Chickahominy River. A severe and indecisive battle was fought here between General Grant and General Lee, June 1 and 3, 1864. On and near the same ground occurred the battle of Gaines's Mill, between the armies of McClellan and Lee, June 27, 1862.

Colding, a town of Denmark. See KOLDING.

Coldingham, a village of Scotland, co. of Berwick, 2½ miles N. of Eyemouth. In the village are the remains of a famous priory, and about 2 miles NE. is Fast Castle, the Wolf's Crag of "The Bride of Lammermoor."

Col di Tenda, kol de tẽn'dä, **Col de Tende,** kol dęh tẽnd, a pass in the Maritime Alps, on the route from Nice to Tenda or Cuneo, in Italy. Elevation, 6263 feet, where a tunnel 2½ miles long penetrates the summit.

Colditz, or **Kolditz,** kol'dits, a town of Saxony, 25 miles by rail SE. of Leipsic, on the Mulde. Pop. in 1900, 5280.

Cold Point, a station in Montgomery co., Pa., on a branch of the Philadelphia and Reading R., 4½ miles E. of Conshohocken.

Coldspring, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 37 miles W. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Coldspring, a post-village of Campbell co., Ky., 10 miles SE. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 300.

Coldspring, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., 2 miles by rail E. of Graniteville.

Coldspring, a banking post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 16 miles SW. of St. Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 486.

Coldspring, a post-village of Douglas co., Mo., on Brush Creek, 15 miles E. of Ava.

Coldspring, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., 4 miles N. of Cape May, its banking point.

Coldspring, a township (town) of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., traversed by the Erie R., contains a part of the Allegany Indian Reservation. Pop. in 1900, 1030.

Coldspring, a banking post-village of Putnam co., N.Y., is beautifully situated among the Highlands, on the E. bank of the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 1 mile above West Point and 52 miles N. of New York. It has iron- and gun-foundries, boring-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2067.

Coldspring, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 29. Cold Spring station is on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 26 miles NE. of Harrisburg.

Cold Spring, a post-village, capital of San Jacinto co., Tex., 64 miles N. by E., of Houston and 3 miles SW. of the Trinity River. It has a cotton-mill and gin. Pop. about 350.

Coldspring, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., in Coldspring township (town), on the Bark River, 20 miles NE. of Janesville. Pop. of the town in 1900, 606.

Coldspring Harbor, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on an inlet of Long Island Sound, about 32 miles ENE. of Brooklyn. The planting and marketing of shellfish is the chief industry. It is now a favorite summer-resort, and was formerly the seat of the whale-fishery. The biological laboratory of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is located here. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. about 650.

Coldsprings, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. 150.

Coldsprings, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 7 miles from Cobourg. Pop. about 150.

Coldstream, formerly **Lennel,** or **Leinhall,** a small town of Scotland, co. and 15 miles SW. of Berwick, on the Tweed, here crossed by a five-arched bridge. "The Coldstream Guards" were so named from having been originally raised here by General Monk, in 1659–60. Pop. in 1901, 1482.

Coldstream, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, at the confluence of the rivers Coldstream and Becaguimec, 17 miles NE. of Woodstock.

Cold Sulphur Springs, a resort of Rockbridge co., Va., 2 miles from Goshen station.

Col du Bonhomme, kol dü bo'nomm', a pass of the Graian Alps, 10 miles SW. of Mont Blanc, on the route from Courmayeur to Chamouni. Height, 7680 feet.

Col du Géant, kol dü zhâ'ŏn', an Alpine pass, leading from Chamouni to Courmayeur. Altitude, 11,060 feet.

Col du Julier, a mountain-pass of Switzerland. See JULIER.

Coldwater, a small river of Branch co., Mich., enters the St. Joseph River 12 miles NW. of Coldwater.

Coldwater, a banking city, capital of Comanche co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 25 miles NE. of Ashland. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Coldwater, a post-village of Calloway co., Ky., 13 miles E. of Mayfield.

Coldwater, a city, capital of Branch co., Mich., is on a stream of the same name and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 55 miles W. of Adrian. It contains a court-house, high-school, state public school, etc., and has manufactures of leather, furniture, Portland cement, liniment, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6216.

Coldwater, a banking post-town of Tate co., Miss., on the Coldwater River and the Illinois Central R., 31 miles S. of Memphis, Tenn. Much cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 557. The banking point is Senatobia.

Coldwater, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 6 miles W. by S. of Rochester. Pop. 100.

Coldwater, a banking post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, 5 miles by rail S. by W. of Celina. Pop. in 1900, 627.

Coldwater, a post-village, capital of Sherman co., Tex., is 52 miles (direct) NNE. of Tascosa.

Coldwater, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W.Va.

Coldwater, a banking post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, near Gloucester Bay, 14 miles NW. of Orillia. It is on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 800.

Coldwater River, Miss., rises in Marshall co., flows generally southward, and enters the Tallahatchee River about 26 miles SW. of Sardis. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Cole, a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of 390 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Missouri River and on the SE. by the Osage River, and is intersected by Moreau Creek. Coal, lead, and fire-clay occur in the county. Capital, Jefferson City. Pop. in 1890, 17,281; in 1900, 20,578.

Coleanor, a coaling village of Bibb co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham or Blocton. Pop. about 300.

Colebrook, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Colebrook township (town), 6 miles NNW. of Winsted. Pop. of the town in 1900, 684.

Colebrook, a banking post-village, summer-resort, and capital of Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River and on the Maine Central R., 30 miles N. by E. of Lancaster. It has manufactures of bobbins, lumber, potato-starch, etc. Pop. of Colebrook township (town) in 1900, 1876.

Colebrook, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, in Colebrook township, 14 miles S. of Jefferson.

Colebrook, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 495.

Colebrook, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. about 300.

Colebrook, a post-hamlet of Waushara co., Wis., 15 miles NW. of Berlin.

Colebrook, New Brunswick. See GRAND FALLS.

Colebrook, a post-village of Addington co., Ontario, on the Napanee River, 23 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. about 200.

Colebrookdale, a district of England. See COALBROOKDALE.

Colebrookdale, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., in Colebrookdale township, about 16 miles E. of Reading. It is on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1395.

Colebrook River, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Farmington River, 9 miles N. of Winsted. Pop. 125.

Colecamp, a banking post-village of Benton co., Mo., on the Sedalia, Warsaw and Southwestern R., 18 miles S. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 648.

Cole City, a post-village of Dade co., Ga., 24 miles by rail SW. of Chattanooga, Tenn. Iron and coal are worked here. Pop. about 200.

Coleford, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, 4 miles E. of Monmouth. Pop. in 1901, 2541.

Coleford, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 6 miles NW. of Frome. Pop. about 1500.

Colegrove, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. 300.

Colegrove, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., 6 miles SE. of Smethport.

Cole Harbor, a post-village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on Tor Bay, 35 miles SE. of Guysborough.

Coleman, kōl'man, a county in the northwest-central part of Texas, has an area of 1302 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Colorado River. Capital, Coleman. The county contains large deposits of coal. Pop. in 1890, 6112; in 1900, 10,077.

Coleman, a post-town of Randolph co., Ga., 10 miles by rail S. of Cuthbert. It has ginneries. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Coleman, a banking post-village of Midland co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 40 miles NW. of Saginaw. Pop. in 1900, 1014.

Coleman, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Miss.

Coleman, a banking post-town, capital of Coleman co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 155 miles NW. of Austin. Pop. in 1900, 1362.

Coleman, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 40 miles N. of Green Bay. Pop. 250.

Coleman, a post-town of York co., Ontario, Canada, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Toronto. Pop. about 600.

Colemans, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. about 100.

Colemansville, a hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., on the South Fork of the Licking River, about 38 miles N. of Lexington.

Colemanville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 65 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 250.

Colen'so, a village of Natal, South Africa, on the Tugela River, where it is spanned by a bridge, 173 miles by rail NW. of Durban. It was the scene of active operations, in 1899–1900, during the Anglo-Boer war. Elevation, 3156 feet.

Colerain, kōl-rain', a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga.

Colerain, or **Colrain,** kōl-rain', a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Colerain township (town), 5 miles N. of Shelburne Falls. The town has manufactures of cotton goods, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1749.

Colerain, a post-town of Bertie co., N.C., on the W. bank of the Chowan River, about 22 miles N. of Plymouth. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Colerain, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, in Colerain township, about 10 miles NNW. of Bellaire.

Colerain, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 921.

Colerain, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pa., about 48 miles W. of Philadelphia, is drained by Octorara Creek. Pop. in 1900, 1559.

Colerain, a post-hamlet of Union co., S.C., 12 miles W. of Union.

Coleraine, kōl-rain', a town and river-port of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, on the Bann, 4 miles from its mouth and 47 miles NNW. of Belfast. It has manufactures of linen and extensive salmon-fisheries. Pop. about 7000.

Coleraine, kōl-rain', a coal-mining locality of Luzerne co., Pa., on a branch of the Lehigh Valley R., 2 miles NE. of Audenried.

Coleraine, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, 2 miles from Klineburg.

Coleraine, a town of Victoria, Australia, 220 miles by rail NW. of Melbourne. Pop. 1000.

Colerain Station, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, Canada, on the Quebec Central R. The banking point is Thetford Mines. Pop. about 200.

Coleridge, a banking post-village of Cedar co., Neb., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 10 miles SE. of Hartington. Pop. in 1900, 471.

Coleridge, a post-village of Randolph co., N.C. The banking point is Greensboro. Pop. 150.

Coleridge, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, 13 miles from Orangeville.

Col'eroon', the northernmost and largest branch of the Cavery River, British India, at its delta, enters the Bay of Bengal at Devicotta, 24 miles N. of Tranquebar, after having formed for 80 miles the boundary between the Madras districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

Coles, kōlz, a county in the E. part of Illinois, has an area of 520 sq. m. It is intersected by the Embarras and Kaskaskia rivers. Capital, Charleston. Pop. in 1890, 30,393; in 1900, 34,146.

Coles, a post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Mattoon. Pop. about 300.

Colesberg, kōlz'berg, a town in the N. part of Cape Colony, in the district of Colesberg, 142 miles by rail SW. of Bloemfontein. It is high (4407 feet), dry, and healthful, has sulphur springs, and is a health-resort. Pop. about 1830. Colesberg was the scene of active operations, in 1899–1900, during the Anglo-Boer war.

Colesburg, a post-village of Camden co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. 70.

Colesburg, a banking post-town of Delaware co., Iowa, 34 miles WNW. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 274.

Colesburg, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 34 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. 150.

Coles Creek, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Miss.

Coles Creek, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., 16 miles N. of Bloomsburg.

Coles Ferry, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., on the Staunton River, 12 miles NW. of Roanoke. Pop. 40.

Coleshill, kōlz'hil, a town of England, co. of Warwick, on the Cole, 8 miles ENE. of Birmingham. Pop. about 2000.

Coles Store, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C.

Colesville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 12 miles N. of Washington, D.C.

Colesville, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., 10 miles SSE. of Port Jervis, N.Y.

Colesville, a township (town) of Broome co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2773.

Coleta, ko-le'tȧ, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala.

Coleta, a banking post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., 11 miles NE. of Morrison.

Coletto Creek, Tex., rises in Dewitt co. and enters the Guadalupe River about 7 miles S. of Victoria.

Coleville, kōl'vil, a post-hamlet of Mono co., Cal., 22 miles N. by W. of Bridgeport.

Coleville, a post-village of McKean co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Colfax, kōl'fax, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 405 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Platte River and intersected by Maple and Shell creeks. Capital, Schuyler. Pop. in 1890, 10,453; in 1900, 11,211.

Colfax, a county in the NE. part of New Mexico, has an area of 3784 sq. m. It is drained by the Canadian River. The W. boundary of this county passes along or near the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The county contains gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal. Capital, Raton. Pop. in 1890, 7974; in 1900, 10,150.

Colfax, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific and the Nevada County Rs., 54 miles NE. of Sacramento. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Auburn.

Colfax, a banking post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 23 miles NE. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 1153.

Colfax, a banking post-town of Clinton co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Rs., 12 miles SW. of Frankfort. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 767.

Colfax, a banking post-town and summer-resort of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Iowa Northern Rs., 23 miles E. of Des Moines. It has mineral-water bottling-works, coaling and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 2053.

Colfax, a post-village of Chautauqua co., Kan., 18 miles by rail NE. of Sedan.

Colfax, a banking post-town, capital of Grant parish, La., on the Red River, about 25 miles above Alexandria, its banking point. It has lumber-, brick- and cotton-industries. Pop. in 1900, 190.

Colfax, a post-village of Bay co., Mich. The banking point is West Bay City.

Colfax, a post-township of Kandiyohi co., Minn., 24 miles from Willmar. Pop. in 1900, 486.

Colfax, a post-village of Richland co., N.Dak., 19 miles by rail NW. of Wahpeton. Pop. 40.

Colfax, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Ohio, 30 miles ESE. of Columbus.

Colfax, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Colfax, a banking city, capital of Whitman co., Wash., on the Palouse River and on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's R., 85 miles NE. of Walla Walla. It has foundries, machine-shops, fruit-evaporators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2121.

Colfax, or **Texas,** a post-hamlet of Marion co., W.Va., on the Tygart's Valley River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 12 miles NW. of Grafton.

Colfax, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., on the Red Cedar River, about 16 miles NE. of Menomonee. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1083; of the village, about 350.

Colgate, a post-village of Steele co., N.Dak., 6 miles by rail S. of Hope. Pop. 50.

Col'gong' (native, *Kahalgaon,* kȧ'hal-gȧ'ǫn), a town of British India, in Bengal, district and 15 miles E. of Bhagalpur. The Ganges formerly flowed past it, but has taken a new course, and the town has somewhat declined. Its fort is now a heap of ruins. Pop. about 5000.

Colico, kol'e-ko, a village of Italy, near the N. extremity of Lago di Como. It is on the Spliigen route. Pop. in 1901, 902; of the commune, 3667.

Colico, a town of Chile, in the province of Arauco. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. 3000.

Coligny, ko'leen'yee', a small town of France, in Ain, 14 miles NNE. of Bourg.

Colima, ko-lee'mȧ, a state of Mexico, bounded N. by the state of Jalisco and SW. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 2275 sq. m. Its surface is generally mountainous. It produces sugar, rice, tobacco, corn, pulse, indigo, cotton, and rich fruits; but its chief export is coffee. There are extensive salt-deposits in the littoral and ore-deposits in the mountains. Much stock is raised. It is generally healthful, but malarial fevers prevail to some extent. Extremes of temperature, 52° and 90° Fahr. Capital, Colima. Chief seaport, Manzanillo. Pop. in 1900, 65,026.

Colima, a city, capital of the state of Colima, Mexico, is 30 miles ENE. of Manzanillo, in a beautiful valley that is watered by the Colima River. It is the commercial centre of the state and one of the handsomest towns of the Pacific slope of Mexico. Pop. in 1900, 20,698.

Colima, Nevado de and **Volcan de,** the name of two mountains of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, not far from the boundaries of the state of Colima, the former 14,100 feet in elevation, and the latter, an active volcano (in eruption in 1902–04), 12,750 feet.

Colinsburgh, kol'inz-bŭr'rŭh, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 4 miles W. of Pittenweem.

Colinton, or **Collington,** a village of Scotland, 3 miles SW. of Edinburgh, on the Water of Leith. It has extensive paper-mills.

Colita, ko-lee'tȧ, a post-village of Polk co., Tex., 25 miles E. by S. of Trinity.

Coll, one of the Hebrides on the W. coast of Mull. Length, 12 miles.

Collamer, a post-village of Whitley co., Ind., on the Eel River and on the Wabash R., 30 miles W. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 200.

Collamer, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., 6 miles NE. of Syracuse. Pop. 350.

Collamer, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 6 miles S. of Atglen. Pop. about 150.

Collares, kol-lȧ'rĕs, a town of Portugal, 12 miles WNW. of Lisbon. Pop. in 1900, 3813.

Collbran, a post-village of Mesa co., Colo., 47 miles NE. of Grand Junction. Pop. about 90.

Colle, a town of Italy, province of Benevento. See COLLE SANNITA.

Cölleda, or **Kölleda,** kŏl'lǫh-dȧ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 5 miles E. of Sommerda. Pop. about 3500.

Colle d'Anchise, kol'lȧ dȧn-kee'sȧ, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles SSE. of Campobasso. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 2000).

Colle di Val d'Elsa, a town of Italy, 22 miles SSW. of Florence, on the Elsa. It is a bishop's see and has a mediæval cathedral, a castle, and a number of old palaces. Pop. in 1901, 5791 (commune, 9819).

College City, a post-village of Colusa co., Cal., 3 miles from Arbuckle station. Pop. 300.

College Corner, a banking post-village of Butler and Preble cos., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 44 miles NW. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 378.

Collegegreve, a post-village of Williamson co., Tenn., 15 miles E. of Franklin. Pop. 100.

Collegehill, a post-village of Columbia co., Ark., 28 miles SW. of Camden.

Collegehill, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., 12 miles NE. of Richmond. Pop. about 200.

Collegehill, a post-village of Lafayette co., Miss., 6 miles NW. of Oxford.

College Hill, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Northwestern R., 7 miles N. of Cincinnati, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1104.

College Hill, a borough of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 890.

College Mound, a post-village of Macon co., Mo., 10 miles SW. of Macon City. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900, 230.

College of St. James, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., 5 miles S. of Hagerstown.

College Park, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., about 2 miles NW. of San José, of which it is a suburb. Here is located the University of the Pacific (with observatory). Pop. about 400.

College Park, a post-town of Fulton co., Ga., on the Atlanta and West Point R. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 517.

College Park, a post-village of Prince George co., Md., 8 miles by rail NE. of Washington. Here is the Maryland Agricultural College.

College Peaks, a name given to an association of summits of the Rocky Mountains, in south-central Colorado, including Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

College Point, a former post-village of Queens co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound or Flushing Bay, 1 mile N. of Flushing. It now forms part of the city of New York, in the borough of Queens.

College Springs, a banking post-town of Page co., Iowa, 12 miles SSW. of Clarinda. It is the seat of Amity College. Pop. in 1900, 693.

College Station, a post-village of Brazos co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R. Here is the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, with about 400 students.

Collegeview, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., 5 miles E. of Lincoln. It is the seat of Union College. Pop. in 1900, 865.

Collegeville, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., 8 miles E. of Stockton.

Collegeville, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn. The banking point is St. Cloud. St. Johns University is located here. Pop. 100.

Collegeville, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on Perkiomen Creek and on the Perkiomen R., 31 miles NW. of Philadelphia and about 8 miles NW. of Norristown. It is the seat of Ursinus College. Pop. in 1900, 611.

Colle Sannita, kol'lå sån-nee'tå, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, in the circle of San Bartolommeo in Galdo. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5623.

Collesano, kol-lå-zå'no, a town of Sicily, 25 miles ESE. of Palermo. Pop. in 1901, 6910.

Colleton, a county in the S. part of South Carolina, has an area of 1351 sq. m. It is intersected by the Edisto River and bounded on the SW. by the Combahee River. The Atlantic Ocean touches the southern extremity of the county. Pop. in 1890, 40,293; in 1900, 33,452.

Colletorto, kol-lå-tor'to, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 10 miles SSE. of Larino. Pop. about 4000.

Collett, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 39 miles N. of Richmond.

Collettsville, a post-town of Caldwell co., N.C., about 10 miles W. of Lenoir. Pop. in 1900, 57.

Colley, a post-township of Sullivan co., Pa., 6 miles E. of Dushore. Pop. in 1900, 1926.

Colliano, kol-le-å'no, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, 11 miles E. of Campagna. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 3500).

Collicoon, or **Collikoon.** See CALLICOON.

Collier, kol'yer, a post-village of Monroe co., Ga., 4 miles by rail W. by N. of Forsyth.

Collier Bay, Australia, on the NW. coast, lat. 16° 7′ S., lon. 124° 7′ E., is 20 miles wide at its entrance.

Colliers, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C.

Colliers, a post-village of Brooke co., W.Va., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Steubenville, Ohio. Pop. about 400.

Colliers Mill, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J.

Collierstown, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., about 15 miles W. of Lexington. Pop. 500.

Colliersville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 76 miles WSW. of Albany. Pop. about 75.

Colliersville, a banking post-town of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Wolf River and on the Southern R., 24 miles E. by S. of Memphis. Pop. in 1900, 829.

Collin, a county in the NNE. part of Texas, has an area of 828 sq. m. It is drained by several small affluents of the Trinity River. It is the centre of the great Texan wheat district. Capital, McKinney. Pop. in 1890, 36,736; in 1900, 50,087.

Collina, a post-village of King's co., New Brunswick, 9 miles from Apohaqui.

Collingdale, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., 6 miles by rail SW. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 603.

Collingswood, a post-borough of Camden co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 3½ miles SE. of Camden. Pop. in 1900, 1633.

Collingsworth, a county in the Panhandle of Texas. Area, 867 sq. m. Capital, Wellington. Pop. in 1900, 1233.

Collington, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Md., 4 miles S. of Bowie Junction.

Collingwood, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., 14 miles S. by E. of Syracuse. Pop. 125.

Collingwood, a city and northeastern suburb of Melbourne, Australia. It has a fine town-hall. Pop. about 33,000.

Collingwood, a town and port of Simcoe co., Ontario, is on the S. shore of Georgian Bay and on the Grand Trunk R., 95 miles NNW. of Toronto. It has important manufacturing and other interests, tanneries, breweries, grain-elevators, etc. Collingwood has a large lumber-, grain-, and produce-trade, and is the starting point of steamers for Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, and Duluth. Pop. in 1901, 5755.

Collins, a post-town of Drew co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 99 miles SSE. of Pine Bluff. Pop. in 1900, 212.

Collins, a post-village of Tattnall co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line and other railroads. The banking point is Reidsville. Pop. 350.

Collins, a post-village of Whitney co., Ind., 6 miles ENE. of Columbia City.

Collins, a banking post-village of Story co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 16 miles SE. of Nevada. Pop. in 1900, 540.

Collins, a post-village of Ionia co., Mich., 29 miles by rail NW. of Lansing. Pop. about 70.

Collins, a banking post-village of Covington co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. It has manufactures of naval stores. Pop. about 600.

Collins, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Collins, a post-township (town) of Erie co., N.Y., on Cattaraugus Creek, 29 miles by rail S. of Buffalo. It contains part of Gowanda village and of the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation. Pop. in 1900, 3753.

Collins, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 7 miles E. of Norwalk.

Collins, a post-station on the Pennsylvania R., in Lancaster co., Pa., and on the Susquehanna River, 15 miles below Harrisburg.

Collins, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. 70.

Collin's Bay, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence, 8 miles by rail below Kingston. Pop. 150.

Collinsburg, a post-village of Bossier parish, La., on the Red River, 28 miles N. of Shreveport.

Collins Center, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 29 miles S. of Buffalo. Pop. about 350.

Collins Mill, a post-village of Grayson co., Va., 30 miles S. of Max Meadows.

Collinston, a post-village of Morehouse parish, La. Pop. 80.

Collinston, a post-village of Boxelder co., Utah. The banking point is Brigham City.

Collinsville, a post-town of Dekalb co., Ala., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 65 miles SSW. of Chattanooga. Pop. in 1900, 524.

Collinsville, a post-village of Solano co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, near its mouth, about 48 miles NE. of San Francisco. Pop. 100.

Collinsville, a banking post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the Farmington River and on the Central New England and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 15 miles WNW. of Hartford. It has an extensive manufactory of axes and edge-tools, cutlery, etc. Pop. about 2000.

Collinsville, a banking post-city of Madison co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 12 miles ENE. of St. Louis. It has zinc-works, coal-mines, manufactures of brick, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4021.

Collinsville, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 18 miles W. of Claremore. Pop. in 1900, 376.

Collinsville, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., near Black River, about 45 miles N. by W. of Utica.

Collinsville, a banking post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 36 miles by rail N. by W. of Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

Collinsville, a banking post-town of Grayson co., Tex., at the crossing of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Texas and Pacific Rs., 16 miles SW. of Sherman. Pop. in 1900, 666.

Collinwood, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 8 miles NE. of Cleveland. It has manufactures of cranes, machinery, terra-cotta, brick, and tile. Pop. in 1900, 3639.

Collioure, kol'le-oor', a seaport town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean, 15 miles SE. of Perpignan. It is defended by forts. Pop. about 3800.

Collipulli, a town of Chile, in the province of Malleco, 90 miles SE. of Concepción, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. 4000.

Collirene, kol'le-reen', a post-hamlet of Lowndes co., Ala., 10 miles from Benton station.

Collison, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. 125.

Cöln-an-der-Elbe, a large manufacturing village of Saxony, on the right bank of the Elbe, forming a suburb of Meissen.

Collo, kol'lo, a town of Algeria, 68 miles W. of Bona, on Collo Bay, in the Mediterranean. Pop. about 2000.

Collobrières, kol'lo'bre-air', a village of France, in Var, 19 miles ENE. of Toulon. Pop. about 2000.

Collomsville, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., about 12 miles SW. of Williamsport.

Collon, a town of Ireland, co. of Louth, 5½ miles NW. of Drogheda. Pop. about 500.

Collonges, kol'lônzh', a village of Switzerland, in Valais, 4 miles SE. of St. Maurice, on the Rhone.

Collooney, a small town of Ireland, co. and 6 miles S. of Sligo.

Colly Creek, N.C., runs SSE., in Bladen co., and enters South River 10 miles from its mouth.

Collyer, a post-village of Trego co., Kan., 14 miles by rail W. of Wakeeney.

Colma, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., 9 miles by rail S. of San Francisco.

Colman, a post-village of Moody co., S.D., 14 miles by rail W. by S. of Flandreau. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Col'mar, or **Kolmar** (L. *Columbarium, Colmaria*), a city of Germany, capital of Upper Alsace, on the Lauch, near its confluence with the Ill, 41 miles SSW. of Strassburg. The old town has narrow, crooked streets, but a handsome modern quarter has sprung into existence. Among the interesting buildings are the mediæval church of St. Martin, with the famous Madonna of the Rosehedge by Schongauer, a native of Colmar; the former Dominican Convent of Unterlinden, containing the municipal library of 80,000 volumes, together with the Schongauer Museum, the oldest Dominican church, the government building (the former palace of the prefecture), and the fine edifice of the Superior Court for Alsace-Lorraine. Colmar has spinning-mills and manufactures of textiles, thread, starch, foodstuffs, machinery, etc. It is an important railway junction. The suburb of Sogelbach has large cotton-mills. Colmar was a free imperial city of the old German Empire. It was annexed to France by Louis XIV., and became part of Germany again in 1871. It was the capital of the French department of Haut-Rhin. Pop. in 1900, 36,795.

Colmar, a post-hamlet of McDonough co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 15 miles WSW. of Macomb.

Colmar, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 25 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. 200.

Colmars, kol'mar' (L. *Col'lis Mar'tis,*—*i.e.*, "Mars' Hill"), a small town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 24 miles N. of Castellane, on the Verdon.

Colmenar, kol-mā-nar', a town of Spain, province and 15 miles N. of Malaga. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Colmenar de Oreja, kol-mā-nar' dā o-rā'hā, a town of Spain, 30 miles SSE. of Madrid. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Colmenar Viejo, kol-mā-nar' ve-ā'ho, a town of Spain, 17 miles N. of Madrid. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Colmesneil, kōl'me-neel', a post-village of Tyler co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Southern Pacific Rs., 9 miles N. of Woodville. Pop. about 375.

Colne, kōln or kōn, a river of England, cos. of Hertford, Buckingham, and Middlesex, which joins the Thames near Staines.

Colne, a river of England, co. of Essex, empties into the North Sea N. of the Blackwater.

Colne, kōln, a municipal borough of England, co. of Lancaster, on an affluent of the Calder and on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 26 miles N. by E. of Manchester. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901, 23,000.

Colney Hatch, in the co. of Middlesex, England, about 7 miles NNW. of the center of London, has a large asylum for the insane.

Colo, a banking post-town of Story co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 22 miles W. of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900, 391.

Cologna, ko-lōn'yä, a town of Italy, 19 miles SE. of Verona. Pop. about 2800; of the commune, in 1901, 8318.

Cologne, ko-lōn' (Fr. pron. ko'lōñ'; Ger. *Cöln* or *Köln,* köln; anc. *Op'pidum* (or *Civ'itas*) *Ubio'rum;* later, *Colo'nia Agrippi'na* and *Colo'nia Clau'dia Agrippinen'sis*), a city of Prussia, in the Rhine Province, capital of the administrative district of Cologne, on the W. bank of the Rhine, 45 miles NNW. of Coblenz, and at an elevation of 120 feet above the sea. It is at the junction of several railways, and is opposite to Deutz, to which two bridges extend. Its great cathedral, begun in 1248 and completed in 1880, one of the finest Gothic buildings in the world, is the chief object of interest. It measures 148 yards in length and in height (the western towers) 512 feet. The city is a fortress of the first class and is the seat of a large trade. Besides the *eau de Cologne,* which takes its name from the place, it manufactures a great variety of articles, sugar, tobacco, glue, furniture, pianos, machines, chemicals, etc. Cologne was a town of some importance even before the Roman conquest, and many of its buildings are of great historical interest. The narrow and crooked streets of the old city and their quaint and irregular architecture give it more of the mediæval character than most German cities possess. A new city has been built up around these ancient quarters since 1881, and the encircling Ring-Strasse, 3½ miles long, is a magnificent series of boulevards. Among the structures and edifices of general interest are the Rathaus, the municipal museum, the court of justice, post-office, imperial bank, the monument to Frederick William III. (erected in 1878), the church of St. Gereon, etc. Cologne possesses a municipal library of 180,000 volumes, rich in incunabula, a splendid zoological garden, and several museums. Pop. in 1880, 144,772; in 1890, 282,537; in 1900, 372,229. The archbishops of Cologne ranked among the great princes of the old German Empire and held the position of imperial electors. The see was secularized in the course of the Napoleonic wars, and the Congress of Vienna assigned the old electoral territories to Prussia. In 1824 the dignity of archbishop of Cologne was revived. In the latter part of the Middle Ages the burghers of Cologne succeeded, after bloody struggles, in emancipating themselves from the rule of the archbishops, who established their residence at Bonn. The town became one of the most important members of the Hanseatic League and one of the most populous cities of Europe. After centuries of decline Cologne again rose to great importance in the nineteenth century.

Cologne, ko'lōñ', a small town of France, in Gers, 18 miles N. of Lombez.

Cologne, ko-lōn', a post-village of Carver co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 9 miles W. of Chaska. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Cologno, ko-lōn'yo, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 8 miles SSE. of Bergamo. Pop. about 2500.

Coloma, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala., about 10 miles SE. of Center.

Coloma, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal., on the South Fork of the American River, about 44 miles ENE. of Sacramento. Gold has been found here.

Coloma, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., 4 miles W. of Rockville. Pop. about 200.

Coloma, a banking post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the Pawpaw River and on the Pere Marquette R., 9 miles NE. of Benton Harbor. Pop. in 1900, 687.

Coloma, a post-village of Carroll co., Mo., 15 miles N. of Carrollton. Pop. 125.

Coloma, a post-village of Deerlodge co., Mont. Pop. 75.

Coloma, a post-hamlet of Waushara co., Wis., 50 miles W. of Oshkosh. Pop. 75.

Coloma Station, a post-village of Waushara co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 35 miles S. of Stevens Point. Pop. 250.

Colombes, ko'lonb', a town of France, department of Seine, 6 miles by rail NW. of Paris. It has petroleum refineries, manufactures of starch, gelatin, woollens, etc. Pop. in 1901, 22,697.

Colombia, a federal republic of South America, occupying the northwesternmost portion of that continent, and bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, on the E. by Venezuela, S. and SE. by Ecuador, by disputed territory claimed in extent to Peru (lon. 70°-75° W.), and by Brazil, and W. by the Pacific Ocean and the republic of Panama.

Its most northerly point is Punta Gallinas, of the Goajira peninsula, about lat. 12° 24′ N.; southward the country, in its fullest outline, extends to the valley of the Amazon, to lat. 4° 30′ S. The isthmian extension of Panama, abutting westward upon Costa Rica, and until 1903 extending the boundaries of the main-land through nearly 7 degrees of longitude, or upward of 400 miles, constitutes almost wholly the new republic of Panama. Colombia is divided into eight departments, which, with their capitals, are as follows:

Departments.	Capitals.	Departments.	Capitals.
Antioquia.....	Medellín.	Cundinamarca.	Bogotá.
Bolívar.....	Cartagena.	Magdalena....	Santa Marta.
Boyacá	Tunja.	Santander.....	Bucaramanga.
Cauca.....	Popayán.	Tolima.....	Ibagué.

The population estimated for 1895 was about 4,000,000, which included about 150,000 wild Indians.

Relief of the Land.—Colombia may be properly divided into two main physiographic regions,—that of lowlands (savannas, llanos, selvas or forested tracts) in the E. and SE. and that of mountains and plateaus in the centre and W. Three main mountain-chains traverse the republic from S. to N. and are a part of, or are linked to, the great Andean system: the western range, or Cordillera de Chocó, which rises in the Cerro Torra to upward of 12,000 feet elevation; the central range, or Cordillera de Quindió,—so named from the famous Quindió Pass, which crosses its central portion,—which is a direct continuation of the Eastern Cordillera of Ecuador, and like it is composed largely of ancient schistose and granitic rocks; and the eastern range, or Cordillera de Bogotá or Summa Paz, which seems to stand in the same relation to the main Andes that the Jura Mountains do to the Alps. It is largely constructed of comparatively new (Cretaceous, etc.) sediments and is entirely free of volcanoes. Near the Cocui-Pamplona bifurcation, where is situated the Cocui Peak, its highest elevation (about 16,000 feet), it sends off one branch eastward into Venezuela (to unite with the Sierra de Mérida), and another, the Sierra de Perija, to continue as the backbone of the Goajira peninsula. The central range is studded with volcanoes, active or semi-active and extinct, and carries the loftiest summits of the land (Tolima, in partial eruption as late as 1829, 18,400 ft.; Herveo, 18,350 ft.; Huila, 18,000 ft.; Santa Isabel, 16,760 ft.; Ruiz, 17,400 ft.). This chain flattens out northward into the plains of Antioquía, Bolívar, and Magdalena, but seems to have a direct constructive continuation in the magnificent isolated mass of the Santa Marta, which abuts abruptly upon the Caribbean Sea, and rises to an altitude of nearly or quite 18,000 ft. The three Colombian mountain-systems converge near the Ecuadorian frontier in the "knot of Pasto." It would appear that the low mountain axis of the isthmian extension, which was depressed beneath the sea in Middle Tertiary times, bears only a secondary relation to the true Andes, which properly terminate on the eastern side of the Atrato depression. See PANAMA.

Rivers.—The main streams of Colombia are the Magdalena, whose course is largely directed between the eastern and central mountain-ranges; the Cauca, its main tributary, flowing between the central and western ranges; the Atrato, pursuing a nearly parallel course, but one lying west of the Andes proper, and which defines a depression extending almost continuously from the Gulf of Darien or Urabá, on the Atlantic side, to Chirambira on the Pacific; the Meta, Guaviare, and Vichada, tributaries of the Orinoco; and the Negro (Ucayari) and Japurá (Caquetá), important affluents of the Amazon. There are no streams of any magnitude discharging into the Pacific Ocean. The Magdalena is geographically and commercially the most important river of the republic, and is usually ranked, in length and volume of water, as the fourth river of the continent, being surpassed only by the Amazon, Orinoco, and Paraná. It has a course, including its windings, of over 1000 miles, and is navigable, except for a single break of 20 miles,—the rapids of Honda, 600 miles above its mouth,—for nearly 850 miles. (See MAGDALENA, CAUCA, ATRATO, etc.) There are no large lakes in the republic, but a great lacustrine sea appears at one time to have occupied much of the plateau of Cundinamarca.

The *climate* of Colombia varies with the elevation. The coast-land and low plains are in general hot and frequently malarial; but the high table-lands have often a genial climate, the perpetual spring of Bogotá being especially fine. Here every product of the temperate zones grows to perfection. The mean annual temperature is about 57°, with 40–45 inches of rainfall. In the deep river-valleys and on the llanos a mean of 85° or more is maintained, and the temperature not rarely rises to 105°. The rainfall over parts of the Atlantic-Pacific lowlands is very high, as much in some places as 150–200 inches.

Resources.—The mineral wealth of Colombia is great. Considerable gold is produced, largely from placer deposits, although much vein- and reef-ore has latterly been obtained. Rich ores of silver are known to be abundant, and a few of them are exploited to some degree. Emeralds of unusually fine quality are found in the state of Boyacá. Salt and coal are plentiful, and platinum, copper, mercury, and several other metals are found at different points. The annual output of gold and silver is about $4,500,000 in value. The salt-mines of Zipaquirá, near Bogotá, supply nearly the whole country with salt. Petroleum is found in several of the departments. Among the native vegetable products are many fine timber trees, the wax-palm, cacao, india-rubber, bamboo, ipecac, calisaya bark, divi-divi, balsam of tolú; vegetable ivory, cochineal, sarsaparilla, logwood, fustic, archil, etc. These, with rice, mother-of pearl, cotton, indigo, tobacco, coffee, sugar, bananas, hides, gold-dust, ores, deer-skins, and "Panama" hats, are leading articles of export,—the last commodity being extensively prepared from the fibre called jipijapa, the product of a native palm-like tree, the *Carludovica*.

Wheat, maize, and barley thrive in the temperate highland. Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. A bleak, almost uncultivable and uninhabited zone, known as that of the *páramos*, follows the limits of arboreal vegetation on the mountains from a height of about 10,000 to 13,000 feet. In the deep forest tracts the vegetation is extremely luxuriant. Among the native animals are the puma, jaguar, bear, deer, armadillo, ant-eater, sloth, cavy, opossum, tapir, many kinds of monkeys, the condor, parrots, humming-birds, etc. The manatee is found in the Atrato and Magdalena rivers.

Several lines of railway are planned to connect the principal cities, the aggregate length in operation being, in 1901, 411 miles, with others in course of construction. The foreign trade is now chiefly carried on at Barranquilla, Sabanilla, Rio Hacha, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Buenaventura, and Tumaco. Numerous steamboats are employed upon the Magdalena, and some development has been made of steam-navigation on the Amazon tributaries.

The government consists of a president, elected for six years, a senate of 24 members (3 from each department), and a house of representatives (1 for each 50,000 inhabitants), elected by universal suffrage. The governors of the departments are nominated by the president. The Spanish language is universal, except among the Indians. Compulsory education is required by law. The principal towns are Bogotá (the capital, with about 120,000 inhabitants), Medellín (50,000), Cartagena, Bucaramanga, Ibagué, and Popayán.

In the colonial period Colombia was a part of the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada, in which Venezuela was also for a time included. The movement for the liberation of the country from the yoke of Spain was inaugurated in 1810. While the struggle was in progress Bolivar founded, in 1819, a republic of Colombia, which embraced New Granada and Venezuela. In 1821 he triumphed over the Spaniards, and soon after the province of Quito (Ecuador) was freed from Spanish rule and annexed. The union was dissolved in 1829–30, and thenceforth there were three separate republics. The country under consideration was called New Granada (and later the Granadine Confederation) from 1831 to 1861, then the United States of Colombia until 1886, when a new constitution was adopted and the official name of the state changed to La República de Colombia. In 1903 the department of Panama, having a population of about 285,000, seceded from the republic. The present population consists in principal part of mestisos, and includes about 350,000 pure whites, 300,000 negroes and mulattos, and 150,000 uncivilized Indians.

Colombier, ko'lôṁ'be-ā', a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles SW. of Neuchâtel.

Colombo, or **Columbo,** the principal seaport town and the modern capital of Ceylon, on its W. coast, in lat. 6° 56′ N., lon. 79° 49′ E. It consists of the European city and of the native quarter, between which is a citadel built by the Dutch. The harbor, originally very poor, has been much improved by a great breakwater. Colombo has a very extensive trade, and is a landing-place for many English and other lines of steamers. Railway lines proceed hence into the interior of the island. The town is artificially supplied with water brought from a distance of 30 miles. The inhabitants comprise, in addition to the Singhalese, a number of Parsees, Jews, Tamils, and Malays, and a mixed population of Portuguese, Dutch, and English descent. Colombo is the seat of an Anglican and of a Catholic bishop. It has a museum and a branch of the Asiatic Society. The Portuguese established themselves here in

1517, and in 1656 were dispossessed by the Dutch, who were succeeded by the English in 1796. Pop. in 1901, 158,093.

Colon, a banking post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River and on the Michigan Central R., 6 miles E. of Centerville. It has various manufacturing industries and is a shipping point for agricultural produce. Pop. about 800.

Colon, a post-village of Saunders co., Neb., 6 miles by rail N. of Wahoo. Pop. in 1900, 193.

Colón, a town of Cuba, province of Matanzas, 40 miles by rail SE. of Cardenas. Pop. in 1899, 7175. It is in a sugar region.

Colón, formerly Aspinwall, a seaport of the republic of Panama, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, 47 miles by rail from Panama (and forming one of the termini of the railroad, opened in 1855). It has a capacious harbor and is in regular steamship communication with the chief Atlantic ports of the world. It acquired considerable importance at the time work was in progress on the Panama Canal. Pop. about 4500.

Colón, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province of Entre Rios, and on the Uruguay River, which is here navigable for large craft.

Colón, a department in the NE. part of Honduras. The Caribbean Sea and the Segovia River form the N. and E. boundaries, and the Cuero River the W. The western part is mountainous, and the eastern has fertile plains well adapted to agriculture and stock-raising. Capital, Trujillo. Pop. in 1887, 11,474.

Colón, a territory of Venezuela, comprising the islands Orchila, Los Roques and Aves, in the Caribbean Sea. Pop. about 140.

Colona, or **Colona Station,** a post-village of Henry co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington Route, 12 miles E. of Rock Island.

Colona di Buriano, ko-lo'nȧ dee boo-re-ȧ'no, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 8 miles NE. of Castiglione della Pescaia, remarkable for the remains of cyclopean walls and for Roman and Etruscan antiquities.

Colonges, ko'lônzh', a village of Vaud, Switzerland, on Lake Geneva, forming part of greater Montreux.

Colonia, ko-lo'ne-ȧ, a department in the SW. part of Uruguay, along the lower Uruguay River and the Rio de la Plata. Area, 2192 sq. m. The soil is fertile and well watered. Capital, Colonia. Pop. in 1900, 50,275.

Colonia, a maritime town of Uruguay, on the N. bank of the estuary of the Plata, opposite Buenos Aires, 98 miles WNW. of Montevideo. Pop. about 3000.

Colonia, or **Colonia Agrippina.** See COLOGNE.

Colonia Juarez, a colony of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua and district of Bravos.

Colonial Beach, a post-town and summer-resort of Westmoreland co., Va., 70 miles S. of Washington, D.C. Pop. in 1900, 453.

Colonia Patricia, an ancient name of CORDOVA.

Colonna (ko-lon'nȧ), **Cape** (It. "column;" anc. *Su'nium Promonto'rium*), the most southern point of Attica, Greece. Lat. 37° 38′ 32″ N.; lon. 24° 1′ 45″ E. Its summit is crowned by the ruins of a temple, 269 feet above the sea, of which a number of columns are still standing, whence the name of the cape.

Colonne (ko-lon'nȧ), **Cape** (anc. *Lacin'ium Promonto'rium*), a headland of Calabria, Italy, projecting into the Ionian Sea, 6 miles SE. of Cotrone.

Col'onsay, an island of the Hebrides, in Argyllshire, Scotland, 9 miles WNW. of Islay. Area, about 16 sq. m. Close to it is the little island of Oronsay.

Colony, a banking post-city of Anderson co., Kan., 16 miles by rail S. by W. of Garnett. Pop. in 1900, 483.

Colony, a post-village of Knox co., Mo., on the Middle Fabius, 33 miles WSW. of Keokuk, Iowa.

Colony, a post-hamlet of Washita co., Okla., about 14 miles S. of Weatherford.

Colony, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., about 8 miles from Flatonia.

Col'ophon (Gr. Κολοφών), an ancient Ionian city on the coast of Asia Minor, NW. of Ephesus.

Colo'ra, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 63 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. Pop. 250.

Colorado, kol-o-rah'do, a west-central state of the American Union, traversed by the Rocky Mountains. It is bounded N. by Wyoming and Nebraska, E. by Nebraska and Kansas, S. by Oklahoma and New Mexico, and W. by Utah. The 37th and 41st parallels of N. latitude and the meridians of the 102d and 109th degrees of W. longitude enclose the state. Area, 103,925 (land-surface, 103,645) sq. m. In the order of its admission to the Union it is the thirty-eighth state.

Surface of the Country.—Colorado is broadly divided into two clearly-defined physiographic areas: the plains in the E. and the mountains in the W., the latter, as the main mass of the Rocky Mountains, traversing the state in several more or less distinct ranges from south to north. The more important of these ranges are the Front Range, in the east, and, following westward, the Park and Saguache or Sawatch ranges; and, as almost direct continuations, the Medicine Bow Mountains in the N. and the Culebra and Sangre de Cristo mountains in the S. Other mountain elevations are the Uncompaghre and San Juan mountains in the SW. and the Elk and White River mountains in the W. Among the loftiest summits of the state are Pike's Peak (14,108 feet) and Long's Peak (14,271 ft.), two of the most famous mountains of the Front Range; Gray's Peak, 14,341 ft.; Mount Lincoln, in the Park Range, 14,297 ft.; Mountain of the Holy Cross, 14,006 ft.; Mount Harvard, 14,375 ft.; Mount Princeton, 14,196 ft.; Mount Yale, 14,187 ft.; and Uncompaghre Peak, 14,289 ft. Blanca Peak, in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, 14,390 or 14,465 ft., is the loftiest summit in the state, and, with the possible exception of Mount Whitney, of the Sierra Nevada of California, and the volcanic cones of Rainier and Shasta, the most elevated mountain of the United States outside of Alaska. The isolated Spanish Peaks in the S. are volcanic and rise to 13,620 ft. Elevated passes, some of the loftiest of which are traversed by railroads, unite the inner basins and give access to the interior. Such are the Hagerman Pass (11,530 ft.), on the "Continental Divide," near Leadville, the most elevated railroad pass across the Rocky Mountains; the Marshall Pass, 10,858 ft.; and the Veta Pass, 9390 ft. A cog-railroad ascends to the summit of Pike's Peak.

Owing to the deficiency of precipitation in the state, the mountains carry a very high snow-line, and many of the loftiest summits, such as Pike's Peak, are almost entirely free of snow during the summer. Hence, there are hardly any ice-fields that are worthy of the name of glacier (Hallett Glacier). Few of the peaks have a strictly Alpine character.

The mountain-chains enclose a series of remarkable valleys, known as parks, often containing small lakes, which occupy the place of larger ones that gave the lacustrine or basin-like character to the parks themselves. The parks are generally small, but some are larger than some entire states of the Union. The best known of the great parks are the North, Middle, South (between the Front and Park Ranges), Las Animas, and San Luis parks. Notwithstanding their great elevation, most of the parks are fertile, well timbered, and have a mild climate, and the remarkable height of their mountain-walls gives them a strikingly characteristic magnificence of scenery.

The extreme west of the state is largely in the form of lofty plateaus, with steeply-exposed scarps and with horizontal or nearly horizontal strata extending over long distances. Parts of this vast uplift are seen in the Uncompaghre Plateau and the singularly variegated Book Cliff Plateau. The great plains that lie east of the mountains have plateau characteristics, since they rise to nearly 6000 feet where they abut against the great mountain-wall (as at Colorado Springs). Their fall is steady towards the Mississippi Valley. There can be no doubt that they represent the floor of an ancient (Cretaceous) sea, but the surface is largely masked by lacustrine deposits.

The principal rivers of Colorado are the South Platte, the upper forks of the Kansas, Arkansas, Rio Grande, White, Green, Gunnison, and Grand, the last being the main headwater of the Colorado River. Many of these streams traverse the mountains in deep and narrow gorges (cañons), which contribute some of the most imposing features of scenery in the state. Such gorges are the "Royal Gorge" or Cañon of the Arkansas, incised through the Archæan granites to a depth of 2600–3000 feet; the Cañon of the Grand River, and the Toltec Gorge, in the south. Other remarkable features of scenery in the state are the earth-pillars and monuments and rock-spires that attest the erosion of the land-surface, beautifully exhibited in the Garden of the Gods, near Manitou, in Monument Park and elsewhere.

Climate.—The rainfall is small as compared with that of most maritime regions, being over most of the state less than 15 inches and rarely exceeding 20 inches. There is a noteworthy freedom from malarious diseases, and the whole region has a high reputation as a resort for consumptives. The great elevation of the state gives it a delightful summer climate. Little snow falls in winter, even upon the mountains, and cattle feed upon the self-cured and unharvested grasses throughout the winter. The pure air, the fine scenery, and the clear skies of Colorado are praised by every tourist.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is not carried on to any great extent, except in places where irrigation can be effected. Thus treated, the lands yield generously all the ordinary

cereal grains and the root-crops of northern culture. In 1900 the total area under cultivation was estimated at only 2,600,000 acres. The production of wheat was 7,200,000 bushels; of corn, 3,190,000 bushels; oats, 3,270,000 bushels; and hay, 1,780,000 tons. Garden and dairy products are specialties at some points, and the orchard-fruits are in some parts brought to a degree of perfection that is hardly attained elsewhere. In general, cattle-grazing and sheep-husbandry are the leading pursuits kindred to agriculture. For these occupations no part of the Union seems better adapted. The vegetation of the plains is mainly that of herbs or low shrubs and grasses, displaying at times, and even at altitudes of 8000–9000 feet, a wonderful profusion of flowers ("prairie vegetation"). Box-elder, cottonwood, and a few other kinds of trees grow very sparingly along the streams in the E. section; and a large amount of pine has been cut.

Mineral Resources.—The state is pre-eminently rich in minerals and presents many centres of extremely remunerative mining. Gold, silver, lead, copper, and iron represent the metallic wealth of the state, which is also largely supplied with coal and petroleum. The best-known silver-lead mining centres are Leadville, Aspen, Silverton, Creede, and Telluride, while the most productive gold region is that of Cripple Creek, lying near the NW. foot of Pike's Peak. The value of the mineral yield for the state was, in 1900, about $55,000,000; in 1903 the gold product was valued at $22,540,100 and the silver (commercially) at $7,014,708. The coal (and lignite) mined during the same year was 7,400,000 tons. Hot and mineral springs occur at numerous points, among the best known being those at or near Manitou, Buena Vista (Cottonwood Springs, etc.), Glenwood Springs, and Ouray.

Counties and Population.—There are 57 counties, viz., Arapahoe, Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Boulder, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Jefferson, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Lake, La Plata, Larimer, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Mesa, Mineral, Montezuma, Montrose, Morgan, Otero, Ouray, Park, Phillips, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Sedgwick, Summit, Teller, Washington, Weld, and Yuma. The total population was, in 1900, 539,700, as against 412,198 in 1890, and 34,277 in 1860. The chief cities and towns are Denver, the capital, with, in 1900, 133,859 inhabitants; Pueblo (28,157), Colorado Springs (21,085), Leadville (12,455), Cripple Creek (10,147), Boulder (6150), and Trinidad (5345).

The state has numerous institutions of advanced learning, the more important of which are the state university at Boulder, the University of Denver at University Park, the state school of mines at Golden, and Colorado College at Colorado Springs. A state normal school is located at Greeley, and the Denver Normal and Preparatory School at Denver.

History and Government.—Cave dwellings and remains of Indian pueblas have been found in the southern part of the state. Two-thirds of Colorado, including the western half and a tract along the S. line, belonged to Mexico until 1848, and was regarded as a portion of New Mexico; and a portion of this tract has long supported a scanty Spanish-American population with a strong admixture of Indian blood. The discovery of gold in 1859 was followed by a rapid influx of settlers. In 1861 the territory was organized. In 1876 Colorado became a state of the Union. The governor is elected for a term of two years. Senators and representatives, the aggregate number of which cannot exceed 100, are elected for four and two years respectively. Colorado is represented by 3 members in the National Congress.

Colorado, a county in the southeast-central part of Texas, has an area of 948 sq. m. It is intersected by the Colorado River, which is navigable by steamboats. Capital, Columbus. Pop. in 1890, 19,512; in 1900, 22,203.

Colorado, Warren co., Pa., 10 miles N. by E. of Pithole. It has afforded much petroleum.

Colorado, a banking city, the capital of Mitchell co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 60 miles W. of Abilene. It has extensive manufactures of salt, soda, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Colorado Chiquito. See Colorado River (Utah).

Colorado City, a banking post-town of El Paso co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland Rs., 2 miles NW. of Colorado Springs. Pop. in 1900, 2914.

Colorado Desert, a name frequently applied to the arid sections of southeastern California, bordering upon Arizona, the general surface of which is considerably depressed—in places 100 to 250 feet—below sea-level. It receives at times the surplus discharge (overflows) of the Colorado River, which is retained in temporary lake-basins (Salton Lake, etc.).

Colorado River, Tex., rises in the table-lands in the NW. part of the state, by two branches, called the North Fork and Salt Fork, which unite near lat. 32° N. The river takes a generally SE. course and enters Matagorda Bay just SW. of Matagorda. It is the largest river running through the state, except the Brazos, and is about 650 miles long. The principal towns on its banks are Austin, Bastrop, and La Grange. Steamboats can ascend it to Austin, upward of 200 miles, except when the water is low and shallow, and draft-boats about 50 miles further.

Colorado River, sometimes called **Colorado of the West,** is formed by two head-streams, the Green and Grand rivers, which rise respectively in the Rocky Mountains of Wyoming and Colorado and unite in Utah near lat. 38° 16′ N. and lon. 109° 45′ W. The Colorado runs southwestward through the high, treeless, and arid table-land of Utah, whence it passes southward into Arizona and runs for 250 miles or more in a profound chasm called the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, one of the most wonderful natural formations of the globe. (See Grand Cañon of the Colorado.) Below this cañon the river runs southward, forming the boundary between Arizona on one side and Nevada and California on the other, and enters the Gulf of California in Mexico. Its length, exclusive of the branches, is estimated at upward of 1100 miles, and the area drained by it at 250,000 sq. m. Steamboats can ascend it about 500 miles from its mouth, or to the mouth of the Virgin River. The Colorado receives no large tributaries from the west; the more important ones from the east are the Gila, the Little Colorado or Colorado Chiquito, and the San Juan. Many of its minor tributaries are incised in deep cañons like the major stream. At its mouth the river has a breadth of about 1300 feet, with a depth of water, varying according to the tides, of from 7 to 32 feet. At high-water there is frequently a discharge into the depressed lands of southeastern California.

Colorado River, Argentine Republic. See Rio Colorado.

Colorado River, in Central America, a right arm of the lower San Juan, which flows through Costa Rica and discharges into the Caribbean Sea. Consideration was given this arm of the San Juan in the canalization project of the Nicaragua waters.

Colorado Springs, a city, the capital of El Paso co., Colo., at the intersection of the Denver and Rio Grande, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 75 miles S. of Denver and near the foot of Pike's Peak. It has an elevation of 6000 feet. It is a fashionable summer- and health-resort and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. The climate is serene, mild, and healthy, and in close vicinity are the Manitou Springs. The city contains the Colorado College, sanitariums, a Catholic hospital, and state institutions for deaf-mutes and the blind. Pop. in 1890, 11,140; in 1900, 21,085.

Colorno, ko-lor'no, a town of Italy, 8 miles N. of Parma, on the river Parma. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 7000).

Colossæ, an ancient city of Asia Minor. See Khonas.

Colosse, ko-lōs', a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on Salmon Creek, about 27 miles by rail N. of Syracuse. Pop. about 150.

Colotlán, a town of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, 70 miles SW. of Zacatecas. Pop. 5000.

Colpoys Bay, a post-town of Bruce co., Ontario, Canada. The banking point is Wiarton. Pop. about 200.

Colquechaca, kol-kā-chā'kā, an important mining centre of the department of Potosí, Bolivia.

Colquitt, a county in the SW. part of Georgia, has an area of 565 sq. m. It is drained by the Little and Ocklockonee rivers. Capital, Moultrie. Pop. in 1890, 4794; in 1900, 13,636.

Colquitt, a banking post-town, capital of Miller co., Ga., on Spring Creek and on the Georgia Pine R., 20 miles NNW. of Bainbridge. Pop. in 1900, 320.

Colquitt, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex. The banking point is Terrell. Pop. 100.

Colt, a post-village of St. Francis co., Ark., 8 miles by rail N. of Forest City. Pop. 100.

Coltharps, a post-village of Houston co., Tex.

Colton, kōl'ton, a banking city of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Southern California and the Southern Pacific Rs., 3 miles S. of Bernardino. Pop. in 1900, 1309.

Colton, a post-hamlet of Cheyenne co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 7 miles E. of Sidney.

Colton, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Raquette River, in Colton township (town), about 30 miles ESE. of Ogdensburg. It has several saw-mills and manufactures of paper-pulp. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1678.

Colton, a post-village of Henry co., Ohio, 25 miles by rail SW. of Toledo. Pop. 150.

Colton, a post-village of Utah co., Utah. The banking point is Provo. Pop. 150.

Colton, a banking post-town of Whitman co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 16 miles SW. of Moscow, Idaho. Pop. in 1900, 251.

Colts Neck, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., 5½ miles NE. of Freehold. Pop. about 200.

Coluguape, ko-loo-gwä'pä, or **Colhué,** a lake of the Argentine Republic, in the territory of Chubut, supposed to discharge its waters into the Senguel.

Columbia, or **Oregon,** the largest river of North America, with the exception of the Yukon, that discharges into the Pacific Ocean, rises in the Upper Columbia Lake (close to the Kootenay River), British Columbia, on the W. slope of the Rocky Mountains, near lat. 50° 13′ N. and lon. 115° 50′ W., at an elevation of 2700 feet. It runs first northwestward and subsequently southward through the Arrow Lakes to the northern boundary of Washington, near which it receives a large affluent called Clark's Fork or River. From this point its course is very circuitous, and directed to the Oregon frontier, a few miles before reaching which it receives its largest affluent, the Snake (Shoshone or Lewis) River. Changing its flow westward, it forms the boundary between Oregon and Washington for about 350 miles and enters the Pacific Ocean at the NW. extremity of Oregon through an estuary about 35 miles long and 2–7 miles wide. The tide ascends it about 160 miles to the Cascades, a series of rapids caused by the passage of the river through the Cascade Range. The length of the Columbia is estimated at 1400 miles. The Columbia is a rapid stream and traverses a mountainous region which is remarkable for grand and picturesque scenery. Basalt and other volcanic rocks underlie a large part of the valley of this river, especially that part which is in Washington. The area drained by it is estimated to be about 260,000 sq. m. At the junction with the Snake it has a width of nearly 4000 feet, while at the Dalles it is contracted to less than 250 feet.

This river is divided into four main navigable sections. The first is from its mouth to the Cascades, a distance of 160 miles. As far up as Vancouver, at the mouth of the Willamette (a large affluent from the S.), it is a broad, deep river, navigable at all seasons by the largest vessels that cross the bar at its mouth. The second section of the Columbia is from the Cascades to the Dalles, a distance of 50 miles, where the obstruction of the Dalles of the Columbia is encountered. (See DALLES.) The third navigable section reaches from Celilo to Priest's Rapids, about 185 miles, and the fourth extends from near Colville upward, about 250 miles, and is navigable by small steamboats. Passenger steamboats now make the traverse direct from the Dalles to the lower river. Among the tributaries that have not been mentioned are the Spokane on the E. and the Okanogan, Wenatchee, and Yakima on the W., all in Washington, and further down the Deschutes, in Oregon.

Columbia, a county in the S. part of Arkansas, has an area of 846 sq. m. Capital, Magnolia. Pop. in 1890, 19,893; in 1900, 22,077.

Columbia, a county in the NE. part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 792 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Suwanee River and on the SW. by the Santa Fé. Capital, Lake City. Pop. in 1890, 12,877; in 1900, 17,094.

Columbia, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of 306 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Savannah River and on the NW. by the Little River. Capital, Appling. Pop. in 1890, 11,281; in 1900, 10,653.

Columbia, a county in the E. part of New York, bordering on Massachusetts, has an area of 647 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River and is drained by Claverack, Kinderhook, and Jansen's creeks. The county contains deposits of lead, barytes, limestone, and slate. Capital, Hudson. Pop. in 1890, 46,172; in 1900, 43,211.

Columbia, a county in the NW. part of Oregon, has an area of 677 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Columbia River and is partly drained by the Nehalem and Scappoose rivers. Coal is found here. Capital, St. Helen. Pop. in 1890, 5191; in 1900, 6237.

Columbia, a county in the east-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 480 sq. m. It is intersected by the north branch of the Susquehanna River and is also drained by Catawissa and Fishing creeks. The county has abundance of anthracite coal, limestone, and iron-ore. Capital, Bloomsburg. Pop. in 1890, 36,832; in 1900, 39,896.

Columbia, a county forming the SE. extremity of Washington, borders on Oregon. Area, 876 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Snake or Lewis River. Capital, Dayton. Pop. in 1890, 6709; in 1900, 7128.

Columbia, a county in the south-central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 776 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wisconsin River and is partly drained by the Fox River. Capital, Portage. Pop. in 1890, 28,350; in 1900, 31,121.

Columbia, a banking post-town of Henry co., Ala., on the Chattahoochee River and on the Central R. of Georgia, 20 miles SSE. of Abbeville. It has cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1132.

Columbia, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz. The banking point is Phœnix. Pop. 75.

Columbia, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 52 miles E. of Stockton. It is on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 600.

Columbia, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., in Columbia township (town), 6 miles W. by S. of Willimantic. The town has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 655.

Columbia, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del.

Columbia, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Fla., 10 miles by rail S. by W. of Lake City.

Columbia, a post-town of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 15 miles S. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 1197.

Columbia, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., about 26 miles SW. of Richmond.

Columbia, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 40 miles SE. of Des Moines. Pop. 175.

Columbia, a banking post-town, capital of Adair co., Ky., on Russell's Creek, 40 miles S. of Lebanon and about 76 miles SSW. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Columbia, a post-town, capital of Caldwell parish, La., on the Ouachita River, 30 miles S. of Monroe, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Cotton and other products are shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 382.

Columbia, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., about 15 miles W. of Machias and 4 miles N. of an inlet of the ocean. Pop. in 1900, 516.

Columbia, a post-station of Howard co., Md.

Columbia, a post-hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich.

Columbia, a banking post-town and capital of Marion co., Miss., on the Pearl River and on the Gulf and Ship Island R., 80 miles SE. of Jackson. It has an important shipping trade in lumber, logs, turpentine, etc. Pop. in 1900, 507.

Columbia, a banking city, capital of Boone co, Mo., on the Wabash R., 125 miles W. by N. of St. Louis. It is the seat of the University of Missouri, which was founded by the state in 1841 (mining department located at Rolla), the state agricultural college, and the Christian Female and the Stephens colleges, a state hospital, a government experiment station, flouring- and other mills, and various manufactures. Lat. of observatory, 38° 56′ 52″ N.; lon. 92° 19′ 36″ W. Pop. in 1880, 3326; in 1900, 5651.

Columbia, a post-township (town) of Coos co., N.H., is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900, 690.

Columbia, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R. and on the Delaware River, opposite Portland, Pa., and 3 miles below the Delaware Water Gap. Pop. about 200.

Columbia, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Columbia township (town), 7 miles S. by W. of Herkimer. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1268.

Columbia, a post-town, capital of Tyrrel co., N.C., is on a small inlet or creek of Albemarle Sound, about 5 miles S. of that sound and 68 miles S. of Norfolk, Va. Pop. in 1900, 382.

Columbia, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1222.

Columbia, a city of Lancaster co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, here about 1 mile wide, and on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 81 miles W. of Philadelphia. A railroad bridge across the river connects Columbia with Wrightsville. It is surrounded by varied and beautiful scenery and contains several iron-furnaces, rolling-mills, and manufactories of engines, machinery, flour, lumber, stoves, wagons, laundry-machines, silks, laces, etc. It is an important trade centre and shipping point. Pop. in 1890, 10,599; in 1900, 12,316.

Columbia, a city, the capital of South Carolina and of Richland co., is on the left or E. bank of the Congaree River, at the confluence of the Broad and Saluda rivers, on the Southern R., the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line, 130 miles NW. of Charleston. Lat. 33° 58′ N.; lon. 81° 3′ W. It is situated at the head of steamboat navigation and on the Columbia Canal. The site, in the district of the Pine Barrens, is a plain, elevated 100 feet or more above the river. The plan of the city is regular, and several of the streets are 100 feet wide. It contains an imposing granite state-house, city-hall, a handsome United

States court-house, the Ursuline Institute, an asylum for the insane, which is under the direction of the state, a theological seminary belonging to the Presbyterians, the Presbyterian and Columbian colleges for women, Allen University, Benedict College (the last two for colored), and a state penitentiary. It is also the seat of the South Carolina College, which was organized in 1805. The city has important cotton- and cotton-manufacturing industries, extensive car-, machine- and iron-works, etc. The Union army, under General Sherman, occupied this city in Feb., 1865, and a large portion of it was then consumed by fire. It became the state capital in 1796. Pop. in 1860, 8052; in 1870, 9298; in 1880, 10,036; in 1890, 15,353; in 1900, 21,108.

Columbia, a post-city of Brown co., S.Dak., 15 miles by rail NE. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900, 143.

Columbia, a banking post-town, capital of Maury co., Tenn., is on the Duck River, 47 miles S. of Nashville, on the Louisville and Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rs. It contains a court-house, the Columbia Athenæum, and the Columbia Institute for Young Ladies. It has cotton- and flouring-mills and various manufactures. The city has extensive phosphate interests and is the seat of a national arsenal. Pop. in 1900, 6052.

Columbia, a post-village of Brazoria co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 5 miles above Brazoria and 50 miles by rail S. by W. of Houston. Steamboats ascend the river to this point. Pop. about 750.

Columbia, a banking post-town of Fluvanna co., Va., on the James River, 57 miles by rail WNW. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 216.

Columbia, a post-village of Clark co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Neillsville. Pop. about 200.

Columbia, a post-town of Yale district, British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., near Grand Forks, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 350.

Columbia, Ontario. See COVENTRY.

Columbia, Cape, a headland of Arctic America, on Grant Land, in lat. 82° 35′ N., lon. 70° 15′ W.

Columbia Center, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 14 miles E. by N. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

Columbia City, a banking city, the capital of Whitley co., Ind., on the Pennsylvania and the Wabash Rs., 19 miles WNW. of Fort Wayne. It has important lumbering and manufacturing interests. Pop. in 1900, 2975.

Columbia City, a post-village of Columbia co., Oregon, is on the Columbia River, 8 miles above Kalama, and 30 miles N. by W. of Portland.

Columbia City, a post-town of King co., Wash., 4 miles from Seattle. Pop. in 1900, 337.

Columbia Cross Roads, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., 20 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. 75.

Columbia, District of. See DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Columbia Falls, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., on a navigable inlet of the sea. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 569.

Columbia Falls, a banking post-village of Flathead co., Mont., on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 400.

Columbia Furnace, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., 5 miles NW. of Edenburg.

Columbia Heights, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., 27 miles by rail S. of Chicago.

Columbia Heights, a post-village of Anoka co., Minn. The banking point is Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 123.

Columbia, Mount, a summit of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, near the head-waters of the Athabasca River, in about lat. 52° 7′ N., lon. 117° 33′ W. Height estimated at 14,000 feet (?).

Columbiana, ko-lŭm-be-an′a, a county in the E. part of Ohio, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 504 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Ohio River and is drained by the Little Beaver River and by Sandy and Yellow creeks. This county has extensive beds of bituminous coal, fire-clay, and iron-ore. Capital, Lisbon. Pop. in 1890, 59,029; in 1900, 68.590.

Columbiana, a banking post-town, capital of Shelby co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Rs., 70 miles N. by W. of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900, 1076.

Columbiana, a banking post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R., 23 miles E. of Alliance. It has manufactures of pumps, handles, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1339.

Columbia Springs, Columbia co., N.Y., 4 miles from Hudson. See STOTTVILLE.

Columbia Station, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, 19 miles by rail SW. of Cleveland.

Columbia Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Greenbrier co., W.Va.

Columbia Village, N.Y. See MADRID.

Columbiaville, a banking post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., on the Flint River and on the Michigan Central R., 39 miles SE. of Bay City. Pop. in 1900, 457.

Columbiaville, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., about 4 miles N. of Hudson. Pop. 300.

Columbretes, ko-loom-brā′tēs, a picturesque group of volcanic islets and rocks in the Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Spain, 66 miles NE. of Valencia.

Columbus, a county in the S. part of North Carolina, has an area of 937 sq. m. It is intersected by the Waccamaw River and is bounded on the NW. by the Lumber River. Capital, Whiteville. Pop. in 1890, 17,856; in 1900, 21,274.

Columbus, a post-village of Hempstead co., Ark., 15 miles N. of Fulton. Pop. 150.

Columbus, a village of Suwanee co., Fla., on the Suwanee River, about 70 miles E. of Tallahassee.

Columbus, a city, capital of Muscogee co., Ga., is on the E. bank of the Chattahoochee River, at the head of navigation, and on the Georgia Central, the Southern, and the Georgia and Alabama Rs., 100 miles SSW. of Atlanta. The city lies opposite Girard and Phœnix City. The river at this place affords extensive water-power. Some of the largest cotton-mills in the South are located here, manufacturing colored goods, ginghams, cottonades, etc. The annual receipts of cotton are about 150,000 bales. There are also very extensive iron-works, manufacturing engines, boilers, steamboats, sugar-mills, cotton-screws, etc. Steamboats ply regularly between Columbus and Apalachicola. Many of the residences in this city and its environs are large and beautiful and are enclosed by grounds adorned with flowers and shrubbery. Pop. in 1890, 17,303; in 1900, 17,614.

Columbus, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., 16 miles E. by N. of Quincy.

Columbus, a hamlet of Pope co., Ill., 18 miles ESE. of Vienna.

Columbus, a banking city, capital of Bartholomew co., Ind., on the East Branch of the White River, just below the mouth of Flat Rock Creek, and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 41 miles S. by E. of Indianapolis. It has a court-house, normal and high schools, tanneries, and manufactures of furniture, starch, agricultural implements, pulleys, etc. Pop. in 1890, 6719; in 1900, 8130.

Columbus, a banking city, capital of Cherokee co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rs., 50 miles S. of Fort Scott. Coal, lead, and zinc are found near here. The city has powder- and lumber-industries. Pop. in 1890, 2160; in 1900, 2310.

Columbus, a banking city of Hickman co., Ky., on the Mississippi River, opposite Belmont, Mo., 12 miles below Cairo on the Mobile and Ohio and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Rs. It has manufactures of whipstocks, staves and headings, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1235.

Columbus, a post-hamlet of Sabine parish, La., on the Sabine River, has a steamboat-landing.

Columbus, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Belle River, 3 miles E. of Ridgeway.

Columbus, a city of Mississippi, capital of Lowndes co., is on the left or E. bank of the Tombigbee River and on the Southern and the Mobile and Ohio Rs., 150 miles NE. of Jackson. Steamboats ascend the river to this place, which has large cotton- and cotton-oil mills, foundries, machine-shops, etc. It has several collegiate institutions, including the Mississippi Industrial Institute, State Female College, Franklin Academy, and Union Academy (for colored). Pop. in 1890, 4559; in 1900, 6484.

Columbus, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., 14 miles NW. of Warrensburg. Pop. 150.

Columbus, a banking post-village of Yellowstone co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 40 miles WSW. of Billings. Pop. about 400.

Columbus, a banking city, capital of Platte co., Neb., on the Loup Fork, about 1 mile N. of the Platte River and 94 miles W. of Omaha, on the Burlington and Missouri River and the Union Pacific Rs. It has lumbering and other industries, a shoe-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3522.

Columbus, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles E. of Burlington. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Bordentown.

Columbus, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., in Columbus township (town), about 90 miles W. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 997.

Columbus, a post-town, capital of Polk co., N.C., about 75 miles W. of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Columbus, the capital city of Ohio and the county-seat of Franklin co., is situated on the Scioto River and on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads, 120 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Lat. 40° N.; lon. 83° W. The site of Columbus is an elevated plateau. The streets are broad and traversed by electric railways to all parts of the city. The chief avenues are Broad Street, 120 feet wide, running E. and W. and beautifully planted with shade-trees, and High Street, the principal business street. These avenues intersect each other at right angles, and have at their intersection a public square of 10 acres, in which is situated the state capitol, 304 feet long by 184 feet wide, built of limestone quarried in the vicinity. Among the institutions of the city are the Ohio State University, with well-equipped technical laboratories and archæological and other museums; the Capital University (Evangelical-Lutheran); Central Insane Asylum, with accommodations for upward of 1000 patients; the Asylum for Imbecile Youth, the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Institution for the Blind, and the state penitentiary, adapted to the requirements of 2500 prisoners. Columbus is also the seat of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Ohio Medical University, Columbus Art Institute, etc., and contains the state library. The city has superior advantages for inland trade, the principal articles of which are grain, wool, live-stock, and iron. Its leading industrial establishments embrace numerous carriage-factories, machine-shops, rolling- and planing-mills, foundries, and manufactories of agricultural implements, edge-tools, mining-machinery, shoes, saddlery and harness, regalia, cars and car-wheels, tile, bricks, soap, etc. Columbus was laid out in 1812, in the midst of an unbroken forest, on the high banks of the Scioto, and the town was incorporated in 1816. In the latter year it became the state capital. Pop. in 1860, 18,554; in 1870, 31,274; in 1880, 51,647; in 1890, 88,150; in 1900, 125,560.

Columbus, a post-borough of Warren co., Pa., on Broken Straw Creek and on the Erie R., 39 miles ESE. of Erie. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Columbus, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 905.

Columbus, a banking city, capital of Colorado co., Tex., on the right or W. bank of the Colorado River (here crossed by several bridges) and on the Southern Pacific R., 86 miles W. of Houston. Pop. in 1890, 2199; in 1900, 1824.

Columbus, a post-village of Klikitat co., Wash., about 12 miles SW. of Goldendale.

Columbus, a banking city of Columbia co., Wis., on the Crawfish River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 25 miles NE. of Madison. It has lumber-interests, manufactures of flour, carriages and wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2349.

Columbus, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 6 miles N. of Oshawa. Pop. about 400.

Columbus Barracks, a military post of Ohio. The post-office is Columbus.

Columbus City, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, near the confluence of the Cedar and Iowa rivers, about 32 miles S. of Iowa City. Pop. in 1900, 388.

Columbus Grove, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads, 13 miles N. of Lima. It has manufactures of handles, staves and headings, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1935.

Columbus Junction, a banking post-town of Louisa co., Iowa, on the W. bank of the Iowa River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Rs., 41 miles N. of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 1099.

Colu'sa, a county in the N. part of California, has an area of 1088 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Sacramento River. The surface is diversified by valleys and mountains. Quicksilver is found in the county. Capital, Colusa. Pop. in 1890, 11,640; in 1900, 7364.

Colusa, a banking post-town, capital of Colusa co., Cal., on the W. bank of the Sacramento River and on the Colusa and Lake R., 65 miles N. by W. of Sacramento. Pop. in 1900, 1441.

Colusa, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 18 miles S. of Burlington, Iowa.

Colville, a banking post-town, capital of Stevens co., Wash., on the Colville River and on the Spokane Falls and Northern R., 85 miles NNW. of Spokane. Pop. in 1900, 594.

Colville Cape, a headland of New Zealand, at the NE. entrance of the river Thames.

Colvin, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y. Height, 4074 feet. It is named after Verplanck Colvin, who first ascended and measured it.

Colvin Run, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va.

Colwich, a banking city of Sedgwick co., Kan., 15 miles by rail NW. of Wichita. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Colwyn, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa. The banking point is Darby. Pop. in 1900, 1226.

Colwyn Bay and Colwyn, a watering-place on the N. coast of Wales, between Conway and Abergele. The African Training College is located here. Pop. in 1901, 8683.

Colyton, kol'e-tŏn, a town of England, co. of Devon, 22 miles E. of Exeter. Pop. about 2000.

Comacchio, ko-mäk'ke-o (anc. *Comac'ula*), a fortified town of Italy, province and 28 miles ESE. of Ferrara, in the midst of the lagoons termed Valli di Comacchio, 3 miles from the Adriatic Sea. It has several fine churches and is a bishop's see. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of salt and in fishing for eels in the surrounding lagoons. The little town of Magnavacca is its port. Pop. in 1901, 7672 (commune, 10,877).

Co'mal', a county in the south-central part of Texas, has an area of 569 sq. m. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River and is bounded on the SW. by the Rio Cibolo. Capital, New Braunfels. Pop. in 1890, 6398; in 1900, 7008.

Comalcalco, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco, on the Rio Seco, 30 miles NW. of San Juan Bautista.

Coman'che, a county in the S. part of Kansas, bordering on the Indian Territory. Area, 795 sq. m. It is drained by the Salt or Nescutunga River and contains valuable deposits of gypsum. Capital, Coldwater. Pop. in 1890, 2549; in 1900, 1619.

Comanche, a county in the north-central part of Texas, has an area of 828 sq. m. It is intersected by the Leon River and is also drained by Colony and Mercer creeks. A range called the Comanche Mountains extends along its SW. border. The county contains deposits of good coal. Capital, Comanche. Pop. in 1890, 15,608; in 1900, 23,009.

Comanche, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles S. of Duncan. Pop. in 1900, 574.

Comanche, a banking post-town, capital of Comanche co., Tex., on the Fort Worth and Rio Grande R., 120 miles NNW. of Austin. It has lumber- and cotton-industries, etc. Pop. in 1890, 1226; in 1900, 2070.

Comanche Indians, or **Comanches,** ko-man'chĕz (Sp. pron. ko-män'chĕs), an American Indian tribe numbering about 1400, and located upon a reservation in western Oklahoma. They are allied in language to the Shoshones.

Comanche Peak, a mountain in Hood co., Tex., near the Brazos River, 5 miles S. of Granbury. It is a conspicuous landmark, visible at a distance of 100 miles.

Comans Well, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Va., 3 miles from Sussex.

Comayagua, ko-mī-ä'gwä, a central department of Honduras. The Sulaco River forms the N. boundary. It is mountainous and is intersected by the Humuya River. It has fertile plains, on which wheat, rye, and barley are grown. Numerous prehistoric remains are found here. Capital, Comayagua. Pop. estimated for 1901, 29,023.

Comayagua, formerly **Valladolid,** a city of Honduras, capital of the department of Comayagua, 53 miles NW. of Tegucigalpa, at the head of a fertile valley watered by the Humuya and other streams. Pop. about 8000. It is a bishop's see. Chief edifices, a cathedral, college, and hospital.

Com'bachee' River, rises in Barnwell co., S.C., and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 4 miles SW. of the mouth of the Edisto River. It is about 140 miles long.

Com'baco'num, or **Kumbakonam,** a town of British India, presidency of Madras, in the Cavery delta, district and 20 miles NE. of Tanjore. This city, the ancient capital of the Chola dynasty, is regarded as one of the holy places by the Hindus. It is the seat of Combaconum College. Pop. in 1901, 59,688, chiefly Brahmans.

Combarbalá, a town of Chile, in the province and 90 miles S. by E. of Coquimbo. Pop. 1200.

Combemartin, a village of England, co. of Devon, on an inlet of Bristol Channel, 4½ miles E. of Ilfracombe.

Comber, or **Cumber,** a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the W. side of Lough Strangford, 8 miles ESE. of Belfast. Pop. about 2000.

Comber, a banking post-village of Essex co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R., 31 miles E. of Windsor. It has manufactures of furniture, staves, headings, etc. Pop. about 800.

Combermere, Cape, in Ellesmere Land, Arctic America. Lat. 77° 5′ N.

Combin, kôm'băn', or **Grand Combin,** grôn kôm'-băn', a mountain between the canton of Valais, in Switzerland, and the valley of Aosta, in Italy, one of the Pennine Alps, E. of the Great St. Bernard. It is 14,163 feet in elevation and 9 miles SE. of Martigny.

Combined Locks, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 115.

Combourg, kôm'boor', a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 20 miles SSE. of Saint-Malo. It has an old castle. Pop. about 1700 (commune, in 1901, 5204).

Combronde, kôm'brônd', a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 15 miles N. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Combs, a post-village of Madison co., Ark., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. about 200.

Comer, a banking post-town of Madison co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Comer's Rock, a post-village of Grayson co., Va., 14 miles NW. of Independence. Pop. 300.

Comet, a post-village of Marion co., Tex.

Comfort, a banking post-village of Kendall co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 50 miles NW. of San Antonio. Pop. about 800.

Comfort, a post-hamlet of Boone co., W.Va. Pop. 50.

Comfort Cape, a headland of Southampton Island, in Hudson Bay.

Comfrey, kŭm'fre, a banking post-village of Brown co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 34 miles SW. of New Ulm. Pop. about 300.

Comilla, or **Kumilla,** a town of Bengal, capital of the Tipperah district, on the Gumti, 50 miles SE. of Dacca. It is diked to prevent inundation. Pop. about 15,000.

Comines, ko'meen', a town of Flanders, on the borders of France and Belgium, divided by the river Lys into two towns, the one in the French department of Nord, arrondissement Lille, and the other in the Belgian province of West Flanders, arrondissement Ypres. Pop. about 14,000, of which 8000 belong to the French town. Comines is a busy manufacturing place. It is the birthplace of Philippe de Comines.

Comino, kom-ee'no, or **Cumino,** koo-mee'no, a barren British island in the Mediterranean, between Malta and Gozo. It is less than 2 miles in length.

Cominotto, kom'ee-not'to, an uninhabited British islet immediately W. of Comino.

Comin's Mills, an outport of Quebec, under the jurisdiction of Cookshire.

Comisa, ko-mee'zȧ, a town of Dalmatia, on the W. coast of the island of Lissa. Pop. about 4000.

Comiso, kom'ee-zo, a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, 13 miles W. of Ragusa. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 21,873.

Comitán, ko-me-tȧn, or **Comitlán,** ko-meet-lȧn', called also **Santo Domingo de Comitán,** sȧn'to do-meeng'go dȧ ko-mee-tȧn', a town of Mexico, state of Chiapas, on the Rio Blanco, 30 miles (direct) SE. of San Cristóbal. It has a superb church and a large convent and is the commercial centre of the state. It manufactures cottons, liquors, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9316.

Comite, ko-meet', a small river of Louisiana, rises in East Feliciana parish and, flowing southward, enters the Amite River about 15 miles E. of Baton Rouge.

Comitini, ko-me-tee'nee, a town of Sicily, province and 36 miles by rail N. of Girgenti. Here are rich sulphur-mines. Pop. about 3000.

Comitlán, a town of Mexico. See COMITÁN.

Comly, a post-hamlet of Montour co., Pa., about 12 miles N. by W. of Danville. Pop. 50.

Commack, or **Comac,** a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., 4 miles SE. of Northport. Pop. about 150.

Commanda, a post-village of Parry Sound District, Ontario, Canada. The banking point is North Bay. Pop. 150.

Commander Islands. See KOMMANDER ISLANDS.

Commen'da, a trading-post of west Africa, on the Gold Coast, 15 miles WSW. of Cape Coast Castle.

Commentry, kom'mŏN'tree', a town of France, in Allier, on the Œil, 9 miles by rail SE. of Montluçon. It gives its name to a coal-field which occupies a considerable area and is extensively worked. Pop. in 1901, 11,169.

Commeragh (kom'e-rȧn') **Mountains,** a mountain-range of Ireland, co. of Waterford, rising on the S. side of the Suir somewhat abruptly from the water's edge. The highest point is Knockanaffrin, about 2500 feet.

Commerce, a post-hamlet of Conecuh co., Ala., about 56 miles S. of Selma.

Commerce, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, 10 miles by rail W. by S. of Des Moines. Pop. 150.

Commerce, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 12 miles WSW. of Pontiac.

Commerce, a post-hamlet of Tunica co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 21 miles W. of Hernando.

Commerce, a banking post-village of Scott co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, about 30 miles above Cairo and 125 miles SSE. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 588.

Commerce, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 13 miles ESE. of Lebanon.

Commerce, a banking post-town of Hunt co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern and the Texas Midland Rs., 16 miles NE. of Greenville. It has cotton-, cotton-seed oil and other interests. Pop. about 1800.

Commercial, a post-village of Union co., Ky. The banking point is Sturgis. Pop. about 150.

Commercial Point, a banking post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, about 14 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Commercy, kom'mĕR'see', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Meuse, 20 miles E. of Bar-le-Duc, on the Meuse. It has a fine modern castle, now converted into cavalry barracks. It is a busy manufacturing and trading place. Pop. in 1901, 5168.

Commewyne, or **Commewyna,** kom-mẹh-wī'nạ, a gold-bearing river of Dutch Guiana, rising in the E. part of the colony, is joined by the Cottica, after which it forms a wide and majestic stream and falls into the estuary of the Surinam.

Commines. See COMINES.

Commiskey, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., 45 miles by rail N. of Louisville, Ky. Pop. about 100.

Commissioner's Creek, Ga., runs southeastward through Wilkinson co. and enters the Oconee River.

Commonwealth, a post-village of Florence co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Florence. Pop. about 850.

Commu'nipaw, a station within the limits of Jersey City, N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey.

Co'mo (anc. *Co'mum*), an episcopal city of Italy, in Lombardy, capital of a province of its own name, at the S. extremity of the Lago di Como, in a delightful valley enclosed by hills covered with gardens and with olive- and chestnut-groves, 28 miles by rail N. of Milan and 705 feet above the sea. Pop. in 1901, 38,902. It has a public library, a botanical garden, a museum of antiquities, etc. Chief edifices are the cathedral, commenced in 1396, built entirely of marble and decorated with numerous works of art, and an ancient town-hall, also of marble. Manufactures comprise woollens, silks, cotton, and optical glasses. Como was a place of importance under the Romans, having been rendered so by a colony of Greeks sent there by Julius Cæsar, when it obtained the name of No'vum Co'mum. It was the birthplace of the elder and younger Pliny.

Como, a fertile province of Italy, in Lombardy, bounded N. by Switzerland. Area, 1090 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 576,276. Capital, Como.

Como, a post-village of Park co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R., 88 miles SW. of Denver. The banking point is Alma. Pop. 400.

Como, a post-village of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Como, a post-village of Franklin parish, La. Pop. 75.

Como, a post-town of Panola co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 44 miles S. of Memphis. Pop. in 1900, 475.

Como, a sea-side resort of Monmouth co., N.J., between Belmar and Spring Lake.

Como, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., about 110 miles W. of Nashville. Pop. 100.

Como, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex., in an agricultural and fruit-raising region, 10 miles by rail SE. of Sulphur Springs. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 350.

Como, a post-village of Vaudreuil co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the Lake of Two Mountains, 37 miles W. of Montreal. It is on the Canadian Pacific R., and is a landing-place of the Ottawa River steamers. Pop. in 1901, 628.

Como'do, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Sumbawa and Flores. Length, about 35 miles.

Como, Lago di, lȧ'go dee ko'mo (anc. *La'rius La'cus*), a lake of Italy, in Lombardy, an expansion of the river Adda, which enters it at the foot of the Lepontine and Rhætian Alps, and quits it at Lecco, in the midst of mountains of from 1000 to 1300 feet elevation. It is of a very irregular shape, being separated into the two branches of Como and Lecco by the promontory of Bellagio. Extreme breadth between Menaggio and Varenna, 2½ miles. Length, from Como to Riva, 35 miles. It is, on account of the beauty of its basin and its favorable exposure, the most celebrated of all the lakes of north Italy. Its shores are covered with elegant villas, among which are the Villa Carlotta (at Cadenabbia), Villa Serbelloni, and Villa Melzi. Regular steam communication is established between its principal towns, though its navigation is liable to interruption from sudden storms. The lake abounds in fish. Elevation of the surface, 650 feet above sea-level; greatest depth, 1345 ft. The mountains surrounding the lake rise to 7000–8000 ft.

Comondú, a town of Mexico, in Baja (Lower) California, 55 miles S. by E. of Mulegé.

Comonfort', a town of Mexico, state of Guanajuato.

Comorin (kom'o-rin or ko-mo-reen'), **Cape,** the southern extremity of India, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 8° 5′ N.

Comorn, a town of Hungary. See KOMORN.

Comorn, a post-hamlet of King George co., Va., 19 miles ENE. of Fredericksburg.

Comoro (kom'o-ro) **Isles,** a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, 350 miles from the NW. coast of Madagascar and 200 miles from the E. coast of Africa, between lat. 11° and 13° S. and lon. 43° and 45° 30′ E. Pop. estimated at 80,000, comprising Arabs, negroes, and Malagassies. The group consists of the islands Angaziya, or Great Comoro, Johanna, or Anjouan, Mayotte, and Mohilla, with many islets. The islands are mountainous, and fertile in tropical productions, Great Comoro, with an active or recently extinguished volcano, rising to about 8000 feet. The commerce was formerly important, and extended to India. Chief exports, cocoanut oil and tortoise-shell. The Comoros are governed by sultans, one of whom resides in nearly every town. Mayotte, with several small islands, belongs to France; and the whole group has been a French protectorate since 1886. The total area is about 800 sq. m.

Co'mox', formerly written **Komooks,** a post-village and outport on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, at the mouth of a river of the same name (sometimes called the Courtenay River), 129 miles NW. of Victoria. It has a fine harbor and mines of good lignitic coal. Pop. about 600.

Compass, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 5 miles N. of Parkesburg.

Compensation, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co., Tenn., 16 miles W. of Tazewell, near Powell's River.

Competine, kom'pe-tin, a post-hamlet of Wapello co., Iowa, 14 miles NE. of Ottumwa. Pop. 50.

Competition, a post-hamlet of Laclede co., Mo., 1 mile from the Gasconade River and 24 miles SE. of Lebanon. Pop. 70.

Compiègne, kon'pe-aiñ' (L. *Compen'dium*), a town of France, department of Oise, on the Oise, 45 miles NE. of Paris. It has interesting old churches, including the church of the ancient Abbey of St. Corneille (the burial-place of many of the early kings of France), and a fine Hôtel de Ville. The palace of Compiègne is one of the finest of the old royal seats in France. It has magnificent gardens, and the neighboring forest of Compiègne, an ancient hunting-ground of the French kings, rivals that of Fontainebleau in extent. A monument has been recently erected in the town to Joan of Arc, who was here made prisoner by the English. The town has a large library, and in the palace is a collection of Khmer (Cambodian) antiquities. Compiègne figures prominently in early French history. It was often a royal residence, and several councils were held there. The place was formerly strongly fortified. Pop. in 1901, 14,009 (commune, 16,503).

Complutum. See ALCALÁ DE HENARES.

Compo Beach, a resort of Connecticut, near Saugatuck.

Compostela, Spain. See SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA.

Compostela, kom-pos-tā'lȧ, or **Compostella,** a town of Mexico, formerly capital of the state of Jalisco, 100 miles W. of Guadalajara. It has an unhealthy climate.

Compreignac, kôn'prăn'yȧk', a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 12 miles N. of Limoges.

Compstall, a village and urban district of England, co. of Chester, 5 miles E. of Stockport. Pop. in 1901, 875.

Comptche, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal. The banking point is Mendocino. Pop. about 125.

Compton, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on a branch of the Southern Pacific R., 10 miles S. of Los Angeles. It has lumber and other industries. Pop. about 600.

Compton, a post-village of Lee co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 44 miles W. of Aurora. Pop. in 1900, 428.

Compton, a post-hamlet of St. Mary co., Md.

Compton, a county in the SE. part of Quebec, bordering on the states of Maine and New Hampshire. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk R. and by the Eaton River. It is rich in mineral and agricultural wealth. Capital, Cookshire.

Compton, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, on the Coaticook River and on the Grand Trunk R., 114½ miles ESE. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 457.

Comrade Bayou, bī'oo, La., rises in Vernon parish, runs southeastward, and enters the Calcasieu River in the W. part of Rapides parish.

Comrie, kŭm'rę, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the Earn and Lednock, 5 miles W. of Crieff. Among its antiquities are remnants of several Druidic buildings and of a Roman camp. Earthquake-shocks are here remarkably frequent.

Comstock, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River and on the Michigan Central R., 3 miles E. of the city of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 200.

Comstock, a post-village of Clay co., Minn. Pop. 75.

Comstock, a post-village of Custer co., Neb. The banking point is Sargent. Pop. 150.

Comstock, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., on the Champlain Canal and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 7 miles S. of Whitehall.

Comstock, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, 32 miles by rail S. of Eugene.

Comstock, a post-village of Valverde co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. The banking point is Del Rio. Pop. about 100.

Comstock, a post-village of Barron co., Wis. Pop. 100.

Comstocks Bridge, a post-village of New London co., Conn. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 100.

Comum, the ancient name of COMO.

Comus, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md. Pop. 50.

Conakry. See KONAKRY.

Conan, or **Conon,** a river of Scotland, co. of Ross, enters Cromarty Firth near Dingwall. Length, 35 miles.

Conant, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Fla. Pop. 50.

Conant, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ill., 5 miles by rail SW. of Pinckneyville.

Conasauga, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Tenn., 14 miles SE. of Cleveland. Pop. 50.

Conasauga River, Ga. See CONNASAUGA RIVER.

Conaway, a post-village of Tyler co., W.Va., 7 miles NE. of Middlebourne.

Concan, British India. See KONKAN.

Concarneau, kôn'kar'nō', a seaport of Brittany, France, in Finistère, on the bay De-la-Forêt, 12 miles SE. of Quimper. It consists of the fortified old town, situated on an island, and a new town, on the main-land. The inhabitants have hundreds of boats in the pilchard fishery. It is the seat of a zoological laboratory, connected with the Collège de France, and is much visited by artists. Pop. in 1901, 7538.

Conceição, kon-sȧ-sŏwn', a village of Brazil, in Alagoas, on the Curaripe, 4 miles from the sea, near Poxim.

Conceição, a city of Brazil, in the state of Goyaz, on the Palma, 340 miles NNE. of Goyaz.

Conceição da Barra, kon-sȧ-sŏwn' dȧ bar'rȧ, a port of Brazil, in Espirito Santo.

Conceição de Lagoa, kon-sȧ-sŏwn' dȧ lȧ-go'ȧ, a town of Brazil, on the island of Santa Catharina, E. of Desterro.

Conceição de Noguega, kon-sȧ-sŏwn' dȧ no-gȧ'gȧ, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, 85 miles NNE. of Ouro Preto.

Conceição d'Itamarca, kon-sȧ-sŏwn' de-tȧ-mar'-kȧ, a town of Brazil, state of Pernambuco, 16 miles N. of Olinda.

Conceição do Serro, kon-sȧ-sŏwn' do sĕr'ro, a town of Brazil, in Minas-Geraes, NNW. of Ouro Preto.

Concepción, a town of Bolivia, department of Tarija, 240 miles SE. of Sucre, in a fertile country, producing wine. Pop. 2000.

Concepción, a town of Bolivia, department of Santa Cruz, 145 miles NE. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in an elevated district, containing mines. Pop. 2000.

Concepción, kon-sĕp-se-ōn', **Concepción la Nueva,** kon-sĕp-se-ōn' lȧ nwȧ'vȧ, **Concepción de Mocha,** kon-sĕp-se-ōn' dȧ mo'chȧ, or **Concepción de Penco,** kon-sĕp-se-ōn' dȧ pĕn'ko, a port of Chile, capital of a province of its own name, 270 miles SSW. of Santiago (with which it is connected by rail), on the river Bio-Bio, 7½ miles from its mouth. Lat. 36° 49′ S.; lon. 72° 50′ W. It is the seat of a bishop and of a military commandant, and contains a college, priests' seminary, school of agriculture, a cathedral, large flour-mills, etc. It is a well-built and beautifully located town, connected by rail with Tomé and Talcahuano. The port at Talcahuano, on the Bay of Concepción, 8 miles distant, is one of the best in Chile. Concepción is the chief manufacturing centre of the republic. There is a trade in grain, hides, wine, flour, tallow, and beef; and in the vicinity are extensive coal deposits. It has been several times overthrown by earthquakes. Pop. in 1899, 55,458.

Concepción, kon-sĕp-se-ōn', a province of Chile, having Maule and Nuble on the N. Area, 3563 sq. m. It contains great fertile plains and has mines of coal. Capital, Concepción. Pop. in 1895, 188,190.

Concepción, a mining-town of Ecuador, in the province of Esmeraldas, 90 miles N. of Quito.

Concepción, or **Villa de la Concepción,** a town of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua. Rich silver deposits occur in the vicinity. Pop. 4000.

Concepción, or **Villa Real de la Concepción,** vee'yȧ rā-ȧl' dȧ lȧ kon-sĕp-se-ōn', a town of Paraguay, capital of a department of its own name, on the Paraguay, 135 miles NNE. of Asunción. It has a trade in Paraguay tea. Pop. 12,000.

Concepción, or **Concepción del Arroyo de la China,** kon-sĕp-se-ōn' dĕl ar-ro'yo dà là chee'nà, and now officially, **Concepción del Uruguay,** the chief town of the province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, on the right bank of the Uruguay River, 150 miles N. of Buenos Aires. It has a college, with good buildings, and is a handsome town, accessible to large vessels. Pop. about 10,000.

Concepcion, a pueblo of Tarlac province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, about 60 miles NNW. of Manila. Pop. 13,499.

Concepción, a former district in the NE. part of Panay, Philippine Islands, bounded N. and E. by the sea. Concepción, on the E. coast and 40 miles (direct) NE. by N. of Iloilo, is now a pueblo of the province of Iloilo. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. 5736.

Concepción, kon-sĕp-se-ōn, or **Conception,** kon-sĕp'shŭn, an island and headland on the N. side of the isthmus of Panama, 78 miles E. of Puerto Bello.

Concepcion, a post-village of Duval co., Tex., 150 miles SW. of Cuero. Pop. about 200.

Concepción Bay, Chile, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, 8 miles N. of the town of Concepción. It is about 5 miles across and has an entrance on either side of the island of Quiriquino. It receives the Bio-Bio River and affords excellent anchorage. Tomé and Talcahuano are on its shores.

Concepción de Apolobamba. See Apolobamba.

Concepción del Arauco. See Arauco.

Concepción la Nueva, Concepción de Mocha, or **Concepción de Penco.** See Concepción.

Conception, or **La Concepción,** là kon-sep-se-ōn', an island of the Bahamas, 25 miles SE. of San Salvador.

Conception, a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., 15 miles SE. of Maryville, is the seat of a Benedictine monastery and of the St. Joseph's Academy.

Conception Bay, an inlet of Newfoundland, on its eastern coast, NW. of St. John's. Lat. 48° N.; lon. 53° W. It has several ports, the principal being Harbor-Grace.

Conception, Cape (or **Point**), the SW. extremity of Santa Barbara co., Cal.

Conception Strait, an inlet of Tierra del Fuego, between Hanover Island and the Madre Archipelago.

Conchagua, kon-chà'gwà, a quiescent volcano of Central America, in Salvador, 70 miles ESE. of the city of San Salvador, at the W. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Conchagua. Elevation, about 3900 feet. The name Conchagua was formerly applied to the Gulf of Fonseca.

Conchas, kon'chàs, or **Conchos,** kon'chos, a river of Mexico, in Chihuahua, joins the Rio Grande near lat. 29° 30′ N., after a northerly course estimated at 300 miles. Its valley is the most populous and best cultivated in the table-land of Chihuahua.

Conches, kònsh, a town of France, department of Eure, 10 miles SW. of Evreux. Pop. about 2000.

Concho, a county in the northwest-central part of Texas, is bounded on the NE. by the Colorado River and also drained by the Concho River. Area, 941 sq. m. Capital, Paintrock. Pop. in 1900, 1427.

Concho, a post-village of Apache co., Ariz. The banking point is Albuquerque, N.Mex. Pop. about 300.

Concho River, Tex., enters the Colorado River in the NE. part of Concho co. It is about 170 miles long.

Conchucos, kon-choo'koce, a town of Peru, in the department of Ancachs, is on the western slope of the Andes, 85 miles SE. of Trujillo.

Concise, kòn-'seez', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Neuchâtel, 6 miles NNE. of Yverdon.

Con'conul'ly, a banking post-village, capital of Okanogan co., Wash., 12 miles W. of the Okanogan River and 30 miles S. of the Canadian border. Pop. about 175.

Concord, a post-station of Lawrence co., Ala., about 10 miles (direct) WNW. of Moulton.

Concord, a banking post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 7 miles ESE. of Martinez. It has sugar-beet and olive-oil industries. Pop. about 600.

Concord, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., near the Nanticoke River, about 40 miles S. of Dover. Pop. about 300.

Concord, a post-village of Gadsden co., Fla., 19 miles N. of Tallahassee. Pop. 125.

Concord, a post-village of Pike co., Ga., 9 miles by rail S. by W. of Williamson. Pop. in 1900, 231.

Concord, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., 15 miles by rail S. of Beardstown.

Concord, a hamlet of White co., Ill.

Concord, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Ind., 7 miles SE. of Auburn.

Concord, a hamlet of Tippecanoe co., Ind., 10 miles S. of Lafayette.

Concord, a post-village of Hancock co., Iowa, in Concord township, about 24 miles W. of Mason City. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1829.

Concord, a post-village of Lewis co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 25 miles above Maysville. Pop. about 200.

Concord, a post-township (town) of Somerset co., Me., about 22 miles NNW. of Skowhegan, is bounded on the E. by the Kennebec River. Pop. in 1900, 291.

Concord, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., 7 miles N. of Federalsburg.

Concord, a banking post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., is in Concord township (town), on the Concord River, here formed by the junction of the Assabet and Sudbury rivers, and on the Boston and Maine R., 20 miles WNW. of Boston. It is the seat of a state reformatory, and manufactures harnesses, rubber, etc. Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Miss Alcott, and other eminent writers resided here, and their resting-places are found in the adjoining romantic Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. Concord, from its literary associations, has been sometimes called the American Weimar. The banks of the Concord River present beautiful scenery of a quiet rural character. The place was settled in 1635. A provincial congress of Massachusetts met at Concord in Oct., 1774, and the town was the scene of a skirmish between the British and a small body of militia on April 19, 1775, a few hours after the first blood of the Revolution had been shed at Lexington. Pop. of the town in 1890, 4427; in 1900, 5652.

Concord, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River and on the Michigan Central R., 14 miles WSW. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 534.

Concord, a post-village of Dodge co., Minn., on a branch of the Zumbro River, 2 miles from Dodge Center. Pop. about 120.

Concord, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., about 12 miles S. of Mexico.

Concord, a post-village of Dixon co., Neb., 9 miles by rail W. of Plattsmouth. Pop. 175.

Concord, a city, the capital of New Hampshire and of Merrimack co., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Merrimac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 18 miles N. of Manchester and 73 miles NNW. of Boston. It extends 2 miles or more along the river. Concord contains a state-house, government building, court-house, city-hall, the state library (containing 80,000 volumes), state prison, state insane asylum, St. Paul's School (Episcopal), and St. Mary's School for girls. Concord has abundant water-power, and extensive manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, carriages and wagons, machinery, leather belting, electrical appliances, pianos, silver-ware, flour, etc. Here are quarries of fine granite, of which large quantities are exported. Pop. in 1870, 12,241; in 1880, 13,843; in 1890, 16,948; in 1900, 19,632.

Concord, a post-township (town) of Erie co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 4086. It includes Springville village.

Concord, a city, capital of Cabarrus co., N.C., on the Southern R., 21 miles NE. of Charlotte. It has iron-works and manufactures of cotton sheetings, plaids, etc. The Scotia Seminary (for colored) is located here. Pop. in 1890, 4339; in 1900, 7910.

Concord, a post-village of Lake co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg and Western R., 5 miles S. of Painesville.

Concord, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1086.

Concord, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1471.

Concord, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 904. See also Concord Station.

Concord, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., about 44 miles W. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 150.

Concord, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn., on the Holston River and on the Southern R., 15 miles SW. of Knoxville. Pop. about 350.

Concord, a hamlet of Rusk co., Tex., 20 miles from Henderson.

Concord, a post-township (town) of Essex co., Vt., about 10 miles E. of St. Johnsbury, is on the Maine Central R. and is bounded on the SE. by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900, 1129.

Concord, Asotin co., Wash. See Clarkston.

Concord, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., in Concord township (town), about 38 miles W. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1236.

Concord Depot, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 13 miles E. of Lynchburg. Pop. 250.

Concordia, a small town of Italy, province and 17 miles N. of Modena.

Concordia, Sagittaria, kon-kor'-de-à sà-jeet-tà'ree-à, a small town of Italy, 34 miles NE.

of Venice. It is a bishop's see and has a venerable cathedral.

Concordia, kon-kor'de-ą, a parish of Louisiana, has an area of 707 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, on the SW. by the Red River, and on the W. by the Ouachita River, all of which are navigable by steamboats. Capital, Vidalia. Pop. in 1890, 14,871; in 1900, 13,559.

Concordia, a post-hamlet of Elbert co., Ga., 15 miles N. by W. of Elberton.

Concordia, a banking city, capital of Cloud co., Kan., on the Republican River and on the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific and other railroads, 155 miles W. of Atchison. It has iron-works, manufactories of ploughs, bricks, flour, etc. The Nazareth Academy is located here. Pop. in 1890, 3184; in 1900, 3401.

Concordia, a post-village of Meade co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 90 miles below Louisville. Pop. 100.

Concordia, a banking city of Lafayette co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 30 miles NW. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 889. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

Concordia, or **La Concordia,** lå kon-kor'de-å, a town of the Argentine Republic, on the Uruguay, province of Entre Rios, 150 miles ENE. of Santa Fé. A railway connects it with Caseros. The town has oil-mills and slaughter-houses, and exports large quantities of salt-meat, leather, and Paraguay tea. Pop. in 1895, 14,804.

Concordia, a town and mining district of Honduras, in the department of Olancho, 30 miles SW. of Jutigalpa.

Concordia, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sinaloa, 25 miles E. by N. of Mazatlán.

Concord Junction, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs. The banking point is Concord.

Concord River, Mass., is formed by the Assabet and Sudbury rivers, which unite at Concord, and enters the Merrimac River at the city of Lowell. The direct distance from Concord to its mouth is about 12 miles.

Concordville, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 25 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 300.

Concow, a post-township of Butte co., Cal. Pop. in 1900, 377.

Concrete, kon-kreet', a post-village of Dewitt co., Tex., 10 miles N. of Cuero station.

Condamine River, Queensland, Australia, is a headstream of the Darling River.

Con'dapil'ly, or **Kondapilli,** a small town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 55 miles NW. of Masulipatam, on the Kistna.

Condat, kôn'dà', a village of France, in Corrèze, 16 miles NNW. of Tulle.

Condat, a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 26 miles W. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Condate. See Cosne, Montereau, and Rennes.

Condat-en-Féniers, kôn'dà'tôn-fà'ne-à', a village of France, in Cantal, 32 miles NE. of Aurillac.

Condé, kôn'dà' (Condé-sur-l'Escaut), a town of France, in Nord, at the confluence of the Haine and Scheldt, 7 miles NNE. of Valenciennes. It is enclosed by strong fortifications and well built. Pop. in 1901, 4130. About a mile from the town is the large village of Vieux ("old")-Condé.

Conde, a banking post-village of Spink co., S. Dak., 20 miles N. of Doland, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 195.

Conde, kon'dà, a town and seaport of Brazil, state and 85 miles NE. of Bahia, at the mouth of the Inhambupe.

Conde, a town of Brazil, state and 20 miles S. of Parahyba.

Conde, a town of Brazil, state and 22 miles SW. of Pará, on the Tocantins, upon an island formed by this river, the Mojú, and the Iguapé Mirim.

Condé-en-Brie, kôn'dà' ôn bree, a small town of France, in Aisne, 8 miles E. of Château-Thierry.

Condé-sur-Huisne, kôn'dà' sür ween, a small town of France, in Orne, 7 miles SE. of Mortagne.

Condé-sur-l'Escaut, a town of France. See Condé.

Condé-sur-Noireau, kôn'dà' sür nwà'rô', a town of France, in Calvados, at the confluence of the Noireau and Drouance, 25 miles SSW. of Caen. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1901, 6563.

Condesuyos, kon'dà-soo'yoce, a district of Peru, in the department of Arequipa. Wine, grain, and cochineal are produced.

Condino, kon-dee'no, a village of Austria, in the province of Tyrol, 21 miles W. of Roveredo.

Condit, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R., 25 miles NNE. of Columbus. Pop. 300.

Condivincum, the ancient name of Nantes.

Condobolin, a mining town of New South Wales, Australia, 145 miles W. by N. of Bathurst. Pop. 1000.

Condom, kôn'dôn', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Gers (Gascony), on the Baÿse, 25 miles NNW. of Auch. Among its edifices are a cathedral, now used as a museum, and a former episcopal palace, now a court-house. It has manufactures of textiles, etc., and an active trade in rural produce. It was the capital of the old district of Condomois. Pop. in 1901, 6502.

Condon, a post-town, capital of Gilliam co., Oregon, 36 miles S. of Arlington. Pop. in 1900, 230.

Condor, island, China Sea. See Pulo Condor.

Condor, a post-village of Laurens co., Ga., 5 miles by rail E. of Dublin.

Condrieu, kôn'dre-uh', a town of France, in Rhône, 21 miles S. of Lyons, on the Rhone. Pop. (commune) 2000.

Cone, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Conecocheague, Md. See Conococheague Creek.

Conecuh, ko-nee'ka, a county in the S. part of Alabama, has an area of 831 sq. m. It is drained by the Sepulga and other affluents of the Conecuh. Capital, Evergreen. Pop. in 1890, 14,594; in 1900, 17,514.

Conecuh River, Ala., rises in Pike co., runs southwestward, and enters the Escambia River in Florida, near the south boundary of Alabama. Length, about 175 miles.

Conedogwin'it Creek, Pa., rises in Franklin co., runs nearly northeastward, and enters the Susquehanna River 2 miles above Harrisburg. It is about 80 miles long.

Conegliano, ko-nâl-yâ'no, a town of northern Italy, province and 15 miles N. of Treviso. It is surrounded by walls and has a cathedral, ruins of a castle, and a loggia with sculptural monuments. Pop. in 1901, 5328 (commune, 9796).

Conehatta, a post-town of Newton co., Miss. The banking point is Newton. Pop. in 1900, 149.

Conejos, ko-nâ'hoce, a county in the SW. part of Colorado, is bounded on the E. by the Rio Grande and is partly drained by the San Juan and Conejos rivers. Area, 1407 sq. m. This county comprises a large portion of the great San Luis Park. Gold and silver are abundant. Capital, Conejos. Pop. in 1890, 7193; in 1900, 8794.

Conejos, or **Guadalupe,** gwâ-dâ-loo'pâ, a post-town, capital of Conejos co., Colo., about 125 miles SW. of Pueblo. It is on the Denver and Rio Grande R. Pop. in 1900, 348.

Conejos Peak, Colo., a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in Conejos co., has an altitude of 13,183 feet.

Conejos River, of Colorado, rises in the S. part of the state, runs E. and NE. through San Luis Park, and enters the Rio Grande.

Conemaugh, kôn-e-maw', a river of Pennsylvania, rises in Cambria co., runs westward through a mountainous country, and unites with the Loyalhanna at Saltsburg. Below this point the river is called Kiskiminetas.

Conemaugh, a former post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., with extensive iron-works, now forming part of the city of Johnstown. See Johnstown, Conemaugh (township), and East Conemaugh.

Conemaugh, a post-township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 778.

Conemaugh, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1653.

Conemaugh, a township of Somerset co., Pa., contiguous to Conemaugh township, Cambria co. Pop. in 1900, 1585.

Cone'quenes'sing Creek, Pa., rises in Butler co., Pa., and enters Slippery Rock Creek, 2 miles from its mouth.

Con'esto'ga, a township of Lancaster co., Pa., about 36 miles SE. of Harrisburg, is bounded on the W. by Conestoga Creek and on the SW. by the Susquehanna River. It contains Conestoga village. Pop. in 1900, 1787.

Conestoga, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Conestoga township, 2 miles from Safe Harbor and about 9 miles S. of Lancaster, its banking point. It is on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. about 600.

Conestoga Creek, Pa., rises near the line which separates Berks co. from Lancaster co. and enters the Susquehanna River about 10 miles SW. of Lancaster.

Conestoga Furnace, Lancaster co., Pa., 2 miles SE. of Lancaster.

Con'esto'go, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, at the confluence of the Conestogo and Grand rivers, 8 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. about 300.

Conesus, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., is in Conesus township (town), on the Erie R., 38 miles S. of Rochester. Pop. 250; of the town in 1900, 1149.

Conesus Lake, a beautiful sheet of water in Livingston co., N.Y., 5 miles E. of Geneseo. It is about 9 miles

in length. An outlet issues from its northern end and enters the Genesee River.

Conesville, kōnz'vil, a post-village of Muscatine co., Iowa, 48 miles by rail N. of Burlington. Pop. 300.

Conesville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Conesville township (town), 40 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 793.

Conesville, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 7 miles W. of Coshocton. Pop. 150.

Conetoe, a post-village of Edgecombe co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Tarboro. Pop. in 1900, 132.

Coneville, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Conewago, kon'e-waw'go, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1181.

Conewago, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 830.

Conewago, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 15 miles ESE. of Harrisburg.

Conewago, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1506.

Conewago Creek, Pa., rises in Adams co. and enters the Susquehanna River 9 miles N. of the city of York. It is about 60 miles long.

Conewango, kon'e-wong'go, a post-township (town and village) of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1224.

Conewango, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2710.

Conewango Creek, an outlet of Chautauqua Lake, drains the W. part of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., runs S. into Pennsylvania and enters the Alleghany River at Warren.

Conewango Valley, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y. The banking point is Ellington. Pop. 150.

Coney, kō'ne, a post-village of Dooley co., Ga., 14 miles by rail SE. of Americus. Pop. about 200.

Coney Island, Kings co., N.Y. (forming part of the city of New York), at the entrance of New York harbor, and near the SW. angle of Long Island, is 5 miles long by ½ mile broad. It is a popular resort, and is a terminus of several railroads connecting it with Brooklyn, of which it is a post-office sub-station. Steamers ply between the island and (main) New York, which is 11 miles distant. Parts or sections of it are known as West Brighton, Brighton, Sea Gate, and Manhattan Beach.

Coney Island (anc. *Inishmulcloghy*), an island of Ireland, in Sligo Bay, 1½ miles long.

Confidence, a post-hamlet of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 60 miles E. of Stockton.

Confidence, a post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, 45 miles WSW. of Ottumwa.

Conflans, a town of France. See ALBERTVILLE.

Conflans-Sainte-Honorine, kôn"flôn" sânt o'no'reen', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 14 miles NW. of Paris. Pop. in 1901, 3212.

Conflenti, kon-flĕn'tee, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 7 miles N. of Nicastro. Pop. about 1500.

Confluence, a banking post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, at the mouth of the Castleman, and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 84 miles SSE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 871.

Confluentes, the ancient name of COBLENZ.

Confolens, kôn"fo'lôn", a town of France, in Charente, on the Vienne, 35 miles NE. of Angoulême. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Cong, a small town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 9 miles WNW. of Headford.

Congaree, kong'ga-ree', a river of South Carolina, formed by the Broad and Saluda rivers, which unite at Columbia, the capital of the state. It runs southeastward and joins the Wateree River, below which it is called the Santee. The Congaree is about 60 miles long. Steamboats ascend it to Grandby, near Columbia.

Congaree, a post-village of Richland co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. about 75.

Conger, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Iowa. Pop. about 60.

Congers, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore Rs. The banking point is Haverstraw. Pop. about 400.

Congerville, kong'gher-vil, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., 24 miles by rail E. by S. of Peoria. Pop. about 150.

Congleton, kong'g'l-ton, a borough of England, co. of Chester, in the deep valley of the Dane, 7½ miles SSW. of Macclesfield. It has a fine modern town-hall and market-house. The chief manufactures are of textiles. There are salt-works and coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 10,707.

Congo, kong'go, or **Zaire,** zä-ee'rä, a river of equatorial Africa, one of the largest rivers in the world. Its basin, estimated at about 1,600,000 sq. m., is the largest after that of the Amazon. Little was known of its extent and importance until 1877, when its relations were determined by Stanley. The Congo has its origin in two head-waters, which unite in about lat. 6° 25′ S. and lon. 27° E.,—the Luapula, having its source (as the Chambezi and Chazi) in the highlands which extend between Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa, about 450 miles from the Indian Ocean, and the Lualaba, which rises in the Lokinga Mountains, lat. 12°–13° S., close to the head-waters of the Zambezi. (See CHAMBEZI, LUAPULA, and LUALABA.) Almost immediately after this junction the river receives on the right the Lukuga, an irregular feeder from Lake Tanganyika. From this point the Congo flows generally northward to the equator, where it bends northwestward and completes the remarkable horse-shoe curve which brings it down to its estuary in lat. 6° S. The total length of the river has been estimated at from 2500 to 2800 miles. Its principal tributaries, some of which are rivers almost of the first magnitude, are the Aruwimi, which rises within a short distance of the Albert Nyanza, one of the head-basins of the Nile, Ubanghi (or Ubanghi-Welle), which also rises close to the Nile water-parting, the Sanga, and the Lomami and Kassai, the two last-named being tributaries from the south. A most extensive system of navigable waters is added by these streams to the main river. The region drained by the Congo is a depressed basin, in its principal part between 1000 and 1500 feet elevation, which is bordered on its periphery by fairly lofty mountains or highland, and shelves gradually towards the Atlantic Ocean. Not unlikely it represents a former interior sea, whose waters have gradually drained off into the Atlantic Ocean through the cut which the Congo has opened across the coast mountains. The volume of water in the Congo is prodigious, but the navigability of the stream is broken by series of rapids in different parts of its course, and most unfortunately so in its lower section. Between Stanley Pool and the Yellala Falls, the lowest of the rapids, there is a descent, in a direct distance of about 170 miles, of 900 feet, the fall being through more than 30 distinct rapids. A railroad has latterly been constructed between Matadi and Stanley Pool, establishing commercial connection between the lower Congo and its middle course, which affords uninterrupted navigation to Stanleyville, Stanley Falls, or the "Seven Rapids," a distance of 980 miles. The Congo is in this section a magnificent stream, broadening out in places to 7–8 miles or more, and maintaining a very considerable depth. The discharge at Stanley Pool during high-water reaches probably 2,000,000 cubic feet per second. In its upper course the Congo is again badly interrupted by falls and rapids and, although still a noble water beyond Nyangwe, is hardly serviceable for navigation. The estuary is an open one, upward of 100 miles in length, with a width of 5–6 miles, and having a depth of water of 200 feet or more. Below Matadi the most important stations on the river are Boma and Banana, the latter at the river's mouth. The mouth of the Congo was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Diogo Cam (Cão), in 1484.

Congo, the northernmost district of the Portuguese colony of Angola, extending from the Congo River on the N. to the Ambriz or Loge on the S., besides embracing a small detached territory farther northward, in which is the seaport Cabinda, the capital of Congo.

Congo, kong'go, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ohio, in a coal-mining region, 35 miles by rail S. by W. of Zanesville.

Congo Free State, a political division of Africa, under the sovereignty of the King (Leopold II.) of the Belgians. It includes a small detached tract on the N. bank of the river Congo, extending from the sea inland to the French possessions; but its main area reaches from the mouth of the river Likona (an affluent of the Congo from the N.) northward to lat. 5° N., thence E. to lon. 32° E. (just N. of the Albert Nyanza), thence southward to about 13° 30′ S., beyond Lake Bangweolo, and westward to a point on the S. bank of the river Congo, on the border of the Portuguese territory of Angola. The area of this vast region, which abuts eastward upon the Nile basin, is constituted almost exclusively by the drainage-basin of the Congo and its affluents. The surface, which covers approximately 900,000 sq. m., is in the main a depressed planular tract, 900–1500 feet in elevation, surrounded by lofty highland and mountains. (See CONGO.) It is the most completely watered of the African regions, and supports over a large part of its area a magnificent and almost impenetrable forest. The chief commercial products are rubber, ivory, copal, palm-kernels, palm oil, and dye-stuffs. Coffee, cacao, and tobacco are successfully cultivated, but not yet sufficiently for export. The value of the rubber export was

in 1899 about $5,500,000; of ivory, about $1,000,000. The population, which is variously estimated at from 12,000,000 to 30,000,000, consists chiefly of Bantu tribes (Warua, Manyema, Waregga, etc.), some of whom still practise cannibalistic habits, and of several races of pygmies (Akka, Wambutti, etc.). The European population in Jan., 1903, numbered 2365, of whom 1417 were Belgians. Among the chief settlements are Banana and Boma, ports on the lower Congo; Matadi, Vivi, Leopoldville, Kimboko, Bangala, Coquilhatville (formerly Equatorville), Banzyville, and Stanley Falls or Falls Station. The Congo Free State was founded in 1884 under the auspices of the Congo International Association and its status fixed by the concerted action of the Christian powers. It has its central government at Brussels, with a governor-general resident at Boma, the official capital of the territory. By a will of Aug., 1889, the King of the Belgians bequeathed to Belgium all his sovereign rights to the State.

Congo, French, a region of west-central Africa, extending on the coast between the German Kamerun territory on the N. and Kabinda on the S., and inland to the Congo and Ubanghi rivers, and northeastward to about lon. 18° 30′ E. (where it abuts upon the French territory of Ubanghi, sometimes unofficially considered a part of the Congo territory) and lat. 10° N. (directly S. of Lake Chad). It thus comprises a part of the water-shed of the Shari River. In its further extension as a military protectorate it reaches Lake Chad and the Bahr-el-Ghazal. The physical characteristics of much of the region are those of the Congo Free State, which forms most of its SE. boundary, having extensive forests watered by numerous streams. Several mountain-ridges extend in the western part in courses more or less parallel with the sea-coast, of which the more prominent are the Siete Sierras (Serra do Crystal or Crystal Mountains), with the culminating Mont de Crystal (about 5000 feet). The chief rivers other than the Ubanghi and the Congo are the Sanga, Likuala (both tributaries of the Congo), and the Ogowai or Ogoué, the last having a course of upward of 700 miles and draining an area of about 130,000 sq. m. The Gabun, an estuary at the mouth of which is situated the capital of the colony, Libreville, affords one of the finest harbors on the African coast. The climate is largely equatorial in character, but showing great variations of temperature on the sea-border and in the mountains, with the mercury ranging from 60° to 120°. The annual rainfall is in places 120–130 inches. The forests contain valuable woods, and there is a considerable export of rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, and kola-nuts. Coffee, cacao, and vanilla are largely cultivated. The mineral resources include gold, copper, and iron. Telegraph lines are now being laid across the country, and a railroad is projected to connect Libreville with the Congo. The chief towns or settlements are Libreville, Loango, Franceville, and Brazzaville. The colony is administered by a commissioner-general. The population, consisting of negro and other races, is estimated at from 8,000,000 to 13,000,000.

Congress, a post-town of Yavapai co., Ariz., in a gold-mining region, 70 miles by rail SW. of Prescott. The banking point is Prescott or Phœnix. Pop. about 1000.

Congress, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 12 miles NW. of Wooster. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Congress Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. The banking point is Lagrange. Pop. about 400.

Congruity, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 8 miles N. of Greensburg.

Conhocton (or **Cohocton**) **River,** N.Y., rises near the northern boundary of Steuben co. and unites with the Tioga River about 1 mile NW. of Corning. The stream formed by this confluence is the Chemung River. The Conhocton is nearly 60 miles long.

Coni, a town and province of Italy. See CUNEO.

Conil, ko-neel′, a fishing town of Spain, 22 miles SSE. of Cadiz, on the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. in 1900, 5579.

Conimbriga, the ancient name of COIMBRA.

Conisbrough, kon′is-brŭh, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Don, 7 miles NE. of Rotherham.

Coniston Lake, a fine lake of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles W. of Hawkshead. It is 6 miles in length from N. to S., having at its N. extremity the romantic Coniston Fells, in which are slate-quarries and copper-mines. On its shores are Brantwood, the home of Ruskin, and Tent House, at one time the abode of Tennyson. Near by is the Old Man of Coniston, a peak 2633 feet in elevation.

Conjeveram, kon′jev-ẹr-am′ or kon-jĕv′ẹr-am (anc. *Canchipura*, "the golden city"), a town of British India, on the river Palar, 42 miles SW. of Madras, in the district of Chingleput. It is one of the holy cities of the Hindus; the place is a collection of villages interspersed with gardens, and has several temples and pagodas. Pop. about 40,000.

Conklin, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich. The banking point is Coopersville. Pop. 90.

Conklin, or **Conklin Station,** a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Conklin township (town), on the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna R., 8 miles SE. of Binghamton, its banking point. Pop. of the town in 1900, 946.

Conkling, a post-hamlet of Owsley co., Ky., 7 miles S. of Booneville.

Conkling Forks, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y.

Conklingville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on Sacondaga River, about 50 miles N. of Albany.

Conley, a post-village of Clayton co., Ga., on the Southern R. Pop. 80. The banking point is Atlanta.

Conlie, kôn-lee′, a town of France, in Sarthe, 12 miles SW. of Le Mans. Pop. about 1500.

Conlogue, kŏn′lōg′, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., 5 miles W. of Paris.

Conna, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, 5 miles WNW. of Tallow.

Connah's Quay, a seaport of Flintshire, Wales, on the Dee, 4 miles SE. by E. of Flint. Pop. in 1901, 3396.

Con'nasau'ga River rises in Fannin co., Ga., and unites with the Coosawattee about 3 miles E. of Resaca, Ga. The stream formed by this union is the Oostenaula River.

Connaught, kon′nawt (L. *Conna'cia*), the smallest of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by Ulster and Leinster, and SE. by Munster. Area, 6850 sq. m. The W. portion is broken into peninsulas, the largest of which is Connemara, and numerous islands, as Achill, Innisbegil, Clare, Innisboffin, Arranmore, etc. The many bays and sounds afford commodious harbors. The W. part of the province, including the islands, is mountainous; the N. and S. extremities are also elevated, while the centre forms one level plain. The principal rivers are the Shannon, which forms most of the eastern boundary, the Moy, the Clare, and the Suck, an affluent of the Shannon. The lakes of Connaught include Lough Corrib, Lough Mask, Lough Conn, and Lough Allen; Lough Ree and Lough Derg are on the borders. Coal is found in Lough Allen district. The province is divided into the counties of Mayo, Galway, Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon. Population is almost entirely Celtic. Connaught was once a kingdom of the Irish heptarchy, ruled by the O'Connors. In 1590 it was divided into counties by the English. Pop. in 1901, 649,630.

Connaught, kon′nawt, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, 23 miles from Matilda.

Conneaut, kon′ne-awt′, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, is on Conneaut Creek, 2 miles from Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 68 miles NE. of Cleveland. It has a good harbor at the mouth of the creek. It has railroad shops, planing- and flour-mills, manufactures of leather and canned goods, nickel- and tin-plate works, a foundry, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3241; in 1900, 7133.

Conneaut, a township of Crawford co., Pa., on the Ohio boundary. Pop. in 1900, 1477.

Conneaut, a township of Erie co., Pa., on the Ohio boundary. Pop. in 1900, 1329.

Conneaut Creek rises in Crawford co., Pa., passes into Ashtabula co., Ohio, and enters Lake Erie nearly 2 miles from the NE. extremity of Ohio. It is about 70 miles long.

Conneaut Lake, a banking post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on the Bessemer and Lake Erie R. It has stock-breeding interests. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Con'neaut'ville, a banking post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on Conneaut Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Rs., 15 miles NW. of Meadville. It has milling and other industries. Pop. in 1890, 757; in 1900, 920.

Connecticut, kon-net′e-kut, a beautiful river, the largest in New England, rises in the extreme northern part of New Hampshire, in Coos co., by several branches (one of which is formed in Connecticut Lake), which unite near the NE. extremity of Vermont. It runs southward and southwestward and forms the entire boundary between New Hampshire and Vermont. Below the mouth of the White River, which is in Windsor co., Vt., its general direction is nearly southward. Having crossed the northern boundary of Massachusetts, it intersects the counties of Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden, in that state, and passes into the state of Connecticut. It runs southward through Hartford co. to Middletown, below which it flows southeastward, until it enters Long Island Sound, at Saybrook Point, 30 miles E. of New Haven. It is about 400 miles long and drains an area of about 11,000 sq. m. Large steamboats

ascend it to Hartford, above which the navigation has been improved by canals around several falls. The Windsor Locks make continuous navigation for smaller vessels to Holyoke. The largest affluents that enter it from the west, or right, are the Passumpsic, White, Deerfield, Westfield, and Farmington rivers. From the other side it receives the Ammonoosuc, Miller's, and Chicopee rivers. The chief towns on its banks are Hartford and Middletown in Connecticut, Springfield, Holyoke, and Northampton in Massachusetts, and Brattleboro, Vermont. The valley of the Connecticut is celebrated for its beauty and fertility. The scenery is diversified by terraces, bluffs, mountains, and broad tracts of level alluvial land. Turner's Falls and Bellows Falls mark, among other places, points of interruption in the river's course by falls or rapids. The course of the river is largely through the Triassic red sandstones in which have been found numerous footprints of extinct reptiles and birds.

Connecticut, one of the New England or Eastern states of the American Union, bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long Island Sound (an arm of the Atlantic Ocean), and W. by New York. Its shore-line extends 100 miles from the mouth of the Byram River, at the SW. angle of the state, to the mouth of the Pawcatuck River, which separates it for some distance from Rhode Island. All the principal islands in the sound belong to New York. Area, 4990 sq. m., of which the land occupies 4845 sq. m. It is the smallest state in the Union except Rhode Island and Delaware.

Face of the Country.—Three principal river-valleys occupy the greater part of the state's area,—the valley of the Thames, with its tributaries the Yantic, Quinnebaug, Shetucket (Willimantic), etc., in the E., that of the Connecticut in the centre, and that of the Housatonic (with the Naugatuck, Shepang, etc.) in the W. The E. portion of the state consists of rounded, stony hills, affording rich pasturage, with narrow valleys and many well-utilized mill-streams, and the region supports a thrifty agricultural and manufacturing population. The Connecticut valley, especially near the river and in the parts remote from the sound, is exceedingly fertile; but its southern portion is to some extent broken and contains some unproductive tracts. In the W. the surface is rough, and the hills are often precipitous; but the valley lands, though of scanty area, have a very generous soil, and dairy-farming is successfully carried on. The water-power of western Connecticut is largely put to use. Some of the higher hills of this region are considered mountains, but deserve that name not so much for their height as for their abrupt character (Bear Mountain, 2355 feet; Gridley Mountain, 2200 feet,—both in the town of Salisbury). They are continuous with the Berkshire and Taconic Mountains of Massachusetts and, in part, with the Highlands of New York.

Geology and Minerals.—The greater part of Connecticut is underlaid directly by Azoic rocks of granitic or gneissoid character, with abundant marks of glacial action and bearing large drift deposits. In the NW. there is a limited area of the Devonian age; and the immediate valley of the Connecticut, except in the lower part, is Triassic. At Portland, opposite Middletown, is quarried in great quantities the valuable brownstone, a favorite building-material that has had large application especially in the city of New York. Extensive trap dikes occur at many points. Valuable iron-ores have long been wrought at Salisbury (since 1732), Kent, Roxbury, Canaan, Cornwall, Sharon, and other places, chiefly westward, and the metal produced is of the highest grade of excellence. Copper, lead, nickel, tungsten, cobalt, and other metals have been obtained at various points, but most of them not in paying quantities. Other mineral and quarry products are lime, marble, cement, flagstone, feldspar, and barium sulphate. There are sulphurous chalybeate and other mineral waters in the state.

Agriculture, though by no means a leading industrial pursuit here, is on the whole a fairly remunerative one, owing to the proximity of markets and the existence of a large number of manufacturing towns. Fruit, hay, and dairy-products are the principal staples in the E. and W. sections. Indian corn, rye, oats, and potatoes are profitable crops in nearly all parts. The product of the different crops was, in 1900, corn, 1,771,000 bushels; wheat, 6864 bushels; oats, 579,000 bushels; rye, 239,800 bushels; buckwheat, 60,300 bushels; potatoes, 2,478,500 bushels; and hay, 427,400 tons (valued at $7,150,000). Tobacco is extensively grown in the Connecticut valley. There were in the state, in 1900, 418 cigar and tobacco factories, whose combined product was 44,175,000 cigars, 204,670 cigarettes, and 25,300 pounds of smoking tobacco. Market-gardening is a profitable occupation near the larger towns and cities.

The *manufactures* of the state are very extensive. It ranks among the foremost states not only in the amount of capital invested in manufacturing, but also in the quantity and value of the products. Important interests are the manufacture of clocks, paper, fire-arms, carriages, automobiles, bicycles, cotton, woollen and silk goods, machinery, gunpowder, india-rubber, carpets, hosiery, leather, furniture, boots and shoes, fish-oil and fertilizers, iron, hardware, Britannia wares, pins and needles, straw goods, hats, saddlery, jewelry, and an infinite variety of small wares. Foremost in the line of manufacturing industries is that of the manufacture of brass and brass goods, the product of which in 1900 had a valuation of $60,750,000. Next in rank is that of the manufacture of rubber goods, with a product of $18,944,000. The product of (general) hardware manufactures was valued at $12,600,000; of cottons, about $15,000,000; woollens of all kinds, $12,490,000; silk goods, $11,650,000; and paper and paper goods, $5,592,000.

Counties and Cities.—Connecticut has 8 counties,—Hartford, New Haven, New London, Fairfield, Litchfield, Windham, Middlesex, and Tolland. The larger cities are Hartford (the capital), with a population in 1900 of 79,850; New Haven, the largest city, with 108,027 inhabitants; Bridgeport, 70,996; Waterbury, 45,859; New Britain, 25,998; Meriden, 24,296; New London, 17,548; Norwich, 17,251; Danbury, 16,537; Stamford, 15,997; and Ansonia, 12,681.

Railroads, Commerce, and Communication.—The state is well supplied with railroads, the mileage in the main line and its branches being, in 1900, 1025. The Connecticut River is navigated by steamboats as far as Hartford, and by smaller craft, using the Windsor Locks, into Massachusetts; the Thames to Norwich. Steamers from New York and elsewhere call regularly at the principal sound ports, and sailing-vessels also carry on a large coasting trade. The old whale-, cod- and seal-fisheries no longer have their former importance. There is a considerable industry in the harvesting and propagation of shell-fish, especially the oyster. The oyster-grounds under cultivation comprise nearly 64,000 acres.

The principal harbors of the state are those of Stonington, Mystic, New London, Saybrook, New Haven, and Bridgeport; and there are others at Niantic, Guilford, Clinton, Branford, Milford, Southport, Black Rock, Norwalk, Stamford, Greenwich, etc. Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, New London, and Stonington are ports of entry; Stamford is a subport of entry.

Education.—The public school system of Connecticut has a wide reputation. Among the most celebrated institutions of learning are Yale University, New Haven, founded in 1701; Trinity College, Hartford; Wesleyan University, Middletown; and the Hartford Theological Seminary. There is a large asylum (school) for the deaf and dumb at Hartford, and minor schools of a like character, industrial and normal schools, hospitals, etc., are found in the other cities.

Constitution.—Up to 1818 there was no state constitution, the royal charter of Charles II., granted in 1662, serving to that date as the basis of government. In 1818 the present constitution was adopted. The governor is chosen for a term of two years. The legislature consists of a senate of 24 members, elected for a term of two years, and a house of representatives, whose members (some 255 in number) are chosen from each town for the term of a single year. The state is represented by 5 members in the national congress.

History.—The Dutch colonists of New Netherland (New York) in 1633 planted a small settlement on the site of Hartford. Previous to this, in 1631, Lord Say and Sele had obtained a patent for the region in which this was located, and, immediately after the advent of the Dutch, one Holmes, from Plymouth, sailed up the Connecticut and, in spite of the opposition of the Dutch, set up a trading-post upon the site of the present town of Windsor. Wethersfield was colonized by emigrants from Massachusetts Bay in 1634, and in 1635 others from the same colony settled Windsor and Hartford. In 1636 a large immigration to these settlements took place from the towns of Massachusetts. The system of town government which prevailed in Massachusetts was established in the new colony. Saybrook (named for Lord Say and Sele and Lord Brooke), at the mouth of the Connecticut, was settled in 1639. Its existence as a separate colony terminated in 1644, when it was annexed to the Connecticut colony. The Pequot Indians were crushed in 1637. In 1638 the foundations of an independent Puritan colony were laid in the settlement of New Haven. In 1662 a charter, providing for autonomous government, was granted by Charles II. to the colony of Connecticut, with which the colony of New Haven was incorporated. New Haven rebelled against the disposition that was thus made of it, but was soon forced to submit. In 1687, Sir Edmund Andros, royal governor of New England, demanded from the General Assembly the surrender of the colonial charter in the king's name, but

that document was removed and secreted. The old charter of Connecticut insured a local government far more liberal than most others that obtained in New England. In 1776 Connecticut renounced its allegiance to England and was constituted an independent state. In 1818 a new constitution came into operation, by which the remnants of the bond of union which had so long subsisted between state and church were finally severed. The legislature was held alternately at New Haven and Hartford until 1874, when Hartford became the sole capital.

Population.—In 1776 Connecticut had about 200,000 inhabitants; in 1790, 237,946; in 1800, 251,002; in 1810, 261,942; in 1820, 275,148; in 1830, 297,675; in 1840, 309,978; in 1850, 370,792; in 1860, 460,147; in 1870, 537,454; in 1880, 622,700; in 1890, 746,258; in 1900, 908,355, of which number 15,200 were negroes, 599 Chinese, and 153 residential Indians.

Connecticut Lake, a post-hamlet of Coos co., N.H., on a small lake, one of the sources of the Connecticut River.

Connellsville, a banking post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, at the base of Chestnut Ridge, and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Rs., 53 miles SSE. of Pittsburg. It lies opposite New Haven, with which it is connected by bridge. Connellsville has manufactures of coke (the most important in the United States, giving employment to more than 7000 hands), iron, tin-plate, railroad- and mine-cars, automobiles, machinery of various kinds, etc. Pop. in 1890, 5629; in 1900, 7160.

Connellsville, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3653.

Connelly, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Kingston or Rondout.

Connellys Springs, a post-village of Burke co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Morganton. Pop. 150.

Connemara, kon'ne-mâr'ȧ (*i.e.*, "the bays of the ocean"), a district of Ireland, co. of Galway, occupying its W. portion, about 30 miles in length and from 15 to 20 miles in breadth. It consists chiefly of mountains and bogs, interspersed with many small lakes and bays.

Conner, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Conner Creek, a gold-mining camp of Baker co., Oregon, 3 miles from the Snake River.

Cönnern, or **Könnern,** kön'nȩrn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 16 miles NW. of Halle. Pop. in 1900, 4277.

Connero (or **Connecross**) **Creek,** S.C., enters the Kiowee River in Anderson co.

Conners Creek, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., 6 miles NE. of Detroit, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Connersville, kon'nȩrz-vil, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ala., 8 miles from Elyton.

Connersville, a banking city of Indiana, the capital of Fayette co., is on the Whitewater River and on the Lake Erie and Western and other railroads, 22 miles SW. of Richmond. It has manufactures of axles, mirrors, flour, furniture, rotary blowers, wagons and carriages, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4548; in 1900, 6836.

Connersville, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Kan., 50 miles N. of Buffalo station.

Connersville, a post-village of Harrison co., Ky., about 25 miles N. of Lexington. Pop. 150.

Connersville, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., 18 miles N. of Knapp. See DOWNING.

Connerville, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., about 35 miles from Davis. Pop. in 1900, 189.

Conn, Lough (lŏh), a lake of Ireland, co. of Mayo, between Castlebar and Ballina, about 10 miles in length and 2 or 3 miles in breadth. Its lower extremity is called Lough Cullen.

Connor, a decayed episcopal city of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 18 miles NNW. of Belfast.

Connor, Wyandotte co., Kan. See WOLCOTT.

Conococheague, kon'o-ko-chig', a post-village of Washington co., Md., on Conococheague Creek, 4 miles N. of Williamsport.

Conococheague (or **Conecocheague**) **Creek** is formed by the East and West Branches, which drain Franklin co., Pa., and unite 3 miles N. of the southern boundary of that state. It enters the Potomac River at Williamsport, Md.

Conocon, Sierra, se-ĕr'rȧ ko-no-kŏn', a mountain-range of British Guiana, extending in a NE. direction from lat. 3° N. Through it the Rupununy River has forced a passage.

Conoho, a post-town of Martin co., N.C. The banking point is Tarboro. Pop. about 125.

Conoloway Creek rises in Fulton co., Pa., and enters the Potomac River at Hancock, on the Baltimore and Ohio R.

Con'oquenes'sing, a township of Butler co., Pa., about 26 miles N. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 960.

Conoquenessing, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa. The banking point is Evans City or Butler. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Conotten, Connotton, or **Mastersville,** a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, on Conotten Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Rs., 38 miles W. of Steubenville. Pop. about 100.

Conotten Creek, Ohio, rises in Harrison co. and enters the Tuscarawas River about 8 miles N. of New Philadelphia.

Conover, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles SW. of Decorah. Pop. 150.

Conover, a post-town of Catawba co., N.C., on the Western North Carolina R., 3 miles N. of Newton. It has manufactures of wagons, etc. Pop. about 400.

Conover, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, 11 miles by rail E. of Piqua. Pop. 150.

Conowingo, kon-o-wing'go, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R., 38 miles NE. of Baltimore. Pop. about 200.

Conquerall, kon'kȧ'rȧll', a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the W. bank of the La Have River, 7 miles from Bridgewater.

Conques, kônk, a town of France, in Aude, 5 miles NNE. of Carcassonne, on the Orbiel. Pop. about 1500.

Conques, a town of France, in Aveyron, 24 miles NNW. of Rodez. Pop. about 1000.

Conquest, or **Conquest Center,** a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., is in Conquest township (town), 15 miles N. by W. of Auburn. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1360.

Conquista, a town of Brazil. See VICTORIA.

Conrad, a banking post-town of Grundy co., Iowa, 12 miles by rail SE. of Eldora Junction. Pop. in 1900, 483.

Conrad, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. The banking point is Coudersport. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Conrads Mills, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va.

Conroe, a banking post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé and the International and Great Northern Rs., 36 miles N. of Houston. It has lumber and cotton interests. Pop. 500.

Consabrum, or **Consaburum,** the ancient name of CONSUEGRA.

Conse'con, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, at the mouth of the Consecon River, 22 miles W. of Belleville. It is on the Central Ontario R. The banking point is Trenton. Pop. about 500.

Conselice, kon-sĕl'e-chȧ, a town of Italy, in the province of Ravenna, 24 miles SSE. of Ferrara. Pop. about 1500 (commune, about 7500).

Conselve, kon-sĕl'vȧ, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S. of Padua. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 5500).

Consentia, the ancient name of COSENZA.

Consett, a town of England, co. and 12 miles W. by N. of Durham. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 9694.

Con'shohock'en, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River, 3 miles below Norristown, and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs., 13 miles NW. of Philadelphia. It is connected with West Conshohocken by bridge. It has large rolling-, cotton- and woollen-mills, foundries, boiler-shops, surgical-instrument works, stone-quarries, manufactory of artificial stone, etc. Pop. in 1890, 5470; in 1900, 5762.

Consolación del Sur, kon-so-lȧ-se-ŏn' dĕl soor, a city, commercially the second in Pinar del Rio province, Cuba. It is in the Vuelta Abajo district, on the Havana-Pinar del Rio railway, 13 miles ENE. of the latter. There are many tobacco-plantations in the vicinity, producing high-grade tobacco. Pop. in 1899, 3062.

Constable, kŭn'stȧ-b'l, a post-township of Franklin co., N.Y., joins Canada. Pop. in 1900, 1266. See EAST CONSTABLE and WEST CONSTABLE.

Constableville, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on a small affluent of the Black River, 14 miles S. by E. of Lowville. Pop. about 500.

Constance (Ger. *Constanz, Konstanz,* kon'stânts', or *Cost'nitz;* anc. *Constan'tia*), a fortified city of the grand duchy of Baden, capital of a circle, on the SW. shore of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the Rhine, 30 miles by rail E. of Schaffhausen. It is highly picturesque in its architecture. The most imposing building is the cathedral, a fine basilica, originally erected in the eleventh century,

afterwards rebuilt and restored in recent times. Here and in the old Dominican convent, now converted into a hotel, the famous Council of Constance (1414–18) held its sittings. In the *Kaufhaus*, or merchants hall, the cardinals met in conclave during the council. Other interesting memorials of the past are the Barbarossa Inn, in which Frederick Barbarossa signed the treaty of Constance with the cities of the Lombard League in 1183, and the modest house in which Huss lodged. Constance is rich in art collections. Its manufacturing industries are extremely diversified, the making of various kinds of textiles being the most prominent. It has an active trade. A fine bridge connects the town with its suburbs on the right bank of the Rhine. Among the places of interest in the charming environs is the country-seat of Arenenberg, where Queen Hortense died. Constance is one of the oldest towns in Germany. It was early the seat of a bishop. It was one of the free imperial cities of the old German Empire, but, in consequence of its zeal for the Reformation, it was deprived of its liberties in 1548 and handed over to Austria, which had to cede it to Baden at the time of the Napoleonic wars. Pop. in 1901, 21,345, mostly Catholics. It was formerly a much more populous place.

Constance, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 7 miles below Cincinnati.

Constance, Lake of (anc. *Briganti'nus La'cus*; Ger. *Bodensee*, bo'dẹn-zā'), a lake of central Europe, forming a common centre in which Switzerland, Baden, Württemberg, Bavaria, and Austria-Hungary meet. Length, from NW. to SE., 40 miles; greatest breadth, about 8 miles; area, 207 sq. m.; greatest depth, which is between Friedrichshafen and Uttweil, 825 feet; elevation above sea-level, 1305 feet. At its NW. extremity the lake is divided into two branches or arms, each about 14 miles in length: the N. arm is called the Überlingen Lake, after the town of Überlingen, on its N. bank; the S. branch is the Untersee, in which is situated the fertile island of Reichenau, belonging to Baden, about 3 miles long and 1½ broad. The Rhine enters the lake at Rheineck, at its SE. extremity, and leaves it at Stein, at its NW. termination. The lake, the waters of which are of a dark-green hue and very clear, is subject, like most of the larger Swiss lakes, to sudden risings. It freezes in severe winters only. Steamers ply on the lake between Constance and various points on its shores (Bregenz, Romanshorn, Rorschach, etc.). The banks are not remarkable for picturesque beauty, but they are extremely fertile, and are covered with cultivated fields, orchards, and gardens, interspersed with ruined castles and with numerous towns and villages, producing a very pleasing and striking effect.

Constanţa, a town of Rumania. See KUSTENDJE.

Constantia, the ancient name of COUTANCES and of CONSTANCE.

Constantia, kon-stan'shạ, a village of Cape Colony, South Africa, at the E. base of Table Mountain, 12 miles S. of Cape Town, celebrated for its wine.

Constantia, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the N. shore of Oneida Lake, in Constantia township (town), and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 34 miles ESE. of Oswego. The town contains a village named Cleveland and has canning and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 2259.

Constantia, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio. The banking point is Delaware. Pop. about 150.

Constantia Center, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 3 miles N. of Bernhard's Bay.

Constantiana, the ancient name of KUSTENDJE.

Constantina, kon-stän-tee'nä, a town of Spain, 40 miles NNE. of Seville. Near it are argentiferous lead-mines. Pop. in 1901, 9687.

Constantine, kon'stăn'teen' (Fr. pron. kôn'stôn'-teen'), a fortified city of Algeria, capital of a department of the same name, 54 miles by rail SW. of Philippeville, magnificently situated on a detached height, 2170 feet above the sea, surrounded on three sides by the deep ravine of the Rummel, which is crossed by the magnificent El-Kantara bridge (replacing the Roman bridge occupying the same site), connecting it with the heights of Mansura. Lat. 36° 22′ N.; lon. 6° 37′ E. Mean temperature of year, 60°; Jan., 45.5°; July, 80.5°. It has a hospital, Roman remains, and a citadel on the site of the ancient Numidian fortress, barracks, colleges, archeological museum, geographical society, a Mohammedan seminary, etc., with manufactures of woollens, saddlery, and leather goods, an export trade by rail, and an active trade with the country southward by caravan. Constantine occupies the site of *Cirta*, which was in ancient times a great city and capital of Numidia. It was laid waste A.D. 311, but was rebuilt by Constantine, whose name it took. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1896 (exclusive of the fortress), 47,771, of which about 17,000 were French; in 1901, 48,911.

Constantine, the northeasternmost department of Algeria. Area, 74,230 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 1,039,458. Capital, Constantine.

Constantine, kon'stan-tin', a village of England, Cornwall, 5 miles E. by N. of Helstone.

Constantine, a post-village of Jackson co., Ga. The banking point is Maysville. Pop. about 100.

Constantine, kon'stan-tin', a post-hamlet of Breckenridge co., Ky., 8 miles from Muldraugh.

Constantine, a banking post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 10 miles SW. of Centerville. It has manufactures of carriages, furniture, etc., and has lumber-, flour- and paper-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1226.

Constantinople, kon-stan-te-no'p'l (Turk. *Stambul*, stăm-bool', or *Istambul*, modern Gr. *Istampoli*, is-tăm'po-le; anc. Gr. Κωνσταντινόπολις; L. *Constantinop'olis*,—*i.e.*, the "city of Constantine"), a city of Turkey in Europe, capital of the Ottoman Empire, in lat. 41° N., lon. 28° 59′ E., situated on a declivity or series of gentle hills, at the E. extremity of a triangular promontory, having the Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus on the S. and E., and the Golden Horn, an inlet of the latter, on the N. It is thus surrounded by water on all sides except the W., which is walled, and has a sea-front altogether about 8 miles in extent. On the opposite side of the Golden Horn, and also occupying the extremity of a promontory, sometimes called the Peninsula of Pera, are situated the extensive suburbs of Galata, the mercantile and shipping quarter; Pera, the European quarter and residence of the foreign ambassadors; and Tophana, named from its cannon-foundry. On the opposite shore of the Bosporus stands the important commercial and industrial suburb of Scutari. The city is perhaps more beautifully situated than any other large city of Europe, with the exception of Naples, and its appearance from without is extremely picturesque and imposing, with its hundreds of mosques, cupolas, and minarets, interspersed with lofty cypresses, and its port crowded with shipping; but within it consists largely of a labyrinth of crooked, ill-paved, and dirty lanes, and a crowd of low-built and small houses, built of wood or roughly hewn stone. Of late years, following in the course of numerous fires, better and more substantial structures have been erected, and the general modernizing of the city has removed from it the entirely quaint and Oriental picturesqueness which still belonged to it 30–40 years ago.

The streets are generally dull and deserted, the bustle and animation of life being confined chiefly to the bazaars. The dress of the people has been largely Europeanized, and there is now an extensive system of cabs and tramways, with gas- and electric-illumination in some parts. The camel service is a thing of the past. A great number of ownerless dogs range the streets, acting as scavengers. The climate is variable and the temperature subject to great changes. The mean temperature of the year is 57.5° Fahr.; February, about 42°; July, 74°.

On the extreme NE. point of the promontory on which the city stands, and on the site of ancient Byzantium, is situated the Seraglio, the former private domain of the sultans, in whose enclosing wall was the large and lofty gate known as the Babi Humayun, the "high door" or "sublime porte" (destroyed by fire in 1863), which has given the common diplomatic name for the Ottoman government. Within the precincts of the palace were the celebrated Divan and the harem, with the "Garden of Delight." A new palace or Seraglio was erected by Abdul-Mejid considerably to the N. of the old one.

The architectural glory of the city, and one of the most famous buildings of the world, is the mosque of St. Sophia, after that of Mecca the principal mosque of the Mohammedan world. It is the finest example of Byzantine style, and was originally built as a Christian church by Justinian between 531 and 538, and converted into a mosque by Mohammed II. in 1453. It is in the form of a Greek cross, 269 feet in length by 143 feet in breadth, and is surmounted by a flattened dome 180 feet in height above the ground, besides several minor cupolas and 4 minarets. Its walls are brick, but the interior is lined with costly marbles and adorned with ancient Byzantine paintings and decorations, the temples of Delos, Baalbec, and Athens having been plundered to add to its splendors. It was restored by Fossati in 1847–1849. Among the principal mosques may be noted those of Achmet, of Solyman the Magnificent, of Mohammed II., of Bajazet, and the Velide mosque, built by the mother of Mohammed IV. Most of the greater mosques have colleges, and almost all have charitable institutions, named imarets, attached to them, which latter serve at once as poor-houses and hospitals.

The educational development of Constantinople is associated primarily with its three classes of public schools:

primary district schools for boys and girls, in which the pupils are taught to read, write, and cipher, and to recite the Koran; provincial schools of a higher order, for boys only; and the mosque colleges, or Medressehs, for the study of theology and law. In 1867 a lyceum for the higher education was established by Sultan Abdul-Aziz, and in 1900 a new university, with faculties in theology, mathematical and natural science, philosophy, civil law, and medicine, came into active existence, succeeding the university faculties which had previously been established in association with the lyceum or constituted as district schools (medical school, etc.). The number of professors is still limited. Besides these there are special government schools, including the military, naval, and artillery schools, the school of engineering, etc. The Greeks maintain a so-called Great National School, dating from the Middle Ages. Constantinople now possesses numerous libraries, several museums, and scientific and art institutions (museum of antiquities in the garden of the old Seraglio, Russian Archæological Institute, opened in 1895, Pasteur Institute, founded in 1893, and the Ottoman art school). The city has also a Greek theological seminary. The Literary Greek Society is the most important learned body in the Greek Orient. In the vicinity is Robert College, an excellent institution under American management.

The bazaars for the sale of wares are extensive and well supplied, but with no particular architectural adornment. Among the chief ornaments of the city are its cemeteries. Its antiquities comprise, besides columns, pillars, etc., various subterranean cisterns and the aqueduct of Valens.

The city proper comprises several quarters,—those for the Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. The Greek quarter, the Fanar, extends along the shore of the port or the Golden Horn. This fine harbor extends for about 4½ miles inland in a northwesterly direction, varying in breadth from about ¼ to ½ mile. Ships of the largest class find safe anchorage here, and there are large graving- and dry-docks. The port, with its busy naval life, is at all times an attractive scenic adjunct to the city. The trade of Constantinople is carried on chiefly by foreigners. The city exports silks and cocoons, carpets and rugs, lambskins, wool, goats' hair, attar of roses, yellow-berries, filigree-work, madder, opium, valonia, etc. Manufacturing is carried on mostly on a small scale. Railways unite Constantinople with Adrianople and Belgrade, and since 1888 there is through railway service from Paris. Constantinople is the see of Greek, Armenian, and Latin patriarchs, the last-named non-resident. The Greek patriarch is the head of the Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire.

The fortifications of the city were extended and reconstructed in 1878, after the war with Russia.

Constantinople is the ancient Byzantium, one of the most flourishing cities in the eastern part of the Greek world, founded as a Dorian colony in the seventh century B.C. In A.D. 330 Byzantium was selected as the capital of the Roman Empire by Constantine the Great, who rebuilt it, renaming it Constantinople. For more than a thousand years from A.D. 395 Constantinople was the capital of the Byzantine, Greek, or Eastern Empire. The city played a leading part in the history of Christianity, the Patriarch of Constantinople rising to the position of head of the Christian Church in the East. No city in the world has stood so many sieges. In 1203 and again in 1204 it was taken by the Venetians and Crusaders, and in 1453 by Mohammed II., who made it the capital of the Ottoman Empire. The population (including suburbs) is estimated at about 1,125,000, comprising Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Franks, Jews, and others.

Constantinople, Strait of. See BOSPORUS.

Constantsa, a town of Rumania. See KUSTENDJE.

Constitución, a town of Uruguay, on the Uruguay River, 30 miles N. by E. of Salto.

Constitución, La Constitucion, lå kon-ste-too-se-ōn', or **Maule,** mōw'lå, formerly **Nueva Bilbao,** a seaport town of Chile, capital of the province of Maule, 115 miles NE. of Concepción. It is at the mouth of the navigable river Maule. It exports grain, flour, etc., and has a limited ship-building industry. Pop. in 1895, 6533.

Constituição, kon-ste-too-e-sōwn', a town of Brazil, 115 miles NE. of São Paulo, on the Piracicaba.

Constitution, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ga. Pop. 70.

Constitution, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., midway between Parkersburg and Marietta. Pop. 100.

Constitution, a post-village of York co., Pa., is on Mason & Dixon's Line, 28 miles SSE. of York. Pop. 200.

Constitution, Cape, a headland on the NW. coast of Greenland, in Washington Land. Lat. 80° 30′ N.

Consuegra, kon-soo-å'grå (anc. *Consa'brum* or *Consabu'rum*), a town of Spain, province and 35 miles SE. of Toledo. It has remains of an ancient castle and various Roman antiquities. In 1891 it was nearly destroyed by an inundation. Pop. in 1900, 7601.

Contan'agur', or **Kantanagar,** a town of Bengal, district and 14 miles N. of Dinajpur. It was formerly a place of note, and contains one of the finest temples in Bengal. It has a good trade. Lat. 25° 44′ N.; lon. 88° 43′ E.

Content, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., 3 miles from Weimar station.

Contentnea, kon-tent'nee, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.C., on Contentnea Creek, about 5 miles from Snowhill.

Contentnea (or **Contentny,** kon-tent'nee) **Creek,** N.C., enters the Neuse River about 12 miles below Kingston.

Contessa, kon-tĕs'så, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 9 miles SW. of Corleone. Pop. about 2500.

Conthey, kôn'ta' (Ger. *Gun'dis*), a town of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 3 miles W. of Sion, near the Rhone. Pop. in 1900, 2918.

Contich, kon'tik, a village of Belgium, 6 miles SSE. of Antwerp. Pop. in 1900, 5007.

Continental, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Rs., 45 miles E. of Fort Wayne, Ind. Pop. in 1900, 1104.

Contoocook, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Contoocook River and on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles W. of Concord. It has manufactures of silk, needles, machinery, boxes, etc. Pop. about 1200.

Contoocook River, N.H., rises in Cheshire co., and enters the Merrimac River 8 miles above Concord. It is about 80 miles long.

Con'toy', or **Loggerhead,** an island off the coast of Yucatan, 16 miles E. by S. of Cape Catoche.

Contra Costa, a county of California, has an area of 728 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Suisun and San Pablo bays, on the NE. by the San Joaquin River, and on the W. by the Bay of San Francisco. Its most prominent physical feature is Mount Diablo, a peak of the Coast Range. The county has good magnesian limestone and important coal-mines. Copper, salt, and sulphur springs are also found here. Capital, Martinez. Pop. in 1890, 13,515; in 1900, 18,046.

Contrarieties Island, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Solomon Islands.

Contrecœur, kôNt'r'kuR', a post-village of Verchères co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 30 miles below Montreal, on the South Shore R. Pop. about 350.

Contre'ras, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Ohio.

Contreras, kon-trå'rås, a hamlet about 8 miles SW. of the city of Mexico. Here the Americans defeated the Mexicans, Aug. 20, 1847.

Contreras (kon-trå'rås) **Islands,** a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Guatemala.

Contres, kôNt'r, a town of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 14 miles SSE. of Blois. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Contrexéville, kôN'trĕg'zå'veel', a village of France, in Vosges, 14 miles SW. of Mirecourt, on the Vaire. It has mineral springs.

Contursi, kon-toor'see, a town of Italy, province and 26 miles E. of Salerno, on the Sele. Pop. about 3000.

Conty, or **Conti,** kôN'tee', a small town of France, in Somme, 12½ miles SSW. of Amiens, on the Seille.

Convenience, a post-hamlet of Independence co., Ark.

Convenience, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ohio.

Convent, a post-village, the capital of St. James parish, La., on the left or E. bank of the Mississippi River, about 55 miles above New Orleans. It is on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Sacred Heart Academy and Jefferson College are located here.

Convent Station, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 2 miles NW. of Madison. It has a large convent of sisters of charity.

Conversano, kon-vĕr-så'no, a town of Italy, province of Bari, 19 miles SE. of Bari. It is enclosed by decayed walls and has a Norman castle, a fine cathedral, and an episcopal palace. Pop. in 1901, 13,314.

Con'verse, a county in the E. part of Wyoming. Area, 6758 sq. m. It is watered by the North Platte River and by the South Fork of the Cheyenne. The mineral resources include coal, iron, copper, gold, and silver. Capital, Douglass. Pop. in 1900, 3337.

Converse, a banking post-town of Miami co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Chicago, Indiana and Eastern Rs., 28 miles ESE. of Logansport. It has lumber- and glass-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1415.

Converse, a post-village of Sabine parish, La.

Converse, or **Convers,** a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mo., 42 miles SE. of St. Joseph.

Converse, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. The banking point is Potsdam. Pop. about 200.

Converse, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Spartanburg.

Converse, a post-hamlet of Bexar co., Tex., 13 miles by rail E. of San Antonio.

Convis, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Mich.

Convoy, a banking post-village of Van Wert co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 7 miles W. of Van Wert. Pop. in 1900, 690.

Conway, a picturesque stream of North Wales, flows mostly NNW. and enters Beaumaris Bay 11 miles E. of Beaumaris. Length, 30 miles.

Conway, or **Ab'ercon'way,** a seaport of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, on the estuary of the Conway, here crossed by a tubular railway bridge, on the Chester and Holyhead R., 13 miles ENE. of Bangor. It occupies a steep slope and is enclosed by embattled walls, with towers and gateways, still in good repair. The castle, built by Edward I., on a precipitous rock, is one of the grandest feudal fortresses remaining in Britain. Pop. of the municipal borough in 1901, 4681.

Conway, a county in the north-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 489 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Arkansas River and is drained by Cadron and other creeks. Capital, Morrillton. Pop. in 1890, 19,459; in 1900, 19,772.

Conway, a banking post-town, capital of Faulkner co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 31 miles NW. of Little Rock. It has various mills, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton and cotton-seed oil. Hendrix and Central Baptist Colleges are located here. Pop. in 1900, 2003.

Conway, a banking post-town of Taylor co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 8 miles NE. of Bedford. Pop. in 1900, 348.

Conway, a post-village of McPherson co., Kan., 6 miles by rail W. of McPherson. Pop. 110.

Conway, a post-village of Rockcastle co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Richmond. Pop. 150.

Conway, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Mass., 30 miles N. by W. of Springfield. It has woollen- and cotton-mills, manufactures of boots and shoes, etc. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1458.

Conway, a post-village of Emmet co., Mich. Pop. 60.

Conway, a post-village of Laclede co., Mo., 16 miles SSW. of Lebanon, on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. in 1900, 272.

Conway, a post-village and summer-resort of Carroll co., N.H., on the Saco River, 132 miles N. of Boston. It is on the Boston and Maine R. The township (town), which includes the villages of Conway, Conway Center, North Conway, and Kearsarge, and has active quarrying and manufacturing industries, presents beautiful scenery. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3154.

Conway, a post-village of Northampton co., N.C. The banking point is Suffolk, Va. Pop. 50.

Conway, a banking post-town of Walsh co., N.Dak., 25 miles N. by W. of Larimore, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 216.

Conway, a banking post-town, capital of Horry co., S.C., on the Waccamaw River, about 100 miles NNE. of Charleston, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 705.

Conway, a post-village of Skagit co., Wash.

Conway (or **Middle**) **River,** a small river of Virginia, flowing into the Rapidan on the boundary between Greene and Madison cos.

Conway Springs, a banking city of Sumner co., Kan., 27 miles SW. of Wichita, on the Missouri Pacific R. It is the seat of the Conway Normal College and Business Institute. Pop. in 1900, 714.

Conyers, a banking post-town, capital of Rockdale co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 31 miles ESE. of Atlanta. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 1605.

Conyersville, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., 12 miles N. of Paris and about 110 miles WNW. of Nashville.

Conyngham, kun'ning-ham, a township of Columbia co., Pa., in the Shamokin coal-field. Pop. in 1900, 3037.

Conyngham, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 4 miles NW. of Hazleton. Pop. about 500.

Conz, konts, a village of Germany, in the district and 5 miles by rail from Treves. It has remains of a Roman palace and of a Roman bridge. Pop. 3299.

Conza, kon'zȧ (anc. *Comp'sa*), a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 9 miles SE. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. It has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, and a diocesan seminary. Pop. about 1600.

Cooch Behar, British India. See KUCH BEHAR.

Coochs Bridge, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 9 miles NW. of Delaware City. Pop. about 200.

Coo'gee, a town of New South Wales, Australia, 5 miles S. of Sydney, of which it is a suburb, on a fine bay of the same name. Pop. 1500.

Cook, a county in the NE. part of Illinois, has an area of 993 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan, is intersected by the Des Plaines River, and is also drained by the Chicago River. Silurian limestone, a good material for building, quarried at Athens, and hence called "Athens marble," underlies the county. Capital, Chicago. Pop. in 1870, 349,966; in 1880, 607,524; in 1890, 1,191,922; in 1900, 1,838,735.

Cook, a county comprising the triangular NE. corner of Minnesota, between Canada and Lake Superior, bounded on the W. by Lake co. and N. by the Pigeon River. Area, 1490 sq. m. Capital, Grand Marais. Pop. in 1890, 98; in 1900, 810.

Cook, a post-village of Washington co., Fla. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. about 300.

Cook, a banking post-village of Johnson co., Neb., on the Missouri Pacific R., 9 miles W. of Talmage. Pop. in 1900, 278.

Cook, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ohio, 12 miles by rail NE. of Washington.

Cooke, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 1000 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Red River and is drained by several head-streams of the Trinity River. Capital, Gainesville. Pop. in 1890, 24,696; in 1900, 27,494.

Cooke, a post-village of Park co., Mont. The banking point is Livingston. Pop. 100.

Cookes Point, a post-hamlet of Burleson co., Tex., 14 miles WSW. of Bryan.

Cookeville, a banking post-village, capital of Putnam co., Tenn., 75 miles E. of Nashville, on the Nashville and Knoxville R. It has produce and milling interests. The village is the seat of the Cookeville Collegiate Institute. Pop. about 800.

Cook Inlet, in Alaska, between lat. 59° and 61° N., lon. 152° W., opposite the Kenai Peninsula. It receives the Susbitna River. Iliamna and Redoubt volcanoes are on its western shore.

Cook Islands, or **Hervey Archipelago,** in Polynesia, SW. of the Society Islands, between the Archipelago of Tonga on the W. and Tahiti on the E. The principal are Mangaia, Atiu, Hervey, and Raratonga. Many of the people have been converted to Christianity by English missionaries. The islands were made a British protectorate in 1888, and were formally annexed to Great Britain on Oct. 8, 1900.

Cookley, a village of England, co. of Worcester, 3 miles N. by E. of Kidderminster.

Cook, Mount, the highest peak of the Southern Alps, in the South Island of New Zealand, on the borders of Westland and Mackenzie. Height, 12,350 feet. It was first ascended by Green in 1882.

Cook, Mount, Alaska, a peak of the St. Elias range, in lat. 60° 10′ N., lon. 140° W. Altitude, 13,800 feet. To the SE. is Yakutat Bay.

Cookport, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 16 miles ENE. of Indiana.

Cooks, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. Pop. 75.

Cooks, a post-village of Schoolcraft co., Mich. The banking point is Manistique. Pop. 150.

Cooksburg, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., 28 miles SW. of Albany.

Cooksburg, a post-village of Forest co., Pa., on the Clarion River, about 30 miles ESE. of Oil City.

Cooks Corners, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., N.Y.

Cooks Falls, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 39 miles SE. of Walton. Pop. 250.

Cookshire, a port and the chief town of the co. of Compton, Quebec, on the Eaton River, 13 miles NE. of Lennoxville, on the Canadian Pacific and the Maine Central Rs. It contains sash- and door-factories, saw-mills, chemical works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 804.

Cook's Inlet, Alaska. See COOK INLET.

Cooks Mills, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., on the Okaw River, 8 miles N. of Mattoon.

Cooks Mills, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles N. of Cumberland, Md. Pop. 100.

Cooks Run, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa.

Cooks Springs, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 75.

Cookstown, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, on the Ballinderry, 5 miles SW. of Moneymore. It has manufactures of linen. Pop. about 3800.

Cookstown, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ga. The banking point is Abbeville. Pop. 100.

Cookstown, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Pemberton and Hightstown R., 17 miles ENE. of Mount Holly. It has cranberry interests. Pop. 175.

Cookstown, Fayette co., Pa. See FAYETTE CITY.

Cookstown, a banking post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles W. of Gilford. Pop. about 500.

Cook Strait, in New Zealand, separates the two principal islands. Named after its discoverer, Captain Cook.

Cooksville, a post-village of Heard co., Ga., 7 miles S. by E. of Franklin. Pop. 75.

Cooksville, a banking post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 16 miles NE. of Bloomington. Pop. about 200.

Cooksville, a post-village of Howard co., Md., about 35 miles W. of Baltimore. Pop. 60.

Cooksville, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss., on the Noxubee River, about 40 miles SE. of Columbus.

Cooksville, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., 18 miles SSE. of Madison.

Cooksville, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, 16 miles SW. of Toronto. It is on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 300.

Cooktown, one of the most important points of Queensland, on the Endeavor River, in lat. 15° 27′ S. It is connected by railroad with the Palmer gold-fields. It has a custom-house, Masonic hall, hospitals, etc., and is the residence of the Vicar-Apostolic. Pop. 2300 white and 360 Chinese.

Cookville, a post-hamlet of Woodson co., Kan.

Cookville, a post-village of Titus co., Tex., 8 miles NE. of Mount Pleasant, on the St. Louis and Southwestern R. Pop. about 200.

Coolbaugh, kool'baw, a township of Monroe co., Pa., on the Pocono plateau. Pop. in 1900, 1062.

Coolbaughs, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Monroe co., Pa.

Cooleemee, a post-village of Davie co., N.C. It has cotton- and roller-mills. The banking point is Mocksville. Pop. about 800.

Cooleysville, a post-hamlet of Steele co., Minn., 12 miles S. of Owatonna. Pop. 40.

Cooleyville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., 5 miles WSW. of New Salem station.

Coolgardie, a municipality and gold-field district of Western Australia, 350 miles by rail ENE. of Perth. Pop. in 1901, 4213.

Coolidge, a post-village of Thomas co., Ga. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. about 200.

Coolidge, a city of Hamilton co., Kan., 15 miles by rail W. by N. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900, 288.

Coolidge, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. about 125.

Coolin Hills. See CUCHULLIN HILLS.

Coolscamp, kōls'kămp, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 14 miles S. of Bruges.

Cool Spring, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 7 miles W. of Lewes. Pop. 200.

Coolspring, a post-hamlet of Wilkinson co., Ga.

Coolspring, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N.C., 12 miles NE. of Statesville.

Coolspring, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Pa., 10 miles S. of Brookville.

Coolspring, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 938.

Coolspring, a post-village of Horry co., S.C., 18 miles S. of Nichols Depot.

Coolville, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Hocking River, about 24 miles SW. of Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 315.

Coolwell, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va.

Cooma, a mining town of Australia, New South Wales, 95 miles NNW. of Cape Howe. Pop. 2000.

Coomassie, capital of Ashanti. See KUMASI.

Coomer, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., 7 miles N. of Lockport.

Coomer Station, a post-hamlet of Niagara co., N.Y., 18 miles ENE. of Lewiston. Large quantities of apples and peaches are shipped here.

Coonamble, a town of New South Wales, 160 miles ESE. of Bourke. Pop. 1200.

Cooncreek, a post-office of Anoka co., Minn., 5 miles NW. of Anoka.

Cooney, a mining post-camp of Socorro co., N.Mex., 8 miles NE. of Alma. Pop. 100.

Coonhollow, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky. Pop. 50.

Coon Island, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 18 miles by rail ENE. of Wheeling.

Coon Rapids, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Iowa, on the Middle Coon (or Raccoon) River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 65 miles WNW. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 1017.

Coons Corners, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., 6 miles N. by W. of Meadville.

Coons Mills, Boone co., W.Va. See COMFORT.

Coonsville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa.

Coon Valley, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., 18 miles SE. of La Crosse.

Coonville, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Miss. Pop. 50.

Cooper, a county in the central part of Missouri, has an area of 562 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, intersected by the La Mine River, and also drained by Little Saline and Moniteau creeks. The county is rich in minerals, containing bituminous coal of good quality, lead, iron, marble, and limestone. Capital, Boonville. Pop. in 1890, 22,707; in 1900, 22,532.

Cooper, a post-hamlet of St. Francis co., Ark.

Cooper, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., 17 miles by rail NE. of Pekin.

Cooper, a post-village of Greene co., Iowa, 10 miles by rail S. of Jefferson. Pop. 60.

Cooper, a post-village of Vernon parish, La. The banking point is Leesville. Pop. about 200.

Cooper, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., 15 miles SW. of Calais. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Cooper, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Rs., 6 miles N. of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 200.

Cooper, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., 43 miles by rail NW. of New York city. Pop. 60.

Cooper, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 339.

Cooper, a post-hamlet of Williamsburg co., S.C., 14 miles ENE. of Kingstree.

Cooper, a banking post-town, capital of Delta co., Tex., 60 miles ESE. of Sherman, on the Texas Midland R. Pop. in 1900, 1518.

Cooper, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on Black Creek, 43 miles N. of Belleville.

Cooper Island, in the British West Indies, Virgin Islands, is an islet 5 miles SE. of Tortola.

Cooper Point, a headland on the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 17° 20′ S.

Cooper River, S.C., rises in Berkeley co., runs southward to the city of Charleston, and unites with the Ashley River to form Charleston Harbor.

Coopers, a post-village of Mercer co., W.Va., 3 miles NE. of Pocahontas, Va. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 600.

Coopersburg, a post-borough of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 44 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 556.

Cooper's Creek, N.J., drains part of Camden co., and enters the Delaware River at the upper end of the city of Camden. Its lower part is navigable, the tide ascending the stream some 8 miles.

Cooper's Creek, or **Barcoo' River,** in southwestern Queensland, flows for several hundred miles in a southwesterly course and discharges its scanty waters into Lake Eyre.

Cooper's Hill, a ridge on the borders of Berkshire and Surrey, England, on the S. side of the Thames. Here is the Royal Indian Engineering College, to which is attached a school of forestry.

Coopers Mills, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., on the Sheepscott River, 13 miles ESE. of Augusta.

Coopers Plains, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Conhocton River and on the Erie R., 5 miles NW. of Corning. Pop. about 175.

Coopers Point, N.J. See CAMDEN.

Cooperstown, a post-village of Brown co., Ill., 8 miles E. of Mount Sterling. Pop. about 100.

Cooperstown, a banking post-village and summer-resort, capital of Otsego co., N.Y., is pleasantly situated at the S. end of Otsego Lake, on the Susquehanna River. It is on the Cooperstown and Charlotte Valley R., 60 miles W. of Albany. It is an important trade-centre, in a farming and hop-growing region. Cooper, the novelist, resided at this place. Pop. in 1900, 2368.

Cooperstown, a banking post-town, capital of Griggs co., N.Dak., 106 miles NW. of Fargo, on the Northern Pacific R. It is an important trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 648.

Cooperstown, a post-borough of Venango co., Pa., on Sugar Creek, 10 miles NW. of Oil City and 18 miles SE. of Meadville. Pop. in 1900, 243.

Cooperstown, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., in Cooperstown township (town), about 20 miles NW. of Manitowoc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1500.

Cooperstown Junction, Otsego co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson and the Cooperstown and Charlotte Valley Rs. It is adjacent to Colliersville.

Coopersville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ky., 25 miles SW. of Point Isabel.

Coopersville, a banking post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 15 miles NW. of Grand Rapids. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 660.

Coopersville, or **Corbeau,** kor-bō', a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Chazy or Champlain River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 20 miles N. of Plattsburg. Pop. 100.

Coopersville, a post-hamlet and shipping point of Pike co., Ohio, on the Scioto River and on the Ohio Canal, 17 miles N. of Portsmouth. Pop. 50.

Cooper's Wells, a watering-place of Hinds co., Miss., 4 miles SE. of Raymond.

Coopertown, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn., about 8 miles SW. of Springfield.

Cooper Tract, a post-village of Forest co., Pa. The banking point is Warren. Pop. 100.

Cooperville, a post-village of Scott co., Miss. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 100.

Coopstown, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 7 miles NW. of Belair.

Coopwood, a post-village of Winston co., Miss., 10 miles S. by E. of Louisville. Pop. about 200.

Coorg, or **Kurg,** koorg, the smallest of the provinces of British India, under the direct control of the governor-general. Area, 1583 sq. m. It is bounded by Mysore and the Malabar and South Kanara districts. Lat. 11° 56'–12° 45' N.; lon. 75° 25'–76° 13' E. It is situated in the region of the Western Ghats. It is a rainy district, with large forests and a comparatively cool climate. Coffee is a leading product. Its dominant people, the Coorgs, are of Dravidian race. Capital, Merkara. Pop. in 1901, 180,000.

Coos, kō'ŏs, a county, forming the N. extremity of New Hampshire, borders on Canada and Maine. It is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River (which rises in the northern part of the county), is intersected by the Androscoggin, and is partly drained by the Ammonoosuc River. Area, 1812 sq. m. The surface is mountainous and abounds in picturesque and grand scenery. Among its prominent features is Mount Washington, the highest peak of the White Mountains. Granite is abundant. Capitals, Lancaster and Colebrook. Pop. in 1890, 23,211; in 1900, 29,468.

Coos, koos, a county in the SW. part of Oregon, has an area of 1578 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean and is drained by the Coos and Coquille rivers. The Umpqua Mountain-range extends along the eastern border of this county. Coal is found here, also gold and copper. Capital, Coquille. Pop. in 1890, 8874; in 1900, 10,324.

Coos, a small river of Coos co., Oregon, rises in the Umpqua Mountains, flows northwestward, and enters the Pacific Ocean through Coos Bay.

Coos, ko'ŏs, a post-village of Coos co., N.H., on the Connecticut River, 18 miles N. of Lancaster, on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. about 500.

Coosa, a river which is formed by the junction of the Etowah and Oostenaula Rivers, at Rome, in Georgia. It flows westward into Alabama, and thence generally southwestward, uniting with the Tallapoosa River to form the Alabama, about 10 miles NNE. of Montgomery. It is about 350 miles long. Some parts of it are navigable by small steamboats.

Coosa, a county in the east-central part of Alabama, has an area of 671 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Coosa River. Marble and fine granite are found here. Capital, Rockford. Pop. in 1890, 15,906; in 1900, 16,144.

Coosa, a post-village of Floyd co., Ga., on the Coosa River, about 13 miles by rail W. of Rome.

Coosa, a post-village of Leake co., Miss. Pop. about 80.

Coosada (koo-sād'ą) **Station,** a post-village of Elmore co., Ala., about 10 miles by rail N. of Montgomery. Pop. 100.

Coo'sawat'tee River, Ga., rises in Gilmer co. and unites with the Connasauga River, about 9 miles NE. of Calhoun, to form the Oostenaula.

Coo'sawhatch'ie, a post-township of Beaufort co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 2535.

Coos (koos) **Bay,** on the coast of Oregon, is an important port for the exportation of coal. Its entrance is N. of Cape Arago. Its bar is not passable for vessels drawing over 14 feet of water. The country on its banks furnishes a lignitic coal, which is among the best on the Pacific.

Coos City, Coos co., Oregon. See EMPIRE CITY.

Cootamundra, a town of New South Wales, 100 miles W. of Goulburn. Pop. about 2500.

Cootehill, koot'hill, a small town of Ireland, co. of Cavan, 28 miles WNW. of Dundalk.

Cootes Store, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 15 miles N. of Harrisonburg.

Copais, a former lake of Greece. See TOPOLIAS.

Co'pake', a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Copake township (town), on the Central New England R., 105 miles N. by E. of New York city. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1277.

Copake Iron-Works, a post-village and resort of Columbia co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 106 miles N. by E. of New York. It is situated on the border of Massachusetts, at the base of the Berkshire Hills. It has plough-works, etc. Pop. about 450.

Copán, ko-pän', a western department of Honduras. It is bounded on the W. and N. by a mountain-range and is traversed by several other ranges. Gold, silver, and coal are found. The cultivation and manufacture of tobacco are the chief industries. The famous ruins of Copán are in this department, near the Guatemalan frontier. Capital, Santa Rosa. Pop. in 1887, 36,744.

Copán, ko-pän', a ruined city of Honduras, 30 miles SE. of Chiquimula. Its remains extend for 2 miles along the Copán River, an affluent of the Motagua, and comprise the walls of a supposed giant temple and many pyramidal structures with sculptured idols resembling the remains of Egyptian or Hindu art, obelisks, columns, etc., constructed by a race having Mayan characteristics.

Copano (ko-pā'no) **Bay,** the northwestern arm of Aransas Bay, Tex.

Cope, a post-village of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Copeland, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C.

Copeland Forest, an elevated tract of moorland in the SW. part of Cumberland, England.

Copeland Islands, a small group on the NW. coast of Ireland, co. of Down, off the S. side of the entrance to Belfast Lough.

Copella, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. about 70.

Copemish, a post-village of Manistee co., Mich., 30 miles by rail NE. of Manistee, its banking point. It has planing- and shingle-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 429.

Copenhagen, ko'pęn-hā'ghęn (Dan. *Kjöbenhavn,* kyö'bęn-hŏwn',—*i.e.,* "merchants' haven;" Ger. *Kopenhagen,* ko'pęn-hā'ghęn; Fr. *Copenhague,* ko'pęn-āg'; L. *Haf'nia*), the capital of Denmark, is situated on the Sound, chiefly on the E. coast of Seeland, but partly on the island of Amager, which is separated from Seeland by a narrow arm of the Sound, which forms a harbor at once spacious, deep, and secure. Lat. (observatory) 55° 41' 12" N.; lon. 12° 34' 41" E. Copenhagen occupies a flat so low as to require to be protected by embankments against the Baltic. The part of the city which is on the island of Amager, a modern quarter, bears the name of Cristianshavn. It is so surrounded by water as almost to constitute a little island in itself. The extensive suburbs of Copenhagen were formerly separated from the city by the old fortifications. These have been levelled and converted into promenades. A modern system of fortifications on a grand scale, recently constructed far beyond the site of the old ones and embracing canals for flooding the approaches to the city, has converted Copenhagen into a great stronghold. The old citadel of Frederikshavn still remains in the NE. part of the city, but is no longer available for military purposes. Though Copenhagen is an ancient town, in consequence of repeated conflagrations the greater part of its old wooden houses have been replaced by lofty and well-built modern buildings of brick or Norwegian granite; and in architectural character it yields to few European capitals. A portion of the old town is cut off by artificial waterways so as to form a rectangular island, called Slotsholm, or Castle Island, on which is an imposing array of public edifices. These include the buildings pertaining to the famous royal palace of Christiansborg, the main structure of which was destroyed by fire in 1884, the building of the ministries, the royal library, the Thorwaldsen Museum, with a façade in the style of the Etruscan sepulchral structures, the arsenal, and the exchange erected early in the seventeenth century. The principal of the public squares is the Kongens Nytorv (the New King's Market), which constitutes the centre of the city, no fewer than 12 streets opening into it. In its centre is a colossal statue of Christian V. On this square are the old royal palace of Charlottenborg, now converted into an academy of fine arts, and the new national theatre. In front of the former stands the equestrian statue of Frederick VII. and in front of the latter are the statues of the great national writers, Holberg and Oehlenschläger. About a third of a mile to

the NE. of the Kongens Nytorv is the octagonal Amalienborg Square, on which are 4 stately palaces, one used for the royal residence. In the centre of the city is the principal church, the Fruhe Kirke, or Church of Our Lady, adorned with sculptures by Thorwaldsen. Close to it are the university buildings, the university library, and the zoological garden. Further N. are the extensive botanical gardens. Within these grounds or near by are the observatory, with a statue of Tycho Brahe, the new buildings of the polytechnic institute, mineralogical museum, and chemical laboratory, and the art museum. Adjoining are the botanical gardens and the fine old royal palace and park of Rosenborg. The palace is now a museum of regalia, arranged in the chronological order of the Danish sovereigns. Among the prominent churches, in addition to the Fruhe Kirke, are St. Peter's, or the German church, Trinity church, the great round tower of which was formerly an observatory, and the Church of Our Saviour. The pleasure-grounds and public promenades of the city are on a scale commensurate with its architectural beauties and the wealth of its sculptural monuments. In the western quarter is Oersted Park, with a statue of the great physicist.

Copenhagen is the chief centre of Scandinavian literature, science, and art. The university, founded in 1478, has, together with the polytechnic institute, over 2000 students. Its library contains about 300,000 volumes. The royal library contains 550,000 volumes and 20,000 MSS. It is particularly rich in Northern literature, and among the MSS. is Rask's unique Sanskrit and Singhalese collection. The museum of Northern antiquities and the ethnographic museum, both forming part of the new national museum established in 1892, are unrivalled of their kind. Thorwaldsen's museum consists of works by that great sculptor and others bequeathed by him to the nation. It comprises also the mausoleum in which he is buried. Among other valuable collections is the royal gallery of paintings.

The harbor of Copenhagen forms the great naval station of Denmark, being capable of enclosing the whole fleet. One portion, in the extreme N., has recently been set off for a free port, and here extensive warehouses have been erected. Among the leading manufacturing establishments of Copenhagen are its porcelain-works, which enjoy a European reputation. Ship-building is extensively carried on, and there are machine-shops, textile-factories, chemical works, sugar-refineries, etc. The city carries on an active commerce by water and land.

Copenhagen is first mentioned, as a fishing hamlet, in 1043. In 1168 Bishop Absalon founded a haven and erected a fort on the Slotsholm as a place of refuge from the Northern pirates. The place then bore the name of Axelhuus. Shortly afterwards it rose to importance and acquired its present name of Kjöbenhavn, or Merchants' Haven. The Danish fleet was defeated here by Nelson in 1801. In 1807 the town was bombarded by the British, who carried off the Danish fleet. Pop. in 1890, 312,387; in 1901, 378,235.

Copenhagen, a post-hamlet of Caldwell parish, La.

Copenhagen, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Deer River, 13 miles NW. of Lowville. Pop. in 1900, 587.

Copenhagen, a post-village of Marion co., Tenn. The banking point is South Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

Co'penhav'er, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., W.Va., 12 miles NE. of Charleston.

Cö'penick, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, at the junction of the Spree and Dahme, 7 miles SE. of Berlin. It is divided by water-courses into several quarters, connected by bridges. On the so-called Castle Island is a fine old castle, now used for educational purposes. The town has dye-works and manufactures of shoddy, linoleum, chemicals, etc. Pop. in 1900, 21,024.

Copertino, ko-pêr-tee'no, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles SSW. of Lecce. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7524.

Copetown, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, with a station on the Grand Trunk R., 11 miles W. of Hamilton. Pop. 200.

Copeville, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. The banking point is Farmersville. Pop. 200.

Copiah, a county in the SW. part of Mississippi, has an area of 748 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Pearl River and also drained by Bayou Pierre. Capital, Hazlehurst. Pop. in 1890, 30,233; in 1900, 34,395.

Copiapó, ko-pe-ä-po', a river of Chile, province of Atacama, flows in a desert country past Copiapó, reaching the sea at Puerto Copiapó; but of late its waters are ordinarily used up in mining-works long before the sea is reached.

Copiapó, or **San Francisco de Selva**, sän fränsees'ko dä sël'vä, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Atacama, on the river Copiapó, 30 miles from the sea and 50 miles by rail SE. of Caldera. It is an important mining and mercantile centre, has smelting-works, a mining-school, hospital, etc., and ships much silver (from the Chañarcillo district), copper, and ores. Pop. in 1895, 9301. Eastward of the city is the volcano of Copiapó, 19,685 feet in elevation.

Copiapó, or **Puerto Copiapó**, pwĕr'to ko-pee-ä-po', a small seaport of Chile, province of Atacama, on Copiapó Bay, 30 miles W. of the town of Copiapó. Lat. 27° 20' S.; lon. 71° 2' W.

Cop'inshay', or **Cop'ensay'**, sometimes written **Copenshaw**, one of the Orkney Islands, in Scotland, off the S. end of Mainland. Lat. 58° 55' N.; lon. 2° 26' W.

Coplay, a post-borough of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R., at the junction of the Ironton R., 5 miles N. by W. of Allentown. It has iron-works and large hydraulic cement quarries. Pop. in 1900, 1581.

Copleston, kŏp'ĕls-tŏn, or **Oil Creek**, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on North Creek, 4 miles N. of Petrolia. It has oil-wells. Pop. about 300.

Copley, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 6 miles N. of Akron. Pop. in 1900, 243.

Copleyville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W.Va.

Copopa, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, about 18 miles SW. of Cleveland.

Copparo, kop-pä'ro, a town of Italy, 11 miles ENE. of Ferrara. Pop. about 6000. It is the capital of a large commune (pop. in 1901, 39,267).

Coppell, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex. Pop. 120.

Coppename, kop'pĕn-ä'mĕh, **Coponame**, or **Cupanama**, kŭp-ä-nä'mä, a river of Dutch Guiana, rises in the mountains, flows N., and falls into the ocean near the mouth of the Saramacca.

Coppenbrügge, kop'pĕn-brüg'ghĕh, a town of Prussia, 19 miles SSW. of Hanover. Pop. in 1900, 1324.

Copper, a post-village of Bernalillo co., N.Mex., about 55 miles NW. of Santa Fé. It has large mines and copper-smelting works.

Copperas Cove, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex., 26 miles S. of Gatesville, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 500.

Copper Cliff, a banking post-town of Nipissing district, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has copper-interests.

Copper Falls Mine, a post-village of Keweenaw co., Mich., 1 mile from Lake Superior, 20 miles ENE. of Calumet, its banking point.

Copperhill, a post-hamlet of Hartford co., Conn., 14 miles N. by W. of Hartford. Pop. 60.

Copperhill, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 2 miles S. of Flemington. Pop. 100.

Copperhill, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Va., 19 miles N. by E. of Floyd.

Copper Island, in the Sea of Marmora. See KHALKI.

Coppermine River, in Canada, enters Coronation Gulf, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, NE. of the Great Bear Lake, after a course estimated at 300 miles. It is not serviceable for navigation.

Copper Mountains, a low mountain-range of Canada, on the NW. bank of the Coppermine River.

Copperop'olis, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., about 64 miles SE. of Sacramento. Copper has been mined here. Pop. about 200.

Copperopolis, a village of Meagher co., Mont. The banking point is White Sulphur Springs. Pop. 150.

Copper (or Atna) River, in Alaska, rises in about lat. 62° 40' N., flows in a circuitous southerly route, and empties into the Pacific Ocean W. of Controller Bay, in about lon. 145° W. Its best-known tributary is the Chittina, on the E. The river is much obstructed by rapids and glaciers. Copper is found along parts of its course. The "Copper River Route" is one of the railroad routes projected to reach the heart of Alaska.

Copper River (Fr. *Rivière au Cuivre*), Mo., rises in Audrain co. and enters the Mississippi River 14 miles NW. of St. Charles. It affords valuable motive-power.

Copper Vale, a post-hamlet of Lassen co., Cal., 18 miles SW. of Susanville.

Copper Valley, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Va., 8 miles NW. of Floyd.

Coppet, kop'pä', a little town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the lake and 9 miles NNE. of Geneva. Its château is famous as having been the residence of Bayle and of Madame de Staël. Pop. about 550.

Coppock, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa. The banking point is Wayland. Pop. 90.

Coptos, an ancient town of Egypt. See KUFT.

Copts, the native Christian population of Egypt, descended from the ancient Egyptians. Their language,

which has been a dead tongue since the close of the sixteenth century, but which is still used in the liturgy of the Coptic Church, is descended from the ancient Egyptian. Its alphabet is made up mainly of Greek letters, to which a number of characters from the old Demotic have been added. The Coptic Church originated in the fifth century. The Copts number some hundreds of thousands. They are mainly towns-people.

Coquago, ko-kwå'go, or **Oquago,** o-kwå'go, the principal head-branch of the Delaware River, rises in New York, on the W. declivity of the Catskill Mountains. It forms the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania for a few miles and unites with the Popacton, the eastern branch, at Hancock. It is a beautiful and rapid stream.

Coquet, kok'ęt, or **Cock'et,** a picturesque little river of Northumberland, England, rises in the Cheviot Hills and enters the North Sea near Warkworth, opposite Coquet Island.

Coquilhatville, also known as **Équateur** or **Equatorville,** an important commercial town of the Congo Free State, on the left bank of the Congo, above the confluence with the Ubanghi. Lat. 0° 5′ N.

Coquille, ko-keel', a city, capital of Coos co., Oregon, on the Coquille River and on the Coos Bay, Roseburg and Eastern R., 26 miles SSE. of Empire City. Pop. in 1900, 728.

Coquille River, Oregon, rises by three branches in the Umpqua Mountains, which unite in Coos co. It runs westward and enters the Pacific Ocean in the same county.

Coquimbo, ko-keem'bo, or **La Serena,** Chile. See La Serena.

Coquimbo, ko-keem'bo, a province of Chile, lying S. of the province of Atacama. Area, 12,900 sq. m. It extends from the Andes to the sea. The mining and smelting of copper, the raising of cattle, and the growing of alfalfa for hay are leading industries. Some lapis lazuli is obtained in the E. Agriculture is hardly practicable without irrigation. The climate, though dry, is exceedingly agreeable and healthful. Capital, La Serena. Pop. in 1895, 160,898.

Coquimbo, or **Puerto Coquimbo,** formerly called **Balsas,** bål'sås, a seaport of Chile, province of Coquimbo, 7 miles SW. of La Serena. Lat. 29° 57′ S. A railway extends hence to Ovalle with a branch passing to La Serena. It is on a fine bay and there are good facilities for shipping. It has smelting-works and a heavy trade in copper and its ores, and ships many cattle to northern ports and to Peru. Pop. in 1895, 6270.

Coquimbo River, Chili, is 125 miles long and flows into the Pacific Ocean (Coquimbo Bay) near the port of Coquimbo.

Cora, a town of Samos. See Chora.

Cora, a post-village of Smith co., Kan., 10 miles N. by E. of Smith Center.

Cora, a post-village of Sullivan co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 6 miles S. of Milan. Pop. 125.

Cora, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., Ohio, 10 miles SE. of Portland station.

Corail, ko'rī', a minor port on the N. shore of the southwest peninsula of Haiti, 6 miles E. by S. of Jérémie. Pop. of the commune, 8000.

Coral, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., 60 miles NW. of Chicago.

Coral, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 20 miles W. by N. of Stanton. Pop. about 350.

Coral, a village of Indiana co., Pa. It has iron interests.

Coral Bay, a port in the island of St. John, Lesser Antilles.

Coral Hill, a post-village of Barren co., Ky., 5 miles NE. of Glasgow. Pop. 60.

Coral Sea, an indefinite term for a part of the Pacific Ocean, bounded W. by Australia and E. by the archipelago of New Hebrides: so called from the numerous coral reefs it contains.

Coralville, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa, 2½ miles from Iowa City. Pop. 150.

Coram, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., 17 miles W. of Riverhead. Coram Hills is a hamlet, 2 miles SE. of Coram.

Corangamite, a lake of Victoria, Australia, 50 miles W. of Geelong. It is about 16 miles long and has no visible outlet.

Coraopolis, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R., 10 miles NW. of Pittsburg. It has natural gas and oil. Pop. in 1890, 962; in 1900, 2555.

Corato, ko-rå'to, a city of Italy, province of Bari, 14 miles SE. of Barletta. It has a fine church. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 41,573.

Coray, ko'rå', a town of France, in Finistère, 13 miles ENE. of Quimper. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Corazón, ko-rå-sōn' (*i.e.*, "heart"), a mountain of Ecuador, in the Andes, 20 miles SW. of Quito. Elevation, 15,871 feet.

Corbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, 28 miles S.W. of Cassel. It has a gymnasium, dating from the sixteenth century. Pop. in 1900, 2610.

Corbandale, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Corbean, N.Y. See Coopersville.

Corbeil, kor'bå'y, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, at the influx of the Essonne, 18 miles SSE. of Paris. It is divided by the Seine into an old and a new town. The principal edifices comprise a corn-hall, large corn-magazine, public library, and an interesting church. Corbeil has varied manufactures and an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 9501.

Corbet, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Corbett, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. The banking point is Galeton. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Corbetta, kor-bĕt'tå, a town of northern Italy, 10 miles W. of Milan. Pop. about 3500 (commune, about 5000). Near by is the battle-field of Magenta.

Corbettsville, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., 12 miles SE. of Binghamton. Pop. 150.

Corbie, kor'bee', a town of France, department of Somme, 9 miles E. of Amiens. A Benedictine abbey was founded here in the seventh century, which became the parent of the famous abbey of Corvei, in Westphalia. Pop. in 1901, 3929.

Corbières, kor'be-air' (Ger. *Korbers,* kor'bęrs), a village of Switzerland, 9 miles S. of Fribourg, on the Saane.

Corbières, a mountain range of France, in the department of Aude, is a spur of the Eastern Pyrenees. Height, about 4000 feet (Puy de Bugarach).

Corbigny, kor'been'yee', a small town of France, in Nièvre, on the Anguison, 30 miles NE. of Nevers.

Corbin, a post-village of Sumner co., Kan., 12 miles by rail SW. of Wellington.

Corbin, a banking post-village of Knox and Whitley cos., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 18 miles N. of Williamsburg. Pop. in 1900, 1544.

Corbridge, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, 4 miles E. of Hexham.

Corbyville, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario. Pop. 100.

Corcieux, kor'se-uh', a town of France, in Vosges, 20 miles E. of Épinal. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Corcoran, kŏr'ko-rąn, a post-township of Hennepin co., Minn., 16 miles NW. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 1338.

Corcovado, kor-ko-vå'do (*i.e.*, the "Humpbacked" Mountain), a volcanic mountain of the Andes, in Patagonia (Chile), near the Pacific coast. Lat. 43° 10′ S. Height, about 8000 feet.

Corcovado, kor-ko-vå'do, a mountain of Brazil, 2 miles from Rio de Janeiro, rises in an isolated peak to an elevation of 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The view from the summit is magnificent.

Corcovado, Gulf of, on the W. coast of South America, between the island of Chiloé and the main-land.

Corcubión, a small town and port of Spain, in Galicia, near Cape Finisterre.

Corcyra, the Latin name of Corfu.

Cordaville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. Pop. 290.

Cordeal, a post-village of Citrus co., Fla., 32 miles by rail from Ocala, its banking point.

Cordele, kor-deel', a banking post-town of Dooly co., Ga., on the Georgia and Alabama and other railroads, 9 miles S. of Vienna. It has machine-shops and manufactures of cotton-seed oil, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3473.

Cordelia, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Columbia. Pop. about 300.

Cor'dell', a banking post-village of Washita co., Okla., in an agricultural region, 15 miles (direct) WNW. of Cloudchief.

Cordemais, kor'dęh-må', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 16 miles WNW. of Nantes. Pop. about 2000.

Corder, a banking post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., 20 miles by rail SE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 538.

Cordes, kord, a town of France, department of Tarn, 13 miles NW. of Albi. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Cordes (kord or kor'dęs) **Bay,** south coast of Patagonia (Chile), Strait of Magellan, 45 miles NW. of Cape Froward.

Cordesville, a post-village of Berkeley co., S.C. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 100.

Cordillera, kor-dil'le-rą (Sp. pron. kor-deel-yå'rå), a Spanish term applied to the great mountain-range or system

which is called the Andes in South America and the Rocky Mountains in North America. (See ANDES.) The term is now sometimes used to designate other mountain-ranges or even the subordinate parts of the main backbone of the American continents.

Córdoba, kor'do-bȧ, a town of Mexico, state and 55 miles WSW. of Vera Cruz, on the railway to Mexico. Pop. in 1895, 7974. It is well built of stone and has many handsome public edifices, an active trade in sugar, tobacco, and coffee, and manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics. Elevation, 2880 feet.

Córdoba, a province of the Argentine Republic, near its centre, bounded by Santiago, La Rioja, San Luis, Rosario, Catamarca, Buenos Aires, and Santa Fé, and the territory of Pampa. Area, 62,150 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 419,072. The mountains of the Sierra de Córdoba extend N. and W. of the capital; elsewhere it is mostly flat. The province produces gold, silver, copper, lead, graphite, salt (in the Salinas Grandes), etc., and has noble forests and extensive areas cultivated with alfalfa, maize, beans, potatoes, and tobacco. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous; and beef, maize, and fruits are the principal products. The province has numerous colonist associations. Capital, Córdoba.

Córdoba, a city of the Argentine Republic, capital of a province of its own name, situated in a beautiful valley on the Primero, and well sheltered from the N. and S. winds, 387 miles NW. of Buenos Aires. Lat. 31° 35′ S. Railways extend hence to Rosario and Tucumán. It is well built and contains many churches, a university with faculties of law, medicine, and natural science, a national college, a national observatory, and an academy of sciences. It is the residence of a bishop. Córdoba is the centre of communication between Buenos Aires and the upper provinces. Its exports consist principally of hides and wool. It was founded in 1573. Pop. in 1895, 47,609; in 1901, about 50,000.

Cordova, kor'do-vȧ (Sp. *Córdoba*, kor'do-bȧ; anc. *Cor'duba* and *Colo'nia Patri'cia*, or simply *Patricia*), a city of Spain, in Andalusia, capital of the province of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir, 86 miles NE. of Seville, at an important railway junction. Lat. 37° 52′ N.; lon. 4° 49′ W. The remains of its Moorish walls, built on Roman foundations, enclose a large area, much of which is now occupied by gardens or by ruins. The city is generally meanly built. It communicates with a suburb across the river by a noble stone bridge of 16 arches, built by the Arabs in the eighth century, and commanded by a Saracenic castle. Its cathedral, formerly one of the most holy mosques of the Mohammedan world, and still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain, presents in its interior a labyrinth of columns of all orders and materials, which were brought from various ancient temples all around the Mediterranean, and which support elliptical arches. The edifice, which in size and importance stood second only to the mosque of Mecca among the holy places of Islam, measures 570 feet in length and 420 feet in width, thus covering an area approximately equal to that of St. Peter's in Rome. There are many other churches, gorgeously adorned, and an immense number of former convents. Among other noteworthy structures are the bishop's palace and the remains of a palace of the Moorish sovereigns. The town was formerly noted for its leather, made of goat-skins, called Cordovan. The silversmiths and filigree-workers of Cordova still maintain their repute and manufactures of textile fabrics, pottery, etc., are carried on. Many horses are bred here. The town possesses a veterinary institute and other special schools.

Cordova was a place of great importance under the Romans. From 756 to 1031 it was the capital of the great Ommiyade realm in Spain (whose rulers at first styled themselves *emir* and later *calipȧ*), embracing nearly the whole of the peninsula. It is said to have contained in the tenth century nearly a million inhabitants, 300 mosques, 900 baths, and 600 inns. It was styled the Mecca of the West. At this time it was the most splendid seat of the arts, sciences, and literature in the world. In 1236 it was taken and nearly destroyed by Ferdinand III., of Castile. Cordova is the birthplace of the two Senecas, the Roman poet Lucan, and the Arab philosopher Averroës. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 58,275.

Cordova, a province of Spain, in Andalusia, traversed by the Guadalquivir. Area, 5298 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 455,859. Capital, Cordova.

Cordova, a post-town of Walker co., Ala., on the Southern and the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Rs. The banking point is Birmingham or Jasper and the town has manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. in 1900, 567.

Cordova, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 22 miles NE. of Rock Island. Pop. in 1900, 414.

Cordova, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ky.

Cordova, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 8 miles NE. of Easton. Pop. 150.

Cordova, a post-village of Lesueur co., Minn., on Lake Gorman and on the Cannon River, about 20 miles NE. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 95.

Cordova, a post-village of Seward co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 19 miles SW. of Seward. Pop. in 1900, 149.

Cordovado, kor-do-vȧ'do, a town of northern Italy, in the province of Udine, 23 miles SW. of Udine. Pop. about 1200. It has a cathedral.

Corduba, the ancient name of CORDOVA.

Corduene. See KURDISTAN.

Corea, a country of Asia. See KOREA.

Corea, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. about 175.

Corella, ko-rĕl'yȧ, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 49 miles SSW. of Pamplona. Pop. in 1900, 6793.

Corentyn, ko-rĕn-tin', a river of South America, rises in about lat. 2° N., 25 miles E. of the Essequibo, flows generally N., separating British and Dutch Guiana, and enters the Atlantic by an estuary in lat. 6° N., lon. 57° W. It is navigable for a distance of 150 miles; for vessels of 8–9 feet draft to Oreala, about 45 miles.

Core Sound, on the coast of North Carolina, is about 35 miles long. It joins Pamlico Sound.

Corey, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 12 miles E. of Cassopolis.

Coreys, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y. The banking point is Saranac Lake. Pop. 150.

Corfe Castle, a decayed town of England, co. of Dorset, Isle of Purbeck, 4½ miles SSE. of Wareham. It has extensive ruins of the old stronghold of Corfe Castle.

Corfu, kor-foo' or kor'fu (mod. Gr. Κερφοι, KOR-fee'; anc. Gr. *Kĕrkura*, *Kerkura*; L. *Corcy'ra*), the largest of the Ionian Islands in the Mediterranean, separated from the coast of Albania by the Channel of Corfu. Extreme length, 40 miles. Area, 277 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 90,872. The surface is hilly and very picturesque, the mountains in the N. attaining an elevation of 3000 feet; soil fertile; climate hot and very variable. There are no perennial streams. About half the island is covered with olive-groves. Wine is produced in large quantities and exported. Besides the city of Corfu, the island contains only some villages. The nome of Corfu includes also the islands of Santa Maura and Paxos. Corcyra was a colony of the Corinthians, and became a naval power in the earliest historical period of Greek history. The dispute between the Corcyrians and the mother country regarding Epidamnos precipitated the Peloponnesian War. Corfu belonged to Venice for the last four centuries of the existence of that republic.

Corfu, a seaport of the island of Corfu, on its E. coast, 10 miles SSW. of Butrinto (in Epirus). It is beautifully situated on an eminence. It has dark, narrow streets, and its buildings, many of them with arcades, bear witness to the centuries of Venetian rule. There are interesting Greek and Roman Catholic churches, and among other buildings are a theatre and a royal palace. The town possesses a public library of 40,000 volumes. The old citadel is no longer serviceable. The town is supplied with good water by an aqueduct. Corfu has a safe harbor and an extensive trade. There is regular steam communication with Alexandria, Triest, and other ports. The town is a winter-resort for invalids. Corfu is the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a Roman Catholic bishop. It is the capital of the nome of Corfu. Pop. in 1896, 18,581.

Corfu, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 12 miles SW. of Batavia, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 401.

Corfu, Channel of, an arm of the Mediterranean, between the island of Corfu and Albania, about 30 miles in length from N. to S. and varying in breadth from 2 to 16 miles.

Cori, ko'ree (anc. *Co'ra*), a town of central Italy, 29 miles SE. of Rome. Pop. in 1901, 6709.

Coria, ko're-ȧ (anc. *Cau'rium*), a town of Spain, 47 miles NNW. of Cáceres, on the Alagón. It is enclosed by granite walls of Roman origin, and has a castle of the fifteenth century, a Gothic cathedral, and an old bridge. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900, 3142.

Coria, or **Coria del Rio,** a town of Spain, 6 miles SSW. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir, noted for its manufacture of large jars for storing oil and for its almonds. Pop. in 1901, 6101.

Corigliano, ko-reel-yȧ'no, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 6 miles WNW. of Rossano, and 4 miles from the Gulf of Taranto. It is gloomy and ill built, but well supplied with water from the neighboring mountain. It has a fine castle. Near it is the site of Sybaris. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 13,320.

Corigliano, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles SSE. of Lecce. Pop. about 3500.

Coringa, ko-ring'gâ, a small seaport of British India, presidency of Madras, 35 miles SE. of Rajahmundry, on one of the mouths of the Godavery. It formerly had an extensive commerce. It is adjacent to the French possession of Yanaon.

Corinium, the ancient name of CIRENCESTER.

Corinna, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Corinna township (town), on the Maine Central R., 32 miles WNW. of Bangor. It contains the Corinna Union Academy, and has various mills and manufactures of shingles, etc. It has also packing industries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1170.

Corinne, kor'in', a post-hamlet of Stutsman co., N.Dak., about 30 miles N. by E. of Jamestown.

Corinne, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 4 miles SW. of Westchester.

Corinne, a banking city of Boxelder co., Utah, is on the Bear River and on the Southern Pacific R., 5 miles NW. of Brigham. It is 4230 feet above the sea-level. Pop. in 1900, 323.

Cor'inth (anc. L. *Corin'thus;* Gr. Κόρινθος, *Korinthos*), an ancient city of Greece, at the SW. end of the Isthmus of Corinth, between the Gulf of Corinth (Lepanto) on the W. and that of Ægina on the E., 48 miles W. of Athens. It was situated under the northern slope of a steep mountain, 1886 feet high, on which was the citadel, the Acro-Corinthus, and on whose side was the famed fountain of Pirene. It is supposed to have been founded by the Phœnicians. It was one of the most flourishing cities of Greece, being an entrepôt for all merchandise passing from sea to sea across the isthmus, and commanding at the same time all the land traffic from N. to S. Its inhabitants, who excelled in weaving, dyeing, metal-working, and the ceramic arts, founded numerous colonies and acquired great riches, so that Corinth became proverbial for its luxury. It was profusely adorned with fountains, statues, theatres, and public buildings of such excellence in design as to give rise to an order of architecture now known by its name. Ancient Corinth was sacked and nearly destroyed by the Romans 146 B.C.; nearly all the treasures of art there accumulated were carried to Rome. A new city arose under the Romans. Of the ancient structures hardly a vestige remains. In the Middle Ages Corinth passed into the hands of the Venetians, from whom it was wrested by Mohammed II. Until recent times the Acro-Corinthus was a strong fortress. The town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1858. The present town called New Corinth, the capital of the newly constituted nome of Corinthia, lies 3 miles NE. of the site of the old city on the Gulf of Corinth. Pop. in 1896, 4188. The Acro-Corinthus commands a magnificent view.

Corinth, a post-village of Howard co., Ark., 8 miles NE. of Center Point. Pop. 150.

Corinth, a post-village of Heard co., Ga., 5 miles NW. of Hogansville.

Corinth, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Ill., 12 miles NE. of Marion.

Corinth, a banking post-town of Grant co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 12 miles S. of Williamstown. Pop. in 1900, 331.

Corinth, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., about 20 miles NW. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 1042.

Corinth, a post-village of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Corinth, a banking city, capital of Alcorn co., Miss., on the Southern and the Mobile and Ohio Rs., 93 miles SE. of Memphis, Tenn. It has machine-shops, iron-works, and manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, spokes, etc. The place was of strategic importance in the Civil War. The Confederates, in great force, held it after the battle of Shiloh, but were compelled to evacuate it on May 29, 1862. Gen. Rosecrans repulsed the Confederates here, Oct. 3–4, 1862. Pop. in 1900, 3661.

Corinth, a banking post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 17 miles N. of Saratoga Springs, its banking point. It has manufactures of pulp and paper, leather and lumber. Pop. in 1890, 1222; in 1900, 2039.

Corinth (local pron. kŏ-rinth'), a post-township (town) of Orange co., Vt., about 25 miles SSE. of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900, 978.

Corinth, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and the Wabash Rs. The banking point is Tilsonburg. Pop. about 250.

Corinth, Gulf of, or **Gulf of Lepanto** (anc. *Corinthi'acus Si'nus*), an arm of the Mediterranean, extending into Greece, and separating the Morea on the S. from Hellas on the N. Length, from W. to E., 75 miles; average breadth, 15 miles. It communicates on the W. with the Gulf of Patras by the Strait of Lepanto. The canal through the Isthmus of Corinth connects it with the Ægean Sea. On its shores, which are highly picturesque, are the towns of Lepanto, Livadostro, Corinth, and Vostizza.

Corinth, Isthmus of, a neck of land in Greece, uniting the Morea with Attica, between the Gulfs of Corinth and Ægina. Length, about 20 miles; breadth, from 4 to 8 miles. Its scenery is very interesting, and on it are various remains of antiquity, including the Isthmian wall and traces of the famous temple of Neptune. A ship-canal, about 4 miles in length, in great part cut through the solid rock, opened in 1893, connects the two gulfs.

Corinto, ko-reen'to, the principal seaport of Nicaragua on the Pacific coast, in the department of Chinandega, 19 miles WNW. of León, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 3000.

Corisco, ko-ris'ko, a bay of Western Africa, Bight of Biafra. It extends from Cape Esteiras on the S. to Cape St. John on the N. and 14 miles inland.

Corisco, an island of Africa, at the mouth of Corisco Bay. Lat. 54′ 30″ N.; lon. 9° 20′ E. It is 12 miles long and 6 miles broad. It is claimed by Spain, and is an American mission station.

Cork (L. *Corca'gia* or *Corra'gia*), a city, parliamentary borough, and river-port of Ireland, capital of the co. of Cork, on the Lee, 11 miles above the entrance of Cork Harbor and 137 miles SW. of Dublin. The city proper is built on an island formed by the Lee, which river is here crossed by many bridges, several of them elegant structures. It is the terminus of several railways. Cork is the third city of Ireland in population, being surpassed only by Dublin and Belfast. The houses in the more ancient quarter are mostly of limestone; elsewhere they are of brick, frequently faced with slate. Among the prominent edifices are the new Protestant cathedral and some of the other churches, various monasteries, the city and county court-houses, the mansion-house on a fine walk termed the Mardyke, Queen's College, and Cork Royal Institution. Cork has a large public park and a beautiful cemetery. Its attractive environs are studded with country-residences belonging to merchants. The city of Cork forms a county in itself.

The principal manufactures are leather, iron and other metallic goods, glass, gloves, paper, textiles, fertilizers, beer, and spirits. The trade is extensive, and large sums have recently been expended in deepening the Lee and building quays. (See CORK HARBOR.) Cork is the seat of an Anglican and a Catholic bishop. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Cork was founded about A.D. 600. In the twelfth century it acknowledged the sovereignty of Henry II. Pop. in 1881, 80,124; in 1891, 75,070; in 1901, 75,978; of the parliamentary borough, 99,690.

Cork, the most southerly and largest county of Ireland, in Munster, bounded on the N. by Limerick, NE. by Tipperary, E. by Waterford, and on the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2890 sq. m. The surface is mountainous in the W. The coast is deeply indented by magnificent bays and harbors, the principal being Bantry, Dunmanus, Clonakilty, Kinsale, Cork, and Youghal. The principal rivers are the Blackwater, Lee, and Bandon. Small lakes are numerous and in many parts the scenery is highly picturesque. The dairy-industry is extensive. The county is subdivided into the East and West Ridings. Capital, Cork; next largest town, Queenstown. Pop. in 1871, 516,046; in 1881, 495,607; in 1891, 436,641; in 1901, 404,800.

Cork, a post-village of Butts co., Ga., on the Southern R. Pop. 100.

Cork, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y. Pop. 100.

Cork, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 48 miles NE. of Cleveland.

Cork Harbor, a fine landlocked and fortified basin of Ireland, formed by the estuary of the Lee. It is large and deep enough to contain the whole British navy, and has an entrance 1 mile across, within which it expands to 8 miles in breadth. On its N. side is Great Island, containing Queenstown. It contains Spike and Haulbowline Islands.

Corlay, kor'lâ', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 17 miles NW. of Loudéac. Pop. about 1500. HAUT-CORLAY, hō kor'lâ', or CORLAY-LE-HAUT, a village, is adjacent to this town.

Corleone, kor-lâ-o'nâ, a town of Sicily, 21 miles S. of Palermo, on a hill, near the source of the Belici. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 14,547.

Corleto, kor-lâ'to, a town of Italy, 23 miles SE. of Potenza. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4520.

Corley, a post-village of Shelby co., Iowa, 6 miles by rail S. of Harlan. Pop. 75.

Corley, a post-hamlet of Bowie co., Tex., 22 miles by rail W. of Texarkana.

Cormachiti, kor-mâ-kee'tee (anc. *Crom'myon Promonto'rium*), a lofty promontory, sometimes called Mount Cormachiti, on the N. coast of the island of Cyprus.

Cormantyn, kor-mân'tin or kor-mân-tine', or **Cormantine,** a settlement of the Gold Coast, Africa. From the name of this village many of the blacks in the West Indies are called Coromantis. LITTLE CORMANTYN is an abandoned Dutch fort of the Gold Coast, 3 miles E. of Anamaboe.

Corm Creek rises in Union co., Ark., enters Louisiana, and unites with the Ouachita River 12 miles N. of Monroe.

Corme, kor'mâ, a small port on the NW. coast of Spain, in Galicia, 30 miles W. by S. of Corunna.

Cormeilles, kor'mâ'y, a small town of France, in Oise, 15 miles N. of Beauvais.

Cormeilles, a town of France, in Eure, 38 miles WNW. of Évreux. Pop (commune) about 1200.

Cormeilles-en-Parisis, kor-mâ'zôn'-pâ-re-zee', a small town in the department of Seine-et-Oise, France, arrondissement of Versailles, on the Seine. One of the forts guarding Paris is located here.

Cormery, kor'mẹh-ree', a small town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 11 miles SE. of Tours, on the Indre.

Cormicy, kor'mee'see', a town of France, in Marne, 10 miles NW. of Rheims. Pop. (commune) about 1200.

Cormons, kor'mons, a town of Austria-Hungary, 7 miles W. of Görz. It has various industries. A statue to the emperor Maximilian I. was erected here in 1903. Pop. in 1900, 3972; of the commune, 6068.

Cormorant, a post-township of Becker co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 554.

Corn Creek, of Conecuh co., Ala., flows into the Conecuh River from the N.

Corn Creek, a post-village of Trimble co., Ky. Pop. 100.

Corneille (kor-neel') or **Corney Creek** rises in Columbia co., Ark., runs southeastward into Louisiana, and enters the Bayou d'Arbonne, 2 miles W. of Farmersville.

Cornelia, a banking-post-town of Habersham co., Ga., on the Southern and the Tallulah Falls Rs. Pop. in 1900, 467.

Cornelia, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., 9 miles S. of Warrensburg. Pop. 70.

Cornelimünster, kor-nâ'le-mün'stẹr, a town and tourist-resort of Prussia, 7½ miles from Aix-la-Chapelle. It contains the buildings of a suppressed abbey. Pop. in 1900, 1393.

Cornelius, a city of Washington co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 20 miles W. of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Cor'nell', a banking post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 10 miles NW. of Pontiac. Pop. in 1900, 521.

Cornell, a post-village of Delta co., Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. 100.

Corner-of-the-Beach, a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec. The banking point is Campbelton, New Brunswick. Pop. 150.

Cornersburg, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 5 miles NE. of Canfield. Pop. 125.

Cornerstone, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ark., 3 miles E. of New Gascony.

Cornersville, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., 8 miles WNW. of Cambridge. Pop. 40.

Cornersville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Miss., 18 miles SE. of Waterford.

Cornersville, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., 17 miles NE. of Pulaski. Pop. about 300.

Cornerville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ark. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop. 100.

Corneto Tarquinia, kor-nâ'to târ-quin'e-â (L. *Cornetum*), a maritime town of central Italy, province of Rome, 12 miles N. of Civitavecchia, on a lofty height, bordering the Mediterranean, and 1 mile from the ruins of Tarquinii. It has a mediæval cathedral with a fine dome. Many of its houses are built partly with materials from the ancient Tarquinii. In the vicinity are many Etruscan tombs, and the town possesses a museum of Etruscan antiquities. Pop. in 1901, 5440.

Cor'netts'ville, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ind.

Cornhill, a village of Northumberland, England, 1½ miles from Coldstream.

Cornhill, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., about 12 miles N. of Georgetown. Pop. 250.

Corn Hill, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Sussex. Pop. about 300.

Corniche, La, lâ kor'neesh' (Fr.), or **La Cornice,** lâ kor-nee'chê (It., meaning "the cornice"), a roadway leading from Nice to Genoa, through the Riviera, noted for its magnificent scenery. The name is more generally applied to the western or Mentone section. It was constructed under Napoleon I. by the prefect Dubouchage.

Cornigliano, kor-nil-yâ'no, a town of Italy, 3 miles W. of Genoa, on the Mediterranean. Pop. about 6000; of the commune in 1901, 9456.

Cornimont, kor'nee'môn' (Ger. *Hornenberg,* hor'nẹn-bêrg'), a small town of France, in Vosges, on the frontier of Alsace, 33 miles SE. of Epinal.

Corning, a banking post-town and capital of Clay co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 153 miles NE. of Little Rock. It has cotton-gins and compresses, saw-, grist- and flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 784.

Corning, a post-village of Tecamo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 19 miles S. of Red Bluff.

Corning, a banking post-town, capital of Adams co., Iowa, on the East Branch of the Nodaway River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 80 miles SW. of Des Moines. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 1682; in 1900, 2145.

Corning, a banking city of Nemaha co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 14 miles S. of Seneca. Pop. in 1900, 425.

Corning, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., 19 miles NE. of Allegan.

Corning, a banking post-town of Holt co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 51 miles NW. of St. Joseph.

Corning, a city of Steuben co., N.Y., is situated on the Chemung River and on the Lackawanna, the Erie, and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 17 miles WNW. of Elmira. It contains a court-house, the Corning Academy, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, iron-foundries, extensive glass-, brick-, tile-, terra-cotta, and wagon-works, etc., and has lumber- and coal-industries. Coal is mined in the vicinity. A bridge across the river connects Corning with Knoxville. Pop. in 1880, 4802; in 1890, 8550; in 1900, 11,061.

Corning, a banking post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central and other railroad lines, 12 miles SE. of New Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 1401.

Corning, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 16 miles by rail S. of Allentown.

Corning, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Wis., 7 miles SW. of Merrill.

Cornish, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Ardmore. Pop. in 1900, 307.

Cornish, a post-village of York co., Me., on the Ossipee River, 27 miles by rail WNW. of Portland. Pop. of Cornish township (town) in 1900, 984.

Cornish, a township (town) of Sullivan co., N. H., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900, 962. See CORNISH FLAT.

Cornish, a post-village of Warren co., N.J. The banking point is Belvidere.

Cornish Center, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H.

Cornish Flat, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Cornish township (town), 8 miles ENE. of Windsor, Vt.

Cornish Heights, mountain ridges of Cornwall, England, rising steeply from the seaboard on the W., and attaining, in Brown Willy, a height of 13,610 feet.

Cornishville, a banking post-village of Mercer co., Ky., about 35 miles SW. of Lexington. Pop. about 350.

Cornland, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 16 miles NE. of Springfield. Pop. 200.

Cornlea, a post-village of Platte co., Neb. Pop. 65.

Corno, Monte. See MONTE CORNO.

Cornouailles, kor'noo-I', a former district of France, in Lower Brittany, now comprised in the departments of Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, and Morbihan. Its capital was Quimper.

Cornplanter, a township of Venango co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1200.

Cornplanter, a post-village of Warren co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Cornpropsts Mills, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa.

Cornsville, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., 35 miles NW. of Bristol, Tenn.

Cornucopia, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Ga., 16 miles NW. of Clinton.

Cornucopia, a post-village of Union co., Oregon, 33 miles SE. of Union. Pop. about 250.

Cornudella, kor-noo-dêl'yâ, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 24 miles NW. of Tarragona. Pop. about 2500.

Cornus, kor'nüce', a town of France, in Aveyron, 15 miles ESE. of Saint-Affrique. Pop. (commune) about 1000.

Cornville, a post-township (town) of Somerset co., Me., about 8 miles N. of Skowhegan. Pop. in 1900, 689.

Cornwall, a county of England, forming its SW. extremity, enclosed by the sea on all sides except on the E., where it is separated in great part from Devonshire by the river Tamar. Area, 1365 sq. m., including the Scilly Islands. The surface is intersected from W. to E. by a ridge of rugged and bleak hills, and very scantily timbered, but it has some very picturesque and fertile valleys. On

the northern coast a considerable extent of surface has been overwhelmed with sand, covering hills of several hundred feet in height. The shores are greatly indented by inlets of the sea, the principal of which are St. Ives and Padstow, harbors on the Atlantic Ocean, and, on the English Channel, St. Blazey Bay, Falmouth Harbor, and Mount's Bay, between the promontories of the Lizard and Land's End. Plymouth Sound, on the borders of Devon, is the estuary of the Tamar. Principal rivers are the Tamar, Fowey, and Camel. Wheat, barley, and oats are the chief crops, and agriculture has lately improved. The pilchard-, herring- and mackerel-fisheries are actively carried on. Cornwall is rich in metals: its tin-mines have been wrought from remote antiquity. The great metallic district extends from Dartmoor, in Devonshire, on the E., to Land's end on the W. Copper, silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, antimony, arsenic, magnesia, cobalt, and bismuth are also found, but mining is mainly confined to tin. The principal towns are Bodmin (the capital), Truro, Launceston, Falmouth, Penryn, and Penzance. This part of Britain was not subdued by the Saxons till the time of Athelstan, and its vernacular language (the Cornish, a dialect of the Celtic) became extinct about 1800. The district contains many Druidical stones and other rude monuments, as also ruins of baronial castles. The eldest son of the king of England bears the title of duke of Cornwall. Pop. in 1881, 330,686; in 1891, 322,589; in 1901, 322,334. The county, as such, returns 6 members to parliament.

Cornwall, a post-township (town) of Litchfield co., Conn., about 36 miles W. by N. of Hartford, is bounded on the W. by the Housatonic River. Pop. in 1900, 1175.

Cornwall, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Cornwall township (town), 11 miles NW. of Litchfield.

Cornwall, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 112 miles S. of St. Louis.

Cornwall, a post-township (town) of Orange co., N.Y., is about 48 miles N. of New York city, and is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River. It comprises part of the beautiful scenery of the Highlands and contains the village and military academy of West Point, also a village named Cornwall on the Hudson. It has many superior hotels and boarding-houses, which in summer entertain many thousands of visitors. Pop. in 1900, 4258. See CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.

Cornwall, a post-township of Lebanon co., Pa., 25 miles E. of Harrisburg. The borough of Lebanon is contiguous to its northern boundary. It has iron-furnaces and mines of iron and copper. Pop. in 1900, 1539.

Cornwall, a post-township (town) and village of Addison co., Vt., about 4 miles SW. of Middlebury, is bounded on the E. by Otter Creek. Pop. in 1900, 850; of the village, 85.

Cornwall, a port of entry, capital of the co. of Stormont, Ontario, at the mouth of the Cornwall Canal, on the river St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk and the Ottawa and New York Rs., 67 miles SW. of Montreal and 105 miles ENE. of Kingston. It has important manufactures of flour, woollen and cotton goods, paper, paper-pulp, etc. It is a shipping point for produce and stone. Pop. in 1901, 6704.

Cornwall, or **Pye's Corners,** a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 7 miles from Charlottetown.

Cornwall Bridge, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Cornwall township (town), on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 57 miles NNW. of Bridgeport. Pop. about 250.

Cornwall, Cape, a headland on the SW. coast of Cornwall, England, about 4 miles N. of Land's End.

Cornwall Hollow, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., in Cornwall township (town) about 36 miles WNW. of Hartford.

Cornwallis, a post-village of Ritchie co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 32 miles E. of Parkersburg.

Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. See WOLFVILLE.

Cornwall Island, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 61° S.; lon. 24° 58′ W.

Cornwall Island, an island in the Mulgrave Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, N. of the Radack chain.

Cornwallis Island, in the Arctic Ocean, E. of Bathurst, of which it is really a peninsula. Lat. 75° N.; lon. 95° W.

Cornwall Landing, in Orange co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 6 miles below Newburg and near the N. border of the Highlands.

Cornwall on the Hudson, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Orange co., N.Y., in Cornwall township (town), on the Hudson River and on the West Shore and the New York, Ontario and Western Rs., 5 miles below Newburg. It is at the foot of Storm King, a peak of the Highlands, and has lumber-mills and manufactures of bricks and carpets. Pop. in 1900, 1966. See CORNWALL.

Cornwallville, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., at the base of the Catskill Mountains, 20 miles W. of Catskill.

Cornwell, a post-village of Chester co., S.C. The banking point is Chester. Pop. 100.

Coro, or **Santa Aña de Coro,** sän'tä än'yä dä ko'ro, formerly **Venezuela,** a town of Venezuela, capital of the state of Falcón, near the Gulf of Coro, 155 miles WNW. of Valencia, and near the isthmus connecting Paraguana with the main-land. Its harbor is Vela de Coro, with a fairly active trade. Pop. 9500.

Corocoro, a town and mining district of Bolivia, in the department of La Paz, 50 miles SW. of La Paz, with which it is connected by rail. Elevation, 13,300 feet. Pop. about 9000.

Cor'oman'del, a town of New Zealand, province of Auckland, on the E. side of the Hauraki Gulf. It has gold-quartz mines. Pop. 1500.

Cor'oman'del Coast, in India, extends along the side of the peninsula, through nearly six degrees of latitude, from Point Calymere to the mouth of the river Kistna. The cities of Madras, Tranquebar, and Pondicherry are on this coast.

Coron, a seaport town of Greece. See KORONE.

Corona, a mining post-village of Walker co., Ala., 54 miles by rail WNW. of Birmingham. Pop. about 400.

Corona, a banking city of Riverside co., Cal., in a grain and fruit region, on the Southern California R., 15 miles SW. of Riverside. Pop. in 1900, 1434.

Corona, a former post-village of Queens co., N.Y., now a part of the borough of Queens, New York city.

Corona, a post-village of Roberts co., S.Dak., 5 miles by rail SE. of Wilmot.

Corona, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River.

Coronaca, a post-town of Abbeville co., S.C., 21 miles by rail SW. of Laurens. Pop. in 1900, 236.

Coronado, ko-ro-nä'do, a city and fashionable watering-place of San Diego co., Cal., on the Coronado R., SW. of San Diego, its banking point, with which it is connected by tramway. Coronado Beach is about 12 miles long, and is one of the most enjoyable beaches of the American coast, parts of it being beautifully laid out and grown with sub-tropical plants. The climate is mild and dry, with limited variation, the average temperature of winter being about 53° and of summer 68° The Coronado mineral waters have been found efficacious in kidney and liver troubles. Pop. in 1900, 935.

Coronata, ko-ro-nä'tä, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 18 miles S. of Zara. Length, 15 miles.

Coronation Gulf, in the Arctic Ocean, in British North America, is S. of Wollaston Land. Lat. 68° 30′ N.; lon. 110°–116° W.

Coronation Island, in Alaska, is W. of the Prince of Wales Archipelago.

Coronation Island, in the South Atlantic Ocean, one of the South Orkney group, is in lat. 60° 50′ S.

Coronda, ko-ron'dä, a town in the province of Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, 25 miles SSW. of Santa Fé.

Corone'a (Gr. Κορώνεια), an ancient town in the western part of Bœotia. Here, in 447 B.C., the Athenians were defeated by the Bœotians, and here, in 394 B.C., Agesilaus vanquished the allied enemies of Sparta.

Coronel, ko-ro-nĕl', a seaport of Chile, province and 25 miles S. of Concepción, with which it is connected by rail. Here are important mines of Tertiary coal. Pop. 2300.

Coronil, ko-ro-neel', a small town of Spain, 24 miles SE. of Seville, on a crown-shaped hill (whence its name), with ruins of a Moorish castle.

Coroora, or **Corura,** ko-roo'rä, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in the Pelew group.

Corowa, a post-town of New South Wales, 300 miles SW. of Sydney. Pop. about 1500.

Corozal, ko-ro-säl', a town and jurisdiction of Porto Rico, about 16 miles (direct) SW. of San Juan. Pop. of the town in 1899, 1057; of the jurisdiction, 11,508. It was much damaged by a hurricane in 1899.

Corozal, a town of the republic of Colombia, in the department of Bolívar, 75 miles SSE. of Cartagena. Pop. about 8000.

Corozal, a station of the republic of Panama, on the Panama R., 5 miles from Panama.

Corozal, a town of British Honduras, at its extreme N. point, is the second town of importance in the colony. Pop. 2000.

Corpach, kor'päk, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyll, on the E. bank of Loch Eil, 2 miles N. by W. of Fort William, at the entrance of the Caledonian Canal.

Corpi Santi, kor'pee sän'tee, a suburban district of Milan.

Corps, kor, a town of France, in Isère, on the Drac, 28 miles SSE. of Grenoble. Pop. (commune) about 1200.

Corps-Nuds, kor nüd, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles SE. of Rennes. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Corpus Christi, kor'pus kris'tee, a banking city and resort, capital of Nueces co., Tex., on Corpus Christi Bay, at the mouth of the Nueces River, and on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the Mexican National Rs., 200 miles SW. of Galveston. It has numerous canneries and is an important shipping point for fish, oysters, and turtles. Pop. in 1900, 4703.

Corpus Christi Bay, a lagoon in Texas, forming the N. extremity of the Laguna del Madre, and separated by Mustang Island from the Gulf of Mexico, with which it communicates by Aransas Pass and Corpus Christi Inlet. It receives the Nueces River.

Corque, kor'kä, a town of Bolivia, department and 40 miles SW. of Oruro. Pop. about 2000.

Corragia, a Latin name of Cork.

Corral, a seaport of Chile, in Valdivia.

Corral de Almaguer, kor-räl' dä äl-mä-ghĕr', a town of Spain, province and 45 miles ESE. of Toledo, in a fertile plain near the Rianzares. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Corral Falso, a town of Cuba, in the province of Matanzas, 22 miles S. by W. of Cardenas, with which it is connected by rail. It has many sugar-mills and distilleries.

Corralillo, kor-rä-leel'yo, a town of Santa Clara province, Cuba, about 2 miles from the N. coast and 39 miles (direct) NW. of Sagua la Grande. Pop. in 1899, 2588.

Corralitos, kor-räl'ee-tose, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal., 14 miles E. of Santa Cruz. Pop. 100.

Corral Nuevo, kor-räl' nwä'vo, a town of Matanzas province, Cuba, 7 miles (direct) W. by N. of Matanzas. It is locally important. Pop. in 1899, 754.

Cor'ral' Peak, Colo., a mountain in the Middle Park, in lat. 40° 11′ N., lon. 106° 9′ W. It has an altitude of 11,333 feet above the sea-level.

Correctionville, a banking post-town of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Little Sioux River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Illinois Central Rs., 34 miles E. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 935.

Correggio, kor-rĕd'jo, a town of Italy, province of Reggio nell' Emilia, 9 miles NE. of Reggio. It is the birthplace of Antonio Allegri, known as Correggio. Pop. in 1901, 3155; commune, 14,437.

Corregidor, kor-rĕh-he-dōr', or **Mariveles,** mä-re-vä'lĕs, an island of the Philippines, in the entrance to Manila Bay. Lat. 14° 24′ N. It is an extinct volcano, about 3 miles long by 1 mile broad, high and broken, and is clothed with vegetation. It has a semaphore station, light-house, and fortifications. Pop. 600. Chief settlement, San José, 27 miles (direct) SW. by W. of Manila.

Correll, a banking post-village of Bigstone co., Minn. Pop. about 120.

Correse, kor-rä'sä, a village of central Italy, 18 miles SSW. of Rieti, near the Correse, on the site of the ancient Cures.

Corrèze, kor'raiz', a river of France, rises in the department of Corrèze, flows SW., and joins the Vézère at Saint-Pantaléon-de-Larches. Length, 50 miles.

Corrèze, a south-central department of France, formed of part of the old province of Limousin and bounded by the departments of Creuse, Haute-Vienne, Dordogne, Lot, Cantal, and Puy-de-Dôme. Area, 2273 sq. m. Surface hilly and mountainous, the highest point being over 3000 feet above the sea. Principal rivers are the Dordogne and the Vézère, of which latter the Corrèze is an affluent. The soil is generally poor, but there is fine pasture land. The chief products are grain (principally rye), potatoes, wine, fruits, and chestnuts. Much live-stock is reared. Manufactures are but little developed. Capital, Tulle. Pop. in 1891, 328,119; in 1901, 318,422.

Corrèze, a town of France, department of Corrèze, 9 miles NE. of Tulle. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Corrib, Lough, lŏh kor'rib, a large lake of Ireland, in Connaught, co. and 3 miles N. of Galway. Length, from NW. to SE., 20 miles; the breadth varies from 1 mile to 6 miles. It receives the Clare and other rivers, with the surplus water of loughs Mask and Carra, and discharges its own surplus by the Galway River into Galway Bay.

Corrie, a coast-village of Scotland, on the island of Arran, 5 miles from Brodick.

Corrientes, kor-re-en'tĕs, a province of the Argentine Republic, bounded N. by Paraguay, E. by Brasil, and W. by the river Paraná. The Uruguay washes its E. border. Much of its northern part is low and marshy and contains the island-studded Laguna Ibera (or Yberán). Fertile plains extend between the Corrientes and Paraná. Leading products are corn, cotton, indigo, tobacco, fruits, and sugar. Area, 32,500 sq. m. Capital, Corrientes. Pop. estimated for 1900, 277,041.

Corrientes, or **San Juan de Corrientes,** sän hoo-än' dä kor-re-en'tĕs, a town and capital of Corrientes province, Argentine Republic, on the E. bank of the Paraná, below the confluence of the Paraguay. Lat. 27° 27′ S.; lon. 58° 46′ W. It contains a library, national college, natural history museum, etc. It has a good trade in hides, maté, cotton, sugar, tobacco, oranges, wool, and lumber, and is largely engaged in the rearing of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules. There is considerable ship-building. Pop. in 1895, 16,129; estimated for 1901, 17,000.

Corrientes, Cape, on the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 23° 48′ S.; lon. 35° 40′ E.

Corrientes, Cape, on the SW. coast of Mexico. Lat. 20° 22′ N.; lon. 105° 35′ W.

Corrientes, Cape, South America, on the Pacific coast. Lat. 5° 30′ N.

Corrientes (or **Aguirre,** ä-gheer'rĕh), **Cape,** a low, sandy point near the SW. extremity of Cuba. Lat. 21° 45′ N.; lon. 84° 27′ W. To the W. is the deep bight or bay of Corrientes.

Corrientes River, of the Argentine Republic, in the province of the same name, is an eastern tributary of the Paraná.

Corrievrekin, or **Corryvreckan,** kor-re-vrĕk'kan ("Brecan's cauldron"), a whirlpool off the W. coast of Scotland, between the islands of Jura and Scarba.

Corrigan, a post-village of Polk co., Tex., 22 miles by rail N. of Livingston. Pop. about 300.

Corriganville, a post-hamlet of Allegany co., Md., 5 miles NW. of Cumberland.

Corriskin, Loch, a small lake of Scotland, in the Isle of Skye, near its S. coast. It is deep and noted for its wild scenery.

Corrubedo (kor-roo-bä'do), **Cape,** on the W. coast of Galicia, Spain.

Corry, a banking city of Erie co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania, the Erie and the Western New York and Pennsylvania Rs., 37 miles SE. of Erie. It contains foundries and machine-shops, flour- and saw-mills, tanneries, and manufactures of locomotives, steam-engines, shovels, radiators, etc. It is in an oil and gas region and contains a state fish-hatchery. Pop. in 1900, 5369.

Corse, the French name of Corsica.

Corsen, Cape, the western extremity of France, department of Finistère (Brittany), 14 miles W. of Brest.

Corseul, kor'sul', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 26 miles E. of Saint-Brieuc, with numerous Roman remains.

Corsewall Point, a headland of Scotland, on its SW. coast, co. of Wigtown, 12 miles N. of Port Patrick.

Corsham, a town of England, in Wiltshire, 8 miles ENE. of Bath. Pop. about 4000.

Corsica, kor'se-kä (anc. *Cyr'nos,* afterwards *Cor'sica;* Fr. *Corse,* kors), an island of a somewhat irregular but compact shape, in the Mediterranean, situated between lat. 41° 20′ and 43° N. and lon. 8° 30′ and 9° 30′ E., separated on the S. from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, 7 miles wide in its narrowest part. Greatest length, from N. to S., 110 miles; greatest breadth, 53 miles. Area, 3366 sq. m. In the N. it runs out into a long and narrow point of land, about 22 miles long, pointing like an index-finger in the direction of Genoa, and terminating in Cape Corso. The E. coast is remarkable for its uniformity, but the W. coast presents a striking contrast, a number of deep bays following one another in rapid succession. Of these, the most important, proceeding from N. to S., are the Gulfs of Santo Fiorenzo, Calvi, Porto, Sagone, Ajaccio, and Valinco. The interior is covered with mountains, the culminating point, Monte Cinto, in the NW., having a height of 8889 feet, with Monte Rotondo, not far N. of the centre of the island, rising to an almost equal elevation (8610 feet). For the greater part of the year the loftier summits are covered with snow. Numerous streams, or rather torrents, descend precipitously on all sides to the coast. The climate is noted for its salubrity, the E. coast, however, being an exception. The heat is sometimes excessive, but the sky is generally clear, and the air bracing. Owing to the mountainous nature of the surface, much of it still remains in a state of nature. The magnificent primeval forests are, however, being gradually reduced in extent. Forests of stately chestnuts, yielding immense quantities of nuts, climb to great elevations. Nowhere does the olive grow more luxuriantly than in Corsica. The vegetation of the southern Mediterranean zone is well represented in the inland,

Above the forest-level are the Alpine pastures, upon which browse multitudes of sheep and goats. The principal agricultural products are grain (mainly wheat), potatoes, olives, wine, and southern fruits (especially lemons). Agriculture is in a very backward state, and in many parts chestnuts are an important staple of food. Timber is largely exported. Fish is abundant in the lagoons along the E. coast. Large quantities of eels, anchovies, and tunny-fishes are caught. The coral fishery is also carried on. Lead, copper, and antimony are mined in small quantities. The mineral products include granite, porphyry, jasper, serpentine, marble, and alabaster. Although the island has belonged to France for more than a century, the population is still almost entirely Italian. The Corsicans are a simple, for the most part ignorant, sturdy, and unspoiled rustic folk, fond of poetry and clinging to the practices of the past. The *vendetta* (assassination in connection with hereditary family feuds) has not entirely died out. Manufactures are hardly developed. The chief ports of Corsica are Bastia, Ajaccio, and Calvi. The island forms one of the departments of France. Capital, Ajaccio. Pop. in 1901, 295,589.

The Carthaginians held sway on the coasts of Corsica, and in the second half of the third century B.C. were forced to cede the island to the Romans. In the early part of the Middle Ages the Vandals, Goths, Saracens, and Lombards successively descended upon the island. For a while it belonged to the Frankish realm. It was long a bone of contention between the Pisans and Genoese, the latter remaining masters of it at the close of the thirteenth century. It revolted in the first half of the eighteenth century, and in 1768 it was sold by Genoa to France. An insurrection which broke out in 1793 under the lead of Paoli liberated the island for a brief space, but French authority was reestablished in 1796. Napoleon was a native of Corsica.

Corsica, a post-village of Tatnall co., Ga., on the Stillmore Air Line. Pop. 100.

Corsica, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, 5 miles SSE. of Galion. Pop. 200.

Corsica, a post-borough of Jefferson co., Pa., about 33 miles SE. of Oil City. Pop. in 1900, 293.

Corsicana, kor'se-kah'na, a post-village of Barry co., Mo., 37 miles SE. of Carthage. Pop. 70.

Corsicana, a banking city, capital of Navarro co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central and the St. Louis Southwestern Rs., 53 miles SSE. of Dallas. It has cotton-gins and compresses and manufactures of ice, carriages, cigars, etc., and is an important shipping point for cotton, grains, wool, and oil. There are several hundred oil-wells in the vicinity. A state orphan asylum is located here. Pop. in 1890, 6285; in 1900, 9313.

Corsico, kor'se-ko, a village of Italy, 4½ miles SW. of Milan.

Corso, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo.

Corso (kor'so), **Cape** (anc. *Promonto'rium Sa'crum*), forms the N. extremity of the island of Corsica.

Corson Siding, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Lindsay. Pop. about 200.

Corson's Inlet, a fishing-village and summer-resort of Cape May co., N.J., on the Atlantic coast and on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs.

Corstorphine, a village of Scotland, 3 miles from Edinburgh.

Cortaillod, kor'tâ'yo', a village of Switzerland, 5 miles SW. of Neuchâtel.

Cortazar, kor-tâ-sar', a town of Mexico, state and 45 miles SE. of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1895, 8633.

Corte, It. pron. kor'tâ, a town of Corsica, near its centre, 31 miles SW. of Bastia. It has a strong castle. The patriot Paoli established his seat of government here in revolt against Genoa. Pop. in 1901, 5425.

Cortegana, kor-tâ-gâ'nâ, a small town of Spain, 43 miles NNE. of Huelva.

Cortemaggiore, kor'tâ-mâd-jo'rê, a town of Italy, 15 miles E. by S. of Piacenza, on the Larda. Pop. about 3000; of the commune in 1901, 4706.

Cortemarck, kor-tâ-mark', a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 15 miles SSW. of Bruges. Pop. about 4000.

Cortenuova, kor'tâ-noo-o'vâ, a village of Italy, province of Bergamo, circle of Treviglio. It is noted for the victory gained there in 1237 by the Emperor Frederick II. over the forces of the Lombard League.

Corteolona, kor'tâ-o-lo'nâ, a town of Italy, 11 miles SSE. of Pavia, on the Olona. Pop. about 2000.

Cortes, kor'tês, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 12 miles SE. of Tudela, near the Ebro. Pop. about 1500.

Cortes de la Frontera, kor'tês dâ lâ fron-tâ'râ, a town of Spain, 48 miles WSW. of Malaga. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Cortes de la Frontera, kor'tês dâ lâ fron-tâ'râ, a bay on the SW. coast of the island of Cuba.

Cortés, Sea of. See California, Gulf of.

Cortez, a post-town, capital of Montezuma co., Colo., 40 miles (direct) W. of Durango. Pop. in 1900, 125.

Cortez, a post-village of Landen co., Nev. The banking point is Austin. Pop. 200.

Cortez, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Cortland, a county in the south-central part of New York, has an area of 486 sq. m. It is drained by the Otselic and Tioughnioga rivers. It has quarries of good limestone and sandstone. Capital, Cortland. Pop. in 1890, 28,657; in 1900, 27,576.

Cortland, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ill., 5 miles by rail S. of Sycamore. Pop. in 1900, 261.

Cortland, or **Courtland,** kôrt'land, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., 4 miles by rail W. of Seymour, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Cortland, a banking post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 17 miles N. of Beatrice. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Cortland, a city, capital of Cortland co., N.Y., is pleasantly situated on the Tioughnioga River and on the Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley and the Erie and New York Central Rs., 36 miles S. of Syracuse. It is the seat of a state normal- and training-school, and has various machine-shops, stove-, wire-drawing, wire-weaving, furniture- and cabinet-works, manufactures of carriage-trimmings, wagons and carriages, wall-paper, etc. Pop. in 1880, 4050; in 1890, 8590; in 1900, 9014.

Cortland, formerly **Baconsburg,** a banking post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 48 miles ENE. of Akron. Pop. in 1900, 620.

Cortland Center, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., about 18 miles NE. of Grand Rapids.

Cortlandt, a township (town) of Westchester co., N.Y., bounded W. by the Hudson River. Pop. (including Peekskill and other villages) in 1900, 18,703.

Cortland Village, N.Y. See Cortland.

Cortlandville, a township (town) of Cortland co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2907.

Cortona, kor-to'nâ (anc. *Cor'ytum,* or *Cor'ythus,* afterwards *Corto'na*), a town of Italy, in Tuscany, province of Arezzo, 73 miles SE. of Florence, on a hill facing the Lake of Perugia. Around the city, and in its museum, are a great variety of Etruscan and Roman antiquities. It has a cathedral of the tenth century, which, like many of its other churches, contains fine works of art; also a castle built by the Medici. It is the seat of a so-called Etruscan Academy. Its cyclopean walls, supposed to have been erected 3000 years ago, remain perfect in two-thirds of their extent. Cortona was one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria. Pop. in 1901, 3667.

Cortoriacum, the Latin name of Courtrai.

Coruche, ko-roo'shâ, a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 50 miles ENE. of Lisbon. Pop. about 3500.

Coruishk, Loch, lok ko-roo'ishk, a small lake of Scotland, Isle of Skye, 12 miles S. of Portree.

Corumbá, a town and fortress of Brazil, in the state of Matto Grosso, and on the right bank of the Paraguay, in about lat. 19° S. Pop. 7000.

Corun'na (Sp. *La Coruña,* lâ ko-roon'yâ; anc. *Brigan'tium*), a fortified city of northwestern Spain, in Galicia, capital of a province of its own name, on a fine bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 320 miles NW. of Madrid. Lat. 43° 22′ N.; lon. 8° 22′ W. It stands on a small peninsula, and consists of an upper and a lower town, the former having the citadel, and the latter containing some handsome quarters. A short distance N. of the town is a light-house, which bears the name of the Tower of Hercules, a structure reputed to have been built or rebuilt by Trajan, though it is doubtful whether any other part than its foundations is ancient. Corunna has an extensive trade and steam communication with South American ports. Its fisheries are extensive. Of its manufacturing industries the making of cigars is the most important. Some ship-building is carried on, and there is a school of navigation. Corunna is the seat of the captain-general of Galicia. Pop. in 1897, 40,501; in 1900, 43,971.

Corunna (Sp. *La Coruña*), the northwesternmost province of Spain, in Galicia, bounded W. and N. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 3051 sq. m. It is generally mountainous. Chief towns, Corunna (the capital), Ferrol, Santiago, and Betanzos. Pop. in 1900, 653,556.

Corunna, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 38 miles ESE. of Goshen. Pop. about 350.

Corunna, a banking city, capital of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Shiawassee River and on the Grand Trunk

and the Ann Arbor Rs., 31 miles ENE. of Lansing. It has manufactures of lumber, furniture, flour, boots and shoes, etc. Coal is found near this place. Pop. in 1890, 1382; in 1900, 1510.

Corunna, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the river St. Clair, 7 miles S. of Sarnia. Pop. 200.

Corura, an island in the Pelew group. See CONOORA.

Corvallis, a post-village of Ravalli co., Mont., on a branch of the Northern Pacific R., 14 miles S. of Stevensville. Pop. 300.

Corvallis, a banking city and capital of Benton co., Oregon, on the left (W.) bank of the Willamette River and on the Southern Pacific and Corvallis and Eastern Rs., 97 miles S. by W. of Portland. It contains the State Agricultural College, founded in 1868, and has sash- and door-factories, saw- and flour-mills, and manufactures of organs and carriages. It has considerable trade in stock, grain, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1819.

Corvei, or **Korvey,** kor'vi, a famous Benedictine abbey which existed in Germany down to the beginning of the nineteenth century, situated on the river Weser, near Höxter, Westphalia. It was founded in the ninth century under the auspices of the Emperor Louis le Débonnaire by monks from Corbie, in France. The abbots were princes of the Holy Roman (German) Empire. The abbey church is an interesting edifice, dating from the seventeenth century. The modern abbey building, dating from the beginning of the eighteenth century, is now a palace. It contains a library of 150,000 volumes.

Corvo, kor'vo, the northernmost and smallest of the Azores Islands, about 6 miles long and 3 miles broad. It is fertile and the climate is delightful. Pop. about 2000.

Corwen, a town of Wales, co. of Merioneth, on the Dee, 11 miles ENE. of Bala. Pop. of the parish, about 3000.

Corwin, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River, 51 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Corwin, Cape, the SE. point of Nunivak Island, Alaska, in Bering Sea.

Corwith, a banking post-town of Hancock co., Iowa, 25 miles by rail SW. of Forest City. Pop. in 1900, 651.

Cory, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the Evansville and Indiana R., 15 miles SE. of Terre Haute.

Corycian (ko-rish'e-an) **Cave** is a fine stalactitic cavern on the S. slope of Mount Parnassus, 10 miles ENE. of Salona.

Corydon, kŏr'i-don, a banking post-town, summer-resort, and capital of Harrison co., Ind., on Indian Creek, 20 miles WSW. of New Albany, was formerly the capital of the state. It is on the Louisville, New Albany and Corydon R. It has a sulphur spring. Pop. in 1890, 880; in 1900, 1610.

Corydon, a banking post-town, capital of Wayne co., Iowa, on the Keokuk and Western R., 65 miles S. by E. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1890, 962; in 1900, 1477.

Corydon, a banking post-town of Henderson co., Ky., 10 miles SW. of Henderson, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 782.

Corydon, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, 21 miles by rail NE. of Warren. Pop. about 400; of the township in 1900, 646.

Co'ryell', a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 1115 sq. m. It is intersected by the Leon River and Cowhouse Creek. Capital, Gatesville. Pop. in 1890, 16,873; in 1900, 21,308.

Coryell, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex., 30 miles W. of Waco.

Corytum, or **Corythus.** See CORTONA.

Coryville, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, about 30 miles by rail N. by W. of Emporium. Pop. about 300.

Cos, Kos, kŏs, or **Ko** (It. *Stancàio,* stän'ke-o; Turk. *Istankŏi*), an island of Turkey, one of the Sporades, in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Asia Minor, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cos or of Budrum. It is 21 miles long and 5 miles in breadth. A lofty mountain-range rises on the S. coast; the rest of the island is a beautiful and fertile plain with a delightful climate. The chief exports are raisins and grapes. Cos, or Ko, the only town in the island, is beautifully situated, and its port is frequented by steamers. In ancient times the island was celebrated for a temple to Æsculapius, which was the seat of a great school of medicine. It was the birthplace of Hippocrates and Apelles, the painter. Pop. about 10,000.

Cosalá, ko-sä-lä', a mining town of Mexico, state of Sinaloa, 90 miles NE of Mazatlán. Pop. 4000.

Cosby, a post-village of Andrew co., Mo. Pop. 130.

Cosby, a post-village of Cocke co., Tenn., 12 miles S. by W. of Newport. Pop. 100.

Coscile, ko-shee'lä, or **Sibari,** see'bä-re (anc. *Syb'aris*), a river of Italy, province of Cosenza, which after an E. course of about 20 miles joins the Crati, 4 miles from the Gulf of Taranto and near the site of the ancient Sybaris.

Coscob, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., 30 miles from New York, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has woollen- and oyster-industries. Pop. 400.

Coseguina, ko-sä-ghee'nä, a volcano of Nicaragua, on the Gulf of Fonseca, a few miles from the Pacific Ocean. Altitude, 3830 feet. The eruption of Jan. 20, 1835, was one of the most cataclysmic recorded in geological history.

Cosel, or **Kosel,** ko'z'l, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the river Oder, 26 miles SSE. of Oppeln. Until recently it was a fortress. Pop. in 1900, 7087.

Coseley, a manufacturing town of Staffordshire, England, a suburb of Wolverhampton. Pop. in 1901, 22,219.

Cosenza, ko-zĕn'zä (anc. *Consen'tia*), a city of Italy, in Calabria, capital of the province of Cosenza, at the confluence of the rivers Crati and Busento, 12 miles E. of the Mediterranean and 29 miles SW. of Rossano. It has an old castle, a fine court-house, a cathedral, a new theatre, many old palaces, and academies of science and art. The public square in front of the prefecture is adorned with statues of the patriot brothers Bandiera, who were executed here, and with other beautiful monuments. The town has an active trade and manufactures of faience-, iron- and steel-wares. It has been repeatedly visited by earthquakes and was destroyed by one in 1783. It is an archbishop's see. Consentia was anciently the capital of the Bruttii. Alaric died before its walls. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 21,240.

Cosenza, formerly **Calabria Citeriore,** kä-lä'bre-ä che-tä-re-o'rä, a province of southern Italy, having the Mediterranean on the E. and W. Area, about 2700 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 462,893. Capital, Cosenza.

Cösfeld, a town of Prussia. See KÖSFELD.

Cos, Gulf of, called also **Gulf of Bu'drum'** (anc. *Ceram'icus Si'nus*), on the W. coast of Asia Minor. The island of Cos is at its entrance. It is 17 miles wide at its entrance and extends inland 52 miles.

Coshocton, ko-shŏk'ton, a county in the northeast-central part of Ohio, has an area of 552 sq. m. It is drained by the Muskingum River and its branches, the Mohican and Tuscarawas rivers, which unite near the middle of the county. The county has beds of bituminous coal and iron-ore. Capital, Coshocton. Pop. in 1890, 26,703; in 1900, 29,337.

Coshocton, a banking post-village, capital of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, at the confluence of its branches, the Walhonding and Tuscarawas; on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Wheeling and Lake Erie and other railroads, and on the Ohio Canal, 26 miles N. of Zanesville. Bridges cross the rivers and connect Coshocton with Roscoe. It has paper- and flour-mills, manufactories of axles and steel springs, basket-works, glass- and novelty-works, etc. Coshocton is an important shipping point for coal, grain, live-stock, flour, and wool. Pop. in 1890, 3672; in 1900, 6473.

Cosi, a river of British India. See KUSI.

Cosihuiriachic, ko-se-we-re-ä'chee, a mining town of Mexico, state and 55 miles SW. of the city of Chihuahua, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 3000.

Cöslin, a town of Prussia. See KÖSLIN.

Cosmoledo (kos-mo-lä'do) **Islands,** a group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean, at the NE. entrance to the Mozambique Channel.

Cosmopolis, a post-town of Chehalis co., Wash., in an agricultural and lumber region, on the Northern Pacific R., 10 miles W. of Montesano. It has saw- and shingle-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1004. The banking point is Aberdeen.

Cosmos, a post-township of Meeker co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 499.

Cosne, kone (anc. *Conda'te*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Nièvre, on the Loire, 27 miles NNW. of Nevers. It has mediæval fortifications. The principal manufactures are those of iron and steel. Pop. in 1901, 7176.

Cossacks, Province of the Don. See DON COSSACKS, PROVINCE OF THE.

Cossatot (or **Cossitot**) **River,** Ark., enters the Little River about 6 miles S. of Paraclifta.

Cossayuna, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y. The banking point is Salem. Pop. about 175.

Cosseir, a seaport of Egypt. See KOSSEIR.

Cossé-le-Vivien, koe'sä' leh vee've-äN', a town of France, in Mayenne, 11 miles SW. of Laval, on the Oudon. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 2500).

Cos'simbazar', or **Kas'imbazar',** a former city of India, 1 mile S. of Murshidabad. In 1813 the river Bhagirathi (which up to that time flowed by the place) took a new channel, 3 miles distant, and the town is now deserted.

It figures prominently in the history of the English power in Bengal, and was once famous for its cotton-weaving and its large trade.

Cossinade, a post-village of Vermilion co., La.

Cos'sipur', a town of British India. See KASIPUR.

Cossonay, or **Cossonex,** kos'so'nā', a small town of Switzerland, in Vaud, 9 miles NW. of Lausanne.

Cossyah Hills, British India. See KHASI HILLS.

Cossyra, an island. See PANTELLARIA.

Costa Rica, kos'tȧ ree'kȧ (*i.e.*, "rich coast"), the most southern republic of Central America, bounded NW. by Nicaragua, from which it is partly separated by the river San Juan, NE. by the Caribbean Sea, SE. by Panama, and S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean; between lat. 8° (Punta Burica) and 11° 13′ N., lon. 82° 50′ and 85° 56′ W. Area, about 23,000 sq. m. The Pacific coast is indented by the two large gulfs of Nicoya and Dulce. The country, which is separated by a narrow strip of land from Lake Nicaragua, is traversed from SE. to NW. by the Sierra Talamanca and its continuation, which, near Cartago, is divided by the depression known as the Col d'Ochomopo, from which streams (Reventazón, Tárcoles) flow in opposite directions to the Atlantic and the Pacific basins. These mountains are constructed of very ancient granitic and igneous rocks and attain elevations of 10,000–11,000 feet, or even more. They are flanked by Cretaceous and Tertiary strata, which rise up in mountain ridges subordinate to the main chain. The latter carries a number of volcanoes, both active and extinct or dormant, including those of Orosí (5200 ft.), Rincón de la Vieja, Miravalles, Tenorio, Poas (8670 ft.), Barba, Turrialba (10,900 ft.), and Irazú, the loftiest (11,200 ft.), whose summit commands a view of both oceans. Irazú, or the volcano of Cartago, is freely active, and it has given rise to several destructive seismic disturbances. Earthquakes are frequent, and the town of Cartago has suffered complete or extensive effacement four times during the past century—in 1803, 1841, 1851, and 1854. Along the coast of the Pacific, especially around the Bay of Nicoya, the country has a beautiful and picturesque appearance, being diversified by valleys and intersected by numerous streams. Costa Rica contains some rich gold-mines, which are still worked. Silver and copper, with zinc, nickel, iron, lead, mercury, and coal, are also found here. In all parts of the republic, with the exception of the seacoasts, the climate is mild and temperate, never subject to excessive heat or cold, and rarely experiencing any other vicissitudes than those from the dry to the rainy season. It is therefore extremely well adapted to agricultural purposes, and capable of bringing to maturity many European plants, as well as most of those peculiar to the tropics. At San José, at an elevation of about 3700 ft., there is a perpetual spring, with a mean annual temperature of 68°, the temperature of December being 65.5° and of May 69°. The rainfall is, in places, very abundant, and much more on the Atlantic than on the Pacific side, ranging as high as 140 inches (Port Limón). Heavy and luxuriant forest covers a large part of the country, extending far up on the mountain slopes, and includes among its vegetable forms the mahogany, ebony, india-rubber, Brazil-wood, native cedar, oak (at elevations of 6000 ft. and over), myrtle, etc. The soil is remarkably fertile, especially on the table-lands and in the valleys between the mountains. Among the agricultural productions are coffee, bananas, cacao, Indian corn, tobacco, sugar, and wheat, the first two being the most important. In 1899, 33,800,000 pounds of coffee, with a valuation of nearly $3,000,000, and 2,960,000 bunches of bananas, valued at $1,200,000, were exported. The export of coffee in 1901 was 36,000,000 pounds, and of bananas nearly 3,900,000 bunches. The other exports are gold, hides, skins, cacao, dye-woods, sugar, etc. There is considerable pearl-fishing in the Gulf of Nicoya. The two ports of entry are Puntas Arenas, in the Gulf of Nicoya, and Port (or Puerto) Limón, on the Caribbean Sea, the latter being connected by rail with San José and Alajuela (117 miles).

The government of Costa Rica is liberal and is vested in a chief executive, the president of the republic (who is assisted by a cabinet of 4 ministers), and a national legislative body, or house of representatives, 1 representative in which is contributed by every 8000 inhabitants. The religion is Roman Catholic. Costa Rica is divided into 5 provinces and 2 districts. Capital, San José. Pop. estimated (1902) 317,000. Costa Rica formed part of the short-lived republic of the United States of Central America (1823–39), which was established at the time of the liberation of Mexico from Spanish rule. Its independence can hardly be said to have been fully established until 1848.

Costello, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., 12 miles S. by E. of Keating, on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. Pop. about 1200.

Costigan, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R., 18 miles NNE. of Bangor.

Costilla, kos-tee'yȧ, a county in the S. part of Colorado, has an area of 1746 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Rio Grande and is partly drained by the Culebra and Costilla rivers. It comprises a large portion of the fertile San Luis Park. The N. part is occupied by the Sierra Blanca, the loftiest summit within the United States of the Rocky Mountains proper, 14,464 feet. A large part of the county is a grassy open plain or table-land, which is about 7000 feet above the sea and is adapted to pastoral pursuits. Capital, San Luis. Pop. in 1890, 3491; in 1900, 4632.

Costilla, a post-hamlet of Taos co., N.Mex.

Costilla, or **Rio Costilla,** ree'o kos-tee'yȧ, a small river, rises in the N. part of New Mexico and enters the Rio Grande, in Colorado, near lat. 37° N.

Costilla Peak, N.Mex., a granitic mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, has an altitude of 12,634 feet.

Cosumne, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., about 22 miles SE. of Sacramento. Pop. 100.

Cosumne River, Cal., rises in Eldorado co., near the Sierra Nevada, and enters the Mokelumne River about 25 miles S. of the city of Sacramento.

Coswig, kos'vig, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, on the Elbe, 11 miles ENE. of Dessau. Pop. in 1900, 7521.

Cotabambas, ko-tȧ-bȧm'bȧs, a province of Peru, department of Apurimac, between the Apurimac and Pachucaca rivers.

Cotagaita, a town of Bolivia, in the department of Potosí, on the Cotagaita River, 90 miles S. by E. of Potosí.

Coteau des Prairies, ko'tō' dȧ prȧ'ree', an elevated region or swell in the prairies of North and South Dakota, separating the basin of the Mississippi River from that of the Missouri. It commences about the parallel of 46° N. lat. and between the meridians of 98° and 99° W. lon., and extends SSE. to the head of the Blue Earth River, where it gradually falls to the level of the surrounding country. Its eastern side is generally abrupt, marking the position of uplift of the plains. A northward section or extension of this tract entering into Canada (Assiniboia) is frequently designated COTEAU DU MISSOURI. It rises about 300 feet above the Coteau des Prairies proper. The great blizzards are largely formed over this region.

Coteau du Lac, ko'tō' dü lȧk, or **Saint Ignace,** sȧnt eeg'nȧs', a post-village of Soulanges co., Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 36½ miles SW. of Montreal. Pop. 300.

Coteau Landing, the chief town of the county of Soulanges, Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, 2 miles from Coteau Station. It is the chief grain-shipping port of the county. Pop. in 1901, 578. The banking point is Valleyfield.

Coteau Saint Pierre, ko'tō' sȧN pe-air', at the W. end of Mount Royal, is a suburb of Montreal.

Coteau Station, a post-village of Soulanges co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 37 miles SW. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 570.

Coteaux, a minor port of the southern shore of the SW. peninsula of Haiti, 12 miles SSE. of Jérémie. Pop. of the commune, 12,000.

Côte Blanche, kōt blȧnsh, a bay in the S. part of Louisiana, washes the SW. border of St. Marys parish, communicating with the Gulf of Mexico on the S. and with Vermilion Bay on the W.

Côte des Neiges, kōt dȧ naizh, a post-town in the rear of Mount Royal, Quebec, 3 miles from Montreal, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 1156.

Côte des Neiges West, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec. The banking point is Montreal. Pop. about 400.

Côte-d'Or, kōt dor, a chain of mountains in France, which separates the basin of the Saône from the basins of the Seine and Loire, and connects the Cévennes with the Vosges. The name has special reference to the small chain which extends from Dijon to the southern limit of the department of Côte-d'Or, and was bestowed on it on account of its valuable vineyards. Its culminating point is about 2000 feet in height.

Côte-d'Or, a department in the E. of France, part of the old province of Burgundy. Area, 3392 sq. m. Surface hilly and mountainous, the region including part of the plateau of Langres and of the chain of the Côte-d'Or. The chief rivers are the Seine, Armançon, and Saône, which is navigable. The Canal of Burgundy traverses the department from SE. to NW. There are mines of iron and coal, and marble, gypsum, and building and lithographic stones abound. The soil yields bountiful crops of grain, and the vineyards render this one of the most important departments of France. There are fine pastures, and forests cover the mountain-sides. Capital, Dijon. Pop. in 1901, 361,626.

Cotentin, ko'tôN'tȧN', a district of France, in Normandy. It forms a peninsula in the N. of the department

of Manche, extending into the English Channel; its NW. extremity is Cape La Hague. The chief town of Cotentin is Cherbourg.

Côte-Saint-André, La. See LA CÔTE-SAINT-ANDRÉ.

Côte Saint Antoine, kōt sânt ôⁿto'twân, a district or western suburb of Montreal.

Côte Saint Michel, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec. The banking point is Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Côte Saint Paul, Hochelaga co., Quebec. See SAINT PAUL.

Côte sans Besoin, kōt sôⁿ bę-zwâⁿ', a post-township of Callaway co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 1539.

Côtes-de-Fer, a minor port of the southern shore of the SW. peninsula of Haiti, 12 miles W. by S. of Jacmel.

Côtes-du-Nord, kōt dü nor, a maritime department of the W. of France, formed of part of the old province of Brittany. It is bounded on the N. by the English Channel, in which it comprises several small islands. Area, 2786 sq. m. The surface rises to a hilly region in the S. and the rivers are all small. The coast is indented and rocky. Among the minerals are iron, lead, fine granite, marble, porphyry, and slate. There are many mineral springs. The soil yields large crops of grain; hemp and flax are extensively raised; many horses and cattle are reared; honey, cider, and perry are important products. Linen goods are exported in very great quantities. Capital, Saint-Brieuc. Pop. in 1901, 609,349.

Cotesfield, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Neb.

Coteswold Hills, in England. See COTSWOLD.

Côte Visitation, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec. The banking point is Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Cöthen, or **Köthen,** kö'tęn, a town of Germany, in Anhalt, 19 miles N. of Halle (Prussian Saxony). It has interesting churches, and the former ducal palace is a notable building. There are fine sculptural monuments. The industries of the town are very diversified. There are boiler-works, iron-foundries, machine-shops, etc. The malting and beet-sugar industries are prominent. Cöthen was a flourishing commercial place in the Middle Ages. Previous to 1853 it was the capital of the duchy (originally principality) of Anhalt-Cöthen. Pop. in 1900, 22,083.

Cothy, a river of Wales, co. of Carmarthen, joins the Towy about 5 miles above Carmarthen.

Cotignac, ko'teen'yȧk', a town of France, in Var, 16 miles W. of Draguignan. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Cotignola, ko-teen-yo'lȧ, a town of Italy, 34 miles SSE. of Ferrara, near the Sennio. Pop. about 2000.

Cotilla, ko-teel'yȧ, one of the subterranean caves of Cuba, province and about 15 miles SE. of Havana.

Cotopaxi, ko-to-pax'ee (Sp. pron. ko-to-pȧh'ĥee), a volcano of South America, in Ecuador, in the eastern Cordillera of the Andes, 34 miles SSE. of Quito. Lat. 0° 41′ S. It is among the most beautifully formed of volcanic cones, and rises to an elevation of 19,550 (19,613) feet above the sea, or nearly 10,000 feet above the adjacent valley. The crater is about 2600 feet in greatest diameter, with a depth of 1200–1500 feet. Cotopaxi is the highest volcano that has been active in America in modern times. Its first recorded eruption occurred about the time of Pizarro's invasion of South America. In 1698 an eruption destroyed the city of Tacunga. Other eruptions are those of the years 1742, 1743, 1744, 1766, 1768 (probably the most violent of all the eruptions, with the detonations audible at Honda), 1803, and at numerous times since 1850. The summit of the volcano was first reached by Reiss in 1872. Its most thorough exploration was made by Whymper in 1880.

Cotopaxi, a post-village of Fremont co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Cañon City. Pop. 200.

Cotrone, ko-tro'nȧ (anc. *Croto'na*), a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, on the sea-coast, 6 miles NW. of Cape Colonne. It has a castle and a cathedral. The ancient Greek city was famous for the school of Pythagoras and as the birthplace of Milo, the famous athlete. Pop. in 1901, 7902 (commune, 9610).

Cotronei, ko-tro-nȧ'ee, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 20 miles WNW. of Cotrone. Pop. about 2000.

Cotswold (or Coteswold) Hills, an elevated tract of about 300 sq. m. in the centre of the English co. of Gloucester, separating the basins of the Thames and Severn. The highest point is about 1100 feet above sea-level. The district gives name to a noted breed of sheep.

Cotta, a village of Saxony, about a mile W. of Dresden. Pop. in 1900, 12,533.

Cottabato, kot-tȧ-bȧ-to', also written **Kota-batu,** a province of the Philippine Islands, in southern Mindanao, borders S. and SW. on the Sea of Celebes and the Bay of Illana. The volcano Apo is over 9000 feet high. Earthquakes are frequent. It is traversed by the Rio Grande de Mindanao and its branches. It is very fertile, but hot and humid, and is undeveloped. Capital, Cottabato, near Illana Bay, on an arm of the Rio Grande de Mindanao.

Cottage, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Iowa.

Cottage, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 36 miles S. of Buffalo.

Cottage, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., 5 miles NNE. of Petersburg.

Cottage City, a post-township (town), summer-resort, and Methodist camp-meeting site of Dukes co., Mass., on Martha's Vineyard Island, 23 miles SE. of New Bedford. It is connected by railroad with Edgartown, its banking point. Pop. about 1100.

Cottagegrove, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ind., 6 miles SE. of Liberty.

Cottagegrove, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., 7 miles E. of Detroit. Pop. 200.

Cottagegrove, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., 14 miles SE. of St. Paul. Pop. about 100.

Cottagegrove, a banking city of Lane co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 22 miles S. of Eugene. It has gold- and quicksilver-mines. Pop in 1900, 974.

Cottagegrove, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., 11 miles NW. of Paris. Pop. about 150.

Cottagegrove, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., 9 miles E. of Madison.

Cottagehill, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. 100.

Cottagehill, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ill., about 7 miles SSE. of Hennepin.

Cottagehill, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, about 20 miles WNW. of Dubuque.

Cottagehill, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio, about 12 miles NW. of Zanesville.

Cottagehome, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Ill.

Cottagehome, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn.

Cottage Mills, a post-hamlet of Chattahoochee co., Ga.

Cottageville, a post-village of Lewis co., Ky. The banking point is Maysville. Pop. about 200.

Cottageville, a post-village of Calleton co., S.C. The banking point is Walterboro. Pop. about 100.

Cottageville, a post-village of Jackson co., W.Va., 3 miles from the Ohio River and 45 miles SSW. of Parkersburg. Pop. about 250.

Cottbus, or **Kottbus,** kott'bŏŏs, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, on the Spree, 43 miles SSW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It possesses technological and musical academies. It has spinning-mills and manufactures of hats, carpets, machinery, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 39,327.

Cottekill, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Kingston. Pop. about 100.

Cottenham, a village of England, co. and 7 miles N. of Cambridge.

Cotter, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Cottian Alps (anc. *Al'pes Cot'tiæ*), a division of the Alps, on the borders of France and Italy, between the Graiian Alps on the N. and the Ligurian Alps on the S. The highest points are Monte Viso (or Monviso), 12,605 feet, and the Aiguille de Cambeyron, 11,152 feet.

Cottica, kot-tee'kȧ, a river of Dutch Guiana, rises in the NE. part, flows W., and falls into the Commewyne.

Cottingham, a town of Yorkshire, England, 4 miles NW. of Hull. Pop. in 1901, 3752.

Cottle, kot't'l, a county in the N. part of Texas. Area, 956 sq. m. Capital, Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 1002.

Cottleville, kot't'l-vil, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., 3½ miles S. of St. Peters. Pop. about 300.

Cottondale, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 7 miles E. of Tuscaloosa. It has cotton manufactures.

Cottondale, a post-village of Jackson co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. about 200.

Cottondale, a post-village of Wise co., Tex., 30 miles from Fort Worth.

Cottongin, a post-village of Freestone co., Tex., 7 miles ENE. of Mexia. Pop. 200.

Cottonhill, a post-township of Sangamon co., Ill., about 10 miles S. by E. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 983.

Cottonhill, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 43 miles ESE. of Charleston. Pop. about 100.

Cottonplant, a banking post-town of Woodruff co., Ark., 11 miles by rail S. of Coates. Pop. in 1900, 458.

Cottonplant, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Fla., 8 miles W. of Ocala.

Cottonplant, a post-hamlet of Caldwell parish, La., 9 miles W. by N. of Columbia.

Cottonplant, a post-hamlet of Tippah co., Miss., about 10 miles by rail S. of Ripley.

Cottonplant, a post-hamlet of Dunklin co., Mo., 55 miles S. of Dexter.

Cottonport, a banking post-town of Avoyelles parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R., 12 miles S. of Marksville. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Cottonport, a post-village of Meigs co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 50 miles above Chattanooga.

Cottons, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., about 7 miles by rail S. of Canastota.

Cottontown, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Tenn., 12 miles NW. of Gallatin.

Cottontown, a hamlet of Wetzel co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., ¾ of a mile from Burton.

Cottonville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, 22 miles S. of Dubuque.

Cottonville, a post-hamlet of Stanly co., N.C. Pop. 50.

Cottonwood, a county in the SW. part of Minnesota, has an area of 634 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and is partly drained by the Watonwan River and affluents of the Cottonwood River. Capital, Windom. Pop. in 1890, 7412; in 1900, 12,069.

Cottonwood, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ala.

Cottonwood, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., on the Oregon division of the Southern Pacific R., 17 miles N. of Red Bluff, its banking point. Pop. 500.

Cottonwood, a banking post-village of Idaho co., Idaho, 48 miles SE. of Lewiston. Pop. about 850.

Cottonwood, a post-hamlet of Gallatin co., Ill., about 15 miles N. of Shawneetown.

Cottonwood, a banking post-village of Lyon co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 12 miles NE. of Marshall. Pop. in 1900, 549.

Cottonwood, a post-village of Callahan co., Tex., 22 miles SE. of Baird. Pop. 250.

Cottonwood Creek, Cal., rises in the Coast Range and enters the Sacramento River in Shasta co.

Cottonwood Creek, Kan., rises in Marion co. and enters the Neosho River in Lyon co., 8 miles SE. of Emporia.

Cottonwood Creek, Neb., runs southeastward through Saunders co. and enters Saline or Salt Creek about 2 miles N. of Ashland.

Cottonwood Creek, Wyo., rises in Albany co. and enters the North Fork of the Platte River.

Cottonwood Falls, a banking city, capital of Chase co., Kan., on Cottonwood Creek and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 20 miles W. by S. of Emporia. Pop. in 1900, 842.

Cottonwood Hot Springs, a location in Colorado, near the base of the College Peaks (Yale, Princeton, and Harvard).

Cottonwood Point, a post-village of Pemiscot co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, about 20 miles below Gayoso.

Cottonwood (or **Big Cottonwood**) **River,** Minn., drains parts of Lyon, Redwood, and Brown cos. and enters the Minnesota River about 4 miles below New Ulm. It is about 140 miles long.

Cotuí, or **Cotuy,** ko-twee', a town of Santo Domingo, island of Haiti, 44 miles NNW. of Santo Domingo. Pop. about 2000. In its vicinity are copper- and iron-mines.

Cotuit, ko-tū'it, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, about 70 miles SSE. of Boston.

Cotuit Port, a hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., 2 miles SE. of Cotuit, on a bay called Cotuit Harbor.

Cotulla, a banking post-village, capital of Lasalle co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 67 miles NE. of Laredo. Pop. about 800.

Cotyæum, the ancient name of KUTAIEH.

Couches-les-Mines, koosh lā meen, a village of France, department of Saône-et-Loire, 14 miles ESE. of Autun. It has iron-mines. Pop. about 3000.

Couchville, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn., on the Stone River, 12 miles E. of Nashville. Pop. 50.

Couckelaere, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 11 miles SW. of Bruges. Pop. in 1900, 5480.

Coucy-le-Château, koo'see' lẹh shâ'tō', a town of France, in Aisne, 10 miles N. of Soissons. Of its old walls dismantled in the seventeenth century a fine gateway remains. The mediæval castle of Coucy was unsurpassed for the solidity of its architecture, as is evinced by the huge tower still standing. Pop. about 700.

Coudeac, a river of New Brunswick. See PETITCODIAC.

Coudersport, kŏw'dẹrz-pōrt, a banking post-borough, capital of Potter co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, near its source, on the Coudersport and Port Allegheny R., 62 miles NNW. of Lockhaven. It has a foundry and manufactures of window-glass, wagon-hubs, baskets, mangle-rollers, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3217.

Couëron, koo-ā'rôN', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 14 miles SE. of Savenay. Pop. about 1100.

Couesnon, koo-ā'nôN' or kwā'nôN', a river of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, enters the Bay of Saint-Michel, after a generally N. course of 55 miles, for the last 20 miles of which it is navigable.

Couhé, koo'ā', a small town of France, department of Vienne, 11 miles NNW. of Civray, on the Dive.

Couillet, koo'ee'yā', a commune of Belgium, in Hainaut, nearly adjoining Charleroi. Pop. in 1900, 9854.

Coulee City, a post-village of Douglas co., Wash., 90 miles W. of Spokane, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 300.

Coulon, kool'lôN', a village of France, department of Loiret, 33 miles SE. of Orleans.

Coulman, an island in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 73° 36′ S.; lon. 170° 0′ 2″ E.

Coulmiers, kool'me-ā', a village in the French department of Loiret, 13 miles WNW. of Orleans. The Germans sustained a check here at the hands of Aurelle de Paladines, Nov. 9, 1870.

Coulommiers, koo'lom'me-ā', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Grand-Morin, an affluent of the Marne, 13 miles SE. of Meaux. It has the ruins of a castle. It has an active trade and makes Brie cheese.

Coulonges-sur-Lautize, koo'lôNzh' sŭR lō'teez', a small town of France, department of Deux-Sèvres, 12 miles NNW. of Niort.

Coulson, kōl'sọn, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., 11 miles NE. of Mercer.

Coulter, kōl'tẹr, a post-hamlet of Grand co., Colo., 10 miles SE. of Hot Sulphur Springs.

Coulter Peak, a summit of Wyoming, in the Yellowstone National Park. Height, 10,500 feet.

Coulters, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 22 miles SSE. of Pittsburg, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Coulterville, kōl'tẹr-vĭl, a post-village of Mariposa co., Cal., 20 miles NW. of Mariposa. The banking point is Merced. Pop. about 700.

Coulterville, a banking post-town of Randolph co., Ill., on the Illinois Southern and the Illinois Central Rs., 47 miles SE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 650.

Coulterville, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Chattanooga. Pop. 100.

Council, a mining-camp and post-station of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, on the Niukluk River.

Council, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Idaho.

Council Bluffs, a city of southwestern Iowa, the capital of Pottawattamie co., situated 2½ miles E. of the Missouri River and 4 miles E. of Omaha. It is on the Union Pacific R. and at the junction of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and other railroads. The site is a plain or bottom, bordered on the E. by high bluffs which command a beautiful view of the town and river. It contains a federal and county court-house, a state institution for the deaf and dumb, and extensive manufactures of iron, carriages, agricultural implements, machinery, fire-extinguishers, wire-fencing, lubricating greases, etc. It has large cattle-yards, grain-elevators, flouring-mills, etc., and is a most important trade-centre and distributing point. Three railroad bridges across the Missouri River connect this city with Omaha, Neb. Pop. in 1890, 21,474; in 1900, 25,802.

Council Grove, a banking city, capital of Morris co., Kan., on the Neosho River and on the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 24 miles NW. of Emporia. Pop. in 1900, 2265.

Councilhill, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 7 miles NE. of Galena.

Country Harbor, a post-village and gold district of Guysboro co., Nova Scotia, on the Country Harbor River, 30 miles SW. of Guysboro, its banking point.

Counts Crossroads, a post-village of Carter co., Ky., 10 miles W. of Grayson. Pop. 100.

Countsville, a post-hamlet of Lexington co., S.C.

Countyline, a post-hamlet of Campbell and Carroll cos., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, 8 miles N. of Newnan.

Countyline, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Iowa, 12 miles SW. of Fairfield, Iowa.

Countyline, a post-village of Saginaw and Genesee cos., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 15 miles N. of Flint.

Countyline, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y.

Countyline, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., about 20 miles NE. of Statesville.

Countyline, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., on the line between Dauphin and Northumberland cos.

Countyline, a post-village of Moore co., Tenn., 10 miles W. of Tullahoma.

Coupar-Angus, koo'pẹr ang'gus, a town of Scotland, co. of Perth, near the Isla, 13 miles NNE. of Perth. Pop. about 2000.

Couparle (koo'parl') **City,** a post-village of Madison co., Miss., about 24 miles NE. of Canton.

Coupeville, or **Coupville,** koop'vil, a banking post-village, capital of Island co., Wash., is on Whidby Island and on Puget Sound, about 90 miles N. of Olympia. Pop. about 300.

Coupland, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex. The banking point is Elgin. Pop. 150.

Coupon, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. The banking point is Altoona. Pop. about 300.

Courbevoie, koor'bẹh-vwȧ', a town of France, department of Seine, on the Seine, opposite Neuilly. Pop. in 1901, 23,765.

Courcelles, koor'sȅll', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 4½ miles NW. of Charleroi. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 15,390. It has coal and iron industries.

Courcelles, a village in the eastern outskirts of Metz. Here the first of the engagements before that city in 1870 took place on Aug. 14. By the Germans the action is called the battle of Colombey-Nouilly (names of two villages).

Courland, or **Kurland,** koor'land (Ger. pron. koor'lânt), a government of Russia, one of the Baltic provinces, bounded W. by the Baltic, and having N. the Gulf of Riga and Livonia, from which it is separated by the Düna. Area, 10,535 sq. m. It is generally level, with many lakes and marshes. The principal river after the Düna is the Aa. There are extensive forests. Agriculture is the chief pursuit. The principal products include grain (especially rye), potatoes, hemp, and flax. The region is adapted to fruit-growing. Among the wild animals are elks and other deer, wild boars, and wolves. The manufactures are unimportant. The upper classes and the towns-people are mainly of German descent; but the peasantry who constitute the bulk of the population are mostly Letts, akin to the Lithuanians. About three-fourths of the inhabitants are Protestants. There are many Jews. The capital is Mitau. There are two seaports, Libau and Windau. Courland was partly Germanized in the latter part of the Middle Ages by the Knights Swordbearers. In 1561 it was converted into a hereditary duchy for their last grand-master. In 1795 it was incorporated with Russia. Its name is derived from that of the old Kurs, a Lettish people. Pop. in 1897, 672,634.

Courmayeur, koor'mȧ'yuR', or **Cormaggiore,** koR-mȧ-jo'rȧ, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 19 miles NNW. of Aosta, on the Dora Baltea, among the Alps. It is much visited for its mineral springs and its scenery. Elevation, 4015 feet. Pop. in 1901, 538.

Courpière, koor'pe-aiR', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, on the Dore, 22 miles E. of Clermont-Ferrand. It has mineral springs. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3665.

Courrières, koor'Re-aiR', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 18 miles ESE. of Béthune. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3390.

Cours, koor, a village of France, in Rhône, 20 miles WNW. of Villefranche, on the Trambouze. It is the centre of an extensive manufacture of cotton goods, called Beaujolais. Pop. in 1901, 3481.

Coursan, koor'sôN', a small town of France, department of Aude, on the river Aude, 5 miles NNE. of Narbonne.

Courseulles, koor'sull', or **Courseulle-sur-Mer,** koor'sull' sür maiR, a village of France, in Calvados, near the English Channel, 11 miles NNW. of Caen.

Courson, koor'sôN', a village of France, in Yonne, 13 miles S. of Auxerre.

Courson, a village of France, in Calvados, 40 miles SW. of Caen.

Courtableau Bayou, koor'tȧ'blō' bī'oo, La., is formed by Bœuf and Crocodile Bayous, which unite in St. Landry parish about 8 miles N. of Opelousas. It runs southeastward and enters the Atchafalaya. During high-water it is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to Washington.

Courtelary, koort'lȧ'ree', a small town of Switzerland, 24 miles NW. of Bern.

Courtenay, koort'nȧ', a town of France, in Loiret, 15 miles ENE. of Montargis. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Courtenay, a post-village of Brevard co., Fla. The banking point is Cocoa. Pop. 125.

Courtenay, a post-village of British Columbia. The banking point is Nanaimo.

Courthézon, koor'tȧ'zôN', a town of France, department of Vaucluse, arrondissement of Avignon. It has old fortifications. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Courtisols, koor'tee'zol', a village of France, in Marne, 7 miles ENE. of Châlons.

Courtland, kōrt'land, a banking post-town of Lawrence co., Ala., on the Southern R., 21 miles W. of Decatur. It has a cotton-gin and compress. Pop. in 1900, 488.

Courtland, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 10 miles W. of Elk Grove station.

Courtland, Ill. See CORTLAND.

Courtland, a post-village of Republic co., Kan., 10 miles by rail W. by S. of Belleville. Pop. 280.

Courtland, a post-village of Nicollet co., Minn., 22 miles by rail W. of St. Peter. Pop. about 175.

Courtland, a post-town of Panola co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 64 miles S. of Memphis. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Courtland, Nebraska and New York. See CORTLAND.

Courtland, a post-town, capital of Southampton co., Va., 28 miles by rail W. of Suffolk. Pop. in 1900, 288.

Courtland, or **Middleton Center,** a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on the Grank Trunk and the Wabash Rs., 8 miles W. of Delhi. Pop. 250.

Court'macsher'ry, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the W. shore of Courtmacsherry Bay, 7 miles E. of Clonakilty.

Courtney, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Saint Jo, Tex. Pop. 100.

Courtney, a banking post-village of Stutsman co., N. Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 28 miles N. by E. of Jamestown. Pop. about 100.

Courtney, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 26 miles S. of Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania R. It has coaling industries. Pop. about 500.

Courtney, a post-village of Grimes co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 62 miles NW. of Houston. Pop. about 150.

Courtrai, or **Courtray,** koor'trȧ' (L. *Cortori'acum;* Flem. *Kortrijk,* kort'rike), a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 26 miles SW. of Ghent, near the French border. It is surrounded by old walls. It has a fine Gothic town-hall, interesting churches, and a famous belfry, and abounds in works of art. In and around it are carried on extensive manufactures of linen and other textiles and lace. The (first) "Battle of the Spurs" was fought close to Courtrai, July 11, 1302, between the Flemings and French, the latter being defeated. Pop. in 1901, 33,143.

Courtright, a post-village and outport of Lambton co., Ontario, Canada, on the Lake Erie and Detroit River and the Michigan Central Rs. The banking point is Sarnia. Pop. about 500.

Courts, a post-village of Gallatin co., Mont. Pop. 90.

Courville, koor'veel', a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, on the Eure, 11 miles W. of Chartres. Pop. about 1700.

Coushatta, koo-shăt'tą, a banking post-town, capital of Red River parish, La., on the E. bank of the Red River, 65 miles below Shreveport, and on the Shreveport and Red River Valley R., 28 miles NW. of Natchitoches. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Coutances, koo'tôNss' (anc. *Constan'tia*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Manche (Lower Normandy), on the Soulle, 7 miles from the English Channel and 41 miles S. of Cherbourg. It stands on a hill-slope. It has a splendid mediæval cathedral and two other handsome churches. Coutances is the seat of an ancient bishopric. Pop. in 1901, 6405.

Couterne, koo'tẽrn', a town of France, in Orne, on the Vée and Mayenne, 11 miles ESE. of Domfront. Pop. about 1000.

Couthuin, koo'twăN', a village of Belgium, in the province of Liège, on the Meuse, 4 miles W. of Huy.

Coutras, koo'trȧ' (anc. *Corterate*), a town of France, in Gironde, on the Dronne, 26 miles ENE. of Bordeaux. It is memorable for the victory gained there by Henry of Navarre over the forces of Henry III., in 1587. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4062.

Coutts, an outport of Alberta, Canada, under the jurisdiction of Lethbridge.

Couves, kō'vêsh or ko'oo'vêsh, two small islands of Brazil, off the coast of the state of São Paulo.

Couvet, koo'vȧ', a village of Switzerland, in the Val de Travers, 14 miles WSW. of Neuchâtel.

Couvin, koo'văN', a village of Belgium, province and 35 miles SW. of Namur. Pop. in 1900, 2927.

Cove, a village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on a bay, 4 miles S. of Aberdeen.

Cove, a post-village of Polk co., Ark., 12 miles S. by W. of Dallas. Pop. about 100.

Cove, a post-village of Garrett co., Md. The banking point is Oakland.

Cove, a post-village of Union co., Oregon, about 15 miles SE. of Lagrande. Pop. about 100.

Cove, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa.

Cove City, a post-village of Whitfield co., Ga., about 15 miles S. of Dalton.

Covecreek, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., N.C.

Covecreek, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Va.

Covecreek, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W.Va., 25 miles S. by E. of Huntington.

Cove Forge, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., 4 miles NE. of Williamsburg.

Covegap, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W.Va., 30 miles S. of Barboursville.

Covell, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., 6 miles by rail W. of Bloomington.

Covelo, ko'vẹ-lo, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., 50 miles (direct) N. of Ukiah, its banking point. Pop. 300.

Covena, a post-hamlet of Emanuel co., Ga.

Coventry, kŭv'ẹn-tre (L. *Coven'tria*), a city, parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Warwick, 85 miles NW. of London and 9½ miles NNE. of Warwick. It has almost entirely lost its quaint mediæval appearance, but some old houses of the time of the Reformation still remain. Among the more remarkable buildings are St. Michael's church, a masterpiece of the lighter Gothic style, Trinity church, St. John's church, Christ church, a handsome modern building attached to the elegant spire of the Greyfriars' monastery, and St. Mary's hall, erected in the time of Henry VI. and esteemed one of the finest specimens of the ornamental architecture of that period. There is also a handsome Gothic Roman Catholic chapel. The charitable institutions are numerous and well endowed.

Coventry was early celebrated for its manufactures of cloth caps and bonnets and for a kind of blue thread called "Coventry true blue." Weaving and watch-making now constitute the staple business. Silk-dyeing is extensively carried on, and the town has been noted for its artistic metal-work as well as for its manufactures of bicycles and tricycles. Coventry was formerly surrounded with lofty walls, in which were 12 gates. Its pageants and processions were of the most magnificent description, and *mysteries* were here enacted in a style nowhere else equalled. The old predilection of the people of Coventry for gorgeous pageantry is still manifested by the triennial processional show in honor of Lady Godiva, who unwittingly tempted "Peeping Tom of Coventry" into the indiscretion for which he has been immortalized. Pop. in 1901, 69,978. Coventry returns 1 member to parliament.

Coventry, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., in Coventry township (town), 18 miles E. of Hartford. The township contains a village named South Coventry, and is bounded on the E. by the Willimantic River. It has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1632.

Coventry, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., in Coventry township (town), 28 miles NE. of Binghamton. The town has much beautiful hill-scenery. Pop. of the town in 1900, 987.

Coventry, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., in Coventry township (town), on a branch of the Pawtuxet River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles SW. of Providence. Here are manufactures of zinc tags and cotton and woollen goods. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5279.

Coventry, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Coventry township (town), on the Black River, 4 miles N. of Irasburg. Pop. of the town in 1900, 728.

Coventry Center, Kent co., R.I., about 20 miles SW. of Providence.

Coventryville, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., about 16 miles S. of Norwich.

Coventryville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 6 miles SSW. of Pottstown. Pop. about 200.

Cove of Cork, Ireland. See QUEENSTOWN.

Covepoint, a post-village of Calvert co., Md., 40 miles S. of Annapolis.

Covert, kŭv'ẹrt, a post-hamlet of Osborne co., Kan., 28 miles N. of Russell.

Covert, a banking post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., about 26 miles SW. of Allegan. Pop. about 300.

Covert, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., in Covert township (town) and on the Lehigh Valley R., 14 miles NW. of Ithaca. The township is bounded on the E. by Cayuga Lake. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1897.

Coveville, kōvz'vĭl, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., on the Southern R., 16 miles SW. of Charlottesville. Pop. 60.

Coveville, kōv'vĭl, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the Champlain Canal.

Covey (kŭv'e) **Hill,** a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 10 miles W. of Hemmingford. Pop. 150.

Covilhão, ko-veel-yŏwn', a town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles SW. of Guarda, on the slope of the Serra de Estrella. It has extensive woollen-manufactures. In the vicinity are thermal springs. Pop. in 1900, 15,527.

Covina, a banking post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 20 miles E. of Los Angeles. Pop. about 800.

Covington, kŭv'ing-tọn, a county in the S. part of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of 1029 sq. m. It is intersected by the Conecuh River and is also drained by the Yellow River. Capital, Andalusia. Pop. in 1890, 7536; in 1900, 15,346.

Covington, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, has an area of 577 sq. m. It is drained by the Leaf River and Bowie Creek. Capital, Williamsburg. Pop. in 1890, 8299; in 1900, 13,076.

Covington, a banking city, capital of Newton co., Ga., on the Georgia Central R., 41 miles ESE. of Atlanta and 2 miles from Emory College. It has extensive manufactures of cottons and yarns, bottling-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2062.

Covington, a banking city, capital of Fountain co., Ind., on the E. bank of the Wabash River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wabash Rs., 72 miles NW. of Indianapolis. It is the seat of the Indiana Normal College. Pop. in 1900, 2213.

Covington, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Cedar Rapids. Pop. about 100.

Covington, a city (formerly the capital) of Kenton co., Ky., is situated on the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati, and immediately below the mouth of the Licking River. It is on the Louisville and Nashville and the Chesapeake and Ohio Rs., and is 99 miles N. of Lexington. The site is nearly a level plain. Imposing bridges connect Covington with Cincinnati, and the city is also united across the Licking River with Newport. (See CINCINNATI.) Covington contains many residences of Cincinnati merchants. It has a stately cathedral, a city-hall, a public library, a United States government building, several Catholic institutions, a home for aged and indigent women, etc. It is the see of a Catholic bishop. Its manufacturing and other industries comprise pork-packing, several rolling-mills, carriage- and wagon-works, glass-works, cigar-factories, flour-mills, and distilleries. Pop. in 1870, 24,505; in 1880, 29,720; in 1890, 37,371; in 1900, 42,938.

Covington, a banking post-town, capital of St. Tammany parish, La., on the Bayou Phalia, about 42 miles N. of New Orleans and 7 miles N. of Lake Pontchartrain. It is on the East Louisiana R. Pop. in 1900, 1205.

Covington, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y. The banking point is Leroy. Pop. about 300.

Covington, a banking post-village of Miami co., Ohio, at the junction of Greenville and Stillwater creeks and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Rs., 6 miles SW. of Piqua. It has large stone-quarries and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1791.

Covington, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa., traversed by the Lackawanna R. Pop. in 1900, 794.

Covington, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga River and on the Erie R., 5 miles N. of Blossburg. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Covington, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1067.

Covington, a banking post-town, capital of Tipton co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R., 37 miles NNE. of Memphis. It has important cotton-industries. Pop. in 1890, 1067; in 1900, 2787.

Covington, a post-village of Hill co., Tex., 45 miles N. of Waco.

Covington, a banking post-town, capital of Alleghany co., Va., on Jackson's River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 22 miles E. of the White Sulphur Springs. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery and has extensive pulp- and paper-mills, iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2950.

Covode, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa.

Cowal, or **Cowall,** a peninsular district of Scotland, co. of Argyll, between Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde on the E. and Loch Tyne on the W.

Cowan, a post-village of Delaware co., Ind. Pop. about 200.

Cowan, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 22 miles SSW. of Maysville. Pop. 100.

Cowan, or **Farmersville,** a post-village of Union co., Pa., 4 miles N. of Mifflinburg.

Cowan, a post-village of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 64 miles W. by N. of Chattanooga. Pop. about 700.

Cowanesque, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., 20 miles NW. of Wellsboro. Pop. about 150.

Cowanesque (kŏw-ạn-es'kwe) **Creek** rises in Potter co., Pa., and enters the Tioga River in Steuben co., N.Y., about 1 mile from the southern boundary of New York.

Cowans Depot, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 11 miles by rail N. of Harrisonburg.

Cowans Ford, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Catawba River.

Cowanshannock, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2697.

Cowanshannock Creek, Armstrong co., Pa., enters the Alleghany River about 4 miles above Kittanning.

Cowans Mills, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Va.

Cowansville, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa. The banking point is Kittanning. Pop. 100.

Cowansville, or **Nelsonville,** a banking post-village of Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the S. branch of the Yamaska River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 55 miles SE. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 699.

Cowarts, a post-village of Henry co., Ala., on the Plant System. The banking point is Dothen. Pop. about 250.

Cowasset, a post-hamlet of Kent co., R.I.

Cow Bay, Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia. See Port Morien.

Cowbridge, or **Pont-Vaen** (vā'en), a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 12 miles W. of Cardiff. Pop. in 1901, 1202.

Cow Creek, Shasta co., Cal., runs southwestward and enters the Sacramento River about 16 miles below Shasta.

Cowden, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Rs., 13 miles SW. of Shelbyville. Pop. in 1900, 751.

Cowden, a post-hamlet of Aiken co., S.C., 6½ miles from Aiken.

Cowdenbeath, a coal-mining village of Fifeshire, Scotland, 2 miles from Lochgelly. Pop. in 1901, 7466.

Cowen, a post-town of Webster co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Sutton. Pop. in 1900, 257.

Cowes, kŏwz, a seaport town and watering-place of England, at the N. extremity of the Isle of Wight, 10½ miles SSE. of Southampton and 11 miles WSW. of Portsmouth. It lies on the W. side of the estuary of the little river Medina, opposite East Cowes, a distinct municipality. West Cowes is built on a hill-slope and presents a picturesque appearance from the sea. It is the head-quarters of the Royal Yacht Club, which holds its annual regatta here. Cowes has yacht-yards and a number of slips for repairing vessels. Near by are East Cowes Castle, Norris Castle, and Osbourne House, which was erected as a seaside residence for Queen Victoria. Pop. in 1901, 8652.

Cowesett, kŏw-ee'set, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., 12 miles by rail S. of Providence.

Coweta, kŏw-ee'tạ, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of 443 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Chattahoochee River and also drained by several small affluents of the Flint. Capital, Newnan. Pop. in 1890, 22,354; in 1900, 24,980.

Coweta, a post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T., about 15 miles from Wagoner station.

Cowgill, a banking post-village of Caldwell co., Mo., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles SE. of Kingston. Pop. in 1900, 357.

Cowhouse Creek, Tex., rises in Hamilton co. and enters the Leon River in Bell co.

Cow'ichan', or **Caw'etchan',** a post-town on the E. coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and on a river of the same name, 35 miles NW. by N. of Victoria.

Cowikee, or **Cowekee,** a post-village of Barbour co., Ala., about 24 miles NW. of Eufaula.

Cowikee Creek, Ala., is formed by three forks uniting in Barbour co., and enters the Chattahoochee River about 8 miles above Eufaula.

Cow Island, an island off the coast of Lincoln co., Me.

Cowlairs, a NE. suburb of Glasgow, Scotland.

Cowles, a post-village of Webster co., Neb. The banking point is Bluehill. Pop. about 300.

Cowlesville, kōlz'vil, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 22 miles E. by S. of Buffalo. Pop. about 300.

Cowley, a suburb of Oxford, England.

Cowley, a county in the S. part of Kansas, has an area of 1108 sq. m. It is intersected by Whitewater Creek, an affluent of the Arkansas River, which latter traverses the SW. part of the county. Capital, Winfield. Pop. in 1890, 34,478; in 1900, 30,156.

Cowling, a post-village of Wabash co., Ill., 36 miles SW. of Vincennes.

Cowlington, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Fort Smith, Ark. Pop. in 1900, 272.

Cowlitz, a county in the SW. part of Washington, is bounded on the SW. by the Columbia River and intersected by the Cowlitz River. Area, 1145 sq. m. Capital, Kalama. Pop. in 1890, 5917; in 1900, 7877.

Cowlitz, a hamlet of Cowlitz co., Wash., on the Cowlitz River and on the Northern Pacific R., 10 miles N. of Kalama.

Cowlitz, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Wash., near the Cowlitz River, 5 miles from Winlock station.

Cowlitz Glacier, one of the largest of the ice-sheets radiating off from Mount Rainier.

Cowlitz River, Wash., rises in the Cascade Range, in the E. part of Lewis co., flows generally southwestward, and enters the Columbia River at Monticello. It is nearly 150 miles long and is a large rapid stream. Small steamboats ascend it nearly 40 miles.

Cowpasture River, Va., rises in Highland co., flows through Bath co., and unites with Jackson's River about 15 miles E. of Covington. The stream formed by this junction is the James River.

Cowpen, a town of England, in Northumberland, 7 miles ESE. of Morpeth. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 17,879.

Cowpens, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 17 miles N. by W. of Dadeville.

Cowpens, a post-town of Spartanburg co., S.C., 9 miles by rail NE. of Spartanburg. Pop. in 1900, 692. The Americans, under Morgan, here defeated the British, under Tarleton, Jan. 17, 1781.

Cowra, a town of New South Wales, 60 miles SW. of Bathurst, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 1750. It has mining interests.

Cowrun, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, 10 miles NE. of Marietta.

Cox, a river of New South Wales, rising 75 miles NW. of Sydney, falls into the Wollondilly.

Coxburg, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Tenn.

Coxim, ko-sheen', a river of Brazil, rises among the mountains in the S. of the state of Matto-Grosso, and joins the Taquari.

Coxsackie, cook-sock'e, a banking post-village of Greene co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, in Coxsackie township (town), and on the West Shore R., 22 miles S. of Albany. It has machine-shops, ice-plant, brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2735; of the town, 4102. See Coxsackie Station.

Coxsackie Station, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Coxsackie, on the opposite side of the Hudson River. Pop. 75.

Cox's Bazar, a thriving town of British India, in the Chittagong district, on a small navigable river, near the Bay of Bengal, 70 miles S. by E. of Chittagong. The houses stand on piles and are surrounded with verandas. Pop. about 5000.

Coxs Creek, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky., 37 miles S. of Louisville.

Coxs Landing, a post-village of Cabell co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, 5 miles N. of Barboursville.

Coxs Mills, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ind., 5 miles NE. of Richmond.

Coxs Mills, a post-hamlet of Gilmer co., W.Va.

Coxville, a post-village of Parke co., Ind., 5 miles by rail S. of Rockville. Pop. about 600.

Coxville, a post-hamlet of Pitt co., N.C.

Coxwold, a village of England, co. of York, North Riding, 5 miles N. of Easingwold. Sterne was its parson.

Coy, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala. Pop. about 100.

Coyacán, ko-yä-kän', or **Coyoacán,** a town of Mexico, on a small stream flowing into the Laguna de Xochimilco, a short distance S. of the capital. Cortés made his residence here for some time.

Coyame, a town of Mexico, state and 85 miles NE. of the city of Chihuahua.

Coyle, a banking post-village of Logan co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 18 miles from Guthrie. It has cotton and lumber interests. Pop. about 500.

Coyleville, koil'vil, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., about 32 miles NNE. of Pittsburg.

Coyne, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. about 200.

Coyners Springs, a watering-place of Botetourt co., Va., ½ of a mile from Bonsacks station. Pop. 250.

Coyoacán, Mexico. See Coyacán.

Coyote, kọ-yo'tā, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 13 miles SE. of San José.

Coyote, a post-village of Rio Arriba co., N.Mex.

Coyoto, a post-village of Garfield co., Utah. Pop. about 100.

Coytee, a post-hamlet of Loudon co., Tenn., on the Little Tennessee River, 7 miles S. of Lenoir station.

Coytesville, koits'vil, a village of Bergen co., N.J., near the Palisades and the Hudson River, 2 miles from Leonia.

Coyville, a post-village of Wilson co., Kan., on the Verdigris River, 32 miles SW. of Neosho Falls. Pop. 250.

Cozad, a banking post-town of Dawson co., Neb., on the Platte River (here crossed by a long bridge) and on the Union Pacific R., 49 miles W. of Kearney. Pop. in 1900, 739.

Cozaddale, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ohio, 31 miles by rail NE. of Cincinnati.

Cozart, a post-village of Granville co., N.C. Pop. 50.

Cozes, koz, a town of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 43 miles SSE. of La Rochelle. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Cozumel (ko-soo-mĕl') **Island,** off the E. coast of Yucatan. It is 24 miles in length from N. to S. and 7 miles in width.

Cozzens, kŭz'zens, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal. The banking point is Healdsburg. Pop. about 200.

Cozzens, or **Cozzens Landing,** Orange co., N.Y., on the Hudson, 51 miles above New York and 1 mile below West Point.

Crab Island, in the West Indies. See VIEQUE.

Crab Island is situated 10 miles off the W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 21° 10′ S.

Crab Island, off British Guiana, is situated in lat. 6° 21′ N.

Crab Orchard, a post-village of Williamson co., Ill., about 25 miles E. of Carbondale. Pop. about 75.

Crab Orchard, a post-town of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 115 miles SE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 385.

Crab Orchard, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., about 33 miles NE. of Kansas City.

Crab Orchard, a banking post-village of Johnson co., Neb., 15 miles by rail W. of Tecumseh. Pop. in 1900, 258.

Crab Orchard, a post-village of Cumberland co., Tenn. The banking point is Crossville or Rockwood. Pop. 200.

Crab Orchard, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Va.

Crabtree, a post-township (and hamlet) of Haywood co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1269.

Crabtree, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 4 miles NW. of Latrobe.

Cracow, or **Krakow,** krå'kō (Pol. *Kraków,* krå'koov; Ger. *Krakau,* krå'kŏw; L. *Craco'cia*), a city of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, formerly capital of the kingdom of Poland, situated in a broad plain on the left bank of the Vistula, 158 miles SSW. of Warsaw. Lat. 50° 4′ N.; lon. 19° 52′ E. It consists of the old town, the walls of which have been converted into promenades, of the castle quarter to the S., and of a number of suburbs. On the opposite bank of the river is the suburb of Podgorze. The Kazimierz quarter is inhabited mainly by Jews. Cracow, with its numerous steeples and turrets, presents externally a highly picturesque appearance. The splendid castle or palace, towering upon the banks of the Vistula, was for centuries the residence of the Polish kings. It was converted in the last century into barracks and a hospital. The grand old Gothic cathedral, adjoining the castle, contains the tombs of a long line of Polish kings and of some of the most distinguished sons of Poland. Its numerous chapels and crypt include a large array of beautiful sculptural monuments, including some by Thorwaldsen. Among the multitude of churches are a number of interesting mediæval edifices adorned with excellent works of art. The central public square is the Ring Square, on which stands the Cloth Hall, a quaint old building, recently restored. It contains the National (Polish) Museum. Close to it is the tower of the old town-hall. Another noteworthy structure is the new episcopal palace. In the western part of the city are the stately new buildings of the university. The university of Cracow (the so-called Jagellon University) boasts of being older than any of the universities in central Europe, with the exception of that of Prague, it having been projected in 1364 by Casimir the Great. In the fifteenth century it was one of the chief centres of learning in Europe. Its students number about 1700 and instruction is given in the Polish language. It has a library of 350,000 volumes, and connected with it are a botanical garden and an observatory. The Royal Academy of Sciences is an institution of a high order. The Czartoryski Museum contains a library of about 100,000 volumes and about 5000 MSS., and various collections. Cracow has recently been reconverted into a fortress by the construction of outlying forts. The town has manufactures of machinery, agricultural implements, chemicals, tobacco, etc. Close to the city is a mound more than 100 feet high, piled up nearly a century ago to commemorate the patriotic deeds of Kosciuszko. Another artificial tumulus preserves the memory of Krakus, a legendary Slavic chief, who is reputed to have founded the city about the year 700. Cracow was the capital of the kingdom of Poland down to the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the seat of government was transferred to Warsaw, and for 150 years longer it remained the coronation-city. From 1815 to 1846 it was the capital of the little Republic of Cracow, the last fragment of an independent Poland. The city is a great stronghold and focus of the Polish nationality. Pop. in 1900, 91,323.

Craddockville, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., near Chesapeake Bay.

Cradle Mountain, the highest summit of Tasmania, 40 miles WNW. of the Great Lake. Altitude, 5069 feet.

Cradock, a division in the E. part of Cape Colony. It is a plateau (mean altitude, about 3300 feet) surrounded by mountains and intersected by the Great Fish and other rivers. It has good grazing-lands on which numerous sheep are raised. Capital, Cradock, an important wool-market, on the Great Fish River and 181 miles by rail NNW. of Port Elizabeth. It has several churches, good schools, a library, banks, etc. Pop. in 1891, 4389 (white, 1736).

Crafton, a banking and manufacturing post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 6 miles SW. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 1927.

Crafton, a post-village of Wise co., Tex., 60 miles from Fort Worth. Pop. 160.

Craftsbury, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., in Craftsbury township (town), 28 miles NNE. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1251.

Craftsville, a post-hamlet of Letcher co., Ky.

Craggie Hope, a post-hamlet of Cheatham co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 26 miles W. of Nashville. Pop. 50.

Cragsmoor, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Shawangunk Mountains, near Ellenville. Pop. about 50.

Craig, a county of Virginia, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 351 sq. m. It is drained by Craig's Creek. The surface is largely mountainous. Capital, New Castle. Pop. in 1890, 3835; in 1900, 4293.

Craig, a banking post-town of Routt co., Colo., 40 miles SW. of Hahn's Peak. Pop. in 1900, 133.

Craig, a post-station of Perry co., Ill., 53 miles SE. of East St. Louis.

Craig, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind., 13 miles E. of Madison.

Craig, a banking city of Holt co., Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 45 miles NW. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 775.

Craig, a banking post-village of Burt co., Neb., 9 miles by rail W. of Texamah. Pop. in 1900, 462.

Craigellachie, a village of Banffshire, Scotland, 12 miles from Elgin.

Craighall, New, a collier-village of Scotland, in Midlothian, 1½ miles from Musselburgh.

Craighead, krâg'hĕd, a county in the NE. part of Arkansas, has an area of 683 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Francis and Cache rivers and contains a large lake, which is an expansion of the former river. Capitals, Jonesboro and Lake City. Pop. in 1890, 12,025; in 1900, 19,505.

Craighead, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Gettysburg and Harrisburg R., 5 miles S. of Carlisle.

Craighurst, krâg'hurst, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 13 miles N. of Barrie. Pop. 200.

Craigie, kra'ghee, a mining borough of Talbot co., Victoria, Australia, 40 miles N. of Ballarat.

Craigmillar (krâg-mil'lẹr) **Castle,** a picturesque ruin, 3 miles SE. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It was once a royal residence.

Craignethan (krâg-nĕth'an) **Castle** is a fine ruin of Scotland, near Lanark, on the river Nethan.

Craig-Phadric, krâg fâd'rik, a lofty hill of Scotland, near Inverness, having extensive remains of an ancient fortress of vitrified stones.

Craigs, a post-village of Bath co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Craig's Creek, Va., rises in Montgomery co. and enters the James River in Botetourt co. It is about 75 miles long.

Craigs Mills, a post-village of Washington co., Va.

Craigsville, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., 55 miles NNW. of New York. Pop. 150.

Craigsville, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., 8 miles NW. of Kittanning. Pop. 130.

Craigsville, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., S.C.

Craigsville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 23 miles WSW. of Staunton. Pop. 75.

Craigville, a post-village of Wells co., Ind. The banking point is Bluffton. Pop. about 90.

Crail, krāle, a decayed seaport town of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the North Sea, 9 miles SE. of St. Andrew's. It has many massive and antique houses, an ancient church, and some remains of a royal castle. It existed as a town in the ninth century, and was called Caryll. Pop. about 1000.

Crailsheim, or **Krailsheim,** krīles'hīme, a town of Württemberg, on the Jagst, 13 miles N. of Ellwangen. It has interesting churches and an old town-hall. Pop. in 1900, 5255.

Crainesville, krānz'vil, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn., 1 mile from the Big Hatchie River and 11 miles E. of Bolivar.

Crainville, krān'vil, a post-village of Williamson co., Ill., 11 miles E. of Carbondale.

Craiova, krā-yo'vȧ, a town of Rumania, in Little Wallachia, 120 miles W. of Bucharest. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1899, 45,438.

Craley, a post-village of York co., Pa., 11 miles E. by S. of York. It has cigar manufactures. Pop. about 300.

Cramahe, Ontario. See Colborne.

Cramlington, a town of England, in Northumberland, 8 miles NNE. of Newcastle. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 6437.

Cramond, a village of Scotland, in Midlothian, 4½ miles from Edinburgh.

Crampton's Gap, a pass in the South Mountain range, near Burkittsville, Md., in Frederick co. It was the scene of the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.

Cranberry, a post-village of Mitchell co., N.C., on the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina R., 24 miles SE. of Elizabethtown, Tenn. It has an iron-furnace. Pop. about 400. It is situated in the midst of beautiful scenery.

Cranberry, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Cranberry, a post-township (and village) of Venango co., Pa., is bounded on the N. and W. by the Alleghany River. Pop. in 1900, 3321; of the village, 150.

Cranberry Creek, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R., 10 miles NE. of Gloversville. Pop. about 400.

Cranberry Isles, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me. The Cranberry Isles are a group of small islands S. of Mount Desert Island. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Cranberry Lake, N.Y., is in the S. part of St. Lawrence co. The Oswegatchie River issues from this lake, which is about 6 miles long and 1570 feet above sea-level.

Cranberry Prairie (prā'ree), a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ohio.

Cranborne, kran'born, a town of England, co. of Dorset, 13 miles SW. of Salisbury. Pop. about 2000.

Cranbourne, a post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 45 miles SE. of Quebec. Pop. 100.

Cranbrook, a town of England, co. of Kent, 40 miles SE. of London. It was once a busy seat of the broadcloth manufacture. Pop. of the parish, about 4000.

Cranbrook, a banking post-town and outport of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 130 miles from Nelson. Pop. in 1901, 1196.

Cranbrook, or **Grey,** a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 27 miles E. of Goderich. Pop. 200.

Cranbury, or **Cranberry,** a banking post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., about 15 miles ENE. of Trenton, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 1400.

Cranbury Brook, N.J., runs westward in Middlesex co. and enters the Millstone River 3 miles SE. of Princeton.

Crandall, a post-village of Nassau co., Fla., on St. Mary's River, 20 miles NW. of Fernandina, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Crandall, a post-town of Harrison co., Ind. Pop. in 1900, 137. Its banking point is New Albany.

Crandall, a banking post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., 10 miles NW. of Kaufman. Pop. about 250.

Crandells Corners, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., 4 miles N. of Schaghticoke station.

Crandon, a post-village of Spink co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Redfield. Pop. about 200.

Crandon, a post-village, capital of Forest co., Wis., 13 miles E. of Monico. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 706.

Crane, krān, a county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 850 sq. m. It is bounded S. by the Pecos River and contains the Castle Mountains in the E. part. Pop. in 1900, 51.

Crane, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Miss. Pop. 50.

Crane, a post-village of Stone co., Mo. Pop. 80.

Crane, a post-village of Mercer co., W.Va. The banking point is Bramwell. Pop. about 190.

Crane Creek, Iowa, rises in Howard co. and enters the Turkey River in Fayette co., 6 miles N. of West Union.

Cranehill, a post-hamlet of Cullman co., Ala., 13 miles SW. of Cullman.

Crane Island, or **Isle aux Grues,** eel ō grü, an island in the St. Lawrence, opposite Cap St. Ignace, Quebec.

Crane Mountain, N.Y., in Warren co. Elevation, 3245 feet.

Cranenest, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 100.

Crane River, Ark., intersects Arkansas co. and enters the White River about 12 miles from its mouth. It is nearly 70 miles long.

Cranes Mill, a post-hamlet of Comal co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River.

Cranesville, krānz'vil, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 30 miles NW. of Albany.

Cranesville, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., 2 miles from Albion.

Cranesville, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W.Va., 9 miles N. of Portland.

Cranetown, a village of New Jersey. See Iona.

Craney Island, in Norfolk co., Va., is near the mouth of the James River. Lat. of Craney Island Light, 36° 53′ 28″ N.; lon. 76° 21′ W.

Cranfills Gap, a post-village of Bosque co., Tex. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. 100.

Cranford, a post-village of Union co., N.J., in Cranford township, on the Rahway River and on the Lehigh Valley R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 5 miles W. of Elizabeth, its banking point. It is the residence of many New York business men. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2854.

Cran'ganore', a town of British India, on the Malabar coast, state and 16 miles N. of Cochin, formerly possessed by the Portuguese and later by the Dutch.

Cranley, a village of England, co. of Surrey, 8 miles SSE. of Guildford.

Crannon (Gr. Κραννών), an ancient city in the central part of Thessaly. Here in 322 B.C. Antipater vanquished the confederated Greeks. Some vestiges are visible near the village of Hadjilari, SW. of Larissa.

Cransac, krôN'sȧk', a large village of France, in Aveyron, arrondissement of Villefranche. It has mineral springs and coal mines. Pop. in 1901, 4456 (6715).

Cranston, a township (town) of Providence co., R.I., on the W. of Narragansett Bay, contains various manufacturing villages, reform schools, state prison, etc. Pop. in 1900, 13,343.

Cranston, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., in Cranston township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 4 miles SW. of Providence. It has manufactures of prints, calicoe, etc. Pop. about 2000.

Cranz, or **Cranzkuhren,** a watering-place of Prussia, on the Zamland coast, Baltic Sea, 17 miles from Königsberg. Pop. in 1900, 2202.

Craon, krôN, a town of France, in Mayenne, on the Oudon, 18 miles SSW. of Laval. It has a fine castle and a recently erected monument to Volney, who was born here. Pop. in 1901, 3399.

Craonne, krȧ'onn', a small town of France, in Aisne, 12 miles SE. of Laon. An engagement took place here between Napoleon and the Allies, March 7, 1814.

Crapaud, krȧ'pō', a post-village and outport of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 24 miles from Charlottetown. Pop. 300.

Crapo, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md. The banking point is Cambridge. Pop. 100.

Crapo, a post-hamlet of Osceola co., Mich., 8 miles N. of Big Rapids.

Craponne, krȧ'pônn', a town of France, in Haute-Loire, 19 miles N. of Le Puy. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Crary, a banking post-village of Ramsey co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 10 miles E. by S. of Devils Lake. Pop. 150.

Crary Mills, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 5 miles ESE. of Canton. Pop. 125.

Craryville, or **North Copake,** a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 112 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. about 130.

Crati, krȧ'tee (anc. *Cra'this*), a river of Italy, in the province of Cosenza, rises in the forest of Sila, flows N. and E., and enters the Gulf of Taranto 13 miles ESE. of Cassano. Total course, about 50 miles. Its chief affluents are the Coscile and Busento.

Crato, krȧ'to, a small town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 11 miles W. of Portalegre. It was formerly an important fortress.

Crato, krȧ-to, a river-port of Brazil, in the state of Amazonas, on the Madeira River, about 350 miles SW. by S. of Manaos. Pop. about 3000.

Crau, La, lȧ krō, a plain in the western portion of the French department of Bouches-du-Rhône. It is in great part arid and overspread with boulders, but much of it has

been converted into meadows or planted with olives, mulberries, and fruit-trees.

Craven, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, has an area of 685 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neuse River and is bounded on the E. by Pamlico Sound. Capital, Newbern. Pop. in 1890, 20,533; in 1900, 24,160.

Crawfish River, Wis., rises in Columbia co., flows generally southeastward, and enters the Rock River at Jefferson.

Crawford, a county in the NW. part of Arkansas, has an area of 609 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Arkansas River. The surface is diversified by high hills or mountains. Capital, Van Buren. Pop. in 1890, 21,714; in 1900, 21,270.

Crawford, a county in the west-central part of Georgia, has an area of 334 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by Echaconnee Creek and also drained by the Flint River. The county is an important peach-growing region. Capital, Knoxville. Pop. in 1890, 9315; in 1900, 10,368.

Crawford, a county in the ESE. part of Illinois, has an area of 450 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash River and intersected in the SW. part by the Embarras River. Capital, Robinson. Pop. in 1890, 17,283; in 1900, 19,240.

Crawford, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 304 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River and also drained by the Blue River. The county contains deposits of coal and iron. Capital, English. Pop. in 1890, 13,941; in 1900, 13,476.

Crawford, a county in the W. part of Iowa, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Boyer River and also drained by the Soldier River. Capital, Denison. Pop. in 1890, 18,894; in 1900, 21,685.

Crawford, a county in the SE. part of Kansas, has an area of 592 sq. m. It is drained by several small affluents of the Neosho River and by Willow Creek. The county has deposits of coal and zinc. Capital, Girard. Pop. in 1890, 30,286; in 1900, 38,809.

Crawford, a county in the N. part of Michigan, has an area of 575 sq. m. It is drained by the Ausable and Manistee rivers. Capital, Grayling. Pop. in 1890, 2962; in 1900, 2943.

Crawford, a county in the southeast-central part of Missouri. Area, 747 sq. m. It is intersected by the Meramec River. Iron, copper, lead, and coal are found in the county. Capital, Steelville. Pop. in 1890, 11,961; in 1900, 12,959.

Crawford, a county in the north-central part of Ohio. Area, 397 sq. m. It is drained by the Sandusky, Huron, and Whetstone rivers. Capital, Bucyrus. Pop. in 1890, 31,927; in 1900, 33,915.

Crawford, a county in the NW. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 1020 sq. m. It is intersected by French Creek and is also drained by Conneaut, Shenango, and Oil creeks. Capital, Meadville. Pop. in 1890, 65,324; in 1900, 63,643.

Crawford, a county in the SW. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 557 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Wisconsin River and on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the Kickapoo River. Capital, Prairie du Chien. Pop. in 1890, 15,987; in 1900, 17,286.

Crawford, a post-village of Russell co., Ala., about 80 miles E. of Montgomery. Pop. 200.

Crawford, a post-village of Nassau co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic, Valdosta and Western Rs. Pop. 150.

Crawford, a post-town of Oglethorpe co., Ga., 18 miles by rail ESE. of Athens. Pop. in 1900, 308.

Crawford, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., about 24 miles N. of Machias. Pop. in 1900, 112.

Crawford, a post-hamlet of Isabella co., Mich.

Crawford, a post-town of Lowndes co., Miss., 8 miles by rail S. of Artesia. Pop. in 1900, 389.

Crawford, a banking post-village of Dawes co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley and the Burlington and Missouri River Rs., 26 miles SW. of Chadron. Pop. in 1900, 731.

Crawford, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Walden. Pop. 150.

Crawford, a post-hamlet of Wyandot co., Ohio. Pop. about 25.

Crawford, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Crawford, a banking post-town of McLennan co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 23 miles W. of Waco. It has cotton-industries. Pop. in 1900, 443.

Crawford, a post-village of Lewis co., W.Va. Pop. about 75.

Crawford Corners, a post-village of Venango co., Pa. The banking point is Emlenton. Pop. about 200.

Crawford House, a post-station and summer-resort of Coos co., N.H., on the Maine Central R., 27 miles NW. of North Conway. It is ¼ mile above the N. entrance to the Crawford or White Mountain Notch, 1½ miles from the summit of Mount Willard, and 7 miles SW. of Mount Washington. Elevation, 1900 feet. The Saco and Ammonoosuc rivers rise here.

Crawford, or **White Mountain, Notch,** a narrow valley at the SW. foot of the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, N.H., principally between Mounts Willey and Webster, 3–4 miles long, bounded by precipitous mountain-walls, and traversed by the Saco River. It was the scene of a disastrous landslide in Aug., 1826. The Maine Central R. runs high up on the slope of Mount Willey, affording magnificent views of this wild and romantic pass.

Crawford Station, a post-hamlet of Scotland co., Mo.

Crawfordsville, Ark. See CRAWFORDVILLE.

Crawfordsville, a city of Indiana, the capital of Montgomery co., is on Sugar Creek and on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and other railroads, 28 miles S. of Lafayette. It has foundries and manufactures of carriages, coffins, wire-fencing, hubs and spokes, etc. It is the seat of Wabash College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1832, and of St. Charles Academy.. Pop. in 1890, 6089; in 1900, 6649.

Crawfordsville, a banking post-town of Washington co., Iowa, 10 miles by rail SE. of Washington. Pop. in 1900, 268.

Crawfordsville, a post-village of Linn co., Oregon, about 22 miles SSE. of Albany. Pop. about 125.

Crawfordville, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark., a few miles from Memphis, its banking point. Pop. 175.

Crawfordville, a post-village, capital of Wakulla co., Fla., near the Gulf of Mexico, 12 miles WSW. of St. Marks. Pop. about 250.

Crawfordville, a banking post-town, capital of Taliaferro co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 64 miles W. of Augusta. It has a roller-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 597.

Crayford, a small town of England, co. of Kent, 8 miles ESE. of Greenwich.

Crazy Mountains, an isolated group in Park and Meagher cos., Mont. Crazy Peak (11,178 feet) is the highest point.

Crazy Mountains, a northern spur of the Tanana Hills, Alaska, in lat. 65° 30′ N. The spur is almost surrounded by Birch Creek and its tributaries, and contains Mastodon Dome (3400 feet).

Creagerstown, krec'ghẹrz-tŏwn, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 11 miles N. by E. of Frederick.

Creal Springs, a banking city of Williamson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 10 miles SE. of Marion. Pop. in 1900, 940.

Creamery, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Creamridge, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., 10 miles by rail S. of Hightstown.

Créances, krà'ŏnss', a town of France, in Manche, 12 miles NNW. of Coutances. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Crécy, krà'see', in England generally written **Cressy,** a town of France, in Somme, 10 miles N. of Abbeville, on the Maye, famous for the victory gained here, Aug. 26, 1346, by the forces of Edward III. over the army of Philip VI. of France. Pop. about 1500.

Crécy-sur-Serre, krà'see' sür-sair, a town of France, in Aisne, 10 miles N. of Laon. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Cre'diton, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Crede, near its confluence with the Exe, 8 miles NW. of Exeter. It has a fine church. In the early Middle Ages it was the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 3974.

Crediton, a banking post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 14 miles NNW. of Lucan. Pop. about 700.

Creede, a mining city, capital of Mineral co., Colo., 70 miles WNW. of Alamosa, on the Denver and Rio Grande R. It is on the S. slope of the La Carita Mountains (the Continental Divide) and has important mines of silver and copper. Silver was discovered here in 1890, and its production was for a time very large. Pop. in 1900, 938.

Creedmoor, a former post-hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., now a part of the borough of Queens, New York city.

Creedmoor, a post-village of Granville co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. about 250.

Creedville, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. about 200.

Creek, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is West Newton. Pop. 200.

Creek Center, Warren co., N.Y. See STONY CREEK.

Creek Indians, or **Muscogees,** mus-ko'ghees, formerly a powerful tribe in Georgia and Alabama. Their number was much reduced by the war of 1813–14, when their

power was completely broken by Andrew Jackson, and they are now, numbering about 16,000, on a reservation in Indian Territory.

Creeklocks, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 3 miles from Rosendale. Pop. about 150.

Creek Nation, a division of Indian Territory, occupying its central portion, and lying N. of the Canadian River. Area, 4842 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 40,674, of which nearly one-half were Creek Indians. Capital, Okmulgee.

Creekside, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., on Crooked Creek, 6 miles N. of Indiana.

Creekstand, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Ala. Pop. about 60.

Creelsboro, a post-village of Russell co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 12 miles SW. of Jamestown. Pop. 150.

Creemore, a banking post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Mad River and on the Grand Trunk R., 25 miles W. of Barrid. Pop. in 1901, 654.

Creetown, or **Ferrytown of Cree,** a burgh of Scotland, co. of Kirkcudbright, at the mouth of the Cree in Wigtown Bay, 4 miles NE. of Wigtown. Pop. about 1000.

Crefeld, a town of Prussia. See KREFELD.

Creighton, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ga. The banking point is Canton. Pop. about 270.

Creighton, krā'ṭon, a banking post-village of Cass co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 20 miles SE. of Harrisonville. Pop. in 1900, 360.

Creighton, a banking post-town of Knox co., Neb., 22 miles S. by E. of Niobrara. It is on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 909.

Creighton, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., Ohio, about 22 miles NE. of Zanesville.

Creighton, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 21 miles by rail NE. of Allegheny city. It has manufactures of plate-glass, etc. Pop. about 300.

Creighton, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, Canada. Pop. 100.

Creil, krā' (L. *Credulium*), a town of France, in Oise, on the Oise, 32 miles N. of Paris. It was formerly strongly fortified and has a picturesque old church on an island in the river. Its principal industry is the manufacture of faience. Pop. in 1901, 9125.

Crema, krā'mȧ, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, province of Cremona, on the Serio, 25 miles ESE. of Milan. It has several handsome churches and palaces. Crema was an important town in the Middle Ages. It was besieged and destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1160. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 8240.

Crémieu, krā'me-uh', a town of France, in Isère, 43 miles NW. of Grenoble. Pop. 1800.

Cremmen, or **Kremmen,** krĕm'mẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 26 miles N. of Potsdam. Pop. about 3000.

Cremnitz, a town of Hungary. See KREMNITZ.

Cremona, kre-mo'nạ (It. pron. krā-mo'nȧ), a fortified city of Italy, capital of the province of Cremona, on the Po, 48 miles SE. of Milan. It has many beautiful palaces and churches rich in works of art. The cathedral, dating from the beginning of the twelfth century, has its main façade of alternate courses of red and white marble. The interior is covered with frescoes. Close by it is the Torazzo, the loftiest bell-tower in Italy, 396 feet high, and commanding a magnificent sweep of the Po valley. The violins of Cremona, made hundreds of years ago, have a world-wide reputation. The principal manufactures are those of silk and other fabrics. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the town was the seat of a distinguished school of painting.

Cremona was a flourishing place under the Romans. In the Middle Ages it shared the fortunes of the other cities of Lombardy, and eventually fell under the dominion of the Visconti of Milan. Pop. in 1901, 37,661.

Cremona, a province of Italy, in Lombardy. Area, 695 sq. m. It is a fruitful region, watered by the Po. Capital, Cremona. Pop. in 1901, 327,802.

Crenshaw, a county in the S. part of Alabama, has an area of 612 sq. m. It is intersected by the Conecuh and Patsaliga rivers. Capital, Luverne. Pop. in 1890, 15,425; in 1900, 19,668.

Crenshaw, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., 3 miles by rail E. of Brockwayville.

Creola, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Southern R., 14 miles N. of Mobile. Pop. about 75.

Creole, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Crépy-(Crespy-) en-Laonnais, krā'pee' ŏn lā'o'nā', a town of France, in Aisne, 5 miles NW. of Laon. Pop. about 1500. It is memorable for the peace concluded here between Charles V. and Francis I. in 1544.

Crépy-en-Valois, krā'pee' ŏn vā'lwā' (L. *Crespiacum*), a town of France, in Oise, 13 miles ENE. of Senlis. It has mediæval churches, quaint old houses, and remains of an ancient castle. It was the capital of the old county of Valois. Pop. about 4500 (commune, 5000).

Creran, Loch, lok kree'ran, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, extending SE. from Loch Linnhe.

Crescent, a post-village of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, 7 miles by rail N. of Council Bluffs. Pop. 300.

Crescent, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and on the Erie Canal about 14 miles N. of Albany. The canal here crosses the river on an aqueduct 1185 feet long. Pop. about 350. The banking point is Cohoes.

Crescent, a post-town of Logan co., Okla. Pop. in 1900, 139.

Crescent, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 622.

Crescent, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. about 200.

Crescent City, a banking city, the capital of Del Norte co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 275 miles by water N. of San Francisco. It has lumbering interests. Here is a light-house, lat. 41° 44′ 34″ N., lon. 124° 11′ 22″ W. Pop. in 1900, 699.

Crescent City, a city of Putnam co., Fla., on the W. bank of Lake Como, 17 miles by rail S. of Palatka. Pop. in 1900, 352.

Crescent City, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria, and Western R., 93 miles E. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 371.

Crescentino, krā-shĕn-tee'no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 18 miles WSW. of Vercelli, at the confluence of the Dora Baltea with the Po. Pop. about 3000 (commune, in 1901, 6713).

Crescent Island, Pacific Ocean, is one of the most easterly of the Dangerous Archipelago. Lat. 23° 20′ S.; lon. 134° 35′ W.

Crescent Mills, a post-village of Plumas co., Cal. The banking point is Reno, Nev. Pop. about 500.

Crescent, Mount, a summit of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Height, 3322 feet.

Crescent Springs, a post-village of Kenton co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Erlanger. Pop. 100.

Crescentville, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. 60.

Cresco, a banking city, capital of Howard co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 150 miles SSE. of St. Paul. It is largely engaged in stock-raising and breeding, and manufactures machinery, fire-ladders, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2806.

Cresco, a post-village and summer-resort of Monroe co., Pa., 13 miles N. by W. of Stroudsburg, on the Lackawanna R. Pop. 100.

Crespano, kres-pā'no, a town of Italy, in Venetia, 22 miles NW. of Treviso. Pop. about 2500.

Crespy. See CRÉPY.

Cressey, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mich.

Cresskill, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R., 17 miles N. of New York and 2 miles W. of the Palisades. Pop. in 1900, 486.

Cressman, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Quakertown. Pop. about 300.

Cresson, a post-village and summer-resort of Cambria co., Pa., is near the summit of the Alleghany Mountains and on the Pennsylvania R., 11 miles E. by S. of Ebensburg. The beauty of the scenery, reputation of the mineral springs, and purity of the air have rendered it a favorite resort. Elevation, 2015 feet. Pop. about 500.

Cresson, a post-village of Hood co., Tex.

Cressona, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 3 miles S. of Pottsville and 30 miles NW. of Reading. It has coaling interests. Pop. in 1900, 1738. The banking point is Pottsville.

Cressy, a town of France. See CRÉCY.

Crest, krĕst, a town of France, in Drôme, on the right bank of the Drôme, 15 miles SE. of Valence. The most interesting feature of the place is a mediæval donjon. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the textile industry. Pop. in 1901, 4057 (commune, 5579).

Crest, a post-village of Upson co., Ga., on the Macon and Birmingham R. Pop. about 90.

Cresta, a village and resort of Switzerland, in the Upper Engadine, 1½ miles from Samaden. Elevation, 5690 feet.

Crested Butte (būte), Colo., a mountain of the Elk Range, in lat. 38° 53′ N. It rises 12,172 feet above sea-level.

Crested Butte, a banking and mining post-town of Gunnison co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 28 miles N. of Gunnison. Pop. in 1900, 988.

Crestline, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kan., 7 miles by rail E. of Columbus. Pop. 150.

Crestline, a banking post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 14 miles W. of Mansfield. It has railroad-workshops and manufactures of steel furnaces and ranges, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3282.

Creston, a banking post-village of Ogle co., Ill., 28 miles by rail E. by N. of Dixon. Pop. in 1900, 381.

Creston, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., about 37 miles S. by E. of Hammond. Pop. 200.

Creston, a city, the capital of Union co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 103 miles E. by S. of Council Bluffs. It has stock-yards, machine-shops, railroad-car works, etc. Pop. in 1890, 7200; in 1900, 7752.

Creston, a banking post-village of Platte co., Neb., 43 miles by rail W. by N. of Scribner. Pop. in 1900, 337.

Creston, a post-village of Ashe co., N.C. The banking point is Wilkesboro. Pop. about 150.

Creston, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, 24 miles SW. of Akron. Pop. in 1900, 893.

Creston, a post-village of Lincoln co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 81 miles W. by N. of Spokane. Pop. about 100.

Crestone, a post-village of Saguache co., Colo. The banking point is Saguache.

Crestone Peak, Colo., a peak of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state, about 25 miles N. of Blanca Peak, and about lat. 37° 55′ N. It has an altitude of 14,233 feet.

Crestview, a post-village of Walton co., Fla., 29 miles by rail W. of De Funiak Springs. Pop. 200.

Crestview, a post-village of Lawrence co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 9 miles SW. of Mount Pleasant. Pop. 100.

Creswell, a post-village of Jefferson co., Colo., 6 miles SSE. of Floyd Hill station. Pop. 150.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ind., 5 miles WNW. of Madison.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Kan., 13 miles WSW. of Marion.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Ky., 9 miles N. of Princeton.

Creswell, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 25 miles NE. of Baltimore.

Creswell, a post-station of Antrim co., Mich.

Creswell, a post-town of Washington co., N.C., 12 miles by rail E. of Plymouth. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ohio, 17 miles by rail W. of Steubenville.

Creswell, a post-village of Lane co., Oregon, 11 miles S. of Eugene.

Creswell, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 5 miles by rail S. by E. of Columbia.

Creswell, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 19 miles NW. of Abingdon.

Creswick, a borough of Talbot co., Victoria, Australia, 10 miles N. of Ballarat, in a rich gold-region. Pop. in 1901, 3060.

Crêt de la Neige, krā dẹh lā nāzh, the highest summit of the Jura mountains, is in the department of Ain, France, near the Swiss boundary, SW. of Gex, and about 10 miles from Geneva. Height, 5650 feet. It is sometimes known as the Mont Reculet, from one of its summits. The mountain commands a magnificent panorama of the Swiss plain and of the Mont Blanc mountains.

Crete, kreet, or **Candia,** kan'de-ạ (anc. L. *Cre'ta;* Gr. Κρήτη; mod. Gr. *Kriti,* kree'te; Turk. *Kirid,* kee-reed'), a large island of the Mediterranean, previous to 1898 constituting a vilayet of Turkey, between lat. 34° 55′ and 35° 43′ N. and lon. 23° 30′ and 26° 20′ E. Length, 150 miles; breadth, from 6 to 35 miles. Area, together with that of some small islands, 3127 sq. m. The coasts are generally precipitous. The N. coast is deeply indented, among the bays or gulfs being those of Canea or Khania, Suda, Retimo (Rethymnon), Armyro, and Mirabella. The S. coast is broken by small indentations, the only large bay being that of Messara. Among the capes are those of Busa and Spada (Spatha), near the NW. extremity of the island, Cape Iero, at the NE. end, and Cape Lithinos (or Matala), the most southerly point. The surface is very mountainous. Among the few plains are those of Canea and Candia in the N. and Messara in the S. In the W. are the White mountains (Madaras), the loftiest in the island, attaining in Mount Theodoro an elevation of 8100 feet. In the centre is the group of mountains culminating in Mount Ida (Psiloriti), 8060 ft. The Lasithi mountains in the E. rise to a height of about 7000 ft. above the sea. The streams of Crete are merely torrents. There are numerous caverns. The climate is, in general, mild and healthy, the heats of summer being tempered by a N. wind which blows throughout the greater part of the day. Occasionally a fierce sirocco causes the mercury to rise to 100°. The only useful minerals known to exist are gypsum, lime, slate, and whetstone. Vegetation is extremely luxuriant in favorable situations, although a great portion of the soil is dry and stony and not well adapted for the production of grain. In many places, however, fruits and vegetables grow spontaneously, myrtles and rose-laurels cover the banks of the rivulets, and pastures are enamelled with the most beautiful and fragrant flowers. There are large olive woods, but the extent of forests is small. The principal products are olive oil, tobacco, oranges, lemons, silk, wine, raisins, carobs, valonia, flax, liquorice, wood, cotton, and honey. The manufactures are mostly domestic. The leading articles of export include olive oil, soap, carobs, raisins, wine, and almonds. The principal port is Khania. The population of Crete in 1900 was 309,349. The great bulk of the inhabitants belong to the Greek church, about 10 per cent. being Mohammedans. Almost the entire population, including the Mohammedans, is of Greek race. There are now hardly any Turks left in the island. The old Greek stock is supposed to be best preserved among the Sphakiotes, in the White mountains. Crete is an autonomous state, under Turkish suzerainty, governed by a high-commissioner of the Great Powers. There is a national assembly or chamber. The capital is Candia (Megalokastron).

In the time of Homer, Crete was crowded with inhabitants and contained a great number of flourishing cities. Among the cities founded by the Dorian Greeks were Cnosus, in the N., Cydonia, in the NW., and Gortyna, in the S. The Romans became masters of the island about 67 B.C. When the Latin Crusaders seized upon the Greek Empire, in 1204, Crete passed into the possession of Venice. The Turks wrested it from the Venetians, completing their conquest in 1669. There was a great rising of the Christians against the Turks in 1866–68. Another insurrection broke out in 1896, and in 1898 the Great Powers forced Turkey to evacuate the island.

Crete, kreet, a post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 30 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 760.

Crete, a banking city of Saline co., Neb., on the Big Blue River and on the Burlington and Missouri River and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 20 miles SW. of Lincoln. It has flour-mills, nurseries, etc., and is the seat of Doane College. Pop. in 1900, 2199.

Crete, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa.

Creteil, krẹh-tā'y, a village of France, in Seine, on the Marne, 4 miles SE. of Paris.

Creuilly, kruh'yee', a small town of France, in Calvados, 10 miles NW. of Caen, on the Seulles.

Creus (krā'ooce), **Cape** (L. *Promonto'rium Cru'cis*), the most easterly point of Spain, where the Pyrenees reach the Mediterranean. Lat. 42° 19′ 14″ N.; lon. 3° 19′ 23″ E.

Creuse, kruz, a river of France, departments of Creuse and Indre, Vienne and Indre-et-Loire, joins the Vienne 12 miles N. of Châtellerault, after a NNW. course of about 150 miles.

Creuse, a department in the centre of France, formed of the old Haute (Upper) Marche and parts of Berry, Limousin, etc. Area, 2164 sq. m. It is drained by the river Creuse. Surface, mostly mountainous and a great part of it sterile. There are extensive pastures. Chestnuts constitute a considerable addition to the food-supply of the population in some sections. Principal mineral product, coal. Capital, Guéret. Pop. in 1891, 264,660; in 1901, 277,831.

Creusot, Le, a town of France. See LE CREUSOT.

Creux du Van (more properly, **Vent**), kru dü vôn, a much frequented crater-like rock amphitheatre of the Swiss Jura, about 4 miles W. of Lake Neuchâtel.

Creuzburg. See KREUZBURG.

Creuznach, a town of Prussia. See KREUZNACH.

Crèvecœur, or **Crèvecœur-le-Grand,** krêv'kur' lẹh grôn, a village of France, in Oise, 12 miles N. of Beauvais.

Crèvecœur, a village of France, in Nord, on the Scheldt, 5 miles S. of Cambrai.

Creve Cœur, krêv kur, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., 14 miles by rail W. by N. of St. Louis and 4½ miles from the Missouri River. Pop. about 200.

Crevillente, krā-veel-yen'tā, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 18 miles SW. by S. of Alicante. It possesses a parish church and two chapels. Pop. in 1901, 10,865.

Crewe, kru, a municipal borough of England, co. of Chester, 34 miles SE. of Liverpool. It is a great railway junction and has grown up entirely as a railway town, with vast railway repair- and machine-shops, locomotive-

works, etc. It has a technical school and a school of art. Pop. in 1901, 42,074.

Crewe, a banking post-town of Nottoway co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 6 miles NW. of Nottoway Court-House. Pop. in 1900, 1329.

Crewkerne, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 15 miles SE. of Taunton. The town has a fine cruciform church in the Tudor style and richly ornamented. Pop. in 1901, 4226.

Crews Depot, a post-village of Lamar co., Ala., 45 miles by rail W. by N. of Jasper. Pop. 175.

Crewsville, a post-village of De Soto co., Fla. Pop. 100.

Cribbs, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa.

Criccieth, krik'ke-eth, a small watering-place of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, on Cardigan Bay. Pop. in 1901, 1406.

Crichton, kri'tọn, a village of Scotland, 11 miles SE. of Edinburgh. Near it are the ruins of Crichton Castle.

Crichton, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Mobile and Bay Shore R. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 200.

Crickard, a post-village of Randolph co., W.Va. The banking point is Beverly. Pop. about 325.

Crickethill, a post-village of Mathews co., Va., 5 miles N. of Mathews. Pop. about 500.

Cricket River, Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains, in Umatilla co., runs southward, and enters Lake Harney.

Crickhowell (Welsh, *Crug-Hywell*, krughŭh'wẹl), a town of Wales, co. of Brecknock, 12½ miles ESE. of Brecon, picturesquely situated on the Usk, here crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. Pop. of the parish, about 1200.

Cricklade, a town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Isis (Thames) and on the Thames and Severn Canal, 7 miles NNW. of Swindon. Pop. in 1901, 5816.

Cridersville, a banking post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 65 miles N. of Dayton. It has iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 581.

Crieff, kreef, a town of Scotland, co. and 15 miles W. of Perth, on the Earn, a tributary of the Tay. It stands near the foot of the Grampians, is a summer-resort, and has a large water-cure. Pop. in 1901, 5208.

Criglersville, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Va., 20 miles W. of Culpeper.

Crillon, Mount, Alaska, a peak of the St. Elias range, near the Gulf of Alaska and SE. of Mount Lituya. Altitude, 15,900 (?) feet. Lat. 58° 50′ N.

Crimea, krim-ee'ạ (Russ. *Krim;* anc. *Tau'rica Chersone'sus*), a peninsula of Russia projecting into the Black Sea, forming the SW. enclosure of the Sea of Azov and comprising part of the government of Taurida. It is traversed by the parallel of 45° N. lat. Area, about 9900 sq. m. The narrow isthmus of Perekop connects it with the mainland to the N. The Strait of Yenikale or Kertch cuts it off from the mainland on the E. On the NE. is the shallow inlet of the Sea of Azov, known as the Sivash (or Putrid) Sea. The Crimea is separated into two distinct regions by its largest river, the Salghir. The NW. portion, which is much the larger of the two regions, is an extensive plain, a continuation of the steppes of south Russia, and its soil, impregnated with salt, is only fit for pasturage, great herds of cattle being reared upon it. The SE. portion is in great part hilly and mountainous, and is interspersed with beautiful meadows and fertile valleys. The Tauric Mountains skirt the SE. coast, attaining an elevation of 5060 feet. One of the highest peaks is the Tchatir-Dagh, or Tent Mountain (anc. Trapezus). The climate of the level plains of the Crimea is cold and humid in winter and hot and dry in summer. The SE. coast-land, protected against the north winds by its steep mountain-barrier, enjoys a mild winter and spring climate. This stretch of sunny coast, with its vineyards, olive-plantations, gardens, and villas, its background of forest-clad mountains, with the laurels, cypresses, and fig-trees growing at their bases, its profusion of resplendent flowering plants, and its relics of ancient cities and Mohammedan architecture, is the rival of the Italian Riviera. Here is situated the famous imperial seat of Livadia. The leading agricultural products of the Crimea are grain, tobacco, wine, and fruits. Its honey is celebrated. There are numerous small salt lakes, from which large quantities of salt are obtained. In addition to the Russians, who constitute the bulk of the population, the inhabitants include Tartars (of whom there are a great number), Greeks, Germans, Bulgarians, and Jews (the Karaite sect being here represented). The chief towns are Sebastopol, Simferopol, Kertch, Feodosia (Kaffa), Eupatoria (Kozlov), Yalta, Karasubazar, and Bakhtchi-Saral, the old residence of the Tartar khans. The Crimea was known to the ancient Greeks as the Tauric Chersonesus, or the peninsula of the Tauri, a barbarous race. The Greek kingdom of the Bosporus existed here for centuries. In the thirteenth century the Tartars overran the region. The Genoese planted colonies on the coasts of the Crimea, the most flourishing of which was Kaffa. This great emporium of the trade between Europe and Asia fell in 1475 into the hands of the Turks, who at this time made the Tartar khans of the Crimea vassals of the Sultan. The Turks had to relinquish their suzerainty in 1774, and in 1783 the peninsula was annexed to Russia. The Crimea was the principal seat of the conflict known as the Crimean or Eastern War, in which Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia were arrayed against Russia, and the crowning episode of which was the capture of Sevastopol by the allies in 1855.

Crimmitzschau, krim'mits-shŏw', a manufacturing town of Saxony, 10 miles NW. of Zwickau, on the Pleisse. The leading industries are spinning, weaving, dyeing, and the manufacture of machinery. Pop. in 1900, 22,840.

Crinan, Loch, lọk kree'nan, a small arm of the sea in Scotland, on the W. coast, about 5 miles E. of the N. end of the island of Jura. At the head of the loch is the entrance to the Crinan Canal, which extends to Loch Gilp.

Cripple Creek, a mining town, capital of Teller co., Colo., on the Midland Terminal and the Florence and Cripple Creek Rs., 40 miles N. by W. of Florence. It is the gold-mining centre for the exceedingly rich Cripple Creek mining district, which includes Victor, and is substantially built, with a stock-exchange, etc. The output of gold from the Cripple Creek region was in 1900 upward of $20,000,000. Pop. in 1900, 10,147. Elevation, 9800 feet.

Cripplecreek, a post-village of Wythe co., Va. The banking point is Wytheville.

Criquetot-L'Ésneval, kreek'to' là'nẹh-vål', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles NNE. of Havre.

Crisfield, a post-hamlet of Harper co., Kan., 6 miles by rail SW. of Attica.

Crisfield, a banking post-town of Somerset co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay and on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R., 90 miles SSE. of Annapolis. Packing oysters, fish, and game is the principal business. Pop. in 1900, 3165.

Crisman, a post-hamlet and mining-camp of Boulder co., Colo., 7 miles from Boulder.

Crisman, a post-village of Porter co., Ind., 16 miles SW. of Michigan City. Pop. about 250.

Crisp, a post-village of Edgecombe co., N.C. The banking point is Tarboro. Pop. about 200.

Crisp, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. The banking point is Ennis. Pop. 85.

Crisps Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., 18 miles SW. of New Albany.

Cristallo, Monte, a summit of the Ampezzo Dolomites of southern Tyrol. Altitude, 10,490 feet. It was first ascended by Grohmann, in 1865.

Cristóbal-Colón, the culminating point of the Sierra de Santa Marta, Colombia. Altitude, variously estimated at from 18,000 to 19,400 feet.

Crittenden, a county in the E. part of Arkansas, has an area of 623 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1890, 12,940; in 1900, 14,529.

Crittenden, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of 390 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Tradewater River and on the NW. by the Ohio. The Cumberland River touches the SW. extremity of the county. The county contains beds of coal, lead, and iron-ore. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1890, 13,119; in 1900, 15,191.

Crittenden, a post-hamlet of Santa Cruz co., Ariz.

Crittenden, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ill., 13 miles E. of Duquoin.

Crittenden, a post-town of Grant co., Ky., 25 miles by rail S. of Cincinnati, Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 199.

Crittenden, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 21 miles by rail E. of Buffalo. Pop. 150.

Crittenden, a post-village of Nansemond co., Va., 14 miles N. of Suffolk. Pop. 300.

Crittendens Mills, a post-hamlet of Dale co., Ala., 35 miles SSE. of Troy.

Crivitz, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis. The banking point is Marinette. Pop. 100.

Crixa, or **Cricha,** kree'shå, a river of Brazil, rising in the mountains N. of the town of Goyaz, flows NW. and joins the river Araguaya on the right. Its whole course is about 200 miles and it is partly navigable.

Crixa, or **Cricha,** a village of Brazil, state and 135 miles N. of Goyaz and 10 miles S. of the above river.

Croagh Patrick, or **Reek,** a mountain of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the S. side of Clew Bay, 6 miles WSW. of Westport. Elevation, about 2500 feet. It is an object of

superstitious reverence, St. Patrick being supposed to have entered upon his missionary career there.

Cro'atan', a post-village of Craven co., N.C., 11 miles by rail S. by E. of Newbern and about 1 mile SW. of the Neuse River.

Croatan (or **Croetan**) **Sound,** a body of shoal water in North Carolina, lying principally between Roanoke Island and the main-land of Dare co. It communicates northward with Albemarle Sound and southward with Pamlico Sound.

Croatia, kro-ā'shē-ą (Croat, *Hervatska Krajina*, hĕr-vȧts'kȧ krȧ-yee'nȧ,—*i.e.*, "Croatian borderland;" Hun. *Horváthország*, hor'vȧt-or'sȧg,—*i.e.*, "Croat country;" Ger. *Kroatien*, kro-ȧt'se-ęn), a region in Austria-Hungary, constituting the western half of the Hungarian crown-land of Croatia-Slavonia. (See CROATIA-SLAVONIA.) It extends northeastward from the Adriatic to the river Drave and is bounded W. and NW. by Istria, Carniola, and Styria, NE. by Hungary, E. by Slavonia, SE. by Turkish Croatia, and S. by Dalmatia. It is mainly a mountainous or hilly country. Its inhabitants are chiefly Croats, a Slavic people, who belong to the Catholic church. Their language is almost identical with that of the Serbs. They exhibit a strong national feeling and are restless under Hungarian domination. The chief town is Agram. The Croats settled in this region in the seventh century. In the tenth century their state rose to the rank of a kingdom, but they were unable to maintain their independence long in the face of the power of Hungary. In 1848, under their famous ban, Jellachich, they rose in arms against the Hungarians and, after the collapse of the Hungarian revolution, Croatia (together with Slavonia) was separated from Hungary down to the reorganization of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in 1867–68.

TURKISH CROATIA, or the KRAINA, is the northwesternmost portion of Bosnia.

Croatia-Slavonia, a crown-land of Austria-Hungary, with the title of kingdom, included in Transleithania. Though attached to the Hungarian kingdom and represented in its diet, it has a diet of its own, with powers to regulate local affairs. It is bounded on the NW. by Carniola and Styria, on the NE. and E. by Hungary, from which it is separated by the Drave and Danube, on the S. by Servia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia (the Save forming a great part of the S. boundary), and SW. and W. by the Adriatic Sea and Istria. It consists of CROATIA, the larger half, in the W., and SLAVONIA, a wedge-shaped territory, included between the Drave, the Danube, and the Save, in the E. Area, 16,420 sq. m. Croatia-Slavonia is mainly a mountainous and hilly country. Slavonia is traversed by wooded offshoots of the southeastern Alps, whose greatest elevation is about 4000 feet above the sea. Along the Drave and Save are level plains. The southern part of Croatia includes a portion of the Cretaceous Alpine highlands, known as the Karst, remarkable for the peculiar configuration of their deep-cut valleys and their subterranean water-courses. The Croatian Karst presents the two mountain-ranges called the Velebit Planina and the Capela. The former, near the coast, attains an elevation of about 5700 feet. A wintry blast, called the *bora*, frequently sweeps down from the Karst and bursts upon the coast land with the violence of a hurricane. The country is, in general, a fertile region as well in the mountainous parts of Croatia as in the plains of Slavonia. The staple crops include wheat, maize, pulse, potatoes, flax, hemp, tobacco, etc. Much wine is produced and the plum-brandy, called Slibovitz, is made in large quantities. Timber is an important product. Large numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine are reared, the last-named being fattened in the oak-forests of Slavonia. The pop. at the close of 1900 was 2,416,304. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Croats and Serbs. About five per cent. are Germans and a still smaller number Hungarians. About three-fourths of the people are Roman Catholics, the remainder belonging mainly to the Greek Church. The inhabitants of Croatia-Slavonia are for the most part an agricultural people. Among the manufacturing industries carried on in a small way is the production of cotton and silk fabrics of exquisite texture. The capital is Agram. The governor of Croatia-Slavonia bears the title of ban.

Crocker, a post-village of Porter co., Ind. Pop. about 75.

Crocker, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Iowa.

Crocker, a post-village of Pulaski co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 92 miles NE. of Springfield. Pop. 200.

Crockery Creek, Mich., drains the SE. part of Muskegon co. and enters the Grand River about 8 miles E. of Grand Haven.

Crockett, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of 267 sq. m. It is drained by the South and Middle Forks of the Forked Deer River. Capital, Alamo. Pop. in 1890, 15,146; in 1900, 15,867.

Crockett, a county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 3004 sq. m. It is bounded W. by the Pecos River. Capital, Ozona, in a farming district. Pop. in 1890, 194; in 1900, 1591.

Crockett, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 5 miles NW. of Martinez.

Crockett, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y. The banking point is Hannibal. Pop. about 200.

Crockett, a post-hamlet of Obion co., Tenn., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 35 miles S. of Columbus, Ky.

Crockett, a banking post-town, capital of Houston co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 114 miles N. of Houston. It has cotton-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2612.

Crockett Depot, a post-village of Wythe co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 8 miles SW. of Wytheville. Pop. 150.

Crockett Mills, a post-village of Crockett co., Tenn.

Crocketts Bluff, a post-hamlet of Arkansas co., Ark., on the White River, about 66 miles ESE. of Little Rock.

Crockettsville, a post-hamlet of Breathitt co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 45 miles NE. of Livingston.

Crocodile or **Limpopo River.** See LIMPOPO.

Crocodile River, a river of South Africa, rises in the Transvaal Colony and flows generally E., joining the Komati, with which it forms the Komati Manhissa.

Crocodilopolis. See MEDINET-EL-FAYUM.

Croetan Sound, N.C. See CROATAN SOUND.

Crofton, a post-town of Christian co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 13 miles N. of Hopkinsville. Pop. in 1900, 278.

Crofton, a post-village of Kalkaska co., Mich., on the Middle Fork of the Boardman River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 35 miles N. of Cadillac. Pop. about 80.

Crofton, a post-village of Knox co., Neb. The banking point is Bloomfield. Pop. 150.

Crofut, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa. The banking point is Canton. Pop. 150.

Croghan, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Beaver River, in Croghan township (town), about 60 miles N. of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3159; of the village, about 450.

Croia, Croja, kro'yȧ, or **Kruya** (Turk. *Ak-Hissar*, ȧk-his-sar',—*i.e.*, "white castle"), a town of Turkey, Albania, 42 miles SSE. of Scutari. It stands on a lofty mountain-spur, about 500 feet above the plain. It is noted as having been the stronghold of Scanderbeg. Pop. about 5000.

Croisic, Le, a town of France. See LE CROISIC.

Croix, krwȧ, a commune of France, a suburb of Roubaix, with (1901) 15,909 inhabitants.

Croix, Saint. See SAINT CROIX.

Croker Island (native name, *Heraiki*, hȧ-rī'kee), one of the Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean. It is sometimes called Tuscan Island.

Croker Island, on the N. coast of Australia, off Coburg Peninsula. Its N. point, Cape Croker, is in lat. 10° 58′ S., lon. 132° 38′ E.

Croma, La, island. See LA CHROMA.

Cromarty, krom'ȧr-tee, a former county of Scotland, comprising the promontory called Ardmeanach, or "Black Isle," at the head of Moray Firth, and 10 detached portions of land enclosed within the co. of Ross. It now constitutes a part of the co. of Ross and Cromarty.

Cromarty, a municipal burgh of Scotland, in the co. of Ross and Cromarty, formerly capital of a county of its own name, beautifully situated on Cromarty Firth, at the S. side of its entrance, 16 miles ENE. of Dingwall. Pop. in 1901, 1233.

Cromarty, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 6 miles SSW. of Carronbrook. Pop. 150.

Cromarty Firth, an inlet of Scotland, on its NE. coast and one of the finest bays in Britain, is a westerly arm of the Moray Firth, extending into the co. of Ross and Cromarty. Length, 18 miles; breadth, from 3 to 5 miles. It is entered by a narrow strait, between headlands called South and North Sutors.

Cromer, a town and watering-place of England, co. of Norfolk, on its N. coast, 21 miles N. of Norwich. A sea-wall has recently been constructed for protection against the encroachments of the sea. Pop. of the parish in 1901, 3781. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing. Cromer Bay, from the danger of its navigation, has been named the "devil's throat."

Cromers, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ga.

Cromer's, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., Ohio.

Cromford, a town of England, co. of Derby, in the Matlock Dale, 2 miles S. of Matlock. Pop. about 1000.

Crompton, a northern suburb of Oldham, England. Pop. in 1901, 13,427.

Crompton, a manufacturing village of Kent co., R.I., 13 miles SSW. of Providence. It has manufactories of cotton-print cloths and velvets. Pop. in 1900, about 1000.

Cromwell, a post-township (town) of Middlesex co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 12½ miles S. of Hartford. It has manufactures of hardware, toys, etc. Pop. in 1900, about 2031.

Cromwell, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., 10 miles W. of Albion, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. 400.

Cromwell, a post-town of Union co., Iowa, 15 miles by rail W. of Afton. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Cromwell, a post-town of Ohio co., Ky., 11 miles S. by E. of Hartford. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Cromwell, a post-village of Carlton co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Duluth. Pop. 150.

Cromwell, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 995.

Cronanville, a post-village of Lake co., Tenn. The banking point is Tiptonville. Pop. about 100.

Cronberg, or **Kronberg,** krŏn'bĕRG', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 1½ miles E. of Königstein. Above it towers a beautiful castle dating from the Middle Ages and recently rebuilt. Pop. in 1900, 2814. Near it are the mineral springs of Kronthal, the waters of which are largely exported.

Crone, a town of Prussia. See KRONE.

Cronenberg, a town of Prussia. See KRONENBERG.

Cronly, a post-town of Columbus co., N.C., 17 miles by rail W. by N. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 78.

Cronomer Valley, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., 4 miles from Newburg.

Cronstadt, or **Kronstadt,** krŏn'stätt, a seaport town of Russia, government and 20 miles W. of St. Petersburg, at the SE. end of the long, flat island of Kotlin, in the Bay of Cronstadt, which forms the E. extremity of the Gulf of Finland. It is the principal fortress and military port of Russia and the station of the Baltic fleet. Its defences effectually close off approach from the sea to the capital. On the S. side of Kotlin is the narrow channel which large sea-going vessels have to take in coming up to the capital. All approaches to the town are barred by forts and batteries of the strongest description. The harbor consists of three sections,—the military or outer harbor; the middle harbor, for the fitting-out and repairing of vessels; and the innermost harbor, used only by merchant-vessels. Until recently vessels of large draught, bringing cargoes to St. Petersburg, were obliged to discharge at Cronstadt, but there is now a deep artificial channel which enables such ships to reach the capital. Much of the external commerce of Russia, however, still passes through Cronstadt. Ice blocks up the harbor five months in the year. When the surface has become firmly frozen over, cargoes are transported over the ice in sleds, an avenue being marked out by lines of poles and signal fires. Cronstadt has a large number of establishments and institutions of every kind connected with the naval service, including an arsenal, barracks, large ship-yards and repairing docks, school of marine engineering, etc. It has several handsome buildings, a park, and some fine public monuments. The town was founded by Peter the Great, and the earliest fortifications placed in 1710. Pop. in 1897, 59,539.

Cronstadt, Transylvania. See KRONSTADT.

Crook, a town of the co. of Durham, England, 5½ miles NW. of Bishop Auckland. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 11,472.

Crook, a central county of Oregon. Area, 7756 sq. m. The Cascade Mountains bound it on the W., and it is intersected by the Deschutes River. Capital, Prineville. Pop. in 1900, 3964. Gold is found in the county.

Crook, the most northeasterly county of Wyoming. Area, 5435 sq. m. It is drained by the Belle Fourche, Little Missouri, and Little Powder rivers. The minerals include gold, silver, copper, coal, etc. Capital, Sundance. Pop. in 1900, 3137.

Crook, a post-hamlet of Boone co., W.Va.

Crooked Creek, Ark., rises in Boone co. and enters the White River in Marion co.

Crooked Creek, or **La Moin River,** of Illinois, enters the Illinois River about 5 miles below Beardstown. Length, about 100 miles.

Crooked Creek rises in Allen co., Ind., and enters the Auglaize River about 10 miles SSW. of Defiance, Ohio.

Crooked Creek, Iowa, enters the Skunk River at the NE. corner of Jefferson co.

Crooked Creek, Pa., rises in Indiana co. and enters the Alleghany River 6 miles below Kittanning.

Crookedcreek, a post-hamlet of Cullman co., Ala., 6 miles SW. of Wilhite station.

Crookedcreek, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind. The banking point is Fremont. Pop. 150.

Crookedcreek, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa.

Crooked Fork of the Grand River rises in Adair co., Iowa, crosses the northern boundary of Missouri, and enters the Grand River 5 miles SW. of Chillicothe. It is about 200 miles long.

Crookedfork, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Tenn.

Crooked Islands, a group of the Bahamas, consisting of Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Fortune Key, and Castle Island. Lat. of S. point of Castle Island, 22° 7′ N.; lon. 74° 21′ W.

Crooked Lake, a post-village of Clare co., Mich. The banking point is Clare. Pop. 150.

Crooked Lake, N.Y. See KEUKA LAKE.

Crooked River (or **Creek**), Mo., enters the Missouri River 6 miles below Lexington.

Crooked River, Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains and enters the Deschutes River in Wasco co. Length, about 150 miles.

Crookedtree, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ohio, 2½ miles from Dexter City.

Crookhaven, a village of Ireland, co. of Cork, on Crookhaven Harbor, 21 miles WSW. of Skibereen. Pop. about 800.

Crooks, a post-village of Bath co., Ky. The banking point is Owingsville. Pop. 100.

Crookston, a banking city, capital of Polk co., Minn., on the Red Lake River and on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs., 300 miles N. of St. Paul. It has manufactures of lumber, wagons and sleighs, farm-machinery, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3457; in 1900, 5359.

Crookston, a post-village of Cherry co., Neb., 11 miles by rail W. by N. of Valentine. Pop. 150.

Crooksville, a banking post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Rs., 8 miles NE. of New Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 835. It has stone-ware manufactures.

Croom, a small town of Ireland, co. and 10 miles SSW. of Limerick. It has a castle, built in the reign of King John.

Croom, a post-village of Prince George co., Md., 28 miles SW. of Annapolis.

Croom Station, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Md., on the Baltimore and Potomac R., 44 miles S. of Baltimore.

Croppenstedt, or **Kroppenstedt,** krop'pen-stĕtt', a town of Prussian Saxony, 7 miles SSE. of Oschersleben. It is one of the oldest towns in this region, and still retains its mediæval walls and towers. Pop. in 1900, 2591.

Cropper, a post-village of Shelby co., Ky., 19 miles by rail NW. of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900, 162.

Cropper, a banking post-village of Garfield co., Okla. Pop. about 200.

Cropsey, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., 29 miles by rail N. by E. of Bloomington. Pop. about 200.

Cropseyville, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 7 miles ENE. of Troy. Pop. 150.

Cropwell, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ala., about 90 miles N. of Montgomery.

Croque, krōk, a settlement on the French shore, Newfoundland, 65 miles from La Scie. It is a coaling-depot of the French steamers stationed on the coast.

Crosby, a county of Texas, in the NW. part of the state. Area, 984 sq. m. Capital, Emma. Pop. in 1900, 788.

Crosby, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ala. Pop. 60.

Crosby, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., 7 miles by rail S. of Grand Rapids.

Crosby, a post-hamlet of Harris co., Tex., on the Southern Pacific R., 20 miles ENE. of Houston.

Crosby Garret, a village of England, co. of Westmoreland, 3 miles WNW. of Kirkby-Stephen, in a picturesque vale at the foot of Crosby-Fell.

Crosby, Great, a town and watering-place of Lancashire, England, near the Irish Sea, 6 miles WNW. of Liverpool. Pop. in 1901, 7555. Adjoining it is Little Crosby.

Crosland, a village of Colquitt co., Ga. The banking point is Moultrie. Pop. about 200.

Cross, a county in the NE. part of Arkansas, has an area of 629 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Francis River. Capital, Vanndale. Pop. in 1890, 7693; in 1900, 11,051.

Cross, a post-town of Kay co., Okla. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Cross Anchor, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., about 75 miles NW. of Columbia. Pop. about 140.

Crossanchor, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn.

Crossbridges, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., 10 miles W. of Columbia.

Cross Creek, Kan., enters the Kansas River in the W. part of Shawnee co.

Cross Creek, Ohio, enters the Ohio River 4 miles below Steubenville.

Crosscreek, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., in Crosscreek township, about 28 miles WSW. of Pittsburg. Pop. of the township in 1900, 856.

Cross Creek, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the Canada Eastern R. The banking point is Fredericton.

Crosscut, a post-village of Brown co., Tex. The banking point is Brownwood.

Crossen, or **Krossen,** kros'sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 32 miles SE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, at the confluence of the Bober with the Oder. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 7367.

Crosses, a post-village of Pike co., Pa. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. 120.

Cross-Fell, a mountain of the Pennine chain of England., co. of Cumberland, 11 miles ENE. of Penrith. Elevation, 2890 feet.

Crossfork, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R., 15 miles SE. of Coudersport. Pop. about 1000. It has manufactures of lumber.

Crosshaven, a village and harbor of Ireland, co. and 10 miles SE. of Cork.

Crosshill, a southern suburb of Glasgow.

Crosshill, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. Pop. 150.

Crosshill, a post-town of Laurens co., S.C., 14 miles by rail S. of Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Crossingville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., about 14 miles NNW. of Meadville.

Cross Junction, a post-station of Frederick co., Va.

Crosskeys, a post-village of Macon co., Ala., about 24 miles E. of Montgomery. Pop. about 70.

Crosskeys, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Ga., 9 miles NE. of Atlanta.

Crosskeys, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., about 18 miles S. by E. of Camden. The banking point is Glassboro. Pop. about 300.

Crosskeys, a post-township (and village) of Union co., S.C., 12 miles from the village of Union, is bounded on the S. by the Ennoree River. Pop. in 1900, 1775.

Crosskeys, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 19 miles NE. of Staunton. An indecisive battle was fought here between General Frémont and a portion of Jackson's army, June 8, 1862.

Crosskill Mills, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 22 miles WNW. of Reading. Pop. about 300.

Cross Lake, La., is in Caddo parish, and communicates with Soda Lake. It is nearly 14 miles long. Shreveport is situated at its E. end.

Cross Lake, N.Y., about 14 miles NNE. of Auburn. It is 4 miles long. The Seneca River runs through this lake.

Cross (or **La Crosse,** lȧ kross) **Lake,** in Keewatin, Canada, 60 miles in length from N. to S., gives origin to the Nelson River. Lat. about 54° 50′ N.

Crosslake, a post-village of Crow Wing co., Minn. Pop. 75.

Crossland, a post-village of Calloway co., Ky., 16 miles N. of Paris, Tenn. Pop. 175.

Cross'maglen', a small town of Ireland, co. of Armagh, 10 miles NW. of Dundalk.

Crossmolina, kross'mo-le-nȧ', a small town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on the Deel, 6½ miles SW. of Ballina.

Crossplains, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., 18 miles NNE. of Madison.

Crossplains, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn., 28 miles N. of Nashville. Pop. about 150.

Crossplains, a post-village of Callahan co., Tex., 22 miles SE. of Baird.

Crossplains, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., 15 miles W. by N. of Madison, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 350.

Cross Point, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, at the head of the Bay of Chaleur, on the N. shore of the Restigouche River, opposite Campbellton, New Brunswick, its banking point. It is on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. Pop. 100.

Cross River, Guinea. See CALABAR.

Crossriver, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., 5 miles E. of Katonah. Pop. 200.

Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ind., 11 miles SW. of Muncie.

Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md.

Crossroads, a post-village of Jackson co., Miss., 35 miles N. of Scranton, its banking point.

Crossroads, a post-borough of York co., Pa., 14 miles SSE. of York. Pop. in 1900, 167.

Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn., 6 miles N. by E. of Minnville.

Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 12 miles from Clover Depot.

Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W.Va.

Crossroads Church, a post-hamlet of Yadkin co., N.C.

Crossrock, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.C.

Cross Sound, the NW. boundary of Chichagof Island, Alaska, separates the Alexander Archipelago from the mainland. Cape Crow is at the SW. point of the entrance.

Cross Timbers, a post-village of Hickory co., Mo., about 56 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. about 250.

Crosstown, a post-village of Perry co., Mo. Pop. 100.

Crosstrails, a post-hamlet of Coffee co., Ala.

Cross Village, a post-village of Emmett co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 20 miles N. of Petoskey. It is the seat of Catholic Indian schools. Pop. about 450.

Crossville, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ala. The banking point is Fort Payne. Pop. about 250.

Crossville, a banking post-village of White co., Ill., 7 miles by rail NE. of Carmi. Pop. in 1900, 523.

Crossville, a banking post-village, capital of Cumberland co., Tenn., on the Cumberland Mountain or table-land, about 70 miles W. of Knoxville. Pop. about 270.

Crosswicks, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on Crosswicks Creek, 4 miles E. of Bordentown. It has manufactures of brick and tile. Pop. about 500.

Crosswicks Creek, N.J., runs nearly westward and enters the Delaware 5 miles below Trenton.

Croston, a town of Lancashire, England, on the Yarrow, 5½ miles from Chorley. Pop. in 1901, 2102.

Croswell, a banking post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 26 miles NNW. of Port Huron. Pop. in 1900, 606.

Crothersville, krŭrn'ẹrz-vĭl, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Ind., on the Muscatatuck River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 30 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 765.

Croton, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 25 miles NW. of Keokuk. Pop. 125.

Croton, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., on the Muskegon River, 8 miles E. of Newaygo. Pop. in 1900, 59.

Croton, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 4 miles WNW. of Flemington.

Croton, Delaware co., N.Y. See TREADWELL.

Croton, or **Croton-on-Hudson,** a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, near the mouth of the Croton River, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 34 miles N. of New York. Pop. in 1900, 1533.

Croton, a banking post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. about 600.

Crotona, the ancient name of COTRONE.

Croton Falls, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Croton River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 48 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. about 450.

Croton Lake, N.Y. See CROTON RIVER.

Crotonlake, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., 9 miles by rail N. of Baldwin Place.

Croton-on-Hudson. See CROTON.

Croton River, N.Y., rises in Dutchess co., runs southward through Putnam co. and southwestward in Westchester co. It enters the Hudson River a short distance above Ossining, after a course of nearly 60 miles. The principal part of the city of New York derives its supply of water from this river. It is brought a distance of 33 miles by two aqueducts, the one completed in 1842 and the other in 1890. Near its mouth the river forms an artificial lake several miles long, called Croton Lake. The new Croton Dam, now (1905) in course of construction, is one of the most stupendous works of hydraulic engineering.

Crotty, a post-hamlet of Coffey co., Kan. Pop. 50.

Crounse, krŏwnss, a post-station of Lancaster co., Neb.

Crouses Store, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Crouseville, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Presque Isle. Pop. about 200.

Crow Agency, a post-village of Rosebud co., Mont., 52 miles SE. of Billings, on the Burlington Route. It has government (Indian) schools. Pop. 200.

Crowcreek, Weld co., Colo., enters the South Fork of the Platte 10 miles E. of Evans.

Crowcreek, a post-village of Buffalo co., S.Dak., on the Missouri River, 175 miles NW. of Yankton. Here is an Indian Reservation and agency. Pop. of whites, about 80.

Crowder's (krō'dẹrz) **Creek** rises in Gaston co., N.C., and enters the Catawba River in York co., S.C.

Crowders Creek, a post-hamlet of Gaston co., N.C.

Crowell, a post-village of Dodge co., Neb., 29 miles by rail NNW. of Fremont. Pop. 80.

Crowell, a post-hamlet of Humphreys co., Tenn., 9 miles SE. of Waverly.

Crowell, a banking post-village, capital of Foard co., Tex., 34 miles S. of Quanah. Pop. about 300.

Crow Indians (called by themselves *Upsaroka* or *Absaroka*), a tribe of Indians living in Montana, in the valley of the Yellowstone. They are believed, on linguistic grounds, to be of the Dakota stock and number about 2000.

Crowlake, a post-hamlet of Jerauld co., S.Dak., 12 miles SW. of Wessington Springs.

Crowland, formerly also called **Croyland,** an ancient town of England, co. of Lincoln, on the river Welland, 14 miles ENE. of Stamford. It has the remains of a splendid mediæval Benedictine abbey, reared out of the fens so as to be almost inaccessible. Part of it serves now as a church. Crowland has also a curious mediæval bridge. Pop. of the parish, about 2700.

Crowlandville, or **Cook's Mills,** a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, 3 miles E. of Welland.

Crowle, krōl, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 6 miles ESE. of Thorne. Pop. in 1901, 2769.

Crowley, krō'le, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ark., 10 miles NE. of Paragould.

Crowley, a banking post-town, capital of Acadia parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R., 22 miles W. of Lafayette. It has extensive rice-milling industries, iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4214.

Crowley, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., 15 miles by rail S. of Fort Worth.

Crown, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 65.

Crown City, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 20 miles above Huntington, W.Va. Pop. in 1900, 284.

Crownking, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. 125.

Crownpoint, a banking post-town, capital of Lake co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Erie Rs., 41 miles SSE. of Chicago. It has grain-elevators, wagon-works, breweries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2336.

Crownpoint, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 32 miles N. of Whitehall. Colonel Ethan Allen surprised and took a British fort at Crown Point in May, 1775. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 2212; of the village, about 1000. Deposits of iron-ore are found in the vicinity.

Crownpoint Center, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., about 100 miles N. of Albany. Pop. about 100.

Crown-Prince Rudolf Land, the most northerly piece of large land of the Franz-Josef Archipelago. Lat. about 82°. It occupies the northern part of Austria Sound.

Crownsville, a post-hamlet of Anne Arundel co., Md., 7 miles by rail NW. of Annapolis.

Crow River, or the **North Fork,** Minn., drains part of Stearns, Meeker, and Wright cos., and unites with the South Fork about 10 miles SE. of Buffalo, whence it flows northeastward and enters the Mississippi River about 8 miles above Anoka. It is about 160 miles long.

Crowriver, a post-hamlet of Meeker co., Minn., on the Crow River.

Crows Landing, a post-hamlet of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River, 15 miles S. of Modesto.

Crows Mills, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa.

Crow's Nest, a peak of the Highlands, 2 miles above West Point, on the W. side of the Hudson, in Orange co., N.Y. Elevation, 1405 feet.

Crow's Nest Pass, a railroad pass in Canada, near the borders of Alberta and British Columbia, in about lat. 49° 35′ N. Elevation, 5500 feet.

Crowspring, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., Va.

Crowville, a post-village of Franklin parish, La., 18 miles S. by W. of Delhi.

Crow Wing, a county in the north-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 508 sq. m. It is bounded on the N., the NW., and the W. by the Mississippi River, and is partly bounded on the E. by Lake Mille Lacs. Capital, Brainerd. Pop. in 1890, 8852; in 1900, 14,250.

Crow Wing, a post-hamlet of Crow Wing co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Crow Wing River, 8 miles SW. of Brainerd.

Crow Wing River, Minn., drains parts of Cass and Wadena cos. and enters the Mississippi River at Crow Wing. Length, 100 miles.

Croya, a town of Albania. See CROIA.

Croydon, a parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Surrey, 10½ miles S. of London Bridge. Its handsome parish church, rebuilt after the fire of 1867, contains the tombs of some of the archbishops of Canterbury. Addington Park, the summer-seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is near the town. Croydon is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Noviomagus, and near it many remains of antiquity have been discovered. Pop. in 1851, 10,260; in 1881, 78,811; in 1891, 102,697; in 1901, 133,895. Croydon returns 1 member to parliament.

Croydon, a town and mining district of Queensland, Australia, 95 miles E. of Normanton.

Croydon, a town of New South Wales, 6 miles W. of Sydney.

Croydon, a post-township (town) of Sullivan co., N.H., about 10 miles NE. of Claremont. Pop. in 1900, 372. Near here is Croydon Mountain.

Croydon, a post-village of Morgan co., Utah, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Croydon, a post-village of Addington co., Ontario, on the Salmon River, 15 miles N. of Napanee. Pop. 200.

Croydon Flat, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., in Croydon township (town), 4 miles N. of Newport.

Croyland, a town of England. See CROWLAND.

Croyle, kroil, a township of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2185.

Cro'zet', a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 13 miles W. of Charlottesville. Pop. 100.

Crozet (kro'zā') **Islands,** a group of small, uninhabited islands in the Indian Ocean, between Kerguelen and Prince Edward islands, comprising, the Twelve-Apostle, Possession, Hog, Penguin, and East islands. East Island is in about lat. 46° 27′ S., lon. 52° 14′ E. The islands are sometimes resorted to by whalers. They are claimed by Great Britain.

Crozier, a post-hamlet of Buena Vista co., Iowa.

Crozier, Cape, a headland of Victoria Land, in Antarctica. Lat. 77° 25′ S.; lon. 169° 10′ W.

Crozon, kro'zôn', a seaport of France, in Finistère, 25 miles NW. of Quimper, on a peninsula S. of Brest Roads. Pop. in 1901, 8268.

Cruces, kroo'sĕs, a village of the republic of Panama, 20 miles NNW. of Panama. In 1760 it was sacked and burned by Morgan, the English pirate.

Cruces, or **Las Cruces,** lăs kroo'sĕs, a city of Santa Clara province, Cuba, at the junction of several railroads, 25 miles SW. of Santa Clara. Cruces is a shipping point for horses, cattle, sugar, and tobacco, and has post- and telegraph offices. Pop. in 1899, 4173.

Crudup, a post-hamlet of Etowah co., Ala. Pop. 50.

Cruger, kroo'ghẹr, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 25 miles E. of Peoria.

Crugers, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 3 miles (direct) S. of Peekskill. Pop. about 150.

Cruikshank, krōōk'shank, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 6 miles W. of Owen Sound.

Crum Creek, Pa., rises in Chester co. and enters the Delaware River about 2 miles above the city of Chester.

Crumcreek, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., N.Y., 5 miles N. of St. Johnsville.

Crum Elbow, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Crumlin, a small town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 12 miles WNW. of Belfast.

Crumlynne, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 11 miles SW. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 500.

Crummock-Water, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, between Buttermere and Lowes-Water. Length, 4 miles. The Cocker carries its surplus waters to the Derwent. The surrounding mountain-scenery is beautiful.

Crumpler, a post-village of Ashe co., N.C. The banking point is North Wilkesboro. Pop. about 100.

Crumps Bottom, a post-hamlet of Summers co., W.Va., on the New River, 12 miles S. of Hinton.

Crumpton, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., on the Chester River, 40 miles E. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Crumstown, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Ind., 9 miles SW. of South Bend.

Crutchfield, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ky., 6 miles SE. of Clinton.

Cruyshautem, krois'hōw'tĕm, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 11 miles SW. of Ghent. Pop. in 1900, 5918.

Cruz Alta, a town of Brazil, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, 160 miles NW. of Porto Alegre, with which it is connected by rail.

Cruz (krooce), **Cape,** on the S. coast of Cuba, has a light-house. Lat. 19° 47′ N.; lon. 77° 42′ W.

Cryer Creek, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. The banking point is Corsicana. Pop. 90.

Crysler, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, 22 miles NNW. of Dickinson's Landing. It is on the Ottawa and New York R. The banking point is Chesterville. Pop. 300.

Crystal, a post-village of Gunnison co., Colo. The banking point is Carbondale. Pop. 100.

Crystal, a post-hamlet of Tama co., Iowa, about 70 miles ENE. of Des Moines.

Crystal, a post-township (plantation) of Aroostook co., Me., 33 miles WSW. of Houlton. Pop. in 1900, 370.

Crystal, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., 10 miles E. of Stanton. Pop. about 150.

Crystal, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., 7 miles by rail N. by W. of Minneapolis.

Crystal, a post-village of Coos co., N.H., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Berlin. Pop. about 130.

Crystal, a banking city of Pembina co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 18 miles N. of Grafton. Pop. in 1900, 385.

Crystal City, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., is near the Mississippi River and 3½ miles from Bailey station. It has plate-glass manufactures. Pop. about 1100.

Crystal City, a post-village and outport of Manitoba, 5 miles SW. of Pilot Mound, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Pilot Mound. Pop. about 250.

Crystal Falls, a series of beautiful cataracts on Cascade Creek, in Montana, a short distance above its confluence with the Yellowstone River.

Crystal Falls, a banking post-village, capital of Iron co., Mich., 81 miles WNW. of Escanaba. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. It has iron-mines. Pop. in 1900, 3231.

Crystal Falls, a post-village of Stephens co., Tex., on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River, 110 miles W. of Fort Worth.

Crystallake, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 9 miles SE. of Woodstock. It has manufactures of brooms, etc. Much ice is stored and shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 950. Here is a small lake of the same name.

Crystallake, a post-town of Hancock co., Iowa, on a small lake, 10 miles NW. of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Crystallake, a village of Houghton co., Mich. Pop. about 100.

Crystallake, a post-hamlet of Bergen co., N.J., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 10 miles N. of Paterson.

Crystallake, a post-hamlet of Waupaca co., Wis., 9 miles SW. of Waupaca.

Crystal Mountains, in the W. part of French Congo, and crossed by the equator. Height, about 4900 feet.

Crystal River, a post-village of Citrus co., Fla., 39 miles by rail SW. of Ocala. Pop. about 200.

Crystalspring, a post-hamlet and water-cure of Yates co., N.Y., about 30 miles N. of Corning.

Crystalspring, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R. The banking point is Massillon. Pop. about 500.

Crystalsprings, a post-village of Floyd co., Ga., 13 miles NW. of Rome.

Crystalsprings, a banking post-village of Copiah co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 25 miles SSW. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 1093.

Crystal Valley, a post-village of Oceana co., Mich., 10 miles E. of Pentwater.

Csaba, chŏb'ŏh', a rural commune of Hungary, co. and 7 miles SSW. of Békés, near the White Körös. It has an extensive trade. Pop. in 1900, 37,547.

Csacza, chŏt'sŏh', a town of northwest Hungary, co. of Trencsén (Trentschin). Pop. in 1900, 4629.

Csakovár, chŏh'ko'vår', a town of Hungary, on the Temes, 18 miles S. of Temesvár. Pop. in 1900, 4601, mainly Germans.

Csáktornya, chåk'torn'yŏh' (Ger. *Csakathurn*, chå'kå-toorn), a town of Hungary, co. of Zala, 7 miles NNE. of Warasdin, near the Drave. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 4860.

Csákvár, chåk'vår', a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, 27 miles WSW. of Budapest. It has a fine castle and park. Pop. in 1900, 4795.

Csallóköz, an island of Hungary. See SCHÜTT, GREAT.

Csanád, chŏh'nạ̊d', a S. county of Hungary, bounded on the S. by the Maros. Capital, Makó.

Csanád, or **Német-Csanád** ("German Csanád"), a town of Hungary, in the co. of Torontál, on the S. bank of the Maros, about 10 miles SE. of Makó. Pop. about 2000. Adjoining it is the town of SZERB-CSANÁD ("Serb Csanád"), with about 6000 inhabitants. On the opposite bank of the Maros, in the co. of Csanád, is MAGYAR-CSANÁD ("Hungarian Csanád"), with about 3000 inhabitants.

Csantavér, chŏn'tŏh'vår', a village of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, about 16 miles W. by N. of Zenta. Pop. about 6000.

Csatád, chŏh'tạ̊d', a town of Hungary, co. of Torontál. It is the birthplace of the poet Lenau. Pop. in 1900, 2826.

Csepel, chĕ'pĕl', an island formed by the Danube, immediately below Budapest. Length, 30 miles. It is a royal domain.

Cservenka, chĕr'vĕn'kŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 10 miles from Zombor. Pop. in 1900, 7563.

Csik, chĭk, a county of Hungary, in the SE. of Transylvania, bounded on the E. by Rumania. Capital, Csik-Szereda (chĭk'sĕr'ĕ'dŏh'), about 50 miles N. by E. of Kronstadt.

Csongrád, chon'grạ̊d', a county of Hungary, traversed by the Theiss. Capital, Szegedin.

Csongrád, a town of Hungary, in the county of the same name, at the confluence of the Theiss and the Körös, 70 miles SE. of Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 12,619.

Csorba, chor'bŏh', a summer-resort of Hungary, in the co. of Liptau, situated in the High Tátra (Carpathians) at an elevation of about 4500 feet.

Csorna, chor'nŏh', a town of western Hungary, 30 miles ESE. of Ödenburg. It is surrounded by gardens and has a Premonstratensian abbey built in 1180. Pop. in 1900, 7313.

Csurgó, choor'go, a town of Hungary, co. of Somogy, about 20 miles SE. of Nagy-Kanizsa. Pop. in 1900, 3955.

Csurog, choor'og', a commune of south Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog. Pop. in 1900, 9343.

Cua, koo'å, a town of Venezuela, on the river Tuy, about 25 miles S. of Carácas. Pop. 9000.

Cuajiniquilapa, kwå-he-ne-kwi-lå'på, a town of Guatemala, 35 miles SE. of the city of Guatemala. Pop. about 3000.

Cuatro Ciénegas, kwåt'ro se-å'nå-gås, a town of Mexico, in the state of Coahuila, on a branch of the Mexican International R., 150 miles SW. of Eagle Pass. Pop. about 3000.

Cuautitlán, a town of Mexico, state and 20 miles N. by W. of the city of Mexico.

Cuautla, or **Cuautla Morelos,** a town of Mexico, in the state of Morelos, on the Interoceanic R., 46 miles (direct) S. by E. of the city of Mexico. It is situated in a sugar region. Pop. in 1900, 6269. Near by is Cuautla-Amilpas.

Cuba, kū'ba (Sp. pron. koo'bå), the largest of the West India Islands, until 1898 a possession of Spain, and now ar independent republic, is situated at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, 130 miles S. of Florida (96 miles from Key West) from which it is separated by Florida Strait. On the E. it is separated from Haiti by the Windward Passage, 48 miles wide; on the S., from Jamaica, by a portion of the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles across; and on the W., from Yucatan, by the Yucatan Channel, 130 miles wide. It measures 730 miles in length along its axial line from E. to W. and varies in width from about 90 miles in the eastern part to less than 20 miles on the meridian of longitude a short distance W. of Havana. The extreme E. end of the island, Cape Maisí, is in lon. 74° 7′ W., or almost due south of the city of New York; the W. end, Cape San Antonio, in lon. 84° 57′ W. (a little westward of the meridian of Cincinnati); and the island extends from lat. 19° 48′, near Cape Cruz, to 23° 13′ N. Area, inclusive of the Isle of Pines and the very numerous keys, about 43,500 sq. m. The coast-line, with its main indentations, measures upward of 2000 miles in length, and for most of the island's contour is abrupt and precipitous. On the E. it presents a series of superimposed terraces, rising to 600 feet or more, and representing so many stages in the elevation of the land out of the sea. The coasts are in general exceedingly foul, presenting reefs and shallows which extend from 2 to 2½ miles into the sea and make the approach both difficult and dangerous. Within these reefs there is often a good sandy beach; but for a large part of the circumference of the island there is a belt or zone of lowland very little raised above the level of the sea, subject to floods and inundations, rendering communication between the interior and the sea difficult in the rainy season. There are, however, good harbors and bays on all the coasts, including Havana, one of the finest harbors in the West Indies; Guantánamo, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, and Bahía de Jagua or Xagua (Cienfuegos), on the S. coast; Bahía Honda and Cabañas, on the NW. coast; and Baracoa, Nipe, Cabonico, Padre, Nuevitas, Cardenas, Matanzas, etc., on the N. and NE. coasts.

The greater part of the island is traversed by mountain-ranges of more or less continuity, whose trend conforms in great measure to the insular axis or the immediate coast. Among the better known of these mountains are the Sierra de los Orgaños (Organ Mountains) in the W., extending through the province of Pinar del Rio to the neighborhood of Havana, with the Pan de Guajaibón, 2530 feet in elevation; the Sierra Cubitas; and the Sierra Maestra, which dominates the coast of the province of Santiago and culminates in the precipitous Pico Turquino, about 8400 ft. in

height, the loftiest summit of the island. Other well-known peaks are the Gran Piedra, about 5200 ft., and the Cerro de Oro, 3300 ft. The eastern section of the Maestra chain, which has its continuation in the mountains of the northern peninsula of Haiti, is known as the Sierra del Cobre, or Copper Mountains, named from the deposits of this metal which it contains. A prominent topographic feature is the "Anvil" (Yunque) of Baracoa, 1825 ft. in height. Towards the middle of the island the mountains drop down to undulating knolls or even entirely disappear, the line of the historic *trocha* being a low marshy depression about 45 miles in width, which connects Morón on the N. with the S. coast. The dominant Cuban mountains are constructed of Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary sandstones, conglomerates, and limestones, with vast volcanic and dioritic intrusions, and are flanked in part by Pliocene and more recent benches, some of them recent coral reefs. Nuclear granitic rocks are present in many parts.

There are no very large rivers in Cuba, the largest being the Cauto, which discharges into the Manzanillo bight and has a length of some 250 miles, about one-half of which is navigable for small craft; the Saza; the Hatiguanico, which drains the large swamps (*ciénegas*) lying N. of the Zapata peninsula; and the Sagua la Grande, a stream of the N. coast, discharging in lon. 80° W.

Climate and Productions.—The climate of Cuba is essentially tropical, hot and dry during the greater part of the year. The mean temperature of the lowland ranges from about 77° (Havana) to 82.5° (Santiago de Cuba); in the interior highlands the temperature is considerably lower. The hottest months, July and August (or September), do not give a greater average than 83°; and the coldest, December and January, present the mean of 72°. In summer the thermometer seldom rises above 86°, and in winter rarely falls so low as 50°. Rain often descends in torrents from July to September, and occasional showers fall for a month or two before and after these periods. The annual rainfall varies, according to the situation, from 40 to nearly 160 inches. No snow is known ever to fall on the lowland. The vegetation of Cuba is exceedingly luxuriant. Forests of mahogany, ebony, cedar, fustic, and other useful woods abound; and the fields are covered with flowers and odoriferous plants. The royal palm is a magnificent type of Cuban vegetation. The principal cereal cultivated is Indian corn. Rice is also produced in considerable quantities, and there is some cultivation of cotton, cacao, and indigo; but the principal crops which figure in commerce are sugar, tobacco, and coffee. A considerable extent of country is appropriated to cattle-breeding, and to farms on which are raised vegetables, maize, mallochia grass, cassava, onions, garlic, poultry, wax, and honey. The principal fruits of the island are oranges, pine-apples, shaddocks, plantains, bananas, melons, lemons, and sweet limes; figs and strawberries are also to be had. The valleys of Cuba are famed for their beauty and fertility and are exquisitely lovely in their scenic surroundings. Of these probably none surpasses the Yumurí, watered by a stream of the same name which discharges into Matanzas Bay. The quantity of sugar produced in Cuba in the years 1897–1900 was about 300,000 tons annually, but in the year 1894–95 the product had reached 1,004,000 tons. In 1901 the production was 600,000 tons, and in 1902, 850,000 tons. The bulk of the sugar exports goes to the United States, the value of the shipments thither in 1901 having exceeded $30,000,000. The unsettled condition of the country has naturally affected the agricultural as well as all other industries. About 47 per cent. of the entire cultivated area of the island is planted in sugar-cane, chiefly in the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas. The tobacco interests rank immediately after those of sugar and give the wealth to the province of Pinar del Rio. The best tobacco is grown in the district of Vuelta de Abajo, a little W. of Havana, about 84 miles in length and 21 in breadth; and here the mildest and finest flavored is produced on the banks of the San Sebastián, most of which is made into cigars, celebrated under the name of Havana cigars. The tobacco crop for the year 1899–1900 amounted to 460,000 bales of 110 pounds each, the export to the United States alone being valued at $9,700,000. The tobacco exports in 1902 were: leaf-tobacco, 34,300,000 pounds; cigars, 208,000,000 (in number); and cigarettes, 11,500,000 packets. Coffee-planting, which was at one time a leading industry, has entirely fallen off in importance. While in the first quarter of the nineteenth century Cuba exported more coffee than Java, its present production (about 130,000 bags) is less than a hundredth of that of the entire world, and hardly sufficient to meet the demands of the island.

Animals.—The Cuban fauna is characterized more by negative than by positive characters, and shows the effects of long-continued isolation or insularity. Exclusive of bats, there are only two indigenous mammals, the agouti or cavy and the peculiar insectivore *Solenodon*. The domestic quadrupeds have been introduced. Birds are numerous, comprising forms that are tropicopolitan in habit and many migrants from the United States. There are no venomous serpents; the boa, iguana, and crocodile may be taken to represent the types of the Reptilia. Fossil mammalian remains found in various cave-deposits would seem to indicate a not improbable union during middle Tertiary and still later times between the island and Central America and Florida.

Mineral Resources.—The chief metallic resource of Cuba is iron-ore, the most important mining centre of which is located in the Sierra Maestra, near Santiago de Cuba and Juragua. Rich deposits of manganese occur in nearly the same region, and in the Sierra del Cobre are located what were at one time the largest producers of copper in the world. In the second quarter of the past century upward of $2,000,000 worth of copper was shipped to the United States annually. These mines are now in greater part abandoned. The exportation of iron-ore to the United States is about 50,000 tons per month. Asphaltum, obtained in largest quantity in the Bay of Cardenas and in the vicinity, and salt are important products. Gold and silver appear to occur only sparingly.

Inhabitants, Government.—About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Spanish-speaking whites, of whom about one-tenth are natives of Spain. The planters are generally of Spanish descent. The laboring class is composed mainly of the late slaves of African blood and their descendants. There are a considerable number of Chinese coolies. Education is in an exceedingly backward condition, the system of government under the rule of Spain having been of the most illiberal character. In 1899 64 per cent. of the population were unable to read. New educational measures were put into force in June, 1900, during the occupancy of the island by the United States, and important advances are expected. The University of Havana, with faculties of letters, sciences, medicine, pharmacy, and law, was attended in 1901 by about 600 students. The seat of government is at Havana, the chief city. The chief-magistrate is a president (elected for a term of 4 years), who is assisted by a cabinet of 6 members. The legislative body consists of a senate and a house of representatives. The present constitution was adopted in Feb., 1901. Communication in the interior of Cuba is still difficult, owing to the wretched condition of the roads. There were in 1900 about 1100 miles of railroads in operation. The island is divided into the six provinces of Havana, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, Puerto Príncipe, Santa Clara, and Santiago, giving a total population (in 1899) of 1,572,797. The most populous city is Havana, which in 1902 had an estimated population of about 275,000. The second city is Santiago de Cuba, with a population of 43,090.

History.—Cuba was discovered by Columbus during his first voyage in 1492. About 20 years later the settlement by the Spaniards was begun. The Indians were soon reduced to subjection, and under the relentless treatment of their task-masters they were speedily exterminated. Negroes took their place as slaves. The island prospered economically under Spanish rule, but the oppressive and arbitrary sway of the captains-general became intolerable. In 1868 the friends of Cuban independence rose in arms, and for ten years carried on unrelenting warfare with the Spaniards, the war being chiefly confined to the eastern extremity of the island; but in 1878 the patriots laid down their arms, the Spanish authorities offering terms of great liberality and promising great reforms. In 1880 an act for the abolition of slavery was passed by the Spanish Cortes. A second war for independence, beginning in 1895, and the armed intervention of the United States, resulted in 1898 in the complete emancipation of the island from Spanish sovereignty. This was followed by the establishment of a national Cuban government.

Cuba, koo'bă, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, 14 miles NNE. of Beja. Pop. about 3500.

Cuba, a post-town of Sumter co., Ala., on the Queen and Crescent Route. Pop. in 1900, 384. The banking point is Livingston.

Cuba, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga. The banking point is Canton. Pop. about 100.

Cuba, a banking city of Fulton co., Ill., 33 miles by rail WSW. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 1198.

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind.

Cuba, a banking city of Republic co., Kan., 15 miles by rail E. by S. of Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 445.

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Graves co., Ky.

Cuba, a banking city of Crawford co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 8 miles NW. of Steelville. Pop. in 1900, 552.

Cuba, a post-village of Bernalillo co., N.Mex. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. 100.

Cuba, a banking post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., 17 miles W. of Belmont, on the Erie and the Pennsylvania Rs. It has cheese-factories and various other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1502.

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., N.C., 16 miles S. of Marion.

Cuba, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, about 44 miles ENE. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 150.

Cuba, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn., 20 miles N. of Memphis.

Cuba, a post-village of Johnson co., Tex. The banking point is Cleburne. Pop. 80.

Cuba City, a banking post-village of Grant co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 25 miles SE. of Lancaster. Pop. in 1900, 636.

Cubagua, koo-bä'gwä, a small island of Venezuela, 30 miles N. of Carácas, in the Caribbean Sea, between Margarita and the main-land.

Cu'bahat'chee Creek, Ala., runs northwestward through Macon co. and enters the Tallapoosa River.

Cubero, koo-bā'ro, a post-village of Valencia co., N.Mex., 72 miles W. of Albuquerque, on the Santa Fé Pacific R.

Cublize, küb'leez', a village of France, in Rhône, on the Rhone, 27 miles NW. of Lyons.

Cub Mountain, Colo., a peak in lat. 39° 32′ N. It has an altitude of 10,623 feet.

Cubrun, a post-village of Hart co., Ky., 9 miles W. of Munfordville. Pop. about 75.

Cucamonga, koo'kä-mon'gä, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., 42 miles by rail E. of Los Angeles.

Cucharas, koo-chä'räs, a river of Colorado, rises near La Veta and enters the Huerfano River about 27 miles S. of Pueblo.

Cucharas, a post-village of Huerfano co., Colo., on the Cucharas River and on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 50 miles S. of Pueblo. Here are rich coal-fields. Elevation, 5950 feet.

Cuchilla Grande, a range of heights in Uruguay, lying SE. of the Rio Negro.

Cuchillo, a post-village of Sierra co., N.Mex. Pop. 100.

Cuchullin (koo-koo'lin) **Hills,** or **Coolin Hills,** a group of wild romantic mountains in the Isle of Skye, extending from the head of Scavaig Bay in a NW. direction. Scuirna-Gillean rises to a height of about 3200 feet.

Cuckfield, a town of England, co. of Sussex, 34 miles S. by E. of London. Pop. in 1901, 1813.

Cuckoo, or **Cuckooville,** a post-village of Louisa co., Va., about 44 miles NW. of Richmond.

Cúcuta, koo'koo-tä, a town of the republic of Colombia, department of Santander, on the Venezuelan frontier. It is an important coffee-centre. Pop. about 10,000.

Cudahy, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 8 miles S. of Milwaukee, its banking point. It has chemical-works and packing interests. Pop. in 1900, 1366.

Cudahy, a trading station in the Yukon district of Canada, on the Yukon River, E. of (and near) the Alaska-Canada boundary line, NW. of Dawson.

Cud'dalore', Kud'alur', or **Gud'alur',** a town of British India, in South Arcot, 15 miles SSW. of Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast. It has an extensive trade. Pop. in 1901, 51,900.

Cud'dapah, or **Kadapa,** kŭd'dä-pä, a town of India, capital of the district of Cuddapah, 138 miles NW. of Madras. Diamonds are obtained near here. Pop. about 15,000.

Cuddapah, a district of British India, presidency of Madras. It is traversed by the Eastern Ghats. Capital, Cuddapah.

Cuddebackville, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson Canal and the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York R., 8 miles NNE. of Port Jervis. Pop. 140.

Cuddesdon, a village of England, in Buckinghamshire, 6 miles ESE. of Oxford. It contains the palace of the bishops of Oxford and a college of divinity.

Cuddy, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. It has coal-, coke- and gas-interests.

Cudillero, koo-theel-yä'ro, or **Oleiro,** o-lä'e-ro, a small town of Spain, in Asturias, 22 miles NW. of Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay.

Cudowa, a watering-village of Prussia, in Silesia, 4 miles from Nachod, in Bohemia. Pop. in 1900, 644.

Cudrefin, kü'dreh-făn', a town of Switzerland, in Vaud, on the Lake of Neuchâtel, 5 miles NW. of Avenches. Pop. about 600.

Cudworth, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Barnsley. Pop. in 1901, 3408.

Cue, the chief town of the Murchison gold-fields, Western Australia, is connected by rail with Geraldton.

Cuéllar, kwĕl'yar, a town of Spain, 30 miles NNW. of Segovia. It has a fine castle. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Cuenca, kwĕn'kä, a city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, near the confluence of the Júcar and a little stream called Huecar, 84 miles SE. of Madrid. It is situated on the slope and summit of a rocky height, about 3000 feet above the sea, and retains in part its ancient walls. It has a richly adorned cathedral, many other churches, and a handsome episcopal palace. Among its bridges is a remarkable one across the Huecar, about 140 feet high. Cuenca was formerly celebrated for its art and manufactures. In the vicinity is the so-called Ciudad Encantada, or "Enchanted City," consisting of wonderful stalactite deposits. Pop. in 1901, 10,505.

Cuenca, a province of Spain, in New Castile, traversed by the parallel of 40° N. lat. It is a mountain and plateau region. The elevated tract called Serrania de Cuenca bears extensive coniferous forests. The province contains the upper course of the Júcar. Area, 6639 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 249,696. Capital, Cuenca.

Cuenca, kwĕn'kä, or **Rambac,** a city of Ecuador, province of Azuay, in a wide plain 7700 feet above the sea, 75 miles SE. of Guayaquil. It has a cathedral, various other ecclesiastical edifices, a university, and trade in cheese, confectionery, hats, bark, and rural produce. In its vicinity are various Peruvian antiquities. It is the see of a bishop. There are here extensive sugar-refineries, potteries, and manufactures of woollens. Pop. (inclusive of the suburb Ejido) about 30,000.

Cuencamé, a town of Mexico, in the state of Durango, 70 miles NE. of Durango, with which it is connected by rail. It has silver-mining and other industries. Pop. about 3000.

Cuernavaca, kwĕr-nä-vä'kä, a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Morelos, 40 miles S. of the city of Mexico, with which it is connected by rail. It is beautifully situated on a mountain-spur jutting into a valley, and is surrounded by garden-lands and forest. It has an agricultural academy, a church constructed by Cortés, and important sugar-industries. It has latterly become a health-resort. Pop. in 1900, 9584. Elevation, 5412 feet.

Cuero, kwä'ro, a banking post-town, capital of Dewitt co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River and on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the Southern Pacific Rs., 80 miles ESE. of San Antonio. It has machine-shops, cotton-gins, and cotton- and oil-factories, and is a shipping point for cotton, wool, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3422.

Cuers, kwair, a town of France, in Var, 11 miles NE. of Toulon. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Cuesmes, kwaim, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles S. of Mons. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 9075.

Cuetzalán, kwĕt-sä-län', a town of Mexico, in the state of Puebla, 50 miles NW. of Jalapa. Pop. 5000.

Cuevas de San Marcos, kwä'väs dä sän mar'kos, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 38 miles N. of Malaga. Pop. about 4500.

Cuevas de Vera, kwä'väs dä vä'rä, a town of Spain, 42 miles NE. of Almería, on the Almanzora, situated at an elevation of over 6000 feet. It is one of the few rapidly growing towns of Spain, and owes its importance to the silver-mines in its vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 20,603.

Cuevitas, kwä-vee'täs, a city of Matanzas province, Cuba, 45 miles by rail SE. of Matanzas. It is in a rich sugar district near Colón. Pop. in 1899, 2634.

Cuffey's Cove, Cal. See Elk.

Cuggiono, kood-jo'no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 18 miles W. of Milan. Pop. in 1901, 4319.

Cuglieri, kool-yä'ree, a town of Sardinia, 9 miles SE. of Bosa. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Cuiabá, a town of Brazil. See Cuyabá.

Cuiseaux, kwee'zō', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles SE. of Louhans.

Cuisery, kwee'zeh-ree', a small town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Seille, 11 miles SW. of Louhans.

Cuitzeo, kwit-sä'o, a town and lake of Mexico, on the northern border of the state of Michoacán. Length of the lake, about 20 miles.

Cuitzeo, a town of Mexico, state and 40 miles SW. of the city of Guanajuato.

Cuivre, kwee'v'r (local pron. kwĭv'ĕr), a post-township of Audrain co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 3820.

Cularo, the ancient name of Grenoble.

Culasi, koo-lä-see', or **Colasi,** ko-lä-see', a pueblo of Antique province, W. coast of Panay, Philippine Islands. It has fisheries, and produces rice, cacao, pepper, cocoanut oil, and tissues of cotton and abacá. Pop. 10,553.

Culberson, a post-village of Cherokee co., N.C., on the Atlantic, Knoxville and Northern R. The banking point is Murphy. Pop. 100.

Culbertson, a post-station of Boyd co., Ky.

Culbertson, a post-village of Valley co., Mont., on the Great Northern R. Pop. 100.

Culbertson, a banking post-village of Hitchcock co., Neb., on the Republican River, 11 miles W. by N. of McCook. It is on the Burlington and Missouri River R. Pop. in 1900, 422.

Culbertson, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio. The banking point is Ironton. Pop. about 500.

Culbertson, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Culebra, koo-lā'brā, a river of Costa Rica, enters the Caribbean Sea near the Lagoon of Chiriquí.

Culebra, a seaport of Costa Rica, in lat. 10° 35′ N. It has a fine port and affords safe anchorage for ships of large burden.

Culebra, a station on the Panama railway, 10 miles from the city of Panama. The Culebra Cut, across the isthmus divide, was for a long time considered to be the crucial factor in the construction of the Panama Canal.

Culebra (or **Passage**) **Island,** a small island of the Virgin group, about 18 miles E. of Cape San Juan, Porto Rico.

Culebra (koo-lā'brā) **Peak,** Colo., a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state, about 38 miles W. of Trinidad. It has an altitude of 14,069 feet.

Culenborg, Netherlands. See KUILENBURG.

Culiacán, koo-le-ä-kän', a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Sinaloa, 150 miles WNW. of Durango. It is on a river of its own name and connected by rail with the port of Altata. It is an episcopal see, manufactures textiles, tobacco, etc., and is a depot for goods passing between Guaymas and Mazatlán. Pop. in 1900, 10,380.

Culión, koo-le-ōn', a small port on the NE. coast of Calamián Island, Philippines. Pop. 3500.

Cullár de Baza, kool-yar' dā bā'thā, a town of Spain, 68 miles ENE. of Granada. Pop. (commune) about 8000.

Cullen, a royal burgh of Scotland, co. and 12 miles W. by N. of Banff, on the Cullen, at its mouth in Cullen Bay (North Sea). Pop. in 1901, 4059.

Cullen, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., 9 miles S. of Herkimer. Pop. about 80.

Cullen, Lough, Ireland. See CONN, LOUGH.

Culleoka, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn., 10 miles S. by E. of Columbia. Pop. about 275.

Culler, N.C. See PINNACLE.

Cullera, kool-yā'rä, a fortified port of Spain, province and 24 miles SSE. of Valencia, on the Júcar, just above its mouth in the Mediterranean, near Cape Cullera. It has fisheries and an extensive trade. Cullera has always, from its natural position, been esteemed a place of great military importance: the walls, towers, and fortifications have been repeatedly dismantled and rebuilt. Pop. in 1901, 11,957.

Cullison, a post-village of Pratt co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Cullman, a county in the N. part of Alabama, is drained by the Black Warrior River. Area, 595 sq. m. Capital, Cullman. Pop. in 1890, 13,439; in 1900, 17,849.

Cullman, a banking city, capital of Cullman co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 35 miles S. of Decatur. It has various milling and manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900, 1255.

Culloden, or **Drummossie Moor,** a ridge 6 miles ENE. of Inverness, Scotland, memorable for the total defeat of the army of the Young Pretender, Charles Edward, April 16 (new style, 27), 1746, by the Duke of Cumberland. On the moor, 4 miles ENE. of Inverness, stands Culloden House.

Culloden, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Ga., about 33 miles by rail W. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Culloden, a post-town of Cabell co., W.Va. Pop. in 1900, 99.

Culloden, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 10 miles S. of Ingersoll. Pop. 300.

Cullom, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 22 miles E. of Pontiac. Pop. in 1900, 456.

Cullompton, a small town of England, co. of Devon, 12½ miles NE. of Exeter.

Cullowhee, or **Culawhee,** kul-law'ee, a post-township of Jackson co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 950.

Cully, kül'lee', a small town of Switzerland, in Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 5 miles ESE. of Lausanne.

Culm, or **Kulm,** kōōlm (Pol. *Chelmo*), a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 34 miles SW. of Marienwerder. It was a place of importance under the rule of the Teutonic Knights, in the latter part of the Middle Ages. One gateway of the old fortifications has survived. The town possesses a venerable gymnasium. The bishopric of Culm dates from 1243. The bishop now resides at Pelplin. Pop. in 1900, 11,080.

Culm, a village of Bohemia. See KU M.

Culmbach. See KULMBACH.

Culmsee, kōōlm'zā, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 15 miles SE. of Culm. It has a mediæval cathedral. Pop. in 1900, 8981.

Culna, or **Kalna,** kūl'na, a town of the Burdwan district, Bengal, on the Bhagirathi (one of the constituents of the Hugli), 43 miles N. of Calcutta. It has a great trade in rice, silk, and cotton, and indigo-works. Among its buildings is a splendid palace of the Maharajah of Burdwan. Pop. about 30,000.

Cul'peper, a county in the NE. part of Virginia, has an area of 399 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the North Fork of the Rappahannock River and on the S. by the Rapidan River. Capital, Culpeper. Pop. in 1890, 13,233; in 1900, 14,123.

Culpeper, or **Fairfax,** a banking post-town, capital of Culpepe. co., Va., on the Southern R., 62 miles WSW. of Washington. It has an iron-foundry, machine-shop, and several flour-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1618.

Culross, koo'-rōs, a small royal burgh of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 19 miles WNW. of Edinburgh. It contains the remains of Culross Abbey.

Culton, a post-village of La Salle co., Ill. The banking point is Mendota. Pop. 100.

Culver, a banking post-town of Marshall co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 10 miles SW. of Plymouth. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Culver, a post-village of Ottawa co., Kan., 12 miles by rail NW. of Salina.

Culverton, a post-town of Hancock co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 58 miles NE. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 283.

Cumæ, ku'mee, an ancient city on the W. coast of Italy, originally a Greek colony. The remains of its fortifications are still discernible 10 miles W. of Naples.

Cumaná, koo-mä-nä', a city of Venezuela, state of Bermúdez, is on the Gulf of Cariaco, at the mouth of the Manzanares. Lat. of Fort Boca del Rio, 10° 27′ N., lon. 64° 11′ W. It has a college and an export trade in cattle, hides, smoked meat, salt fish, cacao, and other provisions. The city is also engaged in the pearl-fishery. Cumaná is the oldest European city of the New Continent, having been founded as Nueva Toledo about 1520. Before the war of liberation its population was upward of 30,000, but it has now been reduced to about 12,000. This city gave its name to the former state of Cumaná (of which it was the capital), having the Caribbean Sea on the N. and the state of Maturin on the S.

Cumanacoa, koo-mä-nä-ko'ä, a town of Venezuela, in the state of Bermúdez, about 20 miles SE. of Cumaná. Pop. 3000. It has a cool and healthy climate.

Cumania, Great (Hun. *Nagy-Kúnság*, nŏdj koon'-shäg'), a former district of central Hungary, E. of the Theiss, chiefly between 47° and 47° 40′ N. lat. and 20° 30′ and 21° 10′ E. lon. It is now included in the co. of Jász-(Jazygia-) Nagy-Kún-Szolnok. The whole surface is a plain, in part swampy. The Cumanians are a robust, athletic, and happy people, fond of rural pursuits. Their ancestors, a people of Ugric stock, established themselves in the region of the lower Danube in the eleventh century, and for a time were the terror of their neighbors, including the Hungarians. A large body of them were forced to settle in Hungary in the thirteenth century, and before long were Christianized. The Cumanians are now completely Magyarized.

Cumania, Little (Hun. *Kis-Kúnság*, kish koon'-shäg'), a former district of Hungary, between the Danube and the Theiss, now included in the co. of Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kis-Kún. The general features of the country, and the character and condition of the inhabitants, correspond with those of Great Cumania. The largest town is Félegyháza.

Cumaribo, koo-mä-ree'bo, a town of Venezuela, 180 miles WNW. of Carácas.

Cumbal, koom-bäl', a mountain-peak of the Andes, in Colombia, a little N. of Ecuador. Height, 15,710 feet.

Cumbeck, a post-village of Daviess co., Ind. The banking point is Washington. Pop. 150.

Cumber, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., 43 miles ENE. of Vassar. Pop. 80.

Cumberland, the most northwesterly county of England, bordering on Scotland, and having W. the Irish Sea and Solway Firth. Area, 1516 sq. m. Surface, except in the NW., mountainous and highly picturesque. Skiddaw

rises to 3058 feet, Scafell to 3162 feet, and Scafell Pike to 3210 feet. The principal rivers are the Eden, Esk, and Derwent. In this county are the beautiful lakes of Derwent-Water, Bassenthwaite, Borrowdale, Buttermere, and Ullswater, on the borders of Westmoreland. Capital, Carlisle. Pop. in 1881, 250,647; in 1891, 266,550; in 1901, 266,933.

Cumberland, a county in the ESE. part of Illinois, has an area of 347 sq. m. It is traversed by the Embarras River. Capital, Toledo. Pop. in 1890, 15,443; in 1900, 16,124.

Cumberland, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of 411 sq. m. It is traversed by the Marrowbone, Crow's, and Kettle creeks, and is intersected by the Cumberland River, which is navigable in this part of its course. The county contains oil-wells. Capital, Burkesville. Pop. in 1890, 8452; in 1900, 8962.

Cumberland, a county in the SW. part of Maine, has an area of 1014 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the SW. partly by the Saco River. The Androscoggin River forms part of the NE. boundary. Sebago Lake is in the county. Capital, Portland. Pop. in 1890, 90,949; in 1900, 100,689.

Cumberland, a county in the S. part of New Jersey, has an area of 511 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by Delaware Bay and intersected by the Maurice River and Cohansey Creek. Capital, Bridgeton. Pop. in 1890, 45,438; in 1900, 51,193.

Cumberland, a county in the south-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 1008 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cape Fear River and is partly drained by the South and Little rivers. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop. in 1890, 27,321; in 1900, 29,249.

Cumberland, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 536 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River and is intersected by Conedogwinit Creek; it is also partly drained by Yellow Breeches Creek. The Blue Mountains extend along the northern boundary of this county, which is bounded on the SE. by the South Mountain. Between these mountains lies the wide and very fertile Cumberland Valley. Good limestone is abundant and there is considerable iron-ore. Capital, Carlisle. Pop. in 1890, 47,271; in 1900, 50,344.

Cumberland, a county in the east-central part of Tennessee, has an area of 548 sq. m. It is drained by small affluents of the Cumberland and Clinch rivers. It has deposits of oil and coal. Capital, Crossville. Pop. in 1890, 5376; in 1900, 8311.

Cumberland, a county near the central part of Virginia, has an area of 297 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the James River and on the SE. by the Appomattox. Capital, Cumberland. Pop. in 1890, 9482; in 1900, 8996.

Cumberland, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 11 miles E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 350.

Cumberland, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Durant. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Cumberland, a banking post-town of Cass co., Iowa, 26 miles W. of Greenfield, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900, 591.

Cumberland, a post-township (town) of Cumberland co., Me., on the sea-coast, 9 miles N. by E. of Portland. It borders on Casco Bay and is intersected by the Maine Central R. Pop. in 1900, 1404.

Cumberland, a city, the capital of Allegany co., Md., is on the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 178 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. It is the W. terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and is surrounded by picturesque mountain-scenery. Cumberland has extensive steel-, iron-, glass- and cement-works, railway-shops, roller-mills, manufactures of brick, leather, flour, etc. It makes large shipments of coal. Pop. in 1890, 12,790; in 1900, 17,128.

Cumberland, a post-village of Webster co., Miss., 22 miles NW. of Starkville.

Cumberland, a post-town of Cumberland co., N.C. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Cumberland, a banking post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the Eastern Ohio and the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati Rs., 23 miles SE. of Zanesville. Pop. in 1900, 618.

Cumberland, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1520.

Cumberland, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1734.

Cumberland, a township (town) of Providence co., R.I., the northeasternmost town in the state. It manufactures cotton, horseshoes, etc., and contains coal and many interesting minerals. Pop. in 1900, 8925.

Cumberland, a post-village of Cumberland co., Va., on the Farmville and Powhatan R. The banking point is Farmville. Pop. 100.

Cumberland, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. about 250.

Cumberland, a banking city of Barron co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 12 miles NW. of Barron. Pop. in 1900, 1328.

Cumberland, a county in the NW. part of Nova Scotia, bordering on Northumberland Strait, and partly separated from New Brunswick by Chignecto Bay. The coasts are deeply indented, affording many fine harbors. The surface is broken, a portion being occupied by the Cobequid Mountains. Cumberland co. contains some of the richest coal-mines in Nova Scotia and also furnishes large quantities of grindstones and gypsum. Capital, Amherst.

Cumberland, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario, on the Ottawa River, 16 miles below Ottawa. Pop. about 300.

Cumberland, a post-town of Comox district, British Columbia, 60 miles N. of Nanaimo, its banking point. It ships coal and lumber. Pop. in 1901, 1149.

Cumberland, a peninsula of Arctic America, Baffin Land, having NE. Davis Strait and SW. Cumberland Bay, between the parallels of 65° and 67° 20′ N. lat.

Cumberland Basin is in the NE. portion of Chignecto Bay, Nova Scotia, which communicates on the SW. with the Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45° 40′ N.

Cumberland Bay, on the N. side of the island of Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chile.

Cumberland Bay, a part of Lake Champlain, is in Clinton co., N.Y. Plattsburg is situated on this bay.

Cumberland Bay, an arm of Davis Strait, Arctic America, projecting into Baffin Land. Lat. about 65° N.

Cumberland Center, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Grand Trunk R., 11 miles N. of Portland, its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Cumberland City, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ky., 10 miles N. of Albany.

Cumberland City, a post-village of Stewart co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, 15 miles SE. of Dover, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 250.

Cumberland Court-House, Cumberland co., Va. See CUMBERLAND.

Cumberland Furnace, a post-village of Dickson co., Tenn., 50 miles WNW. of Nashville.

Cumberland Gap, at the southwestern extremity of Virginia, on the borders of Kentucky and Tennessee, is a cleft or pass through the Cumberland Mountains. It was on the line of an early emigrant route and an important strategic point in the Civil War.

Cumberland Gap, a banking post-village of Claiborne co., Tenn., 69 miles by rail N. of Knoxville. Harrow School is located here. Pop. about 500.

Cumberland Harbor, S. coast of Cuba. See GUANTÁNAMO.

Cumberland Hill, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., about 13 miles N. of Providence. Pop. about 600.

Cumberland Island, the largest and most southerly of the sea-islands on the coast of Georgia, off Camden co., is 22 miles long and from 1 to 5 miles wide. It is famous as the home and burial-place of General Nathanael Greene, and is now a winter-resort.

Cumberland Island, Baffin Land. See CUMBERLAND (peninsula).

Cumberland Island, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Dangerous Archipelago.

Cumberland Mills, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central Rs., 5 miles W. of Portland. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. about 2000.

Cumberland Mountain (or **Plateau**), a part of the Appalachian system, is mostly in the state of Tennessee, extending also along the southeastern boundary of Kentucky. Its direction is nearly NE. and SW. It is composed of Paleozoic slates and limestones and of part of the coal formation, which is the upper and most recent member. It is structurally a part of the great Alleghany plateau, of which the Catskill Mountains of New York and the Pocono Mountain of Pennsylvania are other parts. The portion included in Tennessee is a high table-land, which in some places has a broad and level top not more than 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and presents on each side a steep declivity. From this table-land several ridges or mountains rise to heights of 2500 feet and more. Mines of good bituminous coal have been opened in this mountain in Tennessee. The table-land, which is about 50 miles wide, is well timbered with chestnut, hickory, white ash, oak, maple, and pine.

Cumberland River, one of the largest affluents of the Ohio River, rises in the Cumberland Mountain, in southeastern Kentucky, and after a tortuous, generally SW. and W., course to Nashville, Tenn., turns northwestward and

enters the Ohio River at Smithland, Ky. Its length is estimated at 650 miles. Steamboats ascend it to Nashville, which is 192 miles from its mouth, and a large portion of it above Nashville is navigable during high-water. In Whitley co., Ky., the river has a vertical fall of about 63 feet, and the descent from the foot of these falls to its mouth is 481 feet.

Cumberland Sound, on the Atlantic coast, between Florida and Georgia, receives the waters of St. Mary's River and forms the entrance to Fernandina Harbor.

Cumberland Valley, one of the most fertile tracts in the state of Pennsylvania, occupying a position between the Susquehanna River and Maryland, and bounded by the Blue Mountains on the NW. and the South Mountain on the SE. It is watered by affluents of the Susquehanna and the Potomac, and is structurally a continuation of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Carlisle and Chambersburg are situated in it.

Cumberland Valley, a post-township (and village) of Bedford co., Pa., is in a narrow valley, 19 miles long, between Evit's and Wills mountains. Pop. in 1900, 1082; of the village, about 140.

Cumbernauld, kŭm'bẹr-nawd, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, 14 miles NE. of Glasgow.

Cumbola, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 5½ miles by rail NE. of Pottsville. Coal is mined here.

Cumbrae, kŭm-brā' (GREAT and LITTLE), or **The Cumbraes,** kŭm-braze', two islands of Scotland, co. of Bute, in the Firth of Clyde, a little more than a mile SW. of Largs. Pop. about 1800.

Cumbre, La, lä koom'brä (*i.e.*, "the summit"), or **Uspallata,** a pass across the Andes, between Santiago and Mendoza, lat. 32° S., SW. of the volcano of Aconcagua. It is on the line of the Argentine-Chilean railway. Elevation, 12,795 feet. The rail passage is made through a tunnel about 3 miles in length, at a height of 10,300 feet.

Cumbria, a mediæval British principality, comprising the greater part of Cumberland and several Scotch districts in the cos. of Wigtown and Ayr.

Cumbrian Mountains, a range in England, occupying part of the cos. of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancaster. It embraces the lake region and is separated from the Pennine Chain by the valleys of the Lune and Eden. The highest elevation is Scafell Pike, 3210 feet. See CUMBERLAND (county).

Cumby, a banking post-town of Hopkins co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 13 miles W. of Sulphur Springs. Pop. about 1000.

Cuming, a county in the NE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 580 sq. m. It is intersected by the Elkhorn River and is also drained by Plum and Cuming creeks. Capital, West Point. Pop. in 1890, 12,265; in 1900, 14,584.

Cumings, a post-village of Trail co., N. Dak., 47 miles NNW. of Fargo, on the Great Northern R. Pop. 220.

Cumming, a post-town, capital of Forsyth co., Ga., about 40 miles NNE. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 239.

Cumming, a banking post-village of Warren co., Iowa, 12 miles by rail SW. of Des Moines. Pop. 200.

Cummings, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., now annexed to Chicago.

Cummings, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kan.

Cumming's Bridge, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario. The banking point is Ottawa. Pop. about 200.

Cummingsville, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Tenn., 21 miles E. of McMinnville.

Cummington, a post-township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Westfield River, 19 miles NW. of Northampton. Pop. in 1900, 748. This is the birthplace of William Cullen Bryant.

Cummington West Village, Hampshire co., Mass., is in the township (town) of Cummington, on the Westfield River, about 20 miles ENE. of Pittsfield.

Cumminsville, a post-village of Wheeler co., Neb., 9 miles E. of Buffalo.

Cumminsville, Hamilton co., Ohio, is a suburb of Cincinnati. It has various manufactures.

Cumnock, or **Old Cumnock** (local pron. kŭm'lọk), a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on Lugar Water, 12 miles E. of Ayr. It has coal and iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 3087. The village of New Cumnock is 5 miles SE. of Old Cumnock.

Cumnock, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario. The banking point is Fergus. Pop. about 100.

Cumnor, a village of Berkshire, England, 4 miles from Oxford.

Cumru, kŏŏm'roo, a post-township of Berks co., Pa., is bounded on the NE. by the Schuylkill River, which separates it from the city of Reading. Pop. in 1900, 5772.

Cunaxa (Gr. Κούναξα), in ancient geography a place about 60 miles NW. of Babylon, between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris. Here in 401 B.C. was fought the battle between Artaxerxes II. of Persia and Cyrus the younger, in which the latter was slain.

Cundiff, a post-village of Jack co., Tex. The banking point is Jacksboro. Pop. 120.

Cundigurri, or **Khandgiri,** kund-ghee'ree, a village of India, in Orissa, 15 miles S. of Cuttack. Here are hills which are perforated in every direction with caves, many containing relics of the old Buddhistic period. Above the entrance to several are long inscriptions.

Cundinamarca, koon-de-nä-mar'kä, a department of Colombia, traversed by the Andes of Bogotá, and consisting in great part of an elevated plateau (ancient lake basin). Area, inclusive of the territories SE. of the Meta, about 79,800 sq. m. It has in part a very productive soil and is rich in minerals. Capital, Bogotá. Pop. about 570,000.

Cundy Harbor, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., 10 miles SSE. of Brunswick. Pop. 300.

Cunene, or **Kunene,** koo-nä'nä, a river of southwest Africa, flows into the Atlantic Ocean in about lat. 17° 20' S. It forms in the lower part of its course, which is frequently dry, the boundary between Angola and German Southwest Africa.

Cuneo, koo'nä-o, or **Coni,** kō'nee, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Cuneo, on the Stura, 48 miles SSW. of Turin. It is a bishop's see. Cuneo is a busy town, silk entering largely into its industries and trade. Pop. in 1901, 15,727; of the commune, 27,065.

Cuneo, a province of Italy, in Piedmont. Capital, Cuneo. Area, 2883 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 641,172.

Cunha, koon'yä, a town of Brazil, 130 miles NE. of São Paulo.

Cunningham, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Ala. Pop. 50.

Cunningham, a post-village of Kingman co., Kan., 18 miles by rail W. of Kingman. Pop. 250.

Cunningham, a post-hamlet of Carlisle co., Ky., about 7 miles (direct) NE. of Bardwell.

Cunningham, a post-town of Chariton co., Mo., on the Grand River, 17 miles by rail N. by W. of Brunswick. Pop. in 1900, 160.

Cunningham, a post-hamlet of Person co., N.C., 15 miles by rail E. of Danville.

Cunninghame, an old division of Ayrshire, Scotland.

Cunningham's Island, near the W. end of Lake Erie, is 12 miles N. of Sandusky, 3 miles long and 2½ miles wide.

Cuntis, koon-teece', a town of Spain, in Galicia, 15 miles N. of Pontevedra. It has many hot sulphur springs. Pop. in 1900, 5866.

Cuorgnè, kworn-yā', a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 12½ miles WSW. of Ivrea, on the Orco. Pop. about 3600; of the commune in 1901, 5313.

Cupang, the chief settlement of the island of Timor, Eastern Archipelago.

Cupar-Angus. See COUPAR-ANGUS.

Cupar-Fife, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Fife, in the centre of the "Howe" of Fife, on the Eden, 28 miles NNE. of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1901, 4511.

Cupica, koo-pee'kä, a Pacific seaport of the republic of Colombia, department of Cauca, on a bay of the same name, in lat. 6° 40' N. It was once considered as the probable western termination of a ship-canal across the isthmus of Panama.

Cupids, a large fishing-village of Newfoundland, on Port de Grave Bay, 2 miles from Brigus.

Cupio, a post-village of Bullitt co., Ky., 8 miles by rail W. of Shepherds. Pop. 100.

Cupola, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 13 miles by rail NW. of Downingtown.

Cuprum, a post-village of Washington co., Idaho.

Cura, koo'rä, **Villa de Cura,** veel'yä dä koo'rä, or **Ciudad de Cura,** se-oo-dăd' dä koo'rä, a town of Venezuela, in the N. part of the state of Aragua, 56 miles SW. of Carácas. Pop. about 12,000. It was almost completely destroyed by an earthquake in Oct., 1900. The city has some cotton-industries.

Curaçao, koo-rä-sä'o, a West Indian colony of the Netherlands, comprises the islands of Curaçao, Bonair (or Buen Ayre), Aruba, the S. part of Saint Martin, Saint Eustache, and Saba. Total area, 431 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 50,543.

Curaçao, koo-rä-sä'o, less correctly, **Curaçoa,** koo-ra-so'a, the largest of the Dutch West India Islands, lies 41 miles from the Venezuelan coast (lat. 12° 6' N., lon. 68° 59' W.). Length, 40 miles; maximum breadth, 10 miles. Area, 212 sq. m. The soil and climate are dry. Average temperature, 72° F.; but the heat is very great at times, though much modified by the prevailing N. and SE. winds. On the S. is a fine harbor, called St. Ann's Bay. Good salt and lime-phosphate are exported. Sugar, cotton, cacao, and tobacco are cultivated. Straw hats and divi-divi are also shipped hence; and the island gives name to the well-

known orange liqueur called curaçoa. Capital, Willemstad. Pop. in 1899, 29,718.

LITTLE CURAÇAO is a small island in the Caribbean Sea, 6 miles SE. of Curaçao.

Curaray, koo-rä-rī', a river of Ecuador, rises in the Andes, on the N. side of the Llanganate Mountain, 65 miles SSE. of Quito, and, after a course of 385 miles through a flat country, falls into the Napo 87 miles below San Miguel.

Curdsville, a post-town of Daviess co., Ky., on the Green River, about 18 miles SE. of Henderson. Pop. in 1900, 227.

Curdsville, a post-village of Buckingham co., Va., 2 miles N. of Farmville. Pop. 100.

Cure, kür, a river of France, rises in the department of Nièvre, and falls into the Yonne. Length, 66 miles.

Curecanti (or **Currecanti**) **Needle,** a prominent rock-pinnacle of Colorado, on the Denver and Rio Grande R., in the Black Cañon.

Curepto, a town of Chile, in the NW. of the province of Talca.

Cures, an ancient city of Italy. See CORRESE.

Curetons (kūr'tonz) **Bridge,** a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ala.

Curetons Store, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., S.C.

Curia, a post-hamlet of Independence co., Ark., 15 miles NE. of Batesville.

Curia, or **Curia Rhætorum.** See CHUR.

Curia Muria. See KURIA MURIA.

Curicó, koo-ree-ko', a province of Chile, in the south-central part. Area, 2800 sq. m. It is a fertile region, with ores of copper and gold. Capital, Curicó. Pop. in 1900, 119,811.

Curicó, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Curicó, 110 miles by rail SSW. of Santiago. Pop. in 1900, 14,577.

Curitiba, koo-re-tee'bå, a river of Brazil, rises in the W. of the mountains of Cubatão, and, after receiving the São José, precipitates its waters over the cataract of Cavacunga. It ultimately joins the Iguaçú, which sometimes bears its name.

Curitiba, koo-re-te'bå, a city of Brazil, capital of the state of Paraná, on the Curitiba River and about 80 miles by rail W. of Paranagua. It manufactures coarse woollens and has considerable trade in *maté*, and exports corn, beef, and tobacco. Pop. about 10,000 (with surrounding district, about 20,000).

Curlew, a banking post-village of Palo Alto co., Iowa. Pop. about 250.

Curllsville, a post-borough of Clarion co., Pa., about 30 miles SE. of Franklin. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Curls Station, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., Ala., on the Southern R., about 60 miles W. of Selma.

Curragh, kūr'răn, or **The Curragh of Kildare,** a level tract near the centre of the co. of Kildare, Ireland. It is the property of the British crown, and is a famous place for horse-races, military reviews, and the like. Area, 4858 acres.

Curran, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 9 miles WSW. of Springfield.

Curran, a post-village of Prescott co., Ontario, 3 miles S. of Plantagenet and 44 miles E. of Ottawa. Pop. about 350.

Currant, a post-hamlet of Fremont co., Colo.

Current Island, an island off the NE. coast of Celebes, Molucca Passage.

Current Island, in the Pacific Ocean, between Papua and the Pelew islands, is in lat. 4° 38′ N. This island is sometimes called ANNA or PULO ANNA.

Current Lake, a post-hamlet of Murray co., Minn.

Current River rises in Missouri, runs southeastward into Arkansas, and enters the Big Black River about 5 miles E. of Pocahontas. Its length is about 220 miles. It is navigable by small steamboats or sloops.

Currie, a banking post-village of Murray co., Minn., near Lake Shetek, about 90 miles W. of Mankato. Pop. about 300.

Curriersville, a post-hamlet of Moore co., N.C.

Currinsville, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, 16 miles S. by W. of Oregon City.

Currituck, a former island of the United States, off the coast of North Carolina and Virginia. The closure of Currituck Inlet has converted it into a peninsula 75 miles long and 2 miles broad. It encloses Currituck Sound.

Currituck, a county forming the NE. extremity of North Carolina, has an area of 273 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean (or Currituck Sound) and on the S. by Albemarle Sound. Capital, Currituck. Pop. in 1890, 6747; in 1900, 6529.

Currituck, a post-village, capital of Currituck co., N.C., is on Currituck Sound, about 10 miles W. of the Atlantic Ocean and 38 miles SSE. of Norfolk, Va. Pop. about 100.

Currituck Sound, N.C., is the eastern boundary of Currituck co. and is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by long narrow islands or sand-banks. It extends northward from Albemarle Sound, with which it communicates, and is about 50 miles long.

Curry, a county forming the SW. extremity of Oregon, has an area of 1454 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean and is intersected by the Rogue River. Capital, Goldbeach. Pop. in 1890, 1709; in 1900, 1868.

Curry Run, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., 4 miles NE. of Mahaffey.

Curryville, a post-village of Wells co., Ind., 8 miles by rail NE. of Bluffton. Pop. 120.

Curryville, a banking post-town of Pike co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 19 miles SW. of Louisiana. Pop. in 1900, 271.

Curryville, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 24 miles S. of Altoona. It is an important shipping point and is in the rich valley named Morrison's Cove.

Curtatone, koor-tå-to'nå, a commune of northern Italy, 4 miles W. of Mantua. Pop. in 1901, 7271. Here the Italian patriots were defeated by the Austrians, May 29, 1848.

Curtea de Arges, a town of Rumania, in Wallachia, on the Arges, an affluent of the Danube, about 20 miles NW. of Pitesci. It figures in the early history of Wallachia, and is the seat of a bishop. Its splendid cathedral, dating from the early part of the sixteenth century, is the most interesting ecclesiastical structure in Rumania. Pop. about 4000.

Curtice, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, 10 miles SE. of Toledo, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. Pop. about 300.

Curtin, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., about 6 miles by rail N. by E. of Bellefonte. Pop. about 400.

Curtin, a village of Nicholas co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. about 200.

Curtis, a post-village of Clark co., Ark., 9 miles by rail S. of Arkadelphia.

Curtis, a banking post-village of Frontier co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 14 miles NW. of Stockville. Pop. in 1900, 435.

Curtis, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Erie R. and on the Conhocton River, 8 miles NW. of Corning.

Curtis, a post-village of Woodward co., Okla. The banking point is Woodward. Pop. 100.

Curtis Corner, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 16 miles NNE. of Lewiston. Pop. 175.

Curtis Island, Tasmania, an island of Bass Strait.

Curtis Island, an island between the NW. coast of Australia and Timor.

Curtiss, a post-village of Clark co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Medford. Pop. about 200.

Curtisville, a post-village of Tipton co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 40 miles SSE. of Logansport. Pop. about 150.

Curtisville, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., 4 miles SW. of Lenox.

Curuguaty, koo-roo-gwå-tee', a village of Paraguay, 135 miles NE. of Asunción. It is a depot for *maté*, or Paraguay tea, collected in its vicinity.

Curvale, kür'vål', a village of France, in Tarn, on the Rance, 16 miles E. of Albi.

Curve, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Ripley. Pop. about 100.

Curvello, koor-vêl'lo, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 150 miles NNW. of Villa Rica.

Curveton, kūrv'ton, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ind.

Curwensville, a banking post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Rs., 6 miles SW. of Clearfield. It has quarrying industries. Pop. in 1900, 1937.

Curzola, kookd'zo-lå (anc. *Corcy'ra Ni'gra*), an island in the Adriatic, the most beautiful of the islands of Dalmatia. It is separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula of Sabioncello. Length, from E. to W., 25 miles. Area, 99 sq. m. Its wooded mountains rise to a height of nearly 2000 feet. Principal products are timber, corn, wine, and fruits. The inhabitants are largely ship-builders, mariners, and fishermen. The island contains the towns of Blato (Blatta) and Curzola. Pop. in 1900, 18,749.

Curzola, a town of Austria-Hungary, capital of the island of Curzola, near its NE. extremity, on the strait between the island and the peninsula of Sabioncello. It still retains part of the massive fortifications constructed in the Middle Ages. Among its interesting buildings are the medi-

æval cathedral and the old palace of the Venetian governors. Pop. about 2000.

Curzolari or **Kurzolari** (koord-zo-lä-ree) **Islands** (anc. *Echinades* and *Oxiæ Insulæ*), a group of small islands off the SW. coast of Acarnania, Greece, where the river Achelous enters the Ionian Sea. The largest is Oxia.

Cusano, koo-zä'no, a town of Italy, province and 19 miles NW. of Benevento. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 4500).

Cuscatlán, koos-kät-län', a department in the central part of Salvador, drained in part by the Lempa River. The surface is largely mountainous; in the N. and NE. are fertile valleys. Capital, Cojutepeque.

Cuscowilla, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Cush'endall', a small town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Dall, 32 miles N. of Belfast.

Cushing, a banking post-town of Woodbury co., Iowa, 36 miles E. by S. of Sioux City, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Cushing, a post-township (town) of Knox co., Me., 10½ miles SW. of Rockland. Pop. in 1900, 604.

Cushing, a post-village of Morrison co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Little Falls. Pop. 100.

Cushing, a post-village of Howard co., Neb. Pop. 60.

Cushing, a banking post-town of Payne co., Okla., 45 miles SE. of Mulhall. Pop. in 1900, 226.

Cushing, a post-town of Polk co., Wis., 47 miles (direct) NW. by N. of Osceola Mills. Pop. about 100.

Cushing, or **Chatham,** a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, 55 miles NW. of Montreal. Pop. 250.

Cushing's Island, a place of summer-resort in the harbor of Portland, Me., 3 miles from the town.

Cushman, a post-village of Independence co., Ark., 12 miles by rail NW. of Batesville. Pop. about 400.

Cushman, a post-hamlet of Moultrie co., Ill., 4 miles by rail N. of Sullivan.

Cushtusa, a post-village of Neshoba co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian.

Cusick, a post-station of Sevier co., Tenn.

Cusset, küs'sä', a town of France, in Allier, 36 miles S. of Moulins and 1 mile E. of Vichy. Pop. in 1901, 6444.

Cusseta, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala., on the Western R. of Alabama, 11 miles NNE. of Opelika. Pop. 250.

Cusseta, a post-village, capital of Chattahoochee co., Ga., 18 miles SE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 301.

Cusseta, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., 18 miles W. of Atlanta station.

Cussewago, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1264.

Cussewago (or **Cussawago**) **Creek,** Pa., runs nearly southward in Crawford co. and enters French Creek about 2 miles above Meadville.

Cussy-en-Morvant, küs'see' ôn' mon'vôn', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 12 miles NW. of Autun.

Custar, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 32 miles SSW. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 293.

Custards, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., 4 miles from Geneva station.

Custer, a county in the south-central part of Colorado, is drained by small affluents of the Arkansas River. Area, 696 sq. m. The Sangre de Cristo range extends along the SW. border of the county, which has rich mines of silver. Capital, Silvercliff. Pop. in 1890, 2970; in 1900, 2937.

Custer, a central county of Idaho. Area, 4670 sq. m. It is nearly surrounded by mountains, the centre being drained by the Salmon and Big Lost rivers and their tributaries. Capital, Challis. The county is rich in minerals. Pop. in 1900, 2049.

Custer, a county in the SE. part of Montana, is intersected by the Yellowstone River and is also drained by the Tongue River. Area, 20,490 sq. m. Capital, Miles City. Pop. in 1890, 5308; in 1900, 7891.

Custer, a county in the central part of Nebraska, is intersected by the Middle Loup River. Area, 2595 sq. m. Capital, Broken Bow. Pop. in 1890, 21,677; in 1900, 19,758.

Custer, a county in the W. part of Oklahoma. Area, 1001 sq. m. It is cut in the NE. corner by the Canadian River and is intersected by tributaries of that stream and of the Washita. Capital, Arapahoe. Pop. in 1900, 12,264.

Custer, a county in the SW. part of South Dakota, comprises part of the Black Hills. Area, 1612 sq. m. It is well watered and has plenty of timber. Gold and silver are found here. Capital, Custer. Pop. in 1890, 1891; in 1900, 2728.

Custer, a post-village of Custer co., Idaho. The banking point is Blackfoot. Pop. about 250.

Custer, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky., 18 miles W. of Vine Grove station. Pop. 75.

Custer, a post-village of Mason co., Mich., 11 miles by rail E. of Ludington. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Custer, a banking city, capital of Custer co., S. Dak., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 50 miles S. of Deadwood. Pop. in 1900, 599.

Custer, a post-village of Whatcom co., Wash., on the Great Northern R., 14 miles NW. by N. of New Whatcom. Pop. 75.

Custer, a post-village of Portage co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 7½ miles E. of Stevens Point.

Custer City, formerly **De Golier** (or **Golia**), a post-village of McKean co., Pa., 14 miles S. of Carrollton, N.Y. It has chemical-works. Pop. about 400.

Custer City, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex., 28 miles W. of Sherman.

Custer Park, a post-village of Will co., Ill., 5 miles by rail S. of Wilmington. Pop. 100.

Custozza, kôôs-tot'sä, a village of Italy, about 15 miles SW. of Verona. Here on July 25, 1848, Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, was defeated by the Austrians, under Radetzky, and here on June 24, 1866, the forces of Victor Emmanuel II., king of Italy, under Lamarmora, were defeated by the Austrians, under the Archduke Albrecht.

Cüstrin, a town of Prussia. See Küstrin.

Cut Bank, a post-village of Teton co., Mont., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Fort Benton. Pop. 150.

Cutch, or **Kutch,** kŭtch, written also **Catch** and **Katch** (native, *Kachh*), a native state of Bombay, British India, on the W. coast, immediately S. of Sindh, and forming a kind of peninsula, having on the SW. and S. the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Cutch, which is between it and the peninsula of Kathiawar, and on the N. and E. a curious and extensive tract, called the Runn (or Rann) of Cutch, which for half the year is flooded by the rivers and by the sea, which driven in by the SW. monsoon converts Cutch, and at times even the much larger Kathiawar, into an island. For the other half of the year the Runn is in parts a morass, but elsewhere a dry desert, with a baked surface, covered with a deposit of salt. Area of Cutch, 7616 sq. m.; of the Runn, about 8000 sq. m. Cutch suffers much from drought. It is governed by a native chief, called the Jadeja Rajput, under British protection. Capital, Bhuj. Pop. in 1901, 487,374.

Cutch Behar, British India. See Kuch Behar.

Cutch, Gulf of, on the W. coast of India, S. of the Cutch Peninsula and N. of that of Kathiawar. It is continuous eastward with the Runn of Cutch.

Cutch Gundava, kŭtch gŭn-dä'vä, or **Cutchi,** a region in the NE. of Beluchistan, between British Beluchistan and Sindh. Surface low and generally level, but ill watered and destitute of forest land. The climate is oppressively hot. Where the soil is irrigated, fine crops of grain, pulse, cotton, sugar, madder, and fruits are produced. Principal towns, Gundava and Bagh. The region is traversed by a British railway.

Cutchogue, kŭt-chŏg', a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., 87 miles E. of Brooklyn and 1 mile from Long Island Sound. It is near Peconic Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. 700.

Cutch, Runn of. See Cutch.

Cut'hand', a post-village of Red River co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Cuthbert, a banking post-town and winter-resort, capital of Randolph co., Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia, 26 miles ESE. of Eufaula, Ala. It contains a court-house, the Andrew Female College, the Payne Industrial School, and the Southwest Georgia Agricultural College, cotton-gineries, fertilizer-works, ice-factories, etc. It is an important shipping point. Pop. in 1900, 2641.

Cutler, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ill., 21 miles by rail ENE. of Chester.

Cutler, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on the Wild Cat River and on the Vandalia Line, 23 miles SSW. of Logansport. Pop. 300.

Cutler, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, 18 miles ESE. of Machias. It has a good harbor for large vessels. Pop. in 1900, 565.

Cutler, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, 20 miles W. by S. of Marietta.

Cutoff, a post-village of Lafourche parish, La. The banking point is Thibodeaux. Pop. 100.

Cutshin, a post-hamlet of Leslie co., Ky., 6 miles E. of Hyden.

Cuttack', or **Katak',** a town of British India, in Bengal, capital of the district of Cuttack and of the division of Orissa, on the Mahanuddy, at the head of its delta, 220 miles SW. of Calcutta. A canal extends hence to False Point. Its filigree-work in gold and silver is famous. It is the seat of Ravenshaw College. Pop. in 1901, 51,364.

Cuttack, a district of Orissa, British India, bounded on the E. by the Bay of Bengal and comprising the delta of the Mahanuddy. Capital, Cuttack.

Cuttack' Mehals', or the **Tributary States of Orissa,** a group of about 20 small native states in the northwestern part of Orissa, British India. They are inhabited principally by hill-men of various tribes.

Cutting, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y. The banking point is Sherman. Pop. 100.

Cuttingsville, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., on the Rutland R., 9 miles SSE. of Rutland. Pop. about 300.

Cutt'ub, or **Kut'ab,** a locality in the southern outskirts of Delhi, with many tombs of Mogul emperors and the famous Cuttub-Minar, a splendid obelisk, about 240 feet in height, erected early in the thirteenth century.

Cut'tyhunk' Island, the most southwestern of the Elizabeth Islands, at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts. At its SW. end is a fixed light, lat. 41° 24′ N., lon. 70° 56′ W.

Cut'wa (native, *Katwa*, kut'wạ, and *Kangtoya*, kung-to'yạ), a town of Bengal, British India, district and 30 miles NNE. of Burdwan, on the Bhagirathi (one of the constituents of the Hugli). Pop. about 7000.

Cuvo, koo'vo, a river of western Africa, in Angola, enters the Atlantic Ocean 120 miles S. of the Coanza, after a course estimated at 400 miles.

Cuxhaven, or **Kuxhaven,** kŏŏx'hå'fẹn, a fortified seaport of Germany, 58 miles WNW. of Hamburg, to which it belongs, at the mouth of the estuary of the Elbe, on the S. shore, in the district of Ritzebüttel. It has an old port, which is used as a harbor of refuge by coasting vessels, a new port for fishing vessels, and a new port for sea-going vessels of the larger size, which has been constituted a free port. Cuxhaven is the great station of the Hamburg pilots. Pop. with Ritzebüttel in 1900, 6906.

Cuyabá, or **Cuiabá,** koo-yå-bå', a river of Brazil, rises in the district of Diamantina, in lat. 13° 12′ S. It flows circuitously and joins the Porrudos, or São Lourenço, on its right bank. The course is much broken by rapids, but the Paraguay steamers ascend it as far as the city of Cuyabá.

Cuyabá, Cuiabá, or **Senhor Bom Jesus de Cuyabá,** sẽn-yõr' bòn zhå'soos då koo-yå-bå', a city of Brazil, capital of the state of Matto Grosso. Lat. 15° 36′ S.; lon. 56° W. It has a military hospital, arsenal, barracks, a lazaretto, and collegiate schools. It is the seat of the provincial assembly, of the military commandant, and of a bishop. Its commerce consists chiefly in the exchange of iron implements and other European goods for gold. Pop. about 18,000. The rich gold-mines of the district have been worked since 1719. The city is reached by the Paraguay steamers.

Cuyaguateje, koo-yå-gwå-tå'hå, a river of Cuba, rises in the Sierra de los Organos, flows SW., and empties into the Ensenada de Cortés, on the S. coast of Pinar del Rio province.

Cuyahoga, kī-ạ-ho'gạ, a northern county of Ohio, has an area of 472 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie and intersected by the Cuyahoga and Rocky rivers, and also drained by the Chagrin River. The county contains the important *Berea Grit*, a sandstone which is a good material for building and for grindstones. Capital, Cleveland. Pop. in 1890, 309,970; in 1900, 439,120.

Cuyahoga Falls, a banking post-village of Summit co., Ohio, is finely situated on the Cuyahoga River, 5 miles NE. of Akron and 34 miles SSE. of Cleveland. It is on the Pittsburg and Western and the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Rs. It has flouring, rolling- and paper-mills, rivet-works, machine-shops, and manufactures of tiles, sewer-pipe, wire, wire fence, and wire nails. Pop. in 1890, 2614; in 1900, 3186.

Cuyahoga River, Ohio, rises in Geauga co., traverses Portage co. and enters Summit co., in which it falls about 200 feet in the course of 2½ miles, and runs in a narrow gorge 300 feet deep. Below these falls it turns northward and passes into Cuyahoga co., entering Lake Erie at Cleveland. It is nearly 100 miles long, but its mouth is not much more than 30 miles (direct) from its source.

Cuyapo, koo-yå'po, a pueblo of Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, N. of the great Pampanga plain. Pop. 9350.

Cuyler, kī'lẹr, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., in Cuyler township (town), on the East Branch of the Tioughnioga River, 17 miles by rail NE. of Cortland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 991; of the village, 100.

Cuylerville, kī'lẹr-vil, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, about 30 miles by rail SSW. of Rochester. Pop. 200.

Cuyo, a town and pueblo of the Philippines, capital of the province of Calamianes and Paragua, on the island of Cuyo. Pop. 8500.

Cuyos (koo'yoce) **Islands,** a group of Calamianes and Paragua provinces, Philippines, between Paragua and Panay. They are chiefly volcanic and have a land-area of about 63 sq. m. The most important is Cuyo, about 10 miles by 4 miles in extent. It has a small, safe harbor, defended by a battery. Other islands are Agutaya, Quinilubán, Manamoc, Putic, etc. They have an important trade in rice, cocoanut-oil, trepáng, and edible birds'-nests.

Cuyuni, Cuyuny, koo-yoo'nee, or **Cuyuwini,** koo-yoo-wee'nee, a river of British Guiana, flowing from Venezuela, which joins the Essequibo from the W., in lat. 6° 26′ N., shortly after receiving the Mazaruni. It is navigable for about 500 miles. Among its tributaries is the gold-bearing Yuruari.

Cuzco, koos'ko, a city of Peru, capital of the department of Cuzco, and formerly capital of the Incas, 200 miles N. by W. of Arequipa and 11,380 feet above the sea. Lat. 13° 30′ S. Its cathedral and Augustine convent are among the finest edifices in South America; and there are a mint, hospitals, collegiate schools, and a university (founded in 1692). It is a bishop's see. Its Dominican convent occupies the site of a famous Peruvian Temple of the Sun, and many massive specimens of ancient Peruvian architecture are extant in and around the city. On its N. side are remains of a vast fortress of a cyclopean kind, and traces remain of a magnificent road extending hence to Lima, 350 miles distant. The city has some manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, embroidery, etc., and considerable cattle and agricultural interests.

Cuzco is the most ancient of the Peruvian cities, having been founded, according o tradition, about 1020 (1050?), by Manco Capac, the first Inca of Peru. It was taken by Pizarro, who was surprised at the grandeur and magnificence it exhibited. Its streets were then large, wide, and straight, and its shrines, palaces, and temples were richly adorned with ornaments of gold and silver. While still in possession of Pizarro, it was besieged by the Peruvians and a great part of it destroyed. Pop. about 30,000.

Cuzco, a department of southern Peru. It is in great part mountainous and largely forested, and is watered by numerous head-streams of the Amazon. Area, about 156,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 438,646. Capital, Cuzco.

Cwmdu, koom'dee, a parish of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 7 miles NNW. of Bridgend. Pop. about 7000.

Cwmrheidol, koom-rī'dol, a parish of Wales, co. of Cardigan, 10 miles E. of Aberystwith.

Cyclades, sik'lạ-dēz (so named by the ancients because arranged in a kind of circle [*cyclus*] around the isle of Delos), a group of islands in the Ægean Sea, SE. of Greece, constituting a nome of the Greek kingdom. They are disposed in three rows extending in a NW. and SE. direction. The largest islands are: in the eastern row, Andro (Andros), Tino (Tenos), Myconus, Naxia (Naxos), and Amorgo (Amorgos); in the western row, Zea (Ceos), Thermia (Cythnus), Serfo (Seriphus), Sifanto (Siphnus), Sikino (Sicinus), and Santorini (Thera); in the middle row, Ghiura (Gyaros), Syra (Syros), Paros, Antiparos, Nio (Ios), and Anaphe. Beyond the western row are Milo (Melos), Argentiera (Cimolus), and Pholegandro or Policandro (Pholegandros). The famous little island of Delos (Mikra Dili) is in the eastern row. Area, 1041 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 134,747. Capital, Hermopolis on the island of Syra.

Cyclone, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua R. The banking point is Bradford. Pop. 150.

Cyclone, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. The banking point is Temple. Pop. 100.

Cydnus, sid'nus (Gr. Κύδνος; Turk. *Tarsus-Tchai*,—*i.e.*, "River of Tarsus"), a river of Asia Minor, in Cilicia (Adana), flowing into the Mediterranean. It was anciently navigable to Tarsus, but its mouth is now crossed by an impassable bar.

Cydonia and **Cydonis,** ancient names of KHANIA.

Cygnet, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines, 10 miles S. of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 896.

Cylinder, a banking post-village of Palo Alto co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 175.

Cyllene (Gr. Κυλλήνη; now called *Zyria*), a celebrated mountain of Greece, at the NE. angle of Arcadia.

Cylon, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Willow River, about 28 miles NE. of Hudson.

Cymry, the Welsh name of WALES.

Cynoscephalæ, sin'os-sẽf'-ạ-le (Gr. Κυνός κεφαλαί,—*i.e.*, "dogs' heads"), in ancient geography, hills in Thessaly between Larisa and the Pegasæan Gulf. Here in 197 B.C. the Romans, under Flamininus, overwhelmed the army of Philip V. of Macedon.

Cynthiana, sin-the-ah'na, a banking post-town of Posey co., Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute R., 20 miles NNW. of Evansville. Pop. in 1900, 502.

Cynthiana, a banking city, capital of Harrison co., Ky., on the South Fork of the Licking River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 33 miles NNE. of Lexington. It has large distilling-industries, etc. There are large stud-farms in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 3257.

Cynthiana, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio, about 24 miles WSW. of Chillicothe. Pop. 300.

Cynthiana, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Cynwyd, kin'wid, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 7 miles from the centre of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 300.

Cypert, a post-village of Phillips co., Ark. The banking point is Helena. Pop. about 85.

Cypress, a post-hamlet of Ashley co., Ark.

Cypress, a post-village of Jackson co., Fla., 10 miles by rail E. by S. of Marianna. Pop. 75.

Cypress, a post-village of Vanderburg co., Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. The banking point is Evansville. Pop. about 400.

Cypress, a post-village of Darlington co., S.C. The banking point is Darlington. Pop. about 100.

Cypress Bayou, bi'oo, Ark., runs northward through Nevada co. and enters the Little Missouri River.

Cypress Creek rises in Wayne co., Tenn., flows southward into Alabama and enters the Tennessee River at Florence.

Cypress Creek, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C.

Cypress Hill, Kings co., N.Y., in Brooklyn. Here is located one of the large cemeteries of New York.

Cypress Inn, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Tenn.

Cypress Junction, Gallatin co., Ill. See JUNCTION.

Cypress Mill, a post-hamlet of Blanco co., Tex.

Cypress River, in the municipality of South Norfolk, Manitoba, 12 miles from Glenboro, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 400.

Cypress Top, a post-hamlet of Harris co., Tex., on Cypress Creek and on the Houston and Texas Central R., 26 miles NW. of Houston.

Cyprus, si'prŭs (Turk. *Kibris*, kee'breece'; Gr. Κύπρος), an island of the Levant, in the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Gulf of Iskanderun, 44 miles S. of Cape Anamur, in Anatolia, and 60 miles W. of Latakia, in Syria, with which it is connected by cable. Cape St. Andreas, its NE. extremity, which is at the end of a long narrow peninsula, is in lat. 35° 41′ 42″ N., lon. 34° 35′ 30″ E. Area, 3584 sq. m. The island nominally forms part of the Turkish Empire, but is virtually a British possession, governed by a British high-commissioner. It is about 148 miles in length with a general width of 40–50 miles. Its surface is constituted by a low-lying central and exceedingly fertile plain, the Mesaorea or Messaria, and of a northern and a southern littoral mountain-range, the former having summits (Buffavento, Pentedaktylos, Kornos) rising to 2500–3150 feet, and the latter (the Olympics) culminating in the Troodos, 6406 feet, the highest elevation of the land. The central plain and northern mountains are of comparatively recent origin. The prevailing formation of the mountains in the N. division is limestone. The S. portion of the mountains, seemingly of Archæan age, yields asbestos, gypsum, red jasper, copper, and some gold and silver. The copper-mines were once important; and the modern name of that metal is derived from the word Cyprus.

Cyprus is deficient in water, its streams being chiefly mountain-torrents which dry up in summer. The only permanent river of importance is the Pedia (anc. Pediæus), which waters the valley of Nicosia, flows E., and discharges at Famagusta. A second stream coursing in the same direction is the Idalia or Yalias. The climate is in general healthy, but some sections, particularly of the S. coast, are malarial. The mountains of Cyprus are still in part covered with vast forests of excellent timber, almost exclusively conifers. The island is esteemed the richest and most fertile in the Levant, although it has few level tracts of country, those around Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limasol, and Baffo (Paphos) being the chief. Agriculture is in a backward state. Cotton, wheat, barley, and tobacco of good quality are grown; madder, flax, sesamum, and the poppy are raised in numerous localities. Silk is produced abundantly. Wine is the most noted production of the island and is of excellent quality. The commoner cultivated fruits are the orange, citron, date, and fig. Cyprus is famed in the East for its fine mules. Many camels are also bred. Among the indigenous animals is the mouflon or wild sheep. The island has at different times suffered from devastation by locusts.

Manufacturing is carried on to some extent. Salt, in large quantities, is obtained from salines at Limasol and Larnaca. The native textile industries comprise the making of embroideries, silk nettings, and various forms of cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics. Good morocco leather is made at Nicosia.

The principal towns of Cyprus are Nicosia (Levkasia), the capital, near the centre of the island, and Limasol and Larnaca (anc. Citium), the two principal ports, both on the S. coast. The seaport of Famagusta, on the E. coast, near the site of the ancient Salamis, was formerly important.

Originally peopled by the Phœnicians and afterwards colonized by the Greeks, Cyprus was by the latter people dedicated to Venus, whose most celebrated temple was at Paphos. The island belonged successively to the Assyrians, the Persians (under whom the cities enjoyed a great measure of autonomy), the Egyptians, the Romans, and the Byzantines. It was one of the first places, out of Palestine, that received the gospel. In the time of the Crusades it was taken from the Mohammedans by Richard I. of England, and given by him to the princes of the Lusignan family. After belonging to Venice for a century, it was conquered by the Turks in 1571. In 1878 it was conveyed by treaty to Great Britain, the sultan retaining the sovereignty of the island and receiving an annual payment of money in place of its revenues.

Since the discovery of rich and abundant remains of antiquity in the island, increased interest has been taken in its eventful though somewhat obscure history. Its antiquities have special importance as illustrating some stages of the early history of sculpture and the kindred arts. Pop. in 1901, 237,022, of whom 182,739 belonged to the Greek church and 51,309 were Mohammedans.

Cyr, seer, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 502.

Cyrene, si-ree'nee (Gr. Κυρήνη, *Kurēnē*), an ancient city of Africa, situated a few miles from the Mediterranean, the site of which is near the modern village of Grenna, in Barca, SE. of Ras (Cape) Sem. It was founded by the Greeks in the seventh century B.C., and was a famous seat of Greek culture. Its extensive territory was called Cyrenaica. Interesting remains of the town have been discovered.

Cyrene, si-reen', a post-village of Pike co., Mo., 6 miles by rail SE. of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 435.

Cyrus, the ancient name of the river KUR.

Cyrus, a post-village of Magoffin co., Ky. The banking point is Prestonburg. Pop. about 100.

Cyrus, a post-village of Pope co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Morris. Pop. in 1900, 197.

Cyruston, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn.

Cysoing, see'zwăn', a village of France, department of Nord, 8 miles SE. of Lille.

Cythera, the ancient name of CERIGO.

Cythnus, the ancient name of THERMIA.

Cyzicus, siz'e-kŭs (Gr. Κύζικος), a peninsula of Asia Minor, on the S. coast of the Sea of Marmora, 70 miles SW. of Constantinople. Its mountains, called by the Turks Kapu-Dagh, rise to a height of about 2500 feet. It was in ancient times an island, at the S. extremity of which, where the isthmus connection with the main-land now exists, stood the flourishing Greek city of Cysicus.

Czarnikau, char'ne-kŏw (Pol. *Czarnikow*, char'ne-kov), a town of Prussia, in Posen, 63 miles SW. of Bromberg, on the Netze. Pop. in 1900, 7830.

Czaslau, chăs'lŏw, a town of Bohemia, 45 miles ESE. of Prague. It has interesting churches and other buildings, and a museum of antiquities. On the fine Ring Square is a monument to the Hussite leader, John Ziska. Pop. in 1900, 9105.

Czechs, chĕks, or **Bohemians,** a Slavic people, constituting about one-eighth of the population of Austria-Hungary and the majority of the inhabitants of Bohemia and Moravia. There is a considerable body of them in the United States. The Czechs number about 6,000,000. They have an extensive and highly developed literature. Closely akin to them are the Slovaks of northwestern Hungary. See BOHEMIA.

Czegled, tsĕ'glĕd', a town of Hungary, at the junction of several railways, 47 miles SE. of Budapest. Pop. in 1901, 30,106.

Czempin, or **Tschempin,** chĕm'pin, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 20 miles SSW. of the city of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 2179.

Czenstochowa, or, in strict Polish orthography, **Częstochowa,** chĕns-to-ko'vă, a town of Russian Poland, government and 50 miles by rail SW. of Piotrkow, on the Warthe, close to the frontier of Silesia. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths, paper, etc., and lithographic and printing establishments. It is famous for a convent containing a much-venerated picture of the

Virgin, which attracts about a quarter of a million pilgrims annually. This convent was formerly strongly fortified, and its defence by a handful of monks and soldiers against a large Swedish army in 1655 constitutes one of the most heroic episodes in the annals of Poland. Pop. in 1897, 45,130, including many Jews.

Czernowitz, chĕr'no-vits, or **Tschernowitz,** a town of Austria-Hungary, capital of Bukowina, on a hill near the Pruth, 146 miles SE. of Lemberg. It has grown up within a hundred years from a mere village to a considerable city, with an imposing array of ecclesiastical edifices in the Byzantine, Gothic-Roman, and Moorish styles of architecture, a beautiful monument to Austria, educational establishments of all kinds, including a university, founded in 1875, societies for the promotion of literature, music, etc., and a hospital equipped in modern style. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop of metropolitan rank. Pop. in 1900, 69,619, nearly one-half of whom were Germans and Jews, and the remainder Ruthenians, Rumans, Poles, and Armenians.

Czersk, chĕrsk, a village of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, district of Marienwerder, circle of Konitz. Pop. in 1900, 5361.

Czortkow, chort'kov, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Sereth, 105 miles SE. of Lemberg, with a castle and important manufactures of cigars. Pop. in 1900, 5267.

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Daan Bantayán, dȧ'ăn băn-tȧ-yăn', a pueblo on the W. coast of Bantayán Island, Philippines. Pop. 8530.

Daavre, dō'vrẹh, or **Dovre,** a small village of Norway, about 62° N. lat. It gives name to the Dovrefjeld Mountains.

Daavrefjeld. See DOVREFJELD.

Daba, a village of Tibet, in the valley of the upper Sutlej, remarkable for its habitations and cloisters cut into the loess deposits. Elevation above sea-level, 14,870 feet.

Daber, dȧ'bẹr, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 18 miles NNE. of Stargard. Pop. about 2500.

Dabney, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky.

Dabneys, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., 15 miles from Bumpass station.

Dabo, the French name of DAGSBURG.

Dabringhausen, dȧ'bring-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, 8 miles SE. of Lennep. Pop. about 3000.

Dacada, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., about 40 miles N. of Milwaukee.

Dacca, or **Dhaka,** dȧ'kȧ, a division of Bengal, British India, in the lower Ganges valley. Area, about 15,000 sq. m. Much of it is under water in the rainy season. It produces great crops of rice. Other products are jute and cotton. Pop. in 1901, 10,807,825. Capital, Dacca.

Dacca, a district of Bengal, consisting mainly of a flat alluvial plain, bounded W. and SW. by the main Ganges and E. by the Megna, and traversed by many navigable channels.

Dacca, a city of British India, in Bengal, capital of the Dacca division and district, on the Burigunga River, 155 miles NE. of Calcutta. It was formerly a great city, famous for its trade and magnificence and for its beautiful muslins. It has risen of late as a commercial centre. It is the seat of Dacca College. Pop. in 1901, 90,679.

Dachau, dȧ'kŏw, a market-town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ammer, 10 miles NNW. of Munich. It has large paper-mills. Pop. in 1900, 5056.

Dachstein, dȧk'stine, the highest summit of the Dachstein group of the calcareous Alps, in Austria, on the borders of Salzburg, Upper Austria, and Styria, 35 miles from Salzburg. Height, 9825 feet.

Dacia, dȧ'she-ȧ, an ancient country of Europe, comprising what is now the eastern part of Hungary proper, Transylvania, and Rumania. The Dacians were conquered by the Roman emperor Trajan at the beginning of the second century A.D.

Dacre, dȧ'kẹr, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 4½ miles WSW. of Penrith. It has an ancient church built out of the ruins of a monastery, and a castle, the ancient seat of the Barons of Acre, whose ancestor's exploits as a crusader at Acre, in Syria, obtained this name for the family.

Dacula, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. 120.

Dacus, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tex. The banking point is Conroe. Pop. about 200.

Dacusville, a post-township of Pickens co., S.C., 15 miles NW. of Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 1921.

Dadar, or **Dadur,** dȧ'dŭr, a small town of British Beluchistan, 5 miles E. of the S. entrance of the Bolan Pass.

Daddy's Creek, Tenn., runs westward in Cumberland co. and enters the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River.

Dade, a southern county of Florida, is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 4424 sq. m. The county comprises a large part of the Everglades, a large expanse of shallow water which encloses a vast multitude of small islands. The palmetto is here indigenous, and the orange and pineapple grow luxuriantly. Capital, Miami. Pop. in 1890, 861; in 1900, 4955.

Dade, a county forming the NW. extremity of Georgia, has an area of 188 sq. m. It is drained by Lookout Creek. The surface is diversified by Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, between which is Lookout Valley. Capital, Trenton. Iron-ore and coal are found here. Pop. in 1890, 5707; in 1900, 4578.

Dade, a county in the SW. part of Missouri, has an area of 493 sq. m. It is traversed by the Sac (or Big Sac) River and also drained by several of its small affluents. Coal, lead, and copper are found here. Capital, Greenfield. Pop. in 1890, 17,526; in 1900, 18,125.

Dade City, a banking city, capital of Pasco co., Fla., 48 miles by rail NE. of Tampa. Pop. in 1900, 509.

Dadeville, dād'vil, a banking post-town, capital of Tallapoosa co., Ala., on the Central R. of Georgia, 45 miles NE. of Montgomery. It has important cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1890, 873; in 1900, 1136.

Dadeville, a banking city of Dade co., Mo., on the Big Sac River, 30 miles WNW. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 466.

Dadur, a town of British Beluchistan. See DADAR.

Daet, dȧ-ĕt', a pueblo of Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a district of its own name, province of Camarines, 118 miles (direct) E. by S. of Manila. Pop. 10,650.

Dafter, a post-village of Chippeway co., Mich., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. 100.

Dagami, dȧ-gȧ'mee, a pueblo of Leyte Island, Philippines, on the Maya River and near the E. coast. Pop. 25,000.

Dagana, dȧ-gȧ'nȧ, a town and fortified trading-station of Africa, Senegambia, on the Senegal, 85 miles (direct) NE. of Saint-Louis. Lat. 16° 28′ N.; lon. 15° 30′ W.

Dagden, an island in the Baltic. See DAGÖ.

Dagelet, dȧ'zhẹh-lȧ', an island in the Sea of Japan, about midway between Japan and Korea, 8 miles in circumference.

Daggett, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Santa Fé Pacific R. The banking point is San Bernardino. Pop. about 175.

Daggett, a post-village of Carroll co., Ill. The banking point is Mount Carroll. Pop. 100.

Daggett, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., 25 miles by rail N. of Menominee. Pop. 300.

Daggetts Mills, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., about 22 miles NE. of Wellsboro.

Daghestan, dȧ'ghẹs-tăn' ("mountain-land"), in the wider sense, a region belonging to Russia, occupying the NE. slope of the Caucasus and extending along the coast of the Caspian from the peninsula of Apsheron as far N. as the river Sulak. It is included in the province of Daghestan and the government of Baku. The province of Daghestan extends from the river Samur to the Sulak. It is officially included in Transcaucasia, although situated on the European side of the Caucasus. Area, 11,490 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 586,636. It is in great part covered by the eastern offshoots of the Caucasus. There are level tracts along the coast, especially in the extreme N. The mountains are richly timbered. The population comprises more than a score of nationalities. The mountaineers, generally a well-formed and dark-complexioned people, belong mainly to the Lesghian stock. The Tartar and other Asiatic elements are well represented, particularly in the northern plains. The Russians and Jews each number about 10,000. The

principal occupation of the inhabitants is pastoral. Fruit-growing and the making of wine are important industries. Large quantities of sulphur are obtained in the province. The capital is Temir-Khan-Shura. The principal towns are Derbent and Petrovsk, both on the Caspian. A railway-line skirts the coast. Daghestan was acquired by Russia from Persia by conquest in 1813. It was only after a long struggle, however, that Russian authority was established.

Dagmersellen, dâg'mẹr-sĕl'lẹn, or **Dammersellen,** dâm'mẹr-sĕl'lẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles NW. of Lucerne. Pop. about 2000.

Dagö, dâ'gö', **Dago,** dâ'go, or **Dagden,** dâg'dẹn (Esthonian, *Hio-ma*), an island of Esthonia, Russia, in the Baltic Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, just N. of the island of Ösel. Length, nearly 34 miles; breadth, 15 miles. The soil is chiefly sand or chalk and infertile. The population amounts to about 14,000 (Esthonians and Swedes), employed in fishing and in rearing cattle.

Dagomba, a district or native state of W. equatorial Africa, lying NW. of Togo.

Dagsboro, a post-town of Sussex co., Del., 13 miles by rail S. by E. of Georgetown. Pop. in 1900, 191.

Dagsburg, dâgs'bŏŏrg (Fr. *Daȯo*, dâ'bo'), a village of Germany, in Alsace-Lorraine, 11 miles S. of Pfalzburg. Pop. about 3000.

Dague, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Dagupan, dâ-goo'pân, a pueblo of Pangasinán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near the Lingayén Gulf, which here receives the Dagupán or Binmaley River, a branch of the Agno Grande. It is an important commercial centre and has a harbor; it is the N. terminus of a railroad connecting with Manila. The country is low and fertile, yielding rice, maize, indigo, sugar-cane, cotton, and nipa wine. Pop. in 1903, 20,357.

Dagus'cahon'da, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., 4 miles by rail E. of Ridgway. Pop. about 300.

Dagus Mines, a mining post-town of Elk co., Pa., on the Erie R., 5 miles S. of Daguscahonda. Pop. about 1500.

Dahinda, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Galesburg. Pop. about 150.

Dahlak, dâ'lâk', **Dahalak,** or **Dahlak el-Kebir** (Great Dahlak), an island in the Red Sea, belonging to Italy, 25 miles E. of Massowa, 23 miles in length by 15 in breadth. Its inhabitants are actively engaged in fisheries (including the coral fishery). The group of islands of which it forms a part are called the DAHLAK ISLANDS.

Dahlen, a town of Prussia. See RHEINDAHLEN.

Dahlen, a town in the kingdom of Saxony, 27 miles E. of Leipsic. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900, 2865.

Dahlgren, dâl'grĕn, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 10 miles NW. of McLeansboro. Pop. in 1900, 452.

Dahlhausen, dâl'hŏw-zẹn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Ruhr, 6 miles ESE. of Essen. It has coal-mines, coke-ovens, brick-yards, and manufactures of fire-proof materials. Pop. in 1900, 9174.

Dahlone'ga, a post-town, capital of Lumpkin co., Ga., is situated in a hilly region about 68 miles NNE. of Atlanta. It is the centre of the gold-belt of the state, has numerous stamp-mills, and is the site of the North Georgia Agricultural College and Military Institute. Pop. in 1900, 1255. The banking and railroad point is Gainesville.

Dahlonega, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa, in Dahlonega township, 4 miles NE. of Ottumwa.

Dahme, dâ'mẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the river Dahme, 14 miles S. of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 5658.

Dahn, dân, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the Lauter, 20 miles S. of Kaiserslautern, in the romantic Dahn valley. Pop. about 1500.

Dahomey, dâ-ho'me, officially **Dahomé,** dâ'ho-mâ', a former negro kingdom of western Africa, on the coast of Guinea, now a French possession. It lies between German Togoland on the W. and the British possessions of Lagos and Yoruba on the E., and extends with its hinterland to the Niger River on the N. It has a width on the coast of 70 miles. Area, about 58,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated to be 1,000,000. Nearly the whole coast region is composed of islands and swamps, separated by lagoons and channels, affording extensive navigation. The country is in general fertile and well cultivated, especially in the neighborhood of the towns and villages. On the coast, particularly, there are many farms in a high state of cultivation and the houses are clean and comfortable. The chief crops raised are Indian corn, yams, and the manioc-root, which forms a principal article of food. Other products are palm oil, shea butter, and cotton.

Dahomey, though generally level or but slightly and gradually rising from the coast, has several mountain-ranges and hilly tracts in the interior. Springs and rivulets are numerous, but there are no rivers of magnitude. Forest trees, including the baobab and numerous species of palms, attain magnificent dimensions, and are interspersed with fruit trees of various kinds, including the tamarind, yellow fig, cashew, kola, and cocoanut. The wild animals include the lion, hyena, leopard, elephant, hippopotamus, various species of monkey, etc.

The Dahomans are all pagans and worshippers of fetiches. The sovereign power was until recently absolute, extending to an entire control over the lives and properties of the people, who invested their king with the attributes of deity, believing him to be superior to all human wants and infirmities. Under this influence the most fearful atrocities were perpetrated, wholesale murders having formed the principal and most acceptable part of the state and religious ceremonies. The people generally are intelligent and ceremoniously affable; they are good agriculturists and potters. In times of war they are fierce and wildly aggressive. The last ruler of Dahomey, whose official seat was at Abomey, was deposed in 1900 by the French, and interned at Porto Novo, the present capital of the region. His predecessor, King Behanzin, surrendered in 1894, and is now interned at Fort-de-France, in the island of Martinique. Settlements of importance, besides those already named, are Kotonu, which is in telegraphic communication with Abomey and the Nigerian and Senegal tracts, Grand Popo, Whydah, Agué, Allada, Kassa, and Sayi.

Dailey, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 7 miles W. of Cassopolis. Pop. about 150.

Daillebout, dâ'yẹ-boo', or **Sainte Mélanie,** sânt mâ'lâ'nee', a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, 46 miles NE. of Montreal. It has excellent water-power.

Dailly, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on Girvan Water, 6 miles ENE. of Girvan.

Daily, dā'lẹ, a post-village of Barnes co., N.Dak., 14 miles (direct) S. of Valley City.

Daimán, dī-mân', or **Arangua,** â-rân'gwâ, a river of South America, in Uruguay, is an affluent of the Uruguay, rising in the centre of the state.

Daimiel, dī-me-ĕl', a town of Spain, province and 20 miles ENE. of Ciudad Real. It has manufactures of woollens and linens. Pop. in 1900, 11,825.

Daingerfield, a banking post-town, capital of Morris co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 33 miles NW. of Jefferson. It has ginneries, cotton-seed oil mill, gin-factory, etc. Pop. about 750.

Dai Nippon, a Japanese name for Japan.

Daiquiri, dī-ke-ree', a town of Cuba, province and 15 miles E. by S. of Santiago. Pop. 1300.

Dairy Land, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., 12 miles NE. of Monticello.

Daisy, a post-village of Tattnall co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Reidsville. Pop. 250.

Daisy, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La., 15 miles SE. of Point a la Hache.

Daisy, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Miss.

Daisy, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn., 15 miles by rail N. by E. of Chattanooga. It has coal-mines. Pop. 350.

Dakaliyeh, a province of Lower Egypt, in the Nile delta. Capital, Mansura.

Dakar, dâ'kar', a fortified steamship port of Africa, in the French colony of Senegal, on a fine harbor, at the extreme point of Cape Verde, 1½ miles N. of Gorée. It is the seat of a bishop, has an extensive Roman Catholic mission establishment, barracks, and important factories. It is connected by rail with Saint-Louis and is since 1904 the administrative seat of the French possessions of western Africa.

Dakhel. See EL-DAKHEL.

Dak'keh (anc. *Psel'cis*), a village of Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, 40 miles NE. of Derr, with a temple of the Ptolemaic era.

Dakota, a county of Minnesota, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 604 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Mississippi River and on the NW. by the Minnesota, and its southern part is drained by the Cannon River. Capital, Hastings. Pop. in 1890, 20,240; in 1900, 21,733.

Dakota, a county in the NE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 264 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. and E. by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Elk Creek. Capital, Dakota City. Pop. in 1890, 5386; in 1900, 6286.

Dakota, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., 8 miles by rail NE. of Freeport. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Dakota, a post-town, capital of Humboldt co., Iowa, 16 miles (direct) N. of Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1900, 362.

Dakota, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 18 miles SE. of Winona. Pop. 275.

Dakota, a post-village of Waushara co., Wis., in Dakota township (town), 32 miles N. of Portage City. Pop. of the town in 1900, 543.

Dakota City, a banking post-village, capital of Dakota co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 6 miles below Sioux City, Iowa, and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900, 521.

Dakotah, Iowa. See DAKOTA.

Dakota Indians. See SIOUX.

Dakota (or **James**) **River** rises in the east-central part of North Dakota, runs generally southward, traverses the entire breadth of the state of South Dakota, and joins the Missouri River about 10 miles below Yankton. Its entire length is estimated at 500 miles. The French name of this stream is *Rivière à Jacques.*

Dalaas, a village of Vorarlberg, Austria, 14 miles by road from Bludenz, on the Arlberg route. Elevation, 2055 feet.

Dalaguete, dȧ-lȧ-gȧ'tȧ, a pueblo on the E. coast of Cebú, Philippine Islands, in a mountainous and infertile region. Pop. 21,323.

Dalai-Nor, dȧ-lī' nor, a lake of Mongolia, near the Russian frontier and near the great bend of the Argun River, in lat. 49° 10′ N., lon. 117° E. The name is also that of a smaller lake in southern Mongolia, in lat. 43° N., lon. 116° 30′ E.

Dal'ark', a post-village of Dallas co., Ark., 10 miles by rail E. by S. of Daleville. Pop. about 500. It has a cotton-gin.

Dalarne, an old province of Sweden. See DALECARLIA.

Dalarö, dȧ'lar-ö', a small seaport of Sweden, 20 miles SE. of Stockholm, on the Baltic Sea.

Dalbeattie, dȧl-bȧ'tee, a town of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, 13 miles SW. of Dumfries. Pop. about 3000.

Dalby, a town of Queensland, Australia, 100 miles W. by N. of Brisbane.

Dalby Springs, a post-village of Bowie co., Tex. The banking point is Dekalb. Pop. 100.

Dal'cour', a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La., about 10 miles S. by E. of New Orleans. Pop. about 500.

Dale, a maritime village of Wales, co. of Pembroke, 6½ miles W. of Milford Haven. The Earl of Richmond (Henry VII.) landed here to contest the crown of England in 1485.

Dale, a county in the SE. part of Alabama, has an area of 654 sq. m. It is intersected by the Choctawhatchee River. Capital, Ozark. Pop. in 1890, 17,225; in 1900, 21,189.

Dale, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ill., 7 miles by rail S. of McLeansboro. Pop. 150.

Dale, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., 20 miles by rail N. of Rockport. Pop. in 1900, 624.

Dale, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa, on the south branch of the Raccoon River, about 40 miles W. of Des Moines. Pop. about 100.

Dale, Campbell co., Ky., now forms part of Newport.

Dale, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 6 miles N. of Warsaw. Pop. 150.

Dale, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Okla. The banking point is Shawnee. Pop. 75.

Dale, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 17 miles ENE. of Reading.

Dale, a post-village of Caldwell co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Dale, a post-township (town and village) of Outagamie co., Wis., traversed by the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1273.

Dalecarlia, dȧ-le-kar'le-ą, or **Dalarne,** dȧ'lar-nĕh, an old province of Sweden, about the Oster Dal and Siljan Lake, now included in the län of Kopparberg.

Dal-Elf, dȧl ĕlf (*i.e.*, "Dal River"), a river of Sweden, formed by the union of the Oster and Wester Dal. It rises in the mountains on the Norwegian frontier, flows successively SE. and NE., forming several lakes, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia near Gefle. Its length, reckoning from the source of either constituent, is about 250 miles. A short distance from its mouth is the magnificent cataract of Elfkarleby. The Oster Dal expands into the large Siljan Lake.

Dalen, dȧ'lęn, a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 2½ miles NE. of Coevorden.

Dale Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va.

Dalesville, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, 53 miles WNW. of Montreal.

Daleszyce, dȧ-lȧ-shit'sȧ, a town of Russian Poland, government of Radom, 9 miles SE. of Kielce. Near it are iron-mines. Pop. about 1500.

Daleville, a post-village of Dale co., Ala., 42 miles S. by E. of Troy. Pop. 100.

Daleville, a post-village of Clark co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Arkadelphia. Pop. 350.

Daleville, a banking post-village of Delaware co., Ind., on the West Fork of the White River, 10 miles by rail SW. of Muncie. Pop. about 250.

Daleville, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Miss., 12 miles N. of Meridian.

Daleville, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., about 14 miles SE. of Scranton.

Daleville, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va., 7 miles N. of Bonsacks.

Dalfsen, dȧlf'sęn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Vecht, 7 miles E. of Zwolle.

Dalgety, a village and township of New South Wales, 220 miles SSW. of Sydney, on Snowy River.

Dalhart, a banking post-village of Dallam co., Tex. It has grain, coal and lumber interests.

Dalhousie, dal-hoo'zee, a village of Scotland, co. and 8 miles SE. of Edinburgh.

Dalhousie, dal-hoo'zee, a port of entry and summer-resort, capital of Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on the Restigouche River, at its entrance into the Bay of Chaleur, and on a branch of the Intercolonial R., 12 miles NE. of Campbellton. In front of the town is a well-sheltered cove, with good holding-ground for ships in 9 fathoms of water. Fine wharves and timber-ponds afford convenience for loading the largest ships. An extensive trade is done in Dalhousie in preserved salmon and lobsters. Pop. about 800.

Dalhousie, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, 26 miles from Kentville.

Dalhousie, a military- and hill-station of British India, in the Chumba exclave of the Punjab, is situated on a spur of the Himalayas, at an elevation of 7680 feet. Pop. about 1600.

Dalhousie Mills, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, on the Delisle River, 14 miles WNW. of Coteau Station. It is on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 75.

Dalhousie Station, a post-village of Soulanges co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 200.

Dalias, dȧ'le-ȧs, a town of Spain, province and 20 miles WSW. of Almería, near the Mediterranean. Pop. in 1900, 7136.

Dalibaire, dȧ'lee'bȧr', or **Mechin,** męh-shȧn', a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 127 miles NE of Rivière du Loup.

Dalja, dȧl'yȧ, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Slavonia, on the right bank of the Danube, 19 miles ESE. of Eszék. Pop. in 1901, 5900.

Dalkeith, dal-keeth', a town of Scotland, co. and 6½ miles SE. of Edinburgh, between the North and South Esk rivers. It has two noteworthy buildings,—an old parish church and the corn exchange. In its vicinity is Dalkeith Palace, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. Pop. (police burgh) in 1901, 6753.

Dalkeith, or **Robertson's Mills,** a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, 28 miles N. of Lancaster. Pop. 75.

Dalkey, dȧl'kee, a town of Ireland, co. and 8 miles SE. of Dublin, on the Irish Sea, immediately outside of Dublin Bay. Pop. about 3400.

Dallam, the northwesternmost county in the Texas Panhandle. Area, 1463 sq. m. Capital, Texline. Pop. in 1900, 146.

Dallardsville, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Tex.

Dallas, a county in the southwest-central part of Alabama, has an area of 982 sq. m. It is intersected by the Alabama River and partly drained by the Cahawba River, both of which are navigable. Capital, Selma. Pop. in 1890, 49,350; in 1900, 54,657.

Dallas, a county in the southwest-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 657 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Saline River and on the W. by the Ouachita River. Capital, Princeton. Pop. in 1890, 9296; in 1900, 11,518.

Dallas, a county in the southwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Raccoon River and also drained by the Middle Coon and Des Moines rivers. The county contains productive coal-mines. Capital, Adel. Pop. in 1890, 20,479; in 1900, 23,058.

Dallas, a county in the southwest-central part of Missouri, has an area of 530 sq. m. It is intersected by the Niangua River. It is also drained by the Little Niangua. Capital, Buffalo. Pop. in 1890, 12,647; in 1900, 13,903.

Dallas, a county in the NE. part of Texas, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is intersected by the Trinity River and is also drained by the West Fork of that river. Capital, Dallas. Pop. in 1890, 67,042; in 1900, 82,726.

Dallas, a post-village, capital of Polk co., Ark., about 70 miles S. of Fort Smith. Pop. 350.

Dallas, a banking post-town, capital of Paulding co., Ga., on the Southern R., 34 miles NW. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 644.

Dallas, a banking post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 35 miles SE. of Des Moines. Pop. about 300.

Dallas, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ky.

Dallas, a plantation of Franklin co., Me., just E. of the Rangeley Lakes. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Dallas, a post-village of Lafayette co., Miss., 20 miles SE. of Oxford.

Dallas, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., 12 miles S. of Kansas City. Pop. about 100.

Dallas, a post-town, capital of Gaston co., N.C., near the Little Catawba River, 22 miles by rail W. of Charlotte. It has cotton-industries. Pop. in 1900, 514.

Dallas, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Ohio.

Dallas, a banking city, capital of Polk co., Oregon, on the Rickreal (or Lacreole) River and on the Southern Pacific R., 15 miles W. of Salem. It has woollen-, planing- and grist-mills, a tannery, fruit-dryers, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1271.

Dallas, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 9 miles NW. of Wilkesbarre, its banking point. It is the site of a sanatorium. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Dallas, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1006.

Dallas, a city, capital of Dallas co., Tex., on the Trinity River, about a mile below the mouth of the West Fork, and on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, the Houston and Texas Central, the Texas and Pacific and other railroads, 265 miles NNW. of Houston. It is the most important place in northern Texas. It has several institutes of higher education for both men and women (including a female university in the suburb of Oak Cliff), Roman Catholic and Protestant-Episcopal cathedrals, a large court-house and city-hall, and the Confederate monument, erected in 1897. Its manufacturing and other industries are represented by cotton-, woollen- and flouring-mills, ginneries, compresses, several iron-foundries, machine-shops, wire-works, etc. It is an important cotton- and grain-centre and a shipping point for live-stock and farming-implements and machinery. Pop. in 1890, 38,067; in 1900, 42,638.

Dallas, a post-village of Marshall co., W.Va., 6 miles S. of Roneyspoint. Pop. 125.

Dallas, a post-village of Barron co., Wis., about 10 miles S. by E. of Barron. Pop. about 75.

Dallas Center, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 20 miles WNW. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 625.

Dallas City, a banking city of Hancock and Henderson cos., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 15 miles below Burlington, Iowa. It is on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs. It has manufactures of lumber, wagons, pearl buttons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 970.

Dallas City, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., 7 miles by rail E. of Bradford.

Dallastown, a post-borough of York co., Pa., 7 miles SE. of York, on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. It has cigar-box and cigar-factories. Pop. in 1900, 1181.

Dall (dâll), **Cape,** a headland of the W. coast of Alaska. Lat. 61° 33′ N.; lon. 166° 5′ W.

Dalldorf, dâl'dorf', a village of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, district of Potsdam, circle of Niederbarnim. Pop. in 1900, 5443.

Dalles, dâlz, or **The Dalles,** the capital of Wasco co., Oregon, on the S. bank of the Columbia River, about 200 miles from its mouth and 90 miles by land E. of Portland. It has an extensive trade in wool, salmon, grain, fruit, and live-stock. The navigation of the Columbia River is here obstructed by rapids, called the Dalles of the Columbia, the stream for upward of two miles being contracted into a channel 130–200 feet wide between cliffs of basaltic rock. The tempestuous course of the river, with the imposing setting to its channel of erosion, is a most attractive piece of scenery. A railway (Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.), 14 miles long, extends from this point to Celilo and connects the navigable parts of the river. Pop. in 1900, 3542.

Dalles of the St. Louis, a series of fine cataracts in the St. Louis River, near Duluth, Minn. The river descends 400 feet in 4 miles.

Dalles (locally called **Dells**) **of the Wisconsin,** a succession of cascades in Columbia co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, just above Kilbourn.

Dall Island, off SE. Alaska, on the N. side of the mouth of Dixon Entrance.

Dallison, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W.Va., 12 miles E. of Parkersburg.

Dallmannhafen, a harbor of Kaiser-Wilhelms Land, German New Guinea, separated from the Meta Islands by Dallmann Strait.

Dall River, or **Notokakat,** in Alaska, is a N. tributary to the Yukon River, entering at the Lower Ramparts.

Dalmally, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyll, 12 miles NNE. of Inverary.

Dalmatia, dal-mā'shę-ą (It. *Dalmazia,* dâl-mâ'tse-â; Ger. *Dalmatien,* dâl-mâ'tse-ęn), a crown-land and titular kingdom of Austria-Hungary, in Cisleithania. It consists of a long narrow tract of mountainous country and a number of large islands along the NE. coast of the Adriatic Sea. It is bounded N. by Croatia, NE. and E. by Bosnia and Herzegovina, and SE. by Montenegro. It extends from the arm of the Adriatic Sea called the Quarnerolo, in lat. 44° 53′ N., to Spizza, in lat. 42° 6′, and has an area of 4940 sq. m. In breadth it is very limited, not exceeding 40 miles in any part, and at the narrowest, near Ragusa, about 2 miles. It has on its eastern border the Velebit mountains and the Dinaric Alps, with summits rising to 5500–6000 feet (Troglav, 6275 ft.; Dinara, 6005 ft.); and further south, the mountains of Cattaro, with the Orien rising to 6160 ft. Along the coast stretches a barren chain of mountains, in which are the peaks of Mossor, 4364 ft., and further SE., Biocovo, 5780 ft. The interior of Dalmatia is diversified by undulatory ground, hills, and high mountains,—many of the latter having the same rugged barren aspect as those of the coast. The principal rivers, all of them with short courses, are the Narenta, in the S., the Zermagna, Kerka, and Cettina. Many of the waters are encrusting. The country is not rich in metals, although in ancient times it produced large quantities of gold. Iron, lignite, asphalt, and salt are obtained.

The coast is indented with numerous harbors and bays, the principal of which are Cattaro, Ragusa, Spalato, and Sebenico. A vast number of islands—Pago, Brazza, Lesina, Curzola—stretch along the shores. Their severance from the main-land has been brought about by subsidence and erosion. Most of these are valuable for their productions, such as timber, wine, oil, cheese, honey, salt, and asphalt, and in several of them ship-building is carried on. The climate generally is warmer than that of any other part of Austria-Hungary, and in spring the sirocco is felt. The mean annual temperature of the coast is about 59°.

A large part of the land is in pasture and wood. The principal agricultural productions are Indian corn, rye, barley, figs, olives, and grapes. Much wine is exported, largely for the purpose of adulteration with other red wines. Dalmatia is famed for its Maraschino liqueur. The fruits include the apple, pear, plum, almond, peach, apricot, lemon, orange, carob, and pomegranate. Comparatively few sheep or cattle are reared; horses are rare and of diminutive size. Dalmatia has hardly any manufactures. The population in 1900 was 591,597. The great bulk of the inhabitants are Serbo-Croats. The people of this race inhabiting Dalmatia, especially the inhabitants of the interior, are known as Morlaks. The non-Slavic element, which is but a small fraction of the population, consists mainly of Italians (dwellers in the towns), who number about 20,000. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. One-sixth of the inhabitants belong to the Greek church. Education is very generally diffused by the system of national schools. Principal towns are Zara (the capital), Spalato, and Ragusa.

Dalmatia was conquered by the Romans in the time of Augustus. In the seventh century it was occupied by the Slavs. In the course of the Middle Ages the greater part of it was united to Hungary and most of the remainder passed under the sway of Venice. Ragusa was for centuries the seat of an independent republic. In 1797 the Venetian portion, the modern Dalmatia, together with the bulk of the dominions of Venice, passed to Austria; but in 1805 Dalmatia fell into the hands of Napoleon, who first united it to the kingdom of Italy and subsequently to the kingdom of Illyria. The events of 1814 brought Dalmatia again under Austrian rule.

Dalmatia, dal-mā'shą, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., 18 miles S. of Sunbury, on the Northern Central R. Pop. about 450.

Dalmatov, a town of Russia. See DOLMATOV.

Dalmellington, a village of Scotland, county and 13 miles SE. of Ayr. It has iron- and coal-works.

Dalmeny, a village and parish of Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 1 mile from South Queensferry. Here is Dalmeny Park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery.

Dalny, dâl'ne, a seaport, with deep harbor, on the Liaotung peninsula of Manchuria, NE. of Port Arthur, and on the S. shore of Ta-lien-wan Bay. The place was founded by the Russian government in 1899. Prior to the war between Russia and Japan in 1904–5, in the early part of which it was in large part destroyed, Dalny was the commercial terminus of the Transsiberian railway and had large wharves and warehouses, great work-shops, a cathedral, club-houses, banks, etc.

Dalry, dal'ri', a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 19 miles SW. of Glasgow, on the right bank of the Garnock. Near by are iron-works and collieries. Pop. about 5000.

Dal'rymple, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, 23 miles N. of Woodville.

Dalsland, or **Dal,** a district of Sweden, included in the län of Elfsborg, between Lake Vener and Norway.

Dalton, dawl'tǫn, a post-village of Randolph co., Ark., 16 miles N. by W. of Pocahontas. Pop. about 50.

Dalton, a banking city, capital of Whitfield co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic and the Southern Rs., 39 miles SE. of Chattanooga, Tenn. It has fruit- and vegetable-canneries, cotton- and other mills, iron-works, machine-shops, etc. It is an important export point for ores, cotton, grain, and fruit. The Dalton Female College is located here. Dalton was nearly destroyed in the Civil War. Pop. in 1890, 3046; in 1900, 4315.

Dalton, Moultrie co., Ill. See DALTON CITY.

Dalton, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., on Nettle Creek, about 22 miles NW. of Richmond.

Dalton, a post-village of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Lemars. Pop. about 100.

Dalton, a post-village of Hopkins co., Ky., 20 miles (direct) W. of Madisonville. Pop. 75.

Dalton, a post-township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 5 miles ENE. of Pittsfield. It has manufactures of paper, woollen goods, and shoes. Pop. in 1900, 3014.

Dalton, a post-hamlet of Muskegon co., Mich., 15 miles NNW. of Muskegon.

Dalton, a post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Fergus Falls. Pop. 150.

Dalton, a post-village of Chariton co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 7 miles E. of Brunswick and about 4 miles N. of the Missouri River. Pop. in 1900, 223.

Dalton, a post-hamlet of Coos co., N.H., in Dalton township (town), on the Connecticut River, about 9 miles below Lancaster. Pop. of the town in 1900, 592.

Dalton, a banking post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., 19 miles SSE. of Warsaw, on the Erie R. Pop. about 500.

Dalton, a post-village of Stokes co., N.C., 20 miles NNW. of Winston. It is on the Southern R. Here is the Dalton Institute.

Dalton, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R., 20 miles S. of Akron. It has manufactures of stone-ware, iron, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1900, 666.

Dalton, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., 12 miles N. by W. of Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 681.

Dalton City, a banking post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., 13 miles by rail NW. of Sullivan. Pop. in 1900, 383.

Dalton-in-Furness, a town of England, county and 18 miles WNW. of Lancaster and about 3 miles from the Irish Sea. It has iron-mines and foundries. In its vicinity are the splendid ruins of Furness Abbey. Pop. in 1901, 13,020.

Dalton (or **Dalton's**) **Post,** is in the Yukon district of Canada, on the Dalton-Klondike trail, about 85 miles NW. of Skagway and a few miles N. of lat. 60° N.

Dalumpiri, dȧ-loom-pee're, or **Puercos,** pwĕa'koce, an islet of the Philippines, S. of the S. point of Luzon. It is low and wooded and abounds in game, especially hogs.

Dalupiri, dȧ-loo-pee're, an island of the Babuyanes group, Philippines. It is exposed to hurricanes, but has good harbors.

Daly, Mount, Colo., a mountain of the Elk Range in lat. 39° 11′ N. Height, 13,193 feet.

Daly River, in the Northern Territory of South Australia, empties into the Indian Ocean, in Anson Bay, about lon. 130° E.

Dalys, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Tex., 6 miles E. of the Trinity River.

Dalzell, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, about 18 miles NNE. of Marietta.

Damaghan, a town of Persia. See DAMGHAN.

Damak, a town of Java. See DEMAK.

Damala, dȧ'mȧ'lȧ, a village of Greece, in Argolis, 26 miles ESE. of Argos, on the Gulf of Ægina. Near it are the remains of the ancient Trœzen.

Daman' (Port. *Damão,* dȧ-mŏwn°), a Portuguese district on the W. coast of India, a short distance above the parallel of 20° N. lat., at the E. entrance to the Gulf of Cambay. Area, 148 sq. m. Pop. in 1894, 64,248. Tobacco is grown and there are fine forests of teak. The seaport town of Daman (or Damão), 100 miles N. of Bombay, at the mouth of the Damanganga River, had formerly a large trade and was noted for its woven fabrics. It has important fisheries.

Damanhur, dȧ'mȧn-hoor', a town of Egypt, capital of the province of Behera, at a railway junction and on the Mahmudieh Canal, 38 miles ESE. of Alexandria. It is an entrepôt for the sale of cotton and woollen stuffs. The town is on the site of the ancient Hermopolis Parva (the Egyptian Time-en-Hor, or "City of Horus"). Pop. in 1897, 27,236.

Damanhur Sho'bra, a village on the Nile, 5 miles N. of Cairo. The khedive has a summer residence here.

Damar, dȧ'mar', or **Demar,** dęm'ar', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 60 miles SSE. of Sana.

Dama'ra-land, a country, the N. part of German Southwest Africa, extending inland from the Atlantic Ocean to the Kalahari desert. It is mountainous and hilly, intersected by periodic rivers, and is well fitted for cattle-raising, the chief industry. Copper is found in the mountains (near Otavi and elsewhere) and a little on some of the rivers, but is not worked to advantage. Walfish Bay, which is in British territory, and N. of which the Swakop (Tsoachaub) empties, is a good harbor. Cattle are extensively raised. The chief settlements and stations are Ojimbingue, Omaruru, Schmelen's Hope (Okahanja), Barmen, Otavi, and Windhoek, the last named the seat of government of the colony, which since 1900 is connected by rail with the mouth of the Swakop. The population is scanty (Damaras, Ovambos, Hereros).

Dam'ariscot'ta, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Me., in Damariscotta township (town), on the E. bank of the Damariscotta River and on the Maine Central R., 7 miles E. of Wiscasset. Pop. of the town in 1900, 876.

Damariscotta Mills, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., on the E. bank of the Damariscotta River and on the Maine Central R., 9 miles ENE. of Wiscasset. Pop. 300.

Damariscotta River, Me., a narrow inlet of the sea, extending into Lincoln co. It is nearly 22 miles long.

Damascoville, Columbiana co., Ohio. See DAMASCUS.

Damascus (Hebrew, *Dammesek;* Arab. *Dimishk'esh-Sham,* or simply *Esh-Sham*), a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the vilayet of Syria, beautifully situated on a plain, at the E. base of the Anti-Libanus range, about 180 miles S. by W. of Aleppo. Lat. 33° 27′ N.; lon. 36° 25′ E. Elevation above the sea, about 2300 feet. It is connected by rail with Beirut, and a line to Mecca is in course of construction. It is 6 miles in circumference and is surrounded by a dilapidated wall with towers. Its appearance, when it first opens on the view, is impressive. The Arabs regard it as one of their four terrestrial paradises. The plain on which it stands is covered with beautiful gardens and orchards, irrigated by the limpid waters of the Barada, forming a grove of more than 50 miles in circuit. But the interior of Damascus by no means corresponds with the beauty of its environs or with the entrancing picture which it presents as a whole with its cupolas and minarets. The streets are narrow, and have, many of them, a gloomy and dilapidated look. The houses generally have a mean appearance externally, most of them presenting only gray mud walls to the streets. In many of them, however, a singular contrast is presented between the plain outer walls and the richness within. Those of the more wealthy have beautifully paved courts, ornamented with fountains, flowers, and orange-, lemon- and pomegranate-trees. The Christian and Jewish quarters are miserable.

Among the places most worthy of notice are the numerous bazaars, generally designated by the name of some particular trade or commodity, which are merely long streets covered in with high wood-work and lined with shops, stalls, warehouses, and cafés. In the midst of the bazaars stands the khan of Asad Pasha, said to be one of the most magnificent structures of this kind in the East. Here wholesale merchants carry on their business. The so-called Mosque of the Ommiads, erected early in the eighth century, whose walls were reared in part upon those of a Christian church (itself probably the successor of a heathen temple) figures in Arabic literature as one of the wonders of the world. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1893, but is being restored in its former splendid style. There are in all about 250 mosques and Mohammedan schools. The citadel is an extensive and massive square structure. The baths of Damascus are noted for their elegance, and the cafés enjoy an equal reputation. The streets and bazaars of the city, with their bustle and many-colored costumes, exhibit Oriental life in its most picturesque aspects.

Damascus is one of the holy cities of the Mohammedans, and here the pilgrims assemble on their journey to Mecca and separate on their return from it. It was long the proud emporium of the trade of the Levant, but the altered conditions of traffic since the rise of Alexandria and the construction of the Suez Canal have robbed the city of much of its commercial importance, and its caravan trade is but a shadow of what it was in former days. The inhabitants of Damascus excel in the manufacture of the finished products of Oriental handicraft. The city is noted for its gold- and silver-embroidered stuffs, its metal-wares and jewelry, its fine inlaid cabinet-work, and its saddles and bridles. Fabrics of silk and of silk and cotton mixed are extensively produced. The manufacture of Damascus blades, for which the city was once so celebrated, no longer exists. Its plums and

grapes are famous, and rose-water is distilled from its roses. The population numbers about 150,000, about one-fourth being non-Mohammedans. The Christians, who outnumber the Jews, belong mainly to the Greek and United Greek (Melchite) sects. There are a number of Christian schools. Until recently no Christian could walk the streets of the city without incurring the risk of being maltreated. In July, 1860, the Mohammedans slaughtered thousands of Christians.

The existence of Damascus as a city dates back to the dawn of history. In the period of the early Jewish kings it was the seat of a kingdom, which was at the height of its power in the ninth century B.C. It was a flourishing place under the Romans. In A.D. 661 it became the capital of the Ommiad caliphs, but in the middle of the following century was supplanted by Bagdad.——Adj. and inhab. DAMASCENE, dam'a-seen'.

Damascus, a post-hamlet of Placer co., Cal., 18 miles from Colfax.

Damascus, a post-village of Early co., Ga., 10 miles S. of Arlington, and about 45 miles SW. of Albany. It is on the Georgia, Florida and Alabama R. Pop. 200.

Damascus, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill. Pop. 200.

Damascus, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 60.

Damascus, a post-town of Montgomery co., Md., about 35 miles W. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Damascus, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Miss., 16 miles NNE. of Forest.

Damascus, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 13 miles NW. of New Lisbon. The banking point is Salem. Pop. about 400.

Damascus, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, about 6 miles NE. of Oregon City. Pop. 100.

Damascus, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., in Damascus township, on the Delaware River and near the Erie R., is 15 miles NE. of Honesdale. A bridge across the river connects it with Cochecton, N.Y. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2408.

Damascus, a post-village of Washington co., Va. The banking point is Glade Spring. Pop. about 200.

Damaun, a Portuguese district of India. See DAMAN.

Damazan, dȧ'mȧ'zôN', a town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 13 miles NNW. of Nérac. Pop. about 1500.

Dambach, dȧm'bȧK', a town of Lower Alsace, 4 miles N. of Schlettstadt. It still retains its old walls and gates. Pop. in 1900, 2616.

Dam'beling, Lake, a salt-water lake of Western Australia, about 175 miles SE. of Perth.

Damborschitz, dȧm'bor-shits', a town of Moravia, 17 miles SE. of Brünn. Pop. about 2000.

Dam'bul', a village of Ceylon, 45 miles NW. of Kandy and 70 miles NE. of Colombo. It receives its name from a large rock, situated about a mile from the village and named Dambullagalla, on which are remarkable cave-temples devoted to Buddha, containing colossal figures and other sculptures.

Dame-Marie, a minor port at the NW. extremity of the southwest peninsula of Haiti.

Damery, dȧ'mẹh-ree', a town of France, in Marne, 4 miles WNW. of Épernay. Pop. about 1800.

Dames Quarter, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., near Tangier Sound, 16 miles N. of Crisfield.

Damgarten, dȧm'gaR'tẹn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles W. of Stralsund. Pop. about 1700.

Damghan, dȧm'gȧn', a decayed town of Persia, in Khorassan, 50 miles S. of Astrabad, at the northern foot of the Elbrus mountains. Pop. about 15,000.

Da'miansville, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., 22 miles E. of Belleville. Pop. 100.

Damietta, dam-e-et'tẹ (Arab. *Dumyat'*), a town of Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, about 8 miles from its mouth, close to Lake Menzaleh, 113 miles by rail N. by E. of Cairo. Previous to the modern resurrection of Alexandria it was a place of great commercial importance and a flourishing industrial centre. It presents externally a stately appearance, but within is in great part dilapidated. A bar at the harbor does not admit of the entrance of vessels of large draft. Its trade is small, but the manufacture of cotton and silk fabrics is busily carried on. The town is situated a few miles from the old Damietta (anc. Tamiathis), which figured in the Crusades and was given up in the thirteenth century in favor of the new site. Pop. in 1897, 31,515 (commune, 43,500), chiefly native Mohammedans.

Damm, a former village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Aschaff, since 1901 forming part of Aschaffenburg.

Damm, a town of Pomerania. See ALTDAMM.

Damm, a town of Brandenburg. See NEUDAMM.

Damm, LAKE OF. See DAMMSCHER SEE.

Damma, an island in the Malay Archipelago, between Ceram and Timor, in lat. 7° 10′ S., lon. 128° 40′ E. It is mountainous and has an active volcano in its NE. part, where there are also hot springs.

Dammartin, dȧm'maR'tȧN', a small town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 11 miles NW. of Meaux.

Dam'mastock, the loftiest summit of the Damma group of the Bernese Alps, adjoining the Galenstock and the Sustenhorn, and furnishing a part of the névé of the Rhone Glacier. Elevation, 11,915 feet. It was first ascended by Hoffmann in 1864.

Damme, dȧm'mẹh, a village of Germany, grand-duchy and 43 miles S. of Oldenburg. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 5010.

Dammer, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S. extremity of Gilolo, in lat. 1° S., lon. 128° 10′ E.

Dammerkirch, dȧm'mẹr-keerK' (Fr. *Dannemarie,* dȧnn'mȧ'ree'), a town of Upper Alsace, 12 miles by rail E. of Belfort. Pop. about 1100.

Dammscher See, dȧmm'shẹr zȧ, a lake of Prussia, in Pomerania, formed by the Oder near its mouth. Length, 10 miles; greatest breadth, about 5 miles. It is navigable in all its extent.

Damoh, British India. See DUMOH.

Dampier, dam'peer, an island on the N. coast of Papua, or New Guinea, in lat. 4° 40′ S., lon. 146° E.

Dampier Archipelago is off the NW. coast of Australia, in lat. 21° S., lon. 116°–117° E., and comprises Enderby, Lewis, Rosemary, Legendre, Depuch, and many smaller islands.

Dampierre, dôN'pe-aiR', a village of France, in Jura, near the Doubs, 12 miles NE. of Dôle.

Dampierre-sur-Salon, dôN'pe-aiR' sün sȧ'lôN', a small town of France, in Haute-Saône, on the Salon. 9 miles NE. of Gray.

Dampier Strait, between the islands of Waigiu and Papua, is 70 miles long and 35 miles broad. Another strait of the same name separates Neupommern (off Papua) from Rook Island.

Dampremy, dôN'prȧ'mee', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, a few miles E. of Charleroi. It has glass-works and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 10,867.

Dampur, or **Dhampur,** dȧm'poor', a town of British India, Bijnaur district, 38 miles NW. of Moradabad. Pop. about 6500.

Damují, Rio, ree'o dȧ-moo-nee', Cuba, rises in the west-central part of Santa Clara province, flows S., and empties into the NW. part of Cienfuegos Bay.

Damville, dôN'veel', a village of France, in Eure, 11 miles SSW. of Évreux.

Damvillers, dôN'vee'yȧ', a village of France, in Meuse, 13 miles S. of Montmédy.

Dan, an ancient city of Palestine, at the N. extremity of the "Promised Land." Its site has been identified with the hill Tell-el-Kadi, 3 miles WNW. of Banias, and about 12 miles N. of Lake Huleh.

Dana, a river of east Africa. See TANA.

Dana, dȧ'nȧ, a village of northern Syria, 20 miles W of Aleppo. It has many remains of antiquity.

Dana, dȧ'nạ, a post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., 14 miles by rail S. by W. of Streator. Pop. in 1900, 310.

Dana, a banking post-town of Vermilion co., Ind., on the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western R., 8 miles S. of Newport. Pop. in 1900, 893.

Dana, a post-village of Greene co., Iowa, 5 miles by rail N. of Grand Junction. Pop. about 150.

Dana, a post-township (town) of Worcester co., Mass., 28 miles WNW. of Worcester. Pop. in 1900, 790.

Dana, a post-hamlet of Carbon co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 34 miles E. of Rawlins.

Danakil, dȧ-nȧ'kil (plural of *Dankali*), a name strictly belonging to the African people called AFAR (which see), but geographers frequently apply the name Danakil to a portion of the Afar country, bounded NE. by the Red Sea and SW. by a range of mountains running nearly parallel to the coast and forming a frontier-line towards Tigré and the Galla country. It is comprised in greater part in the Italian possession of Eritrea, and between lat. 12° and 15° N.

Dana (dā'nạ), Mount, Cal., a peak of the Sierra Nevada, is on the W. boundary of Mono co., 12 miles S. of Castle Peak. Height, 12,992 feet.

Danao, dȧ-nȧ'o, a river of Negros Island, Philippines, discharges on the E. coast. It is navigable for some distance.

Danao, a pueblo on the E. coast of Cebú Island, Philippines. Pop. 15,483.

Danboro, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 4 miles N. of Doylestown.

Danburg, a post-village of Wilkes co., Ga., 12 miles N. of Washington station.

Danbury, dan'bẹr-e, a city, one of the capitals of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 60 miles NNE. of New York. It has machine- and fur-cutting works, large hat-factories, manufactures of plated-ware, silks, etc. Danbury was burned by the British in April, 1777. Pop. in 1890, 16,552; in 1900, 16,537.

Danbury, a banking post-town of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 45 miles SE. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 480.

Danbury, a banking post-village of Redwillow co., Neb., 33 miles by rail S. by W. of Beaver City. Pop. in 1900, 219.

Danbury, a post-village of Merrimac co., N.H., in Danbury township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 39 miles NW. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 654.

Danbury, a post-village, capital of Stokes co., N.C., on the Dan River, about 112 miles WNW. of Raleigh. It is the seat of Danbury Academy. Pop. about 250.

Danbury, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Ohio.

Danby, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Danby township (town), 6 miles S. of Ithaca. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1449; of the village, about 100.

Danby, a post-village of Danby township (town), Rutland co., Vt., on Otter Creek, 18 miles by rail S. of Rutland and ½ mile W. of the Green Mountains. Pop. of the town in 1900, 964; of the village, about 400.

Danby Fourcorners, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., 4 miles from Danby station.

Danco Land, a region of Antarctica, forming the western shore of a portion of Graham Land (Island), on Belgica Strait. Lat. 65° S.

Dancy, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala. Pop. about 100.

Dancy, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., 20 miles by rail SSW. of Wausau. Pop. 100.

Dancyville, a post-village of Haywood co., Tenn., about 52 miles ENE. of Memphis. Pop. about 150.

Dand, a post-village of Clinch co., Ga. The banking point is Waycross. Pop. about 175.

Dande, a river of southwestern Africa, in Angola, enters the Atlantic Ocean 60 miles N. of the mouth of the Coanza, after a course estimated at 200 miles. Dande is a village near its mouth.

Dandenong, a town of Victoria, Australia, 18 miles SE. of Melbourne. Pop. 1150.

Dandit', a town of Egypt, in the province of Dakalieh. Pop. about 7000.

Dandridge, a post-village, capital of Jefferson co., Tenn., about 30 miles ENE. of Knoxville and 3 miles N. of the French Broad River. It is the seat of the Maury Academy. Pop. about 500.

Dane, a county in the S. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 1188 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Wisconsin River and is also drained by the Catfish, Koshkonong and Sugar rivers, and contains lakes Mendota, Menona, Kegonsa, and Waubesa. Capital, Madison, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 59,578; in 1900, 69,435.

Dane, or **Dane Station,** a post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 15 miles NNW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 280.

Danemora. See DANNEMORA.

Danewood, a post-hamlet of Chisago co., Minn., 25 miles NW. by N. of Center City.

Danford, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., Ohio.

Danforth, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 21 miles S. by W. of Kankakee. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Danforth, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa, 18 miles NW. of Iowa City.

Danforth, a post-township (town) and village of Washington co., Me., on the Maine Central and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 88 miles NE. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1092.

Danforth, a post-village of Adair co., Mo., 10 miles by rail NW. of Kirksville.

Danforth, a post-hamlet of Hand co., S.Dak., about 10 miles S. by E. of Miller.

Danforth, a post-village of York co., Ontario. The banking point is Toronto. Pop. about 150.

Danger Island. of the Chagos Archipelago, is on the W. edge of the Great Chagos Bank.

Danger Isles, a small group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 11° S.; lon. 166° W.

Dangerous Archipelago, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 21° S., lon. 140° W., including Palliser, Karp, and Resolution islands.

Danger (dang'gẹr) **River** (*Danger* is a corruption of *D'Angra*, or *Rio d'Angra*,—*i.e.*, the "River of the Bay"), a river of Africa, which falls into the Bight of Biafra, forming a considerable bay at its mouth, in lat. 1° N.

Dangs, The, a group of petty native states in British India, near the Gulf of Cambay, included in the Khandesh agency.

Dania, Dade co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R., about 20 miles N. of Miami, the county-seat. Settled by Danish and Scandinavian fruit- and vegetable-growers.

Daniel, a village of Carroll co., Md. Pop. 50.

Daniel, a post-village of Smith co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Daniells Mills, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Ga., 12 miles NE. of Whitesburg station.

Danielson, a banking post-borough of Windham co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 25 miles NE. of Norwich. It has manufactures of woollen-, cotton- and dress-goods, cutlery, shoes, hosiery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2823.

Danielsville, a post-town, capital of Madison co., Ga., 16 miles NE. of Athens. Pop. in 1900, 194.

Danielsville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh and New England R., 15 miles W. by S. of Pen-Argyle. It has manufactures of slate mantels, etc. Pop. 490.

Danilov, dȧ-nil'ov, a town of Russia, government and 40 miles NNE. of Yaroslav. Pop. in 1897, 4288.

Dankara, dȧn'kạ-rȧ', **Denkera,** den'kẹ-rȧ', or **Dinkira,** din'kẹ-rȧ', a town of Africa, capital of a territory or native kingdom of the same name, 37 miles SW. of Kumasi. The kingdom is under British protection and has gold-mines.

Dankov, dȧn-kov', written also **Donkov',** a town of Russia, government and 90 miles S. of Riazan, on the Don. Pop. in 1897, 9097.

Danleyton, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky. The banking point is Greenup. Pop. 100.

Danmark, the Danish for DENMARK.

Dannebrog, a banking post-village of Howard co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 8 miles SW. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 301.

Dannemora, dȧ-ne-mo'rȧ, a village of Sweden, 28 miles NNE. of Upsal, celebrated for the iron-mines in its vicinity, which have been worked without interruption from the fifteenth century and produce the finest iron.

Dannemora, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Dannemora township (town), about 14 miles W. of Plattsburg, its banking point. The Clinton State Prison was established here in 1845 in order to employ convicts in mining and manufacturing iron. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3720; of the village, about 500.

Dannenberg, dȧn'nẹn-bẽRG', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 30 miles ESE. of Lüneburg, on the Jeetze. Pop. about 2000.

Dannevirke, a Scandinavian settlement in the North Island of New Zealand, on Hawkes Bay. Pop. 1400.

Dan River rises in Patrick co., Va., crosses the Virginia-North Carolina boundary several times and unites with the Staunton River, at Clarksville, to form the Roanoke River. The Dan River is about 200 miles long and is navigable for 60 miles above Danville.

Dan's Fork of the Big Black River, Mo., rises in Lafayette co. and enters the Big Black in Saline co.

Dansville, danz'vil, a banking post-village of Ingham co., Mich., 70 miles WNW. of Detroit. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Dansville, a banking post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., on the Canaseraga Creek and on the Dansville and Mount Morris and the Lackawanna Rs., 44 miles S. of Rochester. It has machine-shops, flouring- and paper-mills, and large nurseries and vineyards. A large hygienic sanatorium is located here. Pop. in 1890, 3758; in 1900, 3633.

Dantzic, Prussia. See DANZIG.

Dantzler, a post-village of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Dan'ube (anc. *Danu'bius* and *Is'ter;* Ger. *Donau*, dō'nŏw; Hun. *Duna*, doo'nŏh), the largest river in Europe after the Volga, formed by the union at Donaueschingen of two streams, the Brege and the Brigach, which rise in the eastern slope of the Black Forest, in lat. 48° 6′ N., lon. 8° 9′ E., 2225 feet above sea-level. Its general course is from W. to E., and it falls into the Black Sea by three mouths,—viz., the Kilia, Edrillis or St. George's, and Sulina. The last, which is the deepest and has been much improved by the construction of jetties, opens into the sea in lat. 45° 9′ N., lon. 29° 40′ E. The extent of its basin is about 309,000 sq. m.; the distance from source to mouth in a direct line, 1000 miles, but including windings, about 1800. From its source it flows in a general easterly direction (passing Ulm, Ratisbon, Passau, Linz, Vienna, Pressburg, and Gran) till it reaches Waitzen, in Hungary; there it turns and flows S. (passing Budapest) to Vukovar, in Slavonia; from Vukovar it flows in a general southeasterly

direction to its mouths, passing in its course Belgrade, Orsova, Vidin, Nikopoli, Rustchuk, Silistria, Braila, Galatz, and Ismail, and forming between Belgrade and Orsova the boundary between Hungary and Servia, and from Orsova to Silistria the boundary between Rumania and Bulgaria. Below the Pruth its N. bank is Russian, and on the S. is the Dobrudja, now a part of Rumania. The average fall of the Danube is 15 inches per mile. It is joined in its course by over 100 large tributaries, of which about 35 are navigable. Among the principal tributaries on the right are the Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Enns, Raab, Drave, Save, and Morava; on the left, the Altmühl, Regen, March, Waag, Theiss, Temes, Aluta, Sereth, and Pruth. At Ulm the Danube becomes navigable for flat-bottomed boats of 100 tons. Between Orsova, in Hungary, and Gladova, in Servia, the navigation was formerly effectually stopped by the rapids of the famous gap called the Iron Gate. The chief obstacles to navigation at this point have been removed and a lateral canal constructed, and the river was formally declared open for navigation on Sept. 27, 1896. The improvements in the river also comprise important regulation-works in the city of Vienna. Above Orsova the rapidity of the current is so great as to render navigation, save by steam, impossible; below that point the flow is gentle and equable. The Danube is placed in communication with other waters by means of the Ludwigskanal, which affords a connection with the Rhine (see ALTMÜHL), and of the Schwarzenberg-Holzschwemm and Béga canals (the last in Hungary). Although not especially noted for its scenery, the upper course of the stream is exceedingly picturesque, and the passage across the lowlands of Hungary is markedly interesting.

Danube, a post-township (town) of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, about 28 miles E. by S. of Utica, is bounded on the N. by the Mohawk River. Pop. in 1900, 1043; of the village, about 200.

Danubian Principalities (or **Provinces**), a name formerly applied in political discussions to the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, now constituting the kingdom of Rumania. The designation was sometimes also made to cover Servia and Bulgaria.

Danum, the ancient name of DONCASTER.

Danvers, a banking post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles WNW. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 607.

Danvers, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Danvers township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 19 miles N. by E. of Boston. It has extensive manufactories of shoes, bricks, leather, boxes, electric supplies, etc., and is the seat of St. John's Normal College and the state insane asylum, the edifice of which cost nearly $2,000,000. The town contains also the villages Danvers Center and Danvers Port. Pop. of the town in 1900, 8542.

Danvers, a post-village of Swift co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 112.

Danvers Center, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Danvers township (town), 6 miles NW. of Salem and 2 miles W. of Danvers.

Danvers Port, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Danvers township (town), on the Boston and Maine R. and on a navigable inlet of the ocean, 3½ miles NW. of Salem.

Danville, a post-village of Morgan co., Ala., about 15 miles SSW. of Decatur. It is the seat of the North Alabama Collegiate Institute. Pop. about 200.

Danville, a banking post-town, capital of Yell co., Ark., on the Petit Jean River, about 74 miles WNW. of Little Rock. It is on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. Pop. in 1900, 600. It has cotton- and lumber-industries.

Danville, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., 16 miles E. of Oakland.

Danville, a post-village of Twiggs co., Ga., on the Macon, Dublin and Savannah R. The banking point is Dublin. Pop. about 200.

Danville, a city of Illinois, the capital of Vermilion co., is on the Vermilion River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and other railroads, 125 miles S. of Chicago. It has flour-, lumbering-, and woollen-industries, glass-, boiler- and iron-works, foundries, etc. Bituminous coal crops out here in the bluffs of the river and is mined extensively. A branch of the National Soldiers' Home is located here. Pop. in 1890, 11,491; in 1900, 16,354.

Danville, a banking post-town, capital of Hendricks co., Ind., on White Lick Creek and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 19 miles W. of Indianapolis. It has saw- and flour-mills and is the site of Central Normal College. Pop. in 1900, 1802.

Danville, a banking post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 13 miles WNW. of Burlington, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. about 350.

Danville, a post-village of Harper co., Kan., about 8 miles E. of Harper, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 200.

Danville, a banking city, capital of Boyle co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 36 miles SSW. of Lexington. It is the seat of Centre College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1819, of the Danville Theological Seminary, and other educational institutions, and of a deaf and dumb asylum. Danville is an important horse-mart. Pop. in 1890, 3766; in 1900, 4285.

Danville, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., 27 miles N. of Portland. Pop. about 200.

Danville, a post-hamlet of Alcorn co., Miss., 8 miles SW. of Corinth.

Danville, a post-village, capital of Montgomery co., Mo., 44 miles ENE. of Jefferson City. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Danville, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co., N.H., 30 miles SE. of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 615.

Danville, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., about 12 miles ENE. of Belvidere.

Danville, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 7 miles SW. of Hillsboro. Pop. about 300.

Danville, a banking post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 14 miles by rail ENE. of Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900, 298.

Danville, a post-borough, capital of Montour co., Pa., on the right bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the base of Montour Ridge, and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lackawanna Rs., 56 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg. The river is here crossed by a bridge. The first establishment erected in the United States for the manufacture of railroad iron was located here, and the borough contains some of the largest iron-works in the country. It has a steel-plant, blast-furnaces, several rolling-mills, stove-works, etc. Danville is the seat of a state insane asylum. It was first settled in 1768. Pop. in 1870, 8436; in 1880, 8346; in 1890, 7998; in 1900, 8042.

Danville, a post-village of Houston co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 15 miles by rail W. of Erin. Pop. about 100.

Danville, a banking post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., in Danville township (town), on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R., 25 miles ENE. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of lumber and cheese. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1628.

Danville, a city of Pittsylvania co., Va., is situated on the Dan River and on the Southern and the Danville and Western Rs., 141 miles SW. of Richmond. It is the seat of the Randolph Macon Institute, the Holbrook Street School, Roanoke Female College, and the Military Institute. It has cotton and other mills and a large trade in tobacco, which is the staple product of the county. The town is the centre of the fine yellow tobacco section, and nearly 40,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco are sometimes sold here in a year. Pop. in 1870, 3463; in 1880, 7526; in 1890, 10,305; in 1900, 16,520.

Danville, a post-village of Boone co., W.Va. Pop. about 75.

Danville, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., 17 miles SW. of Juneau. Pop. 125.

Danville, a banking post-village of Richmond co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 86 miles SW. of Quebec. It has carriage- and belt-factories, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1017.

Danway, a post-hamlet of Lasalle co., Ill.

Danzig, dânt'sic, in English commonly written **Dantzic** (Pol. *Gdansk*, g'dânsk; L. *Geda'num*), a city of Prussia, capital of a governmental district of its own name and of the province of West Prussia, is situated on the left bank of the Danzig arm of the Vistula, about 4 miles above its entrance into the Bay of Danzig (Baltic Sea). The Vistula is here joined by the Mottlau, which traverses the city in 2 arms, forming the Speicherinsel, or Granary Island, and receives the little stream Radaune. Lat. (observatory) 54° 21′ 18″ N.; lon. 18° 39′ 52″ E. The city is nearly of a circular form, the more modern quarters being on the right bank of the Mottlau. There are about 50 bridges in the various sections of the city. Danzig still retains part of its old walls. One of its gates, the Hohe Thor, or High Gate, in the style of a Roman triumphal arch, is a magnificent specimen of sixteenth century architecture. An extensive system of fortifications has recently been constructed. Few cities in Germany present so quaint an aspect or reflect the spirit of the past so vividly as Danzig, with its narrow streets, lined with stately houses, whose tall gabled façades are often richly ornamented. The Langgasse (Long Street) and the Langer Markt together constitute the finest thoroughfare, which is full of beautiful old structures. Here stands the interesting mediæval town hall. Near by is the exchange, a building used in former ages as a meeting-place for the aristocratic young men of the city, in front of which

is the splendid Neptune Fountain. The principal ecclesiastical edifice is the imposing church of St. Mary, containing fine works of art. Other conspicuous edifices are the new building of the Landtag, or provincial assembly, of West Prussia, the savings-bank, the municipal museum, formerly a Franciscan convent, and the new synagogue. The municipal library contains about 120,000 volumes.

The improvements recently made in the beds of the Vistula and Mottlau enable large sea-going vessels to come up to the quays of Danzig. The town possesses an outer port, Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the Vistula. Here a free port for Danzig was created in 1899. The commerce of the city is very extensive, but it no longer holds the position which it held before the introduction of railways, when it was the great outlet of the productions of Poland. Its principal trade is in grain, timber, and sugar. There are great government establishments here for the manufacture of arms and ammunition. Ship-building is carried on, and connected with the ship-yards are foundries and machine-shops. Among the important industries are sugar-refining, distilling, and the manufacture of chemicals, vinegar, mineral waters, paper, and the liquor called *Goldwasser*.

Mention is made of the town of Danzig as early as the close of the tenth century. In 1310 it came into the possession of the Teutonic Knights, who held it for a century and a half, in the course of which it rose to be a great emporium of trade. It was one of the leading members of the Hanseatic League. On the cession of West Prussia by the Teutonic Knights to Poland, Danzig was permitted to enjoy an independent existence, with the possession of a considerable district, under Polish protection. In the second partition of Poland, in 1793, the city passed into the possession of Prussia. It suffered greatly in the Napoleonic wars. Pop. in 1890, 120,459; in 1900, 140,529.

Danzig (or **Dantzic**), **Gulf of,** an inlet of the Baltic, indenting the coast of Prussia (provinces of East and West Prussia). It is about 50 miles in breadth at its entrance. The Frische Nehrung, a long narrow tongue of land on the SE., cuts off the lagoon called the Frische Haff, which receives two arms of the Vistula (one arm emptying into the gulf further to the W.) and the waters of the Pregel. The principal town on the gulf is Pillau. Danzig is a few miles from its shores.

Dao, dä'o, a pueblo of Capiz province, Panay, Philippine Islands, on the Panay River, and in a very fertile and well-watered plain. It produces abundantly and trades in rice; alluvial gold is found. Pop. 8785.

Daoulas, dä'oo'lä', a village of France, in Finistère, 10 miles E. of Brest, with a port on the Atlantic Ocean.

Daphne, a post-village, capital of Baldwin co., Ala., is situated on a high bluff on the E. shore of Mobile Bay, 7 miles by water E. of the city of Mobile. It is a bathing- and winter-resort. Pop. about 650.

Dapitán, dä-pe-tän', a district in the N. part of the large peninsula of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, bounded N. and W. by the Visayas Sea. Pop. 17,273. Capital, Dapitán, on the Dapitán River, near the N. coast. It exports good cacao, wax, and maize, and has abundant cattle. Pop. 3955. The river empties into Dapitán Bay, sheltered from all but westerly winds.

Dapsang, or **Mount Godwin-Austen,** also designated Peak K^2 of the Trigonometrical Survey of British India, is the loftiest summit of the Karakorum Range and the second summit of the Asiatic continent. Altitude, 28,270 feet. The name is by some geographers restricted to a minor summit of the same range, with an elevation of 26,460 feet.

Darab, dä-räb', or **Darabgherd,** dä-räb-ghĕrd', a town of Persia, in Farsistan, 130 miles SE. of Shiraz. It is picturesquely situated on a small river in an extensive plain and surrounded by groves of dates, oranges, and lemons. About 3 miles S. of the town are some remarkable remains of antiquity, consisting of excavations and sculptured rocks. Pop. about 4000.

Daragunge, or **Daraganj,** dä'rä-gŭnj', a town of British India, on the Ganges, opposite Allahabad, of which it is a suburb. Pop. about 15,000.

Dar-al-Beida, Morocco. See CASABLANCA.

Darbhanga, British India. See DURBUNGA.

D'Arbonne, a post-hamlet of Union parish, La. Pop. 40.

D'Arbonne Bayou, dar'bonn' bī'oo, La., is formed by the Middle Fork, South Fork, and Corneille Creek, which unite in Union parish. It runs southeastward and enters the Ouachita River about 6 miles above Monroe. Small steamboats ascend the bayou nearly 50 miles.

Darboy, a post-hamlet of Calumet co., Wis., 3 miles NE. of Lakepark.

Darby, a post-village of Ravalli co., Mont., 37 miles (direct) S. by W. of Stevensville. Pop. about 160.

Darby, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C., 9 miles W. by S. of Wilkesboro.

Darby, a banking post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on Darby Creek and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 6 miles SW. of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of woollens, yarns, worsteds, paper, lumber, caskets, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3429.

Darby, Cape, Alaska, on the N. coast of Norton Sound, between Golofnin and Norton Bays. Lat. 64° 25' N.; lon. 162° 42' W. Gold is found here, and there is a settlement, with a mission.

Darby Creek, Ohio, drains parts of Union, Madison, Franklin, and Pickaway cos. and enters the Scioto River 1 mile above Circleville. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Darby Creek, Pa., runs southeastward, in Delaware co., forms part of the boundary of Philadelphia, and enters the Delaware River about 3 miles above Chester.

Darbyville, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa. The banking point is Mystic. Pop. about 250.

Darbyville, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, on Darby Creek, 13 miles NW. of Circleville. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Dárda, dä'dŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Baranya, 8 miles N. of Eszék. Pop. about 3000.

Dardanelle, dar'da-nĕl', a banking post-town, capital of Yell co., Ark., on the Arkansas River and on the Dardanelle and Russellville R., 5 miles S. of Russellville. It has cotton- and cottonseed-oil mills, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 1602.

Dardanelles, dar'da-nĕlz, or **Hel'lespont** (anc. *Hellespon'tus*), a narrow strait between Europe and Asia, connecting the Sea of Marmora and the arm of the Mediterranean known as the Ægean Sea, having SE. Asia Minor and NW. the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length, from NE. to SW., 40 miles; breadth, from 1½ to 4 miles. The Asiatic side presents most beautiful scenery and rises gradually from the sea upward to the range of Mount Ida. The European side is, in general, steep and rugged. Various inlets form secure harbors for vessels of every size, and on both shores there are numerous forts and batteries, the modern fortifications being on a great scale. There is a double current in the strait, an upper current flowing from the Sea of Marmora and a lower current flowing from the Ægean Sea. The modern name of this strait is derived from the castles called the Dardanelles, situated on its banks at the narrowest part, that on the Asiatic side, Tchanak-Kalessi, called the castle of Asia, being near the site of the ancient Dardanus. Its ancient name, Hellespont (*i.e.*, "Sea of Helle"), was bestowed with reference to Helle, daughter of Athamas, King of Thebes, who was fabled to have been drowned in it. By an agreement between the Great Powers the Dardanelles are closed to non-Turkish vessels of war.

Darden, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn., 11 miles by rail E. by S. of Lexington.

Dardenne, dar-den', a post-township of St. Charles co., Mo., about 30 miles W. by N. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 4104.

Dardenne Creek, Mo., intersects St. Charles co. and enters the Mississippi River about 6 miles NW. of St. Charles.

Dardesheim, dar'dĕs-hīme', a town of Prussian Saxony, 11 miles NW. of Halberstadt. Pop. about 1500.

Dardistan ("country of the Dards"), a mountain district on the NW. borders of Kashmir, where the Indus makes its great bend towards the south. In a broader sense the name is applied to the region between Kashmir and the Hindu-Kush, comprising, in addition to Dardistan proper, the so-called frontier districts of Chitral, Swat, Kafiristan, etc., recently brought under British authority. The Dards are an Indo-European people, professing Mohammedanism.

Dare, a county in the NE. part of South Carolina, is bounded on the N. by Albemarle Sound, on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by the Alligator River. Area, 405 sq. m. Capital, Manteo, situated on Roanoke Island, which forms part of the county. Pop. in 1890, 3768; in 1900, 4757.

Dar-el-Beida, Morocco. See CASABLANCA.

Dar-es-Salaam, dar ĕs sä-läm', a seaport, military station, and chief town of German East Africa, on the Indian Ocean, 40 miles S. of Zanzibar, with a good harbor. It is the terminus of an important caravan route, the residence of a governor, and a progressive commercial station. Its trade is largely in ivory, rubber, and copal. Pop. in 1900, 21,000, of whom 370 were Europeans.

Daretown, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., 12 miles by rail E. of Salem. Pop. 250.

Dar Fertit, a country of Africa. See FERTIT.

Darfield, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 20 miles S. by E. of Leeds. Pop. in 1901, 4194.

Darfur, dar'foor' (*i.e.*, "Country of the Furs"), a country of Egyptian Sudan, lying between Kordofan and Wadai, and forming part of the Egyptian dominions since 1875. Its limits are ill-defined, and but little is known positively regarding the characteristics of the country. It is in great part a plateau of 2000–2500 feet elevation, with fertile oases, and rising in a well-defined and richly watered mountain-mass or highland, the Marrah, of igneous or granitic construction, to 6000–7000 feet elevation. There are a number of more or less continuous streams, but in many parts water is obtainable only from wells. The heat in Darfur is excessive, and there are, properly speaking, only three seasons in the year,—spring, summer, and autumn. July–September is the season of the rains, which continue 75 days. The crops chiefly cultivated are millet, rice, maize, sesamum, and legumes. Among the fruit trees are the tamarind, orange, citron, and date. Tobacco abounds, and is much used by the natives; cotton is also cultivated.

The inhabitants, chiefly Furs (or Fors), are a mixture of Arabs and negroes, though many individuals of both races still retain their peculiar physical characteristics. Education is little attended to, and is confined to learning to read the Koran, and that by the male children only. The religion is Mohammedanism. As a result of its position, the commerce of Darfur is chiefly inland; but this is very considerable. Its principal intercourse is with Egypt, carried on by means of caravans. There is also considerable trade with Mecca. Cattle constitute the chief wealth of the country. Capital, El-Fasher.

The country was for 400 years ruled by a line of absolute sovereigns, the last of whom was defeated and slain by the Egyptian army of conquest in 1874. Since 1899 Darfur has been under Anglo-Egyptian domination. The population is variously estimated at from 1,500,000 to 4,000,000, mostly speaking a dialect of the Arabic.

Darfur, a post-hamlet of Watonwau co., Minn. Pop. 60.

Dargun, dar'goon, a village of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 27 miles ENE. of Güstrow. Pop. in 1900, 2293.

Dariel, dâ-re-êl' (anc. *Py'læ Cas'piæ*,—*i.e.*, the "Caspian Gates"?), a narrow defile of the Caucasus, in the valley of the Terek, 80 miles N. of Tiflis.

Darien, Sp. pron. dâ-re-ĕn', a former province in the NW. part of Colombia, bordering on the Gulf of Darien.

Darien, dâ're-ĕn, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, in Darien township (town), and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles WSW. of Bridgeport. It is an attractive place of summer residence. Pop. in 1900, 1626; of the town, 3116.

Darien, a banking city, capital of McIntosh co., Ga., on the left bank of the Altamaha River, 11 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and about 62 miles SSW. of Savannah. It is on the Darien and Western R. It has an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. in 1890, 1491; in 1900, 1739.

Darien, a post-hamlet of Dent co., Mo.

Darien, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Darien township (town), on the Erie R., 25 miles E. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1887; of the village, about 100.

Darien, a banking post-village of Walworth co., Wis., in Darien township (town), on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 9 miles SW. of Elkhorn. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 1371.

Darien Center, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Darien township (town), about 13 miles SW. of Batavia. Pop. about 300.

Darien (dâ-ree-en'), **Gulf of,** a portion of the Caribbean Sea, between the republics of Colombia and Panama, in lat. 8° 30′ N. and lon. 77° W., having W. the Isthmus of Darien or Panama. At its S. extremity an inlet, termed the Bay of Choco, receives the River Atrato.

Darien, Isthmus of. See PANAMA.

Darien (or **Doboy**) **Light,** on the S. point of Sapelo Island, E. of McIntosh co., Ga. Lat. 31° 33′ N.; lon. 81° 15′ W.

Darjiling, dar-jeel'ing, often written **Darjeeling,** a town of British India, capital of Darjiling district. Lat. 27° 3′ N.; lon. 88° 19′ E. It is in the lower Himalayas and, from its cool climate, is a favorite summer-resort. Here at an elevation of nearly 8000 feet, is the great Eden Sanatorium, designed primarily for the benefit of sick and convalescent members of the army. It commands one of the grandest mountain views in the world, the loftiest portion of the Himalayas being in sight. Darjiling is connected by railway with Calcutta. It was visited by a destructive storm and landslide in 1899.

Darjiling, a district of Bengal, bounded W. by Nepal and N. by Sikkim. Its N. portion is traversed by the lower Himalayas, but the S. is a hot and sickly plain. Grain, cotton, india-rubber, and tea are leading products. Capital, Darjiling.

Darke, dark, a county in the W. part of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 604 sq. m. It is drained by the East Branch of the Whitewater River and by Greenville and Stillwater creeks. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1890, 42,961; in 1900, 42,532.

Darke, a post-hamlet of Darke co., Ohio, 6 miles W. of Greenville.

Darkehmen, dar-kâ'mĕn, a town of East Prussia, 15 miles SSW. of Gumbinnen, on the Angerapp. Pop. in 1900, 3534.

Darkesville, a post-village of Berkeley co., W.Va., 10 miles SSW. of Martinsburg. Pop. 250.

Darkey Springs, a post-hamlet of White co., Tenn., 5 miles W. of Sparta.

Darkhan, dar'kän', a lofty granite mountain-range in Mongolia, about 140 miles SE. of Urga, near the route thence to Peking. On it is a monument to which the Mongols repair annually to celebrate the memory of Genghis Khan.

Darkharbor, a post-village of Waldo co., Me. The banking point is Belfast. Pop. 175.

Darksville, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Mo.

Darlaston, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 1½ miles NNW. of Wednesbury. It has iron-works and coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 15,391.

Darley, a small town of England, in Derbyshire, 3 miles NW. of Matlock.

Darling, Cal'ewat'ta, or **Cal'lawat'ta,** a navigable river of Australia, one of the longest tributaries of the Murray, into which it discharges at Wentworth. It rises in the NE. part of New South Wales and flows inland in a generally SW. course, dividing Queensland from New South Wales for many miles. Total length, 1160 miles. Navigable from the Murray River to Bourke, and in some stages of the water considerably beyond. In its upper course it is called Barwan River. Its chief affluents are the Macquarie, Namoi or Peel, Bogan, Gwydir, Castlereagh, Macintyre, and Warrego.

Darling, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., 5 miles (direct) W. of Media.

Darling Downs, a name given to some of the region of open plains, rich in grazing grass, located in the southeastern part of Queensland, Australia, on the inner side of the mountain-ranges.

Darling Point, in New South Wales, is a suburb of Sydney.

Darling Range, a series of granite mountains of Western Australia, parallel with the coast and abounding in sandal-wood and large timber. Length, 250 miles; greatest height, about 1500 feet.

Darlington, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. and 18½ miles S. of Durham, on the Skerne, near its junction with the Tees. Its most interesting edifice is a church dating from the twelfth century. The town has varied and extensive manufactures, the most prominent being that of locomotives. The first railway in the world which transported passengers by means of locomotive engines was that between Darlington and Stockton, opened in 1825. Pop. in 1901, 44,511.

Darlington, a county in the NE. part of South Carolina, has an area of 649 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Great Pedee River and on the SW. by Lynch's Creek, and is also drained by Black Creek. Capital, Darlington. Pop. in 1890, 29,134; in 1900, 32,388.

Darlington, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Ind., on Sugar Creek, 8 miles NE. of Crawfordsville, on the Vandalia Line. Pop. in 1900, 727.

Darlington, a post-village of St. Helena parish, La., 12 miles ENE. of Clinton.

Darlington, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 36 miles NE. of Baltimore, and on Deer Creek, 2 miles SW. of the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Darlington, a banking post-village of Gentry co., Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern Rs., 5 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 369.

Darlington, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., N.C. Pop. 50.

Darlington, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio, 14 miles S. by W. of Mansfield.

Darlington, a post-village of Canadian co., Okla., 6½ miles by rail N. of El Reno. It is an Indian Reservation, and has a school, church, and trading-stores.

Darlington, a post-borough of Darlington township, Beaver co., Pa., on the Little Beaver River, 37 miles NW. of Pittsburg. Cannel coal has been extensively mined here. Pop. in 1900, 270.

Darlington, a hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 18 miles WSW. of Philadelphia.

Darlington, a banking post-town, capital of Darlington co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 30 miles S. of Cheraw. It has manufactures of cotton goods, cotton-seed oil, tobacco, fertilizers, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3028.

Darlington, a banking city, capital of Lafayette co., Wis., on the Pecatonica River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 50 miles SW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 1808.

Darlington, in New South Wales, a suburb of Sydney. Pop. 3500.

Darlington Heights, a post-hamlet of Prince Edward co., Va., 14 miles SW. of Farmville.

Darmstadt, dарm'stått, a town of western Germany, capital of the grand duchy of Hesse and of the province of Starkenburg, at the NW. extremity of the Odenwald, on the little river Darm, 15 miles S. of Frankfort. It is surrounded by beautiful parks and woods. It consists of an old and a new town. The former has narrow, crooked streets; the latter has broad and handsome thoroughfares and spacious public squares. Fine new quarters have recently sprung up, including a section with attractive villas. Darmstadt presents a striking array of public monuments adjoining its many squares. Among these may be mentioned the monument to the grand duke Louis I., by Schwanthaler, on the octagonal Luisenplatz, with a sandstone pedestal 140 feet high, the soldiers' monument, and a new Goethe monument. Among the prominent buildings, in addition to the churches, are the old grand-ducal palace dating partly from the close of the Middle Ages and completed in 1833, two other grand-ducal palaces, the new court-theatre, and the old Renaissance town-hall. The grand-ducal court-library, in the old palace, is one of the largest in Germany, containing over 450,000 volumes. In the same building are the grand-ducal museum and a splendid gallery of paintings. Darmstadt possesses a technological institute of a high order. The town is a busy manufacturing centre. There are iron-foundries, machine-shops, boiler- and chemical-works, carriage-, furniture- and soap-factories, etc. Pop. in 1890, 55,883; in 1900, 72,381.

Darmstadt, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., about 20 miles SE. of Belleville, on the Mobile and Ohio R. Pop. about 300.

Darnall, a post-village of Kemper co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. about 200.

Darnells Gin, Sabine parish, La. See CLYDE.

Darnestown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 22 miles NW. of Washington, D.C.

Darnétal, dарn'nå'tål', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, forming an eastern suburb of Rouen. It has cotton-spinning and calico-printing works, and manufactures of woollen cloths, etc. Pop. in 1901, 6739.

Darnick, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, 1 mile W. by N. of Melrose.

Darnley Island, in Torres Strait, Australasia, is about 100 miles NE. of Cape York.

Daroca, då-ro'kå, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles SW. of Saragossa. Pop. in 1900, 3641.

Darragh, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Greensberg. Pop. about 500.

Darrow, a post-village of Ascension parish, La. The banking point is Donaldsonville. Pop. about 400.

Darrowville, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio. Pop. about 60.

Darrtown, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 7 miles NW. of Hamilton. Pop. about 300.

Dar Runga, a region of the Sudan, in the SE. part of Wadai.

Dart, a river of England, co. of Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows SE., and enters the English Channel by an estuary which forms the harbor of Dartmouth. Length, 35 miles.

Dartford, a town of England, co. of Kent, in the narrow valley of the Darent, 15 miles ESE. of London. The manufacture of paper has been carried on here since the time of Elizabeth. The town has machine-shops, gunpowder-works, and various other manufacturing establishments. Near by are some remains of a famous Augustinian nunnery. Pop. in 1900, 18,644.

Dartford, a post-village, capital of Green Lake co., Wis., on the N. shore of Green Lake, 26 miles W. of Fond du Lac. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Green Lake is about 15 miles long, very deep, and is surrounded by fine scenery, which attracts many visitors. Pop. of the village in 1900, 450.

Dartford, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 18 miles N. of Colborne. Pop. 100.

Dartmoor, a table-land of England, occupying a large part of the S. half of the co. of Devon, stretching for a distance of about 25 miles and elevated in its highest point 2039 feet above the sea. It comprises many picturesque granite heights, termed *tors*, and has numerous mines. The surface is mostly heath or woodland. The famous Dartmoor Prison stands near Prince Town, where are immense granite-works connected by tramway with the various public works and port of Plymouth. The moor is cold and sterile and in parts uninhabited. It abounds in prehistoric remains.

Dartmouth, dart'mŭth, a municipal borough of England, co. of Devon, on the W. side of the picturesque estuary of the Dart, opposite Kingswear and 26 miles S. by W. of Exeter. The town is picturesquely built on a steep acclivity, forming a succession of terraces, and has many quaint houses. The entrance to the Dart is defended by a battery. Dartmouth was formerly a noted seaport, and its seamen were distinguished for their enterprise in the fisheries. The town is an important coaling station. Pop. in 1901, 6579.

Dartmouth, Ar'temont', or **Onglahy,** ong'glä'-hee', a river of Madagascar, rises in the mountains in the south-central part of the island, flows nearly due W., and falls into the Bay of St. Augustine under the Tropic of Capricorn.

Dartmouth, a post-township (town) of Bristol co., Mass., 2 miles W. of New Bedford, is bounded on the SE. by Buzzards Bay. Pop. in 1900, 3669. The banking point is New Bedford.

Dartmouth, a banking town of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, at the entrance of a small river into Halifax harbor, opposite Halifax. It is on the Intercolonial R. It has foundries, rope-walks, tanneries, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4806.

Dartmouth College Grant, a tract of land in Coos co., N.H. Pop. in 1900, 13.

Darton, a town of England, co. of York, in West Riding, 4 miles NW. of Barnsley. Pop. in 1901, 7670.

Daruvár, dŏh'roo-vaR', a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia-Slavonia, 28 miles NW. of Pozsega. It has warm baths, already known to the Romans, and marble-quarries. Pop. about 1900.

Darvel, a village of Scotland, co. and 15 miles NE. of Ayr, on the Irvine Water. Pop. about 2000.

Darvills, a post-hamlet of Dinwiddie co., Va., 25 miles SW. of Petersburg.

Darwar, British India. See DHARWAR.

Darwaz, duR'wåz', a vassal territory of Bokhara, lying W. of the Pamir and N. of the Panj River (Amu-Darya). Lat. 38° N. and lon. 71° E. It is exceedingly mountainous.

Darwen, formerly **Over Darwen,** a municipal borough of Lancashire, England, 3½ miles S. of Blackburn. It has extensive cotton- and paper-mills, paper-staining establishments, blast-furnaces, etc. Pop. in 1901, 38,212.

Darwin, a post-hamlet and mining town of Inyo co., Cal., 95 miles from Mojave station. Altitude, 4950 feet.

Darwin, a post-village of Clark co., Ill., on the Wabash River, 19 miles below Terre Haute, Ind. Pop. about 200.

Darwin, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ind., about 16 miles S. of Logansport.

Darwin, a post-hamlet of Meeker co., Minn., near lakes Stella and Washington, 70 miles by rail W. by N. of St. Paul.

Darwin Harbor, in the Falkland Islands, at the head of Choiseul Sound. On it is Port Darwin.

Darwin, Mount, a summit of the Darwin Range of the Chilean Andes, in the southern part of Tierra del Fuego. Height, 6900 feet.

Darwin Sound, Tierra del Fuego, is on the SW. side of King Charles's South Land.

Daschitz, dä'shits, a town of Bohemia, 7 miles NNE. of Chrudim. Pop. in 1900, 2244.

Dasher, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. about 100.

Dashwood, a banking post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 21 miles SW. of Seaforth. It has flax- and other mills. Pop. 500.

Dasie, a post-village of Van Wert co., Ohio, about 4½ miles from Wren. Pop. 75.

Dassel, dås'sęl, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 23 miles NNW. of Göttingen. Pop. about 1500.

Dassel, a banking post-village of Meeker co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 12 miles ESE. of Litchfield. It is 2 miles E. of Washington Lake. Pop. in 1900, 568.

Dassen Island, off Cape Colony, South Africa, is in the Atlantic Ocean, 35 miles NNW. of Cape Town.

Datchet, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire, on the Thames, a short distance below Windsor. Here are many elegant mansions, including Ditton Park, remarkable for its fine oaks. Datchet Mead is famous for Falstaff's adventure in the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Datia, dŭt'ę-yą, a town of British India, in Bundelcund, capital of a semi-independent rajahship, 15 miles NW. of Jhansi. It is enclosed by walls and mostly built of stone. Pop. in 1901, 24,071.

Datschitz, dä'chits (Slavic, *Dacsicze*, dä-chee'chä), a town of Moravia, 25 miles S. of Iglau, on the Thaya. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900, 2802.

Dauba, dŏw'bä, or **Duba,** doo'bä, a town of Bohemia, 19 miles NW. of Buntzlau. Pop. in 1900, 1896.

Dauberville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Reading.

Dauchite Bayou. See DORCHEAT BAYOU.

Daudnuggur, or **Daudnagar,** dŏwd-nŭg'gŭr, a town of Bengal, district and 40 miles NE. of Gaya, on the river Sone. Pop. about 10,000.

Daufuskie Island. See DAWFUSKIE ISLAND.

Daugherty, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Dauin, dŏw-een', a pueblo of East Negros province, Philippine Islands, on the SE. coast of the island of Negros, opposite Siquijor. Pop. 8000.

Dauis, dŏw-eese', a pueblo on the N. coast of Panglao, Bohol province, Philippine Islands, 1 mile S. by W. of Tagbilarán (on Bohol). Pop. 8992.

Daulatabad, dŏw-lät-ä-bäd', called also **De'oghi'ri** (the "fortunate city"), a decayed town and formerly an important fortress of India, in Hyderabad, 10 miles NW. of Aurungabad. It stands upon an isolated rock, about 600 feet high, and for about one-third of its height perpendicular and presenting no visible means of reaching the summit, which is only to be attained through an excavation in the heart of the rock.

Daule, dŏw'lä, a navigable river of Ecuador, rises on the western slope of the Andes, in lat. 0° 35′ S., lon. 79° 22′ W., from which point it flows S. to Guayaquil, where it joins the Guayas.

Daule, a village of Ecuador, 22 miles NNW. of Guayaquil, on the river Daule.

Daulia, a village of Greece. See DAVLIA.

Daun, dŏwn, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, 29 miles NNE. of Treves.

Daunt, dawnt, a post-hamlet of Tulare co., Cal., about 15 miles from Portersville.

Dauphin, daw'fin, a county in the southeast-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 514 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. and SW. by the Susquehanna River, and is intersected by the Swatara River and Wiconisco, Clark's, and Paxton creeks. The surface is diversified by the Kittatinny or Blue Mountain and other parallel ridges. The county has extensive mines of anthracite coal. Capital, Harrisburg, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 96,977; in 1900, 114,443.

Dauphin, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Stony Creek, and on the Northern Central and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 8 miles NNW. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 566.

Dauphin, a post-town of Manitoba, in the municipality of Dauphin, 100 miles from Minnedosa, on the Canadian Northern R. It has railroad-shops, various mills, etc.

Dauphiné, dō'fee'nä', called also, in English, **Dau'phiny,** an extensive old province in the SE. of France, now comprised in the departments of Drôme, Hautes-Alpes, and Isère. After having been governed for several centuries by palatine counts, who were called *dauphins* (from the dolphins borne in their crests), it was ceded to the French king, Philip of Valois, in 1349; and from that time to the revolution of 1830 the eldest son of the king of France had the title of Dauphin.

Dauphin (daw'fin) **Island,** a long, narrow, sandy island in the Gulf of Mexico, W. of the entrance to Mobile Bay. It belongs to Mobile co., Ala.

Dauria, dä-oo're-ä, a country of Asia, forming part of the Russian province of Transbaikalia, between the Argun River and the Yablonoi Mountains. The people called Daurians have been driven into Chinese Manchuria, and the present inhabitants are Tunguses, Buriats, and some Russians.

Daurian Mountains, a part of the Yablonoi chain, between the basin of the Amur and Lake Baikal. They are rich in silver, zinc, copper, iron, and mercury.

D'Auteuil, a post-village of Arthabaska co., Quebec. The banking point is Victoriaville. Pop. 500.

Davangere, dä-van-gheer', a town of British India, in the northern part of Mysore. Pop. about 7000.

Dávao, dä'vä-o, a district (formerly **Nueva Guipúzcoa,** nwä'vä ghe-pooth'ko-ä) in the SE. part of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, bounded S. and E. by the Pacific Ocean, and containing the Gulf of Dávao. It is forest-covered and very mountainous, exceedingly fertile, and is watered by numerous streams. Capital, Dávao, on a bay of the W. coast of the Gulf of Dávao.

Davenport, a post-hamlet of White co., Ark.

Davenport, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Fla., 17 miles by rail SW. of Kissimmee.

Davenport, a city of Iowa, the capital of Scott co., is pleasantly situated on the NW. bank of the Mississippi River, at the foot of the upper rapids, about 335 miles above St. Louis. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 183 miles W. by S. of Chicago. It is built partly on the slope and top of a bluff, which is moderately steep, and commands extensive and beautiful views of the river and Rock Island. This island, which belongs to the United States and is the site of a United States arsenal and military head-quarters, is about 3 miles long, and is diversified by beautiful scenery and embellished with several costly structures built by the Federal government. A railroad and wagon bridge unites it with Davenport.

Davenport (which is a Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal see) contains a court-house, city-hall, opera-houses, high- and normal-schools, several Catholic institutions for advanced learning (Academy of the Immaculate Conception, St. Ambrose College), the Davenport Library, Griswold College (Protestant Episcopal), St. Katherine's Hall, an academy of sciences, state orphanage, etc. The city has extensive manufactures of farming-implements, carriages, glucose, woollen goods, lumber, flour, etc. It has also foundries and machine-shops. Large quantities of grain are shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 26,872; in 1900, 35,254.

Davenport, a banking post-village of Thayer co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley and the St. Joseph and Grand Island Rs., 15 miles W. by N. of Belvidere. Pop. in 1900, 446.

Davenport, a post-village of Davenport township (town), Delaware co., N.Y., on the Charlotte River, 13 miles N. of Delhi. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1620.

Davenport, a banking post-village of Cass co., N. Dak., in a grain and stock region, 20 miles by rail S. of Fargo. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Davenport, a banking post-town, capital of Lincoln co., Wash., 58 miles W. of Spokane. It is on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 1400.

Davenport Center, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Davenport township (town), on the Charlotte River, about 12 miles N. of Delhi. Pop. 150.

Daventria, the Latin for DEVENTER.

Daventry, commonly pronounced dăn'tree, a town of England, co. and 12 miles WNW. of Northampton. Near by is Brough (or Dane) Hill, a large and lofty Roman encampment. Pop. in 1901, 3870.

Davey, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., 12 miles by rail N. of Lincoln. Pop. about 75.

David, dä-veen', a gold-mining town of the republic of Panama, near the western end of the isthmus of Panama, 205 miles W. by S. of Panama, on the river David. Pop. about 9000.

David, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., Iowa, about 12 miles by rail NE. of Osage.

David City, a banking city, capital of Butler co., Neb., 43 miles NNW. of Lincoln, on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley and other railroads. It is a trade- and shipping-centre. Pop. in 1900, 1845.

David Clark Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago.

Davidsburg, a post-village of York co., Pa., about 22 miles S. of Harrisburg.

Davids Island, in Long Island Sound, is in Westchester co., N.Y.

Davidson, a county in the west-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 563 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. and SW. by the Yadkin River and drained by Abbott's Creek. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc are the mineral wealth of the county. Capital, Lexington. Pop. in 1890, 21,702; in 1900, 23,403.

Davidson, a county of central Tennessee, has an area of 520 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River. Capital, Nashville, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 108,174; in 1900, 122,815.

Davidson, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., Ky., 10 miles by rail E. of Carlisle.

Davidson, a post-town of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Southern R., 23 miles N. of Charlotte. Here is Davidson College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1837. Pop. in 1900, 904.

Davidson Glacier, in Alaska, is near the head of Lynn Canal.

Davidson Inlet, Alaska, is S. of Kosciusko Island, on the W. coast of Prince of Wales Archipelago.

Davidson, Mount, Nev., belongs to the Washoe Range of the Sierra Nevada. Virginia City is built on the E. slope of this mountain, in which are rich silver-mines.

Davidson's Creek, of Texas, runs southeastward through Burleson co. and enters the Yegua Creek.

Davidson's Mains, a Midlothian village of Scotland, 3½ miles WNW. of Edinburgh.

Davidsons River, a post-hamlet of Transylvania co., N.C.

Davidsonville, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., 10 miles WSW. of Annapolis. Pop. 60.

Davidsville, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 8 miles S. of Johnstown.

Davie, dā'vee, a county in the west-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 264 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Yadkin River and on the S. by the South Yadkin. Capital, Mocksville. Pop. in 1890, 11,621; in 1900, 12,115.

Daviess, dā'vis, a county in the SW. part of Indiana, has an area of 430 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the East Fork of the White River and on the W. by the West Fork of the same river. The county has beds of bituminous coal. Capital, Washington. Pop. in 1890, 26,227; in 1900, 29,914.

Daviess, a county in the NW. part of Kentucky, has an area of 455 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River and on the W. by the Green River. Beds of coal are found here. Capital, Owensboro. Pop. in 1890, 33,120; in 1900, 38,667.

Daviess, a county in the NW. part of Missouri, has an area of 531 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River, which divides it into nearly equal parts. Capital, Gallatin. Pop. in 1890, 20,456; in 1900, 21,325.

Davilla, a post-village of Milam co., Tex., about 18 miles SW. of Cameron. Pop. about 300.

Davis, a southern county of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 500 sq. m. It is drained by the North Fabius, Fox, and Des Moines rivers. Capital, Bloomfield. Pop. in 1890, 15,258; in 1900, 15,620.

Davis, a county in the N. part of Utah, is bounded on the W. by Great Salt Lake and is partly drained by the Weber River. Area, 285 sq. m. The Wasatch Mountains are on the eastern border. Capital, Farmington. Pop. in 1890, 6751; in 1900, 7996.

Davis, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ark.

Davis, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Davis, a banking post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles NE. of Freeport. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Davis, a post-hamlet of Starke co., Ind.

Davis, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 39½ miles SSE. of Purcell. It has cotton-gins, roller-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1346.

Davis, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky., 11 miles N. by E. of Georgetown.

Davis, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., 14 miles WNW. of Greenfield. Pop. 75.

Davis, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., 7 miles SE. of Romeo. Pop. about 200.

Davis, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Indiana.

Davis, a post-village of Turner co., S.Dak., in an agricultural and stock-raising region, 37 miles NE. by N. of Yankton. It is on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 151.

Davis, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Davis, a banking post-town of Tucker co., W.Va., 83 miles SW. of Cumberland. It is on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R. It has a tannery, pulp-, paper- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2391.

Davisboro, a banking post-village of Washington co., Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia, 70 miles E. by N. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 387.

Davisbridge, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the South Edisto River, 19 miles SE. of Aiken. Pop. about 200.

Davisburg, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 15 miles by rail NW. of Pontiac. Pop. about 300.

Davis City, a banking post-town of Decatur co., Iowa, 10 miles SW. of Leon, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Davis Corners, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Iowa.

Davis Creek, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ala., 8 miles S. by E. of Fayette.

Davis Creek, a post-hamlet of Modoc co., Cal.

Davisgrove, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Davis Inlet, a bay on the E. coast of Labrador, 80 miles SE. of Nain. Lat. 55° 37′ N. It extends about 60 miles inland.

Davis Island, in the Mergui Archipelago, is 10 miles in circumference. Lat. 9° 40′ N.; lon. 97° 50′ E.

Davis Junction, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 79 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. 200.

Davis Mills, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., La., 16 miles S. of Leesville.

Davis Mills, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 10 miles S. of Liberty.

Davison, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota, has an area of 486 sq. m. It is intersected by the Dakota or James River. Capital, Mitchell. Pop. in 1890, 5449; in 1900, 7483.

Davison, a banking post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 10 miles E. of Flint. It has various mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 751.

Davisranch, a post-hamlet of Laramie co., Wyo.

Davis's Cove, an inlet near the W. extremity of Jamaica, 5 miles SW. of Lucea.

Davis Station, a post-village of Clarendon co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Manning. Pop. about 175.

Davis Strait, North America, connects Baffin Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, and lies W. of Greenland. The narrowest part (that which is crossed by the Arctic Circle) is about 200 miles wide. Greatest obtained depth, W. of Disko, about 5500 feet. It receives many glaciers from the Greenland side, which liberate large icebergs, whose movement is generally northward.

Daviston, a post-village of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 20 miles W. of Lafayette. The banking point is Dadeville. Pop. about 120.

Davistown, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., 18 miles SE. of Waynesburg. Pop. about 100.

Davisville, or **Davis,** a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 10 miles S. of Woodland. Pop. about 550.

Davisville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., about 20 miles NNE. of Philadelphia.

Davisville, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., 18 miles by rail S. by W. of Providence. It has manufactures of jeans, cassimeres, twine, etc. Pop. about 250.

Davisville, a post-village of Wood co., W.Va., 7 miles by rail E. of Parkersburg.

Davisville, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 3½ miles N. of Toronto. The banking point is North Toronto. Pop. about 500.

Davis Wharf, a post-hamlet of Accomac co., Va.

Davlia, or **Daulia,** dāv-lee'ā (anc. *Daulis*), a village of Greece, in Bœotia, 9 miles NW. of Livadia, at the foot of Mount Parnassus.

Davoli, dā'vo-lee, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles S. of Catanzaro. Pop. about 3000.

Davos, dā-vōce', a town of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 15 miles E. by S. of. Chur (Coire). It is an important health- and winter-resort, much frequented by consumptives, and is situated at an elevation of 5100 feet, in a valley watered by the Landwasser, and surrounded by magnificent scenery. The commune, with a population of upward of 8000, is constituted of the fashionable DAVOS-PLATZ and the minor DAVOS-DORF. The mean annual temperature is 36° (winter, 21°; summer, 51°).

Davy, a post-village of Dewitt co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Dawalaghiri. See DHAWALAGHIRI.

Dawes, dawz, a county in the NW. part of Nebraska. Area, 1411 sq. m. It is intersected by the L'eau qui Court and White rivers. Capital, Chadron. Pop. in 1890, 9722; in 1900, 6215.

Dawes (or **Dawe's**) **Peak,** in the Uintah Mountains, Utah, near lat. 40° 48′ N. Altitude, 13,300 feet.

Dawfuskie Island, in Beaufort co., S.C., is one of the sea-island group and lies SW. of Hilton Head Island.

Dawkins, a post-village of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 70.

Dawkins Mills, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ohio.

Dawley, Great, a town and parish of Shropshire, England, 14 miles ESE. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1901, 7522. Near by is New Dawley.

Dawlish, a village and watering-place of England, co. of Devon, on the English Channel, 10 miles by rail S. of Exeter. Pop. in 1901, 4003.

Dawn, a post-village of Livingston co., Mo., on Shoal Creek, 10 miles by rail SW. of Chillicothe. Pop. about 375.

Dawn, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 23 miles by rail W. by S. of Sidney. Pop. about 300.

Dawnville, a post-hamlet of Whitfield co., Ga.

Dawson, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of 209 sq. m. It is intersected by the Etowah River. Capital, Dawsonville. Pop. in 1890, 5612; in 1900, 5442.

Dawson, a northeastern county of Montana, borders on North Dakota. Area, 13,227 sq. m. It is intersected by the Missouri River and is also drained by the Milk and Yellowstone rivers. Capital, Glendive. Pop. in 1890, 2056; in 1900, 2443.

Dawson, a county in the central part of Nebraska, is intersected by the Platte River. Area, 1002 sq. m. Capital, Lexington. Pop. in 1890, 10,129; in 1900, 12,214.

Dawson, a northwestern county of Texas. Area, 900 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 37.

Dawson, a banking post-town, capital of Terrell co., Ga., on the Central R. of Georgia and the Seaboard Air Line, 24 miles NW. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 2926.

Dawson, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 11 miles ENE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 574. It has coaling interests.

Dawson, a banking post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, 23 miles by rail W. of Madrid. It has coal-mines, manufactures of bricks, etc. Pop. about 300.

Dawson, a banking post-village of Lac-qui-parle co., Minn., 8 miles SW. of Lac-qui-parle. It is on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 962.

Dawson, a banking post-village of Richardson co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 14 miles NW. of Falls City. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Dawson, a post-village of Kidder co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 8 miles E. of Steele. Pop. about 300.

Dawson, a banking post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 52 miles SSE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 825.

Dawson, a banking post-village of Navarro co., Tex., 21 miles SW. of Corsicana, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. about 360. It has cotton-industries.

Dawson, or **Dawson City,** a river-port of the Yukon district, Canada, is on the right bank of the Yukon River, below the mouth of the Klondike, and is the centre of the Klondike gold region. It is in the midst of beautiful scenery, at the base of Slide or Dome Mountain, regularly laid out, and has banks, stores, hospitals, warehouses, etc. Good wheat, oats, and barley have been raised and ripened here. The temperature in summer rises to about 90° in the shade, and in winter falls to —50° or lower. The city, which was in considerable part destroyed by fire in 1899, is situated at an elevation of about 1400 feet above sea-level and 1500 miles above the mouth of the Yukon River. It is reached by a fleet of river steamers and is in telegraphic communication with Skagway. Dawson, which dates from 1896, is near the site of old Fort Reliance. Pop. in 1901, 9142; in the early days of the gold excitement, probably not less than 20,000–25,000. Lat. about 64° 5′ N.

Dawson Island, an island of Tierra del Fuego, in the middle of the Strait of Magellan, intersected by the parallel of 54° S. and by the meridian of 70° 30′ W.

Dawson River, Australia, in Queensland. It is one of the main tributaries of the Fitzroy.

Dawson Settlement, a post-village of Albert co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Moncton. Pop. about 175.

Dawson Springs, a banking post-town and health-resort of Hopkins co., Ky., on a branch of the Illinois Central R., 14½ miles ENE. of Princeton. Pop. in 1900, 935.

Dawsonville, a post-town, capital of Dawson co., Ga., about 51 miles (direct) NNE. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 217.

Dawsonville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md.

Dawsonville, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Va., 15 miles W. of Orange.

Dax, dăx, **Ax,** or **Aqs,** ăx (anc. *A'quæ Augus'tæ*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Landes, in a fertile plain, on the left bank of the Adour, 32 miles NE. of Bayonne. It retains in part its ancient walls and towers. Among the interesting buildings is a cathedral. Dax is a busy industrial and commercial town. It was celebrated already in the time of the Romans for its hot sulphur springs which bubble up in a great basin in the middle of the town, and is still much frequented by invalids. In the Middle Ages the town was called Civitas Akensis or Aquensis,—*i.e.*, the "city of Aquæ," whence the French Ville d'Acqs, or simply d'Acqs, d'Ax, or Dax. Pop. in 1901, 9865.

Daxlanden, dăx'lăn'dĕn, a village of Baden, 4 miles W. of Karlsruhe. Pop. in 1900, 3487.

Day, a county in the W. part of Oklahoma. Area, 1044 sq. m. It is intersected by the Canadian River and by tributaries of the Washita; in the W. part are the Antelope Hills. Capital, Grand. Pop. in 1900, 2173.

Day, a county in the NE. part of South Dakota. Area, 1077 sq. m. It contains several small lakes. Capital, Webster. Pop. in 1900, 12,254.

Day, a post-village of Izard co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Day, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md.

Day, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mich., 8 miles SE. of Cassopolis. Pop. 50.

Day, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Day township (town), on the Sacondaga River, 20 miles NNW. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. of the town in 1900, 719.

Day, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. The banking point is Clarion. Pop. 150.

Daybook, a post-village of Yancey co., N.C. The banking point is Asheville. Pop. about 100.

Daykin, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Neb., 15 miles by rail NNW. of Fairbury. Pop. in 1900, 189.

Daylesford, dālz'fŏrd, a borough of Victoria, Australia, 24 miles NE. of Ballarat, in a fertile region, where much gold is obtained. Pop. in 1901, 3372.

Daysboro, a post-hamlet of Wolfe co., Ky.

Days Creek, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon.

Daysville, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., 4½ miles E. of Elkton. Pop. 75.

Daysville, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y.

Daysville, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va.

Dayton, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., about 40 miles W. of Selma. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Dayton, a post-village of Sebastian co., Ark., on the Arkansas River, about 25 miles below Fort Smith. Pop. 100.

Dayton, a post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Fox River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 4 miles NE. of Ottawa.

Dayton, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., on the South Fork of Wild Cat Creek and on the Lake Erie and Western R., 8 miles SE. of Lafayette. Pop. about 500.

Dayton, a banking post-town of Webster co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Rs., 21 miles SE. of Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1900, 753.

Dayton, a city of Campbell co., Ky., opposite Cincinnati and contiguous to Newport, its banking point. It is on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., and has manufactures of pianos, watch-cases, whiskey, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6104.

Dayton, a post-township (town) of York co., Me., about 18 miles WSW. of Portland, is bounded on the NE. by the Saco River. Pop. in 1900, 473.

Dayton, a post-village of Howard co., Md.. 11 miles by rail W. of Ellicott City.

Dayton, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 82 miles E. of Chicago Pop: about 300.

Dayton, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., on the SW. bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Crow River, 22 miles NNW. of Minneapolis. Pop. about 350.

Dayton, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mo., 50 miles SSE. of Kansas City.

Dayton, a post-village, capital of Lyon co., Nev., on the Carson River and on the Carson and Colorado R., 10 miles SSE. of Virginia City, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Dayton, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 4 miles W. of Jamesburg. Pop. 150.

Dayton, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Dayton township (town), on the Erie R., 22 miles E. by S. of Dunkirk. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1691; of the village, about 500.

Dayton, a city, capital of Montgomery co., Ohio, is situated on the left or E. bank of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Mad River and on the line of the Miami and Erie Canal, 60 miles NNE. of Cincinnati. It is on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Erie and other railroads. Lat. 39° 44′ N.; lon. 84° 11′ W. The city is attractively laid out and contains a number of fine public and other buildings, among which are the county court-house, state hospital, public library (with about 50,000 volumes), insane asylum, and jail. Quarries of excellent limestone are worked in the vicinity and furnish material for the finest buildings of Cincinnati. The abundant water-power which Dayton possesses through its hydraulic canal, by which the water of the Mad River is brought through the city, is one of the elements of its prosperity. It is the seat of extensive industrial establishments, embracing manufactories of railroad-cars and cash-registers (two of the most important industries of the city), agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, foundry-products and machinery, architectural iron-work, paper, stoves, hollow-ware, cottons, woollens, linseed-oil, etc. Dayton was first settled in 1796 and was incorporated in 1805. In 1829 the Miami Canal was opened from Cincinnati to this point, from which event the prosperity of Dayton may be dated. Two miles from the city is a National Soldiers' Home. Pop. in 1870, 30,473; in 1880, 38,678; in 1890, 61,220; in 1900, 85,333.

Dayton, a city of Yamhill co., Oregon, on the Yamhill River and on the Southern Pacific R., 30 miles SW. of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 293. Steamboats run daily to Portland.

Dayton, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R., 18 miles NE. of Kittanning. Pop. in 1900, 431.

Dayton, a banking city, capital of Rhea co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 38 miles N. by E. of Chattanooga. It has iron-works, machine-shops, brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2004.

Dayton, a post-village of Liberty co., Tex., 35 miles by rail ENE. of Houston.

Dayton, a post-town of Rockingham co., Va., 4 miles from Harrisonburg, its banking point. It is the seat of the Shenandoah Institute and Normal Music School. Pop. in 1900, 425.

Dayton, a banking city, capital of Columbia co., Wash., on the Washington and Columbia River and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s lines, 38 miles NE. of Walla Walla, in a fruit-growing district. It has large shipments of grain, flour, stock, and produce. Pop. in 1900, 2216.

Dayton, a post-village of Green co., Wis., on the Sugar River, about 20 miles SSW. of Madison. Pop. 125.

Dayton, a post-town of Sheridan co., Wyo., 20 miles WNW. of Sheridan. Pop. in 1900, about 200.

Daytona, a banking post-town of Volusia co., Fla., on the W. bank of the Halifax River, near the Atlantic Ocean, on the Florida East Coast R., 47 miles SE. of Palatka. It is largely engaged in orange and strawberry culture. Pop. in 1900, 1690.

Daytonville, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa. The banking point is Wellman. Pop. 150.

Dayville, a village of Windham co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 29 miles NNE. of Norwich. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, etc. Pop. about 700.

Dazey, a banking post-village of Barnes co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 300.

De Aar, a settlement of Cape Colony, 147 miles by rail SSW. of Kimberley. It figured prominently in the Boer campaign of 1899–1900. Pop. 600.

Deadman's Bay, a bay at the southern extremity of Taylor co., Fla., in the Gulf of Mexico.

Deadman's Bay, a small fishing-settlement of Newfoundland, 18 miles N. of Green's Pond Island.

Deadman's Harbor, a fishing-settlement on the Bay of Fundy, Charlotte co., New Brunswick, 12 miles from St. George.

Dead River, Me., rises in Franklin co. and enters the Kennebec River in Somerset co. Length, about 75 miles.

Dead River, a post-village and plantation of Somerset co., Me. Pop. of the plantation in 1900, 91.

Dead River, of New Hampshire, rises in Coos co. and falls into the Margallaway River.

Dead Sea, or **Sea of Sod'om** (Arab. *Birket-Lut,* bĕĕn'kĕt loot,—*i.e.,* "Lake of Lot," or *Bahr-Lut,* bän'r loot,—*i.e.,* "Sea of Lot;" anc. *La'cus Asphalti'tes;* later *L. Ma're Mor'tuum* and *Mare Salis*), called in Scripture **Salt Sea, Sea of the Plain,** and **East Sea,** a salt lake near the S. extremity of Palestine. Its northern end is about 25 miles E. of Jerusalem. Length, from N. to S., about 46 miles; breadth at the widest part, 9½ miles. The basin or hollow in which the Dead Sea reposes forms part of the great depression through which the Jordan flows, that river entering it at its northern extremity. The surface of the lake (which has fluctuations amounting to several yards) is about 1300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean Sea, being the most depressed accessible portion of the earth's surface. This trough has a continuation southward in the valley called El-Arabah, which extends to the Gulf of Akabah, in the Red Sea. The depth of the lake in the deepest portion is about equal to the depression of the surface below the sea-level. The southern portion is very shallow. The Dead Sea lies embedded between lofty cliffs of naked limestone, its shores presenting a scene of desolation and solitude, encompassed by desert sands and bleak, stony salt hills, except where there are fresh-water streams, in which localities the shores are fertile. Lofty mountains, exhibiting stupendous precipices, rise on the E. shore to a height of 2000 and 2500 feet above the water, and on the W. the rocky barriers attain an elevation of 1500 feet. Its waters are so thoroughly impregnated with salt that their specific gravity, as compared with pure water, is about one and one-sixth, and no fish or shell-fish—or, indeed, animal forms of any kind but the lowest—are known to exist in it. A mountain of rock-salt on its SW. side is called Hajr Usdum,—*i.e.,* "stone of Sodom." Asphaltum was thrown to the surface at its southern extremity in large quantities after the earthquakes of 1834 and 1837.

Deadwood, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal. The banking point is Weaverville. Pop. about 150.

Deadwood, a banking city, the capital of Lawrence co., S.Dak., among the Black Hills, the metropolis of the western half of South Dakota and the commercial capital of all that part of the state W. of the Missouri River, is on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rs., 50 miles N. of Custer. It is a great ore-reducing centre, and has smelters, chlorination and cyanide works, machine-shops, etc. It is an important trading and supply point. Pop. in 1900, 3498.

Deaf Smith, a county of the Panhandle of Texas. Area, 1477 sq. m. It is included in the Llano Estacado. Capital, Hereford. Pop. in 1900, 843.

Deal, deel, a town and watering-place of England, co. of Kent, on the shore of the North Sea, near the S. extremity of the Downs, 8 miles NNE. of Dover. It is one of the so-called Cinque Ports. Here are Walmer Castle, the residence of the warden of the Cinque Ports, and Deal Castle, built by Henry VIII. The inhabitants are in great part engaged in industries connected with maritime traffic, and the skill and boldness of Deal pilots are proverbial. Pop. in 1901, 10,581.

Deal, deel, a post-borough and bathing-place of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Atlantic Ocean, 4 miles S. by W. of Long Branch and 4 miles from Ocean Grove. The station, Deal Beach, is on the Long Branch division of the Pennsylvania R. and on the New Jersey Central R., 49 miles from New York. Pop. in 1900, 70. Deal Beach comprises that part of the shore which lies between Asbury Park and Long Branch.

Deal Island, a post-borough of Somerset co., Md., is on an island in Chesapeake Bay, about 15 miles N. by W. of Crisfield. The island is 3 miles long and is connected with the main-land by bridge. Pop. about 1800.

Dean, deen, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 11 miles SE. of Centerville.

Dean, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. 175.

Dean Forest, England, co. of Gloucester, comprised formerly the chief part of the county W. of the Severn, but as a royal forest it is now reduced to 22,000 acres, about 5 miles SW. of Newham. The tract contains fine plantations of oak, beech, etc., and orchards yielding famous cider. It is divided into East Dean and West Dean, each having a population of about 10,000. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the iron- and coal-mines and stone-quarries, which exist in the Forest and neighboring wastes. They are exempted from county rates and have other ancient privileges.

Deans, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 47 miles from Philadelphia. Pop. about 250.

Deansboro, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 5 miles from Waterville. Pop. about 250.

Deans Corners, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y. Its banking point is Saratoga Springs.

Deans Island, a lagoon island in the Pacific Ocean, between the Low (Tuamotu) and the Society Islands.

Deanston, a village of Scotland, co. and 30 miles SW. of Perth, on the Teith, 1 mile W. of Doune. Pop. about 600. It has noted cotton-mills.

Deansville, or **Deanville,** a post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 18 miles ENE. of Madison, its banking point. Pop. 100.

Deanville, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., 48 miles WNW. of Port Huron.

Deanville, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 4 miles NE. of Mahoning.

Deanville, a post-hamlet of Burleson co., Tex., 22 miles from Giddings.

Dearborn, deer'born, a county in the SE. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 309 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Ohio River and on the S. by Laughery Creek. The NE. part of the county is drained by Whitewater River. Capital, Lawrenceburg. Pop. in 1890, 23,364; in 1900, 22,194.

Dearborn, or **Dearbornville,** a banking post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Rouge River and on the Michigan Central R., 10 miles W. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 844.

Dearborn, a banking post-town of Platte co., Mo., 12 miles by rail N. of Platte City. Pop. in 1900, 567.

Dearborn River, the first tributary of any importance which the Missouri River receives after the junction of its three head-branches. It rises in the Rocky Mountains and, flowing SE., unites with the Missouri about 130 miles above the Great Falls. Length, about 150 miles.

Dearing, a post-village of McDuffie co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 29 miles W. of Augusta.

Dearing, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Kan. Pop. 60.

Dease House, a station in British Columbia. See DEASE LAKE.

Dease (dees) **Inlet,** Arctic Ocean, Alaska, SE. of Point Barrow, in lat. 71° 13′ N., is about 5 miles broad.

Dease Lake (and **River**), in British Columbia, about lat. 58° 30′ N., lon. 128° W. It is one of the head-waters of the Liard River.

Dease River, of British North America, rises in the Coppermine Mountains and flows into the N. side of Great Bear Lake.

Dease Strait, a channel in the Arctic Ocean, communicating with Coronation Gulf, and having Melbourne Island at its E. extremity. It is intersected by the parallel of 69° N.

Deasonville, dee'sŏn-vĭl, a post-village of Yazoo co., Miss., 4 miles W. of Vaughan.

Death Valley, or **Amargosa Desert,** in Inyo co., Cal., lies between the Amargosa Mountains on the E. and the Panamint Mountains on the W. Its surface is 150–260 feet, or more, below sea-level. It is a gloomy, almost rainless, desert tract, receiving the scanty waters of the Amargosa River, and almost entirely destitute of vegetation. It contains a number of salines.

Deatonsville, dee'tŏnz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Amelia co., Va., 7 miles WNW. of Jetersville.

Deatsville, deets'vĭl, a post-village of Elmore co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 18 miles NNW. of Montgomery. Pop. 100.

Deatsville, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky.

Deauville, do'veel', a sea-side resort of northern France, adjoining Trouville. Pop. in 1901, 2773.

Deavertown, dee'vẽr-tŏwn, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 15 miles S. of Zanesville. Pop. in 1900, 154.

Dea Vocontiorum, the ancient name of Die.

Deba, dā'bā, or **Dhapa,** d'hā'pā, a town of Tibet, near the source of the Sutlej, 14,900 feet above sea-level. Lat. 30° 13′ N.; lon. 80° 21′ E. It has a large temple of Vishnu and a monastic establishment.

Debec, a post-village and outfort of Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Woodstock. Pop. 150.

Debello, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., about 27 miles E. of Viroqua.

Debenham, a small town of England, co. of Suffolk, 13 miles N. of Ipswich.

Debeque, a post-village of Mesa co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland Rs., 30 miles NE. of Grand Junction. Pop. about 80.

Deberry, a post-village of Panola co., Tex., 13 miles (direct) NE. of Carthage.

Debert, dẽ-bair', a river of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, rises in the Cobequid Mountains, flows S., and falls into Cobequid Bay.

Debert, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, near Cobequid Bay, 12 miles by rail NW. of Truro, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Deblois', a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., on the Narraguagus River, 10 miles N. of Cherryfield. Pop. in 1900, 73.

Debo, dā'bo, or **Dibbie,** dib'bee (Arab. *Bahr-Tieb,* bâh'r teeb, the "black lake"), a lake of Africa, 150 miles SW. of Timbuktu, is traversed by the Niger River, which enters on its S. and emerges from its NE. side. On its SW. shore is a town of the same name.

Debra-Tabor, a town and former capital of Abyssinia, is situated E. of Lake Dembea, at an elevation of about 8000 feet above sea-level.

Debreczin, dĕ'brĕt-sin (Hun. *Debreczen*), a town of Hungary, capital of Haiduk (Hajdú) co., situated in a broad and sandy, but fertile, plain, 116 miles E. of Budapest. Until recently it presented, with its low houses, in great part thatched, the appearance of an endless village, but there are now modern suburban quarters with well-paved streets extending into the plain. The town is a junction of several railways. The old walls surrounding the inner town have been converted into promenades. Debreczin has long been noted as a busy industrial centre. Its tobacco-pipe bowls are exported to distant countries, and its soap is in high repute. There are manufactures of woollens, cloaks, leather, shoes, turnery-wares, etc. The town is a great centre of Hungarian Protestantism. The Calvinist college is one of the leading institutions of learning in the kingdom, and its library contains about 100,000 volumes. Another noteworthy institution is the Royal Agricultural College. Debreczin has a large trade and several annual fairs. In 1849 it was the seat of the Hungarian revolutionary government. Pop. in 1900, 72,588, chiefly Magyars.

Debruce, a post-village of Richmond co., Ga., on the Southern R. Pop. 150.

Debruce, a post-village and summer-resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., about 45 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. about 100.

Debruin, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Mo., 7 miles SE. of Richland station.

Debschwitz, dĕb'shwits, a village of Reuss, Younger Line, district of Gera, on the White Elster. It has varied manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 6032.

Decatur, dẽ-kā'tẽr, the most southwestern county of Georgia, has an area of 1010 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River and intersected by the Flint River. Capital, Bainbridge. Pop. in 1890, 19,949; in 1900, 29,454.

Decatur, a county in the SE. part of Indiana, has an area of 384 sq. m. It is drained by Clifty and Sand creeks. The county contains much valuable building-stone. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. in 1890, 19,277; in 1900, 19,518.

Decatur, a county in the S. part of Iowa, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 534 sq. m. It is intersected by the Crooked Fork of the Grand River and also drained by the Weldon River. Capital, Leon. Pop. in 1890, 15,643; in 1900, 18,115.

Decatur, a county in the NW. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska. Area, 900 sq. m. It is intersected by Sappa, Prairie Dog, and Beaver creeks. Capital, Oberlin. Pop. in 1890, 8414; in 1900, 9234.

Decatur, a county of western Tennessee, has an area of 287 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Tennessee River, and is intersected by Beech Creek. Capital, Decaturville. Pop. in 1890, 8995; in 1900, 10,439.

Decatur, a banking city, capital of Morgan co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, 90 miles N. by W. of Birmingham. It is on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Rs. It has bridge-, horseshoe-nail and car-works, machine-shops, cotton-, cotton-seed oil-, saw- and shingle-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3114.

Decatur, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., 15 miles W. by S. of Bentonville. Pop. 200.

Decatur, a post-town, capital of Dekalb co., Ga., is 6 miles ENE. of Atlanta, on the Georgia R. The Agnes Scott Institute and Donald Fraser High School are located here. Pop. in 1900, 1418.

Decatur, a city of Illinois, the capital of Macon co., is on the N. bank of the Sangamon River and on the Illinois Central, the Wabash and other railroads, 38 miles E. of Springfield. The city has flouring-, cereal- and planing-mills, and manufactures of woollens, iron, farming-implements, bridges, carriages, cutlery, biscuits, etc. It has a Catholic convent and academy and the Milliken University. There are railroad repair-shops. It is a shipping point for grain, live-stock, and coal. Pop. in 1880, 9547; in 1890, 16,841; in 1900, 20,754.

Decatur, a banking city, capital of Adams co., Ind., on the St. Mary's River, 21 miles SSE. of Fort Wayne. It is on the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City and other railroads. It has manufactures of machinery, butter-tubs, tiles, staves, egg-cases, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3142; in 1900, 4142.

Decatur, a banking post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, 65 miles S. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 367.

Decatur, a banking post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 24 miles SW. of Kalamazoo. It has novelty-works, lumber-mills, etc., and is a shipping point for garden-produce. Pop. in 1900, 1356.

Decatur, a post-village, capital of Newton co., Miss., 64 miles E. by N. of Jackson. Pop. 150.

Decatur, a post-hamlet of Cole co., Mo., 13 miles S. of Centertown.

Decatur, a banking post-village of Burt co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 10 miles from Onawa, Iowa. The banking point is Tekamah. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 800.

Decatur, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Decatur township (town), about 54 miles W. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 559; of the village, 100.

Decatur, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, about 50 miles ESE. of Cincinnati. The banking point is Ripley. Pop. about 300.

Decatur, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. It has mines of bituminous coal. Pop. in 1900, 3810.

Decatur, a post-township and village of Mifflin co., Pa. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1420; of the village, 60.

Decatur, a post-village, capital of Meigs co., Tenn., 2 miles SE. of the Tennessee River and 14 miles NW. of Athens. Pop. 250.

Decatur, a banking post-town, capital of Wise co., Tex., on the Fort Wayne and Denver City R., 65 miles WNW. of Dallas. It has cotton-gins and mills, and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 1562. The Northwest Texas Baptist College is located here.

Decatur, a township (town) of Green co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 650.

Decaturville, a post-hamlet of Camden co., Mo., about 18 miles N. of Lebanon.

Decaturville, a banking post-village, capital of Decatur co., Tenn., 5 miles W. of the Tennessee River and about 8 miles SW. of Perryville. It has the Decaturville High School. Pop. about 250.

Decazeville, dẹh-kȧz'veel', a town of France, in Aveyron, 19 miles NE. of Villefranche, with extensive iron-forges and manufactures of bar-iron and rails. Here are large coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 11,469.

Deccan, or **Dekkan,** dĕk'kạn (Sanskrit, *Dakshina*, dȧk-shee'nȧ,—*i.e.*, "the south"), a term formerly applied to the whole of India S. of the Nerbudda, but later limited to the country between that river and the Kistna, often designating the central elevated plateau of this region.

Deccan, dĕk'kạn, or **Dukkinshahabazpur,** dŭk-kin-shȧ-hȧ-bȧz-poor', a large island of the Backergunge district, Bengal, in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the river Megna. It is over 30 miles long and is very populous.

Deception Island, near South Shetland, in the Antarctic Ocean, lat. 62° 55′ S., is volcanic, with a deep lake 5 miles in circumference, and hot springs the temperature of whose water is 140° Fahr.

De Cewsville, dẹh sūz'vĭl, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, 3 miles from Cayuga. Pop. 100.

Decherd, deck'ẹrd, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 82 miles SSE. of Nashville. Pop. about 700.

De Chien Bayou, dẹh sheen (Fr. pron. dẹh she-ăn') bī'oo, in the W. part of Kentucky, flows westward through the S. part of Hickman co. into the Mississippi River.

Decize, dẹh-seez' (anc. *Dece'tia*), a town of France, department of Nièvre, 18 miles SE. of Nevers. It is situated on an island in the Loire, whose summit is crowned by the ruins of an old castle of the dukes of Nevers. Here are large coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 4064.

Deck, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y. The banking point is Mohawk. Pop. 150.

Deckard, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., 12 miles SE. of Meadville.

Decker, a post-village and township of Knox co., Ind. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1327.

Deckers Point, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 12 miles NNE. of Indiana. Pop. about 75.

Deckertown, a banking post-village of Sussex co., N.J., 14 miles NE. of Newton, on the Lehigh and New England and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Rs. It has machine-shops and manufactures of wagons, towels, boots and shoes, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1306.

Deckerville, a post-village of Poinsett co., Ark., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. 275.

Deckerville, a banking post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., 46 miles N. of Port Huron, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Deco'rah, a banking city, capital of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 90 miles NW. of Dubuque. Here are the Norwegian Luther College, founded in 1861, and the Breckenridge Institute. Decorah has carriage-, windmill- and scale-works, flouring- and paper-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3246.

Decora Prairie, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., 3 miles E. of Galesville.

Decoto, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., 27 miles by rail SE. of San Francisco. Pop. about 200.

Deddington, a town of England, co. and 16 miles NNW. of Oxford. Pop. about 1500.

Dedeaghatch, dā'dā-ā-gȧtch', a seaport of European Turkey, in Thrace, on the Ægean Sea, a short distance W. of the mouth of the Maritza. It is the terminus of railway lines from Adrianople and Saloniki. It has a large export trade. Pop. about 2500.

Dedham, ded'ạm, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Iowa, 14 miles by rail E. of Manning. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Dedham, a post-hamlet and township (town) of Hancock co., Me., 8 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 327.

Dedham, a banking post-village, capital of Norfolk co., Mass., and residential suburb of Boston, is on the Charles River, in Dedham township (town), and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles SW. of Boston. It has a handsome court-house, etc., and manufactories of woollen goods, carpets, machinery, pottery, etc. This is the native place of Fisher Ames. Pop. of the town in 1900, 7457.

Dedinovo, dā-de'no-vo, a town of Russia, government of Ryazan, circle of Zaraisk, on the Oka. It is noted in connection with the history of shipbuilding in Russia. Pop. about 7000.

Dedyu'kin, a town of Russia, government and 110 miles N. of Perm. Pop. about 3500.

Dee, a river of Wales and England, rises in Lake Bala, co. of Merioneth, flows between the co. of Denbigh on the W. and Flintshire and Cheshire on the E., passing Chester, a few miles below which town it expands into a broad estuary, opening into the Irish Sea. Total course, 70 miles.

Dee, a river of Scotland, cos. of Aberdeen and Kincardine, rises in the Cairngorm Mountains and flows with a generally E. course to the North Sea at Aberdeen. Total course, 96 miles. It is noted for its picturesque scenery. Its salmon-fishery is one of the most valuable in Scotland. Balmoral is on its banks.

Dee, a river of Scotland, flows southward and enters Solway Firth below Kirkcudbright. Length, 50 miles.

Deedsville, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., 10 miles by rail N. of Peru. Pop. 150.

Deel, a river of Ireland, rises in the Orrery Mountains and flows into the Shannon.

Deemston, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa. The banking point is Beallsville. Pop. in 1900, 428.

Deep Bay, on the SE. coast of China, W. of the Kaulung peninsula, Kwang-tung, is about 90 miles long by 50 miles wide. Lon. of W. point, 113° 52′ E. It was leased to Great Britain in 1898, China retaining the N. coast.

Deep Bottom, a hamlet of Henrico co., Va., on the N. side of the James River, 12 miles by land and 20 miles by water below Richmond, opposite Jones' Neck. It was an important strategic point during a part of the war of 1861–65.

Deep Brook, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles SE. of Annapolis. Pop. 150.

Deep Clove Creek, of Sussex co., N.J., rises at the SE. base of the Blue Mountain and enters the Wallkill River a little below Deckertown.

Deep Creek, of Indiana, runs eastward and northward in Lake co. and enters the Calumet River.

Deep Creek, of North Carolina, flows into the Tar River a few miles above Tarboro.

Deep Creek, of Anderson co., S.C., enters the Kiowee River a few miles from its mouth.

Deepcreek, a post-hamlet of Anson co., N.C.

Deepcreek, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va., on the Dismal Swamp Canal, 10 miles S. of Norfolk. Pop. 300.

Deepcreek, a post-village of Spokane co., Wash., 10 miles N. by W. of Cheney, on the Northern Pacific R.

Deep River, of North Carolina, was called **Sapponah** by the Indians. It rises in Guilford co., runs in a SSE. direction through Randolph co., and subsequently, flowing nearly eastward, it unites with the Haw River at Haywood in Chatham co., forming by this union the Cape Fear River. The length of the Deep River is estimated at 130 miles.

Deepriver, a banking post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., is near the W. bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 30 miles SE. of Hartford. It has manufactures of combs, ivory goods, wood-turning, hardware, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Deepriver, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on Deep Creek, about 10 miles W. of Valparaiso. Pop. 100.

Deepriver, a banking post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, 70 miles E. of Des Moines. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 403.

Deepriver, a post-village of Guilford co., N.C., on the Deep River, 6 miles E. of High Point.

Deeprun, a post-hamlet of Lenoir co., N.C.

Deep Valley, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., 6 miles E. by S. of Bellton, W.Va. Pop. 50.

Deepwater, a banking post-city of Henry co., Mo., 7 miles S. of Clinton, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. It has manufactures of sewer-pipe, queensware, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1201.

Deep Water Creek, Mo., rises in Bates co., runs E., and enters the Grand River in the S. part of Henry co.

Deer, or **Old Deer,** written also **Deir,** a village of Scotland, co. and 25 miles N. of Aberdeen. It has relics of an old Cistercian monastery, which gave name to the "Book of Deir," a work important to students of Gaelic philology. The village of New Deer is 6 miles to the W.

Deerbrook, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss., 6 miles E. of Brookville.

Deer Creek, Cal., runs southwestward in Tehama co. and enters the Sacramento River about 18 miles below Red bluff.

Deer Creek, Ind., drains part of Miami co. and enters the Wabash River 2 miles SW. of Delphi.

Deer Creek, Md., runs southeastward and eastward, intersects Harford co., and enters the Susquehanna River about 7 miles from its mouth.

Deer Creek, Ohio, runs southeastward through Madison and Pickaway cos. and enters the Scioto River in Ross co., 12 miles N. of Chillicothe. It is about 80 miles long.

Deer Creek, of Allegheny co., Pa., enters the Allegheny River a few miles NE. of Pittsburg.

Deercreek, a banking post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 20 miles NE. of Pekin. Pop. in 1900, 298.

Deercreek, or **West Sono'ra,** a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on Deer Creek, 10 miles S. of Logansport. Pop. 200.

Deercreek, a post-hamlet of Worth co., Iowa. Pop. 50.

Deercreek, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., 10 miles from Aberdeen.

Deercreek, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich.

Deercreek, a post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Wadena. Pop. in 1900, 275.

Deercreek, a post-hamlet of Pickaway co., Ohio, about 28 miles SSW. of Columbus.

Deercreek, a banking post-village of Grant co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 300.

Deercreek, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 476.

Deercreek, a township (town) of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1308.

Deerfield, a river of Vermont, rises in Windham co., in the S. part of the state, and falls into the Connecticut River near Greenfield, Mass. It is about 100 miles long and affords much water-power.

Deerfield, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 24 miles N. of Chicago. Pop. about 275.

Deerfield, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., on the Mississinowa River, 8 miles N. of Winchester. Pop. 100.

Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on a branch of the Wapsipinicon River, 12 miles NE. of Charles City.

Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Kearney co., Kan., 8 miles by rail E. by N. of Lakin.

Deerfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Deerfield township (town), on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 33 miles N. of Springfield. It contains the Deerfield Academy. The town is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River. The banking point is Greenfield. In 1704 Deerfield was taken and almost entirely destroyed by the French and Indians, the inhabitants being massacred or carried into captivity. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1969.

Deerfield, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 13 miles E. of Adrian. Pop. in 1900, 440.

Deerfield, a post-village of Vernon co., Mo., on the Marmiton River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 11 miles E. of Fort Scott, Kan. Pop. about 250.

Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Fergus co., Mont., 15 miles N. by W. of Lewistown. Pop. 25.

Deerfield, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Deerfield township (town), about 16 miles ESE. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1162.

Deerfield, or **Deerfield Corners,** a post-village of Deerfield township (town), Oneida co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, about 2 miles NE. of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1756; of the village, about 700.

Deerfield, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, about 25 miles NE. of Canton. Pop. about 400.

Deerfield, a village of Warren co. Ohio, on the Little Miami River, 6 miles S. of Lebanon. Pop. in 1900, 484.

Deerfield, a township of Tioga co., Pa., on the New York boundary. Pop. in 1900, 964.

Deerfield, a township of Warren co., Pa., in the oil-region, on the W. of the Alleghany River. Pop. in 1900, 711.

Deerfield, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., about 20 miles W. of Staunton.

Deerfield, a banking post-village of Dane co., Wis., 18 miles E. of Madison, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 515.

Deerfield, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1104.

Deerfield Center, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Deerfield township (town), about 16 miles ESE. of Concord.

Deerfield Corners, N.Y. See DEERFIELD.

Deerfield Street, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., 6 miles N. of Bridgeton, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Deergrove, a post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., 32 miles W. of Mendota. Pop. 150.

Deering, Cumberland co., Me., now forming part of Portland.

Deering, a post-township (town) of Hillsboro co., N.H., about 18 miles SW. of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 486.

Deer Island, an island of Ireland, on the W. shore of the estuary of the Fergus, about 6 miles below Clare.

Deer Island, in the harbor of Boston, Mass., contains reformatory institutions, etc.

Deer Island, New Brunswick, is in Passamaquoddy Bay, near its entrance, on the SW. side. It is about 7 miles long and 3 miles broad. Pop. 1000.

Deer Island, a small island of Newfoundland, 12 miles from Burgeo.

Deer Island, one of a group in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, 7 miles from Green's Pond.

Deer Islands, two small islands in the Malay Archipelago, in Macassar Strait.

Deer Isle, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., is in Deer Isle township (town), on Penobscot Bay, about 25 miles ENE. of Rockland. The town is an island nearly 10 miles long, with two smaller islands and some islets. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2047.

Deer Lake, a village of Lake co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. Pop. about 150.

Deerlick, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W.Va., about 25 miles SE. of Gallipolis, Ohio.

Deerlodge, a county in the W. part of Montana, is drained by the Hell Gate, Teton, Sun, and Blackfoot rivers. Area, 4252 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, and this county is situated on the summit and both sides of the Rocky Mountains. Here are extensive prairies adapted to pasturage. The soil of the valleys is fertile, but is mostly uncultivated, and the prosperity of the people is largely derived from gold-mines (hydraulic and placer). Capital, Anaconda. Here are some of the largest copper-smelting works in the world. The fertile valley of Deerlodge River is about 35 miles long. Pop. in 1890, 15,155; in 1900, 17,393.

Deerlodge, a banking city of Deerlodge co., Mont., on the Deerlodge River, 40 miles by rail N. by W. of Butte City. Gold is its staple product. It is the seat of the College of Montana and of St. Mary's Academy. Pop. in 1900, 1324.

Deerlodge, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Nev. Pop. 50.

Deerlodge, a post-village of Morgan co., Tenn., 10 miles by rail N. by W. of Wartburg. Pop. 300.

Deerlodge Creek (or **River**), Mont., rises in the Rocky Mountains, in the S. part of Deerlodge co., runs northward, and forms part of the Hell Gate River.

Deerlyck, or **Deerlyk,** dâr'like, a manufacturing place of Belgium, in West Flanders, arrondissement of Courtrai. Pop. in 1900, 5429.

Deerpark, a post-village of Washington co., Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 41 miles NNW. of Mobile. Pop. about 400.

Deerpark, a post-township of Lasalle co., Ill., about 7 miles SW. of Ottawa. Pop. 851.

Deerpark, a post-town and summer-resort of Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 47 miles SW. of Cumberland and 226 miles from Baltimore. It is 2441 feet above sea-level.

Deerpark, a township of Orange co., N.Y., contiguous to Port Jervis, is bounded on the SW. by the Delaware River, is drained by the Neversink River, and is intersected by the Erie R. Pop., with Port Jervis, in 1900, 11,317.

Deerpark, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 38 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 140.

Deerpark, a post-village of Spokane co., Wash., on the Spokane Falls and Northern R. Pop. 125.

Deerpark, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., 27 miles by rail NE. of Hudson.

Deer Park, a post-town of York co., Ontario, ½ mile from Toronto, its banking point. Pop. about 900.

Deerplain, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ill.

Deerridge, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Mo., 7 miles N. of La Belle.

Deer River, a banking post-village of Itasca co., Minn., 14 miles NW. by W. of Grand Rapids, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 251.

Deer River, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Deer River, 12 miles by rail N. of Lowville. Pop. about 300.

Deerrun, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W.Va., 8 miles NE. of Franklin.

Deers, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Wabash R. The banking point is Sidney. Pop. 150.

Deersville, or **Deerville,** a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 12 miles WNW. of Cadiz. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Deer Tail River, Wis., rises in Chippewa co. and enters the Chippewa River in the same county.

Deertrail, a post-village of Arapahoe co., Colo., on the Union Pacific R., 55 miles E. of Denver. Pop. 150.

Deerwood, a post-village of Crow Wing co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Brainerd. Pop. about 400.

Deés, dē'ăsh', or **Dés,** dăsh, a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, capital of the co. of Szolnok-Doboka, at the confluence of the Great and Little Szamos, 28 miles NNE. of Klausenburg. It is picturesquely situated amid wooded

mountains and has fine public buildings, including a theatre. There are saline springs here, and near by is the great salt-mine of Deésakna. Pop. in 1900, 9888.

Deeson, a post-village of Bolivar co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Deeth, a post-village of Elko co., Nev., on the Southern Pacific R., 239 miles W. of Ogden. Pop. 100.

Deferiet, a village of Jefferson co., N.Y. The banking point is Watertown. It has large paper-mills.

Defiance, a county in the NW. part of Ohio, has an area of 412 sq. m. It is intersected by the Maumee River, and also drained by the Auglaize and Tiffin rivers. Capital, Defiance. Pop. in 1890, 25,769; in 1900, 26,387.

Defiance, a banking post-town of Shelby co., Iowa, on the West Nishnabatona River, 50 miles NE. of Council Bluffs, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 387.

Defiance, a post-village of Delta co., Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. 150.

Defiance, a city, capital of Defiance co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Maumee River, at the mouth of the Auglaize, 50 miles SW. of Toledo, and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Wabash Rs. It is on the Miami and Erie Canal. It has extensive machine-shops and manufactories of farming-implements, sash, blinds, headings, wagons, etc. Here is Defiance College. Pop. in 1900, 7579.

Defiance, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. The banking point is Everett. Pop. 200.

Defiance, Mount, an eminence in Essex co., N.Y., overlooking the site of Fort Ticonderoga.

Defoe, a post-town of Henry co., Ky., 8 miles SE. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1900, 122.

Deford, a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich. Pop. 60.

De Forest, a post-village of Warwick co., Ind., 3 miles by rail W. of Boonville. Pop. 150.

Deforest, a banking post-village of Dane co., Wis., 14 miles N. of Madison, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 400.

De Funiak Springs, a banking post-town, capital of Walton co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 80 miles E. by N. of Pensacola. It has a state normal-school and is the seat of the Florida Chautauqua Assembly. Pop. (precinct) in 1900, 1661.

Degagnac, dęh-gȧn'yȧk', a small town of France, in Lot, 6 miles SSW. of Gourdon.

Degama, a seaboard port of Southern Nigeria.

Degele, a post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec. The banking point is Fraserville. Pop. 150.

Degerloch, dȧ'ghęr-lok', a village of Württemberg, 3 miles S. of Stuttgart. It is picturesquely situated on an eminence and is a favorite resort of the Stuttgarters. Pop. in 1900, 3158.

Deggendorf, dĕg'ghęn-dorf', a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 29 miles NW. of Passau. It is situated at the base of the picturesque Bavarian forest. Pop. in 1900, 6843.

Deggingen, dĕg'ghing-ęn, a village of Württemberg, 6 miles WSW. of Geislingen.

De Glaize Bayou, dęh glȧz bī'oo, of Avoyelles parish, La., communicates with Atchafalaya Bayou.

Dego, dȧ'go, a village of Italy, 18 miles S. of Acqui. Here Bonaparte defeated the Austrians in April, 1796.

Dego, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. about 200.

Degraff, a post-village of Swift co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 127 miles W. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 165.

Degraff, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Miami River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles WSW. of Bellefontaine. Pop. in 1900, 1150.

De Grey, a river of West Australia, empties into the Indian Ocean in about lat. 20° 5′ S.

Dehaven, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Sharpsburg. Pop. 200.

Dehli, a city of British India. See DELHI.

Dehra Dun, dȧ'rȧ dōōn, a town of British India, capital of Dehra Dun district, about 70 miles E. of Umballa. Lat. 30° 19′ N.; lon. 78° 5′ E. It is situated at an elevation of over 2000 feet in the midst of mango forests. It is a rapidly growing town. The English have established a school of forestry here. Pop. in 1901, 28,095.

Dehra Dun, a district of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, division of Meerut. It consists of the valley (*dun*) of Dehra and of the hill-tract called Jaunsar Bawar, the former having the Ganges on the E. and the Jumna on the W. Capital, Dehra Dun.

Dehra Ghazi Khan. See DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Dehra Ismail Khan. See DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

Deibertsville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. The banking point is Allentown or Slatington. Pop. 130.

Deidesheim, dī'dęs-hīme', a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 4 miles N. of Neustadt-an-der-Hardt. It is a prosperous little place and is noted for its wines. Pop. in 1900, 2808.

Deir, dȧr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in El-Jezireh, on the Euphrates, not far above the confluence of the Khabur. Pop. estimated at about 20,000. It is the capital of the Mutessarriflik of Zor.

Deir, a village of Scotland. See DEER.

Deira, dā'e-ra, the name of a petty kingdom in Britain, N. of the Humber, founded by the Angles in the sixth century. It was united with Bernicia into the kingdom of Northumbria.

Deir-el-Kamer, dȧr ĕl kȧm'ęr, or **Deir-el-Kamar,** a town of Syria, 14 miles SSE. of Beirut. It is picturesquely situated on the slope of the Lebanon, at an elevation of nearly 3000 feet, in a well-cultivated district. The inhabitants are engaged mainly in the culture of the vine and in the production and weaving of silk. Pop. between 5000 and 10,000, mainly Maronites, the remainder being Druses and Jews.

Deirut, dā-root', a town of Lower Egypt, province and 18 miles SSE. of Rosetta, on the W. bank of the western arm of the Nile.

Deisslingen, dīs'ling-ęn, a village of Württemberg, Black Forest, 35 miles SW. of Tübingen.

Dekalb', a county in the NE. part of Alabama, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 772 sq. m. It is drained by several small affluents of the Tennessee River and by Wills Creek. The surface is diversified by picturesque scenery. Among the prominent features is a ridge called Lookout Mountain, between which and another ridge is the long fertile valley of Wills Creek. Capital, Fort Payne. Pop. in 1890, 21,106; in 1900, 23,558.

Dekalb, a county in the northwest-central part of Georgia, has an area of 271 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Chattahoochee River and is also drained by the South River. The surface is hilly or undulating and extensively covered with forests. Stone Mountain, about 2200 feet high, is in this county. Capital, Decatur. Pop. in 1890, 17,189; in 1900, 21,112.

Dekalb, a county in the N. part of Illinois, has an area of 646 sq. m. It is drained by Sycamore Creek or the South Kishwaukee River. Capital, Sycamore. Pop. in 1890, 27,066; in 1900, 31,756.

Dekalb, a county in the NE. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 369 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Joseph River (branch of the Maumee) and by Cedar Creek. Capital, Auburn. Pop. in 1890, 24,307; in 1900, 25,711.

Dekalb, a county in the NW. part of Missouri, has an area of 420 sq. m. It is drained by the Grindstone Fork of the Grand River and by Livingston and Malden creeks. Capital, Maysville. Pop. in 1890, 14,539; in 1900, 14,418.

Dekalb, a county in the central part of Tennessee, has an area of 322 sq. m. The eastern portion of the county is intersected from N. to S. by the Caney Fork of the Cumberland River, which forms its SE. boundary. Capital, Smithville. Pop. in 1890, 15,650; in 1900, 16,460.

Dekalb, a banking city of Dekalb co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great-Western Rs., 58 miles W. of Chicago. It has extensive manufactures of barb and woven wire, cheese, shoes, lever harrows, gloves, mittens, etc. It is the seat of the Northern Illinois Normal School. Pop. in 1900, 5904.

Dekalb, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ind., 6 miles by rail S. by W. of Auburn. Pop. 60.

Dekalb, a post-village, capital of Kemper co., Miss., about 36 miles N. of Meridian. Pop. about 250.

Dekalb, a banking post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., 18 miles by rail E. of Atchison, Kan. Pop. about 400.

Dekalb, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, about 7 miles SW. of Canton. Pop. about 100.

Dekalb, a banking post-village of Bowie co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 34 miles W. of Texarkana. Pop. about 425.

Dekalb, a post-village of Gilmer co., W.Va., on the Little Kanawha River, about 44 miles ESE. of Parkersburg.

Dekalb Junction, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 19 miles SSE. of Ogdensburg. Pop. 400.

Dekkan, a region in India. See DECCAN.

Dekorra, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., in Dekorra township (town), on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River, 5 miles S. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 908.

Deko'ven, a mining post-town of Union co., Ky., 14 miles by rail SW. of Morganfield. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 800.

Delabole, a station in Cornwall, England, near the extensive Delabole slate-quarries, 2 miles from Camelford.

Delabole, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. The banking point is Pen Argyl. Pop. about 150.

Delafield, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., 97 miles by rail ESE. of St. Louis, Mo.

Delafield, a post-village and summer-resort of Waukesha co., Wis., on the Bark River, about 26 miles W. of Milwaukee. It is near several small lakes and has flour-mills, etc. Pop. about 200.

Del'ago'a Bay, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, in Portuguese East Africa, 55 miles in length from N. to S., by 20 miles across. Lat. of Cape St. Mary, Inyack Island, 25° 58′ S.; lon. 33° 15′ E. The bay receives the Inkomali River from the N. and the Mapua, or Usutu, from the S., and has on its W. side an estuary termed English River. On the N. side of the bay is Lourenço Marquez, which is connected by rail with Pretoria.

Delair, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. 170.

De La Mar, a village of Shasta co., Cal. The banking point is Redding, and the post-station, Winthrop.

De Lamar′, a post-village of Owyhee co., Idaho. The banking point is Caldwell. Pop. about 450.

Del'amar′, a post-village of Lincoln co., Nev., in a gold-mining region, 38 miles SW. of Pioche. Pop. about 700.

Delancey, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., 6 miles by rail S. by W. of Delhi. Pop. 150.

Delancey, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Punxsutawney. It has coal- and iron-industries. Pop. about 1500.

Delanco, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 13 miles NE. of Camden, and on the Pennsylvania R. It has manufactures of shoes, etc. Pop. about 700.

De Land, a banking post-town and health-resort, capital of Volusia co., Fla., on the Plant System, 58 miles SSE. of Palatka. It is in a fruit-growing region and is the seat of the John B. Stetson University. Pop. in 1900, 1449.

Deland, a banking post-village of Piatt co., Ill., 15 miles by rail NW. of Monticello. Pop. in 1900, 411.

De Laney, a post-village of Madison co., Ark., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop. 200.

Delaneys, a post-village of Kent co., Del., 7 miles by rail W. of Clayton. Pop. 100.

Delaneys, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., 13 miles N. of Salem.

Delano, del'a-no, a post-village of Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 197 miles SSE. of Stockton. Pop. about 400.

Delano, a post-village of Winnebago co., Iowa, 9 miles NE. of Forest City.

Delano, a banking post-village of Wright co., Minn., on the South Fork of the Crow River and on the Great Northern R., 40 miles W. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 967.

Delano, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Broad Mountain and on a branch of the Lehigh Valley R., near the point where it crosses the Catawissa R., 5 miles ENE. of Mahanoy City. Pop. about 475.

Delano, Mount, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in the SW. part of Montana, about lat. 45° 32′ N. It has an altitude of 10,200 feet.

Delanson, a post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R. The banking point is Albany. Pop. about 350.

Delaplaine, a post-village of Greene co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 138 miles NE. of Little Rock.

Del'aplane′, or **Del'aplaine′,** formerly **Piedmont,** a post-village of Fauquier co., Va., on the Southern R., 63 miles W. of Alexandria. Pop. 125.

De Large Bayou, dẹh larzh bī'oo, of Louisiana, runs SW. in Terre Bonne parish and enters the Gulf of Mexico.

Delarof Harbor, Alaska. See UNGA.

Delassus, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 87 miles S. of St. Louis. Pop. 75.

Delatyn, dĕl'ā-teen, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Pruth, 10 miles S. of Nadworna. It has salines and frequented baths. Pop. in 1900, 6097.

Delavan, a banking city of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton and the Illinois Central Rs., 24 miles S. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 1304.

Delavan, a post-hamlet of Morris co., Kan.

Delavan, a banking post-village of Faribault co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 30 miles S. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 321.

Delavan, a banking city and summer-resort of Walworth co., Wis., on Turtle Creek and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 62 miles SW. of Milwaukee. It has an institution for the deaf and dumb, mineral springs, and various manufactories. Pop. in 1900, 2244.

Delavan, a township (town) of Walworth co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 993.

Delavan Lake, a village and resort of Walworth co., Wis.

Delawanna, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 4 miles SW. of Paterson.

Delaware, dĕl'a-war, a river of the eastern United States, formed by two branches, sometimes called the Cocquago and the Popacton, which rise in the Western Catskills of New York near the NE. border of Delaware co., and unite at Hancock, in the same county. From this point it runs southeastward, forming the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, until it reaches Port Jervis and touches the northern extremity of New Jersey. Confronted here by the barrier of the Kittatinny Mountain, it deflects its course southwestward along the base of that ridge to the Delaware Water Gap, where, in a region of strikingly picturesque scenery, it has cut a gorge-like passage through the mountain and appears on the Atlantic side. This mountain-gap, which parallels the cut of the Potomac across the Blue Ridge at Harper's Ferry and that of the Hudson across the Highlands, is 2 miles long and is flanked by precipitous heights which rise 1000–1200 feet above the water. (See DELAWARE WATER GAP.) After passing Easton the river flows southeastward to Bordentown, and thence southwestward to Philadelphia, about 40 miles below which, between the states of Delaware and New Jersey, it expands into the estuary called Delaware Bay (which see). This river forms the entire boundary between New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The length of the main stream is estimated at 375 miles. It is about ½ of a mile wide at Philadelphia, and 2 or 3 miles wide at some points below that city. The tide ascends to Trenton, about 130 miles from the sea. The chief towns on its banks are Philadelphia, Wilmington, Camden, Chester, Trenton, Easton, Newcastle, Burlington, and Bristol. It is navigable for the largest ships to Philadelphia, and steamboats can ascend to Trenton during high tide. The lowest point at which the river is crossed by a bridge is Philadelphia. A canal follows the right bank of this river from Bristol to Easton, about 60 miles, and other canals connect the Delaware with the Hudson River. The Delaware and Chesapeake Canal also unites Delaware City, on the lower river in Delaware, with Chesapeake City, Md., and thus places Philadelphia in direct water-communication with Baltimore. The chief tributaries of the Delaware are the Lehigh and Schuylkill rivers and Brandywine and Rancocas creeks.

Delaware, one of the Middle Atlantic states, in area the smallest state in the Union except Rhode Island, is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the Delaware River and Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and S. and W. by Maryland. Its length (from 38° 28′ to 39° 50′ N. lat.) is 96 miles; its breadth ranges from 9 to 36 miles. Area, 2050 sq. m. (of the land-surface, 1960 sq. m.), more than one-half of which consists of cultivated farm-lands.

Face of the Country.—The N. portion is finely diversified with hill and dale and is one of the most fertile, beautiful, and healthful tracts in the state. Southward the surface is nearly a dead level, relieved by a long low ridge or water-shed running N. and S., and having numerous swampy tracts, whence flow to the E. and W. most of the streams of the state. The southern portion is mainly sandy, with large marsh- and swamp-tracts remaining. The highest elevation of the state appears to be only 280 feet above the sea. Along the coast there are salt-marshes and some shallow lagoons fenced from the open sea by long, low sand-spits. The interior of the state has much light soil, which is easily and profitably cultivated. Kaolin, bog-iron, glass-sand, and shell-marl are found, all of which have been wrought to a considerable extent. The greater part of the state is constituted of Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Post-Tertiary deposits, but in the N. the Archæan or Azoic basement unites it with the (presumably) Archæan tract of the Philadelphia region. Delaware stands fourth among the states of the Union as a producer of granite. From some of the swamps large quantities of well-preserved and excellent timber have been dug and wrought into shingles. There are useful chalybeate waters at Faulkland, in the N. The streams—Brandywine, Christiana, Duck, Murderkill, Jones, Mishildion, Indian, and Nanticoke—are mainly insignificant, although affording many navigable highways to the interior. Christiana Creek admits merchant-vessels of considerable tonnage. Delaware Bay and the Delaware River have a deep but not very direct channel, and the western shore of the bay at most points is not readily accessible for large vessels. Rehoboth Bay admits vessels of 6 feet draught. The Delaware and Chesapeake Canal,

finished in 1829 at a cost of $2,250,000, extends 13½ miles from Delaware City to Chesapeake City, Md., and affords passage for coasting-vessels, canal-boats, barges, and small steamers. The noble breakwater at Lewes, begun in 1828 by the United States government, was constructed to afford a harbor of refuge, and for this purpose it has proved eminently serviceable.

Products.—Delaware, once celebrated for its excellent wheat, still produces bountiful crops of that grain and of the other cereals, especially of corn. The principal agricultural crops were in 1900: corn, 5,010,000 bushels; wheat, 1,480,000 bushels; oats, 332,700 bushels; and hay, 44,400 tons. Of late years the production of fruit, notably of peaches, with strawberries and the other small fruits, has been the leading industry. Market-gardening, particularly the raising of early spring vegetables for the supply of the Northern cities, for which the fertile soil and genial climate of the state give a special fitness, attracts much capital. The fruit-evaporating and canning-industries, with large plants at Dover, Milford, Middletown, Smyrna, etc., are prosecuted on an extensive scale. Oyster-, menhaden- and other fisheries and the working of phosphates are also important non-manufacturing industries of the state.

Manufactures are carried on chiefly in Wilmington and its vicinity. The manufactured products are various, and include leather and leathern goods, ships (iron and wood), machinery, cottons, woollens, cars and carriages, car-wheels, cigars, gunpowder, lumber, cast- and wrought-iron, hardware, flour, paper, tobacco, matches, and chemicals.

Counties, Towns, etc.—Delaware has 3 counties: Newcastle in the N., Kent in the centre, and Sussex in the S. The principal towns are Wilmington, a thriving manufacturing city and railroad centre (pop. in 1900, 76,508), Dover, the capital (pop. 3329), Newcastle (pop. 3380), Smyrna, Lewes, Delaware City, Milford, Laurel, Seaford, and Georgetown. The chief educational institution is Delaware College, located at Newark. An agricultural college for colored students is at Dover.

Constitution, etc.—The first constitution was adopted in 1776; a second was adopted in 1792; and the present one in 1897. The governor is elected for four years. The senate consists of 17 members, 7 from the northern county and 5 from each of the other two; they are chosen for a term of four years. The house of representatives has 35 members, the northern county furnishing 15 and the remaining two 10 each. The legislature, called the General Assembly, meets biennially. Delaware has 1 representative in the national congress.

History.—Delaware Bay was discovered by Hudson in 1609, and visited in 1611 by Lord De la Warr. In 1631 the Dutch established a settlement near Cape Henlopen, which was destroyed by the Indians in 1633. In 1638 some Swedes and Finns founded the colony of New Sweden, which extended as far up the river as Wicaco, now in Philadelphia. The region was claimed by the Dutch, and war ensued, resulting in 1655 in the breaking up of the Swedish colony by Dutch forces from New Amsterdam. When New Netherland fell into the hands of the English, the possession of Delaware was disputed by the Duke of York and Lord Baltimore. The year 1683 witnessed the purchase of the proprietorship by William Penn. Thenceforth the region, which was known as the Three Lower Counties on the Delaware, was governed as a part of Pennsylvania until 1703, when it received a separate legislature. The three counties remained, however, under the proprietary governors of Pennsylvania until the Revolution. In 1776 Delaware declared itself an independent state. Delaware was the first state to ratify the United States constitution, 1787. It retained slavery until it was abrogated in 1865 by the thirteenth amendment to the Federal constitution.

The population in 1790 was 59,094; in 1800, 64,273; in 1810, 72,674; in 1820, 72,749; in 1830, 76,748; in 1840, 78,085; in 1850, 91,532; in 1860, 112,216; in 1870, 125,015; in 1880, 146,608; in 1890, 168,493; in 1900, 184,735.

Delaware, a county in the E. part of Indiana, has an area of 395 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mississinewa River and the West Fork of the White River. Capital, Muncie. Pop. in 1890, 30,131; in 1900, 49,624.

Delaware, an eastern county of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Maquoketa River and by Buffalo Creek and also drained by Beaver and Plum creeks. Capital, Manchester. Pop. in 1890, 5645; in 1900, 19,185.

Delaware, a southeastern county of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 1531 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Susquehanna River and is intersected by the two branches of the Delaware River,—namely, the Coquago and the Popacton, which unite on the SW. border of the county. It is partly drained by Beaver Kill and the Charlotte River. Capital, Delhi. Pop. in 1890, 45,496; in 1900, 46,413.

Delaware, a county in the central part of Ohio, has an area of 431 sq. m. It is intersected by the Scioto and Whetstone (or Olentangy) rivers, which run southward, and is also drained by Walnut, Mill, and other creeks. Capital, Delaware. Pop. in 1890, 27,189; in 1900, 26,401.

Delaware, a southeastern county of Pennsylvania, is adjacent to Philadelphia. Area, 178 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Delaware River, on the SW. by the Brandywine, and is drained by Darby, Chester, and Crum creeks. The surface is pleasantly diversified by undulations and hills of moderate height. Capital, Media. Pop. in 1890, 74,683; in 1900, 94,762.

Delaware, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ark., 25 miles (direct) E. of Paris.

Delaware, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., 47 miles by rail W. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 170.

Delaware, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 41 miles W. of Dubuque. Pop. about 250.

Delaware, a post-hamlet of Daviess co., Ky., on the Green River, about 14 miles WSW. of Owensboro. Pop. 100.

Delaware, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Lackawanna and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Rs. The banking point is Belvidere. Pop. 170.

Delaware, a township (town) of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 1541.

Delaware, a city, capital of Delaware co., Ohio, is situated on the Whetstone (or Olentangy) River, on the Hocking Valley and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 24 miles N. of Columbus. It contains a courthouse, railroad-shops, foundries, chair- and furniture-factories, manufactures of carriages, cigars, tilings, etc. It is the seat of the Ohio Wesleyan University, which was founded in 1844 and has about 1300 students and a library of 35,000 volumes. Sulphur springs and other mineral springs are found here. Pop. in 1900, 7940.

Delaware, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1133.

Delaware, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1323.

Delaware, a township of Northumberland co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 1581.

Delaware, a township of Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 721.

Delaware, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Thames River, 14 miles NW. of St. Thomas. Pop. 300.

Delaware Bay is an inlet of the sea, or an estuary, through which the Delaware River enters the Atlantic Ocean. It is between Delaware on the W. and New Jersey on the E. The entrance of the bay, which is between Cape May and Cape Henlopen, is about 11 miles wide and its length is nearly 60 miles. It is about 3 miles wide at the upper extremity (near Delaware City), below which it gradually expands to a width of 25 miles. A long breakwater, constructed by the Federal government, in this bay, at Cape Henlopen, forms a safe and spacious harbor, in which the water is from 4 to 6 fathoms deep.

Delaware City, a banking city of Newcastle co., Del., on the Delaware River where it merges into Delaware Bay, about 12 miles S. by W. of Wilmington. It is the eastern terminus of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; it is on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. Pop. in 1900, 1132.

Delaware Gap, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J., about 1 mile SE. of Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Delaware Mine, a mining post-village of Keweenaw co., Mich., 23 miles NE. of Calumet. Copper is mined here.

Delaware River, eastern U.S. See DELAWARE.

Delaware River, or **Grasshopper Creek** (Fr. *Sauterelle*), Kan., drains parts of Brown and Atchison cos., and enters the Kansas River about 12 miles above Lawrence.

Delawares, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va., on the Seaboard Air Line.

Delaware Water Gap, a post-borough and summer-resort of Monroe co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., 108 miles N. of Philadelphia and 89 miles W. by N. of New York. Here the Delaware River passes through the Kittatinny Mountain in a narrow gorge, on each side of which is a precipice 1000–1200 feet higher than the water. Mount Minsi, on the Pennsylvania side, rises to an absolute elevation of about 1500 feet, and Mount Tammany, on the New Jersey side, to 1480 feet. The gorge exhibits marks of glaciation. The village is about 1½ miles from the gorge. Near by is a slate-factory or quarry. Pop. in 1890, 467; in 1900, 469.

Delbrück, dĕl'brük, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 9 miles WNW. of Paderborn. Pop. abut 1300.

Delcambre, a post-village of Iberia parish, La. The banking point is Abbeville. Pop. in 1900, 100.

Delcarbo, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. The banking point is Sullivan. Pop. 200.

Delden, dĕl'dẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 10 miles SE. of Almelo. Pop. about 2000.

Delémont, dẹh'lā'môn' (Ger. *Delsberg*, dlĕs'bĕRG), a a town of Switzerland, canton and 29 miles N. of Bern, on the Sorne. It contains a château of the former bishops of Basel. Pop. in 1900, 5151.

Delcon, a banking post-village of Comanche co., Tex., on the Texas Central R., 9 miles W. of Dublin. It is a shipping point for cotton and produce. Pop. 800.

Delcon Springs, a post-town of Volusia co., Fla., on the Plant System, 22 miles N. by W. of Enterprise. Pop. in 1900, 183.

Delevan, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Pennsylvania R., 38 miles SSE. of Buffalo. It has manufactures of carriages, butter, cheese, lumber, flour, etc. Pop. about 700.

Delford, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 746.

Delfshaven. See DELFTSHAVEN.

Delft, dĕlft (commonly pronounced dĕlf), a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 9 miles NW. of Rotterdam, on the canal between it and the Hague. It is intersected by a number of canals, bordered with lindens. The principal edifices are the palace in which William of Orange was assassinated, 1584, now used as a museum; a mediæval Gothic church, with the tomb of that prince and that of Grotius; another old church, with the tombs of Van Tromp, Peter Hein, and Leeuwenhoeck, and the town-hall. The town possesses a large polytechnic institute and supports an institution for the training of officials for the East India service. It has an extensive military arsenal and manufactories of arms and ammunition. Delft was formerly famous for the manufacture of the kind of pottery known as delft-ware, but such articles are now mostly made elsewhere. This industry has recently revived. The most attractive feature of Delft is the beautiful suburban workingmen's quarter, called Agneta Park. Pop. in 1903, 32,084.

Delft, a small island off the NW. coast of Ceylon, about 8 miles long by 3 miles broad and surrounded by coral reefs.

Delftshaven, dĕlfts'hā'vẹn, or **Delfshaven,** a former town of the Netherlands, on the right bank of the Meuse, now forming a SW. suburb of Rotterdam.

Delfzijl, dĕlf-zīl' (L. *Cas'trum Delfzilia'num*), a town of the Netherlands, province and 16 miles ENE. of Groningen, on the W. shore of the Dollart. It is strongly fortified. It has considerable trade and fisheries. Pop. in 1900, 7395.

Delga, a town of Egypt, in the province of Assiut (Siut). Pop. about 11,000.

Delgada, a town of the Azores. See PONTA DELGADA.

Delgado (dĕl-gä'do), **Cape,** on the E. coast of Africa, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 10° 24′ S.

Delhi, or **Dehli,** dĕl'lee (anc. *Indraprastha*, afterwards *Dilli*), a city of British India, capital of a district and division of the same name, in the SE. corner of the Punjab, and formerly capital of the Mogul empire. It is on the right bank of the Jumna. Lat. 28° 40′ N.; lon. 77° 17′ E. The river is here crossed by a splendid railway bridge. The town consists of a Mohammedan and a Hindu quarter. The English district, containing the arsenal and barracks, is separated from the rest of the city. Delhi is partly surrounded by a lofty stone wall, with a number of imposing gates. The principal street is lined with stately buildings and is an animated thoroughfare. Under the old Mogul emperors, Delhi became in the seventeenth century the most magnificent city in the world. The population of the city at the height of its splendor is said to have numbered 2,000,000. Many of the finest architectural monuments are now dilapidated or in ruins. The vast palace of Shah Jehan (called the Fort), the abode of the Mogul emperors, in part torn down by the authorities since the rebellion of 1857, was a surpassing product of Moslem architecture. It is a mile or more in circuit and presents in its interior a bewildering display of carvings and inlaid-work. The Jumma Musjid, or great mosque, also the work of Shah Jehan, built of red sandstone and white marble, is one of the glories of India. Another remarkable structure is the black mosque. In the suburbs are the splendid tombs of the imperial family. The Kutab-Minar is an exquisitely constructed tower rising to a height of 238 feet and tapering from a width of 47 ft. to 9 ft. at the top. The surrounding country to the extent of 40 sq. m. is covered with the débris of ruined buildings. The town is well supplied with water by an aqueduct and has public gardens of great extent and beauty. The bazaars of Delhi are famous for their shawls, their precious stones, and their gold- and silver-ware. The city is a great industrial-, banking- and commercial-centre. Delhi may be regarded as the capital of Mohammedanism in India. Its printing-presses are busy reproducing the masterpieces of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani literature. The city first became the seat of an independent Mohammedan realm at the beginning of the thirteenth century. It was taken by Baber, the founder of the Mogul dynasty, in 1526 and has been under British rule since 1803. In 1857 it was the scene of a terrible massacre of Europeans, and in the same year it was stormed and taken by a small British and native force after a memorable siege. Pop. in 1872, 154,417; in 1891, 193,580; in 1901, 208,385.

Delhi, a division or commissionership of British India, in the Punjab government. Area, about 15,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 4,587,062. Capital, Delhi.

Delhi, a district of the Delhi division of the Punjab. It is a narrow strip, 75 miles long, bounded E. by the river Jumna. Among the products are wheat, cotton, and sugar. Capital, Delhi.

Delhi, dĕl'hi, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 13¼ miles NNW. of Alton.

Delhi, a banking post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 85 miles NNW. of Davenport. Pop. about 500.

Delhi, a banking post-village of Richland parish, La., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 37 miles WNW. of Vicksburg. Pop. about 600.

Delhi, a post-village of Redwood co., Minn., 6 miles by rail NW. of Redwood Falls. Pop. 120.

Delhi, a banking post-village and summer-resort, capital of Delaware co., N.Y., is on the W. or main branch of the Delaware River, about 68 miles WSW. of Albany, on the New York, Ontario and Western R. It contains the Delaware Academy, silk-mills, and manufactures of cheese, condensed milk, carriages, etc. Butter, milk, and live-stock are extensively shipped. Pop. in 1900, 2078; of the township (town), 3243.

Delhi, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, is on the bank of the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 9 miles W. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 829.

Delhi, a post-hamlet of McPherson co., S.Dak., 10 miles SE. of Leola.

Delhi, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Tex., 16 miles E. of Lockhart.

Delhi, or **Fredericksburg,** a banking post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on the Rowan River and on the Grand Trunk R., 86 miles W. of Buffalo. It has a trade in lumber and various manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 823.

Delhi Mills, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Huron River and on the Michigan Central R., 5 miles NW. of Ann Arbor. Pop. 75.

Deli, dā'lee, a town and capital of a small native state on the NE. coast of the island of Sumatra. The town stands at the mouth of a river of the same name. Tobacco, pepper, nutmegs, etc., are extensively cultivated.

Delia, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Delia, dā'le-ä, a town of Sicily, 11 miles SSW. of Caltanissetta. Pop. about 4600.

Delia Lake, a small mountain-lake in the W. part of Essex co., N.Y., among the Adirondacks. It is one of the sources of the Hudson River.

Deliceto, dā-le-chā'to, a commune of Italy, province of Foggia, 3 miles SE. of Bovino. Pop. in 1901, 5261.

Delight, a post-village of Pike co., Ark., on the Arkansas Southern R. Pop. 200.

Delight, a post-hamlet of Ellsworth co., Kan., 13 miles NE. of Ellsworth.

Delightful, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 60.

Delila, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., 15 miles ENE. of Danville.

Delisle, dẹ-līl', a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Dayton and Union R., 28 miles NW. of Dayton.

Delitzsch, dā'litsh, a town of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles NE. of Merseburg. It retains in part its old walls and towers. Its industries are very diversified. Pop. in 1900, 10,480.

De'lium (Gr. Δήλιον), in ancient geography, a town on the coast of Bœotia. Here the Bœotians defeated the Athenians in 424 B.C.

Dell, a post-village of Faribault co., Minn. The banking point is Blue Earth City. Pop. about 200.

Dell, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., about 11 miles NE. of Viroqua.

Dellaplane, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C., 40 miles N. of Statesville.

Delle, dĕll (Ger. *Dettenried*), a town of France, 11 miles SE. of Belfort. Pop. in 1901, 2475.

Delli, a town of Timor. See DILLI.

Dell Prairie, a post-township (town) of Adams co., Wis., about 20 miles NW. of Portage, bounded on the W. by the Wisconsin River. Pop. in 1900, 581. Dell Prairie, a hamlet in this township, is 4 miles NE. of Kilbourn.

Dell Rapids, a banking city of Minnehaha co., S. Dak., on the Big Sioux River, 20 miles N. of Sioux Falls, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has grain-elevators, lumbering-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1255.

Dell River, a small stream of Sauk co., Wis., enters the Wisconsin River about 10 miles N. of Baraboo.

Dellroy, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R., 7 miles SW. of Carrollton, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Dellville, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa.

Dellwood, a post-village of Haywood co., N.C., about 5 miles N. of Waynesville.

Dellys, dĕl'lees', a seaport town and military post of Algeria, with a fine roadstead, 49 miles E. of Algiers. It consists of a new town, well built in the European style, and of the old Arab town, with walls, a labyrinth of narrow alleys. Dellys has a trade in olives and wine. Pop. 4000; of the commune in 1901, 14,070.

Delmar, a banking post-village of Sussex co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 97 miles S. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Delmar, or **Delmar Junction,** a banking post-town of Clinton co., Iowa, 8 miles S. of Maquoketa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. It is in an agricultural district and has dairying interests. Pop. in 1900, 592.

Delmar, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R. The banking point is Albany. Pop. about 300.

Delmar, a post-township (and village) of Tioga co., Pa., is in part a hemlock-forest. Pop. in 1900, 2919.

Delmar, a post-village of Saluda co., S.C. Pop. 150.

Del'menhorst, a manufacturing town of Germany, grand-duchy of Oldenburg, 7 miles W. of Bremen. Pop. in 1900, 16,573.

Delmont, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J. The banking point is Millville. Pop. 200.

Delmont, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., N.C., 6 miles W. of Hendersonville.

Delmont, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., 8 miles N. of Greensburg. Coal is found here. Pop. about 500.

Delmont, a banking post-village of Douglas co., S. Dak., 12 miles WNW. of Tripp, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is a shipping and grain market.

Del Norte, dĕl nor'tā, a county forming the NW. extremity of California, bordering on Oregon, has an area of 992 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean and intersected by the Klamath River. The surface is partly mountainous and is extensively covered with forests of redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and spruce. Capital, Crescent City. Pop. in 1890, 2592; in 1900, 2408.

Del Norte, a banking post-town, capital of Rio Grande co., Colo., is on the Rio Grande and on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 130 miles SW. of Pueblo. Altitude, 7860 feet. It is situated where the river emerges from its mountain-cañon and enters the valley, and is surrounded by grand scenery. Pop. in 1900, 705.

De'loit', a post-village of Crawford co., Iowa, 6 miles N. of Denison. Pop. 200.

Delong, a post-village of Fulton co., Ind. Pop. 125.

De Long Fjord, a passage or inlet in or N. of Greenland, in about lat. 83° N.

De Long Islands, a group in the Alexander archipelago, Alaska, in Foggy Bay.

De Long Islands, a group in the Arctic Sea, N. of Siberia and of the New Siberian Islands, in about lon. 148°–160° E., including Henrietta, Jeannette, and other islands.

Deloraine, dĕl'o-rān', a banking post-town and outport of Manitoba, in the municipality of Winchester, on the Canadian Pacific R., 202 miles SW. of Winnipeg. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. 700.

Deloraine, a town of Tasmania, 32 miles by rail W. of Launceston.

De Lorimier, a post-village of Hochelaga co., Quebec. The banking point is Montreal. Pop. about 500.

Delos (Gr. Δῆλος), modern **Mikra Dili,** mik'rȧ dee'-lee (Little Delos), a famous island of Greece, one of the Cyclades, about 4 miles SW. of Myconus. Its area is about 1 sq. m. It was regarded with great veneration by the ancients, and was the seat of a celebrated temple and oracle of Apollo. It is now scarcely inhabited, but is covered with ruins. The excavations carried on here have yielded a rich harvest. The neighboring island of Rhenea is known by the name of Magali Dili, or Greater Delos. It appears to have shared in the sacred character of the smaller island.

Delphi, del'fī (Gr. Δελφοί), a small town of ancient Greece, in Phocis, on the southern slope of Mount Parnassus, near the site of the modern KASTRI (which see), containing a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

Delphi, a banking city, capital of Carroll co., Ind., on Deer Creek, ½ mile SE. of the Wabash River, and on the Wabash and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Rs., 17 miles NE. of Lafayette. It has paper-, flouring-, flax- and other mills, and also large manufactories of lime. Pop. in 1900, 2135.

Delphi, a post-village of Ringgold co., Iowa, 12 miles SW. of Mount Ayr. Pop. 150.

Delphi, or **Delphi Falls,** a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., about 18 miles SE. of Syracuse. Pop. about 160.

Delphos, a banking city of Ottawa co., Kan., on the Solomon River and on the Union Pacific R., 35 miles NW. of Solomon City. Pop. in 1900, 648.

Delphos, a banking city of Allen and Van Wert cos., Ohio, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western and other railroads, 14 miles NW. of Lima. It has railroad repair-shops and manufactures of barrels, staves, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4516; in 1900, 4517.

Delray, a post-village of Dade co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. 175.

Delray, a post-hamlet of Upson co., Ga., 6 miles N. of Thomasville.

Del'ray', a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., 3 miles S. of Detroit, its banking point. It has iron- and chain-works, manufactures of glue, hardware, lumber, and sulphite fibre, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4573.

Delrey, dĕl-rā', a post-hamlet of Iroquois co., Ill., 88 miles S. by W. of Chicago.

Delrio, a post-village of Coke co., Tenn., on the Southern R. The banking point is Newport. Pop. 150.

Delrio, dĕl-ree'o, a banking post-village, capital of Valverde co., Tex., 3 miles E. of the Rio Grande and 30 miles W. of Brackettville, on the Southern Pacific R. It has cotton-gins and exports wool, hides, live-stock, etc. Pop. about 2000.

Delroy, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is York. Pop. 300.

Delsberg, a town of Switzerland. See DELÉMONT.

Delta, a county in the W. part of Colorado. Area, 1201 sq. m. The surface is a mountain-valley and is traversed by the Gunnison River and its tributaries. Capital, Delta. Pop. in 1900, 5487.

Delta, a county in the upper peninsula of Michigan, has an area of 1127 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by Lake Michigan and intersected by the Escanaba, Rapid, and Whitefish rivers. Capital, Escanaba. Pop. in 1890, 15,330; in 1900, 23,881.

Delta, a county in the NE. part of Texas, is drained by the two branches of the Sulphur Fork of the Red River. Area, 266 sq. m. Capital, Cooper. Pop. in 1890, 9117; in 1900, 15,249.

Delta, a post-village of Clay co., Ala., 18 miles SE. of Oxford. Pop. about 100.

Delta, a banking post-town, capital of Delta co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 57 miles SE. of Grand Junction. Pop. in 1900, 819.

Delta, a post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho. The banking point is Wardner. Pop. 150.

Delta, a banking post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, 7 miles W. of Sigourney, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 691.

Delta, or **Delta Court-House,** a post-village of Madison parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 4 miles by rail W. of Vicksburg. Pop. about 300.

Delta, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., on the Grand River, 9 miles by rail WNW. of Lansing. Pop. about 125.

Delta, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Rome. Pop. about 150.

Delta, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 23 miles W. by S. of Toledo. It has manufactures of furniture, cheese, flour, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1230.

Delta, a banking post-borough of York co., Pa., 33 miles SE. of York, on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. It has slate- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 684.

Delta, a post-hamlet of Whatcom co., Wash.

Delta, or **Beverley,** a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, on Mill Creek, which connects Upper and Lower Beverley lakes, 24 miles W. of Brockville. The banking point is Athens. Pop. 550.

Delta Court-House, La. See DELTA.

Delta del Orinoco, a territory of Venezuela, comprising the Orinoco delta region. Area, about 25,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 7222.

Delto, a post-village of Laclede co., Mo., 10 miles SE. of Lebanon.

Delton, a post-village of Barry co., Mich., 13 miles by rail S. by W. of Hastings. Pop. about 150.

Delton, a post-village of Pulaski co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Pulaski. Pop. 150.

Delton, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., on the Dell River, 3 miles SSW. of Kilbourn. Pop. about 200; of the township (town) in 1900, 916.

Delude, a river of Michigan. See BLACK RIVER.

Delvino, dĕl've-no, a town of Turkey, in Albania, 47 miles WNW. of Janina, on a hill-slope covered with olive plantations. Pop. about 6500.

Demak, dĕm'ăk', or **Damak,** dă'măk', a small town on the N. coast of Java, province and 15 miles ENE. of Samarang, on the river of the same name. It was formerly the capital of the kingdom of Demak.

Demer, a town of Arabia. See DAMAR.

Demarcation Point, a cape on the Arctic coast of North America, in lat. 69° 45′ N., lon. 141° W., marking the boundary between Canada and Alaska.

Dem'arest', a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R. of New Jersey, 18 miles N. of New York. Pop. about 250.

Demavend, dĕm'ă-vĕnd', a volcanic mountain of Persia and the loftiest peak of the Elbruz chain and of all Persia, 40 miles NE. of Teheran. Height, as determined by Sven Hedin in 1890, 17,930 feet; by the Russian Caspian Survey, 18,600 feet. Its form is conical, with a crateral summit. It yields large quantities of pumice-stone and pure sulphur. Sulphur vapors are still being emitted. The volcano appears to have been first ascended by Taylor Thomson in 1837.

Demavend, a village of Persia, 45 miles E. of Teheran, at the S. base of Mount Demavend.

Dembea, dĕm'be-ą, or **Tsana,** written also **Tana,** a lake of Abyssinia, in lat. 12° N., lon. 37° 25′ E. Length, from N. to S., 45 miles; breadth, 25 miles. Elevation, 6000 feet. It contains several islands, the largest of which is named Dek. The Abai or upper Blue Nile (Bahr-el-Azrek) issues from its SE. extremity.

Dembia, dĕm'be-ą, a river of Senegambia, falls into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 9° 45′ N.

Demer, dă'mẹr, a river of Belgium, in Limburg and Brabant, joins the Dyle 6 miles S. of Louvain, after a W. course of 47 miles.

Demerara, dĕm-ẹr-ă'rą, a river of British Guiana, rises near lat. 5° 20′ N. and, after a N. course of perhaps 180 miles, enters the Atlantic Ocean near lat. 6° 50′ N., lon. 58° 20′ W., by an estuary, on the E. side of which stands Georgetown. Large vessels can ascend it 75 miles.

Demerara, a county of British Guiana, has a sea-front of 65 miles, included in most part between the Berbice and Essequibo rivers. Exports are sugar, molasses, rum, timber, etc. Pop. in 1901, 171,000. Capital, Georgetown, which is also the capital of the colony. Demerara was once a Dutch colony.

Demerara, a city of British Guiana. See GEORGETOWN.

Deme'trius, Cape, a headland of Thessaly, European Turkey, on the Gulf of Saloniki. Lat. 39° 18′ N.; lon. 23° 20′ E.

Demiansk, dĕm-e-ănsk', a small town of Russia, government and 106 miles SE. of Novgorod.

Deming, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., 25 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. 125.

Deming, a banking post-town of Grant co., N.Mex., 90 miles W. by N. of El Paso, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific Rs. It is in a mining region and is a shipping point for live-stock, etc. Pop. about 1400.

Deming, a post-village of Whatcom co., Wash., on the Seattle and International R., 16 miles NE. of New Whatcom. Pop. 100.

Demir-Hissar, dă-meer' his'sar' (*i.e.*, "iron castle"), a town of European Turkey, in the vilayet of Saloniki, 13 miles NNW. of Seres. Pop. about 8000 (according to some, considerably larger).

Demmin, dĕm-meen', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 28 miles S. of Stralsund, on the Peene. It has spinning-mills, iron-foundries, machine-shops, sugar-refineries, etc., active fisheries, and a large trade. Demmin was an important Slavic town in the early part of the Middle Ages. It was one of the members of the Hanseatic League. Its fortifications were razed in 1759. Pop. in 1900, 12,085.

Demmler, a former post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., now forming part of McKeesport. Here are manufactures of sheet-iron, steel, and tin-plate.

Democracy, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 8 miles NNE. of Mount Vernon. Pop. 100.

Democrat, a post-hamlet of Buncombe co., N.C.

Demonte, dă-mon'tă, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles SW. of Cuneo, on the right bank of the Stura. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901, 5155).

Demopolis, a banking city of Marengo co., Ala., is on the E. bank of the Tombigbee River, nearly 1 mile below the mouth of the Black Warrior, and on the Southern R., 50 miles W. of Selma. It has cotton-, cotton-seed oil-, lumber- and shingle-mills, ginneries, etc. It is an important shipping point for cotton and an active trade centre. Pop. in 1900, 2606.

Dem'orest', a banking post-town of Habersham co., Ga., 3 miles S. of Clarksville, on the Tallulah Falls R. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 560.

Demorestville, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, 9 miles NW. of Picton. Pop. about 300.

Demos, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio. The banking point is Bellaire. Pop. about 175.

Demossville, a post-village of Pendleton co., Ky., on the Licking River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 25 miles S. of Covington. Pop. about 120.

Demotica, de-mot'e-kă, a town of European Turkey, in Rumelia, on the Maritza, 25 miles S. of Adrianople. Pop. about 8000, mainly Greeks. It was important in the Middle Ages under the name of Didymotichos.

Demotte, a post-village of Jasper co., Ind., 7 miles by rail W. of Wheatfield. Pop. 100.

Dempseytown, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 8 miles NW. of Oil City. Pop. 135.

Demster, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y. The banking point is Oswego. Pop. about 200.

Demunds Corners, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Denain, dẹh-năⁿ', a town of France, in Nord, 14 miles E. of Douai. It has coal-mines, iron-works, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1901, 22,445.

Denaud, a post-village of Lee co., Fla. The banking point is Myers. Pop. 50.

Denbigh, dĕn'bee, or **Denbighshire,** dĕn'bee-shir, a county of Wales, having N. the Irish Sea. Area, 664 sq. m. The surface is mostly rugged and mountainous, but it contains the fertile valleys of Llangollen and of the Clwyd. The Conway forms its W. and the Dee part of its E. boundary. The greater part of the surface is under cultivation, and the dairy products are important. Coal, lead, iron, slate, limestone, grindstones, and flagstones abound. The lead-ores yield some silver. The county contains the towns of Denbigh (the capital), Ruthin, Wrexham, Llanrwst, Abergele, Holt, and Ruabon. Pop. in 1901, 129,942. The county as such returns 2 members to parliament.

Denbigh, a municipal borough of Wales, capital of the co. of Denbigh, 5 miles S. of St. Asaph. It stands on a steep acclivity, crowned by the ruins of a celebrated castle, and has many handsome ancient houses. Its manufactures are mainly of shoes and leather. With Ruthin, Holt and Wrexham it returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 6438.

Denbigh, a post-village, capital of Warwick co., Va., about 1 mile NW. of Oriana. Pop. about 200.

Denbigh, Cape, on the W. coast of Alaska, the extremity of a peninsula in Norton Sound.

Denbighshire. See DENBIGH.

Denby, a village of England, co. and 7 miles NNE. of Derby. It has extensive collieries.

Denby and Cumberworth, a town of England, co. of York, in the West Riding, 8 miles W. of Barnsley. Pop. in 1901, 3285.

Dender, dĕn'dẹr, a navigable river of Belgium, provinces of Hainaut and East Flanders, after a N. course of 42 miles joins the Scheldt at Dendermonde.

Dender, dĕn'dẹr, a river of Nubia, tributary to the Blue Nile, which it joins 40 miles N. of Sennaar, after a NW. course of 250 miles.

Denderah, dĕn'dẹr-ă, a village of Upper Egypt, near the left bank of the Nile, opposite Keneh. It is near the site of the ancient Tentyris or Tentyra, among whose ruins is a grand temple with a portico supported by 24 columns.

Dendermonde, dĕn'dẹr-mŏn'dẹh, or **Termonde,** tẽR'mŏnd', a fortified town of Belgium, in East Flanders, at the confluence of the Dender and the Scheldt, 16 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. in 1900, 9719.

Dendron, a post-village of Surry co., Va. Pop. about 100.

Denekamp, dĕn'ẹ-kămp', a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 5½ miles NE. of Oldenzaal.

Denfield, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Lucan. Pop. about 150.

Denglers, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. about 500.

Denham, a post-village of Pulaski co., Md. Pop. about 100.

Denham Springs, a post-village of Livingston parish, La., 16 miles NE. of Baton Rouge. Pop. 250.

Denholm, den'num, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, 5 miles ENE. of Hawick.

Denholme, or **Denholme Gate,** a town of England, co. of York, in the West Riding, 5½ miles W. of Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 2913.

Denia, dā'ne-ā (anc. *Dianium*), a town of Spain, province of Alicante, on the Mediterranean, 47 miles NE. of Alicante. It has a trade in raisins and salt. Pop. in 1900, 12,431.

Deniliquin, a post-town of Australia, New South Wales, on the Edward River, 195 miles by rail N. of Melbourne. Pop. in 1901, 2645.

Denis (or **Orixa,** o-ree'shā) **Islands,** the northeasternmost group of the Seychelles.

Denison, a banking city, capital of Crawford co., Iowa, on the Boyer River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Illinois Central Rs., 65 miles NNE. of Council Bluffs. It has grain, live-stock, poultry and other interests. The Denison Normal School is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2771.

Denison, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Kan., on the Kansas City and Northwestern R. Pop. 150.

Denison, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 1 mile from Carney station.

Denison, a city of Grayson co., Tex., is 3 miles S. of the Red River and 338 miles N. of Houston. It is on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Houston and Texas Central, and the Texas and Pacific Rs. It has cotton-, cotton-seed oil-, and lumber-mills, machine-shops, etc. St. Xavier's Academy and Washington School are located here. Pop. in 1890, 10,958; in 1900, 11,807.

Denison's Mills, a post-village of Richmond co., Quebec, 7 miles N. of Richmond.

Deniston, or **Piccadilly,** a post-village of Addington co., Ontario, 30 miles NNW. of Kingston. Pop. 100.

Denizlü, den'iz-lü', a town of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Aidin, 53 miles SE. of Ala-Shehr. It is enclosed by mountains and vine-clad hills. It is connected by rail with Smyrna. Pop. about 20,000. In 1715 it was destroyed by an earthquake and 12,000 of its inhabitants are said to have perished.

Denkendorf, dĕnk'ĕn-dorf', a village of Württemberg, 3 miles S. of Esslingen. Pop. about 1900.

Denmark (Dan. *Danmark*, dăn'mark; Ger. *Dänemark*, dā'nĕh-mark'; L. *Da'nia*), a kingdom of Europe, comprising the peninsula of Jutland and a group of islands in the Baltic, and lying between 54° 34′ and 57° 44′ 52″ N. lat. and 8° 4′ and 12° 45′ E. lon., with the exception of the island of Bornholm, which lies between 14° 42′ and 15° 10′ E. lon. It is bounded N. by the Skagerrak, E. by the Cattegat, the Sound, and the Baltic, S. by the Baltic and the Prussian district of Schleswig, and W. by the North Sea. The largest island is Seeland (Zealand), on which is Copenhagen, the capital; the next in size is Fünen or Fyen, separated from Jutland by only a narrow channel; after which come Laaland, Bornholm, Falster, Langeland, Möen, Samsö, Ärö, Amager, Läsö, and Anholt, here enumerated in the order of their extent or importance. Denmark is divided into 18 administrative districts (*amter*), in addition to the city of Copenhagen. Area, 15,360 sq. m. Pop. in 1876, 1,903,000; in 1890, 2,185,159; in 1901, 2,464,770. The colonial possessions of the kingdom are Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Greenland (to about the 74th or 75th parallel of N. latitude), and the Danish West Indies—Santa Cruz (St. Croix), St. Thomas, and St. John.

Physical Features and Geology.—The coast is generally low and sandy, the western coast of Jutland being a succession of sand-ridges and shallow lagoons, dangerous to shipping. The eastern coast is not so inhospitable, and contains several excellent harbors, especially in the islands. The long fjords or firths, penetrating far into the land, constitute the most distinctive physical feature. The most remarkable of these is the Lymfjord or Lümfjord, which crosses Jutland, so that its N. portion is insular. Inland the surface is low, the highest point, the Ejer-Bavnehöj, in eastern Jutland, being only 560 feet above sea-level. The greater part of the land, which is structurally a continuation of the plain of northern Germany, lies at an elevation of less than 100 feet. Though low, the surface is pleasantly diversified, rising a little at the coast and into flattened knolls in the interior. The landscape of the islands and the southeastern part of Jutland is rich in beech woods, corn-fields, and meadows; but in the western and northern districts of Jutland this gives place to a wide expanse of moorland covered with heather. Extensive areas of dune-sand line the W. coast, and in the interior there is considerable steppeland. There are neither rivers nor lakes of importance, the Guden (Guden-aa), the largest Danish stream, being little more than a creek, although it measures nearly 100 miles in length. Other streams are the Ribe-aa, Konge-aa, Skjern-aa, Skive-aa, etc. All the Danish rocks belong to the upper series of the Mesozoic and the Tertiary formations, and have been deposited in regular succession. The rock most fully developed is chalk; above the chalk lies an extensive (glacial) boulder formation, immediately above which are thick beds of clay and marl. Elsewhere a fairly massive brown-coal or lignite is interposed between the chalk and the glacial drift, which includes much morainic material.

Climate.—The climate presents no remarkable features, much resembling that of Scotland, except that its transitions are more rapid. Its main feature is humidity. The mean temperature of Copenhagen is 33° Fahr. in winter and 63.5° in summer. The mean for the year is 46.5°. The annual rainfall is about 21 inches. Snow falls on an average 30 days in the year, and storms of wind and rain are frequent.

Fauna and Flora.—The fauna presents no special peculiarities. All the larger wild quadrupeds, even the red deer, are now extinct. The fox, badger, hare, and some others of the smaller quadrupeds that belong to the north of Europe, are still found. The usual domestic animals are abundant, with the exception of the goat. The flora presents a greater variety, the ordinary north European plants growing luxuriantly in the mild and protected soil of the eastern coast and the islands. There is considerable heath-land. The Danish forests, which now cover hardly 5 per cent. of the land-surface, are almost entirely made up of beech. The oak was at one time the characteristic tree, but both it and the ash are now exceedingly rare. Except in Bornholm, no conifer grows in Denmark save under cultivation.

Agriculture.—Denmark is essentially an agricultural country. It is a great grain-producing region. Oats, barley, and rye take the lead among the cereals. Potatoes are largely grown, and beets are raised in prodigious quantities for the manufacture of sugar. The usual European fruit trees and bushes, as apples, pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries, raspberries, and currants, produce good crops, and even peaches and apricots ripen in sheltered spots. But cattle-breeding and dairy-husbandry are the great features of Danish agriculture and the leading industries of the country. Dairy produce and live-stock constitute the bulk of the exports, the principal share of which goes to Great Britain. The exports of pork, butter, eggs, and lard in 1899 were valued at 190,000,000 kroner (about $48,000,000). The total exports of home produce in 1902 amounted to 319,887,000 kroner. The land is minutely subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which prohibits the union of small farms and encourages the parcelling out of landed property.

Minerals.—The mineral products are unimportant, Denmark being in this respect one of the poorest countries of Europe. Although a good quality of lignite is found in some parts, most of the peasants burn turf and peat for house-fuel.

Manufactures and Commerce.—Manufacturing is not carried on to any large extent. A notable industry is the manufacture of porcelain. The Copenhagen potters are famous for very graceful designs, and their products in porcelain have a distinctive character. There are considerable iron-foundries, especially around Copenhagen. In the same city there are manufactures of locomotives and machinery. The woollen-, linen- and cotton-manufactures, as well as those of gloves, hosiery, wooden shoes, etc., are mostly domestic and carried on for local consumption. Sugar-refineries prepare most of the sugar from beets for the home market. In 1902 the production of beet-sugar amounted to 388,234 tons; of margarine and oleomargarine, 19,730 tons. The distilling- and brewing-industries are considerable. Amber is gathered in large quantities. The commercial marine of Denmark consists of about 4000 vessels, aggregating over 400,000 tons. The most important seaports are Copenhagen, Aalborg, Aarhus, and Elsinore. The Danish fisheries are still of considerable importance. Turbot, torsk, herring, and salmon are largely caught, and oyster-beds occur on the E. coast and elsewhere. The seal-fisheries are considerable, the principal station being the island of Anholt. The total value of the Danish fisheries in 1901 was 8,683,478 kroner (about $2,160,000).

Government, Army and Navy.—Denmark is a hereditary constitutional monarchy. The diet (Rigsdag) consists of two houses, called respectively the Folkething (lower house) and the Landsthing (upper house or senate). The members of the Folkething are elected for a term of three years by the direct votes of all citizens who have reached the age of thirty years. The Landsthing consists of 66 members, most of whom are chosen by indirect election for a term of

eight years, there being 12 life-members, appointed by the crown. The state council or cabinet (Staatsradet) is composed of 8 ministers: the president (who is also minister of foreign affairs) and the ministers of the interior, justice, finance, war, marine, public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs, and agriculture. The hereditary nobility of Denmark has been abolished.

There were, in 1903, 1879 miles of railway in operation.

Church, Education, etc.—The established religion is lutheran, but unlimited toleration is conceded to all, no man being bound to contribute to support a form of worship of which he is not a member. The church is under 7 bishops, who are nominated by the crown. The Bishop of Seeland or Roeskilde is the metropolitan, and the sees of the other bishops correspond to the other 6 *stifts* or ecclesiastical provinces. There are few dissenters. At the head of the educational institutions is the famous university of Copenhagen, founded in 1479. There are a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen, about 20 agricultural or horticultural schools, a college of pharmacy, a royal academy of arts, nearly 100 technical and commercial schools, etc. The inhabitants of Denmark are nearly all Danes. No country in the world has a more homogeneous population. The Danish language is a member of the Scandinavian group of languages (forming part of the Teutonic stock), to which the old Norse, Norwegian, Icelandic, and Swedish belong. Danish is the literary language of Norway. The land is rich in antiquities, its kjökken-möddings (kitchen-middens or refuse-heaps), in which relics of the aboriginal inhabitants are found, constituting a distinctive feature.

History.—The earliest inhabitants of Denmark of whom history leaves any record were the Cimbri, the same people who menaced the Roman dominions at the close of the second century B.C. From them the main-land received its name of the Cimbrian Chersonese. We next hear of a Gothic race occupying the land, under their mythical chief Odin, whose successors made themselves the terror of western Europe, under the name of Northmen or Vikings. Three successive Danish kings (Canute, Harold, Hardicanute) ruled England from 1017 to 1042. After their conversion to Christianity, this people so extended their sway that the Baltic was regarded as a Danish inland sea. In 1397, Margaret of Denmark, by the treaty of Kalmar, united the three Scandinavian kingdoms, and after the dissolution of the union the Danes retained Norway till 1814, when it was ceded to Sweden. In 1848 the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein revolted against Danish rule, and appealed to the German powers for support. Prussia and some of the other states took up arms in their behalf, but the intervention was a half-hearted one and the duchies were allowed to return under Danish sway in the terms of the London Protocol of 1852. In the second Schleswig-Holstein War, 1864, the armies of Prussia and Austria effected the liberation of the duchies, which, together with Lauenburg, were incorporated with Prussia in 1866.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ark.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ill., 50 miles SSE. of Belleville.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., 5 miles E. of Clay City.

Denmark, a banking post-village of Lee co., Iowa, about 15 miles WSW. of Burlington. It contains the Denmark Academy. Pop. 300.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Kan.

Denmark, a village of Catahoula parish, La., on the Tensas River, 15 miles W. of Waterproof.

Denmark, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Denmark township (town), about 40 miles NW. of Portland. The town is bounded on the SW. by the Saco River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 634.

Denmark, a post-township of Tuscola co., Mich., 17 miles SE. of Bay City. Pop. in 1900, 1972.

Denmark, a post-township of Washington co., Minn., 2 miles N. of Hastings. Pop. in 1900, 710.

Denmark, a post-hamlet of Lafayette co., Miss., 12 miles SE. of Oxford.

Denmark, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., in Denmark township (town), 7 miles S. of Carthage. The town is bounded on the NE. by the Black River and contains a larger village, named Copenhagen. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2193.

Denmark, a post-township of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 2 miles E. of Jefferson. Pop. in 1900, 703.

Denmark, a post-village of Curry co., Oregon, 21 miles N. of Gold Beach.

Denmark, a banking post-town of Bamberg co., S.C., in a grain and cotton region, 6½ miles W. of Bamberg, on the Southern and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 724.

Denmark, a post-village of Madison co., Tenn., about 14 miles SW. of Jackson. Pop. 300.

Denmark, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., about 16 miles SE. of Green Bay.

Dennewitz, dĕn'nĕh-vĭts', a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 3 miles SW. of Jüterbogk. Here the French were defeated by the Allies, Sept. 6, 1813.

Denning, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Denning township (town), 26 miles W. of Kingston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 783.

Dennings, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., 4½ miles SE. of New Windsor. Pop. 150.

Dennis, a post-village of Labette co., Kan., 8 miles by rail W. of Parsons. Pop. about 200.

Dennis, a post-township (town) of Barnstable co., Mass., is bounded on the N. by Cape Cod Bay and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains villages named Dennis, Dennisport, etc. It is a part of the peninsula of Cape Cod. Pop. in 1900, 2333.

Dennis, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Dennis township (town), 1 mile from the sea and 70 miles by water SE. of Boston.

Dennis, a township of Cape May co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2778.

Dennison, a post-village of Clark co., Ill., 7 miles by rail NE. of Marshall. Pop. about 200.

Dennison, Iowa. See DENISON.

Dennison, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., 13 miles E. of Grand Haven. Pop. 60.

Dennison, a post-village of Goodhue co., Minn. The banking point is Northfield. Pop. 100.

Dennison, a banking post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 30 miles S. of Canton. Pop. in 1900, 3763.

Dennison, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 796.

Dennisport, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Dennis township (town), about 45 miles E. of New Bedford.

Dennisville, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on Dennis Creek, 20 miles SE. of Millville, and on the Atlantic City R. Pop. about 900.

Denny, a town of Scotland, co. and 7 miles SE. of Stirling, with coal-mines. Pop. about 3000.

Denny, a post-village of Jackson co., Miss. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. about 150.

Denny, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa.

Dennysville, a post-village of Washington co., Me., in Dennysville township (town), at the head of tide, on an inlet of the sea, about 15 miles by water W. of Eastport. Pop. of the town in 1900, 482.

Densmore, a post-village of Norton co., Kan., 15 miles by rail E. of Lenora.

Densons Landing, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 17 miles NW. of Lindon.

Dent, a village of England, co. of York, in the West Riding, on a small stream of the same name, 3 miles S. of Sedbergh.

Dent, a county in the southeast-central part of Missouri, has an area of 768 sq. m. It is drained by the headstreams of the Maramec River. Capital, Salem. Pop. in 1890, 12,149; in 1900, 12,986.

Dent, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati.

Dent, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Okla., 21 miles NE. of Tecumseh.

Dentа, dĕn'tŏh', a town of Hungary, 28 miles S. of Temesvár. Pop. about 3000.

Dent-du-Midi, dŏn dü mee'dee', a mountain of the Alps, on the frontiers of Valais and Savoy, 10,696 feet high.

Dentila, dĕn-tee'lä, a native state of Africa, Senegambia, between the rivers Gambia and Falemé, about lat. 13° N.

Denton, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles NNE. of Stockport. It has coal- and iron-industries. Pop. in 1901, 14,934.

Denton, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 865 sq. m. It is intersected by two branches of the Trinity River, called the Denton Fork and the Elm Fork. Capital, Denton. Pop. in 1890, 21,289; in 1900, 28,318.

Denton, a post-village of Carter co., Ky., on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Ashland Coal and Iron Rs. The banking point is Grayson. Pop. about 400.

Denton, a banking post-town, capital of Caroline co., Md., on the Choptank River, about 50 miles SE. of Baltimore, and on the Queen Anne R. Pop. in 1900, 900.

Denton, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 25 miles W. by S. of Detroit. Pop. about 200.

Denton, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 9 miles SW. of Lincoln. Pop. 60.

Denton, a post-village of Davidson co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Denton, a banking city, capital of Denton co., Tex., on an affluent of the Trinity River, 35 miles NW. of Dallas, and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Texas and Pacific Rs. It has flour-, cotton- and cotton-seed oil-mills, ginneries, grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4187.

Denton Fork of Trinity River, Texas, rises in Montague co., runs southeastward through Wise and Denton cos., and unites with the Trinity River. Length, 110 miles.

Dentonville, a banking post-city of Doniphan co., Kan. Pop. in 1900, 247.

D'Entrecasteaux (dôn't'r'kâs'tō') **Channel,** Tasmania, in lat. 43° 25′ S. and lon. 147° 15′ E., separates Bruny Island from the main-land. At its northern end it opens into the estuary of the Derwent River.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands, a British group off the eastern extremity of British New Guinea, comprising Goodenough, Fergusson, and Normanby islands. They are mountainous, rising to nearly 7000 feet in their highest point, have volcanoes and hot-springs, and cover an area of about 1200 sq. m.

Dents Run, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., 10 miles by rail W. of Driftwood.

Denver, the capital and chief commercial city of Colorado, and county-seat of Arapahoe co., is situated on both sides of the South Platte River at an elevation of 5270 feet. It is an important railway-centre, being situated on the Union Pacific, the Denver and Rio Grande and several other railroads, 639 miles W. by N. of Kansas City. Lat. of Chamberlin Observatory, 39° 40′ 36″ N.; lon. 104° 56′ 55″ W. It has a dry, healthful climate; mean annual temperature, 49°; annual rainfall, about 15 inches. The site of the city, which is frequently designated the "Queen City of the Plains," slopes gently back from either bank of the river and commands a beautiful view of the Rocky Mountain range, with Pike's Peak on the S. and Long's Peak on the N. The city is handsomely and regularly laid out and contains numerous substantial buildings and private residences, including an imposing state capitol, erected at a cost of $2,500,000, county court-house, customs- and post-offices, mining exchange, chamber of commerce, art museum, a branch of the national mint, university, etc. Among the educational institutions other than the University of Denver (founded in 1864), are the College of the Sacred Heart, the Baptist Female College, Wolfe Hall, and the public library, containing upward of 80,000 volumes. The City Park, covering upward of 300 acres, has a zoological garden, museum, etc. Denver is the chief supply-centre for the agricultural, stock-raising and mining regions of Colorado and New Mexico, and in the vicinity are some of the most extensive smelting-works of the country, the value of ore treated by which amounts to $20,000,000–$25,000,000 annually. Denver has also important manufacturing industries, which comprise canning and packing, manufactures of iron, steel, glass, paper, shoes, flour, cotton and woollen goods, etc. The city contains the car-shops of the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado and Southern Rs. Denver is the emporium of the rich gold- and silver-mining districts of the state, and also the chief centre of the coal trade. It was first settled in 1858. Pop. in 1870, 4749; in 1880, 35,629; in 1890, 106,713; in 1900, 133,859.

Denver, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho, 10 miles (direct) NW. by W. of Mount Idaho. The banking point is Grangeville. Pop. about 650.

Denver, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 10 miles S. of Carthage. Pop. 200.

Denver, a banking post-village of Miami co., Ind., on the Eel River and on the Lake Erie and Western and the Wabash Rs., 18 miles ENE. of Logansport. Pop. about 600.

Denver, a post-town of Bremer co., Iowa, 13 miles NE. of Cedar Falls. Pop. in 1900, 102.

Denver, a post-village of Worth co., Mo., on the Grand River, 12 miles N. of Albany. Pop. about 300.

Denver, a post-village of Lincoln co., N.C., 15 miles E. of Lincolnton. Pop. in 1900, 199.

Denver, a post-hamlet of Cleveland co., Okla., 11 miles E. of Norman.

Denver, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 15 miles SW. of Reading.

Denver, a post-village of Montague co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Denverton, a post-hamlet of Solano co., Cal., 8 miles ESE. of Fairfield.

Denville, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Rockaway River and on the Lackawanna R., 7 miles N. of Morristown. Pop. about 300.

Denzlingen, dĕnts'ling-ĕn, a village of Baden, 4 miles S. of Emmendingen. Pop. 1700.

De'obund', or **Deoband,** a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, district and 21 miles SSE. of Seharunpur. Pop. in 1901, 19,250.

Deodate, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. The banking point is Elizabethtown. Pop. about 175.

Deogurh, or **Deogarh,** dee'o-gur', the largest town of the Santal Pergunnas, Bengal. Lat. 24° 29′ N.; lon. 86° 44′ E. It is a place of pilgrimage and contains great temples of Siva. Pop. about 10,000.

Déols, dā'ol', or **Bourg-Dieu,** boor de-uh' (anc. *Do'lum*), a town of France, in Indre, 1½ miles NNE. of Châteauroux, on the Indre. It had a famous abbey in the Middle Ages. Pop. about 3000.

Deoprayag, dā'o-prā-yăg', or **Devaprayága,** a village of India, situated in the foot-hills of the Himalaya, where the Alakananda (Aluknunda) and Bhagirathi unite to form the Ganges. It is one of the holy places of the Hindus, famed for its temple of Rama Chandra.

Departure Bay, British Columbia. See NANAIMO.

Depauville, de-pō'vĭl, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the Chaumont River, at the head of navigation, about 15 miles NW. of Watertown. Pop. about 400.

Depauw, a post-village of Harrison co., Md., on the Southern R. The banking point is New Albany. Pop. 100.

Depere, a township (town) of Brown co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 893.

Depere, de-pair' or de-peer', a banking city of Brown co., Wis., on the Fox River, 5 miles from its mouth. It is also on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs., 5 miles SW. of the town of Green Bay. The river is crossed by wagon- and railroad-bridges. Depere has paper- and flour-mills, manufactures of skiffs and launches, knitted goods, bricks, and cigars, blast-furnaces, foundries and machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4038.

Depew, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 10 miles NE. of Buffalo, on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads. It has extensive machine-shops, manufactures of car-couplers, springs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3379.

De Peyster, de pī'stẹr, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in the fertile De Peyster township (town), 11 miles SSE. of Ogdensburg. Pop. of the town in 1900, 936; of the village, about 200.

Depeyster (de-pī'stẹr) **Islands,** a group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 4′ S.; lon. 178° 29′ E.

Deport, a banking post-village of Lamar co., Tex., 16 miles SE. of Paris. Pop. about 340.

Deposit, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., 13 miles by rail NNE. of Huntsville.

Deposit, a banking post-village of Broome and Delaware cos., N.Y., is on the West Branch of the Delaware River and on the Erie R., 38 miles E. by S. of Binghamton. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 2051.

Deposit, a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn. The banking point is Coalcreek. Pop. about 200.

Deptford, dĕtt'fẹrd, a parliamentary borough of England, in the cos. of Kent and Surrey, on the Thames, where it is joined by the Ravensbourne, contiguous to Greenwich and 3 miles SE. of London Bridge, now a portion of the metropolis. The great royal dock-yards, dating from the reign of Henry VIII., were abolished in 1869, and the Foreign Cattle Market now occupies part of the site. Deptford is the seat of a great victualling establishment for the navy and has extensive machine-, boiler- and engine-works. Pop. in 1901, 110,398.

Deptford, dĕtt'fẹrd, a township of Gloucester co., N.J., is bounded NW. by the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 2114.

Depue, de-pū', a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on Lake Depue, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 25 miles W. of Ottawa. Pop. in 1900, 488.

Deputy, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., about 41 miles by rail N. of Jeffersonville. Pop. about 200.

De Queen, a banking post-town of Sevier co., Ark., 55 miles NNW. of Texarkana, on the Port Arthur Route. Pop. in 1900, 1200.

De Quincy, a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La. The banking point is Lake Charles.

Der, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See DEIR.

Dera Ghazi Khan, dĕr'ạ ghā'zee' kăn, a town of British India, in the Punjab, division of Derajat, near the W. bank of the Indus, capital of the district of the same name. Lat. 30° 4′ N.; lon. 70° 51′ E. Pop. in 1901, 23,731.

Deraia, a town of Arabia. See DERAYEH.

Dera Ismail Khan, dĕr'ạ ees'mā-eel' kăn, a town of British India, previous to 1901 included in the Punjab, but now forming part of the newly-created Northwest Frontier Province, near the W. bank of the Indus. Lat. 31° 50′ N.; lon. 70° 58′ E. Pop. in 1901, 31,737.

Derajat, dĕr'ạ-jăt', a division of the Punjab, British India, traversed and partly bounded on the E. by the Indus and walled in on the W. by the Suleiman mountains. It is a fertile and well-cultivated region.

Derat, dĕ-rät (anc. *Edrei*), a town in the Hauran, Syria, near El-Muzerib. Pop. about 4000. The ruins of the ancient city are extensive.

De'ray', a post-village of Giles co., Tenn., 9 miles NNW. of Pulaski.

Derayeh, or **El Deraych,** ĕl dę-rī'ĕh, written also **Deraia,** a town of Arabia, formerly capital of the country of the Wahabis, is situated nearly in the centre of Nejd, a few miles from Riad. It had formerly nearly 30 mosques and as many colleges, besides bazaars; but in 1818 it was ruined by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha. It is now scarcely inhabited.

Derbent, dĕr'bĕnt', or **Derbend,** dĕr'bĕnd', a fortified town of Russia, in Daghestan, on the Caspian Sea, 135 miles NW. of Baku. Its inhabitants are chiefly Mohammedans, and there are many mosques. It rises picturesquely from the sea to the brow of an eminence, on which is the upper city, or citadel. It is situated at the entrance of a defile in the Caucasus, called by the ancients the "Albanian Gates." Its walls are very ancient. Derbent has no proper harbor and its approach is dangerous to shipping. The town has considerable commerce, madder being a leading article of trade. Derbent is the starting-point of a great mediæval wall, running westward for a great distance, which served as a bulwark to Persia against northern invaders. Pop. in 1897, 14,821.

Derby, dar'be or dęr'be, or **Derbyshire,** a county of England, having N. the co. of York, E. Nottingham, S. Leicester, Warwick, and Stafford, and W. Stafford and Cheshire. Area, 1022 sq. m. In the NW. is the S. termination of the Pennine chain of mountains, highest elevation about 2000 feet, composed of limestone, and abounding in romantic hill and dale scenery, caverns, and other natural curiosities (see PEAK). In this section is Buxton, with its mineral springs. Elsewhere the surface is level or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Trent, Derwent, Dove, and Wye. Collieries and iron-works are numerous in the NE., and valuable lead-mines in the Peak district, where marble and various kinds of spar are also obtained. Derbyshire sends 9 members to the House of Commons, inclusive of 2 from the capital, Derby. Pop. in 1901, 620,196.

Derby, a parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Derby, on the Derwent, at the head of its navigation, 35 miles NNE. of Birmingham and 13½ miles WSW. of Nottingham. It has some interesting churches and a modern town-hall. The Free School, founded in the time of Henry II., is one of the most ancient in England. Derby is a busy industrial centre. It has long been an important seat of the silk manufacture. Cotton fabrics, hosiery, lace, porcelain of great beauty, and fluor-spar and marble ornaments are also made. The metal-industries are likewise represented. There are railroad-shops employing thousands of hands. Derby sends 2 members to the House of Commons. The town was called Northworthige by the Saxons and Deoraby by the Danes. The suburb of Little Chester is supposed to be on the site of the Roman station of Derventiæ. Pop. in 1881, 81,168; in 1891, 94,146; in 1901, 105,912.

Derby, a seaport of West Australia, in the Kimberley district, on Hope Inlet, and at the mouth of the Fitzroy River. Lat. 17° 18′ S.; lon. 123° 40′ E.

Derby, dęr'be, a banking city of New Haven co., Conn., in Derby township (town), on the Housatonic River, at the mouth of the Naugatuck River, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles W. of New Haven. A bridge across the Naugatuck River connects Derby with Birmingham. Here are manufactures of brass, iron, paper, pins, guns and ammunition, type-writers, pianos, woollens, etc. The town is coextensive with the city. Pop. in 1900, 7930.

Derby, a post-village of Perry co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 17 miles NE. of Cannelton.

Derby, a post-village of Lucas co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 11 miles SW. of Chariton. Pop. about 200.

Derby, a post-village of Sedgwick co., Kan., on the Arkansas River, 10 miles by rail S. by E. of Wichita. Pop. about 250.

Derby, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich. The banking point is St. Joseph. Pop. 100.

Derby, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 17 miles SW. of Buffalo. Pop. 100.

Derby, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Mount Sterling. Pop. about 175.

Derby, or **Derby Center,** a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Derby township (town), on the Clyde River, 4 miles E. of Newport and about 60 miles NNE. of Montpelier. It has the Derby Academy and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 297; of the town, 3274.

Derby, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, 9 miles SW. of Newcastle. Pop. 400.

Derby Center, Vt. See DERBY.

Derby Haven, a village of the Isle of Man, 2 miles NE. of Castletown, with a good harbor.

Derby Line, a banking post-village of Orleans co., Vt., is in Derby township (town), on the boundary between Vermont and Canada, about 18 miles NE. of Irasburg. Pop. in 1900, 309.

Derbyshire, a county of England. See DERBY.

Derden, a post-village of Hill co. Pop. about 80.

Derecske, dĕ'rĕch'kĕ', a commune of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 12 miles S. of Debreczin. Soda is obtained from the neighboring swamps. Pop. in 1901, 8767.

Dereham, England. See EAST DEREHAM.

Derenburg, dā'rĕn-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussian Saxony, 7 miles WSW. of Halberstadt. Pop. in 1900, 3131.

Derg, Lough, lŏH dĕrg, Ireland, the longest and most picturesque of the expansions of the Shannon, separates Munster from Connaught. Length, 24 miles; the breadth varies from 2 to 6 miles.

Derg, Lough, a lake of Ireland, at the SE. extremity of the co. of Donegal, about 9 miles in circumference, and containing the famous islet called St. Patrick's Purgatory, which was formerly visited annually by 18,000 devotees.

Deridder, a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La., on the Port Arthur Route. The banking point is Lake Charles. Pop. about 250.

Derinda, a post-township of Jo Daviess co., Ill., about 18 miles SE. of Galena. Pop. in 1900, 717.

Derinda Center, a post-hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill.

Dermbach, dĕrm'bäK, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 60 miles SW. of Weimar. Pop. about 1100.

Dermott, a banking post-town of Chicot co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 18 miles W. of Arkansas City. Pop. in 1900, 467.

Derne, Derneh, dĕr'nĕh, or **Der'na** (anc. *Dar'nis*), a small seaport of Africa, in Barca, 140 miles NE. of Bengazi.

Dernis, dĕr'nees', a small town of Dalmatia, 50 miles SE. of Zara, on the Cicola. It has an old castle, a church which was originally a mosque, and a large structure which served as barracks for the Venetians.

Deroche, de-rŏsh', a post-village of Hot Spring co., Ark. Pop. 100.

Derr, Dehr, or **Deer,** dĕr or dair, a town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile. Lat. 22° 44′ N. It is a place of some trade and importance and is celebrated for its ancient temple.

Derrick, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., on the New York and Ottawa R. The banking point is Malone. Pop. about 500.

Derrick City, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Bradford. Oil is produced here. Pop. about 500.

Derrs, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa., 12 miles by rail N. of Bloomsburg.

Derry, Ireland. See LONDONDERRY.

Derry, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Derry township (town), in Rockingham co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 11 miles SE. of Manchester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3583. It is the seat of the Pinkerton Academy.

Derry, or **Derry Church,** a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., in Derry township, near the Swatara River, 13½ miles E. of Harrisburg. The name of its post-office is Derry Church. Pop. about 250; of the township in 1900, 2232.

Derry, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 680.

Derry, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 9495.

Derry Church, Dauphin co., Pa. See DERRY.

Derry Depot, Rockingham co., N.H. See WEST DERRY.

Derry Station, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., 15 miles E. of Greensburg, on the Pennsylvania R. It has manufactures of china, bottling-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2347.

Derryville, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 4 miles SW. of Cannington. Pop. 100.

Derthick, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio. The banking point is Glouster. Pop. about 200.

Dertona, the ancient name of TORTONA.

Dertosa, the ancient name of TORTOSA.

Deruta, dā-roo'tä, a small town of Italy, in Umbria, circle of Perugia. It is noted for the majolica-ware made there in the age of the later Renaissance.

Deruyter, de-ri'tęr, a banking post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Deruyter township (town), on the Lehigh Valley R., 26 miles SSE. of Syracuse. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1410: of the village, 623.

Derwent, dęr'węnt, a river of England, in Derbyshire, rises near the N. extremity of the county and joins the Trent on the border of Leicestershire. Length, 50 miles.

Derwent, a river of England, in Yorkshire, in the East Riding, rises in the Wolds and, after a S. course, joins the Ouse 5 miles below Selby. Length, about 60 miles.

Derwent, a river of England, co. of Cumberland, rises in the district of Borrowdale, and, after forming the cataract of Lodore, flows N. through the lakes of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite, and thence WSW. past Cockermouth to the Irish Sea at Workington.

Derwent, one of the principal rivers of Tasmania, issues from Lake St. Clare, in the centre of the island, flows past New Norfolk and Hobart and enters Storm Bay.

Derwent, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Derwentwater, or **Keswick Lake,** a beautiful and picturesque lake of England, co. of Cumberland, stretches S. from Keswick for 3 miles to Borrowdale, and is near the middle 1 mile across. Its banks are rocky and abrupt; in it are several richly-wooded islands (Derwent Isle, Lord Isle, St. Herbert's Isle) and a remarkable mass of soft land or weeds, which sometimes partly floats on its surface. It is an enlargement of the Derwent River. Elevation, 238 feet; depth, 70 feet.

Derwood, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., 19 miles by rail NNW. of Washington. Pop. 60.

Dés, a town of Transylvania. See DEÉS.

Desaguadero, dês-á-gwá-dá'ro (*i.e.*, the "outlet"), a river of the Argentine Republic, between the provinces of San Luis and Mendoza.

Desaguadero, a river of Bolivia, rises in Lake Titicaca, of which it forms the only outlet, flows SE. 180 miles, and enters Lake Aullagas.

Desaguadero, a vast depression or inter-alpine valley, in Bolivia and Peru, between two ranges of the Andes, and extending northwestward from about lat. 20° S. to Lake Titicaca and beyond. Much of its surface lies at an altitude exceeding 12,000 feet. The valley occupying the intermediate space is about 400 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 30 to 80 miles. The small lake Aullagas or Uros, which receives the superfluous waters of Titicaca by the river Desaguadero, occupies its SE. portion.

Desaguadero de Osorno, dês-á-gwá-dá'ro dá o-sor'no, a lake of Chile, 35 miles in length by an average breadth of 5 miles. It discharges its surplus waters by the Osorno River into the Pacific Ocean.

Désaignes, dá'zañ', a small town of France, in Ardèche, on the Doux, 24 miles NW. of Tournon.

Des Allemands, dâze âll'mônz' or dês âl'lęh-mânz', a lake in the SE. part of Louisiana, about 5 miles from the right bank of the Mississippi River, joined by a bayou of its own name with Lake Washa. Length, about 7 miles.

Desarc, dêz'ark, a banking post-town and capital of Prairie co., Ark., on the W. bank of the White River, 2 miles below the mouth of Desarc Bayou, and 50 miles ENE. of Little Rock, on the Searcy and Desarc R. It has various mills and cotton-gins and is an important shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 640.

Desarc, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 28 miles S. of Ironton. Pop. 175.

Desarc Bayou, Ark., drains part of White co. and enters the White River in Prairie co.

Desboro, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario. The banking point is Owen Sound. Pop. about 200.

Desborough, a village of England, co. of Northampton, 5 miles NW. of Kettering. Pop. in 1901, 3573.

Descabezado, dês-ká-bá-sá'do, an extinct volcano of Chile, in the province of Talca. It contains the sources of the Máule River. Elevation, 12,750 feet.

Descanso, a post-hamlet of San Diego co., Cal.

Deschambault, dá'shâm'bō', a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, and on the Canadian Pacific R., 41 miles SW. of Quebec. It has a large trade in flour, lumber, etc. Pop. about 500.

Des Chutes (dá shoot) **River,** Oregon, rises on the E. slope of the Cascade range, runs nearly northward, intersects Wasco co., and enters the Columbia River about 12 miles above The Dalles. Its length is estimated at 320 miles. It traverses a hilly or mountainous region, a large part of which is of volcanic formation.

Descousse, dá-koos', a post-village of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on the E. end of Isle Madame, 7 miles SE. of Arichat. Pop. about 1000.

Des'dimo'nia, a post-village of Eastland co., Tex. The banking point is Cisco. Pop. about 350.

Deseada (dês-á-á'dá) or **Desire, Cape,** on the SW. coast of Chile, at the entrance into the Strait of Magellan from the South Pacific Ocean.

Deseado River, in the Argentine Republic, territory of Santa Cruz, enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 47° 40′ S., at Port Desire.

Deselm, de'zelm', or **Deselms,** de'zelms', a post-hamlet of Kankakee co., Ill., 7 miles W. of Manteno.

Desenzano, dá-zên-zá'no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 16 miles ESE. of Brescia, on the SW. shore of the Lago di Garda. Pop. about 4000.

Des'eret', a post-village of Millard co., Utah. The banking point is Nephi. Pop. about 500.

Deseronto, a banking city and port of Hastings co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte R., 136 miles ENE. of Toronto. It has large lumbering, agricultural, and manufacturing interests. Pop. in 1901, 3727.

Desertas, or **Las Desertas,** lâs dá-sêr'tâs, a group of 4 rocky islets in the Atlantic, 30 miles SE. of Madeira, and forming part of the Madeira group. Lat. 32° 31′ N.; lon. 16° 30′ W. Their names are Bugio (the southernmost), Deserta Grande, Chao, and Sail Rock, the northernmost and smallest. They have no permanent inhabitants.

Désespoir (dá'zês'pwar'), **Cape,** a bold promontory at the northeast entrance of the Bay of Chaleur, Gaspé co., Quebec.

Desful, a town of Persia. See DIZFUL.

Desha, dę-shâ', a southeastern county of Arkansas, has an area of 725 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Arkansas and White rivers. Capital, Arkansas City. Pop. in 1890, 10,324; in 1900, 11,511.

Deshler, a post-village of Thayer co., Neb., 8 miles W. of Hebron, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 258.

Deshler, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 37 miles SSW. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 1628.

Deshnev, Cape, Siberia. See DEZHNEV.

Deshotels, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La. Pop. 100.

Desiard, a post-village of Ouachita parish, La. Pop. about 75.

Desima, dêh-see'má, called also **Deshima** and **Dezima,** a small artificial island of Japan, immediately opposite the city of Nagasaki, with which it communicates by a bridge. To it the Dutch merchants in Japan were formerly restricted.

Desio, dá-zee'o, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 11 miles N. of Milan. Pop. about 8500 (commune, 10,000).

Désirade, La, lá dá'zee'rád' (Sp. *Deseada*, dês-á-á'dá), an island of the French West Indies, 9 miles NE. of Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency. Area, 9 sq. m. It is high, rocky, and infertile, but well watered. Pop. about 1500.

Desire, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Punxsutawney or Reynoldsville. Pop. about 800.

Des'loge', a banking post-town of St. Francois co., Mo., 36 miles by rail SSW. of Riverside. It has lead-mining and lumbering interests. Pop. about 4000.

Desmet', a banking city, capital of Kingsbury co., S. Dak., 90 miles NW. of Sioux Falls, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 749.

Des Moines, dę-moin', a river which rises in the SW. part of Minnesota and intersects Jackson co. in that state. It next crosses the northern boundary of Iowa, in which state its general direction is SSE. until it arrives at the capital city, Des Moines. Below this point it runs in an ESE. direction and enters the Mississippi River at the SE. extremity of the state, about 3 miles below Keokuk. Its length is 450 miles and it is navigable for steamers to Des Moines. It is the largest river that runs through the state of Iowa. It traverses a very fertile and undulating country. An affluent called the East Fork of the Des Moines River rises in or near Emmet co., Iowa, runs southward through Kossuth co., and enters the main river in Humboldt co.

Des Moines, a county in the SE. part of Iowa, has an area of 400 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and on the SW. by the Skunk River. Capital, Burlington. Pop. in 1890, 35,324; in 1900, 35,989.

Des Moines, a city and port of delivery, the capital of Iowa and of Polk co., is situated on both sides of the Des Moines River (at the mouth of the Raccoon River), which affords abundant water-power and is crossed by numerous bridges. Lat. 41° 37′ N.; lon. 93° 37′ W. Des Moines occupies an elevated site, and is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago and Great-Western and other railroads, 340 miles W. of Chicago. The city, which has large shipping and manufacturing interests, has numerous attractive public parks and buildings, among the latter being the state capitol, erected at a cost of nearly $3,000,000, city-hall, United States government building,

opera-houses, and state library (with 80,000 volumes). It is the seat of Drake University, Highland Park College (industrial), Des Moines College, and other collegiate institutions. The city's industries comprise iron-foundries, planing- and flouring-mills, and manufactures of machinery, steam- and gas-engines, boilers, type-writers, bicycles, scales, electrical appliances, farming-implements, carriages, hosiery, starch, etc. There are also bridge-building works and important pork-packing establishments. Des Moines is surrounded by large deposits of good coal, and mining is conducted within the corporate limits. The city was one of the first to adopt the electric-car system. The seat of state government was established here in 1855. Pop. in 1870, 12,035; in 1880, 22,408; in 1890, 50,093; in 1900, 62,139.

Des Moines, a post-village of King co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. about 150.

Desna, dĕs-nä', a river of Russia, governments of Smolensk, Orel, and Tchernigov, joins the Dnieper nearly opposite Kiev, after a SW. course of more than 600 miles. On it are the towns of Briansk and Tchernigov.

Desolation, Cape, Greenland, is the SW. extremity of Nunar-Soak Island. Lat. 61° 50′ N.

Desolation, Cape, a headland of Tierra del Fuego, on one of its W. islands (Desolation Land). Lat. 55° 45′ S.

De Soto, a county in the S. part of Florida. Area, 3755 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Kissimmee River and Lake Okeechobee, contains also Lake Istokpoga, and is intersected by numerous streams. Capital, Arcadia. Pop. in 1890, 4944; in 1900, 8047.

De Soto, a parish in the NW. part of Louisiana, bordering on Texas, has an area of 864 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Sabine River and on the NE. by several lakes and bayous connected with the Red River. Capital, Mansfield. Pop. in 1890, 19,860; in 1900, 25,063.

De Soto, a northern county of Mississippi, bordering on Tennessee, has an area of 551 sq. m. It is intersected by the Coldwater River, an affluent of the Mississippi. Capital, Hernando. Pop. in 1890, 24,183; in 1900, 24,751.

Desoto, a post-village of Sumter co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Americus. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Desoto, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Ill., on the Big Muddy River and on the Illinois Central R., 63 miles N. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 560.

Desoto, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Iowa, 22 miles W. by S. of Des Moines, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Desoto, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan., on the Kansas River, 16 miles by rail E. of Lawrence. Pop. 250.

Desoto, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss., on the Chickasawha River, 31 miles S. of Meridian, on the Mobile and Ohio R. Pop. 500.

Desoto, a banking city of Jefferson co., Mo., on Joachim Creek and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 43 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It has railroad machine-shops. Grain, lead, and zinc are shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 5611.

Desoto, a post-township of Washington co., Neb., on the Missouri River, 26 miles by rail N. by W. of Omaha.

Desoto, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. about 90.

De Soto, a post-village of Crawford and Vernon cos., Wis., on the Mississippi River, about 28 miles S. of La Crosse. Pop. in 1900, 387.

Desoto Front, a post-hamlet of De Soto co., Miss.

Desotoville, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala., 18 miles S. of York station. Pop. about 100.

Despatch, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 3 miles W. of Fairport. The banking point is Rochester. Pop. about 1000.

Desperes, dā-pair', a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., 3 miles from Kirkwood.

Des Plaines, dā plain, a branch of the Illinois River, rises in Racine co., Wis., and passes into Lake co., Ill. It runs southward to Lyons, in Cook co., below which it flows southwestward, passes by Joliet, and unites with the Kankakee River about 13 miles SW. of that city. The stream formed by this confluence is the Illinois River. The Des Plaines is about 150 miles long. Its waters have been placed in regular communication with Lake Michigan through the Chicago Drainage Canal. It is often called O Plain.

Des Plaines, a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River (here spanned by a fine bridge) and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Rs., 16 miles NW. of Chicago. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1666.

Despoblado, a largely dreary and cheerless plateau-region of Chile and Bolivia, lying between the parallels of 23° and 24° S. and occupying a position of 10,000–12,000 feet elevation. Somewhat similar tracts are known as *despoblados* in Peru.

Despoto-Dagh. See Rhodope.

Des Rivières, dā ree'vee-air', or **Malmaison,** mäl'-mā'zŏn', a post-village of Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the Pike River, 40 miles by rail SE. of Montreal.

Dessau, dĕs'sŏw (L. *Dessa'via*), a town of northern Germany, capital of the duchy of Anhalt, on the Mulde, near its confluence with the Elbe, 67 miles SW. of Berlin. It has attractive modern quarters, contains a number of fine edifices—in great part of recent construction—and is adorned with many beautiful works of nineteenth century sculpture. The old court church contains paintings by the two Cranachs. The most interesting building in the town is the ducal palace, the oldest portion of which dates from the time of the Reformation, while the central portion was but recently completed. In this edifice are collections of furniture, antiquities, etc., and a gallery of paintings, with works by some of the great masters. The modern buildings include the elegant new town-hall, the palace of the crown prince, the theatre, and the new government buildings. The leading manufactures include carpets, window-shades, straw-paper, cloth, machinery, railway-cars, carriages, spirits, and sugar. Dessau has a brisk trade. The ducal library contains about 75,000 volumes. Among the public monuments is one to the Jewish philosopher, Moses Mendelssohn, who was born here. The district around Dessau, originally a sandy waste, is now covered with beautiful gardens. Wallenstein won a victory over Mansfeld, one of the Protestant leaders in the Thirty Years' War, near Dessau in 1626. Pop. in 1900, 50,846.

Dessuk, des'sook', written also **Desuk,** a town of Egypt, on the Rosetta arm of the Nile, at a railway junction, 12 miles NE. of Damanhur. It is a place of Moslem pilgrimage. Pop. in 1897, 11,878.

Desterro, dĕs-tĕr'ro, or **Nossa Senhora do Desterro,** nos'sä sĕn-yo'rä do dĕs-tĕr'ro, or **Florianopolis,** a city of Brazil, capital of the state of Santa Catharina, on the W. coast of the island of Santa Catharina, 240 miles NE. of Porto Alegre. It has an important trade, and among its chief buildings are the lyceum, the palace of the governor of the state, an arsenal, hospital, etc. It is defended by several forts and has an excellent port. Pop. in 1890, 30,687.

Desvres, daiv'r, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 11 miles ESE. of Boulogne.

Detmold, dĕt'molt, a town of northern Germany, capital of the principality of Lippe, beautifully situated at the base of the Teutoburger Wald (Teutoburg Forest), on the Werre, 47 miles SW. of Hanover. It consists of an old and a new town, and has an old palace of the prince and a more modern one. The state library contains about 100,000 volumes, and there are natural history and art collections, etc. On the neighboring Grotenburg, at an elevation of about 1200 feet, stands Bandel's colossal statue of the German national hero, Hermann (Arminius), the leader of the Cherusci, who annihilated the army of the Roman general Varus in the Teutoburg Forest, A.D. 9. Pop. in 1900, 11,971.

Detour, de-toor', a post-village of Chippewa co., Mich., near the St. Mary's River, about 100 miles NNE. of Petoskey. Pop. about 300.

Detour Point, a headland of Chippewa co., Mich., on the N. shore of Lake Michigan, opposite the W. extremity of Drummond Island. Between the island and the point is Detour Pass.

De'troit', a post-village of Lamar co., Ala., 30 miles ENE. of Aberdeen, Miss. Pop. 100.

Detroit, a post-town of Pike co., Ill., 7 miles E. of Pittsfield. Pop. in 1900, 149.

Detroit, a post-village of Dickinson co., Kan., on the Kansas River, 5 miles by rail E. by N. of Abilene. Pop. 140.

Detroit, a post-township (town) of Somerset co., Me., on the Sebasticook River, 27 miles by rail W. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 527.

Detroit, de-troit' (Fr. *Détroit*, dā'trwä', from the "strait" which constitutes the Detroit River), the metropolis of Michigan and seat of justice for Wayne co., is a port of entry very favorably situated at the head of the Detroit River, 18 miles above Lake Erie, and at the foot of Lake St. Clair, opposite Windsor, Walkerville, and Sandwich, in Canada. Lat. of city-hall, 42° 19′ 51″ N.; lon. 83° 2′ 54.6″ W. Detroit is an important railway junction, the Grand Trunk, the Michigan Central, the Wabash, and numerous other roads centring here or passing through the city. It has a river-front of many miles. The river, "the Dardanelles of the New World," is here half a mile to 3 miles wide, has no freshets, and makes an admirable harbor. The city, which occupies a rather flat site

about 580 feet above the sea, is laid out on the rectangular plan, with a number of imposing centrally radiating avenues and boulevards. The chief of these, representing the commercial activity and life of the city, is Woodward Avenue, which divides the city into two nearly equal parts. Its expansion, about ½ mile from the river, is known as the Campus Martius. Among the public and other structures are the city-hall, government and county buildings, public library (containing upward of 180,000 volumes), Harper Hospital, and a museum of art. The educational institutions comprise Detroit College, Detroit Colleges of Law and Medicine, the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, and the Academy of the Sacred Heart. Grand Circus Park is a tastefully laid out square with trees and fountains. A soldiers' monument, designed by Randolph Rogers, adorns the site in front of the city-hall. The city is now surrounded by a wide boulevard, which begins and terminates at the river-front. Belle Isle, reached by a bridge across an arm of the river, is a beautiful public park, covering about 700 acres. The commerce of Detroit is enormous, its main traffic being in grain, wool, pork, lard, hides, and copper. The staple manufactures are those of iron and steel goods, boilers and engines, cars and car-wheels, electrical appliances, drugs, paints, varnish, stoves, and tobacco. It has important lumbering interests and large tanneries. The annual value of the manufactured product is about $100,000,000, the foundry and machine-shop products in 1900 being placed at $8,940,000, and drugs at $4,900,000. The site of Detroit was part of New France. It was settled as a trading and fortified post by Cadillac in 1701, became British in 1760, American in 1796, British again in 1812, and finally American in 1813. It was incorporated as a city in 1824. It was the capital of Michigan Territory and for a time of the state. Pop. in 1810, 770; in 1850, 21,019; in 1860, 45,019; in 1870, 79,577; in 1880, 116,340; in 1890, 205,876; in 1900, 285,704.

Detroit (Detroit City post-office), a banking post-village and summer-resort, capital of Becker co., Minn., is on Detroit Lake and on the Northern Pacific R., 46 miles E. by S. of Moorehead. Pop. in 1900, 2060.

Detroit, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon. Pop. about 60.

Detroit, a banking post-village of Red River co., Tex., 14 miles NW. of Clarksville, on the Texas and Pacific R. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. about 700.

Detroit Harbor, a post-village of Door co., Wis. The banking point is Sturgeon Bay. Pop. about 375.

Detroit River issues from Lake St. Clair, runs southward, forms part of the boundary between Michigan and Ontario (Canada), and enters Lake Erie near its western end, 18 miles below the city of Detroit. It is about 27 miles long and varies in width from ½ mile to 3 miles. It is navigable for the largest ships and carries an enormous tonnage of freight. *Détroit* is the French for "strait."

Detta, dĕt'tŏh', or **Gyedu,** dyĕ'du', a town of Hungary, 23 miles SE. of Temesvár. Pop. about 3500.

Dettelbach, dĕt'tęl-bȧĸ', a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 10 miles ENE. of Würzburg. It has a fine old town-hall. Pop. about 2000.

Dettingen, dĕt'ting-ęn, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, circle of the Black Forest, on the Erms, 6 miles SW. of Nürtingen. Pop. in 1900, 3403.

Dettingen, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the right bank of the Main, 8 miles NW. of Aschaffenburg. In June, 1743, George II., at the head of an English and German army, gained a victory here over the French, under Marshal Noailles.

Dettva, dĕtt'vŏh', or **Gyetva,** dyĕt'vŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Zólyom (Sohl), 20 miles E. of Altsohl. Pop. about 6000.

Dettweiler, dĕtt'ŵī'lęr (Fr. *Dettwiller*, dĕtt'veel'lair'), a town of Lower Alsace, 4½ miles ENE. of Zabern, on the Zorn. Pop. about 2000.

Detunata, dȧ-too-nȧ'tȧ, a basaltic and beautifully columnar mountain of Hungary, in Transylvania, near Verespatak. Height, 3870 feet.

De Turksville, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 4 miles NE. of Pinegrove.

Deuben, doi'ben, a manufacturing village of Saxony, circle of Dresden, on the Weisseritz, an affluent of the Elbe from the left. Pop. in 1900, 10,075.

Deuel, du-el', a county in the W. part of Nebraska. Area, 2097 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Platte River. Capital, Chappell. Pop. in 1890, 2893; in 1900, 2630.

Deuel, a county in the E. part of South Dakota, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 621 sq. m. Capital, Clearlake. Pop. in 1890, 4574; in 1900, 6656.

Deuel, a post-hamlet of Deuel co., S. Dak.

Deule, dul, a river of France, which passes Lille and joins the Lys.

Deunquat, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Sycamore. Pop. 200.

Deurne, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles E. of Helmond. Pop. about 6000.

Deurne, durn, a commune of Belgium, 2 miles E. of Antwerp, of which it is a suburb. Pop. in 1900, 8517.

Deutsch-Altenburg, doitch ȧl'tęn-boorg, a village of Lower Austria, on the right bank of the Danube and on the Leitha, 9 miles from the Hungarian frontier. It has a fine castle and a museum of Roman antiquities unearthed in the vicinity. Its sulphur springs were already known to the Romans. On a neighboring height is a beautiful mediæval church. The village is near the site of the ancient Carnuntum, of which extensive remains exist.

Deutschbrod, doitch'brōt' ("German Brod"), called in Bohem. **Nemecky-Brod,** nĕm-ets'kę brōd ("German ford"), a town of Bohemia, 60 miles SE. of Prague. It figured in the Hussite wars. Pop. in 1900, 6526.

Deutsch-Eylau, doitch ī'lŏw, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 35 miles SE. of Marienwerder. Pop. (including garrison) in 1900, 8074.

Deutsch-Hause, doitch hŏw'zęh, or **Husowa,** hoo-so'vȧ, a small town of Moravia, 16 miles NNE. of Olmütz.

Deutsch-Kreutz, a town of Hungary. See Németkeresztúr.

Deutsch-Krone, doitch kro'nęh, a town of Prussia, province of West Prussia, district of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900, 7278.

Deutschland. See Germany.

Deutsch-Lissa, doitch lis'sȧ, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Breslau, circle of Neumarkt. Pop. in 1900, 3280.

Deutsch-Oth, doitch ōte (Fr. *Audun-le-Tiche*), a village of Germany, in Lorraine, circle of Diedenhofen-West. Pop. in 1900, 4780.

Deutsch-Piekar, doitch pe'kȧr, a mining-town of Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Beuthen. Pop. in 1900, 6648.

Deutsch-Wilmersdorf, doitch ŵil'męrs-dorf', a southwestern suburb of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 30,671.

Deutz, doits (anc. *Divitia*), a former town of Rhenish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, with which city it was incorporated in 1888. It was for seven centuries the seat of a Benedictine abbey.

Deux-Ponts, Rhenish Bavaria. See Zweibrücken.

Deux Rivières, (Fr. pron. duh re've-air'), a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Mattawa. Pop. about 200.

Deux-Sèvres, duh saiv'r or duh sĕvr (*i.e.*, the "two Sèvres"), a department in the W. of France, formed of parts of the old provinces of Poitou, Aunis, and Saintonge. Area, 2317 sq. m. The surface is divided by a plateau into two parts,—a mountainous, rocky region, partly wooded, in the NE., called the Gatine, and a level district. Principal rivers are the Sèvre-Niortaise and the Sèvre-Nantaise, from which it derives its name. The soil is generally fertile and the pasturage is excellent. The department has mines of iron and quarries of marble and granite. Capital, Niort. Pop. in 1901, 342,474.

Déva, dȧ'vŏh', a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, capital of the co. of Hunyad, on the Maros, 15 miles W. of Szászváros. It has a castle, a theatre, and a museum. Near it is a copper-mine. Pop. in 1900, 7089.

Deva, dȧ'vȧ, a small town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, with a port on the river Deva, near the Bay of Biscay.

Deva, or **Deva Castra.** See Chester.

Deva, the Latin name of the river Dee.

De'vall', a post-village of West Baton Rouge parish, La., 10 miles (direct) NW. by N. of Port Allen. Pop. about 75.

Devall Bluff, a banking post-town and capital of Prairie co., Ark., on the W. bank of the White River and on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R., 46 miles E. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 605.

Dévaványa, dȧ'vŏh-vȧn'yŏh, a town of Hungary, about 40 miles SE. of Szolnok. Large numbers of cattle are reared here. Pop. in 1900, 12,787.

Devecser, dĕ'vĕ-chĕr', a town of Hungary, co. of Veszprém, 80 miles WSW. of Budapest. Pop. about 4000.

Devenish, an island of Ireland, in Lough Erne, 2 miles NNW. of Enniskillen. It contains remains of ancient religious establishments.

Deventer, dĕv'en-tęr (L. *Daven'tria*), a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 8 miles N. of Zutphen, on the Yssel. The streets are generally narrow, but the market-places are spacious. The town-house is a handsome structure and one of the churches is an interesting old edifice. The

municipal library contains many incunabula. Deventer has a large trade. It exports great quantities of butter and of honey-cakes, and has a carpet-factory, an iron-foundry, manufactures of tobacco, etc. Deventer is the seat of an Old Catholic (Jansenist) bishop. The town was a flourishing commercial place in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900, 26,224.

Devereaux, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 31 miles S. by W. of Lansing. Pop. 100.

Devereaux Station, a post-village of Hancock co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 15 miles NE. of Milledgeville. Pop. 150.

Devereux, a post-station, 7 miles NE. of Ellicottville, N.Y.

Deveron, a river of Scotland, cos. of Aberdeen and Banff, enters the North Sea at Banff.

Devers, a post-village of Liberty co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R., 53 miles ENE. of Houston. Pop. 150.

Dev'icot'ta, a seaport town of British India, presidency of Madras, 60 miles NE. of Tanjore. Pop. about 10,000.

Deview, de-vū', a post-village of Woodruff co., Ark., 14 miles SE. of Augusta. Pop. 100.

Devil Island, of Tierra del Fuego, is in lat. 54° 58' S. It is in the portion of the Fuegian archipelago belonging to Chile.

Déville-lès-Rouen, dā'veel' lā roo-ôn', a commune of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Cailly, forming a NW. suburb of Rouen.

Devil's Basin, a port in Christmas Sound, Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 55° 16' S.

Devil's Bit Mountains, a mountain-range of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, between the Shannon and the Suir.

Devil's Bridge, on the St. Gotthard route, crosses the turbulent Reuss, in Switzerland, canton of Uri, 16 miles S. of Altorf, between Göschenen and Andermatt. It is a granite arch, constructed in 1830. The old Devil's Bridge was a short distance below. A tall granite cross, recently erected, commemorates the fighting which took place here in 1799 between the French and the allied Russians and Austrians. The locality is noted for its wild and rugged beauty. Elevation, 4593 feet.

Devil's Island, French Guiana. See Iles du Salut.

Devils Lake, a banking city, capital of Ramsey co., N.Dak., on Devils Lake, 90 miles WNW. of Grand Fork, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 1729.

Devils Lake, a post-hamlet of Sauk co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 37 miles NW. of Madison, on a lake of the same name, 1½ miles long and ½ mile wide, which is a popular summer-resort.

Devil's Peak, a mountain of Africa, in Cape Colony, near the Table Mountain, in lat. 33° 57' S., lon. 18° 31' E. Height, 3315 feet.

Devil's Punch-Bowl, a small lake of Ireland, co. of Kerry, near the summit of Mangerton Mountain.

Devil's Thumb, a prominent summit of the coastland of NW. Greenland, near the southern limit of Melville Bay. Height, about 2350 feet. The name is also that of a minor summit of Greenland, near Omenak Fjord.

De'vine', a post-village of Medina co., Tex., 32 miles SW. of San Antonio, on the International and Great Northern R. Pop. about 650.

Devizes, de-vī'ziz ("The Vize" or "Vies"), a municipal borough of England, in Wiltshire, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, 86 miles by rail W. of London. It is built on an eminence near the N. limits of Salisbury Plain. It is an ancient place, and for centuries a fine mediæval castle towered above it. The main streets branch from a large market-place. The town has two ancient churches, a market cross, and a corn exchange. Devizes has manufactures of snuff and of agricultural implements. It was formerly a great cloth mart and had a large corn trade. Pop. in 1901, 6532.

Devizes, a post-station of Norton co., Kan.

Devon, a river of Scotland, cos. of Perth and Clackmannan, rises in the Ochil Mountains and joins the Forth near Alloa. It has remarkable falls near the village of Crook of Devon, and its scenery has been celebrated by Burns.

Devon, or **Devonshire,** dĕv'ŏn-shĭr (L. *Devo'nia*), a county of England, forming part of its SW. peninsula, and having N. the Bristol Channel, E. the cos. of Somerset and Dorset, S. the English Channel, and W., Cornwall. Area, 2597 sq. m. The coasts are bold. The surface is greatly broken and diversified, but, except the wild, sterile tracts of Dartmoor (rising to an elevation of 2000 feet) and Exmoor, is generally remarkable for fertility. The vale of Exeter, and the district bordering on the English Channel, called the South Hams, are especially beautiful and rich. The principal rivers are the Exe, Dart, Tamar, Taw, Torridge, and Teign. Tor Bay is on the SE. coast and Plymouth Sound is between the county and Cornwall. The mild climate of the S. coast attracts invalids. The county is famed for its cider. The red Devon breed of cattle is highly esteemed, and Dartmoor feeds large numbers of sheep and small ponies. Mines of copper and tin are extensive. Arsenic and manganese are also mined. Lead, granite, kaolin, and umber are found. Capital, Exeter. Plymouth and Devonport are the largest towns. Pop. in 1901, 660,444.

Devon, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Fort Scott. Pop. 115.

Devon, a post-village and summer-resort of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 16 miles WNW. of Philadelphia. The banking point is Berwyn. Pop. about 200.

Devonport, dĕv'ŏn-pōrt (until 1824 called **Plymouth Dock**), a parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Devon, at its SW. extremity, on the E. shore of the estuary of the Tamar, termed the Hamoaze, 2 miles WNW. of Plymouth. The town stands on high ground and was formerly enclosed by ramparts. It is remarkably clean and well built. It is as one of the chief naval arsenals of Great Britain that Devonport derives its main importance. The works cover a vast area, comprising some of the finest dock-yards in the world. Pop. in 1901, 70,437.

Devonport, a borough of the North Island of New Zealand, a suburb of Auckland. Pop. 3000.

Devonport, East and West, formerly known as **Formby** and **Torquay,** a town of Tasmania, 82 miles NW. of Launceston, on the Mersey River. Pop. about 2000.

Devonshire, England. See Devon.

Devynock, de-vŭn'ok, a village of Wales, co. and 7 miles W. of Brecknock.

Dew, a post-village of Freestone co., Tex. Pop. 60.

De'wart', a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R., 19 miles NNW. of Sunbury. Pop. about 300.

De'was', a town of Central India, 20 miles NE. of Indore. Pop. about 15,000. It is the capital of a rajahship, under British protection.

De'weese', a post-village of Clay co., Neb., 9 miles by rail W. of Edgar. Pop. about 150.

Dewey, a county (formerly "D" co.) in the W. part of Oklahoma. Area, 1008 sq. m. It is intersected by the Canadian River and has a diversified surface. Capital, Taloga. Pop. in 1900, 8819.

Dewey, a county in the N. part of South Dakota, including part of the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation. Area, 2219 sq. m. It is bounded E by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Moreau River and other tributaries of that stream.

Dewey, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. Pop. 150.

Dewey, a post-township of Laporte co., Ind. Pop. in 1900, 342.

Dewey, a post-hamlet of the Cherokee Nation, I.T. Pop. 50.

Dewey, a village of Dunn co., Wis. The banking point is Menomonie. Pop. about 100.

Deweyrose, a post-village of Elbert co., Ga., on the Southern R. Pop. 70.

Deweyville, a post-village of Boxelder co., Utah, 37 miles by rail N. of Ogden. It is on the Bear River.

Dewitt, de-wit', a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of 406 sq. m. It is drained by Salt Creek. Capital, Clinton. Pop. in 1890, 17,011; in 1900, 18,972.

Dewitt, a southern county of Texas, has an area of 880 sq. m. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River. The surface is agreeably diversified with rolling uplands, prairies, and forests. Capital, Cuero. Pop. in 1890, 14,307; in 1900, 21,311

Dewitt, a banking post-town, capital of Arkansas co., Ark., is on the N. bank of the Arkansas River and on the Stuttgart and Arkansas River R., 70 miles SE. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 318.

Dewitt, a post-village of Dewitt co., Ill., 9 miles by rail E. by N. of Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Dewitt, a banking city of Clinton co., Iowa, 26 miles N. of Davenport, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. It is the trade-centre of a farming district. Pop. in 1900, 1383.

Dewitt, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. The banking point is Barboursville. Pop. 150.

Dewitt, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., on the Looking-Glass River, 8 miles N. of Lansing, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Dewitt, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 16 miles E. of Carrollton, on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900, 550.

Dewitt, a banking post-village of Saline co., Neb., on the Big Blue River and on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 13 miles NW. of Beatrice. Pop. in 1900, 662.

Dewitt, a post-township (town) of Onondaga co., N.Y., 3 miles E. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900, 5435; of the village, 175.

De Witt Land, a region in Australia, on its NW. coast, opposite the Dampier Archipelago, discovered by De Witt in 1628.

De Witt's Islands, off the S. coast of Tasmania, between South Cape and Southwest Cape.

Dewittville, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the N. shore of Chautauqua Lake, 5 miles by rail SE. of Mayville. Pop. 150.

Dewittville, or **Portage,** a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the Chateauguay River, 43 miles S. of Montreal, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 250.

Dewsbury, dewz'ber-e, a municipal borough of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Calder, 8 miles SSW. of Leeds. It has a mechanics' institute, technical school, coal-mines, a blanket-hall, and large manufactures of blankets, carpets, and yarn. It is the seat of an important shoddy-industry. Pop. in 1901, 28,060.

Dexter, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., 10 miles by rail N. by W. of Pine Bluff. Pop. 50.

Dexter, a post-town of Laurens co., Ga., on the Wrightsville and Tennille R. The banking point is Dublin. Pop. in 1900, 199.

Dexter, a post-village of Effingham co., Ill., 23 miles by rail ENE. of Vandalia.

Dexter, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ind., ½ mile from the Ohio River. Pop. 50.

Dexter, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Iowa, 36 miles WSW. of Des Moines, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 795.

Dexter, a banking city of Cowley co., Kan., on Grouse Creek and on the Missouri Pacific R., 19 miles SE. of Winfield. Pop. in 1900, 380.

Dexter, a post-town of Calloway co., Ky., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Murray. Pop. in 1900, 221.

Dexter, a banking post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Dexter township (town), on a small lake and on the Maine Central R., 40 miles WNW. of Bangor. It has woollen-mills, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2941.

Dexter, a banking post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Huron River and on the Michigan Central R., 9 miles NW. of Ann Arbor. Pop. in 1900, 900.

Dexter, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., 35 miles by rail E. of Albert Lea. Pop. in 1900, 278.

Dexter, a banking city of Stoddard co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the St. Louis Southwestern Rs., 49 miles WSW. of Cairo, Ill. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1862.

Dexter, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Black River, 7 miles W. by N. of Watertown, its banking point. It has paper- and pulp-mills. Pop. in 1900, 945.

Dexter, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Ohio.

Dexter, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, 19 miles SE. of Eugene.

Dexter, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex., 4 miles S. of the Red River and 27 miles W. of Denison. Pop. about 225.

Dexter, a post-village of Russell co., Va. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. about 100.

Dexter City, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 8 miles by rail S. by E. of Caldwell. Pop. in 1900, 278.

Dexter City, a village of Missouri. See DEXTER.

Dexter Creek, a gold-bearing tributary of the Nome River in Seward Peninsula, Alaska.

Dexterville, Chautauqua co., N.Y., is a part of Jamestown.

Dexterville, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., on the Yellow River and on the Green Bay and Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 15 miles W. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 300.

Deynze, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 9 miles SW. of Ghent, on the Lys. Pop. about 5000.

Deyoung, a post-village of Elk co., Pa. The banking point is Kane. Pop. about 200.

Dezful, a town of Persia. See DIZFUL.

Dezhnev', Cape, the easternmost point of Siberia and of all Asia, formerly called EAST CAPE (which see).

Dhafar. See DHOFAR.

Dhalak, an island in the Red Sea. See DAHLAK.

D'Hanis, dā'nis, a post-village of Medina co., Tex. The banking point is San Antonio. Pop. 225.

Dhar, dar, a native state of British India, in Malwa, governed by a rajah, under British supervision. Area, about 1750 sq. m. Capital, Dhar. Pop. about 150,000.

Dhar, a town of British India, capital of the Dhar state, 100 miles E. by N. of Baroda. Pop. about 20,000.

Dharampur, a state of India. See DHURRUMPUR.

Dharwar, dar'war, a district of British India, Bombay presidency, traversed by the parallel of 15° N. Cotton and wheat are the staple products. Capital, Dharwar.

Dharwar, a town of British India, capital of the Dharwar district, 73 miles E. of Goa. It has a large trade. Pop. in 1901, 31,279.

Dhawalaghiri, dą-wŏl'ą-ghē'ree, a lofty peak of the Himalaya mountains, in northern India, formerly supposed to be the culminating point of the earth's surface, between Nepal and Tibet, in lat. 28° 30′ N., lon. 82° 50′ E. Altitude, 26,826 feet.

Dhenkanal, den-kå-nål', a native state of British India, the most prosperous of the Cuttack Mehals, crossed by the parallel of 21° N. Area, about 1500 sq. m.

Dhiban, dib'ăn (anc. *Dibon*), a locality in Palestine, E. of the Dead Sea, in the ancient Moab, 22 miles S. by W. of Hesban (anc. *Heshbon*). The famous Moabite Stone, containing an inscription of King Mesha, was discovered here in 1868.

Dhofar, do'fär', or **Dhafar,** a district on the S. coast of Arabia, in Hadramaut. The port of Mirbat is located here. The once-famed city of Dhofar (probably the Saphar of the ancients) is in ruins.

Dholera, dol'e-rå, a town of Gujerat, British India, 70 miles SSW. of Ahmedabad. It is near the Gulf of Cambay and has a large trade in cotton. Pop. about 10,000.

Dholka, dol'kå or d'hol'kå, a town of Gujerat, British India, 22 miles SSW. of Ahmedabad. Pop. about 15,000.

Dholpur, dōl-poor', a native state of Rajputana, British India. Capital, Dholpur.

Dholpur, a town of British India, capital of the native state of Dholpur, 34 miles SSW. of Agra. Pop. about 15,000.

Dhulia, doo'lee-ą, a town of British India, capital of the district of Khandesh, 181 miles NE. of Bombay. Pop. about 25,000.

Dhunduka, written also **Dhandhuka,** dŭn-doo'ką, a town of Gujerat, British India, district and 62 miles SW. of Ahmedabad. Pop. about 10,000.

Dhurbunga, British India. See DURBUNGA.

Dhurrumpur, or **Dharampur,** dhŭr'rŭm-poor', a native Rajput state of British India, in Gujerat, E. of Surat.

Diablerets, dē'ăb'lęh-rā', a glaciated mountain of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, between the cantons of Bern and Valais, 6 miles from Sion. Height, 10,650 feet.

Diablo (de-ä'blo), **Mount,** Cal., an isolated, conical peak of the Coast (or Monte Diablo) Range, in Contra Costa co., about 38 miles E. by N. of San Francisco. It rises 3849 feet above the level of the sea and is the most conspicuous landmark in the central part of the state. The summit commands a vast prospect of the central valley of California. Coal is found in the Cretaceous formation at the base of this mountain, and here are the most important coal-mines in the state.

Diablotin, a volcanic mountain of the island of Dominica, of which it is the culminating point. Altitude, 4400–5000 feet.

Diadin, dee-ä'deen', a small town of Turkish Armenia, 25 miles WNW. of Bayazid, on the Murad-Tchai.

Diagonal, a banking post-town of Ringgold co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R., 12 miles NW. of Mount Ayr. Pop. in 1900, 383.

Diakova, dyä'ko-vä, a town of European Turkey, vilayet of Kossovo, 20 miles NW. of Prisrend. Pop. about 20,000, mainly Albanians.

Diakovár, or **Djakovár,** dyŏh'ko-vär' (Croat *Diakovo*), a town of Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, 22 miles SSW. of Eszék. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and has a magnificent basilica. Pop. in 1901, 6824.

Dial, a post-village of Fannin co., Ga. The banking point is Blueridge. Pop. 100.

Dialton, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, 24 miles NNE. of Dayton. Pop. 100.

Diamant, dee'ä'mŏn', a small town of the French island of Martinique, on the S. coast, 8 miles SSE. of Fort-de-France, near the Morne de Diamant, a volcanic mountain about 1500 feet in elevation.

Diamante, de-ä-män'tä, a coast-town of Italy, province and 30 miles NW. of Cosenza. Pop. about 1600.

Diamante, de-ä-män'tä, a river of the Argentine Republic. See NEUQUEN.

Diamantina, de-ä-män-tee'nä, formerly **Tejuco,** tä-zhoo'ko, a city of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, in the

diamond district, situated in a valley surrounded by high mountains, 140 miles NNE. of Ouro Preto, and 4000 feet above the level of the sea. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre. The streets are wide and paved. Pop. about 14,000. It has an extensive diamond-industry.

Diamantino, de-å-mân-tee'no, a town of Brazil, state of Matto Grosso, 80 miles N. of Cuyabá. Pop. about 5000.

Diamond, di'mond, a post-village of Grundy co., Ill., 10 miles (direct) ESE. of Morris. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. in 1900, 672.

Diamond, a post-village of Parke co., Ind. Pop. 100.

Diamond, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa. Pop. 100.

Diamond, a post-hamlet of Plaquemines parish, La.

Diamond, a post-village of Newton co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Joplin. Pop. 150.

Diamond, a hamlet of Broadwater co., Mont.

Diamond, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 13 miles by rail N. of Alliance. Pop. 200.

Diamond, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 7 miles WSW. of Titusville. Pop. about 100.

Diamond, a post-village of Whitman co., Wash., 8 miles by rail W. by N. of Colfax. Pop. 60.

Diamond, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. about 225.

Diamond, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, 11 miles NE. of Pakenham.

Diamond Bluff, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, 11 miles SE. of Prescott, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 100; of the township (town) in 1900, 506.

Diamond Cape, Quebec. See CAPE DIAMOND.

Diamond Harbor, a port of British India, in Bengal, at the head of the estuary of the river Hugli, 34 miles below Calcutta.

Diamond Head, a promontory, with signal-station, on the southern shore of the island of Oahu, Hawaii. Elevation, 761 feet.

Diamond Hill, a post-hamlet of Anson co., N.C.

Diamond Hill, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., 4 miles E. of Manville. Pop. about 200.

Diamond Hill, or **Leahi,** lâ'â-hee, an inactive crater of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, 3½ miles SE. of Honolulu.

Diamond Lake, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ill., on a fine lake, 36 miles NNW. of Chicago.

Diamondloch, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 100.

Diamond Peak, Oregon, a peak of the Cascade Range, stands at the SE. extremity of Lane co. Height, 8807 feet.

Diamond Point, of Sumatra, bounds W. the Strait of Malacca.

Diamond River, a small stream of Coos co., in the N. part of New Hampshire, falls into the Dead River.

Diamond Spring, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal., about 38 miles ENE. of Sacramento.

Diamond Springs, a post-hamlet of Morris co., Kan., on Diamond Creek, 33 miles WNW. of Emporia.

Diamond Springs, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Rabbit River, 14 miles N. of Allegan. Pop. about 80.

Diamondville, a post-village of Uinta co., Wyo., on the Oregon Short Line, 60 miles N. by E. of Evanston. Pop. 80.

Diana, a post-township (town) of Lewis co., N.Y., about 30 miles ENE. of Watertown, is drained by the Oswegatchie River. Here Joseph Bonaparte once resided. Pop. of the town in 1900, including Harrisville, 2083.

Diana Mills, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va.

Diano d'Alba, de-å'no dål'bå, a small town of Italy, province of Cuneo, 3½ miles S. of Alba.

Diano Marina, de-å'no mâ-ree'nâ, a town of Italy, province of Porto Maurizio, near Oneglia. Pop. about 2000.

Diarbekr, dee-ar-bêk'r', or **Diarbekir,** also called **Kara Amid,** kâ'râ â-meed' (anc. *Amida*), a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, capital of a vilayet of its own name, is situated near the Tigris, in lat. 37° 55′ N., lon. 40° 9′ E. It is enclosed by a vast wall of dark stone, with numerous towers, and has a citadel. Its flat-roofed houses rise picturesquely in terraces one above another. The town contains some interesting mosques. It was formerly a busy seat of the cotton-industry. Its leading manufactures at present are those of morocco. The town has an extensive trade. The inhabitants comprise Kurds, Armenians, Turkomans, and Turks. Diarbekr is the seat of a Chaldean patriarch and of an Armenian and a Jacobite bishop. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was the capital of a Turkoman realm. Pop. about 35,000.

The VILAYET OF DIARBEKR has an area of about 15,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 500,000.

Dias Creek, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., 3½ miles W. of Cape May Court-House.

Diboll, a post-village of Angelina co., Texas. The banking point is Lufkin. Pop. about 200.

Dibon, an ancient city of Moab. See DHIBAN.

Dibong, dee'bong', or **Dibang,** dee'bâng', a river of Tibet, one of the tributary streams of the Brahmaputra, joins the Dihong (or Sanpo), in lat. 27° 45′ N., at the great bend.

Dibra, dee'brâ, a town of Turkey, in Albania, 45 miles SSW. of Prisrend. Pop. about 10,000(?).

Di'brell', a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn.

Dice's Head, a point or cape, with light-house, at the entrance of Castine Harbor, Me.

Dick, a post-village of Jay co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Dickelvenne, dik'kĕl-vĕnn', a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt.

Dickens, a county of northwestern Texas, traversed by the Salt Fork of the Brazos River. Area, 918 sq. m. Capital, Dickens. Pop. in 1890, 295; in 1900, 1151.

Dickens, a banking post-village of Clay co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 6 miles from Spencer. Pop. about 300.

Dickens, a post-village, capital of Dickens co., Tex., 80 miles (direct) SW. by W. of Quanah. Pop. about 125.

Dickenson, a county in the SW. part of Virginia. Area, 324 sq. m. It is bounded SE. by the Dividing Ridge and is separated NW. from Kentucky by the Cumberland Mountains. Several tributaries of the Big Sandy River rise in and intersect this county. Capital, Clintwood. Pop. in 1890, 5077; in 1900, 7747.

Dickerson, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., 43 miles by rail W. of Alvan.

Dickerson, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 36 miles by rail NW. of Washington, D.C.

Dickerson Run, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Dawson.

Dickey, a county in the SE. part of North Dakota. Area, 1146 sq. m. It is intersected by the James or Dakota River. Capital, Ellendale. Pop. in 1890, 5573; in 1900, 6061.

Dickey, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ga. The banking point is Albany. Pop. 150.

Dickeys Mills, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Ky.

Dickeys Mountain, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa.

Dickeysville, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., 10 miles N. of Dunleith, Ill.

Dickeyville, a post-station of Baltimore, Md.

Dickinson, a county in the NW. part of Iowa, has an area of 408 sq. m. It is drained by the Okoboji River and contains several lakes, the largest of which is Spirit Lake. Capital, Spirit Lake. Pop. in 1890, 4328; in 1900, 7995.

Dickinson, a county in the east-central part of Kansas, has an area of 842 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kansas River and is also drained by Chapman's, Lyon's, and Turkey creeks. Capital, Abilene. Pop. in 1890, 22,273; in 1900, 21,816.

Dickinson, a county in the upper peninsula of Michigan. Area, 756 sq. m. It is drained by the Menominee River and other streams. Capital, Iron Mountain. Pop. in 1900, 17,890.

Dickinson, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., N.Y., about 15 miles SW. of Malone. Pop. in 1900, 1691; of the village, about 500. See DICKINSON CENTER.

Dickinson, a banking city, capital of Stark co., N.Dak., 115 miles W. of Bismarck, on the Northern Pacific R. It has brick-works, railroad repair-shops, etc., and is a shipping point for stock and farm products. Pop. in 1900, 2076.

Dickinson, or **Centerville,** a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., about 10 miles SW. of Carlisle. Pop. about 400.

Dickinson, a township of Cumberland co., Pa., about 25 miles WSW. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 1559.

Dickinson, a post-village of Galveston co., Tex. The banking point is Galveston. Pop. 125.

Dickinson Center, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., in Dickinson township (town), on the Deer River, 48 miles E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Malone.

Dickinsons, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va., 20 miles W. of Whittles.

Dickinson's Landing, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence River, at the head of the Cornwall Canal, 78 miles SW. of Montreal, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 300.

Dickson, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 600 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Cumberland River and is partly drained by the Harpeth River. Capital, Charlotte. Pop. in 1890, 13,645; in 1900, 18,635.

Dickson, a post-hamlet of Colbert co., Ala., 34 miles ESE. of Corinth. Pop. about 40.

Dickson, a banking post-town of Dickson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 42 miles W. of Nashville. It has manufactures of staves, handles, lumber, etc., and is the seat of Dickson Normal College. Pop. in 1900, 1363.

Dicksonburg, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., about 12 miles NW. of Meadville.

Dickson City, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 5 miles N. of Scranton. It has foundries, machine-shops, silk-mills, etc. Coal is mined here. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 4948.

Dickson Harbor and **Island,** in the north of Siberia, at the mouth of the Yenisei River.

Dick's River, Ky., rises in Rockcastle co. and enters the Kentucky River about 10 miles SW. of Nicholasville.

Dickvale, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. The banking point is Rumford Falls. Pop. about 600.

Dicomano, de-ko-mȧ'no, a town of Italy, 18 miles NE. by E. of Florence, at the confluence of the Dicomano with the Sieve. Pop. about 1200 (commune about 5500).

Didam, de'dȧm', or **Diem,** deem, a village of the Netherlands, Gelderland, 13 miles S. of Zutphen.

Did'deh, a village of western Africa, Bondu country, near the Falemé River, in lat. 13° 52′ N.

Dido, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co., Miss.

Didsbury, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Calgary. Pop. in 1901, 112.

Didyme, an ancient name of the island of SALINA.

Didymotichos. See DEDIOTICA.

Die, dee (anc. *De'a*, or *De'a Vocontio'rum*), a walled town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Drôme, on the river Drôme, 27 miles ESE. of Valence. It has remains of Roman structures. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Dieburg, dee'bo͝orG', a town of Germany, in Hesse, 9 miles ENE. of Darmstadt. It has a castle and still retains portions of its old walls and towers. Roman remains have been discovered here. Pop. in 1900, 4702.

Diedenhofen, dee'dęn-ho'fęn (Fr. *Thionville*, te'ôNG'-veel'), a fortified town of German Lorraine, on the Moselle, 17 miles N. of Metz. It was a place of some importance in the Middle Ages. In the Franco-Prussian War it held out two weeks against the Germans, Nov., 1870.

Diego, de-ȧ'go, or dee'go, a bay of Anegada, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies.

Diego Alvarez. See GOUGH'S ISLAND.

Diego Garcia, de-ȧ'go gar-see'ȧ, the southernmost of the Chagos Islands, Indian Ocean, with an excellent harbor. It is 12 miles in length and exports cocoanut-oil. Pop. in 1901, 526.

Diego Ramirez, de-ȧ'go rȧ-mee'rĕs, an island group in the South Pacific, 60 miles SW. of Cape Horn. Lat. 56° 25′ S.; lon. 68° 44′ W.

Diego Suarez, de-ȧ'go swȧ'rĕs, or **British Sound,** a fine harbor and miltary colony, near the N. extremity of Madagascar. Lat. (N. point) 12° 13′ S.

Diehlstadt, deel'stȧt, a post-village of Scott co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 22 miles NW. of Belmont. Pop. 150.

Diekirch, dee'kēērK, a town of Luxemburg, 18 miles N. of the city of Luxemburg, on the Sure. Pop. about 3500.

Dielsdorf, deels'dorf, a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles NNW. of Zürich.

Diemel, dee'męl, a river of Prussia, joins the Weser, 24 miles N. of Cassel. Length, 50 miles.

Diepenbek, dee'pęn-bĕk', a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 3 miles SE. of Hasselt. Pop. in 1902, 4035.

Diepenheim, dee'pęn-hime', a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 17 miles E. by S. of Deventer. Pop. about 1500.

Diepholz, deep'hôlts', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 60 miles SW. of Bremen, on the Hunte. Pop. in 1900, 2970.

Dieppe, dyĕpp or de-ĕpp', a seaport of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine-Inférieure, at the mouth of the little river Arques, on the English Channel and 33 miles N. of Rouen. Two lines of railway connect it with Paris. It consists of the town proper and the suburb Le Pollet. There is also a well-built southwestern suburb, called La Barre. The principal edifices are an old castle on a cliff W. of the town, now used as a barracks, a mediæval church, the town-hall, and the theatre. Among the public institutions of the place is a scientific and archæological museum. The port, enclosed by 2 jetties and defended by batteries, was formerly small and inconvenient, but has been much enlarged and improved, so that it is now one of the best on the Channel. The town has an active trade, ship-building docks, and manufactures of bone-, horn- and ivory-wares, machinery, tobacco, lace, etc. Steamboats ply hence to New Haven. Dieppe is a frequented watering-place. Its inhabitants carry on active fisheries. It was once the principal port of France and its inhabitants were distinguished for their enterprise. Pop. in 1901, 22,503.

Dierdorf, deer'dorf', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles NNE. of Coblenz. Pop. about 1500.

Dieren, dee'ręn, properly **Diederen,** dee'dęr-ęn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 9 miles by rail NW. of Arnhem.

Diessen, dees'sęn, a small town of Bavaria, on Lake Ammer, 13 miles SE. of Landsberg.

Diessenhofen, dees'sęn-ho'fĕn, a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Rhine, 5½ miles E. of Schaffhausen. Pop. about 1500.

Diest, deest, a fortified town of Belgium in South Brabant, on the Demer, 17 miles NE. of Louvain It has manufactures of woollens, breweries, etc.

Dieterich, a banking post-village of Effingham co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 12 miles SE. of Effingham. Pop. in 1900, 382.

Dietfurt, deet'fo͝oRt', a town of Bavaria, 23 miles W. of Ratisbon. Pop. about 1000.

Dietikon, dee'te-kon, a village of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles WNW. of Zürich.

Dietlingen, deet'ling-ęn, a village of Baden, 12 miles SE. of Karlsruhe.

Dietrichsdorf, deet'riKs-dorf', a town and port of Germany, in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, 2 miles from Kiel.

Dietz, a town of Germany. See DIEZ.

Dietz, a hamlet of Sheridan co., Wyo.

Dietzenbach, deet'sęn-bȧK', a village of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 7 miles E. of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Dieu, an island of France. See ISLE-DIEU.

Dieulefit, de-uh'lęh-fee', a town of France, in Drôme, 17 miles E. of Montélimart. Pop. about 3500. In the town are two acidulated springs and 2 miles NE. is a curious stalactitic cave.

Dieulouard, de-uh'loo-ar', a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 10 miles NW. of Nancy.

Dieuze, de'uz', a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 9 miles E. of Château-Salins. An old mine in the vicinity yields large quantities of rock-salt. The town has manufactures of soda, chemicals, etc. Dieuze is near the site of the ancient Decem Pagi. Pop. in 1900, 5991.

Diez, or **Dietz,** deets, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 19 miles E. of Coblenz. It has a castle, used as a house of correction. Pop. in 1900, 4303.

Difficult, or **Dificult,** a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn.

Digby, a county in the WSW. extremity of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Brier Island and a headland called Digby Neck enclose St. Mary's Bay on the NW. The surface is diversified with mountains, valleys, and lakes, the last of which give rise to several rivers. Copper- and silver-ores are found in the county. Capital, Digby.

Digby, a port of entry and watering-place of Nova Scotia, the capital of Digby co., on the N. shore of Digby Neck, 150 miles W. of Halifax, on the Dominion Atlantic R. This is one of the principal seats of the fisheries, and the herrings of Digby have attained a wide celebrity. Ship-building is also carried on. Pop. in 1901, 1150.

Digby, Cape, on the E. coast of Kerguelen Island. Lat. 49° 3′ S.; lon. 70° 34′ E.

Dighton, di'tọn, a banking city, capital of Lane co., Kan., 20 miles E. of Scott, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 194.

Dighton, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 40 miles S. of Boston. It has color-works, stove-lining works, nurseries, etc. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1802.

Dignano, deen-yȧ'no, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, 48 miles SSE. of Triest. Pop. in 1900, 5664.

Digne, deeñ (anc. *Di'nia*), a walled town of France, capital of the department of Basses-Alpes, on a hill-side near the Bléonne, 55 miles NE. of Aix. It has a cathedral and a scientific and archæological museum. There are sulphur springs in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 4623 (commune, 7238).

Digoa, a town of Bornu. See DIKOA.

Digoin, dee'gwȧN', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 miles W. of Charolles. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 5575 (commune, 6890).

Digue, or **La Digue,** lȧ deeg, an island of the Seychelles Archipelago.

Dihong, dee'hong', or **Dihang,** dee'hȧng', the great western stream or upper arm of the Brahmaputra, now

identified with the SANPO (which see). See BRAHMAPUTRA.

Dijon, dee'zhôN' (L. *Dib'io, Div'io, Divio'num*), a city of France, capital of the department of Côte-d'Or and the residence of the mediæval dukes of Burgundy, at the confluence of the Ouche and Suzon, on the Canal of Burgundy, and at the junction of several railways, about 150 miles SE. of Paris. It has fine public walks on the site of its old ramparts, handsome parks, and beautiful environs, with Mont Afrique rising about 1000 feet above it. Its town-hall is the reconstructed palace of the old dukes of Burgundy. Among other interesting edifices are the cathedral and other churches, the palace of justice, and the remnants of a Carthusian convent, founded by Philip the Bold, including a celebrated sculptured fountain. Little is left of the castle built by Louis XI. Dijon is the seat of a university. It possesses a gallery of paintings and sculptures, an archæological museum, a large municipal library, and a botanical garden. It has an extensive trade and is the entrepôt of the wines of Burgundy. Its manufacturing industries are very diversified. The town is defended by a modern system of fortifications. Among the many celebrities born here was Bossuet. Pop. in 1891, 65,428; in 1901, 71,326.

Dijonnais, dee'zhon'nâ', an old division of France, in Burgundy. Its capital was Dijon. It is now comprised in the department of Côte-d'Or.

Dike, a banking post-village of Grundy co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 200.

Dike, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Dikh-tau, Caucasus. See DYKH-TAU.

Dikoa, a town, and for some years following 1894 the capital, of Bornu, Central Africa, S. of Lake Chad. It is now the chief settlement of German Bornu. Pop. estimated at 20,000–40,000.

Diksmuide, a town of Belgium. See DIXMUDE.

Dildny's, a post-hamlet of Stewart co., Tenn.

Dildo Cove, a fishing-hamlet of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 35 miles S. by W. of Heart's Content.

Dili, a settlement and cable-station on the NW. coast of Sumatra, in about lat. 3° 45′ N.

Diligent Strait, a channel or passage in the Bay of Bengal, between the SE. coast of the Middle Andaman and some contiguous islands, and a group or chain of larger islands.

Dillard, a post-hamlet of Stokes co., N.C. Pop. 50.

Dillard, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., about 9 miles S. by W. of Roseburg. Pop. about 90.

Dillenburg, dil'lęn-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, 40 miles NE. of Coblenz, on the Dille. Pop. in 1900, 4458.

Diller, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Neb., 9 miles by rail E. of Endicott. Pop. in 1900, 399.

Diller, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 1 mile NW. of Lancaster. Pop. 250.

Dilles (dil'lęz) **Bottom,** a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 2 miles from Moundsville, W.Va. Coal is mined here.

Dilley, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 28 miles W. by S. of Portland.

Dilli, dil'lee, **Delly,** dĕl'lee, or **Dielli,** de-ĕl'le, a town of the Malay Archipelago, chief port of the island of Timor, on its NW. coast, and capital of the Portuguese possessions.

Dilligent River, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Parrsboro. Pop. about 300.

Dillingen, dil'ling-ęn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the left bank of the Danube, 24 miles NW. of Augsburg. It contains a palace, long the residence of the bishops of Augsburg. Previous to 1804 Dillingen was the seat of an episcopal university, which was a great focus of Jesuit activity. In place of it there is now a royal lyceum. Pop. in 1900, 6078.

Dillingen, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 28 miles S. of Treves. It has great iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 5326.

Dillingersville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 12 miles S. of Allentown. Pop. 175.

Dillman, a post-village of Wells co., Ind. Pop. about 75.

Dilln (Hun. *Bélabánya*, bâ'lōh-bân'yŏh), a former town of Hungary, now united with Schemnitz.

Dillon, a post-village of Summit co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado and Southern Rs., 119 miles SW. of Denver Pop. about 200.

Dillon, a post-hamlet of Dade co., Ga., 6 miles S. of Trenton.

Dillon, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., 16 miles S. of Peoria.

Dillon, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, 7 miles by rail SE. of Marshalltown. Pop. 125.

Dillon, a post-village of Dickinson co., Kan., about 17 miles S. of Abilene. Pop. 150.

Dillon, a post-village of Pike co., Miss. The banking point is Magnolia. Pop. 200.

Dillon, a banking city, capital of Beaverhead co., Mont., 65 miles S. of Butte City, on the Oregon Short Line. Pop. in 1900, 1530.

Dillon, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, near Zanesville, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Dillon, a banking post-town of Marion co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 18 miles N. of Marion. It has cotton and oil-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1015.

Dillon, or **Huntington Mines,** a post-village of Brome co., Quebec, 13 miles SE. of Waterloo. It has copper-mines. Pop. 400.

Dillons Mills, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va.

Dillons Run, a post-station of Hampshire co., W.Va.

Dillonvale, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. It has coaling-interests and manufactures of drills, brick and tile, etc. Pop. about 1200.

Dillsboro, a banking post-town of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 14 miles SW. of Lawrenceburg. Pop. in 1900, 465.

Dillsboro, a post-town of Jackson co., N.C. The banking point is Waynesville. Pop. in 1900, 279.

Dillsburg, a banking post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R., 15 miles SW. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 732.

Dilman, dee'mân', a town of Persia, in Azerbaijan, 50 miles NNW. of Urumiah.

Dilworthtown, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. The banking point is Westchester.

Dima, dee'mâ, a town of Abyssinia, in Gojam, near lat. 10° 50′ N., lon. 38° 5′ E.

Dimiao, de-me-â'o, a pueblo on the S. coast of Bohol Island, Philippines. Pop. 8014.

Dimitrovsk. See DMITROVSK.

Dimitzana, dee-meet-sâ'nâ, or **Demetsana,** a town of Greece, in Arcadia, 15 miles WNW. of Tripolitza. It is picturesquely situated and has remains of mediæval fortifications. Under the Turks it was a seat of Greek learning. Its public school is a fine edifice. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 6000).

Dimmick, a post-village of Lasalle co., Ill.

Dimmit, a southwestern county of Texas. Area, 1164 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nueces River. Capital, Carrizo Springs. Pop. in 1890, 1049; in 1900, 1106.

Dimmitt, a post-village, capital of Castro co., Tex., 120 miles (direct) W. by N. of Childress.

Dimmsville, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 14 miles E. by N. of Mifflintown. Pop. 100.

Dimock, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 18 miles N. of Tunkhannock.

Dimondale, a banking post-village of Eaton co., Mich., on the Grand River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 8 miles SSW. of Lansing. Pop. about 450.

Dimsdale, a post-hamlet of Polk co., N.C.

Dinagat, de-nâ-gât', a long and narrow island, province and N. of Surigao, Mindanao, Philippines. Lat. (N. point) 10° 28′ N. A wooded mountain-chain runs parallel to the E. coast, with peaks rising to 2500–3300 feet. It yields rice and other tropical products, timber, fish, gold, etc. Dinagat town is on the W. coast. Pop. 5264.

Dinajpur, dee-nâj-poor', a town of British India, in Bengal, division of Rajshahi, capital of the district of Dinajpur. Pop. about 13,000.

Dinan, dee'nôN', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the Rance, here crossed by a lofty viaduct, 14 miles S. of Saint-Malo. It is partly enclosed by old walls and has the remains of a fine old castle. The principal edifices are two Gothic churches, a clock-tower, and the town-hall. The scenery of the environs is very picturesque. Pop. in 1901, 10,534.

Dinant, dee'nôN' (L. *Dinan'tium*), a town of Belgium, province and 15 miles S. of Namur, on the declivity of a rocky and castle-crowned height, near the Meuse. The principal building is a mediæval church restored in modern times. It has manufactures of glass, paper, metallic wares, leather, and so-called Dinant cakes. The existence of Dinant dates from the sixth century. As early as the twelfth century it was strongly fortified and deemed impregnable. In 1466 Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, with 50,000 men and a formidable artillery, took it by assault and razed it to the ground. Pop. in 1902, 7551.

Dinapur, dee'na-poor', or **Danapur,** a town and military station of Bengal, on the Ganges, district and 5 miles W. of Patna, with which city it is in fact continuous,

the whole forming one town 15 miles long. Dinapur is generally ill built and very irregular. It consists of two parts,—Dinapur Cantonments and Dinapur Nizamat. Pop. in 1901, 33,699.

Dinara. See DINARIC ALPS.

Dinard, de'nar', or **Dinard-Saint-Énogat,** a seaport and fashionable bathing-resort of Brittany, France, on the estuary of the Rance, opposite Saint-Malo. It has a casino, bathing-establishments, and fine promenades, with beautiful villas. Pop. in 1901, 4787.

Dinaric (dī-når'ik) **Alps** (L. *Al'pes Dinar'icæ*) consist of that portion of the Alpine system (in its broadest sense) which connects the Julian Alps with the mountains of Albania and Greece, and cover parts of southern Croatia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, and Herzegovina with their ramifications, separating the basin of the Save from the region watered by the Kerka and other rivers flowing to the Adriatic Sea. They are chiefly calcareous and rise in their highest point, the summit of Dinara, to 6008 feet.

Din'as-Mowddwy (mŏw'THee), a decayed town of Wales, co. of Merioneth, on the Dovey, 12 miles by rail NE. of Machynlleth. It is picturesquely situated on the side of a precipitous mountain.

Din'digul', or **Dindigal,** a town of Madras, British India, 30 miles NW. of Madura. It has a fort on a high granite rock. Pop. about 20,000.

Din'dings', a district forming part of Penang, Straits Settlements. It consists of a wooded tract, on the coast of Perak, between the parallels of 4° and 4° 30′ N. latitude, and the little island of Pangkor (Dinding).

Dineir, de-nair', a small town of Asiatic Turkey, in the southern part of the vilayet of Khodavendikyar, the terminus of the Smyrna-Aidin railway. It is on the site of the ancient Celænæ, in Phrygia.

Dingelstädt, or **Dingelstedt,** ding'ęl-stĕtt', a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Unstrut, 10 miles NNW. of Mühlhausen. Pop. about 4000.

Dingess, a post-village of Mingo co., W. Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Ceredo or Huntington. Pop. about 400. It has coal- and coke-industries.

Dingle, a seaport of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on Dingle Bay, 8 miles E. of Dunmore Head. Pop. about 1500.

Dingle, deen'glä, a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay, Philippine Islands, on the navigable Taland River. The region is fertile and has marble-quarries, gold-mines, and a noted grotto. Pop. 11,000.

Dingler, a post-village of Randolph co., Ala. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. 80.

Dingman, a township of Pike co., Pa., extends SE. to the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Dingmans Ferry, a summer-resort of Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 15 miles below Port Jervis, N.Y. Pop. about 70.

Dingolfing, ding'ol-fing', a town of Lower Bavaria, near the Isar, 10 miles WSW. of Landau. Pop. about 3500.

Dingras, deen-grȧs', a pueblo of Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Dingras River. The region is exceedingly productive, with a hot and humid climate, and yields much rice, exported to China and Europe. Pop. 12,600.

Dingwall, a royal burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Ross, at the head of Cromarty Firth, 11 miles NW. of Inverness. Pop. in 1901, 2519.

Dinia, the ancient name of DIGNE.

Dinkelsbühl, dink'ęls-bül', a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the river Wörnitz, 40 miles by rail NW. of Donauwörth. It was a free city of the old German Empire. It is still surrounded by its old walls, with their slender towers, and there are a number of quaint bridges over the Wörnitz. The most interesting building is the so-called German House, an old Renaissance mansion. Pop. in 1900, 4574.

Dinkira, a town of Africa. See DANKARA.

Dinklage, ding'klä'ghęh, a village of Germany, in Oldenburg, 8 miles SW. of Vechta. It is a growing manufacturing place. Pop. in 1900, 4018.

Dinsdale, a post-village of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Dinslaken, dins'lä'kęn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles from Dusseldorf. Pop. about 4000.

Dinsmore, a post-hamlet of Duval co., Fla. Pop. 50.

Dinsmore, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 30 miles by rail W. of Pittsburg.

Dinteloord, din'tęh-lōrt', a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles WSW. of Willemstad.

Dinuba, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 18 miles N. of Visalia. Pop. about 300.

Dinwiddie, a county in the SE. part of Virginia, has an area of 521 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Appomattox River and on the SW. by the Nottoway River. Capital, Dinwiddie. Pop. in 1890, 33,515; in 1900, 37,184.

Dinwiddie, a post-village, capital of Dinwiddie co., Va., on Stony Creek, 12 miles SW. of Petersburg, and on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. 40.

Dinxperlo, dinx'pĕR-lo', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 7 miles SW. of Bredevoort.

Diomede (di'o-meed) **Islands,** a group in Bering Strait, midway between Asia and America (Siberia and Alaska), consisting of Fairway Rock, Krusentern, and Ratmanov islands, the central one in lat. 65° 46′ N. They are partly Russian.

Diona, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., 10 miles S. by E. of Charleston. Pop. 100.

Dioscoridis Insula, the ancient name of SOCOTRA.

Diósgyör, dee'ösh' dyör', a town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, 5½ miles W. of Miskolcz. It has picturesque ruins of an old castle and warm springs. Here are great iron- and steel-works belonging to the government. Pop. about 7000.

Diospolis. See THEBES (Egypt) and LUDD.

Diószegh, dee'o'sĕg', a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 23 miles SE. of Debreczin. Pop. about 6000.

Dipper Harbor, a post-hamlet on the Bay of Fundy, St. John co., New Brunswick, 20 miles WSW. of St. John.

Dippoldiswalde, dip-pol'dis-wȧl'dęh, a town of Saxony, 11 miles S. of Dresden. Pop. about 3500.

Dipsey, a post-village of Carroll co., Va. The banking point is Hillsville. Pop. about 125.

Direct, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. The banking point is Paris. Pop. 125.

Direction, Cape, a cape on the NE. coast of Australia, in York Peninsula. Lat. 12° 51′ S.

Direction, Cape, a cape of Tasmania, forming the E. entrance to the Derwent. Lat. 43° 3′ S.

Direction Island, in the Indian Ocean, is one of the Keeling group.

Direction Island, at the entrance of the China Sea, off the SW. coast of Borneo.

Direction Islands, a group of small islands off the NE. coast of Australia, near Cape Flattery.

Dirillo, de-ril'lo (anc. *Acha'tes*), a river of Sicily, enters the Mediterranean 24 miles WNW. of Modica, after a WSW. course of about 30 miles.

Dirk-Gerritz Archipelago, a name sometimes given to an association of islands in Antarctica, lying W. of Graham Land (Island), and consisting of the Biscoe and Palmer groups.

Dirk-Hartog Island, off the W. coast of Australia. Lat. 26° S.; lon. 112° 52′ E. It is the most westerly point of Australia.

Dirksland, dĭrks'lănt, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 20 miles SW. of Rotterdam, on the island of Overflakkee.

Dirleton, dęrl'tęn, a village of Scotland, 6½ miles N. of Haddington, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth. Near it are the ruins of Dirleton Castle.

Dirmstein, dĕĕrm'stīne, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 4 miles ENE. of Grünstadt.

Dirschau, dĕĕr'shŏw (Pol. *Szczewo*, shtchĕ'vō), a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 20 miles SSE. of Danzig, on the left bank of the Vistula. It has foundries, manufactures of agricultural implements and machinery, sugar refineries, etc. Here is a splendid iron bridge over the Vistula. Pop. in 1900, 12,801.

Disappointment, Cape, the SW. extremity of Washington, at the mouth of the Columbia River.

Disappointment, Cape, a headland on the S. coast of the island of South Georgia, in the South Atlantic Ocean.

Disappointment Island, one of the Bonin group, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 27° 16′ N.; lon. 139° 51′ E.

Disappointment Island, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 50° 36′ S.; lon. 166° E.

Disappointment Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 14° 15′ S., discovered by Byron in 1765.

Disco, or **Disko,** a large island belonging to Denmark, in Davis Strait, off the W. coast of Greenland. Lat. about 70° N. It is largely of trap formation, rising to 2500–3000 feet, contains stone-quarries and mines of lignitic coal, and possesses valuable fisheries. The town of Godhavn, sometimes referred to as Disco, is situated on the south coast.

Disco, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 29 miles W. of Bushnell and 17 miles (direct) N. by E. of Carthage. Pop. about 100.

Disco, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., 5 miles NE. of Utica. Pop. about 200.

Disco, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis. Pop. 50.

Discovery Bay, on the S. coast of Australia, between Capes Bridgewater and Northumberland. It is about 50 miles wide.

Discovery Bay (and **Harbor**), in Arctic America, between Grant and Grinnell Lands, in about lat. 82° N.

Disenchantment Bay is at the head of Yakutat Bay, Alaska.

Disentis, dee'sęn-tis, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, about 3800 feet above sea-level, near the confluence of the Further (Hinter) and Middle (Mittel) Rhine, 34 miles WSW. of Chur (Coire). Its chief attraction is an ancient convent of Benedictines, said to have been founded about 614 by Sigisbert, whose superiors were once princes of the empire. The place was almost destroyed by the French in 1799. In the conflagration a valuable collection of manuscripts in the convent perished. The convent buildings have been recently restored. The environs of Disentis exhibit some of the finest Alpine scenery. Pop. about 1400.

Disko, a post-village of Fulton co., Ind., on the Erie R. Pop. 150.

Dismal, a post-township of Sampson co., N.C., 17 miles E. of Fayetteville. Pop. in 1900, 1479.

Dismal Swamp, a large swamp which occupies parts of Nansemond and Norfolk cos. in Virginia and Gates and Camden cos. in North Carolina. It is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. Forests of cypress, cedar, and other trees cover a large portion of this swamp, the middle of which is occupied by Lake Drummond. The Dismal Swamp is intersected by a canal, by means of which schooners can pass from Chesapeake Bay into Albemarle Sound.

Disna, dis'nȧ, a town of Russia, government of Vilna, at the mouth of the Disna in the Düna. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1897, 6739.

Dison, dee'zôn', a village of Belgium, in Liège, 2 miles NNW. of Verviers. It has important manufactures of woollen cloths. Pop. in 1900, 12,546.

Disputanta, a post-hamlet of Rockcastle co., Ky., 9 miles NE. of Mount Vernon.

Disputanta, a post-village of Prince George co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 13 miles SE. of Petersburg. Pop. 100.

Disraeli, diz-rȧ'lee, a banking post-town of Wolfe co., Quebec, on the Quebec Central R. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, doors, etc. Pop. about 700.

Diss, a town of England, in Norfolk, on the Waveney, 20 miles SSW. of Norwich. Pop. in 1901, 3745.

Dissen, dis'sęn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles SSE. of Osnabrück. Pop. about 2000.

Dissentis, a town of Switzerland. See DISENTIS.

Diston, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Lititz. Pop. about 100.

Distress, a fishing-hamlet of Newfoundland, 26 miles S. of Placentia.

District, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 651.

District of Columbia, a district of the United States, containing the federal capital. It has the Potomac River as its SW. boundary and is enclosed on all other sides by Maryland. The district originally comprised a tract 10 miles square, lying on both sides of the Potomac, but in 1846 that portion lying SW. of the river was retroceded to Virginia by the United States. Present area, 69 sq. m. (land 60 sq. m.; water 9 sq. m.). It was formerly divided into the cities of Georgetown and Washington and the co. of Washington, but there are no longer any distinctions having civil significance. Georgetown, which existed as a municipality before the foundation of Washington, was deprived of its charter in 1871 and became part of Washington in 1878. Mount Pleasant, Tenallytown, Brightwood, Uniontown, Benning, etc., are small places outside of the strict limits of Washington.

The face of the country is undulating, with fine hills and pleasant fertile valleys, and a light, fertile soil. The Potomac is a noble tidal stream, navigable for vessels of large burden up to Washington. The Anacostia River, known also as the East Branch of the Potomac, is the eastern boundary of Washington, and the picturesque Rock Creek separates the city within its original limits from Georgetown. The geological formation is Cretaceous, covered with an extensive conglomerate or breccia, the age of which still remains somewhat uncertain.

Industries.—The agricultural and market-gardening facilities of the district are very good, and the market for farm- and garden-products excellent. The principal manufactures are those of flour and other mill-products, brick, and lumber, carried on mainly at Georgetown, which has a considerable coasting-trade. In the fiscal year ending June, 1900, there were no exports. The imports entered in the Georgetown customs district aggregated in value $206,730. The Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs. connect Washington with Baltimore and the North and West; and a railroad bridge across the Potomac connects the city with the southern railroad systems.

Public Works, Benevolent Institutions, etc.—These include the permanent institutions of the general government as well as those of the district as such, besides the Washington Asylum, the United States Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum, Freedmen's Hospital, National Soldiers' Home, National Deaf-Mute College, and many institutions, public and private, devoted to charities and the relief of the afflicted. The principal government and other institutions are noticed in the article WASHINGTON.

Education.—Separate free public schools are maintained for white and colored children. There are normal, high, grammar, intermediate, and primary schools. In 1899 the enrollment of pupils in the public schools was 45,560, with an average attendance of 34,032. The district is the seat of the Catholic University of America, Georgetown University (Roman Catholic), Columbian University (Baptist), Howard University (for colored), Gonzaga College (Roman Catholic), the National Deaf-Mute College, and the Carnegie Institute, founded in 1902. Among professional schools are several theological, law, and medical schools, mostly departments of some one of the universities, and a school of pharmacy. The Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, the United States Signal Office, Naval Observatory, Corcoran Art Gallery, Army Medical Museum, the botanical garden, zoological garden, and the Congressional and other public libraries add largely to the educational advantages of the district. Washington is the seat of numerous scientific associations and of the special national surveys of the states and territories. See WASHINGTON, D.C.

History.—From the time of the close of the Revolutionary war until 1790, there were earnest discussions as to the place where the seat of the United States government should be fixed. Philadelphia, Carlisle, Philadelphia again, then Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York, were in turn the temporary places of the meetings of Congress. In 1788 Maryland ceded to the United States the present territory for the purpose of establishing here the seat of federal authority; and in 1789 Virginia augmented the gift by the cession of a tract of 36 sq. m. on the SW. side of the river. The gift was accepted by Congress in 1790, and the year 1800 was settled upon as the date of the establishment of the national capital on the banks of the Potomac River. More than 100 years before, the site of the future capital had been named Rome by the proprietor of a plantation situated there, one Francis Pope, and the hill where the United States capitol stands was by him called the Capitoline Hill. Congress met at Philadelphia from 1790 to 1800. The new town was incorporated in 1802 and named Washington. The county and city of Alexandria, on the Virginia side, were retroceded to Virginia in 1846. Congress abolished slavery in the District of Columbia in 1862. Before 1871 the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the co. of Washington had a corporate existence, but Congress had exclusive legislative control, and the people of the district had no delegate or other representative in Congress. The more important judicial positions were filled by the federal authority. In 1871 a territorial government was instituted by Congress, and the district was permitted to send a delegate to the national house of representatives. In 1874 Congress abolished the territorial system and placed the government in the hands of 3 commissioners appointed by the president of the United States. The citizens have no vote in district or national affairs.

Population.—In 1800 the total population of the district was 8144; in 1810, 15,471; in 1820, 23,336; in 1830, 30,261; in 1840, 33,745; in 1850 (after the retrocession of Alexandria city and co., 51,687; in 1860, 75,800; in 1870, 131,700; in 1880, 177,624; in 1890, 230,392; and in 1900, 278,718, of whom 86,700 were colored.

Distrito Federal, the federal district of Mexico, containing the city of Mexico. Area, 580 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 540,478.

Ditmarsh (Ger. *Dithmarschen*, dit'mar-shęn), a region in Germany, forming the W. part of Holstein. It is mainly enclosed by the Elbe on the S., the Eider on the N., and the North Sea on the W. It is low and marshy and is diked to prevent inroads of the sea.

Ditró, a town of Transylvania. See GYERGYÓ-DITRÓ.

Dittersbach, dit'ęrs-bȧk', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 42 miles SW. of Breslau. It has manufactures of matches and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 9373.

Dittersbach, a village of Bohemia, district of Tetschen, near the Saxon frontier. The fantastic rock formations in its vicinity attract tourists.

Dittmers, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mo.

Diu, dee-oo', a small island of India, belonging to Portugal since 1515. It is in lat. 20° 42′ N., lon. 71° E., and lies just S. of the Kathiawar peninsula. Area, about 2 sq. m. Pop. in 1894, 13,206. The seaport of Diu comprises nearly the whole of the population. It formerly had an extensive commerce. The governor of Diu is under the governor-general of Goa.

Divény, div'ăñ', a small town of Hungary, co. of Neograd, 20 miles SE. of Altsohl.

Divernon, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 16 miles S. of Springfield. Pop. about 300.

Dives-sur-Mer, deov sür mair, a town of France, in Calvados (Normandy), on the Dives, near the English Channel. It was here that William the Conqueror embarked for the conquest of England, which event is commemorated by a column. It is a watering-place. Pop. in 1901, 3306.

Divide, a post-village of Teller co., Colo., on the great eastern divide or water-shed of the state, about 25 miles by rail NW. of Colorado Springs. Pop. about 200.

Dividing Creek, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on a creek of the same name, 14 miles SE. of Bridgeton, and on the Central R. of New Jersey. Pop. 750.

Dividing Range, or **Great Dividing Range,** a name given to the main cordillera of southern Australia, especially developed as an E. and W. system in Victoria, and forming a westerly extension of the Australian Alps. Among the loftiest summits are Bogong (6500 feet), Feathertop, and Hotham.

Dividing Ridge, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa.

Divine Corners, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., 4 miles from Hurley.

Divio, Dibio, or **Divionum,** the Latin for Dijon.

Divodurum, an ancient name of Metz.

Divona, the ancient name of Cahors.

Divonne-les-Bains, dee'vonn' lā bănⁿ, a village of France, in Ain, 6 miles NE. of Gex. It has a much frequented hydropathic establishment.

Divra, a town of Turkey. See Dibra.

Dix, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ill., 9 miles by rail N. by W. of Mount Vernon. Pop. about 250.

Dix, a post-village of Kimball co., Neb. The banking point is Kimball. Pop. 100.

Dix, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 3 miles by rail S. of Rome.

Dix, a township (town) of Schuyler co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 3894.

Dix-An, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigré, 65 miles NE. of Axum.

Dixboro, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Dixcove, a British settlement, with port, on the Gold Coast of Africa, in lat. 4° 48′ N., lon. 1° 57′ W.

Dixfield, a post-township (town) of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, 36 miles N. by W. of Lewiston. It has manufactures of bobbins, spools, shuttles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1052.

Dixfield Center, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., 20 miles N. by E. of Paris.

Dixie, a post-village of Perry co., Ark. The banking point is Little Rock. Pop. about 100.

Dixie, a post-village of Brooks co., Ga., 8 miles by rail W. of Quitman. Pop. 300.

Dixie, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho.

Dixie, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 50.

Dixie, a post-village of Henderson co., Ky. The banking point is Gorydon. Pop. about 150.

Dixie, a post-village of Wallawalla co., Wash., 11 miles by rail ENE. of Wallawalla. Pop. 200.

Dixie, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Brampton. Pop. 250.

Dix Island, off the coast of Rockland co., Me., is 10 miles S. by E. of Rockland. It has important quarries of granite and has furnished the material for numerous public buildings.

Dixmont, dee'môⁿ', a small town of France, in Yonne, 20 miles N. of Auxerre.

Dix'mont', a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Dixmont township (town), 23 miles WSW. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 843.

Dixmont, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Ohio River, 8 miles by rail NW. of Pittsburg. Here is the West Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.

Dixmont Center, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., 20 miles N. of Belfast.

Dixmude, de'müd' or dis'müd' (Flem. *Dixmuiden*, dix-moi'dęn, or *Dikemuide*), a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Yser, 12 miles N. of Ypres. It has an interesting church. Pop. about 4000.

Dixon, a county in the NE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 450 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River and is partly drained by Logan and Norway creeks. Capital, Ponca. Pop. in 1890, 8084; in 1900, 10,535.

Dixon, a banking post-town of Solano co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 22 miles WSW. of Sacramento. Pop. in 1900, 783.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Dawson co., Ga.

Dixon, a banking city, the capital of Lee co., Ill., on both sides of the Rock River and on the Illinois Central R., where it crosses the Chicago and Northwestern R., 98 miles W. of Chicago. It is the seat of the Northern Illinois Normal School and has manufactures of ploughs, flour, shoes, condensed milk, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7917.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ind., 41 miles by rail NE. of Vincennes.

Dixon, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, 20 miles by rail NNW. of Davenport. Pop. 350.

Dixon, a banking post-town, capital of Webster co., Ky., 34 miles S. of Henderson. Pop. in 1900, 569.

Dixon, a post-village of Neshoba co., Miss. The banking point is Newton. Pop. 250.

Dixon, a banking post-village of Pulaski co., Mo., 24 miles by rail W. of Rolla. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Dixon, a post-village of Dixon co., Neb., on the Missouri River, about 30 miles below Yankton, S.Dak. Pop. in 1900, 157.

Dixon, a post-village of Van Wert co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 19 miles ESE. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 175.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa.

Dixon, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Wis., about 15 miles SE. of Richland Center.

Dixon, a post-hamlet of Carbon co., Wyo.

Dixon Entrance, a strait in North America, W. coast, lat. 54° 30′ N., between Queen Charlotte Islands, in British Columbia, and the Prince of Wales Archipelago, in Alaska. Breadth, N. to S., 40 miles.

Dixons Mills, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., 36 miles S. of Demopolis. Pop. about 150.

Dixons Springs, a post-village of Smith co., Tenn., 10 miles (direct) W. by N. of Carthage. Pop. 100.

Dixonville, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa.

Dix's Peak, a mountain of the Adirondack group, in Essex co., N.Y., about 16 miles W. of Lake Champlain and a few miles SE. of Mount Marcy. It has an altitude of 4842 feet.

Dixville, a post-township (town) of Coos co., N.H., covered with forests and mountains. Pop. in 1900, 15. Dixville Notch, a summer-resort, 10 miles SE. of Colebrook, presents wild and desolate scenery of remarkable character.

Dixville, a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Coaticook. Pop. in 1901, 430.

Dizful, diz'fool', a town of Persia, in Khuzistan, of which it is the principal mart, on the Diz River (Coprates), 32 miles WNW. of Shuster. Pop. about 30,000. The river is here crossed by a stone bridge of 20 arches.

Djapara, Java. See Japara.

Djokjokarta. See Jokjokarta.

Dlo, a post-village of Simpson co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. about 300.

Dmitriyev, d'me'tre-yĕv, a town of Russia, 50 miles NW. of Kursk. Pop. in 1897, 7315.

Dmitrov, d'me'trov, a town of Russia, government and 45 miles N. of Moscow, on an affluent of the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 4550.

Dmitrovsk, d'me'trovsk, a town of Russia, 57 miles SW. of Orel, on the Nerussa. Pop. in 1897, 5259.

Dnieper, nee'pr (Russ. *Dniepr*, dnyĕp'p'r; anc. *Borysthenes*, later *Danapris*), a river of Russia, rises in the government of Smolensk, flows generally S., passes Smolensk, Mohilev, Kiev, Yekaterinoslav, and Kherson, and enters the Black Sea on the N. by several mouths. Length, including windings, about 1400 miles. Chief affluents on the right, the Beresina, Pripet, and Ingulets; on the left, the Sozh, Desna, Sula, Psiol, Vorskla, Orel, and Samara. The navigation is interrupted by rapids for 42 miles below Yekaterinoslav. It is the third in magnitude of European rivers, ranking next after the Volga and the Danube. Drainage-area, about 200,000 sq. m. At Kiev it is 35 feet deep in summer; but spring floods raise it to 50 feet and even 55 feet. Steamers ply on the river between Orsha and Yekaterinoslav and between Alexandrovsk and Kherson. The Dnieper is connected with the Baltic Sea by means of the Düna, Niemen, and Vistula, and their uniting canals,—the Beresina, Ogin, and Dnieper-Bug canals. Near its embouchure was the Milesian colony of Olbia, founded for trading with the wandering races of the interior.

Dnieper-Liman, a gulf of the Black Sea, which receives the Dnieper and Bug Rivers.

Dniester, nees'tęr (Russ. *Dniestr*, dnyĕs't'r; anc. *Tyras*, afterwards *Danas'tris* or *Danas'ter*), a navigable river of Austria and Russia, rises in the Carpathian Mountains,

in Galicia, flows ESE., passes Sambor, Halicz, Khotin, Mohilev, Bender, and Akerman, and enters the Black Sea on the NW. It separates Bessarabia from the governments of Podolia and Kherson. Length, including windings, about 800 miles. Chief affluents on the right are the Stry, Reut, and Botna; on the left, the Sereth. Though very tortuous, and in summer quite shallow, it affords extensive steamboat navigation, which begins at Khotin. Area of basin, 30,000 sq. m.

Dniester-Liman, a gulf of the Black Sea, which receives the Dniester.

Doab, do'ăb' ("two waters"), a name applied in India to tracts between two rivers, and especially to that between the Ganges and the Jumna, and to the Jullinder Doab, between the Sutlej and Beas rivers.

Doaksville, a post-hamlet of the Choctaw Nation, I.T.

Doaktown, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the Canada Eastern R. The banking point is Newcastle. Pop. about 250.

Do-an, a thickly populated valley in Southern Arabia, in Upper Hadramaut, E. of Yemen.

Doane Mount, Wyo., is in the Yellowstone National Park, about 5 miles from Yellowstone Lake. Its altitude is 10,713 feet.

Doan's Creek, of Indiana, enters the West Fork of the White River near the S. line of Greene co.

Dobbin, a post-village of Grant co., W.Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Piedmont. Pop. about 250.

Dobbins, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. 60.

Dobbo, the chief town of the Aru Islands, on the N. side of the islet of Wamma. Lat. 5° 45′ S., lon. 134° 20′ E. In the trading season it is much visited by merchants.

Dobbs Ferry, a banking and residential post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Tappan Bay expansion of the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 20 miles N. of New York. It has various manufactures, several collegiate institutions, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2888.

Dobbston, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio. The banking point is Ironton. Pop. 100.

Dobczyce, dob-chüt'sä, a town of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, district of Wieliczka. Pop. about 3500.

Döbeln, dö'beln, a town of Saxony, 35 miles ESE. of Leipsic, partly on an island formed by the Mulde. It has spinning-mills, foundries, and manufactures of carriages, leather, etc. Pop. in 1900, 17,745.

Doberan, do'bẹr-ăn', a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 40 miles NNE. of Schwerin, on a small river which falls into the Baltic 2½ miles below the town. It has a palace, a mediæval church with fine works of art, a new town-hall, etc. Its iron springs are much frequented. Pop. in 1900, 4954.

Doblen, a town of Russia, in Courland, 18 miles W. of Mitau. Pop. about 2000.

Döbling, döb'ling, a NW. quarter of Vienna, Austria-Hungary, until recently a village.

Doboj, do'boy, a town of Bosnia, on the Bosna, 42 miles NE. of Travnik. Pop. about 3000.

Doboka, do'bo'kŏh', a village of Transylvania, co. of Szolnok-Doboka, 12 miles WSW. of Szamosujvár.

Doboy Island, one of the sea-islands of McIntosh co., Ga., 12 miles from Darien.

Doboy Light, Sapelo Island, Ga. See DARIEN LIGHT.

Doboy Sound is on the coast of Georgia, at the southern extremity of Sapelo Island, 10 miles E. of Darien.

Doboz, do'boz', a village of Hungary, co. of Békés, on the Black Körös, 4 miles from Gyula. Pop. about 5000.

Dobrianka, a town of Russia, about 60 miles N. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897, 9368.

Dobrigno, do-breen'yo, a village of Austria-Hungary, on the island of Veglia, 24 miles SSE. of Fiume.

Dobrilugk, do'bre-lŏŏk', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 66 miles SSW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 1500.

Dobrisch, or **Dobříš,** do'brzhish, a town of Bohemia, district of Pribram. Pop. about 3500.

Dobritch, a town of Bulgaria. See BAZARJIK.

Döbrököz, dö'brŏ̈ kŏz', a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 84 miles SSW. of Budapest. Pop. about 4000.

Dob'romil', a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 23 miles E. of Sanok. Pop. about 3000.

Dobrudja, do-broo'jä (Ruman, *Dobrogea*, do-bro'jä; Bulg. *Dobritch*, do-breech'), a region forming part of Rumania, bounded E. by the Black Sea and N. and W. by the Danube. Area, about 4000 sq. m. Its N. part is a marshy and unhealthy alluvial plain; and southward, though more elevated, it still has the character of a steppe. In 1878 it was detached from Bulgaria (at the time of its erection into a principality) and given to Rumania. The inhabitants consist of Tartars, Circassians, Turks, Bulgarians, Rumans, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. Pop. in 1899, 258,242.

Dobruschka, do-broosh'kä, or **Dobruska,** a town of Bohemia, 15 miles ENE. of Königgrätz. Pop. about 3000.

Dobrzan, do-brzhän', or **Dobrzany,** a town of Bohemia, 10 miles SSW. of Pilsen. Pop. in 1900, 5183.

Dobrzyn, dob'zhin, a town of Poland, government of Plock, 18 miles NNW. of Lipno.

Dobschau, dob'shŏw (Hun. *Dobsina*, dob'shee-nŏh'), a town of Hungary, co. of Gömör, on the Dobsina. Pop. about 5000. It has mercury-, iron-, copper- and cobalt-mines, blast-furnaces, etc. The famous ice-cavern of Dobschau, in the valley of Straczena, is one of the most remarkable structures of its kind and contains about 150,000 cubic yards of ice.

Dobson, a post-hamlet of Rankin co., Miss. Pop. 50.

Dobson, a post-town, capital of Surry co., N.C., about 50 miles N. of Statesville. Pop. in 1900, 327.

Dobyville, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ark., 17 miles SW. of Arkadelphia.

Doce Leguas, Cuba. See JARDINES DE LA REINA.

Doce, Rio, a river of Brazil. See RIO DOCE.

Dochart, dok'art, a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth. Length, about 3 miles. A river of the same name, 8 miles in length, carries its surplus waters through Glen-Dochart into the Lochy.

Dock, a post-village of Bullock co., Ga. Pop. 70.

Dockery, a post-hamlet of Sunflower co., Miss. Pop. 50.

Dockery, a post-village of Wilkes co., N.C., 50 miles NW. of Statesville.

Doctor Arroyo, a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León, 70 miles W. by N. of Ciudad Victoria. Pop. of the commune in 1895, 21,169.

Doctor's Creek, of Georgia, enters the Altamaha River from the left, in the W. part of McIntosh co.

Doctor's Creek, N.J., rises in Monmouth co. and falls into Crosswicks Creek 3 miles NE. of Bordentown.

Doctortown, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga., on the Plant System, 53 miles SW. of Savannah. Pop. 200.

Dodd, or **Dodd City,** a post-town of Fannin co., Tex., 24 miles by rail E. of Sherman. It has cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 369.

Dodd City, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ark.

Doddridge, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of 344 sq. m. It is drained by the Hughes River and Middle Island Creek. Coal is found in the county. Capital, West Union. Pop. in 1890, 12,183; in 1900, 13,689.

Dodds, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, 7 miles by rail N. by E. of Lebanon.

Doddsville, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill.

Doddsville, a post-village of Sunflower co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Indianola. Pop. 175.

Dodge, a county in the south-central part of Georgia, has an area of 495 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Ocmulgee River. Capital, Eastman. Pop. in 1890, 11,452; in 1900, 13,975.

Dodge, a county in the SE. part of Minnesota, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is drained by the Red Cedar River and the South Branch of the Zumbro River. Capital, Mantorville. Pop. in 1890, 10,864; in 1900, 13,340.

Dodge, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of about 529 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Platte River, is intersected by the Elkhorn River, and is also drained by Logan's, Pebble, and Maple creeks. Capital, Fremont. Pop. in 1890, 19,260; in 1900, 22,298.

Dodge, a county in the southeast-central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 884 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rock River and also drained by Beaver Dam and Crawfish creeks. Among its physical features is a large shallow lake, formerly called Winnebago Marsh, now Horicon Lake, from which the Rock River issues. Capital, Juneau. Pop. in 1890, 44,984; in 1900, 46,631.

Dodge, a post-village of Clark co., Ky. Pop. 60.

Dodge, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. The banking point is Southbridge or Spencer. Pop. 300.

Dodge, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 36 miles NW. of Fremont. Pop. in 1900, 554.

Dodge, a post-village of Walker co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 71 miles N. of Houston. Pop. about 150.

Dodge, a post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., on the Green Bay and Western R., 9 miles NE. of Winona, Minn. Pop. of Dodge township (town) in 1900, 495.

Dodge Center, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Minn., on the Zumbro River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great-Western Rs., 71 miles W. of Winona. Wheat is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 942.

Dodge City, a banking city, capital of Ford co., Kan., on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 302 miles WSW. of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 1942. It is an important agricultural and stock-raising centre. Soule College (Methodist) is located here.

Dodgeville, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 12 miles N. of Burlington. Pop. 100.

Dodgeville, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., 11 miles by rail NE. of Providence.

Dodgeville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio. The banking point is Jefferson. Pop. 100.

Dodgeville, a banking city, capital of Iowa co., Wis., 47 miles SW. of Madison, on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs. It has manufactories of agricultural implements, wagons, cheese, etc. Lead- and zinc-ores are mined near here. Pop. in 1900, 1865.

Dodona (Gr. Δωδώνη), an ancient town of Epirus, famed for its oracle of Zeus. Its remains have been unearthed about 11 miles SW. of Janina. The theatre is in a fine state of preservation, and the inscriptions that have been found are of great historical value.

Dodson, a post-village of Winn parish, La. The banking point is Winnfield.

Dodson, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Dodson, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 15 miles by rail WNW. of Dayton.

Dodsonville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ala., 11 miles S. by W. of Scottsboro.

Dodsonville, a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, 40 miles ENE. of Cincinnati.

Dodworth, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Barnsley. Pop. in 1901, 3022.

Doebay, a post-borough of San Juan co., Wash., is on the E. shore of Orcas Island, near the head of Rosario Straits, 16 miles SW. of Whatcom. The banking point is Friday Harbor. Pop. about 100.

Doehill, a post-village of Highland co., Va., about 30 miles NW. of Staunton.

Doerun, a banking post-town of Colquitt co., Ga., on the Georgia Northern R., 14 miles NW. of Moultrie. Pop. in 1900, 325.

Doerun, a post-village of St. Francois co., Mo., 5 miles SW. of Farmington. It has lead-mines. Pop. about 1000.

Doerun, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., about 38 miles W. of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 250.

Doesborgh, doos'borg, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Yssel, 10 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. in 1899, 4442.

Doetinchem, doo'tin-kem, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Old Yssel, 16 miles E. of Arnhem. Pop. about 4000.

Dofar, a district of Arabia. See Dhofar.

Dogcreek, a post-village of Hart co., Ky., 12 miles W. of Munfordsville. Pop. 75.

Doggerbank, a sand-bank occupying all the centre of the North Sea, between lat. 54° 10′ and 60° N. and lon. 1° and 5° E., intermediate between the shores of England and Denmark. The depth of water here ranges from 50 to 120 feet. It is the seat of extensive fisheries.

Dog Island, at the E. side of the middle entrance to St. George's Sound, on the S. coast of Florida.

Dog Island, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the Serawatty group.

Dogliani, dôl-yå'nee, a town of Italy, province of Cuneo, 11 miles NE. of Mondovi. Pop. about 2000.

Dognácska, dog'nåch'kŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Krassó-Szörény, 40 miles SW. of Temesvár. It has mines of copper, lead, and zinc. Pop. about 3500.

Dogo, a town, with hot baths, of Japan, on Shikoku Island, SSE. of Hiroshima.

Dog River, a small stream of Washington co., Vt., enters the Winooski River about 1 mile below Montpelier.

Dogwood, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., 48 miles by rail S. of Birmingham. Pop. 100.

Dohna, dō'nå, a town of Saxony, 10 miles SSE. of Dresden, on the Müglitz. Pop. about 3500.

Döhren, a village of Prussia, circle of Hanover. Pop. in 1900, 5174.

Doiran′, known also as **Polianino,** a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, vilayet and about 40 miles NW. of Saloniki. It is situated on the shore of Lake Doiran, a circular sheet of water abounding in fish, a few miles E. of the river Vardar. Pop. about 8000 (?).

Dokkum, dok'kŭm, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the ship-canal Dokkumdiep, 6 miles from the North Sea and 12½ miles NE. of Leeuwarden. It is enclosed by old walls and ditches and has a fine town-hall. Pop. in 1899, 4099.

Doko, do'ko', a pygmy race of negroes inhabiting east-central Africa, in Senaar. They are hardly over four feet in height, of a dark-olive complexion, and perfectly wild.

Dol, dol, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles SE. of Saint-Malo. It consists largely of very ancient houses, and has a fine mediæval cathedral. The level and fertile district in which Dol is situated, called Marais de Dol, is protected against the encroachments of the sea by a great dike. Pop. in 1901, 3629 (commune, 4708).

Doland, a banking post-village of Spink co., S. Dak., 20 miles E. of Redfield, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 235.

Dolbeau, a post-village of Saguenay district, Canada.

Dolceacqua, dol'chå-å'kwå (*i.e.*, "sweet water;" L. *Dulcis Aqua*), a town of Italy, 21 miles ENE. of Nice, on the Nervia. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Dôle, dôl (anc. *Do'la Sequanorum*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Jura, on the Doubs, 30 miles SE. of Dijon. It is irregularly built. The most interesting edifice is the stately cathedral. The town has a number of fountains and possesses a large library. Dôle is an ancient town. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of Franche-Comté. The fortifications, once of great strength, were dismantled in 1674. Pop. in 1901, 14,627.

Dôle, or **La Dôle,** lå dôl, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, the highest summit of the Swiss Jura, on the French frontier, 16 miles N. of Geneva, 5509 feet in elevation. It is celebrated for its magnificent scenery.

Doles, a post-village of Worth co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Dolgelly, Dolgelley, dol-gĕth'lee, or **Dolgellen,** dol-gĕth'lĕn, a town of Wales, capital of the co. of Merioneth, near the foot of Cader-Idris, 46 miles W. of Shrewsbury. It is surrounded by magnificent scenery. Pop. in 1901, 2437.

Dolgeville, dŏl'je-vĭl, a banking post-village of Fulton and Herkimer cos., N.Y., 12 miles (direct) NE. of Herkimer. It is on the Little Falls and Dolgeville R., and has manufactures of piano-fixtures, shoes, felt, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1915.

Dolgoi, an island, harbor, and cape off the S. shore of the peninsula of Alaska.

Dolina, do-lee'nå, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 22 miles SSE. of Stry. Pop. about 3000 (commune in 1900, 9100).

Dolington, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., near the Delaware River, 27 miles NE. of Philadelphia. Pop. 120.

Dollar, a village of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, 10 miles NE. of Stirling, beautifully situated on the Devon. The Dollar Academy is an elegant structure. The fine ruin of Castle Campbell is in the parish. Pop. about 2000.

Dollar Bay, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich., on the Hancock and Calumet R., 5 miles NE. of Houghton, its banking point. Pop. about 700.

Dollart, a gulf of the North Sea, at the estuary of the Ems, between Germany and the Netherlands, 10 miles in length from N. to S., by 7 miles across, owes its origin to destructive inundations in the Middle Ages. The towns of Emden and Delfzijl are on its shores.

Dollarville, a post-village of Luce co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R., 2 miles W. of Newberry, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Dolliver, a banking post-village of Emmet co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 350.

Dolmatov, a town of Russia, government of Perm, 25 miles WNW. of Shadrinsk. Pop. about 4000.

Dolnja (or **Dolnya**) **Tuzla,** doln'ya tooz'lå, a town of Bosnia, about 50 miles NNE. of Sarayevo. It is the seat of a Greek bishop. Pop. in 1895, 11,034, about half of whom were Mohammedans.

Dolo, a town of Italy, 13 miles W. of Venice, on the Brenta. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 7000).

Dolomites, a division of the Eastern Alps of Europe, mainly in southeastern Tyrol and Venetia, Italy, and in greater part situated between the valleys of the Adige, Drave, and Piave. They are of limestone (dolomitic) formation, and noted for their magnificent scenery of rugged and sharp peaks, stupendous precipices, and secluded valleys. Among the more famous summits are the Marmolada (11,020 feet), Sorapis (10,590 ft.), Monte Civetta, Monte Cristallo, and Langkofel (10,420 ft.). One of the most favored tourist centres is the region about Ampezzo.

Dolonnor′, or **Chao-Naiman-Sume,** chå'o nī'mån' soo'må, a city of Mongolia, 145 miles N. by W. of Peking, in lat. 42° 16′ N., lon. 116° 18′ E. The principal edifices are the Buddhist temples, which are numerous. The inhabitants are renowned throughout Tartary and Tibet for their work in iron and brass. Russian merchandise is brought here from Kiakhta. The Tartars bring herds of oxen, camels, and horses, in exchange for which they receive tobacco, cloth, and tea. Pop. about 30,000.

Dolores, do-lo'rĕs, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles SSW. of Alicante, on the Segura. Pop. about 2000.

Dolores, a county in the SW. part of Colorado. Area, 1000 sq. m. The E. half is mountainous. Capital, Rico. Pop. in 1900, 1134.

Dolores, a banking post-village of Montezuma co., Colo., 10 miles N. of Cortez, on the Rio Grande Southern R. Pop. 100.

Dolores, do-lo'rĕs, a town of the Argentine Republic, in the province and 120 miles by rail SSE. of Buenos Aires. Pop. of the commune, 15,000.

Dolores, or **Dolores Hidalgo,** a town of Mexico, state and 25 miles NE. of Guanajuato.

Dolores River (Sp. *Rio Dolores*, ree'o do-lo'rĕs) rises in the San Juan Mountains in Colorado, crosses the W. boundary of the state, and enters the Grand River in the E. part of Sevier co., Utah. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. It flows many miles in a cañon from 1500 to 3000 feet deep.

Dol'ovo', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontál. Pop. about 6000.

Dolph, a post-village of Missaukee co., Mich. Pop. 85.

Dolson, a post-village of Clark co., Ill., 7 miles NW. of Marshall.

Doltons Station, a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago Terminal Transfer R., 26 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 1229.

Dolu, a town of central Africa, S. of Lake Chad, in Bornu, 130 miles SE. of Kuka.

Dolwyddelan, do-loo-ethee'lan, a parish and quarryman's village of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, 13 miles NE. of Port Madoc. Near by is the castle of Dolwyddelan, the birthplace of Llewelyn.

Domagné, do'mȧn'yȧ', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles WSW. of Vitré.

Domalain, do'mȧ'lăN', a small town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 22 miles E. of Rennes.

Domart, do'maR', a small town of France, in Somme, 14 miles NW. of Amiens.

Dombasle, dôN'bȧl', a town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 11 miles SE. of Nancy. Pop. in 1901, 5542.

Dombes, or **La Dombes,** lȧ dôNb, an old division of France, in Burgundy, now in the department of Ain.

Dom'bovár', a place in the co. of Tolna, Hungary, 30 miles by rail WNW. of Báttaszék. It consists of two communes, Old and New Dombovár, with an aggregate population of about 9000.

Dom'brovit'sa, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 150 miles NNW. of Zhitomir. Pop. about 2500.

Domburg, dom'bŭRG, a town of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the W. coast of the island of Walcheren, 6½ miles NW. of Middelburg. Pop. about 1000.

Dome Mountain, in the Yukon District of Canada, between the head-waters of the Bonanza and Dominion creeks, in the Klondike tract. Elevation, about 4500 feet.

Domène, do'mĕn' or do'main', a village of France, in Isère, 5 miles NE. of Grenoble.

Domérat, dom'ȧ'rȧ', a village of France, in Allier, 3 miles WNW. of Montluçon.

Domesnäs (do'mes-näze'), **Cape,** a headland of Russia, on the W. side of the Gulf of Riga, S. of the island of Ösel.

Domfront, dôN'frôN' (L. *Domefron'tium*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Orne (Normandy), on a steep rock, near the Varenne, 13 miles by rail S. of Flers. It has a fine old church. Its horse-fairs are important. Pop. about 2500.

Domfront, a village of France, in Sarthe, 11 miles NW. of Le Mans.

Dominica, dom-e-nee'kạ (Fr. *Dominique*, dom-e-neek'), a British West Indian island of the group of the volcanic Caribbees, colony of the Leeward Islands, in about lat. 15° 25′ N., lon. 61° 20′ W. It is 29 miles long and 13 miles in greatest breadth. Area, 291 sq. m. Only a small part is arable, the surface being rough and broken, the mountains rising to elevations exceeding 4000 feet. Diablotin, in the north, is 4747 feet (or 5300 ft. according to other measurements) high. Hot springs abound and there are some deposits of sulphur. The island is well timbered and well watered, and the arable parts are very fertile. Sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, cacao, and indigo are exported. The island has its own legislature and executive officers. Telegraph lines connect it with the other islands and the mainland. It is separated by the Dominica Channel from Martinique. Capital, Roseau. Pop. in 1901, 28,894, mostly descendants of negro slaves.

Dominica, Marquesas Islands. See HIVAOA.

Dominican Republic. See SANTO DOMINGO.

Dominion City, a post-village of Manitoba, in the municipality of Franklin, on the Canadian Pacific R., 56 miles S. of Winnipeg, its banking point. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. 200.

Dominion Creek, in the Klondike tract of the Yukon District of Canada, unites with Sulphur Creek as a right tributary of the Indian River. Much gold has been taken from its placer deposits.

Dömitz, dö'mits, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 33 miles SSW. of Schwerin, on the Elbe. Pop. about 3000.

Domme, dom, a village of France, in Dordogne, on the Dordogne, 53 miles SE. of Périgueux.

Dommel, a river of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. After a tortuous northern course of about 50 miles, it joins the Meuse.

Dommitzsch, dom'mitch, a town of Prussian Saxony, 8 miles NNW. of Torgau. Pop. about 2000.

Domnau, dom'nŏw, a town of Prussia, in the province of East Prussia, 23 miles SE. of Königsberg. It has an ancient castle. Pop. about 2000.

Domodossola, do'mo-dos'so-lȧ, a town of Italy, province of Novara, on the Simplon route, near the Swiss frontier and 16 miles NW. of Lago Maggiore. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5000).

Dompaire, dôN'pâR', a town of France, in Vosges, 7 miles SE. of Mirecourt. Pop about 1000.

Dompierre-sur-Bèbre, dôN'pe-aiR' sür bȧ'b'r, a village of France, in Allier, 16 miles ESE. of Moulins.

Domremy, dôN'reh-mee', or **Domremy-la-Pucelle,** dôN'reh-mee' lȧ pü'sĕll', a village of France, in Vosges, 7 miles N. of Neufchâteau, on the Meuse. It is the native place of Joan of Arc, whose house is preserved as a national relic. Opposite to it is a monument with a colossal bust of the heroine. Pop. in 1901, 308.

Domville, a post-village of Grenville co., Ontario. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. about 100.

Don (anc. *Ta'nais*; Tartar, *Du'na*), a river of European Russia, rises in the government of Tula, in Lake Ivan, which also sends a tributary to the Volga, flows generally S., passes Rostov and Azov, and enters the Sea of Azov by many mouths on the NE. Chief affluents are the Sosna and Donets on the right, and the Voronezh, Khoper, Medvieditsa, Sal, and Manytch on the left. Length, 1100 miles. The navigation of the Don, which extends to about 780 miles above the mouth of the river, is difficult in summer, when the water is low; in winter the river is often frozen; but at other times it is traversed by large vessels. The Don and the Voronezh communicate by canals with the Oka, an affluent of the Volga, and thus unite the Sea of Azov with the Caspian Sea. The delta of the Don is an expanse of sandy flats, running 28 miles up, and 22 miles wide at the coast-line. Drainage-area, 166,000 sq. m. The Don is the fourth in rank of the great rivers of Europe.

Don, a river of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, rises in the Penistone moors and joins the Ouse after a course of 70 miles. It communicates by canals with the Trent and the Calder.

Don, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, rises in Ben Aven and enters the North Sea 1½ miles N. of Aberdeen, after a course of 80 miles. The chief tributary is the Ury. It is navigable from the sea only for a short distance.

Don, dôN, a river of France, in Maine-et-Loire and Ille-et-Vilaine, joins the Vilaine 6 miles ENE. of Redon, after a W. course of 40 miles, for 10 of which it is navigable.

Dona Anna, New Mexico. See DONNA ANA.

Doña Francisca, a German colony of Brazil, in the state of Santa Catharina, W. of São Francisco. Pop. about 30,000. It includes Joinville and São Bento.

Donaghadee, don'ạ-ha-dee' or don'ạ-gạ-dee', a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the North Channel, 16 miles ENE. of Belfast. Steamers ply hence to Port Patrick, in Scotland. Pop. about 2000.

Donahue, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Iowa, 14 miles by rail N. by W. of Davenport.

Donald, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Golden.

Donalds, a post-village of Abbeville co., S.C., 40 miles by rail S. of Greenville. Pop. about 230.

Donaldson, a post-village of Hot Spring co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 54 miles SW. of Little Rock. Pop. 175.

Donaldson, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind., 7 miles W. of Plymouth.

Donaldson, a post-village of Chippewa co., Mich. The banking point is Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. 100.

Donaldson, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 32 miles by rail N. of Lebanon. Pop. about 750.

Donaldsonville, a banking post-town, capital of Ascension parish, La., on the right or W. bank of the Mississippi River, and on the Texas and Pacific R., about 80 miles by river (63 by rail) above New Orleans. It is an impor-

tant shipping point for sugar, cotton, and rice. Pop. in 1900, 4105.

Donaldsville, S.C. See DONALDS.

Donalsonville, a banking post-town of Decatur co., Ga., on the Plant System. It has lumber- and turpentine-industries. Pop. in 1900, 519.

Donas, a village of Italy. See DONNAZ.

Donation, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., 8 miles N. by E. of Huntingdon.

Donau, a river of Europe. See DANUBE.

Donaueschingen, do'nŏw-ĕsh'ing-ẹn, a town of Germany, in Baden, 37 miles NW. of Constance, at the confluence of the Brigach and Brege, head-streams of the Danube. It has a fine residence of Prince Fürstenberg, in the court-yard of which is a spring whose waters re-enforce those of the above-mentioned streams and which is held by some to be the source of the Danube. The Fürstenberg library contains about 100,000 volumes. Pop. in 1900, 3758.

Donaustauf, do'nŏw-stŏwf', a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, 9 miles WNW. of Wörth, on the left bank of the Danube. Near it is the Walhalla temple.

Donauwörth, do'nŏw-wûrt', a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, at the confluence of the Wörnitz with the Danube, 25 miles NNW. of Augsburg. It was formerly a free imperial city. It has a former Benedictine abbey and other interesting old buildings. Its inhabitants are mostly employed in raising fruits, flax, hemp, and hops, in brewing, the manufacturing of machinery, and in a transit trade on the Danube. Pop. in 1900, 4367.

Donavan, a post-village of Jackson co., Miss. The banking point is Mobile, Ala. Pop. 150.

Don'awitz', a village of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, circle of Leoben. It has coal-mines and iron- and steel-works. Pop. in 1900, 6101 (commune, 13,137).

Don Benito, don bā-nee'to, a town of Spain, 57 miles ENE. of Badajoz, near the Guadiana. Pop. in 1901, 16,656.

Doncaster (anc. *Da'num*), a municipal borough of England, co. of York, in the West Riding, on the navigable river Don, 32 miles S. of York. The High Street is remarkably handsome. The chief edifice is the parish church, recently rebuilt. Here is a celebrated race-course. In 1776 the famous St. Leger stakes for three-year-olds were founded by Colonel St. Leger, and they have been since annually run for in September by the best horses in England. Doncaster has manufactures of iron and brass, and of agricultural implements, and large locomotive- and car-shops. The town was important in Anglo-Saxon days. Roman remains have been found here. Pop. in 1891, 25,936; in 1901, 28,932.

Doncaster, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., 36 miles SSE. of Washington, D.C.

Doncaster, a town of Victoria, Australia, 10 miles NE. of Melbourne. Pop. of the shire, about 1000.

Doncaster, or **Todmorden,** a post-village of York co., Ontario, 2 miles from Toronto. Pop. 150.

Donchery, dôn'shẹh-ree', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 3 miles W. of Sedan. It was formerly strongly fortified. Pop. about 1500.

Don Cossacks, Territory of the, or **Territory of the Army of the Don,** a government of southeastern Russia, comprising a great part of the lower basin of the Don and bordering on the Sea of Azov. Area, about 63,500 sq. m. The portion on the left side of the Don belongs to the region of the Steppes. In the other half there are plateaus and hilly tracts. The chief rivers, in addition to the Don, are its affluents, the Khoper and the Donets. The soil is extremely fertile and, in addition to the regular crops, yields grapes and other fruit in abundance. Vast numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs are reared. The population is mainly composed of Cossacks, a race of uncertain origin, representing apparently a mixture of Russian, Polish, and Tartar blood. They are scattered over large areas in southeastern and eastern Russia, and there are a number of them in Siberia. The Cossacks are noted for their martial qualities, and, as light horsemen, form an important element in the Russian army. The whole structure of society among the Don Cossacks is military, and the administration of this province is different from that of the other Russian governments. The governor is a civil and military officer, who bears the title of *ataman*, or hetman. The population in 1897 was 2,575,818. The mineral products include coal, lead, and iron. The fisheries are important. The principal cities are Rostov, Novo-Tcherkask, Taganrog, and Nakhitchevan. Capital, Novo-Tcherkask.

Dondon, a town of Haiti, on the Rivière Dorée, 11 miles E. by N. of Gonaïves.

Dondra Head (anc. *Devandre,—i.e.,* "island's end"), the southernmost extremity of Ceylon.

Donegal, don'e-gawl', a county of Ireland, in Ulster, having E. and S. the cos. of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, and on other sides Donegal Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 1870 sq. m. Surface mountainous, the greatest elevation being about 2500 feet. Shores greatly indented, with many islands off the coast. The deepest indentation is Lough Swilly. The inland lakes are numerous; the largest is Lough Derg. The county sends 4 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Lifford. Pop. in 1871, 218,334; in 1891, 185,211; in 1901, 173,625.

Donegal, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, at the mouth of the Esk, in Donegal Bay, 11 miles NNE. of Ballyshannon. Pop. about 1300. DONEGAL BAY is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, extending inward about 25 miles; breadth at entrance, 20 miles.

Donegal, a post-village of Dickinson co., Kan. Pop. 70.

Donegal, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1204.

Donegal, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1424.

Donegal, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1341.

Donegal, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 42 miles SE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 157.

Donelson, a post-village of Davidson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 8 miles E. of Nashville. Pop. about 200.

Donelson, Fort. See FORT DONELSON.

Donelton, a post-hamlet of Hunt co., Tex.

Doneraile, don'ẹr-ail', a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the Awbeg, 6 miles NNE. of Mallow. Pop. about 2000.

Donets, or **Donetz,** do'nĕts, a river of southern Russia and the principal affluent of the Don, rises in the government of Kursk, flows mostly SE. through the government of Kharkov and the Don Cossack country, and joins the Don on the right, 40 miles NE. of Novo-Tcherkask, after a course of about 650 miles. It is wide and deep and its banks are highly fertile.

Dongala, a native sultanate of the island of Celebes.

Dongen, dong'ẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 8 miles NE. of Breda.

Donges, dônzh, a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 25 miles NNW. of Nantes. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Dong-nai, a river of Cochin-China. See DON-NAI.

Dongo, a country of Africa. See ANGOLA.

Dongo, a village of northern Italy, 20 miles NNE. of Como.

Dongola, dong'go-lā, a province or region of upper Nubia, lying between lat. 17° 50′ and 19° 40′ N. It consists of an extensive plain, but of a limited breadth, embracing both banks of the Nile, by which it is traversed throughout its entire length, the river encircling in its course the island of Argo. Capital, New Dongola. See NEW DONGOLA and OLD DONGOLA.

Dongola, a banking post-village of Union co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 27 miles N. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 681.

Dongola, Gibson co., Ind. See OAKLAND CITY.

Dongola, a post-village of Horry co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Doniphan, the northeasternmost county of Kansas, has an area of 363 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. and E. by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Wolf River. Beds of coal are found. Capital, Troy. Pop. in 1890, 13,535; in 1900, 15,079.

Doniphan, a post-city of Doniphan co., Kan., on the Missouri River and on the Burlington Route, 6 miles NNE. of Atchison. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Doniphan, a banking city, capital of Ripley co., Mo., on the Current River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., about 75 miles S. by W. of Ironton. Pop. in 1900, 1508.

Doniphan, a banking post-village of Hall co., Neb., 12 miles S. of Grand Island, on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. Pop. in 1900, 473.

Don Juan, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ind.

Donkerbroek, donk'ẹr-brŏŏk', a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 22 miles SE. of Leeuwarden.

Donkov, a town of Russia. See DANKOV.

Donley, a county in the Panhandle of Texas. Area, 878 sq. m. It is intersected by tributaries of the Red River. Capital, Clarendon. Pop. in 1890, 1056; in 1900, 2756.

Donley, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa.

Donna (Dona) Ana (or **Anna),** a southeastern county of New Mexico, is bounded on the W. by the Rio Grande and intersected by the Rio Pecos. Area, 5001 sq. m. The surface is traversed by several mountain-ranges, one of which is called the Guadalupe Mountains. Here are also large arid plains or table-lands, in which timber and water are scarce. Capital, Las Cruces. Pop. in 1890, 9191; in 1900, 10,187.

Donna Ana, a post-village of Donna Ana co., N.Mex., on the E. bank of the Rio Grande, about 10 miles above Las Cruces. Pop. about 750.

Don-nai, don-nī', a river of French Cochin China, rising in Annam and forming, with the Saigon and other streams, a joint delta-system with many mouths, two of the outlets being navigable for large ships.

Donna Maria (don'nȧ mȧ-ree'ȧ), **Cape,** on the W. coast of Haiti.

Donnan, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 30 miles N. of Independence.

Donnaö, don'nȧ-ö, an island of Norway, at the mouth of the Ranen-Fjord. It is about 18 miles long by 6 miles broad. Lat. of the centre, 66° 7′ N.

Donnaz, dŏn'nȧ', or **Donas,** do'nȧ', a village of Italy, province of Turin, on the Dora Baltea, 15 miles NNW. of Ivrea.

Donnellson, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., 32 miles by rail SW. of Edwardsville. Pop. in 1900, 268.

Donnellson, a banking post-town of Lee co., Iowa, 22 miles by rail N. by W. of Keokuk. Pop. in 1900, 270.

Donnelly, a post-village of Stevens co., Minn., 9 miles by rail N. by W. of Morris. Pop. in 1900, 164.

Donnels, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn.

Donnelsville, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, 18 miles NE. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Donner, a post-village of Terrebonne parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Houma. Pop. 125.

Donner Lake, Cal., a small and beautiful mountain-lake in Nevada co., in a chasm or gorge of the Sierra Nevada. It is 3 miles E. of Truckee, on the Southern Pacific R., and about 13 miles NW. of Lake Tahoe. It is a favorite summer-resort. Elevation, 6095 feet.

Donnybrook, a former village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, famous for its annual fair, long since discontinued. It is now a part of Pembroke, a western suburb of Dublin.

Donnybrook, Ontario. See WESTOVER.

Donora, a banking post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. It has lumber and produce interests.

Donovan, a post-village of Johnson co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Donovan, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 22 miles SE. of Kankakee. Pop. about 300.

Donsol, don-sōl', a pueblo of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Donsol River, near its mouth on the S. coast, has a good trade with Manila in abacá, palm mats, and cocoanut oil. The region is well watered and fertile. Pop. 5500.

Donyland, East, a parish and river-port of Essex, England, on the Colne, 3 miles from Colchester.

Donysa, one of the Grecian islands. See HERAKLIA.

Donzdorf, donts'dorf, a town of Württemberg, 5 miles N. of Geislingen. Pop. about 2500.

Donzenac, dôn'zęh-nȧk', a town of France, in Corrèze, 5 miles N. of Brives-la-Gaillarde. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Donzy, dôn'zee', a town of France, in Nièvre, 10 miles ESE. of Cosne. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Doo'baunt', or **Doo'baung'** (Indian, *Toobaung,*—*i.e.,* "turbid water"), a lake of Canada, near 62° N. lat. and 98° W. lon. Doobaunt River is a small stream flowing into it.

Doolittles Mills, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ind., 48 miles W. of New Albany.

Dooly, a county in the southwest-central part of Georgia, has an area of 710 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Flint River. Capital, Vienna. Pop. in 1890, 18,146; in 1900, 26,567.

Doon, a river of Scotland, co. of Ayr, flows through Loch Doon and empties into the Firth of Clyde, 3 miles S. of Ayr. The name of this beautiful stream has been immortalized by Burns.

Doon, a banking post-town of Lyon co., Iowa, on the Rock River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and the Great Northern Rs., 10 miles S. of Rock Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 545.

Doon, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 7 miles S. of Berlin, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 600. It has manufactures of twine, cordage, etc. The banking point is Berlin.

Doon, Loch, lox doon, of Scotland, 22 miles SSE. of Ayr, is about 5 miles in length, and ¾ of a mile in breadth. It is enclosed by mountains and has an islet on which are the ruins of a castle.

Door, dōr, a northeastern county of Wisconsin, has an area of 454 sq. m. It is a long, narrow peninsula, bounded on the SE. by Lake Michigan and on the NW. by Green Bay. A large part of the surface is covered with forests. Lake Kangaroo is situated in the northern part. Capital, Sturgeon Bay. Pop. in 1890, 15,682; in 1900, 17,583.

Door Creek, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., about 10 miles ESE. of Madison.

Doornik, the Flemish name of TOURNAI.

Doornspyk, dôrn'spike, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Zuider Zee, 1½ miles SW. of Elburg.

Dora, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on the Salamonie River, about 38 miles SW. of Fort Wayne.

Dora, a post-hamlet of Coos co., Oregon, 10 miles SE. of Empire city.

Dora Baltea, do'rȧ bȧl'tȧ-ȧ (anc. *Du'ria Ma'jor*), a river of Italy, in Piedmont, rises at the foot of the Little St. Bernard and, after an E. and SE. course of nearly 100 miles, joins the Po near Crescentino.

Dorado, a town of northern Porto Rico, on the Rio de la Plata, 9 miles W. by S. of San Juan.

Dorak, a small town of Persia, near the SW. corner of the province of Khuzistan. It is the capital of the district of Dorakistan.

Dorama, do-rȧ'mȧ, a town of central Arabia, in Nejd, 30 miles NE. of Derayeh. It is a place of provisioning for the Mecca caravans.

Doran, do'rȧn', a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 30 miles S. of Sana. It has some remarkable tombs.

Do'ran, a post-hamlet of Mitchell co., Iowa.

Doran, a post-hamlet of Wilkin co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 8 miles SE. of Breckenridge.

Dora Riparia, do'rȧ re-pȧ're-ȧ (anc. *Du'ria Mi'nor*), a river of Italy, in Piedmont, rises in the Cottian Alps and, after an E. course of 60 miles, joins the Po near Turin.

Doraville, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ga., on the Southern R., 15 miles NE. of Atlanta. Pop. 100.

Doraville, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., near the Susquehanna River, about 20 miles E. of Binghamton.

Dorcheat, a post-hamlet of Webster parish, La.

Dor'cheat' (or **Dauchite,** daw-cheat') **Bayou** (bī'oo) rises in Arkansas, runs southward through Columbia co. into Louisiana, and enters the north end of Lake Bistineau. It is about 100 miles long. Steamboats navigate the lower part of this bayou.

Dorchester (anc. *Durnovaria* and *Durinum;* Sax. *Dorneeaster,* probably a corruption of *Durini Castra,*—*i.e.,* the "Station of Durinum"), a municipal borough of England, capital of Dorsetshire, on the Frome, 8 miles N. of Weymouth and 115 miles SW. of London. One of its churches, St. Peter's, is an ancient structure, containing some curious monuments. Other noteworthy buildings are the guild-hall and the corn exchange. Traces of the ancient walls still exist. In the close vicinity of the town are an immense ancient camp and the most perfect Roman amphitheatre in England. Pop. in 1891, 7946; in 1901, 9458.

Dorchester (anc. *Durocina* or *Dorocina*), a village of England, co. and 9 miles SSE. of Oxford, on the Thames, with an Augustinian abbey church.

Dorchester, a county in the SE. part of Maryland, has an area of 608 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Choptank River, on the SE. by the Nanticoke River, and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. Capital, Cambridge. Pop. in 1890, 24,843; in 1900, 27,962.

Dorchester, a county in the S. part of South Carolina. Area, 564 sq. m. The Edisto River separates it from Colleton co., and it is drained by tributaries of that stream and by the Four Hole Creek. Capital, Saint George. Pop. in 1900, 16,294.

Dorchester, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga., near an inlet of the ocean, about 37 miles SSW. of Savannah. It is on the Southern R. Pop. about 200.

Dorchester, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., 41 miles by rail NNE. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. 150.

Dorchester, a post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa, 20 miles NW. of Lansing. Pop. 100.

Dorchester, a former town of Suffolk co., Mass., situated on Massachusetts Bay, 4 miles S. of Boston, to which it was annexed in 1869. It has extensive manufactures of various articles and many fine country-seats.

Dorchester, a banking post-village of Saline co., Neb., 28 miles WSW. of Lincoln, on the Burlington and Missouri River R. Pop. in 1900, 521.

Dorchester, a post-township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., 15 miles W. of Plymouth. Pop. in 1900, 308.

Dorchester, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on the Maurice River and on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 9 miles S. of Millville. It has ship-building-industries. Pop. nearly 400.

Dorchester, a mining post-town of Wise co., Va. The banking point is Bigstone Gap. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 1000.

Dorchester, a banking post-village of Clark co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 222 miles NW. of Milwaukee. It has lumber- and flour-mills, etc. Pop. 600.

Dorchester, a county of Quebec, bordering upon Maine. Capital, Ste. Henedine.

Dorchester, a banking post-village and outport, capital of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River, near its entrance into Shepody Bay, and on the Intercolonial R., 12 miles NW. of Sackville. The river is navigable for ships of any size. It ships fine gray sandstone to the United States. A mineral called albertite, or "jet coal," has been mined in its vicinity. Pop. 800.

Dorchester Station, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 10 miles E. by N. of London. Pop. about 500.

Dorcyville, a post-village of Iberville parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Plaquemine. Pop. about 500.

Dordogne, dor'doñ', a department in the southwestern part of France, between the departments of Haute-Vienne, Charente, Charente-Inférieure, Gironde, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, and Corrèze. It was formed mainly from the old district of Périgord, in Guienne. Capital, Périgueux. Area, about 3550 sq. m. The chief rivers are the Dordogne, Vézère, and Isle. The surface, much of which is elevated, in many parts is uncultivated and has numerous marshes. There is a large area of forest. The soil, generally dry and sandy, is rich in minerals, including iron and manganese; the department also has marble-quarries and mineral springs. Chestnuts and truffles are important products. Good wine is produced. Pop. in 1891, 478,471; in 1901, 452,951.

Dordogne (anc. *Dura'nius* and *Dordo'nia*), a river in the SW. of France, is formed by the junction of the Dor and the Dogne, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, and, after a course of 220 miles, joins the Garonne 13 miles N. of Bordeaux. Its principal affluents are the Vézère, Isle, and Cère.

Dordracum, the Latin name of DORDRECHT.

Dordrecht, dor'drĕkt, in English often called **Dort** (L. *Dordra'cum*), a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on an island in the Meuse, 10 miles SE. of Rotterdam. With its tall gables it presents a most picturesque appearance, and the crooked houses on some of the canals lend a peculiar quaintness to it. The chief edifice is an old Gothic church with a tall tower. Dordrecht has a deep harbor, oil-, grist- and saw-mills, foundries, cordage-works, etc., and an active trade. It was a great centre of commerce in the Middle Ages, and the place where, in 1572, the independence of the United Provinces was first declared. The Synod of Dort, which condemned the doctrines of Arminius, was held here in 1618–19. Pop. in 1899, 38,386.

Dordrecht, a municipal borough of Cape Colony, about 125 miles NW. of East London. It is a health-resort. Elevation, 5500 feet. Pop. about 1000.

Dore, Mont. See MONT DORE.

Dorena, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon. Pop. 50.

Dorey, Dorei, Dori, Doreh, do'rẹh, called also **Do'ry Harbor,** a town and mission station of Dutch New Guinea, on a harbor near the NW. extremity of Great Geelvink Bay. It consists chiefly of huts standing on posts in the water. It is the capital of the Nufur Papuans.

Dorfen, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Isen, an affluent of the Inn from the left. Pop. about 2250.

Dorgali, dor-gä'lee, a village of Sardinia, 62 miles ESE. of Sassari. Pop. about 5000.

Dorheim, dor'hime, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 16 miles N. of Hanau, on the Wetter.

Doris, in ancient geography, a small mountainous district of Greece, in Hellas, between Mounts Œta and Parnassus. It was the reputed original seat of the Dorian branch of the Greeks, of which the Spartan people constituted the most characteristic member. The name Doris was applied to the Dorian colonies in the SW. corner of Asia Minor (Caria) and the adjacent islands, and in a narrower sense to an association of 6 cities, of which Halicarnassus and Cnidus were the chief.

Dorjella, dor-yĕl'lä, a village of the Malay Archipelago, on Wamma, one of the Aru Islands.

Dorking, a town of England, co. of Surrey, in a valley famed for its beauty, 24 miles SSW. of London. It gives its name to a breed of fowls. Pop. in 1901, 7670.

Dorloo, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y. The banking point is Cobleskill. Pop. 350.

Dormagen, dor-mä'ghẹn (anc. *Durnoma'gus*), a village of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles SSE. of Düsseldorf.

Dormans, dor'mŏñ', a small town of France, department of Marne, 14 miles W. of Épernay.

Dormansville, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., 16 miles SW. of Albany.

Dormantown, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., 3 miles NW. of Wagner.

Dormineys Mill, a post-village of Irwin co., Ga.

Dornach, dor'näk', a village of Germany, in Alsace, 2½ miles NW. of Mülhausen. Pop. in 1900, 7312, engaged in great part in cotton-spinning and weaving. The photographic establishment in which the famous Braun pictures are produced is located here.

Dornach, dor'näk', or **Dorneck,** a village of Switzerland, 19 miles N. of Soleure. It is celebrated for the victory of the Swiss over the army of the Swabian League, July 22, 1499.

Dorna-Watra, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bukovina, circle of Kimpolúng, on the river Golden Bistritz. It is situated in the midst of the Carpathian mountains, and has baths which attract invalids. Pop. in 1900, 5155.

Dornbach, dorn'bäk, a former village of Lower Austria, now forming a NW. suburb of Vienna. There is a beautiful park here, mainly natural, of about 1000 acres.

Dornbirn, dorn'bēērn, a manufacturing town of Austria-Hungary, in Vorarlberg, 6 miles S. of Bregenz. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 13,052.

Dornburg, dorn'bŏŏrg, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 15 miles E. of Weimar, on the Saale. It contains three castles, one of which was, for a time the residence of Goethe. Pop. about 700.

Dornes, dorn, a village of France, in Nièvre, 21 miles SSE. of Nevers.

Dornhan, dorn'hän, a town of Württemberg, 40 miles SW. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 1600.

Dorninton, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western R. The banking point is Kelida. Pop. 125.

Dorno, dor'no (L. *Dor'nus*), a town of Italy, province of Pavia, 3 miles SE. of Mortara. Pop. about 3500.

Dornoch, dor'nok, a town and watering-place of Scotland, capital of the co. of Sutherland, on Dornoch Firth, 14 miles N. of Cromarty. It has a church, originally a mediæval cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 2794.

Dornoch Firth, a deep inlet of the North Sea, on the NE. coast of Scotland, between the cos. of Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty. Breadth of entrance, about 15 miles.

Dornsife, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 15 miles WSW. of Shamokin.

Dornstetten, dorn'stĕt-tẹn, a town of Württemberg, 35 miles SW. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 1100.

Dornum, dor'nŏŏm, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 13 miles NW. of Aurich.

Doro (do'ro), **Cape** (It. *Capo d'Oro*, kä'po do'ro; anc. *Caphareus*), a rocky and dangerous headland of Greece, at the SE. extremity of Negropont. Lat. 38° 9′ N.; lon. 24° 35′ E.

Dorog, a town of Hungary. See HAJDÚ-DOROG.

Dorogobuzh, do-ro-go-boozh', a town of Russia, government and 55 miles ENE. of Smolensk, on the Dnieper. It is enclosed by old fortifications. Pop. in 1897, 6640.

Dorohoi, do-ro-ho'ee, a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, 75 miles NW. of Jassy. Pop. in 1899, 12,701, half of whom were Jews.

Doron, do-rôñ', a small river in Savoy, which rises in the Graian Alps, and, after a course of about 45 miles, joins the Isère on the left at Moutiers.

Doroszló, do'ros'lo', a village of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 8 miles from Zombor. Pop. about 3000.

Dorotheendorf, do-ro-tä'ẹn-dorf, a village of Prussia, in the SE. part of Silesia, governmental district of Oppeln, not far from the Polish frontier. Pop. in 1900, 10,704.

Dorozsma, do'rozh'mŏh, a village of Hungary, co. of Csongrád, 6 miles WNW. of Szegedin. Pop. in 1900, 15,014.

Dorp, dorp, a former town of Rhenish Prussia, now constituting part of the town of Solingen.

Dorpat, dor'pät (L. *Torpa'tum* and *Durbe'tum*; Russ. *Yuriev*, which is, since 1893, the official name; Lettish, *Terpata*; Esthonian, *Tartolin*), a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the Embach, 157 miles NE. of Riga. It has a very picturesque appearance and is well built. Its old fortifications have been converted into ornamental gardens and public walks. Among its architectural attractions are the ruins of its mediæval cathedral. Its celebrated university, founded in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and re-established by Paul I., is one of the principal seats of learning in Russia, and until recently was essentially German in its methods and spirit. It is now in great part Russified. It has a library of over 200,000 volumes, a famous observatory, and a botanical garden. It is the chief school for the Protestant clergy in Russia. The town possesses a veterinary institute. Among the public monuments is one recently erected to the naturalist Baer. Dorpat has a considerable trade and important fairs. It is an

intellectual centre of the Esthonian nationality. The Teutonic knights made themselves masters of Dorpat in 1224. It prospered under their rule, and in the fourteenth century was admitted among the Hanse Towns. Since 1558 it has been successively Russian, Polish, Swedish, and again Russian. Pop. in 1897, 42,421, mainly Esthonians and Germans, with a considerable number of Russians, Letts, and Jews.

Dorr, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 18 miles S. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 250.

Dorrance, a post-village of Russell co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 6 miles E. of Bunker Hill. Pop. about 170.

Dorrance, a post-village and township of Luzerne co., Pa., about 13 miles SSW. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. of the township in 1900, 830.

Dorranceton, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Wilkesbarre. Pop. in 1900, 2221.

Dorre (dorr) **Island,** West Australia, is 15 miles N. of Dirk-Hartog Island, and with it bounds Shark Bay on the W. Lat. 25° 10′ S. Length, from N. to S., 20 miles.

Dorset, or **Dorsetshire,** dor'set-shir, a county of England, on its S. coast, bounded NW. by the co. of Somerset, N. by Wiltshire, E. by Hampshire, W. by Devonshire, and S. by the English Channel. Area, 988 sq. m. Surface in the N. mostly level; in the centre, traversed by chalk downs, on which many sheep are pastured; in the S., finely diversified by hill and dale; in the E. are some wide heaths. Principal rivers, Stour and Frome. The coast on the S. presents the peninsulas (called "isles") of Portland and of Purbeck, with St. Alban's Head (about 600 feet high), and, on the SE., Poole harbor. Portland and Purbeck stone, marble, and potter's clay are obtained in large quantities. Capital, Dorchester. Dorsetshire sends 4 members to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 202,962.

Dorset, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 5 miles S. of Jefferson. Pop. about 150.

Dorset, a post-township (town) and village of Bennington co., Vt., about 30 miles N. by E. of Bennington. Quarries of marble have been opened here. Pop. in 1900, 1477; of the village, about 550.

Dorsetshire, England. See Dorset.

Dorsey, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., 31 miles by rail N. by E. of St. Louis.

Dorsey, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Md., 15 miles by rail SW. of Baltimore.

Dorsey, a post-hamlet of Holt co., Neb., 23 miles NE. of O'Neill.

Dorsey, a post-hamlet of Colfax co., N.Mex., about 25 miles by rail N. by E. of Springer.

Dorsey, a post-hamlet of Swain co., N.C., 10 miles W. of Bryson City.

Dorsey, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., Ohio.

Dorseyville, a post-hamlet of Allegheny co., Pa.

Dorsten, dors'tẹn, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 35 miles SW. of Münster, on the Lippe. Pop. in 1900, 5103.

Dorstfeld, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, circle of Dortmund. It has large coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 8161.

Dort, a town of the Netherlands. See Dordrecht.

Dortmund, dort'mo͝ont (L. *Dortmun'da* and *Tremo'nia*), a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Emster, 27 miles WNW. of Arnsberg. Fine promenades have taken the place of the old fortifications. The architectural attractions of Dortmund centre in its churches, one of which, the Reinholdikirche, is a splendid monument of mediæval architecture. The old town-hall, recently restored, is an interesting edifice, and some of the modern public buildings are noteworthy structures. The city has a number of modern monuments erected to members of the Prussian dynasty. Situated in the midst of a great coal-field and in a highly productive region, Dortmund has risen, in the course of a century, from a little town of less than 5000 inhabitants to the position of one of the greatest industrial and commercial centres of western Germany. The coal-mines in the immediate vicinity furnish the fuel for the vast iron- and steel-industry of the town. The largest establishment is the so-called Dortmund Union, employing about 10,000 hands for the manufacture of railway and bridge-building material, rolling-stock, etc. The brewing business of Dortmund is on a large scale. Dortmund was a place of importance in the Middle Ages. It became a free imperial city and one of the most active members of the Hanseatic League. It declined after the Reformation. Pop. in 1880, 66,544; in 1890, 89,663; in 1900, 142,734.

Dorton, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ky., 80 miles NW. of Abingdon, Va.

Dorum, do'ro͝om, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 44 miles NNW. of Bremen. Pop. about 2000.

Dorval, a post-village of Jaques Cartier co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs. The banking point is Lachine. Pop. in 1901, 481.

Dory Harbor, in Papua. See Dorey.

Dörzbach, dörts'bȧĸ, a town of Württemberg, on the Jagst, 7 miles S. of Mergentheim. Pop. about 1200.

Dos Cabezas, a post-village of Cochise co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. 200.

Dos Hermanas, doce ẽr-mȧ'nȧs, a town of Spain, 6 miles SSE. of Seville. Pop. (commune) about 8000.

Dos Palos, doce pa'loce, a post-town of Merced co., Cal., in a grain, fruit, and stock region, 20 miles (direct) SW. by S. of Merced.

Dossenheim, dos'sẹn-hīme', a village of Baden, 4 miles N. of Heidelberg.

Dota, a post-village of Independence co., Ark. The banking point is Batesville. Pop. 100.

Dothan, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ala., on a branch of the Plant System, 119 miles SE. of Montgomery. It has iron-works, turpentine-stills, fertilizer-works, cotton-compresses, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3275.

Dotis, a town of Hungary. See Totis.

Dotyville, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 9 miles ESE. of Fond du Lac. Pop. 75.

Dotzheim, dots'hīme, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, circle of Wiesbaden. Pop. in 1900, 4342.

Douai, or **Douay,** doo'ȧ' (L. *Dua'cum*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Nord, on the Scarpe, 18 miles S. of Lille. It is well built, and has several handsome old churches, a fine arsenal, a great cannon-foundry, an artillery school, a town-hall, with a lofty belfry, a national school of agriculture (established in 1893), a botanical garden, a valuable museum, and a municipal library of 85,000 volumes. It is the seat of a celebrated English school for the education of Catholic priests. Its triple line of fortifications has been demolished. The town has diversified industries and a brisk trade. Douai was an important town of old Flanders. Pop. in 1901, 21,930 (commune, 33,649).

Douarnenez, doo'ȧr'nẹh-nȧ' (L. *Dorvanena*), a town of France, in Finistère (Brittany), on the magnificent Bay of Douarnenez, 13 miles NW. of Quimper. It has a sardine-fishery and an active coasting-trade. Pop. in 1901, 12,865.

Douay, a town of France. See Douai.

Double Bayou, a post-village of Chambers co., Tex. The banking point is Galveston. Pop. 200.

Double Branches, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ga., 10 miles S. of Lincolnton.

Doublebridge, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co., Va.

Double Bridges, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on the Forked Deer River, 15 miles N. of Ripley. Pop. 150.

Doublehorn, a post-hamlet of Burnet co., Tex., on the Colorado River, 50 miles above Austin.

Double Pipecreek, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 51 miles NW. of Baltimore.

Doubleshoal, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C., 8 miles N. of Shelby. It has a cotton-factory.

Doub!esink, a post-village of Levy co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 150.

Double Springs, a post-village, capital of Winston co., Ala., 24 miles (direct) N. by W. of Jasper. Pop. about 100.

Double Springs, a post-village of Oktibbeha co., Miss., 16 miles W. of Starkville.

Double Springs, a post-village of Putnam co., Tenn., on the Nashville and Knoxville R. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. 150.

Double Wells, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ark.

Doubling Gap, a sanitary- and summer-resort of Cumberland co., Pa., in the Blue Mountains, 30 miles W. of Harrisburg. Some of the springs have saline sulphur waters and others afford a carbonated saline chalybeate water useful in many chronic diseases. Pop. about 25.

Doubs, doo (anc. *Du'bis*), a river of France, rises in the Jura, at the S. extremity of the department of Doubs, and joins the Saône at Verdun-sur-Saône. Length, about 260 miles. The direct distance from its source to its mouth is only 60 miles. A portion of its course is included in the Canal of the Rhone and Rhine.

Doubs, a department in the E. of France, formed of part of the province of Franche-Comté. Area, 2018 sq. m. Chief rivers, the Doubs and the Loue. The Canal of the Rhone and Rhine traverses the department from SW. to NE. The surface is nearly covered with ramifications of the Jura range. It has mines of iron, salt, and gypsum, and mineral springs. Capital, Besançon. Pop. in 1891, 303,081; in 1901, 298,864.

Doubs, doobz, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 11 miles by rail S. of Frederick. Pop. 70.

Doubtful Island, an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. (E. point) 17° 20′ S.; lon. 142° 23′ W.

Doubtful Island, off the S. coast of Australia. Lat. 34° 24′ S.; lon. 119° 34′ E.

Douce, dooce, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 8 miles SSW. of Bray. Elevation, 2390 feet.

Doucette, a post-village of Tyler co., Tex. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. about 200.

Douchy, doo'she', a village of France, in Nord, on the Selle, 31 miles SSE. of Lille.

Doudeville, dood'veel', a small town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 8 miles N. of Yvetot.

Douds Station, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 21 miles SE. of Ottumwa. Pop. about 150.

Doudton, dŏwd'tǫn, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., 7 miles WSW. of Falmouth.

Doué, doo-å' (L. *Duadum* or *Theoduadum*), a town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles WSW. of Saumur. Pop. about 3000.

Douéra, dŏo-å'rå, a town of Algeria, 10 miles SW. of Algiers.

Dougherty, a county in the SW. part of Georgia, has an area of 339 sq. m. It is intersected by the Flint River. Capital, Albany. Pop. in 1890, 12,206; in 1900, 13,679.

Dougherty, a post-village of Dawson co., Ga., on the Etowah River, 5 miles SE. of Dawsonville.

Dougherty, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Ardmore. Pop. in 1900, 437.

Dougherty, a banking post-village of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Doughertys, a post-hamlet of Alameda co., Cal., 5 miles from Pleasanton station.

Doughty's Fork of Killbuck Creek, Ohio, falls into the main stream in Coshocton co.

Douglas, dŭg'ląss, capital and principal seaport of the Isle of Man, on a fine bay on its E. coast, 80 miles NW. of Liverpool. Lat. 54° 10′ N.; lon. 4° 29′ W. Its old streets are irregular, but there are handsome ones, with terraces, a beautiful promenade along the bay, and numerous detached villas. The grand old castle of Mona, the residence of the dukes of Atholl, has been converted into a hotel. Douglas has daily steam communication with Liverpool and Fleetwood. It has some coasting-trade and fisheries. It is the seat of the deemster court for the island. Pop. in 1901, about 25,000.

Douglas, a village of Scotland, co. and 9½ miles SSW. of Lanark, on a stream of the same name, which rises in Cairntable Mountain and flows 16 miles NE. through Douglasdale into the Clyde. St. Bride's church, of which scant ruins remain, was the burial-place of the Douglases. The ruins of Scott's "Castle Dangerous" are in the immediate vicinity, close to the modern Douglas Castle.

Douglas, a county in the northeast-central part of Colorado, is drained by the South Fork of the Platte River and Plum Creek. Area, 889 sq. m. The surface is elevated and partly mountainous. The eastern portion is a plain or table-land, in which timber and water are scarce. Capital, Castlerock. Pop. in 1890, 3006; in 1900, 3120.

Douglas, a county in the NW. part of Georgia. Area, 212 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Chattahoochee River. Capital, Douglasville. Pop. in 1890, 7794; in 1900, 8745.

Douglas, a county in the E. part of Illinois, has an area of 420 sq. m. It is intersected by the Embarras and Kaskaskia rivers. Capital, Tuscola. Pop. in 1890, 17,669; in 1900, 19,097.

Douglas, a county in the E. part of Kansas, has an area of 461 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Kansas River and is intersected by the Wakarusa River. The county contains valuable beds of coal. Capital, Lawrence. Pop. in 1890, 23,961; in 1900, 25,096.

Douglas, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 685 sq. m. It is drained by Long Prairie Creek and the Chippewa River. The surface is beautifully diversified with small lakes, prairies, and groves or forests. Capital, Alexandria. Pop. in 1890, 14,606; in 1900, 17,964.

Douglas, a county in the S. part of Missouri, has an area of 809 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork and Bryant's Fork of the White River. Capital, Ava. Pop. in 1890, 14,111; in 1900, 16,802.

Douglas, a county in the E. part of Nebraska, has an area of 341 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River and on the W. by the Platte River, and is intersected by the Elkhorn River and Papillon Creek. Capital, Omaha. Pop. in 1890, 158,008; in 1900, 140,590.

Douglas, a county in the W. part of Nevada, borders on California and Lake Tahoe. Area, 878 sq. m. It is drained by the Carson River. The surface is mountainous. The Sierra Nevada extends along the western border. Gold and silver have been found in the county. Capital, Genoa. Pop. in 1890, 1551; in 1900, 1534.

Douglas, a county in the SW. part of Oregon, is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range of mountains and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 4861 sq. m. It is drained by the Umpqua River and its two branches, called the North and South Forks, which rise in the Cascade Range. The surface is mostly mountainous. The Umpqua Mountains extend along the W. border. Capital, Roseburg. Pop. in 1890, 11,864; in 1900, 14,565.

Douglas, a county in the S. part of South Dakota. Area, 445 sq. m. The Choteau Creek penetrates from the S. Capital, Armour. Pop. in 1890, 4600; in 1900, 5012.

Douglas, a county in the central part of Washington, bounded on the N., W., and S. by the Columbia River. Area, 4768 sq. m. The surface is somewhat mountainous, and watered by numerous creeks, streams, and lakes. Capital, Waterville. Pop. in 1890, 3161; in 1900, 4926.

Douglas, a northwestern county of Wisconsin, borders on Minnesota. Area, 1319 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the part of Lake Superior which is called Fond du Lac, and on the NW. by the river St. Louis. It is drained by the Aminican, Nemadi, and St. Croix rivers and by other streams. Capital, Superior. Pop. in 1890, 13,468; in 1900, 36,335.

Douglas, a post-town of southeastern Alaska, on Douglas Island (lat. 58° 15′ N.) and on the Gastineau Channel, opposite Juneau. It has a Friends' mission, government schools, etc., and the famous Treadwell gold-mines, with quartz-mills said to be the largest in the world. Pop. about 800.

Douglas, a post-town and port on the Arkansas River, in Lincoln co., Ark. It is on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop. in 1900, 117.

Douglas, a banking post-town, capital of Coffee co., Ga., on the Waycross Air Line, 40 miles NW. of Waycross. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Douglas, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., 20 miles SE. of Galesburg. Pop. about 150.

Douglas, a post-hamlet of Lincoln parish, La., 27 miles W. by N. of Monroe.

Douglas, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Douglas township (town), 48 miles by rail WSW. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2113.

Douglas, a banking post-village of Allegan co., Mich., in a fine fruit-growing region on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, and on the Pere Marquette R., 60 miles S. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Douglas, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., 32 miles NNE. of St. Joseph.

Douglas, a banking post-village of Otoe co., Neb., 24 miles WNW. of Talmage and 23 miles SE. of Lincoln. It is on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Douglas, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1028.

Douglas, a township of Montgomery co., Pa., about 20 miles E. of Reading. Pop. in 1900, 1650.

Douglas, Nacogdoches co., Tex. See DOUGLASS.

Douglas, a post-village of Douglas co., Wash., 5 miles (direct) SE. of Waterville. Pop. 50.

Douglas, a township (town) of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 684.

Douglas, a banking post-town, capital of Converse co., Wyo., near the North Platte River, and on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 150 miles N. by W. of Cheyenne. It is the centre of a large trade. Pop. in 1900, 734.

Douglas, an outport of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction of New Westminster.

Douglas, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, 5 miles by rail NW. of Fredericton.

Douglas, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Brandon. Pop. about 200.

Douglas, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Bonnechère River, 17 miles W. of Renfrew. It is on the Canadian Pacific and the Canada Atlantic Rs. Pop. about 500.

Douglas, Cape, a promontory on the W. side of the mouth of Cook Inlet, Alaska. Lat. 58° 54′ N.; lon. 153° 18′ W.

Douglas Center, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis., about 14 miles NW. of Portage.

Douglas City, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal., on the Trinity River, about 180 miles NNW. of Sacramento. Pop. 150.

Douglasflat, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal. The banking point is Stockton. Pop. 100.

Douglas Island, in Alaska, is between Admiralty Island and the main-land. Lat. 58° 15′ N. On it are located the famous Treadwell gold-mines. See DOUGLAS.

Douglass, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, 6 miles N. by W. of West Union. Pop. about 270.

Douglass, a banking city of Butler co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 27 miles SE. of Wichita. Pop. in 1900, 755.

Douglass, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Tex. The banking point is Nacogdoches. Pop. 150.

Douglassville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 13½ miles ESE. of Reading. Pop. about 200.

Douglaston, a former post-hamlet of Queens co., N.Y., now a part of the borough of Queens, New York city.

Douglastown, a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, at the mouth of the river St. John, 9 miles SE. of Gaspé Basin. Its people are engaged in fisheries. Pop. about 200.

Douglastown, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the left bank of the Miramichi, 3 miles above Chatham. It has an extensive lumber-trade, etc. Vessels of the largest tonnage load here. Pop. 400. The banking point is Newcastle.

Douglasville, a post-hamlet of Escambia co., Ala., 9 miles from Brewton.

Douglasville, a banking post-town, capital of Douglas co., Ga., 27 miles W. of Atlanta, on the Southern R. It has cotton-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1140.

Douglasville, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., 12 miles NW. of Atlanta. Pop. 150.

Doullens, dool'lôn', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Somme, on the Authie, 20 miles N. of Amiens. It has a citadel, now used as a penitentiary. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 5000).

Doulon, doo'lôn', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 3 miles from Nantes.

Doune, doon, a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, beautifully situated on the Teith, 6 miles NW. of Stirling. Doune Castle is one of the most majestic feudal remains in Britain.

Dour, door, a commune of Belgium, in Hainaut, 9 miles WSW. of Mons. It has extensive coal-mines. Pop. in 1899, 11,208.

Dourdan, door'dôn' (L. *Dordon'gum*), a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Orge, 35 miles by rail SW. of Paris. It has the ruins of an old castle. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3184.

Dourga (door'gä) **Strait** is on the S. side of Papua, separating Prince Frederick Henry Island from the mainland of Dutch New Guinea.

Dourgne, doorñ, a town of France, in Tarn, 9 miles SSW. of Castres. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Dournazac, door'nä'zäk', a village of France, Haute-Vienne, 20 miles SE. of Rochechouart.

Douro, doo'ro (Port. pron. dô'ro; Sp. *Duero,* doo-ä'ro; anc. *Du'rius*), a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in the province of Soria, in Spain, flows generally W. to Miranda, then turns SSW., forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal, and, lastly, again W. across Portugal, entering the Atlantic Ocean at São João da Foz, 2½ miles below Oporto. Total course estimated at 480 miles. Its basin, between the Asturian Mountains, on the N., and the Sierra Guadarrama and the Serra da Estrella, on the S., is the most extensive in the Iberian peninsula, but its course is chiefly through narrow and craggy valleys. Chief tributaries, the Pisuerga, Esla, Eresma, Tormes, Tamega, and Coa. Its course is rapid and impeded by rocks, but it has been rendered in a way navigable into Spain.

Douro, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario. The banking point is Peterborough. Pop. about 150.

Dousman, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., on the Bark River, 14 miles by rail W. of Waukesha. Pop. 100.

Douvaine, doo'vĕn' (L. *Duca'nia*), a small town of France, in Haute-Savoie, 9 miles SW. of Thonon, near the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva.

Douve, doov, a small river of France, in Manche, which enters the English Channel at Carentan.

Douvres, the French name of Dover.

Douvres, or **Douvres-la-Délivrande,** doov'ra lä dä'lee'vrônd' (anc. *Du'bris Viducas'ium*), a village of France, in Calvados, 7 miles N. of Caen.

Doux, doo (*i.e.*, "sweet"), a river of France, in Ardèche, flows E. and joins the Rhône near Tournon.

Douze, dooz, a river of France, in Gers and Landes, joins the Midou at Mont-de-Marsan, after a NW. course of 55 miles.

Dovadola, do-vä'do-lä, a town of Italy, province of Florence, 10 miles SW. of Terra del Sole, on the Montone. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3500).

Dove, düv, a river of England, rises near Buxton and, after a S. course of 39 miles, joins the Trent below Burton. In the vicinity of Ashbourne it winds through the chasm known as Dovedale. It was the favorite stream of Izaak Walton.

Dove, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ohio.

Dovedale, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Dove Glacier, a supposed large glacier of the Franz-Josef Archipelago, in the northern part of, or adjoining, Wilczek Land, now thought not to exist.

Dover (Fr. *Douvres,* doov'r; anc. *Du'bris*), a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Kent, on the NW. side of the Strait of Dover, 66 miles ESE. of London. It is enclosed by chalk cliffs, on which are the castle and several strong detached forts. The castle is a vast collection of works; it contains the remains of Roman structures. In the castle stands a church, built during the Roman period and in great part unchanged. The place possesses a handsome new town-hall and there are one or two quaint churches. Dover has been made a harbor of refuge by throwing out jetties and a granite pier into the sea. Additional harbor works on a vast scale are in progress. Dover is opposite the French town of Calais and is one of the chief ports of communication between England and the continent. The town is a much frequented watering-place. Ship-building and sail- and rope-making employ part of the population. Dover is the most important of the Cinque Ports and is the seat of a suffragan bishop. Pop. in 1901 (inclusive of the garrison), 41,794.

Dover, a post-village of Polk co., Ark., about 8 miles (direct) N. of Russellville. Pop. 300.

Dover, a banking post-town, the capital of the state of Delaware and of Kent co., is on Jones Creek and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 48 miles S. of Wilmington and nearly 7 miles W. of Delaware Bay. It is in a large peach-growing and farming district, and has fruit-, vegetable- and poultry-canning industries and various manufactures. The Wilmington Conference Academy and a state college for colored students are located here. Pop. in 1890, 3061; in 1900, 3329.

Dover, a post-village of Screven co., Ga. The banking point is Millen. Pop. 200.

Dover, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., about 32 miles WNW. of Ottawa. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Dover, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, about 25 miles NNW. of Keokuk. Pop. 40.

Dover, a post-village of Shawnee co., Kan., 16 miles WSW. of Topeka. Pop. about 100.

Dover, a banking post-town of Mason co., Ky., on the Ohio River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 12 miles NW. of Maysville. Pop. in 1900, 879.

Dover, a banking post-village, the capital of Piscataquis co., Me., is on the S. bank of the Piscataquis River, in Dover township (town), and on the Bangor and Aroostook and the Maine Central Rs., 53 miles NW. of Bangor. It has manufactures of woollen goods, dyes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1889.

Dover, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Dover township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 16 miles SW. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 656.

Dover, a post-village of Clare co., Mich.. Pop. about 75.

Dover, a post-township of Olmsted co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 873.

Dover, a post-village of Yazoo co., Miss., 30 miles N. of Jackson. Pop. 100.

Dover, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 10 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 242.

Dover, a post-hamlet of Otoe co., Neb.

Dover, a city, capital of Strafford co., N.H., is situated on both sides of the Cocheco River, at the head of navigation, and on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles NW. of Portsmouth. It contains a city-hall, court-house, public library, etc. The river here has a direct fall of 32 feet, affording abundant water-power, which is extensively utilized by large cotton- and woollen-mills and print-works. The city has also large manufactories of boots and shoes, machinery, castings, belting, glue, lumber, etc. This is the oldest town in the state, having been settled in 1623. Pop. in 1870, 9294; in 1880, 11,684; in 1890, 12,790; in 1900, 13,207.

Dover, a banking post-town of Morris co., N.J., on the Rockaway River, and on the Lackawanna R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 12 miles NNW. of Morristown. It contains rolling-, knitting- and silk-mills, machine-shops, car-, furnace- and range-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5938.

Dover, a township of Ocean co., N.J., bounded on the E. by Barnegat Bay. Pop. in 1900, 2618.

Dover, a township (town) of Dutchess co., N.Y. It contains the village of Dover Plains. Pop. in 1900, 1959.

Dover, a post-village of Craven co., N.C., on the Atlantic and North Carolina R., 24 miles W. of Newbern. Pop. of the village, about 80.

Dover, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 12 miles WSW. of Cleveland. Pop. 250.

Dover, Union co., Ohio. See NEW DOVER.

Dover, a post-village of Kingfisher co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 8 miles N. by E. of Kingfisher. Pop. about 200.

Dover, a post-borough of York co., Pa., about 18 miles S. of Harrisburg. It has manufactures of coaches, buggies, and cigars. Pop. in 1900, 438.

Dover, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2313.

Dover, a post-hamlet of McCook co., S.Dak., 11 miles NW. of Salem.

Dover, a banking post-town, capital of Stewart co., Tenn., on the left bank of the Cumberland River, 63 miles (direct) WNW. of Nashville. It contains the Dover Academy. Pop. in 1900, 400. The battle of Fort Donelson was fought here in Feb., 1862. Here is a national cemetery.

Dover, a village of San Pete co., Utah. Pop. 75.

Dover, a post-township (town) of Windham co., Vt., 22 miles E. by N. of Bennington. Pop. in 1900, 503.

Dover, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 10 miles from Plains station.

Dover, a post-township (town) of Racine co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 853. It contains Dover village.

Dover, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Halifax. Pop. about 650.

Dover, an outport of Ontario, Canada, under the jurisdiction of Simcoe.

Dover Bay, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Dover Furnace, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 4 miles S. of Dover Plains. Pop. 200.

Dover Hill, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Ind., about 42 miles E. of Vincennes.

Dover Mines, a post-village of Goochland co., Va., on the James River, about 18 miles W. of Richmond. It has coal-mines. Pop. 100.

Dover Plains, a banking post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 15 miles S. of Millerton and 17 miles (direct) NE. of Poughkeepsie. It has cider-, grist- and saw-mills, and manufactures of agricultural implements. Pop. 750.

Doverpoint, Strafford co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R. and on the Piscataqua River, 6 miles S. of the city-hall of Dover.

Dover South, a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, 6 miles W. of Chatham. Pop. 200.

Dover South Mills, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., 5 miles S. of Dover.

Dover, Strait of (Fr. *Pas-de-Calais*, pȧ dẹh kȧ'lȧ',—*i.e.*, the "passage of Calais;" L. *Fre'tum Gal'licum*), the strait which separates England and France and connects the English Channel with the North Sea. It extends from Dungeness and Cape Gris-Nez NE. to the South Foreland and Calais. Length, 22 miles; breadth (where narrowest), 21 miles; depth, 10–130 feet. A central shallow is made by the Ridge Shoals. See ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Dovesville, dŭvz'vĭl, a post-village of Darlington co., S.C., 7 miles by rail N. by W. of Darlington. It has saw-mills, ginneries, etc. Pop. about 150.

Dovesville, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 25 miles NW. of Harrisonburg.

Dovey, a river of Wales, cos. of Merioneth and Montgomery, rises near Bala, flows SW., and joins the Irish Sea 7 miles N. of Aberystwith. Length, 30 miles.

Dovrefjeld, do'vrẹ-fe-ẽld (Norw. *Daavrefjeld*, dō'vrẽ-fyẽld), a mountain-plateau of Norway, lying chiefly between lat. 62° and 63° N., and forming a continuation of the Kiölen range. It is principally composed of gneiss and micaceous schist and possesses, in the Sneehätten, about 7600 feet, what was formerly assumed to be the loftiest summit of the Scandinavian peninsula. Several passes lead across the Dovrefjeld and the plateau is now traversed by the railroad uniting Christiania and Trondhjem. The name is derived from DAAVRE (which see) and *fjeld*, a fell or mountain-ridge.

Dovy, a river of Wales. See DOVEY.

Dow, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill. Pop. about 100.

Dow, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Hartshorne. It has coal-mining interests.

Dowagiac, do-wa'jẹ-ak, a small river of Michigan, rises in Cass and Van Buren cos., and flows into the St. Joseph's River near Niles.

Dowagiac, a banking city of Cass co., Mich., on the Dowagiac River and on the Michigan Central R., 35 miles SW. of Kalamazoo. It has foundries, flour- and saw-mills, a sand-band factory, and manufactures of stoves, grain-drills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4151.

Dow City, a banking post-town of Crawford co., Iowa, 15 miles SW. of Denison, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Illinois Central Rs. Pop. in 1900, 462.

Dowdy, a post-village of Madison co., Ga. The banking point is Athens. Pop. about 100.

Dowelltown, a post-village of Dekalb co., Tenn., 28 miles SE. of Lebanon. Pop. 240.

Dowlais, a parish of Wales, included in Merthyr-Tydfil.

Dowlatabad, British India. See DAULATABAD.

Dowling, a village of Barry co., Mich. Pop. about 70.

Dowling, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, 8 miles by rail N. of Bowling Green. Pop. about 400.

Down, a county of Ireland, in Ulster, bounded E. and S. by the Irish Sea. Area, 957 sq. m. Carlingford Bay separates it from Leinster on the S., and the Newry Canal, Lagan River, and Belfast Lough form its boundaries on the W. The upper course of the Bann is in this county. It contains Lough Strangford and the Mourne Mountains, the highest of which, Slieve Donard, is 2796 feet. The surface is mostly undulating, and in many parts fertile and well cultivated. The county, as such, sends 4 members to parliament. Capital, Downpatrick. Pop. in 1881, 272,107; in 1891, 266,893; in 1901, 289,335.

Down, a town of Ireland. See DOWNPATRICK.

Downe, a township of Cumberland co., N.J., bounded SW. by Delaware Bay. Pop. in 1900, 1833.

Downer, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Glassboro. Pop. 100.

Downers Grove, a banking post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 22 miles WSW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 2103. It has important dairy and greenhouse interests.

Downey, a banking post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., in a fertile valley on the Southern Pacific R., 12 miles SE. of Los Angeles. It has wine-industries. Pop. about 1000.

Downey, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles ESE. of Iowa City. Pop. about 100.

Downey, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Downeyville, a post-hamlet of Nye co., Nev., about 52 miles WNW. of Belmont.

Downham Market, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Ouse, 10 miles S. of Lynn-Regis. Pop. in 1901, 2472.

Downieville, dŏw'ne-vĭl, a banking post-village, capital of Sierra co., Cal., is on the North Yuba River, about 76 miles (direct) NNE. of Sacramento. Gold has been mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 500.

Downieville, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Western R. The banking point is Evans City. Pop. about 100.

Downieville Butte (būte), a mountain of Sierra co., Cal., is a peak of the Sierra Nevada, 12 miles ENE. of Downieville. It is nearly 8800 feet above the level of the sea.

Downing, a banking city of Schuyler co., Mo., 10 miles SE. of Lancaster, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 501.

Downing, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., 32 miles by rail W. of Chippewa Falls. Pop. 325.

Downington, a banking post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., 45 miles by rail N. by W. of Port Huron. Pop. about 300.

Downington, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, about 40 miles SW. of Marietta. Pop. 100.

Downingtown, a banking post-borough of Chester co., Pa., is pleasantly situated in Chester Valley, on the E. branch of the Brandywine Creek, 33 miles W. of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs. It has manufactories of paper, wagons, glass, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2133.

Downpatrick, a town of Ireland, in Ulster, capital of the co. of Down, near the SW. end of Lough Strangford, 21 miles SSE. of Belfast. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop, and its principal edifice is the old cathedral. Near by are some springs, reputed to be miracle-working, which are resorted to by pilgrims. Downpatrick claims to be one of the oldest towns in Ireland, having been the place of residence of the ancient native kings of Ulster and the chosen residence of St. Patrick. Pop. about 3000.

Downs, a hilly tract of southern England, comprised in two largely parallel lines of elevations, the North Downs and the South Downs, which, with their continuations, extend from or through Dorsetshire to the South Foreland and Beachy Head. They belong in the main to the chalk formation, and inclose in part the Weald valley or trough. The landscape of the Downs is strikingly soft and pleasing.

Downs, a portion of the North Sea, off the SE. coast of England, co. of Kent, between the North and South Foreland, and opposite Ramsgate, Deal, etc. Here valuable shelter is insured for shipping by the Goodwin Sands.

Downs, a banking post-village of McLean co., Ill., 9 miles by rail SE. of Bloomington. Pop. about 300.

Downs, a banking city of Osborne co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 10 miles NE. of Osborne. Pop. in 1900, 938.

Downs Chapel, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del., 3½ miles from Kenton.

Downsville, a post-village of Union parish, La., is 22 miles WNW. of Monroe. Pop. about 100.

Downsville, a post-village of Washington co., Md., 25 miles WNW. of Frederick.

Downsville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the East Branch of the Delaware River, about 16 miles S. of Delhi. The banking point is Walton. Pop. about 500.

Downsville, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex. The banking point is Waco. Pop. 130.

Downsville, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., in Dunn township (town), on the Red Cedar River, 8 miles S. of Menomonie. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1410.

Downton, a small town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Avon, which here divides into three arms, 6 miles SSE. of Salisbury. It has an agricultural college. Near by is Trafalgar House, presented by the nation to the brother of Lord Nelson.

Dows, dŏwz, a banking post-town of Franklin and Wright cos., Iowa, 14 miles SE. of Clarion, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 818.

Dows Prairie, a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Cal.

Doylesburg, doilz'burg, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Chambersburg.

Doyles Mills, a post-hamlet of Juniata co., Pa., 9 miles SW. of Port Royal.

Doylestown, doilz'tŏwn, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 13 miles SW. of Akron, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. It has manufactories of reapers and mowing-machines. In the vicinity are several coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 1057.

Doylestown, a banking and residential post-borough, capital of Bucks co., Pa., is situated on an eminence, 28 miles N. of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has a court-house, public library, National Farm School, creameries, and manufactures of farming-implements, wagons, woollen goods, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3034.

Doylestown, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 18 miles SE. of Portage City. Pop. about 150.

Doyline, a post-village of Webster parish, La. The banking point is Minden or Shreveport.

Draa, drä, a river on the southern borders of Morocco. It rises on the southeastern slope of the High Atlas. Its course is at first southeasterly, but not far from the intersection of the parallel of 30° N. lat. and the meridian of 5° W. lon. it turns abruptly W., and further on bends SW., reaching the Atlantic Ocean S. of Cape Nun. Except in the season when the waters of the melted snows pour down from the Atlas the lower part of the Draa is a dry *wadi*. The chief place in its valley is Tamagrut.

Drab, a post-village of Blair co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Drac, drăk, a river of France, in Hautes-Alpes and Isère, rises in the Alps and joins the Isère 3 miles below Grenoble, after a NW. course of 70 miles.

Drachenfels, drä'kẹn-fĕls' ("Dragon's Rock"), a mountain of the range of the Siebengebirge, in Rhenish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, 10 miles SE. of Bonn. Its summit, reached by rail, and crowned by the ruins of a castle erected by Arnold, archbishop of Cologne, at the beginning of the twelfth century, commands a noble prospect. Elevation, 1065 feet.

Dracut, drä'kŭt, a post-township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., about 27 miles NNW. of Boston. It is bounded on the S. by the Merrimac River, which separates it from Lowell, its banking point. It has woollen-industries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3253.

Dragaşani, or **Dragasha'ni,** a town of Rumania, in Wallachia, near the river Aluta, about 20 miles NNW. of Slatina. Pop. in 1899, 4398.

Drage, drä'ghẹh, a river of Prussia, rises in Pomerania, flows SSW., expanding into or communicating with several small lakes, and, after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Netze from the right.

Drágomesto, drä'go-mĕs'to, a seaport of Greece, in Acarnania, on an inlet of the Ionian Sea, 28 miles SSE. of Vonitza.

Dragomesto, Bay of, on the coast of Acarnania, sheltered on the SW. by the Dragonera Islands.

Dragonera, drä-go-nä'rä, a Spanish island in the Mediterranean, off the W. end of Majorca.

Dragonera, a group of Grecian islands off the coast of Acarnania, 6 miles SW. of Dragomesto.

Dragonera, a group of Grecian islands S. of the Morea and immediately E. of Cerigo.

Dragon's Mouth, the passage between the island of Trinidad and the peninsula of Paria, in Venezuela. See also Boca del Dragón.

Dragonville, a post-hamlet of King and Queen co., Va.

Dragoon, a post-hamlet of Osage co., Kan., on Dragoon Creek.

Dragoon Creek, Kan., rises in Wabaunsee co., runs SE. through Osage co., and enters the Osage River about 14 miles W. of Ottawa.

Dragör, dräg'ör', a village of Denmark, on the Sound, at the SE. extremity of the island of Amager, 7 miles S. of Copenhagen.

Draguignan, drä'gheen'yôn', a town of France, capital of the department of Var, 40 miles NE. of Toulon. It is picturesquely situated, and has many public fountains, a new palace of the prefecture, various public collections, and botanical gardens. Its climate is remarkably fine. Pop. in 1901, 9671.

Drah, a river of Morocco. See Draa.

Drahotusch, drä'ho-toosh', a town of Moravia, 22 miles ENE. of Olmütz. Pop. about 1500.

Drain, a post-town of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 36 miles N. of Roseburg. Pop. in 1900, 193.

Drake, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich.

Drake, a post-village of Gasconade co., Mo., 20 miles S. of Hermann.

Drakenberg, drä'kẹn-bĕrg', or **Kwathlamba,** kwät-läm'bä, a mountain-range of South Africa, running generally SW. to NE. from the Great Fish River (Cape Colony) to Olifant's River (Transvaal Colony), about which it loses itself in the Murchison and Zoutpansberg ranges. Length, about 500 miles. It is a continuation of the Stormberg, and constitutes the water-shed between the Orange River and the waters which S. of the Limpopo flow into the Indian Ocean. Picturesque, sloping steeply to the E. but gently towards the interior plateau, the Drakenberg has peaks of great height, rising in the Mont aux Sources and Champagne Castle to elevations of 10,000–11,000 feet or higher. Railways traverse its two main passes—the Van Reenen (5400 feet) and Laings Neck (4100 feet). The range is rich in minerals.

Drakensteen, drä'kẹn-steen', or **Drakenstein,** drä'kẹn-stīn', a range near the SW. coast of Cape Colony, trending N. and S. about 25 miles E. of Cape Town. It culminates in the Franschc Hoek.

Drake's Bay, on the coast of Marin co., Cal., affords good anchorage for shipping in summer.

Drakesboro, a post-town of Muhlenberg co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 228.

Drakes Branch, a post-village of Charlotte co., Va., on the Southern R., 81 miles WSW. of Richmond. Pop. about 150.

Drake's Channel, in the British West Indies, is immediately SE. of the island of Tortola.

Drake's Creek, in the S. part of Kentucky, enters the Big Barren River in Warren co.

Drakes Creek, a post-village of Madison co., Ark., 8 miles (direct) SW. of Huntsville. Pop. 250.

Drakes Mills, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., 2 miles from Cambridge station.

Drakestown, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 3 miles E. of Hackettstown, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Drakesville, drāks'vil, a post-town of Davis co., Iowa, 25 miles ENE. of Centerville, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Drakesville, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 16 miles WNW. of Morristown. Near it is Lake Hopatcong.

Draketown, drāk'tŏwn, a post-village of Haralson co., Ga., 7 miles E. of Buchanan. Pop. 100.

Draketown, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 3 miles from Confluence. Pop. about 200.

Drama, drä'mä (anc. *Drabescus*), a town of European Turkey, vilayet of Saloniki, 30 miles ENE. of Seres. A few miles SE. is the plain of Philippi, on which Brutus and Cassius were defeated, B.C. 42. Pop. about 7500.

Dramburg, drăm'bŏŏrg, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 50 miles SSW. of Köslin, on the Drage. Pop. in 1900, 5884.

Drammen, drăm'mẹn, a seaport town of Norway, in the amt of Buskerud, on both sides of the Drammen, near its mouth in the Drammen Fjord, an arm of the Christiania Fjord, 22 miles SW. of Christiania. It consists of the three

formerly separate towns of Bragernäs, Strömsö, and Tangen, which are united by bridges, and has a modern appearance. The chief industries include brewing, tanning, sawing of lumber, spinning and weaving, the manufacture of tobacco, iron-casting, and ship-building. The town has a large trade, especially in timber and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 23,091.

Drance, drôss, a river of France, in Haute-Savoie, enters the Lake of Geneva, 2½ miles NE. of Thonon, after a N. course of 24 miles.

Dranesville, a post-village of Marion co., Ga. The banking point is Buena Vista. Pop. 100.

Dranesville, drainz'vil, a post-village of Fairfax co., Va., 17 miles WNW. of Washington, D.C. Here occurred a spirited action, Dec. 20, 1861, the Federal troops gaining the advantage.

Dranse, a river of Switzerland, canton of Valais, joins the Rhone near Martigny, after a N. course of 24 miles. It flows through the picturesque valley of Bagne.

Dransfeld, drâns'fêlt, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 7 miles WSW. of Göttingen. Pop. about 1400.

Draper, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western Rs., near the Jordan River, 17 miles S. of Salt Lake City, its banking point. Pop. about 700.

Draper, Mount, in southeastern Alaska, near the head of Disenchantment Bay. Height, 7546 feet.

Draperstown, a small town of Ireland, co. and 27 miles SE. of Londonderry.

Drapersville, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va.

Drau, the German name of the DRAVE.

Drausen, drŏw'zęn, a small lake of Prussia, S. of Elbing.

Drave, drâv or drăv (anc. *Dravus;* Ger. *Drau,* drŏw; Slavic, *Drava,* drâ'vâ), one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in Tyrol, about 17 miles E. of Bruneck, flows E., at first through Carinthia and Styria, then separating Hungary from Croatia and Slavonia, and joins the Danube 14 miles E. of Eszék, a short distance above the mouth of the Save, whose course is parallel with that of the Drave. Length, about 450 miles. It is navigable for small boats for about 350 miles. Extensive works have recently been executed to improve its navigation. Its chief affluent is the Mur.

Dravosburg, or **Drawsburg,** a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 15 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is McKeesport.

Drawbridge, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., about 32 miles SSE. of Dover. Pop. 150.

Drawbridge, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md., 15 miles ESE. of Cambridge.

Drayton, drā'tọn, a post-village of Dooly co., Ga., 20 miles E. of Americus.

Drayton, a banking post-town of Pembina co., N.Dak., 29 miles S. of Pembina, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 688.

Drayton, a banking post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, 32 miles NW. of Guelph, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1900, 791.

Drayton-in-Hales, a town of England. See MARKET-DRAYTON.

Drayton Island, a post-hamlet and winter-resort of Putnam co., Fla., on an island in Lake George, 100 miles S. of Jacksonville.

Drayton Plains, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 31 miles NNW. of Detroit. Pop. about 150.

Drebach, drâ'bâĸ, a village of Saxony, 8 miles SW. of Lengefeld. Pop. about 3000.

Drebkau, drêp'kŏw, a town of Prussia, 50 miles SSW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 1600.

Drehersville, dreerz'vil, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 15 miles S. of Tamaqua.

Dreieichenhain, drī-ĭĸ'ęn-hīne', or **Hain-zur-Dreieich,** hīne tsoor drī'ĭĸ, an old walled town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, near Offenbach. Pop. 1500.

Drengfurth, drêng'fŏŏrt, a town of East Prussia, 12 miles NNE. of Rastenburg. Pop. about 1500.

Drennen, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 17 miles NW. of Greensburg.

Drensteinfurt, drên'stīn-fŏŏrt', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 13 miles SSE. of Münster. Pop. about 1700.

Drenthe, drên'tęh, a province of the Netherlands, having E. Prussia, N. and NE. the province of Groningen, W. Friesland, S. and SW. Overyssel. Area, 1030 sq. m. The surface is level and much of it marshy; on its E. frontier is the Bourtanger Morass. The rearing of live-stock is the chief branch of rural industry. Capital, Assen. Pop. in 1899, 148,542.

Drenthe, drent'tę, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich.

Drepano (drêp'â-no) or **Drepani** (drêp'â-ne), **Cape,** at the S. extremity of Longos peninsula, Greece, in the Ægean Sea. Lat. 39° 56′ N.; lon. 24° 2′ E.

Drepanum, the ancient name of TRAPANI.

Dresbach, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, 20 miles by rail SE. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 285.

Dresden, a circle of the kingdom of Saxony. It wholly belongs to the basin of the Elbe, which traverses it from SE. to NW., and towards both banks of which the surface slopes down into tolerably level tracts of great fertility. In other parts it is very mountainous.

Dresden, drêz'dęn (Ger. pron. ârâz'dęn; L. *Dres'da*), a city of Germany, capital of the kingdom of Saxony, on both banks of the Elbe, 103 miles S. by E. of Berlin and 230 miles ENE. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Lat. (observatory) 51° 2′ 16″ N., lon. 13° 43′ 43″ E. It is situated in a picturesque and fertile valley, and consists of the Altstadt (Old Town), with its numerous suburbs, among them the Pirnaische Vorstadt, Johannstadt, Seevorstadt, and Wilsdruffer Vorstadt, and the quarter of Friedrichstadt, all on the left bank of the river; and the Neustadt (New Town), formerly known as Alt Dresden, with its various suburbs, Antonstadt, Leipziger Vorstadt, etc., on the right bank. The river is crossed by many bridges, the oldest, the Augustusbrücke, with sixteen arches, dating from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The old town consists of narrow streets and lofty houses. The newer portions of the city are more openly built; the houses are not so lofty, but are generally of a pleasing exterior, frequently surrounded by gardens. In the Altstadt are located the principal public buildings and palaces, with their art treasures. The most prominent is the royal palace, a vast, complex, irregular building, embracing lofty towers, galleries, arched gateways, and the Grüne Gewölbe (Green Vault), the repository of the immense royal collection of gems, costly art objects, and bric-à-brac, perhaps the richest collection of its kind in all Europe. This building dates from the sixteenth century, and was subsequently enlarged and embellished, especially in the time of Augustus the Strong. The other notable edifices in the Altstadt are the Royal Catholic Church, adjoining the royal palace; the splendid museum, one of the noblest examples of modern Renaissance architecture, with its famous gallery of paintings, one of the finest north of the Alps; the ornate collection of pavilions and one-storied galleries called the Zwinger, containing works of art, principally casts, and scientific and natural science collections; the handsome new court theatre, the Prinzenpalais, the Protestant Court Church (dating from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries), and the museum Johanneum, with its historical and valuable porcelain and pottery collections. The Japanese Palace, or Augusteum, in which the royal library of 400,000 volumes and the antiquarian collections are kept, is in the Neustadt. Other buildings of interest are the Brühl palace, erected by the powerful minister of Augustus II., the academy of fine arts, the art exposition hall (the two latter buildings flanking the spacious Brühl Terrace), the fine royal guard-house, several town-halls, besides interesting churches and many handsome residences. Dresden is studded with sculptural monuments, including equestrian and allegorical statues, busts, and beautiful fountains, in bronze and in stone. Many of these works are the creations of the famous sculptors, Rietschel, Schilling, Hähnel, and Henze, who made this city their home. Among the most prominent of these monuments are the one to King Frederick Augustus I., the equestrian statues of Augustus the Strong and King John, the Germania monument, and the Wettin obelisk to commemorate the 800th anniversary of the present dynasty of the House of Wettin.

Hardly another town in the world has so many large and valuable collections of paintings, statuary, gems, arms, porcelain, jewels, and other objects of vertu; and it is these collections which give Dresden its chief attraction, and which have won for it the appellation of the "German Florence." The city is well supplied with beautiful and elegantly laid-out walks. After the Napoleonic wars the fortifications were levelled and their site converted into gardens, promenades, and squares. The Brühl Terrace, in front of the Brühl palace, overlooking the Elbe, the Great Garden in the Pirna suburb, 5 miles in circumference, adjoining which is the nursery of fruit-trees, the gardens of the Japanese Palace, the zoological and botanical gardens, and Prince George's garden are among the favorite places of public resort. Dresden is the seat of numerous excellent educational institutions, and it is a great musical as well as art centre. Among special schools are the royal technological and veterinary institutes and the academy of fine arts. The city is the residence of a large foreign population, many

of them attracted hither by the advantages offered in the way of musical and art study. Dresden is noted for its fine bathing-establishments. It is generously equipped with charitable and benevolent institutions. The manufacturing industries of Dresden are many and varied, including the manufacture of machinery, pianos, bicycles, boats, metal-wares, including gold- and silver-ware, china and glass, chemical apparatus, confectionery, beer, and cigars. There are numerous printing, lithographic, and photographic establishments. Dresden partakes of the climate of the Elbe valley, which is subject to sudden changes. Mean annual temperature, 49° Fahr.; winter, 33°; summer, 66°.

Dresden appears originally to have been a village of Wendish fishermen on the right bank of the Elbe, where the present Neustadt is situated. In the eleventh century the town was built on the left bank, where the Altstadt now stands. In the eighteenth century, under Augustus (Frederick Augustus) the Strong and his successor, Augustus (Frederick Augustus) II., Dresden attained great splendor. Here on Aug. 26–27, 1813, was fought a great battle between Napoleon and the allies, under Prince Schwarzenberg, in which the French were victorious. Pop. in 1834, 73,614; in 1858, 117,750; in 1880, 220,218; in 1901, 399,742; in 1903 (the area having been largely extended), 494,000.

Dresden, a post-village of Greene co., Ind. Pop. 100.

Dresden, a post-village of Decatur co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Dresden, a post-township (town) of Lincoln co., Me., about 16 miles S. of Augusta, is bounded on the W. by the Kennebec River. Pop. in 1900, 882.

Dresden, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 7 miles W. of Sedalia. Pop. about 100.

Dresden, a township (town) of Washington co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain. Pop. in 1900, 545.

Dresden, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Seneca Lake and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 6 miles E. of Pennyan and 14 miles S. of Geneva. Pop. in 1900, 306.

Dresden, a banking post-village of Cavalier co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 7 miles NW. of Langdon. Pop. about 100.

Dresden, a banking post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the W. bank of the Muskingum River and on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Rs., 16 miles N. of Zanesville. It has woollen- and sheet-iron mills, clay- and tile-works, distillery, etc. Coal and iron are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 1247; in 1900, 1600.

Dresden, a banking post-village, capital of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 22 miles SE. of Union City. It has a spoke-factory and grist- and saw-mills.

Dresden, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex., 14 miles SW. of Corsicana.

Dresden, a banking post-town of Kent co., Ontario, on the Erie and Huron R., 12 miles N. of Chatham. It has ship-building, lumber- and canning-industries. Pop. in 1901, 1613.

Dresden Center, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., about 75 miles N. of Albany.

Dresden Mills, a post-village of Dresden township (town), Lincoln co., Me., 16 miles S. of Augusta. It is on the Eastern River, 7 miles from its mouth. Pop. 250.

Dresden Station, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 10 miles N. of Whitehall.

Dreshertown, a post-village of Montgomery co, Pa. The banking point is Ambler or Jenkintown. Pop. 300.

Dresserville, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y. The banking point is Moravia. Pop. 200.

Dreumel, droi'mĕl, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 17 miles W. of Nimeguen. Pop. about 2000.

Dreux, drŭh (anc. *Durocas'ses*, afterwards *Dro'cæ*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Eure-et-Loir, on the Blaise, 20 miles N. of Chartres. It has a fine Gothic church, an interesting old town-hall, and a richly ornamented chapel, with a family vault, of the Orleans family. The first battle of the Huguenot wars was fought at Dreux, Dec. 19, 1562, the Protestants being defeated. Pop. in 1901, 9697.

Drew, a county in the SE. part of Arkansas, has an area of 838 sq. m. It is intersected by Bayou Bartholomew, and also drained by the Saline River, which flows along its western border. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1890, 17,352; in 1900, 19,451.

Drew, a post-hamlet of Forsyth co., Ga. Pop. 50.

Drew, a plantation of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 120.

Drew, a post-village of Sunflower co., Miss. Pop. 80.

Drewenz, drā'vĕnts, a river of Prussia, provinces of East and West Prussia, flows SW., passing through Drewenz Lake, and empties into the Vistula a few miles above Thorn. Length, about 150 miles.

Drewersburg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., about 24 miles NW. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Drewrys Bluff, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., Va., on the James River, 8 miles S. of Richmond. It was a Confederate stronghold in the Civil War.

Drewryville, a post-village of Southampton co., Va., 12 miles NW. of Newsoms.

Drewsey, a post-village of Harney co., Oregon, 48 miles NE. of Burns. Pop. about 50.

Drewsville, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., 14 miles N. by W. of Keene.

Drexel, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. about 150.

Drexel, a banking post-village of Cass co., Mo., in an agricultural and stock region, 53 miles S. of Kansas City, on the Port Arthur Route. Pop. in 1900, 453.

Drexel, a post-hamlet of Burke co., N.C., on the Southern R. Pop. 40.

Driburg, dree'bŏŏrg, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 12 miles E. by N. of Paderborn, at the foot of a mountain surmounted by the ruins of the ancient stronghold of Iburg. It has manufactures of glass and is noted for its mineral baths. Pop. in 1900, 2652.

Driebergen, dree'bĕrg-ĕn, a village of the Netherlands, 6 miles ESE. of Utrecht.

Driedorf, dree'dorf, a town of Prussia, 25 miles NE. of Nassau. Pop. about 500.

Driel, dreel, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles SE. of Bommel.

Driesen, dree'zĕn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 64 miles NE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, on an island formed by the Netze. It has large market-places and manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6063.

Driffield, or **Great Driffield,** a town of England, co. of York, in the East Riding, in the elevated district called the Wolds, 20 miles NNW. of Hull. Pop. in 1901, 5766.

Drifton, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Fla., 27 miles by rail E. of Tallahassee.

Drifton, a coal-mining post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Rs., 1 mile N. of Jeddo. It has important coaling-industries. Pop. about 2200. The banking point is Hazleton or Freeland.

Driftwood, a banking post-borough of Cameron co., Pa., on Sinnemahoning Creek and on the Allegheny Valley and the Pennsylvania Rs., 55 miles WNW. of Lockhaven. It has a large tannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 509.

Driftwood Creek, a branch of Sinnemahoning Creek, rises in the NNW. part of Pennsylvania.

Driftwood Fork, Ind., a name given to the East Fork of the White River in some parts of its course. The upper portion of the stream is called the Big Blue River.

Drighlington, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles from Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 4218.

Drin (anc. *Drilo* or *Drilon*), a river of European Turkey, in Albania, formed by the junction of the Black Drin and White Drin (which issues from Lake Okhrida), 17 miles SSW. of Prisrend, whence it has a generally W. course of 110 miles and enters the Adriatic 5 miles below Alessio.

Drina, dree'nå (anc. *Drinus*), a river forming a great part of the boundary between Bosnia and Servia. Its principal head-stream is the Tara, which rises in the lofty mountains in the eastern part of Montenegro. It empties into the Save about 60 miles W. of Belgrade. Its principal affluent is the Lim. Length, about 160 miles.

Drios, dree'oce, a district or settlement of British Guiana, on the Upper Corentyn. Lat. 2° N.

Dripping Spring, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Mo., 8 miles N. by W. of Columbia.

Dripping Springs, a post-village of Hays co., Tex., 25 miles WSW. of Austin.

Driscol, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W.Va. Pop. 60.

Drissa, drees'så, a town of Russia, in Vitebsk, on the Düna, 48 miles by rail ESE. of Dünaburg.

Dröbak, dro'bâk, a seaport town of Norway, on the E. side of Christiania Fjord, 18 miles S. of Christiania. It has trade in timber. A biological station is located here. Pop. about 2000.

Drogheda, drŏh'ĕ-dă, a seaport and civic county of Ireland, in Leinster, bordering on the cos. of Louth and Meath, is on both sides of the Boyne, 4 miles from its mouth and 26 miles N. of Dublin. It was formerly enclosed by walls, some remains of which still exist. It has numerous monasteries and nunneries. The industries include flax-spinning, cotton-weaving, tanning, brewing, the extraction of salt, and iron-casting. The town has an

active trade. The harbor has been much improved of late. Pop. in 1901, 12,765.

In 1649, Drogheda was stormed by Cromwell and its garrison put to the sword, and in 1690 it unsuccessfully resisted the attack of a division of King William's army. Within two miles of its walls was fought the famous "Battle of the Boyne." An obelisk 150 feet high commemorates the victory of the Orangemen. Among the remarkable architectural antiquities in which this ancient town and its vicinity abound are Magdalen's Steeple (a fragment of an old Dominican convent) and Lawrence Gate. Pop. in 1901, 12,765.

Droghitchin, dro-ghit'shin, a town of Russia, government of Grodno, 55 miles SSW. of Bialystok, on the Bug. It is the most ancient town of Podlachia. Pop. about 2000.

Droghitchin, a small town of Russia, government of Grodno, 25 miles E. of Kobrin.

Drohobycz, dro-ho'bütch, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 18 miles SE. of Sambor. One of its old churches is a beautiful specimen of architecture. It has petroleum refineries and salt-works and a brisk trade. Pop. in 1900, 19,146, nearly half of whom were Jews.

Droitwich, droit'itch (anc. *Sali'næ?*), a municipal borough of England, co. and 7 miles NNE. of Worcester. In the centre of the town are brine springs, worked from the time of the ancient Britons, and which at present yield annually about 100,000 tons of salt. The saline baths attract many invalids. Pop. in 1901, 4201.

Drolshagen, drols'hâ'ghẹn, a town of Prussia, province of Westphalia, 35 miles ENE. of Cologne. Pop. 3000.

Drôme, drōm (anc. *Dru'na*), a river of France, rises in Hautes-Alpes, flows W. through Drôme, and joins the Rhone 12 miles SSW. of Valence. Length, 75 miles.

Drôme, a department in the SE. of France, mainly in Dauphiné, bounded W. by the Rhone. Area, about 2525 sq. m. Chief rivers are the Rhone, Isère, and Drôme. Surface mountainous in the E. and level in the W. The principal crop is wheat. Silk and wine are important products. Oranges, almonds, and olives thrive in some parts. Truffles are found. The chief mineral product is iron. Capital, Valence. Pop. in 1901, 297,321.

Drom'edary, Cape, on the SE. coast of Australia, is in lat. 36° 18′ S., lon. 150° 14′ E.

Dromore, dro-more', a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Lagan, 15 miles SW. of Belfast. In its cathedral lie the remains of Jeremy Taylor and other bishops. Pop. about 2300.

Dromore, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario. The banking point is Mount Forest. Pop. about 100.

Dronero, dro-nā'ro, a city of Italy, province and 12 miles WNW. of Cuneo, picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Roccabruna with the Maira. Pop. about 2000 (commune, in 1901, 6978).

Dronfield, dron'feeld, a town of England, co. of Derby, 6 miles NNW. of Chesterfield. It has manufactures of tools, and collieries. Pop. in 1901, 3809.

Dronne, dronn, a river of France, after a SW. course of 90 miles unites with the Isle, an affluent of the Dordogne, near Coutras.

Dronrijp, dron-ripe', a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 6 miles W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. about 2000.

Drontheim, Norway. See TRONDHJEM.

Drosau, dro'zŏw, a town of Bohemia, 8 miles SSW. of Klattau. Pop. about 1500.

Drossen, dros'sẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 14 miles NE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has manufactures of wool, machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5172.

Drottningholm, drot'ning-holm', a splendid royal castle of Sweden, 6 miles W. of Stockholm, on an island of Lake Mälar. Its parks are much resorted to by the inhabitants of Stockholm.

Drownville, a post-village of Bristol co., R.I., on Narragansett Bay, 7 miles by rail SSE. of Providence. Pop. 275.

Droylsden, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles E. of Manchester. It has manufactures of cotton. Pop. in 1901, 11,087.

Droyssig, drois'sig, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, 12 miles SSE. of Weissenfels. Pop. about 2000.

Druecker, drük'er, a post-village of Ozaukee co., Wis., 28 miles N. of Milwaukee.

Druent, droo-ẽn', or **Druento,** droo-ẽn'-to (L. *Druen'tum*), a town of Italy, province and 7 miles NW. of Turin. Pop. about 2000.

Drumbo, a banking post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 23 miles ESE. of Stratford. Pop. about 650.

Drumcliff, a post-hamlet of St. Marys co., Md.

Drum'clog', a hill in Lanarkshire, Scotland, the site of a battle between the Covenanters and Claverhouse, 1679, in which the former were victorious.

Drummond, a county of Quebec, Canada, in about lat. 46° N. The St. Francis River passes through this county. Chief town, Drummondville East.

Drummond, a post-village of Chippewa co., Mich. The banking point is Cheboygan. Pop. about 250.

Drummond, a post-village of Granite co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Philipsburg. Pop. 130.

Drummond, a post-hamlet of Bayfield co., Wis.

Drummond Island, belonging to Chippewa co., Mich., is the farthest west of the Manitoulin Islands, in Lake Huron, 30 miles E. of Mackinaw.

Drummond Lake, Va., is in the middle of the Dismal Swamp, partly in Nansemond co. and partly in Norfolk. It is about 6 miles in diameter and its surface is 26 feet above tide-water.

Drummondville, or **Drummondville East,** the chief town of Drummond co., Quebec, on the St. Francis River and on the Canadian Pacific and the Intercolonial Rs., 24 miles NW. of Melbourne. Pop. in 1901, 1450.

Drummondville West, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on the Niagara River, near the Falls, 48 miles by rail SE. of Hamilton and 24 miles NNW. of Buffalo.

Drum, Mount, Alaska, in the Wrangell group of the St. Elias range, is in the great bend of the Copper River. Altitude, about 13,700 feet.

Drummoyne, a suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. Pop. 2300.

Dru'more', a post-township (and hamlet) of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 1358.

Drums, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Hazleton, 5 miles distant. Pop. about 550.

Drusenheim, droo'zẹn-hīme', a town of Alsace, at the confluence of the Moder and the Rhine, 17 miles S. of Weissenburg. Pop. about 1500.

Drusilla, a post-village of Putnam co., O. Pop. about 50.

Druten, drü'ten, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, 11 miles WNW. of Nimeguen.

Druya, a town of Russia, government of Vilna, on the Düna, 16 miles W. of Drissa. Pop. in 1897, 4787.

Dryad, a post-village of Lewis co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Chehalis. Pop. about 125.

Dry Bank, an islet on Florida Reef, near Sombrero Key.

Drybone, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Wis., 13 miles S. of Avoca.

Drybranch, a post-village of Pulaski co., Va. Pop. about 75.

Drybrook, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y.

Dryburgh, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va.

Dryburgh Abbey, a beautiful ruin of Scotland, on the Tweed, 4 miles SE. of Melrose. It contains the tomb of Walter Scott.

Drycove, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., 10 miles SW. of Scottsboro.

Dry Creek, Cal., drains part of Amador co. and enters the Mokelumne River about 20 miles N. of Stockton.

Drycreek, a post-hamlet of Calcasieu parish, La., 30 miles N. of Lake Charles.

Drycreek, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo., 12 miles S. of Steelville.

Drycreek, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.C., 3 miles S. of Sulphur Springs.

Drycreek, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., S.C., 8 miles S. by W. of Lancaster.

Drycreek, a post-hamlet of Carter co., Tenn.

Dryden, a post-town of Craighead co., Ark. The banking point is Jonesboro. Pop. in 1900, 80.

Dryden, a post-village of Franklin co., Me. The banking point is Farmington. Pop. 150.

Dryden, a banking post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., 27 miles by rail N. by E. of Pontiac. Pop. in 1900, 328.

Dryden, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Dryden township (town), on the Lehigh Valley R., 12 miles ENE. of Ithaca. Pop. in 1900, 699. The town contains also the village of Freeville. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3785.

Dryden, a post-village of Lee co., Va., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Jonesville or Pennington Gap.

Dry Fork, Mo., rises in Dent co. and enters the Maramec River about 14 miles E. by N. of Rolla.

Dry Fork of Cheat River, W.Va., runs NE. through Randolph co. and enters the Cheat River in Tucker co.

Dryfork, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Ark.

Dryfork, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky.

Dryfork, a post-village of Randolph co., W.Va.

Dryglaize, a post-office of Laclede co., Mo.

Drygrove, a post-village of Hinds co., Miss., 10 miles W. of Terry. Pop. about 150.

Dryhill, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn., 7 miles N. of Ripley.

Dryland, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 80.

Dry Mills, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., 5 miles NW. of Gray station. Pop. 300.

Dry Ridge, a banking post-village of Grant co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 31½ miles S. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 200.

Dryrun, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky., 5 miles N. of Georgetown.

Dryrun, a post-hamlet of Prentiss co., Miss.

Dryrun, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., about 18 miles NNW. of Chambersburg. Pop. about 300.

Dryrun, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W.Va.

Drys Mill, a post-hamlet of Cabarrus co., N.C.

Dry Tortugas (tor-too'gąs), a group of islets or keys, belonging to Monroe co., Fla., at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, 120 miles WSW. of the S. extremity of the mainland of Florida; about lat. 24° 37′ N. and lon. 83° W. They are very low and partly covered with mangrove-bushes. Fort Jefferson, on one of the islands, was a penal station during the Civil War.

Drytown, a post-village of Amador co., Cal., about 40 miles ESE. of Sacramento. Pop. about 120.

Dry Valley Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa., 5 miles from Lewisburg.

Dryville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 1 mile from Lyons and 14 miles NE. of Reading. Pop. about 225.

Drywood, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Kan.

Drywood, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Wis.

Drywood Creek, Mo., rises in Barton co. and enters the Marmiton River in Vernon co. The Big Drywood Creek is a few miles W. of that just described.

Duacum, the Latin name of Douai.

Duala, a settlement in and since 1901 the official seat of government of the German colony of Kamerun, western equatorial Africa.

Duane, du-ān', a post-township (town) of Franklin co., N.Y., 16 miles S. of Malone. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Duanesburg, du-ānz'burg, a post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., in Duanesburg township (town), on Normanskill Creek and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 24 miles W. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2428.

Du'art', a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, 14 miles S. by E. of Bothwell. Pop. about 350.

Duarte, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern California R. The banking point is Monrovia. Pop. about 600.

Dubach, a post-village of Lincoln parish, La., on the Arkansas Southern R. The banking point is Ruston.

Dubbeln (Old Dubbeln), a watering-place of Russia, in Livonia, on the Gulf of Riga. Near by is the watering-place of New Dubbeln.

Dubberly, a post-village of Webster parish, La., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Arcadia.

Dubbo, a township and municipality of New South Wales, 278 miles by rail NW. of Sydney. Pop. of the municipality in 1901, 3410.

Duben, doo'bęn, a small lake of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Gemmi. Elevation, 7230 feet.

Düben, dü'bęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Mulde, 18 miles W. of Torgau. Pop. in 1900, 3072.

Dubica, or **Dubitza,** doo-beet'sȧ, a town of Bosnia, on the Unna, 23 miles W. of Gradiska. Pop. about 3500.

Dubica, or **Dubitza,** a town of Croatia, on the left bank of the Unna, opposite Dubica, in Bosnia. Pop. in 1901, 6599.

Dubiecko, doo'be-ets'ko, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the bank of the San, 75 miles W. of Lemberg. It has a fine castle. Salt and petroleum are obtained here. It is the birthplace of the Polish poet Krasicki. Pop. about 2000.

Dubienka, doob-yĕn'kȧ, a town of Russian Poland, province of Lublin, on the Bug, 16 miles SE. of Chelm. Pop. in 1897, 4126. Here in July, 1792, the Poles under Kosciuszko made a heroic fight against an overwhelming army of Russians.

Dubis, the ancient name of the Doubs.

Dubitza. See Dubica.

Dublin (Irish, *Bally-ath-cliath,* "the town on the ford of the hurdles," or *Dubh-linn,* "black pool;" the *Eblana* of Ptolemy?), the capital city of Ireland and of the co. of Dublin, and a civic county in itself, situated on the Liffey, close to its entrance into Dublin Bay, Irish Sea, 66 miles W. of Holyhead and 135 miles W. of Liverpool. Lat. (observatory of Trinity College, at Dunsink) 53° 23′ 13″ N.; lon. 6° 20′ 17″ W. It is built in part on land reclaimed from the Liffey, and is divided into nearly equal portions by the river, which flows through it from west to east. The southeastern part of the city is the residence district, while the principal shops are in the centre. It is regularly laid out with broad, well-paved streets and numerous squares. Its principal street, Sackville Street, 700 yards long and 40 yards broad, presents an imposing appearance, with the Rotunda and Rutland Square at its north end, the Ionic portico of the general post-office and Nelson's Monument (134 feet high) in the centre, and O'Connell's Bridge and a number of residences at the south. Of the squares, St. Stephen's, laid out as a People's Park, is the largest, and Merrion Square the most beautiful. At the western end of the city is Phœnix Park, one of the largest and most magnificent parks of the world, covering about 1750 acres, and containing the vice-regal residence, an exercise ground, military hospital, zoological garden, and the Wellington obelisk.

Dublin is flanked N. and S. by the Royal and Grand canals, and is surrounded by a highway called the "Circular Road," 9 miles in length. Within the limits of this Circular Road the Liffey is crossed by 12 bridges, and along the banks of the river run granite walls and parapets. Along these "quays" extend houses and shops. The harbor has been much improved by the completion of two large breakwaters, known as the North and South "walls," and it has fine docks. See Dublin Bay.

Dublin has very attractive environs, and its suburbs contain many beautiful villas. The city possesses many buildings of note, among the most important of which are Leinster House, formerly the home of the duke of Leinster and now the seat of the Royal Dublin Society, the National Art Gallery, Museum of Natural History, the new buildings of the Science and Arts Museum, the National Library opened in 1890, the Bank of Ireland (formerly the parliament houses), the custom-house, the Four Courts, and the two Protestant cathedrals,—St. Patrick's and Christ Church. The University of Dublin, with its single college, Trinity, modelled on Trinity College, Cambridge, was founded in 1591 and has over 1000 students. Its library contains 250,000 volumes. Dublin contains also a Roman Catholic University, and the Royal University of Ireland, an examining body. The city is the seat of a Roman Catholic and an Anglican archbishop. The chief manufactures are porter (for which Dublin is noted), whiskey, and poplin. The city sends 4 members to parliament, besides 2 from the university. The climate of Dublin is very temperate. The average temperature in January is about 40°, in July about 60°. Average annual rainfall, about 29 inches.

The early history of Dublin is largely legendary; the city was taken by the Danes in the ninth century, and remained in their hands until the English conquest. Dublin is the birthplace of Swift, Steele, Sheridan, Thomas Moore, and the duke of Wellington. Pop. in 1664, 8159; in 1777, 137,000; in 1804, 152,000; in 1871, 246,326; in 1891, 254,001; in 1901, 289,108. The principal suburbs of Dublin are Rathmines, Pembroke, Rathgar, Blackrock, and Kingstown.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, has E. the Irish Sea, and landward, from the S. round to N., the cos. of Wicklow, Kildare, and Meath. Area, 354 sq. m. The surface is level or undulating; soil, fertile; principal river, the Liffey. Capital, Dublin. The county as such sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1881, 418,910; in 1891, 419,216; in 1901, 447,266.

Dublin, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ala.

Dublin, a post-village of Logan co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Dublin, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., 5 miles from Pleasanton station. Pop. 100.

Dublin, a banking city, capital of Laurens co., Ga., on the Oconee River, 56 miles SE. of Macon, on the Macon, Dublin and Savannah and the Wrightsville and Tennille Rs. It has manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, naval-stores, wagons and machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2987.

Dublin, a post-town of Wayne co., Ind., 2 miles W. of Cambridge City, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 698.

Dublin, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., 10 miles W. of Mayfield. Pop. in 1900, 99.

Dublin, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 36 miles NE. of Baltimore. Pop. about 200.

Dublin, a post-village of Coahoma co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. 200.

Dublin, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Neb.

Dublin, a post-village and summer-resort of Cheshire co., N.H., in Dublin township (town), 7 miles W. of Peterboro. Great Monadnock Mountain is on the S. border of this town. Pop. of the town in 1900, 620.

Dublin, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Scioto River, about 13 miles above Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 275.

Dublin, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 6 miles NNW. of Doylestown. Pop. about 350.

Dublin, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 899.

Dublin, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 996.

Dublin, a banking post-village of Erath co., Tex., 90 miles SW. of Fort Worth, on the Texas Central and the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Rs. It has cotton-compresses, oil-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2370.

Dublin, a banking post-village of Pulaski co., Va., 35 miles by rail W. by S. of Salem.

Dublin, a village of Perth co., Ontario. The banking point is Mitchell. Pop. about 250.

Dublin Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea, co. of Dublin, between Howth Head on the N. and Kingstown on the S. Its length and breadth of entrance are each about 7 miles. The shores are bold and highly picturesque. At its W. end is the mouth of the river Liffey, with Dublin harbor.

Dublin Mills, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Dubnicz, doob'nits', a town of Hungary, co. and 7 miles NE. of Trentschin, near the Waag. Pop. about 2000.

Dubnitza, a town of Bulgaria. See DUPNITZA.

Dubno, doob'no, a town of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Ikva, 32 miles W. of Ostrog. Pop. in 1897, 13,785, in great part Jews.

Dubois, doo-boi' or du-bois', a county in the SW. part of Indiana, has an area of 425 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the East Fork of the White River, and is drained by Patoka and other creeks. Capital, Jasper. Pop. in 1890, 20,253; in 1900, 20,357.

Dubois, a post-town of Gunnison co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 23.

Dubois, a post-town of Fremont co., Idaho, 100 miles N. by E. of Pocatello, on the Oregon Short Line. Pop. about 200.

Dubois, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 22 miles S. of Centralia. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 335.

Dubois, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., 10 miles NE. of Jasper. Pop. 100.

Dubois, a banking post-village of Pawnee co., Neb., 8 miles by rail SE. of Pawnee City. Pop. in 1900, 307.

Dubois, a banking post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Allegheny Valley and other railroads, 129 miles ENE. of Pittsburg. It has iron-works, machine-shops, tanneries, refining-works, planing-, lumber- and flour-mills, etc., and several coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 9375.

Duboistown, a post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., 2½ miles S. of Williamsport. Pop. in 1900, 650.

Dubossa'ry, doo'bo-sä'ree, a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the Dniester, 42 miles NW. of Tiraspol. Pop. in 1897, 13,276.

Dubovka, doo-bov'kä, a town of Russia, government and 180 miles SSW. of Saratov, on the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 16,370.

Dubris, the ancient name of DOVER.

Dubrovna, doo'brov'nä, a town of Russia, 47 miles NNE. of Mohilev, on the Dnieper. Pop. about 8000.

Dubrovnik, the Slavic name of RAGUSA.

Dubuque, du-būk', a county in the E. part of Iowa, bordering on Wisconsin, has an area of 604 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NE. by the Mississippi River and is partly drained by the Little Maquoketa River. The county contains deposits of lead and zinc. Capital, Dubuque. Pop. in 1890, 49,848; in 1900, 56,403.

Dubuque, a city and port of delivery of Iowa, capital of Dubuque co., on a commanding site on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Dunleith (now East Dubuque), Ill., with which it is connected by steam ferry and bridges, 165 miles WNW. of Chicago, on the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Great-Western and other railroads. It is the principal business-centre of the lead- and zinc-regions of the northwest and the oldest town in the state. It contains a government building, a Catholic cathedral, several collegiate and scientific institutions, including the St. Joseph's College, the Mount St. Joseph's Academy, St. Vincent Academy, Wartburg Seminary, a German Presbyterian divinity school, and the Iowa Institute of Science and Arts. Its industries comprise pork-packing and the manufacture of wooden-ware, bricks, leather, engines and boilers, machinery, farming-implements, beer, wagons, boots and shoes, pearl buttons, etc. The shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. are located here. The town was named from Julien Dubuque, who settled here in 1778 and engaged in lead-mining. The first permanent settlement within the present limits of Iowa was made here in about 1830. The city does an extensive jobbing business and is the centre of a large trade by river and rail. It is the seat of Catholic and Anglican bishops. Pop. in 1880, 22,254; in 1890, 30,311: in 1900, 36,297.

Ducato (doo-kä' to), **Cape,** the S. extremity of Santa Maura, one of the Ionian Islands. Lat. 38° 33' N.; lon. 20° 32' E. It is the ancient promontory of Leucadia. The poetess Sappho is said to have thrown herself from the top of this promontory.

Ducey, dü'sä', a village of France, in Manche, 7 miles SSE. of Avranches.

Ducie Island, a small unattached island of the Pacific Ocean, claimed by Great Britain, in lat. 24° 40' S., lon. 124° 48' W.

Duck Creek, in Australia, is an arm of the Macquarie River and the principal channel by which its waters reach the Darling River.

Duck Creek, Colo., rises in El Paso co. and enters the Arkansas River about 20 miles above Las Animas.

Duck Creek, Del., forms the boundary between Kent and Newcastle cos. and enters Delaware Bay.

Duck Creek, Ohio, drains part of Noble co. and enters the Ohio River about 2 miles above Marietta.

Duck Creek, Wis., rises in Outagamie co. and enters Green Bay about 2 miles N. of Fort Howard.

Duck Creek, a hundred of Kent co., Del. It contains Smyrna and part of Clayton town. Pop. in 1900, 4228.

Duckcreek, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga., 8 miles S. by W. of Lafayette.

Duckcreek, a post-hamlet of Onslow co., N.C., about 4 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

Duckcreek, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., on Duck Creek, 6 miles W. of Green Bay, and on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

Duckers, a post-hamlet of Woodford co., Ky., 8 miles by rail E. of Frankfort.

Duck Hill, a post-town of Montgomery co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 12 miles S. of Grenada. Pop. in 1900, 242.

Duck Island, Ontario, is in Lake Huron, off the S. coast of the Great Manitoulin Island.

Duck Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me.

Duck Lake, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Mich.

Duck Lake, a post-village of Saskatchewan district, Canada, on a branch of the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Prince Albert. Pop. in 1901, 252.

Duck Pond, a village of Cumberland co., Me., about 8 miles NW. of Portland.

Duckport, a post-hamlet of Madison parish, La.

Duck River, Tenn., rises in Coffee co. and enters the Tennessee River about 16 miles SW. of Waverly. It is about 200 miles long.

Duckriver, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., on the Duck River, about 44 miles SW. of Nashville.

Duckspring, a post-hamlet of Etowah co., Ala.

Ducktown, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga. The banking point is Canton. Pop. about 100.

Ducktown, a post-village of Polk co., Tenn., 59 miles by rail S. of Madisonville. Pop. about 200.

Duclair, dü'klâr', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 10 miles WNW. of Rouen. Pop. about 1200 (commune, 2000).

Duddingston, a village of Scotland, 2 miles SE. of Edinburgh.

Duddon, a river of England, after a SW. course of about 8 miles, between Cumberland and Lancashire, joins the Irish Sea N. of Morecambe Bay. The river is celebrated in a series of sonnets by Wordsworth.

Dudenville, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo. The banking point is Golden City. Pop. 80.

Duderstadt, doo'der-stätt', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles E. of Göttingen. It has interesting churches and an old town-hall. Pop. in 1900, 5325.

Düdingen, dü'ding-en (Fr. *Guin,* găn), a village of Switzerland, 3 miles NNE. of Fribourg. Pop. about 3000.

Dudley, a parliamentary and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Worcester, of which it is a detached part, surrounded by the co. of Stafford, 8 miles WNW. of Birmingham. It is in the midst of a great coal-field, the product of which feeds many blast-furnaces. In the vicinity are valuable limestone-quarries. The town has manufactures of iron- and brass-wares, glass- and nail-works, tanneries, etc. On a neighboring height are the fine ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. in 1901, 48,733.

Dudley, a hamlet of Laurens co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Dudley, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., 8 miles by rail WSW. of Paris. Pop. about 75.

Dudley, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., 7 miles SW. of Bloomington.

Dudley, a post-hamlet of Wapello co., Iowa, 12 miles by rail NE. of Ottumwa.

Dudley, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Dudley township (town), about 18 miles S. by W. of Worcester. The town is drained by the Quinebaug River. It has

woollen-mills, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3553; of the village, about 2800.

Dudley, a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Dexter. Pop. in 1900, 229.

Dudley, a post-village of Wayne co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 9 miles S. of Goldsboro. Pop. 75.

Dudley, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ohio, 32 miles by rail N. of Marietta.

Dudley, a post-borough of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R., 31 miles S. of Huntingdon. Pop. in 1901, 290.

Dudley, a post-village of Chesterfield co., S.C. Pop. about 70.

Dudley, a post-village of Callahan co., Tex. The banking point is Baird. Pop. about 125.

Dudley Diggs, Cape, a promontory on the NW. coast of Greenland. Lat. 76° 15′ N.; lon. 69° 7′ W.

Dudleytown, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., 42 miles N. of New Albany. Pop. about 200.

Dudleyville, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 8 miles N. of Camp Hill station.

Dudleyville, a post-hamlet of Bond co., Ill., 5 miles S. of Greenville.

Dudswell, a town of Wolfe co., Quebec, 21 miles NE. of Sherbrooke.

Dudweiler, doot'vī-lẹr, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 5 miles NE. of Saarbrücken. Here are coal-mines, iron-works, and shops for dressing fire-proof stone. Pop. in 1900, 16,323.

Dudzeele, dūd-zā'lẹh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 4½ miles N. of Bruges. Pop. about 2000.

Dueholm, a post-village of Polk co., Wis.

Duelm, dwelm, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Minn., 12 miles E. of Sauk Rapids.

Dueñas, doo-ẹn'yȧs, a town of Spain, province and 5 miles S. of Palencia, near the Pisuerga. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Dueñas, doo-ẹn'yȧs, a pueblo on the SE. slope of Panay, Philippine Islands, in Iloilo province. Pop. 7130.

Duenweg, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo. The banking point is Webb City.

Duer, or **Ed-Duer,** a town of Upper Egypt, in the valley of the Nile, about 25 miles above Assiut. Pop. in 1897, 7211.

Duero, doo-ā'RO, a pueblo of Bohol Island, Philippines. Pop. 7143.

Duero, a river of Spain and Portugal. See DOURO.

Duewest, a banking post-town of Abbeville co., S.C., about 90 miles WNW. of Columbia. Erskine College (Reformed Presbyterian) and the Duewest Female College are located here. Pop. in 1900, 631.

Duff, a post-hamlet of Dubois co., Ind.

Duffau, dŭ'fŏw, a post-village of Erath co., Tex., 13 miles SE. of Stephenville. Pop. 200.

Duffel, dü'fẹl', a commune of Belgium, 10 miles SE. of Antwerp on the Nethe. Pop. about 6500.

Duffield, a small town of England, co. of Derby, 4 miles N. of Derby.

Duffield, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. about 50.

Duffield, a post-town of Scott co., Va. Pop. in 1900, 98.

Duffields, a post-village of Jefferson co., W.Va., 6 miles by rail NW. of Harpers Ferry. Pop. about 150.

Duffryn Mawr, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. The banking point is Malvern. Pop. about 130.

Duff's Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in about lat. 9° 55′ S., lon. 167° E.

Dufftown, a village of Scotland, in Banffshire, 65 miles NW. of Aberdeen. It is a summer-resort.

Dufilé, a town of British East Africa, on the upper Nile, in about lat. 3° 45′ N., lon. 32° E. Steamboats can ascend from here to the Albert Nyanza.

Dufourspitze, the highest summit of the Monte Rosa group, the culminating point of Switzerland. Elevation, 15,217 feet. It was first ascended by Pendlebury and Taylor in 1872.

Du'fur', a post-village of Wasco co., Oregon, 15 miles from The Dalles, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Duganville, a post-village of Mercer co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Dug'demo'na River, La., drains parts of Bienville, Jackson, and Winn parishes, and unites with Bayou Castor. The stream formed by this confluence is called Little River.

Dugger, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., on the Illinois Central and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 10 miles E. by S. of Sullivan. It has coal-mines, etc. Pop. about 600.

Dugspur, a post-village of Carroll co., Va. Pop. about 100.

Dugway, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., about 22 miles E. of Oswego.

Duhring, a post-village of Mercer co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Bramwell.

Duida, dwee'dȧ, a mountain of Venezuela, in lat. 3° 10′ N., lon. 66° 10′ W., about 20 miles NE. from the point where the Cassiquiare leaves the Orinoco. It rises to an elevation of 8200 feet and presents an imposing landmark to the voyager on the Orinoco.

Duino, dwee'no (Ger. *Tibein*), a seaport of Austria-Hungary, 12 miles NW. of Triest, at the entrance of the Timavo into the Gulf of Triest. It has an interesting old castle. Pop. about 500.

Duisburg, doo'is-bŏŏRG', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles N. of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine, near the mouth of the Ruhr. The most interesting edifice is a splendid Protestant church, dating from the Middle Ages and recently restored. There are beautiful fountain-monuments to the geographer Mercator, who resided here, and to Emperor William I. The principal manufactures include tobacco, metallic wares, chemicals, and dyes. There are machine-shops, blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, and other establishments connected with manufactures of metals. Duisburg has an immense trade in lumber, grain, coal, and iron-ore. The town is a place of great antiquity. It was previous to 1818 the seat of a university. It is a place of rapid recent growth. Pop. in 1875, 37,380; in 1890, 59,285; in 1900, 92,729.

Duiveland, doi'vẹh-lȧnt' ("pigeon-land"), the eastern part of the island of Schouwen, Netherlands.

Duiven, doi'vẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles E. by S. of Arnhem.

Duke Center, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., 8 miles N. of Smethport. It has extensive oil interests. The banking point is Bradford or Eldred. Pop. about 1200.

Dukedom, a post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., 14 miles N. of Dresden.

Duke Island, in Alaska, the southernmost of the Gravina group, Alexander Archipelago.

Duke of Clarence Islands, or **Nukunono,** a cluster of islets of the Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Union or Tokelau Group, and claimed by Great Britain.

Duke of York (native, *Oatafu*, o-ȧ'tȧ-foo'), an island of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 36′ S.; lon. 172° 23′ W. It is 3 miles in length and 2½ miles broad, and is of coral formation.

Duke of York Group, a former name for New Britain and New Ireland, or some smaller islands (the Lauenburg Islands) lying off the coast of Papua, and now forming part of the Bismarck Archipelago.

Dukes, a county of Massachusetts, consists chiefly of the island of Martha's Vineyard, which is in the Atlantic Ocean, about 5 miles from the main-land. Area, 100 sq. m. The surface is partly covered with forests. Capital, Edgartown. Pop. in 1890, 4369; in 1900, 4561.

Duke Town, Guinea. See CALABAR.

Dukeville, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Neb.

Dukhovshtchina, doo'khovsh-tchee'nȧ, a town of Russia, 32 miles NE. of Smolensk. Pop. about 3000.

Dukinfield, a municipal borough of England, co. of Chester, contiguous to Ashton-under-Lyne. It has spinning-mills and coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 18,929.

Dukla, doo'klȧ, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 17 miles SE. of Jaslo. It has a fine castle. Pop. about 3000. Near by is the Dukla Pass over the Carpathians.

Dulag, doo-lȧg', a pueblo on the E. coast of Leyte, Philippine Islands. The region is fertile and well watered. Pop. 10,113.

Dulaney, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Ky., 41 miles by rail E. of Paducah.

Dulaneys Valley, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md.

Dulce, a post-village of Rio Arriba co., N.Mex., on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Durango, Colo. Pop. 100.

Dulce (dool'sȧ), **Golfo,** a lake of Guatemala, 102 miles NE. of the city of Guatemala, forming the principal waterway of the state to the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 25 miles long, and from 20 to 60 feet in depth. It communicates with the Gulf of Honduras through a smaller lake, called the Golfete, an expansion of the Rio Dulce, the entrance to which river from the sea is impeded by a bar.

Dulce, Golfo, a gulf of Central America, formed by the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Costa Rica. Its entrance is between the points of Burica and Gorda.

Dulce, Rio. See RIO DULCE.

Dulcigno, dool-cheen'yo (anc. *Olcin'ium*; Slavic, *Ulcinj*, ool-tchiñ'; Turk. *Ol'gun'*), a seaport of Montenegro, on Cape Kadilie, a rocky peninsula in the Adriatic, 12 miles WSW. of Scutari. Previous to 1880 it belonged to Turkey. Pop. in 1896, 5005.

Du'leek', a small town of Ireland, co. of Meath, 5 miles SSW. of Drogheda.

Dülken, dül'kẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles W. of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 9527.

Dull, a post-hamlet of Van Wert co., Ohio. Pop. 50.

Dülmen, dül'mẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 17 miles SW. of Münster. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900, 6046.

Duluth, du-looth', a post-town of Gwinnett co., Ga., 26 miles NE. of Atlanta, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Duluth, a city and port of entry, the capital of St. Louis co., Minn., is finely situated at the W. end of Lake Superior, at the head of navigation on the Great Lakes, 156 miles NNE. of St. Paul and adjacent to the city of Superior, Wis., on the Northern Pacific and other railroads. Lat. 46° 48′ N.; lon. 92° 6′ W. The site is the slope of a hill which rises gradually from the shore to a height of about 500 feet above the lake. The Boulevard Drive, on an old terrace of the lake, affords a fine view of the surroundings. The harbor, called Duluth Bay, is protected by a narrow piece of land called Minnesota Point, which is several miles long and forms a natural breakwater, through which there is a ship-canal. Duluth contains a number of imposing edifices, and has extensive stock-yards, slaughtering and cold-storage establishments, blast-furnaces, machine-shops, saw- and flouring-mills, and grain-elevators with a capacity of 30,000,000–40,000,000 bushels. It has a large trade in iron and steel manufactures and is the outlet of the important mineral region of the vicinity. Upward of 2000 vessels enter and clear the port annually. Lumber is largely exported. Duluth is the seat of a Protestant-Episcopal and a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a state normal school, a United States Fisheries building, etc. It was incorporated as a city in 1870. Pop. in 1880, 3483; in 1890, 33,115; in 1900, 52,969.

Duluth, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 50.

Dulwich, dŭl'ich, a suburban quarter of London, co. of Surrey, 4½ miles SSE. of St. Paul's. Here is Dulwich College, founded in 1619 by the actor Edward Alleyn, with a picture-gallery containing one of the choicest collections of Dutch paintings in Britain.

Dumaguete, doo-mä-gä'tä, a pueblo, capital of East Negros province, Philippine Islands, on the SE. coast (N. of the flat point Dumaguete), and 90 miles (direct) SE. of Bacolod. Pop. 13,584.

Dumangas, doo-män'gäs, a town of Iloilo province, Panay Island, Philippine Islands, on the Jalaur River, near the coast, and 24 miles from Iloilo. It produces pina fabrics. Pop. 14,114.

Dumanjug, doo-män-hoog', a pueblo on the W. coast of Cebú, Philippine Islands, on the small Dumanjug Bay. Pop. 13,171.

Dumanway, a town of Ireland. See DUNMANWAY.

Dumarán, doo'mä-rän', an island of Calamianes province, Philippine Islands, E. of Northern Paragua. Lat. (N. point) 10° 39′ N. It measures about 18 miles by 15 miles, is mountainous and well wooded, and produces edible birds'-nests, tortoise-shell, pearls, balate, and honey. Dumarán town is on the SW. coast.

Dumaresque River. See SEVERN RIVER.

Du'mas', a post-village of Desha co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 31 miles NW. of Arkansas City. Pop. 150.

Dumas, a post-hamlet of Tippah co., Miss., 10 miles SE. of Ripley.

Dumas, a post-village, capital of Moore co., Tex., 25 miles (direct) ENE. of Channing.

Dumbarton, Dunbarton, or **Dumbartonshire,** dŭm-bar'tọn-shir, formerly **Lennox**, a county of Scotland, chiefly enclosed by 'ochs Lomond and Long and the Firth of Clyde, having a detached portion eastward between the cos. of Stirling and Lanark. Area, 270 sq. m. Principal river, the Leven. Surface mostly mountainous, the greatest elevation being a little over 3000 feet. There are coal-mines in the detached portion. Capital, Dumbarton. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1881, 75,333; in 1891, 94,511; in 1901, 113,870.

Dumbarton, or **Dunbarton,** a town of Scotland, capital of Dumbartonshire, on the Leven, near its confluence with the Clyde, 13 miles NW. of Glasgow. A suburb is situated on the W. side of the river. Dumbarton Castle, on a bold isolated basaltic rock at the river's mouth, is a stronghold of great antiquity and historical interest, and one of the four fortresses stipulated to be kept in repair by the articles of the Union. The town has large ship-yards and an active trade. Dumbarton was known in ancient times by the name of Alcluyd, which, in the British language, signifies the height on the Clyde. Pop. in 1901, 15,167.

Dumbarton, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 125. The banking point is Peebles.

Dumbartonshire, Scotland. See DUMBARTON.

Dumblane, Scotland. See DUNBLANE.

Dum'dum', or **Damdama,** a town and military station of Bengal, 4 miles NE. of Calcutta. Pop. about 20,000.

Dumfries, dŭm-freece', or **Dumfriesshire,** a border county of Scotland, bounded SE. and S. by Cumberland and Solway Firth. Area, 1103 sq. m. It is enclosed on the N. by long ranges of mountains. Among the peaks are White Coomb (about 2700 feet high), Hartfell, Lowther Hill, Queensberry, and Ettrick Pen. The county is subdivided into Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale, watered by the three principal rivers, the Nith, Annan, and Esk. There are a number of small lochs. There are mineral springs at Moffat. The high grounds afford good pasturage, and cattle-, sheep- and pig-rearing forms an important branch of rural industry. The salmon-fishery is important. Dumfriesshire sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Capital, Dumfries. Pop. in 1901, 72,569.

Dumfries, a town of Scotland, capital of Dumfriesshire, on the navigable Nith, across which it communicates with its suburb Maxwelltown by two bridges (one of them a mediæval structure), 9 miles from its mouth and 28½ miles WNW. of Carlisle. It is handsomely though irregularly built of red sandstone, possesses fine modern public buildings, and is regarded as the provincial capital of south Scotland. Among the objects of interest are the mausoleum of Robert Burns, the modest house in which he lived, and a statue of the poet recently erected. The architectural attractions include a tower in the High street (the work of Inigo Jones) and the buildings of the Crichton Royal Institution (a lunatic asylum). Dumfries Academy is a noteworthy institution. The principal manufactures are tweeds and hosiery. The town has a brisk trade. Dumfries became a royal burgh in the twelfth century. Pop. in 1901, 18,148.

Dumfries, dŭm-freece' or dŭm-freez', a post-town of Prince William co., Va., is near the Potomac River, about 85 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 160.

Dumfries, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 23 miles above Fredericton.

Dumfriesshire, Scotland. See DUMFRIES.

Dummer, a post-township (town) of Coos co., N.H. Pop. in 1900, 349.

Dummerston, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Dummerston township (town), on the Central Vermont R., 5 miles N. of Brattleboro. Pop. of the town in 1900, 726.

Dumoh, or **Damoh,** dŭm'o, a district of the Jubbulpur division, Central Provinces, British India. Lat. 23°–24° 50′ N.; lon. 79°–80° E. It is a hilly tract, on the Vindhya plateau, with much jungle. Capital, Dumoh.

Dumoh, or **Damoh,** a town of British India, capital of the district of Dumoh, 45 miles E. of Saugur. Pop. about 8000.

Dumont, a post-village of Clearcreek co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R. Pop. 150.

Dumont, a banking post-town of Butler co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R., 12 miles W. of Allison. Pop. in 1900, 433.

Dumont, a post-village of Traverse co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Wheaton. Pop. in 1900, 236.

Dumont, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore Rs. The banking point is Hackensack. Pop. in 1900, 643.

Dumontville, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., Ohio, about 30 miles SE. of Columbus.

Dump, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. about 75.

Dumplin Rock Light, on one of the Dumplin Rocks, in Buzzard's Bay, Mass. Lat. 41° 32′ 10″ N.; lon. 70° 55′ 40″ W.

Dumraon, doom-rä'ŏn, a town of Bengal, Shahabad district, 9 miles E. of Buxar. Pop. about 18,000.

Düna, dü'nä, or **Southern Dvina,** dwee'nä (Russ. *Zapadnayae Dvina* or "Western Dvina;" anc. *Turun'tus?*), a river of Russia, rises in the W. of the government of Tver, near the sources of the Volga, with which it is connected by canal, flows at first SW. and afterwards NW., in the lower part of its course separating Courland on the S. from Vitebsk and Livonia, and enters the Gulf of Riga 7 miles NW. of Riga. Its length is over 600 miles, for nearly all of which it is navigable. Ocean steamers ascend to Riga and minor craft to Dünaburg. The principal affluents are the Yevst and Drissa from the N. and the Mesha and Desna from the E. and S. It is connected by canals with Lake Ilmen, the Beresina, and the Niemen.

Duna, the Hungarian name of the DANUBE.

Dünaburg, dü'nä-boorg' (Russ. *Dvinsk*), a strongly fortified town of Russia, government of Vitebsk, on the

right bank of the Düna, where it is crossed by the railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, 110 miles SE. of Riga. It has shops for the building of railway-cars, tobacco-factories, distilleries, breweries, etc. Its trade is extensive and is facilitated by a number of banks. Dünaburg is a great depot for the Russian artillery. The town was founded by the Livonian knights in the thirteenth century. Pop. in 1897, 72,231, two-fifths of whom were Jews.

Duna-Földvár, doo'nŏh' föld'vâr', a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, on the right bank of the Danube, 48 miles S. of Budapest. It has an important sturgeon-fishery. Pop. in 1900, 12,117.

Dunajec, dŏŏn-â'yĕt', a river of Galicia, Austria-Hungary, which rises in the Carpathians and joins the Vistula on the border of Russian Poland.

Dünamünde, dü'nâ-mün'dĕh (*i.e.*, "the mouths of the Düna;" Russ. *Usti Dvinsk*), a fortress of Russia, government of Livonia, 9 miles NW. of Riga, on an island at the mouth of the Düna. Here is an extensive winter-haven for the Baltic shipping.

Dunany, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec. The banking point is Lachute. Pop. about 200.

Duna-Pataj, doo'nŏh' pŏt'oi', a commune of Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube, a few miles above Paks. Pop. in 1900, 5671.

Duna-Szekcsö, dŏŏ'nŏh' sĕk'chö', a commune of south Hungary, co. of Baranya, on the right bank of the Danube. Pop. in 1900, 5607.

Duna-Szerdahely, dŏŏ'nŏh' sĕr'dŏh-hĕl', a commune of Hungary, on a large island formed by the Danube called the Great Schütt (Csallóköz), which extends between Pressburg and Komorn. Pop. in 1900, 4821.

Dunavant, a post-village of Jefferson co., Kan. The banking point is Winchester.

Duna-Vecse, doo'nŏh' vĕ'chĕ', a town of Hungary, 40 miles S. of Budapest, on the Danube. Pop. about 4300.

Dunbar, dŭn-bar', a town of Scotland, co. and 10 miles ENE. of Haddington, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 25 miles ENE. of Edinburgh. It has scant remains of a famous castle. It has active fisheries and a brisk trade. Here, on Sept. 3, 1650, Cromwell achieved a great victory over the Scots under Leslie. Pop. in 1901, 3581.

Dunbar, a post-village of Houston co., Ga. The banking point is Macon. Pop. about 150.

Dunbar, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa. The banking point is Gilman. Pop. 150.

Dunbar, a banking post-village of Otoe co., Neb., 11 miles by rail W. of Nebraska City. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Dunbar, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio.

Dunbar, a banking post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Rs., 61 miles SSE. of Pittsburg. It has a large iron-furnace, glass-, steel- and iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 1662.

Dunbar, a township of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 13,733.

Dunbar, a post-village of Marlboro co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 115. The banking point is Bennettsville.

Dunbar, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 10 miles W. of Pembine. It has lumber-mills. Pop. about 400.

Dunbar, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, 14 miles N. of Morrisburg. Pop. about 100.

Dunbarton, Scotland. See DUMBARTON.

Dunbarton, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., about 8 miles SW. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 551.

Dunbarton, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 8 miles N. by E. of West Union. Pop. about 125.

Dunbarton, a post-village of Barnwell co., S.C.

Dunbarton, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., near Frenchman's Bay. Pop. about 200.

Dunblane', or **Dumblane,** a town of Scotland, co. and 23 miles SW. of Perth, on the Allan. It has a venerable cathedral, recently restored, over which Bishop Leighton presided. Pop. in 1901, 2516.

Dunbridge, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Bowling Green. Pop. about 150.

Dunbrooke, a post-village of Essex co., Va. The banking point is Urbana.

Duncan, a post-village of Graham co., Ariz., 31 miles by rail S. of Clifton. Pop. 150.

Duncan, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ark. Pop. 50.

Duncan, a village of Saguache co., Colo. The banking point is Saguache. Pop. about 100.

Duncan, a post-village of Stark co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 26 miles S. of Buda. Pop. about 100.

Duncan, a banking post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., in a grain and stock region, 73 miles S. of El Reno, Okla. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 1164.

Duncan, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ky., 22 miles S of Frankfort.

Duncan, a post-village of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Clarksdale. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Duncan, a post-village of Platt co., Neb. The banking point is Columbus. Pop. 90.

Duncan Channel (or **Canal**), an inlet in the Alexander Archipelago, Alaska, indenting the S. coast of Kupreanof Island.

Duncan Creek, Chippewa co., Wis., enters the Chippewa River at Chippewa Falls.

Duncan Island, Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the Galápagos group.

Duncan Island, in the China Sea, belongs to the PARACELS (which see).

Duncannon, a village of Ireland, co. of Wexford, on Waterford Harbor.

Duncannon, a banking post-borough of Perry co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania and the Perry County Rs., 14 miles NW. of Harrisburg. It has large iron-works, lumber-, flour- and hosiery-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1661.

Duncans, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., 14 miles by rail W. of Spartanburg. Pop. 149.

Duncansbay- (or **Duncansby-**) **Head,** the NE. headland of Scotland, co. of Caithness, about 1½ miles ENE. of John O'Groat's House. Lat. 58° 39' N.; lon. 3° 1' W.

Duncans Bridge, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., on the Salt River, 12 miles S. of Clarence.

Duncansby, a post-village of Issaquena co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 90 miles above Vicksburg.

Duncan's Creek, S.C., rises in Laurens co. and enters the Ennoree River on the N. border of Newberry co.

Duncans (or **Duncan**) **Falls,** a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, 9 miles below Zanesville. Pop. about 225.

Duncans Mills, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Russian River, 6 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and on the North Pacific Coast R., 80 miles NNW. of San Francisco. Pop. about 200.

Duncans Mills, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., on the Spoon River, 5 miles S. of Lewistown.

Duncans Mills, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., 9 miles NW. of Estillville.

Duncan Station, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Edmonton and Northern R. The banking point is Victoria. Pop. about 450.

Duncansville, a post-borough of Blair co., Pa., 8 miles S. of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania R. It has lime- and stone-works. The banking point is Hollidaysburg. Pop. in 1900, 1512.

Duncansville, Russell co., Ontario. See RUSSELL.

Duncanville, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 27 miles NNW. of Vincennes, Ind. Pop. about 130.

Duncanville, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., about 13 miles by rail SW. of Dallas.

Dunchurch, a post-village of Parry Sound district, Ontario. The banking point is Burk's Falls. Pop. about 250.

Duncombe, dŭn'kum, a banking post-town of Webster co., Iowa, 9 miles E. of Fort Dodge, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Duncott, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Minersville. It has coaling interests. Pop. about 300.

Duncrief, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario. The banking point is Ailsa Craig. Pop. about 150.

Dun'daff', a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., 6 miles N. by W. of Carbondale. Pop. in 1900, 159.

Dundalk, dŭn-dawk', a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Louth, on the S. bank of the Castletown River, near its mouth in Dundalk Bay, 45 miles N. by W. of Dublin. Among the industries are flax-spinning, distilling, and ship-building. Here Edward Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce, was defeated and slain by the English in 1318. Pop. in 1901, 13,067.

Dundalk, a banking post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 40 miles SE. of Owen Sound. Pop. in 1901, 762.

Dundalk Bay, a shallow inlet of the Irish Sea, between Cooley and Dunany points, 8 miles in length and breadth. It contains large oyster-beds, and receives the rivers Dee, Fane, and Castletown.

Dundas, dŭn-das', a post-village of Richland co., Ill., 7 miles by rail N. of Olney. Pop. about 200.

Dundas, a post-village of Rice co., Minn., on the Cannon River, 44 miles S. of St. Paul, on the Chicago Great-Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. Pop. in 1900, 493.

Dundas, a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio, 34 miles E. by S. of Chillicothe. Pop. about 200.

Dundas, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles E. by S. of Appleton.

Dundas, a county in the E. part of Ontario, bordering on the St. Lawrence River. Capital, Cornwall.

Dundas, a banking town and outport of Wentworth co., Ontario, at the head of Burlington Bay (the western extremity of Lake Ontario), and on the Grand Trunk and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Rs., 5 miles W. of Hamilton. It possesses unlimited water-power, and has manufactories of iron-castings, machinery, edge-tools, farming-implements, leather, knitted-goods, wooden-ware, baskets, etc. The Desjardins Canal gives it water-communication with Hamilton and other ports. Pop. in 1901, 3173.

Dundas, a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 34 miles E. of Charlottetown. Pop. 200.

Dundas, Cape, the N. extremity of Prince of Wales Land, Arctic America, at the W. entrance of Barrow Strait. Lat. 74° N.; lon. 100° W.

Dundas Island, Canada, is in the Pacific Ocean, 40 miles NE. of Queen Charlotte's Islands.

Dundas Islands, off the E. coast of Africa, between the equator and lat. 1½° S., comprise nearly 500 coral islets, from 2½ to 4 miles in length, but with only one secure harbor, near the mouth of the Durnford River.

Dundas River, an affluent of the English River, Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa.

Dundas Strait, Australia, separates Melville Island from Coburg peninsula and is 18 miles across.

Dundee, dŭn-dee', a royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Forfar, finely situated on the left bank of the Firth of Tay, 10 miles from the sea and 37 miles N. by E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56° 28′ N.; lon. 2° 58′ W. It stretches along the Tay and recedes inland with a gradual ascent. Its appearance from the sea is striking and pleasing. The more recently formed streets are, in general, spacious and handsome; but most of those of more ancient date are irregular and ill built. The most conspicuous object in Dundee is its old tower, 156 feet high, erected by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in the twelfth century, and recently restored, with the so-called Town's Churches connected with it. Other interesting edifices are the town-hall (eighteenth century), and the modern buildings of the Royal Exchange and the Albert Institute. The principal institution of learning is University College, founded in 1880 through the munificence of Miss Baxter. The public library contains about 80,000 volumes.

Dundee has long been celebrated for its manufactures, and is the principal seat of the linen, hemp, and jute manufactures in Great Britain. Ship-building and the manufacture of machinery, marmalade (for which Dundee is noted), gloves, hosiery, etc., are also carried on. Dundee is now the principal seat of the British whale- and seal-fisheries. It has a commodious harbor, with ample docks, lately extended at a large cost. There are about 150 vessels belonging to the port, more than half of which are steamers. The Tay is crossed here by a railway bridge, 2 miles long and 77 feet above high-water, built to replace the famous Tay bridge, part of which with an entire passenger train was swept down into the river by a gale in 1879. About 4 miles below Dundee is Broughty Ferry, containing the villas of many wealthy merchants. The city sends 2 members to the House of Commons.

Dundee was at an early period a place of considerable note, and, like most old towns, was originally walled. It was created a royal burgh by William the Lion; and it has a conspicuous place in the mediæval history of Scotland. Its population was, in 1841, 64,629; in 1871, 121,925; in 1901, 160,871.

Dundee, a post-town of Geneva co., Ala. The banking point is Geneva. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Dundee, a banking post-village of Kane co., Ill., on the Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 3 miles N. of Elgin. It has large brick- and tile-works, manufactures of condensed-milk, lumber, etc. Pop. about 2000. It is composed of the two corporations of East and West Dundee.

Dundee, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. The banking point is Lamont. Pop. 100.

Dundee, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Mich., on the Raisin River and on the Ann Arbor and other railroads, 44 miles SW. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 1118.

Dundee, a banking post-village of Nobles co., Minn., 18 miles by rail N. by E. of Worthington. Pop. in 1900, 217.

Dundee, a post-village of Tunica co., Miss. Pop. 80.

Dundee, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 62 miles W. of St. Louis.

Dundee, a village of Douglass co., Neb. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Dundee, a banking post-village of Yates co., N.Y., is 32 miles N. by W. of Elmira, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. in 1900, 1291.

Dundee, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on a branch of Sugar Creek, 22 miles SW. of Canton. Pop. about 200.

Dundee, a post-town of Yamhill co., Oregon. The banking point is Newberg. Pop. in 1900, 124.

Dundee, a post-village of Archer co., Tex., on the Wichita Valley R. The banking point is Wichita Falls.

Dundee, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 15 miles SE. of Fond du Lac.

Dundee, a post-village and outport of Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the Salmon River, 66 miles SW. of Montreal.

Dundee, a town of Natal, South Africa, 34 miles (direct) NE. of Ladysmith, with which it is connected by rail. Elevation, 4100 feet. Near by are important coal-fields.

Dundee Centre, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 4 miles NE. of Dundee.

Dundee Lake, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Passaic River, 18 miles by rail NW. of Jersey City.

Dun'don'ald, a village of Ireland, co. of Down, 5 miles E. of Belfast.

Dundonald, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 4 miles SSW. of Irvine. On the Firth of Clyde are ruins of a castle supposed to have been built by the Stuarts.

Dundonald, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario. The banking point is Colborne. Pop. about 100.

Dun'dren'nan, the name of a parish of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, containing the ruins of a famous abbey.

Dundrum, a village of Ireland, on Dundrum Bay.

Dundrum, a village of Ireland, 4 miles S. of Dublin.

Dundrum Bay, on the E. coast of Ireland, co. of Down, 7 miles SW. of Downpatrick, extends from St. John's Point to Dullish Cove. Near its N. side are the rocks of Cow and Calf, joined by a reef with the main-land.

Dundy, a county in the SW. part of Nebraska. Area, 921 sq. m. It is intersected in the S. part by the Republican River. Capital, Benkelman. Pop. in 1900, 2434.

Dune, or **Dun,** doon, an island in the China Sea, off the E. coast of Annam.

Duneden, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario. The banking point is Stayner. Pop. 100.

Dun Edin, an old name of EDINBURGH.

Dunedin, a post-town of Hillsboro co., Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico, 19 miles NW. of Tampa. It is on the Plant System. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Dunedin, a town of New Zealand, capital of the provincial district of Otago, at the head of a fine bay on the E. side of South Island. It is the principal commercial place in the colony. Large vessels were formerly obliged to discharge at Port Chalmers, 9 miles from the town, but recent harbor improvements now enable them to come up to the quays of Dunedin. The town is handsomely built. Dunedin has a college (the University of Otago), a botanical garden, and a garden of acclimatization. It is the seat of Anglican and Catholic bishops. It was founded in 1848 by a Scotch Presbyterian (Free Church) colony. Pop. in 1891, 22,376; or with suburbs, 45,865; in 1901, 52,390.

Dunellen, a post-borough of Middlesex co., N.J., 15 miles WSW. of Elizabeth, on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Plainfield or Somerville. Pop. in 1900, 1239.

Dunelmia, Dunelmum, Latin names of DURHAM.

Dunfanaghy, dŭn-fan'a-he, a small seaport of Ireland, co. of Donegal, 16½ miles NW. of Letterkenny.

Dunfermline, dŭn-fer'lin, a royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, 16 miles NW. of Edinburgh. It is picturesquely situated on a ridge, 3 miles N. of the Firth of Forth. The principal edifice is the splendid Abbey Church, completed in 1821. A part of this structure is the nave of the church of a famous Benedictine abbey, in which Robert Bruce and other Scottish kings were buried. The remains of Robert Bruce are under the pulpit of the Abbey Church. Adjoining the abbey was a royal palace, in which Charles I. was born and in which Charles II. subscribed to the Covenant in 1650. The town has some fine modern public buildings and has received rich benefactions from Andrew Carnegie, who was born here. The principal article of manufacture is table-linen, in which Dunfermline is unrivalled by any other town in the kingdom. Pop. in 1881, 19,915; in 1901, 25,250.

Dunfermline, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill. The banking point is Canton. Pop. about 150.

Dungannon, dŭn-gan'nŏn, a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 11 miles NNW. of Armagh. It manufactures linen and earthenware. Dungannon was the chief seat of the O'Neils. Pop. about 3700.

Dungannon, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 28 miles E. of Canton. Pop. 150.

Dungannon, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on Nine Mile Creek, 13 miles NNE. of Goderich, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Dun'gar'van, a seaport and watering-place of Ireland, co. and 25 miles WSW. of Waterford, on the Colligan, near its mouth in the Bay of Dungarvan. It has an old castle now used as barracks. Its fisheries are considerable. Pop. about 5000.

Dungeness, dŭnj-nĕss', a headland, with light-house, of England, forming the S. extremity of Kent, and projecting into the English Channel (Strait of Dover), 10 miles ESE. of Rye. Lat. 50° 54' 47" N.; lon. 0° 58' 23" E.

Dungeness, a town and port of entry of Queensland, Australia, in lat. 18° 33' S.; lon. 146° 19' E.

Dungeness, a post-village of Clallam co., Wash., about 50 miles NW. of Seattle. Pop. about 150.

Dungeness Point, a promontory of the territory of Magellanes, Chile, 4 miles S. of the Cabo de las Vírgenes, and forming with Catherine Point, in Fuegia, the entrance to the Strait of Magellan.

Dungiven, dŭn-ghiv'ĕn, a small town of Ireland, co. and 16½ miles ESE. of Londonderry.

Dun'glass', a promontory of Scotland, co. and 2½ miles ESE. of Dumbarton, projecting into the Clyde. This place was the W. termination of the wall of Antoninus. Here are ruins of an ancient castle and a monument to Henry Bell, the pioneer of steam navigation in Europe.

Dunglison (dŭng'glĭ-sŏn), **Cape,** projecting from Grinnell Land into Smith Sound, Arctic America. Lat. 78° 42' N.

Dungog, a municipality of New South Wales, 156 miles N. of Sydney, with which it is connected by coach. Pop. about 1200.

Dunham, a post-village of Butler co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. about 200.

Dunham, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio.

Dunham, or **Dunham Flats,** a village of Missisquoi co., Quebec, 56 miles SE. of Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Dunham Hollow, a hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 14 miles SE. of Troy.

Dunhams Basin, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., on the Champlain Canal, 2 miles by rail E. of Sandy Hill.

Dunkard, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., in Dunkard township, 20 miles SW. of Uniontown. The township is bounded on the E. by the Monongahela River and affords coal, petroleum, and bituminous shale. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1310.

Dunkard Creek rises in Monongalia co., W.Va., and enters the Monongahela River in Greene co., Pa.

Dunkel, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ill., 5 miles by rail N. of Pana.

Dunkeld', a town of Scotland, co. and 15 miles NNW. of Perth, on the great East Pass to the Highlands, and on the N. bank of the river Tay, across which is a fine bridge. Dunkeld is a very ancient place and in the Middle Ages was the seat of a bishop. Its old cathedral is an interesting edifice. Its erection was begun early in the fourteenth century, but long before this period the town was celebrated in ecclesiastical annals. Here is a vast park of the dukes of Athol, containing many square miles of larch forests. Pop. about 700.

Dunkerque, the French name of DUNKIRK.

Dunkerton, a banking post-town of Black Hawk co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 217.

Dun'kinee'ly, or **Dunkane'ly,** a village of Ireland, in Donegal, W. by S. of the town of Donegal and NE. of the head of Macswine's Bay.

Dunkinsville, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ohio, 12 miles SE. of Winchester station.

Dun'kirk (Fr. *Dunkerque*, dŭn'kairk'; Ger. *Dünkirchen*, dün'kĭĕr'kŏn), a strongly fortified seaport and the northernmost town of France, department of Nord, on the Strait of Dover, 40 miles NW. of Lille. It is one of the most important commercial towns of the republic. The harbor works are on a vast scale, immense sums having been recently expended upon them. The town is an important seat of the deep-sea fisheries. Among the interesting edifices are the town-hall, the church of St. Eloi, and a chapel of Notre Dame des Dunes. A fine monument of Victory has recently been erected on the side of the old fortifications. Dunkirk has a hydrographic institute and other technological schools. The town has very diversified industries, including ship-building, the manufacture of fishing-nets and canvas, the preparation of cod-liver oil, sugar refining, the manufacture of starch, soap, and leather, spinning and weaving, and the salting and drying of fish. Pop. in 1901, 40,329; inclusive of the suburbs of Rosendael and Saint-Pol-sur-Mer, nearly 60,000. Dunkirk was a fortified place of some importance in the Middle Ages. The possession of it was repeatedly contested by the Spaniards and French. In 1658 it was given up to the English, in whose possession it continued till 1662, when Charles II. sold it to Louis XIV., who made it a great fortified naval station.

Dunkirk, a banking city of Jay co., Ind., 18 miles NE. of Muncie, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. It has window-glass and bottle-factories. Pop. in 1900, 3187.

Dunkirk, a city and port of entry of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Lake Erie and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Erie and other railroads, 37 miles (direct) SW. of Buffalo. It has a safe and commodious harbor, with wharves for the accommodation of the numerous steamboats and sailing-vessels that ply between this town and other lake ports. It contains the Brooks Memorial Library and Hospital, the St. Mary's Academic School, and the East Springfield Academy. Here are extensive warehouses and railroad work-shops, foundries, iron-, locomotive-, axe-, axle-, spring- and gear-works, etc. Dunkirk is in close connection with the coal-, iron- and oil-fields of Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1890, 9416; in 1900, 11,616.

Dunkirk, a township (town) of Chautauqua co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 454.

Dunkirk, a banking post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania and the Toledo and Ohio Central Rs., 24 miles E. of Lima. Pop. in 1900, 1222.

Dunkirk, a township (town) of Dane co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1536.

Dunklin, a southeastern county of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 531 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the St. Francis River and is intersected by the Castor or Little River. Capital, Kennett. Pop. in 1900, 15,085; in 1900, 21,706.

Dunklin, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. 60.

Dunksburg, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Mo.

Dunlap, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal. The banking point is Sanger. Pop. about 100.

Dunlap, a banking post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Rock Island and Peoria R., 15 miles N. of Peoria. Pop. about 400.

Dunlap, a banking post-town of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Boyer River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Illinois Central Rs., 51 miles NNE. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 1355.

Dunlap, a banking city of Morris co., Kan., is near the Neosho River, 9 miles by rail SE. of Council Grove. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Dunlap, a post-village, capital of Sequatchie co., Tenn., on the Sequatchie River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 28 miles NNW. of Chattanooga.

Dunlap, a post-village of Alleghany co., Va. Pop. about 75.

Dunlap, a post-village of King co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle.

Dunlaps, a post-village of Elkhart co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Dunlapsville, a post-village of Union co., Ind., on the East Fork of the Whitewater River, about 20 miles WSW. of Richmond. Pop. about 170.

Dun'lav'in, a small town of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 8 miles N. of Baltinglass.

Dunleary, a former name of KINGSTOWN, Ireland.

Dunleer, a small town of Ireland, co. of Louth, 11 miles S. of Dundalk.

Dunleith, Ill. See EAST DUBUQUE.

Dunleith, dŭn-leeth', a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W.Va., 14 miles WSW. of Barboursville.

Dun-le-Palleteau, dŭn' lĕh pâll'tō', a town of France, in Creuse, 14 miles NW. of Guéret. Pop. 1600.

Dun-le-Roi, a town of France. See DUN-SUR-AURON.

Dunlevy, a post-village of Washington co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Dunlo, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. The banking point is Ebensburg or Johnstown. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 1500.

Dunloop, Fayette co., W.Va., a post-station of Thurmond.

Dunlop, a village of Scotland, cos. of Ayr and Renfrew, 7½ miles NE. of Irvine.

Dunlow, a post-village of Wayne co., W.Va.

Dun'man'us Bay, an inlet on the S. coast of Ireland, co. of Cork, 4 miles in breadth at its entrance and stretching inland about 12 miles.

Dunmanway, a town of Ireland, co. and 30 miles by rail SW. of Cork. Pop. about 2000.

Dunmor, a post-town of Muhlenberg co., Ky., 18 miles by rail S. of Central City. Pop. in 1900, 77.

Dun'more', a village of Scotland, co. and 7 miles SE. of Stirling.

Dunmore, a small town of Ireland, co. of Galway, 7½ miles NNE. of Tuam.

Dunmore, a small town of Ireland, co. and 8½ miles SE. of Waterford, on Waterford harbor.

Dunmore, a banking post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Erie and the Lackawanna Rs., adjoining Scranton, its banking point. It is in the Lackawanna Valley, has rich mines of anthracite coal, and silk- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 12,583.

Dunmore, a post-village of Pocahontas co., W.Va., 55 miles N. of White Sulphur Springs.

Dunmore, Lake, a picturesque lake and summer-resort of Vermont, 8 miles by road from Brandon.

Dunmow, or **Great Dunmow,** a town of England, in Essex, on the Chelmer, 10 miles by rail W. of Braintree. The town is supposed to have been the Roman Cæsaromagus. Pop. about 3000. In the neighboring Little Dunmow are some remains of a celebrated Augustinian priory.

Dunmurry, a village of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Glenwater, 4½ miles S. by W. of Belfast.

Dunn, a county in the WNW. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 844 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chippewa and Menomonee (or Red Cedar) rivers and is partly drained by the Hay River. Capital, Menomonee. Pop. in 1890, 22,664; in 1900, 25,043.

Dunn, a post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., 5 miles by rail NW. of Sullivan. Pop. about 200.

Dunn, a banking post-town of Harnett co., N.C., 27 miles N.E. of Fayetteville, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 1072.

Dunnbrook, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y. The banking point is Boonville or Rome.

Dunnell, or **Lake Fremont,** a post-village of Martin co., Minn., 35 miles SSE. of Windom.

Dunnellon, a post-town of Marion co., Fla., on the Southern Florida R., 25 miles SW. of Ocala. Phosphate deposits are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 700.

Dunnet Head, a rocky peninsula (with light-house) of Scotland, forming the N. extremity of Great Britain, in lat. 58° 40′ N., lon. 3° 22′ W. On the SW. side is the inlet of Dunnet Bay, with the fishing-village of Dunnet.

Dunnigan, formerly **Antelope,** a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 18 miles NNW. of Woodland. Pop. 125.

Dunning's Creek, Pa., runs southward in Bedford co. and enters the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River at Bedford.

Dunning's Mountain, Pa., is a long ridge in the N. part of Bedford co. and the S. part of Blair co. It is a continuation of the ridge which is called Bald Eagle Mountain in Center co.

Dunnington, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ind. Pop. 60.

Dunningville, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., 8 miles by rail NW. of Allegan. Pop. 125.

Dun'nose', a lofty headland of the Isle of Wight, on its SE. coast. Lat. 50° 37′ N.; lon. 1° 11′ 36″ W.

Dun'not'tar, a parish of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the North Sea, comprising the town of Stonehaven. The ruins of Dunnottar Castle, the seat of the Keiths, stands on a perpendicular rock 160 feet above the sea and almost separated from the mainland by a deep chasm. In 1685 many Covenanters were imprisoned in the dungeons of Dunnottar. It was dismantled after 1715.

Dunns, a post-village of Mercer co., W.Va. The banking point is Princeton.

Dunnsville, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., 3 miles N. of Knowersville station. Pop. about 100.

Dunnsville, a post-village of Essex co., Va., on the Rappahannock, 40 miles NE. of Richmond.

Dunnville, a post-town of Casey co., Ky., 25 miles from McKinney station. Pop. in 1900, 139.

Dunnville, a post-hamlet of Dunn co., Wis., on the Chippewa River, at the mouth of the Red Cedar, 12 miles S. of Menomonee.

Dunnville, a banking village and outport of Haldimand co., Ontario, on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk R., 40 miles SSE. of Hamilton. It has lumber and agricultural interests. Pop. in 1901, 2105.

Dunois, dü'nwȧ', an ancient territory of France, province of Orléannais, now forming parts of the departments of Eure-et-Loir, Loir-et-Cher, and Loiret.

Dun'ol'ly, a mining-borough of Gladstone co., Victoria, Australia, 30 miles WNW. of Castlemaine. Pop. about 1500.

Dun'oon', a town of Scotland, co. of Argyll, on the W. side of the Firth of Clyde, 7½ miles W. of Greenock. It is a favorite watering-place. Pop. in 1901, 6772.

Dunrae, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Northern R. The banking point is Belmont.

Dunreath, dŭn-rēeth', a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 27 miles by rail SE. of Des Moines. Pop. about 200.

Dunreith, dŭn-reeth', a post-town of Henry co., Ind., on Flat Rock Creek, 10 miles by rail S. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1900, 205.

Dun'rob'in Castle, Scotland, 7 miles ENE. of Dornoch, is a residence of the Duke of Sutherland.

Dun'ross'ness, a peninsula at the S. extremity of Shetland Mainland and terminating in Sumburgh Head.

Duns, dŭnss, or **Dunse,** a town of Scotland, co. of Berwick, 13 miles W. of Berwick-on-Tweed. It is the birthplace of Duns Scotus. Pop. in 1901, 2206.

Dunseith, dŭn-seeth', a banking post-village of Roletto co., N.Dak., 20 miles SW. of St. Johns. Pop. about 100.

Dunshaughlin, dŭn-shawn'lin, a small town of Ireland, co. of Meath, 11 miles SSE. of Navan.

Dun'sinane', one of the Sidlaw Hills, in Scotland, co. and 7 miles NE. of Perth. Elevation, about 1000 feet. On it are the remains of a prehistoric fortress, popularly known as "Macbeth's Castle."

Dun'sink', a hill, 4 miles NW. of Dublin, on which is the observatory of Trinity College.

Dunsmuir, dŭnz'mūre, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., 60 miles SE. of Yreka, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 900.

Dunstable, dŭn'sta-b'l, a municipal borough of England, co. and 18 miles SSW. of Bedford, at the E. base of the Chiltern Hills. The town is situated among chalk-downs and has a quaint appearance. It has the church of a mediæval Augustinian priory, still used as a place of worship. Straw-plaiting has long been the staple industry. Pop. in 1901, 5157.

Dunstable, a post-township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., 6 miles by rail S. of Nashua, N.H. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Dun'staff'nage, a ruined castle of Scotland, co. of Argyll, on Loch Etive, 2½ miles NE. of Oban. It belonged to the Scottish monarchs in early times and is of unknown antiquity.

Dunster, a town of England, co. of Somerset, about 20 miles WNW. of Bridgwater. Pop. about 1000.

Dun-sur-Auron, dŭn sür ôrôn, formerly **Dun-le-Roi,** a town of France, in Cher, 11 miles N. of Saint-Amand. Pop. in 1901, 3884.

Dun-sur-Meuse, dŭn sür muz, a town of France, in Meuse, 12 miles SSW. of Montmédy, on the Meuse. Pop. about 1000.

Duntocher, dŭn-tŏk'ẹr or dŭn-tŏn'ẹr, a town of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, 8 miles NW. by W. of Glasgow. Pop. about 2000.

Dun'troon', Bow'more, or **Scotch Corners,** a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 8 miles S. of Collingwood. Pop. about 200.

Dun'veg'an, a bay and headland of Scotland, on the W. coast of the Isle of Skye.

Dunvegan, or **Kenyon,** a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, 31 miles N. of Cornwall. Pop. 200.

Dunvegan Fort, Northwest Territories, Canada, on the Peace River. Lat. 56° 14′ N.

Dunwich, dŭn'ich, a borough of England, co. of Suffolk, on the North Sea, 26 miles NE. of Ipswich. It was an important place in the early part of the Middle Ages, and down to 1832 returned 2 members to parliament, but has been almost entirely destroyed by inroads of the sea. Pop. about 200.

Dunwoody, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is Roswell. Pop. 75.

Du'page', a county in the NE. part of Illinois, has an area of 347 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Des Plaines River and is partly drained by Dupage Creek. Capital, Wheaton. Pop. in 1890, 22,551; in 1900, 28,196.

Dupage Creek, Ill., rises in Dupage co. and enters the Desplaines River about 10 miles SW. of Joliet. It is about 60 miles long.

Dupey's Corners, a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Shediac. Pop. about 225.

Du'plain', a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., on the Maple River, 9 miles NE. of St. John. Pop. about 200.

Duplainville, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis.

Duplin, du'plin, a county in the SE. part of North Carolina, has an area of 830 sq. m. It is drained by the NE. branch of the Cape Fear River. Capital, Kenansville. Pop. in 1890, 18,690; in 1900, 22,405.

Dupnitza, doop'nit'sȧ, a town of Bulgaria, 22 miles S. of Sophia. Pop. about 8000.

Du'pont', a post-village of Clinch co., Ga., on the Plant System, 131 miles WSW. of Savannah. Pop. about 300.

Dupont, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 14 miles NW. of Madison. Pop. about 200.

Dupont, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, 15 miles by rail N. by E. of Delphos. Pop. in 1900, 370.

Dupont, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Pittston. Pop. about 650. It has coaling-industries.

Dupont, a post-township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis., about 37 miles NW. of Appleton. Pop. in 1900, 1013.

Duppau, dŏŏp'pŏw, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles ENE. of Elbogen, on the Aubach. Pop. about 1600.

Du'prees', a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 7 miles from Drakes Branch.

Dupuyer, a post-village of Teton co., Mont., 90 miles NW. of Great Falls, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Duquesne, du-kain', a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., 12 miles SE. of Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania R. It has blast-furnaces, steel-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9036.

Duquesne, Fort. See PITTSBURG.

Duquoin, du-kwoin', a banking city of Perry co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 77 miles N. of Cairo. It has foundries and machine-shops, gun-, cycle-, cement- and marble-works, and extensive coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 4353.

Durán, a seaport town of Ecuador, opposite Guayaquil. It has docks and wharves, and is connected by rail with Guamote, 125 miles distant.

Durance, dü'rŏnss' (L. *Druen'tia*), a river in the SE. part of France, rises near Mont Genèvre, in Hautes-Alpes, and, after a tortuous SW. course of 160 miles, joins the Rhone 3 miles SW. of Avignon.

Durand, du-rand', a banking post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., 18 miles NW. of Rockford, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 571.

Durand, a banking post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, 16 miles WSW. of Flint. Pop. in 1900, 2134.

Durand, a banking city, capital of Pepin co., Wis., on the E. bank of the Chippewa River, about 18 miles from its mouth and 29 miles WSW. of Eau Claire, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. It is a shipping point for hogs, dairy-produce, grain and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1458.

Durango, doo-rång'go, a small town of Spain, province of Biscay, 13 miles SE. of Bilbao.

Durango, doo-rång'go, a state of northwestern Mexico, surrounded by Chihuahua, Cohahuila, Zacatecas, Jalisco, the territory of Tepic, and Sinaloa. Area, 42,360 sq. m. It is largely mountainous and is traversed by the Sierra Madre, whose elevations rise to 6000–7500 feet, and in La Cumbre to 10,400 feet and the Sierra de la Candela to 8200 feet. It is watered by only a few streams, the most important of which is the Rio de las Nazas. There are many valleys, well adapted for grazing, and along the banks of the streams the soil is rich and fertile, producing in abundance maize and other cereals, cotton, and sugar-cane. A portion of the NE. section belongs to the arid tract of the Bolsón de Mapimi. The mountains are rich in mineral ores. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, and working the gold, silver, and iron in the mountains are the chief industries. Tin, zinc, and lead are also found. Capital, Durango. Pop. in 1900, 307,274.

Durango, called also **Guadiana,** gwä-de-ä'nä, and **Ciudad de Victoria,** see-oo-dăd' dā vik-to're-ä, a town of Mexico, capital of the above state, 6700 feet above sea-level. Lat. 24° N.; lon. 104° 45' W. It is picturesque and has a notable cathedral, a government palace, college, a theatre, hospital, convents, a mint, numerous woollen- and cotton-manufactories, sugar-cane mills, tobacco-works, etc., and a good trade in cattle and leather. It is a bishop's see. Iron-mines are wrought in the vicinity. It was founded about the middle of the sixteenth century. Pop. in 1900, 31,092.

Durango, du-ran'go, a banking city, capital of La Plata co., Colo., 40 miles S. of Silverton, on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Southern Rs. It has smelting-, iron- and steel-works, and large coaling- and coke-industries. Pop. in 1900, 3317.

Durango, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, 8 miles NW. of Dubuque.

Durango, a post-village of Falls co., Tex., 13 miles WSW. of Martin. Pop. 200.

Du'rant', a banking post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 19 miles NE. of Denison, Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, compresses, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2969.

Durant, a banking post-town of Cedar co., Iowa, 19 miles WNW. of Davenport. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 560.

Durant, a banking post-town of Holmes co., Miss., on the Big Black River, 59 miles NNE. of Jackson, on the Illinois Central R. It has wagon- and other manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1766.

Durant, a post-village of Hamilton co., N.Y. The banking point is Warrensburg. Pop. about 150.

Durants Neck, a post-hamlet of Perquimans co., N.C., on Albemarle Sound, 14 miles SE. of Hertford. Pop. 50.

Duras, dü'rås', a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 12 miles N. of Marmande.

Duravel, dü'rå'vĕl', a small town of France, in Lot, 18 miles W. of Cahors, on the Lot.

Durazno, doo-rås'no, a central department of Uruguay, between the Negro and Yí rivers. Area, 4695 sq. m. The surface is diversified and the soil is fertile. Cattle-raising is the chief occupation. Capital, Durazno. Pop. in 1900, 37,141.

Durazno, a town of Uruguay, capital of Durazno department. It is on a railroad connecting with Montevideo and has important commerce. Pop. about 3000.

Durazzo, doo-rät'so (Albanian, *Dur'resi;* Slavic, *Dratch;* Turk. *Durts;* anc. *Epidam'nus;* afterwards *Dyrrha'chium*), a seaport of Turkey, in Albania, 53 miles S. of Scutari, on a peninsula in the Adriatic Sea. A town of great importance in ancient times, it is now a dilapidated place full of ruins, with a population estimated at about 5000. Its formerly good harbor has become silted. The town has still some trade, however, with the Austro-Hungarian ports. It is the seat of Greek and Catholic archbishops. The ancient Epidamnus, a colony of Corcyreans, was the chief maritime town of Illyria. Under the name of Dyrrachium the town was very flourishing under the Romans and was the terminus of a great highway leading to Byzantium. Pompey was besieged here by Cæsar in 48 B.C. The town figured in the wars between the Normans and the Byzantines.

Dur'ban', a littoral county in the S. part of Natal, bordering E. on the Indian Ocean. Capital, Durban.

Dur'ban', or **Port Natal,** a town of Africa, in Natal, 3 miles by rail from its harbor, on Port Natal Bay, and 70 miles by rail ESE. of Pietermaritzburg. It is the chief town and only seaport of the colony and has banks, a prison, town-hall, Masonic hall, botanical garden, etc., and a large trade. Pop. in 1900, about 50,000.

Durbetum, the Latin for DORPAT.

Durbin, a post-village of Cass co., N.Dak. Pop. 75.

Durbin, a post-village of Pocahontas co., W.Va. The banking point is Elkins.

Durbunga, or **Darbhanga,** dŭr'bŭn'gą, a town of British India, capital of the district of the same name, about 60 miles NE. of Patna. It has a maharajah's palace, fine public buildings, and several great tanks. It is a thriving place, though built upon low and almost swampy ground. Pop. in 1901, 66,254.

Durbunga, or **Darbhanga,** a district of Bengal, British India. Lat. 25° 20'–26° 40' N.; lon. 85° 30'–86° 40' E. It is a very level and fertile region, having the Ganges for a part of its southern boundary. Capital, Durbunga.

Durell, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., 1 mile from Standing Stone. Pop. 200.

Durella, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J. Pop. 75.

Düren, dü'rĕn, or **Mark-Düren,** mark dü'rĕn (anc. *Marcodu'rum*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, nails, needles, felt, zinc sheets, rails, etc. Pop. in 1900, 27,171.

Durgerdam, dŭR'hĕr-dăm', a village of the Netherlands, on the Y, nearly opposite Amsterdam.

Durham, dŭr'ąm, a county in the N. part of England, having E. the North Sea. The surface is mountainous in the W., rising to 1000–2200 feet. The river Tees forms the southern boundary and the Tyne the northern; the other rivers are the Wear, Skerne, and Derwent. The western part of the county is rich in coal and lead-ore. The breed of short-horned cattle raised here is deservedly famous. The Durham collieries are the most productive in the kingdom; iron, slate, fire-clay, grindstone, and marble are important products. Durham, as a county palatine, was formerly under the sovereignty of its bishop, whose temporal jurisdiction was not wholly extinguished until 1836. Principal towns, Durham, Sunderland, Darlington, Gateshead, South Shields, Stockton, and Hartlepool. Area, 1012 sq. m. Pop. in 1891, 1,016,449; in 1901, 1,187,324. Capital, Durham. The county, as such, sends 8 members to parliament.

Durham, formerly **Dunholme** (L. *Dunel'mia, Dunel'mum,* and *Dunhol'mum*), a city and parliamentary borough of England, capital of the county of Durham, nearly in its centre, 12 miles S. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Lat. of

observatory, 54° 46′ 6″ N. It has an imposing external appearance, its cathedral and castle occupying the summit of a steep rocky eminence, surrounded by hanging gardens, and nearly encircled by the Wear, here crossed by several bridges. The cathedral, founded in 1093, and one of the noblest edifices in the kingdom, is 507 feet in length, including the western porch, by 200 ft. in its greatest breadth, and has a central tower 214 ft. in height, and two western, richly ornamented towers, 138 ft. in height; it is chiefly of massive Norman architecture, and has the tomb of St. Cuthbert and the chapel of the Venerable Bede. The see, founded near the end of the tenth century, was long the richest bishopric in England. The castle, a little N. of the cathedral, was founded by William the Conqueror and is appropriated to the university, incorporated in 1833. The manufactures of Durham include mustard, carpets, and iron-wares. Pop. in 1901, 14,679.

Durham, a county in the N. part of North Carolina. Area, 284 sq. m. It is drained by the Neuse River. Capital, Durham. Pop. in 1890, 18,041; in 1900, 26,233.

Durham, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark., in the valley of the White River, 17 miles by rail SE. of Fayetteville.

Durham, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., 15 miles by rail N. of Oroville. Pop. 150.

Durham, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., in Durham township (town), about 17 miles NE. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900, 884.

Durham, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., about 15 miles S. of Burlington, Iowa.

Durham, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 8 miles by rail SE. of Knoxville. Pop. 100.

Durham, a post-village of Marion co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Marion. Pop. 150.

Durham, a post-office of Pulaski co., Ky.

Durham, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., in Durham township (town), on the Androscoggin River, about 10 miles below Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1230.

Durham, a post-village of Lewis co., Mo., on the Middle Fabius River and on the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern R., 12 miles SE. of Monticello. Pop. 160.

Durham, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in Durham township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 6 miles SW. of Dover. The town is bounded on the E. by the Piscataqua River and is intersected by the Lamprey or Oyster River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 996.

Durham, a post-village of Durham township (town), Greene co., N.Y., about 30 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. about 300; of the town in 1900, 1636.

Durham, a banking city, capital of Durham co., N.C., 26 miles NW. of Raleigh, on the Norfolk and Western and other railroads. It has manufactures of tobacco, snuff, cheroots, cotton, knitted goods, fertilizers, dye-stuffs, etc. Trinity College is located here. Near here General J. E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman on April 26, 1865, an event which virtually closed the Civil War. Pop. in 1900, 6679.

Durham, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 10 miles S. of Easton. Pop. 150.

Durham, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis. The banking point is Milwaukee.

Durham, a county of Ontario, on the N. coast of Lake Ontario. Capital, Bowmanville.

Durham, Chateauguay co., Quebec. See ORMSTOWN.

Durham, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Pictou.

Durham, or **Bentinck,** a banking post-town of Grey co., Ontario, on the Saugeen River and on the Grand Trunk R., 28 miles S. of Owen Sound. It has various mills and manufactories. Pop. in 1901, 1422.

Durham Center, a post-station of Middlesex co., Conn. See DURHAM.

Durhamville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on Oneida Creek, the Erie Canal, and the New York, Ontario and Western R., 2 miles N. of Oneida. Pop. about 600.

Durhamville, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn., about 55 miles NNE. of Memphis. Pop. about 100.

Durian, doo're-ăn′ or doo-ri′an, or **Dryon,** dri′on, GREAT and LITTLE, two islands at the SE. entrance of the Strait of Malacca.

Durian Strait lies between the NE. coast of Sumatra and the Durian Islands.

Durinum, an ancient name of DORCHESTER.

Durius, the ancient name of the DOURO.

Dürkheim, dürk′hīme, a town of Bavaria, in the Rhenish Palatinate, on the Isenach, 18 miles N. of Landau. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 6207.

Durlach, dŏŏr′lăk, a town of Baden, 3 miles ESE. of Karlsruhe. It was formerly the residence of the margraves of Baden-Durlach, whose castle is now a ruin. Pop. in 1900, 11,353.

Durlach, dŭr′lak, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 22 miles WSW. of Reading. Pop. about 150.

Durmid, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Rs. The banking point is Lynchburg.

Dürnberg, Austria. See DÜRRENBERG.

Dürnholz, dürn′hŏlts, a town of Moravia, 25 miles SW. of Brünn, on the Thaya. It has an old castle. Pop. about 3000.

Durnovaria, an ancient name of DORCHESTER.

Dürnstein, dürn′stīne, a small town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 3½ miles WSW. of Krems. On a high rock near the town are the ruins of the castle in which Richard Cœur-de-Lion was imprisoned in 1192.

Dürnten, dürn′tĕn, a scattered village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles SE. of Zürich.

Duroc, du-rok′, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Mo., on the Osage River, 36 miles S. of Sedalia.

Durocasses, the ancient name of DREUX.

Durocatalauni. See CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE.

Durocina, an ancient name of DORCHESTER (Oxford).

Durocortorum, the ancient name of RHEIMS.

Durovernum, the ancient name of CANTERBURY.

Dürrenberg, or **Dürnberg,** a mountain of Upper Austria, near the Salza, 2 miles SSW. of Hallein, containing mines from which many tons of salt are raised annually. Near it is a village of the same name with a population of about 750.

Dürrenroth, dür′rĕn-rōt′, a village of Switzerland, canton and 22 miles NE. of Bern.

Dürrenstein, dür′rĕn-stīne, a mountain of the Austrian Alps, on the Styrian frontier, near Lunz. Height, 6160 feet.

Dürrenstein, a summit of the Dolomites of southern Tyrol, near Schluderbach. Height, 9315 feet.

Dürrheim, dür′hīme, a village of Baden, 4 miles SE. of Villingen. Pop. 1200.

Dürrmenz-Mühlacker, dür′mĕnts mül′ăk′kĕr, a village of Württemberg, on the Enz, 17 miles W. of Ludwigsburg. Pop. in 1900, 3381.

Durrow, a small town of Ireland, in Kilkenny and Queen's cos., 16 miles NNW. of Kilkenny.

Dursey, an island of Ireland, off its SW. extremity, between the estuary of the Kenmare and Bantry Bay.

Dursley, a town of England, co. and 14 miles SSW. of Gloucester. Pop. in 1901, 2269.

Durtal, dür′tăl′, a small town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Loir, 20 miles NE. of Angers.

Durwood, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., 14 miles (direct) W. of Tishomingo. Pop. about 300.

Duryea, dūr-yā′, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., 12 miles SW. of Scranton, its banking point. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 850.

Dushet, doo′shĕt′, a town of Georgia, in Caucasia, 28 miles N. of Tiflis. Pop. in 1897, 2456.

Du'shore′, a banking post-borough of Sullivan co., Pa., 20 miles S. of Towanda, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 884. Large coal-mines are worked near by.

Dusky Bay, a large inlet on the SW. coast of South Island, New Zealand, in lat. 45° 40′ S., having in it Resolution and other islands.

Duspulla, or **Daspalla,** dūs-pūl′la, a small native state of Orissa, British India, governed by a rajah. It is bounded N. by the Mahanuddy. Capital, Duspulla, a small town.

Düsseldorf, düs′sĕl-dorf′, a town of Rhenish Prussia, capital of a government district of its own name, situated in a beautiful valley, on the right bank of the Rhine, here crossed by a stone bridge, built in 1898, at the influx of the Düsselbach, 21 miles NNW. of Cologne. Lat. of observatory, 51° 12′ 25″ N.; lon. 6° 46′ E. The city, which is generally well built, is divided into four sections,—the Altstadt, Neustadt, Karlstadt, and Friedrichsstadt. Its old fortifications, razed after the Peace of Lunéville (1801), have been replaced by beautiful streets, promenades, and public squares. One of the most noteworthy thoroughfares is the Hofgarten, which stretches from the Rhine across the city to the Pempelforter Strasse. Among others, the Goldstein, Kaiser Wilhelm, Graf Adolf, Schadow, and Bismarck streets deserve mention. Düsseldorf has fine public squares, among which the Corneliusplatz, containing a statue of the painter Cornelius by Donndorf and a fountain by Müsch, the Schadowplatz, with a colossal bronze bust of the painter Schadow, the Marktplatz, and the Maxplatz are noteworthy. Among the places of recreation are the botanical garden, a valuable zoological garden, and the People's Garden.

Of the numerous Catholic and Evangelical churches, the most important are the Church of St. Lambert (fourteenth

century), built in the Gothic style with a Roman tower, the Church of St. Andrew, completed in 1629, and the Church of St. John, of red and gray sandstone, in Italian round style and with a lofty tower. The old church-yard on the Fischerstrasse contains the tombs of the painters Bendemann and Camphausen. The town-hall is an interesting edifice of the sixteenth century, in Gothic Renaissance style, recently enlarged in French Renaissance style, and adorned with fine mural paintings. The buildings of the Royal Academy of Art, designed in Renaissance style with a main façade 618 feet long, were built in 1879. The Academy of Art and the Museum contain valuable collections, but the famous Düsseldorf Gallery of pictures was removed to Munich in 1805. The city observatory is a gift of Professor Benzenberg. The industrial establishments of Düsseldorf are numerous and extensive, the principal manufactures being those of iron. The trade is very active.

Towards the close of the fourteenth century Düsseldorf became the residence of the Dukes of Berg. In the seventeenth century it passed into the possession of the Counts Palatine of Neuburg and subsequently formed part of the dominions of the Elector Palatine. During the revolutionary era Düsseldorf suffered greatly: from 1795–1801 it was French; in 1806 it became the capital of the Grand Duchy of Berg, and in 1814 it passed to Prussia. Since then the city has been steadily increasing in prosperity. Pop. in 1780, 8764; in 1871, 70,094; in 1900, 213,767.

Dusslingen, dŏŏs'ling-ẹn, a village of Württemberg, 5 miles S. of Tübingen. Pop. about 2000.

Duster, a post-village of Comanche co., Tex. The banking point is Comanche. Pop. 125.

Dustin, a post-hamlet of Holt co., Neb., 33 miles NW. of O'Neill.

Dutch Antilles, comprise a number of islands and islets in the West Indian waters, the chief of which are Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Martin's (in part), Curaçao, Aruba, and Bonaire (Buen Ayre).

Dutch Creek, Ark., rises in Scott co. and enters the Petit Jean River at Danville.

Dutch East Indies, a name given to the Dutch possessions in the Malay Archipelago, including Sumatra, Java, Madura, Banca, Bintang, Billiton, Celebes, the Moluccas, Bali, Lombok, and many minor islands, and parts of Borneo, Papua, and Timor. Total area, about 750,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, about 35,000,000. The capital is Batavia.

Dutchess, a southeastern county of New York, bordering on Connecticut, has an area of 800 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River and is drained by the Fishkill River and Wappinger's Creek. The surface is partly a hilly upland, with some deep ravines, but has the Highlands on the south and the Taghanic (Taconic) Mountains along the eastern border. This county supplies large quantities of milk to the market of New York. Capital, Poughkeepsie. Pop. in 1890, 77,879; in 1900, 81,670.

Dutchess Junction, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 57 miles N. of New York. It is on the Hudson River, opposite Newburg. Pop. about 100.

Dutch Flat, a banking post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 67 miles NE. of Sacramento. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 550.

Dutch Gap Canal, in Henrico co., Va., a cut across the isthmus which formerly connected Farrar's Island, in the James River, with the main-land. It is 5 miles below Richmond. It was constructed in 1864 by the United States troops for military purposes, but was not rendered serviceable until after the war.

Dutch Guiana. See GUIANA, DUTCH.

Dutch Harbor, a harbor, trading post, and port of call of Alaska, with village settlements, on the E. coast of Amaknak Island, Unalaska, Aleutian Islands, in about lat. 54° N. It contains a Russian church.

Dutch Hill, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. It has coaling-industries.

Dutch Island, in Narragansett Bay, R.I. On its S. end is a fixed light, in lat. 41° 29′ N., lon. 71° 24′ W.

Dutch Kills, Queens co., N.Y., 1½ miles NE. of Hunters Point. It is part of the borough of Queens, New York city.

Dutch Mills, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., 38 miles N. of Van Buren.

Dutchneck, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., 10 miles ENE. of Trenton. Pop. 200.

Dutch New Guinea. See NEW GUINEA, DUTCH.

Dutchtown, a post-village of Ascension parish, La.

Dutchtown, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 6 miles E. of Allenville.

Dutchville, a post-hamlet of Granville co., N.C. Tobacco of superior quality is produced here.

Du Toit's Pan, a locality in Griqualand West, Cape Colony, South Africa, 100 miles WNW. of Bloemfontein and 2 miles from Kimberley. Many diamonds have been obtained here.

Dutteah, Duttia. See DATIA.

Dutton, a post-village of Jackson co., Ala. The banking point is Scottsboro. Pop. about 100.

Dutton, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville. It has phosphate-industries.

Dutton, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Michican Central R. The banking point is Grand Rapids. Pop. about 115.

Dutton, a banking village of Elgin co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R., 20 miles SW. of St. Thomas. It has various mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 863.

Dutzow, doot'zow, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Mo., near the Missouri River, about 48 miles W. of St. Louis.

Duval′, a county in the NE. part of Florida, has an area of 822 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and is intersected by the St. John's River, which is here wide and navigable. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. in 1890, 26,800; in 1900, 39,733.

Duval, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 1887 sq. m. It is drained by Concepcion Creek and several small affluents of the Rio Nueces. Capital, San Diego. Pop. in 1890, 7598; in 1900, 8483.

Duval, a post-hamlet of Travis co., Tex., 10 miles by rail N. of Austin.

Dux, dŏŏx, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles WNW. of Leitmeritz. Its castle has a library of 24,000 volumes, a picture-gallery, and a collection of arms and armor. It is in the midst of a rich coal-field and has manufactures of glass, porcelain, and earthen-ware. Pop. in 1900, 11,921.

Duxbury, a post-village and summer-resort of Plymouth co., Mass., in Duxbury township (town), on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 38 miles SSE. of Boston. It has fishing-industries. It contains the Partridge Academy and the Powder Point and Alden Schools. Here the ocean telegraph from Brest, France, terminates. Pop. in 1900, about 500; of the town, 2075.

Duxbury, a township of Washington co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 778. See NORTH DUXBURY.

Dvina, dvee-nä′, or **Northern Dvina,** a river of Russia, governments of Vologda and Archangel, is formed by the confluence of the Sukhona and Yug, flows NW., and enters a gulf of the White Sea by several mouths, 20 miles below Archangel. Total course below the confluence, 400 miles. Chief affluents are the Pinega, Vaga, and Emtsa. It is connected through the Sukhona with the Neva by the Lubinski Canal and through the Vitchegda with the Kama and Volga by the Severnoi Canal. Opposite Archangel it is 4 miles in width; and it is the principal channel for trade between central Russia and the White Sea. The river is navigable for steamboats from the source of the Sukhona to Archangel. Drainage-area, 140,000 sq. m.

Dvina, a river of Western Russia. See DUNA.

Dvinsk, the official name of DUNABURG.

Dwaarkill, a post-village and resort of Ulster co., N.Y. Pop. about 200.

Dwaider, dwäl'dẹr, an island in the Sea of Java, near the S. entrance to Macassar Strait.

Dwamish, a post-village of King co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle.

Dwamish River, of Washington, is formed by the Green and White rivers, which unite about 20 miles NE. of Steilacoom. It enters Puget Sound.

Dwarka, a maritime town of British India, at the western extremity of the Kathiawar peninsula. Here is a temple of Krishna, with a pyramid 140 feet in height, resorted to annually by large numbers of pilgrims. Pop. about 5000.

Dwight, a post-village of Washington co., Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 200.

Dwight, a post-village of Craighead co., Ark. The banking point is Monette. Pop. 100.

Dwight, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Ill., 74 miles SSW. of Chicago, on the Chicago and Alton and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Rs. It has manufactures of hay-presses, water-tanks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2015.

Dwight, a post-village of Morris co., Kan., 9 miles by rail ENE. of White City. Pop. 175.

Dwight, a post-village of Butler co., Neb.

Dwight, a post-village of Richmond co., N.Dak., 6 miles by rail WNW. of Wahpeton. Pop. 150.

Dwina, a river of northern Russia. See DVINA.

Dwina, a river of western Russia. See DUNA.

Dwingeloo, dwing'ẹ-lō′, a village of the Netherlands in Drenthe, 14 miles SSW. of Assen.

Dwyer, a post-hamlet of Grant co., N.Mex. Pop. 50.

Dyas, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 31 miles NE. of Mobile. Pop. about 100.

Dyberry, a post-township of Wayne co., Pa., is intersected by Dyberry Creek. It contains the hamlet named Dyberry, which is 5 miles N. of Honesdale. Pop. of the township in 1900, 720.

Dyberry Creek, Pa., runs nearly southward, in Wayne co., and is a tributary of Lackawaxen Creek.

Dyckesville, dīks'vil, a post-hamlet of Kewaunee co., Wis., on Green Bay, 20 miles NE. of the city of Green Bay.

Dycusburg, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, about 30 miles ENE. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 219.

Dye, a post-village of Montague co., Tex. The banking point is Saint Jo. Pop. 90.

Dyea, dī-ā, a post-village and subport of entry of Alaska, on the Chilkoot Inlet of Lynn Canal, 42 miles (direct) NNW. of Juneau. It was in the early days of the Klondike excitement a supply point for prospectors and the point of approach to the Chilkoot Pass.

Dyer, a county of western Tennessee, has an area of 500 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by the Obion River, and also drained by the Forked Deer River. Capital, Dyersburg. Pop. in 1890, 19,878; in 1900, 23,776.

Dyer, a post-town of Crawford co., Ark., 3 miles by rail E. of Van Buren, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Dyer, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., 31 miles by rail E. of Joliet, Ill. Pop. about 100.

Dyer, a banking post-town of Gibson co., Tenn., on the S. branch of the Obion River and on the Mobile and Ohio R., 7 miles N. of Trenton. Pop. in 1900, 1204.

Dyerbrook, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Houlton. Pop. about 250.

Dyer, Cape, in the W. part of Prince of Wales Land, Arctic America, at the entrance of Ommaney Bay.

Dyer, Cape, on the W. coast of Alaska, SW. of the mouth of the Yukon River.

Dyer's Bay, Hancock co., Me.

Dyersburg, a banking city, capital of Dyer co., Tenn., on the North Fork of the Forked Deer River and on the Illinois Central R., 76 miles NNE. of Memphis. It has machine-shops, cotton-compress and gins, oil-mill, spoke-, stave- and tobacco-factories, saw- and planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3647.

Dyersburg Landing, Lauderdale co., Tenn., is a shipping point on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Obion River.

Dyer Store, a post-village of Henry co., Va.

Dyersville, a banking post-town of Dubuque co., Iowa, on Beaver Creek and on the Illinois Central and the Chicago Great-Western Rs., 29 miles W. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 1323.

Dyffryn Clydach, dif'rin klid'ak, a village of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 2 miles NW. of Neath.

Dyhernfurth, dee'hêrn-fo͝ort', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 18 miles NNW. of Breslau. It has a castle, with a fine park and zoological garden. Pop. 1400.

Dykeman's, dik'manz, a post-village of Putnam co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs., 55 miles from New York. Pop. about 125.

Dykes, a post-hamlet of Texas co., Mo.

Dykh-tau, dikh-tŏw, one of the loftiest summits of the Caucasus, on the main ridge. Altitude, 17,052 feet.

Dyle, or **Dyl,** dīl, a river of Belgium, provinces of Brabant and Antwerp, after a N. and W. course of 50 miles, joins the Nèthe to form the Rupel, 4 miles NW. of Mechlin.

Dyn'ow, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 17 miles N. of Sanok, on the San. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Dyrrhachium, the ancient name of Durazzo.

Dysart, dī'zart, a seaport of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. coast of the Firth of Forth, 9 miles by rail NE. of Burntisland. It is an ancient and quaint little town and contains Dysart House, the seat of the earl of Rosslyn. Pop. in 1901, 3539.

Dysart, a banking post-town of Tama co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 40 miles NW. of Cedar Rapids. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 902.

Dysart, a post-hamlet of Cambria co., Pa.

Dyson, a post-village of Greenwood co., S.C. Pop. about 75.

Dysortville, or **Dysartville,** dī'sort-vil, a post-village of McDowell co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Dzhizak, a town of Russian Asia, in Turkestan, province of Samarkand, a few miles N. of the parallel of 40° N. latitude. It is on the railway connecting the city of Samarkand with Tashkent and Khokan. Pop. in 1897, 16,041.

Dzialoszice, dze-ā-lo-sheet'sā, a town of Russian Poland, 36 miles SSW. of Kielce, on the Warthe. Pop. in 1897, 5489.

Dzungaria, dzoog-gā're-ā, or **Sungaria** (Chinese, *Thian-Shan-Pelu*), a country of central Asia, forming part of the Chinese Empire, bounded W. by Russian Turkestan, which includes a part of what was formerly called Dzungaria. The limits of the region are ill-defined, and no precise boundaries, political or physical, are given to it by geographers. The country is chiefly comprised between the Tian-Shan on the S. and the Greater Altai on the N. and in the E. it merges into the Mongolian Gobi tract. The surface consists chiefly of a moderately elevated and almost desert plateau, surrounded and partly intersected by lofty mountain-chains. Numerous rivers descend from the mountains, but many of them disappear in the sands of the desert or empty themselves into the lakes. The central Dzungarian basin sinks to a level of only 800 feet elevation. In the W. it is watered by the Ili and in the N. by the Black Irtish, whose valley affords an easy passage into Semipalatinsk. Large tracts are nearly or altogether unfit for human habitation, but some of the plains and many of the valleys are covered with good pastures, and millet and barley are extensively cultivated. Large forests occur in the N. The domestic animals are principally the camel and buffalo. Among the minerals are gold, copper, and iron. Salt is obtained in abundance, both from salt-lakes and from mines. The inhabitants of Dzungaria, numbering a few hundred thousand, comprise Dzungars, Torgots, Khalkas, and Dungans. The Dzungars and Torgots are Kalmuck tribes. The emperor of China, after a long and bloody war, conquered Dzungaria shortly after the middle of the eighteenth century, and since that period it has been treated as a Chinese province.

E

Eads, a post-hamlet of Kiowa co., Colo., 28 miles by rail W. of Sheridan Lake.

Eads, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Memphis. Pop. about 200.

Eadytown, a post-village of Berkeley co., S.C. Pop. about 75.

Eagar, a post-village of Apache co., Ariz. The banking point is Albuquerque, N.Mex. Pop. about 200.

Eagle, a central county of Colorado. Area, 1586 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand and Eagle rivers and other streams. On the NE. boundary is the Gores Range of mountains, and in the SE. is the N. extremity of the Saguache Mountains, with Mount Holy Cross, 14,006 feet high. Capital, Redcliff. Pop. in 1900, 3008.

Eagle, Alaska. See Eagle City.

Eagle, a post-town of Eagle co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Glenwood Springs. Pop. in 1900, 124.

Eagle, a village of Sullivan co., Ind. The banking point is Sullivan. Pop. about 150.

Eagle, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 17 miles W. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 142.

Eagle, a banking post-village of Cass co., Neb., 16 miles by rail E. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 297.

Eagle, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Eagle township (town), 40 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 100; of the town in 1900, 1114.

Eagle, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa.

Eagle, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Kanawha River, 28 miles SE. of Charleston, in a coal-mining region. Pop. about 1200.

Eagle, a township (town) of Richland co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1003. It is drained by the Eagle River and bounded S. by the Wisconsin.

Eagle, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Waukesha co., Wis., in Eagle township (town), and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 37 miles WSW. of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900, 324.

Eagle, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, 18 miles SE. of Newbury. Pop. 200.

Eaglebend, a banking post-village of Todd co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 18 miles NW. of Long Prairie. Pop. in 1900, 547.

Eagle Bridge, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Hoosic River and on the Delaware and Hudson and the Boston and Maine Rs., 23½ miles NE. of Troy. Pop. about 300.

Eagle City, or **Eagle,** a mining settlement on the middle Yukon River, Alaska, above the mouth of Mission Creek, and near the international boundary. It was formerly known as Belle Isle. The military post Fort Egbert is located here.

Eagle City, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. about 150.

Eaglecliff, a post-village of Walker co., Ga., 10 miles by rail S. of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Eagle Cliff, a post-hamlet of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. 50.

Eagle Cliff, a post-village of Wahkiakum co., Wash., on the Columbia River, 26 miles below Kalama. It has a cannery.

Eagle Corners, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., about 64 miles W. by N. of Madison.

Eagle Creek, of Arkansas, enters the Saline River 2 miles from its mouth. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Eagle Creek, of Indiana, rises in Boone co. and enters the White River 4 miles below Indianapolis.

Eagle Creek, of Brown co., Ohio, enters the Ohio River about 3 miles below Ripley.

Eagle Creek, of Hancock co., Ohio, flows into Blanchard's Fork at Findlay.

Eaglecreek, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon, 10 miles E. of Oregon City. Pop. 75.

Eaglecreek, a post-hamlet of Overton co., Tenn.

Eagleford, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 6 miles W. of Dallas.

Eagle Foundry, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa.

Eagle Furnace, a post-hamlet of Roane co., Tenn.

Eaglegrove, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ga.

Eaglegrove, a banking city of Wright co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 90 miles N. of Des Moines. It has railroad machine-shops, brick- and tile-works, lumber-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3557.

Eagle Harbor, on the E. shore of Kodiak Island, Alaska.

Eagle Harbor, a post-village of Keweenaw co., Mich., on Lake Superior, 26 miles NE. of Calumet. It is a shipping port for copper-mines.

Eagle Harbor, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 3 miles WNW. of Albion. It has manufactures of fertilizers and fruit-evaporators. Pop. 300.

Eaglehawk, a municipal borough of Victoria, Australia, in Bendigo co., 105 miles by rail NW. of Melbourne. It has gold-mines, among the richest in the colony. Pop. in 1901, 8130.

Eagle Head, a village of Queens co., Nova Scotia, 7 miles from Liverpool.

Eaglehill, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ky.

Eagle Hill, Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 5 miles NE. of Pottsville. Here are mines of anthracite coal.

Eagle Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me., in Penobscot Bay.

Eaglelake, a post-village of Will co., Ill., about 35 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. 150.

Eaglelake, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me., 15 miles S. of Fort Kent. Pop. in 1900, 406. It contains one of the chain of Eagle Lakes.

Eaglelake, a post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn., on a lake of the same name and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 6 miles E. of Mankato. Pop. about 400.

Eagle Lake, a township of Ottertail co., Minn. Pop. 385.

Eaglelake, a banking post-town of Colorado co., Tex., on Eagle Lake, 18 miles by rail SE. of Columbus, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the Southern Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1107.

Eagle Mills, a post-village of Ouachita co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 250.

Eagle Mills, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich., 8 miles by rail W. of Marquette. Pop. about 150.

Eagle Mills, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 4 miles E. of Troy. Pop. about 500.

Eagle Mills, a post-hamlet of Vinton co., Ohio, 15 miles E. of Chillicothe.

Eagle Mills, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W.Va.

Eagle Mountain, of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, is one of the highest of the Mourne Mountains.

Eagle Pass, a banking post-village, capital of Maverick co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, and in the centre of a bituminous coal region, 169 miles by rail WSW. of San Antonio. It is on the Southern Pacific and the Mexican International Rs. It has coaling- and stock-raising industries, brick- and lumber-yards, etc. Pop. about 3000.

Eaglepoint, a post-village of Jackson co., Oregon, 15 miles NNE. of Jacksonville. Pop. 100.

Eaglepoint, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 3 miles N. of Kutztown.

Eagleport, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, 7 miles by rail N. by W. of McConnellsville. Pop. 75.

Eagle River, of Colorado, rises near Mount Arkansas and enters the Grand River.

Eagle River, of Kentucky, rises in Scott co. and enters the Kentucky River about 10 miles from its mouth.

Eagle River, of Wisconsin, enters the Mississippi River about 3 miles above Fountain City.

Eagle River, a post-village, capital of Keweenaw co., Mich., on Lake Superior, about 30 miles NE. of Houghton. Copper is shipped here. Pop. about 100.

Eagle River, a banking post-village, capital of Vilas co., Wis., on the Arbor Vitæ River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 20 miles NE. of Rhinelander. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1356.

Eagle River Peak, Colo., a mountain about 7 miles NE. of Mount Arkansas.

Eagle Rock, on the eastern brow of Orange Mountain, New Jersey, commands an extensive view, embracing the city of New York and adjacent waters. Elevation, over 600 feet.

Eaglerock, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mo., 10 miles S. by E. of Cassville.

Eaglerock, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C., 14 miles E. of Raleigh.

Eaglerock, a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 12 miles by rail N. of Oil City. Pop. 150.

Eaglerock, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va. The banking point is Buchanan. It has manufactures of furniture, a cannery, etc. Pop. about 225.

Eaglesham, ee'g'lz-am, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 9 miles SE. of Paisley.

Eagleshay, ee'g'l-shâ, one of the Orkney Islands, 1 mile E. of Ronsay. Length, 2½ miles.

Eagles Mere, a post-borough and summer-resort of Sullivan co., Pa., about 5 miles W. of Laporte. It is on a beautiful little lake nearly 2000 feet above sea-level. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Eagle's Nest, a rock in Ireland, co. of Kerry, between the Upper and Middle Lakes of Killarney, 4 miles SW. of Killarney.

Eaglesprings, a post-village of Moore co., N.C., on the Aberdeen and Asheboro R. The banking point is Raleigh. Pop. about 100.

Eagle Springs, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex., 1 mile from the Leon River and 26 miles SW. of Waco.

Eagle Station, a post-village of Carroll co., Ky., on the Louisville and Cincinnati R., 59 miles NE. of Louisville. Pop. 100.

Eagleswood, a township of Ocean co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 563.

Eagleton, a post-village of Polk co., Ark. The banking point is Mena. Pop. about 100.

Eagleton, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., on O'Neill's Creek, 8 miles N. of Chippewa Falls. Pop. 350.

Eagletown, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., 11 miles by rail W. of Noblesville. Pop. about 250.

Eagletown, a post-hamlet of the Choctaw Nation, I.T.

Eagleville, a post-village of Modoc co., Cal., 150 miles from Reno, Nev. Pop. about 120.

Eagleville, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., 6 miles by rail N. of Willimantic. It has a cotton-factory. Pop. about 600.

Eagleville, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Mo., 16 miles N. of Bethany. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Eagleville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 11 miles by rail S. of Ashtabula. Pop. about 200.

Eagleville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 3 miles from Collegeville. Pop. 100.

Eagleville, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., about 27 miles S. of Nashville. Pop. about 275.

Eakles Mills, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., 13 miles S. of Hagerstown.

Ealing, a municipal borough of England, co. of Middlesex, 9 miles W. of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. It is the birthplace of Huxley. Near by are Gunnersbury Park, the country-seat of Baron Rothschild, and the Royal India Asylum. Pop. in 1851, 3771; in 1901, 33,031.

Eanes Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va.

Earl, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark., about 28 miles by rail W. of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. 250.

Earl, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., 12 miles W. by S. of Tishomingo. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Earl, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo.

Earl, a post-village of Frontier co., Neb., 12 miles E. by N. of Stockville.

Earl, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., on Seneca Lake, 8 miles by rail S. of Geneva.

Earl, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C. The banking point is Shelby. Pop. about 200.

Earl, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 909.

Earl, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2327.

Earl, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Wash., 23 miles NW. of Sprague.

Earle, a post-hamlet of Vanderburg co., Ind., 9 miles NE. of Evansville.

Earlehurst, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., Va.

Earleigh Heights, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md. The banking point is Annapolis.

Earles, a post-village of Muhlenburg co., Ky., 9 miles NW. of Greenville.

Earleton, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Earleton, a post-village of Neosho co., Kan., 16 miles by rail S. of Humboldt. Pop. 150.

Earleville, a post-hamlet of Cecil co., Md.

Earleville, Berks co., Pa. See EARLVILLE.

Earleys, a post-village of Hertford co., N.C. The banking point is Norfolk, Va. Pop. 60.

Earleysville, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., 12 miles N. of Charlottesville.

Earlham, a banking post-town of Madison co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 30 miles W. by S. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 630.

Earling, ęr'ling, a banking post-town of Shelby co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 46 miles NNE. of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900, 340.

Earling, a post-village of Presho co., S.Dak. The banking point is Chamberlain. Pop. about 150.

Earlington, ęr'ling-tǫn, a banking city of Hopkins co., Ky., 4 miles S. of Madisonville, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has iron-works and large coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 3012.

Earlington, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Souderton. Pop. 100.

Earlpark, a banking post-town of Benton co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 35 miles NW. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 563.

Earlsboro, a banking post-village of Pottawatomie co., Okla., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R., 8 miles NE. of Tecumseh. Pop. 250.

Earlsferry, a decayed burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 1 mile W. of Elie.

Earlston, formerly **Erceldoune,** a parish of Scotland, co. of Berwick, 6½ miles SSE. of Lander. It has the remnants of an ancient tower, the traditional abode of Thomas the Rhymer.

Earlston, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. It has an iron-furnace. The banking point is Everett. Pop. about 400.

Earltown, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Truro. Pop. about 70.

Earlville, a banking city of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Burlington Route and the Chicago and Northwestern R., 32 miles NE. of Princeton. It has manufactures of wagons, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1122.

Earlville, a banking post-town of Delaware co., Iowa, 37 miles W. of Dubuque, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 618.

Earlville, a banking post-village of Chenango and Madison cos., N.Y., on the Chenango River, 15 miles N. of Norwich. It is on the Lackawanna and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 711.

Earlville, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Ohio, 32 miles SE. of Cleveland.

Earlville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 44 miles NW. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 100.

Early, a county in the SW. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 503 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River and is also drained by Colamoka and Spring creeks. Capital, Blakely. Pop. in 1890, 9792; in 1900, 14,828.

Early, a post-village of Floyd co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Early, a banking post-town of Sac co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 8 miles NW. of Sac City. Pop. in 1900, 579.

Earlybranch, a post-village of Hampton co., S.C., 27 miles by rail NNW. of Beaufort.

Earlygrove, a post-village of Marshall co., Miss., 7 miles S. of Moscow, Tenn.

Earn, a river of Scotland, issuing from Loch Earn, flows E. through the rich valley of Strathearn and joins the Tay, after a course of about 40 miles, near Abernethy. On it is Bridge of Earn, a watering-place, 3 miles ESE. of Perth.

Earn, Loch, a lake of Scotland, co. and 24 miles W. of Perth. Circumference, about 19 miles. Depth nearly 300 feet. Benvoirlich is the loftiest of the mountains surrounding this lake, the outlet of which is the river Earn. Elevation, 305 feet.

Earnshaw, a glaciated mountain of the S. island of New Zealand, 135 miles N. of Invercargill. Altitude, 9165 feet.

Earpsboro, a post-hamlet of Johnston co., N.C.

Earsdon, ęrs'dǫn, a coal-mining town of Northumberland, England, 3 miles from North Shields. Pop. in 1901, 9020.

Easdale, eez'dāl, a small island of the Hebrides, in Argyllshire, noted for its slate-quarries, which have been wrought since 1631 and which extend far below the level of the sea.

Easingwold, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 12½ miles NNW. of York. Pop. about 2000.

Easley, a banking post-town of Pickens co., S.C., on the Southern R., 12 miles SW. of Greenville. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil-mills, phosphate-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 903.

Easonville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ala., 22 miles S. by W. of Ashville. Pop. about 100.

East Abington, Mass., now ROCKLAND.

Eastaboga, a post-town of Talladega co., Ala., 12 miles N. of Talladega. Pop. in 1900, 398.

East Acworth, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., about 40 miles W. of Concord.

East Albany, N.Y., a postal-station of ALBANY.

East Albany, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., about 40 miles NNE. of Montpelier.

East Alburg (awl'burg), a post-village of Grand Isle co., Vt., on Lake Champlain and on the Central Vermont R., 40 miles N. of Burlington.

East Allen, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1137.

East Alstead, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., in Alstead township (town), about 15 miles N. of Keene.

East Alton, a post-village of Madison co., Ill. The banking point is Alton. Pop. in 1900, 454.

East Amherst (am'ęrst), a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., 9½ miles E. of Tonawanda.

East Amwell, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1327.

East Andover, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Andover township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 25 miles NNW. of Concord.

East and West Moseley, an urban district of Surrey, England. Pop. in 1901, 6034.

East Anglia, a kingdom founded by the Angles in the sixth century in the E. of England, included in the modern Norfolk and Suffolk.

East Angus, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, on the Quebec Central R. The banking point is Cookshire or Sherbrooke. Pop. about 1300.

East'anol'lee, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ga.

East Arcade, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., N.Y., 5 miles NE. of Arcade station.

East Arlington, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., on the Battenkill River, 13 miles N. of Bennington. It has manufactures of wooden-ware, furniture, etc. Pop. about 500.

East Ar'thabas'ka, Arthabaska co., Quebec. See SAINT NORBERT.

East Ashford, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 36 miles SSE. of Buffalo.

East Atchison, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., 20 miles by rail SSW. of St. Joseph.

East Atlanta, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Ga. Pop. 60.

East Auburn, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., 3 miles N. of the city of Auburn. Pop. about 500.

East Aurora, a banking post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 17 miles SE. of Buffalo, on the Pennsylvania (Western

New York and Pennsylvania) R. It has printing- and bookmaking-industries, manufactory of agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2366.

East Avon, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., 9 miles N. by E. of Geneseo. Pop. about 200.

East Baldwin, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Saco River, about 30 miles by rail NW. of Portland. Pop. about 225.

East Bangor, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. The banking point is Bangor.

East Bangor, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., 6 miles SW. of Portland, on the Bangor and Portland R. It has manufactures of roofing- and other slates. Pop. in 1900, 983.

Eastbank, a post-town of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 468.

East Barnard, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., in Barnard township (town), about 24 miles ENE. of Rutland.

East Barnet Valley, an urban district of Hertfordshire, England, 2 miles from Barnet. Pop. in 1901, 10,094.

East Barre, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., on the Barre R. The banking point is Barre. It has granite-works.

East Barrington, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in Barrington township (town), 7 miles SW. of Rochester.

East Baton Rouge (bat'ọn roozh), a parish in the SE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 451 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Amite River and on the W. by the Mississippi River. Capital, Baton Rouge. Pop. in 1890, 25,922; in 1900, 31,153.

East Bay, a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on East Bay, 20 miles SW. of Sydney.

East Beekmantown, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., about 4 miles N. of Plattsburg.

Eastbend, a post-village of Yadkin co., N.C., 12 miles NE. of Yadkinville. It has manufactures of carriages, tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 444.

East Benton, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., in Benton township (town), 4 miles SSE. of Clinton station.

East Benton, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. about 200.

East Berkley, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 7 miles N. of Reading. Pop. 150.

East Berkshire, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River, 24 miles by rail ENE. of St. Albans. Pop. about 250.

East Berlin, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., about 11 miles by rail S. of Hartford. It has bridge-works, manufactures of tinner's tools, etc. Pop. about 750.

East Berlin, a banking post-borough of Adams co., Pa., on the Conewago Creek and on the Western Maryland R., 21 miles NE. of Gettysburg. Pop. in 1900, 668.

East Ber'nard', a post-village of Wharton co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R., 32 miles E. by S. of Columbus.

East Berne (bẹrn), a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., about 20 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. about 100.

East Bernstadt, a post-village of Laurel co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is London. Pop. about 300.

East Bethany, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Bethany township (town), 6 miles SE. of Batavia. Pop. about 200.

East Bethel, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. The banking point is Norway. Pop. 300.

East Bethel, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Bethel township (town), on the Second Branch of the White River, about 30 miles S. of Montpelier.

East Bethlehem, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., 16 miles ESE. of Washington. Pop. about 200; of East Bethlehem township in 1900, 790.

East Billerica, bil'ẹr-ik-ạ, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Billerica township (town), 19 miles by rail NNW. of Boston.

East Blackstone, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Blackstone township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 34 miles SW. of Boston. Pop. about 200.

East Bloomfield, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in a township (town) of the same name, on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 22 miles SE. of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1940.

East Bluehill, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., in Bluehill township (town), on the sea-coast, 18 miles SE. of Bucksport. Here are quarries of fine granite. It has a good harbor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1828.

East Bonneterre, a post-village of St. François co., Mo. The banking point is Bonneterre. Pop. about 600.

East Boothbay, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., on an inlet of the sea, about 15 miles SSE. of Wiscasset. Pop. about 500.

East Boston, Suffolk co., Mass., is on Noddle's Island, in Boston Harbor. It is the seat of extensive manufactures. East Boston is a branch of the Boston post-office.

East Boston, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.Y., 17 miles E. of Syracuse.

Eastbourne, eest'bûrn, a fortified town and fashionable watering-place of England, on the coast of Sussex, midway between Brighton and Hastings, and 66 miles by rail S. by E. of London. It has a beautiful terraced promenade 2 miles long. Eastbourne is an ancient place, but has risen into importance only since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Pop. in 1821, 2000; in 1861, 5795; in 1891, 34,977; in 1901, 43,344. In its vicinity is Beachy Head.

East Bowdoinham (bō'dẹn-ạm), a post-hamlet of Sagadahoc co., Me.

East Boxford, a post-village of Essex co., Mass. The banking point is Mansfield.

East Bradford, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Bradford township (town), 4 miles W. of South Lagrange.

East Bradford, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 915.

East Brady, a banking post-borough of Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Allegheny Valley R., 68 miles NNE. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1233.

East Braintree, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Braintree township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles SSE. of Boston. It has manufactures of cotton-braids, conductor's punches, etc. Pop. about 1100. The banking point is Quincy or Weymouth.

East Braintree, a post-village of Orange co., Vt. The banking point is Randolph. Pop. about 125.

Eastbranch, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 72 miles NW. of Middletown. It is on a branch of the Delaware River. Pop. about 250.

Eastbranch, a post-village of Warren co., Pa. Pop. about 200.

East Brandywine, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 739.

East Brewster, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., on Cape Cod Bay, 91 miles by rail SE. of Boston.

East Bridgewater, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in a township (town) of its own name, on the Taunton River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 24 miles S. of Boston. It has foundries, manufactures of cotton-gins, shoe-machinery, boxes, and bricks. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3025.

East Brimfield, a post-hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., 24 miles E. of Springfield.

East Bristol, a post-village of Dane co., Wis. The banking point is Madison.

East Broadtop, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa.

Eastbrook, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 248.

Eastbrook, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., 5 miles N. of Newcastle. Pop. about 150.

Eastbrook, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Tenn.

East Brookfield, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Brookfield township (town), on the Chicopee River and on the Boston and Albany R., 65 miles WSW. of Boston. It has manufactures of cotton goods, woollens, bricks, shoddy, etc. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Spencer.

East Brookfield, a post-village of Orange co., Vt.

East Brooklyn, a post-station of Baltimore, Md.

East Broughton, a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec. The banking point is Thetford Mines. It has manufactures of asbestos, etc. Pop. 175.

East Brownfield, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Brownfield township (town), on the Saco River, 43 miles by rail WNW. of Portland. Pop. 275.

East Brunswick, a township of Middlesex co., N.J., contiguous to the city of New Brunswick, and bounded E. by the navigable South River and N. by the Raritan. Pop. in 1900, 2423.

East Brunswick, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1296.

East Bucksport, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Me.

East Buffalo, a post-station of the city of Buffalo, N.Y.

East Buffalo, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1144.

East Burke, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Passumpsic River, about 15 miles NNE. of St. Johnsbury.

Eastburn, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill. Pop. about 60.

East Cabot, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., in Cabot township (town), about 22 miles ENE. of Montpelier.

East Calais (kal'is), a post-village of Washington co., Vt., in Calais township (town), about 12 miles NE. of Montpelier.

East Caln (kaln), a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 231.

East Cambridge (kām'brij), Middlesex co., Mass., a suburb of Boston, on the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Maine Rs., and connected with Boston by several lines of street railroad. East Cambridge is a part of Cambridge, and is the seat of large manufactures. The Middlesex co. court-house and house of correction are situated here. Its post-office is a branch of the Boston post-office.

East Cambridge, a post-hamlet of Lamoille co., Vt., on the Lamoille River, about 27 miles ENE. of Burlington.

East Campbell (kām'ęl), a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., 3 miles N. of Coopers Plains.

East Canaan (kā'nan), a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., 52 miles by rail WNW. of Hartford. It has manufactures of iron, lime, etc. Pop. 400.

East Canaan, Grafton co., N.H., in Canaan township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 50 miles NW. of Concord. See CANAAN STREET.

East Canada Creek, of New York, rises in Hamilton co., runs in a SSW. direction, forms the boundary between Fulton and Herkimer cos., and enters the Mohawk River about 6 miles below Little Falls.

East Candia, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H. The banking point is Manchester.

East Canton, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

East Cape (Russ. *Shukotskoi*, shoo-kot'skoy'), the E. point of Asia, on Bering Strait, now known officially (ukase of June, 1898) as Cape Dezhnev. Lat. 66° 6′ N.; lon. 169° 40′ W.

East, Cape, on the E. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 15° 8′ S.; lon. 50° 25′ E.

East Cape, a cable-station in the E. of Java.

East Cape Girardeau, a post-hamlet of Alexander co., Ill.

East Carmel, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

East Carondelet (ka-ron'dę-lā), a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Carondelet, about 6 miles by rail below East St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 222.

East Carroll, a parish forming the NE. extremity of Louisiana, is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and drained by the Tensas and Bayou Macon, the latter forming its western boundary. Capital, Lake Providence. Area, 395 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 12,362; in 1900, 11,373.

East Chain Lakes, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Minn., near several small lakes.

East Chariton. See CHARITON RIVER.

East Charlemont (char'le-mont), Franklin co., Mass., in Charlemont township (town), on the Deerfield River, 21 miles by rail ESE. of North Adams.

East Charleston, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., 5 miles NE. of Wellsboro.

East Charleston, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Charleston township (town), on the Clyde River, about 14 miles SE. of Newport.

East Charlotte, a post-hamlet of Chittenden co., Vt.

East Chatham (chăt'ąm), a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Chatham township (town), on the Boston and Albany R., 29 miles SE. of Albany. Pop. about 200.

East Chatham, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa.

East Chat'tanoo'ga, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn., 4 miles by rail E. of Chattanooga.

East Chicago, a banking city of Lake co., Ind., on the Pennsylvania and the Wabash Rs., 23 miles SE. of Chicago, Ill. It has foundries, bridge-, steel- and iron-works, chemical-works, lumber-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3411.

East Chillisquaque, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 492.

East Clallam, a post-village of Clallam co., Wash., in a farming, lumbering, and mining section, 37 miles (direct) WNW. of Port Angeles, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

East Clarence, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., 18 miles by rail NE. of Buffalo.

East Clarendon, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., on the Rutland R., 6 miles SSE. of Rutland.

East Claridon, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg and Western R., 7 miles SE. of Chardon. Pop. 200. The banking point is Chardon.

East Cleveland, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, about 8 miles ENE. of Cleveland, with which it is connected by electric railway. Pop. in 1900, 2757.

East Clifton, a post-village of Lake Megantic co., Quebec. Pop. 100.

East Cobleskill, a post-hamlet of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Cobleskill township (town), 2 miles from Howe's Cave.

East Cocalico, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2921.

East Coldenham, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 6 miles W. of Newburg.

East Concord, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., on the left or E. bank of the Merrimac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 2 miles above the city of Concord.

East Concord, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Concord township (town), about 30 miles SSE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 200.

East Concord, a post-village of Essex co., Vt., in Concord township (town), on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R., 18 miles E. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. about 300.

East Conemaugh, a borough of Cambria co., Pa., near the former borough of Conemaugh. It has iron-furnaces. Pop. in 1900, 2175. See CONEMAUGH.

East Connersville, a town of Fayette co., Ind. Pop. in 1900, 556. See CONNERSVILLE.

East Constable, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., 6 miles N. by E. of Malone.

East Corinna, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. The banking point is Dexter. Pop. 175.

East Corinth, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Corinth township (town), 19 miles NW. of Bangor. It has lumber and other manufactures. Pop. about 500.

East Corinth (local pron. kō-rinth'), a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Corinth township (town), on the Wait's River, about 25 miles SE. of Montpelier.

East Cornwall, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn.

East Coventry, a post-township (and hamlet) of Chester co., Pa., 32 miles NW. of Philadelphia, is bounded on the NE. by the Schuylkill River. Pop. in 1900, 1148.

East Coventry, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., on the Barton River, 5 miles S. of Newport.

East Cowes, a town of England, on the N. shore of the Isle of Wight, separated from Cowes (West Cowes) by the little river Medina. Here are fine country-seats, and in the outskirts is Osborne House, the sea-side residence of Queen Victoria, now the property of the nation. Pop. in 1901, 3196.

East Craftsbury, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., about 30 miles NNE. of Montpelier.

East Creek (Eldora post-office), a post-hamlet of Cape May co., N.J., about 20 miles N. of Cape May.

Eastcreek, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 67 miles W. by N. of Albany.

East Darlington, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R.

East Dayton, a post-hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich., 18 miles E. of Vassar. Pop. 75.

East Dedham, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Bucksport. Pop. about 130.

East Dedham, or **Mill Village,** Norfolk co., Mass. See WALNUT HILL.

East Deer, a township of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Alleghany River. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1955.

East Deerfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass.

East Deering, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on Casco Bay, 2 miles N. of Portland.

East Deering, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., in Deering township (town), 7 miles SW. of North Weare.

East Delavan, a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis., 5 miles S. of Elkhorn and 1 mile from Delavan Lake.

East Denmark, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., 6½ miles from Brownfield station.

East Dennis, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., 32 miles ESE. of Plymouth.

East Dereham, a town of England, in Norfolk, 15 miles WNW. of Norwich. It has an interesting old church, with a detached belfry. Pop. in 1901, 5545.

East Derry, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Derry township (town), about 30 miles SSE. of Concord.

East Dickinson, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., in Dickinson township (town), 2 miles S. of Brushton station.

East Dixfield, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., about 36 miles WNW. of Augusta. It has lumber-mills, etc. Pop. 150.

East Dixmont, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., about 20 miles WSW. of Bangor.

East Donegal (don'e-gawl'), a township of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 3275.

East Donyland, England. See DONYLAND EAST.

East Dorset, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., 26 miles by rail S. of Rutland. It is at the base of Dorset Mountain and has marble-mills and quarries. Pop. about 350.

East Douglas, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 46 miles WSW. of Boston. It has manufactures of axes and tools, satinets, etc. Pop. about 1900. The banking point is Whitinsville.

East Dover, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., 2½ miles by rail E. of Dover.

East Dover, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt., 16 miles NW. of Brattleboro.

East Dubuque (du-būk'), a banking city of Jo Daviess co., Ill., 2 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa, with which city it is connected by wagon- and railroad-bridge. It is on the Burlington Route and the Illinois Central R., and has agricultural and stock-raising industries. Pop. in 1900, 1146.

East Dundee, a village of Kane co., Ill., in Dundee township. Pop. in 1900, 1417.

East Dunmore, Ireland. See DUNMORE.

East Durham (dūr'ạm), a post-village and summer-resort of Greene co., N.Y., near the Catskill Mountains, 30 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. about 150.

East Durham, a post-village of Durham co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R. The banking point is Durham. Pop. 250.

East Eagle, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ky.

East Eddington, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. 250.

East Eden, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 20 miles S. of Buffalo.

East Edgecomb, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. The banking point is Wiscasset. Pop. 100.

East Elba, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., about 28 miles WSW. of Rochester.

East Elkport, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa. The banking point is Elkader. Pop. about 100.

East Elma, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Elma township (town), near Buffalo Creek, 16 miles ESE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 125.

East Elmira, a post-hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y., 2 miles E. of Elmira.

Eastend, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn., 3 miles S. by E. of Chattanooga.

East Enosburg, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., 2 miles E. of Enosburg.

East Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind., 24 miles ENE. of Madison.

Easter Island, Waihu, wi'hoo', or **Rapa-nui** (Great Rapa), an island in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Chile, in lat. 27° 6′ S., lon. 109° 17′ W., about 2300 miles W. of the coast of Chile. It is small and of volcanic origin and rises in its highest point to 1970 feet. It is the easternmost inhabited Polynesian island and is remarkable for its ancient gigantic statues, stone houses, and sculptured rocks, apparently the work of a prehistoric people. The population is inconsiderable. Area, about 50 sq. m.

Eastern Archipelago. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

Eastern Channel, off the S. coast of Cuba, is between the E. end of the Doce Leguas keys and the Uvero keys, which are on the W. part of an extensive bank.

Eastern Dwars (*i.e.*, "passes"), a tract of land in Assam, in the foot-hills of Goalpara district, on the borders of Bhutan, which ceded it in 1865 to the British, together with a region called the Western or Bengal Dwars.

Eastern Ghats. See GHATS.

Eastern (or **Gloucester**) **Point,** at the entrance of Cape Ann harbor, Mass.

Eastern Rumelia (roo-mee'lę-ạ), a division of the principality of Bulgaria, bounded N. by the Balkans, E. by the Black Sea, S. and SW. by Rumelia (the Rhodope Mountains extending on the SW. frontier), and NW. by Bulgaria proper. It was created out of Turkish territory by the Congress of Berlin in 1878, and was made autonomous, though a part of Turkey, being placed under a Christian governor. In 1885 a revolution occurred and the province was proclaimed a part of Bulgaria. Chief town, Philippopolis. See BULGARIA.

East Exeter, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., 9 miles ENE. of Corinna.

East Fairfield, a post-village of Somerset co., Me., on the Kennebec River and on the Maine Central R. The banking point is Fairfield.

East Fairfield, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, about 22 miles S. of Youngstown. Pop. about 175.

East Fairfield, a township of Crawford co., Pa., on French Creek. Pop. in 1900, 544.

East Fairfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R., 74 miles W. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. about 450.

East Fallowfield, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1847.

East Fallowfield, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1082.

East Falmouth (făl'mŭth), a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Falmouth township (town), 22 miles E. by S. of New Bedford and 1 mile from the Atlantic Ocean.

East Farmington, a post-village of Polk co., Wis. The banking point is Osceola.

East Farnham (farn'ạm), a post-village of Brome co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 51 miles ESE. of Montreal. Pop. 200.

East Feliciana (fe-lis-se-ah'nạ), a parish in the E. part of Louisiana, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of 454 sq. m. The Mississippi River touches the SW. extremity of this parish, which is bounded on the E. by the Amite River. Capital, Clinton. Pop. in 1890, 17,903; in 1900, 20,443.

East Finley, a post-township of Washington co., Pa., 40 miles SW. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 1185.

East Fishkill, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in East Fishkill township (town), and about 60 miles N. of New York. Pop. about 175; of the town in 1900, 1970.

East Flanders (Fr. *Flandre Orientale,* flŏnd'r o're-ŏn'tăl'), a province of Belgium, bounded N. by the Netherlands. Area, 1158 sq. m. The surface forms an extensive plain, belonging to the basin of the Scheldt. Its soil is so industriously cultivated that it has the appearance of a vast garden, and presents one of the richest rural landscapes of the continent. The principal crops are the various kinds of grain and flax. Flax-spinning and the making of linen are carried to perfection, and the cotton and woollen manufactures are on a large scale. There are many paper-mills. Capital, Ghent. The bulk of the inhabitants are Flemings, who retain their language. Pop. at the end of 1900, 1,039,138.

East Fletcher, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Fletcher township (town).

East Florence, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 18 miles NW. of Rome.

East Florenceville, a banking post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R.

Eastford, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Eastford township (town), about 36 miles ENE. of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900, 523.

Eastfork, a post-village of Metcalfe co., Ky., 7 miles NE. of Edmonton. Pop. about 60.

Eastfork, a post-hamlet of Transylvania co., N.C.

Eastfork, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn.

East Foxboro, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., 22 miles S. of Boston.

East Franklin, a post-village of Hancock co., Me.

East Franklin, a township of Armstrong co., Pa., bounded E. by the Allegheny River. Pop. in 1900, 1860.

East Franklin, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., 17 miles NE. of St. Albans. Pop. 70.

East Freedom, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on a branch of the Juniata River, about 15 miles by rail S. of Altoona. Pop. about 250.

East Freetown, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Freetown township (town), 10 miles N. of New Bedford. It has manufactories of box-boards and shingles. Pop. about 550.

East Freetown, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y. The banking point is Cortland. Pop. about 150.

East Fre'mont', a post-hamlet of Sanilac co., Mich.

East Friendship, a post-village of Knox co., Me., on an inlet of the sea. Pop. 115.

East Friesland (frees'lạnd), a district of Prussia, forming the northwesternmost corner of Hanover and of the German Empire. Area, about 1150 sq. m. Much of it is diked to exclude the water. The district includes several islands in the North Sea. The Frisian language is here spoken to some extent. Chief town, Aurich. The East Friesland of history once included a much larger tract in the Netherlands and in the NW. of Germany.

East Fryeburg, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me.

East Gaines, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., about 28 miles WNW. of Rochester.

East Galesburg, a village of Knox co., Ill., in Knox township. Pop. in 1900, 663.

East Galway (gawl'wā), or **Yorks Corners,** a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 32 miles NNW. of Albany. Pop. 125.

East Genoa, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., about 22 miles S. of Auburn.

East Georgia, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Georgia township (town), 23 miles NNE. of Burlington.

East German, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., about 26 miles N. by E. of Binghamton.

East Germantown, a post-town of Wayne co., Ind., on the Martindale Fork of the Whitewater River, 12 miles W. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 305.

East Gibson, a post-hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis.

East Gilead, a post-village of Branch co., Mich., 14 miles S. by W. of Coldwater.

East Glastonbury (glas'sẹn-bẹr-re), a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Glastonbury township (town), 10 miles SE. of Hartford. It has woollen-mills, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4260.

East Glenville, a post-hamlet of Schenectady co., N.Y.

East Goshen, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 653.

East Grafton, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., 1 mile from Grafton.

East Granby, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in East Granby township (town), 16 miles N. by W. of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900, 684.

East Grand Forks, a banking city of Polk co., Minn., 3 miles E. of Grand Forks, on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 2077.

East Grand Rapids, a village of Kent co., Mich., in Grand Rapids township. Pop. in 1900, 466.

East Granger, a post-hamlet of Allegany co., N.Y.

East Granville, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Granville township (town), on the Central Vermont R., 22 miles SSW. of Montpelier Junction.

East Gray, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 100.

East Greenbush, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in East Greenbush township (town), about 7 miles SSE. of Albany. The town is bounded on the W. by the Hudson River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2036.

East Greene, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa.

East Greensburg, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 1 mile from Greensburg. Pop. in 1900, 1050.

East Greenville, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 5 miles W. of Massillon, its banking point. Pop. 650.

East Greenville, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen R., 19 miles S. of Allentown. It has manufactures of cigars and cigar-boxes. Pop. in 1900, 894.

East Greenwich, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., 38 miles NNE. of Albany. Pop. about 150.

East Greenwich, a banking post-village, capital of Kent co., R.I., is in East Greenwich township (town), on the W. side of Narragansett Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 14 miles S. of Providence and 14 miles by water NNW. of Newport. It has cotton- and woollen-mills, print-works, bleacheries, etc. Here is the East Greenwich Academy. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2775.

East Greenwood, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich.

East Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio.

East Grinstead, a market-town of England, co. of Sussex, 23 miles by rail S. of London. An orphanage and poorhouse (Sackville College) are located here. Pop. in 1901, 6094.

East Groveland, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

East Guilford (ghĭl'fẹrd), a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River, 32 miles NE. of Binghamton. Pop. about 150.

East Haddam, a banking post-township (town) of Middlesex co., Conn., on the E. side of the Connecticut River, about 15 miles below Middletown and 28 miles SSE. of Hartford. It has a manufactory of britannia-ware. Pop. in 1900, 2485.

East Ham, a town of England, in the SW. corner of Essex, at the confluence of the Roding with the Thames, almost adjacent to Barking. It constitutes an E. suburb of London. Pop. in 1901, 96,018.

Eastham, a small town of Cheshire, England, 6 miles SE. of Birkenhead, on the Mersey. It is the seaward terminus of the Manchester Ship Canal.

Eastham, east'ạm, a post-township (town) of Barnstable co., Mass., part of Cape Cod peninsula. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W. by Cape Cod Bay. Pop. in 1900, 502.

East Hamburg, a post-village and township (town) of Erie co., N.Y., 10 miles SSE. of Buffalo, on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2350.

East Hamilton, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on a branch of the Lackawanna R., about 25 miles SSW. of Utica. Pop. 160.

East Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tex., on the Sabine River, at the head of navigation, 75 miles S. of Shreveport.

East Hamlin, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., 13 miles by rail W. of Charlotte. Pop. 125.

East Hampden, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, 2 miles SW. of Bangor.

East Hampstead, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Hampstead township (town), 20 miles SE. of Manchester.

East Hampton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles E. of Middletown. It has manufactories of bells, bicycle-saddles, novelties, etc. Pop. about 2200.

Easthampton, a post-township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Maine Rs., 4½ miles S. by W. of Northampton. It contains the Williston Seminary, and has manufactures of buttons, rubber goods, cotton yarns, etc. The Connecticut River touches the E. border of the town. Pop. in 1900, 5603.

East Hampton, a banking post-village and summer-resort in East Hampton township (town), Suffolk co., N.Y., at the E. extremity of Long Island, and 7 miles SE. of Sag Harbor. It is on the Long Island R. Pop. about 1000; of the town (which includes part of Sag Harbor village) in 1900, 3746. East Hampton has been a favorite spot with painters.

East Hanover, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1310.

East Hanover, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., in East Hanover township, about 18 miles NE. of Harrisburg. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1389.

East Hardwick, a post-village in Hardwick township (town), Caledonia co., Vt., on the Lamoille River and on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R., 30 miles NW. of St. Johnsbury.

East Harpswell, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the sea-coast, 7 miles S. by E. of Brunswick.

East Hartford, a post-village of East Hartford township (town), Hartford co., Conn., is on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, opposite Hartford, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of paper, and tobacco interests. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6406; of the village, about 3200.

East Hartford, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y. The banking point is Sandy Hill or Granville. Pop. about 200.

East Hartland, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. The banking point is Winsted. Pop. 175.

East Harwich, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Harwich township (town), on an inlet of the sea, 88 miles SE. of Boston.

East Hatley, Quebec. See HATLEY.

Easthaven, a post-village and township (town) of New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, 3½ miles SE. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1167.

Easthaven, a post-township (town) of Essex co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 171.

East Haverhill (hā'vẹr-Il), a post-station of Essex co., Mass.

East Haverhill, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Haverhill township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles ESE. of Haverhill.

East Hebron, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., about 45 miles N. of Portland.

East Hebron, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H.

East Hebron, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa.

East Helena, a post-village of Lewis and Clark co., Mont., on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs., 6 miles from Helena, its banking point. It has smelting- and refining-works. Pop. about 850.

East Hempfield, a post-township of Lancaster co., Pa., about 30 miles ESE. of Harrisburg. Lead and zinc have been mined here. Pop. in 1900, 3168.

East Henrietta, Monroe co., N.Y. See HENRIETTA.

East Hereford, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, on the borders of New Hampshire, 21 miles ESE. of Coaticook. It is on the Maine Central R. Pop. 150.

East Hickman, a post-village of Fayette co., Ky., 6 miles from Providence station.

East Hickory, a post-village of Forest co., Pa. Pop. about 300.

East Highgate, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Highgate township (town), on the Missisquoi River, about 11 miles NE. of St. Albans.

East Hiram, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., near the Saco River, ¼ mile from Hiram station. It has manufactures of spring-beds, axe-handles, etc. Pop. about 400.

East Holden, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. The banking point is Bangor, Me. Pop. about 175.

East Holliston, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Holliston township (town), on the Boston and Albany R., 25 miles WSW. of Boston.

East Homer, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 7 miles NE. of Cortland. Pop. about 125.

East Hounsfield, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y.

East Hubbardston, a post-hamlet of Worcester co., Mass., on the Ware River, 14 miles SSW. of Fitchburg.

East Hubbardton, a post-hamlet of Rutland co., Vt.

East Humboldt Mountains, a N. and S. range in the S. part of Elko co., Nev., having the Ruby Valley on the E. and the Huntingdon Valley on the W.

East Huntingdon, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 10,587.

East Indies, a collective name vaguely applied to India, Indo-China, and the Malay Archipelago.

East Island, Indian Ocean. See CROZET ISLANDS.

East Islip, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. The banking point is Bayshore. Pop. about 1150.

East Jackson, a post-village of Waldo co., Me.

East Jaffrey, a banking post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Jaffrey township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., about 40 miles SW. of Concord. It has manufactures of cotton goods, toys, tacks, lumber, etc. It is about 3 miles from Monadnock Mountain. Pop. about 1300.

East Java, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Java township (town), about 35 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 150.

East Jefferson, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., about 22 miles SE. of Augusta. Pop. about 350.

East Jewett, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y.

East Johnson, a village of Lamoille co., Vt. The banking point is Hyde Park.

East Jordan, a banking post-village of Charlevoix co., Mich., on the Jordan River, 12 miles W. of Boyne Falls. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1205.

East Kent, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., about 25 miles N. of Danbury. See KENT.

East Killingly, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Killingly township (town), about 22 miles W. of Providence, R.I. It has cotton-factories and woollen-mills.

East Kingston, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 45 miles N. of Boston. Pop. about 500.

East Kingston, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Kingston. It has brick-industries. Pop. about 400.

East Knox, a post-village of Waldo co., Me.

East Koy, a village of Wyoming co., N.Y., 4 miles from Portage. Pop. 100.

East Koy Creek unites with West Koy Creek and enters the Genesee River in Allegany co., N.Y.

East Lack'awan'nock, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 649.

Eastlake, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., 6 miles N.E. of Birmingham. It is the seat of Howard College. Pop. about 2000.

Eastlake, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., 18 miles by rail SSE. of Ocala. Here are orange- and lemon-groves.

Eastlake, a post-village of Manistee co., Mich., 2 miles by rail E. of Manistee. It has manufactures of lumber and salt. Pop. about 1800.

East Lamoine, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. about 200.

East Lampeter, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2519.

Eastland, a county in the north-central part of Texas, has an area of 947 sq. m. It is drained by the Leon River and by Colony Creek. The surface is diversified with high ridges or hills, called Comanche Mountains and Leon River Mountains. Capital, Eastland. Pop. in 1890, 10,373; in 1900, 17,971.

Eastland, a post-village of Marin co., Cal., about 15 miles from San Francisco. Pop. about 1000.

Eastland, a banking post-town, capital of Eastland co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 10 miles NE. of Cisco. It is a shipping point for cotton, grain, and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 596.

East Lansing, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., about 10 miles N. of Ithaca.

East La'port', a post-hamlet of Jackson co., N.C.

East Leb'anon, a post-village of York co., Me., in Lebanon township (town), 9 miles E. of Rochester, N.H. Pop. about 200.

East Lebanon, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Lebanon township (town), on the Mascoma River and on the Boston and Maine R., 61 miles NW. of Concord. Here is Lake Mascoma.

East Lee, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Lee township (town), 1½ miles from Lee station. Pop. about 200.

Eastleigh and Bishopstoke, an urban district of Hampshire, England, 5 miles NE. of Southampton. Pop. in 1901, 9317.

Eastlemon, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., 6 miles N. by E. of Tunkhannock, its banking point.

East Lempster, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., 10 miles from Newport.

East Leon, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 5 miles NW. of Cattaraugus station.

East Leroy, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Mich.

East Lewistown, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 22 miles E. of Alliance. Pop. 75.

East Lexington, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., 10 miles NW. of Boston. It has manufactures of pickles and cigars.

East Lexington, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va. The banking point is Lexington.

East Liberty, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ohio, about 10 miles E. of Bellefontaine, on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. about 300.

East Liberty, a former post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., now a part of Pittsburg, on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles E. of Pittsburg proper, is the seat of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. It has important manufactures.

East Limington, a post-village of York co., Me.

East Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me.

Eastline, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., 28 miles by rail N. of Albany.

East Linton, a small town of Scotland, 5 miles NE. of Haddington.

East Litchfield, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 12 miles S. of Winsted. Pop. about 200.

East Livermore, a post-village in East Livermore township (town), Androscoggin co., Me., on the E. bank of the Androscoggin River and on the Maine Central R., 32 miles N. of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2129.

East Livermore Mills, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., about 20 miles WNW. of Augusta.

East Liverpool, a city of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 24 miles above Steubenville, and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 44 miles WNW. of Pittsburg. It has extensive china-, porcelain-, earthenware-, and terra-cotta works, flint-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 16,485.

East Loch Tarbert (or **Tarbet**), a small inlet of Loch Fyne, Argyllshire, Scotland. It approaches within 1 mile of the much larger West Loch Tarbert, and thus nearly separates Kintyre from the main-land.

East Loch Tarbert, an inlet on the E. coast of the island of Lewis, Scotland. It is 6 miles long by 4½ broad, and closely approaches West Loch Tarbert.

East London, a seaport of Cape Colony, on the SE. coast, at the mouth of the Buffalo River, 28 miles by rail SE. of King William's Town. It is the capital of the district of the same name and the third port for export trade in the colony. The harbor now admits vessels of 6000 tons. The climate is healthy. Pop. about 13,000.

East Long Branch, Monmouth co., N.J. See LONG BRANCH.

East Longmeadow, a post-township (town) of Hampden co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6¾ miles SE. of Springfield. It has quarries of brown sandstone. Pop. in 1900, 1187.

East Lothian. See HADDINGTON.

East Lowell, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., 6 miles E. of Enfield station. Pop. 75.

East Lyme, a post-village of New London co., Conn., about 7 miles WNW. of New London. The township (town) is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound. It has manufactures of woollens, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1836.

East Lynn, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., 66 miles by rail E. of Bloomington. Pop. about 275.

East Lynn, a post-village of Wayne co., W.Va. The banking point is Ceredo. Pop. about 100.

East Lynne, a banking post-village of Cass co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rs., 59 miles W. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 353.

East MacDonough (măk-dŏn'ọh), a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y.

East Machias (match-I'ạs), a post-village of Washington co., Me., in East Machias township (town), about 10 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 75 miles E. by S. of Bangor. It is at the mouth of the East Machias River, which enters Machias Bay, and has a large lumber-trade.

Pop. of the town, which is on the Washington County R., in 1900, 1521.

East MacKeesport, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., 1 mile from Wilmerding. The banking point is MacKeesport. Pop. in 1900, 873.

East Macon, Ga., a part of the city of Macon.

East Madison, a post-village of Madison township (town), Somerset co., Me., 6 miles N. of Skowhegan. Pop. about 350.

East Madison, a post-hamlet of Madison township (town), Carroll co., N.H., 6 miles SE. of Madison.

East Madrid, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me.

East Mahoning, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 895.

East Main, a region formerly so known of the Dominion of Canada, consisting of that part of the Labrador peninsula of which the waters flow into Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. The bay and strait just named bound it on the W. and N. respectively, on the E. lies Labrador proper, and on the S. the province of Quebec. East Main is largely a region of wild desolation, and has but a scanty Indian population.

East Maine, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., 7 miles NNW. of Binghamton.

East Main (or **Slade**) **River,** a river of Labrador, enters James Bay on its E. side, in lat. 52° 15′ N., lon. 78° 41′ W., after a course estimated at 400 miles.

East Maitland, Australia. See MAITLAND.

Eastman, a banking post-town, capital of Dodge co., Ga., on the Southern R., 56 miles SSE. of Macon. It has extensive interests in lumber, cotton, and naval-stores. Pop. in 1900, 1235.

Eastman, a post-village of Crawford co., Wis., about 12 miles N. of Prairie du Chien. Eastman township (town) is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River. Pop. in 1900, 1471.

Eastman, a post-village of Brome co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Magog. Pop. in 1901, 630.

East Mansfield, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. The banking point is Mansfield.

Eastmanville, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Grand River, 22 miles SE. of Muskegon. Pop. about 150.

East Marion, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, 2 miles E. of Greenport. Pop. about 400.

East Marlborough (marl'bŭr-ruh), a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1280.

East Martinsburg, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y.

East Masonville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., 3 miles from Sidney Center.

East Mattapoisett, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. The banking point is Fairhaven.

East Mauch Chunk (mawk chŭnk), a post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., on the left bank of the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R., opposite Mauch Chunk. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It has silk-mills. Pop. in 1900, 3458.

East Mercer, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Me., about 2 miles E. of Mercer.

East Meredith, a post-village in Meredith township (town), Delaware co., N.Y., 10 miles N. of Delhi. It is on the Ulster and Delaware R. It has saw- and lumber-mills, etc. Pop. about 500.

East Middlebury, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Middlebury township (town), 4 miles SE. of Middlebury.

East Millstone, a post-town of Somerset co., N.J., on the E. bank of the Millstone River and on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles W. of New Brunswick, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 447.

East Milton, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., 7 miles S. of Boston. It has granite-quarrying and other industries. The banking point is Milton.

East Minneapolis, a station of the city of Minneapolis.

East Moline, a banking post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., at the junction of several railroads. Pop. 300.

East Monkton, a post-village of Addison co., Vt. The banking point is Vergennes. Pop. about 170.

East Monmouth, a post-village of Monmouth township (town), Kennebec co., Me., 3 miles from Monmouth station.

East Monroe (mŏn-rō'), a post-village of Highland co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 30 miles W. of Chillicothe. Pop. 150.

East Montpelier, a post-village in East Montpelier township (town), Washington co., Vt., on the Winooski River and on the Montpelier and Wells River R., 6 miles E. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1061.

East Moravia, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa. The banking point is Newcastle.

East Moriches, a post-village and resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the S. shore of Long Island, about 10 miles SW. of Riverhead. It is on the Long Island R. Pop. about 450.

East Morrisania, a locality within the limits of New York city. See MORRISANIA.

East Mount Vernon, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. The banking point is Livermore Falls. Pop. about 200.

East Nantmeal, a post-township (and hamlet) of Chester co., Pa., about 20 miles SSE. of Reading. Pop. in 1900, 728.

East Nassau, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Nassau township (town), about 18 miles SE. of Albany. Pop. about 200.

East Newark. See HARRISON (N.J.).

East Newbern, a post-hamlet of Jersey co., Ill., 14 miles NW. of Alton.

East Newmarket, a post-town of Dorchester co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 13 miles E. by N. of Cambridge and about 2 miles from the Choptank River. Much fruit is canned and shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 1267.

East Newport, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 24 miles W. of Bangor.

East New Portland, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Me., 7 miles NW. of North Anson.

East New Sharon, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me., 15 miles SE., of Farmington.

East New York, formerly a post-village of Kings co., N.Y., now a part of the city of New York (Brooklyn). It is on the Long Island R., 5 miles from the East River.

East Nichols, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., 6 miles S. of Owego.

East Nodaway, Adams co., Iowa. See NODAWAY.

East Northfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass.

East Northport, a post-village and summer-resort of Waldo co., Me., in Northport township (town), on Penobscot Bay, 3 miles S. of Belfast. Pop. about 100.

East North Yarmouth, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 300.

East Norton, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., 29 miles S. of Boston.

East Norwalk, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, 3 miles from Norwalk. Pop. about 200.

East Norwegian, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 586.

East Norwich, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., about 27 miles ENE. of Brooklyn and 2 miles from Syosset station. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Oyster Bay.

East Nottingham, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1318.

East Oakfield, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., 8 miles NW. of Batavia. Pop. about 80.

East Oakland, formerly **Brooklyn,** is a ward of Oakland city, Alameda co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 2 miles E. of Oakland station. The site of East Oakland is high and undulating ground which affords good locations for residences.

Easton, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal., 5 miles S. by W. of Fresno. Pop. about 80.

Easton, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., in Easton township (town), 9 miles NW. of Bridgeport. Pop. of the town in 1900, 960.

Easton, a banking post-village of Mason co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 12 miles E. of Havana. Pop. in 1900, 335.

Easton, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kan., on Stranger Creek and on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western R., 15 miles W. by N. of Leavenworth. Pop. about 200.

Easton, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., 36 miles N. of Houlton. It has a starch-factory, grist-mill, etc. Pop. about 1200.

Easton, a banking post-town, capital of Talbot co., Md., is near a navigable inlet of Chesapeake Bay, 50 miles SSE. of Baltimore, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. It has canning-factories, spoke-works, furniture- and shirt-manufactories, etc., and is the seat of a Protestant-Episcopal bishop. Pop. in 1900, 3074.

Easton, a post-village and township (town) of Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 25 miles S. of Boston. It has iron-foundries and manufactures of shovels, automobiles, wire-goods, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4837.

Easton, a banking post-village of Faribault co., Minn., 17 miles NE. of Blue Earth City, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 318.

Easton, a banking post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., on Malden Creek and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 12 miles E. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 227.

Easton, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., 15 miles NE. of Haverhill.

Easton, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Easton township (town), 27 miles N. by E. of Albany. Pop. of Easton township in 1900, 2247.

Easton, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 18 miles by rail NW. of Massillon. Pop. about 300.

Easton, a city and the capital of Northampton co., Pa., is pleasantly situated on the Delaware River, at the mouth of the Lehigh, 65 miles N. of Philadelphia and 75 miles W. of New York, on the Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley and other railroads. It is connected by bridges with Phillipsburg, in New Jersey, and with South Easton. Easton is partly built on the sides of hills, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It has a central public square, opera-house, public library, several academies and collegiate institutions, and is the seat of Lafayette College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1826, and has about 450 students. Easton has several iron-furnaces, machine-shops, foundries, flouring- and planing-mills, shoe-factories, felting-works, silk-mills, and manufactures of drills, compressors, pianos, organs, automobiles, cordage, braces, etc. It is situated at the junction of the Delaware, Lehigh, and Morris canals, by which large quantities of coal, iron, grain, lumber, stone, etc., are received and exported. Pop. in 1890, 14,481; in 1900, 25,238.

Easton, a post-village of Monongalia co., W.Va. Pop. about 75.

Easton, a post-village of Adams co., Wis., about 30 miles NW. of Portage.

Easton Corners, N.Y. See NORTH EASTON.

Eastondale, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is North Easton.

Easton's Corners, a post-village of Grenville co., Ontario, 8 miles from Irish Creek. Pop. 200. The banking point is Merrickville.

Eastonville, a post-village of El Paso co., Colo., about 26 miles N. by E. of Colorado Springs, on the Colorado and Southern R. Pop. about 300.

East Orange, a banking city of Essex co., N.J., on the Lackawanna and the Erie Rs., WNW. of, and adjoining, Newark. It has manufactures of dynamos and other electrical appliances, pharmaceutical supplies, etc. Here are numerous fine villas, and many business men of New York reside here. The city possesses a fine public library. Pop. in 1900, 21,506.

East Orange, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., in Orange township (town), 14 miles NW. of Bradford station.

East Orland, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Bucksport. Pop. 250.

East Orleans, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., in Orleans township (town), 1 mile E. of Orleans station, and about 1 mile from the sea.

East Orrington, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Orrington township (town), 2½ miles from Brewer Village. Pop. about 200.

East Orwell, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R. The banking point is Orwell. Pop. about 200.

East Otis, a post-hamlet of Berkshire co., Mass., in Otis township (town), 10 miles W. of Russell.

East Otisfield, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Norway.

East Otto, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in East Otto township (town), about 38 miles S. by E. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1138.

Eastover, a post-village of Richland co., S.C., 20 miles by rail ESE. of Columbia. Pop. about 70.

East Palermo, a post-village of Waldo co., Me. The banking point is Belfast. Pop. 150.

East Palermo, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y.

East Palestine, a banking post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 33 miles E. of Alliance, on the Pennsylvania R. It has tile- and pottery-works, manufactures of fire-proofing, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2493.

East Palmyra, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., in Palmyra township (town), on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 27 miles ESE. of Rochester. Pop. about 170.

East Paris, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich., 9 miles SE. of Grand Rapids.

East Park, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 1 mile E. of Hyde Park. Pop. 275.

East Parsonfield, a post-village of York co., Me., in Parsonfield township (town), about 35 miles W. of Portland. Pop. 100.

East Pascagoula, Miss. See PASCAGOULA.

East Passaic, N.J., is a part of the city of Passaic.

East Patchogue, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. See PATCHOGUE.

East Pawpaw, a village of Dekalb co., Ill., about 35 miles W. of Aurora.

East Pembroke, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. The banking point is Rockland. Pop. 300.

East Pembroke, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H.

East Pembroke, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 30 miles ENE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Batavia.

East Pendleton, a post-hamlet of Sabine parish, La.

East Penfield, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., 12 miles E. of Rochester.

East Penn, a township of Carbon co., Pa., bounded N.E. by the Lehigh River. Pop. in 1900, 1182.

East Peoria, a banking post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., 3 miles NW. of Hilton. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 899.

East Pepperell, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., 14 miles W. of Lowell.

East Peru, a banking post-town of Madison co., Iowa, 1 mile NE. of Peru. Pop. in 1900, 252.

East Peru, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me.

East Petersburg, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 5 miles N. of Lancaster, its banking point. Pop. about 600. It has manufactures of cigars, etc.

East Pharsalia, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., 44 miles SSE. of Syracuse. Pop. 150.

East Pierre, a post-village of Hughes co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

East Pierrepont, N.Y. See HANNAWAY FALLS.

East Pikeland, a township of Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River. Pop. in 1900, 706.

East Pike Run, a township of Washington co., Pa. It is bounded E. by the Monongahela River. Pop. in 1900, 2071. It has mines of coal.

East Pitcairn, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y.

East Pittsburg, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Wilmerding or Braddock. Pop. in 1900, 2883. It has extensive manufacturing and electric plants, and machine-shops.

East Pittston, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., in Pittston township (town), 14 miles SSE. of Augusta. Pop. about 300.

East Plainfield, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., in Plainfield township (town), 4½ miles S. of Lebanon.

East Plymouth, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. about 100.

East Poestenkill (poos'tęn-kĭl'), a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., in Poestenkill township (town), 12 miles E. by S. of Troy. Pop. about 100.

Eastpoint, a post-town of Fulton co., Ga., 6 miles S. of Atlanta, on the Central of Georgia and other railroads. It has oil-mills and manufactures of fertilizers, crates, hay-presses, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1315. The banking point is Atlanta.

Eastpoint, a post-village of Johnson co., Ky., 5 miles S. of Paintsville.

Eastpoint, a shipping point of Red River parish, La., on Red River, 120 miles below Shreveport. Pop. 75.

Eastpoint, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa. The banking point is Blossburg or Canton. Pop. 100.

East Point, a fishing-hamlet of Newfoundland, at the entrance to La Poile Bay, 3 miles from La Poile.

East (or **Beaton's**) **Point,** Prince Edward Island, on the eastern extremity of the island, 65 miles from Charlottetown. It has a light-house.

East Poland, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., in Poland township (town), on the Grand Trunk R., 32 miles N. of Portland. Pop. about 220.

Eastport, a city and port of entry of Washington co., Me., is on Moose Island, in Passamaquoddy Bay, about 25 miles SSE. of Calais, on the Washington County R. The island is separated from the main-land by a narrow channel, which is crossed by a bridge. The tide rises here about 25 feet and prevents the harbor from being obstructed by ice. The town is on the eastern frontier of the United States and is the head-quarters of the American sardine-canning industry. It is supported by fisheries, an extensive lumber trade, and various manufacturing industries. The harbor is defended by Fort Sullivan. Pop. in 1890, 4908; in 1900, 5311.

Eastport, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md. The banking point is Annapolis. It has a marine railway.

Eastport, a post-village of Antrim co., Mich., at the head of Torch Lake, 17 miles NE. of Traverse City. Pop. about 75.

Eastport, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., about 70 miles E. of New York. It has a manufactory of netting, etc. Pop. about 350.

East Portchester, Fairfield co., Conn. See HAWTHORNE.

East Portland, Multnomah co., Oregon, on the E. bank of the Willamette River, opposite Portland, of which it is a post-station.

East Poultney, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., in Poultney township (town), and on the Poultney River, 13 miles SW. of Rutland.

East Prairie, a banking post-village of Mississippi co., Mo., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 18 miles SW. of Bird's Point. Pop. about 200.

East Princeton, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Princeton township (town), 16 miles N. of Worcester. Pop. about 300.

East Prospect, a post-borough of York co., Pa., about 1 mile W. of the Susquehanna River and 12 miles E. of York. Pop. in 1900, 292.

East Providence, a township of Bedford co., Pa., bounded W. by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River. Pop. in 1900, 1552.

East Providence, a post-village of East Providence township (town), Providence co., R.I.

East Providence, a post-township (town) of Providence co., R.I., is separated from the city of Providence by the Seekonk or Blackstone River, and is situated along the W. bank of the river and Narragansett Bay. It has chemical-, electrical-, and wire-works, a bleachery, etc. It has a marine railway. Pop. in 1900, 12,138.

East Providence Center, a post-village of Providence co., R.I. The banking point is Providence. Pop. about 200.

East Prussia, the northeasternmost province of Prussia, enclosed by the Baltic Sea, the Russian government of Kovno, Russian Poland, and the province of West Prussia. Area, 14,283 sq. m. It nearly corresponds to the old duchy of Prussia. It is a level region, watered by the Pregel and Niemen. It contains a number of lakes, the largest of which is the Spirdingsee. Long, narrow spits of land stretch along the coast, enclosing the extensive lagoons called the Kurische Haff and Frische Haff. The province comprises the two districts of Königsberg and Gumbinnen. Capital, Königsberg. In the extreme north is the seaport of Memel. Pop. in 1900, 1,994,449.

East Putnam, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., about 28 miles NNE. of Norwich. Pop. 90.

East Putney, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., is on the Connecticut River, 3 miles N. of Putney.

East Quogue, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. The banking point is Riverhead. Pop. about 160.

East Radford, a post-village of Montgomery co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. It has roller-mills, an ice-plant, etc. The banking point is Radford.

East Randolph, a banking post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 10 miles (direct) SSW. of Little Valley. Pop. in 1900, 644.

East Randolph, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Randolph township (town), on the Second Branch of the White River, 25 miles S. of Montpelier. Pop. 100.

East Raymond, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Raymond township (town), about 24 miles NNW. of Portland. Pop. 160.

East Retford, a municipal borough of England, in Nottinghamshire, 18 miles NNW. of Newark, on the river Idle. It has a fine town-hall and a grammar-school dating from the reign of Edward VI. Pop. in 1901, 12,340.

East Richford, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River, 26 miles by rail NW. of Newport.

East Richland, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 15 miles W. of Bellaire.

East Rindge, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., about 24 miles SE. of Keene.

East Ringgold, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio. The banking point is Circleville. Pop. 200.

East River, a strait which separates Long Island from Manhattan Island and connects New York Bay with Long Island Sound. It is about 10 miles long and ½ mile wide at the narrowest part, which is between Brooklyn and the lower end of Manhattan Island. This strait is navigable by large ships. A great ledge of rock at a point called Hell Gate, which formerly produced dangerous currents and eddies, has been removed by blasting. The East River contains Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's islands. It is spanned by the two grandest suspension bridges in the world, and two more are in course of construction. An arm of the East River extending northward, called the Harlem River, cuts off Manhattan Island from the main-land.

East River, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles E. of New Haven, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

East River, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., on the East Branch of the Tioughnioga River, 5 miles by rail NE. of Cortland.

East Riverside, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., situated on the E. or right bank of the Monongahela River, 11 miles W. by N. of Uniontown.

East Rochester, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in Rochester township (town), on the Salmon River and on the Boston and Maine R., 49 miles WSW. of Portland, Me.

East Rochester, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 14 miles by rail S. of Alliance. Pop. about 200.

East Rock, a basaltic hill in the immediate vicinity of New Haven, Conn. Elevation, 360 feet.

East Rockaway, a post-village and sea-side resort of Nassau co., N.Y., 14 miles ESE. of Brooklyn. Pop. in 1900, 739. The banking point is Rockville Center.

East Rodman, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Rodman township (town), 9 miles S. of Watertown. Pop. 75.

East Rome, a town of Floyd co., Ga., in Rome township. Pop. in 1900, 671.

East Roxbury, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., 5 miles S. of Northfield station.

East Rumford, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, 40 miles NNW. of Lewiston.

East Rupert, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., in Rupert township (town), on the Pawlet River, about 28 miles SSW. of Rutland.

East Rush, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., 13 miles SE. of Montrose.

East Rutherford, a borough of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2640. See RUTHERFORD.

East Ryegate, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt.

East Saginaw, Mich., a part of the city of Saginaw.

East Saint Clair, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1150.

East Saint Cloud, a station on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs., 74 miles NW. of St. Paul, Minn., and on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Cloud. Here are fine granite-quarries.

East Saint Louis, a city of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis, Mo. It is a terminus of 18 important railroads, the trains of which here cross the river on a grand steel bridge (see ST. LOUIS). It has extensive breweries, rolling-mills, bolt- and nut-, locomotive-, malleable-iron and reduction-works, steel-foundries, glass-factories, etc., and large coaling- and coking-industries. Here are stock-yards which are among the largest in the United States (the largest mule-market) and extensive packing-houses. Pop. in 1880, 9185; in 1890, 15,169; in 1900, 29,655.

East Salem, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., on the Battenkill River, 40 miles NNE. of Albany. Pop. about 75.

East Salem, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 42 miles NW. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 200.

East Sandwich, a post-village of Sandwich township (town), Barnstable co., Mass., 60 miles SE. of Boston.

East Sandy, a post-hamlet of Venango co., Pa., on the Allegheny River and on the Allegheny Valley R., 13 miles S. of Oil City.

East Sangerville (sang'gẹr-vĭl), a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., 3 miles W. by S. of Dover. Pop. 125.

East Saugatuck (saw'gạ-tuk'), a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 21 miles N. of Grand Junction. Pop. about 100.

East Saugus, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Saugus township (town), on the sea-coast, 10 miles NNE. of Boston, on the Boston and Maine R.

East Schodack (sko-dak'), a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 12 miles SSE. of Albany. Pop. about 200.

East Schuyler (ski'lẹr), a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, 10 miles SE. of Utica. Pop. 100.

East Sebago, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Sebago township (town), 4 miles N. of East Baldwin station.

East Setauket (se-taw'ket), a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R., 50 miles E. of New York. Pop. about 650.

East Sharpsburg, a post-village of Blair co., Pa. The banking point is Hollidaysburg. Pop. 100.

East Shelby, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., about 36 miles W. of Rochester. Pop. about 190.

East Sheldon, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Vt., in Sheldon township (town), about 37 miles NE. of Burlington.

East Shoreham (shōr'ăm), a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Shoreham township (town), 9 miles E. of Ticonderoga, N.Y.

East Side, a borough of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 210.

East Sioux (soo) **Falls,** a city of Minnehaha co., S.Dak., on the Illinois Central R., 7 miles E. of Sioux Falls. Pop. in 1900, 232.

East Smethport, a post-village of McKean co., Pa.

East Smithfield, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., about 50 miles NNE. of Williamsport. Pop. about 450.

Eastsound, a post-village and summer-resort of San Juan co., Wash., on Orcas Island and on Puget Sound, 20 miles WSW. of Whatcom. Pop. about 125.

East Springfield, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H.

East Springfield, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., 32 miles SE. of Utica. Pop. about 300.

East Springfield, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 15 miles NW. of Steubenville. Pop. about 200.

East Springfield, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., about 22 miles WSW. of Erie and 3 miles from Lake Erie. Pop. about 325.

East Springport, a post-station of Jackson co., Mich.

East Steuben, a post-village of Washington co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth.

East Steuben, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 25 miles by rail N. of Utica.

East Stonegap, a post-town of Wise co., Va. The banking point is Big Stonegap. Pop. in 1900, 349.

East Stoneham (stōn'ăm), a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Stoneham township (town), about 18 miles W. of Paris.

East Stonehouse, a town of England, in Devonshire, on the Hamoaze (the estuary of the Tamar), between Plymouth and Devonport, with which places it is included in the designation of "The Three Towns." Here are a vast government victualling yard and a naval hospital. Pop. in 1901, 15,111.

East Stroudsburg, a banking post-borough of Monroe co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., 2½ miles W. of Delaware Water Gap. It has knitting-mills, tanneries, boiler-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2648.

East Sullivan, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., in Sullivan township (town), on the sea-coast, about 40 miles SE. of Bangor.

East Sullivan, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., in Sullivan township (town), 7 miles NE. of Keene.

East Sumner, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Portland and Rumford Falls R., about 52 miles N. of Portland. Pop. about 350.

East Surry, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., in Surry township (town), on an inlet of the sea, at the mouth of the Union River, 3 miles S. of Ellsworth.

East Swanton, a post-hamlet of Swanton township (town), Franklin co., Vt., 9 miles by rail N. of St. Albans.

East Swanzey, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., 3 miles from Marlboro Depot.

East Syracuse, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 5 miles from Syracuse, its banking point. It has manufactures of silver-ware. Pop. in 1900, 2509.

East Taunton, a post-village in Taunton township (town), Bristol co., Mass., on the Taunton River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 35 miles S. of Boston. It has manufactures of nails, oil-cloths, cotton yarns, etc.

East Tawas (taw'was), a banking city of Iosco co., Mich., on Saginaw or Tawas Bay, near Lake Huron, 1 mile NE. of Tawas City. It has important fishing interests, salt-works, and lumber-mills. Another industry is the preparation of evaporated vegetables. Pop. in 1900, 1736.

East Templeton, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Templeton township (town), 13 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has manufactures of metal wheels and chairs. Pop. about 570.

East Templeton, a post-village of Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River, 8 miles below Ottawa. Pop. 250.

East Texas, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 11 miles SW. of Allentown.

East Thetford, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., 15 miles NNE. of Flint.

East Thetford, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Vt., in Thetford township (town).

East Thompson, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., 53 miles by rail SW. of Boston.

East Thorndike, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., 8 miles NNW. of Belfast. Pop. about 150.

East Tilton, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Tilton township (town), on the Winnepesaukee River and on the Boston and Maine R., 21½ miles N. of Concord.

East Titusville, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., 1½ miles E. of Titusville.

East Toledo, Ohio. See TOLEDO.

East Toronto, a banking post-village of York co., Ontario, 4 miles from Toronto. Pop. in 1901, 1564.

Easttown, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1910.

East Townsend, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, 6 miles E. of Norwalk. Pop. about 200.

East Troupsburg, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., 40 miles W. of Elmira.

East Troy, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me.

East Troy, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on Sugar Creek, 3 miles SE. of Troy. Pop. 250.

East Troy, a banking post-village of Walworth co., Wis., in East Troy township (town), on Honey Creek, about 32 miles SW. of Milwaukee. It has manufactures of condensed milk. Pop. about 600. The town contains several small lakes. Pop. in 1900, 1513.

East Trumbull, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, about 45 miles ENE. of Cleveland. Pop. about 150.

East Turner, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me.

East Tyrone (ti-rōn'), Blair co., Pa. See TYRONE.

East Union, a post-village of Knox co., Me., in Union township (town), 8 miles N. of Warren. Pop. 300.

East Union, a post-hamlet of Carver co., Minn., 4½ miles SW. of Carver station.

East Union, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, about 24 miles W. of Canton. Pop. about 75.

East Union, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2553.

East Unity, a post-hamlet and resort of Sullivan co., N.H., 5 miles SW. of Newport.

Eastvale, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pa. The banking point is Beaver Falls. Pop. in 1900, 256.

East Varick, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., N.Y., on Cayuga Lake, 15 miles SE. of Geneva.

East Vassalboro, a post-village in Vassalboro township (town), Kennebec co., Me., on China Lake, about 14 miles NE. of Augusta, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

East Venice, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., 18 miles S. of Auburn. Pop. 50.

Eastview, a post-town of Hardin co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 54 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 127.

Eastview, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Tarrytown. Pop. 100.

Eastville, a banking post-town, capital of Northampton co., Va., on a narrow peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay, about 45 miles NNE. of Norfolk and 2 miles from the sea. It is on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. Pop. in 1900, 313.

East Vincent, a township of Chester co., Pa., on the Schuylkill. Pop. in 1900, 1233.

East Vineland, a hamlet of Cumberland co., N.J., 4 miles E. of Vineland.

East Virgil, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y.

East Wakefield, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H. The banking point is Wolfboro. Pop. 100.

East Wakefield Depot, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 103 miles N. of Boston.

East Waldoboro, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me.

East Wales, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me.

East Wallingford, Conn. See WALLINGFORD.

East Wallingford, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., on the Rutland R., 13 miles S. of Rutland.

East Walpole, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Walpole township (town), 7 miles S. by W. of Dedham. It has paper-mills, glue-works, etc. The banking point is Boston or Dedham.

East Wareham, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Wareham township (town), 51 miles S. by E. of Boston. Pop. about 500.

East Warren, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt., in Warren township (town), 5 miles W. of Roxbury.

East Washington, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Washington township (town), 28 miles W. of Concord.

East Washington, a borough of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1051.

East Waterboro, a post-village of York co., Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 300.

East Waterford, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. The banking point is Norway. Pop. about 125.

East Waterford, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., 16 miles SW. of Port Royal. Pop. 200.

East Weare (wair), a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., in Weare township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 10 miles SW. of Concord.

East Westmoreland, a post-hamlet of Cheshire co., N.H., 9 miles NW. of Keene.

East Weymouth (wā'mŭth), a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., 14½ miles by rail SSE. of Boston. It has manufactories of paper, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. about 3200. The banking point is Weymouth.

East Whately, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., on the Connecticut River, 26 miles by rail N. of Springfield.

East Wheatfield, a township of Indiana co., Pa., bounded S. by the Conemaugh River. Pop. in 1900, 859.

East Whiteland, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1273.

East Whitman, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass. The banking point is Whitman.

East Williamsburg forms part of the borough of Queens, New York city.

East Williamsburg, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Aultsville. Pop. 150.

East Williamson, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., about 25 miles E. of Rochester.

East Williston, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., 11 miles ENE. of Jamaica. Pop. 175.

East Wilson, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., in Wilson township (town), 32 miles N. by E. of Buffalo.

East Wilton, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Wilton township (town), on the Maine Central R., 5 miles SW. of Farmington. Pop. about 200.

East Windham (wind'am), a post-village and summer-resort of Greene co., N.Y., with fine prospects on the Catskill Mountains. The banking point is Catskill. Pop. about 100.

East Windsor (win'zor), a post-township (town) of Hartford co., Conn., about 12 miles NE. of Hartford, is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900, 3158.

East Windsor, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., 36 miles NNW. of Springfield.

East Windsor, a township of Mercer co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 894.

East Windsor, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 18 miles E. by S. of Binghamton.

East Windsor Hill, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., near the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 7 miles above Hartford. Pop. about 375.

East Winfield, Herkimer co., N.Y. See WINFIELD.

East Winn, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me.

East Winthrop, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., in Winthrop township (town), 6 miles W. of Augusta.

Eastwood, a town of England, co. and 8 miles from Nottingham. Pop. in 1901, 4815.

Eastwood, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Louisville. Pop. 100.

Eastwood, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., 11 miles by rail SW. of Saginaw.

Eastwood, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 341.

Eastwood, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ohio.

Eastwood, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 43 miles by rail W. of Hamilton. Pop. 100.

Eastwood, a post-town of South Australia, 2 miles from Adelaide. Pop. about 2000.

East Woodstock, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Woodstock township (town), 44 miles ENE. of Hartford. Pop. about 200.

East Worcester (wŏŏs'tẹr), a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 57 miles W. of Albany. It has blue-stone works, etc. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Worcester.

East Wrightstown (rits'tŏwn), a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., about 13 miles S. of Green Bay.

Eaton, ee'tọn, a county in the southwest-central part of Michigan, has an area of 566 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River, and is also drained by Thornapple and Battle creeks. Capital, Charlotte. Pop. in 1890, 32,094; in 1900, 31,668.

Eaton, a banking post-town of Weld co., Colo., 7 miles N. of Greeley, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Eaton, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., 9 miles NW. of Robinson. Pop. about 250.

Eaton, a banking post-town of Delaware co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, 11 miles by rail N. of Muncie. It has glass-, pulley- and washboard-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1567.

Eaton, a post-village of Washington co., Me., 93 miles by rail NNE. of Bangor. Pop. about 100.

Eaton, a township (town) of Carroll co., N.H. Pop. in 1900, 365.

Eaton, a post village of Madison co., N.Y., in Eaton township (town), on the Chenango River and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 24 miles N. of Norwich. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2705; of the village, about 450.

Eaton, a banking post-village, capital of Preble co., Ohio, is on Seven-Mile Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 53 miles N. by W. of Cincinnati. It has canning- and packing-industries, grist- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3155. It is in a tobacco- and grain-growing section.

Eaton, a post-township (and hamlet) of Wyoming co., Pa., about 20 miles NW. of Scranton, is bounded on the NE. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 790.

Eaton, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., on the Middle Branch of the Forked Deer River, 20 miles NE. of Dyersburg. Pop. 100.

Eaton, a township (town) of Brown co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1154.

Eaton, a township (town) of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 602.

Eaton, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., about 36 miles NE. of Fond du Lac.

Eaton Center, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., in Eaton township (town), 60 miles NE. of Concord.

Eaton Corners, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 20 miles NE. of Compton. Pop. 100.

Eaton Hall, the splendid seat of the Duke of Westminster, 3½ miles S. of Chester, England.

Eaton Rapids, a banking city of Eaton co., Mich., on the Grand River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central Rs., 18 miles SSW. of Lansing. It has woollen- and flour-mills, and manufactures of egg-cases, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2103.

Eatons, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 19 miles SE. of Parkersburg.

Eatons Crossroads, a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn.

Eaton's Neck, the E. side of the entrance to Huntington Bay, Long Island. On it is a fixed light.

Eatonton, a banking city, capital of Putnam co., Ga., on a branch of the Central of Georgia R., 72 miles SE. of Atlanta. It has cotton-mills and is a shipping point for cotton, fruit, farm- and dairy-produce. Pop. in 1900, 1823.

Eatontown, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 4 miles W. of Long Branch. Here is the Monmouth Park Race-Course. Pop. about 900.

Eatonville, a post-town of Orange co., Fla. The banking point is Orlando. Pop. in 1900, 125.

Eatonville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., 4½ miles NW. of Little Falls.

Eatonville, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. 70.

Eau Claire, o'klair', a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 620 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chippewa River and is also drained by the Eau Claire River and Otter Creek. Capital, Eau Claire. Pop. in 1890, 30,673; in 1900, 31,692.

Eau Claire, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 14½ miles SE. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 281.

Eau Claire, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., 19 miles NNE. of Butler. Pop. about 300.

Eau Claire, a town of Richland co., S.C., in Columbia township. Pop. in 1900, 714.

Eau Claire, a city and the capital of Eau Claire co., Wis., is on the Chippewa River, at the head of navigation, and at the mouth of the river of its own name, 10 miles S. by W. of Chippewa Falls and 84 miles E. of St. Paul, Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and other railroads. It has a most important lumber trade, and has numerous saw-, paper-, woollen- and linen-mills, furniture- and shoe-factories, breweries, refrigerator-works, foundries, etc. Pop. in 1890, 17,415; in 1900, 17,517.

Eau Claire River, Marathon co., Wis. See BIG EAU CLAIRE.

Eau Claire River, Wis., rises in Clark co. by two branches, called the North and South Forks, which unite in the E. part of Eau Claire co. It runs nearly westward and enters the Chippewa River at Eau Claire. The name is French, and signifies "clear water."

Eaudevie, a post-village of Christian co., Mo., 11 miles S. of Ozark.

Eau Galle, ō-gal', a small river of Wisconsin, rises in St. Croix co. and enters the Chippewa River at Durand.

Eau Galle, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., 20 miles S. by W. of Menomonee. Pop. about 100.

Eau Gallie, a post-town of Brevard co., Fla., on the Indian River, 3 miles from the sea-coast and about 300 miles S. of Jacksonville. It is on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Eau Pleine, ō plain, a township (town) of Portage co., Wis., bounded E. by the Wisconsin River. Pop. in 1900, 1086.

Eaux-Bonnes, ō bonn, a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 22 miles S. of Pau. It is romantically situated in a narrow valley close to Eaux-Chaudes. Its hot sulphur-sodium springs attract thousands of invalids annually. Their waters are exported in large quantities. Pop. in 1901, 768.

Eaux-Chaudes, ō shōd, or **Aigues-Chaudes,** aig shōd, a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, adjacent to Eaux-Bonnes. It is situated in the deep and dark valley of the Gave d'Ossau, at the foot of the Pic du Midi d'Ossau (about 9500 feet high). It is frequented for its hot sulphur springs.

Eaux-Vives. See GENEVA.

Eauze, ōz (anc. *Elusa*), a town of France, in Gers, on the Gelise, an affluent of the Garonne, 15 miles SW. of Condom. Pop. about 2000 (commune in 1901, 4012).

Ebal and **Gerizim.** See PALESTINE.

Ebbsfleet, a locality in England, co. of Kent, on the Isle of Thanet, 3½ miles WSW. of Ramsgate. Here the Anglo-Saxon conquerors are supposed to have first set foot in England.

Ebbw (eb'boo) **Vale,** a town of Monmouthshire, England, in a coal and iron region, 9 miles WSW. of Abergavenny. Pop. in 1901, 20,994.

Ebeleben, ā'bẹh-lā'bẹn, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 9 miles SW. of Sondershausen. Pop. about 2000. It has a palace of the prince.

Ebenezer, a post-station of Effingham co., Ga.

Ebenezer, a post-town of Holmes co., Miss., 10 miles S. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 110.

Ebenezer, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., 9 miles N. of Springfield.

Ebenezer, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on Buffalo Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 6 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 500. This village, with a large tract of land, was owned by a society of Germans who styled themselves "The Community of True Inspiration," who since 1855 reside at Amana, Iowa.

Ebenezer, a post-hamlet of Preble co., Ohio, 30 miles W. by N. of Dayton.

Ebenezer, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa.

Ebenezer, a post-hamlet of Florence co., S.C., 76 miles by rail E. of Columbia.

Ebenezer, a town of York co., S.C., in Ebenezer township. Pop. in 1900, 331.

Ebenezer, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn., 5 miles by rail NE. of Concord.

Ebenezer Creek, of Georgia, runs southeastward through Effingham co. and enters the Savannah River.

Ebenfurt, ā'bẹn-fōōrt', a town of Austria-Hungary, 24 miles S. of Vienna, on the Leitha. Pop. about 2200.

Ebensburg, a banking post-borough, summer-resort, and capital of Cambria co., Pa., is on an eminence 23 miles W. of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania R. It has coal-mines, woollen-mills, tanneries, and an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1574. Elevation, about 2200 feet.

Ebensee, ā'bẹn-zā, a town of Upper Austria, district of Gmunden, on the Traunsee. It has many villas and great salt-works. Pop. about 2500.

Eberbach, ā'bẹr-bāk', a town of Baden, on the Neckar, 23 miles E. of Mannheim. Pop. in 1900, 5858.

Ebergassing, ā'bẹr-gās'sing, a village of Lower Austria, 15 miles SSE. of Vienna.

Eberle, eb'er-le, a post-hamlet of Effingham co., Ill.

Eberlys Mill, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on Yellow Breeches Creek, 5 miles SW. of Harrisburg.

Ebermannstadt, ā'bẹr-mānn-stātt', a town of Bavaria, 15 miles SE. of Bamberg. Pop. about 750.

Ebern, ā'bẹrn, a town of Bavaria, on the Baunach, 45 miles NE. of Würzburg. Pop. about 1100.

Ebernburg, ā'bẹrn-bōōrg', a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the Nahe, 20 miles SW. of Mainz. Near by is a beautiful modern castle built on the site of a mediæval one.

Ebersbach, ā'bẹrs-bāk', a village of Saxony, 14 miles SE. of Bautzen, on the Bohemian frontier. It is a seat of the cotton manufacture. Pop. in 1900, 8849.

Ebersbach, a village of Württemberg, circle of the Danube, district of Göppingen. Pop. in 1900, 2442.

Ebersberg, a village of Upper Bavaria, 18 miles ESE. of Munich. Pop. about 2500.

Ebersdorf, ā'bẹrs-dorf', a small town of Germany, in the principality of Reuss of the Younger Line, 39 miles SSE. of Weimar.

Ebersdorf, a village of Saxony, 3 miles N. of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 3205.

Ebersdorf, or **Kaiser-** (kī'zẹr) **Ebersdorf,** a former village of Lower Austria, SE. of Vienna, now mainly incorporated in the capital.

Ebersheim, ā'bẹrs-hīme', a village of Alsace, 4 miles NE. of Schlettstadt. Pop. about 2000.

Eberstadt, ā'bẹr-stātt', a village of Hesse, 4 miles S. of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 5149.

Eberswalde, ā'bẹrs-vāl'dẹh, a town and health-resort of Brandenburg, Prussia, 27 miles NE. of Berlin. It has railway- and machine-shops, foundries, breweries, and manufactures of horse-shoe nails, wire, etc. It is much frequented for its waters. The town is the seat of a royal academy of forestry. Pop. in 1900, 21,614.

Ebervale, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on a branch of the Lehigh Valley R., about 20 miles S. of Wilkesbarre. Coal is mined near here.

Ebiar, a village of Egypt, NW. of Tanta, on a small arm of the Nile. Pop. in 1897, 10,327.

Ebingen, ā'bing-ẹn, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Black Forest, 10 miles ESE. of Bahlingen. It has thriving manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 9100.

Eboli, āb'o-le, a town of Italy, 16 miles ESE. of Salerno. Here is an old castle, commanding a splendid view. Pop. about 10,000; commune in 1901, 12,407.

Ebora, an ancient name of EVORA.

Eboracum, the Latin name of YORK.

Éboulemens, Quebec. See LES EBOULEMENS.

Ebreichsdorf, āb'rīks-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, 6 miles NNE. of Ebenfurt.

Ébreuil, ā'bru'y, a village of France, in Allier, 5 miles W. of Gannat, on the Sioule.

Ebro, ee'bro (Sp. pron. ā'bro; anc. *Ibe'rus*), a river in the NE. of Spain, rises in the province of Santander, 12 miles W. of Reinosa, flows generally SE., on the borders of the Basque Provinces, Old Castile, and Navarre, and through Aragon and Catalonia, past Logroño, Calahorra, Tudela, Saragossa, and Tortosa, and enters the Mediterranean in lat. 40° 42′ N., lon. 0° 50′ E. Length, about 400 miles. Its navigation is difficult, being impeded by shoals and rapids, and several canals have been cut for its improvement. The chief affluents from the N. are the Aragón, Gallego, and Segre. The largest affluent from the S. is the Jalón.

Ebstorf, ẹps'torf, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles S. of Lüneburg. Pop. about 2000.

Ebudæ Insulæ, the ancient name of the HEBRIDES.

Eburne, a village of British Columbia. The banking point is Vancouver.

Eburovices, the Latin name of ÉVREUX.

Ebus, ā'boos', or **Bos,** bōs, one of the Philippine Islands, off the NW. coast of Mindoro, with a good harbor.

Ebusus, the ancient name of IVIZA.

Eby, a post-hamlet of Warrick co., Ind., 8 miles N. of Boonville. Pop. 60.

Écaussines, ā'kōs'seen', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Senne, 13 miles NE. of Mons. Pop. of the commune, about 8000.

Ecbat'ana, the ancient capital of Media, situated a few miles S. of the parallel of 35° N., at the foot of the snow-clad Mount Orontes (Elvend). The town of Hamadan is on its site.

Ecclefechan, ẹk'k'l-fẹx'ạn, a village of Scotland, co. and 14 miles E. of Dumfries. It is the birth-place of Carlyle.

Eccles, ẹk'kls, a town of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles W. of Manchester, with many cotton-mills and country-houses of Manchester merchants. Pop. in 1901 (with suburbs), 34,369.

Ecclesall Bierlow, an industrial district of Yorkshire, England, in the outskirts of Sheffield.

Ecclesfield, a town of Yorkshire, England, 5 miles N. of Sheffield. Its chief industry is the manufacture of cutlery. Pop. of parish in 1901, 34,153.

Eccleshall, ẹk'k'ls-hāl', a small town of England, co. of Stafford, 6½ miles WNW. of Stafford.

Eccleshill, a parish of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles SE. of Blackburn.

Eccleshill, a town and parish of Yorkshire, England, NE. of Bradford.

Eccloo, a town of Belgium. See ERCLOO.

Échallens, ā'shāl'lôn' (Ger. *Tscherlits*, chẽr'lits), a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 8 miles N. by W. of Lausanne.

Échelles, Les, France. See LES ECHELLES.

Echemin, river of Canada. See ETCHEMIN.

Echinades. See CURZOLARI ISLANDS.

Echmiadzin, a town of Armenia. See ETCHMIADZIN.

Echo, a post-village of Dale co., Ala., 16 miles W. of Abbeville.

Echo, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ark.

Echo, a post-village of Harrison co., Iowa. The banking point is Magnolia. Pop. about 100.

Echo, a post-village of Rapides parish, La. Pop. 75.

Echo, a post-village of Antrim co., Mich.

Echo, a banking post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., 18 miles SE. of Granite Falls, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 334.

Echo, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. The banking point is Port Jefferson. Pop. 200.

Echo, a post-village of Umatilla co., Oregon, 25 miles by rail WNW. of Pendleton. Pop. about 100.

Echo, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., about 45 miles NE. of Pittsburg.

Echo, a post-village of Macon co., Tenn. Pop. 60.

Echo Cañon (kăn'yŏn), a ravine of remarkable grandeur in Summit co., Utah, near Echo City.

Echo City, a post-village of Summit co., Utah, 40 miles by rail SE. of Ogden, on the Union Pacific R. Coal is found near here.

Echo Lake, the name of two or more small tarns in the White Mountains region of New Hampshire, in the Franconia section and near North Conway (elevation 925 feet).

Echo Lake, in the centre of Tasmania, drained by the Dee into the Derwent.

Echo Lake, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., 2 miles from Charlotteburg station. Pop. about 400.

Echols, ek'ŏls, a county in the S. of Georgia, bordering on Florida, has an area of 365 sq. m. It is intersected by the Alapaha River and also drained by the Little Suwanee River. Capital, Statenville. Pop. in 1890, 3079; in 1900, 3209.

Echo Place, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario. The banking point is Brantford. Pop. about 250.

Echternach, ĕk'tẹr-năk', a town of Luxemburg, on the Sure, 19 miles NE. of Luxemburg. It has a venerable Benedictine abbey (partly destroyed by fire in 1896), to which is attached a fine mediæval church. Echternach is interesting on account of the picturesque procession held annually at Whitsuntide, in which thousands of persons from the surrounding country participate, and the object of which was originally to celebrate the deliverance of the district from an epidemic of St. Vitus' dance, which visited it early in the Middle Ages. The town has varied manufactures, the most prominent being that of damasks. Pop. about 3500.

Echuca, formerly **Hopwood's Ferry,** a borough of Victoria, Australia, on the navigable river Murray, is connected by railway with Melbourne, which is 156 miles S. A railway bridge, 1905 feet long, here crosses the river to Moama, a village of New South Wales. Echuca receives and ships by rail much wool, wine, and timber. Its fisheries are important. Pop. in 1901, 4075.

Écija, ā'the-hä (anc. *Astigi*), a town of Spain, province and 52 miles ENE. of Seville, on the Genil. It is substantially built and has a fine public walk near the river, ornamented with statues and fountains. Its vicinity is fertile and well cultivated, but the town is so hot as to be called the "frying-pan of Andalusia." It has manufactures of textiles and holds a prominent place in the shoe industry. Pop. in 1900, 24,372.

Eck, a post-village of Marion co., Ind. The banking point is Indianapolis. Pop. 140.

Eckartsberga, ĕk'karts-bĕr'gä, a town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles SW. of Merseburg. Near by are the ruins of a mediæval castle called Eckartsburg. Pop. about 1800.

Eckelson, a post-village of Barnes co., N.Dak., 14 miles by rail W. of Valley City. Here is Lake Eckelson, 6 miles long and 1 mile broad.

Eckernförde, ĕk'kẹrn-fŏR'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein, on an inlet of the Baltic, 10 miles ESE. of Schleswig. It has a fine harbor and a brisk trade, and its herring fishery is extensive. Pop. in 1900, 6719.

Eck'erö, one of the Åland Islands.

Eckersdorf, ĕk'kẹrs-dorf', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Breslau, circle of Neurode.

Eckert, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. The banking point is Allentown. Pop. 150.

Eckerty, a post-village of Crawford co., Ind., 49 miles by rail W. of New Albany. Pop. about 200.

Eckford, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich.

Eckford Lake, N.Y., lies among the mountains in the north-central part of Hamilton co. It is about 5 miles long.

Eckhart Mines, a mining post-village of Allegany co., Md., 9¼ miles W. of Cumberland. Pop. about 800.

Eckholm Islands, Alaska, in Sitka Sound, belong to the Alexander Archipelago.

Eckley, a post-village of Curry co., Oregon, 33 miles NNE. of Goldbeach.

Eckley, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 20 miles S. of Wilkesbarre and 5 miles NE. of Hazleton. It is mainly supported by operations in coal, which is mined here. Pop. about 1250.

Eck, Loch, lox ĕk, a lake of Scotland, co. of Argyll, between Lochs Long and Fyne. Length, 6 miles.

Eckman, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va., in a coal and iron region, about 9 miles by rail E. of Welch. Pop. about 500.

Eckmansville, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 5 miles S. of Winchester. Pop. about 300.

Eckmühl, ĕk'mül (ordinary Ger. form *Eggmühl*), a village of Lower Bavaria, 13 miles SSE. of Ratisbon, on the Great Laber. It is celebrated for a victory of the French over the Austrians, April 22, 1809, for which Davout was created Prince of Eckmühl.

Eclectic, a post-village of Elmore co., Ala. The banking point is Wetumpka. Pop. about 250.

Eclipse, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., 15 miles by rail E. by N. of Bedford.

Eclipse Islands, a cluster of small, rocky, barren islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the SW. coas of Australia.

Écluse, ā'klüz', a defile or pass in the Jura mountains of France, department of Ain, and arrondissement of Gex. It is traversed by the Rhone and dominated by the Fort de l'Ecluse.

Écommoy, ā'kom'mwä', a town of France, in Sarthe, 13 miles S. of Le Mans. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3674.

Economy, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., on the Martindale Fork of the Whitewater River, about 16 miles NW. of Richmond. Pop. about 250.

Economy, or **West Covington** (kŭv'ing-tọn), Ky., has a Franciscan institution.

Economy, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Mo., 56 miles W. of Hannibal.

Economy, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the right or E. bank of the Ohio River, and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 17 miles NW. of Pittsburg. Here is a German community, founded by George Rapp, and called Harmonists. It has brewing and distilling interests. Pop. about 500.

Economy, a township of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900, 1062.

Economy, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn., 25 miles E. of Bethel Springs.

Economy, a post-village and outport of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the Economy River where it empties into Minas Bay, 32 miles W. of Londonderry. Pop. about 400.

Ecorse, e-kors', a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit River, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 9 miles SW. of Detroit. It has large engineering works. Pop. about 500.

Ecouché, ā'koo'shā', a town of France, in Orne, 5 miles SW. of Argentan, on the Orne. Pop. about 1250.

Écouen, ā'koo-ôN', a town of France, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles N. of Paris. It has a fine castle and a church with excellent glass paintings. In the castle is a large institution for the education of daughters of army officers who have been decorated with the Legion of Honor. One of the forts in the outer fortifications of Paris is located here. Pop. about 1600.

Écourt-Saint-Quentin, ā'kooR' sâN' kôN'tâN', a small town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 14 miles SE. of Arras.

Écrins (ā'krâN'), **Barre des,** the highest summit of the Pelvoux group of the Alps. Altitude, 13,450 feet. It was first ascended in 1864 by Whymper.

Ecru, a post-village of Pontotoc co., Miss. The banking point is Pontotoc. Pop. 90.

Ecseg, ĕ'chĕg', a village of Hungary, co. of Neograd, on the Zagyva, 12 miles N. of Hatvan.

Ecska, ech'kŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontál, 4 miles SSE. of Nagy-Becskerek.

Ector, a county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 976 sq. m. It is bounded N. by mountains, which separate it from the Llano Estacado. Capital, Odessa. Pop. in 1900, 381.

Ector, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex., 5 miles by rail W. of Bonham. Pop. 200.

Ecuador, ĕk'wa-dor', Sp. pron. ā-kwä-ŧhôR' (*i.e.*, "Equator"), a republic of South America, lying under the equator. It has the republic of Colombia on the N., Peru on the S., the Pacific Ocean on the W., and Peru and Brazil on the E. The eastern section of the boundary-lines remains in dispute, and with it a section of the country that adjoins Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. Until the boundaries are definitely settled the area of the latter can only be approximated. The Galápagos Islands belong to Ecuador. The official area, exclusive of the Galápagos Islands, is 115,650 sq. m., comprised in the 16 provinces of Azuay, Bolívar, Cañar, Carchi, Chimborazo, Esmeraldas, Guayas, Imbabura, León, Loja, Manabí, Oriente, Oro, Pichincha, Los Rios, and Tunguragua. Pop., inclusive of wild Indians, estimated at 1,400,000.

Physical Features.—This republic, like the others situated along the Andes, embraces every variety of climate, having *tierras calientes*, or low and hot tracts; *tierras templadas*, or temperate regions, from 6000 to 9000 feet above the sea; *tierras frias*, or cold districts, extending from the upper limits of the preceding to the borders of the *páramos*, or cold deserts, lying between the elevation of 11,000 feet and the limits of perpetual snow; and, finally, the *nevados* or snowy heights themselves. The culminating summits in this part of the Andes are ranged close together in double file, or along the outer edges of a narrow elevated longitudinal plateau or ridge-highland, in the hollows of which is collected the chief population of the state. On the W. of this elevated tract, towards the sea, the declivities of the Cordilleras are covered with dense forests. On the E., also, impenetrable forests occupy the mid-region between the temperate heights and the vast plains below. The double range of snow-clad mountains, several of them active volcanoes, encloses a series of valleys, varying in elevation from 8800 to 14,000 feet, which together constitute what was at one time known as the longitudinal Andean valley of the republic. Among these mountains, which figure as one of the most remarkable volcanic groups on the earth, are the following, whose range in height is from 15,000 to 20,500 feet:

W. Range.	E. Range.
Cotocachi.	Cayambé, 19,200 ft.
Pichincha.	Sara-Urcu.
Corazón.	Antisana, 19,300 ft. (approx.).
Iliniza.	Cotopaxi, 19,600 ft.
Caraguairazo.	Altar, 17,700 ft.
Chimborazo, 20,500 ft.	Tunguragua.
	Sangay.
	Sincholagua.

Towards the N. limit of Ecuador, the E. and W. mountain-masses converge to form the elevated tracts known as the Páramos de los Pastos, or the "knot" of Pasto, in southern Colombia. There is a similar convergence towards the S. in the knot of Loja, and between these focal points lie the series of elevated plateau-valleys—with that of Quito on the N.—to which reference has been made. About 40 miles S. of the equator the valley of Quito is closed by the Alto de Chisinche. S. of Chisinche the ridge again opens, and the valley of Ambato extends upward of 100 miles in length, between Chimborazo and Caraguairazo on the one side and the group of Sangay on the other. It terminates on the S. at the trachytic ridge of Azuay, where the páramo attains the height of 15,000 feet. Beyond this, towards the S., the valley of Cuenca succeeds, and stretches about 30 miles to the mountains of Loja. None of the summits on the sides of this valley attain the height of perpetual snow; indeed, the highest of them probably does not exceed 11,000 feet; and beyond the valley of Cuenca, towards the Marañon, the mountains sink to an elevation of 2000 or 3000 feet. Among the mountains enumerated above, Chimborazo holds the first place. Cotopaxi, though not the highest, is the most conspicuous peak in this most remarkable region of the Andes, and seemingly the loftiest active volcano of the globe.

The cultivated land of Ecuador lies chiefly in the valleys of Quito, Ambato, and Cuenca. The average height of this tract is about 9000 feet above the sea, though at its S. extremity, at and beyond Loja, it sinks about 2000 feet. The slopes of the Andes on both sides are still covered with forest, on which the encroachments of man are scarcely perceptible. For the broad physical features of the mountains see Andes.

The mineral wealth of Ecuador is fairly extensive, quartz-gold being obtained at Zaruma, in the province of Oro, Loja, and elsewhere; placer-gold at Esmeraldas and in a number of stream-gravels; silver at Pillzhum, in Cañar, etc.; and there are extensive deposits of copper and iron. Mercury (in Cuenca) and platinum are also found, and there is considerable petroleum. The product of emeralds was at one time of much value.

The rivers are for the most part rapid torrents, quite unavailable for purposes of internal communication, and commerce derives comparatively little aid from their navigation. The rivers of the eastern water-shed, tributaries of the Amazon, have long courses, but are not generally navigable till they reach the plains beyond the limits of the settled parts of the country. The Amazon, however (here called Marañon), is navigable to Borja for large vessels, and for lighter craft to Chuchunga. Flowing into it are the Santiago, Morona, Pastaza, Tigre, Napo, Iça or Putumayo, and Caqueta or Japurá,—the last three rivers from 600 to 1000 miles in length, and all having a SE. course. Some of these waters belong in greater part to territory claimed by Peru. On the W. side of the mountains the chief rivers are the Mira, the Esmeraldas, and the Guayas, formed by the junction of the Caracol and the Daule. The last-named river affords an important commercial channel. The estuary at its mouth, being protected towards the sea by the large island of Puna, forms a secure and capacious harbor, called the Gulf of Puna. Guayaquil, one of the principal gulfs on the Pacific coast, lies partly within the republic of Ecuador.

Climate.—On the plain of Quito, 9500 feet above the sea, there reigns a perpetual spring, with a temperature so constant that even the snow-line on the surrounding mountains seems hardly to vary throughout the year. The absolute height of the snow-line is here about 15,700 feet. Rain is abundant at Quito, falling generally for a few hours in the afternoon. Farther S., in Loja, and E., in the plains, there is less rain than at Quito, while in the opposite direction, towards Barbacoas, it rains nearly every day. The country round Guayaquil is inundated to a great extent in the rainy season (July).

Fauna.—The fauna of Ecuador comprises most of the more distinctive types of South American life, including those inhabiting the hot lowland plains as well as those of the highlands and snowy tracts. Among a few of the forms may be mentioned the jaguar, puma, tapir, bear, sloth, cavy, deer, and armadillo; and among birds, the condor, numerous hummers, parrots, toucans, etc. Reptiles are abundant, and insect life is very prolific. The llama, alpaca, and guanaco are domesticated animals of transport.

Flora.—The botanical productions of this country are many and valuable, and include the cinchona or quinine-bark tree, which is still found in large forest-tracts. Extensive forests occupy the eastern lowlands, and also much of the western slopes of the mountains. In these we find a vast assemblage of the more characteristic vegetal forms of the tropical wilderness, while over much of the volcanic tracts, with porous soil, the vegetation consists largely of mimosas, agaves, cacti, and euphorbias. There are large areas of savannas (*pajonales*), of marsh tracts (*tembladeras*), and of the upland open pastures or páramos. Among the native products are numerous palms (among them the wax-palm), india-rubber, copal, dragon's blood, and many valuable kinds of timber. The potato appears to be indigenous to the land. Cacao, coffee, rice, pepper, and sugar-cane are cultivated in the low country; the plain of Quito produces cotton, maize, excellent wheat, and barley, the wheat being a characteristic product of the country. Coffee, cacao, sugar, vegetable ivory, leather, Panama hats, skins, india-rubber, cinchona, bamboos, sarsaparilla, archil, matico, etc., are leading articles of export. Cacao, grown in Los Rios and other coast-provinces, is the staple product. The production in 1902 was 21,500,000 kilos. The export of ivory-nuts was for the same year over 18,000,000 kilos. In the equable climate of Quito wheat can ripen at any time of the year, and the season of sowing it depends in the several localities on slight differences of elevation. An indigenous species of tobacco, rendered fragrant by the process of drying, is cultivated in the neighborhood of Loja. Agriculture is still in a low condition, being largely in the hands of the aboriginal race.

Industries and Commerce.—The manufacturing industries of Ecuador are chiefly of a domestic nature. The Indians are comparatively industrious, making cotton-cloth, quilts, carpets, and pottery. They are also miners, agriculturists, herdsmen, and even manufacturers. Panama hats are extensively made. On the coast they formerly carried on a profitable pearl-fishery; but this has largely been abandoned. The commerce of Ecuador is chiefly carried on through the ports of Colombia and Peru and through Guayaquil. Communication in the lowland interior is mainly effected by the water-ways, on a few of which there is a limited steamboat navigation, and which are navigated by an extensive fleet of canoes and minor craft. The single highway is that which leads off from Quito towards Guayaquil, having a length of about 125 miles. The longest line of railway is that connecting Durán (opposite Guayaquil) with Guamote, 125 miles; this is, in fact, almost the entire amount of railroad now in operation. The length of telegraph service is measured on 1240 miles.

Government.—The executive is vested in a president, who is elected by direct vote for a term of 4 years. The vice-president's term of office extends from the middle of one presidential term to the middle of the next. The legislative power is vested in a senate and a chamber of deputies (house of representatives). The senators, two from each province, are elected by a direct vote for a term of four years. The members of the lower house are elected for a term of 2 years. The provinces are administered by governors. The Galápagos Islands are under a local administration. Men of all races and complexions are in theory politically equal, but the Indians are practically excluded from any share in the government. The Roman Catholic religion is professed by the inhabitants.

Chief Towns.—The chief towns are Quito, the capital; Guayaquil, the chief port and next to Quito in population; Cuenca, Riobamba, Latacunga, Ibarra, Ambato, Loja, Puertoviejo, Esmeraldas, and Zaruma.

Population, etc.—Of the population of Ecuador the Indians, in great part speaking the Quichua or some cognate language, form more than half; the rest are negroes, mulattoes, mestizos, zambos, and whites, the last a small minority. The negroes are comparatively few, and chiefly on the coast.

The realm of the Incas extended over the mountain-region of Ecuador. The remains of royal roads or causeways and of tambos or palaces at Cayambé and on Azuay (more than 13,000 feet above the sea) attest the grandeur of design and careful execution of the works constructed by the natives. The country was conquered by Pizarro and part of it constituted the presidency of Quito under the viceroys of Peru. The defeat of the Spaniards at Pichincha in 1822 secured the liberation of the province from the Spanish yoke. It became part of the republic of Colombia, which was dissolved in 1829–30, three republics being constituted, —New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador.

Ed, a small port on the W. coast of the Red Sea, in Eritrea, just S. of lat. 14° N.

Edam, ā'dăm', an island on the N. coast of Java, 9 miles NNE. of Batavia, about 2 miles in circuit.

Edam, ā'dăm' (L. *Edamum*), a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, with a port on the Zuider Zee, 12 miles NE. of Amsterdam. It has one of the finest churches in the province. It is noted for the cheese sold at its fairs. Pop. in 1899, 6444.

Edar, a native Rajput state of Gujerat, British India.

Eday, one of the Orkney Islands, between Westray and Stronsay, 6½ miles in length.

Ed-Damer, a town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile, at the influx of the Atbara, about 15 miles by rail S. of Berber.

Eddington, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the E. bank of the Penobscot River, 5 miles above Bangor.

Eddington, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 13 miles NE. of Kensington, Philadelphia.

Eddy, a county in the SE. corner of New Mexico; area, 6613 sq. m. The Pecos River intersects the county; it provides water for irrigation. Capital, Carlsbad (formerly Eddy). Pop. in 1900, 3229.

Eddy, a county in the central part of N.Dak. Area, 648 sq. m. The Cheyenne River traverses the NE. corner, bounding the Devil's Lake Indian Reservation. Capital, New Rockford. Pop. in 1890, 1377; in 1900, 3330.

Eddy, a town of Eddy co., N.Mex. Pop. in 1900, 963.

Eddy, a village of Kay co., Okla. The banking point is Lamont.

Eddy, a post-village of Georgetown co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Eddy, a banking post-village of McLennan co., Tex., 19 miles by rail S. by W. of Waco, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. about 475.

Eddy Creek, of Kentucky, rises in Caldwell co., runs SW. and enters the Cumberland River in Lyon co.

Eddystone, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., 2 miles by rail NE. of Chester. It has foundries and calico-print works. Pop. in 1900, 776.

Eddystone Island, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, E. of Papua.

Eddystone Rocks, in the English Channel, off the coast of Cornwall, 14 miles SSW. of Plymouth Breakwater. Lat. 50° 10′ 49″ N.; lon. 4° 15′ 53″ W. Here is a recently constructed light-house, 135 feet high, whose light is visible at a distance of 18 miles. It was built to replace Smeaton's famous structure, erected in the middle of the eighteenth century.

Eddytown, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Seneca Lake, 11 miles by rail S. by E. of Penn Yan. Pop. 150.

Eddyville, a post-village of Pope co., Ill., about 50 miles NE. of Cairo. Pop. in 1900, 162.

Eddyville, a banking post-town of Mahaska and Wapello cos., Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 71 miles SE. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 1230.

Eddyville, a banking city, capital of Lyon co., Ky., on the right bank of the Cumberland River, 45 miles from its mouth, 37 miles E. of Paducah, on the Illinois Central R. It has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900, 1210.

Eddyville, a post-village of Dawson co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Sumner. Pop. in 1900, 101.

Eddyville, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 40 miles S. of Buffalo. Pop. 100.

Eddyville, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on Mahoning Creek, about 15 miles NE. of Kittanning.

Eddyville, a post-village of King co., Wash.

Ede, ā'dĕ, a commune of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 11 miles WNW. of Arnheim.

Ede, a town of western equatorial Africa, in the Yoruba country, NE. of Lagos. Pop. estimated between 25,000 and 50,000.

Edea, a colonial and mission station of Kamerun, German west-equatorial Africa, on the Sanaga River. The European population of the district was, in 1902, 40.

Edelény, ĕ'dĕ'lāñ', a town of Hungary, co. of Borsod, on the Bodva, 12 miles N. of Miskolcz. Pop. about 2000.

Edella, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. 125.

Edelman, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Bangor and Portland R. The banking point is Easton. Pop. 150.

Edelstein, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Princeville. Pop. 150.

Eden, a river of England, rising in Westmoreland, flows NW. through Cumberland into Solway Firth. Length, 65 miles.

Eden, a post-town of St. Clair co., Ala., 18 miles S. by W. of Ashville. Pop. in 1900, 177.

Eden, a post-village of Graham co., Ariz. The banking point is Safford. Pop. about 250.

Eden, a post-village of Brevard co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Cocoa. Pop. 100.

Eden, a post-village of Effingham co., Ga., near the Ogeechee River, and on the Central of Georgia R., 20 miles WNW. of Savannah. Pop. 150.

Eden, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., on Sugar Creek, 25 miles ENE. of Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

Eden, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, on Crane Creek, about 45 miles NE. of Cedar Falls.

Eden, a post-village of Butler co., Ky. The banking point is Morgantown. Pop. about 400.

Eden, a town of Martin co., Ky., 65 miles S. of Huntington, W.Va. Coal is found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 412. The name of the post-office is Inez.

Eden, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me., is the NE. part of Mount Desert Island, and is bounded on the E. by Frenchman's Bay. It presents very picturesque scenery. Pop. in 1900, 4379.

Eden, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., 13 miles by rail S. of Delmar. Pop. 75.

Eden, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., 16 miles S. by E. of Lansing. Pop. about 100.

Eden, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Eden township (town), on the Lehigh and New England R., 18½ miles S. of Buffalo. It has packing-factories for canned goods, saw-mill, and manufactures of cigars. Pop. about 900; of the town in 1900, 2368.

Eden, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., about 90 miles W. of Raleigh.

Eden, Delaware co., Ohio. See KILBOURNE.

Eden, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 23 miles by rail N. by E. of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, silks, etc. Pop. about 250.

Eden, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C., 12 miles NW. of Laurens.

Eden, a post-village of Concho co., Tex., 19 miles S. of Paintrock. Pop. 75.

Eden, a post-village of Weber co., Utah. The banking point is Ogden.

Eden, a post-township (town) of Lamoille co., Vt., about 35 miles N. of Montpelier. Its surface is mountainous. Pop. in 1900, 738.

Eden, a post-township (town) and village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., about 9 miles SE. of Fond du Lac. Pop. in 1900, 1393.

Eden, a seaport of New South Wales, on Twofold Bay, 263 miles SSW. of Sydney. Pop. 300. The harbor is large and safe.

Eden, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, 20 miles S. of Ingersoll. Pop. 250.

Edenburg, a borough of Clarion co., Pa., 15 miles by rail E. of Emlenton, and about 18 miles SE. of Oil City. Pop. in 1900, 704. The name of its post-office is Knox.

Edenburg, or **Edinburg,** a post-town of Shenandoah co., Va., near the North Fork of Shenandoah River, and on the Southern R., 36 miles SW. of Winchester. Pop. in 1900, 512.

Eden Center, New York. See EDEN.

E'dender'ry, a town of Ireland, King's co., 32½ miles W. of Dublin. Pop. about 1500.

Edenfield, a post-village of Sumter co., Fla. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. about 200.

Eden Grove, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Paisley. Pop. about 150.

Edenkoben, ā'dĕn-ko'bĕn, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 7 miles N. of Landau. Pop. in 1900, 5232. In the vicinity is the royal villa of Ludwigshöhe.

Eden Mills, a post-hamlet of Lamoille co., Vt., 10 miles NE. of Johnson station.

Eden Mills, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on a branch of the river Speed, 9 miles ENE. of Guelph. Pop. 150.

Eden Prairie, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., about 22 miles WSW. of St. Paul.

Edens Ridge, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn.

Edenton, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ky., 6 miles NW. of Richmond.

Edenton, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. Pop. 100.

Edenton, a banking post-town, formerly port of entry, and capital of Chowan co., N.C., is on an inlet or bay which opens into Albemarle Sound, about 130 miles E. by N. of Raleigh and 4 miles from the mouth of the Chowan River. It is on the Norfolk and Southern R. It has lumber interests, and shad- and herring-fisheries. Pop. in 1900, 3046.

Edenton, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, about 30 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 250.

Edenvale, a post-hamlet of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 7 miles SE. of San José.

Eden Valley, a banking post-village of Meeker and Stearns cos., Minn., 73 miles WNW. of Minneapolis, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900, 604.

Eden Valley, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 17 miles by rail S. of Buffalo.

Edenville, a town of Marshall co., Iowa, in Eden township. Pop. in 1900, 476.

Edenville, a post-village of Midland co., Mich., on the Tittabawassee River, 20 miles NW. of Midland. Pop. about 200.

Edenville, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., 3½ miles SE. of Pine Island station, which is 12 miles SW. of Goshen.

Edenville, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Eder, ā'dĕr, a river of Germany, rises in Rhenish Prussia, 42 miles NE. of Coblenz, and joins the Fulda 8 miles S. by W. of Cassel.

Edes Falls, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on the Crooked River, 33 miles NW. of Portland.

Edesheim, ā'dĕs-hīme', a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the Queich, 6 miles N. of Landau. Pop. about 2000.

Edessa. See URFA and VODENA.

Edesville, ēdz'vĭl, a post-village of Kent co., Md., 6 miles SW. of Fairlee. Pop. 200.

Edfu, ed'foo' (anc. *Apollinop'olis Mag'na;* Coptic, *Atbo*), a town of Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 50 miles SSE. of Thebes. Pop. about 6000. Here are some of the finest ruins in Egypt, including a celebrated temple constructed in the age of the Ptolemies.

Edgar, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 648 sq. m. It is drained by small affluents of the Wabash River. Capital, Paris. Pop. in 1890, 26,787; in 1900, 28,273.

Edgar, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., 10 miles by rail N. of Paris. Pop. 125.

Edgar, a banking city of Clay co., Neb., on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. and the Burlington Route, 26 miles SE. of Hastings. It has machine-shops and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1040.

Edgar, a banking post-village of Marathon co., Wis., 18 miles by rail W. by S. of Wausau. Pop. about 450.

Edgar, or **Richardson's Corners,** a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 16 miles NE. of Barrie. Pop. 100.

Ed'gard', a post-village, capital of St. John Baptist parish, La., near the Mississippi River and 35 miles by rail W. by N. of New Orleans. It has sugar-industries. Pop. about 600.

Edgar Springs, a post-village of Phelps co., Mo., 20 miles SSW. of Rolla.

Edgarton, a post-village of Allen co., Ind. The banking point is Fort Wayne. Pop. 175.

Edgarton, a post-village of Kent co., Mich. The banking point is Rockford. Pop. about 100.

Edgarton, a banking post-village of Pipestone co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 450.

Edgartown, a post-village, summer-resort, and port of entry, capital of Dukes co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. shore of Martha's Vineyard, and on the Martha's Vineyard R., 5 miles S. by E. of Cottage City. It has an excellent and safe harbor and is engaged in fishing. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1209.

Edgecliff, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa.

Edgecomb, ĕj'kŏm, a post-township (town) of Lincoln co., Me., about 2 miles SE. of Wiscasset. It is bounded on the E. by the Damariscotta River and on the W. by an inlet of the sea. Pop. in 1900, 607.

Edgecomb, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash. It has shingle-mills.

Edgecombe, ĕj'kŏm, a county in the northeast-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 515 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tar River and also drained by the Fishing River. Capital, Tarboro. Pop. in 1890, 21,113; in 1900, 26,591.

Edgecumbe (ĕj'kŭm) **Bay,** in Queensland, Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20° S.; lon. 148° 20′ E.

Edgecumbe, Cape, Alaska, is on Sitka point, the S. extremity of Kruzof Island, which is across Sitka Sound from the city of Sitka. Lat. 57° N.; lon. 135° 53′ W.

Edgecumbe, Mount, Alaska, is an extinct volcano on Kruzof Island, opposite Sitka. Altitude, 3467 feet.

Edgefield, a county of South Carolina, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 715 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Savannah River. Capital, Edgefield. Pop. in 1890, 49,259; in 1900, 25,478.

Edgefield, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio.

Edgefield, a banking post-town, capital of Edgefield co., S.C., about 60 miles WSW. of Columbia and 24 miles by rail NNW. of Aiken. It is on the Southern R. It has manufactures of cotton goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1775.

Edgefield, a post-village of Davidson co., Tenn., 10 miles N. of Nashville. Pop. 125.

Edgegrove, a post-village of Adams co., Pa. The banking point is Hanover. Pop. 150.

Edgehill, a ridge in England, co. of Warwick, 7 miles NW. of Banbury. Here was fought, in 1642, the first battle between Charles I. and the Parliamentary forces. At the foot of the hill is the Vale of Red Horse, so called from the colossal figure of a horse cut on the side of the hill.

Edgehill, a post-office of Reynolds co., Mo.

Edgehill, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 12 miles by rail N. of Philadelphia. It has quarrying-industries. Pop. about 600.

Edgehill, a post-village of King George co., Va. Pop. about 60.

Edge Island, also known as **Edge-Land,** one of the islands of Spitzbergen, in about lat. 77° 30′ N., lon. 22° 30′ E.

Edgeley, a banking post-village of Lamoure co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 109 miles SW. of Fargo. Pop. in 1900, 306.

Edgemont, a post-township of Delaware co., Pa., about 15 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 552.

Edgemont, a banking city of Fall River co., S.Dak., 29 miles SW. of Hot Springs, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900, 479.

Edgemoor, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Delaware River, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 3 miles NE. of Wilmington. It has rolling-mills and manufactures of iron bridges, roof-trusses, etc.

Edgerley, a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La. Pop. 60.

Edgerton, a banking city of Johnson co., Kan., 36 miles by rail SW. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 310.

Edgerton, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., 17 miles by rail NNE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 100.

Edgerton, a banking post-village of Pipestone co., Minn., 14 miles by rail SE. of Pipestone. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Edgerton, a banking city of Platte co., Mo., 14 miles NE. of Platte City, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 534.

Edgerton, a banking post-village of Williams co., Ohio, on the St. Joseph River, 10 miles W. by S. of Bryan, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 1043.

Edgerton, a banking city of Rock co., Wis., 25 miles SE. of Madison, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has several cigar-factories and is an important shipping point for tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 2192.

Edgett's Landing, a post-village of Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Petitcodiac River, 24 miles from Salisbury. Pop. 300.

Edgewater, a post-village of Jefferson co., Colo. The banking point is Denver. Pop. about 100.

Edgewater, a post-hamlet of Benzie co., Mich. Pop. 60.

Edgewater, a banking post-village and resort of Bergen co., N.J., on the Hudson River, 8 miles above New York. It has large chemical-, glucose- and oil-industries.

Edgewater, a former village of Richmond co., N.Y., on Staten Island and on New York Bay, adjoining Stapleton. It is a part of the city of New York.

Edgewater, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va.

Edgewater Park, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 2 miles SW. of Burlington. Pop. about 300.

Edgewood, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., about 70 miles N. of Shasta. The banking point is Yreka. It commands a fine prospect on Mount Shasta. Pop. about 100.

Edgewood, a post-town of Dekalb co., Ga., 3 miles by rail E. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 1285.

Edgewood, a banking post-town of Effingham co., Ill., 86 miles by rail SE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 412.

Edgewood, a banking post-town of Clayton and Delaware cos., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles S. of Elkader. Pop. in 1900, 565.

Edgewood, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., near Chesapeake Bay, 21 miles by rail ENE. of Baltimore.

Edgewood, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., 9 miles E. by N. of Ithaca.

Edgewood, a post-village of Pike co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Edgewood, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., on the Ulster and Delaware R. The banking point is Catskill. Pop. 150.

Edgewood, or **Edgewood Park,** a borough of Allegheny co., Pa., 7 miles by rail E. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 1139.

Edgewood, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 53 miles E. of Dallas.

Edgeworthstown, a small town of Ireland, co. and 7 miles ESE. of Longford.

Edgington, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., 4 miles from the Mississippi River and 15 miles SW. of the city of Rock Island. Pop. about 200.

Edgington, a post-hamlet of Brooke co., W.Va., 2 miles E. of Steubenville, Ohio.

Edgmoor, a post-village of Chester co., S.C. Pop. about 75.

Edgwood, Cal. See EDGEWOOD.

Edgwood, a post-hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., 27 miles by rail NE. of Philadelphia.

Edie, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. 150.

Edina, a poetical name of EDINBURGH.

Edina, a banking city, capital of Knox co., Mo., is on the South Fabius River and on the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern R., 38 miles NNE. of Macon City. It has wagon- and carriage-works, etc., and is the seat of St. Joseph's Academy. Pop. in 1900, 1605.

Edina Mills, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn. The banking point is Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 749.

Edinboro, a banking post-borough of Erie co., Pa., at the outlet of Conneauttee Lake, 18 miles S. of Erie. Pop. in 1900, 691. Here is the Northwestern State Normal School.

Edinburg, a banking post-village of Christian co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 18 miles SE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 1071.

Edinburg, a banking post-town of Johnson co., Ind., on the East Fork of the White River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles N. of Columbus. It has manufactures of flour, lumber, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1820.

Edinburg, a township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, 50 miles N. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 65.

Edinburg, a post-village of Leake co., Miss., on the Pearl River, about 60 miles NE. of Jackson. Pop. 120.

Edinburg, a post-village of Grundy co., Mo., 6 miles W. of Trenton. It is the site of Grand River Christian Union College, which was founded in 1858. Pop. in 1900, 133.

Edinburg, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., 8 miles ENE. of Trenton. Pop. 150.

Edinburg, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Sacondaga River, about 48 miles NNW. of Albany.

Edinburg, a banking post-village of Walsh co., N.Dak., 25 miles NW. of Grafton, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 286.

Edinburg, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, about 20 miles E. of Akron. Pop. 100.

Edinburg, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., 13 miles SE. of Youngstown, Ohio. Petroleum has been obtained here.

Edinburgh, ĕd'in-bŭr-rŭh, **Edinburghshire,** ĕd'in-bŭr-rŭh-shĭr, or **Midlothian,** mid-lo'THE-ăn, a county situated in the eastern part of the lowlands of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth. Area, 367 sq. m. The SE. part of the county is intersected by the Moorfoot Hills, a branch of the Lammermoors, which attain an elevation of about 2100 feet. From the SW. the Pentland range runs towards the NE., while the dioritic hills of Corstorphine extend from the Firth of Forth southward, and are represented by the elevations of the Castle Rock, Arthur's Seat, and Calton. Scald Saw, the most elevated of the Pentland range, is about 1900 feet above the sea. The principal rivers are the Water of Leith, the Esk, and the Almond. The greater part of the county belongs to the coal formation, and coal is extensively wrought. The region is chiefly agricultural, and farming is conducted on the best modern principles. Capital, Edinburgh. The county, as such, sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 488,796.

Edinburgh (L. *Edinbur'gum;* Celtic, *Duned'in*), the capital of Scotland and of Edinburghshire or Midlothian, 2 miles from the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 43 miles E. by N. of Glasgow, and 393 miles by rail NNW. of London. Lat. 55° 57′ N.; lon. 3° 11′ W. The city is situated on lofty parallel ridges, and is remarkable for the general elegance of its buildings. It is divided into an Old Town and a New Town. The former is irregular and from its situation on a steep ridge, and the effect produced by its tall houses, very picturesque. The New Town built on a gentler eminence is a remarkably handsome residence district. On the S. of the Old Town, and separated from it by a hollow, stands the remaining portion of the city.

Through the Old Town runs Canongate Street, rising gradually for almost a mile, and rendered most imposing in appearance by the lofty and quaint houses with which it is lined. Between the Old Town and the New stretches Prince's Street, presenting a magnificent view, and forming one of the finest promenades in the world. On the E. the city is overlooked by Calton Hill (349 feet), a rocky eminence commanding an extended view of the Firth of Forth; beyond the E. extremity of the town tower Salisbury Crags, a huge belt of precipitous rock. Immediately behind rises the rocky summit of Arthur's Seat (796 feet), encircled by a carriage-drive. The most remarkable public building in the Old Town is the castle, a mediæval royal residence surmounting an eminence 430 feet high. The Queen Mary portion contains the Scottish regalia. About 1 mile NE. of the castle is the famous royal palace of Holyrood, occupying the site of Holyrood Abbey. Attached to Holyrood is the old royal hunting ground now divided into Queen's Park and Arthur's Seat and open to the public.

Edinburgh contains numerous buildings of note, among the most important of which are: St. Giles' Church, dating from the fifteenth century, and recently restored; the Episcopal Cathedral of St. Mary's (1879), which is one of the largest churches built in Great Britain since the Reformation; the Parliament House, built in 1633, now used as the "Outer House" of the Supreme Courts, and containing many valuable portraits and statues; and the handsome building of Heriot's Hospital, erected in the seventeenth century, and now the seat of a technological school. Among the other edifices of interest are the house of John Knox and the finely situated buildings of the National Gallery, Royal Institution, Museum of Science and Art, National Portrait Gallery and Antiquarian Museum, and Blackford Observatory. The Gothic spire, erected in 1844 in memory of Walter Scott, and the memorial to the Prince Consort (1876) are beautiful monuments.

Edinburgh is rich in its educational institutions. The University, founded in 1582, is one of the most famous in Europe, and counts among its former students some of the most celebrated men of Britain. The present buildings, begun in 1789 from designs by the elder Adam, were completed in 1887 by the erection of a dome. There have been added also in recent years new medical buildings, a students' union, and a college-hall. The University numbers about 3000 students, many of them women; and its library contains about 200,000 volumes and 8000 MSS. There are several other large libraries in Edinburgh, among which the most important are the library of the Faculty of Advocates, containing 500,000 volumes; that of the Society of Writers to the Signet, possessing 90,000 volumes, and a fine public library, erected in 1887–89 by Andrew Carnegie, with about 150,000 volumes. The city contains a number of theological halls connected with its churches and schools. Edinburgh is remarkable for the exceptionally large funds it receives yearly by bequest from its citizens for educational purposes. That made by George Heriot in the time of Charles I. now yields £30,000 per annum. The Edinburgh Royal Infirmary is one of the best-equipped hospitals in Europe.

The principal industries of Edinburgh are brewing, printing, and publishing, with the subsidiary businesses of bookbinding, and type-founding. It is a centre of the paper trade. The port of Edinburgh is Leith. The city is the seat of a bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church and of an archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church. It sends 4 representatives to parliament.

The climate of Edinburgh is often raw. Mean average temperature of the warmest month, 58° F.; coldest month, 37°.

The name Edinburgh is supposed to be derived from Edwin, King of Northumbria, a Saxon prince, who, in the seventh century, possessed the southern part of Scotland. It was anciently written Edwinesburg or Edwinesburch. The Gaelic name Dun Edin, or Dunedin, is merely a translation of the Saxon name; while its poetical name, Edina, was introduced by George Buchanan. Edinburgh rose into importance in the twelfth century, growing up about the fortress and royal residence on Castle Rock and beside Holyrood Abbey, founded by David I., the burgh which arose around the latter being called the Canongate. The place was long considered a border stronghold. In the course of the fifteenth century, under the Stuart kings, Edinburgh became the capital of Scotland, Parliament being henceforth regularly assembled here. About 1450 walls were built for protection. The rapid growth of the city within the narrow compass of its fortifications caused the erection of dwellings of unprecedented height, built up against the steep hillsides. In 1513 Edinburgh was visited by the plague. In 1532 the College of Justice was established. The town was taken and burnt in 1554 by an English army under the Earl of Hertford, but soon recovered from the consequences of that disaster. On Dec. 3, 1557, the first Covenant was signed in the city; and during the remainder of the sixteenth century it was the scene of numerous interesting events, including many in the history of Queen Mary and in the earlier history of the Reformation, more especially in connection with John Knox, whose house (from a window of which he frequently preached) is still standing, near the top of the Canongate. On Feb. 28, 1638, the National Covenant was signed in the Greyfriars' Church-yard. After the overthrow of Charles I., the Scots having taken up arms in favor of his son, Cromwell invaded their country and took Edinburgh Castle. It remained in the possession of the English till the Restoration. In 1745 the city was taken possession of by the rebels under Prince Charles Edward Stuart. Pop. in 1801, 66,544; in 1831, 136,548; in 1891, 263,646; in 1901, 316,479 (with Leith, 395,373).

Edinburghshire, a county of Scotland. See EDINBURGH.

Edirneh, the Turkish name of ADRIANOPLE.

Edison, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ga., 12 miles WNW. of Morgan. Pop. 75.

Edison, or **Edison Park,** a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 344.

Edison, a post-village of Furnas co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Arapahoe. Pop. about 250.

Edison, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. It has concentrating-works. The banking point is Newton. Pop. about 175.

Edison, a banking post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Ohio Central Lines Rs. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Edison, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Doylestown. Pop. about 100.

Edison, a post-village of Skagit co., Wash., 11 miles NNW. of Mount Vernon. Pop. about 100.

Edisto Island, a post-village of Charleston co., S.C., is on Edisto Island, at the mouth of the Edisto River.

Edisto River, S.C., is formed by the North and South Edisto rivers, which unite at Edisto, a station in Orangeburg co. It runs southeastward and southward, intersects Colleton co., and enters the Atlantic Ocean by two channels called the North and South Edisto Inlets. The length of the stream is estimated at 150 miles, the greater portion of which is navigable.

Edith, a post-town of Archuleta co., Colo. The banking point is Durango. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Edith, a post-village of Clinch co., Ga. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. 100.

Edith, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn. Pop. about 90.

Edith, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 8 miles S. of Edenburg.

Ed'ku, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, 7 miles SSW. of Rosetta, 18 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 miles in breadth. It is separated from the Mediterranean Sea by a narrow sand-bank, on which is the village of Edku, 14 miles E. of Abukir. Pop. in 1897, 8118.

Edmeston, or **Edmeston Center,** a banking post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., about 28 miles S. of Utica, on the New York, Ontario and Western R. Pop. 500.

Edmond, a post-village of Norton co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Logan. Pop. 100.

Edmond, a banking city of Oklahoma co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 14 miles N. of Oklahoma city. It has flour- and feed-mills, etc., and is the seat of a territorial normal school. Pop. in 1900, 965.

Edmond, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. about 125.

Edmonds, a city of Snohomish co., Wash., 18 miles N. of Seattle, its banking point. Pop in 1900, 474.

Edmondson, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co., Ark., 17 miles W. by S. of Memphis.

Edmonson, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, has an area of 260 sq. m. It is intersected by the Green River and is also drained by Nolin Creek. Mammoth Cave is situated in this county, the soil of which is based on cavernous limestone. Capital, Brownsville. Pop. in 1890, 8005; in 1900, 10,080.

Edmonton, a residential town of England, co. of Middlesex, about 8 miles NE. of the centre of London. Charles Lamb is buried here. Pop. in 1901, 46,899.

Edmonton, a banking post-village, capital of Metcalfe co., Ky., about 50 miles E. of Bowling Green. Pop. about 300.

Edmonton, a banking town and outport of Alberta, Canada, on the Saskatchewan River and 180 miles N. of Calgary. Its vicinity is rich in coal and minerals (gold, silver, platinum). Pop. in 1901, 2626. Edmonton was for a short time the starting-point on the "Edmonton Route" for the Klondike. It has an important fur trade and contains a meteorological station.

Edmore, a banking post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 9 miles from Stanton. Pop. in 1900, 642.

Edmund, a post-village of Iowa co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 8 miles W. of Dodgeville. Pop. 100.

Edmunds, a county in the N. part of South Dakota. Area, 1176 sq. m. Capital, Ipswich. Pop. in 1890, 4399; in 1900, 4916.

Edmunds Store, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va.

Edmundston, Little Falls, or **Madawaska,** a banking post-village and outport of Victoria co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, opposite Madawaska, Me. Pop. about 2000.

Edna, a post-village of San Luis Obispo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is San Luis Obispo. Pop. 100.

Edna, a banking city of Labette co., Kan., 16 miles W. of Chetopa, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Edna, a banking post-village, capital of Jackson co., Tex., on the Southern Pacific R., 104 miles SW. by W. of Houston. Pop. about 600.

Edna Mills, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., 14 miles NW. of Frankfort.

Edneyville, a post-township of Henderson co., N.C., about 95 miles W. of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 1739.

Ed'olo, a town of Italy, province of Brescia, on the Oglio, in the valley of Camonica. Pop. about 1500.

Edom. See IDUMÆA.

Edom, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex., about 45 miles N. of Palestine.

Edon, a banking post-village of Williams co., Ohio, 13 miles NW. of Bryan, on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900, 740.

Edray, a post-village of Pocahontas co., W.Va., 50 miles NW. of Millboro, Va.

Edrei, a town of Syria. See DERAT.

Edremid. See ADRAMYTI.

Edsallville, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., about 15 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y.

Edson, a post-township (town) and village of Chippewa co., Wis. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1986. The village of Edson is 20 miles E. of Chippewa Falls.

Edson Corners, a post-station of Missaukee co., Mich.

Edwall, a post-village of Lincoln co., Wash., on the Great Northern R., 35 miles WSW. of Spokane. Pop. about 60.

Edward, a post-village of Beaufort co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 99.

Ed'wardesabad', formerly **Bunnu,** or **Bannu,** a town of British India, in the Northwest Frontier Province, situated in the Kuram valley, 95 miles SSW. of Peshawer. Pop. about 10,000.

Edwards, a county in the SE. part of Illinois, has an area of 232 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Bon Pas Creek, which enters the Wabash River at the SE. extremity of the county, and it is intersected by the Little Wabash River. Capital, Albion. Pop. in 1890, 9444; in 1900, 10,345.

Edwards, a county in the southwest-central part of Kansas, has an area of 600 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River. Capital, Kingsley. Pop. in 1890, 3600; in 1900, 3682.

Edwards, a county in the SW. part of Texas, is drained by small affluents of the Colorado River and of the

Rio Nueces. Area, 2408 sq. m. Capital, Rocksprings. Pop. in 1890, 1970; in 1900, 3108.

Edwards, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Peoria. Pop. about 400.

Edwards, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind. The banking point is Terre Haute. Pop. about 300.

Edwards, a post-town of Hinds co., Miss., 26 miles by rail W. of Jackson. It is in a cotton-, fruit- and vegetable-growing district. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 586.

Edwards, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 15 miles E. of Gouverneur. Pop. in 1900, 373.

Edwards, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., about 12 miles NNW. of Sheboygan.

Edwardsburg, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., on the Chicago and Grand Trunk R., 10 miles E. of Niles. Pop. about 500.

Edwardsburg, Ontario. See PORT ELGIN.

Edwards Cross Roads, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.C.

Edwardsdale, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Wilkesbarre or Kingston. It has brewing and other interests. Pop. in 1900, 5165.

Edwards Ferry, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., on the Potomac River.

Edwardsport, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., on the West Fork of the White River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 20 miles NE. of Vincennes. Pop. about 650.

Edwards River, Ill., rises in Henry co. and enters the Mississippi River 2 miles below New Boston.

Edwardstown, Quebec. See SAINT JEAN CHRYSOSTOME DE CHÂTEAUGUAY.

Edwardsville, a banking post-town, capital of Cleburne co., Ala., on the Southern R., 78 miles W. of Atlanta, Ga. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Edwardsville, a banking city and railroad centre, capital of Madison co., Ill., on Cahokia Creek, 18 miles NE. of St. Louis, Mo., and on the Toledo, St. Louis, and Kansas City and other railroads. It has carriage- and plough-factories, brick-yards, machine-shops, manufactures of sanitary and plumbers' goods, etc. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 3561; in 1900, 4157.

Edwardsville, a post-village of Floyd co., Ind., 5 miles W. of New Albany. Pop. about 100.

Edwardsville, a post-village of Wyandotte co., Kan., on the N. bank of the Kansas River and on the Union Pacific R., 13 miles W. of Kansas City. Pop. 200.

Edwardsville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 5 miles SE. of Morristown.

Edwardsville, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C., 7 miles NW. of Dobson.

Edwardsville, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio. Pop. about 100.

Edwardsville, Luzerne co., Pa. See EDWARDSDALE.

Edwin, a post-village of Stanton co., Kan., 9 miles N. of Johnson.

Edwin, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Oxford.

Edwin, a post-village of Hyde co., S.Dak., 12 miles N. by W. of Highmore.

Edwina, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ohio, is 4 miles S. by W. of Woodsfield.

Edwina, a post-hamlet of Cocke co., Tenn.

Edys Mills, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario. The banking point is Petrolia. Pop. about 150.

Eeckeren, ā'kẹr-ẹn, a town of Belgium, 4 miles N. of Antwerp. Pop. about 5000.

Eecloo, ā-klō', or **Eccloo,** ĕk-klō', a manufacturing town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 11 miles NW. of Ghent. It has manufactures of textiles and a large trade in grain. Pop. in 1900, 12,897.

Eel Brook, a post-village of Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, 12 miles from Yarmouth.

Eelde, ail'dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, province of Drenthe, 10 miles N. of Assen.

Eel River, Cal., rises in Mendocino co. and enters the Pacific Ocean 14 miles SSW. of Eureka.

Eel River, Ind., rises in Allen co. and enters the Wabash River at Logansport. Its length is about 100 miles.

Eel River, Ind., drains parts of Hendricks, Putnam, and Clay cos. and enters the West Fork of the White River about 7 miles N. of Bloomfield, after a course of nearly 120 miles.

Eel River, a post-settlement of Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on the Eel River, 5 miles by rail from Dalhousie.

Eem, aim, a river of the Netherlands, originates in numerous streamlets which rise in Gelderland and unite near Amersfoort, whence the stream flows NW. to its outlet in the Zuider Zee. It is navigable to Amersfoort.

Eersteling, air-stā'ling, a village of Zoutpansberg district, Transvaal Colony, near Marabastad, with which it has the oldest gold-mines (1871) in the colony.

Efate, e-fā'te, called also **Vate,** vā'te, or **Sandwich Island,** an island of the New Hebrides group. Lat. 18° 52' S. The principal port is Havannah harbor, a tortuous sheet of water, 7 miles long.

Efbe, ĕf'bā', an island in the Malay Archipelago, near the S. coast of Mysol, about 5 or 6 miles in length.

Efferding, ĕf'fẹr-ding', a town of Upper Austria, near the Danube, 13 miles W. of Linz. Near by are the ruins of the mediæval castle of Schaumburg. Pop. in 1900, 2077.

Effie, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn.

Effie, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W.Va.

Effingham, a parish and village of England, co. of Surrey, 3½ miles SW. of Leatherhead. It gives the title of earl to a branch of the Howard family.

Effingham, a county in the E. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of 419 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Savannah River and on the W. by the Ogeechee River. Capital, Springfield. Pop. in 1890, 5599; in 1900, 8334.

Effingham, a southeastern county of Illinois, has an area of 486 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Wabash River. Capital, Effingham. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1890, 19,358; in 1900, 20,465.

Effingham, a banking city and railroad terminus, capital of Effingham co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 99 miles ENE. of St. Louis. It has carriage- and machine-shops, tank- and canning-works, a meat-block factory, etc. It is the seat of Austin College. Pop. in 1890, 3260; in 1900, 3774.

Effingham, a banking city of Atchison co., Kan., 18 miles SW. of Atchison, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 634.

Effingham, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., about 48 miles NNE. of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Effingham, a post-village of Florence co., S.C.

Effingham Falls, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., on the Ossipee River, about 8 miles N. of Ossipee. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery. Pop. about 100.

Effington, a post-town of Roberts co., S.Dak., 13 miles NE. of Sisseton. Pop. in 1900, 36.

Effort, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 12 miles W. of Stroudsburg. Pop. about 200.

Efirds Mills, a post-station of Stanley co., N.C.

Efremov, a town of Russia. See YEFREMOV.

Ega, ā'gā, a town of Brazil. See TEFFÉ.

Egadi, a group of islands. See ÆGADES.

Egan, a banking post-village of Moody co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 34 miles N. of Sioux Falls. Pop. in 1900, 503.

Egan, a post-village of Johnson co., Tex.

Eganville, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Bonnechère River and on the Canada Atlantic and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 27 miles W. of Renfrew. Pop. in 1901, 1107.

Egba, a small kingdom of west Africa, Upper Guinea, mostly on the left bank of the Ogun River, N. of Lagos, and under treaty with the British Government at Lagos. Chief town, Abbeokuta.

Egbell, ĕg'bĕll', a town of Hungary, co. and 53 miles NW of Neutra. Pop. about 3000.

Egea (or **Ejea**) **de los Caballeros,** ā-nā'ā dā loce ka-bāl-yā'roce, a small town of Spain, 34 miles NNW. of Saragossa. Pop. in 1900, 4627.

Egedesminde, ĕg'ẹ-dẹs-min'dẹh, a district and settlement of Danish North Greenland, SE. of Godhavn, comprising numerous islands. It was named from Hans Egede, who visited it as a missionary in 1741. Pop. about 1100.

Egeln, ā'ghẹln, a town of Prussian Saxony, 16 miles SW. of Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. in 1900, 5684.

Eger, ā'ghẹr, a river of Bohemia, rises in the Fichtelgebirge, in Bavaria, and joins the Elbe 33 miles NNW. of Prague. It passes Eger, Karlsbad, and Saaz.

Eger (Bohem. *Cheb,* kĕb), a town of Bohemia, on the Eger, 92 miles W. of Prague. It is built on a steep eminence and was formerly an important fortress. The mediæval Catholic church of St. Nicholas, recently restored, is a beautiful edifice and there are other interesting and venerable ecclesiastical structures. In the town-hall Wallenstein was assassinated in 1634. The old imperial castle, which has been restored, witnessed the death of Wallenstein's friends. A handsome art-exhibition building was

opened in 1900. The manufactures include machinery, foundry products, textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 23,665. In the vicinity is Franzensbad.

Eger, a town of Hungary. See ERLAU.

Egerdir, ĕg'er-deer', a lake of Asia Minor, on the parallel of 38° N. lat., 15 miles NE. of Isbarta. It is 27 miles in length and highly picturesque.

Egeri, a lake of Switzerland. See AEGERI.

Egersund, ĕg'ẹr-soond', a town of Norway, 38 miles S. of Stavanger, on a strait which separates it from the small island of Egerö. It is the seat of an extensive fishery. Pop. in 1900, 3237.

Egg, an island of Scotland. See EIGG.

Egg, ĕgg, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles SE. of Zürich. Pop. about 2000.

Egga, a town of Nigeria, Africa, in Nupé, on the SW. bank of the Niger, 70 miles NNW. of its junction with the Benue. Lat. 8° 42′ N.; lon. 6° 30′ E. It extends for more than 2 miles along the river. Pop. about 10,000.

Eggbend, a post-hamlet of Avoyelles parish, La.

Eggenberg, ĕg'ghẹn-bĕrg', a village of Austria, in Styria, 2 miles from Gratz. It has a fine castle and is a tourist-resort. Pop. (with surroundings) about 10,000.

Eggenburg, ĕg'ghẹn-bŏŏrg', a town of Austria, at the W. foot of the Mannhartsberg, 38 miles NW. of Vienna. It has a remarkable old church. The so-called "Painted House," dating from the Reformation, is covered externally with paintings and inscriptions. Pop. in 1900, 3194.

Eggenfelden, ĕg'ghẹn-fĕl'dẹn, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Rott, 34 miles WSW. of Passau. Pop. 2600.

Eggertsville, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y. Pop. 100.

Egg Harbor, a township of Atlantic co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1863. It is bounded SE. by the Atlantic Ocean.

Egg Harbor, a post-village of Door co., Wis., in Egg Harbor township (town), on Green Bay, about 31 miles ENE. of Oconto. Pop. of the town in 1900, 882.

Egg Harbor City, a banking city and resort of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Seashore Rs., 42 miles SE. of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of cigars, carpets, cut-glass, etc., and is noted for its wines. It was founded by an association of German colonists. Pop. in 1890, 1439; in 1900, 1808.

Egg Island, N.J., in Delaware Bay, has a fixed light. Lat. 39° 10′ 24″ N.; lon. 75° 9′ W.

Eggleston, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 13 miles NW. of Red Wing.

Eggleston Springs, a post-village of Giles co., Va., about 60 miles W. of Roanoke. Pop. 75.

Eggmühl. See ECKMÜHL.

Egham, a village of England, co. of Surrey, on the S. side of the Thames, 3 miles below Windsor. Here is the Royal Holloway College for women, one of the most richly endowed institutions of its kind in the world. Adjoining it is the meadow of Runnymede, where King John held the conference which ended in the signing of Magna Charta, A.D. 1215. Pop. of the parish in 1901, 11,894.

Egin, ĕg'een', a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Euphrates, 22 miles NE. of Arabgir. It is situated in an elevated basin, enclosed by steep rocks. It has substantial houses, surrounded by gardens and orchards. Pop. estimated at between 10,000 and 20,000.

Egina. See ÆGINA.

Egisheim, ā'ghis-hīme, a village of Alsace, 2 miles W. of Colmar. Pop. 1600.

Eglantine, a post-village of Van Buren co., Ark., 40 miles NW. of Kensett station. Pop. 100.

Eglinton, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 4 miles N. of Toronto.

Eglisau, ā'gle-zŏw', a town of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles N. of Zürich, on the Rhine. Pop. 1200.

Eglon, an ancient city of Palestine, 18 miles ENE. of Gaza. It is identified with the village of Ajlan.

Eglon, a post-village of Preston co., W.Va. The banking point is Oakland, Md.

Egmond-aan-Zee, ĕg'mont ān zā, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the North Sea, 5 miles W. of Alkmaar. Pop. in 1901, 2603.

Egmondville, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 2 miles from Seaforth. It has a pottery, tannery, etc. Pop. 500.

Egmont, a beautifully symmetrical and snow-clad volcano of New Zealand, in the SW. part of North Island, 18 miles S. of New Plymouth. Elevation, 8270 feet. Lat. 39° 15′ S.; lon. 174° 13′ E.

Egmont Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the W. coast of Prince Edward Island. Lat. 46° 34′ N.

Egmont Bay, a post-village of Prince's co., Prince Edward Island. The banking point is Summerside. Pop. about 150.

Egmont, Cape, on the SE. coast of Prince Edward Island, at the entrance of Egmont Bay. Lat. 46° 28′ N.

Egmont Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in the Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago.

Egmont Island, the largest of the Santa Cruz or Queen Charlotte Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10° 53′ S.; lon. 165° 50′ E. Length, 20 miles.

Egmont (or Six) Islands, in the Indian Ocean, Chagos Archipelago.

Egmont Key, at the entrance to Tampa Bay, W. coast of Florida.

Egna, the Italian for NEUMARKT (Tyrol).

Egnach, ĕg'nāk, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau. Pop. in 1900, 2754.

Egoi Isles, Pacific Ocean. See CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Egremont, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Eden, 6 miles SE. of Whitehaven. It has ruins of a massive Norman castle. There are iron-mines near by. Pop. in 1901, 5761.

Egremont, a township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., on the New York line. Pop. in 1900, 768.

Egres, ĕ'grĕsh', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontál, on the Maros.

Égreville, ā'gh'r-veel', a small town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 17 miles SSE. of Fontainebleau.

Egripo, or **Egripos,** an island of Greece. See EUBŒA.

Egripo, or **Egripos,** a town of Greece. See CHALCIS.

Egyek, ĕd'yĕk', a village of Hungary, on the Theiss, 15 miles NW. of Nádudvár. Pop. in 1901, 4759.

Egypt (Gr. Αἴγυπτος; L. *Ægyp'tus*; Hebrew, *Mizraim*; Coptic, *Kemi*; Arab. *Misr* or *Masr*), a country at the NE. extremity of Africa, nominally forming part of the Turkish empire, but virtually constituting a dependency of England. The Egyptian sovereign pays an annual tribute to the sultan, imposes taxes in the name of the sultan, and places the sultan's name on the national coins. In all matters of internal government, as well as in international affairs, however, Egypt is independent of Turkey, the British government exercising virtual control.

Egypt occupies the valley of the Nile, and extends from the Mediterranean Sea on the north to the 22d parallel of N. lat. on the south (as fixed by the treaty of Jan. 19, 1899), a short distance north of Wadi-Halfa and the Second or Great Cataract, and between the Red Sea on the east and a line on the west which traverses the Libyan Desert, starting from Solun on the Mediterranean and terminating at the southern boundary at about lon. 28° E. Within these limits the region covers an area of nearly 300,000 sq. m., of which barely 11,000, following the course of the Nile and included in the Delta, are capable of cultivation. Egypt adjoins and politically includes the Sinaitic peninsula on the NE., from which it is partly separated by the Gulf of Suez, the Isthmus of Suez forming the connection with the Asiatic continent. The Egyptian Sudan, which extends southward from the true southern boundary of Egypt proper nearly to the equator, is administered jointly by the Egyptian and British governments. See SUDAN, EGYPTIAN.

Face of the Country.—As in ancient times Egypt is still conventionally, and to a degree geographically, divided into two parts of very unequal size,—Lower Egypt, known as Masr-el-Bahri, whose productive area is comprised mainly within the Delta region and extends southward a short distance beyond Cairo; and Upper Egypt, known as Es-Said, the region of the Nile, extending from near Cairo to the southern boundary. East and west of these productive regions are the sandy and limestone, almost waterless, tracts known respectively as the Arabian (Afro-Arabian) and Libyan deserts. The Arabian Desert, not to be confounded with the desert of the same name of the opposite continent, rises in step-like terraces to lofty plateaus, and is flanked on the immediate borders by a range of granitic and porphyritic mountains, a continuation of the mountain-system of Abyssinia, which attain elevations, as in the Jebel Gharib, Jebel Zebara, and Jebel Hammada, of 5000–6500 feet. The Libyan tract is mainly a monotonous, flat or gently undulating lowland of desert, with a general elevation of 300–400 ft., and constructed superficially of Tertiary limestones. A number of oases are included in this tract, the best known of which are the Fayum, SW. of Cairo; Barieh, about five days' journey SW. of the Fayum; Farafrah, in lat. 27° N.; Siwah (Jupiter Ammon), in the NW.; El-Dakhel, in lat. 25° 30′ N.; and El-Khargeh, in lat. 25° N., the largest of the Egyptian oases not contiguous to the Nile, having a north and south extent of about 90 miles. A number of points in this region are depressed below sea-level, as the Sittra Lake, NW. of Barieh (80 ft.), and the oasis of Siwah (100 ft.). The Birket-Kerun, N. of the Fayum, seemingly a relict of the ancient and much larger Lake Mœris, lies 130 ft. below

the level of the Mediterranean; it measures about 35 miles in length. (See MŒRIS.) The oasis or province of the Fayum, sometimes known as the "land of roses," is a region of extreme fertility, which it owes to the passage through it, in numerous ramifications, of the Bahr-Yusuf, or Joseph's Canal, a channel of the Nile which diverges from the main stream above Siut and follows an independent course for upward of 200 miles. Although enclosed by hills of the Libyan Desert, the Fayum might with propriety be considered a part of the Nile region. See FAYUM.

Upper Egypt is practically included in the narrow valley of the Nile, which expands in places to 10–15 miles, and elsewhere contracts to considerably less than 1 mile. In the passage of the river through the Jebel Selseleh, below Assuan, it is confined to a gorge measuring only 650 feet in width. The Nile is in this section of its course nowhere more than 3200 feet wide. Lower Egypt is bounded seaward by the great sand flats and reefs which constitute the outer border of the Delta, and through which the two main arms of the Nile, the Rosetta and the Damietta branches, find their way to the sea. Behind these flats, on which are situated Alexandria (in the west), Rosetta, Damietta, and Port Said (in the east), are a series of large brackish lakes or swamps,—Mariut (or Mareotis), Abukir, Edku, Burlos, and Menzaleh, the largest,—which at times receive the flood-discharges from the Nile. The length of the Delta region, measured from near Cairo to a point near Cape Burlos, is 115 miles; its east and west extent is 150 miles. Throughout nearly its entire extent it is traversed by numerous channels and canals, whose overflows, before the construction of the large regulating-works on the Nile, caused widespread destruction over the land. For the characteristics of the Suez region see SUEZ.

The extent of the Delta deposits, which represent the sedimental discharge of the Nile and almost entirely material brought down by the Blue Nile from the Abyssinian highlands, has not yet been definitely ascertained. The Nile soil averages a depth in Egypt of about 33–4′ ft., but at Kalyub, at the head of the Delta, it increases to about 50 ft.; borings made at Zagazig have failed to reach bedrock at a depth of 375 ft. The periodic overflows of the Nile are now held in control and a general level of flow maintained by the great barrage of the Nile, the largest weir in the world, located at Barrage, about 12 miles NW. of Cairo, and the great storage basin above Assuan. For the hydrographic characteristics of the Nile and Delta regions see NILE.

Climate.—The climate of Egypt is characterized by extreme dryness, and is in general healthful, and in the upper regions markedly so. An almost cloudless sky, with intense sunlight, is found for weeks or months at a time. At Cairo there is practically no rainfall (about 1½ inches), and even at Alexandria the yearly fall is only 8 inches. Showers formed in the upper air are frequently dissipated before the water reaches the earth. Cairo counts about 250 absolutely clear days during the year. The average annual temperature at Cairo is 70°, with a mean of 55° for the coldest month (January), and of 84° for the hottest month (June). The mean temperature for Lower Egypt generally is approximately that of Cairo. Alexandria, whose climate is influenced by the presence of the sea, is somewhat warmer in winter and cooler in summer than Cairo. The extremes of temperature, found in the months of January–March and June–August, are 35° (Cairo 31°) and 115°, the intense heat coming with a blowing of the SW. desert-wind, known as the Khamsin. In the further region of the Libyan Desert a temperature of several degrees below the freezing-point has been recorded, as well as an upper maximum of 122°. In Cairo the temperature rarely rises even in the hot months above 95–96°. The climate of Upper Egypt, where desert conditions prevail almost exclusively, is much more markedly torrid than in Lower Egypt, the mean winter temperature rising to 66° and a maximum not rarely to 120°. Owing to the extreme dryness of the atmosphere, by which moisture is almost entirely prevented, malaria is practically unknown, even in the region of sluggish waters and overflows. Much of Egypt has latterly been constituted into a winter- and health-resort, the country proving particularly beneficial to those suffering from asthmatic, bronchitic, and rheumatic troubles. The presence of winter cold winds to an extent interferes with the restorative qualities of those parts particularly that are located not very far from the Mediterranean (Alexandria, Cairo).

Natural Resources.—The semi-indigenous flora of Egypt is a restricted one, and necessarily partakes of the characters of the desert flora of Africa generally. The date-palm is pre-eminently the vegetable figure of the land, appearing in all the oases and in extensive groves along the banks of the Nile, even as far south as Fashoda in the Sudan. Its fruit, which ripens in August and September, is largely the sustenance of the native population. The branched dum-palm (*Hyphæne Thebaica*) also extends far to the south, where, on the Upper Nile, it grows in large forests. The commonest of the way-side trees after the palm is the *sunt* or thorn-tree of antiquity, the *Acacia Nilotica* of botanists. Other vegetal forms are the mulberry, carob or St. John's bread, tamarisk, and Christ's thorn (*Zizyphus*). Arboriculture has been extensively practised during the last half century, and the hundreds of thousands of trees that have been planted in and about the cities have largely changed the former dreary aspect of the country, and give pleasant shade where before was unobstructed sunshine. Among the introduced trees are the *lebbek* (*Albizzia Lebbek*), conspicuous by its umbrageousness, poinciana, fig, and blue-gum or eucalyptus. The papyrus and lotus, or water-lily of the Nile, are characteristic plants of the swamps and open waters.

The cultivated fruits include the grape, from which in ancient times much wine was made, pomegranate, orange, lemon, citron, mandarin, fig, almond, and many of the commoner European fruits. The oleander, rose (*Rosa Damascena*, yielding the attar of roses), geranium, carnation, poinsettia, etc., are largely cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. Egypt is still essentially an agricultural country, and, although no longer a granary with which to supply the foreign world, continues, despite the primitive means of farm-labor which it employs, to produce extensive crops of wheat, corn, barley, and durra (sorghum), the area of land under wheat cultivation comprising more than 20 per cent. of the entire cultivable area. Cotton, introduced from India in 1821, is largely grown in the Delta region, while the sugar-cane is extensively cultivated more particularly in Upper Egypt. Of the minor crops, podded fruits, and vegetables may be mentioned the Egyptian clover, lucerne, bean, pea, lentil, pumpkin, cucumber, melon, and many of the common forms of the European table vegetables. Much of the cultivated land of Egypt requires the aid of mechanical irrigation, and the numerous appliances that have been adapted to this purpose (the *sokiyeh*, large wheels turned by cattle or buffaloes, *shaduf*, the bucket well, etc.) form conspicuous objects in the landscape. The great floods of the Nile reach their maximum, with a height of water of about 40 feet, in the early part of October, shortly after which the planting of the fields begins. There are three agricultural seasons, the winter crop occupying the months from November to April (with the best growth of wheat and barley); the summer crop, the months from April to August (rice, cotton); and the autumn crop, August to October (corn, millet). The cultivation of tobacco, which was formerly an important industry, has virtually ceased.

Geology and Mineral Resources.—The mineral resources of Egypt are insignificant, and even many of the ancient mines, as those yielding emeralds in the Jebel Zebara, copper in the Jebel Fitireh, and turquoise at Maghra, in the Sinaitic peninsula, are no longer worked. The greater part of the land is constructed of Cretaceous, Tertiary (nummulitic), and Post-Tertiary limestones, which fall off gently northwestward to the Mediterranean, and of the more southern Nubian Sandstone, the age of which has not yet been definitely determined. From the syenitic barrier, which near the site of ancient Syene extends E. and W. for a distance of some 200 miles and precipitates the Nile into the wild cataract of Assuan, the ancient Egyptians obtained much of their granitic material for the construction of temples, obelisks, etc. The material for the colossal structures of Thebes is the Nubian Sandstone, which was quarried near Selseleh; that of the Pyramids and of the substantial buildings of Cairo, the nummulitic limestone. The so-highly prized green and red porphyries were obtained from the granitic range which borders the Arabian Desert on the side of the Gulf of Suez. Elevated coral reefs, of late Tertiary or Post-Tertiary age, occur on the coast of the Red Sea, as near Kosseir, at a height of 600–900 feet. The petrified forest near Cairo is one of the geological curiosities of the land.

Animal Life.—The indigenous fauna of Egypt is pre-eminently of the African type, but has in it a strong infusion of European elements and is naturally closely linked with the fauna of western Asia. It is poor in forms, and many of the species that formerly inhabited the region have been either exterminated or have withdrawn to more distant parts. The lion, which figured extensively in ancient times in lion hunts, and the leopard are now but rarely found outside of the Sudan and the Sinaitic peninsula. The hyena and jackal, and the long-eared fennec, are not uncommon. The elephant, as a wild animal, is unknown in Egypt proper, and the hippopotamus, which at one time descended into the Delta region, is no longer met with north of Dongola. Various antelopes and gazelles frequent the desert region, and the ibex and a species of

wild sheep inhabit the rocky fastnesses of the Sinaitic peninsula and the Arabian Desert. Among the birds are the Egyptian vulture, sultan bird, flamingo, ibis, and various grouse, partridges, and herons. Poisonous serpents are fairly numerous; the crocodile is now rarely met with in the Nile north of Assuan. The beasts of burden are the ass, horse, and one-humped camel or dromedary; and the buffalo is largely used in farm labor. Neither the camel nor the horse is pictured on the most ancient monuments, the former apparently having been introduced at a comparatively recent period. The rearing of goats and sheep constitutes an important source of wealth to the inhabitants.

Commerce.—Trade is facilitated by an extensive railway system, there having been, at the beginning of 1902, 1393 miles of state railway and 780 miles of agricultural roads operated by private companies. Khartum is now in direct railway communication with Cairo. The government telegraph lines extended at the close of 1901 over 2365 miles. The Suez Canal, which was opened for navigation in November, 1869, has a total length, inclusive of its lakes, of 87 miles. The gross tonnage of vessels passing through it in 1900 was 13,699,238. The Nile and the larger canals are navigated by steamers as well as by freight-boats. Egypt has a large trade with the eastern Sudan and other parts of the interior of Africa, and the slave-trade was carried on until virtually wiped out by English influence and effort. Cotton, sugar, pulse, wheat, ivory, gums, oil-seeds, and senna are exported. The value of textile materials, mainly raw cotton, exported in 1901, was £11,892,397; of cereals and vegetables, £2,649,970.

Government.—The government of Egypt is a hereditary monarchy, whose head is called the *khedive*,—*i.e.*, "lord" or "prince." In addition to khedive of Egypt, this prince styles himself lord of Nubia, the Sudan, Kordofan, and Darfur. In 1867 the title of khedive was conferred on the viceroy, Ismail Pasha, by the sultan of Turkey, and in 1873 full rights of sovereignty were granted; but the khedive pays to Turkey an annual tribute of $3,300,000. The powers of the ruler are absolute, but the public administrative functions are regulated by a council of state. The Egyptian ministry is composed of 6 members, whose departments are those of the interior, finance, justice, war, public works and public instruction, and foreign affairs. The English financial adviser, without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken, has a seat in the council of ministers, without, however, being an executive officer. Through him the English government exercises virtual control over the administration of Egypt. There are a legislative council and a general assembly, in part chosen by the people, but their functions are mainly of an advisory nature. Many of the officials, civil and military, are of foreign birth, the English predominating. An Englishman, who bears the title of *sirdar*, is at the head of the Egyptian army. Egypt is divided into provinces, styled *mudirieh* (the governor being called *mudir*). There are also several governorships for the more important cities, which have a local administration. The official language is Arabic. The capital of the country is Cairo.

Ancient Remains.—Egypt far surpasses all other countries in the architectural remains of its remote past. The dryness and equability of the climate and the wonderfully substantial and ponderous character of the ruins have alike tended to preserve them from destruction. Even Moslem superstition, which utterly destroyed nearly every Roman town in north Africa, had not the strength to do more than deface the pyramids and temples of Egypt. Among the more interesting remains are the Pyramids (especially those of Ghizeh), the Sphinx, and the temples of Thebes (Luxor, Karnak), Philæ, Denderah, and Edfu. Of even greater interest are the relics of the old Egyptian literature, recorded in hieroglyphics on walls and on papyrus rolls. The translation of these records is unfolding, in a remarkable way, not merely the national annals, but also the story of the daily life, the religious beliefs, and the philosophic speculations of a wonderful people, one of the earliest to receive anything like a true civilization. The group of mummies of the sovereigns of ancient Egypt, now in the museum of Cairo, is a contribution of the more recent exploration of the land.

Inhabitants.—The population of Egypt is heterogeneous. The old Egyptian race is represented by the Fellahs (in whom there is a great admixture of the blood of invaders and immigrants) and by the Copts. The Fellahs, who constitute the bulk of the population, are mainly agriculturists. They speak an Arabic dialect and are Mohammedans. The Copts, who are mainly townspeople, speak a language descended from the ancient Egyptian and are Christians, the great bulk of them belonging to the Coptic church. The Arabs constitute an important element in the cities. There are large numbers of Bedouins. The recent development of European civilization has called in many foreigners,—French, Italian, Greek, Maltese, English, and German. In 1897 the population (including Nubia) was 9,821,045, of which 112,526 were foreigners (38,175 Greeks). The principal towns are Cairo, with a population in 1897, of 576,400; Alexandria, 319,766 (in 1902, estimated at 310,507); Tanta, 57,289; Port Said, 42,095; and Siut or Assiut, 42,012.

History.—The period of Egyptian history covered by the inscriptions on the monuments reaches back 4000 or 5000 years before the beginning of the Christian era. The age of the Great Pyramid of Khufu (Cheops) at Ghizeh is between 5000 and 6000 years. The early seat of power was at Memphis, in Lower Egypt, which was supplanted by Thebes, in Upper Egypt. The period of the greatest power and splendor of Egypt covers about four centuries, terminating about 1250 B.C., when the so-called New Empire was under the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth dynasties. At this time Egypt was mistress of Syria and had close diplomatic relations with Assyria and Babylonia. Among the kings whose military deeds and architectural and engineering works shed lustre upon the Egypt of this period were Thothmes III., Amenhotep III., Seti I., Rameses II., and Rameses III. The country was conquered by Persia about 527 B.C. Alexander the Great conquered it in 332 B.C., and founded Alexandria, which, under the Greek dynasty of the Ptolemies, was long the greatest seat of civilization in the world. The country passed under the sway of Rome in 30 B.C. After the final division of the Roman Empire in A.D. 395 it formed part of the Byzantine Empire.

In A.D. 639–641 the Arabs effected the conquest of Egypt, which, under its Mohammedan rulers, soon became totally changed. In 1250 the government was seized by the Mamelukes (originally slaves, chiefly from the Caucasus, bred to military service), who had grown into power by the favor of Saladin. These were subdued by Selim I., the Ottoman sultan, who became master of Egypt in 1517. When, in the first half of the eighteenth century, the Ottoman empire was hard pressed by Russia and Austria, Egpyt again fell under the turbulent sway of the Mamelukes, who continued to retain the sovereign power during the French invasion in 1798. The ambitious viceroy, Mehemet Ali, treacherously exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811. He subjugated the sect of the Wahabis in Arabia, and in 1820–22 he conquered Nubia. He waged war for the possession of Syria (1831–32), which he held for a time. In a second war with the Porte, begun in 1839, he would have made himself master of Constantinople but for the intervention of the European powers. He was forced to give up Syria, but was recognized by the sultan as hereditary, though tributary, ruler of Egypt. Subsequent events have been the construction of the Suez Canal, the conferring of the regal distinction upon the Egyptian ruler (Ismail Pasha being named Khedive in 1867), the wars of conquest in the upper Nile valley and the Sudan, the deposition of the Khedive Ismail in 1879 and the appointment of his son, Tewfik Pasha, as his successor, the Anglo-French control (1879–83), the rebellion of Arabi Pasha (1882), the English armed intervention and the overthrow of Arabi, the installation of a British control of the finances, bringing in its train the permanent military occupation of the country by the British, the revolt of the Mahdists in the Sudan, and the re-establishment of Egyptian sway in that region through the British arms in 1898. The present khedive, Abbas Hilmi, ascended the throne in 1892.

Egypt, a post-village of Effingham co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 40 miles NW. of Savannah.

Egypt, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., 2 miles N. of Scituate. Pop. 200.

Egypt, a post-village of Chickasaw co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 76 miles S. of Corinth. Pop. about 100.

Egypt, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., 14 miles SE. of Rochester. Pop. 250.

Egypt, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 2 miles by rail W. of Coplay. It has manufactures of cement, etc. Pop. about 850.

Egypt, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Wash.

Egypt, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W.Va.

Egyptian Sudan. See SUDAN, EGYPTIAN.

Egypt Mills, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 9 miles N. of Cape Girardeau.

Egypt Mills, a post-hamlet and resort of Pike co., Pa.

Ehen, ē'hăn, called also **Eken,** a river of England, co. of Cumberland, flows through the Ennerdale, past Egremont, and thence S. to the Irish Sea.

Ehime, one of the four official districts of the island of Shikoku, Japan.

Ehingen, ā'ing-ĕn, a town of Württemberg, 15 miles SW. of Ulm. Pop. in 1900, 4734.

Eholt, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Greenwood, 15 miles distant.

Ehrang, ā'rȧng, a town of Prussia, Rhine province, 4 miles NE. of Treves, near the confluence of the Kyll with the Moselle. Pop. in 1900, 2960.

Ehren, a post-village of Pasco co., Fla. The banking point is St. Petersburg. Pop. about 100.

Ehrenberg, air'ẹn-bĕRG', a village of Bohemia, 25 miles NE. of Leitmeritz and near Schluckenau. Pop. in 1900, 3201; of the commune, 4715.

Ehrenberg, a post-village of Yuma co., Ariz., on the Colorado River, 130 miles above Yuma.

Ehrenbreitstein, air'ẹn-brīt'stīne, a town of Rhenish Prussia, immediately opposite Coblenz. It is situated at the foot of a rocky hill, nearly 400 feet in elevation, which commands extensive views of the Rhine and is crowned by a great fortress whose defences are supplemented by other works in the vicinity. The old fortress of Ehrenbreitstein was demolished by the French after the peace of Lunéville, and the new one was constructed immediately after the close of the Napoleonic wars. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5303.

Ehrenfeld, air'ẹn-fĕlt', a former town of Prussia, now incorporated with Cologne.

Ehrenfeld, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. The banking point is Johnstown.

Ehrenfels, air'ẹn-fels', a ruined castle on the Rhine, in the Prussian district of Wiesbaden, between Rüdesheim and Assmannshausen.

Ehrenfriedersdorf, air'ẹn-free'dẹrs-dORF', a town of Saxony, on the slope of the Sanberg, 1500 feet above the sea, 44 miles SW. of Dresden. Near by are the picturesque granite masses of the Greifenstein. Pop. in 1900, 4661.

Ehrhardt, a post-town of Bamberg co., S.C. The banking point is Bamberg or Walterboro. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Ehrmandale, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind. The banking point is Terre Haute. Pop. about 350.

Éibar, ā'e-BAR, a town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, district of Vergara. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6583.

Eibau, ī'bŏw, or **Alt-Eibau,** a village of Saxony, 11 miles NW. of Zittau, near the Bohemian frontier. Pop. in 1900, 4665. Closely adjoining is the village of NEU-EIBAU.

Eibelstadt, ī'bẹl-stȧtt', a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 5 miles SE. of Würzburg. Pop. in 1900, 1159.

Eibenschitz, ī'bẹn-shits', a town of Moravia, on the Iglawa, 12 miles SW. of Brünn. Pop. in 1900, 4671.

Eibenstock, ī'bẹn-stock', a town of Saxony, 16 miles SSE. of Zwickau. It has manufactures of embroidery and lace. Pop. in 1900, 7468.

Eibiswald, ī'bīs-ŵȧlt', a town of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, 24 miles WNW. of Marburg. Pop. about 1000.

Eich, īK, a village of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, 1½ miles from the city of Luxemburg. It has iron-works. Pop. of the commune, about 6000.

Eichsfeld, īKs'fĕlt, a district of Prussia, in the provinces of Hanover and Saxony, containing outliers of the Thuringian Forest and watered in part by the Unstrut, Leine, and Wipper.

Eichstätt, or **Eichstädt,** īK'stĕtt, a town of Bavaria, 42 miles WSW. of Ratisbon, on the Altmühl. It became the seat of a bishopric as early as the eighth century. Its bishops were prominent among the ecclesiastical princes of the old German Empire, and their various residences are among the objects of interest in and about the quaint old town. Eichstätt has a venerable cathedral and other noteworthy churches, an old town-hall, and some beautiful fountains. The old principality of Eichstätt was secularized in 1802, but the bishopric was revived not long after. There is an episcopal lyceum, and there are two extensive libraries. Pop. in 1900, 7703.

Eichstetten, īK'stĕt-tẹn, a town of Baden, on the Dreisam, 8 miles NW. of Freiburg. Pop. about 2500.

Eichwald, īK'ŵȧlt, a village and health-resort of Bohemia, district of Teplitz, at the foot of the Erzgebirge. Pop. about 4500.

Eickel, ī'kẹl, a coal-mining village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arensberg, circle of Gelsenkirchen. Pop. in 1900, 16,770.

Eider, ī'dẹr (L. *Eidera*), a river of Germany, rises in Holstein, 8 miles S. of Kiel, and flows generally W. to the North Sea, past Rendsburg and Friedrichstadt, forming, with the canal of the same name which continues it, the boundary between Schleswig and Holstein. Length, about 110 miles, for most of which it is navigable. The means of communication which the Eider and the Eider Canal formerly afforded between the Baltic and the North Sea has been supplanted by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. The tides are felt as far as Rendsburg.

Eiderstedt, ī'dẹr-stĕtt', a peninsula of Prussia, on the W. coast of Schleswig, extending into the North Sea on the N. side of the estuary of the Eider. It is low, and is protected from the sea by dikes and lines of sand-dunes. The chief town is Tönning.

Eidsvold, īds'vold, a parish of Norway, 32 miles NNE. of Christiania, on the Vermen-Elf. It has iron-forges, and was the seat of the National Assembly of 1814.

Eidsvold, īds'vold, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Wis., 32 miles N. by W. of Neillsville.

Eierland, Netherlands. See EIJERLAND.

Eifel, ī'fẹl, a range of low mountains in Rhenish Prussia, connected W. with the East Ardennes, and trending E. by S. towards the Rhine, chiefly between the rivers Ahr and Nette. They are sometimes divided into Hohe-Eifel ("high Eifel"), Vorder Eifel ("hither Eifel"), and Schnee-Eifel ("snowy Eifel"). Their highest summit is about 2500 feet above sea-level. The Vorder Eifel is sometimes known as the "volcanic Eifel," from the numerous evidences of past volcanic activity (lava-masses, scoriæ, *Maare* or crater-lakes) which it presents.

Eiger, ī'gher, a mountain of Switzerland, Bernese Oberland, adjoining the Mönch, and about 4 miles NNE. of the Jungfrau. Elevation, 13,040 feet. It was first ascended by Barrington in 1858. The Eiger Glacier is now reached by the new Jungfrau railway.

Eigg (eeg) or **Egg Island,** one of the Hebrides of Scotland, co. of Inverness, 12 miles W. of Arisaig. Here are some remarkable basaltic cliffs, which in the Scuir of Eigg rise to 1270 feet. Pop. about 250.

Eighteen Mile, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., S.C.

Eight Mile, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mo.

Eightyeight, a post-hamlet of Barren co., Ky., 12 miles SE. of Glasgow. Pop. 50.

Eightyfour, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa.

Eijerland, or **Eierland,** ī'ẹr-lȧnt' ("egg-land"), a former island of the Netherlands, now forming the N. part (about two-fifths) of the island of Texel. It receives its name from the number of sea-fowls' eggs found upon it.

Eilau. See EYLAU and DEUTSCH-EYLAU.

Eilbeck, a former city of Germany, incorporated in 1894 with Hamburg. Pop. in 1895, 24,611.

Eildon (eel'dọn) **Hills,** three conical peaks of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh. Tradition relates that these hills were originally one mountain, cloven into three parts by the power of the wizard Michael Scott. Elevation of the highest summit, 1385 feet.

Eilenburg, ī'lẹn-bŏŏRG', a town of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles by rail NE. of Leipsic, on an island in the Mulde. It has varied manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 15,147.

Eilendorf, ī'lẹn-dORF', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has mines of calamine and lead. Pop. in 1900, 7049.

Eil, Loch, lOK eel, a salt-water lake of Scotland, forming the upper part of Loch Linnhe, on the borders of the cos. of Argyll and Inverness.

Eilsen, īl'sẹn, a village of Germany, in Schaumburg-Lippe, 2 miles ESE. of Bückeburg, on the Aue, at the base of the Harrlberg. It is frequented for its mineral baths.

Eimbeck, a town of Prussia. See EINBECK.

Eimeo, ī'me-o, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, NW. of Tahiti. Lat. 17° 30′ S.; lon. 150° W. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Eims'büttel, a former city of Germany, united in 1894 with Hamburg. Pop. in 1895, 52,189.

Einbeck, īn'bĕk, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Ilm, 39 miles SE. of Hanover. Pop. in 1900, 7914.

Eindhoven, īnd'ho'vẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Dommel, 19 miles SE. of Bois-le-Duc. It has manufactures of textiles, etc., and an active trade. Pop. in 1899, 4930.

Einsiedel, īn'zee'dẹl (Hun. *Szepes-Remete*), a village of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Göllnitz, 114 miles NE. of Budapest. It has mines of iron and copper.

Einsiedeln, īn'zee'dẹln, a town of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles ENE. of Schwyz. It comprises many inns and houses for the reception of pilgrims, and owes its origin to a famous Benedictine abbey, situated about 3000 feet above the place, supposed to have been founded in the ninth century, which has spacious apartments, a library with 40,000 volumes, a museum of paintings and Roman antiquities, and a marble chapel with an image of the Virgin, which annually attracts on an average 150,000 pilgrims, the great mass of whom come on Sept. 14. Its rich treasury was despoiled by the French in 1798. The town has a large trade in prayer-books, rosaries, crucifixes, etc. The reformer Zwingli was curate of Einsiedeln. Pop. in 1900, 8551.

Einville, ăN'veel', a small town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 4½ miles N. of Lunéville.

Eipel, ī'pęl (Hun. *Ipoly*), a river of Hungary, which joins the Danube from the left, between Gran and Waitzen, after a tortuous course of about 125 miles.

Eipel (Bohem. *Upice*), a town of Bohemia, district of Trautenau, on the Aupa, an affluent of the Elbe. Pop. in 1900, 4819.

Eisack, ī'zȧk, a river of Tyrol, rises near Mount Brenner and flows into the Adige.

Eisenach, ī'zęn-ȧĸ', a town of Germany, grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, capital of the former principality of Eisenach, situated near the NW. end of the Thuringian Forest, on the Hörsel, at the foot of the Wartburg, 44 miles W. of Weimar. It has many interesting edifices, such as the old St. Nicholas' church, the former ducal palace, the town-hall, and the modern theatre. There are fine public monuments, among which are statues of Luther and Sebastian Bach, the latter of whom was born here. The grand-ducal gymnasium is the successor to an old Latin school, of which Luther was for a time a pupil. Among the varied industries of Eisenach are the manufacture of dyes, chemicals, antique pottery, and bricks, tanning, spinning, and weaving. The most interesting object in the vicinity is the castle of Wartburg, once the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia, in which Luther passed ten months of durance, 1521–22, under the friendly arrest of the Elector of Saxony. Pop. in 1890, 21,399; in 1900, 31,442.

Eisenberg, ī'zęn-bĕrg', a town of central Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, 24 miles WSW. of Altenburg. It has a ducal castle. There are manufactures of woollen stuffs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8764.

Eisenburg, ī'zęn-bŏŏrg' (Hun. *Vas*, vŏsh), a county of Hungary, bounded W. by Styria and NW. by Lower Austria. Capital, Szombathely (Ger. *Stein-am-Anger*).

Eisenburg (Hun. *Vasvár*, vŏsh'vȧr'), a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, 27 miles SE. of Güns. Pop. about 3000.

Eisendorf, ī'zęn-dorf', a village of Bohemia, 38 miles W. by S. of Pilsen, near the Bavarian frontier.

Eisenerz, ī'zęn-ĕrts', a town of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, 19 miles WNW. of Bruck, at the foot of the Erzberg or Iron Mountain. It is celebrated for its iron, whose rich deposits appear to have been worked even before the occupation of the country by the Romans. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6494.

Eisenstadt, ī'zęn-stȧtt' (Hun. *Kis-Márton*, kish'-mȧr'-ton'), a town of Hungary, 12 miles NNW. of Ödenburg, near the W. bank of Lake Neusiedl. It contains the magnificent palace of Prince Esterházy. Its beautiful park contains immense hot-houses full of exotic plants. Haydn, the composer, was chapel-master of Prince Esterházy at Eisenstadt and is buried here. Pop. about 2000.

Eiserfeld, ī'zer-felt', a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Siegen. Pop. in 1900, 4868, largely engaged in the iron-industry.

Eisfeld, īce'fĕlt, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 23 miles ESE. of Meiningen, in an extensive valley. It is divided by the river into the old and the new town. Pop. in 1900, 4116.

Eisgrub, īce'grŏŏp, a town of Moravia, 29 miles SSE. of Brünn, on the Thaya. Pop. about 2000.

Eisleben, īce'lā'bęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles W. of Halle. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Luther. The house in which the Reformer was born survives in part (rebuilt after a fire in 1689 and now used as a school for orphan children) and the one in which he died has been preserved. There are two interesting churches. The mining and smelting of copper and silver are carried on here. Pop. in 1900, 23,900.

Eisthaler Spitze, īs'tā'lęr spit'sęh, a summit of the High Tátra (Carpathians) of Hungary. Height, 8623 feet.

Eitorf, ī'torf', a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Cologne, on the river Sieg. Pop. in 1900, 6806.

Eitzen, īt'zęn, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., 10 miles WNW. of New Albin, Iowa.

Ejutla, ā-hoot'lā, a town of Mexico, state and 35 miles S. of Oaxaca. Pop. in 1895, 5200.

Ekalaka, a post-village of Custer co., Mont. The banking point is Miles City. Pop. about 150.

Ekaterina Harbor, Russia. See Yekaterina.

Ekaterinburg. See Yekaterinburg.

Ekaterinodar. See Yekaterinodar.

Ekaterinograd. See Yekaterinograd.

Ekaterinoslav. See Yekaterinoslav.

Eken, a river of England. See Ehen.

Ekenäs, ĕk'ęh-nȧce', a seaport of Finland, län of Nyland, on the N. side of the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. Pop. about 2000.

Ekersund, a town of Norway. See Egersund.

Ekhmym, Egypt. See Akhmym.

Ekin, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., about 8 miles SW. of Tipton. Pop. about 100.

Eklo, a post-village of Somerset co., Md. The banking point is Cookeysville. Pop. about 100.

Ekonk, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., is on a high hill, about 15 miles NE. of Norwich. Pop. 80.

Ekron, an ancient town of Philistia, identified with the village of Akir, 23 miles WNW. of Jerusalem.

Ekron, a post-village of Meade co., Ky. The banking point is Brandenburg. Pop. about 150.

Eksjö, ĕk'shö, a town of Sweden, län of Jönköping, 160 miles SW. of Stockholm. Pop. in 1899, 3692.

El-Aasi, a river of Syria. See Orontes.

El-Abiad, a river of Africa. See Bahr-el-Abiad.

Elabuga, a district and town of Russia, government and 210 miles SE. of Vyatka, on the river Kama.

El-Aghuat, Algeria. See Laghouat.

El Altar, Mexico. See Altar.

Elam, in ancient geography, a country embracing the lowlands E. of the lower course of the Tigris, together with the highlands to the N. and E. The southern part of the region was the classical Susiana (the country around Susa), corresponding in part to the modern Khuzistan. To this portion the Greeks gave the name of Elymais, which came to designate the tract immediately N. of the head of the Persian Gulf. The rulers of Elam figure in the Babylonian and Assyrian annals.

Elam, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., 1 mile S. of Brandywine Summit.

Elamsville, a post-hamlet of Patrick co., Va., 41 miles S. of Christiansburg.

Elamville, a post-village of Barbour co., Ala. The banking point is Ozark or Clayton. Pop. about 100.

Eland, or **Eland Junction,** a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., 20 miles by rail S. of Antigo.

Elandsfontein Junction, in the Transvaal colony, 36 miles S. of Pretoria.

Elandslaagte, a settlement in Natal, South Africa, 1 hour's distance from Ladysmith. It was the scene of an important engagement between the Boers and the British in 1899.

El-Araish, ĕl ȧ'rīsh', or **Al-Araish,** ăl ȧ'rīsh' ("the garden of pleasure"), improperly **Larache** and **Carache,** a fortified seaport town of Morocco, on a declivity near the mouth of the Wad el-Khus, 40 miles SSW. of Tangier. Lat. 35° 13′ N.; lon. 6° 9′ W. Pop. about 5000. It has a castle, a handsome mosque, a large market-place, and a dock-yard. The port receives only small vessels and trades in grain, fruit, pulse, cork, and wool. Cyclopean ramparts, considered to be of Roman and Phœnician construction, and various megalithic monuments are found in the vicinity.

El-Arish, ĕl ȧ-reesh', a fortified town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Wady-el-Arish (or "River of Egypt"), near the boundary of Egypt and Palestine. It occupies the site of the ancient Rhinocolura. It has about a quarter of a square mile of cultivable land. Pop. in 1897, 16,991.

El-Arouch, ĕl ȧ'roosh', a village of Algeria, 20 miles by rail S. of Philippeville.

El-Aruat, or **El-Aghuat.** See Laghouat.

Elassona, a small town of European Turkey, in the vilayet of Monastir, on the W. slope of Mt. Olympus. It occupies the site and preserves the name of the town of Oloosson, in Thessaly, mentioned in the Iliad.

Elate'a, an important town of ancient Phocis, near the river Cephisus. It commanded the chief route from northern into central Greece. The village of Drachmani is near its site. The old walls may still be traced.

Elath, an ancient city at the southern extremity of Edom, situated where the town of Akabah now stands. In the Middle Ages it figured under the name of Ailah.

El-Azariyeh, a village of Palestine. See Bethany.

Elba, ĕl'bę (Fr. *Elbe*, ĕlb; anc. *Il'va* and *Æthal'ia*), an island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, belonging to the Tuscan province of Leghorn (Livorno). It is separated from the main-land by the channel of Piombino, about 5 miles broad in its narrowest part. It is of a triangular form and is deeply indented by 7 gulfs, which form several good ports, the best of which is that of Porto Ferrajo, the capital. Length, 17½ miles. Area, about 85 sq. m. The island is mountainous, the highest point being about 3340 feet above the sea. The climate is temperate and healthy, and excellent wine and fruit are produced, but agriculture is neglected. The tunny- and anchovy-fisheries are carried on. The island has remarkably rich deposits of iron. By the treaty of Paris, in 1814, Elba was erected into a sovereignty for Napoleon, and it was his residence from May 3, 1814, to Feb. 26, 1815. Pop. in 1901, 24,213.

Elba, a banking post-town, capital of Coffee co., Ala., on the Pea River and on the Southwestern Alabama R., 30 miles S. of Troy. Pop. in 1900, 635.

Elba, a post-village of Cassia co., Idaho, 10 miles S. of Albion. Pop. 200.

Elba, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ill., about 15 miles NW. of Shawneetown.

Elba, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 7 miles W. of Lapeer. Pop. about 100.

Elba, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on the Minneiska River, about 22 miles W. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Elba, a banking post-village of Howard co., Neb., 13 miles by rail N. by W. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 257.

Elba, formerly **Pine Hill,** a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Batavia and 30 miles by rail WSW. of Rochester. Pop. in 1900, 395.

Elba, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 22 miles N. of Marietta. Coal and oil are found in the vicinity. Pop. about 120.

Elba, or **Franklin Junction,** a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 10 miles by rail N. of Chatham. Pop. about 300.

El Banco, a town of Colombia, in the department of Magdalena, on the Magdalena River. Pop. 3000.

Elbassan, ĕl-bȧs'sȧn', a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 64 miles SE. of Scutari. It has numerous mosques and is the seat of a Greek bishop. There are manufactures of metal wares. The town is the capital of a sanjak in the vilayet of Monastir. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

Elbaville, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., in the valley of the Yadkin River, 15 miles NW. of Lexington.

Elbe, ĕlb (Ger. pron. ĕl'bĕh; anc. *Al'bis;* Bohem. *Labe,* lȧ'bĕh), one of the chief rivers of Germany, rises in the Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains), Bohemia, from 30 springs, the southernmost of which, the Elbbrunnen, is situated at an elevation of 4500 feet above the sea. After leaving Bohemia it flows generally NW., waters Saxony and Prussia, and enters the German Ocean near the port of Cuxhaven, its estuary being between Hanover and Holstein. Length, about 700 miles. Its chief affluents are the Moldau, Eger, Mulde, Saale, and Havel (which receives the Spree). It is navigable by small steamboats from the confluence of the Moldau, in Bohemia. It is 14 miles wide at its mouth, and ocean vessels can ascend with the tide to Hamburg, but its estuary is encumbered by sand-banks. It is connected by canals with the Oder and the Trave. The new Elbe-Trave Canal, replacing one of the oldest German canals, and uniting Lübeck with Lauenburg, was opened in June, 1900. The principal cities on the banks of the Elbe are Dresden, Torgau, Wittenberg, Magdeburg, and Hamburg. Above Dresden the river flows through what is known as the Saxon Switzerland, where the rocky cliffs tower in fantastically castellated shapes.

Elbee, a post-station of Burleson co., Tex.

El'bekos'teletz, a town of Bohemia, in the district of Karolinenthal, on the Elbe. Pop. about 2500.

Elberfeld, ĕl'bẹr-fĕlt', a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wupper, 16 miles E. of Düsseldorf. Portions of the inner town are irregular, but as the population of the place has octupled since the beginning of the nineteenth century, it presents in the main a modern appearance. It has handsome villa quarters, fine public buildings of recent construction, and monument to the military worthies of new Germany. It adjoins Barmen on the E., and the two, with their suburbs, constitute one of the greatest seats of manufacturing industry in the world. Elberfeld is especially important as a centre of the cotton, wool, and silk manufacture, and carries on calico-printing, dyeing, and the manufacture of dyes on a large scale. It has also manufactures of iron and paper, and the product of its breweries is exported to distant countries. Among the electric railways which connect Elberfeld with the neighboring places is one constructed along the bed of the Wupper and opened in 1901, in which the cars are suspended from an elevated structure. The population in 1816 was 21,710; in 1871, 71,384; in 1880, 93,538; in 1890, 125,899; in 1900, 156,927. Elberfeld and Barmen, with their suburbs, have a population of nearly 400,000.

Elberfeld, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind., 14 miles by rail NNE. of Evansville. Coal is found here. Pop. about 250.

Elberon, a banking post-town of Tama co., Iowa, 16 miles by rail E. of Tama. Pop. in 1900, 344.

Elberon, a post-village and fashionable sea-side resort of Monmouth co., N.J., adjoining Long Branch.

Elbert, a county in the E. part of Colorado, borders on Kansas. It is drained by Big Sandy, Bijou, and Kiowa creeks. Area, 1852 sq. m. Capital, Kiowa. Pop. in 1890, 1856; in 1900, 3101.

Elbert, a county in the NE. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina. Area, 388 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Savannah River and on the S. and SW. by the Broad River. Capital, Elberton. Pop. in 1890, 15,376; in 1900, 19,729.

Elbert, a post-village of Elbert co., Colo., 52 miles SE. of Denver, on the Colorado and Southern R. Pop. about 200.

Elberton, a banking post-town, capital of Elbert co., Ga., 34 miles E. by N. of Athens. It is on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R. It has cotton- and cotton-seed-oil mills, cotton-compresses, fertilizer-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3834.

Elberton, a banking post-town of Whitman co., Wash., 13 miles NE. of Colfax. Pop. in 1900, 297.

Elbe-Teinitz, ĕl'bẹh tī'nits, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 19 miles W. of Chrudim. Pop. in 1900, 2732.

Elbeuf, ĕl'bŭf' (L. *Elbo'vium*), a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 13 miles SSW. of Rouen. It is beautifully situated in a picturesque valley, on the left bank of the Seine. It is one of the busiest manufacturing centres of northern France. The manufacture of fine woollen cloths, wool-spinning, and dyeing are carried on on a large scale. Elbeuf is an old town and as early as the sixteenth century had 80 cloth-manufactories. Pop. in 1901, 19,050.

El-Biar, a suburb of the city of Algiers, Algeria.

Elbing, ĕl'bing (Pol. *Elbiag, Elblong;* L. *Elbin'ga*), a seaport of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 34 miles ESE. of Danzig, on the Elbing, 5 miles from its mouth in the Frische-Haff. Its old gabled houses give to it a picturesque appearance. It has manufactures of vehicles, starch, sail-cloth, etc., and machine-shops in which locomotives, cars, agricultural implements, apparatus for war-vessels, etc., are made. It has a library of 30,000 volumes. Its trade is extensive. Pop. in 1890, 41,576; in 1900, 52,510.

Elbing, a post-village of Butler co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Peabody. Pop. 100.

Elbingerode, ĕl'bing-ghẹ-ro'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, in the Harz, 20 miles E. of Clausthal. Pop. in 1900, 2921.

Elbinsville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa.

Elbogen, ĕl'bo'ghẹn, or **Elnbogen,** ĕln'bo'ghẹn (Bohem. *Loket*), a town of Bohemia, 74 miles W. by N. of Prague. It is situated on a steep, rocky promontory, round which the Eger, here crossed by a chain-bridge, makes an elbow-like bend, to which the town owes its name. It has an old castle, now used as a prison. Pop. in 1900, 4421.

Elbon, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern R. The banking point is Ridgway. Pop. about 300.

El-Bostan, ĕl bos'tȧn' (*i.e.*, "the garden"), a town of Asiatic Turkey, 40 miles NW. of Marash, on the N. side of Mount Taurus. Pop. about 6000.

Elbow Lake, Minn., the source of the Red River of the North, is in the N. part of Becker co. It is about 9 miles long.

Elbow Lake, a banking post-village, capital of Grant co., Minn., 160 miles NW. of Minneapolis, on the Great Northern and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs. Pop. in 1900, 625.

Elbowoods, a post-village of McLean co., N.Dak. The banking point is Minot. Pop. 100.

Elbridge, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Skaneateles Outlet, 12 miles W. of Syracuse. It contains chair-factories, paper-mills, etc., and is the seat of the Munro Collegiate Institute. Pop. in 1900, 549.

Elbridge, a post-village of Obion co., Tenn. The banking point is Obion.

Elbrook, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Elbruz, el-brooz', the highest mountain of the Caucasus, stands on the northern or European slope of the principal range and is 18,526 feet high. It is visible for more than 200 miles, and at its base is a glacier whence flows the river Kuban. It is an extinct volcano with two summits, the lower being about 18,460 feet. The snow-line is found at about 10,700 feet.

Elbruz, mountains of Persia. See ELBURZ.

Elburg, ĕl'bûrg, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Zuider Zee, 33 miles N. by W. of Arnhem. Pop. about 3000.

Elburn, a banking post-village of Kane co., Ill., 9 miles by rail W. of Geneva. Pop. in 1900, 606.

Elburz, ĕl-boorz', or **Elbruz,** a range of mountains in northern Persia, pursuing a course nearly E. and W., and skirting the shores of the Caspian Sea. This mountain-tract, irregular in shape and spreading out in some parts to a breadth of fully 200 miles, is divided longitudinally into ridges, separating valleys which communicate with one another by passes or defiles and form an extensive aggregate of districts, many of which are well inhabited and cultivated. Naphtha and petroleum are abundant. The high-

est summit is the volcanic peak of Demavend, about 18,600 feet (according to others, 19,000–20,500 feet).

Elcajon, ĕl kȧ-hōn', a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., in a beautiful valley of the same name, and on the San Diego, Cuyamaca and Eastern R., 15 miles NE. of San Diego, its banking point. The fruit-growing valley of Elcajon is, on account of its mild climate, a great resort for invalids. Pop. about 100.

Elcampo, a banking post-village of Wharton co., Tex., in a grain and fruit region, 13 miles by rail SW. of Wharton. It has cotton, cotton-oil and rice interests. Pop. about 700.

El Caney, Cuba. See CANEY.

El Cano, ĕl kȧ'no, a town of Havana province, Cuba, 10½ miles by high-road SW. of Havana. Pop. in 1899, with Jaimanitas, 1320.

El Cármen, a town of Colombia, department of Bolívar, 65 miles SE. of Cartagena. It is noted for its tobacco. Pop. about 9000.

El Cármen, a village of southern Paraguay, near the Paraná, 25 miles NW. of Candelaria, Argentine Republic.

El Carpio, ĕl kaR'pe-o, a small town of Spain, 22 miles WNW. of Toledo, near the Tagus.

El Cerro, ĕl sĕR'no, a suburb of Havana, Cuba, of which it is a part, and with which it is connected by street-railroad. It is a place of residence and adjoins Tulipán.

El Chaco, ĕl chȧ'ko, a territory in the NE. part of the Argentine Republic. Area, 85,000 sq. m. See CHACO and GRAN CHACO.

Elche, ĕl'chȧ (anc. *Il'ici* or *Il'lice*), a town of Spain, 13 miles SW. of Alicante. It has an Oriental appearance, being built in the Moorish style and surrounded on all sides by an extensive plantation (75,000 trees) of date-palms, which presents the picture of an African oasis, and which furnishes its principal article of export, shipped from Alicante as "Barbary dates." The chief edifices are a fine old castle of the duke of Arcos and a church with a majestic dome. A handsome bridge crosses a ravine which intersects the town. It has many Roman inscriptions and an ancient palace and fortalice called Callaforra. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 27,308.

Elchingen, Ober, ō'bęr ĕl'KIng-ęn (Upper Elchingen), a village of Bavaria, on the Danube, 8 miles NE. of Ulm. On a steep mountain near by stood the old Benedictine abbey of Elchingen. General Ney defeated the Austrians in the battle of Elchingen, on Oct. 14, 1805, as a result of which Ulm capitulated to the French.

Elco, a post-village of Alexander co., Ill., 28 miles by rail N. of Cairo.

Elco, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa. The banking point is Roscoe. Pop. in 1900, 850.

El Cobre, a mining centre in the province of Antofagasta, Chile, on the coast.

El Cobre, Cuba. See COBRE.

El Corpus, a town and mining district in the department of Choluteca, Honduras.

Elda, ĕl'dȧ (anc. *Adal'lum*), a town of Spain, 26 miles NW. of Alicante, on the Elda. Pop. in 1900, 6131.

Eldagsen, ĕl'dȧg-sęn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 15 miles SSW. of Hanover. Pop. about 2500.

El-Dakhel, ĕl dȧ'KęI, or **Wah-el-Dakhleh,** wȧ ĕl dȧK'lĕh, an oasis of Egypt, near lat. 25° 30' N., lon. 29° E., W. of the oasis of El-Khargeh. Length, from E. to W., about 30 miles; breadth, 15 miles. The soil is fertile, yielding large quantities of dates, olives, and other fruits. It contains the small towns of El-Kasr and Kalamun, numerous villages, and many ancient remains.

Eldara, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., about 32 miles SE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Elde, ĕl'dęh, a river of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which, rising in Lake Müritz, forms several lakes, flows W. by S., receives the waters of Lake Schwerin, and joins the Elbe at Dömitz, 62 miles SE. of Hamburg.

Eldena, ĕl'dęh-nȧ, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, 5 miles E. of Greifswald. It has a royal school of agriculture.

Elde'na, a post-village of Lee co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 6 miles SSE. of Dixon.

El-Derayeh, a town of Arabia. See DERAYEH.

Elderon, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis. The banking point is Wittenberg.

Eldersburg, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., about 20 miles NW. of Baltimore. Pop. 150.

Elderslie, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, near Paisley. This is the ancient patrimony and supposed birthplace of Wallace, in whose family it remained until the eighteenth century.

Elders Ridge, a hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., 7 miles N. of Saltsburg.

Eldersville, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., 33 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 125.

Elderton, a post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., about 40 miles ENE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 293.

Elderville, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., 30 miles N. by E. of Quincy.

Elderville, a post-village of Gregg co., Tex. Pop. about 80.

Eldon, a banking post-town of Wapello co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 12 miles SE. of Ottumwa. Coal is mined near here. Pop. in 1900, 1850.

Eldon, a banking post-village of Miller co., Mo., 18 miles NW. of Tuscumbia, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 379.

Eldora, a banking post-town of Boulder co., Colo., 22 miles SW. of Boulder. Pop. in 1900, 395.

Eldora, a banking city, capital of Hardin co., Iowa, is on the Iowa River and on the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Iowa and Dakota Rs., 80 miles NNE. of Des Moines. It has the state industrial school, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2233.

Eldora, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J. The banking point is Millville. Pop. about 100.

Eldora, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W.Va.

Eldorado, ĕl do-rȧ'do, a county of California, bordering on Nevada, has an area of 1796 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by the Middle Fork of the American River and is drained by the South Fork of the same and by the Consumne River. The Sierra Nevada extends through the eastern part of the county, which contains gold and other minerals. Capital, Placerville. Pop. in 1890, 9232; in 1900, 8986.

Eldorado, a banking post-town, capital of Union co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the Arkansas Southern Rs., 30 miles SSE. of Camden. Pop. in 1900, 1069.

Eldorado, a post-village and former gold-camp of Eldorado co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 40 miles ENE. of Sacramento.

Eldorado, a banking post-town and railroad-centre of Saline co., Ill., 8 miles NE. of Harrisburg, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 1445.

Eldorado, a post-village of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Turkey River, 7 miles N. of West Union.

Eldorado, a banking city, capital of Butler co., Kan., on the Walnut River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 32 miles ENE. of Wichita. It has a foundry and machine-shop, carriage-works, woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3466.

Eldorado, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md. The banking point is Hurlock. Pop. 100.

Eldorado, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Neb.

Eldorado, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.C., 7 miles NW. of Troy. Gold has been found here. Pop. about 100.

Eldorado, a banking post-village of Preble co., Ohio, 29 miles by rail WNW. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Eldorado, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 3 miles S. of Altoona. It has manufactories of axes. Pop. 100.

Eldorado, a post-village of Schleicher co., Tex. The banking point is San Angelo.

Eldorado, a post-hamlet of Salt Lake co., Utah.

Eldorado, a post-township (town) and village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., about 6 miles NW. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1363.

Eldorado, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 33 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. about 60.

Eldorado, a mining town of Bogong co., Victoria, Australia, 12 miles W. by N. of Beechworth. Pop. about 300.

Eldorado Canyon, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Nev.

Eldorado Creek, in the Klondike region of the Yukon district of Canada, a tributary of the Bonanza Creek, which it enters at Grand Forks village. It has rich gold placers.

Eldorado Landing, a shipping point of Union co., Ark., on the Ouachita River, 75 miles ESE. of Hope station.

Eldorado Springs, a banking city and health-resort of Cedar co., Mo., 10 miles SE. of Harwood, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900, 2137.

Eldred, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., 5 miles N. of Shohola station. Pop. 100.

Eldred, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1535.

Eldred, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 633.

Eldred, a banking post-borough of McKean co., Pa., 19 miles E. of Bradford, on the Pennsylvania R. It has manufactures of dynamite, leather, paint, glass, etc., and has oil interests. Pop. in 1900, 963.

Eldred, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 951.

Eldred, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1168.

Eldred, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 964.

Eldredge, a post-borough of Cape May co., N.J. The banking point is Cape May. Pop. about 750.

Eldredsville, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Pa., 14 miles NW. of Laporte.

Eldridge, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ala., 53 miles N. of Tuscaloosa.

Eldridge, a banking post-town of Scott co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles N. of Davenport. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Eldridge, a post-village of Laclede co., Mo., 11 miles N. by W. of Lebanon.

Eldridges Mill, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va.

Eleanor, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Reynoldsville. Pop. about 800. It has coal- and iron-industries.

Electric Peak, Wyo., is a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in lat 44° 58′ N. Height, 10,992 feet above sea-level.

Elek, ĕ'lĕk`, a village of Hungary, co. of Arad, 15 miles NW. of Simand. Pop. in 1900, 4368.

Elemer, ĕl'ĕ-mĕr`, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontál, 9 miles NW. of Nagy-Becskerek. Pop. about 4000.

Elena, el-ā'na, a town of Bulgaria, in the circle of Tirnova, on the N. slope of the Balkan mountains, near the Tvarditsa Pass. Pop. about 3000.

Elena, a post-village of Washington co., Miss. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 150.

El`ephan'ta, a small island of British India, in the harbor of Bombay, 6 miles E. of the city. It is 4 miles in circumference and has some remarkable cave-temples, with many mythological figures.

Elephant Bay, of southwestern Africa, in Angola, is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 13° 14′ S. It has excellent anchorage.

Elephanti'ne (Arab. *Jeziret-Assuan*), an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Assuan. It contains the *débris* of the ancient city of Elephantine, with remains of two temples, which were still standing in 1822. The most interesting object is the nilometer, recently restored, dating from the time of the Ptolemies.

Elephant Island, Senegambia, is in the Gambia River, 100 miles from its mouth.

Elephant Island, one of the South Shetland group, S. of Fuegia.

Elephant's River. See OLIFANT'S RIVER.

El`eroy', a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 8 miles WNW. of Freeport. Pop. 100.

Elery, a post-village of Henry co., Ohio. Pop. 100. The banking point is Napoleon,

Elesd, ĕ'lĕshd`, a small town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, on the Körös, 50 miles SE. of Debreczin.

Eletz, a city of Russia. See YELETS.

Eleusis, e-lu'sis, an ancient city of Greece, the remains of which exist near Levsina, a small village in Attica, on the Bay of Levsina (Gulf of Ægina), 12 miles NW. of Athens. The plain around is strewn with ruins and the ancient causeway hence to Athens forms the modern road.

Eleu'thera Island, one of the Bahama Islands, 50 miles NE. of New Providence and separated from Abaco by the Providence Channel. It has a productive soil. The chief settlement is Governor's Harbor. Area, 235 sq. m. Pop. about 7500.

Eleutherop'olis, originally **Bætogab'ra,** an ancient city of Palestine, identified with Beit Jibrin, a village, 28 miles ENE. of Gaza, with extensive ruins, comprising a large Roman fortress and massive vaults. Near it are remarkable artificial caverns.

Eleva, a post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., 27 miles by rail W. of Fairchild. Pop. about 200.

Elevation, a post-township of Johnston co., N.C., 26 miles S. by E. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 1723.

Eleven Mile, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., 11 miles SSW. of Wellsville, N.Y.

Eleven Points River rises in the S. part of Missouri, passes into Randolph co., Ark., and enters the Spring River about 1 mile from its mouth.

Eley, a post-village of Scott co., Miss. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 150.

El-Fasher, ĕl fȧsh'ẹr, a town of Africa, capital of Darfur, 350 miles W. by N. of El-Obeid. Lat. 13° 30′ N.; lon. 25° 30′ E. Several caravan routes converge here.

Elfdal, ĕlf'dȧl`, a village of Sweden, 72 miles NW. of Falun. It is noted for its porphyry-quarries. Pop. about 4000.

Elfeld, a town of Prussia. See ELTVILLE.

Elfkarleby, a parish of Sweden, in the Län of Upsala, at the mouth of the Dal-Elf, in the Baltic Sea. Pop. about 9000.

Elfrida, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 4 miles SSW. of Stony Creek.

Elfsborg, ĕlfs'borg, or **Venersborg,** ₩ā'nẹrs-borg`, a län of southwestern Sweden, bounded E. by Lake Vener. Area, about 4900 sq. m. Capital, Venersborg. Pop. in 1900, 279,514.

El Fuerte, a town of Chile. See CALBUCO.

Elgar, an island of the Orkney group, in Scotland, S. of Shapinshay.

Elgersburg, a village of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 3 miles NW. of Ilmenau. It has important porcelain manufactures. Pop. 1200.

Elgg, ĕlk, a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles NE. of Zürich.

El-Ghor, the Arabic designation of the depression of the Jordan valley.

Elgin, ĕl'ghin, **Elginshire,** or **Moray,** mŭr're, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth, E. and SE. by Banffshire, from which it is separated in great part by the river Spey, SW. by Inverness, and W. by Nairnshire. Area, 488 sq. m. The county consists of a champaign, alluvial, and fertile district on the borders of the firth, and a mountainous district to the S. and SW. Principal rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. Lochindorb, about 2 miles long, is the largest sheet of water in the county. The fertile valley of the Lossie formerly received the name of the "Garden of Scotland." Pop. in 1901, 44,808. Capital, Elgin.

Elgin, a royal burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Elgin (or Moray), on the Lossie, 118 miles N. of Edinburgh and 5 miles SW. of Lossiemouth, its seaport. The town is situated in a fertile valley, which was formerly called the "Garden of Scotland," and extends about a mile along the right bank of the river. Elgin is rich in educational and charitable institutions. The ruins of the cathedral are by far the most extensive of any ancient Scottish remains. This edifice, founded in 1224, was burned in 1390 by the Wolf of Badenoch and afterwards rebuilt. It is in the form of a cross, 289 feet in length and 120 feet in breadth; height of the two western towers, between which is the grand entrance, 83 feet. Several of the old mansions still remain, and there are remains of a monastery of Grey Friars. The town has brewing- and woollen-industries. Pop. in 1891, 7894; in 1901, 8260.

Elgin, a post-village of Jackson co., Ark., on the Big Black River, about 22 miles E. of Batesville.

Elgin, ĕl'jin, a post-hamlet of Butts co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Elgin, a city of Kane and Cook cos., Ill., on the Fox River, 36 miles WNW. of Chicago, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. It has manufactures of watches and watch-cases, carriages, farm-machinery, shoes, silver-ware, condensed milk, and other articles. There is an extensive trade in butter, cheese, and agricultural produce. The Northern Hospital for the Insane, Elgin Academy, and St. Mary's Academy are located here. The river is here spanned by several bridges and affords extensive water-power. Pop. in 1890, 17,823; in 1900, 22,433.

Elgin, a banking post-town of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Turkey River and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 10 miles E. of West Union. Pop. in 1900, 635.

Elgin, a post-village of Chautauqua co., Kan., on Big Caney Creek, 12 miles SSW. of Sedan.

Elgin, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Bass River, 18 miles ESE. of Grand Haven.

Elgin, a banking post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Minneiska River, 11 miles NW. of Eyota. Pop. in 1900, 344.

Elgin, a banking post-village of Antelope co., Neb., 10 miles by rail SW. of Oakdale. Pop. in 1900, 451.

Elgin, a post-station of Cattaraugus co., N.Y.

Elgin, a post-village of Van Wert co., Ohio, on the Erie R. The banking point is Spencerville. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Elgin, a banking city of Union co., Oregon, 30 miles N. of Union, on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s R. Pop. in 1900, 603.

Elgin, a post-borough of Erie co., Pa., 22 miles by rail SE. of Erie. Pop. in 1900, 138.

Elgin, a banking post-village of Bastrop co., Tex., 27 miles by rail NE. of Austin. It has brick- and broom-factories, cotton-gins, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Elgin, ĕl'ghin, a county in the W. part of Ontario, on the N. shore of Lake Erie. Capital, St. Thomas.

Elgin, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario. The banking point is Athens. Pop. about 400. It is on the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie R.

Elgin, a post-village of Albert co., New Brunswick, 12 miles from Petitcodiac.

Elgin, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Northern R. The banking point is Hartney. Pop. about 200.

Elginfield, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 10 miles N. of London.

Elginshire, a county of Scotland. See ELGIN.

Elgoibar, ĕl-go'e-băn, a small town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 10 miles WSW. of San Sebastián.

El-Golea, ĕl go-lā'ā, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara, 170 miles SW. of Ouargla. Lat. 30° 35′ N.; lon. 3° 10′ E. It is an important caravan station with a population probably not exceeding 1000.

Elgon, Mount, an extinct volcano of British East Africa, 60 miles NE. of the Victoria Nyanza. Elevation, 14,094 feet.

El Gran Chaco. See GRAN CHACO.

El Hammah de Cabes, ĕl hăm'mā dā kā'bĕs (anc. *Iquæ Tacapitanæ*), a town of Africa, in Tunis, 18 miles W. of Cabes, famous for its baths, whence its name.

El-Hasa, ĕl hā'zā, a name given to the low-lying land of Arabia bordering upon and W. of the Persian Gulf, NW. of Oman. It is under the sovereignty of Turkey, being included in the vilayet of Basra. The chief product is dates. The capital and largest town is Hofhuf (Hofuf). On the coast is the town of El-Katif. The population of El-Hasa is estimated at about 150,000.

Elhenitz, ĕl'hĕ-nits, a small town of Bohemia, 23 miles S. of Pisek.

El-hofhuf, Arabia. See HOFHUF.

Elias, Mount St. See SAINT ELIAS, MOUNT.

Eliasville, a post-village of Young co., Tex. The banking point is Graham. Pop. about 200.

Elida, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., about 10 miles SW. of Rockford.

Elida, a banking post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on an affluent of the Auglaize River and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 6 miles NW. of Lima. Pop. in 1900, 440.

Elie, ee'lee, a little watering-place of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Bay of Elie, in the Firth of Forth, 2½ miles SSE. of Colinsburgh.

Elimsport, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., about 10 miles S. of Williamsport. Pop. about 350.

Elimville, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 22 miles WNW. of St. Marys. Pop. 100.

Eliot, a post-township (town) of York co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 1458. It has manufactures of bricks, etc.

Elis, in ancient geography a district of Greece, on the W. coast of the Peloponnesus, watered by the Alpheus and Peneus, and containing the valley of Olympia. Its capital was the town of Elis, on the Peneus, on the site of which is a little place called Palæopolis. It forms the modern nome of Elis, the capital of which is Pyrgos.

Elisabetgrad, a town of Russia. See YELIZAVETGRAD.

Elisabethstadt, Transylvania. See ERZSÉBETVÁROS.

Elisavetgrad, a town of Russia. See YELIZAVETGRAD.

Elisavetpol, Russia. See YELIZAVETPOL.

Elixir, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Mahanoy City.

Eliza, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ill., about 8 miles S. of Muscatine, Iowa.

Elizabeth, a post-hamlet of Coffee co., Ala., 2½ miles from the Conecuh River and 18 miles SSW. of Troy.

Elizabeth, a banking post-town of Elbert co., Colo., 40 miles SE. of Denver, on the Colorado and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Elizabeth, a banking post-town of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Apple River, 15 miles SE. of Galena, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 659.

Elizabeth, a post-town of Harrison co., Ind., 15 miles SSW. of New Albany and 3 miles W. of the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900, 271.

Elizabeth, a post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., 8 miles by rail N. by W. of Fergus Falls. Pop. in 1900, 186.

Elizabeth, a city and the capital of Union co., N.J., 2 miles W. of Newark Bay, 4 miles SSW. of Newark, and 12 miles SW. of the city of New York. It is connected with these and other cities by the New Jersey Central, the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley Rs. It contains a court-house, city-hall, theatre, the Elizabeth Institute, Pingry School, and various other academic institutions. Many merchants of New York reside in this city. Its industries comprise the manufacture of sewing-machines, chemicals, paints, pumps, hardware and tools, hats, etc., iron-founding, and ship-building. That part of the city which is popularly called Elizabethport is on Staten Island Sound, 2 miles SE. of the centre of Elizabeth and 12 miles SW. of New York. Elizabethport is a leading place in the shipment of iron and anthracite coal. Elizabeth was settled in 1664 and was long known as Elizabethtown. Pop. in 1860, 11,567; in 1870, 20,832; in 1880, 28,229; in 1890, 37,764; in 1900, 52,130.

Elizabeth, N.C. See ELIZABETH CITY.

Elizabeth, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Monongahela River, 21 miles SE. of Pittsburg, on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R. It has various mills, vault- and safe-factory, and a manufactory of pumps. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Coal is mined here extensively. Pop. in 1900, 1866.

Elizabeth, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 5886.

Elizabeth, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 937.

Elizabeth, a banking post-town, capital of Wirt co., W.Va., is on the Little Kanawha River, about 20 miles S. of Parkersburg. It is on the Little Kanawha R. Steamboats ply between this place and Parkersburg. Pop. in 1900, 657.

Elizabeth Bay, a bay and settlement of German Southwest Africa, 30 miles S. of Angra Pequeña.

Elizabeth, Cape, in Alaska, is at the SW. extremity of the Kenai peninsula.

Elizabeth, Cape, is the N. extremity of Saghalin Island, in the Sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 54° 24′ N.

Elizabeth City, a county in the SE. part of Virginia, is situated at the mouth of the James River. Area, 50 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Chesapeake Bay, on the S. by Hampton Roads, and on the N. by the Back River. Fortress Monroe stands on the coast of this county. Capital, Hampton. Pop. in 1890, 16,168; in 1900, 19,460.

Elizabeth City, a banking post-town, port of entry, and capital of Pasquotank co., N.C., is on the right or SW. bank of the Pasquotank River, 40 miles S. of Norfolk, Va., with which it is connected by the Norfolk and Southern R. and by steamboats running through the Dismal Swamp Canal. It has cotton- and hosiery-mills, cotton-gins, iron-works, machine-shops, plough-factory, etc., and is largely engaged in the oyster-fishery. The Atlantic Collegiate Institute and a state normal school (for colored) are located here. Pop. in 1890, 3251; in 1900, 6348.

Elizabeth (or Henderson's) Island, in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 24° 21′ S., lon. 128° 18′ W., is of coral formation.

Elizabeth Island, an island in the Strait of Magellan.

Elizabeth Island, one of the Admiralty Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Elizabeth Island, one of the Marshall Islands in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 6° N.; lon. 169° 36′ E.

Elizabeth Island, one of the Society group, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. of the E. point, 15° 58′ S.; lon. 145° 48′ W.

Elizabeth Islands, off the coast of Massachusetts, are situated between Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound. They are very small, 16 in number, and constitute the township (town) of Gosnold, Dukes co. Area, about 14 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 164. The best-known islands, which are frequented as a summer-resort, are Naushon, Cuttyhunk, and Nashawena.

Elizabeth Lake, a post-hamlet of Los Angeles co., Cal., 30 miles from Newhall.

Elizabethpol, a town of Russia. See YELIZAVETPOL.

Elizabethport, Cape Colony. See PORT ELIZABETH.

Elizabethport, N.J. See ELIZABETH.

Elizabeth River, a stream or navigable inlet of Virginia, emptying into Hampton Roads. The towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth are on its banks.

Elizabethton, a banking post-village, capital of Carter co., Tenn., on the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina and the Virginia and Southwestern Rs., 100 miles ENE. of Knoxville. It has cotton-yarn and lumber-industries. Pop. about 1200.

Elizabethtown, a banking post-village, capital of Hardin co., Ill., on the Ohio River, about 44 miles above Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 668.

Elizabethtown, a banking post-town of Bartholomew co., Ind., 13 miles by rail N. by E. of Seymour. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Elizabethtown, a banking city, capital of Hardin co., Ky., is on the Louisville and Nashville and the Illinois Central Rs., 42 miles S. of Louisville. It has manufactures of flour, staves, bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1861.

Elizabethtown, a post-village of Colfax co., N.Mex., about 70 miles SW. of El Moro, Colo. It is an important mining-centre. Pop. about 500.

Elizabethtown, a post-village and summer-resort, capital of Essex co., N.Y., is on the Boquet River, in Elizabethtown township (town), about 36 miles S. by W. of Plattsburg and 9 miles W. of Lake Champlain. It is surrounded by grand mountain-scenery and is about 10 miles

NE. of Dix Peak, one of the loftier summits of the Adirondacks. Important iron-ore deposits are found near here. Pop. in 1900, 491; of the town, 1131.

Elizabethtown, a post-town, capital of Bladen co., N.C., on the right or W. bank of the Cape Fear River, about 42 miles NW. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 144.

Elizabethtown, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Miami River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 19½ miles W. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 200.

Elizabethtown, a banking post-borough of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 18 miles SE. of Harrisburg. It has manufactures of wagons, agricultural machinery, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1473.

Elizabethtown, a post-town of Tasmania, 50 miles by rail from Launceston.

Elizabethville, a banking post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 8 miles E. of Millersburg, its banking point. It has hosiery- and carpet-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 838.

Elizabethville, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 15 miles NW. of Port Hope. Pop. 150.

Elizavetgrad, Russia. See YELIZAVETGRAD.

Elizavetpol. See YELIZAVETPOL.

Elizaville, a post-village of Boone co., Ind., about 30 miles NNW. of Indianapolis.

Elizaville, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., 18 miles S. by W. of Maysville. Pop. in 1900, 199.

Elizaville, or **Union Corners,** a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on Jansen's Creek, 16 miles S. of Hudson. Pop. about 225.

Elizondo, ā-le-thon'do, a small town of Spain, in Navarre, 20 miles N. of Pamplona.

Eljas, ĕl'hȧs, a small town of Spain, in Estremadura, 58 miles NNW. of Cáceres, near the borders of León.

El-Jemm, ĕl jĕm (anc. *Tys'drus*), a village of Tunis, 105 miles SSE. of the city of Tunis, with remains of a noble amphitheatre, inferior in size only to those of Rome and Verona.

El-Jezireh. See MESOPOTAMIA.

Elk, a county in the SE. part of Kansas, has an area of 645 sq. m. It is traversed by the Elk River. Capital, Howard. Pop. in 1890, 12,216; in 1900, 11,443.

Elk, a county in the northwest-central part of Pennsylvania. Area, 760 sq. m. It is drained by the Clarion River and by Bennett's Branch of the Sinnemahoning Creek. The surface is diversified with high hills or mountains, one of which is called Elk Mountain. Beds of bituminous coal have been opened in the county. Capital, Ridgway. Pop. in 1890, 22,239; in 1900, 32,903.

Elk, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., 23 miles (direct) W. of Ukiah. Pop. about 250.

Elk, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., 22 miles (direct) WNW. of Berwyn. Pop. about 75.

Elk, a post-village of Chase co., Kan., 14 miles W. by N. of Collinwood Falls. Pop. 50.

Elk, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., 15 miles NW. of Flint.

Elk, a post-hamlet of Chaves co., N.Mex. Pop. 50.

Elk, a post-township of Noble co., Ohio, about 20 miles N. by E. of Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 1357.

Elk, a township of Chester co., Pa., on the Maryland boundary line. Pop. in 1900, 722.

Elk, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1049.

Elk, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 630.

Elk, a township of Warren co., Pa., on the New York boundary line. Pop. in 1900, 814.

El-Kab, ĕl kȧb (anc. *Eileithyaspolis*), a place in Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, 40 miles SSE. of the site of Thebes. Here are the ruins of the ancient city of Nechab.

Elkader, ĕl-kā'dẹr, a banking post-town, capital of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Turkey River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 50 miles WNW. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 1321.

El-Kantara ("the bridge"), a pass through the Great Atlas (Aurès) mountains of Algeria, along the caravan route to Tuggurt, and on the railway connecting Constantine with Biskra. South of it lies the Arab settlement of El-Kantara. This pass was traversed by the Third Roman Legion, and contains the remains of a Roman bridge.

El-Kasr, ĕl-kȧs'r (*i.e.*, "the castle"), or **El-Kasar,** a large village of Egypt, capital of the oasis of El-Dakhel. Lat. 25° 41′ N.; lon. 29° 10′ E. It is the residence of a sheik and has sulphur springs and remains of an Egyptian temple.

El-Katif, ĕl kȧ-teef', a fortified town of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, in the El-Hasa tract. Lat. 26° 25′ N.; lon. 50° E. It has a trade in pearls from the adjacent fishery. Pop. about 6000 (?). The district is rich in fruits and vegetables.

Elk City, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho, 25 miles SE. of Mount Idaho. Pop. about 250.

Elk City, a banking city of Montgomery co., Kan., on the Elk River, 12 miles WNW. of Independence, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 709.

Elk City, a post-village of Douglas co., Neb. Pop. 70.

Elk City, a banking village of Roger Mills co., Okla. Pop. about 150.

Elk City, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Oregon. Pop. 50.

Elk City, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., in Elk township, on the Pittsburg and Western R., 2 miles from Edenburg.

Elk City, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W.Va., about 18 miles SE. of Clarksburg.

Elk Creek, of Washington co., Ind., flows into the Muscatatuck River.

Elk Creek, Oregon, runs westward in Douglass co. and enters the Umpqua River about 40 miles from its mouth.

Elk Creek, Tenn., runs southwestward in Shelby co. and enters the Wolf River about 2 miles N. of Memphis.

Elkcreek, a post-village of Glenn co., Cal. The banking point is Willows. Pop. 100.

Elkcreek, a post-village of Spencer co., Ky., 12 miles S. of Shelbyville.

Elkcreek, a post-hamlet of Texas co., Mo., 9 miles (direct) S. of Houston.

Elk Creek, a banking post-village of Johnson co., Neb., on the Nemaha River, 6 miles by rail SSE. of Tecumseh. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Elkcreek, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., 3 miles N. by E. of Schenevus station.

Elkcreek, a post-hamlet of Alleghany co., N.C., 6 miles NW. of Sparta.

Elkcreek, a post-village of Grayson co., Va., about 24 miles S. of Wytheville.

Elkcreek, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., on Elk Creek, about 44 miles N. of La Crosse.

Elkdale, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 2½ miles from Uniondale station.

Elk Falls, a banking post-village of Elk co., Kan., on the Elk River, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., about 32 miles WNW. of Independence. Pop. about 400.

Elk Fork, a post-hamlet of Vinton co., Ohio. Pop. 50.

Elk Garden, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 18 miles NW. of Saltville.

Elk Garden, a post-town of Mineral co., W.Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R., 5 miles NE. of Harrison. Pop. in 1900, 581.

Elkgrove, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 15 miles S. of Sacramento. Pop. about 300.

Elkgrove, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., 9 miles NW. of Chicago.

Elkgrove, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa. The banking point is Bloomsburg.

Elkgrove, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., in Elk Grove township (town), about 20 miles NE. of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. of the town in 1900, 761.

El-Khargeh, ĕl kar'ghẹh, or **The Great Oasis,** a fruitful valley in the Libyan Desert, the southernmost and largest of the Egyptian oases, 110 miles SW. of Akhmym. Its length is variously estimated at from 80 to 200 miles and its maximum breadth at 10 miles. The town of the same name is in lat. 25° 28′ N., lon. 30° 40′ E.

Elkhart, a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, has an area of 465 sq. m. It is intersected by the St. Joseph's River and is also drained by the Elkhart River, which enters the former stream in the NW. part of the county. Capital, Goshen. Pop. in 1890, 39,201; in 1900, 45,052.

Elkhart, a banking city of Logan co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 12 miles SSW. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 553.

Elkhart, a city of Elkhart co., Ind., is on the St. Joseph River, at the mouth of the Elkhart River, and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads, 15 miles E. of South Bend. It is a large manufacturing centre and has paper-mills, band-instrument and wagon-factories, starch-mills, iron- and bridge-works, railroad machine-shops, etc. It has fine parks and an abundant water-supply. Pop. in 1890, 11,360; in 1900, 15,184.

Elkhart, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa, 15 miles N. of Des Moines.

Elkhart, a post-village of Anderson co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 13 miles SSW. of Palestine.

Elkhart, or **Elkhart Lake,** a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 7 miles N. of Plymouth. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Elkhart City, a village of Illinois. See ELKHART.

Elkkart River, Ind., rises in Noble co., runs northwestward, and enters the St. Joseph River at Elkhart. It is about 90 miles long.

Elkhead, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Mo., 15 miles E. by S. of Ozark.

Elkhead, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, 27 miles N. by E. of Roseburg.

Elkhead River rises in Sweetwater co., Wyo., runs southward into Colorado, and enters the Yampah or Bear River.

Elkhill, a post-hamlet of Goochland co., Va.

Elkhorn, or **Elkton,** a post-village of Washington co., Fl., about 28 miles SE. of Belleville.

Elkhorn, a post-village of Shelby co., Iowa.

Elkhorn, a post-town of Taylor co., Ky., 18 miles S. of Lebanon. Pop. in 1900, 87.

Elkhorn, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mont. Pop. 90.

Elkhorn, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River and on the Union Pacific R., 25 miles W. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Elkhorn, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 26 miles by rail S. of Pittsburg.

Elkhorn, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn. Pop. about 60.

Elkhorn, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va., 8 miles NW. of Mill Creek and 27 miles (direct) ENE. of Perryville. It is on the Norfolk and Western R. and has important coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 2000.

Elkhorn, a banking city and capital of Walworth co., Wis., 41 miles W. by S. of Racine, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has manufactures of flour, bricks and tiles, butter, cheese, condensed-milk, etc. Pop. in 1880, 1122; in 1890, 1447; in 1900, 1731.

Elkhorn, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, in the municipality of Wallace, on the Canadian Pacific R., 65 miles from Brandon, its banking point. It has roller-mills and large grain-elevators. Pop. about 400.

Elkhorn Creek, Ky., rises by two branches in Fayette co. and enters the Kentucky River about 10 miles N. of Frankfort.

Elkhorn River, Neb., rises in the N. part of the state, drains parts of Elkhorn, Antelope, Madison, Stanton, Cuming, Dodge, and Douglas cos., and enters the Platte River about 7 miles NNE. of Ashland. Its length is about 200 miles.

Elkin, a banking post-town of Surry co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, 38 miles N. of Statesville. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 860.

Elkins, a post-village of Merrimac co., N.H. The banking point is Concord.

Elkins, a banking post-town of Randolph co., W.Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R., 7 miles N. of Beverly. It has coal-, coke- and tanning-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2016.

Elkinsville, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ind., 22 miles WSW. of Columbus.

Elk Lake, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa.

Elkland, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Mo.

Elkland, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 975.

Elkland, a banking post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., on the Cowanesque Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Buffalo and Susquehanna Rs., 12 miles W. of Lawrenceville. It has a tannery and manufactures of furniture, carriages, toys, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1109.

Elklick, a banking post-borough of Somerset co., Pa. It has coal-mines and manufactures of hardware, carriages, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Elklick Springs, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Pike co., Mo., 6 miles SW. of Frankford station.

Elk Mills, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 6 miles SE. of Oxford.

Elkmont, a post-town of Limestone co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 9 miles N. of Athens. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Elkmont Springs, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn.

Elk Mound, a post-township (town) and village of Dunn co., Wis., about 11 miles WNW. of Eau Claire. Pop. of the town in 1900, 812.

Elk Mountain, Pa., is in the SE. part of Susquehanna co. It is about 2000 feet high.

Elk Mountain, or **Big Horn,** a high peak of the Medicine Bow Range, is in the S. part of Wyoming, about 15 miles S. of Percy station, near lat. 41° 36′ N., lon. 106° 30′ W. It is a prominent landmark. Elevation, 11,511 feet.

Elk Mountain, a post-hamlet of Carbon co., Wyo., on the Medicine Bow River, 12 miles from Carbon station.

Elk Mountains, Colo., a range or group a few miles W. of the Saguache Range. Castle Peak, which is the highest of the Elk Mountains, has an altitude of 14,259 feet above sea-level. Among the other peaks are Capitol Mountain, Italian Peak, Maroon Mountain, Snow Mass Mountain, and Sopris Peak. The mountains present grand and rugged scenery.

Elkneck, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., 6 miles S. of Northeast station. Pop. 75.

Elko, the northeasternmost county of Nevada. It is drained by the Humboldt River and its North and South Forks. The East Humboldt Mountains extend nearly through the middle of the county. Franklin, Ruby, and Goshute lakes water a portion of its southern boundary. Area, 16,939 sq. m. Capital, Elko. Pop. in 1890, 4794; in 1900, 5688.

Elko, a post-town of Houston co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Macon. Pop. in 1900, 171.

Elko, a banking post-village, capital of Elko co., Nev., on the Humboldt River and on the Southern Pacific R., 276 miles W. of Ogden, Utah. It is an important mining, agricultural, and stock-raising centre. Pop. in 1900, 900.

Elko, a post-town and station of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Southern R., 6 miles W. by N. of Blackville. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Elko, a post-village of Henrico co., Va. Pop. about 75.

Elko, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Fernie.

El-Kos, ĕl-kos′ (*i.e.*, "bow," so named from its windings), a river of Morocco, province of Fez, enters the Atlantic Ocean at El-Araish.

El-Kosh, ĕl-kosh′, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, 30 miles N. of Mosul.

Elkpark, a post-village of Mitchell co., N.C., 2 miles by rail W. of Cranberry. Pop. in 1900, 498.

Elkpoint, a banking post-village, capital of Union co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 21 miles NW. of Sioux City. It is near the Missouri River and in a rich farming country. Pop. in 1900, 1081.

Elkport, a banking post-town of Clayton co., Iowa, between the Elk and Volga rivers, 42 miles by rail NW. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Elk Prairie, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ill.

Elk Prairie, a post-hamlet of Phelps co., Mo., 8 miles SE. of Rolla.

Elk Rapids, a banking post-village of Antrim co., Mich., is on the E. shore of Grand Traverse Bay, at the mouth of the Elk River, 16 miles NE. of Traverse City, on the Pere Marquette R. It has iron- and cement-works, etc. Pop. about 1300.

Elkridge, Howard co., Md., on the Patapsco River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 9 miles SW. of Baltimore, of which it is a post-station. Pop. about 700.

Elk River, Kan., rises in Elk co. and enters the Verdigris River about 3 miles above Independence.

Elk River, Md., rises in Chester co., Pa., and runs southward to Elkton, in Maryland. It flows thence southwestward and enters Chesapeake Bay in Cecil co.

Elk River, Minn., enters the Mississippi River at the village of Elk River.

Elk (or **Cowskin**) **River** drains part of McDonald co., Mo., from which it runs westward into the Indian Territory, thence northwestward, and enters the Neosho River.

Elk River, an affluent of the Tennessee River, drains part of Coffee, Franklin, Lincoln, and Giles cos., Tenn., enters Alabama, and joins the Tennessee near the upper end of the Muscle Shoals. Length, about 150 miles.

Elk River, W.Va., drains part of Webster and Braxton cos. and enters the Kanawha River at Charleston. Its length is estimated at 180 miles.

Elk River, a banking post-village, capital of Sherburne co., Minn., on the left or N. bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Elk River, 39 miles NW. of St. Paul, on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 831.

Elkrun, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa.

Elkrun, a post-station of Fauquier co., Va.

Elk Shoals, a post-hamlet of Alexander co., N.C., 8 miles SE. of Taylorsville.

Elkton, a post-village of Teller co., Colo., on the Florence and Cripple Creek and the Midland Terminal Rs., 3 miles S. of Cripple Creek. Pop. about 700.

Elkton, a banking city, capital of Todd co., Ky., on Elk Creek, 20 miles ESE. of Hopkinsville, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has manufactures of tobacco, etc. The Vanderbilt Training School is located here. Pop. in 1900, 1123.

Elkton, a banking post-town, capital of Cecil co., Md., is on the Elk River, at the head of navigation, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 52 miles ENE. of Baltimore. It has cotton-mills, canneries, iron-foundry, and boat-yards. Pop. in 1900, 2542.

Elkton, a banking post-village of Huron co., Mich., 10 miles W. of Badaxe, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900, 471.

Elkton, a post-village of Mower co., Minn. Pop. 90.

Elkton, a post-hamlet of Hickory co., Mo., 50 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. 60.

Elkton, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C., 42 miles by rail W. by N. of Wilmington.

Elkton, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Little Beaver River, 4 miles E. of New Lisbon.

Elkton, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River, about 36 miles NNW. of Roseburg.

Elkton, a banking post-village of Brookings co., S.Dak., 17 miles by rail E. of Brookings. Pop. in 1900, 571.

Elkton, a post-village of Giles co., Tenn., on the Elk River, near the boundary of Alabama. Pop. about 150.

Elkton, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 24 miles by rail S. by W. of Luray.

Elk Valley, a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn., on the Southern R. The banking point is Jellico. It has coaling and lumber interests. Pop. about 300.

Elkview, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 47 miles by rail WSW. of Philadelphia. Pop. 60.

Elkville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ill., 7 miles by rail S. of Duquoin. Pop. in 1900, 465.

Elkville, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C.

Ella, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W.Va., 25 miles S. of Wheeling.

Ella, a post-hamlet of Pepin co., Wis., on the Chippewa River, 12 miles from its mouth and about 13 miles N. of Wabasha, Minn.

Ellabell, a post-village of Bryan co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Savannah. Pop. 175.

Ellamar, a post-station of southern Alaska, at Virgin Bay, on the NE. shore of Prince William Sound.

Elland, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Calder, 3 miles SE. of Halifax. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. in 1901, 10,412.

Ellaville, a post-village of Madison co., Fla., on the Suwanee River and on the Seaboard Air Line and the Ellaville, Westlake and Jennings R., 70 miles E. of Tallahassee. Pop. about 300.

Ellaville, a banking post-town, capital of Schley co., Ga., 48 miles ESE. of Columbus, on the Central of Georgia R. Pop. in 1900, 474.

Ellejoy, a post-village of Blount co., Tenn., 18 miles ESE. of Knoxville.

Ellenboro, a post-town of Rutherford co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Ellenboro, a post-village of Ritchie co., W.Va., on the North Fork of the Hughes River, 37 miles by rail E. of Parkersburg.

Ellenboro, a post-village in Ellenboro township (town), Grant co., Wis., on the Platte River, 6 miles SE. of Lancaster. Pop. of the town in 1900, 828.

Ellenburg, a post-village in Ellenburg township (town), Clinton co., N.Y., 28 miles E. of Malone. Pop. about 500; of the town in 1900, 3248.

Ellenburg Center, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., about 24 miles NW. of Plattsburg, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Ellenburg Depot, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., in Ellenburg township (town), on the Rutland R., 28 miles E. of Malone. Pop. about 400.

Ellendale, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., 80 miles S. of Wilmington. Pop. about 200.

Ellendale, a post-village of Terrebonne parish, La. The banking point is Houma. Pop. 175.

Ellendale, a banking post-village of Steele co., Minn. Pop. 300.

Ellendale, a banking city, capital of Dickey co., N.Dak., 37 miles N. of Aberdeen, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 750.

Ellendale, a post-hamlet of Smyth co., Va.

Ellensburg, a banking city, capital of Kittitas co., Wash., 37 miles N. of North Yakima, on the Northern Pacific R. It has saw- and planing-mills, creameries, a glove-factory, etc., and is an important trade-centre. A state normal school is located here. Pop. in 1900, 1737.

Ellenton, a post-village of Manatee co., Fla., about 5 miles N. by E. of Braidentown. Pop. 100.

Ellenton, a post-town of Aiken co., S.C., 22 miles by rail SE. of Augusta, Ga. Pop. in 1900, 252.

Ellenville, a banking post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on Sandburg Creek and on a branch of the New York, Ontario and Western R., 28 miles SW. of Kingston and about 80 miles in a direct line (102 miles by rail) NNW. of New York. It has manufactures of iron, paints, cutlery, and cigars. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery, facing the Shawangunk Mountains, and is a popular summer-resort. Ulster Seminary is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2879.

Ellenwood, a post-village of Clayton co., Ga. Pop. about 75.

Eller, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles from Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 6119.

Ellerbe, a post-village and summer-resort of Richmond co., N.C., 12 miles from Rockingham.

El'lerbek, a town of Prussia, in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, on Kiel harbor, opposite Kiel. It has important fishing-("sprats") industries. Pop. in 1900, 6372.

Ellershausen, el'lęrz-hŏw-zęn, or **Ellershouse,** a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 36 miles by rail N. of Halifax. Pop. 300.

Ellerslie, el'lęrz-le, a post-village of Harris co., Ga., 5 miles E. of Cataula station. Pop. about 75.

Ellerslie, a post-village of Allegany co., Md., is in a valley between Wills Mountain and Savage Mountain, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 5 miles N. of Cumberland. Pop. about 250.

Ellerslie, a post-village of Prince's co., Prince Edward Island, 4½ miles from Alberton. It has lobster-canning industries. Pop. about 500.

Ellerton, a post-village of Frederick co., Md. Pop. 100.

Ellerton, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 60.

Ellery, a post-village of Edwards co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Ellery, or **Ellery Center,** a post-village of Ellery township (town), Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 11 miles NW. of Jamestown. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1628.

Ellesmere, a town of Shropshire, England, 16 miles NNW. of Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1901, 1945.

Ellesmere Land, a tract of Arctic America, in about lat. 77° 30′ N., opposite NW. Greenland, from which it is separated by Smith Sound, and having Arthur and Grinnell Lands to the N. The Prince of Wales mountains are in the east. The region is almost wholly a snow- and ice-covered waste.

Ellesmere Port and Whitby, an urban district of Cheshire, England, comprising the former parish of Whitby.

Ellettsville, or **Ellittsville,** a post-town of Monroe co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 7 miles NW. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 708.

Ellezelles, ĕl'zĕll', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 16 miles NE. of Tournai. Pop. about 5500.

Ellice Islands, a group of coral islands in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Great Britain and extending over a length (NW.–SE.) of about 350 miles. Lat. between 5° 30′ and 8° 30′ S.; lon. about 179° E. Pop. about 2000, nearly all Christianized. A deep boring has latterly been made on Funafuti Island.

El'lichpur', a city of British India, capital of a district of its own name, in Berar, 100 miles W. of Nagpur. It is the largest town in Berar, but has little commerce. Pop. in 1901, 26,082.

Ellicott, a township (town) of Chautauqua co., N.Y., is at the SE. extremity of Chautauqua Lake. Pop. in 1900, 3118.

Ellicott, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., 14 miles SE. of Buffalo.

Ellicott City, a banking city of Baltimore and Howard cos., Md., is picturesquely situated on the right or W. bank of the Patapsco River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 12 miles W. of Baltimore. It has Rock Hill and St. Charles Colleges (both Roman Catholic), and cotton-, woollen-, silk- and flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1331.

Ellicottville, a banking post-village in Ellicottville township (town), Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on Great Valley Creek and on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R., 44 miles S. by E. of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 886; of the town, 2038.

Ellijay, a small river of Gilmer co., Ga., flows into the Coosawattee at the village of Ellijay.

Ellijay, a banking post-town, capital of Gilmer co., Ga., on the Coosawattee River, 70 miles N. of Atlanta, on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. It has lumber-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 581.

Ellinger, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., 13 miles by rail ESE. of Lagrange.

Ellington, a post-township (town) of Tolland co., Conn., about 16 miles NE. of Hartford. Pop. in 1900, 1829. It has manufactures of fertilizers, etc.

Ellington, a post-village of Hancock co., Iowa, on Lime Creek, about 20 miles W. by N. of Mason City. Pop. 75.

Ellington, a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., on the Cass River, about 40 miles E. by N. of Saginaw.

Ellington, a post-township of Dodge co., Minn., about 18 miles SE. of Faribault. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Ellington, a post-village in Ellington township (town), Chautauqua co., N.Y., 12 miles NE. of Jamestown. Pop. about 500; of the town in 1900, 1330.

Ellington, a township (town) of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1188.

Ellingwoods Corner, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., 4 miles NW. of Winterport.

Ellinwood, a banking city of Barton co., Kan., on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 10 miles E. of Great Bend. Pop. in 1900, 760.

Elliot, a village of York co., Me., in Elliot township (town), on the Piscataqua River, about 5 miles N. of Portsmouth. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1458.

Elliott, a small county in the NE. part of Kentucky, is partly drained by forks of the Little Sandy River. Area, 255 sq. m. Capital, Sandy Hook. Pop. in 1890, 9214; in 1900, 10,387.

Elliott, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., 34 miles S. by E. of Sacramento. Pop. about 50.

Elliott, a post-village of Windham co., Conn. The banking point is Brooklyn or Putnam. Pop. about 200.

Elliott, a banking post-village of Ford co., Ill., 40 miles by rail E. of Bloomington. Pop. about 300.

Elliott, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Iowa, 11 miles N. of Red Oak. Pop. in 1900, 516.

Elliott, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md. Pop. 60.

Elliott, a post-hamlet of Grenada co., Miss., 8 miles by rail S. of Grenada.

Elliott, a post-hamlet of Ransom co., N.Dak., about 8 miles by rail WSW. of Lisbon.

Elliott, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 3345.

Elliott, a post-village of Sumter co., S.C., 17 miles by rail NE. by N. of Sumter.

Elliott Bay, Wash. See SEATTLE.

Elliottsburg, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., 25 miles WNW. of Harrisburg.

Elliott's Knob, a mountain of Augusta co., Va., about 20 miles W. of Staunton, has an altitude of 4473 feet.

Elliottson, a post-borough of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. 350.

Elliottstown, a post-hamlet of Effingham co., Ill., 36 miles E. of Vandalia.

Elliottsville, a plantation of Piscataquis co., Me., 12 miles SE. of Moosehead Lake. Pop. in 1900, 86.

Elliottsville, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa.

Elliottville, a post-village of Rowan co., Ky. The banking point is Mount Sterling. Pop. 100.

Ellis, a county in the west-central part of Kansas, has an area of 895 sq. m. It is intersected by the Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas River, by Big Creek, and by the Saline River, the last of which flows through the N. part of the county. Capital, Hays. Pop. in 1890, 7942; in 1900, 8626.

Ellis, a county in the northeast-central part of Texas, has an area of 1066 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Trinity River and is also drained by Chambers Creek. Capital, Waxahachie. Pop. in 1890, 31,774; in 1900, 50,059.

Ellis, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Iowa.

Ellis, a banking city of Ellis co., Kan., on Big Creek, 14 miles W. of Hays City, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 932.

Ellis, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., 13 miles by rail SW. of Boston.

Ellis, a post-village of Calhoun co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Ellis, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Mo., 6 miles W. of Nevada.

Ellis, a post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Beatrice. Pop. 100.

Ellis, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Ithaca. Pop. about 165.

Ellis, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio, 8 miles N. of Zanesville.

Ellis, a post-village of Portage co., Wis., about 7 miles NE. of Stevens Point.

Ellisburg, a village of Camden co., N.J., 2 miles NE. of Haddonfield. Pop. 150.

Ellisburg, a post-village in Ellisburg township (town), Jefferson co., N.Y., on South Sandy Creek, about 22 miles SSW. of Watertown and 4 miles from Lake Ontario. Ellisburg town is bounded on the W. by Lake Ontario and contains Belleville and Mannsville villages. Pop. in 1900, 292; of the town, 3888.

Ellisburg, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., 15 miles S. by E. of Wellsville, N.Y.

Ellisdale, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., 3 miles W. of Davis station. Pop. about 300.

Ellisgrove, a post-village of Randolph co., Ill., 10 miles NNW. of Chester. Pop. in 1900, 280.

Ellis Island, situated in New York Harbor, about a mile SW. of Manhattan Island, is an immigrant station.

Ellislie Landing, Issaquena co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 75 miles above Vicksburg.

Ellis Mound, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill.

Ellison Bay, a post-hamlet of Door co., Wis., on a bay of the same name and on the E. shore of Green Bay.

Elliston, a post-village of Grant co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 35 miles SSW. of Cincinnati. Pop. 150.

Elliston, a post-village of Deerlodge co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 29 miles W. of Helena. Pop. about 225.

Elliston, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, 18 miles ESE. of Toledo. Pop. about 200.

Elliston, a post-village of Montgomery co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Salem. It has canneries, etc.

Ellistown, a post-village of Union co., Miss., about 40 miles SE. of Holly Springs.

Ellis Village, N.Y. See ELLISBURG.

Ellisville, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ill., on the Spoon River, 24 miles S. of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900, 219.

Ellisville, a banking post-town, capital of Jones co., Miss., on Tallahala Creek, 80 miles SE. of Jackson, on the Queen and Crescent Route. It has a cotton-compress and important naval-store industries. Pop. in 1900, 1899.

Ellisville, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., 3 miles from Clinton.

Ellisville, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va.

Ellisville, a post-village of Kewaunee co., Wis.

Ellora, a ruined town of British India, in the NW. corner of Hyderabad, in lat. 20° 2′ N., lon. 75° 10′ E., about 1 mile E. of which is a remarkable ancient Dravidic temple excavated out of the rock.

Ellore, ĕl'lōr′, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, in the Godavery district, 38 miles N. of Masulipatam. Pop. about 30,000.

Elloree, a post-town of Orangeburg co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Orangeburg. Pop. in 1900, 413.

Ellrich, ĕll'rĭk, a town of Prussian Saxony, 7 miles NW. of Nordhausen. Pop. in 1900, 4494.

Ellsberry, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio. The banking point is Maysville, Ky. Pop. 100.

Ellsinore, ĕl'sĭ-nōr′, a post-village of Carter co., Mo., 8 miles by rail ENE. of Hunter. Pop. about 150.

Ellston, a banking post-town of Ringgold co., Iowa, on the Humeston and Shenandoah R., 16 miles N. of Mount Ayr. Pop. in 1900, 242.

Ellsworth, a county in the central part of Kansas, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Smoky Hill River. Capital, Ellsworth. Pop. in 1890, 9272; in 1900, 9626.

Ellsworth, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ark., about 54 miles E. of Fort Smith. Pop. 50.

Ellsworth, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., 45 miles W. of Hartford.

Ellsworth, a banking post-village of McLean co., Ill., 16 miles by rail E. of Bloomington. Pop. 200.

Ellsworth, a post-hamlet of Dubois co., Ind.

Ellsworth, a banking post-town of Hamilton co., Iowa, 18 miles SE. of Webster City, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Ellsworth, a banking city, capital of Ellsworth co., Kan., is on the Smoky Hill River and on the Union Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rs., 37 miles W. of Salina. It has manufactories of salt, lumber, wagons, etc. Coal is found near here. Pop. in 1900, 1549.

Ellsworth, a city, port of entry, and the capital of Hancock co., Me., on the navigable Union River, a few miles from the Atlantic Ocean and about 28 miles SE. of Bangor. It is on the Maine Central R., and has manufactures of lumber, boots and shoes, woollens, sails, iron, and soap and ship-building interests. A national fish-hatchery is established here. Pop. in 1890, 4804; in 1900, 4297.

Ellsworth, a post-village of Antrim co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is East Jordan. Pop. 150.

Ellsworth, a banking post-village of Nobles co., Minn., 22 miles SW. of Worthington, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 454.

Ellsworth, a township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., 58 miles NNW. of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 107.

Ellsworth, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, 13 miles by rail NE. of Alliance. Pop. about 200.

Ellsworth, a post-village of Washington co., Pa. The banking town is Monongahela City. It has coal-industries.

Ellsworth, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Tenn., 8 miles S. of Maryville.

Ellsworth, a banking post-village, capital of Pierce co., Wis., 44 miles SE. of St. Paul, Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. It has iron-works and manufactures of baskets, wooden-ware, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1052.

Ellsworth, a township (town) of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1481.

Ellsworth Falls, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on the E. bank of the Union River, 2 miles N. of Ellsworth, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Ellsworth Station, a post-hamlet of Mahoning co., Ohio.

Ellwangen, ĕll'wäng-ĕn, a town of Württemberg, capital of the circle of the Jagst, on the Jagst, 45 miles ENE. of Stuttgart. It has an interesting mediæval church. A height near the town is crowned by a castle, and on another height is a church resorted to by pilgrims. Pop. in 1900, 4747.

Ellwood, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 5 miles W. of Pinegrove Junction.

Ellwood City, a banking post-borough of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Pittsburg and Western Rs., 13 miles SE. of Newcastle. It has steel- and iron-, tube- and gas-engine works, glass-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2243.

Ellzey, a post-village of Levy co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. about 150.

Ellzey, a post-village of Calhoun co., Miss. The banking point is Okolona. Pop. 90.

Elm, ĕlm, a village of Switzerland, 10 miles SSE. of Glarus. Part of it was overwhelmed in 1881 by one of the most extraordinary landslides recorded in history.

Elm, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mich., 16 miles W. of Detroit.

Elm, a post-village of Camden co., N.J. The banking point is Hammonton. Pop. about 125.

Elm, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Elizabethtown.

Elma, a banking post-town of Howard co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R., 14 miles N. by W. of New Hampton. Pop. in 1900, 976.

Elma, a post-village in Elma township (town), Erie co., N.Y., on the Pennsylvania R., 13 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 300; of the town, 2202.

Elma, a banking post-town of Chehalis co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., about 11 miles E. of Montesano. Pop. in 1900, 894.

Elma Center, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y.

Elmalü, Elmali, or **Almali,** a town of Asia Minor, on the small river Myra, 25 miles from its entrance into the sea and 57 miles WSW. of Adalia. It is beautifully situated in a valley of the Massacytus mountains. Pop. about 3500.

El Mansoria, ĕl măn-so're-ä, a small maritime town of Morocco, province of Fez, 4 miles NE. of Fidallah.

El-Mansura, a town of Egypt. See MANSURAH.

Elm City, a post-village of Labette co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Elm City, a banking post-town of Wilson co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 560.

Elm Creek, Ill., enters the Little Wabash River in Wayne co., about 9 miles E. of Fairfield.

Elm Creek, Minn., rises in Jackson co. and enters the Blue Earth River at Winnebago.

Elm Creek, Tex., enters the Nueces River in Dimmit co.

Elmcreek, a banking post-village of Buffalo co., Neb., 15 miles by rail W. by N. of Kearney. Pop. in 1900, 301.

Elm Creek, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Carman. It has grain-elevators.

Elmdale, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ind. Pop. 60.

Elmdale, a banking post-village of Chase co., Kan., 6 miles by rail W. of Cottonwood Falls. Pop. about 350.

Elmdale, a post-hamlet of Morrison co., Minn., 8 miles W. of Bellevue station.

Elmendorf, a post-village of Bexar co., Tex. Pop. about 60.

Elmer, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., 5 miles W. of Sanilac Center. Pop. about 150.

Elmer, a banking post-village of Macon co., Mo. Pop. about 200.

Elmer, formerly **Pittstown,** a post-borough of Salem co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 26 miles S. of Camden. It has manufactures of lumber, shoes, and spindles. Pop. in 1900, 1140.

Elmer, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. The banking point is Westfield. Pop. 150.

El-Mezarib, a town of Syria. See EL-MUZERIB.

Elmgrove, a post-village of Bracken co., Ky. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. 100.

Elmgrove, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., 8 miles N. of Shelburne Falls.

Elmgrove, a post-village of Holt co., Mo. Pop. 150.

Elmgrove, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C.

Elmgrove, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ohio.

Elmgrove, a post-town of Ohio co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Wheeling and Elmgrove Rs., 5 miles E. by S. of Wheeling. It has flour-mills and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 768.

Elmgrove, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., 9 miles by rail W. of Milwaukee.

Elmhall, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., about 45 miles NNW. of Lansing. Pop. about 300.

Elmhurst, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., 6 miles SE. of Oakland. Pop. about 1000.

Elmhurst, a banking post-village of Dupage co., Ill., 15 miles W. of Chicago, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has stone-quarries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1728.

Elmhurst, Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 5 miles E. of New York, of which city it forms part of the borough of Queens.

Elmhurst, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., 10 miles SE. of Scranton, on the Lackawanna and the Erie Rs. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Elmhurst, a suburb of Providence, R.I., overlooking Narragansett Bay.

Elmhurst, a post-village of Langlade co., Wis., 5 miles by rail S. of Antigo.

El-Mina, ĕl mee'nä, a seaport of Syria, 2 miles from Tripoli, of which it is the port. There are several mediæval towers along the shore. Pop. about 7000.

Elmina, ĕl-mee'nä, or **St. George del Mina** (dĕl mee'nä), a fortified town of the Gold Coast, British western Africa, a few miles SW. of Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 5° 5′ N.; lon. 1° 20′ W. The town is irregular, ill built, and dirty. It stands between the sea and an inlet called Baya, across which lies the pleasant suburb of Garden Town. It was founded about 1471. Pop. probably not exceeding 10,000.

Elmington, a post-village of Nelson co., Va., 27 miles SW. of Charlottesville.

Elmira, a post-village of Solano co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 29 miles SW. of Sacramento. Pop. about 350.

Elmira, a post-village of Stark co., Ill., 7 miles NNE. of Toulon. Pop. about 125.

Elmira, a post-village of Otsego co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 24 miles S. of Petoskey. Pop. about 500.

Elmira, a post-village of Ray co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Elmira, a township (town) of Chemung co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1260.

Elmira, a city and the capital of Chemung co., N.Y., is situated on both sides of the Chemung River, in a wide and fertile valley, at the mouth of Newtown Creek, and on the Erie, the Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley and the Northern Central Rs., 274 miles WNW. of New York. It contains a government building, a state reformatory, state armory, the Steele Memorial Free Library, the Elmira College, the Academy of Our Lady, etc., and has extensive manufactures of railroad iron, iron castings, steel plate, iron bridges, farming-implements, steam fire-engines, boilers, boots and shoes, carriages, edge-tools, bicycles, incubators, glass, tobacco, etc. Here are extensive railroad-car shops. Elmira was incorporated in 1865. Pop. in 1880, 20,541; in 1890, 30,893; in 1900, 35,672.

Elmira, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, 15 miles W. by N. of Eugene. Pop. 60.

Elmira, or **West Woolwich,** a banking post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 12 miles N. of Berlin, on the Grand Trunk R. It has agricultural works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1060.

Elmira Heights, a village of Chemung co., N.Y., in Elmira and Horseheads townships (towns). Pop. in 1900, 1763. See ELMIRA.

Elm Mott, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 250.

Elmo, a post-village of Dickinson co., Kan. Pop. 100. The banking point is Abilene or Hope.

Elmo, a post-village of Christian co., Ky. The banking point is Pembroke. Pop. 200.

Elmo, a banking post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., 19 miles by rail NW. of Maryville. Pop. about 400.

Elmo, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 38 miles E. of Dallas.

Elmo, a post-village of Grant co., Wis.

El Modena, a post-village of Orange co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. about 200.

Elmont, a post-hamlet of Shawnee co., Kan. Pop. 60.

Elmont, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y. The banking point is Jamaica. Pop. 115.

Elmont, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex. Pop. 60.

El Monte, ĕl mon'tā, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 13 miles E. of Los Angeles. Pop. about 200.

Elmora, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa.

Elmore, a post-town of the co. of Bendigo, Victoria, Australia, 128 miles by rail N. of Melbourne. Pop. about 2000.

Elmore, a county in the east-central part of Alabama, has an area of 631 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Tallapoosa River and is intersected by the Coosa River. These streams unite on the southern border of the county and form the Alabama River. Capital, Wetumpka. Pop. in 1890, 21,732; in 1900, 26,099.

Elmore, a county in the SW. part of Idaho. Area, 2431 sq. m. It is partly watered by the Middle Boisé and Snake rivers. Capital, Mountain Home. Pop. in 1900, 2286.

Elmore, a post-village of Elmore co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 11 miles N. of Montgomery. Pop. about 300.

Elmore, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Spoon River, about 28 miles NW. of Peoria. Pop. about 200.

Elmore, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., 15 miles (direct) SW. by W. of Paul's Valley station. Pop. in 1900, 192.

Elmore, a banking post-village of Faribault co., Minn., 57 miles by rail S. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 924.

Elmore, a banking post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, on the Portage River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 17 miles SE. of Toledo. It has flour- and planing-mills, wagon-shops, tile-works, and manufactures of screws. Pop. in 1900, 1025.

Elmore, a post-village in Elmore township (town), Lamoille co., Vt., 22 miles N. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 550.

Elmore, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis.

Elmoro, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo., on the Purgatory River, 5 miles below Trinidad, and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Denver and Rio Grande Rs., 206 miles S. of Denver. It has manufactures of iron. Coal is mined here. The banking point is Trinidad. Pop. about 350.

Elmsdale, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, near the confluence of the Nine Mile River with the Shubenacadie, 30 miles by rail N. of Halifax. Pop. 200.

Elmsford, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Tarrytown. Pop. about 250.

Elmshorn, ĕlms'horn, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein, 10 miles ESE. of Glückstadt. It has an active trade and varied industries, including ship-building, tanning, shoemaking, iron-casting, and weaving. Pop. in 1900, 13,640.

Elmsprings, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., 65 miles S. by W. of Pierce City, Mo. Pop. 150.

Elmtree, a post-hamlet of Weakley co., Tenn.

El-Muzerib, a decayed town of Syria, in the Hauran, on a railway leading from Damascus, 60 miles from that city. It is a great meeting-place for pilgrims on the way to Mecca.

Elmvale, a banking post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 16 miles NW. of Barrie, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 750.

Elmville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ky.

Elmwood, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 4 miles SW. of Hartford. It has manufactures of brick and pottery. Pop. about 400.

Elmwood, a banking post-town of Peoria co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 27 miles WNW. of Peoria. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1582.

Elmwood, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., 26 miles S. by E. of Boston.

Elmwood, a post-hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich., on the Cass River, 9 miles NE. of Caro. Pop. 50.

Elmwood, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., 12 miles S. of Waverly.

Elmwood, a banking post-village of Cass co., Neb., on Weeping Water Creek and on the Missouri Pacific R., 23 miles E. by N. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 544.

Elmwood, a post-village of Iredell co., N.C. The banking point is Statesville. Pop. 75.

Elmwood, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ohio, 9 miles by rail N. of Columbus.

Elmwood, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C., 8 miles N. of Edgefield.

Elmwood, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Chesley. Pop. about 600.

Elmwood Place, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 8 miles N. of Cincinnati, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Rs. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 2532.

Elnbogen, a town of Bohemia. See ELBOGEN.

Elne, ĕln (anc. *Illiberis;* afterwards *Helena*), a town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tech, 8 miles SSE. of Perpignan. Pop. about 3500. Illiberis was the place where Hannibal first encamped after passing the Pyrenees; having been rebuilt by Constantine, it received the name of his mother, Helena.

Elnora, a banking post-town of Daviess co., Ind., on the Southern Indiana and the Evansville and Indianapolis Rs., 20 miles NE. of Washington. Pop. in 1900, 908.

Elnora, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Mechanicsville. Pop. 160.

Elo, a post-hamlet of Winnebago co., Wis.

El-Obeid, a city and capital of Kordofan, in the Egyptian Sudan, in lat. 13° 10' N., lon. 30° 14' E. Pop., formerly nearly 30,000, now hardly exceeds 7000. It was for some time a Mahdist stronghold. It has a Catholic church.

Elo'bey, a group of islets on the coast of Africa, N. of the mouth of the Gabun. They are claimed by Spain.

Elon, a post-hamlet of Ashley co., Ark.

Elon, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa.

Elon, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va.

Elon College, a post-town of Alamance co., N.C., on the Southern R., 3 miles from Burlington, its banking point. It is the seat of Elon College and has manufactures of plaids. Pop. in 1900, 638.

Elöpatak, ĕl'ö'pŏt'ŏk, a watering place in Transylvania, Hungary, co. of Háromszék.

Elopura, a commercial town of British North Borneo, on the N. coast. Its port is known as Sandakan. Pop. about 8000.

Elora, British India. See ELLORA.

Elor'a, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa.

Elora, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn. Pop. about 90.

Elora, a banking village of Wellington co., Ontario, at the confluence of the Grand and Irvine rivers, 14 miles NW. of Guelph, on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs. It has planing- and flax-mills, and chair-, sash-, door- and harrow-factories. Pop. in 1901, 1187.

El Oro. See ORO.

El-Ouad, ĕl-oo'ăd', **El-Oued,** ĕl-oo'ĕd', or **El-Wad,** a village of the Algerian Sahara, in a district called Ouad (Wady) Souf, 119 miles S. by E. of Biskra.

El-Outaia, a small oasis, Arab settlement, and railroad station of Algeria, between El-Kantara and Biskra.

El Paraiso, a SE. department of Honduras, bordering on the N. upon Tegucigalpa. It is watered by the Choluteca and other streams. Mining is its chief industry. Capital, Yuscarán.

El Paso, ĕl pah'so, a county in the east-central part of Colorado, has an area of 2134 sq. m. It is drained by several small affluents of the Arkansas River, one of which is the Fontaine qui bouille (Fountain Creek). The surface is diversified by grand mountain-scenery, the most prominent object in which is Pike's Peak. Gold and other metals and lignite are found in the county. Capital, Colorado Springs. Manitou, a summer-resort, which attracts many visitors, is also in this county. Pop. in 1890, 21,239; in 1900, 31,602.

El Paso, a county forming the W. extremity of Texas, is bounded on the SW. by the Rio Grande, which separates it from Mexico. Area, 9353 sq. m. Capital, El Paso. Pop. in 1890, 15,678; in 1900, 24,886.

Elpaso, a post-village of White co., Ark., about 32 miles N. by E. of Little Rock. Pop. about 300.

Elpaso, a banking city of Woodford co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., where it crosses the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 18 miles N. of Bloomington. It has various manufactures and is a shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900, 1441.

Elpaso, a post-village of Brunswick co., N.C.

El Paso, a city and port of entry, capital of El Paso co., Tex., is on the Rio Grande, 712 miles WNW. of Austin, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Texas and Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the Mexican Central Rs. It has ore-smelters, iron-foundries, cigar-factories, etc., and extensive cattle interests, and exports wine from grapes grown in the district formerly known as El Paso. It is

one of the chief gate-ways leading into Mexico, and is the seat of St. Joseph's Academy, a school of mines, and the Rio Grande Congregational Training Schoo.. Pop. in 1890, 10,338; in 1900, 15,906.

Elpaso, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., on the Rush River, 10 miles ENE. of Ellsworth. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1084.

El Paso, ĕl på'so, a scattered village of the Canaries, in the island of Palma.

El Paso del Norte, ĕl på'so dĕl nor'tå, better known as **El Paso,** a name formerly given to a line of settlements situated in a rich but narrow valley which extends 9 or 10 miles along the right bank of the Rio Grande, in the Mexican state of Chihuahua, opposite El Paso, Texas. The grape is extensively cultivated in this locality, and considerable quantities of a weak but well-flavored wine and brandy are made. The chief settlement is El Paso del Norte, now known as CIUDAD JUAREZ (which see).

El Pedernoso, ĕl på-dĕr-no'so, a small town of Spain, province and 51 miles SSW. of Cuenca.

Elphin, el'feen', a town and former Anglican bishop's see of Ireland, co. of Roscommon, 17½ miles WNW. of Longford. The Catholic bishop's see of Elphin still subsists, but its cathedral is at Sligo. Pop. about 800.

Elpis, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., 4 miles from Camden.

El Prat de Llobregat, ĕl prăt då lo-brå-gåt', a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, province and 4 miles SW. of Barcelona, near the Llobregat.

El Principe, ĕl preen'the-på, a former military province of the E. coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Chief settlement, Baler. Pop. 5000.

Elrama, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa. The banking point is Elizabeth. Pop. about 200.

El-Rass, a town of Arabia. See RASS.

Elreno, a banking city, capital of Canadian co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Rs., 30 miles NW. of Oklahoma city. It has various manufactures and is an important shipping point for produce and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 3383.

Elrio, a post-village of Ventura co., Cal. Pop. about 75.

Elrito, ĕl ree'to, a post-village of Rio Arriba co., N.Mex., 115 miles SSW. of Fort Garland, Colo. Pop. about 600.

Elrod, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., 6 miles SW. of Milan. Pop. 100.

Elrod, a post-hamlet of Clark co., S.Dak.

El'roy', a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Souderton. Pop. about 125.

Elroy, a banking city of Juneau co., Wis., 74 miles by rail NW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 1685.

Elsa, ĕl'så, a river of Tuscany, joins the Arno, 3½ miles W. of Empoli, after a NW. course of 30 miles.

Elsah, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 4 miles by rail E. of Grafton. Pop. in 1900, 220.

Elsass, the German name for ALSACE.

Elsberry, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., 59 miles NW. of St. Louis, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900, 816.

Elsfleth, ĕls'flåt, a town of Oldenburg, on the Weser, at the influx of the Hunte, 18 miles NW. of Bremen. Pop. about 2000, engaged in ship-building and navigation.

Elsie, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Mich., on the Ann Arbor R., 25 miles N. by E. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 576.

Elsinore, ĕl'sin-ōr' (Dan. *Helsingör,* hĕl'sing-gö'ĕr), a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, in the län of Frederiksborg, at the narrowest part of the Sound, here only 2½ miles broad, 24 miles N. by E. of Copenhagen, to which a railway extends. It is connected by ferry with Helsingborg, on the Swedish coast. It has extensive ship-building yards. The town was formerly important as the point where the Sound dues were collected. Elsinore is the assumed scene of Shakespeare's tragedy of Hamlet. Pop. in 1900, 13,784.

Elsinore, ĕl'si-nōr', a banking city of Riverside co., Cal., on the Southern California R., 87 miles N. of San Diego. Pop. in 1900, 279.

Elsinore, a post-town of Sevier co., Utah, 8 miles S. of Richfield, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 625.

Elsmere, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. about 200.

Elsmere, a town of Kenton co., Ky., in Erlanger district. Pop. in 1900, 519.

Elsmore, a banking post-town of Allen co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 18 miles N. of Erie. Pop. about 300.

Elson Island, in the Pacific Ocean, is one of the Gambier Islands.

Elson's Bay, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, in Alaska, immediately E. of Point Barrow.

Elster, ĕl'stẹr, or **White Elster** (Ger. *Weisse Elster,* ẁice ĕl'stẹr), a river of Germany, rises in the Saxon circle of Zwickau, flows N., passes Leipsic, where it turns to the W., and joins the Saale 3 miles S. of Halle (Prussia). Length, about 115 miles. Chief affluent, the Pleisse.

Elster, or **Black Elster** (Ger. *Schwarze Elster,* shẁarts ĕl'stẹr), a river of Germany, rises in Upper Lusatia, kingdom of Saxony, flows NW., and joins the Elbe 8 miles E. of Wittenberg (Prussia). Length, about 125 miles. Chief affluent, the Röder, on the left.

Elster, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, near the Bohemian frontier, with frequented mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 1345.

Elsterberg, ĕl'stẹr-bĕRG', a town of Saxony, 6 miles SSW. of Greiz, on the White Elster. Pop. in 1900, 4721, employed chiefly in woollen- and cotton-weaving.

Elsterwerda, ĕl'stẹr-ẁĕr'då, a town of Prussian Saxony, 66 miles ENE. of Merseburg, on the Black Elster. Pop. in 1900, 3306.

Elston, a post-village of Cole co., Mo., 10 miles by rail W. of Jefferson City.

Elstow, a parish of England, 2 miles S. of Bedford. John Bunyan, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," was born here.

Elstra, ĕls'trå, a town of Saxony, on the Black Elster, 21 miles NE. of Dresden. Pop. in 1900, 1474.

Elten, ĕl'tẹn, a town of Prussia, on the Dutch frontier, 6 miles N. of Cleves. Pop. in 1900, 2451.

Elterlein, ĕl'tẹr-line', a town of Saxony, 19 miles SE. of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 2205.

Eltham, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 3 miles S. of Woolwich. Its royal palace and parks were destroyed during the Commonwealth. Pop. in 1901, 7226.

Eltingville, Richmond co., N.Y., a part of the borough of Richmond, New York city.

Eltmann, ĕlt'mån, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 35 miles ENE. of Würzburg. Pop. in 1900, 1641.

Elton, ĕl'ton', or **Yelton** (*i.e.,* "golden lake"), a salt lake of Russia, 70 miles E. of the Volga, in the government of Astrakhan, 160 miles SSE. of Saratov. Area, 75 sq. m. It receives several rivers. Immense quantities of salt were formerly obtained from it.

Elton, a post-hamlet of Geneva co., Ala., 16 miles NW. of Geneva.

Elton, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J. The banking point is Freehold. Pop. 150.

Elton, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 4 miles by rail NE. of Machias. Pop. 100.

Elton, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Elton, a post-village of Langlade co., Wis., 12 miles E. by N. of Antigo.

El Triumfo, a minor port of Salvador, Central America, in the department of La Unión.

Eltville, ĕlt'vill, or **Elfeld,** ĕl'fĕlt, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Rhine, 7 miles SW. of Wiesbaden. It is a busy steamboat landing. The town figures in the early history of printing. Pop. in 1900, 3688.

Elva, ĕl'vå (L. *Hel'va*), a commune of Italy, 18 miles WNW. of Cuneo.

Elva, a post-station of Tuscola co., Mich.

Elvas, ĕl'vås, a frontier city and fortress of Portugal, in Alemtejo, situated on a hill, 12 miles W of Badajoz, on an affluent of the Guadiana. Its streets are lined with venerable Moorish buildings. It has an old cathedral, several churches and convents, and a remarkable tower. A magnificent ancient aqueduct supplies the city with water. It is a bishop's see. In the vicinity are rich iron-mines. Pop. in 1900, 14,018.

Elvaston, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western and the Wabash Rs., 9 miles E. of Keokuk. Pop. in 1900, 308.

Elven, ĕl'vŏn', a small town of France, in Morbihan, 10 miles NE. of Vannes.

Elvend, the ancient Orontes, a mountain of western Persia, S. of the town of Hamadan. Height, 10,725 feet.

Elverano, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal. The banking point is Sonoma. Pop. about 100.

Elvers, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis.

Elversberg, ĕl'vẹrs-bĕRG', a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Treves, circle of Ottweiler. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 5034.

Elverson, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. The banking point is Birdsboro or Honeybrook.

Elvins, a banking post-village of St. François co., Mo., in a lead-mining region, 39 miles by rail S. by W. of Riverside. Pop. about 200.

Elvira, a post-township of Johnson co., Ill., 10 miles NW. of Vienna. Pop. in 1900, 1256.

Elvira, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, 30 miles NNE. of Davenport.

Elwell, a post-village of Story co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Elwell, a post-village of Gratiot co., Mich., 44 miles by rail W. of Saginaw. Pop. 150.

Elwell, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa.

Elwin, a post-village of Macon co., Ill., 6 miles by rail S. of Decatur. Pop. about 200.

Elwood, a post-village of Will co., Ill., 45 miles by rail SW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 244.

Elwood, formerly **Quincy,** a city of Madison co., Ind., on Duck Creek and on the Lake Erie and Western and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 44 miles SE. of Logansport. It has glass-works, brick-yards, planing-mills, manufactures of tin-plate, iron, etc., and is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 12,950.

Elwood, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, 48 miles by rail E. of Marion. Pop. 175.

Elwood, a city of Doniphan co., Kan., 12 miles by rail E. of Troy. Pop. in 1900, 623.

Elwood, a banking post-village, capital of Gosper co., Neb., 28 miles NW. of Holdredge, on the Burlington and Missouri River R. Pop. in 1900, 377.

Elwood, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., 36 miles by rail SE. of Camden. It has cranberry-industries. Pop. 300.

Elwood, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., about 40 miles ENE. of Brooklyn.

Elwood, a post-hamlet of Fannin co., Tex.

El'wy, a river of North Wales, co. of Denbigh, falls into the Clwyd at St. Asaph.

Elwy, a river of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, joins the Severn at Penarth.

Elwyn, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. The banking point is Media. Pop. about 300.

Ely, an episcopal city of England, situated in the Isle of Ely, on the river Ouse, 16 miles NNE. of Cambridge and 72 miles NE. of London. It is celebrated for its cathedral, the erection of which was begun at the close of the eleventh century, and which exhibits a singular yet imposing combination of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles. It is 525 feet in length by 180 feet in the transept, has an elegant octagonal central tower, and a great castellated western tower. It has lately been renovated at great cost. The bishopric was founded about 1107. An abbey had previously existed at Ely, which was the successor to a convent of nuns, founded about 673. Pop. in 1901, 7713. The fenny district called the Isle of Ely, lying N. and W. of the Ouse, is part of the flat tract known as the Bedford Level. It was the last stronghold of the Saxons at the time of the Norman conquest. The name Ely is commonly supposed to be derived from the eels which abound here. The Isle of Ely is part of the old county of Cambridge, but it has recently been constituted a separate administrative district.

Ely, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 9 miles S. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. 200.

Ely, a banking city of St. Louis co., Minn., on the Duluth and Iron Range R., 114 miles N. by E. of Duluth. It has saw-mills, iron-mines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3717.

Ely, a post-village, capital of White Pine co., Nev., 60 miles (direct) ESE. of Eureka. Pop. about 250.

Ely, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Ely, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Ely, Isle of, England. See Ely.

Elyria, a post-town of Arapahoe co., Colo., on the Union Pacific and the Colorado and Southern Rs., 3 miles N. of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 1384.

Elyria, e-lir'e-a, a city, capital of Lorain co., Ohio, is finely situated at the confluence of the East and West Branches of the Black River, 7 miles S. of Lake Erie and 25 miles WSW. of Cleveland, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads. It has manufactures of automobiles and bicycle appliances, road-scrapers, grindstones, hardware, drills, tiles, sewer-pipe, etc. The river falls about 40 feet at this place. Pop. in 1890, 5611; in 1900, 8791.

Elysburg, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., about 8 miles SE. of Danville.

Elysian, e-lizh'an, a banking post-village of Lesueur co., Minn., on a small lake, 21 miles by rail E. by N. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Elysian Fields, a post-village of Harrison co., Tex., about 16 miles SE. of Marshall.

Elyton, Jefferson co., Ala., adjoining Birmingham. See Birmingham.

El Yunque, el yoon'ka ("the anvil"), the highest peak (altitude, 3790 feet) of the Sierra Luquillo range, Porto Rico, and the culminating point of the island, about 5 miles SW. of Luquillo, in the NE. part of the island.

El Yunque de Baracoa (dā bā-rā-ko'ā), a remarkable flat summit of the Cobre range, Cuba, 27 miles from Cape Maisí and 4 miles from Baracoa, for the port of which it is a landmark. Altitude, 1824 feet.

Elza, a post-village of Tatnall co., Ga. Pop. 50.

Elze, elt'seh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 9 miles WSW. of Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop. in 1900, 2826.

Emanuel, a county in the east-central part of Georgia, has an area of 936 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ogeechee River and on the SW. by the Great Ohoopee River. Capital, Swainsboro. Pop. in 1890, 14,705; in 1900, 21,279.

Emaus, or **Emmaus,** a post-borough of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Perkiomen and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 6 miles SSW. of Allentown. It has manufactures of silk, brick, iron, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1468.

Emba, em'bā, **Jem,** or **Djem,** jem, a river of Asia, in the Russian government of Uralsk and the Kirghiz Territory, enters the Gulf of Emba at the NE. extremity of the Caspian Sea. Length, about 300 miles.

Embach, em'bāk, a river of Russia, in Livonia, flows E. past Dorpat and enters the SW. extremity of Lake Peipus.

Embarrass, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn. Pop. 75.

Embarrass, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Embarrass River, 22 miles N. of New London. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 270.

Embarrass River, Ill., enters the Wabash River about 7 miles below Vincennes. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Embarrass River, Wis., rises by several branches, which unite in Shawano co. It enters the Wolf River at New London and is about 100 miles long.

Embden, a post-township (town) of Somerset co., Me., about 45 miles N. of Augusta, is bounded on the E. by the Kennebec River. Pop. in 1900, 567.

Embden Center, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Me.

Emberson, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. The banking point is Paris. Pop. 125.

Emblem, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is McKeesport.

Emblem, a post-village of Hopkins co., Tex. Pop. about 100.

Embomma, a town of Africa. See Boma.

Embreeville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 25 miles by rail NW. of Wilmington, Del.

Embreeville, a post-village of Washington co., Tenn., on the Southern R. The banking point is Johnson City or Jonesboro. Pop. about 150.

Embro, or **Palmerston Depot,** a banking village of Oxford co., Ontario, on the Thames, 98 miles SW. of Toronto. It has milling and other industries. Pop. in 1901, 595.

Embrun, ôx'brūn' (anc. *Ebrodu'num*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Hautes-Alpes, on the Durance, 19 miles E. of Gap. It has a cathedral with a lofty tower. Under the Romans Embrun was a military post, and its archbishop's see, suppressed at the revolution, is said to have dated from the time of Constantine. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3500).

Embrun, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario, on the river Castor, 25 miles ESE. of Ottawa. Pop. about 400.

Embudo, em-boo'do, a post-hamlet of Rio Arriba co., N.Mex., 19 miles by rail S. of Espanola. Pop. 50.

Emden, em'den, a fortified seaport town of Prussia, province of Hanover, in East Friesland, near the Dollart, where the Ems empties into it, 14 miles SW. of Aurich. The town is intersected by a number of canals and, with its quaint gabled houses, presents a Dutch appearance. Among the noteworthy buildings are the so-called Great Church, a venerable edifice, the town-hall, containing an interesting collection of arms and armor, the museum of natural history, a museum of arts and antiquities, the former barracks, and some of the old mansions. Emden has ship-building yards and manufactures of paper, machinery, soap, tobacco, etc. The trade of the town is extensive, and frequent fairs are held. The harbor facilities are excellent, and have recently been improved at great expense. Emden attained a high degree of prosperity in the sixteenth century, owning hundreds of vessels. In the eighteenth century it passed with East Friesland to Prussia. In 1815 it became part of Hanover, and since 1866 has been again a Prussian town. Pop. in 1900, 16,453.

Emden, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ill., 12 miles NW. of Lincoln, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Emeline, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, 7 miles NE. of Baldwin station.

Emerado, a banking post-village of Grand Forks co., N.Dak., 16 miles by rail W. of Grand Forks. Pop. about 300.

Emerald, a post-village of Irwin co., Ga. Pop. about 60.

Emerald, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Kan., about 44 miles S. by W. of Lawrence.

Emerald, a post-township of Faribault co., Minn., about 40 miles S. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 794.

Emerald, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ohio, 16 miles S. of Hillsboro.

Emerald, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Slatington. Pop. 140.

Emerald, a post-township (town) of St. Croix co., Wis., about 22 miles NE. of Hudson. Pop. in 1900, 767; of the village, about 100.

Emerald, a village of Queen's and Prince's cos., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R. The banking point is Summerside. Pop. about 100.

Emeraldgrove, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., 8 miles E. by S. of Janesville.

Emerald Hill, Victoria, Australia. See SOUTH MELBOURNE.

Emerick, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Neb.

Emerick, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. The banking point is Cohoes. Pop. about 200.

Emerickville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., about 40 miles ESE. of Oil City.

Emerita Augusta, the ancient name of MÉRIDA.

Emerson, a post-village of Columbia co., Ark., on the Louisiana and Northwestern R. It has a cotton-gin.

Emerson, a post-town of Bartow co., Ga., 43 miles by rail NW. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 111.

Emerson, a post-village of Whiteside co., Ill. Pop. about 75.

Emerson, a banking post-town of Mills co., Iowa, 28 miles by rail E. of Glenwood. Pop. in 1900, 502.

Emerson, a post-village of Chippewa co., Mich. The banking point is Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. 100.

Emerson, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Mo., 20 miles W. by S. of Quincy, Ill.

Emerson, a banking post-village of Dakota and Dixon cos., Neb., 21 miles SW. of Dakota city, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Emerson, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 100.

Emerson, a banking post-town and outport of Provencher district, Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific Rs., 65 miles S. of Winnipeg. Pop. in 1901, 840.

Emerts Cove, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn.

Emery, a central county of Utah. Area, 4336 sq. m. On the E. boundary are the Desolation, Grand, and Labyrinth cañons, through which flows the Green River, tributary to the Colorado River. The surface is generally mountainous. Capital, Castledale. Pop. in 1900, 4657.

Emery, a banking post-village of Hanson co., S.Dak., 10 miles SE. of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900, 247.

Emery, a post-village of Emery co., Utah, 23 miles (direct) SW. by S. of Castledale. Pop. about 500.

Emery Creek, Tenn., rises in the Cumberland Mountain and enters the Clinch River in Roane co., 4 miles above Kingston.

Emerys Mills, a post-village of York co., Me., 3 miles NW. of Springvale. Pop. about 170.

Emeryville, a post-town of Alameda co., Cal., in Oakland township. Pop. in 1900, 1016. See OAKLAND.

Emesa, a town of Syria. See HOMS.

Emet, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., 12 miles (direct) ESE. of Tishomingo. Pop. in 1900, 342.

Emigrant Gap, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 83 miles NE. of Sacramento. Pop. 125.

Emigrant Peak, Mont., a volcanic mountain in Gallatin co., E. of the Yellowstone River. Altitude, 10,969 feet.

Emigsville, a post-village of York co., Pa., about 5 miles by rail N. of York. It has manufactures of cigars and wagons. Pop. about 400.

Emilia, ā-meel'ee-ą (anc. *Æmil'ia*), a division (*compartimento*) of Italy. Area, about 7975 sq. m. It extends nearly across the peninsula, having Lombardy on the N., the Adriatic on the E., the Marches and Tuscany on the S., and Piedmont and Liguria on the W. It comprises the provinces of Parma, Piacenza, Modena, Reggio nell' Emilia, Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, and Ravenna, the last four belonging to the old Romagna. Pop. in 1901, 2,451,752. The division takes its name from the Via Æmilia, a great highway, constructed by the Romans early in the second century B.C., leading from Placentia (Piacenza) to Ariminum (Rimini).

Emilie, em'ę-le, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 22 miles NE. of Philadelphia.

Emineh (ĕm'ee'nĕh), **Cape,** in Eastern Rumelia, forming the termination of the Balkans, on the Black Sea.

Eminence, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., 33 miles WSW. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 225.

Eminence, a post-station of Finney co., Kan.

Eminence, a banking city of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 25 miles WNW. of Frankfort. It contains Eminence College. Pop. in 1900, 1018.

Eminence, a post-village, capital of Shannon co., Mo., on the Current River, about 124 miles SSW. of St. Louis. Pop. 150.

Eminence, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 50 miles WSW. of Albany. Pop. 150.

Emington, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900, 266.

Emison, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., 10 miles by rail N. of Vincennes. Pop. 75.

Emit, a village of Bulloch co., Ga. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Statesboro.

Emlenton, a banking post-borough of Venango co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, 35 miles SSE. of Franklin, on the Allegheny Valley R. It has oil-wells and refining-works, woollen-mills, engine-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1190.

Emley, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles from Dewsbury. Pop. about 1500.

Emly, a small town of Ireland, co. and 8 miles WSW. of Tipperary. It has ruins of a cathedral.

Emma, a post-village of White co., Ill., on the Little Wabash River. Pop. 100.

Emma, a post-village of Lagrange co., Ind. Pop. 65.

Emma, a post-village, capital of Crosby co., Tex., 85 miles (direct) SW. of Childress. Pop. about 75.

Emmaus, an ancient town of Palestine, represented by the modern village of Amwas, on the road from Jerusalem to Jaffa. Emmaus, mentioned in the New Testament, is a different place, regarding whose site authorities are not agreed. Among the places which are supposed to represent it are Koloniyeh and El-Kubebe, both a short distance from Jerusalem.

Emmaville, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., 33 miles W. of Chambersburg.

Emmaville, a post-town of New South Wales, 80 miles W. by N. of Grafton. It has tin- and silver-mines. Pop. 1000.

Emmen (or **Emme**), GROSS, groce ĕm'mẹn, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, rises in the Bernese Oberland, flows N., and joins the Aar 1½ miles NE. of Soleure, after a course of 45 miles. Its valley, "the Emmenthal," one of the finest in Switzerland, is noted for its cheese.

Emmen, KLEIN, kline ĕm'mẹn, a river of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, rises near the source of the Gross Emmen, and, after a NE. course of 30 miles, joins the Reuss 1½ miles NW. of Lucerne.

Emmen, ĕm'mẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 30 miles SSE. of Groningen.

Emmendingen, ĕm'mẹn-ding'ẹn, a town of Baden, on the Eltz, 9 miles NNW. of Freiburg. Pop. in 1900, 6202.

Emmenthal, a valley of Switzerland. See EMMEN (Gross).

Emmerich, ĕm'mẹh-rik', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 49 miles NNW. of Düsseldorf, on the right bank of the Rhine. It has a custom-house. Among its industries are iron casting and the manufacture of chemicals, pianos, leather, tobacco, and hosiery. There are railroad-shops located here. The trade of the town is extensive. Pop. in 1900, 10,517.

Emmet, a northern county of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota. Area, 408 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River and contains several small lakes. Capital, Estherville. Pop. in 1890, 4274; in 1900, 9936.

Emmet, a northern county of Michigan, adjacent to the Strait of Mackinaw. Area, 462 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Michigan and its outline is indented by Little Traverse Bay. Capital, Harbor Springs. Pop. in 1890, 8756; in 1900, 15,931.

Emmet, a post-town of Nevada co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. in 1900, 202.

Emmet, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. The banking point is Frost. Pop. about 110.

Emmet Beach, a summer-resort of Michigan, in Emmet co., near Harbor Springs.

Emmett, a post-hamlet of Benito co., Cal.

Emmett, a post-village of Canyon co., Idaho, in a mining, farming, and stock-raising region, 20 miles (direct) NNE. of Caldwell. Pop. about 150.

Emmett, a banking post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1900, 265.

Emmett, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, on the Wabash R., 11 miles WSW. of Defiance.

Emmettsburg, a banking city, capital of Palo Alto co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 120 miles NW. of Des Moines. It has grain-elevators, dairying, farming, and agricultural interests. Pop. in 1900, 2361.

Emmettsburg, Md. See EMMITSBURG.

Emmettsville, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ind.

Emmitsburg, or **Emmettsburg,** a banking post-town of Frederick co., Md., 10 miles SSW. of Gettysburg, Pa., on the Western Maryland R. Mount St. Mary's College (Catholic) and St. Joseph's Academy are located here. Pop. in 1900, 849.

Emmons, a county in the S. part of North Dakota. Area, 1550 sq. m. It is bounded W. by the Missouri River and is intersected by Beaver and Long Lake creeks. Capital, Linton. Pop. in 1890, 1971; in 1899, about 4000.

Emmons, a banking post-village of Freeborn co., Minn., 10 miles S. by W. of Albert Lea. Pop. in 1900, 179.

Emmonsburg, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., 14 miles NE. of Little Falls.

Emmonsburg, a post-village of Emmons co., N.Dak. The banking point is Bismarck. Pop. 135.

Emmons, Mount, a peak of the Adirondack Mountains, in Hamilton co., N.Y., named after E. Emmons, geologist. Height, 3596 feet.

Emmorton, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 25 miles NE. of Baltimore. Pop. 30.

Emory, a post-village of Holmes co., Miss. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. 80.

Emory, a post-village, capital of Rains co., Tex., 23 miles by rail NW. of Mineola. Pop. about 500.

Emory, a post-village of Washington co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 10 miles ENE. of Abingdon. It is the seat of Emory and Henry College (Methodist Episcopal), which was founded in 1838.

Emorygap, a post-village of Roane co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Tennessee Central R. The banking point is Harriman or Rockwood.

Emperador, a station on the Panama railway, in the republic of Panama, 15 miles from the town of Panama.

Empire, a post-town of Clear Creek co., Colo., is on the Rocky Mountains, about 50 miles W. of Denver and 3 miles N. of Georgetown. Gold and silver have been found here. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Empire, a post-village of Dodge co., Ga.

Empire, a post-township of McLean co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 2639.

Empire, a post-village of Christian co., Ky. The banking point is Hopkinsville. Pop. about 200.

Empire, a post-hamlet of Plaquemines parish, La.

Empire, a post-village of Leelanaw co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 20 miles W. by N. of Traverse City. Pop. in 1900, 609.

Empire, Minn. See EMPIRE CITY.

Empire, a post-village of Ormsby co., Nev. The banking point is Carson City. Pop. about 350.

Empire, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 11 miles by rail N. of Steubenville. It has manufactures of bricks and sewer-pipes. Pop. about 450.

Empire, a post-city of Coos co., Oregon. The banking point is Marshfield. Pop. in 1900, 185.

Empire, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Ridgway.

Empire, a township (town) of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 865.

Empire City, a city of Cherokee co., Kan., is situated on a hill 6 miles W. of Joplin, Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Rs. It has mining-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2258. The banking point is Galena.

Empire City, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn., 12 miles SW. of Hastings.

Empire Prairie, a post-hamlet of Andrew co., Mo., 10 miles ENE. of Rosendale station.

Empoli, ĕm'po-lee, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 16 miles W. of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. in 1901, 7105 (commune, 20,404).

Emporia, a city and the capital of Lyon co., Kan., on the S. bank of the Neosho River, N. of the Cottonwood, 61 miles SSW. of Topeka, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs. It contains a state normal school, the College of Emporia, and other educational institutions, and has manufactures of iron, lumber, and flour. Pop. in 1900, 8223.

Emporia, a post-village of Angelina co., Tex., on the Emporia and Gulf and the Houston, East and West Texas Rs. The banking point is Lufkin. Pop. 200.

Emporia, a banking post-town, capital of Greensville co., Va., 22 miles ESE. of Lawrence, on the Southern R. and the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 1027.

Emporium, a banking post-borough, capital of Cameron co., Pa., on Sinnemahoning or Driftwood Creek, 73 miles NW. of Lock Haven, on the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It has tanneries, blast-furnaces, powder-works, an extensive trade in lumber, and sole-leather manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 2463.

Ems, ĕms (anc. *Amisia*), a river of northwestern Germany, rises in Westphalia, N. of Paderborn, flows through Hanover and joins the North Sea by an estuary between the Netherlands and East Friesland, after a course of about 200 miles. Near its mouth it expands into a basin called Dollart.

Ems, ĕms, or **Bad-Ems,** bäd ĕms, a town and watering-place of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 15 miles N. of Wiesbaden. It is charmingly located in a deep valley and surrounded by wooded mountains and vine-covered hills. Its mineral springs and baths are among the most frequented in Europe. Pop. in 1900, 6494.

Emsdale, a post-village of Parry Sound district, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 20 miles N. of Huntsville, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Emsdetten, ĕms'dĕt'tĕn, a manufacturing village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 15 miles by rail N. of Münster. Pop. in 1900, 7796.

Emskirchen, ĕms'kēĕRK'ĕn, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Aurach, 14 miles WNW. of Nuremberg. Pop. about 1000.

Emsworth, a town of England, in Hampshire, on an arm of Chichester harbor, 8½ miles ENE. of Portsmouth. Pop. about 2000.

Emsworth, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 7 miles NW. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 958.

Emu, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, co. of Cook, 37 miles W. by N. of Sydney, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. 250.

Emu Bay, Tasmania, in Bass Strait, between Blackman's Point and Round Hill Point.

Emuckfaw, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala.

Emyvale, a small town of Ireland, co. and 5 miles NNE. of Monaghan.

Enare, ā-nä'rĕh, a lake of Russian Lapland, lat. 69° N., lon. 28° E. Area, about 550 sq. m. It contains numerous islands and communicates with the Arctic Ocean (Varanger Fjord) by the Patsyoki River. On its W. shore is the fishing village of Enare.

Enarea, ĕn-ä're-ä, a district in Abyssinia, SW. of Shoa. It is a lofty plateau region and is traversed by the Gibbe River. Coffee is extensively raised. The principal town is Saka.

Encampment, a post-village of Carbon co., Wyo.

Encarnación, ĕn-kaR-nä-se-ōn', a town of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, 90 miles NE. of Guadalajara. Pop. in 1895, 5656.

Encinal, a post-village of Lasalle co., Tex., 39 miles N. by E. of Laredo. Pop. about 350.

Encinasola, ĕn-thee'nä-so'lä, a small town of Spain, 60 miles NNE. of Huelva.

Encinitas, en-si-nee'tas, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., about 20 miles by rail N. by W. of San Diego.

Encounter Bay, in South Australia, in lat. 35° 40' S., lon. 139° E.

Encruzilhada, ĕn-kroo-zeel-yä'dä, a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, to the S. of the Jacuby, 75 miles SW. of Porto Alegre.

Endava, ĕn-dä'vä, a river of Colombia, joins the Orinoco near the influx of the Meta.

Ende, ĕn'dä, a town of the Eastern Archipelago, on the S. coast of the island of Flores, in lat. 8° 52' S. It has a good harbor. The name Ende is also given to the whole island.

Endeavor, a post-village of Forest co., Pa. The banking point is Tidioute.

Endeavor, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 12 miles from Montello. Pop. about 160.

Endeavor Strait, in Queensland, is between Cape York peninsula and Prince of Wales Island, E. of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Endenich, ĕn'dĕn-ik', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 2 miles W. of Bonn, on the Kreuzberg. Pop. in 1900, 4549.

Enderbury Island, of the Phœnix group, in the Pacific Ocean (lat. 3° 9' S., lon. 171° 8' W.), has yielded much guano.

Enderby, a post-village of British Columbia on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Vernon. Pop. about 200.

Enderby Island, one of the AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

Enderby Land, a large desolate island (or continental tract?) in the Antarctic regions, and just S. of the Antarctic Circle in about lon. 50° E.

Enderlin, a banking city of Ransom co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 30 miles SE. of Valley City. Pop. in 1900, 636.

Enders, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 5 miles E. of Halifax.

Endicott, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 1 mile S. of Dedham, its banking point.

Endicott, a post-village of Jefferson co., Neb., 59 miles by rail W. of Pawnee City. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Endicott, a post-village of Whitman co., Wash., 19 miles by rail W. by N. of Colfax. Pop. about 125.

Endicott River, in southeastern Alaska, is a tributary of Lynn Canal from the W.

Endingen, ĕn'ding-ẹn, a town of Baden, 12 miles NNW. of Freiburg. Pop. in 1900, 2943.

Endor, an ancient village of Palestine, just S. of Mount Tabor. A mean village on the site still bears the name of Endur.

Endor, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill.

Endrick, a river of Scotland, rises in the co. of Stirling and flows through the picturesque valley of Innerdale into Loch Lomond.

En'dröd', a village of Hungary, co. of Békés, on the Körös, 20 miles NW. of Csaba. Pop. in 1900, 11,855.

Epecks, a post-village of Screven co., Ga. The banking point is Millen. Pop. about 100.

Energy, a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Miss.

Enfield, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, on the New River, 10 miles N. by E. of the centre of London. It has a royal manufactory of small-arms. Pop. in 1851, 9453; in 1901, 42,738.

Enfield, a post-village and township (town) of Hartford co., Conn., about 16 miles N. of Hartford, near the E. bank of the Connecticut River, here crossed by a bridge, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The town has a community of Shakers (at Shaker Station) and manufactures of carpets, powder, bicycles, undertakers' supplies, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6696; of the village, about 1000.

Enfield, a banking post-town of White co., Ill., 12 miles W. of Carmi, on the Louisville and Nashville and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 971.

Enfield, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 35 miles N. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 1062.

Enfield, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Enfield township (town), on the Swift River and on the Boston and Albany R., 27 miles NNE. of Springfield. It has manufactures of cassimere, shoddy, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1036.

Enfield, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., on the Mascoma River, in Enfield township (town), and on the Boston and Maine R., 59 miles NW. of Concord. It has manufactures of woollen yarns and fabrics. There are several beautiful lakes in the town. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1845.

Enfield, a banking post-town of Halifax co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 143 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 361.

Enfield, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., 7 miles by rail N. by W. of Providence, its banking point. It has a cotton-mill. Pop. about 500.

Enfield, a post-village of King William co., Va., 12 miles NW. of King William.

Enfield, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Shubenacadie. Pop. about 150.

Enfield Center, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., on Mascoma Lake, about 50 miles NW. of Concord. Pop. 300.

Enfield Center, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., 6 miles W. of Ithaca. Pop. 200.

Enfield Falls, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., 5 miles from Ithaca and near the Ten-Mile Creek Falls.

Engadine, or **Engadin,** ĕn-gȧ-deen', an extensive valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, between two principal chains of the Rhætian Alps, and consisting of the upper valley of the Inn. Length, about 60 miles. Elevation, between 4900 and 6000 feet. It is subdivided into the Ober- and Unter-Engadin (Upper and Lower Engadine), the former beginning at the Maloja Pass and extending to Samaden. It is one of the famous health-resorts of the world, and noted for its beautiful scenery and fine display of Alpine flowers. The people mostly speak the Ladin, a dialect of the Romansh language.

Engadine, a post-village of Mackinac co., Mich. Pop. 70.

Engano, ĕn-gȧ'no (Sp. *Engaño*, ĕn-gȧn'yo), an island off the SW. coast of Sumatra. It is about 30 miles in circuit.

Engano, an island off the N. coast of Papua. Length, 15 miles.

Engaño (ĕn-gȧn'yo,—*i.e.*, "deception"), **Cape,** on the E. coast of Haiti. Lat. 18° 35′ N.; lon. 68° 20′ W.

Engaño, Cape, the NE. point of Palaui Island, Luzon, Philippines.

Engedi, eng ghee'dī or ĕng'ghe-dī (Heb. "goat's spring"), in Biblical geography a little district and spring in Palestine, on the W. margin of the Dead Sea, at a point nearly equidistant from both extremities of the lake. Here stood the town of Engedi, whose ruins are mentioned by Pliny. The spring still bears the name of Ain-Jidy, which has the same meaning in Arabic as the Hebrew name.

Engelberg, ĕng'ẹl-bĕRG', a village and summer-resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Unterwalden, 9 miles SE. of Sarnen, and 3340 feet above sea-level, with a remarkable Benedictine convent. Pop. in 1900, 1966. The Engelberg mountain has an elevation of 8565 feet.

Engelhard, a post-village of Hyde co., N.C. Pop. 140.

Engelholm, ĕng'ghẹl-holm', a small seaport of Sweden, on the Rönne-Å, near its mouth in the Cattegat. Pop. in 1900, 2703.

Engelsberg, ĕng'ẹls-bĕRG', a town of Austrian Silesia, 24 miles WNW. of Troppau. Pop. about 2000.

Engen, ĕng'ẹn, a town of Baden, on the Aach, 23 miles NW. of Constance. Pop. about 1500.

Engenho-do-Matto, ĕn-zhĕn'yo do mȧt'to, a village of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, 140 miles NW. of Rio de Janeiro.

Enger, ĕng'ẹr, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles SW. of Minden. In its church is the tomb of the Saxon chieftain Wittekind. Pop. about 3000.

Engers, ĕng'ẹrs, a village of Prussia, 5 miles NE. of Coblenz, on the Rhine. It has a castle. Pop. about 3000.

Enghien, ôN'ghe-ôN', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 16 miles NNE. of Mons. It has a château with a beautiful park. Pop. about 4500.

Enghien-les-Bains, ôN'ghe-ôN' lȧ bȧN, a village of France, Seine-et-Oise, 7 miles N. of Paris. It has mineral springs and is a favorite pleasure-resort of the Parisians. Pop. about 4000.

Engineer Mountain, Colo., is in lat. 37° 42′ N., lon. 107° 48′ W. Altitude, 13,190 feet.

England, ing'glạnd (*L. An'glia*; Fr. *Angleterre*, ôN'-l'taiR'; It. *Inghilterra*, in-ghil-tĕR'RȦ; Sp. and Port. *Inglaterra*, ing-glȧ-tĕR'RȦ; Ger. *England*, ĕng'lânt; Dutch, *Engeland*, ĕng'HẹG-lânt'), the southern and larger section of the island of Great Britain, between lat. 49° 57′ 42″ and 55° 48′ N. and lon. 1° 44′ E. and 5° 42′ W. The northern boundary, between it and Scotland, is constituted by the Solway Firth and the river Sark on the west, the Cheviot Hills in the centre, and the river Tweed in the northeast. The boundary with Wales is an irregular N. and S. line which lies (chiefly) somewhat westward of the meridian of 3° W. longitude. Its general shape is that of a triangle, of which the base is the southern coast from Land's End (the most westerly point) to South Foreland, and the apex Berwick. Its most easterly point is Lowestoft Ness, and the most southerly, Lizard Head, in Cornwall. Length, from Portland Bill to Berwick, 363 miles; greatest breadth, from North Foreland to Land's End, 320 miles. The coast-line is irregular, being much indented by bays and estuaries, such as the estuaries of the Humber and Thames, and the large shallow bay called the Wash on the E. coast; and the estuary of the Severn (or upper arm of Bristol Channel), the estuaries of the Mersey and Ribble, and Morecambe Bay on the W. The larger waters surrounding England are the North Sea or German Ocean; the British Channel and Strait of Dover, separating it from France on the S.; and St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, separating it on the W. from Ireland. Area (including the inland waters), 50,890 sq. m.; with Wales, 58,324 sq. m. With the exception of Belgium, England and Wales constitute the most thickly-peopled country in Europe, the average to a square mile at the last census having been about 558. In 1801 the population of England and Wales was 8,892,536; in 1831 it was 13,896,797; in 1861, 20,066,224; in 1891, 29,002,526; and in 1901, 32,527,843. The population of England alone in 1901 was

30,807,243. The following is a table of the ancient counties of England and Wales, with their population in 1901.

Counties.	Pop. in 1901.	Counties.	Pop. in 1901.
ENGLAND:		ENGLAND:	
Bedfordshire	171,240	Somersetshire	505,256
Berkshire	256,509	Staffordshire	1,234,506
Buckinghamshire	195,764	Suffolk	384,293
Cambridgeshire	190,682	Surrey	2,012,744
Cheshire	815,099	Sussex	605,202
Cornwall	322,334	Warwickshire	897,835
Cumberland	266,933	Westmorland	64,303
Derbyshire	620,322	Wiltshire	273,869
Devonshire	661,314	Worcestershire	488,338
Dorsetshire	202,936	Yorkshire:	
Durham	1,187,361	East Riding	384,997
Essex	1,085,771	North Riding	379,396
Gloucestershire	634,729	West Riding	2,744,848
Hampshire	797,634	York (parliamentary borough)	75,521
Herefordshire	114,380		
Hertfordshire	250,152		
Huntingdonshire	57,771		
Kent	1,348,841	WALES:	
Lancashire	4,406,409	Anglesey	50,606
Leicestershire	434,019	Brecknockshire	59,907
Lincolnshire	498,858	Cardiganshire	60,240
Middlesex	3,585,323	Carmarthenshire	135,328
Monmouthshire	292,317	Carnarvonshire	126,883
Norfolk	460,120	Denbighshire	129,942
Northamptonshire	338,088	Flintshire	81,700
Northumberland	603,498	Glamorganshire	859,931
Nottinghamshire	514,578	Merionethshire	49,149
Oxfordshire	181,120	Montgomeryshire	54,901
Rutlandshire	19,709	Pembrokeshire	88,732
Shropshire	239,324	Radnorshire	23,281

Since 1888 considerable changes have been made in the administrative divisions, mainly through the creation of a large number of county boroughs (municipal counties), whose areas range between 2½ and 36 sq. m. Lincolnshire has been divided into 3 administrative divisions, called the Parts of Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. Suffolk has been divided into East and West Suffolk and Sussex into East and West Sussex; the Soke of Peterborough has been set off from Northamptonshire; the Isle of Wight, formerly included in Hampshire, has been constituted a separate administrative county; the county of London (not including the whole of the metropolis) has been constituted out of portions of Middlesex, Surrey, Essex, and Kent.

The following cities had a population exceeding 200,000 in 1901: London (the capital), Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Bradford, West Ham (included in the police district of London), Hull (Kingston-upon-Hull), Nottingham, Salford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Leicester.

Face of the Country.—The surface of England is mountainous in the N. and W. The Cheviot Hills form the greater part of the boundary between the county of Northumberland and Scotland. The Pennine Chain, a fairly rugged highland with elevations in most places not exceeding 1000 feet, extends southward from the neighborhood of the river Tyne to nearly the middle of the country, and is sometimes referred to as the "Backbone of England." The highest elevation of these uplands is Cross Fell, in Cumberland, 2892 ft. To the Pennine Chain belongs the picturesque region of Derbyshire known as the Peak, which rises in the Kinder Scout to a height of 2088 ft. The loftiest elevations of all England are the Cumbrian Mountains, in which is situated the famous Lake District. The highest summits here are Sca Fell (or Scawfell) Pike, 3210 ft.; Sca Fell, 3162 ft.; Helvellyn, 3118 ft.; and Skiddaw, 3058 ft. Moderately high and rugged elevations are found in the SW. in Cornwall and Devonshire, the Yes Tor, NW. of Dartmoor, rising to about 2060 ft. The E. and SE. are comparatively low, the surface rarely rising above 500 ft. Around the Wash is a large area of low-lying alluvium, a portion of which is known as the Bedford Level. The S. of England is largely occupied by rolling country, which towards the coast constitutes the series of "downs," partially underlaid by chalk, and known as the North Downs and South Downs.

Few of the rivers of England have any great length, but many, even the minor ones, are of commercial importance. The principal streams are the Thames, Severn, Trent, and Ouse (tributaries of the Humber River or estuary), Mersey, Tyne, and Tees. All of these streams are connected by canals, forming an extensive system of intercommunicating waters. The lakes of England are restricted chiefly to the NW. Among the best known are Windermere, on the borders of Lancashire and Westmorland, and Derwentwater, in Cumberland. The lakes, with the surrounding mountains, form the most attractive scenery of the interior of the land. The rock shore-line of Cornwall and Devon has long been famous for its scenic aspects, which are also shared in part by the chalk cliffs between the Isle of Wight and Dover.

The climate of England is of an insular nature, characterized by moderate extremes of temperature and by a pronounced humidity. Its broad features are those of the climate of the British Isles generally, where the average temperature for the year is about 48°. The warmest month is generally July, with an average temperature of about 64° at London. The winter is ordinarily mild, with January as the coldest month, the average temperature at London being about 39°. The rainfall is in some parts—as in the Lake District, in Cornwall, and in Devon—high, ranging to 60–80 inches and upward; in the valley of the Thames it is but 25 inches. Fogs are very frequent. The snowfall is ordinarily not very heavy. For *Geology*, *Fauna*, and *Flora*, see GREAT BRITAIN.

Mineral Resources.—About three-quarters of the entire mineral production of the United Kingdom is furnished by England, the major values being those obtained from coal, iron-ores, building-stones, clays, salt, tin, and lead. Copper, arsenic, zinc, gypsum, heavy-spar, etc., are found in minor quantities. The coal-measures occupy parts of a large number of the counties, from the south through the west and west-centre to the extreme north. In 1902 the coal production of England without Wales was 159,000,000 tons, of which Durham produced 35,000,000 tons, Yorkshire 28,000,000 tons, and Lancashire 24,500,000 tons. Most of the salt of England is obtained in Cheshire, in the basin of the Weaver; while nearly the whole of the tin product is obtained from the mines of Cornwall. The total value of the mineral product in the year 1900 was £93,722,160.

Manufactures, etc.—England is next to the United States the greatest manufacturing country in the world. The leading industries include the manufacture of textile fabrics (cottons, woollens, silks, carpets), iron and steel products of every kind, machinery, steam-engines and locomotives, iron ships, electrical apparatus, chemicals, pottery and earthenware, clothing, boots and shoes, paper, hosiery, hats, gloves, lace, ale and porter, carriages, and gold- and silver-ware. Among the leading centres of the cotton-industry are Manchester (with Salford), Oldham, Preston, Blackburn, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bolton, Bury, and Rochdale, all in Lancashire. This industry is also prominent in some of the adjacent counties. Yorkshire is the chief seat of the woollen-industry, Huddersfield, Bradford, Leeds, and Dewsbury being among the leading centres. Wiltshire produces high-grade woollens. Halifax and Kidderminster, in Yorkshire, are great centres of the carpet-manufacture. The counties of Derby, Stafford, and Chester produce most of the silk, the manufacture of which has greatly declined. Birmingham and Sheffield have long enjoyed a high reputation for their iron and steel manufactures, notably hardware and cutlery. The former produces great quantities of fire-arms, pens, and miscellaneous metallic wares. Other important seats of the manufacture of metallic products are Wolverhampton, Bradford, Leeds, Bolton, Oldham, and Stockton. Newcastle-upon-Tyne is noted for its locomotive-, engineering- and ordnance-works. Birkenhead, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Barrow-in-Furness, Stockton-on-Tees, South and North Shields, and Middlesbrough are shipbuilding seats. Nottingham and Leicester are the chief centres of the hosiery-manufacture, and the former produces the so-called Nottingham lace on a large scale. The chief seats of the boot- and shoe-industry are Northampton and Leicester. The ale of Burton-upon-Trent and the London porter are famous. Straw-plaiting is an important industry in the counties of Bedford, Hertford, and Buckingham. The manufacture of pottery is largely a specialty of Staffordshire, the district of the "Potteries," about Burslem, being intimately associated with the name of Wedgwood. England (with Wales) represents 90 per cent. of the total imports and exports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The value of the imports into England and Wales in 1902 was £476,000,000, that of the exports (including foreign and colonial), £316,000,000. The chief seaports of England and Wales are London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Newcastle, Hull, Southampton, Newport, Swansea, Dover, and Bristol. The total length of operated railway in England and Wales in 1901 was 15,187 miles; of canals, 3167 miles. The great Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35¼ miles in length. See GREAT BRITAIN.

Agriculture, etc.—Agriculture has attained high eminence in England, and about 25,000,000 acres, or 76 per cent. of the full area of the land, are under crop-cultivation or in grass-lands, and only about 4,000,000 acres (about 12 per cent.) remain absolutely uncultivated. The heath and grazing country comprises 2,250,000 acres. Wheat is the

principal crop, especially in the E. and SE. counties, and in 1900 its cultivation covered 1,744,556 acres; barley, which is cultivated but little less extensively than wheat, is raised chiefly in the central counties; and oats in the N., though cultivated more or less in all parts of the country. Pease, beans, potatoes, and turnips are the crops next in importance. Rye and buckwheat are not extensively cultivated; rape, flax, hemp, and mangel-wurzel are raised only in certain parts. Hops are nearly confined to Kent, Herefordshire, Surrey, Sussex, and Worcestershire, the number of acres under this crop being about 50,000. The total acreage under cultivation in Great Britain, chiefly in England, with green crops was, in 1901, 3,129,198; with corn-crops, 7,133,708. Near the large towns the ground is commonly laid out in market-gardens, and in Bedfordshire an extensive district is appropriated to growing vegetables for the London market. In the SW. counties large quantities of apples are grown, and Devon and Hereford are famous for cider. Butter is an important product in Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Dorset; cheese in Cheshire, Gloucester, Wiltshire, Somerset, etc. The Durham or short-horned, Devon, Hereford, Jersey, and Alderney are the most noted breeds of cattle. The annual product of wool is very large. Swine are very generally kept, and are especially numerous in the forest-lands of Hampshire, Berkshire, Gloucester, and Hereford. Geese are raised largely, especially in the Lincoln fens, for the London market. For the various statistics dealing with the products, etc., of the British Isles see GREAT BRITAIN.

England is much less wooded than most of the countries of continental Europe. Only about 1,650,000 acres, or barely more than 5 per cent. of the total area, remain in woodland. Of the royal forest lands some of the largest are the New Forest in Hampshire, the forests of Epping (Essex), Sherwood (Kent), and Dean (Gloucester). Many parts of the wealds of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent have remained wooded ever since the time of the Romans. England is largely engaged in the fisheries, the value of the fish-product (inclusive of that of Wales) for the year 1901 having been upward of £6,500,000, estimated on a catch of nearly 400,000 tons.

Religion and Education.—The established church of England is the Protestant Episcopal, to which the great mass of the people belong. The sovereign is the head of the Anglican Church, having the right to nominate to bishoprics and archbishoprics. The church is governed by 2 archbishops and 33 bishops, besides a number of suffragan and coadjutant bishops, and has about 14,000 parishes or benefices, in each of which there is a church, presided over by a rector or vicar, who holds the living. The Anglican archbishoprics are those of Canterbury and York. The archbishop of Canterbury is primate and metropolitan of all England, and crowns the monarch. The archbishop of York is styled primate and metropolitan of England, and crowns the queen-consort. The doctrines of the church are embodied in the Thirty-Nine Articles, and, having been ratified by Parliament, cannot be changed without its consent. The most numerous dissenting bodies are the Wesleyan Methodists, Congregationalists, and Baptists. The Roman Catholics (including those of Wales) number about 1,500,000, with 1572 (in 1901) chapels and stations. The highest dignitary of the Roman Catholic church is the archbishop of Westminster.

At the head of the educational system of England stand the ancient national universities of Oxford and Cambridge, two of the most celebrated institutions in the world. They are almost exclusively for the wealthier classes, and, till a comparatively recent period, were only for members of the Church of England. Prominent among the institutions of learning are the universities of London and Durham; King's College, London; Victoria University, Manchester; and the Birmingham University. Besides these there are numerous theological colleges or seminaries, attached to most of which are professors in the faculties of arts and philosophy. There are many colleges and institutions for imparting professional or technical training. At the head of these stands the South Kensington School and Museum, with the Art Museum, the India Museum, and various science collections, and extensive art and science libraries. The Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons (London) are world-renowned, as are also the School of Mines (now the Royal School of Science), the Royal Institution, and the Royal Academy. All of these, together with many other colleges and technical schools, are in London. There are royal military academies at Woolwich and Sandhurst, a royal naval college at Greenwich, and an agricultural college at Cirencester.

At the head of secondary education stand the great public schools,—notably Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Marlborough. These schools are richly endowed and have long had a high repute for classical training. For the middle classes there are numerous grammar-schools and private seminaries. Bedford College, London, and the Royal Holloway College, at Egham, are exclusively for female students. Unattached university colleges for women are Newnham and Girton Colleges, at Cambridge, and Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville College, at Oxford.

Government.—See GREAT BRITAIN.

History.—England (together with the southern portion of Scotland) was known to the ancients as Britannia. The ancient inhabitants, the Britons, were a Celtic people. Cæsar made two war-like expeditions to Britain in 55 and 54 B.C., and a century later the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Emperor Claudius. In A.D. 78–81 Agricola advanced the Roman frontiers to the Firth of Forth, the country to the N. of which, Caledonia (the highland region of Scotland), retained its independence. The Romans introduced their civilization into Britain, which they held till the beginning of the fifth century, when they were compelled to withdraw their legions. About the middle of the fifth century the Britons called upon the Teutonic peoples dwelling about the mouth of the Elbe and in Jutland —Saxons, Angles, and Jutes—for aid in repelling the inroads of the Picts and Scots living north of Hadrian's wall. After clearing the country of these northern invaders, the Germans turned upon the Britons themselves and occupied most of their country, driving them out or exterminating them. The Jutes founded the kingdom of Kent; the Saxons, the kingdoms of Sussex, Wessex, and Essex; the Angles, the kingdoms of Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia, Northumbria extending as far N. as the Firth of Forth. The ancient Britons were left only Wales, Cornwall, Cumberland, and the southwest of Scotland. About 827 Egbert, King of Wessex, became overlord of all England. Previous to this, in the seventh century, all the land had become Christian, mainly through the labors of St. Augustine and of Irish and Scottish missionaries. In the second half of the ninth century the Danes (Northmen) conquered Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia. The early part of the reign of Alfred the Great (871–901) was spent in continual and ultimately successful struggles against these invaders. Alfred established order on the basis of constitutional law and exerted himself to civilize his subjects. In 1013 Sweyn, King of Denmark, made himself master of England. His son Canute reigned after him, and was followed by his two sons. In 1042 the English people returned to their native royal dynasty under Edward the Confessor. In 1066 William, Duke of Normandy, invaded England and achieved its conquest by his victory at Hastings. He distributed much of the land of England among his Norman followers, while Norman-French became the language of the court, of law-proceedings, and of the schools. A hundred years later, under Henry II., the first of the Plantagenets (with whose accession, in 1154, a large part of France was united with England), the conquest of Ireland was begun. Under John, the brother and successor of Richard Cœur de Lion, England lost nearly all her French dominions. In 1215 the barons extorted from John the Magna Charta, which has been styled the charter of English liberties. Edward I. signalized his reign by the conquest of Wales (1277–83), and he struggled strenuously and almost successfully to establish the suzerainty of England over Scotland. At Bannockburn (1314), King Robert Bruce overwhelmed the army of Edward II., and established the independence of Scotland. In 1338, under Edward III., began the wars of the English for the conquest of France. After a struggle of over a hundred years, in the course of which the French kingdom was brought to the verge of dissolution, the tide of war turned, and by 1451 the English had been dispossessed of their conquests with the exception of the town of Calais, which remained in their hands a century longer. Under Henry VIII., the second king of the Tudor dynasty (1509–47) England broke away from Rome, and under Elizabeth (1558–1603), Protestantism was firmly established. The title of King of Ireland was formally assumed by Henry VIII. in 1542. With the reign of Elizabeth begins England's career as a great colonizing power. In 1603 the crowns of England and Scotland were united under the Stuarts, and in 1707 the two kingdoms were united into the single realm of Great Britain. In 1714 the House of Hanover (Brunswick) ascended the throne, and for more than a century Hanover was united with England. In 1759–60 Canada was wrested from the French, and simultaneously the English laid the foundations of their empire in India. A little later the colonies which had been planted by the English in America made themselves independent. The legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland dates from 1801. The first half of the nineteenth century witnessed the establishment of British dominion in South Africa, the rise of the Australian colo-

nies, and the extension of British dominion in India westward to the Indus. In the second half of the century England established her sway over a considerable part of Africa and annexed the kingdom of Burma.

England, a banking post-town of Lonoke co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 25 miles SE. of Little Rock. It has cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 368.

England, a hamlet of Washington co., Pa.

Engle, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo. The banking point is Trinidad.

Engle, a post-village of Sierra co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is San Marcial. Pop. about 90.

Engle, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. The banking point is Flatonia or Schulenberg. Pop. about 125.

Englevale, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan. The banking point is Arcadia. Pop. 140.

Englevale, a post-hamlet of Ransom co., N.Dak. Pop. 50.

Englewood, a former post-village of Cook co., Ill., now incorporated with the city of Chicago.

Englewood, a post-city of Clark co., Kan., 36 miles by rail SW. of Ashland. Pop. in 1900, 181.

Englewood, a banking residential city of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R., 14 miles N. of New York and 1 mile W. of the Palisades of the Hudson. Pop. in 1900, 6253.

Englewood, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. about 300.

Englewood Cliffs, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Englewood Forest, a wide moor in England, co. of Cumberland, near Carlisle.

English, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., on the Pine Bluff and Arkansas River R. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop. 150.

English, a banking post-town and health-resort, capital of Crawford co., Ind., 38 miles by rail W. of New Albany. Pop. in 1900, 649.

English, a post-village of Carroll co., Ky., 50 miles by rail NE. of Louisville. Pop. 100.

English, a post-village of Red River co., Tex. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop. about 90.

English Bay, an outport of Quebec, Canada, under the jurisdiction of the city of Quebec.

English Bazaar, or **An'grazabad',** a town of Bengal, British India, capital of the Malda district, on the W. bank of the Mahananda, 55 miles N. of Murshidabad. Pop. about 15,000.

English Center, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on Little Pine Creek, about 21 miles NW. of Williamsport.

English Channel (Fr. *La Manche,* lȧ mŏnsh,—*i.e.,* "the sleeve," so named from its shape), that portion of the Atlantic Ocean which separates Great Britain from France, extending from the Strait of Dover to Land's End, Cornwall. Width at Dover, 20 miles; at Land's End, 102 miles. The deepest sounding is about 70 fathoms, the general depth about the Strait of Dover being 20–30 fathoms. The highest tide is 42 feet at St. Germain. The only important stream that discharges into it is the Seine, on the S. In the channel are the Isle of Wight, close to the English shore, and the group of the Channel Islands, belonging to England. The chief seaports on the channel are Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Portsmouth, Brighton, Hastings, Folkstone, and Dover (the last two on the Strait of Dover), in England; and Cherbourg, Havre, Dieppe, Boulogne, and Calais (the last on the Strait of Dover), in France.

English Company's Islands, a group off the N. coast of Australia, 40 miles NW. of Cape Arnhem.

English Cove, a bay on the SW. coast of Neumecklenburg Island, Bismarck Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean.

English Cove, a small fishing settlement on the N. side of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 3 miles from Brigus.

English Creek, Marion co., Iowa, runs NE. and enters the Des Moines River about 10 miles E. of Knoxville.

English Creek, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., 15 miles SW. of Absecon. Pop. about 300.

English Harbor, a post-town and British naval station on the S. coast of Antigua, West Indies, 1 mile from Falmouth. The port is small, but deep enough for large ships.

English Harbor, a fishing station on the French shore, Newfoundland, at the entrance of Canada Bay, 45 miles from La Scie.

English Harbor, a fishing village on the N. side of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 7 miles from Trinity.

English Harbor, a small fishing settlement in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, on Green's Point Island, 1 mile from Green's Pond.

English Harbor, Costa Rica, on the Pacific Ocean, in about lat. 8° 50' N.

English Harbor East, a small fishing settlement on the N. side of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 54 miles from Harbor Briton.

English Harbor West, a maritime town in the district of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 4 miles from Belleorem. It is the seat of a herring- and cod-fishery.

English Lake, Ind., is an expansion of the Kankakee River and is part of the boundary between Laporte and Starke cos. It is 12 miles long or more.

English Lake, a post-village of Starke co., Ind., on the Kankakee River, at the foot of English Lake, and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 5 miles E. by S. of Lacrosse. Pop. 150.

English Mills, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa.

English River, an estuary in Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa, which receives the Umbelosi and Tembi rivers.

English River, in Iowa, rises in the N. part of the state and enters the Red Cedar River in Black Hawk co.

English River, in Iowa, is formed by its North and South Forks, which rise in Poweshiek co., and enters the Iowa River about 14 miles S. of Iowa City.

English River, Canada. See CHURCHILL RIVER.

Englishtown, a post-borough of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles NW. of Freehold. Pop. in 1900, 410.

English Turn, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La., 17 miles by rail S. by E. of New Orleans, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Englishville, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., 9 miles NW. of Grand Rapids.

Engst'len Alp, a mountain and health-resort of Switzerland, with fine scenery, 4 miles S. of Engelberg. Height of the mountain, 6033 feet.

Enguera, ĕn-gwā'rȧ, a town of Spain, 47 miles SW. of Valencia. Pop. in 1900, 5746.

Enhaut, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. The banking point is Steelton.

E'nid, a banking city, capital of Garfield co., Okla., on Skeleton Creek and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 36½ miles N. by E. of Kingfisher. It has tile- and iron-works, lumber- and flouring-mills, bottling-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3444 (largely increased since the census).

Enigma, a post-village of Berrien co., Ga., on the Plant System. The banking point is Valdosta or Tifton. Pop. 100.

Eningen, or **Ehningen,** ā'ning-ẹn, a town of Würtemberg, circle of the Black Forest, 3 miles from Reutlingen. Pop. in 1900, 3746.

Enkhuizen, ĕnk'hoi'zẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on a peninsula in the Zuider Zee, 28 miles NNE. of Amsterdam. In the seventeenth century it was one of the most flourishing seaports of Holland, with hundreds of vessels engaged in the deep-sea herring fisheries. It has a fine town-hall. Enkhuizen is the birthplace of Paul Potter. Pop. in 1899, 7038.

Enkirch, ĕn'keerk, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles SW. of Zell, on the Moselle. Pop. in 1900, 2229.

Enköping, ĕn'chö'ping, a town of Sweden, about 50 miles by rail NW. of Stockholm. Pop. in 1899, 4106.

Enless, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex. Pop. about 80.

Enloe, a post-village of Delta co., Tex., on the Texas Midland R., 5 miles N. of Cooper, its banking point. It has cotton interests. Pop. about 250.

Enna, the ancient name of CASTROGIOVANNI.

Ennel, a lake of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 2 miles SSW. of Mullingar. It is studded with wooded islets and has several fine seats on its banks.

Ennenda, ĕn-nen'dȧ, a village of Switzerland, canton and 1 mile SE. of Glarus, on the Linth. Pop. about 2700.

Ennerdale-Water, a lake of England, co. of Cumberland, 7 miles NE. of Egremont. It is formed by the river Ehen.

Ennery, a town of Haiti, 14 miles E. of Gonaïves. Pop. of the commune, 6000.

Ennezat, ĕnn'zȧ', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 10 miles NE. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Ennis, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Clare, on the Fergus, 20 miles WNW. of Limerick. It has a large Roman Catholic cathedral (diocese of Killaloe), a Roman Catholic college, and ruins of a fine abbey. Pop. about 5500.

Ennis, a banking city of Ellis co., Tex., 34 miles S. of Dallas. It is on the Houston and Texas Central and the Texas Midland Rs. It has cotton-compresses, cotton-gins, cotton-seed and lumber-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4919.

En'niscor'thy, a town of Ireland, co. and 12 miles NNW. of Wexford, on a railway and on the navigable river Slaney. It has a stately Anglo-Norman castle, still in good repair. Pop. about 5500.

En'nisker'ry, a small town of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 11 miles SSE. of Dublin.

En'niskil'len, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Fermanagh, built mainly on an island in the river connecting Upper and Lower Lough Erne, 87 miles NW. of Dublin. Pop. about 5500.

Enniskillen, or **Charlesville,** a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 8 miles NW. of Bowmanville. Pop. about 200.

Enniskillen, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, 34 miles by rail NW. of St. John.

En'nismore', a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, 10 miles NW. of Peterborough.

En'nisti'mon, a small town of Ireland, co. of Clare, on a small river of the same name, near its mouth in Liscanor Bay, 14½ miles WNW. of Ennis.

Ennisville, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., on Standing Stone Creek, about 34 miles ENE. of Altoona.

Enno'ree, or **Eno'ree,** a small river of South Carolina, rises in Greenville co. and enters the Broad River in Newberry co.

Enns, ĕns (anc. *An'isus* or *An'casus*), a river of Austria-Hungary, which rises 11 miles S. of Radstadt, in Salzburg, flows E. through Styria, and then N., separating the provinces of Upper and Lower Austria, and enters the Danube on the right, 11 miles SSE. of Linz. Chief affluents, the Steyer and the Salza. Length, about 150 miles.

Enns, a town of Upper Austria, on the Enns, near its junction with the Danube, 10 miles SE. of Linz. It has an interesting town-hall and an old castle. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4371.

Eno, a river of Orange co., N.C., enters the Neuse River near the SW. corner of Granville co.

Eno, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio. The banking point is Gallipolis. Pop. about 175.

Enoch, ē'nŏk, a post-township of Noble co., Ohio, about 20 miles N. of Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 1202.

Enochsburg, ē'nŏks-burg, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., about 18 miles WSW. of Brookville.

Enochville, ē'nŏk-vĭl, a post-village of Rowan co., N.C., 5 miles from Chinagrove station. Pop. in 1900, 93.

Enola, a post-village of Faulkner co., Ark., 14 miles NE. of Conway.

Enola, a post-village of Yazoo co., Miss., 10 miles W. by S. of Yazoo City. Pop. 120.

Enola, a post-village of Burke co., N.C. Pop. 60.

Enon, a post-village of Bullock co., Ala., about 56 miles ESE. of Montgomery.

Enon, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio, on the Mad River, 17 miles by rail NE. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 295.

Enon, Pa. See ENON VALLEY.

Enon, a post-hamlet of Tarrant co., Tex.

Enon College, a post-hamlet of Trousdale co., Tenn., 11 miles ESE. of Gallatin.

Enongrove, a post-village of Heard co., Ga., 7 miles N. of Franklin. Pop. 100.

Enontekis, ā-nŏn'tā-kĭs', a village of Russian Lapland, on the Torneå, 190 miles NNW. of Torneå.

Enon Valley, a post-borough of Lawrence co., Pa., 45 miles by rail NW. of Pittsburg. Here are coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 395.

Enoree, a river of South Carolina. See ENNOREE.

Enoree, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., 26 miles S. of Spartanburg, on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. It has manufactures of sheetings. Pop. about 1300.

Enos, ā'nos (anc. *Æ'nos*), a seaport town of European Turkey, 38 miles NW. of Gallipoli, on the Ægean Sea, at the mouth of the Maritza in the Gulf of Enos. Pop. 7000. It is the seat of some trade; but its harbor is choked with sand and admits only small vessels. The Gulf of Enos, N. of the town, entered by a strait, is 14 miles in length by 5 miles in breadth.

Enosburg, a post-village and township (town) of Franklin co., Vt., about 40 miles NE. of Burlington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2054.

Enosburg Falls, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River and on the Central Vermont R., 18 miles ENE. of St. Albans. It has carriage-factories, manufactures of patent medicines, sash and doors, etc. Pop. in 1900, 954.

Eno-Shima, an island (and peninsula) of Japan, about 12 miles SW. of Yokohama. It contains a famous shrine and is a favorite spot with tourists.

Enota, Mount, or **Bald Mountain,** a peak of Towns co., Ga., has an altitude of 4798 feet.

Enragé (ŏN'rā'zhā'), Cape, a headland on Chignecto Bay, New Brunswick. Lat. 45° 35' N.

Enschede, ĕn'sKā-dā, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 5 miles SE. of Delden. It is an important seat of the cotton-industry. Pop. in 1879, 5450; in 1901, 23,141.

Enseli, a town of Persia. See ENZELI.

Ensenada, or **Ensenada de Barragón,** ĕn-sā-nā'dā dā bar-rā-gōn', a village of the Argentine Republic, 35 miles by rail SE. of Buenos Aires, on the estuary of the Plata. It is the port of the city of La Plata, with which it is connected by rail.

Ensenada de Cazones, ĕn-sĕn-ā'dā dā kā-so'nĕs, or **Canarreos,** kā-nar-rā'oce, a bay indenting the S. coast of the Zapata peninsula, Cuba.

Ensenada de la Broa, Cuba. See BROA BAY.

Ensenada del Inglés, a port of entry in Uruguay, on the Plata River.

Ensenada de Todos Santos, a town and port of Mexico, in northwestern Baja California (Lower California), near the frontier of the United States. Lat. about 31° 45' N.

Ensenore, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Auburn. Pop. 100.

Ensisheim, en'sis-hīme', a town of Upper Alsace, on the Ill, 15 miles S. of Colmar. It has fine old mansions and a beautiful town-hall. Near by are ancient sepulchral tumuli. Pop. in 1900, 2560.

Ensival, ĕn'se'vàl', a town of Belgium, in Liège, practically constituting a suburb of Verviers. Pop. in 1899, 6512.

Ensley, a banking city of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads, 7½ miles from Birmingham. It has iron-, steel-, wire-, chemical-, brick-, lumber- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 2100 (largely increased since the census).

Ensley, a post-hamlet of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 50.

Entebbe, the administrative capital of Uganda, east-central Africa.

Enterline, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 6 miles E. of Halifax.

Enterprise, a banking post-town of Coffee co., Ala., 18 miles SE. of Elba, on the Plant System. Pop. in 1900, 610.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., 13 miles NE. of Oroville.

Enterprise, a post-village and winter-resort of Volusia co., Fla., on the St. John's River and Lake Monroe, and on the Florida East Coast R., 36 miles NW. by W. of Titusville. It is the head of regular steamboat navigation. Pop. about 250.

Enterprise, a post-village of Morgan co., Ga. The banking point is Madison. Pop. 90.

Enterprise, a post-village of Wayne co., Ill., about 44 miles E. of Centralia.

Enterprise, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 25 miles above Evansville.

Enterprise, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Eufaula. Pop. about 300.

Enterprise, a banking city of Dickinson co., Kan., on the Kansas River, 6 miles E. of Abilene, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 798.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Catahoula parish, La.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Winona co., Minn., 15 miles WSW. of Winona.

Enterprise, a banking post-town of Clarke co., Miss., on the Chickasawha River and on the Mobile and Ohio R., 15 miles SSW. of Meridian. Pop. in 1900, 739.

Enterprise, a post-village of Davidson co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Enterprise, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, 4 miles by rail W. by N. of Logan. Pop. 100.

Enterprise, a banking post-town, capital of Wallowa co., Oregon, about 30 miles NE. of Union. Pop. in 1900, 396.

Enterprise, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Titusville. Pop. about 200.

Enterprise, a post-village of Charleston co., S.C.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va.

Enterprise, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W.Va., 20 miles by rail N. of Clarksburg.

Enterprise, a post-village of Addington co., Ontario, on Jackson's Creek, 10 miles NNE. of Centerville. Pop. about 400.

Entiat, a post-village of Chelan co., Wash.

Entlebuch, ĕnt'l'a-bōōĸ', a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, in a valley of the same name, on the Little Emmen, 18 miles by rail SW. of Lucerne. Pop. 2700.

Entlerville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Newville. Pop. 100.

Entraygues, ŏN'traig', a small town of France, in Aveyron, 15 miles NW. of Espalion, on the Lot.

Entrecasteaux, ŏNt'r'kăs'tō', a small town of France, in Var, 12 miles NE. of Brignolles.

Entre-deux-Mers, ŏNt'r duh mair, a vine-district of France, department of Gironde, between the Dordogne and the Garonne.

Entre-Douro-e-Minho, Portugal. See MINHO.

Entremont, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, near the foot of the Great St. Bernard, and traversed by the Drance.

Entre Rios, ĕn'trā ree'oce (*i.e.*, "between the rivers"), a province of the Argentine Republic, between the rivers Uruguay and Paraná (whence its name), having E. the republic of Uruguay, on the W. and SW. the provinces of Santa Fé and Buenos Aires, in the Argentine Republic, and on the N. the province of Corrientes. Estimated area, 28,000 sq. m. The surface is low, alternately swampy and in wide prairies, on which large herds of cattle and horses are reared; its S. part is an alluvial plain, annually inundated. Acacia and palm forests occupy much of the NW. The climate is equable and healthy, and there is no frost. The principal products are hides, horns, tallow, and jerked beef. Much wheat has recently been cultivated. Capital, Paraná. Pop. in 1900, about 350,000.

Entrevaux, ŏnt'r'vō', a village of France, in Basses-Alpes, 17 miles NE. of Castellane.

Entrican, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Entrikin, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. The banking point is Huntingdon. Pop. about 125.

Entry Island, Kapito, kă'pee-to, or **Kapiti,** kă'-pee-tee, an island of New Zealand, in Cook Strait.

E'numclaw, a post-village of Kings co., Wash., about 35 miles by rail E. by S. of Tacoma. It is in a fine lumber region. Hops are grown here. Pop. about 450.

Envigado, en-ve-gă'do, a town of Colombia, in Antioquía. Pop. about 7000.

Enville, a post-village of Chester co., Tenn. The banking point is Henderson. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 150.

Enz, ĕnts, a river of Württemberg and Baden, rises in the Black Forest, flows NE. and E. past Pforzheim, and joins the Neckar at Besigheim.

Enza, a southern affluent of the Po, in Emilia, emptying below Parma. Length, about 80 miles.

Enzeli, a town of Persia, on the Caspian Sea, in the province of Ghilan, 16 miles NW. of Resht, of which it is the port. The Lake of Enzeli, about 25 miles in length from E. to W., communicates with the Caspian Sea immediately E. of Enzeli.

Enzersdorf, ĕnts'ęrs-dorf', or **Gross-Enzersdorf,** a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 8 miles E. of Vienna. It preserves its old walls and gates. Pop. about 2000.

Enzersdorf-am-Gebirge, ĕnts'ęrs-dorf' ăm gă-beer'ghęh, a village of Austria, about 5 miles S. of Vienna. It has an old castle.

Eoa, e-o'ă, **Eua,** e-oo'ă, or **Middelburg,** one of the Tonga Islands, SE. of Tongatabu. Lat. 21° 25′ S.; lon. 174° 52′ W. It is hilly and wooded, well watered, fertile and cultivated, and densely inhabited. Discovered in 1643.

Eola, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Eola, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Bunkie. Pop. about 200.

Eola, a post-city of Polk co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, 4½ miles W. of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 79.

Eolia, a post-village of Pike co., Mo., on the St. Louis and Hannibal R. The banking point is Louisiana or Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 158.

Eoline, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala. The banking point is Centerville. Pop. 75.

Eona, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Va.

Epaktos, a town of Greece. See LEPANTO.

Epe, ă'pęh, or **Eep,** aip, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 28 miles N. of Arnhem. Pop., including adjoining hamlets, about 8000.

Epe, a town of British Nigeria, Africa, in Yoruba Land, about 40 miles ENE. of Lagos. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

Eperies, or **Eperjes,** ĕp'ĕr'yesh' (L. *Epe'ria*), a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Sáros, on the Tarcza, an affluent of the Theiss, 143 miles NE. of Budapest. It is one of the best-built towns of upper Hungary, is surrounded by old walls and fine gardens, and has handsome public buildings. Among the chief manufactures are those of linen and earthenware. The trade is considerable. The town possesses a Lutheran academy of theology and law. It is the see of a Catholic bishop of the Ruthenian rite. Pop. in 1900, 14,447.

Épernay, ă'pĕr'nă' (L. *A'quæ Peren'nes*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Marne, near the left bank of the Marne, 19 miles WNW. of Châlons-sur-Marne. It is an entrepôt for Champagne wines, which are kept in vaults in the chalk rock on which the town is built. Épernay has a public library of 30,000 volumes. Among the industries are spinning, brewing, tanning, and the manufacture of corks and casks. There are railway repair-shops located here. Pop. in 1901, 20,326.

Épernon, ă'pĕr'nôn', a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 14 miles NE. of Chartres. Pop. about 2300.

Epes, a post-village of Sumter co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River and on the Queen and Crescent Route, 9 miles NE. of Livingston. Pop. 200.

Epfig, ĕp'fig, a village of Lower Alsace, 6½ miles N. of Schlettstadt. Pop. about 2500.

Ephesus, ĕf'e-sŭs (Gr. Ἔφεσος), a famous ancient city of Asia Minor, the ruins of which exist on the banks of the Cayster, near its mouth, in the Gulf of Scala Nova, 35 miles SSE. of Smyrna. Among its remains are those of a magnificent theatre, an odeum, a stadium, and of the famous temple of Diana. Ephesus was in ancient times one of the twelve cities of Ionia. It figures prominently in the early history of the Christian church. A Mohammedan city was erected out of the ruins of the ancient Ephesus, but it also fell into utter decay. Only a few scattered villages now remain, the principal of which is Ayasuluk, and the sea has retired and left the ancient port a desolate marsh. The railway from Smyrna to Aidin passes by the site of Ephesus.

Ephraim, ē'frą-im, or **Ephraim City,** a banking city of Sanpete co., Utah, 7 miles N. of Manti, on the Rio Grande Western and the Sanpete Valley Rs. It is near a branch of the Sevier River and near the W. base of the Wasatch Range, and has farming- and mining-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2086.

Ephraim, a post-village of Door co., Wis., on Green Bay, about 38 miles NE. of Oconto.

Eph'rata, a banking post-borough and summer-resort of Lancaster co., Pa., 19 miles SW. of Reading, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has manufactures of cigars, silks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2451. The monastery of the "Seventh-Day Dunkers," who as a body formerly had their seat here, is situated near the borough limits.

Ephrata, a township of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2390.

Ephratah, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., in Ephratah township (town), 12 miles W. of Fonda. It has a cheese factory, manufactures of woollen goods, etc. Pop. about 400; of the town in 1900, 1566.

Epidamnus, an ancient Greek city. See DURAZZO.

Epidaurus, ĕp'e-daw'rŭs, in ancient geography, a town of Greece, in the Peloponnesus, 23 miles E. of Argos, on the Gulf of Ægina. It was famous as the seat of the worship of Æsculapius. There are interesting ruins of the ancient town. On its site are the villages of Epidavra and Piada. It was at this place that the Greek national assembly proclaimed the independence of Greece in Jan., 1822.

Epila, ă-pee'lă, a small town of Spain, 22 miles W. of Saragossa, on the Jalón.

Épinac, ă'pee'năk', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 11 miles ENE. of Autun. It has extensive coal- and iron-mines.

Épinal, ă'pee'năl', a town of France, capital of the department of Vosges, on both sides of the Moselle, 190 miles ESE. of Paris. It is enclosed by an extensive system of modern fortifications, the circle of outer forts stretching over a distance of about 25 miles. It has several large and fine public edifices, a large public library, and a museum of paintings and antiquities. The quays and promenades are an attractive feature of the town. Épinal has very diversified manufactures and an active trade. Among its industries is the manufacture of pictures for children for which it is noted. Pop. in 1901, 19,144 (commune, 28,080).

Epirus, e-pī'rŭs (Gr. Ἤπειρος, "main-land"), a country of ancient Greece, corresponding to the S. portion of Albania and the NW. corner of the modern kingdom of Greece.

Eppan, a commune of Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, district of Bozen. Near by are ruins of old castles. Pop. in 1900, 5408.

Eppendorf, ĕp'pęn-dorf', a northern suburb of Hamburg, on the Alster.

Epperson, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn.

Epping, a town of England, in Essex, 16 miles NNE. of London. The royal forest of Epping boasts of beautiful woodland scenery and is a great resort of Londoners. It still contains over 5000 acres of its original area of 60,000 acres. The river Roding separates Epping Forest from the forest of Hainault on the SE., but the latter has been disafforested. The town is noted for its dairy produce, sausage, and pork. Pop. in 1901, 3789.

Epping, a post-village of Washington co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth or Machias. Pop. 120.

Epping, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Epping township (town), on the Lamprey River and on

the Boston and Maine R., 23 miles E. by N. of Manchester. It has manufactures of bricks, shoes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1641.

Eppingen, ĕp'ping-ẹn, a town of Baden, on the Elsenz, 27 miles ENE. of Carlsruhe. Pop. in 1900, 3468.

Epps, a post-village of Perry co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Hattiesburg. Pop. 200.

Eppstein, ĕpp'stīne, a small town with a ruined castle, in the district of Wiesbaden, Prussia, 5 miles SW. of Königstein.

Epsom (Anglo-Saxon, *Ebbsham*), a town of England, co. of Surrey, 14 miles SW. of London. It is famous for its medicinal spa, from which the sulphate of magnesia takes the name of Epsom salts, but chiefly for its races, which are, especially on the Derby day, more numerously attended than any other in the kingdom. Epsom has a Royal Medical College. Pop. in 1901, 10,915.

Epsom, a post-village of Daviess co., Ind., 13 miles N. by E. of Washington. Pop. 100.

Epsom, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., in Epsom township (town), on the Suncook River, about 10 miles (direct) E. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 771.

Epsom, a post-hamlet of Vance co., N.C., 7 miles SE. of Henderson.

Epsom, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario. The banking point is Uxbridge. Pop. about 150.

Epte, ĕpt (L. *Ep'ta*), a river of France, rises in Seine-Inférieure, flows S. and joins the Seine above Vernon.

Eptingen, ĕp'ting-ẹn, a village of Switzerland, 15 miles SE. of Basel, in a mountainous district, among precipices so steep that in winter the sun is visible only about mid-day.

Epton, a village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Pittsburg.

Epworth, a small town of England, co. of Lincoln, 10 miles N. of Gainsborough. John Wesley was born here.

Epworth, a banking post-town of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 18 miles W. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 549.

Equality, a post-village of Coosa co., Ala., about 12 miles SE. of Rockford.

Equality, a banking post-village of Gallatin co., Ill., on the Saline River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 12 miles W. of Shawneetown. Pop. in 1900, 898.

Equality, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C., 17 miles N. by E. of Anderson. Pop. 60.

Équateurville, Congo Free State. See COQUILHATVILLE.

Equator and **Equatorville,** Congo Free State. See COQUILHATVILLE.

Equinox Mountain, in Bennington co., Vt., is about 2 miles W. of Manchester. It rises 3816 feet above the level of the sea and is a beautiful summer-resort.

E'quinunk, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 22 miles N. of Honesdale, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Era, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Mount Sterling. Pop. about 150.

Era, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. about 200.

Eramosa, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, 5 miles N. of Guelph. Pop. 100.

Erandique, å-rån-dee'kå, a town of Honduras, in the department of Gracias, 33 miles ESE. of Gracias. Beautiful opals are found in the vicinity. Pop. 2000.

Erastina, Richmond co., N.Y., forms part of the borough of Richmond, New York city.

Erastus, a post-hamlet of Banks co., Ga.

Erastus, a post-village of Mercer co., Ohio. Pop. 90.

Erata, a post-hamlet of Jones co., Miss.

E'rath', a county in the north-central part of Texas, has an area of 1110 sq. m. It is drained by the Bosque River, which rises in it, and by Paloxy Creek. Capital, Stephenville. Pop. in 1890, 21,594; in 1900, 29,966.

Erath, a post-town of Vermilion parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Abbeville. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Erba, ĕr'bå, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles E. by N. of Como, near the Lodi. Pop. about 2000.

Erbach, ĕr'bȧĸ, a town of Hesse, on the Mümling, 22 miles SE. of Darmstadt. Pop. about 3000. It has a fine old château, with interesting collections of armor and antiquities.

Erbach, a village of Prussia, in the district of Wiesbaden, beautifully situated on the Rhine, 7 miles W. of Mainz. Pop. about 2200.

Erbacon, a post-village of Webster co., W.Va. Pop. 70.

Erbdale, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Manheim. Pop. about 200.

Erbendorf, ĕr'bẹn-dorf', a town of Bavaria, on the Fichtelnaab, 21 miles ESE. of Bayreuth. Pop. in 1900, 1260.

Erbil, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See ARBIL.

Ercé-en-Lamée, ĕr'sȧ' ȯn' lȧ'mȧ', a village of France, Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 miles NE. of Redon.

Er'cildoun, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 3 miles S. of Coatesville.

Ercildoune, a parish of Scotland. See EARLSTON.

Ercilla, a town of Chile, in Malleco. Pop. 1500.

Ercsi, ĕr'chee', or **Ercsény,** ĕr'chȧñ', a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, on the Danube, 9½ miles N. of Adony. It has a fine château. Pop. in 1901, 6197.

Erdély, the Hungarian for TRANSYLVANIA.

Erding, ĕr'ding, a town of Upper Bavaria, 20 miles NE. of Munich. Pop. in 1900, 3388.

Er'dington, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, 4 miles NE. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1901, 16,368.

Erdman, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Erdöd, ĕr'död', a village of Hungary, 55 miles ENE. of Debreczin. It has glass-works and a model farm, on which fine horses are reared. Pop. in 1900, 3211.

Erdre, ĕrd'r, a river of France, in Loire-Inférieure, flows SW. to the Loire at Nantes. Length, 45 miles.

Er'ebus, an active volcano on a small island off Victoria Land, Antarctica, in about lat. 77° 30′ S. It was discovered by Sir James Clarke Ross in 1841. Altitude, 12,365 feet. The volcano was "smoking" in Feb., 1900, and also in 1902.

Erebus Bay, in Barrow Strait, Arctic America. It was the winter-quarters of the Franklin Expedition in 1845–46.

Eregli, ĕr'ẹ-glee', called also **Bendereg'li** (anc. *Heracle'a* or *Heracleia*), a town of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Kastamuni, on the Black Sea, 128 miles ENE. of Constantinople. It has a good port. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. about 6000. Here the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon embarked on their return to Greece.

Eregli, or **Eski-Eregli** (anc. *Perin'thus*), a town of European Turkey, in Rumelia, on the Sea of Marmora, 53 miles W. of Constantinople. Pop. about 3000.

Eregli (anc. *Cybistra*), a town of Asia Minor, about midway between Konieh and Adana. Pop. about 10,000 (?). At the neighboring village of Ivriz is a remarkable Hittite sculpture.

Erembodegem, ĕr-ĕm-bō'dȧ-ghẹm, a village of Belgium, East Flanders, 24 miles by rail SE. of Ghent.

Ere'tria (Gr. Ἐρέτρια), an ancient city of Greece, on the W. coast of Eubœa. The village of Nea Psara is on its site. The remains of its theatre have recently been exhumed.

Erfurt, ĕr'fo͝ort (L. *Erphor'dia* and *Erfur'tum*), a town of Prussian Saxony, capital of the governmental district of the same name, on the Gera, 14 miles E. of Gotha. It has many quaint corners, with houses dating from the time of the Renaissance. There are a number of bridges over the three arms of the Gera, one of which is lined on either side with houses and shops. Erfurt has interesting old churches, the most noteworthy of which is the mediæval cathedral. In one of its towers is a bell weighing 275 cwt. Among other buildings are the Augustinian convent, of which Luther was a member, now an orphanage and home for poor children, and the modern town-hall. The public library has 65,000 volumes and a valuable collection of mediæval manuscripts. Erfurt is an important industrial centre. The leading manufactures are those of women's cloaks and of shoes. There is a large royal manufactory of fire-arms. The place is noted for its vegetable and flower gardens and seed-raising establishments. Erfurt was one of the most prosperous commercial towns of central Germany in the Middle Ages. A university was established here as early as 1392, which existed down to 1816. In the seventeenth century the town passed under the sway of the archbishops of Mainz, who held it down to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Napoleon and Alexander I. of Russia, together with a number of minor potentates, held a congress here in 1808. The so-called Unionsparlament of North Germany met at Erfurt in 1850. Previous to 1873 Erfurt was a fortress. Pop. in 1880, 53,254; in 1900, 85,202.

Ergaste'ria, or **Laurion,** lȧv're-on (*Laurium*), a town of Greece, on the SE. coast of Attica, opposite the island of Makronisi, 7 miles by rail from the mines of Laurium and 40 miles by rail SE. of Athens. The town, whose name (Ergasteria) signifies "work-shops," is less than half a century old, and owes its existence to the resurrection of the mining-industry carried on here by the ancient Greeks. The mines of Laurium in antiquity were especially famous for their yield of silver. At the present time the chief product obtained here is lead, the yield of cadmium, manganese, and silver being also large. The utilization of the refuse and scoriæ left from the ancient mines has formed an

important part of the recent operations. Many of the ancient workings are in the condition in which they were left at the beginning of the Christian era. Pop. of the town (including its port) in 1896, 7926.

Erhard Grove, a post-township of Ottertail co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 759.

Erhart, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, 24 miles by rail SSE. of Elyria.

Eri, ĕr'ee', one of the Suakin Islands, in the Red Sea, 4½ miles long. On the E. part are the ruins of Ptolemais Theron.

Erial, a post-village of Camden co., N.J. The banking point is Camden. Pop. 100.

Eriboll, Loch, lŏĸ ĕr'e-boll, an arm of the sea on the N. coast of Scotland, co. of Sutherland. It is about 10 miles in length.

Ericeira, å-re-så'e-rå, a fishing town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Atlantic Ocean, 22 miles NW. of Lisbon. Pop. about 2500.

Ericht, Loch, lŏĸ ĕr'iĸt, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire and Inverness-shire. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 1 mile. It lies in a wild and largely inaccessible region.

Erick, a banking town of Greer co., Okla. Pop. about 200.

Erie, Lake, one of the five great lakes drained by the St. Lawrence River, forms part of the boundary between the United States and Canada. It is the most shallow of these great depressions in the basin of the St. Lawrence, and is chiefly supplied with water which comes from lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron through the Detroit River. Lake Erie washes the coasts of Michigan, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, which it separates from Ontario, Canada, the United States-Canada boundary traversing the lake. It is about 240 miles long, and has a mean breadth of 40 miles, the greatest breadth being about 58 miles. The greatest ascertained depth is said to be 270 feet, and the mean depth not more than 120 feet. The surface is elevated 573 feet above the level of the sea. It has an area of 9960 sq. m. The largest affluents of the lake, besides the Detroit River, are the Maumee, Sandusky, Raisin, and Cuyahoga rivers, and the Grand River in Ontario. Its water is discharged through the Niagara River, which issues from the northeastern end of the lake and connects it with Lake Ontario. The principal towns and harbors on this very important channel of commerce are Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo. The Erie Canal extends from Buffalo to Albany, and connects this lake with the Hudson River. Other connecting-waters are the Welland Canal, uniting with Lake Ontario; the Ohio Canal, between Cleveland and Portsmouth on the Ohio River; the Miami and Erie Canal, uniting Toledo with Cincinnati. The navigation of the lake is closed by ice for several months in winter. Violent storms prevail here in some seasons of the year, especially in November and December, often accompanied with disastrous shipwrecks. The battle of Lake Erie, in which Commodore Perry won a great victory over the British, was fought in Put-in-Bay, between Toledo and Cleveland, Sept. 10, 1813.

Erie, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of 1040 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Tonawanda Creek, on the S. by Cattaraugus Creek, and on the W. by Lake Erie and the Niagara River. It is also drained by Buffalo and Cayuga creeks. Capital, Buffalo. Pop. in 1890, 322,981; in 1900, 433,686.

Erie, a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of 312 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie and is intersected by the Huron and Vermilion rivers. Capital, Sandusky. Pop. in 1890, 35,462; in 1900, 37,650.

Erie, the most NW. county of Pennsylvania, has an area of 782 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by Lake Erie and is drained by Conneaut and French creeks. Capital, Erie. Pop. in 1890, 86,074; in 1900, 98,473.

Erie, a banking post-town of Weld co., Colo., on the Union Pacific R., 26 miles N. by W. of Denver. Here are rich coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 697.

Erie, a banking post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., near the Rock River, 28 miles ENE. of Rock Island, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 768.

Erie, a banking city, capital of Neosho co., Kan., on the Neosho River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 100 miles SW. of Kansas City. It is an important shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1111.

Erie, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 44 miles SSW. of Detroit. Pop. about 200.

Erie, a post-hamlet of McDonald co., Mo., 34 miles S. of Carthage.

Erie, a city and port of entry, the capital of Erie co., Pa., is on Lake Erie, 148 miles N. of Pittsburg and 95 miles ENE. of Cleveland, on the Pennsylvania, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads. Lat. 42° 8′ N.; lon. 80° 8′ W. It has a safe, landlocked harbor, which is 4 miles long by 1 mile wide, and is protected by the island of Presque Isle, on which light-houses have been erected. The city contains many attractive buildings, but it is mainly of a commercial character, its industrial establishments comprising oil-refineries, tanneries, chemical-works, planing- and flouring-mills, breweries, and manufactories of pianos and organs, engines and boilers, agricultural implements, paper, stoves, and all kinds of iron, steel, brass, aluminium, and wood products. The city is the seat of the Erie, St. Benedict's, and Villa Maria Academies, and of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Large steamboats ply regularly between this place and other ports on the great lakes. The chief articles of export are coal, oil, iron, and manufactured products. Pop. in 1860, 9419; in 1870, 19,646; in 1880, 27,737; in 1890, 40,634; in 1900, 52,733.

Erie, or **Blue Springs,** a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn., about 40 miles SW. of Knoxville.

Erieville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the West Shore R., 29 miles SE. of Syracuse. Pop. about 200.

Eriha, a village of Palestine. See Jericho.

Erin, the ancient name of Ireland.

Erin, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., in Erie township (town), on the Lehigh Valley R., 13 miles NE. of Elmira. Pop. of the town in 1900, 996.

Erin, a banking post-village, capital of Houston co., Tenn., is near the Cumberland River, 28 miles WSW. of Clarksville, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has wagon-, axe-handle, and stave-factories, lumber- and shingle-mills, etc.

Erin, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., about 24 miles NE. of Hudson.

Erin, a banking post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on a branch of the Credit River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 20 miles NNE. of Guelph. Pop. in 1901, 511.

Erindale, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario. The banking point is Toronto. Pop. about 150.

Erin Prairie, a township (town) of St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 820.

Erin Shades, a post-hamlet of Henrico co., Va.

Erin Springs, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., 105 miles W. of Caddo. Pop. about 125.

Erinsville, a post-village of Addington co., Ontario. The banking point is Napanee. Pop. about 150.

Erinville, a post-village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, 18 miles from Guysborough.

Eriskay, ĕr'is-kå', an islet of the Hebrides, immediately S. of South Uist, 2 miles in length from N. to S. It is the place where Prince Charles Edward Stuart landed in 1745.

Erith, a town and parish of Kent, England, on the Thames, 5 miles E. of Woolwich. Pop. in 1901, 25,295.

Eritrea, å-re-trå'å, an Italian colony in Africa, bordering on the Red Sea, and extending from Cape Kasar to the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It consists in reality of all the Italian colonies on the Red Sea and the islands constituting the Dahlak Archipelago. The region comprises a portion of the Abyssinian highlands, extending to an elevation of 7000 feet or more, where a healthful climate prevails, and where there is much highly productive soil. In the lowlands the heat is intense, the mean July temperature at Massowa being about 95°. Area, estimated at 95,000 sq. m. The natives are mainly nomadic, of pastoral pursuits, and agriculture is in a primitive condition. Tobacco, cotton, vegetables, bananas and other tropical fruits are cultivated. Meat, butter, hides, etc., are produced from the large herds; and there are valuable pearl-fisheries. There are about 33 miles of railway in operation and 381 miles of telegraph. Capital, Massowa. Pop. in 1899, 329,516, of whom 2014 were Europeans.

Erivan, ĕr-e-vån' (L. *Erivan'na*), a town of Russian Armenia (Transcaucasia), capital of a government of its own name, on the Zanga, an affluent of the Aras, 115 miles S. by W. of Tiflis. It has several Armenian churches and mosques. Near it is a citadel on a scarped rock. It has some manufactures of cotton stuffs, leather, and earthenware. The town is surrounded by orchards (the peaches being famous) and by vegetable gardens. It was conquered from Persia by the Russians in 1827. Pop. in 1897, 29,033.

Erivan, a government of Russia, in Transcaucasia, embracing a part of Armenia, bounded on the S. and SW. by Turkey and Persia. Area, about 10,750 sq. m. Capital, Erivan. Pop. in 1897, 804,757.

Erjish-Dagh, a Turkish name for Argæus.

Erkelenz, ĕr'kĕh-lĕnts', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles NNE. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 4612.

Erkrath, ĕrk'rät, a village of Rhenish Prussia, near Düsseldorf, on the river Düssel. Pop. in 1900, 5785.

Erlach, ĕr'läk (Fr. *Cerlier*, sĕr'le-ā'), a quaint little town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Lake of Bienne, 24 miles WNW. of Bern. Pop. about 1000.

Erlangen, ĕr'läng-ĕn, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 11 miles N. of Nuremberg. Here is the only Protestant university in Bavaria, founded in 1743 by Margrave Frederick of Brandenburg-Bayreuth. New buildings have recently been erected for it. Its library contains over 200,000 volumes. Erlangen is adorned with many beautiful public monuments. The chief industries include weaving, tanning, glove-making, the manufacture of electrical apparatus and mirrors, and brewing. Pop. in 1875, 13,597; in 1900, 22,953. About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants.

Erlanger, a banking post-town of Kenton co., Ky., 10 miles by rail S. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 453.

Erlau, ĕr'low (Hun. *Eger*, ĕ'gĕr'), a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Heves, 67 miles NE. of Budapest. The town rose into importance in the Middle Ages as the seat of a bishopric, which in the beginning of the nineteenth century was erected into an archbishopric. The cathedral is a large and stately modern edifice. The archiepiscopal palace contains an extensive library. Among the institutions of the town are an archiepiscopal school of law and a large hospital. The industry and trade of Erlau are important and it is famous for its red wine. It has mineral springs. The most important event connected with the history of Erlau is its heroic defence, in 1552, against an overwhelming army of Turks. It was under Turkish sway from 1596 to 1687. Pop. in 1900, 24,695.

Erlenbach, ĕr'lĕn-bäk', a village of Switzerland, canton and 20 miles SE. of Bern, on the Simme River, at the foot of the Stockhorn. Pop. about 2000.

Erma, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J. The banking point is Cape May. Pop. about 200.

Ermatingen, ĕr'mä-ting'ĕn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the S. shore of the Untersee, 4 miles W. of Constance. Pop. 1800.

Ermeland, ĕr'mĕh-länt', or **Ermland** (L. *Warmia*), a territory in the Prussian district of Königsberg. It constituted one of the bishoprics into which the dominions of the Teutonic knights were divided in the Middle Ages. In 1466 the bishopric of Ermeland passed into the possession of Poland, from whom it was wrested by Prussia in 1772. The bishops of Ermeland long possessed considerable power and influence. The old seats of the bishops were at Braunsberg and Heilsberg; the present seat of the bishopric is at Frauenburg.

Ermelo, ĕr'mĕh-lo', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 4 miles S. of Harderwijk.

Ermelo, ĕr'mĕh-lo', a village of the Transvaal Colony, on a plateau (5248 feet altitude) at the head-waters of the Olifant's and Vaal rivers. Pop. about 500.

Ermenek (anc. *Germanicopolis*), a town of Anatolia, about 90 miles SE. of Konieh. It has ancient remains. Pop. about 4500.

Ermenonville, ĕr'mĕh-nôn'veel', a village of France, in Oise, 7 miles SE. of Senlis. Here Rousseau spent the last weeks of his life.

Ér-Mihályfalva, ār me'hāl'fŏl'vŏh', a commune of Hungary, co. of Bihar. It is noted for its wine. Pop. in 1901, 5575.

Ermita, ĕr-mee'tä, Philippine Islands, a suburb of Manila. Pop. 4700.

Ermsleben, ĕrms'lā'bĕn, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Selke, 6 miles E. of Ballenstädt. Pop. in 1900, 2950.

Erne, ĕrn, a river and two celebrated lakes of Ireland, in Ulster. The river issues from Lake Gowna, co. of Cavan, and, flowing N., passes through the Upper and Lower Loughs Erne and thence flows into Donegal Bay. Near Ballyshannon it forms a fine cataract. The scenery on its banks and on its two lakes is magnificent. United length of the two lakes and their connecting river, about 60 miles. The lakes are studded with numerous islets.

Ernée, ĕr'nā', a town of France, in Mayenne, on an affluent of the Mayenne, 17 miles NNW. of Laval. Pop. in 1901, 3433 (commune, 5099).

Ernstthal, a former town of Saxony, now forming part of the town of Hohenstein-Ernstthal.

Ernstville, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., ½ mile from Cherry Run. Pop. about 200.

Erpel, ĕr'pĕl, a town of Prussia, 20 miles NW. of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. about 1000.

Erpfingen, ĕrp'fing-ĕn, a village of Württemberg, 10 miles S. of Reutlingen. In a neighboring mountain, the Höhlenberg, there is a cavern about 500 feet long.

Erphordia, a Latin name of Erfurt.

Ertis, a maritime district of Ireland, in the NW. part of the co. of Mayo, with a singularly wild and desolate mountain-scenery.

Erroll, a post-township (town) of Coos co., N.H., is bounded on the E. by Umbagog Lake and drained by the Androscoggin River. Pop. in 1900, 305.

Er'roman'ga, an island of the New Hebrides, in the southern group. The principal anchorage is Dillon's Bay. The number of inhabitants is about 2500, of whom nearly all have been Christianized. The chief product is copra. See New Hebrides.

Erronan, ĕr'ro-nän', or **Futuna,** foo-too'nä, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in the New Hebrides.

Err, Piz d', a summit of the Rhætic Alps. Altitude, 11,080 feet.

Érsek-Ujvár, ār'shĕk' oo'e-vaR' (Ger. *Neuhäusel*, noi'hoi'zĕl), a town of Hungary, co. of Neutra (Nyitra), on the Neutra, 50 miles NW. of Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 13,385.

Erskine, a banking post-village of Polk co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 156.

Erskine, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., on the Ringwood River and on the Erie R., 36 miles NW. of Jersey City. Pop. about 100.

Erstein, ĕr'stīne, a town of Alsace, on the Ill, 12 miles SSW. of Strasburg. Pop. in 1900, 5585.

Ertingen, ĕr'ting-ĕn, a village of Württemberg, 5 miles S. of Riedlingen. Pop. about 2000.

Ertvaagö, ĕrt'vog-ö, an island of Norway. Lat. 63° 13′ N.; lon. 8° 20′ E. Length and breadth, about 12 miles each.

Ertvelde, ĕrt'vĕl'dĕh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 9 miles N. of Ghent.

Erving, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Erving township (town), on Miller's River, 14 miles by rail E. of Greenfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 973.

Erwin, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., on the Lamoin River, 42 miles ENE. of Quincy. Pop. 75.

Erwin, a post-township (town) of Steuben co., N.Y., about 3 miles W. of Corning, is drained by the Conhocton and Canisteo rivers. Pop. in 1900, 1851.

Erwin, a post-town of Kingsbury co., S.Dak., 40 miles by rail N. by W. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Erwin, a banking post-village, capital of Unicoi co., Tenn., 16 miles by rail S. of Johnson City. Pop. about 400.

Erwinna, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, about 20 miles below Easton. Pop. about 250.

Erythræa, an Italian protectorate in Africa. See Eritrea.

Erythræum Mare. See Red Sea.

Eryx, the ancient name of a mountain in Sicily. See Monte San Giuliano.

Erzberg, ĕrts'bĕRG (*i.e.*, "ore mountain"), a mining district of Styria. The town of Eisenerz lies at the foot of the Erzberg mountain. See Eisenerz.

Erzengan, a town of Turkish Armenia. See Erzingian.

Erzerum, ĕrz'room', the principal city of Turkish Armenia, capital of a vilayet of the same name, is situated on a large plain, about 6500 feet above the sea, near the Kara-Su, or W. branch of the Euphrates, 120 miles SE. of Trebizond and 155 miles W. of Mount Ararat. It is partly enclosed by an old wall, but modern outer fortifications have been constructed. The streets are narrow and crooked. The principal buildings are the Armenian and Greek churches and schools, over 60 mosques, and numerous khans or caravansaries. The town is the seat of a Catholic bishop of the Armenian rite and other ecclesiastical dignitaries. Erzerum is an important centre of trade, but its commerce as well as its industries has greatly declined. It was long famous for its metal wares, but the manufacture of these articles, as also of carpets and leather goods, has suffered greatly. The winter climate is very severe. The vicinity of Erzerum is extremely fertile. Erzerum has belonged to Turkey since the early part of the sixteenth century and has figured as a bulwark of Armenia in the Russian wars. Pop. about 40,000.

Erzerum, a vilayet of Armenia, Asiatic Turkey. It is a lofty table-land, traversed from E. to W. by several mountain-chains, and contains the sources of the Euphrates, Aras, Kur, and Tchoruk rivers. Capital, Erzerum.

Erzgebirge, ĕrts'gĕ-bĕĕR'ghĕh (*i.e.*, "ore mountains"), a mountain-chain of Germany, bounding Saxony on the SE. and Bohemia on the NW., and extending from the Fichtelgebirge NE. to the Saxon Switzerland. Total length, about 120 miles; average breadth, 25 miles; average height, 2500 feet; the Keilberg rises to 4060 feet. It yields numerous metallic ores (silver, lead, iron, copper, nickel, cobalt) and coal—the basis of much of the industrial wealth of Bohemia and Saxony—whence its name. The region is largely forested.

Erzingian, ĕr'zin-ghi-ăn', **Erzingan,** or **Erzinjan,** a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Kara-Su (western Euphrates), about 80 miles WSW. of Erzerum. Pop. about 23,000.

Erzsébetváros, ĕr'zhā-bet-vā'rosh (Ger. *Elisabethstadt,* ā-leez'ę-bĕt-stătt'), a small town of Transylvania, 35 miles NE. of Hermannstadt.

Esashi, a town and port of call of Japan, in the SW. part of the island of Yezo, about 35 miles W. of Hakodati. Pop. 12,500.

Esbjerg, ĕs'byĕrg, a seaport of Denmark, on the North Sea, opposite the island of Fanö, 35 miles W. of Kolding. Pop. in 1890, 4111; 1901, 13,365.

Es'bon, a banking post-village of Jewell co., Kan., about 50 miles S. by W. of Edgar, Neb. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 600.

Escalante, a post-village of Garfield co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Manti. Pop. about 1000.

Escalón, a town of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua, on the Mexican Central R., 45 miles SE. of Jimenez.

Escalonilla, ĕs-kā-lo-neel'yā, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 20 miles WNW. of Toledo.

Escambia, ĕs-kăm'be-ą, a county in the S. part of Alabama, has an area of 968 sq. m. It is intersected by the Conecuh and Escambia rivers, the Cedar and other creeks. Capital, Brewton. Pop. in 1890, 8666; in 1900, 11,320.

Escambia, the most western county of Florida, has an area of 668 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Escambia River, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by the Perdido River, which separates it from Baldwin co., Ala. Capital, Pensacola. Pop. in 1890, 20,188; in 1900, 28,313.

Escambia, a post-village of Escambia co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. 100.

Escambia River rises in Monroe co., Ala., and runs southward through Escambia co. into Florida. It forms the eastern boundary of Escambia co., Florida, and enters Pensacola Bay. It is navigable to the mouth of the Conecuh River.

Escanaba, Escanawba, or **Esconawba,** ĕs'kā-naw'bą, a city, capital of Delta co., Mich., is on the extreme N. of Green Bay, near the mouth of the Escanaba River, and on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, 73 miles SSE. of Marquette. It has railroad machine-shops and manufactures of furniture and wooden-ware, and is an important shipping point for ore (having specially constructed ore-docks), lumber, and fish. Pop. in 1900, 9549.

Escanaba (or **Escanawba**) **River,** Mich., rises in Marquette co. and enters the Little Bay de Noquet, which is a part of Lake Michigan. It is about 100 miles long.

Escasú, a town of Costa Rica, in the province of San José. Pop. 1000.

Escatawpa, a post-village of Washington co., Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 50 miles NNW. of Mobile. It has manufactures of naval-stores. Pop. 150.

Escatawpa, a post-village of Jackson co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Escatawpa (or **Escatappa**) **River** rises in Washington co., Ala., passes into the state of Mississippi, and enters the Pascagoula River 6 miles from its mouth.

Escatrón, ĕs-kā-trōn', a small town of Spain, 42 miles SE. of Saragossa, near the Ebro.

Escaudain, ĕs'kō'dăn', a village of France, in Nord, 8 miles SW. of Valenciennes.

Escaut, a river of France and Belgium. See SCHELDT.

Esch, ĕsh (*Esch-an-der-Alzette*), a town of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, 10 miles SW. of Luxemburg. Pop. in 1895, 8204.

Eschenbach, ĕsh'ęn-bāx', a town of Bavaria, 27 miles SE. of Bayreuth. Pop. about 1000.

Eschenbach, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 30 miles N. of Amberg. Pop. in 1900, 1286.

Eschenbach, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N. of Lucerne.

Eschenz, ĕsh'ĕnts, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, on the Rhine, 13 miles ESE. of Schaffhausen.

Eschershausen, ĕsh'ęrs-hŏw'zęn, a town of Brunswick, on the Lenne. Pop. in 1900, 1773.

Escholzmatt, ĕsh'olts-mătt', a village of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, 2815 feet above sea-level. Pop. in 1900, 3134.

Eschscholtz or **Escholtz** (ĕsh'olts) **Bay,** an inlet of Kotzebue Sound, in Bering Strait, Alaska, near the Arctic Circle.

Eschwege, ĕsh'vā'ghęh, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Werra, 26 miles ESE. of Cassel. Its extensive manufacturing industries have given it the name of the Hessian Elberfeld; chief among them are tanning, spinning, weaving, and the manufacture of tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 11,113.

Eschweiler, ĕsh'vī-lęr, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles NNE. of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is an important manufacturing town. There are machine-shops, boiler-works, rolling-mills, and manufactures of iron, tin, and zinc articles, needles, railway supplies, etc. Rich coal-mines are located here. Pop. in 1900, 21,903.

Esco, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn.

Escoheag, ĕs'ko-hĕg', a post-hamlet of Kent co., R.I., about 17 miles WSW. of East Greenwich.

Escondido, a banking city of San Diego co., Cal., o the Southern California R., 35 miles N. of San Diego Pop. in 1900, 755.

Escondido, ĕs-kon-dee'do (*i.e.*, "hidden" or "sheltered"), a harbor of Cuba, on its E. coast, 60 miles E. of Santiago.

Escondido, a harbor or bay of the island of Haiti, on the S. coast of Santo Domingo.

Escondido, a harbor of the republic of Panama, on the E. side of the Bay of Panama.

Escondido, a harbor of Venezuela, state of Falcón, on the N. coast of the peninsula of Paraguana.

Escondido, a harbor of Yucatan, in the state of Campeche, at the NE. extremity of Lake Terminos. Escondido is the name of the channel between Lake Terminos and the Gulf of Mexico.

Escorial, ĕs-ko-re-ăl', a town of Spain, province and 24 miles NW. of Madrid, on the SE. slope of the Sierra Guadarrama. It is famous for the monastery and palace of the Escorial in its vicinity, built by Philip II., which is one of the most remarkable edifices in Europe. It forms a rectangle, 680 feet by 530 feet, with lofty towers at the corners. It contains a magnificent mausoleum for the members of the royal family and an extensive collection of rare paintings, books, and MSS. Pop. (Escorial de Abajo and Escorial de Arriba or San Lorenzo del Escorial) in 1900, 5881.

Escoriaza, ĕs-ko-re-ā'thā, a small town of Spain, 33 miles SW. of San Sebastián. It has mineral springs.

Escott, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, 5 miles SW. of Mallorytown. Pop. 200.

Escudo, ĕs-koo'do, an island in the Caribbean Sea, 9 miles from the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama.

Escuintla, ĕs-kweent'lā, a department in the S. part of Guatemala. The Pacific Ocean bounds it on the S. and the Michatoya River forms part of the E. boundary. The soil is fertile, and there are plantations of sugar-cane and coffee. Capital, Escuintla. Pop. in 1893, 32,001.

Escuintla, a town of Guatemala, capital of the department of Escuintla, 30 miles SW. of the city of Guatemala, with which it is connected by rail. It is an important trade-centre and is a much-frequented winter-resort. Pop. in 1893, 12,343.

Esculapia, a post-hamlet and watering-place of Lewis co., Ky., 18 miles SE. of Maysville.

Escurial, a town of Spain. See ESCORIAL.

Esdaile, ĕz'dāl', a post-village of Pierce co., Wis., on the Isabella River, 8 miles NE. of Red Wing, Minn.

Esdraelon, ĕs-drą-ee'lon or ĕs-drā'e-lon, or **Plain of Jezreel,** jez're-el (Turk. *Merj-Ibn-Amir*), a famous plain of Palestine, SE. of Acre, between Mount Carmel on the W., the highlands of Galilee on the N., and Gilboa on the SE. It is highly fertile and is watered by the Kishon. In the spring-time it is said to resemble a sea of verdure. It has been the scene of numerous combats, both in ancient and modern times.

Esens, ā'zĕns, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, near the North Sea, 26 miles NE. of Emden. Pop. about 2000.

Eshbach, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 12 miles N. of Pottstown. Pop. about 150.

Eshcol, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., about 34 miles WNW. of Harrisburg.

Eshdud, ĕsh'dood', a small village of Palestine, on the Mediterranean, 21 miles S. of Jaffa. It is on the site of the ancient Ashdod, one of the five principal cities of the Philistines, the Azotus of the Greeks.

Esher and the Dittons, an urban district of England, co. of Surrey, 15 miles by rail SW. of London. Here is the royal palace of Claremont, built by the great Lord Clive, and purchased for the residence of Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold in 1816. It was the residence of Louis Philippe after his abdication in 1848. Esher Place is a splendid Gothic structure, once occupied by Cardinal Wolsey. Pop. in 1901, 8389.

Eshmunein, a village of Egypt. See ASHMUNEIN.

Esine, ā-see'nā, a village of Italy, province of Brescia, 4 miles S. of Breno, on the Oglio.

Esino, ā-see'no, a river of Italy, in the Marches, rises on the N. slope of the Apennines, flows NE., and enters the Adriatic Sea 7 miles NW. of Ancona.

Esk, a river of England, co. of Cumberland, rises on Sca Fell and flows SW. for 20 miles into the Irish Sea, near Ravenglass.

Esk, a river of England, co. of York, flows E. to the North Sea at Whitby.

Esk, a river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, formed by the confluence of the Black and White Esk in Eskdalemuir, flows 24 miles into Solway Firth.

Esk, NORTH, a river of Scotland, co. of Forfar, rises in the Grampians and flows 32 miles into the North Sea, 3 miles N. of Montrose.

Esk, NORTH and SOUTH, two small streams of Scotland, rise in Peeblesshire, flow through Mid-Lothian, unite near Dalkeith, and enter the North Sea at Musselburgh. The North branch flows past Roslin Castle and Hawthornden.

Esk, NORTH and SOUTH, two rivers of Tasmania, district of Launceston, flow W. and join the Macquarie and Quamby to form the Tamar River. The town of Launceston is on the North Esk and that of Perth on the South Esk.

Esk, SOUTH, a river of Scotland, in Forfarshire, rises in the Grampians and enters the North Sea at Montrose Harbor. The towns of Brechin and Montrose are on its banks.

Eski-Eregli. See EREGLI.

Eski-Hissar, ĕs'kee his-sar', a place in Asia Minor, 46 miles SE. of Ala-Shehr, on the site of ancient Laodicea. Here are extensive remains of walls, theatres, temples, etc.

Eski-Jumaya, ĕs'kee joo'mä-yä, a town of Bulgaria, 18 miles W. of Shumla. Pop. in 1893, 8942.

Eskilstuna, esh'il-stoo'nä, a town of Sweden, 57 miles W. of Stockholm, on the Hjelmar. It is the seat of iron-, steel-, and copper-works, and manufactures hardware, cutlery, firearms, etc. It is called the Sheffield of Sweden. Pop. in 1870, 5916; in 1900, 13,663.

Eskimo Bay, Labrador. See HAMILTON INLET.

Eskimos. See ESQUIMAUX.

Eski-Shehr, ĕs'kee shĕhr (anc. *Doryla'um*), a town of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Khodavendikyar, 27 miles ENE. of Kutaieh. It is connected by rail with Scutari, Angora, and Konieh. There are extremely productive deposits of meerschaum in the vicinity, and pipes of this material are extensively manufactured in the town. Eski-Shehr has noted warm springs. Pop. about 20,000.

Eski-Stambul, ĕs'kee stäm-bool', a small seaport on the W. coast of Asia Minor, opposite the island of Tenedos. It is on the site of the ancient Alexandria Troas.

Eski-Zagra, ĕs'kee zä'grä (Bulg. *Stara Zagora*), a town of Eastern Rumelia, on the S. slope of the Balkan mountains, 50 miles NE. of Philippopolis. It is finely situated and has manufactures of carpets and attar of roses. Near it are hot mineral baths. It is on the site of the ancient Thracian town of Berœa. Pop. in 1901, 19,428.

Eskota, a post-village of Fisher co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Eskridge, a banking city of Wabaunsee co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 15 miles SE. of Alma. Pop. in 1900, 612.

Esla, ĕs'lä, a river of Spain, rises in the N. part of Leon, S. of the mountains of Asturias, flows SSW., and joins the Douro about 15 miles below Zamora. Length, 150 miles.

Esmeralda, ĕs-mä-räl'dä, a river of South America, in Ecuador, rises near Quito, flows NW., and enters the Pacific Ocean in lat. 1° 0′ N., lon. 79° 40′ W. At its mouth is the town of Esmeraldas.

Esmeralda, a mission settlement of southern Venezuela, on the Orinoco, 16 miles E. of its bifurcation (the Cassiquiare).

Esmeralda, a county in the W. part of Nevada, borders on California. It is partly traversed by the Walker River and contains Walker Lake, which has no outlet. It has important mineral wealth. Capital, Hawthorne. Area, 8776 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 2148; in 1900, 1972.

Esmeralda, a post-hamlet of Calaveras co., Cal. Pop. about 50.

Esmeralda, a post-village of Lake co., Fla. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. 600.

Esmeraldas, ĕs-mä-räl'däs, a maritime province in the extreme NW. part of Ecuador. Area, 7430 sq. m. The surface is hilly, with the extensive open valleys of the Esmeraldas and Cayápas rivers, adapted for grazing; heavy forests are found on the hills. Some gold is produced. It has great natural resources, but is undeveloped. Capital, Esmeraldas. Pop. about 14,500.

Esmeraldas, a maritime town of Ecuador, capital of a province, 95 miles NW. of Quito, at the mouth of the Esmeralda. Lat. 1° N.; lon. 79° 40′ W. Pop. 3000.

Esmeralda, Serra, sĕr'rä ĕs-mä-räl'dä, a mountain-chain of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, between the Doce and Belmonte rivers. Length, from W. to E., about 170 miles.

Esmond, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Esmond, a post-village of Kingsbury co., S.Dak., 9 miles by rail S. by E. of Iroquois.

Esneh, ĕs'neh (Coptic, *'Sne;* anc. *Latop'olis*), a town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 25 miles S. of the ruins of Thebes. It has an active trade and is the entrepôt for the Sennaar caravans. It is famous for its ruins of a vast ancient temple. Pop. in 1897, 15,826.

Es'ofe'a, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis.

Esomhill, a post-village of Polk co., Ga., 10 miles W. of Cedartown. Pop. about 170.

Esopus, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., in Esopus township (town), 1 mile W. of the Hudson River and 8 miles S. by E. of Kingston, on the West Shore R. Pop. about 300. The town is bounded on the NW. by Rondout or the Wallkill River. Pop. in 1900, 4907.

Esopus Creek, Ulster co., N.Y., enters the Hudson River at Saugerties. It is nearly 65 miles long.

Espalion, ĕs'pä'le-ôn', a small town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aveyron, on the Lot, 16 miles NE. of Rodez. Pop. in 1901, 2392 (commune, 4149).

Espanola, a post-village of St. John co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is St. Augustine. Pop. about 200.

Espanola, a post-village of Santa Fé co., N.Mex., on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Santa Fé. Pop. about 200.

Espardell, ĕs-par-dĕll', one of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, a little N. of Formentera and between that island and Iviza.

Esparragosa de Lares, ĕs-par-rä-go'sä dä lä'rĕs, a small town of Spain, in Estremadura, 80 miles E. of Badajoz.

Esparraguera, ĕs-par-rä-gä'rä, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 14 miles NW. of Barcelona, near the Llobregat. Pop. in 1900, 4209.

Espartel, Cape, Morocco. See SPARTEL, CAPE.

Esparto, a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Woodland. Pop. about 100.

Esparza, a town of Costa Rica, in the province of Guanacaste. Pop. 1500.

Espejo, ĕs-pä'ho, a town of Spain, 25 miles SE. of Cordova, with the remains of a Moorish castle. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Espelette, ĕs'pĕh-lĕtt', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 12 miles S. of Bayonne.

Espenberg, Cape, northwestern Alaska, projects from the S. coast of Kotzebue Sound.

Espera, ĕs-pä'rä, a small town of Spain, 34 miles NE. of Cadiz, on the Guadalete.

Es'perance, a town of Western Australia, on a good harbor on the S. coast, 225 miles NE. of Albany. Pop. about 500.

Esperance, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Esperance township (town), on Schoharie Creek, 31 miles by rail W. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 290; of the town, 1096.

Esperanza, a post-hamlet of Pontotoc co., Miss.

Esperanza, ĕs-pä-rän'sä, a German agricultural colony of the Argentine Republic, province and 20 miles NW. of Santa Fé, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1895, 2649.

Esperanza, ĕs-pä-rän'sä, a town of Santa Clara province, Cuba, 10 miles by rail and high-road WNW. of Santa Clara. It is the centre of a rich rural district, and is surrounded by farms, stock-farms, and sugar-mills. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 2177.

Esperanza, Honduras. See LA ESPERANZA.

Esperanza, a town of Mexico, in the state and 53 miles E. by S. of the city of Puebla. It is on the Mexican R., at the junction of the branch to Oaxaca. Elevation, 7980 feet.

Espéraza, ĕs'pä'-rä'zä', a small town of France, in Aude, 8 miles S. of Limoux, on the Aude.

Espichel (ĕs-pe-shĕl'), **Cape** (anc. *Barba'rium Promonto'rium*), a promontory on the W. coast of Portugal, 21 miles S. by W. of Lisbon. Lat. 38° 25′ N.; lon. 9° 13′ W. It is crowned by a small chapel and a light-house.

Espiel, ĕs-pe-ĕl', a small town of Spain, 25 miles NW. of Cordova.

Espinal', a town of Colombia, in Tolima, 25 miles NE. of Purificación. Pop. 10,000.

Espinhaço, Serra do, sĕr'rä do ĕs-peen-yä'so, a mountain-chain of Brazil (chiefly in Minas Geraes), extends, with its continuations, from near Bahia to the Uruguay. It forms the watershed between the São Francisco and Doce rivers. The peak of Itacolumi rises to about 5700 feet. It is rich in diamond-mines.

Espinosa de los Monteros, ĕs-pe-no'sä dä loce mon-tä'roce, a small town of Spain, 52 miles N. of Burgos.

Espirito Santo, ĕs-plr'e-to sän'to, a maritime state of Brazil, between lat. 18° 30′ and 21° 20′ S., having N. the state of Bahia and E. the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 17,312 sq. m. Capital, Victoria. Pop. in 1890, 135,997. The principal river is the Doce, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. The Parahiba do Sul is on the southern boundary. The state is largely in the region of the coast range (Serra do Mar) and extensively forested, and there are extensive areas of swamp. Coffee and sugar are largely cultivated.

Espiritu Santo, the largest and westernmost of the New Hebrides Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15° S.; lon. 167° E. Length, 65 miles. Pop. about 15,000.

Espíritu Santo, an island in the Gulf of California, 30 miles N. of La Paz, is 13 miles long by 5 miles wide.

Espiritu Santo Bay, Fla. See TAMPA BAY.

Espíritu Santo, Cape, on the N. extremity of Samar, one of the Philippine Islands. Lat 12° 32′ N.

Espíritu Santo, Cape, on the NE. coast of Tierra del Fuego, at the entrance to the Strait of Magellan. Lat. 52° 40′ S.

Espita, ĕs-pee'tä, a town of Yucatan, 30 miles N. by W. of Valladolid.

Esplen, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R., organized from Chartiers township. Pop. in 1900, 2364.

Espluga, ĕs-ploo'gä, a town of Spain, 22 miles NNW. of Tarragona. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 3654.

Espozende, ĕs-po-zĕn'dä, a small seaport of Portugal, in Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, 26 miles N. of Oporto.

Espy, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna R., 2 miles E. of Bloomsburg. Pop. about 500.

Espyville, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio. The banking point is Marion. Pop. about 100.

Espyville, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 47 miles SSW. of Erie. Pop. about 150.

Esquehéries, ĕs'kā'ree', a small town of France, in Aisne, 15 miles NNW. of Vervins.

Es'ques'ing, or **Stewart Town,** a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, 1½ miles from Georgetown. Pop. 200.

Esquimalt, ĕs'ke-mält, a fortified seaport of British Columbia, on Vancouver Island, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, 65 miles from its entrance and 2½ miles from Victoria. The harbor of Esquimalt is very extensive, capable of receiving vessels of the largest class, and destined apparently to be, in connection with the Canadian Pacific R., the future entrepôt of a national commerce. Esquimalt is the station of the British Pacific Squadron. Here are a navy-yard, with dry-dock, marine railway, arsenal, hospital, and other necessary buildings for the requirements of the squadron. Pop. about 950.

Esquimaux, ĕs'ke-mō or ĕs'ke-mōz, now more generally written **Eskimos** (*i.e.*, "eaters of raw flesh"), the present inhabitants (chiefly) of Arctic America and Greenland, consisting of three principal stocks,—the Kalalits, better known by the name of Greenlanders; the Esquimaux proper, on the N. and E. coast of Labrador; and the western Esquimaux, found along Hudson Bay, the W. side of Baffin Bay, the polar shores of America as far as the mouths of the Coppermine and Mackenzie rivers, and on both the American and Asiatic sides of Bering Strait. This last locality gives them the remarkable peculiarity of being the only aboriginal race common to the Old and the New World. Their physical peculiarities are a stunted stature, although many male individuals attain a height of nearly or quite 6 feet, flattened nose, projecting cheek-bones, thick lips, eyes often oblique, and yellow and brownish skin. In summer they live in skin-tents (*tupics*); in winter they construct stone- and ice-houses (*igdlus* or igloos). Their chief dependence for food is on fishing, particularly on that of the seal. Their weapons are bows and arrows and spears or lances, generally pointed with stones or bones, but now frequently with metal. Their language consists of long compound words, and has regular though remarkable inflections: in grammatical structure, at least, it is American. In intellect they are by no means deficient, and the success of the Danish missionaries proves their capability of receiving Christianity, understanding its truths, and conforming to its precepts. The Esquimaux of Greenland number some 12,000–15,000 in the Danish possessions; those beyond Melville Bay, or Cape York, the true Greenlanders or "Arctic Highlanders," hardly exceed 300. Their habitations or remains have been found as far north as the 80th parallel of latitude. The original home of the Esquimaux still remains a mooted question with ethnologists, many of whom believe them to be of the same racial stock as the American Indian.

Esquimaux, ĕs'ke-mō, a group of islands on the E. coast of Labrador. Lat. 54° 35′ N.

Esquimaux, an island and harbor in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the N. or Labrador coast, near the mouth of the Esquimaux River, 30 miles W. of the Strait of Belle Isle.

Esquimaux Point, a post-village and outport of Saguenay co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 163 miles from Gaspé Basin. Here are extensive fisheries.

Esquimaux (or **St. Paul**) **River,** a stream on the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 30 miles W. of Blanc Sablon. It is navigated by canoes for many miles inland, and abounds in salmon.

Esquina, ĕs'kee'nä, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Corrientes, on the Corrientes River, about 20 miles above its mouth in the Paraná River.

Esquipulas, ĕs-ke-poo'läs, a town of Guatemala, 18 miles S. by E. of Chiquimula de la Sierra.

Esrom, ĕs'rom, a lake of Denmark, island of Seeland, 11 miles W. of Elsinore. Area, 8 sq. m.

Ess, ĕss, a cataract of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 4½ miles W. of Glendalough, formed by the Avonbeg River.

Es-Salt, a town of Palestine, E. of the river Jordan, about 20 miles NE. of the N. end of the Dead Sea. It is situated at an elevation of about 2700 feet. Among the products of the district are wine, sumach, and raisins. Pop. about 12,000.

Esseg, a town of Austria-Hungary. See EszÉk.

Essen, ĕs'sen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, near the Ruhr, 19 miles NNE. of Düsseldorf. It is situated in the midst of a rich coal-field, and contains the famous steel-works of Krupp, which employ about 30,000 hands. Essen contains one of the oldest churches in Germany. Pop. in 1880, 50,944; in 1890, 78,706; in 1902 (including Altendorf, incorporated with Essen in 1900), about 200,000.

Essen, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Chartiers and Youghiogheny R. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. about 150.

Essendon, a municipal town of Bourke co., Victoria, Australia, on the Moonee Ponds, 5 miles from Melbourne. Pop. about 15,000.

Essequibo, ĕs-seh-kee'bo, the principal river of British Guiana, enters the Atlantic Ocean in the N. part of that colony by an estuary 20 miles in width in lat. 7° N., lon. 58° 40′ W., after a course of over 400 miles. Affluents are the Rupununi, Mazaruni, and Cuyuni. It abounds in islands, and in its estuary are three or four of considerable size. The course of the river is much impeded by cataracts, the chief of which are the Aretaka (Orotoko) and King William IV., the former cutting off navigation from the sea.

Essequibo, the westernmost county of British Guiana, extending to the Barima River on the Venezuelan frontier. Pop. about 55,000.

Essex, a county of England, having N. the cos. of Cambridge and Suffolk, E. the North Sea, S. the Thames, and W. Middlesex and Hertford. Area, 1542 sq. m. (of the modern administrative county, 1523 sq. m.). The surface towards the Thames and the sea is flat, marshy, and much broken into peninsulas and islands; in the centre and N. it is beautifully diversified and richly wooded. Principal rivers are the Thames, Lea, Stour, Roding, Crouch, Colne, and Chelmer. Fertile fields and rich meadows cover a great part of the county. The quality of the Essex wheat is very superior. Great numbers of calves are fattened for the London market, and the butter is of fine quality. Large numbers of sheep are raised. The oyster-fishery is an important industry. Capital, Chelmsford. The county returns 8 members to parliament. Part of the ancient county of Essex is included in the county of London. Pop. in 1901, 1,085,576 (of the modern administrative county, 816,640). Essex was the name of a kingdom of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy, comprising the co. of Essex and parts of the cos. of Middlesex and Hertford.

Essex, the northeasternmost county of Massachusetts, has an area of 514 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the SE. by Massachusetts Bay, and is intersected by the Merrimac and Ipswich rivers. Its outline is indented by many bays and inlets, which afford good harbors. Capitals are Salem, Newburyport, and Lawrence. Pop. in 1890, 299,995; in 1900, 357,030.

Essex, a county in the NE. part of New Jersey, has an area of 127 sq. m. It is bounded on the N., the E., and the W. by the Passaic River, which affords water-power, and on the SE. by Newark Bay. The surface is partly level, and is diversified by two high ridges called First and Second Mountains. Capital, Newark. Pop. in 1890, 256,093; in 1900, 359,053.

Essex, a county in the NE. part of New York, has an area of 1834 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Champlain, and is drained by the Hudson River, which rises in

this county, and by the Ausable River. The surface is diversified with numerous lakes, extensive forests, and the grand mountain-scenery of the Adirondacks. Near the middle of the county rises Mount Marcy, which is the highest mountain in the state. The county contains extensive deposits of magnetic iron-ore. Capital, Elizabethtown. Pop. in 1890, 33,052; in 1900, 30,707.

Essex, a county forming the NE. extremity of Vermont, bordering on Canada, has an area of 692 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Connecticut River, and is drained by the Clyde, Moose, and Nulhegan rivers. The surface is mountainous. Capital, Guildhall. Pop. in 1890, 9511; in 1900, 8056.

Essex, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 277 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Rappahannock River, which is here navigable. Capital, Tappahannock. Pop. in 1890, 10,047; in 1900, 9701.

Essex, a county of Ontario, situated between Lakes St. Clair and Erie. Capital, Sandwich.

Essex, a banking post-village of Essex township (town), Middlesex co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, 7 miles from its mouth, and 11 miles S. by E. of Haddam, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactories of paints, witch-hazel, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2530.

Essex, a banking post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., 60 miles SW. of Chicago, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Wabash Rs. Pop. in 1900, 385.

Essex, a banking post-town of Page co., Iowa, on the Nishnabatona River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 21 miles NW. of Clarinda. Pop. in 1900, 710.

Essex, a post-village and township (town) of Essex co., Mass., on the sea-coast, 28 miles NNE. of Boston, on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of boats and fish-lines. The principal business of Essex is building vessels for the fisheries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1663.

Essex, a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 30 miles E. of Poplar Bluff. Pop. in 1900, 163.

Essex, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain, in a township (town) of its own name, 9 miles by rail N. of Westport. It has manufactures of horseshoe-nails. Pop. about 600; of the town in 1900, 1333.

Essex, a post-village of Halifax co., N.C. Pop. 50.

Essex, or **Essex Center,** a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Essex township (town), on the Central Vermont R., 8 miles E. of Burlington. The Essex Classical Institute is located here. The town is bounded on the S. by the Winooski River, contains another village, named Essex Junction, and has various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2203; of the village, about 250.

Essex, a banking post-town of Essex co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R., 17 miles SE. of Sandwich. It has foundries, engineering-works, saw-mills, etc., and various manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 1391.

Essex Center, an outport of Ontario, under the jurisdiction of Amherstburg.

Essex Junction, a post-village in Essex township (town), Chittenden co., Vt., on the Winooski River and on the Central Vermont R., 8 miles E. of Burlington, its banking point. It has granite-works and manufactures of bobbins, wooden novelties, canned-goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1141.

Essexville, a post-village of Bay co., Mich., on the Saginaw River, at its mouth, 2 miles by street-railway from Bay City, its banking point. It has manufactures of sugar. Pop. in 1900, 1639.

Essick Heights, a resort of Lycoming co., Pa.

Essington, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Philadelphia or Chester.

Essling, ĕss'ling, now written **Esslingen,** a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 7 miles E. of Vienna. Between this village and Aspern was fought a sanguinary battle by the French and Austrians on May 21–22, 1809. Both villages were at that time destroyed, but have since been rebuilt. Pop. 600.

Esslingen, ĕss'ling-ĕn, a town of Württemberg, on the Neckar, 7 miles ESE. of Stuttgart. It is enclosed by massive mediæval walls. It has beautiful and interesting churches, one of them dating (in part) from the eleventh century, an old castle on a height, and a handsome town-hall. It has manufactures of gold, silver, and silver-plated wares, leather, gloves, textiles, and other articles, and there are locomotive-works, spinning-mills, machine-shops, etc. Esslingen was a free imperial city of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1890, 22,134; in 1900, 27,197.

Essonne, ĕs'sonn', a river of France, departments of Loiret and Seine-et-Oise, rises 12 miles NE. of Orleans and, after a N. course of 45 miles, joins the Seine at Corbeil.

Essonnes, ĕs'sonn', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Essonne, ½ mile SW. of Corbeil. It has large paper-mills, foundries, etc. Pop. in 1901, 7097; of the commune, 9374.

Essoyes, ĕs'swâ', a small town of France, in Aube, 10 miles SE. of Bar-sur-Seine.

Estabutchie, a post-village of Jones co., Miss. The banking point is Hattiesburg.

Estaca, (ĕs-tä'kä), **Cape,** the northernmost point of Spain, ENE. of Cape Ortegal. Lat. 43° 48′ N.

Estacado, a post-village of Crosby co., Tex. Pop. about 60.

Estagel, ĕs'tà'zhĕl', a small town of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Agly, 13 miles WNW. of Perpignan. It is the birthplace of Arago.

Estaires, ĕs'tair', a town of France, in Nord, on the Lys, 13 miles W. of Lille. Pop. in 1901, 3675; of the commune, 6635.

Estampes, a town of France. See ÉTAMPES.

Estancia, ĕs-tăn'se-ä, a town of Brazil, state and 25 miles SW. of Sergipe, on the Piauhy. It exports cotton and tobacco. Pop. about 12,000.

Estarreja, ĕs-tar-rä'zhä, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 23 miles S. of Oporto. Pop. about 2500.

Estavayer, ĕs'tà'vä'yà' (Ger. *Stäffis,* stĕf'fis), a town of Switzerland, 15 miles WNW. of Fribourg, on the E. shore of Lake Neuchâtel. Pop. about 1500.

Estcourt, a village of Weenen co., Natal, in a stock-raising district, 76 miles by rail NW. of Pietermaritzburg. Pop. about 300. Elevation, 3833 feet.

Este, ĕs'tà (anc. *Ates'te*), a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 17 miles SSW. of Padua. It is picturesquely situated on the slope of the Euganian Hills. Many of its houses are supported on arches and it has a leaning tower in the Romanesque style. The town possesses an interesting museum of antiquities. The Rocca, or castle, near the town, was a fine feudal fortress, the seat of the famous Este family, which long ruled over Ferrara and Modena. Pop. about 6000 (commune, in 1901, 10,962).

Esteli, a town of Nicaragua, capital of the department of the same name, 37 miles W. by N. of Matagalpa.

Estella, ĕs-tĕl'yä (anc. *Al'ba*), a town of Spain, in Navarre, 26 miles SW. of Pamplona. It has figured as a great Carlist stronghold. Pop. in 1900, 5736.

Estella, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Estella, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis. The banking point is Cadott.

Estelle, a post-village of Walker co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Estelline, a banking post-town of Hamlin co., S. Dak., 12 miles SE. of Castlewood, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 357.

Estelline, a post-village of Hall co., Tex. Pop. about 70.

Estelville, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Great Egg Harbor River, 5 miles S. of Mays Landing.

Estepa, ĕs-tä'pä (anc. *Asta'pa*), a town of Spain, 54 miles E. by S. of Seville. Pop. in 1900, 8591.

Estepona, ĕs-tä-po'nä, a town of Spain, 41 miles SW. of Malaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. in 1900, 9310.

Estérel, ĕs'tà'rĕl', a division or extension of the western Alps in France, departments of Var and Alpes Maritimes; height of Mont Vinaigre, 2010 feet.

Esterhazy, ĕs'tẹr-hä'zee (Hun. *Eszterházy,* ĕs'tĕr'häz'), a village of Hungary, near the SE. extremity of Neusiedl Lake, 41 miles WSW. of Pressburg. Here is a magnificent palace of Prince Esterhazy, surrounded by a noble park.

Esterly, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. It has manufactures of woollen goods and glue.

Estero Real, in Nicaragua, a continuation of the Bay of Fonseca.

Estesbrook, a post-hamlet of Millelacs co., Minn.

Estespark, a post-hamlet and resort of Larimer co., Colo., is at the NE. base of Long's Peak and 30 miles W. of Longmont. Elevation, 6810 feet. In this vicinity is the natural Estes Park.

Estevan, a post-village of Assiniboia district, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Militia. Pop. in 1901, 348.

Estey, a post-village of Gladwin co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Gladwin. Pop. 200.

Esther, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. about 80.

Estherville, a banking city, capital of Emmett co., Iowa, on the West Fork of the Des Moines River, 22 miles N. by W. of Emmetsburg. It is on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Rs. It has grain-elevators, flour-mills, railroad-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3237.

Estherwood, a banking post-village of Acadia parish, La. It has a rice-mill.

Esthonia, ĕs-thō'nē-ȧ (Ger. *Esthland*, ĕst'lănt), a government of Russia, one of the Baltic provinces, having E. the government of St. Petersburg, from which it is separated by the Narova, S. Lake Peipus and Livonia, N. the Gulf of Finland, and W. the Baltic, in which it comprises Dagö and other islands. Area, about 7800 sq. m. Surface generally flat; shores rocky. Climate humid; soil sandy or marshy; about half of the surface covered with pine forests, or unproductive. More corn is, however, raised than is required for home consumption. Many cattle are reared and the fisheries are important. The inhabitants are mostly of Finnish race and Protestants, speaking the Esthonian language; but the aristocracy are German in race and language, the German-speaking population numbering about 5 per cent. Capital, Reval. Pop. in 1897, 413,724.

Estiffanulga, a post-village of Liberty co., Fla. The banking point is Tallahassee. Pop. about 100.

Estill, a county in the east-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 255 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kentucky River. Bituminous coal and iron-ore are found. Capital, Irvine. Pop. in 1890, 10,836; in 1900, 11,669.

Estill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Miss.

Estill, a post-village of Hampton co., S.C. The banking point is Hampton. Pop. about 100.

Estill Fork, a post-village of Jackson co., Ala., 15 miles N. by W. of Scottsboro.

Estill (or Estell) Springs, or **Spring Hill,** a post-village and watering-place of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Elk River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 75 miles SSE. of Nashville. Pop. 150.

Esto, a post-village of Russell co., Ky., 4 miles N. by W. of Jamestown. Pop. 150.

Eston, a town of England, Yorkshire, 3 miles from Middlesbrough. Pop. in 1901, 11,199.

Estrada, La, lȧ ĕs-trȧ'dȧ, a town of the province of Pontevedra, in Galicia, Spain, 16 miles N. by E. of Pontevedra. Pop. in 1900, 23,916.

Estrella, ĕs-trĕl'yȧ, a river of Costa Rica, enters the Pacific Ocean, after a SW. course of 50 miles.

Estrella, a port of Alaska, on Malaspina Island, in the Prince of Wales Archipelago.

Estrella, a town of Colombia, department of Antioquía, 5 miles SW. of Medellín.

Estrella, a town of Chile, in the province of Colchagua. Pop. 1900.

Estrella, Serra da. See SERRA DA ESTRELLA.

Estremadura, ĕs-trȧ-mȧ-doo'rȧ, an old province, now a captaincy-general, in the SW. of Spain, bounded N. by León, E. by New and Old Castile, S. by Andalusia, and W. by Portugal. It is now comprised in the provinces of Badajoz and Cáceres. Area, about 16,000 sq. m. On the N. it is bounded by the Sierras de Gredos, de Bejar, and de Gata; on the S. by the Sierra de Constantina, a continuation of the Sierra Morena; and in the centre it is divided by the Sierras de Guadalupe and San Benito into two regions, the N. watered by the Tagus, and the S. by the Guadiana. The soil is fertile, but agriculture is neglected. Vast numbers of hogs are reared, as well as goats, and a great many sheep are driven hither to feed every winter. Lead-, copper-, silver- and iron-mines exist, but they are nearly all neglected; and the manufactures are insignificant. Pop. in 1900, 882,410.

Estremadura, ĕs-trȧ-mȧ-doo'rȧ, an old province of Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 6876 sq. m. The Tagus divides it into two nearly equal parts, the N. of which is more mountainous than the S., but also more fertile. It is frequently visited by earthquakes. The principal products include wheat, wine, fruits, oil, honey, and cork. Few mines are wrought; and manufactures are unimportant. The province is subdivided into the districts of Lisbon, Leiria, and Santarem. Pop. in 1900, 1,232,593.

Estremoz, ĕs-trȧ-mŏsh', a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 23 miles NE. of Evora. It has a castle on an eminence. The town is noted for its earthenware jugs and has a large trade in wool. Near it are quarries of fine marble. Pop. in 1900, 7857.

Estremoz, ĕs-trȧ-mŏsh', a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Norte, on the Lake of Guajiru, 16 miles N. of Natal and 12 miles from the sea.

Eszék, ĕs'sȧk' (Ger. *Es'seg;* Croat, *Osjek*, os'yĕk; anc. *Mur'sa*), the chief town of Slavonia, kingdom of Hungary, on the navigable river Drave, 13 miles from its confluence with the Danube. It is strongly fortified. The fortress, which contains many massive buildings, is strengthened by additional works on the opposite bank of the Drave. Around it, beyond its glacis, are the upper, lower, and new towns. In the last-named most of the trade is conducted. Eszék has manufactures of silk and numerous flour-mills, most of which are driven by the current of the Drave. The town is a busy trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 22,987.

Esztergom, a town of Hungary. See GRAN.

Eszterház, a village of Hungary. See ESTERHAZY.

Étables, ȧ'tȧb'l', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 8 miles NNW. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. of the commune, about 2000.

Etah, ee'tȧ, a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, capital of the district of Etah, in a low region subject to floods, 50 miles NE. of Agra. Pop. about 8000.

Etah, an Eskimo settlement on the NW. coast of Greenland, Prudhoe-Land, on Smith Sound.

Étain, ȧ'tȧn', a town of France, in Meuse, on the Orne, 12 miles ENE. of Verdun. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 2840.

Étampes, ȧ'tŏnp', formerly **Estampes,** a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Seine-et-Oise, 35 miles by rail SSW. of Paris. It has three interesting mediæval churches, an old town-hall, and the remains of a royal castle, consisting of a massive keep, about 90 feet high. Pop. in 1901, 8496 (commune, 9001).

Étang de Berre, ȧ'tŏn' dẹh bair, a vast lagoon of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, E. of the easternmost branch of the Rhône. It discharges into the Mediterranean by a passage called the Port-de-Bouc, and has extensive salt-works and eel-fisheries.

Étang de Thau, ȧ'tŏn' dẹh tō, a lagoon of France, in Hérault, separated from the Mediterranean by the narrow tongue of land on which is the town of Cette, and communicating NE. with the similar lagoon of Maguelonne. Length, 13 miles; average breadth, 3 miles. It is traversed by the Canal du Midi.

Étang du Nord, ȧ'tŏn' dü nor, a post-village in the western extremity of Grindstone Island, one of the Magdalen group, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 120 miles SE. of Gaspé Basin.

Étaples, ȧ'tȧp'l', a seaport and watering-place of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche River, near its mouth, 15 miles S. of Boulogne. Pop. in 1901, 4580.

États-Unis, the French for the UNITED STATES.

Eta'wah, a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, capital of the district of Etawah, on the Jumna, 63 miles SE. of Agra. It has remains of former grandeur. Pop. in 1901, 42,570.

Etchemin, ĕt'chē-min (Fr. pron. ĕtch'ch-mȧn'), or **Echemin,** a river of Quebec, flowing from a lake of the same name. It falls into the St. Lawrence, 4 miles above the city of Quebec. Entire length, about 50 miles.

Etchemin, a post-village of Levis co., Quebec., on the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial Rs. The banking point is Levis, 6 miles distant. It has lumbering interests, manufactures of match-splints, shirts, etc. Pop. about 3700.

Etches, a port indenting Hinchinbrook Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska.

Etchison, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md.

Etchmiadzin, ĕtch-mē-ȧd-zeen', a convent in Transcaucasia, Russian Empire, the ecclesiastical capital of Armenia, 15 miles W. of Erivan and 25 miles N. of Mount Ararat. With its many buildings, comprising a magnificent church, and its lofty walls, it presents the appearance of a fortress. It is the seat of the Catholicos, or primate of the Armenian church. Near it is the village of Vagarshapat (Vagharshabad), where in ancient times stood an important Armenian city.

Etén, ȧ-tĕn', a town of Peru, department of Lambayeque, near the sea. Its port, an open roadstead, is the terminus of a railway to Lambayeque, 28 miles distant. It has a vast iron mole, with steam-cranes and launches for unloading ships; also machine-shops, foundries, and manufactories of cotton goods, hats, and cigar-boxes. Pop. about 3000.

Eternity, Cape, an imposing promontory of Canada, 1700 feet high, on the S. shore of the Saguenay River, 39 miles from its mouth. It is a great attraction to tourists. The water near its base is nearly or quite a thousand feet deep.

Ethan, a post-village of Davison co., S.Dak., 12 miles by rail S. of Mitchell.

Ethel, a banking post-village of Macon co., Ga., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 26 miles NW. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 397.

Ethel, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Ind.

Ethel, a post-village of East Feliciana parish, La., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. 150.

Ethel, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex. The banking point is Sherman. Pop. about 80.

Ethel, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Brussels. Pop. about 250.

Ethel Landing, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa. The banking point is Pittsburg or Beaver. Pop. about 350.

Ether, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.C. Pop. 50.

Etherley, a post-village of Knox co., Ill. The banking point is Wataga. Pop. about 175.

Ethiopia, e-the-o'pe-ạ (L. *Æthio'pia;* Gr. *Αἰθιοπία, Aithiopia*), the name given by the ancient geographers to the countries S. of Egypt; the *land of Cush* of the Bible. It was often vaguely applied to the whole of Africa from the Red Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, or, to speak more correctly, as far W. as the knowledge of the ancients extended. So great was the power of the ancient Ethiopians that more than once in its history Egypt was governed by Ethiopian kings, while the most powerful kings of Egypt do not seem at any time to have acquired a permanent hold upon Ethiopia. The most celebrated seat of power was Meroë, the ruins of which are to be seen on the Nile, not far above the influx of the Atbara. The kingdom of Meroë existed down to about the beginning of the Christian era. In later times the name of Ethiopia came to designate the Christian kingdom in Abyssinia, whose capital was Axum, which developed into the modern kingdom of Abyssinia, still styled Ethiopia in the parlance of the court. The Ethiopic language, a Semitic tongue, commonly known as Geez, has long been a dead language, its use being still retained, however, in the Abyssinian Church.

Ethridge, a post-village of Lawrence co., Tenn. The banking point is Lawrenceburg. Pop. about 200.

Etive, Loch, lok ĕt'iv, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. coast of Scotland, Argyllshire. Length, 20 miles.

Etla, or **Etla de Santiago,** a town of Mexico, state and 12 miles N. by W. of the city of Oaxaca.

Etlah, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 70 miles W. of St. Louis, and near the Missouri River.

Etlan, a post-village of Madison co., Va. The banking point is Culpeper.

Etna, ĕt'nạ (L. *Æt'na;* Sicilian, *Mongibello,* mon-jebĕl'lo, a corruption of the *Gibbel Uttamat,* or "mountain of fire," of the Saracens), a volcano in the NE. of Sicily, near the coast, and within a short distance of Catania. The loftiest summit is in lat. 37° 43′ N., lon. 15° E., and is, as determined by measurement made in 1897, 10,755 feet above sea-level. The base covers an area of nearly 90 miles in circumference, and is almost encircled by the rivers Alcantera and Simeto, the sea marking its limits on the E. The dimensions of the crater have varied considerably, but at this time appear to be about 1730 feet in greatest width, with a depth of 825 feet. Although, when viewed from a distance, Etna presents a very symmetrical cone, it is found, on a nearer approach, to have an exceedingly diversified surface and to be studded on its flanks by numerous minor cones. The great terminating cone, at the summit of which is the principal crater, rises from an irregular plain 9 miles in circumference and about 1100 feet below the culminating point. About 80 eruptions of Etna are recorded in history, the earliest being in the year 476 (477?) B.C.; the more remarkable ones of later periods are those of 1169 (when Catania was in greater part destroyed), 1527, 1669, 1693, 1792, 1812, 1819, 1832, 1843, 1852, 1865, 1879, 1886, and 1892, a new crater being opened in the last-named year near Monte Gemellaro. The eruption of 1792 continued for a whole year; the streams of lava which flowed from the mountain on that occasion were often 30 feet high while in their fluid state. In the eruption of 1832, numerous craterlets opened in the sides of the mountain, from which, in the midst of violent explosions and tremendous discharges of ashes and cinders, issued a stream of lava 18 miles in length, 1 mile broad, and 30 feet high. The eruption of 1669 hurled its lava into Catania, a part of which city it destroyed. The eruption of 1693, with its accompanying earthquakes, is said to have cost the lives of upward of 60,000 people. At the foot of the cone of Mount Etna, 9652 feet above the sea, is the Casa Etnea or Observatorio, affording accommodation to tourists. This house is covered with snow till the middle of June, and fresh snow falls on it in August. An interesting geological feature of the volcano is the Val or Valle del Bove, an amphitheatric abyss about 3 miles in length and flanked by cliffs 3000–4000 feet high. Considerable snow rests throughout the year on the summit of the volcano, the slopes of which up to a great height are wooded with oak, beech, chestnut, and pine.—Adj. ETNEAN, ĕt-nee'ạn (L. ÆTNÆ'US).

Etna, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ark., 8 miles S. of Ozark. Pop. 50.

Etna, a post-village of Citrus co., Fla. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. about 200.

Etna, a post-town of Polk co., Ga. Pop. in 1900, 128.

Etna, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 180 miles S. by W. of Chicago. Pop. 100.

Etna, a post-village and township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 18 miles W. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 527.

Etna, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., about 32 miles S. of Rochester.

Etna, a post-village of Scotland co., Mo., about 32 miles W. of Keokuk, Iowa.

Etna, a banking post-village of Grafton co., N.H. Pop. about 125.

Etna, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey and New York R. The banking point is Hackensack. Pop. 300.

Etna, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., on Fall Creek and on the Lehigh Valley R., 7 miles NE. of Ithaca. Pop. about 250.

Etna, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 17 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

Etna, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pittsburg and Western and the Pennsylvania Rs., 2 miles N. of Pittsburg and 5 miles above Allegheny City. It has rolling-mills and furnaces, steel-mills, tube- and pipe-works, electric-railway equipment supplies, etc. Pop. in 1870, 1447; in 1880, 2334; in 1890, 3767; in 1900, 5384.

Etna, a post-village of Clarke co., Wash., 22 miles N. by E. of Vancouver.

Etna, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., 13 miles SW. of Darlington.

Etna Center, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. 100.

Etna Furnace, a station of Lawrence co., Ohio, on a branch of the Iron R., 10 miles by rail from Ironton.

Etna Green, a banking post-town of Kosciusko co., Ind., 50 miles by rail WNW. of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Etna Mills, a banking post-town of Siskiyou co., Cal., 25 miles (direct) S. by W. of Yreka. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Etna Mills, a post-hamlet of King William co., Va.

Étoile, ā'twȧl', a small town of France, in Drôme, 7 miles S. of Valence.

Étoile, Île l', el lā'twȧl', one of the Amirante Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

Etolin, Cape, Alaska, is the N. point of Nunivak Island, Bering Sea.

Etolin Harbor, Alaska. See FORT WRANGELL.

Etolin Strait, Alaska, separates Nunivak Island, in Bering Sea, from the main-land.

Eton, a town of England, co. of Buckingham, on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Windsor, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge. The town is famous for its college, founded by King Henry VI. in 1440, and now a favorite seat of secondary instruction for the sons of the nobility and gentry. Pop. in 1901, 3301.

Eton, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Hamburg.

Etowah, generally called hī'to-wạ, and formerly written **Hightower,** a river of Georgia, unites with the Oostenaula River at Rome to form the Coosa. Its length is estimated at 150 miles.

Etowah, a county in the NE. part of Alabama, has an area of 533 sq. m. It is intersected by the Coosa River and also drained by Wills and other creeks. Capital, Gadsden. Pop. in 1890, 21,926; in 1900, 27,361.

Etra, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J. The banking point is Hightstown. Pop. about 250.

Étretat, ā'trẹh-tȧ', a fishing village and watering-place of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, 16 miles NNE. of Havre. Pop. in 1901, 1892.

Etropol, ĕ-trō'pol, or **Etropolye,** a town of Bulgaria, in the circle of Sofia. Pop. about 3500.

Etruria, e-troo're-ȧ, an ancient country of Italy, now forming the greater part of Tuscany and a portion of Umbria. The Etruscans were completely under the sway of the Romans from the third century B.C. The name Etruria was restored by Napoleon, who, in 1801, formed of the grand-duchy of Tuscany the kingdom of Etruria, which was united to the French Empire in 1807. See TUSCANY.

Etruria, a hamlet of England, co. of Stafford, 1½ miles NE. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Here are extensive potteries and the plant of Wedgwood, the great improver of English pottery.

Etsch, the German name of the river ADIGE.

Etta, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., 23 miles ENE. of Downieville. Pop. about 70.

Etta Jane, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., S.C.

Ettelbrück, ĕt'tẹl-brük', a village of Luxemburg, at a railway junction, 3 miles SW. of Diekirch.

Etten, ĕt'tẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 6 miles WSW. of Breda.

Ettenheim, ĕt'tĕn-hīme', a town of Baden, 18 miles N. of Freiburg. Pop. in 1900, 3106.

Etter, a post-hamlet of Dakota co., Minn., 8 miles by rail SE. of Hastings.

Etter, a post-hamlet of Wythe co., Va., 8 miles SW. of Wytheville.

Etterbeek, ĕt'tĕr-bāk, a southeastern suburb of Brussels. Pop. in 1900, 20,838.

Etters, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is York. It has cigar manufactures, etc. Pop. about 500.

Ettisweil, ĕt'tis-wīl', a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles WNW. of Lucerne, on the Roth.

Ettlingen, ĕtt'ling-ĕn, a town of Baden, 4½ miles S. of Karlsruhe. It has paper-mills and various establishments connected with the textile industry. Among the attractions of the place is a fine château, with its park. Pop. in 1900, 8040.

Ettrick, a river of Scotland, joining the Tweed after a course of 24 miles, 2 miles below Selkirk.

Ettrick, a mountainous parish of Scotland, near the head-waters of the Ettrick River, co. and 17 miles SW. of Selkirk. Hogg, "the Ettrick Shepherd," was born and spent the greater part of his life in this parish.

Ettrick, a post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., on Beaver Creek, about 25 miles N. of Lacrosse. Pop. about 225.

Ettrick Forest, a pastoral tract of Scotland, watered by the Ettrick, originally a part of the Great Caledonian Forest, now almost coextensive with the county of Selkirk.

Ettrick-Pen, a mountain of Scotland, near the source of the Ettrick River.

Ettricks, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va., 14 miles SE. of Chesterfield. Pop. about 950.

Ettyek, ĕtt'yĕk', a village of Hungary, co. of Stuhlweissenburg, 12 miles from Mártonvásár.

Etzatlán, a town of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, 52 miles W. of Guadalajara. Pop. in 1895, 6753.

Eu, uh (L. *Auga* or *Augium*), a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Bresle, near the English Channel, 3 miles SE. of Le Tréport and 17 miles NNE. of Dieppe. The church of St. Laurent is a fine mediæval edifice. Here are a magnificent castle and park. Near by is the forest of Eu. Pop. about 4500 (commune, 5300).

Eubanks, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. 150.

Eubœa, yu-bee'ą, or **Negropont** (L. *Eubœ'a*; Gr. Εὔβοια; mod. Gr. *Ev'eia* and *Eg'ripo'*, whence the It. *Negroponte*, nā'gro-pon'tā), the largest island of the kingdom of Greece, in the Ægean Sea, lying along the coast of Attica, Bœotia, and Locris. It is separated from the mainland on the SW. by a long narrow channel, the northwestern part of which (the channel of Atalanti) was called by the ancients the Eubœan Sea, and to the narrowest part of which they gave the name of Euripus, and on the NW. by the channels of Oreo and Trikeri. The Euripus in its narrowest part is little more than 100 feet across. The length of the island is 115 miles, and its greatest breadth 33 miles. The surface is mountainous, but very fertile. The highest mountains are those of Delphi, which attain an elevation of 5725 feet. The principal products are corn, wine, oil, cotton, fruit, honey, pitch, and turpentine. Many cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. Mineral products are lignite- and chrome-ores, black marble, magnesia, etc. The chief town is Chalcis. Together with the island of Skyros, Eubœa forms a nome of Greece. Pop. of the nome in 1896, 106,777.

Euchee, yu'chee, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Tenn., 15 miles NW. of Sweetwater.

Eucheeanna, yu'chee-an'nạ, a post-village of Walton co., Fla., about 115 miles W. of Tallahassee. Its banking point is Pensacola.

Euchee (or **Uchee**) **Creek,** Ala., runs E. through Russell co. and enters the Chattahoochee River.

Euclid, yū'klĭd, a post-village of Polk co., Minn., 14 miles by rail N. of Crookston. Pop. about 350.

Euclid, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., near the Oneida River, 11 miles NNW. of Syracuse. Pop. 150.

Euclid, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 10 miles ENE. of Cleveland, with which it is connected by street-railroad. It has a basket-factory and manufactures of wine. Pop. about 800.

Euclid, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa.

Eudokeef (yu'do-keef') or **Foggy Islands,** Alaska, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the SE. coast of Alaska, a part of the group of Seven Islands.

Eudora, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ga., 14 miles S. of Covington. Pop. 50.

Eudora, a banking city of Douglas co., Kan., on the S. bank of the Kansas River, at the mouth of the Wakarusa River, 8 miles E. of Lawrence (on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R.). Pop. in 1900, 640.

Eudora, a post-town of De Soto co., Miss., 9 miles W. of Hernando. Pop. in 1900, 91.

Eufaula, yu-faw'la, a banking city of Barbour co., Ala., on the W. bank of the Chattahoochee River, about 50 miles S. of Columbus, Ga., and 80 miles ESE. of Montgomery, on the Central of Georgia R. Large steamboats can ascend the river to this point at all seasons. It has cotton-mills, manufactures of carriages, cotton-seed oil, ice, bricks, etc., and is the seat of the Union Female College. It is an important shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1890, 4394; in 1900, 4532.

Eufaula, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 123 miles N. by E. of Denison. It raises cotton, etc. Pop. in 1900, 757.

Euganean (yu-gā'ne-ąn) **Hills,** a low volcanic range of northern Italy, 9 miles SW. of Padua, extending for about 10 miles from NW. to SE. and containing many hot springs. The culminating point is the Monte Venda, 1890 feet.

Eugene, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal. Pop. 60.

Eugene, a post-hamlet of Miller co., Ga.

Eugene, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind., on the Vermilion River, 18 miles SE. of Danville, Ill. Pop. about 500.

Eugene, a banking city, capital of Lane co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, at the head of steamboat navigation, and on the Southern Pacific R., 45 miles S. of Albany. It has iron-works and machine-shops, tanneries, and manufactures of wagons, furniture, leather, woollens, excelsior, sash and doors, etc. It is the seat of the University of Oregon and is partly surrounded by an amphitheatre of low mountains. Pop. in 1900, 3236.

Eugenia, yu-jee'ne-ą, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 5 miles N. of Flesherton, at the falls of the Beaver River. Pop. about 200.

Euharlee, yu-har'lee, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga., on the Etowah River, at the mouth of Euharlee Creek, and about 45 miles NW. of Atlanta. Pop. about 150.

Euharlee Creek, of Georgia, rises in Polk co. and enters the Etowah River in Bartow co.

Eulala, a post-village of Saluda co., S.C. The banking point is Johnston. Pop. about 150.

Eulalia, yu-lā'le-ą, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1215.

Eulau, oi'lŏw, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, district of Tetschen. Pop. about 3000.

Eule, oi'lĕh, or **Elau,** ą'lŏw, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles S. of Prague, once noted for its gold-mines. Pop. about 2000.

Eulengebirge, oi'lĕn-gĕh-beeR'gĕh (*i.e.*, "owl mountains"), a small range of mountains in the Prussian province of Silesia, N. of the town of Glatz, forming part of the Sudetic system. The highest peak, the Hohe Eule, has an elevation of 3325 feet above the sea.

Eulia, yu'le-ą, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn., 8 miles (direct) WSW. of Lafayette.

Eulogy, a post-village of Bosque co., Tex., 20 miles N. of Meridian. Pop. about 90.

Eunice, a banking post-town of St. Landry parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 316.

Eunola, a post-town of Geneva co., Ala. The banking point is Geneva. Pop. in 1900, 132.

Eupatoria, yu-pā-to're-ā, formerly **Koslov,** kos-lov', a seaport of Russia, on the western coast of the Crimea, 38 miles WNW. of Simferopol. It has numerous mosques. Pop. in 1897, 17,915, mainly Tartars and Karaite Jews.

Eupen, oi'pĕn (Fr. *Néau*, nā'ō'), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles SSW. of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has spinning-mills and other establishments connected with the textile industry, iron-foundries, machine-shops, tanneries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 14,297.

Eupeptic Springs, a watering-place of Iredell co., N.C., 12 miles N. of Statesville.

Euphemia, yu-fee'me-ą, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on Twin Creek, 22 miles WNW. of Dayton. Pop. about 250.

Euphrates, yu-frā'tēz (Gr. Εὐφράτης; Turk. *Frat*, frāt), a river of Asiatic Turkey, has its sources in two principal branches in about 40° N. lat. and between 41° 30′ and 42° 55′ E. lon. The Murad-Su, its easternmost and largest branch, has its origin in the Armenian highlands, near the meridian last named, while a smaller branch, the Kara-Su, rises 70 or 80 miles farther W. in the same region, about 24 miles NE. of Erzerum. These main confluents unite near Keban-Maden, about lat. 38° 30′ N. and lon. 38° 30′ E., and thence the river takes the name of Euphrates. The general course of the two principal affluents before their union, as well as that of the main river, is SW. to within about 90

miles of the Gulf of Iskanderun. Thence it takes a general southeastern course, which it preserves till it discharges its waters into the Persian Gulf, after a course of about 1800 miles from the head-waters of the Murad-Su. The latter river of itself has a course of over 300 miles before its junction with the Kara-Su. For about 580 miles from their sources the Euphrates and its upward tributaries flow through a mountainous country. At Hit, in lat. 33° 38′ N. and lon. 42° 42′ E., the country begins to be level, and both above and below this town ancient irrigating aqueducts of costly construction diverge from the main stream. The Euphrates is 120 yards in width a little below the junction of its two main branches. Its general breadth varies from 200 to 400 and even 600 yards, but the river narrows (owing to the numerous canals for irrigation) below Hillah (near the site of ancient Babylon, and where we enter the almost stoneless lower plain) to 160, 120, and even 60 yards in width. It receives the Tigris in about 31° N. lat. and 47° 29′ E. lon. The united stream, which takes the name of Shat-el-Arab, expands to nearly half a mile in breadth, and for the last 40 miles to even greater dimensions. The general depth of the upper Euphrates exceeds 8 feet, and between the influx of the river Khabur and the town of Basra, on the Shat-el-Arab, the depth ordinarily varies from 8 to 21 feet (although much exceeding this in places), the shallows being in the lower parts of the river, in the marshes once forming the Chaldean Lake, where the Euphrates separates into two branches, from which smaller ones and numerous irrigating cuts diverge. Below Basra the depth increases to 30 feet, and in some places to 40 feet or more. The current varies from 2 to 4 miles an hour at high-water. The Euphrates is navigable without serious interruption from Birejik to the sea, a distance of over 1100 miles, and rafts are floated down even above Birejik. There are, however, some obstructions to navigation at low-water, caused by ledges of rocks. Steamers of 500 tons ascend the Shat-el-Arab regularly to Basra, and those of the Tigris fleet to Korna (en route to Bagdad), at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris. The quantity of water discharged by the Shat-el-Arab is computed to be about 240,000 cubic feet per second. The principal tributary of the Euphrates between the Kara-Su and the Tigris is the Khabur, entering on the E. See TIGRIS.

The flooding of the Euphrates is caused by the melting of the snow in the mountains along the upper part of the course. This takes place about the beginning of March, and increases gradually up to the end of May. The river continues high and very rapid for 30 or 40 days; but afterwards decreases daily until it reaches its lowest in September and October. The increment of land about the delta has been found to be a mile in 30 years. The region between the Euphrates and the Tigris on the E. is ancient Mesopotamia.

Eupora, yu-pō′rah, a banking post-town of Webster co., Miss., 36 miles SW. of West Point, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 724.

Eura, a post-hamlet of Page co., Va.

Eurasia, a geographic term for the united continental divisions of Europe and Asia.

Eure, UR (anc. *Ebura* and *Autura*), a river of France, rises in the department of Orne, flows NE. through the departments of Eure-et-Loir and Eure, and joins the Seine on the left above Pont de l'Arche. Its chief affluent is the Iton, on the left. Its length is 112 miles, for 50 of which it is navigable.

Eure, a department in the NW. of France, forming part of the old province of Normandy, situated on the estuary of the Seine. Area, 2330 sq. m. The climate is mild and humid; the surface is generally flat. The chief rivers are the Seine, its affluents, the Eure, Rille, and Andelle, and the Iton, an affluent of the Eure. Wheat, oats, flax, sugar-beets, etc., are extensively cultivated; apples and pears are important crops; pasture is extensive. The manufactures include woollens, cotton, paper, etc. Capital, Évreux. Pop. in 1901, 334,781.

Eure, a post-hamlet of Gates co., N.C. Pop. 50.

Eure-et-Loir, UR Ā LWAR, a department in the NW. of France, forms part of the old provinces of Orléannais and Ile-de-France. Area, about 2300 sq. m. Its chief rivers are the Eure and Loir. There are many marshes in the W. The climate is mild and temperate; the soil is extremely fertile, and a great amount of cereal grain is raised. Here excellent cavalry-horses are reared, and numerous cattle, sheep, and poultry. Capital, Chartres. Pop. in 1901, 275,433.

Eureka, yu-ree′kạ, a county in the north-central part of Nevada, is intersected by the Humboldt River. Area, 4111 sq. m. The surface is partly mountainous. Here are rich mines of silver and lead. Capital, Eureka. Pop. in 1890, 3275; in 1900, 1954.

Eureka, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., on the Choccolocco Creek, 10 miles NNW. of Talladega.

Eureka, a banking city and the capital of Humboldt co., Cal., on Humboldt Bay, about 2 miles E. of the Pacific Ocean and 7 miles NE. of the entrance to the bay. It is about 215 miles (direct) NW. of Sacramento, on the Eureka and Klamath and the Eel River and Eureka Rs. It has extensive lumber-mills, a foundry and machine-shop, a brewery, tanneries, woollen-mills, etc. Steamboats run regularly to San Francisco, 240 miles distant. Eureka has a mild and equable climate. It is surrounded by mountains and forests of redwood trees, which attain an enormous size. It has a safe harbor, separated from the ocean by a very narrow tongue of land, and with a minimum depth of water of about 24 feet. Large quantities of redwood are exported from this place to San Francisco, Hawaii, Australia, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4858; in 1900, 7327.

Eureka, a post-village of San Juan co., Colo., 6 miles N. by E. of Silverton. Pop. in 1900, 39.

Eureka, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., about 75 miles S. by W. of Jacksonville. Pop. 150.

Eureka, a post-village of Dooly co., Ga., 15 miles SW. of Hawkinsville.

Eureka, a banking city of Woodford co., Ill., 20 miles E. of Peoria, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Toledo, Peoria and Western Rs. It is the seat of Eureka College, which was founded in 1855, and is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1661.

Eureka, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., 10 miles W. of Rockport. Pop. about 125.

Eureka, a post-village of Adams co., Iowa, 9 miles N. of Corning.

Eureka, a banking city, capital of Greenwood co., Kan., on the Fall River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 48 miles S. of Emporia. The Southern Kansas Academy is located here. It is a shipping point for grain and produce. Pop. in 1900, 2091.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Ky., 7 miles W. of Eddyville.

Eureka, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me. Pop. 115.

Eureka, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich., 9 miles N. of St. John. Pop. about 200.

Eureka, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Maramec River, 30 miles WSW. of St. Louis. Pop. 150.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Hayes co., Neb.

Eureka, a banking post-village, capital of Eureka co., Nev., is 65 miles E. of Austin, on the Eureka and Palisade R. It has rich mines of gold, silver and lead, and has smelting- and refining-works. Pop. about 1000.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y.

Eureka, a post-town of Wayne co., N.C. The banking point is Goldsboro. Pop. in 1900, 123.

Eureka, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., Ohio.

Eureka, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 22 miles N. of Philadelphia.

Eureka, a banking city of McPherson co., S.Dak., 26 miles from Roscoe, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 961.

Eureka, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex., 13 miles E. of Corsicana.

Eureka, a banking city of Juab co., Utah, 85 miles S. of Salt Lake City, on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western R. It has mines of copper, gold, and silver, smelting-works, and quartz-mills. Pop. in 1900, 3085.

Eureka, a post-village of Wallawalla co., Wash., 17 miles N. by W. of Wallawalla.

Eureka, a post-village of Winnebago co., Wis., on the Fox River, about 16 miles W. of Oshkosh, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Eureka, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Stellarton or New Glasgow.

Eureka Creek, a gold-bearing creek of the Klondike region of the Yukon district of Canada, tributary to the Indian River.

Eureka Mills, Plumas co., Cal. See JOHNSVILLE.

Eureka Mills, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va.

Eureka South, a village and gold-mining camp of Nevada co., Cal., 26 miles NE. of Nevada City. Pop. about 200.

Eureka Springs, a banking city and watering-place, capital of Carroll co., Ark., on the St. Louis and Northern Arkansas R., 85 miles SW. of Springfield, Mo. It is beautifully situated among the Ozark Mountains, and has mineral-waters for which it is celebrated. Pop. in 1900, 3572.

Euripus, yu-rī′pŭs, the narrowest part of the channel separating Eubœa from the main-land of Greece. It is at one place little more than 100 feet wide. Its remarkable tidal currents have been noticed from early times.

Euroa, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, 93 miles by rail N. by E. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1200.

Europa, a small island, claimed by France, in the Mozambique Channel. Lat. 22° 19′ S.

Europe, yu'rŭp (Gr. Εὐρώπη, *Europē'; L. Euro'pa*), a continent or semi-continent of the eastern hemisphere, constituting the western division of the grand-division now recognized by geographers as Eurasia (Europe-Asia). It consists of a main-land and of a number of larger and smaller islands that constructionally or politically belong to it, as Great Britain and Ireland, Iceland, Nova Zembla, the Faroe Islands, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, the Balearic and Grecian Islands, etc. The extreme points of the main-land are the North Cape, on the island of Magerö, on the N., in lat. 71° 12′ N.; Cape Tarifa or the Punta Marroqui, in the S., lat. 35° 59′ N.; the Cavo da Roca, in the W., in lon. 9° 30′ W., and a point in the Ural Mountains in about lon. 66° 8′ E. In its N. and S. extent the main-land traverses 35 degrees of latitude, or about 2400 miles; its NE. and SW. extent is very much greater. The British Isles are planted upon an oceanic platform which is covered in most parts by but an insignificant depth of water, and have until a recent geological period been united with the continental main. The separation from Africa by the Strait of Gibraltar is also a late geological occurrence, as is likewise that from Anatolia (Asia Minor) by the Dardanelles and Bosporus. Nova Zembla is a disrupted portion of the Ural chain extending into the Arctic Ocean. The boundaries of Europe are: on the N., the Arctic Ocean; on the E., Asia, the Ural range constituting a great part of the boundary, and the Caspian Sea; on the S., Asia, the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea; on the W., the Atlantic Ocean. The range of the Caucasus is commonly regarded as forming part of the boundary between Europe and Asia, but many modern geographers consider the depression of the Manytch about 3 degrees of latitude farther to the N. to be properly the limit of Europe in this quarter. Area, about 3,750,000 sq. m.

Relief and General Features of the Land.—Europe is the only one of the greater divisions of the globe which lies wholly outside of the tropics, and is therefore climatically, florally, and faunally more of a unit than either North America or Asia. Its coast-line is more irregular and broadly indented than that of any other of the continents, the large arms or bights of the outer ocean—White Sea, Baltic Sea, North Sea, British Channel, Bay of Biscay, Mediterranean (with its sub-arm, the Adriatic Sea)—permitting free ingress to points located in the interior, and virtually bringing the heart of the country into direct communication with the ocean. This condition has necessarily exerted a marked influence upon the development of the land. The length of the coast-line, as measured upon the larger and smaller sinuosities, has been estimated at from 20,000 to 50,000 miles. An elevation of the western coast by 150–600 feet would reunite the main-land with the British Isles and with the outlying Shetland group, and carry the continent to its proper oceanic contour.

Surface Relief.—Despite its high mountains Europe has a less general elevation than any of the other continents, its mean height being probably under 1000 feet. Nearly or quite one-half of the land lies at a level less than 600 ft. above the sea, while in some parts, as in the Netherlands and the region bordering upon the Caspian Sea, the surface is actually depressed below sea-level, at the mouth of the Volga to the extent of fully 80 ft. On the Netherlands coast the incursion of the sea is prevented through the construction of gigantic sea-walls or dikes, and the inner waters are carried on elevations several feet above the level of the depressed lowland. To the region of lowland belong the greater part of Russia, from the Arctic Ocean to the Black and Caspian seas, the North German plain, the central plain of Hungary, the lower Danubian plain, and the great plain of northern Italy which represents a northern arm of the Adriatic basin filled in by sediment derived from the Alps.

Mountains.—The dominant mountain-chains of Europe almost everywhere define shore-lines, or contour-depressed lowland. The most ancient are probably those of the Scandinavian peninsula, the Scandinavian Alps or Dovrefjeld, which find their continuation in the Grampians of northern Scotland, and which bear to the continent at large the same constructional relation that is borne by the Labrador and Laurentian Highlands to the continent of North America. The highest summit is the Ymes Fjeld, which attains an elevation of 8540 feet. The culminating point of this system in the British Isles, and the loftiest point in this detached portion of Europe, is Ben Nevis, 4406 feet, which stands on the southern side of the great rift, the picturesque Glen More, which, with its deep lakes (Ness, Oich, Lochy) and the Caledonian Canal, separates the NW. from the SE. Highlands. The most imposing of the European mountains, if we assume the Caucasus to be entirely Asiatic, are those of the great Alpine system, which constructionally or orographically are composed of the Alps proper, the Apennines, Carpathians, Balkans, and some of the southern mountains of Spain. The Alps proper, as generally recognized, begin near Savona, NW. of Genoa, and sweep in a vast curve of 700 miles length along the frontiers of Italy and France and through Switzerland and southern Germany into Austria, terminating a short distance westward of the Austrian capital. They cover an area of approximately 80,000 sq. m. Being of comparatively recent formation, dating their final uplift from the Tertiary period, they exhibit those marked features of ruggedness and abruptness which are ordinarily absent from mountains of great age and which have given to them aspects of grandeur that are hardly to be matched elsewhere on the globe. The loftiest summit of the Alps and of all Europe (not here considering the Caucasus) is Mont Blanc, on the confines of France and Italy, 15,782 feet in height. Other summits are Monte Rosa, 15,217 ft.; the Dom, 14,942 ft.; Weisshorn, 14,804 ft.; Matterhorn, 14,780 ft.; Finsteraarhorn, 14,025 ft.; Jungfrau, 13,670 ft., etc.

The Apennines, which constitute the Italian extension of the Alpine system, form the backbone of the Italian peninsula, whence they pass out into Sicily, and reappear in the N. of Africa as the Atlas mountains. A branch of this system is again deflected northward through Morocco into the promontory of Tangier, and beyond the Strait of Gibraltar in the Sierra Ronda or Sierra Nevada of Spain. The culminating point of the Apennines is Monte Corno of the Gran Sasso d'Italia, 9585 feet; that of the Sierra Nevada, the Cumbre de Muhacen, 11,420 ft. The easterly continuation of the Alps is constituted by the Carpathian mountains, which define in great part the deep basin of the central Hungarian plain, sweep back as the Transylvanian Alps to the Danube, and beyond that river are continued by the main mountains of the Balkan peninsula. The highest summit is the Gerlsdorfer Spitze, 8737 ft., with the Lomnitzer Spitze, Schlagendorfer Spitze, Meeraugen Spitze, etc., as subordinate summits. The highest summit of the Balkan chain proper has an elevation of about 7800 ft. The mountains which extend southward from the Balkan range attain an elevation of nearly 10,000 ft. (Rilo-Dagh). Another and more direct offshoot of the Alps is constituted by the mountains which define the eastern borders of the Adriatic Sea (Dinaric Alps, etc.) and are prolonged through Greece, giving to it its dominant lines of relief, into the island of Crete.

The Pyrenees, which form the boundary between Spain and southwestern France, and their western continuation, the Cantabrian mountains, seem genetically to be a part of the Alpine system, although the relation is not quite clear. The culminating point is the Pic de Néthou (Aneto), 11,165 feet. Central Spain consists largely of a vast ancient upland, the *meseta*, which, like parts of central and southeastern France, southern Germany, and western Austria, constituted one of the primary bulwarks of the continent, receiving the impacts which were forced to it in the construction of the later mountains. It has only in a recent period been drained of the lacustrine waters which covered its surface as a relict of an oceanic transgression. Of the minor mountains of west-central Europe should be mentioned the Harz, Vosges, Jura, Black Forest, Thuringian Forest, Ore Mountains, Bohemian Forest, and Giant Mountains, with elevations nowhere exceeding 5700 ft. (Crêt de la Neige, Mont Reculet in the Jura), and usually falling below 4500 ft. The remaining important mountains of the semi-continent are the ancient and largely degraded Urals, on the eastern border, which attain their loftiest point in the Telpös-is, 5526 ft. The Caucasus, lying south of the Manytch depression, which are assumed by some geographers to form the true physical boundary between Russia and Asia on the SE., and probably can be traced through the Yaila mountains of the Crimea to the eastern Balkans, contain summits loftier than the highest of the Alps; such are the volcanic peaks Elbrus (upwards of 18,000 feet) and Kazbek, and several other summits which considerably exceed Mont Blanc in elevation. For a more detailed account of the mountains of Europe see the notices of the different mountain-chains and of their individual peaks, and of the different countries in which the mountains occur.

Mountain Passes.—All the main mountain-masses of Europe are traversed by more or less serviceable road-passes, some of which attain a great altitude. Such are the pass of Roncesvalles in the western Pyrenees; the Col di Tenda, Mont Cenis (close to which is the tunnel of the Mont Cenis railroad), Little St. Bernard (7176 feet), Great St. Bernard (8110 ft.), Simplon (6590 ft., beneath which is the Simplon railway-tunnel), St. Gotthard (6935 ft., with the near-by St. Gotthard railway-tunnel, 9½ miles in

length), Splügen, Bernardino, Brenner (4490 ft., traversed by railroad since 1867, and the first operated wagon-road across the main chain of the Alps), and Stelvio or Stilfser Joch, in the Alps, the last-named having on it the loftiest carriage-road of all Europe, 9055 ft.; the Tarnow and Rotheturm passes in the Carpathians; the Shipka, in the Balkans; and the Dariel, a military road, across the central Caucasus. Numerous passes, with excellent roadways, connect valleys between subordinate mountain-ridges, as the Grimsel and Furka passes in the heart of the Swiss Alps, the latter, the highest wagon-road of Switzerland, attaining an elevation of almost exactly 8000 ft. Still higher passes are those that are serviceable for pedestrians only, as the Théodule Pass uniting Switzerland with Italy, and crossing the great glacier that lies to the east of the Matterhorn at an elevation of 10,900 ft.

Glaciers.—The glaciers of Europe are confined practically to the Scandinavian Alps, the Alps proper, and the Caucasus; they are wanting in the Apennines, Carpathians, Balkans, and Urals, and are but feebly represented in the Pyrenees. The greatest continuous glacial snow-field or névé is that of the Jostedalsbrä, in Norway, which covers an area of approximately 350 sq. m. One of the largest and most noted of the Norwegian glaciers is the Buar-brä. The low snow-line of Scandinavia permits many of the glaciers to reach within a short distance of the sea-level. In Switzerland the lowest level attained by them is about 4000 feet (lower Grindelwald Glacier), but usually the glaciers terminate considerably higher. The largest of the several hundred that are found here is the Aletsch, descending from the southern snows of the Jungfrau-Finsteraarborn group of the Bernese Alps, and measuring inclusive of its névé about 13 miles in length. More famous, but considerably smaller, is the Mer de Glace of the Mont Blanc chain. (For a further statement regarding these glaciers see ALPS and SWITZERLAND.) The glaciers of the Caucasus are of almost equal magnitude with those of the Alps, but they have been less extensively investigated. One of the largest is the Devdoraki Glacier. The line of perpetual snow is located in the Alps at an altitude of 8500–9500 ft.; in the Scandinavian peninsula it descends to 6000–5000, and in the further north to 3000 and 2000 ft. It nowhere reaches sea-level. Perpetual snow-fields cover the higher summits of the Sierra Nevada and Pyrenees, but only disjointed snow-tracts rest during the summer on the higher Carpathians. During the Glacial Period the whole of northern Europe, including the British Isles, the Scandinavian peninsula, the North German plain, and the greater part of Russia down to about the 50th parallel of latitude, was buried beneath streams of flowing ice, whose general trend was southward and whose origin was, in part at least, the highlands of Scandinavia. The evidences of this past, but recent, glaciation are found in extensive accumulations of drift, erratics, and scarred rock surfaces. The presence and movement of this ice appear to have exerted a most marked influence upon the distribution of the plant and animal life of the continent. Coincidently with the development of this northern ice-sheet the mountains of the south originated vast glaciers of their own, which far surpassed in extent and massiveness the lingering glaciers of to-day. See SWITZERLAND.

Volcanoes.—The only active volcano on the continent of Europe to-day is Vesuvius, on the Bay of Naples, with a height of 4200 feet. A semi-active diminutive cone is also found in the northeastern angle of Spain, among the foothills of the Pyrenees. Extinct volcanic cones and bosses and various forms of comparatively recent igneous extrusions are found in the Eifel region of western Germany; the heart of France, particularly in the volcanic tract of Auvergne (Puy de Cantal, Puy de Sancy, Puy de Dôme, etc.); in the Euganian Hills of northern Italy; in the Hegyalya (Tokay) of northern Hungary; and in various parts of the Græco-Macedonian region, etc. They are also largely manifest in the northern and western parts of Scotland (and its adjacent islands) and the north of Ireland, where they build up two of the most famous scenic points of Europe, Fingal's Cave and the Giant's Causeway. The phases of active vulcanicity are centred mainly in the European islands, especially those of the Mediterranean basin. The more prominent cones of this region are Etna, on the eastern coast of Sicily, 10,755 ft.; Stromboli, one of the Lipari Islands, 3020 ft., which appears to have been continuously active for a period of 2000 years; and Santorin, among the Cyclades. The region of greatest destructivity is that of Iceland, on which are located upward of a hundred cones, 25 of which appear to have been in activity during the historic period. Of these, Hecla and Skaptar-Jökull have been made famous by the immensity and intensity of their discharges. As part of the volcanic phenomena of the island should be mentioned the geysers, one of which, the Geysir, has given its name to the exponents of its class of phenomena generally.

Internal Waters.—Compared with the largest streams of America, Asia, and Africa, the rivers of Europe are none of them of the first magnitude, but no continental area has its interior parts brought into such easy and direct communication with the surrounding oceanic waters as Europe. Three "heights of land" are the principal distributaries to its waters. These are the Valdai Plateau of west-central Russia, whence the Volga flows SE. to the Caspian Sea, the Dnieper to the Black Sea, and the Düna (or Western Dvina) westward to the Baltic Sea; northwestern Austria-Hungary, which harbors the sources of the Elbe, Oder, and Vistula, and the March as one of the tributaries of the Danube; and the heart of the Alps, whence the Rhine flows northward to the North Sea, the Rhone SW. to the Mediterranean, and the Po and Adige E. and SE. to the Adriatic. The largest of the European rivers, both in length and the volume of its waters, is the Volga, which, with its tributaries, affords navigation over about 7000 miles. The Danube, with a length of about 1800 miles, is the second stream of the continent. It rises on the eastern face of the Black Forest (its chief tributaries are Alpine streams) and is the only major stream of Europe that takes a dominatingly eastern course. The most important river of central and western Europe is the Rhine. (See RHINE, DANUBE, VOLGA, etc.) Other well-known waters of the continent are the Ural, Dvina, Petchora, Don, Dniester, the two Bugs, Niemen, and Neva (on the banks of which is situated St. Petersburg) in Russia; the Warthe, Weser, Ems, and Main in Germany; the Inn, Theiss, Save, and Drave (all tributaries of the Danube); the Meuse and Scheldt of France, Belgium, and the Netherlands; the Seine, Loire, Saône, Dordogne, and Garonne in France; the Tiber in Italy; and the Ebro, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir of the Iberian peninsula. The commercially important Thames, on which is located the most populous city of the world, has a length of only a little more than 200 miles.

A number of important canal connections between the main streams unite the opposing seas of the continent and establish direct water-ways of inestimable value in the development of commercial relations. Thus, the Volga system of waters is united with the Dvina and the Neva (joining the Caspian Sea with the Baltic and the Arctic Ocean), the Dnieper with the Düna and the Vistula (joining the Black and Baltic seas), the Danube with the Rhine, by means of the Ludwig's Canal (joining the Black and North seas), and the Rhone with the Rhine, the Seine, and the Loire (uniting the Mediterranean with the North Sea, the English Channel, and the main Atlantic). A canal traversing Holstein unites the North and Baltic seas.

Lakes.—The largest of the enclosed bodies of water of Europe after the Black Sea (which is a part of the ancient Mediterranean basin) and the Caspian, a relict of an Aralo-Caspian-Arctic Sea, is Lake Ladoga, in Russia, just north of the 60th parallel of latitude, which covers an area about equal to that of Lake Ontario, or more than 30 times the area of the Swiss lakes. Next in size is the neighboring Onega Lake. The greater number of the European lakes lie within the region of comparatively recent glaciation, and there is reason to believe that many of them, including those occupying deep rock basins, have been formed through the excavating power of moving ice. The regions of northwestern Russia, Finland, and Sweden (Vener, Vetter, and Mälar lakes), and of the Alps are pre-eminently marked by glacial scour; and equally so, the lowland and highland region of the greater part of the British Isles. The largest and better known of the Alpine lakes, all of them famed for the beauty of their scenery, are Geneva, Lucerne, Constance, Neuchâtel, Zürich, Zug, Thun, Brienz, the Königssee, Chiem, and Hallstadt. The subalpine lakes of northern Italy, hardly less beautiful than those of the north,—Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Iseo,—are seemingly in part of fjord formation, representing parts of a former extension of the Mediterranean waters. A number of lakes of central and southern Italy, such as Bolsena, Bracciano, Nemi, Albano, Lucrino, and Fusaro, occupy, or have been thought to occupy, crateral hollows. Other noted European lakes are Balaton, of the Hungarian plain; Killarney, in Ireland; Windermere, in northern England; and Lomond and numerous lakelets of the Scottish Highlands. See the names of the individual lakes and the articles BLACK SEA and CASPIAN SEA.

Climate.—Europe enjoys the most temperate climate of any of the great divisions of the globe, a condition due to its latitudinal position and the deep penetration of its entering waters. Five broad climatic provinces may be recognized: 1, the Mediterranean, which is largely shut off from the cold winds of the north and receives an increment of

heat from the north of Africa; 2, the oceanic or west European,—the region between France and southern Norway; 3, the Baltic; 4, the subarctic, dominating the region north of the Arctic Circle and characterized in most parts by winters of extreme severity; and 5, the Pontine or east-central, which is largely that of west-central Asia. The highest annual temperature of all Europe is seemingly found at Malta, 66° F., being about 5° warmer than at Constantinople and 4° higher than at Gibraltar. At Archangel, in lat. 63° 33′ N., where the January temperature is about —7°, the temperature for the year is approximately that of freezing. This town has nearly the lowest yearly temperature in Europe, although the winter cold is fully equalled at Kazan, about 600 miles farther to the south, and nearly so at Moscow. London and Paris enjoy almost identical climatic temperatures, measured by the mean for the coldest (January, 35°–38°) and warmest (July, 64°–66°) months, and by the average for the year (50°). The extremes are, however, much greater at Paris, where the temperatures of 104° and —23° have been recorded. The average annual temperature of some of the more important cities is as follows: Stockholm, 41½°; St. Petersburg, 38½°; Edinburgh, 47°; Warsaw, 45°; Vienna, 50°; Geneva, 49°; Barcelona, 65°; Rome, 60°; and Athens, 63°.

The quantity of rainfall is very variable, being largest on the oceanic and Mediterranean borders. Over a large part of the interior the annual precipitation is less than 25 inches. In Castile and Aragon the fall is reduced to 14–19 inches, and at Dunkirk, in France, it is only 12 inches. Frankfort-on-the-Main has 19 inches and London, despite its very large number of rainy days, only 22 inches. On the western edge of the Scottish Highlands the rainfall rises to 80 inches or more, an amount nearly equalling that (83 inches) found at Bergen, Norway. At Tolmezzo, in Italy, a fall of 90 inches is annually recorded. In Lisbon the December precipitation is about 27 times that of July; in Naples the precipitation is 11 times greater in November than in July; and in Rome 10 times greater in October than in July. In Palermo, Sicily, it is claimed that not a single drop of rain fell during the month of July in the period of 47 years between 1806 and 1853.

Vegetation.—Three broad floral zones can be recognized for the continent of Europe: 1, the Mediterranean, which has a strong affiliation with the floral zone of northern Africa, in which trees with fleshy evergreen leaves largely replace those of the ordinary deciduous type and where some of the most distinctive vegetable forms, whether indigenous or introduced and cultivated, are constituted by the myrtle, laurel, oleander, chestnut, cork-oak, piñon (or stone-pine), palmetto, date, orange, citron, olive, nopal, and agave; 2, the central European or Germanic, where the components of the native forest are the ordinary deciduous trees, such as the oak, beech, birch, poplar, elm, maple, and willow, interspersed or alternating in belts with the pine, fir, spruce, and larch among evergreens; in this zone, which on the Atlantic coast extends to about the centre of Norway, the cereals are extensively cultivated (barley to beyond the 70th parallel of latitude); and 3, the subarctic and Arctic zone, which in Russia carries far southward its sombre forests of evergreens and in the north includes the grass and moss tundras of the half-frozen soil. Other distinctive vegetal regions are the heaths of northern Germany and the steppes of southeastern Russia, which in their treeless character and wealth of grasses and flowers recall the American prairies.

Animal Life.—The fauna of Europe is intimately linked with the temperate faunas of both Asia and North America, and forms part of the Holarctic division of zoögeographers. Many of its forms, as the polar bear, elk (or moose), reindeer, wolf, fox, Arctic hare, beaver, and other rodents, are also found on the American continent, and others are replaced by representative and closely related species. There is no question at this time that a land bridge via Spitzbergen or Iceland and Greenland, within a comparatively recent geological period (Middle Tertiary and later), united the two continents and permitted of the transference from one to the other of their faunal parts. Of some of the more distinctive animal types of Europe may be mentioned the European bison, which is now restricted to the Caucasus and the forest preserves of Lithuania; the chamois and ibex of the higher elevations of the Pyrenees, Alps, and Carpathians; the musimon, or moufflon (big horn), of Corsica and Sardinia; the sáiga antelope of the steppes of southeast Russia; the axis deer of the Mediterranean region; the roebuck and stag; and the Alpine and Russian marmots. The jackal is still found in parts of Greece and the Balkan peninsula, and it seems not unlikely that the lion may also have been until recently an inhabitant of Macedonia. The tiger occasionally visits the region of the Caspian Sea. A single species of monkey, the Barbary ape, inhabits the rock of Gibraltar, whither it may have been introduced. A number of the south European quadrupeds are also found in the north of Africa, and there can be no question that direct interchanges between the two regions were formerly effected along the lines of Gibraltar and Sicily at a time, following or coincident with the Glacial Period, when the Mediterranean basin had not yet been fully formed. Fossil elephants have been found in Malta, and the cavern and other deposits of Spain, Italy, Greece, France, England, etc., have brought to light an exceedingly rich fauna made up largely of forms that are to-day considered to be of African (and partially Asiatic) types, such as the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, lion, hyena, jackal, etc. There is no doubt that much of the European fauna is of Asiatic origin. Among the European birds may be numerated a large number of species of sparrows, warblers and flycatchers, the nightingale, skylark, bullfinch and bee-eater, the lämmergeier (or bearded vulture) of the Alps, the African vulture, and the bustard of the Russian plains. Europe has only one poisonous serpent, the common adder or viper. There is no large saurian, but lizards of small size are plentiful, more particularly in the Mediterranean region.

Mineral Resources.—The mineral resources of Europe are very extensive, and include gold (extensively mined in the Ural mountains and the Carpathians), silver, platinum (found in the Ural tract alone), tin (principally from Cornwall, England), zinc, lead, copper, mercury (principally mined at Almadén, in Spain, and Idria, in Carniola), iron, rock-salt (the most extensive deposits at Wieliczka and Bochnia, in Galicia and Máramaros, in Hungary), and coal, the largest deposits of the last-named being found in England, the east of France, Belgium, Germany, and south Russia. Iron is very extensively distributed, the best quality coming from Sweden. Mineral springs are numerous, among the best known being those of Vichy, Wiesbaden, Ems, Baden-Baden, Kissingen, Homburg, Schwalbach, Nauheim, Selters, Spa, Karlsbad, Marienbad, Franzensbad, Gastein, Hall, Reichenhall, Teplitz, Buda (Hunyadi), and Epsom.

The states of Europe in the order of their area are (the various states of the German Empire not being individually enumerated): Russia, Austria-Hungary, the German Empire, France, Spain, Sweden, Norway (declared independent in 1905), Great Britain, Italy, Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria, Portugal, Greece, Servia, Switzerland, Denmark (without Iceland), Belgium, Netherlands, Montenegro, Luxemburg, Andorra, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Monaco. Russia embraces more than half of the total area of Europe. Nearly 8 per cent. belongs to the Scandinavian Peninsula; 7 per cent. is included in Austria-Hungary; Germany, France, and Spain have each a little more than 5 per cent.; Great Britain and Italy, about 3 per cent. each. The smallest state, Monaco, has 8 sq. m. The population of Europe slightly exceeds 400,000,000. Of this figure about one-fourth belongs to Russia; one-seventh to the German Empire; one-eighth to Austria-Hungary; one-tenth to the British Isles; nearly one-tenth to France; one-twelfth to Italy; and a little more than one-twenty-fifth to Spain.

Ethnography and Language.—Most of the nations of Europe belong linguistically, if not by pure descent, to the great Indo-European or Aryan stock, of which the principal European branches (as commonly recognized) are the Celtic, Teutonic, Slavic, and Græco-Latin; but in the N., E., SE., and centre of Europe are peoples belonging to the Ural-Altaic stock, the chief among them being the Magyar (Hungarians) Finns, and Turks. The Semitic stock is represented by the Jews. In northern Spain and southern France are found the Basques, whose affinities have not been established.

The Celts once possessed the W. of Europe, from the Alps to the British Islands. The only remnant of the western Celtic language, at the present day, is the Gaelic, or Erse, spoken in some districts of Ireland, the Scotch Highlands, the Isle of Man, and the Hebrides. The Cymric Celts are represented by the Welsh and Bretons, who still use their ancient speech. To the Teutonic race belong the Germans, Scandinavians, Dutch, Frisians, Flemings, and English. To the E., in general, of the Teutonic race, though sometimes mixed with it, come the Slavic peoples, to whom belong the Russians, Poles, Czechs (Bohemians), Servians, Croatians, Slovaks, Slovens, Bulgarians, and Montenegrins. In the S. of Europe are the descendants of the peoples who anciently spoke Greek and Latin. The Latin races include the French, Italians, Spaniards, and Portuguese. The Rumans (Wallachs) speak a Romanic tongue. The Albanians are now considered to be sprung from the Indo-European stem. The gypsies are seemingly of East-Indian origin. The Lithuanians and Letts are allied to the Slavic races. The Finnish race includes the Finns proper, to whom are allied in language, if not in descent, the Lapps; also the Karelians, Samoyeds, Esthonians, and many other

tribes. The Magyars speak a language closely allied to the Finnish. In many portions of Europe the people are of mixed race. In parts of Germany the peasantry are Slavic in blood but German in language, and in large tracts of Russia the people are Finns Russianized in language and religion.

Eurotas, now called **Iri,** ee'ree, a river of Greece, in the Morea, the principal stream of ancient Laconia, on whose banks stood Sparta. It falls into the Gulf of Laconia. Length, 60 miles.

Eurym'edon, in ancient geography, a river of Pamphylia, Asia Minor, emptying into the Mediterranean Sea. At its mouth the Athenian commander Cimon signally defeated the Persians in 466 B.C. Its modern name is Köprü-Su.

Eurytania, Gr. pron. ĕv-re-tā-nee'ā, a nome in the N. of Greece. Its capital is Karpenisi, near Mount Velukhi.

Euskirchen, ois'kĕĕRK'ĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles SW. of Cologne. It has important manufactures, the principal being those of woollens. Pop. in 1900, 10,285.

Eustace, a post-village of Henderson co., Tex.

Eustis, a banking post-town of Lake co., Fla., on the Plant System, 150 miles S. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 411.

Eustis, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., Me., on the Dead River, 45 miles NW. of North Anson. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Eustis, a banking post-village of Frontier co., Neb., 39 miles by rail NW. of Holdrege. Pop. in 1900, 232.

Eustis, a post-village of Sherbrooke co., Quebec. The banking point is Sherbrooke. Pop. about 300.

Eutaw, yu'taw, a banking post-town, capital of Greene co., Ala., 35 miles by rail SW. of Tuscaloosa. Pop. in 1900, 884.

Eutaw Springs, a small affluent of the Santee River, in South Carolina. Near it, in Charleston co., 60 miles NW. of Charleston, was fought a bloody battle on Sept. 8, 1781, between the Americans under Greene and the British under Stuart.

Eutawville, a post-town of Berkeley co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 305. It has lumber interests.

Eutin, oi-teen', a town of Germany, in Oldenburg, capital of the principality of Lübeck, in a detached territory enclosed by Holstein, 18 miles N. of Lübeck. It has a fine grand-ducal palace on an island in an adjacent lake, and other interesting buildings, including the mediæval church of St. Michael. Among the public monuments are one to the composer Weber, who was born here, and a bust of the poet Voss, who resided in Eutin. The town has a gymnasium, dating from the sixteenth century, and a library of 30,000 volumes. Pop. in 1900, 5204.

Euxine Sea. See BLACK SEA.

Eva, a post-hamlet of Perquimans co., N.C.

Eva, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Tenn.

Evadale, a post-village of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. The banking point is Osceola. Pop. 150.

Evan, a post-village of Brown co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Sleepy-eye. Pop. about 200.

Evangelist Island, the name given by Columbus to the Isle of Pines, Cuba.

Evangelist Islands, or **Four Evangelists,** a group of rocky islets of South America, off the W. coast of Chile, in lat. (southernmost) 52° 24′ S., lon. 75° 2′ W., consisting of four principal islets and some detached rocks and breakers. They form a leading-mark for the W. entrance of the Strait of Magellan.

Evans, a post-village of Hale co., Ala. The banking point is Greensboro. Pop. 100.

Evans, a post-town of Weld co., Colo., on the South Fork of the Platte River, 4 miles S. of Greeley, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 389.

Evans, a post-village of Marshall co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 15 miles W. of Streator.

Evans, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 5 miles W. of Oskaloosa. It has coaling interests. Pop. 1000.

Evans, or **Evans Center,** a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Evans township (town), 20 miles SSW. of Buffalo and 1½ miles from Lake Erie. Pop. 400; of the town in 1900, 2795. The town includes Angola.

Evans, a post-village of Jackson co., W.Va., on the Ohio River R. The banking point is Ripley.

Evansburg, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 30 miles NE. of Zanesville. Pop. 50.

Evansburg, Montgomery co., Pa., ½ mile from Collegeville.

Evans City, a banking post-borough of Butler co., Pa., 14 miles SW. of Butler, on the Pittsburg and Western and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1205.

Evans Falls, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. about 70.

Evans Landing, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 3 miles from West Point, Ky.

Evans Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Pleasant Creek, 11 miles NE. of Watertown. Pop. about 500.

Evans, Mount, Colo., a peak of the Rocky Mountains, about 10 miles S. of Georgetown, in lat. 39° 35′ N. It has an altitude of 14,330 feet above sea-level.

Evansport, a post-village of Defiance co., Ohio, on Bean Creek, 11 miles N. of Defiance. Pop. about 300.

Evanston, a city of Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, 12 miles N. of Chicago. Lat. of Dearborn Observatory, 42° 3′ 33″ N.; lon. 87° 40′ 36″ W. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern and other railroads, and contains the Garrett Biblical Institute, Winchell Academy, Convent of Visitation, etc. It is also the seat of the Northwestern University (Methodist), which was founded in 1854 and is partly in Chicago. It has faculties in arts, medicine, law, dentistry, theology, etc., and had in 1901 2246 students (men and women). (See CHICAGO.) Pop. in 1900, 19,259.

Evanston, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., on the Southern R. The banking point is Rockport. Pop. about 200.

Evanston, a banking city, capital of Uinta co., Wyo., on the Bear River and on the Union Pacific R., 75 miles NE. of Salt Lake City. Elevation, 6870 feet. It contains railroad machine-shops and has important iron- and coal-mines in the vicinity. The Wyoming Insane Asylum is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2110.

Evansville, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., about 33 miles N. of Fort Smith. Pop. 250.

Evansville, a post-hamlet of Troup co., Ga. Pop. 50.

Evansville, a banking post-town of Randolph co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River and on the Illinois Southern R., 32 miles S. of Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 663.

Evansville, a city of Indiana, the capital of Vanderburg co., and the second city in population in the state, is situated on a broad, high plateau, which here forms the northern bank of the Ohio River, 163 miles by rail E. by S. of St. Louis. It is on the Evansville and Terre Haute, the Evansville and Indianapolis and other railroads, some of which connect by bridge across the Ohio with the Louisville and Nashville and the Ohio Valley lines. The city contains a number of prominent buildings, among which are the handsome court-house, city-hall, United States marine hospital, the Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, St. Joseph's Academy, Willard Library and Art Gallery, etc. Its prosperity is chiefly derived from trade and extensive manufactures of furniture, machinery, stoves and heaters, flour, saddlery and harness, lumber, tobacco, farming-implements, etc. There are extensive flouring-mills, breweries, iron-foundries, machine-shops, woollen- and cotton-mills, planing- and saw-mills, etc. Evansville is favorably situated for manufactures, being in a coal region. It is an important shipping point for corn, wheat, coal, and pork, and is the centre of a great tobacco-producing section. Pop. in 1860, 11,484; in 1870, 21,830; in 1880, 29,280; in 1890, 50,756; in 1900, 59,007.

Evansville, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Minn., 18 miles NW. of Alexandria, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 483.

Evansville, a post-village of Tunica co., Miss. Pop. 80.

Evansville, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., 8 miles E. of Moberly.

Evansville, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., 4 miles N. of Berwick.

Evansville, a post-village of Rhea co., Tenn.

Evansville, a post-hamlet of Orleans co., Vt., 4 miles E. of Barton Landing.

Evansville, a post-village of Preston co., W.Va., about 70 miles SE. of Wheeling.

Evansville, a banking city of Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 22 miles S. by E. of Madison. It has manufactures of carriages, windmills, tobacco, cheese, etc. The Evansville Seminary is located here. Pop. in 1900, 1864.

Ev'ant', a post-village of Coryell co., Tex., 22 miles (direct) W. by N. of Gatesville. Pop. about 200.

Evanton, iv'an-ton, a village of Scotland, co. of Ross, 13 miles NNW. of Inverness.

Ev'art, a banking post-village of Osceola co., Mich., on the Muskegon River and on the Pere Marquette R., 76 miles WNW. of East Saginaw. It has machine-shops, lumber-tool and carriage-factories, saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1360.

Ev'arts, a post-village of Walworth co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. about 125.

Évaux, ā'vō', a town of France, in Creuse, 21 miles NE. of Aubusson. Pop. in 1901, 1848; of the commune, 3040.

Eve, a post-village of Vernon co., Mo. Pop. about 75.

Eveland, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 10 miles WSW. of Oskaloosa.

Eveleth, a banking post-village of St. Louis co., Minn., on the Duluth, Missabe and Northern and the Duluth and Iron Range Rs., 71 miles NNW. of Duluth. Vast quantities of iron-ore are mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2752.

Eveline, a post-township of Charlevoix co., Mich., on an arm of Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1900, 847.

Evelyn, a post-village of Glynn co., Ga. Pop. 100.

Evendale, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa., about 24 miles SW. of Sunbury.

Evening Shade, a banking post-village and capital of Sharp co., Ark., near Strawberry Creek, 22 miles (direct) N. of Batesville. Pop. about 400.

Evenlode, a river of England, rising in the N. part of the co. of Oxford and flowing into the Isis 4 miles WNW. of Oxford.

Evensville, a post-hamlet of Rhea co., Tenn., 40 miles by rail N. of Chattanooga.

Everbecq, ā'vęr-bĕk', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 22 miles NE. of Tournai.

Everest, a banking city of Brown co., Kan., 19 miles S. by E. of Hiawatha, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 502.

Everest, a post-village of Cass co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Casselton. Pop. about 200.

Everest, Mount (Tibetan, *Lapchi-Kang*), a peak of the Himalayas, on the borders of Nepal and Tibet, the highest ascertained point on the surface of the globe, in lat. 27° 59′ N., lon. 86° 58′ E., and NE. of Khatmandu. Height, 29,002 feet above the sea. The name was given to the mountain by Major Waugh in 1856. Mount Everest is frequently identified with Gaurisankar, but many authorities believe the two summits to be distinct. No close examination or exploration of the mountain has yet been made possible.

Everets, or **Everett,** a post-village of Nansemond co., Va., on the Eastern Branch of the Nansemond River, 10 miles N. of Suffolk.

Everett, a residential and manufacturing city of Middlesex co., Mass., 3 miles N. of Boston, on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of steel and structural iron, gas, coke, automobiles, boots and shoes, mineral-waters, wagons, varnishes, chemicals, druggists' fittings, etc. Among the public institutions are the Parlin and Shute Memorial libraries. The Home School for Young Ladies is located here. Pop. in 1890, 11,068; in 1900, 24,336.

Everett, a post-village of Cass co., Mo., 42 miles S. by E. of Kansas City.

Everett, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb., on Maple Creek, 50 miles WNW. of Omaha.

Everett, a banking post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River and on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R., 8 miles E. of Bedford. It has iron-, tanning- and lumber-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1864.

Everett, a banking city and subport of entry, capital of Snohomish co., Wash., on Possession Sound and on the Everett and Monte Cristo, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs., 33 miles N. by E. of Seattle. It has important lumber- and mining-industries, and manufactures bricks, paper, furniture, etc. It has iron-furnaces and refining-works, smelters, and ship-yards. Pop. in 1900, 7838.

Everett, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Alliston.

Everett City, a post-village of Glynn co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R. The banking point is Brunswick. Pop. about 140.

Everett, Mount, Berkshire co., Mass. Height, 2625 ft.

Everetts, a post-town of Martin co., N.C. The banking point is Tarboro. Pop. in 1900, 127.

Everett Springs, a post-village of Floyd co., Ga.

Everghem, ā'vęr-hĕm', a town of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 4 miles N. of Ghent. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1899, 7929.

Everglades, a large marshy region in the S. part of the peninsula of Florida, in the cos. of Dade and Monroe. The depth of the water, which is in part overgrown with saw-grass and usually clear and not unwholesome, varies from 1 to about 10 feet. It encloses thousands of little islands, covered with dense thickets of palmetto, cypress, oaks, vines, and shrubs, and in part inhabited by remnants of the Seminole tribe of Indians. Its waters unite with, or are received from, Lake Okeechobee.

Evergreen, a banking post-town and health- and winter-resort, capital of Conecuh co., Ala., 81 miles SSW. of Montgomery, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has mineral springs and an agricultural school and experiment station. Pop. in 1900, 1277.

Evergreen, a post-village of Santa Clara co., Cal., 7 miles SE. of San José. Pop. 100.

Evergreen, a post-village of Jefferson co., Colo., 10 miles S. by W. of Golden. Pop. about 200.

Evergreen, a post-village of Irwin co., Ga. It has turpentine-distilleries, etc. Pop. about 300.

Evergreen, a post-town of Avoyelles parish, La., 16 miles S. of Marksville. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Evergreen, Queens co., N.Y., forms part of Brooklyn, New York city.

Evergreen, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa.

Evergreen, a post-village of Appomattox co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 5 miles E. of Appomattox.

Evergreen Mills, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 6 miles SE. of Leesburg.

Evergreen Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 9 miles S. of Chicago, is the residence of many business men who have offices in Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 445.

Everitts, a village of Monmouth co., N.J. The banking point is Red Bank. Pop. 100.

Everittstown, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 13 miles SE. of Easton, Pa. Pop. 150.

Everly, a banking post-village of Clay co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 9 miles W. of Spencer. Pop. about 500.

Ev'erson, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., about 25 miles by rail NE. of Uniontown. It has coke- and other industries. Pop. about 800. The banking point is Scottdale.

Everson, a post-village of Whatcom co., Wash., on the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia R. The banking point is Whatcom. Pop. about 100.

Everson, a post-village of Marion co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Fairmont. It has coaling interests.

Eversonville, a post-village of Linn co., Mo., 10 miles from Wheeling. Pop. in 1900, 51.

Eversten, ā'vĕr-stęn, a commune near Oldenburg, Germany. Pop. in 1900, 6653.

Ev'erton, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., about 25 miles SSW. of Richmond. Pop. about 200.

Everton, a banking city of Dade co., Mo., 11 miles SE. of Greenfield, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. in 1900, 630.

Everton, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on a branch of the Grand River, 10 miles NE. of Guelph. Pop. about 150.

Evesham, eevz'ăm, a municipal borough of England, co. of Worcester, in the beautiful vale of the same name and on the navigable Avon, 15 miles SE. of Worcester. It has some remains (including the stately tower) of its celebrated Benedictine abbey. Market-gardening is extensively carried on. In 1265 the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward I., here totally defeated the barons under Simon de Montfort. Pop. in 1901, 7101.

Evesham, eevz'ham, a township of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1429.

Évian-les-Bains, ā'vē-ăn'-lā-băn', a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, on Lake Geneva, 26 miles NE. of Geneva. Pop. in 1901, 2299. It has mineral springs and is a fashionable resort.

Eving, ā'ving, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, near Dortmund. Pop. in 1900, 9592.

Ev'ington, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Va., 17 miles by rail S. of Lynchburg.

Ev'inston, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the Plant System. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 250.

Evisa, a town of Corsica, 30 miles N. by E. of Ajaccio. Elevation, 2760 feet. Pop. of the commune, about 800.

Evit's Mountain, a ridge extending across the Maryland line NNE. through Bedford co., Pa., to the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River.

Evolena, ā-vo-lā'nā, or **Evolène,** a village of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, in the Val d'Hérens. It is a tourist centre. Elevation, 4520 feet. Pop. about 1200.

Evora, ĕv'o-rā (anc. *Eb'ora* and *Liberal'itas Ju'lia*), a city of Portugal, capital of the district of Evora in the old province of Alemtejo, 85 miles by rail ESE. of Lisbon. It is enclosed by ramparts and has a citadel on a height. The Gothic cathedral is a splendid edifice. The town contains a number of convents. The former university is now a college. An aqueduct, still in use, and the remains of a temple

of Diana, are attributed to the Roman general Sertorius. Evora is the seat of an archbishop. The town is prominent in Portuguese history and was more than once a royal residence. Pop. in 1900, 16,152.

Evora-Monte, ĕv'o-rå mon'tå, a small town of Portugal, province of Alemtejo, beautifully situated on a hill, 15 miles NNE. of Evora.

Évre, aiv'r, a small river of France, department of Cher, joins the Cher near Vierzon.

Évreux, åv'ruh', a city of France, capital of the department of Eure, on the Iton, 67 miles WNW. of Paris. It is irregularly built and has many antique houses. The chief edifices include a splendid cathedral, the church of St. Taurin, a clock-tower built in 1417, the town-hall, and the episcopal palace. The town has a botanical garden and a museum. In its environs are the remnants of the fine château of Navarre. Pop. in 1901, 16,752; of the commune, 18,292.

Évron, åv'rôn', a town of France, in Mayenne, 17 miles ENE. of Laval. Pop. in 1901, 3044.

Ewa, ā'wå, a fertile plain in the W. part of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands. It extends from the Pearl River to Waialua, about 20 miles.

Ew'an, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J. The banking point is Glassboro. Pop. 200.

Ew'ansville, a village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 22 miles E. of Camden.

Ew'art, a post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, 10 miles by rail SE. of Grinnell.

Ew'arton, an interior town of the island of Jamaica, SW. of Port Maria.

Ewe, Loch, lok yoo, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Ross and Cromarty. It is connected by a short river with Loch Maree.

Ew'ell, a small town of England, co. of Surrey, 1½ miles NNE. of Epsom.

Ew'ell, a post-village of Somerset co., Md. The banking point is Crisfield. Pop. about 100.

Ew'en, a post-village of Ontonagon co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R., 32 miles W. by N. of Sidnaw. Pop. about 500.

Ewijk, ā'wīk, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles W. of Nimeguen.

Ew'ing, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Ill., on the Big Muddy River, about 65 miles ESE. of Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 419.

Ewing, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ind., 1 mile from Brownstown.

Ewing, a post-village of Fleming co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 20 miles S. of Maysville. Pop. about 300.

Ewing, a banking post-village of Holt co., Neb., 21 miles SE. of O'Neill, on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 275.

Ewing, a township of Mercer co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1333.

Ewing, a post-hamlet of Hocking co., Ohio, about 32 miles ENE. of Chillicothe.

Ewing, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Va.

Ew'ingford, a post-hamlet of Trimble co., Ky., 34 miles NE. of Louisville. Pop. 40.

Ew'ington, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio, on the Raccoon River, 18 miles NW. of Gallipolis. Pop. about 150.

Ew'ingville, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., in Ewing township, on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 4 miles N. of Trenton. Pop. about 125.

Exaerde, ex-ar'deh, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 8 miles NW. of Dendermonde. Pop. about 5000.

Excello, a post-village of Macon co., Mo., 7 miles by rail S. of Macon City. Pop. 150.

Excelsior, a post-village of Sebastian co., Ark. The banking point is Fort Smith. Pop. 100.

Excelsior, a post-village of Bullock co., Ga. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. about 150.

Excelsior, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Hennepin co., Minn., on the S. shore of Minnetonka Lake and on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Great Northern Rs., 31 miles W. by S. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 717.

Excelsior, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., 15 miles S. of Tipton.

Excelsior, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 4 miles E. of Shamokin. It has coaling interests. Pop. about 300.

Excelsior, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., about 52 miles SSE. of Lacrosse. Pop. about 180.

Excelsior Springs, a banking city and summer-resort of Clay co., Mo., 25 miles NE. of Kansas City, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has bottling-works, lumber-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1881.

Exchange, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind. Pop. about 75.

Exchange, a post-village of Montour co., Pa.

Excideuil, ĕx'see'du'y, a small town of France, in Dordogne, 20 miles NE. of Périgueux, on the Loué.

Exe, ĕx (anc. *Isaca*), a river of England, rises in Exmoor, co. of Somerset, and flows S. into the English Channel at Exmouth. Bampton, Tiverton, and Exeter are on its banks.

Exeter (L. *Isca, Damnoniorum*), one of the chief cities and a county borough in the W. of England, within the territorial limits of Devonshire, pleasantly situated on an acclivity rising from the left bank of the river Exe, 171 miles by rail WSW. of London and 75 miles SW. of Bristol. It still retains to a great extent its antique appearance. The most striking feature of the town is the famous cathedral, begun in the early part of the twelfth century in the Norman style, but completed in the fourteenth century in the purest Geometrical Decorated style. Of interest, too, are the Albert Memorial Museum, containing a collection of Devonshire antiquities, a natural history cabinet, a library, and a school of art; the Technical College adjoining it; the Guildhall (fifteenth-sixteenth century); and the ruins of the old Rougemont Castle, founded by William the Conqueror. Exeter has considerable foreign trade. The principal manufactures are those of shoes and agricultural machinery. The city is the leading market for "Honiton" lace.

Exeter is one of the oldest cities of England, dating back to the period of the Roman occupation. It first received its charter from Henry II., was made a county in the sixteenth century, and in 1888 a county borough. During the Civil War Exeter was repeatedly besieged. The town is the seat of an Anglican bishop. Pop. in 1901, 47,185.

Exeter, a banking post-village of Tulare co., Cal. Pop. about 500. It has granite-works, machine-shops, nurseries, etc.

Exeter, a post-town of Scott co., Ill., 18 miles NNW. of Winchester. Pop. in 1900, 233.

Exeter, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., about 24 miles NW. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 879.

Exeter, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mich., 35 miles SW. of Detroit.

Exeter, a banking post-town of Barry co., Mo., 19 miles by rail S. of Monett. Pop. in 1900, 438.

Exeter, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Neb., 47 miles WSW. of Lincoln, on the Burlington and Missouri River and the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Rs. It has grain-elevators, granaries, etc., and is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 673.

Exeter, a banking post-village, capital of Rockingham co., N.H., in Exeter township (town), on the Exeter River and on the Boston and Maine R., 17 miles SSW. of Dover. It contains the Phillips Exeter Academy, the Robinson Female Seminary, etc., and has manufactories of machinery, boots and shoes, cottons, brass, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4922.

Exeter, or **Exeter Center,** a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Exeter township (town), 24 miles SSE. of Utica. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1087.

Exeter, a township of Berks co., Pa., 5 miles SE. of Reading, bounded on the SW. by the Schuylkill River. Pop. in 1900, 2503.

Exeter, a township of Luzerne co., Pa., about 10 miles W. of Scranton, is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 504.

Exeter, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. It has coaling interests. Pop. in 1900, 1948.

Exeter, a township of Wyoming co., Pa., bounded E. by the Susquehanna River, and contiguous to Exeter in Luzerne co. Pop. in 1900, 129.

Exeter, a post-township (town) of Washington co., R.I., about 22 miles SSW. of Providence. Pop. in 1900, 841.

Exeter, a township (town) of Green co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 917.

Exeter, or **Francistown,** a banking post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on the river Aux Sable and on the Grand Trunk R., 31 miles SE. of Goderich. It has woollen-, flax-, flour- and other mills, and has a large trade in grain. Pop. 1800.

Exeter Mills, a post-village in Exeter township (town), Penobscot co., Me., 10 miles ENE. of Corinna.

Exeter (or **Squamscot**) **River,** a small stream of Rockingham co., N.H., falls into the Piscataqua River about 10 miles W. of Portsmouth.

Exeter Station, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 6 miles SE. of Reading.

Exin, ĕx'een' (Pol. *Kcynia*, ksin'yå), a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 24 miles WSW. of Bromberg. It is a place of pilgrimage. Pop. in 1900, 3086.

Exira, a banking post-town of Audubon co., Iowa, on the East Nishnabatona River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 8 miles S. of Audubon. Pop. in 1900, 851.

Exline, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, 8 miles by rail S. of Centerville.

Exmoor, a district of England, in the W. of the co. of Somerset and in the NE. of Devon. It consists of ranges of hills from 1100 feet to 1700 feet in elevation. It was formerly a forest, but is now mostly heath or marsh. The river Exe rises here. Exmoor gives name to breeds of sheep and ponies. The red deer is still found here.

Exmore, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va.

Exmouth, eks'mŭth, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Exe, at its mouth in the English Channel, 9 miles SSE. of Exeter. It is an important sea-side resort. The extreme beauty of its surrounding scenery, with the mildness of the climate, renders it particularly attractive. It has good docks for commerce. Pop. in 1901, 10,485.

Exmouth Gulf, on the W. coast of Australia, in lat. 22° S., formed by a peninsula about 80 miles long and terminating in the Northwest Cape. It is 30 miles in width at the entrance and about 65 miles in length.

Expedit, a post-hamlet of Cambria co., Pa.

Experiment, a post-village of Spalding co., Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is Griffin. Pop. about 350.

Exploits River, one of the most important rivers of Newfoundland, flows into Exploits Bay on the NE. coast and is navigable for steamers a distance of 12 miles, and thence for boats to within 50 miles of Burgeo, on the SW. coast. Total length, about 150 miles.

Exploits River, a village of Newfoundland, in Conception Bay. Pop. about 600.

Exploring Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, a group of the Fiji Islands. Lat. about 17° 10′ S.; lon. 178° 38′ W.

Export, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Greensburg.

Express, a post-hamlet of Baker co., Oregon.

Exray, a post-village of Erath co., Tex. Pop. about 75.

Extension, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo R. The banking point is Nanaimo. Pop. about 260.

Exton, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 27 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Exuma, ĕx-oo'mȧ, Great and Little, called also **Yuma,** two of the Bahama Islands; the larger in lat. 23° 30′ N., lon. 75° 50′ W., 30 miles in length, and having the chief settlement, Georgetown. The Exumas, together with the minor Exuma Keys, have an area of about 150 sq. m. and a population of 2300.

Eyak, ī'ăk, a lake, river, and native village of Alaska, at the W. edge of the Copper River delta.

Eyam, a village of England, in Derbyshire, in a romantic dell, 4½ miles ENE. of Tideswell.

Eybar, ȧ-e-bar', a small town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 23 miles WSW. of San Sebastián.

Eydtkuhnen, it'koo'nęn, a town of East Prussia, district of Gumbinnen, on the Russian border. Pop. in 1900, 3707.

Eye, I, a municipal borough of England, co. of Suffolk, 20 miles N. of Ipswich. It has a fine Gothic church. Pop. in 1901, 2004.

Eye, a post-hamlet of Ash co., N.C. Pop. 50.

Eye, I, an island in the Malay Archipelago, the outermost island at the N. entrance of Gilolo Passage. Lat. 0° 23′ N.; lon. 129° 53′ E.

Eyemouth, ī'mŭth, a fishing town of Scotland, co. of Berwick, on the Eye, a small stream which rises in the Lammermoor range and here enters the North Sea, 8 miles NNW. of Berwick. Pop. in 1901, 2377.

Eyers (ī'ęrs) **Grove,** a post-village of Columbia co., Pa.

Eyguières, ȧ'ghe-air', a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 22 miles E. of Arles. It has manufactures of woollens and silk-twist. Pop. about 2300.

Eyjafjalla Jökull, ī'ăf-yȧl'la yö'kul, a volcano of Iceland, S. of Hecla. Height, 5590 feet.

Eyjafjord, ī'ȧ-fo-ord', a bay or fjord on the N. coast of Iceland, about 36 miles in length.

Eyjarbakki, ī'ar-bȧk'kee, a settlement on the S. coast of Iceland.

Eylau, ī'lŏw, a town of East Prussia, 22 miles SSE. of Königsberg, noted for the battle fought there on Feb. 7–8, 1807, between the French, under Napoleon, on one side, and the Russians and Prussians on the other. Pop. in 1900, 3248.

Eylau. See Deutsch-Eylau.

Eymoutiers, ȧ'moo'te-ȧ', a small town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 23 miles ESE. of Limoges. Pop. in 1901, 2313 (commune, 4213).

Eynon, a post-hamlet of Lackawanna co., Pa.

Eyota, a banking post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 37 miles W. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 424.

Eyragues, ȧ'rȧg', a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 25 miles NNE. of Arles.

Eyrecourt, air'kōrt, a village of Ireland, co. of Galway, 5 miles NW. of Banagher.

Eyre (air) **Lake,** a large, but shallow, saline lake of South Australia, in lat. 27° 50′ to 29° 20′ S. Area, 4000 sq. m. Its surface is 70 feet above the sea. In wet seasons it receives the Barcoo, Macumba, and Diamantina rivers.

Eyre's Peninsula, a tract of land in South Australia, between the Gulf of Australia and Spencer Gulf.

Eza, France. See Èze.

Ezcaray, ĕth-kȧ-ri', a small town of Spain, province and 31 miles WSW. of Logroño.

Èze, aiz (It. *Isa*, ee'zȧ, or *Eza*, aid'zȧ; L. *Isia*), a village of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 6 miles ENE. of Nice, on a high peak overlooking the sea. It has ancient walls and other remains.

Ezel, a post-town of Morgan co., Ky., 70 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 149.

F

Faaberg, fo'bĕrg, a village of Norway, 85 miles N. of Christiania.

Faaborg, fo'borg, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Fünen, on its S. coast, 15 miles W. of Svendborg. Pop. in 1901, 4215.

Fabers Mills, a post-village of Nelson co., Va., on the Southern R., 39 miles NNE. of Lynchburg.

Fabius, a river of Missouri, is formed by three branches, called the North, Middle, and South Fabius. The main river, which is about 1 mile long, enters the Mississippi River in Marion co., about 5 miles below Quincy, Ill. The North Fabius, which rises in Iowa, and runs southeastward through Scotland and Lewis cos. of Missouri, has a length of about 140 miles.

Fabius, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., about 6 miles E. of Stevenson.

Fabius, a post-township of St. Joseph co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 838.

Fabius, a post-township of Knox co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 1108.

Fabius, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Fabius township (town), 18 miles SSE. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900, 387; of the town, 1686.

Fabius, a post-hamlet of Hardy co., W.Va.

Fabriano, fȧb-bre-ȧ'no, a city of Italy, province and 45 miles by rail SW. of Ancona. It has an interesting town-hall and a cathedral. The chief manufactures are those of paper. Pop. about 9000; of the commune in 1901, 21,096.

Fabrizia, fȧ-brid'ze-ȧ, a town of Italy, in Catanzaro, 16 miles SE. of Monteleone. It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 5500).

Fabyans (post-office, Fabyan House), a summer-resort of the White Mountains in Coos co., N.H., 30 miles NW. of North Conway. It is on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central Rs.

Facacativa, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cundinamarca, NW. of Bogotá. Pop. about 11,000.

Faceville, a post-village of Decatur co., Ga., 34 miles by rail S. of Bainbridge. Pop. about 150.

Fachan, a city of China. See Fatshan.

Fachingen, fȧ'xing-ęn, a village of Prussia, 9 miles ENE. of Nassau, on the Lahn, with celebrated springs. Pop. about 700.

Fackler, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., 11 miles by rail N. by E. of Scottsboro.

Facone, fä-ko'nä, a lake of Japan, island of Hondo, 57 miles WSW. of Tokyo, 9½ miles long, gives rise to a small river of the same name, which falls into the Gulf of Tokyo. The Japanese attach peculiar sanctity to this lake.

Factory Creek, Columbia co., N.Y., is formed by the union of Claverack and Kinderhook creeks. It enters the Hudson River 4 miles above the city of Hudson.

Factorydale, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the South River, 4 miles from Aylesford.

Factory Island, one of the Isles de Los, off the W. coast of Africa, 75 miles NW. of Sierra Leone.

Factoryville, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., about 21 miles by rail S. by W. of Baltic Creek.

Factoryville, Tioga co., N.Y. See WAVERLY.

Factoryville, a post-borough of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., 15 miles N. of Scranton, its banking point. The Keystone Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900, 659.

Fadd, fŏdd, a village of Hungary, about 2 miles from Tolna, on the Danube. Pop. in 1901, 5535.

Fademine, fä-dä-mee'nä, a town of Egypt, in the Fayum. Pop. in 1897, 9236.

Fadette, fä-dĕt', a post-hamlet of Geneva co., Ala.

Fadievskoi (fä-de-ĕv'skoi) or **Thaddeus Island,** an island of the Arctic Ocean, in Asiatic Russia, in lat. 76° N., lon. 142°–145° E., between the islands of Kotelnoi and New Siberia. Length, from SE. to NW., 100 miles; breadth, 35 miles.

Fad, Loch, lox fad, a lake of Scotland, Isle of Bute, 1 mile SE. of Rothesay.

Fæmund, a lake of Norway. See FÄMUND.

Faenza, fä-ĕn'zä (anc. *Faven'tia*), a city of central Italy, province of Ravenna, 19 miles SW. of Ravenna, on the Lamone. It is enclosed by old walls. On the principal square, which is ornamented by a beautiful marble fountain, stand the cathedral, the town-hall, and the church of San Michele. The town has valuable art collections. It was formerly famous for its earthenware (called, from the name of the town, *faïence*). Its chief manufactures now are those of silk. Pop. about 16,000; of the commune in 1901, 40,370.

Fæsulæ, the ancient name of FIESOLE.

Fagagna, fä-gän'yä, a village of Italy, 8 miles WNW. of Udine. Pop. about 2200 (commune, 5000).

Faggs Manor, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. Pop. about 75.

Fagleysville, fag'liz-vĭl, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 6 miles ENE. of Pottstown. Pop. 150.

Fagnano, fän-yä'no, or **Fagnano-Olona,** fän-yä'no o-lo'nä, a village of Italy, on the Olona, 19 miles NW. of Milan.

Fagnano, a village of Italy, province and 22 miles NNW. of Cosenza. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 4000).

Fagundus, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., 12 miles E. of Titusville. Pop. about 100.

Fahlun, Sweden. See FALUN.

Faido, fī'do, a village of Switzerland (in the Leventina), canton of Ticino, 22 miles WNW. of Bellinzona, on the Ticino. Pop. 800.

Fai-fo, fī fo, a town of Annam, in the province of Kwang-nam, on a river, near its mouth in the China Sea, 15 miles S. of Tourane. It was formerly an important seat of trade with China.

Failsworth, a town of Lancashire, England, 4 miles from Manchester. It is a busy seat of the cotton-manufacture. Pop. in 1901, 14,200.

Fairbank, a banking post-town of Buchanan co., Iowa, 7 miles SW. of Oelwein, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 644.

Fairbanks, a mining camp and district on the Tanana River, Alaska, in about lon. 147° 55′ W.

Fairbanks, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., 7 miles by rail NE. of Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Fairbanks, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., about 18 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute.

Fairbanks, a post-village of Franklin co., Me. The banking point is Farmington.

Fairbluff, a post-village of Columbus co., N.C., 64 miles W. of Wilmington. It has tobacco-warehouses. Pop. in 1900, 328.

Fairburn, a banking post-town, capital of Campbell co., Ga., 18 miles SSW. of Atlanta, on the Atlanta and West Point R. and the Western R. of Alabama. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 761.

Fairbury, a banking city of Livingston co., Ill., 59 miles E. of Peoria, on the Toledo, Peoria and Western and the Wabash Rs. It has manufactures of carriages, cigars, sorghum, cider, etc. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 2187.

Fairbury, a banking city and railroad junction, capital of Jefferson co., Neb., 60 miles SSW. of Lincoln, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads. It has various manufactures, nurseries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3140.

Fairchance, a post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., 7 miles by rail S. of Uniontown, its banking point. It has a furnace, manufactures of coke, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1219.

Fairchild, a banking post-village of Eau Claire co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and the Fairchild and Northeastern Rs., 31 miles SE. of Eau Claire. Pop. in 1900, 947.

Fairdale, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Kirkland. Pop. about 170.

Fairdale, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 2¼ miles from Hannibal.

Fairdale, a post-hamlet of Yamhill co., Oregon.

Fairdale, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 4 miles SW. of Montrose, its banking point. It has dairying and live-stock interests. Pop. about 400.

Fairdealing, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ky., 7 miles E. of Benton.

Fairfax, a county in the NE. part of Virginia, has an area of 433 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. and SE. by the Potomac River and on the SW. by Bull Run and the Occoquan River. Capital, Fairfax. Mount Vernon, the residence of Washington, is situated in the eastern portion of the county. Pop. in 1890, 16,655; in 1900, 18,580.

Fairfax, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ind., on Salt Creek, 12 miles S. of Bloomington.

Fairfax, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, on Prairie Creek, 8 miles by rail SW. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. about 350.

Fairfax, a banking post-village of Renville co., Minn., 16 miles E. of Beaver Falls, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 642.

Fairfax, a banking post-village of Atchison co., Mo., 7 miles N. by E. of Corning, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900, 666.

Fairfax, a post-hamlet of Swain co., N.C., 30 miles SE. of Maryville, Tenn.

Fairfax, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Ohio, about 40 miles SW. of Chillicothe.

Fairfax, a post-village of Barnwell co., S.C., 5 miles by rail S. of Allendale, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Fairfax, a banking post-village, capital of Gregory co., S.Dak., 30 miles SW. of Armour and 10 miles from the Missouri River.

Fairfax, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Fairfax township (town), on the Lamoille River, about 11 miles (direct) S. by E. of St. Albans. It has manufactures of lumber, carriages, butter, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1338.

Fairfax, Va. See CULPEPER.

Fairfax, or **Fairfax Court-House,** a banking post-town, capital of Fairfax co., Va., 14 miles W. of Washington, D.C., on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Southern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 373.

Fairfax, a post-hamlet of Mingo co., W.Va.

Fairfield, a town of Derbyshire, England, adjoining Buxton. Pop. in 1901, 2969.

Fairfield, a hamlet of England, co. of Lancaster, 3½ miles ESE. of Manchester.

Fairfield, the most southwestern county of Connecticut, bordering on New York, has an area of 641 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. and E. by the Housatonic River, and on the SE. by Long Island Sound, which affords great facilities for trade and navigation. Capitals, Danbury and Bridgeport. Pop. in 1890, 150,081; in 1900, 184,203.

Fairfield, a county in the south-central part of Ohio, has an area of 493 sq. m. It is drained by the Hocking River and by Rush Creek. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. in 1890, 33,939; in 1900, 34,259.

Fairfield, a county in the north-central part of South Carolina, has an area of 776 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Wateree River and on the SW. by the Broad River. Capital, Winnsboro. Pop. in 1890, 28,599; in 1900, 29,425.

Fairfield, a post-hamlet of Covington co., Ala., 30 miles ESE. of Evergreen.

Fairfield, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ark., 6 miles by rail E. of Pine Bluff.

Fairfield, a post-village, capital of Solano co., Cal., 40 miles SW. of Sacramento. The banking point is Suisun. Pop. 1100.

Fairfield, a post-village and summer-resort of Fairfield co., Conn., in a township (town) of the same name, on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 52 miles NE. of New York. The town has manufactures of rubber and paper goods. Pop. in 1900, 4489.

Fairfield, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., on the Gainesville and Gulf R. The banking point is Ocala or Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Fairfield, a banking city, capital of Wayne co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Rs., 109 miles E. of St. Louis. It has saw- and cotton-mills, etc., and has a trade in grain, live-stock, and tobacco. Hayward Collegiate Institute is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2338.

Fairfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind., on the East Fork of the Whitewater River, about 25 miles SSW. of Richmond. Pop. 300.

Fairfield, a city, capital of Jefferson co., Iowa, is beautifully situated on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 50 miles WNW. of Burlington. It contains Parsons College, and has manufactures of wagons, furniture, drain-tile, haying tools, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4689.

Fairfield, a banking post-town of Nelson co., Ky., about 30 miles SE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 206.

Fairfield, a banking post-village of Somerset co., Me., in Fairfield township (town), on the W. bank of the Kennebec River and on the Maine Central R., 21 miles NNE. of Augusta. It has packing-industries and manufactures of furniture, pulp, lumber, woollens and clothing, wooden novelties, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3878; of the village, 2238.

Fairfield, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md. The banking point is Baltimore.

Fairfield, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., 14 miles by rail W. of Springfield. Pop. about 275.

Fairfield, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., 6 miles S. of Adrian. Pop. about 350.

Fairfield, a post-township of Swift co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 484.

Fairfield, a post-village of Benton co., Mo., on the Pomme de Terre River, 1½ miles from its mouth, and about 42 miles S. of Sedalia. Pop. 110.

Fairfield, a banking city of Clay co., Neb., 56 miles WNW. of Fairbury, on the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Kansas City and Omaha Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1203.

Fairfield, a township of Cumberland co., N.J., is bounded SW. by Delaware Bay. Pop. in 1900, 1911.

Fairfield, a post-village of Essex co., N.J., on the Passaic River, 7 miles W. by S. of Paterson. Pop. about 250.

Fairfield, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., in Fairfield township (town), 18 miles E. of Utica. Pop. 300; of the town in 1900, 1390.

Fairfield, a post-village of Hyde co., N.C., on Mattamuskeet Lake, about 56 miles ENE. of Newbern. Pop. about 200.

Fairfield, a post-village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Mad River, about 10 miles NE. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Fairfield, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, 16 miles N. of Salem.

Fairfield, a post-borough of Adams co., Pa., 9 miles SW. of Gettysburg, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 395.

Fairfield, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 767.

Fairfield, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 442. See FAIRFIELD CENTER.

Fairfield, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1805.

Fairfield, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., 4 miles NE. of Wartrace.

Fairfield, a banking post-village, capital of Freestone co., Tex., 60 miles E. of Waco and 30 miles W. of Palestine. It has cotton-gins and is a shipping point for cotton and hides. Pop. about 600.

Fairfield, a post-village of Utah co., Utah. Pop. about 100.

Fairfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Fairfield township (town), 28 miles NE. of Burlington. Pop. about 250; of the town in 1900, 1830.

Fairfield, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., about 28 miles S. by W. of Staunton.

Fairfield, a banking post-village of Spokane co., Wash., 34 miles S. by E. of Spokane, on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s R. Pop. about 250.

Fairfield, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., on Turtle Creek, about 13 miles ESE. of Janesville.

Fairfield, a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, 57 miles E. of Charlottetown.

Fairfield, or **Troy,** a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, 18 miles E. of Chatham. Pop. 100.

Fairfield Center, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ind., 30 miles N. of Fort Wayne.

Fairfield Center, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Me., 4 miles W. of Fairfield.

Fairfield Center, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., 10 miles NE. of Williamsport.

Fairfield East, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, 5½ miles by rail N. of Brockville. Pop. 100.

Fairford, a village of England, on the Colne, at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, co. and 24 miles SE. of Gloucester. It is noted for its old church which has splendid stained windows.

Fairford, a post-village of Washington co., Ala., on the Tombigbee and Northern R. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 200.

Fairforest, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., 2 miles by rail W. of Spartanburg. Pop. about 125.

Fairgarden, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn., 8 miles N. of Sevierville.

Fairgrange, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., 5 miles by rail N. of Charleston. Pop. 75.

Fairground, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y.

Fairgrove, a banking post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., 9 miles by rail NE. of Reese. Pop. about 400.

Fairgrove, a post-village of Greene co., Mo., about 15 miles NNE. of Springfield. Pop. about 100.

Fairgrove, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., N.C.

Fairhaven, a bay on the NW. coast of Spitzbergen. Lat. 79° 50′ N.; lon. 10° 6′ E.

Fair Haven, a former post-village of New Haven co., Conn., on the W. side of the Quinnipiac River, now forming a part of New Haven.

Fairhaven, a post-village of Carroll co., Ill., 12 miles S. by E. of Mount Carroll.

Fairhaven, a post-hamlet and watering-place of Anne Arundel co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, about 45 miles S. of Baltimore.

Fairhaven, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Fairhaven township (town), on Buzzard's Bay, at the mouth of the Acushnet River, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 1 mile E. of New Bedford. It has fishing interests and a tack-factory, iron-works, manufactures of glassware, whale-boats, and oil-casks. It is connected with New Bedford by bridge and has a good harbor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3567.

Fairhaven, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on Anchor Bay, in Lake St. Clair, 9 miles SE. of Newhaven. Pop. about 300.

Fairhaven, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., near Clearwater Lake, about 54 miles WNW. of Minneapolis. Pop. about 200.

Fairhaven, a post-town of Vernon co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 88.

Fairhaven, a post-village and resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Navesink River, 2½ miles NE. of Red Bank. Pop. about 300.

Fairhaven, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on Little Sodus Bay of Lake Ontario, 14 miles SW. of Oswego, on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 610.

Fairhaven, a hamlet of Orleans co., N.Y., 2½ miles from Albion. The post-office is Childs.

Fairhaven, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on Four Mile Creek, about 22 miles NW. of Hamilton.

Fairhaven, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 3 miles by rail S. of Pittsburg, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Fairhaven, a banking post-village of Rutland co., Vt., in Fairhaven township (town), on the Castleton River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 16 miles W. of Rutland. It has extensive slate- and marble-works. Pop. in 1900, 2470.

Fairhaven, a former city of Whatcom co., Wash., at the head of Bellingham Bay, and on the Great Northern R., 3 miles S. of New Whatcom. It has lumber-, planing- and saw-mills, tin-can factory, fish-canneries, etc. Coal is mined in the vicinity. See BELLINGHAM.

Fairhaven, or **Deer Island,** a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on an island in Passamaquoddy Bay, at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, 9 miles SE. of St. Andrews. Pop. of the island, 1000.

Fair (or **Benmore′**) **Head,** a lofty promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 5 miles ENE. of Ballycastle. It is an immense body of columnar basalt, 630 feet in elevation.

Fairhill, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., about 20 miles WSW. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. 125.

Fairhope, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 250.

Fairhope, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 20 miles by rail N. of Cumberland, Md. It has manufactures of fire-bricks, etc. Pop. about 500.

Fair Island, an island in Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Green's Pond.

Fair Isle, Scotland, is 23 miles SW. of Mainland, Shetland Islands. Length, 4 miles.

Fairland, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. about 230.

Fairland, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., 7 miles by rail NW. of Shelbyville. Pop. about 500.

Fairland, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 20 miles NE. of Vinita. Pop. in 1900, 499.

Fairland, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md.

Fairland, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. about 75.

Fairland, a post-village of Burnet co., Tex., 70 miles by rail NW. of Austin. Pop. 50.

Fairlawn, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R. The banking point is Paterson. Pop. about 150.

Fairlee, a post-village of Kent co., Md., 6 miles W. of Chestertown.

Fairlee, a post-village of Orange co., Vt., in Fairlee township (town), on the Connecticut River and on the Boston and Maine R., 22 miles NNE. of White River Junction. Pop. of the town in 1900, 438.

Fairlee Lake, Orange co., Vt., is about 2 miles W. of the Connecticut River and nearly 3 miles long.

Fairlie, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the coast, 3 miles S. of Largs.

Fairlie, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex., 46 miles by rail SE. by E. of Sherman. Pop. about 250.

Fairmont, a banking post-village, capital of Martin co., Minn., 45 miles SSW. of Mankato, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rs. It is situated in a fertile country diversified by prairies and beautiful small lakes. It has lumber and grain interests, creameries, cigar-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3040.

Fairmout, a post-village of Clark co., Mo., about 30 miles W. by S. of Keokuk, Iowa.

Fairmont, a banking city of Fillmore co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 53 miles WSW. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 784.

Fairmont, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., N.C. It has yarn-mills. Pop. 50.

Fairmont, a banking city, capital of Marion co., W.Va., on the W. bank of the Monongahela River and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Monongahela River Rs., 77 miles SE. of Wheeling. A suspension-bridge across the river connects Fairmont with Palatine. Fairmont has a state normal school, foundries and machine-shops, and manufactures of flour, woollen goods, cigars, furniture, powder, and glass. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1890, 1023; in 1900, 5655.

Fairmount, a post-village of Prairie co., Ark. The banking point is Stuttgart. Pop. about 100.

Fairmount, a post-village of Otero co., Colo. The banking point is La Junta. Pop. about 200.

Fairmount, a post-town of Gordon co., Ga., about 56 miles NNW. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 191.

Fairmount, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 13 miles WSW. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 928.

Fairmount, a banking post-town of Grant co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Eastern Rs., 56 miles NNE. of Indianapolis. It has manufactures of window-glass, tools, wagons, tiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3205.

Fairmount, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 10 miles S. of Leavenworth. Pop. about 150.

Fairmount, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., about 20 miles SE. of Louisville.

Fairmount, a post-village of Grant parish, La. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop. 125.

Fairmount, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., 22 miles SSW. of Salisbury and 2 miles from Chesapeake Bay.

Fairmount, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., about 36 miles N. of Trenton. Pop. about 200.

Fairmount, a banking post-town of Richland co., N.Dak., 14 miles by rail S. of Wahpeton. Pop. in 1900, 284.

Fairmount, a village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. 150. The banking point is Cleveland.

Fairmount, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 13 miles by rail NW. of Oxford.

Fairmount, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1070.

Fairmount, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn., on Walden Ridge, 10 miles N. of Chattanooga.

Fairmount, a post-village of Saline co., Tex.

Fairmount City, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is New Bethlehem. Pop. about 500.

Fairmount Springs, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa.

Fairoaks, a post-hamlet of Cross co., Ark.

Fairoaks, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal. The banking point is Sacramento. Pop. about 300.

Fairoaks, a post-village of Jasper co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Rs. The banking point is Rensselaer.

Fairoaks, a post-hamlet of Orange co., N.Y., 4 miles by rail N. of Middletown.

Fairoaks, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. The banking point is Onancock. Pop. about 100.

Fairoaks, a station in Henrico co., Va., 7 miles E. of Richmond. In the vicinity was fought a bloody battle on May 31–June 1, 1862, between the Federals under McClellan and the Confederates under J. E. Johnston. This engagement is also known as the battle of Seven Pines, from the name of a tavern.

Fairplay, a post-hamlet of Eldorado co., Cal., 28 miles E. of Latrobe.

Fairplay, a banking post-town, capital of Park co., Colo., is in the W. part of the South Park, about 8 miles S. of Silverheel Mountain and 80 miles SW. of Denver, on the Colorado and Southern R. Altitude, 9898 feet. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Fairplay, a post-village of Morgan co., Ga. Pop. 90.

Fairplay, a post-village of Washington co., Md., 2 miles from Breathedsville. Pop. 100.

Fairplay, a banking city of Polk co., Mo., 49 miles by rail S. of Osceola. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Fairplay, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ohio.

Fairplay, a post-village of Adams co., Pa. Pop. about 75.

Fairplay, a post-village of Oconee co., S.C., 15 miles S. of Walhalla. Pop. about 200.

Fairplay, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Tex., 27 miles S. by E. of Longview.

Fairplay, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., 5 miles E. of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. about 200.

Fairpoint, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn., about 22 miles ESE. of Faribault.

Fair Point, or **Point Chautauqua,** a summer-resort of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Chautauqua Lake, 3 miles SSE. of Mayville. The annual sessions of the National Sunday-School Assembly were first held here in 1875.

Fairpoint, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio. The banking point is Bridgeport. Pop. about 100.

Fairport, a post-village of Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 8 miles above Muscatine. Pop. about 250.

Fairport, a post-village of Russell co., Kan.

Fairport, a post-village of Dekalb co., Mo. Pop. 125.

Fairport, a banking post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 10 miles SE. of Rochester. It contains several machine-shops and has manufactures of saleratus, baking-powder, carriages, evaporators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2489.

Fairport, or **Fairport Harbor,** a banking village of Lake co., Ohio, about 3 miles by rail N. of Painesville. It has coaling interests. Pop. in 1900, 2073.

Fairport, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Va.

Fair River, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Miss.

Fairton, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on Cohansey Creek and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 4 miles S. of Bridgeton. It has manufactures of boats and glass. Pop. about 800.

Fair'view', a post-station of St. Clair co., Ala.

Fairview, a post-village of Dallas co., Ark., 17 miles ESE. of Arkadelphia. Pop. about 150.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., Idaho.

Fairview, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ill., 32 miles WSW. of Peoria, on the Fulton County Narrow Gauge R. Pop. in 1900, 501.

Fairview, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, about 14 miles NE. of Muncie.

Fairview, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, 20 miles ENE. of Cedar Rapids.

Fairview, a banking city of Brown co., Kan., 6 miles SE. of Sabetha, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 395.

Fairview, a post-town of Christian and Todd cos., Ky., 7 miles NW. of Elkton. Pop. in 1900, 61. Jefferson Davis was born here.

Fairview, a post-village of Concordia parish, La., on the Mississippi River. Pop. 125.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., about 16 miles W. of Hagerstown.

Fairview, a post-village of Oscoda co., Mich. The banking point is Oscoda. Pop. about 125.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Union co., Miss.

Fairview, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R., 8 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. in 1900, 1003.

Fairview, a post-village of Sierra co., N.Mex. The banking point is Hillsboro. Pop. about 125.

Fairview, a post-village of Buncombe co., N.C., about 9 miles SE. of Asheville. Pop. about 75.

Fairview, a post-village of Belmont and Guernsey cos., Ohio, about 30 miles W. of Wheeling, W.Va. Pop. in 1900, 291.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Woods co., Okla., 40 miles SW. of Enid.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Coos co., Oregon, 50 miles W. of Roseburg.

Fairview, a borough of Butler co., Pa., about 30 miles S. of Oil City. Here is Baldwin post-office. Pop. in 1900, 235.

Fairview, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1437.

Fairview, a post-borough of Erie co., Pa., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 10 miles SW. of Erie (its banking point) and 2 miles from Lake Erie. Pop. in 1900, 327.

Fairview, a station on the Lehigh Valley R., in Luzerne co., Pa., 15 miles S. of Wilkesbarre. It is noted for its fine view of the Wyoming Valley.

Fairview, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 715.

Fairview, a township of York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 2078.

Fairview, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C., 19 miles SSE. of Greenville.

Fairview, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., S.Dak., on the Big Sioux River, 9 miles SE. of Canton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 200.

Fairview, a post-village of Wilson co., Tex., 28 miles SSE. of San Antonio.

Fairview, a city of San Pete co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R., 28 miles N. by E. of Manti. Pop. in 1900, 1119.

Fairview, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., in the valley of the Clinch River, 49 miles W. of Bristol, Tenn.

Fairview, a post-village of Hancock co., W.Va., about 38 miles N. of Wheeling and 3 miles E. of Cumberland. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Fairview, a post-village of Uinta co., Wyo. The banking point is Montpelier, Idaho. Pop. about 200.

Fairview, a post-village of British Columbia. The banking point is Greenwood. Pop. 300.

Fairview Village, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 4 miles NNW. of Norristown. Pop. 100.

Fairville, a post-village of Saline co., Mo., 8 miles S. of Miami. Pop. 75.

Fairville, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., 30 miles E. of Rochester. Pop. 125.

Fairville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 33 miles by rail WSW. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 100.

Fairville, a post-village of St. John co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 3 miles W. of St. John, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Fairwater, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., 24 miles WSW. of Fond du Lac, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 175.

Fairway Rock, one of the Diomede Islands.

Fairweather, a mountain of the St. Elias range, Alaska, about 15 miles ENE. of Cape Fairweather. Altitude, 14,580 (15,292?) feet.

Fair Weather, a post-village of Adams co., Ill. The banking point is Quincy. Pop. 200.

Fairweather, Cape, in southeastern Alaska. Lat. 58° 55′ N.; lon. 138° W.

Fairweather's Island, at the entrance of Black Rock Harbor, Conn. On it is a light-house, in lat. 41° 8′ N.; lon. 73° 13′ W.

Fairy, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tex. The banking point is Hico. Pop. 115.

Faison, fa'sŏn, a post-village of Duplin co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 21 miles S. of Goldsboro. Pop. in 1900, 308.

Faisonia, fa-so'ne-a, a post-hamlet and shipping point of Sunflower co., Miss., on the Sunflower River, about 180 miles N. of Vicksburg.

Faith, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., 10 miles SW. of Pine Bluff.

Faith, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Faith, a post-village of Rowan co., N.C. The banking point is Salisbury. Pop. about 100.

Faizabad, or **Fyzabad,** fī-zä-bäd', a division of British India, in Oudh, drained by the Gogra, an affluent of the Ganges. Capital, Faizabad.

Faizabad, or **Fyzabad,** a town of Oudh, British India, capital of the division and district of its name, on the navigable river Gogra, 65 miles E. of Lucknow. It is a railway centre. In the eighteenth century it was a splendid city. Near by are the extensive ruins of the old city of Ayodhyar. Pop. in 1901, 74,076.

Faizabad, fī-zä-bäd', a small town, the capital of Budukhshan, on a tributary of the Amu-Darya, 180 miles N. by E. of Kabul.

Fajardo, or **Faxardo,** fä-nar'dō, a town of Porto Rico, near the E. coast, 3 miles S. of the NE. angle of that island. It is in a sugar region and has a fine harbor, telegraph-lines to other West Indian ports and to the United States, a small theatre, etc. Pop. in 1899, 3414.

Fakarava, an atoll of the Low (Tuamotu) Archipelago. On it is the settlement of Rotoava.

Fakenham, a small town of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Wensum, 24 miles NW. of Norwich.

Fal, a river of England, co. of Cornwall, flows SSW. into the estuary which forms Falmouth Harbor.

Falaba, fä-lä'bä, a town of Sierra Leone, 215 miles NE. of Freetown. Pop. 6000 (?).

Falaise, fä'läz' (L. *Fale'sia!*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Calvados (Normandy), on the Ante, an affluent of the Dives, 23 miles SSE. of Caen. It is very picturesquely situated on and between rocky precipices (*falaise*), whence its name, and consists of three distinct parts,—the town proper, almost completely surrounded by old walls; the suburbs of Saint Laurent and Val d'Ante, extending into the narrow ravine below the precipice on which the town stands; and the suburb of Guibray, sometimes called the high town, situated on a height, where a much-frequented horse-fair, instituted in the eleventh century, is still held annually. Falaise is irregularly built and bears interesting memorials of its Norman origin,—walls and towers, the fine Norman churches of St. Gervais and St. Guibray, and the grand castle in which William the Conqueror was born. This picturesque stronghold occupies a commanding position on a rugged promontory. Its remains embrace the outer *enciente* with its towers, a massive *donjon* or keep, and a tower 130 feet in height. Not far from it stands a colossal bronze equestrian statue of William the Conqueror, by Rochet. The trade of the town consists mainly in horses and cattle, and the manufactures include cotton-spinning and weaving. Falaise played a prominent part in the wars between France and England and in the Huguenot wars. Pop. in 1901, 7457.

Falalu, fä-lä-loo', one of the Caroline Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, NW. of Hogolen.

Falces, fäl'thās, a town of Spain, province of Navarre, 29 miles SW. of Pamplona. It has mineral springs and ruins of a Roman castle. Pop. about 3000.

Falciu, fäl'chee, a small town of Rumania, in Moldavia, on the Pruth, 70 miles SSE. of Jassy. Pop. 2500.

Falcón, fäl-kōn', a state in the NW. of Venezuela, bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea (Gulf of Maracaibo). Stock-raising and agriculture are important industries, and coffee, cacao, sugar, and cotton are extensively cultivated. Chief town, Coro; capital, Capatárida. Pop. in 1894, 141,689.

Fal'con, a small volcanic island of the Tonga group in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. (approx.) 20° 20′ S.; lon. 175° 20′ W. It was thrown up by a volcanic eruption, Oct. 14, 1885. After a partial disappearance it has again been upheaved.

Falcon, a post-village of Nevada co., Ark., 40 miles E. of Texarkana.

Falcon, a post-village of El Paso co., Colo., 19 miles by rail NE. of Colorado Springs. Pop. 75.

Falcon, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., 41 miles by rail SSE. of Jackson.

Falcon (It. *Falcone*, fäl-ko'nā), **Cape,** on the W. coast of the island of Sardinia.

Falconer, a banking post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg and other railroads, 3 miles N. of Jamestown. It has various manufactures, including bee-hives, wood-novelties, worsteds, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1138.

Falconera, fäl-ko-nā'rä, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, 45 miles from the SE. coast of the Morea and 28 miles NW. of Milo.

Falemé, fä'lä'mā, **Falemeh,** or **Ba Falemé,** a river of Senegambia, an affluent of the Senegal, which it joins in lat. 14° 40′ N., lon. 12° 15′ W., after a NW. course of 200 miles.

Falkenau, fäl'kĕh-nŏw', a town of Bohemia, 5 miles WSW. of Elbogen, on the Eger. It has an interesting old castle. Pop. in 1900, 7376.

Falkenberg, fäl'kĕn-bĕrg', a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles SW. of Oppeln. Pop. about 2000.

Falkenberg, a village of Prussia, district of Potsdam, circle of Oberbarnim. It is a resort of the Berliners.

Falkenberg, fål'kẹn-bĕRG', a seaport of Sweden, 20 miles NW. of Halmstad, with a small harbor and an active salmon-fishery. Pop. about 2500.

Falkenburg, fål'kẹn-bo͝oRG', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 47 miles S. of Köslin. Pop. in 1900, 4371.

Falkenstein, fål'kẹn-stīne', a town of Saxony, 11 miles E. of Plauen. It has important manufactures of textiles (curtains, etc.). Pop. in 1900, 9536.

Falkingham, England. See FOLKINGHAM.

Falkirk, fawl'kirk (commonly pronounced in Scotland faw'kirk), a town of Scotland, co. of Sterling, 24 miles WNW. of Edinburgh. It was formerly celebrated for its cattle fairs or "trysts," where cattle to the value of £100,000 were disposed of annually; these fairs have been superseded in recent years, however, by weekly auctions. The iron manufacture is important. Grangemouth is the port of Falkirk. Here was fought, in 1298, a battle between the troops of Sir William Wallace and those of Edward I., in which the latter was victorious; also, in 1746, an engagement between the Highlanders, under Prince Charles Edward, and the English army. Pop. in 1851, 8752; in 1891, 19,769; in 1901, 29,271.

Falkirk, or Carlisle, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on Siddell's Creek, 4 miles SE. of Ailsa Craig. Pop. 150.

Falkland, fawk'land, a royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, at the foot of East Lomond Hill, 22 miles NNW. of Edinburgh. The palace was a favorite hunting-seat of the Scottish monarchs. Much of the present edifice was built by James V., who died here. Pop. in 1901, 809.

Falkland, fawk'land, a post-town of Pitt co., N.C., on the Tar River, about 65 miles E. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 139.

Falkland Islands (Fr. *Malouines,* mål'loo-een'; Sp. *Malvinas,* mål-vee'nås), an island group in the South Atlantic Ocean, forming a crown colony of Great Britain, consisting altogether of some 200 islands, 250 miles NE. of Tierra del Fuego, between lat. 51° and 53° S. Only two of these islands are of any considerable size; they are called, respectively, East and West Falkland, and are separated from each other by Falkland Sound, which is from 1½ to 18 miles broad. East Falkland is about 85 miles in length and about 53 miles in breadth. West Falkland is 80 miles long by about 40 miles broad. Choiseul and Grantham sounds penetrate so deeply into either side of East Falkland as nearly to divide it into two parts. The total area is variously estimated at from 5000 to 6500 sq. m., exclusive of the dependency of South Georgia. Pop. in 1901, 2043.

On the N. part of East Falkland the hills attain a considerable elevation, but the whole of the S. portion is low, consisting of moorland and black bog, intersected by innumerable streams and pools. The soil is generally peat, but it supports in various parts shrubby bushes and a coarse grass, which afford ample nourishment to cattle. Trees are wholly wanting. Mount Adam, on West Falkland, attains an elevation of about 2300 feet. The climate is equable and healthful. The ordinary range of the thermometer is between 30° and 50° in winter, and from 40° to 65° in summer, with a mean annual temperature of 42°. Rain (yearly fall about 30 inches) and high winds are frequent. The tussac-grass is the most useful plant in the flora of these islands. It covers all the small islands of the group like a forest of miniature palms, growing to 5 or 6 feet in height, and thrives best on the shores exposed to the spray of the sea. Most of the useful kinds of vegetables and green crops can be advantageously cultivated, but fruits and wheat do not ripen.

The rearing of cattle and sheep is the principal industry, and hides, tallow, and wool are the staple exports. The native mammalian fauna comprises a fox, closely related to a Patagonian species, and a mouse; the other forms have been introduced. The wild horses of the islands, of which there are thousands, are highly thought of. Pigs and rabbits are plentiful. The numerous creeks abound in fish. Sea-elephants and seal frequent the shores, and whales resort to the surrounding waters, though now in greatly diminished numbers. There are no reptiles of any kind in the islands. The principal birds are geese, snipes, ducks, hawks, vultures, albatrosses, gulls, petrels, penguins, etc., and a very few land-birds. The people are of British and Spanish-American descent, for these islands were uninhabited when discovered.

The Falkland Islands were discovered by Davis on Aug. 14, 1592. In 1710 a French vessel from Saint-Malo touched at them and named them Isles Malouines. Settlements were afterwards formed on them by the French, English, and Spaniards, successively, but the English ultimately took possession of them in 1833. The colony has a governor, bishop, and other officers, appointed by the crown. There are government and other schools, and education is compulsory. Capital, Stanley, with a population in 1901 of 916. The Falkland Islands are in regular steamship communication with Great Britain.

Falkland Sound, a narrow strait separating East and West Falkland Islands. It extends 45 miles in a NE. and SW. direction, and attains an extreme breadth of 18 miles.

Falkner, fawk'nẹr, a post-village of Tippah co., Miss., on the Gulf and Chicago R. Pop. 100.

Falköping, fål'chö'ping, a town of Sweden, län of Skaraborg, 38 miles SW. of Mariestad, near which, in 1389, Albert, king of Sweden, was defeated by Margaret of Denmark. Pop. in 1899, 3066.

Falks Store, a post-village of Canyon co., Idaho.

Falkville, fawk'vĭl, a post-town of Morgan co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 18 miles S. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Fallbranch, a post-village of Washington co., Tenn., about 12 miles NNE. of Jonesboro.

Fallbrook, a banking post-village of San Diego co., Cal., 45 miles N. of San Diego, on the Southern California R. Pop. about 400.

Fallbrook, a former post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., 8 miles by rail SE. of Blossburg.

Fallbrooke, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario. The banking point is Perth. Pop. about 300.

Fall City, a post-village of King co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. about 375.

Fall Creek, Ind., rises in Henry co. and enters the White River about 1 mile above Indianapolis. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Fall Creek, N.Y., rises in Cayuga co. and enters Cayuga Lake at Ithaca.

Fallcreek, a post-hamlet of Adam co., Ill., 12 miles by rail S. of Quincy.

Fallcreek, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C.

Fallcreek, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., 6 miles N. by W. of Shelbyville.

Fallcreek, a post-village of Eau Claire co., Wis., 2 miles from the Eau Claire River and 12 miles E. of Eau Claire, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. about 500.

Fallcreek Depot, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 7 miles by rail N. of Danville.

Fallen Timber, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Ebensburg. Pop. about 150.

Fallen Timbers, Ohio, the scene of Wayne's victory over the Indians in 1795. See MAUMEE RIVER.

Fallersleben, fål'ẹrs-lā'bẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 25 miles by rail E. of Hanover. Pop. about 2000.

Falling Creek, a post-village of Lenoir co., N.C., on the Atlantic and North Carolina R., 20 miles ESE. of Goldsboro.

Falling River, Va., runs southward through Campbell co. and enters the Staunton River.

Falling Spring, a post-village of Greenbrier co., W.Va. Pop. 75.

Falling Springs, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., 10 miles W. of Duncannon. Pop. 250.

Falling Water, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn., 10 miles from Chattanooga.

Falling Water Creek, Tenn., enters Caney Fork in Dekalb co.

Falling Waters, a post-village of Berkeley co., W.Va., on the Potomac River and on the Cumberland Valley R., 9 miles from Martinsburg. Pop. 80.

Fallis, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Okla.

Fallowfield, a township of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River. It contains coal. Pop. in 1900, 801.

Fall River, Iowa, rises near the E. border of Delaware co. and enters the Maquoketa River in Jackson co.

Fall River, Kan., enters the Verdigris River in Montgomery co. Length, about 100 miles.

Fall River rises in the Yellowstone National Park, runs nearly southwestward into Idaho, and enters Henry's Fork of the Snake River. It forms a number of cataracts, one of which is called the Great Falls.

Fall River, a county in the SW. corner of South Dakota. Area, 1757 sq. m. It is intersected by Hat and Head creeks. The surface is level in the N. and mountainous in the S. Capital, Hot Springs. Pop. in 1890, 4478; in 1900, 3541.

Fallriver, a banking city of Greenwood co., Kan., 30 miles SE. of Eureka, on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. in 1900, 371.

Fall River, a city and port of entry of Bristol co., Mass., is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the Taunton River, at its mouth, and on Mount Hope Bay, which is the

northeastern part of Narragansett Bay. It is on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 49 miles S. by W. of Boston, and 18 miles SE. of Providence, R.I. It has many buildings constructed of fine granite quarried in the vicinity, prominent among them being the handsome city-hall. Fall River contains a public library of upward of 70,000 volumes, Notre Dame College, custom-house, the Fall River Training School, the Bradford Durfee Textile School, the Fall River Conservatory of Music, etc. Large steamboats ply regularly between Fall River and New York, Providence, and Newport. Its prosperity is mainly derived from manufactures of cotton, thread, woollens, bobbins and shuttles, rubber, rope, wire, machinery, iron- and brass-foundry products, soap, etc. It is specially noted for its cotton-factories, which operate nearly 3,000,000 spindles and in which is invested a capital of $25,000,000. The city has abundant hydraulic power furnished by the outlet of Watuppa Pond, which descends about 130 feet in the course of half a mile. The harbor of Fall River is safe, capacious, and deep enough to admit vessels of the largest class. Incorporated as a city in 1854. Pop. in 1870, 26,766; in 1880, 48,961; in 1890, 74,398; in 1900, 104,863.

Fallriver, a post-village of Lawrence co., Tenn., 14 miles NW. of Pulaski.

Fall River, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., on the Crawfish River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 24 miles ESE. of Portage. Pop. about 300.

Fallriver Mills, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., 80 miles NE. of Redding, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Falls, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 844 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River and also drained by the Brushy and other creeks. Capital, Marlin. Pop. in 1890, 20,706; in 1900, 33,342.

Falls, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Falls, a township of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 1856.

Falls, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 21 miles N. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 100.

Falls, a township of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1090.

Fallsburg, a post-town of Lawrence co., Ky. The banking point is Catlettsburg. Pop. in 1900, 159.

Fallsburg, a post-village and summer-resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Neversink River and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 15 miles NW. of Summitville. Pop. 175.

Fallsburg, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 15 miles NW. of Newark. Pop. about 200.

Falls Church, a post-town of Alexandria and Fairfax cos., Va., on the Southern R., 11 miles W. of Washington. The banking point is Fairfax. Pop. in 1900, 1007.

Falls City, a banking city, capital of Richardson co., Neb., near the Big Nemaha River, 92 miles SE. of Lincoln, on the Burlington and Missouri River and the Missouri Pacific Rs. It has a brewery, foundry, grain-elevators, manufactures of canned goods, flour, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2102; in 1900, 3022.

Falls City, a post-town of Polk co., Oregon, about 6 miles SW. of Dallas. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Falls City, a post-village of Warren co., Tenn. The banking point is McMinnville. Pop. about 200.

Falls City, a post-village of Karnes co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. The banking point is Karnes. Pop. 160.

Falls Creek, a banking post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., 22 miles NW. of Clearfield, on the Allegheny Valley and other railroads. It has manufactures of glass, etc., and iron-, coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 2000.

Fallsington, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 24 miles NE. of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. about 400.

Fallsmill, a post-station of Lincoln co., W.Va.

Falls Mills, a post-village of Tazewell co., Va., 40 miles SW. of Hinton, W.Va.

Falls of Rough, a post-village of Grayson co., Ky., at the falls of Rough Creek, 12 miles N. of Caneyville station.

Falls of Schuylkill, a former post-village of Philadelphia co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 5 miles from the initial station in Philadelphia, of which city it is a post-station. It has important manufactures, etc.

Fallston, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 23 miles by rail NE. of Baltimore. Pop. 150.

Fallston, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C. The banking point is Shelby. Pop. about 200.

Fallston, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the right or W. bank of the Beaver River and on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R., 3 miles N. of Beaver. It has manufactures of nails, wire, rivets, and kegs. Pop. in 1900, 549. Its banking point is New Brighton.

Fallsview, a post-village of Welland co., Ont., on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Niagara Falls. Pop. about 200.

Falls Village, a banking post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 67 miles N. of Bridgeport. Pop. about 500.

Falmouth, făl'mŭth, a seaport of Cornwall, England, on the S. side of the estuary of the Fal, 18 miles NNE. of the Lizard and 66 miles by rail WSW. of Plymouth. The harbor, one of the best in England, is defended on the E. by St. Mawes Castle and on the W. by Pendennis Castle, both dating from the reign of Henry VIII. The latter is the most interesting feature of the place. Falmouth is picturesquely situated, has a somewhat foreign aspect, and the orange- and lemon-trees, palms, and other subtropical plants which flourish in the open air lend a peculiar charm to it. From 1688–1850 Falmouth was the principal packet-station for foreign mails, but it is now better known as a watering-place. It has an extensive pilchard-fishery. In addition to pilchards its principal exports are tin, copper, and fuel. Falmouth was at one time a stronghold of Quakerism. Pop. in 1901, 11,789.

Falmouth, a town of Antigua, West Indies, on the S. coast, 1 mile from English Harbor. Its port is deep and spacious, but the town has declined.

Falmouth, a port of entry of Jamaica, on the N. coast, in lat. 18° 30′ N., lon. 77° 40′ W. Principal exports are sugar and rum, with some pimento and ginger. Pop. 2600.

Falmouth, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ill., 5 miles S. of Newton.

Falmouth, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., 10 miles by rail S.W. of Cambridge. Pop. about 175.

Falmouth, a banking city, capital of Pendleton co., Ky., is on the Licking River, at the mouth of its South Fork, and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 40 miles SSE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 1134.

Falmouth, a post-village and summer-resort of Cumberland co., Me., is on Casco Bay and on the Grand Trunk R., 5 miles N. of Portland. Falmouth township (town) is intersected by the Maine Central R., on which is West Falmouth, 7 miles from Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1511.

Falmouth, a post-township (town) of Barnstable co., Mass., is bounded on the S. by Vineyard Sound and on the W. by Buzzard's Bay. The village of Falmouth, a popular summer-resort, is on a branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. and on the sea-coast, about 22 miles ESE. of New Bedford. It has a bank, academy, etc. Pop. about 1200; of the town in 1900, 3500. At Woods Hole are located a government fish-commission station and a biological laboratory and school.

Falmouth, a post-village of Missaukee co., Mich., 36 miles NE. of Reed City. Pop. 60.

Falmouth, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the left bank of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R., 14 miles SE. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 300.

Falmouth, a post-village of Stafford co., Va., on the N. bank of the Rappahannock River, 1 mile N. of Fredericksburg, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Falmouth, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, co. of Hants, on the Avon River, an arm of Minas Basin, opposite Newport and 47 miles NNW. of Halifax. It is on the Dominion Atlantic R. Pop. about 400.

Falmouth Foreside, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland.

Falmouth Heights, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Falmouth township (town).

False Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in Cape Colony, its W. side being formed by the Cape of Good Hope. Length and breadth, about 22 miles each. It is a station of the Cape Squadron.

False, Cape, or **False Cape Bojador,** a headland on the NW. coast of Africa. Lat. 26° 25′ N.; lon. 14° 12′ W.

False, Cape, in Africa, on the W. coast of Sierra Leone. Lat. 8° 36′ N.; lon. 13° 18′ W.

False, Cape, on the coast of Honduras, 32 miles NW. of Cape Gracias á Dios.

False, Cape (Fr. *Cap Faux*, kåp fō), on the S. coast of Haiti. Lat. 17° 45′ N.; lon. 71° 40′ W.

False Point, a cape and port of India, on the Bay of Bengal, Cuttack district. Lat. 20° 20′ N.; lon. 86° 47′ E. The harbor is the best between Calcutta and Bombay. It communicates by canals with the interior of Orissa.

False Presque Isle (presk eel), a harbor in Presque Isle co., Mich., on Lake Huron.

Falset, fål-sĕt', a town of Spain, province and 23 miles WNW. of Tarragona. There are mines of lead and manganese in the vicinity. Pop. about 3500.

Falster, fål'stẹr, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, separated from Seeland, Möen, and Laaland by narrow straits. Length, 30 miles. The surface is flat and well watered and the soil very fertile. The island has been termed the "orchard of Denmark." The principal town is Nykjöbing. Pop. in 1901, 34,436.

Falsterbo, fål'stẹr-boo', a small seaport of Sweden, near its S. extremity, on the Baltic Sea, 16 miles SSW. of Malmö.

Falterona, Monte, mon'tå fål-tå-ro'nå, a peak of the Apennines, 25 miles ENE. of Florence. Height, 5408 feet.

Falticeni, fŭl-te-chen', a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, near the border of Bukovina, 60 miles WNW. of Jassy. It has an active trade in cattle and a large annual fair. Pop. in 1899, 9643, about one-half Jews.

Falun, få'loon, a town of Sweden, capital of the län of Kopparberg, on Lake Runn, 54 miles WSW. of Gefle. Here is the famous copper-mine of Falûn, an immense abyss, about 1300 feet by 650, and about 1100 feet deep, from which passages proceed into the rock. Silver and gold are also obtained here. Pop. in 1900, 9606.

Fa'lun', a post-village of Saline co., Kan., about 14 miles SSW. of Salina. Pop. 70.

Falun, a post-hamlet of Burnett co., Wis.

Famagusta, få-må-goos'tå (Gr. *Ammochos'tos*), a seaport of Cyprus, on its E. coast. Most of the inhabitants are Greeks. In the Middle Ages it rose to be a place of great commercial importance. Its massive old fortifications still exist. Near by are the ruins of ancient Salamis. Pop. about 3400.

Famaka, a town of the Sudan, on the Bahr-el-Azrek, 180 miles SE. by S. of Sennar.

Famars, få'mar' (anc. *Fa'num Mar'tis*), a village of France, in Nord, 3 miles S. of Valenciennes. It has a fine collection of Roman antiquities.

Famatina, få-må-tee'nå, an extensive valley in the Argentine Republic, province of La Rioja, 150 miles in length and 30 miles in breadth, bounded E. and W. by the mountain-ranges of Velasco and Famatina (Nevado de Famatina, perhaps upward of 20,000 feet in height). It contains the towns of Chiliceto and Famatina, numerous villages, and silver-mines.

Fame, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co., Kan., about 38 miles W. of Humboldt.

Famenne, få'mĕnn', a small district of Belgium, in Luxemburg, named from its ancient inhabitants, called by Cæsar, Pæmani or Phæmani.

Famieh, få'mee'ẹh, a village of Syria, on the Orontes, 32 miles NW. of Hamah. It occupies the site of the ancient Apamea.

Famoso, a post-village of Kern co., Cal. The banking point is Bakersfield. Pop. 100.

Fämund, fä'moond', a lake of Norway, near the Swedish frontier, 85 miles SE. of Trondhjem. Length, 37 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Fanagoria, få-nå-go'ro-å, a Russian village on the E. side of the Strait of Yenikale, near Taman. Here are the remains of the ancient Phanagoria. Pop. about 4000.

Fanano, få-nå'no, a village of northern Italy, 30 miles SW. of Modena, near Monte Cimone.

Fancher, a post-village of Shelby co., Ill., on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. The banking point is Shelbyville or Cowden. Pop. in 1900, 157.

Fancy Creek, Kan., enters the Big Blue River in Riley co.

Fancycreek, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Kan., on Fancy Creek.

Fancyfarm, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., 10 miles NW. of Mayfield.

Fancygap, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Va., about 10 miles S. of Hillsville.

Fancyhill, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ark.

Fancyhill, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., 33 miles NW. of Lynchburg.

Fancy Prairie, a post-hamlet of Menard co., Ill.

Fandon, a post-village of McDonough co., Ill., about 50 miles NE. of Quincy. Pop. 70.

Fane, a river of Ireland, falls into Dundalk Bay after a SE. course of about 20 miles.

Fanjeaux, fôN'zhō' (anc. *Fa'num Jo'vis?*), a small town of France, in Aude, on a mountain, 9 miles SSE. of Castelnaudary.

Fannet, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2253.

Fannet Point, a headland of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, with a light-house at the W. side of the entrance of Lough Swilly.

Fannettsburg, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the West Branch of Conococheague Creek, 18 miles NW. of Chambersburg, its banking point. Pop. about 700.

Fannin, a county in the N. part of Georgia, bordering on Tennessee. Area, 390 sq. m. It is drained by the Ocoee River. Capital, Blueridge. Pop. in 1890, 8724; in 1900, 11,214.

Fannin, a county in the NE. part of Texas, has an area of 940 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Red River and also drained by the Sulphur Fork of that river. Capital, Bonham. Pop. in 1890, 38,709; in 1900, 51,793.

Fannin, a post-village of Rankin co., Miss., 10 miles N. of Brandon. Pop. about 200.

Fanning, a post-hamlet of Doniphan co., Kan., 23 miles by rail N. of Atchison.

Fanning Islands, an archipelago of the North Pacific Ocean, between lat. 1° and 7° N. and approx. lon. 157° and 163° W. The chief islands are Fanning, Jarvis, Washington, Christmas, and Palmyra. They are claimed by Great Britain.

Fano, få'no (anc. *Fa'num Fortu'næ*), a town of Italy, in the Marches and in the province of Pesaro and Urbino, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of one of the arms of the Metauro, 7 miles SE. of Pesaro. It is enclosed by old walls with a lofty bastioned front towards the sea, and has a cathedral and other churches, adorned with rich treasures of art. Fano possesses a beautiful theatre. There are remains of a triumphal arch erected to Augustus. Its harbor is now choked up; but it has still some trade and manufactures of silk. It is a bishop's see. Fano is a frequented watering-place. Pop. in 1901, 10,162 (commune, 24,848).

Fanö, fä'nö', an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Jutland, 11 miles NW. of Ribe, 8 miles long and 2 miles broad. Pop. about 3000, mostly fishermen.

Fanshawe, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R., 53 miles E. by N. of South McAlester.

Fanti, fân'tee, a negro race (and district of the same name) of western Africa, once the most powerful of the tribes of the Gold Coast. They are now under British sway. They are allied in blood to the Ashanti.

Fanum Audomari, the Latin name of SAINT-OMER.

Fanum Fortunæ, the ancient name of FANO.

Fanum Martis, the ancient name of FAMARS.

Fanwood, a post-village of Union co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 2 miles NE. of Plainfield and 20 miles WSW. of Jersey City. Pop. in 1900, 399.

Fao, fä'o, a port of Asiatic Turkey, on the right bank of the river Shat-el-Arab (united Euphrates and Tigris) at its mouth in the Persian Gulf. It is the terminus of the submarine telegraph to India.

Fara, fä'rå, a small town of Italy, province and 7 miles S. of Chieti. Pop. of the commune, about 2000.

Fara, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles NW. of Novara. Pop. about 2500.

Fara (Fara d'Adda), a village of Italy, 3 miles W. of Treviglio, near the Adda.

Fara (Fara San Martino), a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 13 miles SW. of Lanciano. Pop. about 2500.

Farabee, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., 27 miles by rail NNW. of New Albany.

Farafanga, southeastern Madagascar. See AMBAHI.

Farafreh, or **El Farafreh,** written also **Farafrah,** an oasis in the Libyan Desert, 190 miles W. of Siut, in about lat. 27° N. It has ancient remains.

Farakhabad, India. See FURRUCKABAD.

Farallones, or **Farallones de los Frailes,** få-rål-yo'nĕs då loce frī'lĕs, a group of small islands on the coast of California, consisting of the North, Middle, and South Farallon (få-rål-yōn'). The first named is situated 32 miles almost due W. of the entrance to San Francisco Bay. These islands extend in a direction very nearly parallel with the coast, their extreme points being about 12 miles apart. They are frequented by multitudes of sea-fowl, which breed here, and supply great quantities of eggs for the market of San Francisco. The coasts abound in seals. The South Farallon has an important light-house, in lat. 37° 42' N.

Farber, a banking post-village of Audrain co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 18 miles ENE. of Mexico. Pop. in 1900, 247.

Fareham, a town of England, in Hampshire, at the NW. extremity of Portsmouth Harbor, 4½ miles NNW. of Gosport. It is resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. in 1901, 8246.

Fareskur, fä'rĕs-koor', a town of Egypt, 8 miles SW. of Damietta, on the Nile. Pop. in 1897, 7069.

Farewell, Cape, the S. extremity of Greenland, bounding the E. entrance to Davis Strait. Lat. 59° 49' N.

Farewell, Cape, on the NW. coast of South Island, New Zealand. Lat. 40° 31′ S.; lon. 172° 47′ E.

Fargo, a post-village of Clinch co., Ga., on the Atlantic, Valdosta and Western R. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. about 275.

Fargo, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., about 5 miles from Avoca station. Pop. about 300.

Fargo, a post-village of Richardson co., Neb., 8 miles from Rulo. Pop. about 100.

Fargo, a banking city and railroad-centre, capital of Cass co., N.Dak., on the Red River, 264 miles W. of Duluth, on the Great Northern and other railroads. It has bridge- and iron-works, packing-industries, and manufactories of agricultural implements, machinery, tiles, carriages, etc. The State Agricultural and Fargo colleges are located here. The city has Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal cathedrals and a federal land-office. Pop. in 1890, 5664; in 1900, 9589.

Fargo, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Fargus, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa. The banking point is Lockhaven. Pop. about 200.

Far Hills, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., in the township of Bernards, on the Lackawanna R. Here are handsome residences, with extensive parks, of New York business men. Pop. 150. The banking point is Somerville.

Faribault, far'e-bō', a county in the S. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Blue Earth or Mankato River and also drained by the Maple River. Capital, Blue Earth City. Pop. in 1890, 16,718; in 1900, 22,055.

Faribault, a city, the capital of Rice co., Minn., on the Cannon River, at the mouth of the Straight River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago Great-Western Rs., 53 miles S. of St. Paul. It contains the Bethlehem Academy, St. Mary's School, the Shattuck School, institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind, founded by the state, the Seabury Divinity School, etc., and has manufactures of woollens, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1890, 6520; in 1900, 7868.

Faridabad, a town of India. See FURIDABAD.

Faridkot, a state of India. See FURRIDKOTE.

Faridpur, a town of India. See FURIDPUR.

Farigliano, fä-reel-yä'no, a village of Italy, province of Cuneo, on the Tanaro.

Farilhões, fä-reel-yōⁿsh', a group of islets off the coast of Portugal, in Estremadura, 12 miles NW. of Peniche.

Farill, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala. The banking point is Gadsden.

Farim, fä-reeⁿ', a station of Portuguese Guinea, western Africa, on the Cacheo River, 50 miles NW. of Jeba.

Farina, a banking post-town of Fayette co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 29 miles NE. of Centralia. Pop. in 1900, 693.

Farina, Cape, a promontory on the N. coast of Tunis, Africa, forming the NW. boundary of the Gulf of Tunis.

Faringdon, Great, a town of England, in Berkshire, at the foot of Faringdon Hill, in the Vale of the White Horse, 32 miles by rail WNW. of Reading. Pop. about 3000.

Fariston, a post-village of Laurel co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Farisville, a post-hamlet of Ellsworth co., Kan.

Farkasd, fŏR'koshd', a town of Hungary, co. and 19 miles SSW. of Neutra, on the Waag. Pop. about 5000.

Farley, a banking post-town of Dubuque co., Iowa, 23 miles W. of Dubuque, on the Illinois Central and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 513.

Farley, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass. Pop. 70.

Farley, a post-village of Platte co., Mo., about 7 miles SE. of Leavenworth, Kan.

Farlin, a post-village of Green co., Iowa, 6 miles by rail N. by W. of Jefferson. Pop. 100.

Farlington, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan., 8 miles by rail N. of Girard. Pop. about 200.

Farlinville, a post-village of Linn co., Kan., 7 miles NW. of Mound City.

Farmdale, a post-village of Calhoun co., Fla. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. about 150.

Farmdale, a post-village of Coweta co., Ga. Pop. about 80.

Farmdale, a post-hamlet of Tazewell co., Ill., 5 miles by rail E. of Peoria.

Farmdale, a post-village of Franklin co., Ky., 6 miles SW. of Frankfort.

Farmdale, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, 12 miles by rail S. of Andover. Pop. 200.

Farmer, a banking post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 75 miles SE. of Rochester. It has basket-factories, a neck-yoke factory, etc. Pop. about 800.

Farmer, a post-village of Defiance co., Ohio, 35 miles NE. of Fort Wayne, Ind. Pop. 100.

Farmer, a post-hamlet of Hanson co., S.Dak., 20 miles by rail E. of Mitchell.

Farmer, a post-village of Young co., Tex. Pop. 250.

Farmer City, a banking city of Dewitt co., Ill., 25 miles SE. of Bloomington, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Illinois Central Rs. It is an agricultural trade-centre, and is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1664.

Farmers, a post-village of Rowan co., Ky., on the Licking River, 22 miles ENE. of Mount Sterling. Pop. in 1900, 341.

Farmers, a post-village of York co., Pa., 10 miles SW. of York. Pop. about 400.

Farmers Branch, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., 12 miles by rail NW. of Dallas. It has a cotton-gin, etc. Pop. about 200.

Farmersburg, a banking post-town of Sullivan co., Ind., 15 miles by rail S. of Terre Haute. Pop. in 1900, 625.

Farmersburg, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles from Elkader. Pop. about 200.

Farmersburg, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., Kan., 25 miles W. of Independence.

Farmers Creek, a post-hamlet of Lapeer co., Mich., 6 miles S. of Lapeer.

Farmers Exchange, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., 13 miles SW. of Centerville.

Farmers Fork, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., Va., 4 miles N. by W. of Warsaw.

Farmers Grove, a post-hamlet of Green co., Wis., 15 miles N. of Monroe.

Farmers Mills, a post-village of Putnam co., N.Y., 8 miles WSW. of Patterson.

Farmers Retreat, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., 6 miles SW. of Dillsboro.

Farmers Station, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 53 miles ENE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

Farmerstown, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio, 13 miles ESE. of Millersburg. Pop. 100.

Farmers Valley, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. and on Potato Creek, 4 miles N. of Smethport. Pop. about 250.

Farmers Valley, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Tenn.

Farmersville, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala. The banking point is Selma.

Farmersville, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal., 7 miles SE. of Visalia, its banking point. Pop. 150.

Farmersville, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., 26 miles by rail S. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 315.

Farmersville, a post-village of Posey co., Ind., 5 miles N. of Mount Vernon. Pop. 100.

Farmersville, a post-village of Caldwell co., Ky., 7 miles N. of Princeton.

Farmersville, a post-village of Livingston co., Mo., 11 miles N. of Chillicothe. Pop. 75.

Farmersville, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 4 miles S. of Farmersville Station. Pop. 100.

Farmersville, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 16 miles SW. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 440.

Farmersville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 3 miles from Akron. Pop. about 300.

Farmersville, a banking post-village of Collin co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs. It has ginneries, cotton-seed oil and flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1856.

Farmersville Station, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 76 miles by rail SW. of Rochester. Pop. about 200.

Farmerville, a banking post-town, capital of Union parish, La., 1 mile N. of the navigable Bayou d'Arbonne and 77 miles (direct) NE. of Shreveport. Pop. in 1900, 458.

Farmingdale, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 9 miles WNW. of Springfield. Pop. 75.

Farmingdale, a township (town) of Kennebec co., Me., on the W. bank of the Kennebec River, 5 miles below Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 848.

Farmingdale, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 7 miles SE. of Freehold. It has a cannery and brick-yards. Pop. about 800.

Farmingdale, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., 20 miles by rail E. of Jamaica. It has manufactures of picture-frames, pickles, etc. Pop. about 900. The banking point is Hempstead.

Farmington, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., 5 miles W. of Fayetteville.

Farmington, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 18 miles E. of Stockton. Pop. about 100.

Farmington, a banking post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the Farmington River, in a township (town) of the same name, 9 miles WSW. of Hartford, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of stone-crushers and lightning-rods. It is the seat of a noted female seminary. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3331; of the village, about 1350.

Farmington, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on the Delaware R., 68 miles S. of Wilmington, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop. about 450.

Farmington, a post-village of Oconee co., Ga., 14 miles S. of Athens. Pop. about 200.

Farmington, a banking city of Fulton co., Ill., 22 miles W. of Peoria, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Iowa Central Rs. It has coal-mines and manufactures of flour, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1890, 1375; in 1900, 1729.

Farmington, a banking post-town of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 25 miles W. of Fort Madison. It has manufactures of axe-handles, woollen goods, etc., and coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1332.

Farmington, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Kan., 12 miles WSW. of Atchison.

Farmington, a post-town of Graves co., Ky., about 40 miles S. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 118.

Farmington, a banking post-village, capital of Franklin co., Me., in Farmington township (town), on the Sandy River, 35 miles NW. of Augusta, on the Maine Central and the Sandy River Rs. It contains a court-house, a state normal school, and the Abbott Family School, and has various manufactures. Quarries of slate have been opened in the town. Pop. in 1900, 1251; of the town, 3288.

Farmington, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., about 45 miles NE. of Baltimore.

Farmington, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 20 miles WNW. of Detroit, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900, 530.

Farmington, a banking post-village of Dakota co., Minn., on the Vermilion River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 26 miles S. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 733.

Farmington, a banking city, capital of St. François co., Mo., 85 miles S. of St. Louis. It has the Carleton Institute, Elmwood Seminary, Farmington Baptist College, state insane asylum, and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1778.

Farmington, a banking post-village of Strafford co., N.H., in Farmington township (town), on the Cocheco River and on the Boston and Maine R., 18 miles NNW. of Dover. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2265.

Farmington, a banking post-village of San Juan co., N.Mex., 60 miles S. by W. of Durango, Colo., its banking point. It has gold- and coal-mines. Pop. about 500.

Farmington, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in Farmington township (town), about 20 miles SE. of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1607.

Farmington, a post-village of Davie co., N.C., about 28 miles N. of Salisbury. Pop. about 200.

Farmington, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Grand River, about 44 miles E. of Cleveland. Pop. about 400.

Farmington, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2246.

Farmington, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 890.

Farmington, a township of Warren co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 982.

Farmington, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., about 44 miles S. of Nashville. Pop. about 130.

Farmington, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., about 15 miles S. of Sherman. Pop. 175.

Farmington, a banking city, capital of Davis co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line and other railroads, 15 miles N. of Salt Lake City and 3 miles E. of Great Salt Lake. Pop. in 1900, 968.

Farmington, a banking post-town of Whitman co., Wash., on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's and the Northern Pacific Rs., 23 miles NE. of Colfax. Pop. in 1900, 434.

Farmington, a post-village of Marion co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 67 miles SSE. of Wheeling. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 250.

Farmington, a post-township (and hamlet) of Jefferson co., Wis., about 40 miles W. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1853.

Farmington, a township (town) of La Crosse co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1880.

Farmington, a township (town) of Polk co., Wis., on the St. Croix River. Pop. in 1900, 1059.

Farmington, a township (town) of Washington co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1461.

Farmington, a township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1522.

Farmington, Nova Scotia. See WILMOT.

Farmington Center, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., about 14 miles N. of Wellsboro.

Farmington Falls, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., on the Sandy River, 5 miles SE. of Farmington village. Pop. about 275.

Farmington Hill, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Tioga.

Farmington River rises in Berkshire co., Mass., and runs nearly southward into Litchfield co., Conn. It flows southeastward to Farmington, in Hartford co., and after a tortuous course of about 100 miles enters the Connecticut River at Windsor, 7 miles above Hartford.

Farm Island, a small island in the river St. Clair, about 18 miles below Sarnia, Ontario.

Farmland, a banking post-town of Randolph co., Ind., near the White River, 14 miles E. of Muncie, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 870.

Farm Ridge, a post-hamlet of Lasalle co., Ill., 9 miles SSW. of Ottawa.

Farmville, a post-town of Pitt co., N.C., 22 miles ESE. of Wilson. Pop. in 1900, 262.

Farmville, a banking post-town, capital of Prince Edward co., Va., on the Appomattox River, and on the Norfolk and Western and the Farmville and Powhatan Rs., 68 miles W. of Petersburg. It has a female state normal school and manufactures of tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2471. The Farmville Lithia Springs are located near here.

Farnam, a banking post-village of Dawson co., Neb., on a branch of the Burlington Route, 50 miles WNW. of Holdrege. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Farnborough, a town of England, in Hampshire, on the border of Surrey, 30 miles SW. of London. Near by is Farnborough Hill, long the residence of the ex-Empress Eugénie, with a church containing the tombs of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial, Louis. Pop. in 1900, 11,500.

Farne (farn) or **Fern Islands,** a group of islets and rocks off the E. coast of England, co. of Durham, lying between 2 and 5 miles from the main-land, opposite Bamborough. Innumerable sea-birds build on these islets. On one of them, where St. Cuthbert died, are a square tower, a ruined church, and the stone coffin of the saint. The Farne Islands are the scene of Grace Darling's heroic deed.

Farner, a post-village of Polk co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Farnham, a town of England, co. of Surrey, on the Wey, 10 miles WSW. of Guildford. The town has a castle, the palace of the Bishop of Winchester, with a valuable library and collection of paintings. Two miles S. are the ruins of Waverley Abbey. Aldershot is 3 miles distant. Farnham is noted for its hops. Pop. in 1901, 6124.

Farnham, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 26 miles SSW. of Buffalo and about 1 mile from Lake Erie. Pop. in 1900, 262.

Farnham, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

Farnham, a post-village of Richmond co., Va., about 60 miles ENE. of Richmond.

Farnham, a banking post-town of Missisquoi co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific and the Central Vermont Rs., 15 miles SE. of Granby. It has railroad-car shops and manufactures of dairy produce, beet-sugar, etc. Pop. in 1901, 3114.

Farnham Center, a post-village of Brome co., Quebec, 2 miles S. of Brigham. Pop. about 250.

Farnhamville, a banking post-town of Calhoun co., Iowa, 40 miles W. by S. of Jewell Junction, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 348.

Farnley Tyas, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 3 miles from Huddersfield.

Farnumsville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11¼ miles SE. of Worcester. Pop. about 475.

Farnworth, a town of England, in Lancashire, nearly adjoining Bolton. It is a seat of the cotton-industry, and has paper-mills and iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 25,900.

Faro, fä'ro, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarve, on the S. coast, 20 miles SW. of Tavira. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, a fine public square, and an interesting old castle. The exports include fruits, wine, cork, baskets, and anchovies. Pop. in 1900, 11,835.

Fårö, fō'rö, an island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Sweden, off the N. extremity of Gothland, of which it is a

dependency, and separated from it by Fårö Sound, 2 miles across. Length, from N. to S., 10 miles; breadth, 6 miles.

Faro, fä'ro, a village of Brazil, state of Pará, on a considerable lake, 40 miles W. of Obidos.

Faro (fä'ro), **Cape** (anc. *Pelo'rum Promonto'rium*), the NE. extremity of the island of Sicily, bounding, with the opposite coast of Calabria (rock of Scylla, etc.), the narrowest part of the Strait of Messina. Lat. of light-house, 38° 15′ 50″ N. The cape is fortified.

Faro (fä'ro) **Channel,** a name sometimes given to the Strait of Messina. The two great divisions of the Neapolitan dominions were called the "dominions on this side" and those "beyond the Faro."

Faroe, fä'ro (Dan. *Färöerne*, fä'rö'ĕr-nęh; Ger. *Färöer*, fä'rö-ęr), a group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Denmark, about 170 miles NW. of the Shetland Islands, between lat. 61° 20′ and 62° 20′ N., and intersected centrally by lon. 7° W. They are 22 in number, but of these only 17 are inhabited. The largest isle is Strömö; the other larger ones are Osterö, Suderö, Sandö, Vaagö, and Bordö; aggregate area, 514 sq. m. The islands generally present steep and lofty precipices to the sea. The rocks are nearly all volcanic and lie in horizontal sheets. The culminating point, Slattaretind, in the island of Osterö, has a height of 2890 feet. Barley is the only cereal that comes to maturity. Turnips and potatoes thrive well. There is no wood. Excellent turf and lignite abound. The climate is mild, but extremely humid, and the fjords are never frozen. The average winter temperature is about 37.5°. The wealth of the inhabitants is derived chiefly from fishing and the rearing of sheep and cattle. The exports include feathers, skins, tallow, wool, fish, and train-oil. The islands were originally peopled by Norwegians. In the legislature of Denmark they are represented by 2 deputies, named by the special Danish governor. They also have a legislature, or *lagthing*, of their own. The chief magistrates are an amtman, who is besides commandant, and a landvogt, who is head of police. The capital is Thorshavn, in Strömö, the only town. Pop. in 1901, 15,230.

Farquhar, far'kar, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 10 miles SW. of Mitchell.

Farragut, a banking post-town of Fremont co., Iowa, near the East Nishnabatona River, 10 miles E. of Sidney, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900, 514.

Farrakabad, India. See FURRUCKABAD.

Farrandsville, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. and on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 5 miles above Lockhaven. It has manufactures of fire-brick, cigars, and lumber. Pop. about 475.

Farran's Point, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, on the St. Lawrence River and on the Grand Trunk R., 81 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. about 200.

Farrar, a town of Edgecombe co., N.C., in Tarboro township. Pop. in 1900, 554.

Farrar, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Farrell, a post-village of Coahoma co., Miss. Pop. about 80.

Farribaville, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Ark.

Farringdon, England. See FARINGDON, GREAT.

Farris, a post-village of Hubbard co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Cass Lake. Pop. in 1900, 135.

Far Rockaway, a banking post-village and sea-side resort of Long Island, N.Y., included in the borough of Queens, New York city, 12 miles S. of Jamaica, on a branch of the Long Island R., and about 20 miles SE. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 2800.

Farrsville, farz'vil, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Tex., 60 miles N. of Orange.

Fars, or **Farsistan,** far'sis-tän' (anc. *Per'sis*, whence *Persia*), a province of Persia, having SW. the Persian Gulf and on other sides enclosed by the provinces of Khuzistan, Irak-Ajemi, Kerman, and Laristan. The surface is very diversified. In the interior are mountain-ranges rising to 2500 or 3000 feet in height and interspersed with long and narrow valleys of extraordinary fertility. Salt lakes are numerous, the largest being Lake Niris, into which the river Bendemir discharges. The products comprise corn, rice, dates, raisins, and other fruits, fine tobacco, opium, saffron, hemp, cotton, attar of roses, silk, and wine. Many cattle and sheep are reared, and the horses, camels, and asses are of superior breeds. The inhabitants are among the most advanced and industrious in the kingdom, and manufacture fine woollen, silk, and cotton stuffs. Capital, Shiraz; chief port, Bushire. Fars contains the ruins of Persepolis and Pasargadæ.

Farsan (far'sän') **Islands,** in the Red Sea, E. side, opposite Yemen, about lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 42° 40′ E. They consist of two large and several smaller islands, the former being connected by a sandy spit of shoal water, across which camels frequently pass. The westernmost, Farsan Kebir, is 31 miles long, and the other, Farsan Seggir, about 18 miles.

Farshut, far'shoot', a town of Upper Egypt, near the W. bank of the Nile, 20 miles ESE. of Girgeh. Pop. in 1897, 11,935.

Farsistan, a province of Persia. See FARS.

Farsley, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles from Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 5579.

Farsund, far'soond, a small seaport of Norway, 50 miles WSW. of Christiansand, on the North Sea. Pop. 1600.

Fartash (far'täsh') or **Fartak** (far'täk'), **Cape,** a promontory on the S. coast of Arabia. Lat. 15° 38′ N.

Farther India. See INDIA and INDO-CHINA.

Farwell, a post-village of Clare co., Mich., on the Tobacco River and on the Pere Marquette R., 55 miles WNW. of Saginaw. The banking point is Clare. Pop. in 1900, 535.

Farwell, a post-village of Pope co., Minn., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 14¼ miles NW. of Glenwood. Pop. 150.

Farwell, a post-village of Howard co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 9 miles W. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 130.

Farwest, a post-village of Weber co., Utah. The banking point is Ogden. Pop. about 250.

Fasa, fä'sä, a town of Persia, in Fars, 78 miles SE. of Shiraz. Pop. about 15,000 (?).

Fasana, fä-zä'nä, a small seaport of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, 52 miles S. of Triest, opposite the Brioni Islands.

Fasano, fä-zä'no, a city of Italy, province of Bari, 8 miles SE. of Monopoli. Pop. in 1901, 16,848.

Fasher, a town of Africa. See EL-FASHER.

Fashion, a post-village of Murray co., Ga. The banking point is Dalton. Pop. 100.

Fashn, a town of Egypt, in the province of Minieh, on the Nile railway, about lat. 28° 50′ N. Pop. in 1897, 11,984.

Fashoda, fä-sho'dä, a densely peopled and very fertile district of the Sudan, Africa, on the White Nile, in the Shilluk country.

Fashoda, a town of the Sudan, on the W. bank of the Bahr-el-Abiad or White Nile, in lat. 9° 53′ 21″ N., lon. 32° 7′ 37″ E. It was occupied by a French expedition (Marchand) in July, 1898, but surrendered to the English (Kitchener) in November of the same year.

Fasogl. See FAZOGL.

Fastnet, a rocky islet, 4 miles SW. of Cape Clear, Ireland. It has a light-house.

Fatama, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., 14 miles W. of Pineapple station.

Fatatenda, fä-tä-tĕn'dä, a town of west Africa, on the Gambia. Lat. 13° 22′ N.; lon. 14° 10′ W.

Fatchio, fätch'e-o', a town and bay on the E. coast of the Japanese island of Tsushima, in the Korean Strait.

Fate, a post-village of Rockwall co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 5 miles NE. of Rockwall. Pop. about 175.

Fatehgarh, British India. See FUTTEHGHUR.

Fatehpur, British India. See FUTTEHPUR.

Fatezh, fä'tĕzh', a town of Russia, 33 miles NW. of Kursk. Pop. in 1897, 4959.

Father Point, or **Farther Point,** a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the Rimouski River. Here are a light-house and a telegraph station.

Fatisa, fä-tee'sä (anc. *Phadisana*), a small seaport of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 60 miles ESE. of Samsun. Two miles E. are the ruins of Polemonium.

Fátra, fä'trŏh', a division of the Carpathian mountains in the NW. of Hungary, consisting in the main of the LITTLE FÁTRA, lying N. of the Waag (chief peak the Kriván, about 5600 feet), and the GREAT FÁTRA, S. of that river.

Fat'shan', or **Fachan,** a city of China, in Kwang-tung, in the Si-kiang and Pe-kiang delta, 6 miles SW. of Canton. It has been called "the Birmingham of China." It has various manufactures in addition to those of iron and steel, and is a busy centre of trade. Pop. estimated at 400,000–500,000.

Fatsizio, Fatzizio, fät-see'ze-o', or **Fatziziou,** fät-zee'ze-oo', called also **Hachijo,** hä-chee'jo', an island of Japan. Lat. 33° 6′ N.; lon. 140° E. It is 21 miles long by 7½ miles broad, and contains a town of the same name.

Fattekonda, or **Fatikonda,** fät'te-kon'dä, a town of Senegambia, in Bondu, on the Falemé River, in lat. 14° 25′ N., lon. 12° 20′ W.

Fatwa, a town of British India. See FUTWA.

Faubush, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky. Pop. 70.

Faucigny, fō'seen'yee', a district in Savoy, traversed by the river Arve, constituting the arrondissement of Bonneville in the French department of Haute-Savoie. It takes its name from the mediæval castle of Faucigny, the ruins of which are still visible on a height above the Arve.

Faucille, Col de la, kol deh lå fō'see'y', a summit or saddle of the French Jura, about 16 miles NW. of Geneva, Switzerland. It commands a fine prospect. Elevation, 4355 feet.

Faucilles, fō'see'y', a low mountain-range of France, departments of Marne and Vosges, connected on the E. with the Vosges mountains and on the SW. separating the basins of the Meuse and Moselle from that of the Saône. Les Fourches, the summit, is about 1600 feet in elevation.

Faucogney, fō'kon'yå', a village of France, in Haute-Saône, at the foot of the Vosges mountains, 11 miles NNE. of Lure.

Faught, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. Pop. 50.

Fauglia, fōwl'yå, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 11 miles E. of Leghorn.

Faulensee, fōw'len-zå', a resort, with baths, of the canton of Bern, Switzerland, in the commune of Spiez, and lying above Lake Thun. Elevation, 2260 feet. Pop. about 600.

Faulhorn, fōwl'horn, a mountain of Switzerland, canton and 32 miles SE. of Bern, between the valley of Grindelwald and Lake Brienz. Elevation, 8802 feet. It has an inn at the summit and commands a magnificent panorama.

Faulk, fawk, a county in the central part of South Dakota. It has an area of 1010 sq. m. Capital, Faulkton. Pop. in 1890, 4062; in 1900, 3547.

Faulkland, fawk'land, a post-village of New Castle co., Del., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 7 miles from Wilmington.

Faulkner, fawk'ner, a county in the north-central part of Arkansas. Area, 661 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Arkansas River. Capital, Conway. Pop. in 1890, 18,342; in 1900, 20,780.

Faulkner, a post-village of Franklin co., Iowa, 21 miles by rail N. of Eldora.

Faulkner, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Kan.

Faulkner, a post-village of Warren co., Tenn. Pop. about 80.

Faulkners Island, a small islet in Long Island Sound, off the entrance to the harbor of Guilford, Conn. Lat. of light, 41° 12′ 41″ N.

Faulkton, a banking city, capital of Faulk co., S.Dak., 33 miles W. of Redfield, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs. Pop. in 1900, 539.

Faunsdale, a banking post-town of Marengo co., Ala., 35 miles W. by N. of Selma, on the Southern R. It has oil-mills, cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 333.

Fauquier, faw'keer, a northern county of Virginia, has an area of 676 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Rappahannock River and on the NW. by the Blue Ridge. Capital, Warrenton. Pop. in 1890, 22,590; in 1900, 23,374.

Fauquier Springs, a post-village and resort of Fauquier co., Va., 6 miles SE. of Warrenton Here are mineral springs.

Fauresmith, a town of the Orange River Colony, South Africa, at the junction of several wagon-roads, 76 miles WSW. of Bloemfontein. Altitude, 4795 feet. A few miles to the SE. are the Jägersfontein diamond-fields. Pop. about 950. Near here is the battle-field of Boomplaats.

Faust, a post-village and resort of Franklin co., N.Y. The banking point is Saranac Lake.

Favale, få-vå'lå, a commune of Italy, province of Genoa, in the valley of Fontanabuona, almost surrounded by lofty precipices.

Favara, få-vå'rå, a town of Sicily, 5 miles SE. of Girgenti. Pop. in 1901, 20,398. It has rich mines of sulphur.

Faventia, the ancient name of FAENZA.

Faverges, få'vainzh', a village of France in Savoy, near the Lake of Annecy, 23 miles NE. of Chambéry. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 2449.

Faverney, få'vĕr'nå', a small town of France, in Haute-Saône, 10 miles N. of Vesoul, on the Lauterne.

Faversham, fav'ĕrsh-am, a municipal borough of England, near the north coast of Kent, 10 miles WNW. of Canterbury. It possesses the vestiges of a Cluniac abbey and a fine parish church containing the tombs of King Stephen, his wife Mathilda, and his son. It has large oyster-fisheries, and in its vicinity are important powder-mills. The place has an active trade and owns a great number of vessels. Pop. in 1851, 4595; in 1901, 11,290.

Favignana, få-veen-yå'nå (anc. *Ægu'sa* or *Æthu'sa*), an island of the Mediterranean, the largest of the Ægades, off the W. coast of Sicily, 11 miles SW. of Trapani. Length, 6 miles. Pop. in 1901, 6414.

Favonia, a post-hamlet of Wythe co., Va.

Favor, a post-station of Cherokee co., Kan.

Favria, fåv're-å, a town of Italy, province and circle of Turin. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Fawn, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 527.

Fawn, a township of York co., Pa., joins Maryland. Pop. in 1900, 1554.

Fawngrove, a post-borough of York co., Pa., 22 miles SE. of York. Pop. in 1900, 202.

Fawn River rises in the NE. part of Indiana and enters the St. Joseph River at Constantine, in Michigan.

Fawn River, a post-township and hamlet of St. Joseph co., Mich., about 75 miles SSW. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 526.

Faxardo, a town of Porto Rico. See FAJARDO.

Faxö, fåx'ö, a village of Denmark, island of Seeland, 33 miles SW. of Copenhagen, about 2 miles from the sea. It has noted quarries of a building-limestone which is composed mainly of petrifactions of marine animals.

Faxon, a post-hamlet of Sibley co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, 52 miles by rail WSW. of St. Paul.

Faxon, a village of Comanche co., Okla. The banking point is Lawton. Pop. about 150.

Fay, få, a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 8 miles NE. of Savenay.

Fay, a post-village of Lincoln co., Nev. The banking point is Salt Lake City, Utah.

Fay, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 55.

Fayal, fi-ål', the westernmost island of the central group of the Azores, lying W. of Pico. Lat. (W. point) 38° 35′ 36″ N.; lon. 28° 50′ 30″ W. It is of volcanic construction and attains in the Caldera an elevation of about 3300 feet. The soil produces corn, wheat, potatoes, onions, and oranges. The vine was formerly largely cultivated. Cattle-raising, agriculture, and fruit-culture are the chief industries. Opposite the town of Horta, in the bay of that name, is the best anchorage in the Azores. The chief town is Horta, on the SE. side of the island. Area of the island, about 65 sq. m. Pop. 25,000.

Fay-aux-Loges, få ō lozh, a village of France, in Loiret, 10 miles ENE. of Orleans.

Fayburg, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Fayence, fi'ôNss', a village of France, in Var, 12 miles NE. of Draguignan. It has manufactures of earthenware.

Fayette, få-yĕt', a county in the NW. part of Alabama, has an area of 647 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sipsey River and partly drained by a small affluent of the Black Warrior River. Capital, Fayette. Pop. in 1890, 12,823; in 1900, 14,132.

Fayette, a county in the W. part of Georgia, has an area of 215 sq. m. It is partially drained by the Flint River. It has beds of iron-ore. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop. in 1890, 8728; in 1900, 10,114.

Fayette, a county in the south-central part of Illinois, has an area of 692 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kaskaskia River. Coal is found here. Capital, Vandalia. Pop. in 1890, 23,367; in 1900, 28,065.

Fayette, a county in the ESE. part of Indiana, has an area of 215 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Whitewater River. Capital, Connersville. Pop. in 1890, 12,630; in 1900, 13,495.

Fayette, a county in the NE. part of Iowa, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Turkey River and also drained by the Volga River and by Buffalo Creek. Capital, West Union. Pop. in 1890, 23,141; in 1900, 29,845.

Fayette, a county in the north-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 269 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Kentucky River and is also drained by the North and South Branches of Elkhorn Creek. Capital, Lexington. Pop. in 1890, 35,698; in 1900, 42,071.

Fayette, a southwestern county of Ohio, has an area of 444 sq. m. It is drained by Paint Creek and the North Fork of that creek. Capital, Washington Court-House. Pop. in 1890, 22,309; in 1900, 21,725.

Fayette, a county in the SW. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 824 sq. m. It is intersected by the Youghiogheny River, bounded on the W. by the Monongahela River, and is also drained by Redstone Creek. The surface is finely diversified with valleys, hills, and two long ridges, called Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill. Capital, Uniontown. Pop. in 1890, 80,006; in 1900, 110,412.

Fayette, a county of western Tennessee, bordering on the state of Mississippi, has an area of 618 sq. m. It is

drained by the Loosahatchie and Wolf rivers. Capital, Somerville. Pop. in 1890, 28,878; in 1900, 29,701.

Fayette, a county in the southeast-central part of Texas, has an area of 992 sq. m. It is intersected by the Colorado River, which is navigable and divides it into two nearly equal parts. Capital, Lagrange. Pop. in 1890, 31,481; in 1900, 36,542.

Fayette, a county in the S. part of West Virginia, has an area of 775 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kanawha (or New) River, is bounded on the N. by the Gauley River and on the NE. by the Meadow River. The surface is diversified with picturesque mountain-scenery. On the bank of the New River is a remarkable cliff, called Marshall's Pillar, which is about 1000 feet high. Coal and iron are found here. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop. in 1890, 20,542; in 1900, 31,987.

Fayette, a banking post-town and capital of Fayette co., Ala., on the Southern R., 80 miles W. of Birmingham. Pop. in 1900, 452.

Fayette, a post-village of Greene co., Ill., about 32 miles N. of Alton. Pop. 100.

Fayette, a banking post-town of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Volga River, 9 miles S. of West Union, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has a creamery, etc., and is the seat of the Upper Iowa University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1857. Pop. in 1900, 1315.

Fayette, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., 15 miles WNW. of Augusta. It has lumber-mills, etc. Pop. about 550.

Fayette, a post-village of Delta co., Mich., on the E. shore of Big Bay de Noquet, 20 miles E. of Escanaba.

Fayette, a banking post-town, capital of Jefferson co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 26 miles ENE. of Natchez. The Fayette Academy is located here. Pop. in 1900, 604.

Fayette, a banking city, capital of Howard co., Mo., on the Bonne Femme Creek and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 13 miles N. of Boonville. It contains the Central College (Methodist) and the Howard Payne College for Women, and is a shipping point for cattle, tobacco, and wheat. Pop. in 1900, 2717.

Fayette, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., 7½ miles (direct) S. by W. of Waterloo. Pop. about 250; of the township (town) in 1900, 2711.

Fayette, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 45 miles W. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 886.

Fayette, a post-village of Sanpete co., Utah. Pop. 175.

Fayette, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., about 12 miles SW. of Madison.

Fayette City, a banking post-borough of Fayette co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R., 22 miles NNW. of Uniontown. Here are large coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 1595.

Fayette Corner, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., 3½ miles from East Livermore.

Fayette Corners, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tenn., 13 miles NE. of Somerville.

Fayette Court-House, Fayette co., Ala. See FAYETTE.

Fayette Springs, a summer-resort of Fayette co., Pa., 8 miles SE. of Uniontown.

Fayetteville, fā-yĕt'vĭl, n. post-village of Talladega co., Ala., 32 miles SW. of Talladega, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 200.

Fayetteville, a banking city, capital of Washington co., Ark., is pleasantly situated on high ground, 65 miles N. by E. of Fort Smith, on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. It has roller- and flour-mills, and manufactures of wagons, foundry-products, and lumber. The Arkansas Industrial University, a United States Experiment Station, and a national cemetery are located here. Pop. in 1890, 2942; in 1900, 4061.

Fayetteville, a banking post-town, capital of Fayette co., Ga., about 24 miles S. of Atlanta, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 430.

Fayetteville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Kaskaskia River, about 15 miles SE. of Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Fayetteville, Fayette co., Ind. See ORANGE.

Fayetteville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., 6 miles W. of Bedford. Pop. about 125.

Fayetteville, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo., about 50 miles ESE. of Kansas City. Pop. about 250.

Fayetteville, a banking post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the West Shore R., 1 mile S. of the Erie Canal and 8 miles ESE. of Syracuse. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1304.

Fayetteville, a banking post-town, capital of Cumberland co., N.C., is on the right or W. bank of the Cape Fear River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 53 miles S. of Raleigh. Steamboats ascend the river to this town. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, a silk-factory, manufactures of furniture, knitted goods, and wooden-ware, turpentine-stills, etc. Turpentine, tar, and lumber are exported from here. A state normal school (for colored) and the Donaldson-Davidson Academy are located here. Pop. in 1900, 4670.

Fayetteville, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, on the East Fork of the Little Miami River, about 35 miles ENE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 323.

Fayetteville, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the Chambersburg and Gettysburg R., 9 miles SE. of Chambersburg. Pop. about 750.

Fayetteville, Lawrence co., Pa. See FAY.

Fayetteville, a banking post-town, capital of Lincoln co., Tenn., on the Elk River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 73 miles S. by E. of Nashville. It contains machine-shops and manufactures of flour, cotton, yarns, etc. The Fayetteville Collegiate Institute and the Dick White College are located here. Pop. in 1900, 2708.

Fayetteville, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., 13 miles by rail E. of Lagrange, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Fayetteville, a banking post-town, capital of Fayette co., W.Va., 36 miles ESE. of Charleston and 3 miles W. of the Great Kanawha River. It has coaling and tobacco interests. Near here is Marshall's Pillar, a cliff about 1000 feet high. Pop. in 1900, 413.

Fayetteville, a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis., 6 miles by rail N. by E. of Elkhorn.

Fays-Billot, fā bee'yo', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, 15 miles SE. of Langres. Pop. about 2000.

Fayston, a township (town) of Washington co., Vt., 10 miles WSW. of Montpelier. Pop. in 1900, 466.

Fayum, fī-oom', a province of Middle Egypt and an oasis of the Libyan Desert, consisting of a fertile valley, 40 miles SW. of Cairo, on the W. side of the Nile and considerably depressed below its level. Length, from E. to W., 38 miles; breadth, 31 miles. In its N. part is the lake called Birket-Kerun, 130 feet below sea-level, which is a lingering part of the ancient Lake Mœris. The Fayum is well irrigated both by nature and by art, and owes its fertility chiefly to the Bahr-Yusuf, an arm of the Nile which diverges from the main stream above Siut. The chief fruits of the region are oranges, peaches, figs, grapes, and olives, and there are fertile fields of rice, sugar, cotton, flax, and hemp. In antiquity Fayum was the garden of Egypt. Medinet-el-Fayum is the capital, around which are numerous remains of antiquity (of Crocodilopolis-Arsinoë). Pop. in 1897, 371,006.

Fayville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 28 miles W. by S. of Boston. Pop. about 450.

Fazeley, faiz'lee, a parish of England, co. of Stafford, 1½ miles S. of Tamworth.

Fazogl, fā-zo'g'l, or **Fazokl,** a mountainous country of the Sudan, lying on the Blue Nile, and having the parallels of 11° and 12° N. lat. for its approximate S. and N. limits. Its people are negroes, whose chief acknowledges the authority of Egypt. Pop. about 500,000 (?). Chief town, Famaka. It produces and exports gum, ivory, gold, tamarinds, etc.

Feads (feedz) **and Goodman's Islands,** an irregular chain of low islands in the South Pacific Ocean, E. of New Ireland.

Feale, fail, a river of Ireland, in Munster, joins the Shannon 12 miles ENE. of Kerry Head by a navigable and tidal estuary called the Cashen. Length, 30 miles.

Fear, Cape, N.C., is on the Atlantic coast and is the S. extremity of Smith's Island, which is at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Here is a light-house, in lat. 33° 50′ N., lon. 77° 57′ W. This cape is the most southern point of the state.

Fearnot, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Tremont. Pop. about 150.

Fearns Springs, or **Winstonville,** a post-hamlet of Winston co., Miss., 18 miles W. of Shuqualak.

Feasterville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 18 miles NE. of Philadelphia. The banking point is Langhorne. Pop. about 300.

Feasterville, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., S.C.

Feather River, Cal., is formed by the North and Middle Forks, which rise in the Sierra Nevada in Plumas co., and unite in Butte co., about 7 miles NE. of Oroville. The river, including the forks, is about 250 miles long. It enters the Sacramento River at Vernon, in Sutter co., about 20 miles above the city of Sacramento. Steamboats ascend it to Marysville. The Middle Fork runs for part of its course in a profound cañon.

Featherstone, a town of England, in Yorkshire, near Pontefract. Pop. in 1901, 12,093.

Feathertop, Mount, one of the highest summits of the Australian Alps, in Victoria. Altitude, 6303 feet.

Febing, a post-hamlet of Nemaha co., Neb., on Muddy Creek, about 30 miles S. of Nebraska City.

Fécamp, fā'kôNⁿ', a seaport and watering-place of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Fécamp, 27 miles NNE. of Havre. Its port, though small, is one of the best on the channel, and has been much improved. It has many vessels employed in the cod-, herring- and mackerel-fisheries. Fécamp has diversified manufactures, and among the products of its industries is a celebrated liqueur called Benedictine. The trade is considerable. Among the institutions of the town is a school of hydrography. Fécamp is a quaint old town, and has a remarkable church, part of an ancient Benedictine abbey. Pop. in 1901, 14,850.

Fechenheim, fĕk'en-hīme', a village of Prussia, in the district of Cassel, 8 miles from Hanau. It has a large manufactory of aniline colors. Pop. in 1900, 6402.

Fecteau's Mills, a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec. The banking point is Victoriaville. Pop. 150.

Fedaja Pass, in the Dolomites of southern Tyrol, near the Italian frontier, and N. of Marmolata. Elevation, 6710 feet.

Fedala, Morocco. See FIDALLAH.

Federal, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., in a coal-mining region, 18 miles by rail SW. of Pittsburg. It has coaling interests. Pop. about 250.

Federal Creek, Ohio, drains the NE. part of Athens co. and enters the Hocking River from the N.

Federal Hill, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md., about 28 miles N. by E. of Baltimore.

Federal Point, a city of Putnam co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 60 miles S. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Federal Point, Cape, at the entrance to the Cape Fear River, N.C., *via* New Inlet, has a light-house, in lat. 33° 57′ 34″ N.

Federalsburg, a banking post-village of Caroline co., Md., on a branch of the Nanticoke River and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R., 23 miles ENE. of Cambridge. Pop. in 1900, 539.

Federman, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., on the Ann Arbor and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rs. The banking point is Dundee. Pop. about 200.

Federsee, fā'dĕr-zā', a lake of Württemberg, about 6 miles SE. of Riedlingen, is drained by the Kanzach.

Feeding Hills, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., 6 miles WSW. of Springfield. Pop. about 750.

Feejee Islands. See FIJI.

Feesburg, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, 40 miles ESE. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 950.

Fegersheim, fā'gĕrs-hīme', a small town of Alsace, 7 miles S. of Strassburg.

Fegyvernek, fĕdj'vĕR'nĕk', a village of Hungary, co. of Jász-Nagy-Kún-Szolnok. It is a famous tobacco-market. Pop. about 5000.

Fehér, Hungary. See STUHLWEISSENBURG.

Fehérgyarmat, fĕ'hâr-dyŏr'mot, a town of Hungary, co. of Szatmár, on the river Szamos. Pop. in 1900, 4220.

Fehértemplom, the Hungarian for WEISSKIRCHEN.

Fehmarn, fā'mârn, or **Femern,** an island of Prussia, in Holstein, in the Baltic Sea, separated from the mainland by Fehmarn Sound, a channel less than ¼ mile broad. Area, 70 sq. m. Pop. about 10,000.

Fehrbellin, fain'bĕl-leen', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 33 miles NNW. of Potsdam. It is famous for the victory won here by Frederick William, the Great Elector, over the Swedes in 1675. Pop. in 1900, 1602.

Feignies, fain'yee', a village of France, in Nord, 12 miles N. of Avesnes.

Feilding, a post-town of Wellington, New Zealand, 99 post-miles NE. by N. of Wellington. Lat. 40° 15′ S. Pop. 4500.

Feillens, fā'yôNⁿ', a commune of France, department of Ain, 15 miles WNW. of Bourg-en-Bresse. Pop. about 2500.

Feira, fā'e-rā (anc. *Langob'riga*), a town of Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, 14 miles SSE. of Oporto. Pop. about 2600.

Feira de Santa Anna, a town of Brazil, state and 60 miles N. by W. of the city of Bahia. Pop. about 16,000.

Feistritz, fī'strits, a river of Styria, joins the Raab below Fürstenfeld after a SE. course of about 50 miles.

Feistritz (Windisch-Feistritz), a small town of Styria, circle of Marburg, on an affluent of the Drave.

Feistritz (Deutsch-Feistritz), a village of Styria, circle and 9 miles NNW. of Gratz, on the Mur.

Feistritz, a village of Carniola, 1 mile from Neumarkt.

Feketehegy, fĕk'ĕt-ĕ-hĕdj' (*i.e.*, "black hill"), a commune of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog. Pop. in 1900, 5145.

Felanitx, fĕl-ă-neech', written also **Felaniche,** a town of Spain, in Majorca, 28 miles ESE. of Palma, in a valley surrounded by mountains. On the neighboring mountain, Puig de San Salvador, is a ruined castle with subterranean vaults, constructed by the Moors. The manufactures include fancy earthenware, water-coolers, and brandy. Its port is Puerto Colón. Pop. in 1900, 11,294.

Felchville, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., about 25 miles ESE. of Rutland.

Feldbach, fĕlt'bâK, a town of Styria, 22 miles ESE. of Gratz, on the Raab. Pop. about 1800.

Feldberg, fĕlt'bĕRG, the culminating peak of the Black Forest, in Baden. Height, 4900 feet.

Feldberg, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 15 miles E. of Neustrelitz. Pop. about 1500.

Felder, a post-village of Clarendon co., S.C. Pop. 60.

Feldkirch, fĕlt'kĕĕRK, a town of Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, 20 miles SSW. of Bregenz, on the Ill. Pop. in 1900, 4617.

Feldsberg, fĕlts'bĕRG, a town of Lower Austria, 40 miles NNE. of Vienna. Here is a magnificent palace of the Prince of Liechtenstein, and in the vicinity excellent wine is produced. Pop. about 3000.

Félegyháza, fā'lĕdj'hā'zŏh', a town of Hungary, 66 miles SE. of Budapest. It has large cattle-markets and an extensive trade in corn, wine, and fruit. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered here. Pop. in 1900, 33,081.

Félicité, an island of the Seychelles group.

Felicity, a banking post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, 3 miles N. of the Ohio River and 35 miles SE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 695.

Felitto, fā-lit-to, a town of Italy, 20 miles SSE. of Campagna, on the Calore. Pop. about 2000.

Félix, or **Félij,** fā'leeH, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles WNW. of Almería.

Felixdorf, fā'lix-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, district of Wiener-Neustadt. It has a large cotton-spinning establishment. Pop. about 2500.

Felix Harbor. See BOOTHIA FELIX.

Felixstowe and Walton, a sea-side resort of Suffolk, England, at the mouth of the Orwell, opposite Harwich. Pop. in 1901, 5815.

Felizzano, fā-lit-sā'no, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Tanaro, 9 miles W. of Alessandria. Pop. about 2500.

Felka, fĕl'kŏh', or **Völk,** a village of Hungary, co. of Zips, in the Carpathians. It is a picturesque mountain-resort. Near by are the two Felka lakes.

Fell, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2404.

Fellatahs, a people of Africa. See FULAHS.

Fellbach, fĕll'bâK, a village of Württemberg, 5 miles ENE. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 4297.

Felletin, fĕll'tăNⁿ', a town of France, in Creuse, on the Creuse, 5 miles S. of Aubusson. It has manufactures of carpets, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Fellin, fĕl-leen', a town of Russia, in Livonia, 110 miles NNE. of Riga. It has the remains of an old castle. A large horse fair is held annually. Pop. in 1897, 7659, mostly Germans and Esthonians.

Felling, a town of Durham, England, 2½ miles SE. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1901, 22,467.

Fellowship, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Fellowsville, a post-village of Preston co., W.Va., about 75 miles SE. of Wheeling.

Fells, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Melrose. It has manufactures of rubber-shoes.

Felsberg, fĕls'bĕRG, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Eder, 13 miles SSW. of Cassel, with a well-preserved castle on a height. Pop. about 1000.

Felsőbánya, fĕl'shö'bą̂n'yŏh' (*i.e.*, "upper mines"), a town of Hungary, co. of Szatmár, 7 miles E. of Nagybánya. It has mines (formerly productive), affording gold, silver, and lead, and smelting is carried on. Pop. in 1900, 4584.

Felton, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal., 6½ miles by rail N. of Santa Cruz. Pop. about 350.

Felton, a post-town of Kent co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 58 miles S. of Wilmington. It has canning-factories and basket-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Felton, a post-village of Haralson co., Ga., 47 miles by rail N. of Buchanan.

Felton, a post-village of Clay co., Minn., 13 miles by rail N. of Glyndon. Pop. about 175.

Felton, a post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., 14 miles SE. of York. Pop. in 1900, 226.

Feltre, fĕl'trā (anc. *Fel'tria*), a town of Italy, 17 miles SW. of Belluno, on a height, near the Piave. It has a

cathedral and a loan institution, said to be the oldest in Europe. Pop. about 4600 (commune, in 1901, 14,494).

Felts, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C.

Felts Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 8 miles above Watertown, its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Felup, Senegambia, an African people, inhabiting a coast strip in Senegambia, between the Gambia and the Cacheo, about 75 miles in length from W. to E.

Femern, an island of Prussia. See FEHMARN.

Femme Osage, a post-hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., 8 miles NE. of Washington.

Fence, a post-village of Florence co., Wis. The banking point is Florence. Pop. about 200.

Fender, a post-village of Berrien co., Ga. The banking point is Fitzgerald. Pop. about 200.

Fenelon Falls, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, on the river Fenelon, between Cameron and Sturgeon lakes, and on the Grand Trunk R., 14 miles by rail or 19 by steamboat N. of Lindsay, its banking point. It has saw-, grist- and paper-mills and a large lumber trade. Pop. in 1900, 1132.

Fenerif, fĕn-ẹh-reef', or **Finerive,** fin'ẹh-reev', a town and bay on the NE. coast of the island of Madagascar, in lat. 17° 28′ S., lon. 49° 23′ E.

Fenestrelle, fā-nĕs-trĕl'lā, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, 50 miles W. of Turin, on the Clusone.

Feng-hwang-cheng, a town of Manchuria, about 40 miles NW. of Antung.

Fenn, a post-village of Dooly co., Ga. The banking point is Cordele. Pop. about 100.

Fenner, a post-township (town and village) of Madison co., N.Y., about 20 miles ESE. of Syracuse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 911.

Fennimore, a banking post-village of Grant co., Wis., 12 miles N. by E. of Lancaster, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 1035.

Fennville, a banking post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 40 miles SW. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 454.

Fenny-Stratford, a town of England, co. and 11 miles E. of Buckingham. Pop. in 1901, 4799.

Fens, The. See BEDFORD LEVEL.

Fenton, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 1 mile E. of Stoke-upon-Trent. It manufactures fine pottery and earthenware and has railway-shops, etc. Pop. in 1901, 22,742.

Fenton, a post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., 14 miles by rail SE. of Clinton, Iowa. Pop. about 150.

Fenton, a banking post-village of Kossuth co., Iowa, 14 miles NW. of Algona, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. 200.

Fenton, a banking post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Shiawassee River and on the Grand Trunk R., 16 miles S. of Flint. It has manufactures of Portland cement, wooden-ware, machinery, screen-doors, carriages, hydraulic pumps, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2408.

Fenton, a post-town of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Maramec River, about 16 miles SW. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 160.

Fenton, a township (town) of Broome co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1171.

Fenton, a post-hamlet of Wood co., Ohio, 6 miles SSE. of Perrysburg.

Fentonville, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 42 miles by rail S. by E. of Dunkirk. Pop. 100.

Fentress, a county in the N. part of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky, has an area of 445 sq. m. It is drained by the Obey's River and the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River. The surface is diversified with hills and high table-lands. Coal and coal-oil are found here. Capital, Jamestown. Pop. in 1890, 5226; in 1900, 6106.

Fentress, a post-village of Caldwell co., Tex. The banking point is Luling. Pop. about 150.

Fentress, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. 90.

Fenwick, a post-borough and summer-resort of Middlesex co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 31 miles E. of New Haven. Pop. in 1900, 23.

Fenwick, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., 10 miles by rail S. of Stanton. Pop. about 150.

Fenwick, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 6 miles from Amherst. Pop. 200.

Fenwick, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo R. The banking point is Welland. Pop. about 175.

Fenwick's Island, off the E. coast of Maryland, Worcester co., 20 miles S. of Cape Henlopen, in lat. 38° 27′ 1″ N. It has a light-house.

Fenwood, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Wausau. Pop. about 200.

Feodosia, fā-o-do'se-sā, or **Kaffa** (anc. *Theodo'sia*; Tartar, *Kefe*, kĕ-fā'), a town of Russia, at the W. angle of a magnificent bay in the SE. of the Crimea. It is well built and contains some quaint mediæval buildings, several churches, Greek, Roman Catholic, and Armenian, 4 mosques, 2 synagogues, a museum, and a picture-gallery. The town has a large export-trade, especially in wheat. Feodosia is a fashionable sea-side resort. The ancient Theodosia was founded by a colony of Greeks from Ionia. In the Middle Ages the Genoese colony of Kaffa (Caffa) became the seat of an extensive commerce with the East by the way of the Caspian. At this time the town is said to have had a population of over 100,000; but, having been taken by the Turks in 1475, its prosperity rapidly declined. Recently the place has again become flourishing. Pop. in 1897, 27,238.

Ferafra, an oasis of Egypt. See FARAFREH.

Ferbane, fẹr-bān', a small town of Ireland, in King's co., on the Brosna, 9 miles NE. of Banagher.

Ferdinand, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston.

Ferdinand, a post-hamlet of Rock Island co., Ill.

Ferdinand, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., on the Southern R., 40 miles ENE. of Evansville. It has a Catholic academy, a convent of Benedictine nuns, etc. Pop. about 600.

Ferdinand, a township (town) of Essex co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 41.

Ferdinanda de Xagua, Cuba. See CIENFUEGOS.

Ferdinandea (fẽr-de-nān-dā'ā) or **Julia Island,** a remarkable volcanic island, which appeared in the Mediterranean on July 31, 1831, between Sicily and Pantellaria, and remained visible above the water for several months.

Fère-Champenoise, fair shôn'pẹh-nwăz', a village of France, in Marne, 20 miles SE. of Epernay. Here, on March 25, 1814, the French were defeated by the allies.

Feree, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 150.

Fère-en-Tardenois, fair ôn tar'dẹh-nwā', a small town of France, in Aisne, on the Ourcq, 12 miles NNE. of Château-Thierry.

Ferejik, fĕ-rĕ-jeek', a town of Turkey, in Rumelia, 44 miles NW. of Gallipoli, near the Maritza. Pop. about 4000.

Fère, La, a town of France. See LA FÈRE.

Ferentino, fā-rĕn-tee'no, a town of Italy, 6 miles NW. of Frosinone, near the ruins of the ancient Ferenti'num. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 9500; of the commune, in 1901, 12,398.

Ferghana, fẽr-gā'nā, a territory of Asiatic Russia, in Turkestan, comprising the former khanate of Khokan. Area, about 55,000 sq. m. It consists in great part of an elevated valley enclosed by lofty mountain-walls. On the S. are the Alai Mountains and on the NE. the Ferghana Mountains. The northern portion of the Pamir highland is included in Ferghana. Most of the region belongs to the upper basin of the Syr-Darya (Jaxartes). The valley of the Kizil-Su, in the extreme S., belongs to the basin of the Amu-Darya. There are extensive tracts of cultivated land in the valley of the Syr-Darya, but the great bulk of the territory consists of barren steppes and mountain-lands. Large crops of grain are raised, and fruit, wine, and vegetables are among the products. The cotton-growing industry is important, the plants being mainly of American stock, and silk culture receives attention. Coal, lead, graphite, and naphtha are found. Ferghana is the seat of considerable manufactures, prominent among them being the textile industry. Among the principal towns are Khokan (the capital), Margelan, and Andijan, all connected by rail with Samarkand. The population in 1897 was 1,560,411. The inhabitants consist mainly of Sarts, Tajiks, and Karakirghizes, all of whom are Mohammedans. A large influx of Russians has set in. The present name of the region is an ancient one, restored after the Russian conquest of Khokan in 1876.

Fergus, a central county of Montana. Area, 8928 sq. m. It is watered by tributaries of the Missouri and Musselshell rivers and contains the Big and Little Snowy Mountains. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal are found. Capital, Lewistown. Pop. in 1900, 6937.

Fergus, a banking post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 13 miles N. of Guelph. It has packing- and milling-industries. Pop. in 1901, 1396.

Fergus Falls, a city, capital of Ottertail co., Minn., on the Red River of the North and on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs., 215 miles W. by S. of Duluth. It has woollen- and flour-mills, iron-works, and

manufactures of beer, woollens, wagons and sleighs, etc. A state hospital for the insane and the Park Region Luther and Northwestern Colleges are located here. Pop. in 1900, 6072.

Ferguson, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, 9 miles by rail W. of Tama.

Ferguson, a post-village of Logan co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Ferguson, a city of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 13 miles NW. of St. Louis, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1015.

Ferguson, a village of Blaine co., Okla. The banking point is Hitchcock. Pop. about 100.

Ferguson, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1512.

Ferguson, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 914.

Ferguson, a village of Berkeley co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Charleston. It has lumbering-industries.

Ferguson, a post-hamlet of Tarrant co., Tex.

Ferguson, a post-village of British Columbia, 50 miles from Revelstoke, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Fergusons Corners, a post-hamlet of Yates co., N.Y.

Ferguson's Falls, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, on the Mississippi River, 13 miles from Perth. Pop. 150.

Fergussons Wharf, a post-hamlet of Isle of Wight co., Va., on Burwell's Bay, an expansion of the James River.

Fergusonvale, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 9 miles from Barrie.

Fergusonville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Charlotte River, about 56 miles WSW. of Albany. Pop. about 200..

Feria, fā'rē-ä, a town of Spain, 29 miles SE. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 3300.

Ferianeh, fä-rē-ä'nėh, a town of Tunis, Africa, in the desert, 176 miles SSW. of Tunis.

Feriñafe, fä-rēen-yä'fä, a town of Peru, in the department of Lambayeque, and at the W. foot of the Cordilleras. Pop. about 7000.

Ferla, fėr'lä, a town of Sicily, 18 miles WNW. of Syracuse. Pop. about 5500.

Ferlach, fėr'läĸ (Upper Ferlach), a village of Carinthia, 7 miles S. of Klagenfurt, on the Drave. The place (as well as the adjoining Lower Ferlach) has long been noted for its manufacture of fire-arms.

Fermanagh, fėr-man'ä, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, enclosed by the cos. of Donegal, Tyrone, Monaghan, Cavan, and Leitrim. Area, 714 sq. m. The surface varies from the richest vales to the wildest uplands. The lakes Upper Erne and Lower Erne, with their connecting river, divide the county into two nearly equal portions. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. County-town, Enniskillen. Pop. in 1881, 84,879; in 1891, 74,037; in 1901, 65,243.

Fermanagh, fėr-man'ą, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 850.

Fermanville, fėr'mŏn'veel', a village of France, on the sea-coast, 14 miles E. by N. of Cherbourg.

Fermeuse, fėr'muz', a fishing-settlement of Newfoundland, on the sea-coast, 51 miles S. of St. John's. It has a fine harbor, safe and commodious.

Fermo, fėr'mo, a city of central Italy, in the Marches, province of Ascoli Piceno, 4 miles from the Adriatic Sea and 34 miles SE. of Ancona. It is picturesquely situated on a steep eminence and commands magnificent views. The city has a cathedral, an interesting old town-hall, a library of over 200,000 volumes, and fine collections of art. Its port is Porto San Giorgio, through which it carries on an active trade in grain and wool. Fermo is an archbishop's see. The town is near the site of the ancient Firmum. Pop. in 1901, 6618 (commune, 20,703).

Fermoselle, fėr-mo-sėl'yä (anc. *Ocelum Durii?*), a town of Spain, 26 miles SW. of Zamora, near the Douro. Pop. in 1900, 4624.

Fermoy', a town of Ireland, co. and 19 miles NNE. of Cork, on the right bank of the Blackwater, here spanned by a modern stone bridge of 13 arches. It has a Catholic college. There are extensive barracks on the opposite bank of the river. Fermoy has a large trade in agricultural produce. Pop. about 6200.

Fern, a post-village of Putnam co. Ind., 5 miles SW. of Greencastle.

Fernandez de Taos. See Taos.

Fernandina, fėr-nän-dee'nä, a city, port of entry, and capital of Nassau co., Fla., on Amelia Island (which is in the Atlantic Ocean), 33 miles NNE. of Jacksonville, on the Florida Central and Peninsular R. It has a large export-trade in naval-stores, cotton, lumber, and phosphates, and various manufactures. Near by is Amelia Beach, a fine expanse for bathing and driving; and it is a popular place of resort in summer and winter. Lines of steamships connect it with New York and other ports. Fernandina was settled in 1632. Pop. in 1890, 2803; in 1900, 3245.

Fernando, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Los Angeles. It has fruit-growing interests. Pop. about 700.

Fernando de Noronha, fėr-nän'do dā no-rŏn'yä, a volcanic island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 125 miles from the E. extremity of Brazil, to which it belongs. Lat. of peak (Pico, about 1090 feet in elevation), 3° 50′ S.; lon. 32° 25′ W. Length, from NE. to SW., 8 miles. The surface is mountainous and rugged, but fertile, and in parts cultivated. It has several harbors defended by forts, and serves as a place of banishment from Brazil. Remedios, the convict settlement, has about 2000 inhabitants.

Fernando Po, Sp. **Fernando Póo** (so called from the name of its discoverer, Fernão do Po), an island belonging to Spain, in the Bight of Biafra, western Africa, 20 miles from the main-land, between lat. 3° 12′ and 3° 47′ N. and lon. 8° 26′ and 8° 57′ E. It is of volcanic origin, 35 miles long and 22 miles broad. The shallow water, of less than 300 feet depth, which separates it from the continent, indicates that the island was until recently a part of the main-land, joined to the volcanic group of the Kameruns. Clarence Peak, a magnificent extinct or quiescent cone, rises to 10,190 feet. The whole island is picturesque in the extreme, being covered in the N. part with dense forests and luxuriant vegetation, while on the S. some fine park-scenery compensates for a comparative deficiency of trees. The sugar-cane grows in profusion; yams of an unusually good quality are grown in great quantities, and coffee, cotton, tobacco, rice, and bananas, together with some cinchona, are also cultivated. India-rubber and palm oil are exported. The climate is markedly unhealthy, although the temperature is not particularly high. The rainfall is 100–125 inches. There are several harbors in the island, the most spacious of which is Maidstone Bay, at the N. end, where is situated Clarence Town (Santa Isabel), originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives are a peculiar race, the Bubi, different in their physical characteristics and language from their neighbors on the continent. The island was discovered in 1471 (1486?) by the Portuguese, who in 1778 ceded it to Spain. Pop. in 1903, 19,542, of whom 501 were whites.

Fernán-Núñez, fėr-nän' noon'yėth, a town of Spain, 11 miles SSE. of Cordova. Pop. in 1900, 5499.

Fernan Vaz, an oceanic lagoon of French Congo, receives the Ovampo and several delta arms of the Ogowe.

Fernbank, a post-village of Lamar co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Columbus, Miss. Pop. about 150.

Fernbank, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 310.

Ferncreek, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky. Pop. 150.

Ferndale, a banking post-town of Humboldt co., Cal., 5 miles from the Pacific Ocean and 18 miles SSW. of Eureka. Pop. in 1900, 846. It has creameries, etc., and is a shipping point for dairy- and farm-produce.

Ferndale, a village of Sullivan co., N.Y. The banking point is Liberty.

Ferndale, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 15 miles E. by S. of Allentown. Pop. about 225.

Ferndale, a post-village of Whatcom co., Wash., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Bellingham.

Ferndale, a resort on Muskoka Lake, Ontario.

Ferney, fėr'nä', officially **Ferney-Voltaire,** a village of France, in Ain, 6 miles SE. of Gex, and 4 miles NW. of Geneva, at the foot of the Jura mountains. Here Voltaire fixed his residence, and in 1768 established a manufactory of watches, which occupied 800 hands. The house in which he lived for 20 years is visited by thousands of travellers. Pop. in 1901, 1163.

Fernhill, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. about 550.

Fernie, a banking post-village and outport of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. It is an important coal-mining centre and has numerous coke-ovens. Pop. in 1901, 1640.

Fernleaf, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Ky.

Ferno, fėr'no, a village of Italy, province and 23 miles NW. of Milan.

Fernridge, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., 10 miles S. of Rosedale station. Here is Crève Cœur Lake.

Ferns, a small town of Ireland, co. of Wexford, 6 miles NNE. of Enniscorthy. It has picturesque ruins of an abbey, and a cathedral; it was once a bishop's see and still gives name to a Roman Catholic diocese.

Fernwood, a suburb of the city of Chicago, Ill., annexed to the city in Nov., 1890.

Fernwood, a post-village of Pike co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Magnolia. Pop. about 250.

Fernwood, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Pulaski. Pop. 150.

Fernwood, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., 4 miles by rail SW. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 800.

Feronia, a post-station of Coffee co., Ga.

Ferozabad, or **Firozabad,** fee-ro'zȧ-bȧd', a town of British India, 24 miles E. of Agra. It is ill built, but is surrounded by interesting ruins. Pop. about 15,000.

Ferozabad, or **Firozabad,** fee-ro'zȧ-bȧd', a town of Persia, province of Fars, 63 miles S. of Shiraz. It was formerly a place of importance, but is mostly in ruins.

Ferozepur, British India. See FIROZPUR.

Ferozeshah', a village of the Punjab, near Firozpur, memorable for the victory gained here by Sir Hugh Gough over the Sikhs, Dec. 21, 1845.

Ferrall's Landing, Ontario. See BONNECHERE POINT.

Ferrandina, fĕr-rȧn-dee'nȧ, a town of Italy, province and 36 miles ESE. of Potenza. Pop. in 1901, 7401.

Ferrara, fĕr-rȧ'rȧ (L. *Fo'rum Alie'ni*), a city of Italy, in Emilia, capital of the province of the same name, 26 miles NNE. of Bologna and 3¼ miles S. of the Po. It is a large and well-built town, with spacious and regular streets. In the middle of the city is a castle, the Castello (now used as a city-bureau), which was once the residence of the dukes. Ferrara has long been falling into decay, and has hardly more than mouldering palaces to show as reminders of its golden period. It still contains a vast cathedral, dating from the early part of the twelfth century, and numerous churches, most of which contain valuable paintings, together with some interesting specimens of sculpture. It has also a public gallery of paintings, called the Palazzo de'Diamanti, containing many excellent works by the painters of the Ferrara school, a university with a limited number of students, and a public library of 100,000 volumes and 1700 MSS., the latter including some of those of Ariosto and Tasso. The house in which Ariosto lived during his latter years is now national property and is ranked among the national monuments. Another object of interest is the cell in the Hospital of St. Anna in which Tasso was imprisoned. Ferrara is an archbishop's see. It carries on some trade in grain, fruit, cattle, and wine, and has manufactures of silk, hemp, soap, wax candles, brazen utensils, stoves, glass, etc. Under the famous house of Este the city was the capital of a sovereign duchy, and possessed one of the most polished courts in Italy and a population estimated at more than 100,000. In 1598 it passed into the possession of the popes. In the fifteenth century it was famous for its school of painting, which ranked as one of the first in Italy; and in the sixteenth century it was the asylum of Calvin, Marot, and others. A celebrated council was held at Ferrara in 1438. Pop. in 1881, 28,814; in 1901, 33,153 (commune, 87,648).

Ferrara, a province of Italy, in Emilia, bounded N. by the Po and E. by the Adriatic Sea. Area, 1010 sq. m. It is almost entirely composed of a delta formed by branches of the Po and by the Panaro and Primaro, and includes within it the extensive lagoons of Comacchio. It comprises the greater part of what was formerly the duchy of Ferrara. Capital, Ferrara. Pop. in 1901, 271,467.

Ferrato, Cape, fĕr-rȧ'to, on the SE. coast of the island of Sardinia. Lat. about 39° 15′ N.

Ferrazzano, fĕr-rȧt-sȧ'no, a village of Italy, 1 mile SSE. of Campobasso. Pop. about 3000.

Ferreira, fĕr-rȧ'e-rȧ (anc. *Rara'pia*), a town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 16 miles W. of Beja. Pop. about 4000.

Ferrell, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., 11 miles by rail NW. of Terre Haute, Ind.

Ferret (fĕr'ȧ'), **Col du Grand,** an Alpine pass of Switzerland, on the borders of the canton of Valais and Piedmont, Italy. Altitude, 8318 feet.

Ferrière-la-Grande, fĕr're-air' lȧ grȯnd, a town in France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Avesnes. Pop. in 1901, 3992.

Ferrières, fĕr're-air', a village of France, in Allier, 4 miles SSE. of La Palisse.

Ferrières, or **Ferrières-en-Brie,** a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 17 miles E. by S. of Paris. It has a grand château of the Rothschilds with a beautiful park. This was the head-quarters of King William for 2 weeks in Sept. and Oct., 1870, and here Jules Favre and Bismarck at this time carried on negotiations for peace, which proved futile.

Ferrières, a village of France, in Loiret, 6 miles N. of Montargis. It has marble-quarries.

Ferriñafe, fer'reen-yȧ'fȧ, a town of Peru, department and 10 miles by rail N. of Lambayeque. Pop. 8000.

Ferris, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., 4 miles N. of Carthage. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Ferris, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., about 48 miles N. by W. of Lansing.

Ferris, a banking post-town of Ellis co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 19 miles S. of Dallas. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 904.

Ferris, a post-hamlet of Carbon co., Wyo., about 40 miles N. of Rawlins.

Ferrisburg, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Ferrisburg township (town), on the Central Vermont R., 19 miles S. of Burlington. The town is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain and intersected by Otter Creek. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1619; of the village, about 300.

Ferro (Sp. *Hierro*, yĕr'ro; Fr. *Ile de Fer*, eel deh fair), a rocky and partially-wooded volcanic island, the southwesternmost of the Canary Islands. Lat. of NW. point, 27° 45′ 8″ N.; lon. 18° 7′ 5″ W. of Greenwich. It is known chiefly as the place whence longitude was until recently reckoned by many geographers of continental Europe, its meridian having been taken as the line dividing the Eastern and Western hemispheres; but the conventional meridian of Ferro (17° 39′ 45″ W. of Greenwich or 20° W. of Paris) is not its true one. Area, 106 sq. m. Pop. in 1887, 6184. It produces good wine and fruits, archil, honey, small sheep, etc., which, with brandy, are exported. Highest point, 4650 feet. Chief town, Valverde.

Ferro, Cape, or **Ras-Hadid,** rȧs hȧdeed', on the N. coast of Algeria, being the E. point of Stora Bay. Lat. 37° 5′ N.; lon. 7° 10′ E.

Ferrol, El, ĕl fĕn-nȯl', a seaport and the chief naval arsenal of Spain, province and 12 miles NE. of Corunna, on the N. arm of the Bay of Betanzos. The newly strengthened fortifications on the land side, and the narrow entrance to the harbor, defended by forts Palma and San Felipe, render it almost impregnable. Ferrol is regularly laid out and contains a fine parish church and a naval academy. The town has manufactures of sail-cloth, leather, and linen, and is engaged in the sardine-fishery. Pop. in 1900, 25,281.

Ferrol, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 17 miles WSW. of Staunton.

Ferromonte, fĕr'ro-mont', a hamlet of Morris co., N.J., 2½ miles SW. of Dover.

Ferron, a post-village of Emery co., Utah, 8 miles S. of Castledale. Pop. about 275.

Ferrona, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is New Glasgow or Stellarton. It has coal and steel interests.

Ferrum, a post-village of Franklin co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Rocky Mount. Pop. about 125.

Ferry, a county in the NE. part of Washington. Area, 2313 sq. m., being the least mountainous portion of the old Stevens co. It is watered by numerous tributaries of the Columbia River. Capital, Republic. It includes part of the Colville Indian Reservation. Pop. in 1900, 4562.

Ferry, a post-hamlet of Mahaska co., Iowa.

Ferry, a post-village of Oceana co., Mich., on the North Branch of the White River, about 30 miles N. of Muskegon. Pop. about 200.

Ferryden, a fishing-village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, on the South Esk, opposite Montrose, and ¾ of a mile from the North Sea.

Ferryhill, a village of England, co. of Durham, 6 miles S. of Durham.

Ferryland, a harbor and port of entry of Newfoundland, capital of the district of Ferryland, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Avalon, 42 miles S. of St. John's. It is one of the oldest towns on the island, having been founded by Sir George Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, about 1623. The village of Ferryland is very prettily situated and has a fine and safe harbor and a large cod-fishery. Pop. in 1901, 535.

Ferryport-on-Craig, a town of Scotland. See TAYPORT.

Ferrysburg, a post-village and summer-resort of Ottawa co., Mich., on the N. bank of the Grand River, opposite Grand Haven, and on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rs., 29 miles WNW. of Grand Rapids and about 2 miles from Lake Michigan. It has boiler-works and ship-yards. Near here is Spring Lake, 6 miles long. Pop. about 450.

Ferryville, a post-village of Crawford co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, 8 miles from Lansing, Iowa.

Fersala, a town of Greece. See PHERSAL.

Ferté, La, France. See LA FERTÉ.

Fertigs, a post-village of Venango co., Pa.

Fertile, a banking post-village of Worth co., Iowa, about 15 miles NW. of Mason City. Pop. about 300.

Fertile, a banking post-village of Polk co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 22 miles SE. of Crookston. Pop. in 1900, 587.

Fertile, a post-village of Washington co., Mo. The banking point is De Soto. Pop. 100.

Fertility, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa.

Fertit, fẽr'tit', called also **Dar Fertit,** a little-known country or district of eastern Africa, S. of Darfur and Kordofan, watered by affluents of the Bahr-el-Abiad, with a town of the same name, in a hilly region, about lat. 9° 35′ N. Fertit is claimed by the khedive of Egypt, whose authority is, however, hardly more than nominal. The chief settlement is Dem Siber.

Fertö-Tava, Hungarian for NEUSIEDLER SEE.

Ferwerd, fẽr'wẽrt, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 11 miles NE. of Leeuwarden.

Fesa, a town of Persia. See FASA.

Feshn, a town of Egypt. See FASHN.

Fessenden, a banking post-village, capital of Wells co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 80 miles (direct) NE. of Bismarck. Pop. about 350.

Fesserton, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Coldwater. Pop. about 400.

Festenberg, fẽs'tẹn-bẽRG', a town of Prussian Silesia, 26 miles NE. of Breslau. Pop. about 2000.

Festina, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, about 22 miles N. of Fayette. Pop. about 150.

Festiniog, a town of Merionethshire, Wales, 10 miles NE. of Harlech. It has extensive slate-quarries and is celebrated for its beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1901, 11,435.

Festus, a banking city of Jefferson co., Mo., 5 miles N. of Crystal City, on the Crystal (Frisco System) and the Mississippi River and Bonne Terre Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1256.

Féternes, fā'tẽRn' (L. *Fister'na*), a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, near the Dranse, 24 miles NE. of Geneva. There are some fine alabaster grottos in the vicinity.

Fethard, a small town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 8 miles SE. of Cashel. It was built in King John's reign and has an ancient church.

Fetlar, one of the most northern of the Shetland Isles, near North Yell.

Fetooka, or **Fetouga.** See HOOD'S ISLAND.

Fettan, fẽt'tän, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 34 miles ESE. of Chur.

Fetteressa, a post-village of Charleston co., S.C., on the Plant System. The banking point is Charleston. It has phosphate-mines.

Fetterman, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Pittsburg.

Fetterman, a post-town of Taylor co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 98 miles SSE. of Wheeling. Pop. in 1900, 796.

Fetterville, a village of Lancaster co., Pa.

Fetzerton, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Tenn.

Feuchtwangen, foiкt'vång-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Sulz, 14 miles SW. of Ansbach. Pop. about 2400.

Feudenheim, foi'dẹn-hīme', a commune of Baden, circle of Mannheim. Pop. in 1900, 4489.

Feuerbach, foi'ẹr-bȧĸ', a town of Württemberg, 2½ miles NW. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 9052.

Feurs, fuR (anc. *Fo'rum Segusiano'rum*), a town of France, in Loire, 14 miles NE. of Montbrison, on the Loire. Pop. (commune) about 3700.

Feveda, an island of British Columbia, in the Gulf of Georgia, between Vancouver Island and the main-land. Lat. 49° 41′ N. Length, 32 miles.

Feversham, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario. The banking point is Markdale. Pop. about 200.

Fevre (fe'vẹr) **River,** Ill., a small stream which rises in Wisconsin and enters the Mississippi River, in Jo Daviess co., 6 miles below Galena. Steamboats ascend it to Galena.

Fez, fẽz (Arab. *Fas,* fȧs; L. *Fes'sa* or *Fez'za*), the most populous and commercially the most important city of Morocco, and one of its capitals, in lat. 34° 6′ N., lon. 5° 1′ W., 100 miles E. of the Atlantic Ocean and 245 miles NE. of the city of Morocco. It is finely situated on the slope of several hills, whose acclivities are covered with orange-groves, orchards, and gardens. It is surrounded by walls and is in two nearly distinct parts, Old Fez in the W. and New Fez in a valley to the E. The streets are narrow and dirty. The city contains about 150 mosques, the principal of which are El-Karobin and the mosque of Sultan Muley Edris, the founder of Fez, which is the most sacred sanctuary in all the country. The only other notable building to be seen at Fez is the sultan's palace, an immense structure, composed of a great number of courtyards. The city is well supplied with water from the river Fez. Fez contains several hospitals and numerous caravansaries or public inns. The manufactures consist of woollen cloaks, sashes, silk handkerchiefs, slippers, red caps,—extensively used throughout the north of Africa and, from the place of manufacture, named fez,—coarse linen, fine carpets and rugs, common earthenware, saddlery and other leather-ware (the morocco of commerce), and copper utensils. The city carries on a fairly active caravan trade, which extends to Timbuktu. In the last three centuries of the Middle Ages and during the first half of the sixteenth century Fez was the capital of an independent state. It became famous as a seat of Arabic learning, resorted to from all the Mohammedan states of Africa and Spain. Its population at the time of its greatest prosperity is said to have numbered several hundred thousand. The remains of its institutions still attract round them a number of Mohammedan doctors and many scholars. Fez is considered a holy town by the western Arabs and is a place of pilgrimage. The population is variously estimated at from 90,000 to 140,000, composed chiefly of Moors, Arabs, and Berbers, with about 10,000 Jews.

Fezarah, or **Fetzara,** a lake of Algeria, 30 miles SSW. of Bona. It is about 30 miles long and 24 broad, and abounds in wild fowl.

Fezzan, fẽz'zȧn' (anc. *Phazania* or *Phasania*), a country of northern Africa, forming part of the Turkish regency of Tripoli, usually considered as lying between lat. 24° and 31° N. and lon. 11° and 18° E., and as being about 460 miles in length and 300 miles in breadth. It is bounded by Tripoli (adjoining the stony plateau Hammada el-Homra) on the N. (the Jebel es-Soda or Black Mountain dividing the two countries) and on all other sides by the Sahara, or Great Desert. In the N. part there are barren ranges of mountains, rising into peaks from 1200 to 1500 feet in height. To the S. of these ranges the country consists of extensive sandy plains, almost destitute of vegetation. Dates form the chief food of the inhabitants; small quantities of maize and barley are also grown. Figs, watermelons, pomegranates, lemons, and legumes are plentiful, as are also pot-herbs and garden-vegetables. Water is almost entirely wanting, although found in abundance at depths beneath the surface of from 10 to 20 feet. Most of the fertile tracts lie along the *wads,* or former water-courses. In summer the heat is extreme (the highest known shade temperature of the globe being, perhaps, that of Murzuk, 135°), but in winter the cold is fairly severe. Rain seldom falls; in some districts it does not rain for years together. The wild animals are the lion, panther, hyena, jackal, antelope, and fox. A moderate trade is still carried on by caravans with Timbuktu and Bornu; while Murzuk, the capital, is the rendezvous of caravans coming from Cairo, Bengazi, Tripoli, Ghadames, Tuat, and the Sudan. The natives of Fezzan are of a mixed race, between those of various African countries. The principal towns are Murzuk, towards the southern boundary, and Sokna, towards the northern. Fezzan is governed by a chief, who has the title and exercises the power of a sultan within his own territory, but is dependent on the viceroy of Tripoli, to whom he pays tribute. The region is often spoken of as an oasis, but it is really a desert enclosing many oases. The population has been variously estimated at from 50,000 to 150,000.

Ffestiniog, Wales. See FESTINIOG.

Fianarantsoa, a town of southeast Madagascar, capital of the province of Betsileo, 180 miles S. by W. of Antananarivo. Pop. about 6000.

Fianona, fe-ȧ-no'nȧ, a small town of Austria, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 19 miles SW. of Fiume. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 5434.

Fiatt, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ill., about 32 miles WSW. of Peoria.

Ficarazzi, fee-kȧ-rȧt'see, a maritime village of Sicily, 6 miles SE. of Palermo.

Fichtelgebirge, fiĸ'tẹl-gẹ-bẽẽR'gẹ, a mountain-range in Bavaria, forming a kind of central nucleus from which the principal ranges of Germany diverge. It commences near the town of Baireuth, stretches NE., and terminates on the Bohemian frontier, where the Erzgebirge begins and continues the chain in the same direction. Its principal summits are the Ochsenkopf,—*i.e.,* "ox-head,"—3363 feet; the Schneeberg,—"snow-mountain,"—3450 ft. high; and the Kössein, 3078 ft., the last named presenting the finest panorama of the region. The chalybeate springs and mud-baths of Alexandersbad are located near the last-named peak. Several important rivers here take their rise. Of these the Main flows W. towards the Rhine; the Naab, S. towards the Danube; and both the Eger and the Saale to the Elbe, though by different directions, the one E. and the other N. The Fichtelgebirge takes its name (*Fichte*

is the German for "pine") from the pine forests with which much of it is covered.

Fickett River, in Alaska, is a northern tributary of the Koyukuk, near lon. 150° W.

Ficklin, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Ill.

Ficksburg, a town of the Orange River Colony, South Africa, 75 miles E. by N. of Bloemfontein, with which it is connected by cart. Pop. 1009.

Ficulle, fe-kool'lå, a town of Italy, 9 miles NNW. of Orvieto. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3000).

Fidalgo, fe-dål'go, a large harbor of Alaska, on its southern coast, NE. of Prince William Sound, in lat. 60° 50′ N., lon. 146° 20′ W., and bearing the name of its Spanish discoverer in 1790.

Fidallah, fe-dål'lå, or **Fidala,** fe-då'lå, a walled seaport of Morocco, near the Atlantic Ocean, 45 miles SW. of Rabat.

Fiddichow, fid'de-кô', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Oder, 21 miles SW. of Stettin. Pop. in 1900, 2720.

Fidelity, a post-town of Jersey co., Ill., 18 miles N. of Alton, on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Fidelity, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., 7 miles S. of Carthage.

Fidelity, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., N.C.

Fidelity, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. about 200.

Fideris, fe-dâ'ris, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 12 miles ENE. of Chur. It has baths.

Field, a post-village of Pickens co., S.C. Pop. about 70.

Field, a post-hamlet of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Calgary. It is at the base of Mount Stephen. Elevation, 4050 feet.

Fieldcreek, a post-village of Llano co., Tex. The banking point is Llano.

Fielden, a post-hamlet of Elliott co., Ky.

Fielden Peninsula, the NE. extremity of Grant Land, Arctic America, terminating in Cape Joseph Henry.

Fielding, a post-village of Boxelder co., Utah.

Fieldon, a post-town of Jersey co., Ill., 25 miles NW. of Alton. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Fieldsboro, a post-borough of Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 2 miles SW. of Bordentown. It has chain- and chemical-works. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Fields Crossroads, a post-village of Milton co., Ga.

Fields Landing, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal. The banking point is Eureka. Pop. 250.

Fields Station, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 18 miles N. of Williamsport. Pop. about 200.

Fields Store, a post-hamlet of Waller co., Tex.

Fierro, a post-village of Grant co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Silver City. Pop. about 500.

Fiesole, fe-ez'o-le (anc. *Fæs'ulæ*), a town of Italy, 3 miles NE. of Florence, on a hill commanding a magnificent view of the Arno valley. It was anciently one of the twelve confederated cities of Etruria, and has remains of cyclopean walls and of a Roman theatre. It has a mediæval cathedral adorned with excellent sculptures and paintings, other interesting churches, and many country-houses of the inhabitants of Florence. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901, 2712 (commune, 17,176).

Fife, fif, or **Fifeshire,** fif'shir, a county of Scotland, forming a peninsula on its eastern coast, between the Firth of Tay on the N. and the Firth of Forth on the S., and having the North Sea on the E. Area, 513 sq. m. The county belongs chiefly to the Scottish lowlands, is hilly in part, and contains much moor-land. It is intersected by trap-rocks. The Ochills, the Lomonds (1730 feet), and Largo Law are the highest summits. The principal rivers are the Tay, Eden, Leven, and Forth. The "Howe of Fife," traversed by the Eden, is particularly productive. Fife is divided into the two parliamentary divisions of East Fife and West Fife, which, with the St. Andrews division of burghs, constitute the entire county. Capital, Cupar-Fife. Pop. in 1901, 218,843.

Fife, a station and military post of British Central Africa, in Chambezi, about 75 miles W. of the head of Lake Nyassa.

Fife Lake, a post-village of Grand Traverse co., Mich., on a small lake and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 21 miles (direct) SE. of Traverse City. Pop. in 1900, 456.

Fife-Ness, fif-ness', a promontory of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the North Sea, in lat. 56° 17′ N., lon. 2° 36′ W. Beyond it is the dangerous ridge called Carr Rocks.

Fifeshire, a county of Scotland. See FIFE.

Fifield, a post-village of Price co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 13 miles N. of Phillips, its banking point. Pop. about 600.

Fig, a post-hamlet of Ashe co., N.C., 5 miles SW. of Jefferson.

Figari (fig'å-ree), **Cape,** is on the NE. coast of Sardinia, forming the N. entrance of the Gulf of Terra Nova.

Figasi-Sima, fe-gâ'see see'mâ (Chinese, *Tung-Tao*, toong-tâ'o), an island of Japan, Gôto group, a little NW. of Kiushiu.

Figeac, fee'zhâk', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Lot, on the Célé, 40 miles NE. of Cahors. It is situated in a deep valley surrounded by rocky vine-clad heights. It has numerous antique dwellings and an obelisk erected to the memory of the Egyptologist Champollion, who was born here. Figeac was a Huguenot stronghold. Pop. in 1901, 4480.

Figlig, Figig, or **Figuig,** fee'gheeg', a walled oasis of southeastern Morocco, near the Algerian frontier and S. of the Atlas Mountains. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants and 200,000 date-palms. It is 165 miles ESE. of Fez. A considerable trade is done with Fez, Tafilelt, and Tuat, and it is a rendezvous for the Mecca and Timbuktu caravans. The people manufacture cloths, weapons, etc.

Fighting Island, an island of Ontario, in the Detroit River, 3 miles below Sandwich.

Figline, fe-glee'nâ, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 25 miles SE. of Florence, near the Arno. It has manufactures of silk. Pop. about 5000; of the commune, in 1901, 11,376.

Figueira, also called **Figueira da Fos do Mondego,** fe-gâ'e-râ dâ fos do mon-dâ'go, a town of Portugal, in Beira, at the mouth of the Mondego, which forms its port, 24 miles SW. of Coimbra. It has an active export trade in salt, oil, wine, and fruits, and is a favorite bathing-place. Pop. in 1900, 5033.

Figueiro dos Vinhos, fe-gâ'e-ro doce veen'yoce, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 97 miles NE. of Lisbon.

Figueras, fe-gâ'râs, a town and fortress of Spain, in Catalonia, 21 miles NNE. of Gerona, near the French frontier. It is situated in a fertile plain called the Ampurdán. It has a large citadel, built by Ferdinand VI. Pop. in 1900, 10,714.

Figurina, fe-goo-ree'nâ, or **Figurin,** an island in the Arctic Ocean, being one of the most northerly in the New Siberian Archipelago. Lat. 76° 15′ N.; lon. 140° 40′ E.

Fiji (fee'jee) or **Viti** (vee'tee) **Islands,** a group in the South Pacific Ocean, forming a British colony, E. of the New Hebrides, lying in greater part between lat. 15° 30′ and 19° 30′ S. and lon. 177° E. and 178° W. The entire group comprises altogether 225 reef-bound islands, islets, and rocks, 80 of which are inhabited. Land area (including Rotumah), 8045 sq. m. There are numerous spacious outlets or passages to and from the central space enclosed by the group and known as the Koro Sea. Only two of the islands are of large size, namely, Viti-Levu or Naviti-Levu, the largest, whose area is more than half of that of the entire group, and Vanua-Levu or Vuya. Among the others may be mentioned Kandavu, Ovolau, Angau, Taviuni, and Karo. Most of the remainder are mere islets. The Fijis are of volcanic origin, but there are no signs of recent volcanic activity, except possibly in the presence of hot springs. The peaks are usually basaltic cones or needles, some of which rise to the height of several thousand feet, and are covered with a luxuriant foliage. The soil is extremely productive. Fruits of various kinds abound, including the bread-fruit, banana, cocoanut, shaddock, papaw-apple, Tahiti chestnut, and a number of other types peculiar to the islands. The chief food of the inhabitants is the yam. Sugar-cane, cotton, turmeric, and tobacco are also cultivated. Sandalwood, for which these islands were formerly noted, has now wholly disappeared. Bêche-de-mer (holothurian), cotton, mother-of-pearl, and cocoanut oil are leading exports. The climate is agreeable and healthful, the extremes of temperature being about 90° and 62°. The annual rainfall is about 110 inches. Malarial fevers are uncommon. The natives are of a Malayan-Polynesian stock. Prior to the introduction of Christianity they were a barbarous and savage race, remarkable for cruelty, deceit, and cowardice, and addicted to human sacrifices and cannibalism; but nearly all have been Christianized by the labors of Wesleyan missionaries. The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643; in 1874 they passed under the sway of Great Britain. Capital, Suva. Pop. in 1901, 117,870, of whom 2447 were Europeans. The islands are administered by a governor.

Filadelfia, fe-lâ-dêl'fe-â, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 13 miles S. of Nicastro. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 6500).

Filehne, fe-lâ'neh (Pol. *Wielen*), a town of Prussia, on an island in the Netze, province and 45 miles NW. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 4307.

Filer City, a post-hamlet of Manistee co., Mich., at the mouth of the Manistee River, 25 miles NNE. of Ludington.

Files, a post-village of Hill co., Tex. Pop. 65.

Filey, a town and watering-place of England, co. of York, East Riding, on a tongue of land projecting into the North Sea, 8 miles SE. of Scarborough. Pop. in 1901, 3003.

Filibeh, the Turkish name for PHILIPPOPOLIS.

Filion, a post-village of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Filipstad, fee'lip-stâd, a town of Sweden, 35 miles NE. of Karlstad. Pop. about 3500.

Fille-Fjeld, fil'leh fe-ĕld', a mountain-plateau of Norway, connected with the Sogne-Fjeld on the N. and the Hardanger-Fjeld on the S. The summits vary in height from 4500 feet to 6300 feet.

Filley, a post-village of Cedar co., Mo. The banking point is Eldorado Springs. Pop. 150.

Filley, a banking post-village of Gage co., Neb., 14 miles by rail E. of Beatrice. Pop. in 1900, 248.

Fillmore, a county in the SE. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 825 sq. m. It is intersected by the Root (or Hokah) River and is partly drained by the upper Iowa River, which touches its southern border. Capital, Preston. Pop. in 1890, 25,966; in 1900, 28,238.

Fillmore, a county in the SE. part of Nebraska. Area, 568 sq. m. It is drained by the West Fork of the Big Blue River and by Turkey Creek. Capital, Geneva. Pop. in 1890, 16,022; in 1900, 15,087.

Fillmore, a post-village of Ventura co., Cal., 28 miles by rail ENE. of Ventura. Pop. about 150. The banking point is Santa Paula.

Fillmore, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., 10 miles E. of Ramsey. It is on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Fillmore, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 32 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

Fillmore, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, about 17 miles SW. of Dubuque.

Fillmore, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Root River, about 24 miles SSE. of Rochester.

Fillmore, a banking post-village of Andrew co., Mo., about 22 miles N. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Fillmore, a banking post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., on the Pennsylvania R., 50 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 500.

Fillmore, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, 16 miles SW. of Marietta.

Fillmore, a post-village of Center co., Pa., 6 miles SW. of Bellefonte, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Fillmore, a city, capital of Millard co., Utah, about 120 miles S. by W. of Salt Lake City. The banking point is Nephi. Pop. in 1900, 1037.

Fillmore, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River, about 34 miles NNW. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 250.

Fillmore Center, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich., 17 miles by rail NNW. of Allegan.

Fils, fils, a river of Württemberg, flows W. and joins the Neckar 6 miles E. of Esslingen.

Finale, fe-nâ'lâ, a town of northern Italy, 11 miles NNE. of Albenga, on the Gulf of Genoa. It consists of the town of Finalmarina (pop. about 3000) and of two adjacent villages, Finalborgo and Finale Pia.

Finale, a town of northern Italy, near the Po, 22 miles NE. of Modena. It has manufactures of silk and an active trade. Pop. about 4000.

Fiñana, feen-yâ'nâ, a town of Spain, 28 miles NW. of Almería, at the foot of Monte Almirez. Pop. about 4700.

Fincastle, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., about 12 miles N. of Greencastle. Pop. about 150.

Fincastle, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, 46 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 125.

Fincastle, a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn., about 36 miles N. of Knoxville. Pop. about 250.

Fincastle, a post-village of Henderson co., Tex., about 22 miles N. of Palestine. Pop. about 350. The banking point is Athens.

Fincastle, a banking town, capital of Botetourt co., Va., is situated in a fertile valley, which is bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge, about 48 miles W. by N. of Lynchburg. Pop. in 1900, 622.

Finch, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ark., 20 miles SE. of Delaplaine station.

Finch, a post-hamlet of Ritchie co., W.Va.

Finch, a banking post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific and the Ottawa and New York Rs., 37 miles SE. of Ottawa. Pop. about 800.

Finchford, a post-village of Blackhawk co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River, 9 miles by rail NW. of Cedar Falls.

Finchley, a town of Middlesex, England, 4 miles S. of Barnet and about the same distance NW. of Highgate, London. Pop. in 1901, 22,126.

Finchville, a post-village of Shelby co., Ky., 6 miles SW. of Shelbyville.

Finderne, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the Raritan River and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 2 miles E. of Somerville.

Findhorn, find-horn', a river of Scotland, after a NE. course of 45 miles, enters Moray Firth.

Findhorn, a small seaport of Scotland, in Elginshire, on the Findhorn, at its mouth, 4 miles N. of Forres.

Findlay, a post-hamlet of Dooly co., Ga.

Findlay, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 10 miles N. of Shelbyville. Pop. in 1900, 479.

Findlay, a city and railroad centre, capital of Hancock co., Ohio, is on Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize River, 43 miles S. of Toledo, on the Lake Erie and Western and other railroads. Findlay is in the great oil- and natural-gas fields of Ohio and has extensive glass-factories, machine-, boiler-, engine- and bridge-works, and manufactures of bricks, caskets, wagons, cartridges, pottery, furniture, steel, and brass. It is the seat of Findlay College. Pop. in 1880, 4633; in 1890, 18,553; in 1900, 17,613.

Findley, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1598.

Findley, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1123.

Findley Lake, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 26 miles W. of Jamestown. Here is a lake of the same name. Pop. about 450.

Findö, fin'dö, an island off the SW. coast of Norway, 15 miles NE. of Stavanger, in the Bukke-Fjord.

Findon, or **Finnan,** a village of Scotland, on the coast of Kincardineshire, 6 miles S. of Aberdeen. It is famous for its smoked haddocks.

Fine, a post-township (town) and village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 28 miles S. of Canton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1694; of the village, about 450.

Finecreek Mills, a post-hamlet of Powhatan co., Va.

Finedon, a town of England, in Northamptonshire, 3 miles from Wellingborough. Pop. in 1901, 4129.

Finescreek, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., N.C.

Finesville, finz'vĭl, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., 1 mile from Riegelsville station. Pop. about 300.

Fingal, a banking post-village of Barnes co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 12 miles SE. of Valley City. Pop. 150.

Fingal, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, 7 miles SW. of St. Thomas, its banking point. It has various mills, etc. Pop. about 600.

Fingal's Cave, a remarkable cavern in the basaltic rock of the island of Staffa, W. coast of Scotland. It penetrates the island to a depth of about 200 feet and is flanked by columns 20–40 feet in height.

Finger, a post-village of McNairy co., Tenn., on the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Selmer or Henderson. Pop. about 250.

Fingerville, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the North Pacolet River, 14 miles N. of Spartanburg. It has a yarn-mill. Pop. 150.

Fin'goland, a region or district in the NE. part of Cape Colony, between the rivers Key and Bashi. It was formerly mainly inhabited by Fingoes, or Amafingu.

Finis, a post-village of Jack co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Finistère, fin'is-tair', originally **Finisterre** (L. *Fi'nis Ter'ræ,—i.e.,* "land's end"), a department of France, forming its NW. angle, and included in the old province of Brittany, bounded N. by the English Channel and S. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, in which it comprises numerous small islands. Area, about 2600 sq. m. Coasts steep, much indented on the W., presenting numerous promontories and excellent harbors. The district is traversed by low granitic mountains, the Montagnes d'Arrée and the Montagnes Noires. Among the rivers are the Aulne and Odet. Horses and cattle are extensively reared. The minerals comprise coal, a fine grade of granite, and slate. Capital, Quimper; largest town, Brest. Pop. in 1901, 773,014.

Finistère, Cape, the westernmost headland of France. Lat. 48° 20′ N.; lon. 4° 50′ W.

Finisterre (fin-is-tair'), **Cape** (Sp. *Finistierra,* fe-nis-te-ĕr'râ; anc. *Promonto'rium Ne'rium, Ar'tabrum,* or *Cel'ticum*), the most W. headland of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lat. 42° 54′ N.; lon. 9° 16′ W.

Finkenwärder, fink'en-wĕr'der, an island in the Elbe, belonging partly to Hamburg and partly to Prussia (province of Hanover).

Finksburg, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 22 miles NNW. of Baltimore. Pop. 125.

Finland (Finnish, *Suomi* or *Suomenmaa,—i.e.,* "land of lakes;" L. *Finlan'dia, Fino'nia, Finlan'dia*), a country of

Europe, forming the northwestern corner of the empire of Russia, whose sovereign is grand-duke of Finland. It extends from lat. 59° 48′ to 70° 6′ N. and from lon. 20° 29′ to 32° 47′ E. It is bounded N. by Norway, W. by Sweden and the Gulf of Bothnia, and S. by the Gulf of Finland. Length, from N. to S., 700 miles; breadth, near the centre, only 112 miles, but towards the S., where it is greatest, 370 miles. Area, about 144,000 sq. m. It includes a large part of Russian Lapland. The coast generally presents a face of bold and precipitous granite cliffs and is lined by numberless small islands and rocks, which make the navigation extremely dangerous. At the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia are the Åland Islands. The interior is a vast table-land, with an average height of from 400 to 600 feet above the sea. It is not, however, by any means a monotonous flat. The surface is much broken by hills and valleys and in the N. rises into mountains, which attain an elevation of somewhat more than 4000 ft. Many of the heights are bare, but the greater part of those of moderate elevation are covered with forests, chiefly of pine and fir, and, in combination with the vast number of lakes enclosed by their bases, often form very romantic scenery. These sheets of water, both by their number and individual extent, constitute one of the most characteristic features of the country, of whose surface they comprise about one-tenth. Among the most important are the Saima, Päijänne, and Kalla, in the S., where a great part of the surface is occupied by water; the Uleå, near the centre; and the Enare, in the extreme N., discharging into the Arctic Ocean. Lake Ladoga indents the SE. corner of Finland. The lakes of Finland form the basins that receive the greater part of the streams. Their waters are afterwards discharged into the sea by rivers generally of no great length, but very wide and deep. There are vast areas of swamp. The climate varies much according to locality. In Lapland, in the N., it is polar, but somewhat tempered. Farther S. the winter begins in the middle of October and continues to the middle of May; but even during the coldest season thaws of several days' duration are not infrequent. Spring appears suddenly and continues for about a month. The summer months are hot and dry. The soil is fertile. The principal crops are rye, oats, and potatoes. A great part of the land, owing to the nature of the surface and climate, is fit only for pasture. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are reared and much butter is exported. In the N., where vegetation is almost confined to the growth of moss and lichen, other domestic animals are superseded by the reindeer, of which great herds are kept. The forests, which cover half the country, are exploited on a large scale and, in addition to timber, pitch, and resin, yield great quantities of wood-pulp for the Finnish paper-mills. Hunting is an important industry. Iron, copper, and tin are mined and some gold is obtained by washing in the extreme N. A great number of quarries of excellent granite have been opened, chiefly on the borders of the lakes or sea-coasts, and from them blocks of extraordinary magnitude and beauty are obtained. There are about 1700 miles of railway. The merchant marine numbers over 2000 vessels. The population of Finland in 1891 was 2,380,140; in 1901, 2,744,952. The bulk of the inhabitants consist of Finns, a people of Ugrian (Uralo-Altaic) stock. One-seventh of the people speak Swedish. The Russians still number but a few thousand. All but 2 per cent. of the inhabitants are Protestants. Illiteracy is almost unknown in Finland. At the head of the educational institutions is the University of Helsingfors. Female education receives great attention. Up to the twelfth century the Finns were pagans. In the course of that century and the next the country was conquered by the Swedes. In 1721 the part of Finland which forms the province of Viborg was secured to Peter the Great by the treaty of Nystad. The bulk of the country was conquered from the Swedes by Alexander I. in 1808–9. The grand-duchy of Finland forms a separate division of the Russian empire, and until the last few years preserved its old constitution. Its autonomy has been in a great measure abolished by the recent acts of the Russian government. A governor-general, representing the emperor, resides in Helsingfors, the capital. He is at the head of an imperial senate, which is the executive body in the government. Four estates have been represented in the national legislature,—nobles, clergy, burghers, and peasants. Administratively, Finland is subdivided into 8 läns or provinces. The largest town after Helsingfors is Åbo.

Finland, Gulf of, an arm of the Baltic Sea, on its E. side, and intersected by lat. 60° N. Length, about 260 miles; width, 25–80 miles. It lies between Finland on the N. and the governments of St. Petersburg and Esthonia on the S. It receives many minor waters from the N. and the Narova, as the principal stream, on the S. The Saima Canal connects it with a chain of lakes in Finland. The chief towns situated on its shores are Helsingfors and Viborg, in Finland, and St. Petersburg (at its E. extremity) and Reval, in Russia proper. The fortress of Kronstadt is situated near the E. end. Greatest depth is about 550 feet. At Baltic Port, near the SW. entrance, the gulf is open for navigation for about 320 days in the year; at Helsingfors, for about 220 days.

Finlayson, a post-hamlet of Pine co., Minn., 26 miles by rail N. of Pine City.

Finley, a banking post-village of Steele co., N. Dak., in a grain and stock region, 39 miles NW. by N. of Ripon, on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 200.

Finley Creek, Mo., rises in Webster co. and enters the James Fork of the White River about 16 miles SSW. of Springfield.

Finley Station, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 4 miles N. of Bridgeton. Pop. 175.

Finleyville, a post-borough of Washington co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 17 miles S. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Finlow, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va. The banking point is Charleston. It has coal-mines.

Finmark (Dan. and Sw. *Finmarken*, fin'mar'kęn; Norw. *Finmarkens*, fin'mark'ęns), an extensive province or amt of Norway, forming the northernmost portion of continental Europe, and bounded SW. by the province of Nordland. Area, 18,250 sq. m. It includes Norwegian Lapland and comprises numerous islands, on the northernmost of which is North Cape. Important fisheries are established here and give employment to the greater part of the population. A luxuriant growth of grass in the short summer permits of the rearing of cattle. Reindeer are also bred here. Chief town, Hammerfest. Pop. in 1900, 32,735.

Finn, a lake and river of Ireland, co. of Donegal. The lake is 2 miles in length. The river proceeds from it and, after an E. course of 24 miles, joins the Foyle near Lifford.

Finnan, a river of Scotland, flows through the valley of Glenfinnan into the E. extremity of Loch Shiel.

Finnan, a village of Scotland. See Fisher.

Finney, a county in the SW. part of Kansas. Area 1280 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas and Pawnee rivers. Capital, Garden City. Pop. in 1890, 3350; in 1900, 3469.

Finneys Siding, a post-village of Russell co., Va. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. about 100.

Finns Point, of Salem co., N.J., is on the Delaware River, 4 miles above the mouth of Salem Creek.

Fino, a village of northern Italy, 6 miles S. of Como.

Finow, fee'no, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 31 miles NE. of Berlin, on the Finow Canal, which connects the rivers Havel and Oder.

Finsbury, a part of London, immediately N. of the City. Pop. in 1901, 9972.

Finschhafen, finsh'hå'fęn, a station and port of Kaiser Wilhelms-Land, German New Guinea, N. of Huon Gulf.

Finsteraarhorn, fin'stęr-år'horn, a mountain of Switzerland (14,026 feet), between the cantons of Bern and Valais, is the highest point of the Bernese Alps. It was ascended for the first time in 1812.

Finsteraar-Joch, a saddle or pass of the Bernese Alps, between the Strahlegghörner and the Agassizhorn. Elevation, 11,025 feet.

Finstermünz, fin'stęr-münts', a narrow pass in the Tyrolese Alps, on the Inn, 18 miles N. of Glurns. Altitude, 3730 feet.

Finsterwalde, fin'stęr-wål'dęh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 40 miles N. of Dresden. Pop. in 1900, 10,726.

Finsterwolde, fin'stęr-wol'dęh, a village of the Netherlands, 23 miles E. by S. of Groningen.

Finstingen, fin'sting-ęn (Fr. *Fénétrange*, fęh'nå'trôszh'), a town of German Lorraine, 8 miles N. of Saarburg. Pop. about 1000.

Fintona, a small town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 6 miles S. of Omagh.

Fintry, a village of Scotland, co. and 15 miles SW. of Stirling. Near here is the beautiful cascade called the "Loup of Fintry."

Fiogo, a town of Japan. See Hiogo.

Fiora, fe-o'rå, a river of Italy, rises near Monte Amiata and enters the Mediterranean Sea, 20 miles NW. of Civitavecchia. Length, 40 miles.

Fiorenzuola, fe'o-rên-tzoo-o'lå (anc. *Floren'tia*), a town of northern Italy, province of Piacenza, on the Æmilian Way, 18 miles WNW. of Parma. Eight miles S. are the ruins of the ancient Velleia, buried by a fall of sand in the fourth century and rediscovered in 1761. Pop. about 3700 (commune, in 1901, 7700).

Fiorenzuola, a village of central Italy, 5½ miles NW. of Pesaro.

Fir, a post-village of Skagit co., Wash., 7 miles by rail S. of Mount Vernon. Pop. about 100.

Firando, fe-rän'do, or **Firato,** fe-rä'to, called also **Hirado,** an island of Japan, off the NW. coast of Kiushiu, 55 miles NNW. of Nagasaki. On its E. side is the town of Firando.

Firao, fe-rä'o, a town of Japan, on the main island, 45 miles SSE. of Kioto.

Firato, an island of Japan. See FIRANDO.

Firebaugh, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River. Pop. 150.

Firecreek, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the New River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 60 miles SE. of Charleston. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 400.

Firehole River, in the Yellowstone National Park, connecting the Upper and Lower Geyser Basins.

Fire Island, a post-hamlet, signal-station, and watering-place of Suffolk co., N.Y., on a small island of the same name, in Great South Bay, on the S. shore of Long Island, about 5 miles SE. of Bay Shore station. Near it, on Fire Island Beach, is a light-house, in lat. 40° 37′ 54″ N., lon. 73° 12′ 48″ W. Fire Island is reached by steam-ferry from Bay Shore.

Firenze. See FLORENCE.

Firenzuola, fe-rĕn-zoo-o'lä, a small town of Italy, in the province of Florence, on the N. slope of the Apennines.

Fireside, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, 14 miles ENE. of Tiffin.

Firestone, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala., 6 miles N. of Round Mountain.

Firminy, feen'mee'nee', a town of France, department of Loire, 6 miles SW. of Saint-Étienne. It shares with that town in manufactures of silks, glass, and hardware, and has steel-works, coal-mines, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 16,903.

Firmum, the ancient name of FERMO.

Firozabad. See FEROZABAD.

Firozpur, a town of the Punjab, British India, capital of the district of Firozpur, near the Sutlej, 50 miles S. by E. of Lahore. Since the British occupation it has been changed from a wretched and filthy town to one of the finest and healthiest places in this part of India. Pop. in 1901, 50,437.

Firozpur, a town of the Punjab, British India, district of Gurgaon, 74 miles S. of Delhi. Pop. about 7000.

Firstbroad, a post-station of Rutherford co., N.C.

Firstfork, a post-village of Cameron co., Pa.

First (or Murder) Island, a small island in the Mozambique Channel, off the SW. coast of Madagascar, about 3 miles distant.

Firth, a banking post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Great Nemaha River, 22 miles by rail S. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 307.

Firth of Forth, etc. See FORTH, FIRTH OF, ETC.

Fischa, fish'ä, a river of Lower Austria, rises in the Schneeberg, flows NE., receiving the Piesting and the Riesenbach, and joins the Danube at Fischamend.

Fischamend, fish'ä-mĕnt', a small town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, at the influx of the Fischa, 12 miles ESE. of Vienna. Pop. about 3000.

Fischbach, fish'bäĸ, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 27 miles SSW. of Liegnitz. Pop. about 1000.

Fischenthal, fish'ĕn-täl', a village of Switzerland, canton and 18 miles ESE. of Zürich.

Fischer Store, a post-hamlet of Comal co., Tex.

Fischhausen, fish'hŏw'zĕn, a seaport of Prussia, at the N. extremity of the Frische-Haff, 20 miles W. of Königsberg. Pop. about 3000.

Fisciano, fee-shä'no, a village of Italy, 7 miles NNE. of Salerno.

Fish, a post-village of Polk co., Ga. The banking point is Rockmart. Pop. about 100.

Fish Creek drains part of Steuben co., Ind., and enters the St. Joseph River in Williams co., Ohio.

Fish Creek, Mich., rises in Montcalm co. and enters the Maple River on the boundary between Clinton and Ionia cos.

Fish Creek, N.Y., rises in Lewis co. and enters Oneida Lake about 14 miles W. of Rome.

Fish Creek, Saratoga co., N.Y., is the outlet of Saratoga Lake. It enters the Hudson River at Schuylerville.

Fishcreek, a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., on Fish Creek, 50 miles by rail ESE. of Oswego.

Fishcreek, a post-village of Door co., Wis., on Green Bay, 20 miles E. of Menominee, Mich.

Fishdam, a post-hamlet of Durham co., N.C.

Fishdam, Union co., S.C. See CARLISLE.

Fisher, a county in the NW. of Texas, traversed by the Brazos River and Elm and Sweetwater creeks, its confluents. Area, 836 sq. m. Capital, Roby. Pop. in 1890, 2996; in 1900, 3708.

Fisher, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., 10 miles W. of Rantoul, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 614.

Fisher, a banking post-village of Polk co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 11 miles W. of Crookston. Pop. in 1900, 410.

Fisher, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. The banking point is Clarion. Pop. about 200.

Fishers, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 15 miles SE. of Rochester. Pop. about 200.

Fishersburg, a post-village of Madison co., Ind., 10 miles WSW. of Anderson. Pop. about 200.

Fishers Ferry, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Northern Central R., 46 miles N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 200.

Fishers Hill, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 8 miles by rail NNE. of Woodstock. Here on Sept. 22, 1864, Sheridan defeated the Confederates under Early.

Fishers Island, in Long Island Sound, Suffolk co., N.Y. It is nearly 8 miles long and averages 1 mile in breadth. It is separated from the shore of Connecticut by a narrow strait called Fishers Island Sound. The name of its post-office is Fishers Island. The island is in part a military reservation, and on it is Fort Wright. Pop. about 300.

Fishers Landing, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Thousand Island Park. Pop. 100.

Fishers Lane, a station of Germantown (Philadelphia), on the Philadelphia and Reading R.

Fisher Sound, a channel of British Columbia, separates Denny and King islands and forms the N. continuation of Fitzhugh Sound. It was discovered by Vancouver in 1793.

Fisher's Peak, in Las Animas co., Colo., about 10 miles S. of Trinidad, is a lofty summit of the Raton Mountains. Height, 9586 feet.

Fisher's River, of North Carolina, a small stream which flows through Surry co. into the Yadkin.

Fishers Switch, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 15 miles N. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 200.

Fisher Station, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., 7 miles by rail S. of Grand Rapids.

Fishersville, a former post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., now part of the city of Concord.

Fishersville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 7 miles ESE. of Staunton, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Fishertown, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. about 200.

Fisherville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., 16 miles ESE. of Louisville. Pop. about 100.

Fisherville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. The banking point is Grafton. Pop. about 750. It has manufactures of draperies.

Fisherville, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 20 miles N. of Harrisburg. It has a coach-factory, etc. Pop. 750.

Fishguard, or **Ab'ergwain',** a seaport of Wales, co. of Pembroke, 14 miles N. of Haverfordwest. The town, on a cliff at the mouth of the Gwain, has a good harbor. Pop. about 1500.

Fishhaven, a post-hamlet of Bear Lake co., Idaho, on a lake, 70 miles N. of Evanston, Wyo.

Fishhook, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., about 32 miles ESE. of Quincy.

Fish House, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R. and on the Delaware River, 4 miles NE. of Camden, N.J. Pop. 100.

Fishing Creek, of Georgia, enters the Savannah in Lincoln co.

Fishing Creek, Ind., flows into the East Fork of the White River at Lawrenceport.

Fishing Creek, Pa., drains the north part of Columbia co. and enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 1 mile below Bloomsburg.

Fishing Creek, S.C., rises in York co. and flows into the Catawba River.

Fishing Creek, W.Va., runs NW. through Wetzel co. and enters the Ohio River at New Martinsville.

Fishing Creek, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md. The banking point is Cambridge.

Fishing Creek, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on Delaware Bay, about 30 miles S. of Millville.

Fishing Creek, a post-township of Columbia co., Pa., about 20 miles NE. of Danville, is drained by a creek of

the same name. Pop. in 1900, 1181; of the village of the same name, about 125.

Fishing Point, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md.

Fishing River, Mo., drains parts of Clay co. and enters the Missouri River in Ray co.

Fishing River, N.C., rises in Warren co. and enters the Tar River in Edgecombe co. It is about 100 miles long.

Fishkill, a banking post-village in Fishkill township (town), Dutchess co., N.Y., on a creek of the same name, 5 miles E. of the Hudson River and 62 miles N. of New York, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Rs. Pop. in 1900, 589. The town contains larger villages, named Fishkill on the Hudson (or Fishkill Landing) and Matteawan. Pop. of the town in 1900, 13,016.

Fishkill Creek, N.Y., enters the Hudson River below Newburg.

Fishkill Landing. See FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON.

Fishkill Mountains. This term is sometimes applied to the Highlands of the Hudson River, and particularly to the section on the E. side of the river.

Fishkill on the Hudson, or **Fishkill Landing,** a banking post-village of Dutchess co., in Fishkill township (town), N.Y., on the Hudson River, opposite Newburg, about 1 mile W. of Matteawan and 58 miles above New York, on the New York Central and Hudson River and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs. It has manufactories of engines and boilers, rubber-goods, hats, tools, and bricks, and is the seat of the De Garmo Institute. A steam-ferry plies between this place and Newburg. Pop. in 1900, 3673.

Fishkill Plains, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 10 miles SE. of Poughkeepsie.

Fish Lake, of New York, in the N. part of Fulton co., is 3 or 4 miles long.

Fishlake, a post-hamlet of Elkhart co., Ind.

Fish River, Great. See GREAT FISH RIVER.

Fishrock, a post-village and shipping-port of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 35 miles SW. of Ukiah.

Fishs Eddy, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, about 25 miles by rail S. by W. of Walton. It has chemical-works, etc. Pop. about 400.

Fishtown, a trading-town of British Nigeria, west Africa, on the Bight of Benin, and near the mouth of the river Benin, 60 miles SW. of Benin.

Fishtrap, a post-station of Pike co., Ky.

Fishville, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Fisk, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Iowa, 4 miles S. of Fontanelle.

Fisk, a post-village of Butler co., Mo., on the St. Francis River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. about 500.

Fisk, a post-village of Winnebago co., Wis.

Fiskburg, a post-hamlet of Kenton co., Ky., 25 miles S. of Covington.

Fiskdale, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Quinebaug River, about 20 miles SW. of Worcester. It has manufactures of cotton and tools. Pop. about 1000.

Fiskenäs, fees'kĕh-näs, a settlement in the S. part of Greenland, on the coast, and the residence of a Danish inspector.

Fiskeville, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the Pawtuxet River, 12 miles SW. of Providence. Pop. about 150.

Fiskeville, a post-village of Travis co., Tex., 6 miles NE. of Austin.

Fismes, feem, a town of France, in Marne, at the confluence of the Ardre and the Vesle, 17 miles WNW. of Rheims. Pop. about 3000.

Fitch Bay, a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec, on a long arm or bay of Lake Memphremagog, 7 miles NNW. of Stanstead. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Rock Island.

Fitchburg, a city and one of the capitals of Worcester co., Mass., on the Nashua River, 50 miles WNW. of Boston, and on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs. It contains numerous paper-mills and has important manufactures of edge-tools, chairs, ginghams, worsteds, cotton and cotton warps, steam-engines, bicycles, and machinery. A state normal school, the Burbank Hospital, and old ladies' and children's homes are located here. Quarries of granite are extensively worked. Pop. in 1890, 22,037; in 1900, 31,531.

Fitchburg, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., about 17 miles NE. of Jackson. Pop. about 75.

Fitchburg, a post-township (town) of Dane co., Wis., about 5 miles S. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 1004.

Fitchville, a post-village of New London co., Conn., 2 miles W. of Yantic station.

Fitchville, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, on the Vermilion River, 25 miles N. of Mansfield. Pop. about 175.

Fitero, fe-tā'ro, a town of Spain, with frequented baths, 53 miles SSW. of Pamplona, on the Alhama. Pop. in 1900, 3469.

Fitful Head, a headland on the S. coast of Shetland, Scotland, W. of Quendal Bay. Elevation, 928 feet.

Fithian, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 14 miles W. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 309.

Fitler, a post-village of Issaquena co., Miss. The banking point is Vicksburg. Pop. about 150.

Fitré, fit'trā', **Fitri,** or **Fiddri,** fid'dree', a lake of Africa, near the borders of Baghirmi, 150 miles E. by S. of Lake Chad. It is in a region of its own name, containing about 100,000 inhabitants.

Fitzgerald, a post-village of Hernando co., Fla. The banking point is Ocala.

Fitzgerald, a banking city of Irwin co., Ga., 25 miles NE. by N. of Tifton, on the Seaboard Air Line and other railroads. It has iron-works, cotton-oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1817.

Fitzgerell, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ill., 12 miles E. of Tamaroa. Pop. about 75.

Fitz Henry, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River, 36 miles SSE. of Pittsburg. The banking point is West Newton. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 700.

Fitzhugh, a post-hamlet of Sunflower co., Miss.

Fitzhugh Sound, a strait of British Columbia, between Calvert Island and the main-land, is 18 miles long and 3 miles broad.

Fitzpatrick, a post-town of Bullock co., Ala., 28 miles ESE. of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Fitzroy, an island near the NE. coast of Australia, 5 miles NE. of Cape Grafton.

Fitzroy, a town of Victoria, Australia, a northeastern suburb of Melbourne, with active manufacturing industries. Pop. about 30,000.

Fitzroy Downs, the name of a range of heights in southeastern Queensland, Australia, W. of Brisbane.

Fitzroy Harbor, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 12 miles E. of Arnprior. Pop. about 150.

Fitzroy River, in Queensland, Australia, is formed by the junction of the Mackenzie and Dawson rivers, and empties into the Pacific Ocean, in Keppel Bay, under the Antarctic Circle. It is navigable for about 35 miles. Another stream of the same name belongs to the N. part of Western Australia, and discharges into King Sound of the Indian Ocean. It is navigable for about 100 miles.

Fitzwatertown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 1 mile from Edgehill station. Pop. 150.

Fitzwilliam, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., about 44 miles SW. of Concord. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 459.

Fitzwilliam Depot, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., 15 miles SSE. of Keene. It has granite-quarries and manufactures of wooden-ware. Pop. about 260.

Fiume, fe-oo'mā (formerly Ger. *Sankt Veit am Flaum,* sănkt vīte ăm flŏwm; Slavic, *Rieka*), a town of Austria-Hungary, the chief seaport and a free city of the Hungarian kingdom, situated on the river Fiumara, where it falls into the Gulf of Quarnero, at the NE. extremity of the Adriatic Sea. Lat. 45° 19′ N.; lon. 14° 27′ E. The buildings most worthy of notice are the old capitular church of the Ascension, with a fine front, in the style of the Roman Pantheon, the church of Sankt Veit, an imitation of the church of Santa Maria della Salute in Venice, the two market-halls, the Gorup palace, and the Roman triumphal arch said to have been erected in honor of Emperor Claudius II. Fiume has several harbors,—the Porto Grande, protected by the Maria Therese mole, the Porto Baross for the timber-trade, the Porto Canale for coasting-vessels, Petroleum Harbor, etc. It is the seat of practically the entire shipping-trade of Hungary. The town has petroleum-refineries, distilleries, mills, and manufactures of tobacco, paper, torpedoes, staves, barrels, furniture, chemicals, soap, and fertilizers. The fisheries in the Bay of Quarnero are important. Pop. in 1890, 29,494; in 1900, 38,139. Fiume, with its little territory of 8 sq. m., constitutes a crown-land of the Hungarian kingdom.

Fiume, fe-oo'mā, a village of northern Italy, 26 miles WSW. of Udine. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Fiumedinisi, fe-oo'mā-dee-nee'zee, a seaport of Sicily, on the Strait of Messina, at the mouth of the ancient Chrysothoas, 17 miles SSW. of Messina. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Fiumefreddo, fe-oo'mā-frĕd'do (*i.e.,* "cold stream"), a town of Italy, near the Mediterranean Sea, 11 miles

WSW. of Cosenza. Pop. about 1200; of the commune in 1901, 4196.

Fiumefreddo, a village of Sicily, on a little river called Fiume Freddo (*i.e.*, "cold river"), which flows from Mount Etna and enters the Mediterranean Sea at Aci.

Fiumicello, fe-oo-me-chĕl'lo, a village of northern Italy, 1 mile W. of Brescia, with many country-houses of the inhabitants of that city.

Fiumicino, fe-oo-me-chee'no (anc. *Portus Augusti*), a village of Italy, 15 miles SW. of Rome, at the N. mouth of the Tiber. It is a place of holiday-resort for the Romans.

Five Corners, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., 22 miles S. of Auburn.

Five Finger Rapids are in the upper Yukon (or Lewes) River, in the Yukon district of Canada, in about lat. 62° N.

Five Fingers Point, a headland of New Zealand, South Island, on its SW. coast, in lat. 45° 33′ S. "THE FIVE FINGERS" is another point on the same island, in lat. 42° 2′ S., lon. 171° 25′ E.

Fiveforks, a post-town of Madison co., Ga. The banking point is Comer. Pop. in 1900, 141.

Fiveforks, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., 7½ miles ENE. of Greencastle. Pop. 100.

Five Forks, a locality in Dinwiddie co., Va., where, on March 31–April 1, 1865, an important battle was fought, in which Lee was defeated.

Five Hummocks Point, a headland of Lower California, on its W. coast. Lat. 30° 24′ N.

Five Islands, a group of small islands in the China Sea, on the S. coast of China, in lat. 21° 40′ N.

Five Islands, a group in the Mergui Archipelago, 5 miles SE. of Pine-tree Island.

Five Islands ("Cinque Islands"), in the Bay of Bengal, off the SE. end of Rutland Island, one of the Andamans.

Five Islands, of Japan. See GOTO ISLANDS.

Five Islands, a post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Bath.

Five Islands, a post-village and outport of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin, 18 miles E. of Parrsborough, its banking point. Various minerals and ores are exploited here and there is some ship-building. Pop. about 600. Off this place lies a group of islands of the same name.

Five Islands Harbor, a bay on the W. coast of the island of Antigua, British West Indies.

Five Lakes, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich. The banking point is North Branch. Pop. 75.

Five Men's Sound, in Frobisher's Strait, Arctic America.

Fivemile, a post-village of Hale co., Ala. The banking point is Greensboro. Pop. about 200.

Fivemile, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ohio, 7 miles N. of Mount Orab.

Fivemile, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W.Va.

Five Mile Creek, Steuben co., N.Y., enters the Conhocton River from the left.

Fivemiletown, or **Blessingbourn,** a town of Ireland, co. of Tyrone, 6½ miles W. by S. of Clogher. Pop. about 700.

Fivepoints, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Lafayette. Pop. about 300.

Fivepoints, a post-village of Pickaway co., Ohio, 22 miles S. by W. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 176.

Fivepoints, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 3 miles from West Middlesex.

Fivizzano, fe-vit-sä'no, a small town of Italy, in Massa E Carrara, 34 miles NW. of Lucca.

Flaach, flȧK, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles NNE. of Zürich, beautifully situated near the confluence of the Thur with the Rhine.

Flackville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ind.

Flackville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., about 9 miles E. of Ogdensburg.

Flagfork, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ky., 10 miles NW. of Frankfort.

Flagg, a post-hamlet of Ogle co., Ill., 21 miles by rail E. by N. of Dixon.

Flaggsprings, a post-village of Campbell co., Ky., 8 miles SE. of Alexandria.

Flagler, a post-hamlet of Kit Carson co., Colo., 33 miles by rail W. of Burlington.

Flagler, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, 5 miles by rail SE. of Knoxville. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Flagpond, a post-village of Unicoi co., Tenn. Pop. about 200.

Flagpond, a post-village of Scott co., Va., 20 miles W. or Estillville.

Flagsprings, a post-hamlet of Andrew co., Mo., 12 miles NE. of Savannah.

Flagstaff, a banking post-town, capital of Coconino co., Ariz., 84 miles NE. of Prescott, on the Santa Fé Pacific R. It is situated near the foot of the volcanic San Francisco Mountains (12,800 feet), and has live-stock, lumbering- and quarrying-industries. The Northern Arizona Normal School and the Lowell Observatory are located here. Elevation, 6935 feet. Pop. in 1900, 1271.

Flagstaff, a post-village of Somerset co., Me.

Flagstone, a post-village of Pike co., Pa., 8 miles by rail E. by S. of Lackawaxen. Pop. 125.

Flaherty, a post-village of Meade co., Ky. Pop. about 100. The banking point is Vinegrove.

Flambeau, flam'bō, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Flambeau River.

Flambeau River, Wis., rises in Lincoln co. and enters the Chippewa River about 28 miles N. by E. of Chippewa Falls. This river, or the lower part of it, is sometimes called the Manedowish River. Its length is estimated at 150 miles.

Flamborough, a village of England, co. of York, in the East Riding, on the North Sea, 4 miles ENE. of Bridlington. It occupies the centre of the promontory of Flamborough Head, which consists of a range of limestone rocks (elevation, 450 feet) extending along the shore for several miles, with a light-house 214 feet high, in lat. 54° 7′ N. The rock is the resort of numerous sea-fowl. Off Flamborough Head Paul Jones won a victory in 1779.

Flanagan, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Ill., in a grain and stock region, 13 miles W. of Pontiac, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 509.

Flanagans Mills, a post-village of Cumberland co., Va., on Wills River, about 50 miles W. of Richmond.

Flanders, flan'dẽrz (L. *Flan'dria;* Sp. *Flandes;* It. *Fiandra;* Fr. *Flandre;* Ger. *Flandern;* Flem. *Vlaenderen;* Dutch, *Vlaanderen*), a former country or district of Europe, now included in the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. It stretched along the North Sea from the Scheldt to the entrance of the Strait of Dover. The name occurs for the first time in the seventh century. The erection of the territory into a county, a fief of France, took place in the ninth century. Flanders was united with Burgundy in 1384 and with Spain (along with the rest of the Netherlands) in 1516. A portion was conquered by Louis XIV. of France, 1667–78. The Spanish Netherlands passed to Austria in 1713–14 and ultimately became the kingdom of Belgium. (See BELGIUM.) French Flanders is now included mainly in the department of Nord. The Dutch possess the most northerly portion of Flanders, which is included in the province of Zealand. The remainder, the great bulk of old Flanders, still retains its ancient name and forms the provinces of East and West Flanders, in Belgium, the capitals of which are respectively Ghent and Bruges. At the close of the Middle Ages and at the time of the Reformation Flanders was one of the chief seats of trade, manufacture, and art in Europe. In historical writing the name is often applied loosely in a broad sense to designate a more extensive portion of the Netherlands. The Flemish language is spoken by about half of the inhabitants of Belgium.——Adj. FLEM'ISH; inhab. FLEM'ING. (The French of both is FLAMAND, flȧ'môNⁿ'.) See EAST FLANDERS and WEST FLANDERS.

Flanders, or **French Flanders** (Fr. *Flandre,* flôNd'r), an old province of France, of which the capital was Lille. It is now included mainly in the department of Nord.

Flanders, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, in a beautiful valley, about 12 miles WNW. of Morristown. Pop. about 250.

Flanders, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Peconic Bay, 3 miles SE. of Riverhead. Pop. 60.

Flandreau, flan'drō, a banking post-village, capital of Moody co., S.Dak., on the Big Sioux River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 39 miles N. of Sioux Falls. It is an important trade- and supply-centre. Pop. in 1900, 1244.

Flandre Occidentale. See WEST FLANDERS.

Flandre Orientale. See EAST FLANDERS.

Flanigan's, Ontario. See MCGILLIVRAY.

Flannan Isles, or **Seven Hunters,** a group of islets of the Hebrides, Scotland, 20 miles W. of Lewis.

Flat, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. about 400.

Flat Bay, a hamlet on the French shore, Newfoundland, at the head of St. George's Bay, 8 miles from Sandy Point.

Flat Bow River. See KOOTENAY RIVER.

Flatbrook, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Boston and Albany R., about 14 miles SW. of Pittsfield, Mass.

Flatbrookville, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 13 miles above the Delaware Water Gap.

Flatbush, a former post-village of Kings co., N.Y., now forming part of Brooklyn (and New York). It is contiguous to Prospect Park.

Flat Creek, Monroe co., Ala., enters the Alabama River 4 miles above Claiborne.

Flat Creek, Twiggs co., Ga., flows into the Ocmulgee.

Flat Creek, in the SE. part of Virginia, flows through Amelia co. into the Appomattox River.

Flatcreek, a post-hamlet of Winn parish, La.

Flatcreek, a post-hamlet of Barry co., Mo., 16 miles E. of Cassville.

Flatcreek, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., 4 miles S. of Sprakers station.

Flatcreek, a post-township of Buncombe co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1619.

Flatcreek, a post-township of Lancaster co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 4153.

Flatcreek, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn., 7 miles SE. of Shelbyville. Pop. about 150.

Flatfork, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W.Va.

Flatgap, a post-village of Johnson co., Ky., 25 miles S. of Willard. Pop. in 1900, 106.

Flatgap, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn., 5 miles SE. of Newmarket.

Flathead, a county in the NW. part of Montana. Area, 8419 sq. m. It is drained by the Kootenai and Flathead rivers. The Kootenai River Mountains are found in the NW. Gold, silver, and other minerals are found. Flathead Lake is the principal body of water. Capital, Kalispell. Pop. in 1900, 9375.

Flathead, Sailish or **Selish** (sā'lish) **Indians,** a tribe formerly dwelling in Idaho, in the vicinity of Clark's River and the adjacent portion of the Columbia, and now located on the Jocko Reservation, in Montana.

Flathead (or **Selish**) **Lake,** is in Flathead co., Mont. It is about 30 miles long and 12 or 14 miles wide. The outlet of it is the Flathead River, which issues from the southern end, runs southwestward, and enters the Bitter Root or Clark's Fork.

Flathead Pass, Mont., is a depression in the Gallatin Range of mountains, formerly a great thoroughfare for the Flathead and Bannack Indians. The elevation of the pass above the level of the sea is 6769 feet.

Flat Island, a small island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Point Peter, district of Gaspé.

Flat Island, one of the group of the Seychelles.

Flat Islands, a group of islands on the W. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 7 miles from Barrow Harbor. Pop. about 200.

Flat Islands, a group on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 15 miles from Burin. Pop. 300.

Flatkill Creek, in the N. part of New Jersey, rises in Sussex co. and enters the Delaware River on the boundary between that county and Warren.

Flatlands, a former township of Kings co., N.Y., now forming part of New York city (Brooklyn).

Flat Lands, a post-village of Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Campbelltown. Pop. about 150.

Flatlick, a post-village of Knox co., Ky., about 7 miles by rail E. by S. of Barboursville. Pop. about 300. Coal is mined here.

Flat Mountain, Wyo., is in the S. part of the Yellowstone National Park, about a mile S. of Yellowstone Lake. It has an altitude of 9200 feet above sea-level.

Flatonia, a banking city of Fayette co., Tex., on the Southern Pacific and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Rs., 84 miles SE. of Austin. Pop. in 1900, 1210.

Flatow, flā'to (Pol. *Zlotowo*), a town of Germany, in West Prussia, 25 miles NE. of Schneidemühl. Pop. in 1900, 4018.

Flat Point is the name of the S. extremity of the island of Sumatra and of a headland on the S. coast of Borneo.

Flatridge, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., Ohio.

Flatridge, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va.

Flat River, Mich., enters the Grand River at Lowell, in Kent co.

Flat River, N.C., enters the Neuse River on the N. border of Wake co.

Flat River, a banking post-village of St. François co., Mo., on the Illinois Southern and the Mississippi River and Bonne Terre Rs., 38 miles S. by W. of Riverside. It has lead-mines, etc. Pop. about 3000.

Flat River, or **Gascoigne** (gās'koin') **Cove,** a post-village of Queen's co., Prince Edward Island, 30 miles SE. of Charlottetown.

Flatrock, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala., about 90 miles NNE. of Montgomery.

Flatrock, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., 22 miles by rail NNW. of Vincennes, Ind. Pop. in 1900, 315.

Flatrock, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., near Flat Rock Creek, 12 miles by rail S. of Shelbyville. Pop. about 200.

Flatrock, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky., about 23 miles by rail S. of Somerset. Coal is mined here.

Flatrock, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Huron River and on the Detroit Southern R., 24 miles SSW. of Detroit. It has flour-, saw- and bending-mills, etc. Pop. about 600.

Flatrock, a post-village and summer-resort of Henderson co., N.C., about 100 miles W. of Charlotte. Pop. about 200.

Flatrock, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, 20 miles ENE. of Tiffin. Pop. 150.

Flatrock, a post-township of Kershaw co., S.C., 18 miles N. of Camden. Pop. in 1900, 5292.

Flatrock, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W.Va.

Flatrock, a hamlet of Newfoundland, on the N. shore of Conception Bay, 2 miles from Carbonear.

Flatrock, a fishing-hamlet of Newfoundland, on the sea-coast, 12 miles N. of St. John's.

Flat Rock Creek, Ind., enters the East Fork of the White River at Columbus. It is about 100 miles long.

Flatshoal, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C.

Flattery, Cape, a high promontory, the NW. extremity of Lewis co., Wash., bounded by the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the NE. and the Pacific Ocean on the SW. Lat. about 48° 25′ N.; lon. 124° 36′ W.

Flattery, Cape, a cape of eastern Australia, in lat. 14° 52′ S.

Flattop, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., W.Va.

Flatwoods, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., about 10 miles E. of Brownsville.

Flatwoods, a post-village of Wayne co., Tenn., on the Buffalo River, 45 miles SW. of Columbia.

Flatwoods, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va.

Flatwoods, a post-village of Braxton co., W.Va., 65 miles S. by W. of Clarksburg. Pop. about 250.

Flatwoods Academy, a post-hamlet of Elbert co., Ga.

Flavigny, flȧ'veen'yee', a small town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 27 miles N. of Dijon.

Flavium Brigantium, ancient name of Betanzos.

Flavy-le-Martel, flȧ'vee'-leh-man'tĕl', a village of France, in Aisne, 9 miles SSW. of Saint-Quentin.

Flawil, flȧ'veel, a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles W. of St. Gall. It has manufactures of textiles and embroidery. Pop. in 1900, 4878.

Flaxman Island, in the Arctic Ocean, off the coast of Alaska and E. of Point Barrow.

Flaxton, a banking village of Ward co., N.Dak. Pop. about 200.

Flayosc, flī'osk', a village of France, in Var, 4 miles W. of Draguignan.

Flèche, La, a town of France. See La Flèche.

Fleckerö, flĕk'ęr-ö, an island off the S. coast of Norway, 3 miles S. of Christiansand, with a good harbor.

Fleetville, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., 15 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. 275.

Fleetwood, a seaport and watering-place of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Wyre, at the entrance of Morecambe Bay, 18 miles NW. of Preston. Pop. in 1901, 12,082.

Fleetwood, a post-hamlet of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. about 40.

Fleetwood, a post-borough of Berks co., Pa., 11 miles NE. of Reading, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has foundries, manufactures of silk, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 978. The banking point is Reading.

Fleims, flīmes (**Val di Fiemme**), a valley of Tyrol, in the district of Cavalese, and watered by the Avisio.

Fleischmanns, a post-village and summer-resort of Delaware co., N.Y., in the Catskill Mountains, on the Ulster and Delaware R., 46 miles from Kingston. Elevation, 1515 feet. Pop. about 100. It was formerly known as Griffins Corners.

Flekkefjord, flĕk'kęh-fe-ord', a town of Norway, 55 miles W. of Christiansand, on an inlet of the North Sea. Pop. in 1900, 2089.

Flémalle (flȧ'mȧl') **Grande** (grônd) and **Haute** (hōt), two communes of Belgium, province and circle of Liège, on the Meuse. Pop. about 5000 and 4000 respectively.

Fleming, a county in the NE. part of Kentucky, has an area of 319 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Licking River and is drained by Fleming and Fox creeks. Capital, Flemingsburg. Pop. in 1890, 16,078; in 1900, 17,074.

Fleming, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga., on the Plant System, 24 miles SW. of Savannah. Pop. about 100.

Fleming, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Cherokee. Pop. about 400. Coal is mined here.

Fleming, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me. The banking point is Bangor. Pop. about 350.

Fleming, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., 57 miles WNW. of Detroit. Pop. 150.

Fleming, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Fleming township (town), 5 miles S. of Auburn. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1076.

Fleming, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio, 11 miles WSW. of Marietta.

Fleming, a post-village of Center co., Pa. The banking point is Bellefonte. Pop. about 350.

Fleming, a post-village of Comanche co., Tex. Pop. about 60.

Fleming, a post-village of Assiniboia district, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Moosomin. Pop. in 1901, 158.

Flemingsburg, a banking post-town, capital of Fleming co., Ky., is on the Covington, Flemingsburg and Ashland R., 17 miles S. of Maysville. It has flour-mills and manufactures of tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1263.

Flemingsville, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., 4 miles N. of Owego.

Flemington, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Fla., about 16 miles S. of Gainesville.

Flemington, a banking post-village, capital of Hunterdon co., N.J., 20 miles N. by W. of Trenton, on the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It has iron-foundries, flour-mills, glass-works, pottery, etc. Pop. about 2000.

Flemington, a post-borough of Clinton co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 2 miles W. of Lockhaven, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 864.

Flemington, a post-village of Taylor co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 10 miles SW. of Grafton. Pop. about 200.

Flemington, a suburb of Melbourne, Australia, 3 miles from the city. Pop. 10,600.

Flemingville, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa, 8 miles E. of Center Point. Pop. 100.

Flemmings, a post-hamlet of Catawba co., N.C., 12 miles SW. of Statesville.

Flensburg, flĕns'bŏŏrg (Dan. *Flensborg*, flĕns'borg; L. *Flenop'olis*), a seaport of Prussia, in Schleswig, at the W. end of Flensburg-Fjord, an inlet about 20 miles long by from 2 to 10 miles broad, with from 5 to 12 fathoms of water, 20 miles NNW. of Schleswig. It has ship-yards, breweries, distilleries, iron-foundries, machine-shops, and various other manufacturing establishments, and is the seat of an active trade. Flensburg is an ancient town, and as early as the twelfth century it was a wealthy place Pop. in 1900, 48,922.

Flensburg, a post-hamlet of Morrison co., Minn.

Flénu, flā'nü, a commune of Belgium, in Hainaut, arrondissement of Mons. Pop. about 5000.

Flers, flair, a town of France, in Orne, 13 miles NNE. of Domfront. It is a great seat of the textile industry which gives employment to thousands of hands from the surrounding district in addition to the operatives who reside in the town. The fabrics produced are those of cotton and linen. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 13,680.

Flesherton, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on a branch of the Beaver River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 86½ miles NW. of Toronto. It has woollen-, carding- and other mills. Pop. about 600.

Fletcher, a town of Arapahoe co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 202.

Fletcher, a post-village of Nez Perces co., Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston.

Fletcher, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 7 miles E. of Piqua. Pop. in 1900, 375.

Fletcher, a post-township (and village) of Franklin co., Vt., 22 miles NE. of Burlington, is bounded on the S. by the Lamoille River. Pop. in 1900, 750; of the village, about 175.

Fletcher, a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Chatham. Pop. about 200.

Fletschhorn, flĕtch'horn, a mountain of Switzerland, in the Valaisian Alps and on the Saas-Simplon route. Height (Laquinborn summit), 13,135 feet.

Fleurance, fluh'rŏnss', a town of France, in Gers, 15 miles N. of Auch. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4000).

Fleurier, fluh're-ā', a village of Switzerland, 18 miles SW. of Neuchâtel. Pop. in 1900, 3768.

Fleurus, fluh'rüce', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, in a wide plain, 7 miles NE. of Charleroi. Pop. about 6000. Sanguinary battles took place in its vicinity in 1622, 1690, 1794, and 1815.

Fleury, fluh'ree', a village of France, in Aude, 7 miles NE. of Narbonne.

Fleury, a village of France, in Yonne, 6½ miles NW. of Auxerre.

Fleury, a former abbey. See Saint-Benoît-sur-Loire.

Fleury-sur-Andelle, fluh'ree' sür ŏn'dĕll', a village of France, in Eure, 9 miles NNW. of Les Andelys.

Flicksville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., on the Bangor and Portland R. Pop. about 100.

Fligely, Cape, on Crown-Prince Rudolf Land, Franz-Josef Land archipelago, in lat. 81° 50′ 43″ N. It was the farthest point reached by the Payer-Weyprecht expedition.

Flims, flims, a village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 11 miles W. of Chur.

Flinders, a group of four islands off the NE. coast of Australia, near Cape Flinders, at the mouth of Bathurst Bay. Lat. 14° 11′ S.; lon. 144° 12′ E.

Flinders, a bay of Western Australia, between Cape Leeuwin and Cape Beaufort. Lat. 34° 20′ S.

Flinders, a river of Queensland, Australia, flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Flinders, Cape, Arctic America, on Kent Peninsula, at the entrance of Coronation Gulf. Lat. 68° 15′ N.; lon. 109° 15′ W.

Flinders' Land is a name formerly given to the coast of southern Australia, between lon. 127° and 140° E., discovered by Flinders in 1802.

Flinders' Range, in South Australia, is a mountain-system, extending, with its ramifications, NNE. from about lat. 32° S., lon. 138° E., through the country E. of Lake Torrens. One of its chief summits, Mount Remarkable, is 3100 feet in elevation.

Flines-lès-Raches, fleen lā rāsh, a village of France, in Nord, 3 miles NE. of Douai.

Flingsville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ky., 3 miles from Crittenden station.

Flinsberg, flins'bĕrg, a village of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles SW. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. It has mineral springs and baths. Pop. in 1900, 1957.

Flint, or Flintshire, the northeasternmost county of Wales, bordering on the Irish Sea and the estuary of the Dee, with a detached portion bordering on the middle Dee. Area, about 255 sq. m., it being the smallest of the Welsh counties. The surface is agreeably diversified with hills and fertile valleys. It is rich in mineral products, which include lead, coal, zinc, copper, etc. Capital, Mold. Pop. in 1901, 81,725.

Flint, a seaport of Wales, formerly capital of the co. of Flint, on the estuary of the Dee, 12½ miles NW. of Chester. It has chemical- and lead-smelting works, and coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 4625.

Flint, a post-town of Morgan co., Ala., 6 miles by rail S. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 229.

Flint, a post-village of Mitchell co., Ga., on the Plant System. The banking point is Camilla. Pop. about 300.

Flint, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill. Pop. 60.

Flint, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind., 44 miles N. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 90.

Flint, a post-hamlet of the Cherokee Nation, I.T.

Flint, a city and the capital of Genesee co., Mich., is situated on the Flint River and on the Chicago and Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rs., 34 miles SSE. of East Saginaw. Flint contains a court-house, city-hall, the state institution for the deaf and dumb, an asylum for the insane, etc., and has important manufactures of woollens, carriages, cigars, iron, beer, etc. Large quantities of lumber are shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 9803; in 1900, 13,103.

Flint, or Flint Creek, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., about 6 miles W. of Geneva. Pop. 80.

Flint, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, 11 miles by rail N. of Columbus. Pop. about 100.

Flint, a post-village of Smith co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Flint, a post-village of Floyd co., Va. The banking point is Floyd. Pop. 100.

Flint Creek, Ind., a small stream flowing into the Wabash near the N. extremity of Fountain co.

Flint Creek, Iowa, enters the Mississippi River 1 mile above Burlington.

Flint Creek, N.Y., enters the Canandaigua Outlet about 4 miles E. of Clifton Springs.

Flint Creek, Ontario co., N.Y. See Flint.

Flinthill, a post-hamlet of St. Charles co., Mo., 4 miles WNW. of St. Louis.

Flinthill, a post-village of Rappahannock co., Va., 13 miles SSE. of Front Royal, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Flinton, a post-village of Addington co., Ontario, on the Scootamatta River, 42 miles NNE. of Belleville. The banking point is Madoc. Pop. about 400.

Flinton, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. The banking point is Ebensburg or Coalport. Pop. about 300.

Flintridge, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co., Kan., 22 miles NE. of Eldorado.

Flintridge, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., S.C.

Flint River, Ala., enters the Tennessee River about 15 miles S. of Huntsville.

Flint River, Ga., rises about 10 miles S. of Atlanta, flows generally S. and SW., and unites with the Chattahoochee River at the SW. extremity of Georgia, to form the Apalachicola. The length of the Flint is estimated at 350 miles. Small steamboats ascend it to Albany.

Flint River, Mich., is formed by two branches, which rise in Lapeer co., and unites with the Shiawassee to form the Saginaw river. Its length, including one branch, is about 140 miles.

Flintshire, a county of North Wales. See FLINT.

Flints Mill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio.

Flintstone, a post-town of Walker co., Ga., on the Chattanooga Southern R. The banking point is Chattanooga, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 257.

Flintstone, a post-village and summer-resort of Allegany co., Md., 12 miles ENE. of Cumberland. Pop. about 300.

Flintville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., 11 miles by rail SE. of Fayetteville. Pop. 150.

Flintville, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., on the Suamico River, 9 miles NW. of Fort Howard. Pop. about 100.

Flippen, a post-village of Henry co., Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is McDonough. Pop. about 125.

Flippin, a post-village of Monroe co., Ky., about 20 miles S. of Glasgow. Pop. about 150.

Flippin, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Tenn.

Flisk, a small river of Ireland, which flows into the Lake of Killarney.

Flitsch, flitch (It. *Plezzo*), a small market-town of Austria-Hungary, in Görz and Gradisca, 50 miles NNW. of Triest, on the Isonzo. Near it is the Flitscher-Klause, a pass across the Julian Alps.

Flix, or **Flij,** fleeh, a small town of Spain, 40 miles W. of Tarragona, on a peninsula of the Ebro.

Flixecourt, fleex'koor', a village of France, in Somme, 15 miles NW. of Amiens.

Flobecq, flo'bĕk', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 22 miles NE. of Tournai.

Flockton, a town of England, co. of York, in the West Riding, 7 miles ESE. of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 1251.

Flodden, a hill of England, co. of Northumberland, 8 miles NNW. of Wooler. Around its base was fought, Sept. 9, 1513, between the English and Scots, the battle of Flodden Field, in which James IV. of Scotland was overwhelmed and slain. A pillar has been erected on the spot to commemorate this action.

Flomaton, a post-village of Escambia co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Brewton. Pop. about 500.

Floodwood, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn. The banking point is Cloquet. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Floodwood, a village of Athens co., Ohio, 10 miles by rail NW. of Athens.

Flora, a post-hamlet of Bullock co., Ala.

Flora, a banking city of Clay co., Ill., 108 miles SSE. of Springfield, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. It has coal-mining, dairying, and other interests. Pop. in 1900, 2311.

Flora, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Ind., 19 miles by rail (Vandalia Line) SSW. of Logansport. It has various manufactories. Pop. in 1900, 1209.

Flora, a post-town of Madison co., Miss., 19 miles by rail N. by W. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 304.

Flora, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio. The banking point is Pomeroy. Pop. about 200.

Flora, a post-village of Wallowa co., Oregon, 39 miles N. of Enterprise. Pop. about 100.

Flora, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. about 75.

Florac, flo'rȧk', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Lozère, 24 miles SE. of Mende, on the Tarnon. Pop. about 1600.

Flora, Cape, the W. extremity of Northbrook Island, in the Franz-Josef Land Archipelago, in about lat. 79° 56′ N.

Floradale, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 40 miles SW. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 125.

Floradale, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario. The banking point is Elmira. Pop. about 250.

Florahome, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R.

Floral, a post-station of Cowley co., Kan., about 10 miles NE. of Winfield.

Florala, a post-village of Covington co., Ala. The banking point is Geneva or Andalusia. Pop. about 300.

Floral City, a post-village of Citrus co., Fla., on the Plant System. The banking point is Ocala or Tampa.

Floral College, a post-village of Robeson co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Laurinburg. Pop. 150.

Floral Park, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 15 miles E. of Brooklyn. The banking point is Jamaica. Flower-culture is an important industry. Pop. about 500.

Floraville, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., 12 miles SSW. of Belleville.

Floravista, a post-hamlet of San Juan co., N.Mex.

Floreana (or **Charles**) **Island,** one of the Galápagos group, and the residence of the governor.

Florence (It. *Firenze*, fe-rĕn'zȧ; Fr. *Florence*, flo'rôxss'; Ger. *Florenz*, flo-rĕnts'; anc. *Floren'tia*), a city of Tuscany, Italy, 143 miles NNW. of Rome and 50 miles ENE. of Leghorn. Lat. (observatory) 43° 45′ 14″ N.; lon. 11° 15′ 21″ E. It is charmingly situated at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Arno. The river divides it into two unequal parts (the larger being on the N. side), and is crossed by six bridges, the most famous of which are the Ponte della Santa Trinità and the Ponte Vecchio, the latter, which is lined with goldsmith-shops, affording a passage-way between the Pitti and Uffizi palaces. The Ponte Vecchio was built in its present form by Taddeo Gaddi in 1362. On either side of the Arno is a spacious quay, called the Lung' Arno ("along the Arno"), a favorite lounge or promenade of the Florentines. The site of the old walls, the gates of which have been preserved, has been converted into spacious streets and promenades, the broad Viale encircling the town on the right bank. The older streets are generally narrow, but well paved with flagstones. Many of the private dwellings are handsome, and the palaces, of which there are a great many (Strozzi, Rucellai, Riccardi, the old palace of the Medici, etc.), are noble and impressive structures. Many of these are magnificently fitted up and contain extensive libraries and valuable collections of paintings. Such are the world-famous palaces and art-treasures of the Pitti and Uffizi, with masterpieces by the greatest artists in painting and sculpture. The latter structure, erected by Vasari in 1560–1574, also contains the national library, with 500,000 volumes, and some of the richest treasures of literature to be found anywhere. The city contains numerous piazzas or squares, the most important of which, and the centre of public life, is the Piazza della Signoria, having on two sides the Palazzo Vecchio, formerly the seat of the Signoria and now the town-hall, and the magnificent open-vaulted hall known as the Loggia dei Lanzi, erected in 1376. In this square Savonarola was burned at the stake in 1498.

The most striking building in Florence, and perhaps the most remarkable of its kind in Europe, is the Duomo, or cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore (begun in 1298), situated in a spacious square, nearly in the centre of the city. It is a stupendous edifice, with a dome, the largest in the world, executed by Filippo Brunelleschi in the first half of the fifteenth century. Its façade was not completed till the seventeenth century. The building is 556 feet in length; with the dome, inclusive of the lantern, 352 ft. in height. Its magnificent campanile, begun by Giotto in 1334, rises to 292 ft. Opposite the gates of the cathedral is the small octagonal church of St. John (San Giovanni), now used as a general baptistery for the city and known as the Battistero, the three bronze gates of which, one by Andrea Pisano and the other two by Lorenzo Ghiberti, are celebrated as the most beautiful castings extant. Near by is the cathedral museum opened in 1891. Few of the other churches, the number of which is said to be 170, exhibit any remarkable architectural excellence, though in many instances their internal decorations are imposing. The most noted of these are the churches of Santa Croce, frequently styled the "Pantheon of Florence," and containing the remains of Michelangelo, Alfieri, Macchiavelli, and others; San Lorenzo, with the sacristy, containing the famous Medici monuments by Michelangelo; and Santa Maria Novella. The three market-places, the Mercato Vecchio, Mercato Centrale, and the Mercato Nuovo, are deserving of notice; the gallery (loggia) of the latter was built by Cosmo I., from designs by Tasso. These markets are at times supplied with a profusion of the most gorgeous flowers. Immediately behind and extending SW. from the Palazzo Pitti are the Boboli Gardens, about 1¼ miles in circumference. In the western part of the city, on the banks of the Arno, is the beautiful public park called the Cascine.

Among the other buildings and institutions of the city are the Bargello, now fitted up as the national museum; the museum or monastery of San Marco, the Laurentian

Library, the Marucellian Library, academy of fine arts, museum of natural sciences, archæological museum, Royal Institute (with philosophical, scientific, and medical faculties), etc. The Laurentian Library, a long and lofty gallery, contains about 10,000 ancient MSS., equalled in importance by no collection except that of the Vatican. There are other libraries with large and excellent collections. The Accademia della Crusca, founded towards the close of the sixteenth century, is one of the most celebrated learned bodies in the world. The charitable institutions of the city are many and important, and some of them are of very ancient date, that of the Misericordia existing for nearly 600 years. Literary and educational establishments are numerous.

The manufactures of Florence have greatly fallen off, but silk-worms are still reared to a considerable extent, and woollens, silk, straw hats, porcelain, mosaics, glass, and pietra dura are manufactured, as also numerous objects in the fine arts (sculptures in marble, alabaster, etc.); but the chief dependence of the city is on the visits and temporary residence of foreigners. The character of the climate (mean temperature of January, about 40°; of July, 78°—extreme, 103°), which is in general fine, though somewhat foggy in autumn, the cheapness and abundance of provisions, and the beauty of the city itself, as well as that of its delightful vicinity, studded with villas, country-houses, and gardens, render Florence one of the most attractive places of residence in Italy. Among the most charming spots in the outskirts of the city are the church and cemetery of San Miniato and Fiesole. Florence is an archbishop's see.

Florence holds a conspicuous place in the history of modern Italy. It owes its origin to a colony of Roman soldiers sent thither by Octavianus (Augustus), to whom he allotted part of the territory of the colony of Fiesole, established about forty years before by Sulla. As early as the fourth century a bishop of Florence attended a council at Rome. In the twelfth century the city became a republic. It had by this time risen into importance through the industry of its inhabitants, who had commercial establishments in the Levant, France, and other parts of Europe, and had become money-changers, money-lenders, jewellers, and goldsmiths. The city occupies the foremost place in the history of the Renaissance. In the fourteenth century Dante, Giotto, Petrarch, and Boccaccio shed lustre upon it. In the first half of the sixteenth century Florentine art culminated in Michelangelo. Towards the end of the fourteenth century the wealthy family of the Albizzi became chief rulers in Florence. These again were overthrown in 1434, from which time the power of the illustrious family of the Medici was supreme in the republic. Under them Florence rose to extraordinary splendor. In 1569 the Florentine dominions were erected into the grand-duchy of Tuscany. Florence was the capital of Tuscany until 1859 and the capital of Italy from 1865 to 1871. Pop. in 1901, 204,950.

Florence, a fertile and well-cultivated province of Italy, in Tuscany, traversed by the Apennines and the Arno. Area, about 2250 sq. m. Capital, Florence. Pop. in 1901, 937,786.

Florence, a county in the NE. part of South Carolina. Area, 630 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the navigable Pedee River and is intersected by the Lynch River and other streams. Capital, Florence. Pop. in 1890, 25,027; in 1900, 28,474.

Florence, a city, capital of Lauderdale co., Ala., on the north bank of the Tennessee River (here crossed by a railroad and passenger bridge), at the head of steamboat navigation and at the lower end of the Muscle Shoals, about 70 miles W. of Huntsville. It is on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Rs. The city is in a coal and iron region and has extensive manufactures of iron, cotton, cotton-seed oil, fertilizers, wagons, etc. It is the seat of a state normal college and of the Synodical Female College. Pop. in 1890, 6012; in 1900, 6478.

Florence, a post-village, capital of Pinal co., Ariz., on the Gila River, 235 miles from its mouth and 75 miles NNW. of Tucson, its banking point. It has a smelting-furnace, etc. Here is an ancient ruin called Casa Grande. Pop. about 1500.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Drew co., Ark., 13 miles N. by E. of Monticello.

Florence, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., 6 miles S. of the city of Los Angeles. Pop. about 200.

Florence, a banking city of Fremont co., Colo., on the Arkansas River, 8 miles E. of Cañon City, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Denver and Rio Grande and the Florence and Cripple Creek Rs. It has gold-reduction and oil-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3728.

Florence, a post-village of Stewart co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, about 32 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

Florence, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho, is about 160 miles N. of Boisé City, near the Salmon River Mountains, at an elevation of 11,100 feet. Gold has been found here.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ill., on the Illinois River, 24 miles WSW. of Jacksonville.

Florence, a post-village of Switzerland co., Ind., on the Ohio River, 60 miles below Cincinnati. Pop. about 250.

Florence, a banking city of Marion co., Kan., on Cottonwood Creek and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 45 miles S. by W. of Emporia. Pop. in 1900, 1178.

Florence, a post-town of Boone co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 10 miles SW. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 258.

Florence, Hampshire co., Mass., is on the Mill River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., within the limits of the city of Northampton. It has manufactures of sewing-silk, silk underwear, furniture, tooth-brushes, silver-ware, etc.

Florence, a post-township of St. Joseph co., Mich., about 30 miles S. of Kalamazoo. Pop. in 1900, 665.

Florence, a village of Rankin co., Miss. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. about 250.

Florence, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., about 15 miles SE. of Sedalia.

Florence, a post-village of Ravalli co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Missoula. Pop. 100.

Florence, a post-village of Douglas co., Neb., on the Missouri River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 6 miles N. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 663.

Florence, a post-village in Florence township, Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., 6 miles SW. of Bordentown and 24 miles ENE. of Philadelphia. It has iron-works, etc. Pop. about 1500; of the township in 1900, 1955.

Florence, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Florence township (town), 36 miles NNE. of Syracuse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1207.

Florence, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, about 20 miles SE. of Sandusky and 6 miles from Lake Erie. Pop. about 250.

Florence, a post-town of Lane co., Oregon, at the mouth of the Siuslaw River, 51 miles W. by S. of Eugene. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Florence, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., 24 miles W. by S. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 350.

Florence, a banking city, capital of Florence co., S.C., 102 miles N. of Charleston, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has cotton-gins, railroad-shops, tobacco-warehouses and stemmeries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4647.

Florence, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., about 44 miles N. of Austin. The banking point is Georgetown. It is a shipping point for cotton and grain. Pop. about 400.

Florence, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt. The banking point is Brandon. Pop. 200.

Florence, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash. Pop. about 60.

Florence, a banking post-village, capital of Florence co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 25 miles SE. of the Iron River, Mich. It has iron-mining interests and is a shipping point for ore and lumber. Pop. about 1600.

Florence, a banking post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, 38 miles SE. of Sarnia. Pop. about 450.

Florence Station, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., 8 miles by rail SW. of Freeport. Pop. 125.

Florence Station, a post-hamlet of McCracken co., Ky., 9 miles by rail S. of Paducah.

Florence Station, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 26 miles SE. of Nashville. Cotton and grain are shipped here. The battle of Stone River was fought nearly 2 miles from this station, Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 2, 1863.

Florenceville, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Iowa.

Florenceville, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 20 miles N. of Woodstock. It is on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is East Florenceville. Pop. about 400.

Florenceville East, New Brunswick. See EAST FLORENCEVILLE.

Florensac, flo'rôn'sàk', a town of France, in Hérault, 26 miles SW. of Montpellier. Pop. about 3600.

Florentia. See FLORENCE.

Florenville, a post-village of Saint Tammany parish, La. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. 175.

Flores, flo'rĕs, **Floris,** or **Mangarai,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, and the largest of the chain that extends from Java to Timor, mostly between lat. 8° and 9° S. and lon. 119° 30′ and 123° E. Length, from W. to E., about 230 miles; breadth, from 10 to 35 miles. Area, 5860 sq. m.

The surface is mountainous and on its S. side are lofty volcanic peaks (Gunong-Keo, 9060 feet; Lobetobi, 7200 feet; Gunong-Api). Cotton of good staple is raised, but the chief exports are sandal-wood, bees-wax, birds'-nests, tortoise-shell, and dyewoods. The native inhabitants are a dark curly-haired race, who also occupy many of the islands lying to the E.; on the coast are several colonies of Malays and Bugis, which latter possess the valuable port of Endé, on the S. coast. At the E. extremity of the island is Larantuka, a former Portuguese station and now the seat of the Dutch administrator, whose superior is the resident of Timor. Pop. estimated at 250,000. The Strait of Flores, on the E., separates this island from Solor and Adenara.

Flores, flo'rĕsh, the most westerly island of the Azores. Lat. 39° 25′ N.; lon. 31° 12′ W. The surface is mountainous, but fertile; shores steep. Principal towns, Santa Cruz and Lagens. Pop. about 9000.

Flores, flo'rĕs, a town of Guatemala, the capital of the department of Petén, on Lake Petén. Pop. in 1893, 1671.

Flores, a central department of Uruguay. Area, 1744 sq. m. It is an agricultural section and has good pasturage. Capital, Trinidad. Pop. in 1900, 15,585.

Flores, a foreign suburb of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

Flores, an island of the Plata estuary, 22 miles E. of Montevideo.

Flores, flo'rĕs, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Vancouver Island. Lat. 49° 20′ N.

Flores, flo'rĕsh, a town of Brazil, state and 210 miles NE. of Goyaz, near the Paraná River.

Flores Head, or **Iron Cape,** the most NE. point of Flores Island, in the Malay Archipelago.

Flores Sea, that part of the South Pacific Ocean lying N. of the island of Flores and S. of the island of Celebes, extending from N. to S. upward of three degrees of latitude. It is interspersed with numerous islets and coral reefs.

Floresville, a banking post-town, capital of Wilson co., Tex., on the San Antonio River and on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R., 30 miles SE. of San Antonio. It is a shipping point for cotton and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 895.

Florham Park, a post-borough of Morris co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 752.

Florian′, or **Floriana,** flo-re-ä'nä, a suburb of La Valetta, in Malta.

Florianapolis, Brazil. See DESTERRO.

Florid, a post-village of Putnam co., Ill., 7 miles SE. of Bureau Junction.

Florida, flor'ę-dą (Sp. pron. flo-ree'nä), the southeasternmost state of the American Union, consisting mainly of a peninsula, which, with the opposite peninsula of Yucatan and the intervening W. portion of the island of Cuba, forms the eastern barrier of the Gulf of Mexico, converting that body of water into the Mediterranean of the New World. The state is bounded N. by Alabama and Georgia, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Straits of Bemini, or Florida Strait, and the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by the Gulf of Mexico and Alabama. Area, 58,680 sq. m. Its extreme limits (including the keys) are in lat. 24° 30′ and 31° N. and lon. 79° 58′ and 87° 38′ W.

Face of the Country.—The whole peninsula (375 miles long and 90 miles in average breadth) is low, having few hills which attain the height of 200 feet above sea-level, and with the highest point about 350 ft. (Brooksville, 328 ft.). There are innumerable lakes, of which the largest is the shallow Okeechobee in the S., about 35 miles in length and with a depth of 10–20 feet. Swamps and marshes are numerous, including the Everglades in the S., covering more than two million acres, the Kissimmee and Cypress swamps, N. of Lake Okeechobee, and the Okefinokee swamp, which is mostly in the state of Georgia but extends southward into this state for a considerable distance. Springs are abundant, and often discharge copious supplies of water, and in many cases the waters have saline and other mineral constituents which impart valuable sanative qualities. An effort to reclaim the swamp-lands in the S. by affording a direct outlet for the waters of Lake Okeechobee through the Caloosahatchie River, has not proved fully successful. There are numerous rivers, several of which (the St. Johns, Ocklawaha, Hillsboro, Caloosahatchie, Apalachicola, St. Mary's, etc.) are navigated by steamers, their courses in some instances being directed through a "swamp" or flooded forest, affording singular aspects of scenery. The Kissimmee River, which drains a considerable part of the south-centre of the peninsula, is tributary to Lake Okeechobee. The Indian River in the SE. is a long arm of the ocean, which is separated off by a discontinuous narrow sand-spit. The coast-line extends nearly 1200 miles. There are numerous bays, sounds, and lagoons, particularly along the Gulf coast; and they are generally shut in from the sea by keys and low spits composed of sand, broken coral, and shells. A few of the southern keys are covered with hard, rocky knolls. Many are grassy or clothed with a jungle of shrubs and trees which are West Indian rather than North American in character, and some of the keys have a good soil. The principal harbors and ports are Fernandina, Jacksonville on the St. Johns, St. Augustine, and Miami, on the E. coast; Key West, in the S.; Punta Rassa, Charlotte Harbor, Tampa Bay, Tampa, Cedar Keys, Apalachicola, and Pensacola, on the Gulf side.

Geology and Minerals.—The greater part of the state belongs to the Tertiary and Post-Tertiary periods, and is constructed of limestone and overlying loose sands, with marginal areas of shell-rock and coral-reefs. Reef-structures of any magnitude are found only in the Everglades tract. The principal mineral products of the state are shell and coral limestone; *coquina*, a useful shell-conglomerate employed as a building-material; clay suitable for making pottery and bricks; lime-phosphates, extensive deposits of which, in some places rich in mammalian and reptilian remains, are found through a large extent of the peninsula; and a peaty material which is abundant in the swamps and "low hammocks," but is not much utilized for any industrial purpose. Bog-iron ore exists in some parts.

Animal Life.—Among the game animals are deer, a small variety of the black bear, the raccoon, and the opossum. The Florida lion (or panther) is apparently still an inhabitant of the more forested districts. Alligators abound in lakes and streams, and a true crocodile is found in Biscayne Bay. The manatee, or sea-cow, which formerly browsed in great numbers along the shores, is now not common. Wild turkeys are abundant, and water-fowl and other game birds were until recently extremely plentiful in the more remote sections of the state, where flocks of heron, spoon-bill, flamingo, ibis, and Carolina parrot were a feature in the life of the land. Among the valuable food fishes are shad, pompano, black and other bass, sheepshead, mullet, grouper, etc. The tarpon is the most sought-after among the large game fishes. The green turtle is often taken among the keys. The rattlesnake and water-moccasin, among venomous serpents, are common, and there are numerous lacertilians, of which the anolis or "Florida chameleon" is the best known. In the marshy regions insect pests are abundant. In the southern sounds the taking of sponges is an important industry. Much of the wild land is well adapted to pasturage.

Soil, Vegetation, Agriculture.—All qualities of soil are found, from the pine barrens, which produce little besides lumber and forest products, to the fertile hammock lands, some of which are as productive as any soil in the world. When ditched and drained, the swamp lands are often very valuable. Next in value are the "low hammock" lands, which are highly prized and very prolific. "High hammock" lands are less durable and require more fertilizing than the lower ones. The natural vegetation of Florida is very rich, and the state is capable of affording abundant supplies of timber and forest products. The long-leaved pine, the excellent (evergreen) live-oak, juniper (or red cedar), hickory, and other timbers are extensively sawn and exported. Among the rare trees is the Torreya, or stinking yew; and in the extreme S. grow the mahogany, the deadly manchineel, Jamaica kino, cachibou gum-tree, satin-wood, lignum-vitæ, Indian almond tree, cocoanut, canella, and other trees which are seen nowhere else in the United States. Several species of palmetto are found in the state. The *Zamia integrifolia*, a cycad, grows in the SE. abundantly, and from its root a starch called Florida arrowroot has been produced. The swamp-tracts are largely overgrown with the cypress (*Taxodium*), with which are associated the evergreen-oak and (in the south) the parasitic or climbing fig (rubber). Low growths of mangrove cover many of the outlying islands along the coast and in the harbors. Of cotton, both the long and the short staple kinds are grown. Sugar-cane is chiefly raised along the Gulf coast. Indian-corn and rice are the principal cereals, and the latter grain is well adapted to the climate and soils of Florida. An important and lucrative industry is the cultivation of early garden vegetables for the northern markets. The vine grows here to perfection, and some attention has been given to the manufacture of wine. A great deal of capital has been profitably invested in the planting of orange-groves, the oranges of Florida being of excellent quality. Figs, limes, lemons, guavas, pomegranates, olives, and other subtropical fruits do finely in the larger portion of the state. In the S. are grown pineapples, bananas, etc. Tobacco is largely grown. The rearing of neat cattle is a very important occupation in the S. and W. The total area of land under cultivation in 1900 was somewhat over 1,000,000 acres. The value and production of the principal crops in 1900 were: cotton, valued at $2,318,689; corn,

4,654,774 bushels; peanuts, 1,219,223 bushels; sweet potatoes, 2,268,788 bushels; sugar-cane (equalling 66,000 barrels of syrup), $546,913; tobacco, 969,384 pounds; oranges, 334,466 boxes; and pineapples, 187,800 crates. The orange and pineapple product has very largely increased since 1900.

The climate is singularly equable; the state lies so far S. that it only exceptionally experiences severe cold, and its summer heat is tempered and modified by the seas on either hand. A winter temperature of 17° has been recorded at Tampa. The maximum temperature is about 104°, and the average for the year at Jacksonville is 69°; at Key West, 77°. Notwithstanding the copious rainfall, there are occasional severe droughts. Many thousands yearly make Florida a winter-resort; and large numbers of consumptives and other invalids have found the climate of the dry pine regions very beneficial. Malarial and remittent fevers prevail in some sections, and yellow fever is an occasional visitant of the seaports.

Manufactures, etc.—The manufacture of pine lumber, spars, live-oak ship-timber, and naval-stores (rosin, tar, oil of turpentine, etc.), the taking and preparation of sponges for market, and the cigar-manufacture (of which Key West is the seat), are all industries of importance. The value of the tobacco production was, in 1900, $10,891,286. Pensacola is now the principal seat of the lumber-trade. The lumber- and timber-products for the year 1900 were valued at $10,848,403; the manufactures of tar and turpentine at $7,794,101. In 1889 the production of phosphate was about 450,000 tons; in 1903 its value was $2,986,824. The fisheries employ some capital, chiefly in the south. Salt is made by solar evaporation, and cotton-seed oil and oil-cake are made and exported. Alligator skins are prepared for the manufacture of boots and shoes quite largely. Palmetto hats and braids are important articles of domestic manufacture.

Railroads.—The railroad facilities of Florida have increased in recent years to a remarkable degree, and now give easy communication with the greater part of the state. The length of running lines was, in 1900, 3295 miles.

Education.—The public institutions for higher education are the State Agricultural College at Lake City, the East Florida Seminary at Gainesville, the Florida State College at Tallahassee, a state normal school at De Funiak Springs, and the State Normal and Industrial College at Tallahassee. There are numerous private and denominational institutions of various grades (several of them for the higher education of negroes). Among the most important are Rollins College at Winter Park (Congregational), the John B. Stetson University at De Land (Baptist), the Florida Conference College at Southerland, and the Florida Baptist College and Cookman Institute (for colored) at Jacksonville.

Counties and Towns.—There are 45 counties, namely, Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Calhoun, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, Dade, De Soto, Duval, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Hamilton, Hernando, Hillsboro, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Madison, Manatee, Marion, Monroe, Nassau, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Polk, Putnam, Saint John, Santa Rosa, Sumter, Suwanee, Taylor, Volusia, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington. Among the important towns are Tallahassee, the capital (pop. in 1900, 2981); Key West (17,114); Jacksonville (28,429); Pensacola, the seat of a United States navy-yard (17,747); Tampa (15,839); St. Augustine (4272); Fernandina (3245); Miami, Palatka, Orlando, Lake City, and Ocala.

Government.—The constitution now in force was adopted in 1868. The governor is chosen for a term of four years, as are the state senators, 32 in number; while the 68 members of the assembly are elected for two years. Judges are appointed and elected for a term of six years. Florida sends 3 members to the United States house of representatives.

History.—Florida was discovered in 1513 by Juan Ponce de Leon, who gave the region its name because he landed there on Easter Sunday (Sp. *Pascua Florida*). The name was by the Spanish writers of that day given to a great territory lying to the N. and W. also. In 1521 Ponce de Leon embarked upon the conquest of Florida, but the expedition ended in disaster and he died of a wound. In 1539 Hernando de Soto marched through the region. The permanent settlement dates from 1565, when the Spaniards founded the town of St. Augustine. Spain held possession of Florida until the Peace of Paris in 1763, which conveyed it to England. England was forced to restore it to Spain in 1783. The region was divided into East and West Florida, the Apalachicola River being the dividing line. West Florida (as claimed by Spain) extended to the Mississippi River. Part of West Florida (ceded by Spain to France) passed to the United States in the Louisiana purchase of 1803, and in 1812–13 the United States took possession of the part between the Pearl and Perdido rivers. In 1819 the United States concluded a treaty with Spain for the cession of Florida, and in 1821 the transfer was made. In 1822 the territorial government was organized. In 1835 began the terrible war with the Seminole Indians, whose remnants in 1846 were for the most part induced to remove to the Indian Territory. The state was admitted to the Union in 1845. Florida passed an ordinance of secession in 1861. The state was not re-admitted to representation in Congress until 1868.

Population, in 1830, 34,730; in 1840, 54,477; in 1850, 87,445; in 1860, 140,424; in 1870, 188,248, including 91,689 colored people and 502 Indians (chiefly Seminoles, who live principally in the swamps of the far south); in 1880, 269,493; in 1890, 391,422, of whom 166,180 were colored; in 1900, 528,542.

Florida, a post-village of Madison co., Ind., 4 miles N. of Anderson. Pop. 50.

Florida, a post-township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., is bounded on the E. by the Deerfield River. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Florida, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Mo., is at the confluence of the Middle and North Forks of the Salt River, about 24 miles N. of Mexico. Pop. about 300.

Florida, a township (town) of Montgomery co., N.Y., lying on the Erie Canal, S. of the Mohawk River. Pop. in 1900, 1988.

Florida, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Lehigh and New England and the Erie Rs., 6 miles SSW. of Goshen, its banking point. This is the native place of William H. Seward, whose father, Judge S. S. Seward, here founded a seminary. Pop. about 600.

Florida, a post-village of Henry co., Ohio, on the Maumee River and on the Wabash Canal, 9 miles below Defiance. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Florida, flo-ree'nä, a town of the province of Concepción, Chile, 20 miles E. of Concepción. Pop. 1200.

Florida, a mining town of the province of Atacama, Chile.

Florida, flo-ree'nä, a central department of Uruguay. Area, 4673 sq. m. The surface is rolling, with a few hills and grassy plains along the Yí River. Cattle-raising is the chief industry. Capital, Florida. Pop. in 1900, 43,184.

Florida, a town of Uruguay, capital of Florida department, about 70 miles by rail N. of Montevideo. Pop. about 5000.

Florida Bay, a body of water at the S. end of Florida, between Florida Reefs and the main-land.

Florida, Cape, the E. point of Key Biscayne, 330 miles S. by E. of St. Augustine, Florida. Lat. of the lighthouse, 25° 39′ N.

Florida, Gulf of. See BAHAMA CHANNEL and GULF STREAM.

Florida Reefs (or **Keys**), an almost continuous chain of small islands and sand-banks, reefs, or keys, largely of organic (coral) construction, extending from Cape Florida in a SW. direction for a distance of 220 miles, the whole lying in a bow or curve. They are very numerous. Among the principal may be mentioned Key (or Cayo) Largo and Cayo Hueso (Bone Key, Thompson's Island, or Key West), on which the city of Key West is built.

Florida Straits (or **Channel**), known in part as the Bahama Channel and the Straits of Bemini, a body of water along the SE. extremity of Florida, between the peninsula and the Bahamas and Cuba.

Floridia, flo-ree'de-ä, a town of Sicily, province and 7 miles W. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1901, 12,067.

Floridsdorf, flo'rids-dorf', a commune of Lower Austria, 4 miles N. of Vienna. Pop. in 1900, 36,599.

Florien, a post-village of Sabine parish, La., on the Port Arthur Route. The banking point is Many.

Florin, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 10 miles S. of Sacramento.

Florin, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Mount Joy. Pop. about 600.

Florina, flo-ree'nä, a town of European Turkey, vilayet and about 15 miles SSE. of Monastir. Pop. about 10,000 (?).

Flori'nas, a village of Sardinia, 9 miles SSE. of Sassari.

Floris, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 7 miles SW. of Eldon. Coal is found here. Pop. about 200.

Florisant, a city of St. Louis co., Mo., near the Missouri River, about 16 miles NNW. of St. Louis, its banking point. It is the seat of Loreto Academy and St. Stanislaus Seminary. Pop. in 1900, 732.

Floris Island, Malay Archipelago. See FLORES.

Florissant, a town of Teller co., Colo., 36 miles NW. of Colorado Springs, on the Colorado Midland R. Near by are famous fossil-bearing (volcanic) ash-beds with insect and plant remains. Elevation, 8150 feet. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Floriston, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal. The banking point is Reno, Nev.

Flörsheim, flörs'hime, a village of Prussia, district of Wiesbaden, 35 miles SE. of Nassau, on the Main. Pop. in 1900, 3711.

Floss, a town of Bavaria, Upper Palatinate. Pop. 2000.

Floursville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tenn., 8 miles from Jonesboro.

Flourtown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 10 miles by rail N. of Philadelphia. Iron-ore has been mined here. Pop. about 500.

Flo'vil'la, a banking post-town of Butts co., Ga., on the Southern and the Flovilla and Indian Springs Rs., 5 miles SE. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 523.

Flower Cove, a fishing-hamlet of Newfoundland, on the SW. coast, 40 miles from Cape Norman.

Flowercreek, a post-hamlet of Ogemaw co., Mich., 22 miles SW. of Hart.

Flowerfield, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., is on Stony Creek and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 17 miles S. by W. of Kalamazoo. Pop. 125.

Flowerhill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C.

Flower's Island is on the N. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Green's Pond.

Flowery Branch, a banking post-town of Hall co., Ga., 44 miles NE. of Atlanta, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 420.

Floy, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Ala.

Floyd, a northwestern county of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 506 sq. m. It is drained by the Coosa River and its branches, the Etowah and Oostenaula rivers, which unite at Rome to form the Coosa. Iron and plumbago are among the minerals found here. Capital, Rome. Pop. in 1890, 28,391; in 1900, 33,113.

Floyd, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 150 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Ohio River and is partly drained by Indian Creek. The surface is hilly. Among its prominent features are steep hills called the Knobs, which are about 500 feet high. Capital, New Albany. Pop. in 1890, 29,458; in 1900, 30,118.

Floyd, a county in the NNE. part of Iowa, has an area of 504 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cedar and Shell Rock rivers. Capital, Charles City. Pop. in 1890, 15,424; in 1900, 17,754.

Floyd, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area of 387 sq. m. It is traversed by the West Fork of the Big Sandy River and also drained by Caney Creek. Coal is abundant. Capital, Prestonsburg. Pop. in 1890, 11,256; in 1900, 15,552.

Floyd, a county in the Panhandle of Texas, a part of the Staked Plain. It is intersected by the Catfish Creek. Area, 1036 sq. m. Capital, Floydada. Pop. in 1890, 529; in 1900, 2020.

Floyd, a county in the SW. part of Virginia, has an area of 383 sq. m. It is drained by a small affluent of the New (or Kanawha) River. The surface is partly mountainous, containing spurs of the Blue Ridge. Capital, Floyd. Pop. in 1890, 14,405; in 1900, 15,388.

Floyd, a post-village of White co., Ark. Pop. about 75.

Floyd, a banking post-town of Floyd co., Iowa, on the Red Cedar River and on the Illinois Central R., 6 miles above Charles City. Pop. in 1900, 353.

Floyd, a post-village, capital of West Carroll parish, La., on the navigable Bayou Macon, 44 miles NW. of Vicksburg, Miss. Pop. 150.

Floyd, a post-hamlet of Garrett co., Md.

Floyd, a post-village of Washington co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Floyd, or **Floyd Corners,** a post-hamlet of Oneida co., N.Y., in Floyd township (town), about 10 miles NW. of Utica. Pop. 50; of the town in 1900, 785.

Floyd, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 225.

Floyd, or **Floyd Court-House,** a banking post-town, capital of Floyd co., Va., is about 82 miles WSW. of Lynchburg. Pop. in 1900, 402.

Floyd'ada, a banking post-village, capital of Floyd co., Tex., 70 miles (direct) WSW. of Childress. Pop. 300.

Floyd's Creek (or **Fork**), Ky., enters the East Fork of the Salt River at Shepherdsville.

Floyds Knobs, a post-village of Floyd co., Ind. The banking point is New Albany. Pop. about 200.

Floyd Springs, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Ga.

Floyd's River rises in the NW. part of Iowa and enters the Missouri River at Sioux City.

Fluchthorn, flookt'horn, a summit of the Rhætic Alps, in the Silvretta group, on the borders of Vorarlberg and Switzerland. Altitude, 11,178 feet. It was first ascended in 1861.

Flüelen, flü'ę-lęn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Uri, near the head of the Lake of Uri (SE. arm of Lake Lucerne), 1½ miles N. of Altorf. It is on the St. Gotthard railway. Pop. in 1900, 969.

Flume, Mount, one of the Lower Franconia peaks in Grafton co., N.H., is 4340 feet high.

Flumendosa, floo-mĕn-do'zȧ, a river of Sardinia, which, after a S. and E. course of 60 miles, enters the sea on the E. coast, 30 miles NE. of Cagliari.

Flume, The, a place of summer-resort in the Franconia Mountains, is in the town of Lincoln, Grafton co., N.H., about 16 miles from Littleton. A small stream here flows for 600 feet through a chasm between rocky walls some 65 feet high. The huge boulder that for a long time was suspended between the walls was carried away by the landslip of 1883.

Flumini Maggiore, floo'me-ne mȧ-jŏ'rȧ, a village on the island of Sardinia, 10 miles NW. of Iglesias.

Flums, flooms, a village of Switzerland, canton and 23 miles S. of St. Gall, on the Seez. Pop. in 1900, 3557.

Flushing (Dutch, *Vlissingen*, flis'sing-ęn), a seaport of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the S. side of the island of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Western Scheldt. It was formerly an important fortress, but recently large sums have been expended by the government towards the establishment of a great commercial port here. There are 3 harbors. The town carries on ship-building, and there are extensive machine-shops. Among the public monuments is one to Admiral De Ruyter, who was born here. Pop. in 1900, 18,893.

Flushing, a banking post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Flint River and on the Grand Trunk R., 10 miles NW. of Flint. Pop. in 1900, 900.

Flushing, a former post-village of Queens co., N.Y., on Flushing Creek, an inlet of Flushing Bay (a part of Long Island Sound), and on the Long Island R., about 9 miles NE. of the city hall of New York city, of which it now forms a part (in the borough of Queens). It contains the Flushing Institute, Flushing Seminary, St. Joseph's Academy, the Kyle Military Institute, a private asylum for the insane, a convent, etc. Here are several large nurseries and gardens. Pop. in 1900, 25,870.

Flushing, a banking post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 20 miles W. of Martins Ferry, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R. It has coaling interests. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Fluvanna, a county in the central part of Virginia, has an area of 289 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and SW. by the James River and is intersected by the Rivanna and Hardware rivers and Byrd Creek. Capital, Palmyra. Pop. in 1890, 9508; in 1900, 9050.

Fluvanna, a post-village and summer-resort of Chautauqua co., N.Y., at the SE. end of Chautauqua Lake, 4 miles by rail NW. of Jamestown. Pop. about 100.

Fly, a river of Papua, rises in the Victor Emmanuel mountains, near the western border of British New Guinea, flows in a southeasterly direction, and enters the Gulf of Papua by a delta, in about 8° 40′ S. lat. It is one of the largest known rivers of Papua, and is navigable for upward of 600 miles. Its chief tributaries are the Strickland and Alice.

Flycreek, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., 3 miles from Cooperstown, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Fly Mountain, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 2 miles from the Wallkill Valley R. and about 90 miles N. of New York city. Pop. about 500.

Flynn, a post-township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 1049.

Flynnslick, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Tenn., 48 miles E. by S. of Gallatin.

Fly Summit, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., 26 miles N. of Troy.

Foard, ford, a county in the N. part of Texas. Area, 636 sq. m. It is bounded N. by the Pease River and is intersected in the SW. by the Wichita River. Capital, Crowell. Pop. in 1900, 1568.

Foca, fo'kȧ, a small island on the W. coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Calabar River.

Foča, a town of Bosnia. See Forcha.

Fochabers, fok'ą-bęrz, a small town of Scotland, co. of Elgin, on the Spey, 9 miles E. of Elgin. In the vicinity is the Duke of Richmond's magnificent Gordon Castle.

Focșani, a town of Rumania. See Fokshani.

Fodie, a post-hamlet of Brooks co., Ga.

Fogaras, fo'gŏh'rŏsh', a town of Transylvania, capital of the county of its name, on the Aluta, 55 miles E. of Hermannstadt. The Greek Catholic archbishop of Fogaras resides at Balasfalva. Pop. in 1900, 6457.

Fogaras, a county of Transylvania, bounded S. by Rumania, from which it is divided by the so-called Tran-

sylvanian Alps, a part of the Carpathian range (and known locally as the Fogaras mountains; highest summit, the Szkára, 7569 feet). Capital, Fogaras.

Fogartyville, a post-village of Manatee co., Fla. The banking point is Braidentown. Pop. about 200.

Fogelsville, fō'gl'z-vil, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 8 miles WSW. of Allentown, its banking point. Pop. about 450.

Foggia, fod'jå, a city of Italy, capital of the province of Foggia, in the great plain of Apulia, 80 miles ENE. of Naples. The objects of interest include a Gothic cathedral, about 20 other churches, many old towers, a theatre, the corn-magazines (*fosse*), extending under a considerable area of the city, a public park, to which leads a splendid arcade, and a botanical garden. Foggia is a bishop's see and the entrepôt of a large trade in corn, wool, cheese, cattle, wine, oil, and capers, the last extensively grown in the surroundings. Pop. in 1901, 53,351.

Foggia, formerly **Capitanata,** kå-pee-tå-nå'tå, a province of Italy, in Apulia, bounded N. and E. by the Adriatic. It is in great part mountainous, but between the mountains is the rich plain of Apulia. Area, about 2700 sq. m. Capital, Foggia. Pop. in 1901, 418,510.

Foglia, fōl'yå, a river of Italy, rises on the E. slope of the Apennines, in Tuscany, 3 miles W. of Sestino, and falls into the Adriatic at Pesaro.

Foglizzo, fol-yit'so, a village of Italy, 17 miles NNE. of Turin.

Fogo (*i.e.*, "fire"), one of the Cape Verde Islands, W. of Santiago, nearly circular and 40 miles in circumference. It is formed almost entirely of the slopes of a volcanic mountain upward of 9000 feet in elevation, the eruption of which in 1847 caused considerable destruction. The climate is dry and the temperature elevated. The soil is extremely fertile and produces fine grain. The chief port is Nostra Senhora da Luz or São Filippe. Lat. 14° 53′ N.; lon. 24° 30′ W. Pop. 15,000.

Fogo, a small island off the E. coast of Africa, in Mozambique Channel.

Fogo, an island NE. of Newfoundland, in lat. 49° 40′ N., lon. 54° W.

Fogo, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, on Fogo Island. It has communication by steamer with St. John's, and is a place of considerable trade and fishery. Pop. in 1901, 1118. Near by is the small fishing-settlement of Cape Fogo.

Föhr, fön, an island of Prussia, off the W. coast of Schleswig, in the North Sea. Area, about 30 sq. m. Great numbers of wild fowl are taken here in autumn. It contains the town of Wyk. Pop. about 4000.

Foix, fwå, a town of France, capital of the department of Ariège, 44 miles S. of Toulouse, on the Ariège, at the foot of the Pyrenees. It is overlooked by a cavernous rock, on which are 3 Gothic towers, the remains of an old castle. It has iron- and steel-works and an active trade. Foix was the capital of the old county of Foix. Pop. in 1901, 5699 (commune, 7065).

Fojano, or **Foiano,** fo-yå'no, a town of Italy, province of Benevento, circle of San Bartolommeo in Galdo. Pop. about 2000.

Fojano, or **Foiano,** a town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the Chiana Valley, 15 miles SSW. of Arezzo. Pop. about 2000 (commune, about 8000).

Fokia, a town of Asia Minor. See PHOCÆA.

Fo-kien, fo'ke-ĕn', or **Fu-kien,** a province of China, having SE. the Strait of Fo-kien (or of Formosa). Area, about 40,000 sq. m. Pop. about 25,000,000. The surface is mountainous. The principal river is the Min, which enters the sea below Fu-chow, the capital. Though one of the smaller provinces, Fo-kien is among the most wealthy in China, producing rice, tea, sugar, etc. The town of Amoy is in this province.

Fokshani (Ruman, *Focsani*, fok-shå'nee), a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, 92 miles NE. of Bucharest. It has strong modern fortifications. There is an active trade in grain. Pop. in 1899, 23,783.

Folcroft, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Chester. Pop. about 100.

Földvár, a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna. See DUNA-FÖLDVÁR.

Földvár, föld'vȧr', or **Marienburg,** mȧ-ree'ȩn-bŏŏrg', a small town of Transylvania, on the Aluta, 12 miles N. of Kronstadt.

Földvár, or **Tisza-Földvár,** tis'sŏh' föld'vȧr', a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 8 miles from Szolnok. Pop. about 8000.

Földvár, or **Tisza-Földvár,** a town of Hungary, in the co. of Bács-Bodrog, situated on the Theiss, at the junction of the Francis Canal. Pop. about 6000.

Folembray, fo'lŏx'brȧ', a village of France, in Aisne, 15 miles W. of Laon.

Foley, a banking post-village of Benton co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 15 miles NE. of Sauk Rapids.

Foley, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo. Pop. about 100.

Folgaria, fol-gȧ're-ȧ, or **Füllgreit,** fŭll'grite, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, near Roveredo. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 3788.

Folgefonden-Fjeld, fol'ghĕh-fon'dĕn fe-ĕld', an elevated plateau and mountain-range of Norway, stretching from N. to S., at no great distance from the W. coast. Its culminating point is 5425 feet in height. Its most remarkable feature is its huge ice-sheet or field, immediately E. of the Hardanger Fjord, which extends over a length of 25 miles and covers a width of 4–9 miles. A stream issuing from its base forms a magnificent waterfall.

Folger, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio. Pop. about 75.

Foligno, fo-leen'yo (anc. *Fulgin'ia* or *Fulgin'ium*), a town of central Italy, in Umbria, province and 20 miles SE. of Perugia, in a beautiful vale winding among the Apennines and watered by the Clitumno. The only notable public building is the cathedral of San Feliziano. Foligno has a high reputation for its parchment, silks, leather, and soap. The town was nearly destroyed by the earthquakes of 1831 and 1832. It was anciently a place of some importance, being at the head of a confederacy of Umbrian cities. It is a bishop's see. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 26,111.

Folkestone, fōk'stŏn, a municipal borough of England, in Kent, 5 miles WSW. of Dover. It lies on hilly, uneven land and is consequently irregularly built, with many steep streets. It is a well-known watering-place and has a good harbor, which is much used for the mackerel- and herring-fisheries. It is one of the principal points of departure for steamers plying between England and the continent. Pop. in 1851, 6726; in 1891, 23,905; in 1901, 30,694.

Folkingham, or **Falkingham,** a parish of England, co. and 26 miles SSE. of Lincoln.

Folks Store, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C., 14 miles from Brunson station.

Folkston, a post-town of Charlton co., Ga., on the Plant System. The banking point is Waycross. Pop. in 1900, 167.

Folletts, a post-village of Clinton co., Iowa. Pop. about 80.

Follo, fol'lo (L. *Fol'lum*), a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 7 miles NE. of Levanto.

Follonica, fol-lon'e-kå, a maritime village of Italy, in Tuscany, on the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Elba, and 12 miles E. of Piombino. Ore from Elba is brought hither to be smelted. Pop. about 1800.

Folly Island, one of the sea-islands of Charleston co., S.C., is bounded on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the landward side by the Folly Island River (so called).

Folly Mills, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 4 miles S. of Staunton.

Folly Village, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, in Colchester co., on Cobequid Bay, 4 miles W. of Debert. The banking point is Truro. Pop. about 400.

Folsom, fūl'sŏm, a banking post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the American River, near the junction of its forks, and on the Southern Pacific R., 23 miles ENE. of Sacramento. It has a vineyard and distillery. Pop. about 1200.

Folsom, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga. Pop. about 75.

Folsom, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Hammonton. Pop. about 300.

Folsom, a mining post-village of Colfax co., N.Mex., 67 miles by rail NW. of Texline, Tex. Pop. 250.

Folsom, a post-village of Wetzel co., W.Va. The banking point is Mannington. Pop. about 100.

Folsomdale, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 48 miles SW. of Rochester.

Folsomville, a post-village of Warwick co., Ind., 28 miles ENE. of Evansville. Pop. about 400.

Foltz, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. The banking point is Mercersburg. Pop. about 200.

Fombio, fom'be-o, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 2 miles SW. of Codogno.

Fomnier Creek, of Arkansas, flows through Clark co. into the Little Missouri River.

Foncine, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Fonda, a banking post-town of Pocahontas co., Iowa, 48 miles NW. of Jefferson, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Illinois Central Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1180.

Fonda, a banking post-village, capital of Montgomery co., N.Y., is on the N. bank of the Mohawk River, at the mouth of Cayadutta Creek, 43 miles NW. of Albany, on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Rs. It has manufactures of flour, knit goods, and brooms. Pop. in 1900, 1145.

Fond-des-Nègres, fôn dā nā'g'r, a town of Haiti, in its SW. peninsula, 55 miles WSW. of Port-au-Prince.

Fond du Lac (*i.e.*, "end of the lake"), a name sometimes applied to the S. extremity of Lake Winnebago, Wis.

Fond du Lac (Fr. pron. fôn dü lăk), a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is drained by the Milwaukee and Rock rivers, which rise in it. Its name, which in French signifies "end of the lake," refers to Lake Winnebago, the southern end of which lies in this county and affords facilities for steam navigation. Capital, Fond du Lac. Pop. in 1890, 44,088; in 1900, 47,589.

Fond du Lac, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn., on the St. Louis River, at the head of navigation from Lake Superior, and on the Northern Pacific R., 15 miles SW. of Duluth. This is one of the oldest towns in Minnesota and was once an important trading-post.

Fond du Lac, a city of Wisconsin, the capital of Fond du Lac co., is finely situated at the S. end of Winnebago Lake, at the mouth of the Fond du Lac River, and on the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Wisconsin Central Rs., 63 miles NNW. of Milwaukee. Steamboats ascend from Green Bay to this place *via* the Fox River and Lake Winnebago. It has foundries, machine- and railroad-shops, and manufactures of refrigerators, wagons, furniture, gas-engines, automobiles, sash, doors and blinds, chemicals, etc. It is the seat of a state insane asylum, the Grafton Hall collegiate institute, and the St. Agnes Hospital and Sanatorium. Pop. in 1860, 5450; in 1870, 12,764; in 1880, 13,094; in 1890, 12,024; in 1900, 15,110.

Fond du Lac, a township (town) of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1280.

Fondi, fon'dee (anc. *Fun'di*), a town of Italy, province of Caserta, on the Appian Way, 14 miles NW. of Gaeta. It has a Gothic cathedral and a Dominican convent, in which Thomas Aquinas taught. Its vicinity (the ancient Cæcubus Alger) is extremely fertile and was anciently famous for its wine. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9930.

Fondo, fon'do, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 25 miles N. of Trent. Pop. about 2000.

Foneswood, a post-station of Westmoreland co., Va.

Fong-tsiang, a town of China. See FUNG-TSIANG.

Fong-yang, a town of China. See FUNG-YANG.

Fonni, fon'nee, a village of the island of Sardinia, 34 miles NNE. of Cagliari.

Fonsagrada, fon-sā-grā'dā, a commune of Spain, in Galicia, province and 25 miles NE. of Lugo. Pop. in 1900, 17,302.

Fonseca, Gulf of (also known as the **Gulf of Amapala** and, formerly, as the **Gulf** or **Bay of Conchagua**), an arm of the Pacific Ocean, bounded by Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Length, about 40 miles; width of passage between the volcanoes Conchagua and Coseguina, about 21 miles. The port of Amapala is on this gulf, on the island of Tigre.

Fonta Flora, a post-hamlet of Burke co., N.C.

Fontainbleau, a post-hamlet of Andrew co., Mo.

Fontainebleau, fôn'tĕn'blō', contracted from FONTAINE BELLE EAU, "fountain of beautiful water" (L. *Fons Bellaqueus, Fons Bleaudi*), a town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, about 2 miles from the left bank of the Seine and 37 miles SSE. of Paris. It is well built, with broad streets and small houses. The town is famous for its palace and forest. The palace, one of the finest in France, begun in the thirteenth century and completed in the eighteenth, was the favorite residence of several French monarchs, including Napoleon, who signed his abdication here in 1814. The forest, considered the most beautiful in France, covers 42,500 acres and presents a wealth of picturesque and varied scenery. Fontainebleau has breweries and manufactures of porcelain, pottery, and artistic cabinet-wares. Pop. in 1901, 14,160.

Fontaine-Française, fôn'tĕn' frôn'sāz', a small town of France, Côte-d'Or, 20 miles NE. of Dijon.

Fontaine-l'Évêque, fôn'tĕn' lā'vāk', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 6 miles W. of Charleroi. Pop. in 1899, 5653.

Fontaine-More (L. *Fonta'na Mau'ra*), a village of Italy, 36 miles ESE. of Aosta.

Fontaine-Notre-Dame, fôn'tĕn' not'r dām, a village of France, 2 miles W. of Cambrai.

Fontaine qui Bouille, fôn'tĕn' kee boo'y, or **Fountain Creek,** a creek of Colorado, rises near Pike's Peak and enters the Arkansas River at Pueblo, after a course of about 90 miles. The name signifies "Boiling Spring."

Fontana, a post-city of Miami co., Kan., 11 miles by rail S. of Paola. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Fontana, a post-hamlet of Lebanon co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Annville.

Fontana, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., about 3 miles from Williams Bay station. Pop. about 60.

Fontana Fredda, fon-tā'nā frĕd'dā, a village of northern Italy, 32 miles W. of Udine. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 4802.

Fontanarosa, fon-tā'nā-ro'zā, a small town of Italy, province of Avellino, 4½ miles W. of Frigento.

Fontanella, fon-tā-nĕl'lā, a small town of northern Italy, 17 miles SSE. of Bergamo.

Fontanellato, fon-tā-nĕl-lā'to, a village of Italy, 7 miles WNW. of Parma.

Fontanelle, fon'tą-nĕl', a banking post-town of Adair co., Iowa, about 60 miles WSW. of Des Moines. It is on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900, 853.

Fontanelle, a post-village of Washington co., Neb. The banking point is Fremont. Pop. about 150.

Fontanet, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Terre Haute. It has coaling- and powder-industries. Pop. about 700.

Fontaneto d'Agogna, fon-tā-nā'to dā-gôn'yā, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles NNW. of Novara, near the Agogna.

Fontaneto da Po, fon-tā-nā'to dā pō, a village of Italy, 15 miles SW. of Vercelli, near the Po.

Fontarabia, a town of Spain. See FUENTERRABIA.

Fontcouverte, fôn'koo'vaint' (L. *Fons Oper'tus*), a village of France, in Savoy, on the Arvan, 3 miles WSW. of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne.

Fonteboa, fon'tā-bō'ā, a town of Brazil, in the state of Amazonas, on the Amazon River, about 420 miles W. of Manaos.

Fontenay-aux-Roses, fôn'tęh-nā' ō rōz', a village of France, in Seine, 1 mile S. of Châtillon, connected by tramway with Paris. Pop. of the commune, 3500.

Fontenay-le-Comte, fôn'tęh-nā' lęh kônt, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in Vendée, on the river Vendée, where it becomes navigable, 35 miles SE. of La Roche-sur-Yon. It is pleasantly situated and has quaint quarters, two interesting churches, a fine fountain, and pretty suburbs. It has manufactures of textiles. The town was prominent in the Huguenot wars. Pop. in 1901, 9698.

Fontenay-sous-Bois, fôn'tęh-nā' soo bwā, a town of France, in Seine, 1 mile E. of Vincennes. Pop. in 1901, 8985.

Fontenelle Creek, Wyo., enters the Green River in Uinta co.

Fontenoy, fôn'tęh-nwā', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 5 miles SE. of Tournai. Here, on April 30 (new style, May 11), 1745, the forces under the duke of Cumberland were defeated by the French under Marshal Saxe.

Fontenoy (L. *Fontanetum*), a village of France, department of Yonne, arrondissement of Auxerre. Near this place, in 841, Charles the Bald and Louis, sons of Louis le Débonnaire, defeated their brother Lothaire. An obelisk has recently been erected to commemorate the battle.

Fon'tenoy', a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., 16 miles SE. of Green Bay.

Fontenoy, a post-village of Richmond co., Quebec. The banking point is Richmond. Pop. about 200.

Fontenoy-le-Château, fôn'tęh-nwā' lęh shā'tō', a small town of France, in Vosges, 20 miles SSW. of Epinal.

Fontevivo, fon-tā-vee'vo, a village of Italy, 9 miles WNW. of Parma. It contains a mausoleum of Ferdinand, duke of Parma, who died here in 1802.

Fontevrault, fôn'tęh-vrō', a small town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 10 miles SE. of Saumur. It owes its foundation to a famous abbey, destroyed during the first revolution, a part of which is now occupied by a large reformatory. The other remaining portions are a church of the twelfth century, in which are the tombs of Henry II. and Richard I. of England, Eleanor of Aquitaine, and Isabelle, wife of King John.

Fonthill, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario. The banking point is Welland. Pop. about 400.

Fontvieille, fôn'vee-ā'a'y', a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 5 miles NE. of Arles. It has stone-quarries and warm springs.

Fonz, fonth, a small town of Spain, 35 miles ESE. of Huesca.

Fonzaso, fon-zā'zo, a village of northern Italy, 22 miles WSW. of Belluno.

Foo-choo, or Foo-chow. See FU-CHOW.

Foolahs. See FULAHS.

Foosland, a post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 133 miles SSW. of Chicago. Pop. 200.

Foota. See FUTA.

Foota-Jallon. See FUTA-JALLON.

Foote, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Iowa, on the English River, about 22 miles S. by E. of Marengo.

Foote, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W.Va.

Foot of Plane, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on the Barclay R., 2 miles E. of Barclay. Pop. 100.

Foots Cray, an urban district of England, co. of Kent. Pop. in 1901, 5817.

Footscray, a municipal city of Bourke co., Victoria, on the Saltwater River, 4 miles by rail SW. of Melbourne. It has a dry-dock. Pop. about 18,000.

Footville, a post-hamlet of Yadkin co., N.C.

Footville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 6 miles W. of Rock Creek station.

Footville, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 8 miles W. of Janesville. Pop. about 225.

Foraker, a post-hamlet of Elkhart co., Ind.

Foraker, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, on a branch of the Erie R., 7 miles W. of Kenton. Pop. about 250.

Forbach, for'bȧĸ, a village of Baden, 24 miles SSW. of Karlsruhe.

Forbach, a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 38 miles E. of Metz. The old castle of the counts of Forbach on the Schlossberg has been partially rebuilt. Pop. in 1900, 8209.

Forbes, for'bĕs, a small town of Bohemia, 8 miles SE. of Budweis.

Forbes, forbz, a town of New South Wales, 289 miles by rail W. of Sydney. Pop. about 3700.

Forbes' Islands, off the NE. coast of Australia, in Temple Bay.

Forbes, Mount, a summit of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, near the head-waters of the Saskatchewan River, in about lat. 51° 52′ N., lon. 116° 57′ W. Height, 12,250 feet.

Forbestown, forbz'tŏwn, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., about 80 miles N. by E. of Sacramento. The banking point is Oroville. Pop. about 400.

Forbush, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Albia and Centerville R. The banking point is Centerville. Pop. about 100.

Forbush, a post-hamlet of Yadkin co., N.C.

Forcados River, in British Nigeria, is one of the delta-arms of the Niger.

Forcall, for-kȧl', a small town of Spain, 44 miles N. of Castellón de la Plana, on an affluent of the Ebro.

Forcalquier, for'kȧl'ke-ȧ', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Basses-Alpes, 24 miles SW. of Digne. Pop. about 2200.

Forchheim, forĸ'hīme, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on the Regnitz, 16 miles SSE. of Bamberg. Forchheim was an important town in the early part of the Middle Ages. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. in 1900, 7590.

Forchtenau, forĸ'tęk-nŏw' (Hun. *Frakno-Váralja,* frŏk'no' vȧr'ŏl'yŏh'), a village of Hungary, 11 miles W. of Ödenburg. Near by is a splendid castle of the Esterházy family.

Forchtenberg, forĸ'tęn-bĕrg', a small town of Württemberg, 18 miles NE. of Heilbronn.

Forclaz (for'klȧ'), **Col de la,** a pass of the Valaisian Alps of Switzerland, on the route of the Tête-Noire, 4½ miles SW. of Martigny. Height, 4987 feet. Another pass of the same name is in Savoy, near St. Gervais-les-Bains, between the Tête-Noire and Prarion. Height, 5105 feet.

Ford, a county in the E. part of Illinois, has an area of 480 sq. m. It is drained by the source of the Sangamon River and a small affluent of the Vermilion River. Capital, Paxton. Pop. in 1890, 17,035; in 1900, 18,359.

Ford, a county in the SW. part of Kansas. Area, 1060 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and Crooked Creek. Capital, Dodge City. Pop. in 1890, 5308; in 1900, 5497.

Ford, a city of Ford co., Kan., 17 miles by rail ESE. of Dodge City. Pop. in 1900, 82.

Ford, a post-town of Clark co., Ky., 9 miles S. by W. of Winchester, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has lumbering-industries. Pop. in 1900, 731.

Ford, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio. The banking point is Burton. Pop. about 250.

Ford, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. Pop. about 70.

Ford, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Va. The banking point is Petersburg. Pop. 75.

Ford City, a post-village of Gentry co., Mo.

Ford City, a banking post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., 5 miles S. of Kittanning, on the Allegheny Valley R. It has plate-glass works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2870.

Forde, for'deh, a village of Norway, 76 miles NNE. of Bergen.

Fordham, a former post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., 12 miles N. of the business-centre of New York city. It is the seat of St. John's College (Catholic). In 1874 it was annexed to New York city.

Fordingbridge, a town of England, in Hampshire, on the Avon, here crossed by a stone bridge, 15 miles by rail S. of Salisbury. Pop. in 1901, 6137.

Fordland, a post-village of Webster co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 27 miles E. of Springfield.

Fordoche, for'dōsh', a small bayou of Louisiana, communicates with Atchafalaya Bayou.

Fordoche, a post-village of Pointe Coupée parish, La. Pop. 60.

Fordon, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 7 miles ENE. of Bromberg, on the Vistula. Pop. about 2500.

Ford River, Mich., rises in Marquette co., in the Upper Peninsula, and enters Green Bay near its northern end. It is about 100 miles long.

Ford River, a post-village of Delta co., Mich., on a river of its own name and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 7 miles SW. of Escanaba. It has extensive manufactures of lumber. Pop. about 500.

Fords, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Perth Amboy. Pop. 350.

Fords Ferry, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 25 miles below Shawneetown.

Fords Store, or **Winchester,** a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., on the Chesapeake Bay, 11 miles SW. of Centerville, its banking point. Pop. about 1000.

Fordsville, a banking post-town of Ohio co., Ky., 25 miles by rail SW. of Hardinsburg. Pop. in 1900, 586.

Fordtown, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn., 11 miles N. of Jonesboro. Pop. 100.

Fordwich, a banking post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 10 miles W. of Harriston. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 600.

Fordyce, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Ark., 29 miles NE. of Camden, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. It has ginneries, lumber-mills, etc., and is an important trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 1710.

Fordyce, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa.

Foreland, North and **South,** two headlands in England, co. of Kent. The first, forming the NE. angle of the county and the most easterly land in England, consists of chalky cliffs nearly 200 feet in height, projecting into the North Sea, and has a light-house visible for 20 miles. Lat. 51° 22′ N. The South Foreland is 16 miles S. of the former and has a light-house visible 26 miles.

Foreman, a banking post-village of Little River co., Ark., 15 miles by rail NW. of Richmond.

Forenza, fo-rĕn'zȧ (anc. *Foren'tum?*), a town of Italy, in the Apennines, province and 15 miles NE. of Potenza. Pop. in 1901, 6347.

Foresman, a post-village of Newton co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Goodland. Pop. 120.

Forest, a county in the NW. part of Pennsylvania. Area, 420 sq. m. It is intersected by the Alleghany River, is bounded on the SE. by the Clarion River, and also drained by the Tionesta Creek. Capital, Tionesta. Pop. in 1890, 8482; in 1900, 11,039.

Forest, a county in the NE. part of Wisconsin. Area, 1421 sq. m. It is drained by the Menominee, Rat, and Peshtigo rivers, and contains several lakes. Capital, Crandon. Pop. in 1900, 1396.

Forest, a banking post-village of Sierra co., Cal., 32 miles NE. of Nevada City. Pop. about 300.

Forest, a post-hamlet of Newcastle co., Del., 17 miles NNW. of Dover.

Forest, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Ind., 11 miles by rail NE. of Frankfort. Pop. about 300.

Forest, a post-village of West Carroll parish, La. The banking point is Lake Providence.

Forest, a banking post-village, capital of Scott co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 47 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 761.

Forest, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Rutland R., 31 miles E. of Malone. Pop. 200.

Forest, a banking post-village of Hardin co., Ohio, 28 miles SW. of Tiffin, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Pennsylvania Rs. It has manufactures of metal-roofing, incubators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1155.

Forest, a post-village of Cherokee co., Tex. The banking point is Rusk. Pop. about 250.

Forest, a post-village of Lewis co., Wash.

Forest, a township (town) of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1206.

Forest, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1250.

Forest, a banking post-town of Lambton co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 146 miles W. of Toronto. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 1553.

Forestburg, a hamlet of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Forestburg township (town), 14 miles N. by W. of Port Jervis. Pop. of the town in 1900, 625.

Forestburg, a post-hamlet of Sanborn co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles E. by S. of Woonsocket.

Forestburg, a post-village of Montague co., Tex. The banking point is Saint Jo.

Forest Cantons, Switzerland, are the cantons of Lucerne, Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden, enclosed by which is the Lake of Lucerne, or Lake of the Four Forest Cantons.

Forest City, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Sanford.

Forest City, a banking post-village of Mason co., Ill., on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R., 27 miles SSW. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 309.

Forest City, a banking post-town, capital of Winnebago co., Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 28 miles WNW. of Mason City, Iowa. It is an important trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 1758.

Forest City, a post-village of Washington co., Me., on the narrows of Grand Lake or Chipitneticook. Pop. about 150.

Forest City, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn., on the Crow River (or its North Fork), 30 miles SSW. of St. Cloud. Pop. about 160.

Forest City, a banking city of Holt co., Mo., on the E. bank of the Missouri River, near the Tarkio River, and on the Burlington Route, 3 miles W. of Oregon. Pop. in 1900, 632.

Forest City, a mining-camp of Missoula co., Mont., in the Bitter Root Mountains, about 70 miles WNW. of Missoula. Elevation, about 8000 feet.

Forest City, a post-town of Rutherford co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R., 4 miles E. by S. of Rutherfordton, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1090.

Forest City, a banking post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., 6 miles N. of Carbondale, on the Erie and the New York, Ontario and Western Rs. It has coaling-industries, silk- and knitting-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4279.

Forest City, a post-village of Potter co., S.Dak., on the Missouri River, 16 miles (direct) W. of Gettysburg. Pop. about 200.

Forest City, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Woodstock. Pop. about 200.

Forest Cottage, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ky., 40 miles SW. of Somerset.

Forest Creek, S.C., rises in Spartanburg co. and enters the Tiger River in Union co.

Forestdale, a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass. Pop. about 70.

Forestdale, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ohio.

Forestdale, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Slatersville. Pop. 125.

Forestdale, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., 3 miles from Brandon, its banking point. It has manufactures of wooden-ware, etc. Pop. about 500.

Forest Depot, a post-village of Bedford co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 11 miles W. of Lynchburg. Pop. 80.

Forester, or **Forrester,** a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 40 miles N. of Port Huron. Pop. 100.

Forester's Falls, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario. The banking point is Renfrow. Pop. about 150.

Forest Glen, a station on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 9 miles NNW. of Washington, D.C.

Forest Glen, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill Valley R., 18 miles SSW. of Kingston,

Forestgreen, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 6 miles from Glasgow.

Forestgrove, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich.

Forestgrove, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., N.J.

Forestgrove, a banking city of Washington co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 26 miles W. of Portland. Here is the Pacific University, which was organized in 1854. Pop. in 1900, 1096.

Forestgrove, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Moon Run R. The banking point is Doylestown. Pop. 150.

Foresthill, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., about 52 miles NE. of Sacramento. The banking point is Auburn. Pop. about 750. Gold has been found here.

Foresthill, a post-town of Decatur co., Ind., about 50 miles SE. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 152.

Foresthill, a post-village of Rapides parish, La., on the St. Louis, Watkins and Gulf R. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop. 225.

Foresthill, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 31 miles by rail NNE. of Baltimore. Pop. 200.

Forest Hill, a station on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., near the Forest Hill Cemetery, 4½ miles SW. of Boston, Mass.

Foresthill, a post-hamlet of Gratiot co., Mich., on the Pine River, 4 miles N. of Alma.

Foresthill, a post-village of Union co., Pa., about 20 miles S. of Williamsport.

Foresthill, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn.

Foresthill, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va., 18 miles W. of Jarretts.

Foresthill, a post-hamlet of Summers co., W.Va., 9 miles SW. of Talcott station.

Foresthome, a post-village of Butler co., Ala., 7 miles S. of Greenville. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 200.

Foresthome, a post-hamlet of Amador co., Cal.

Foresthome, a post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, about 18 miles N. of Oskaloosa.

Foresthome, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y. The banking point is Ithaca. Pop. 120.

Forest House, a post-hamlet of Potter co., Pa., 14 miles by rail N. of Emporium.

Forest Junction, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 16 miles E. of Appleton. Pop. about 160.

Forestlake, a post-village and summer-resort of Washington co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 25 miles N. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Forestlake, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 7 miles NW. of Montrose. Pop. in 1900, 787; of the village, about 100.

Forestlawn, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y. Pop. 90.

Forest Mills, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, 8 miles S. of Waukon.

Forest Mills, a post-village of Lennox co., Ontario, 10 miles NW. of Napanee. Pop. about 150.

Foresto, fo-rès'to, a village of northern Italy, province of Bergamo, 3 miles W. of Sarnico. Pop. 1400.

Forest of Dean, England. See DEAN FOREST.

Foreston, a post-village of Millelacs co., Minn. The banking point is Milaca. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Foreston, a post-town of Clarendon co., S.C., 14 miles by rail NW. of Lanes. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Forest Park, St. Louis co., Mo., a station of the city of St. Louis.

Forest Park, a post-station and resort of Pike co., Pa., near Bushkill.

Forestport, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Forestport township (town), on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Boonville or Utica. Pop. about 650; of the town in 1900, 1562.

Forest Ranch, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal.

Forest River, a banking post-village of Walsh co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 15 miles S. by W. of Grafton. Pop. in 1900, 252.

Forest Station, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., 17 miles by rail NW. of Vanceboro.

Forestville, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the California Northwestern R., 69 miles N. of San Francisco. Pop. 200.

Forestville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 16 miles WSW. of Hartford. It has manufactures of brass goods, hardware, clocks, etc. Pop. about 1700.

Forestville, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River, about 50 miles W. by N. of Dubuque.

Forestville, a post-hamlet of Hart co., Ky., 6 miles W. of Munfordville and 1½ miles N. of the Green River.

Forestville, a post-village of Prince George co., Md., 9 miles ESE. of Washington, D.C.

Forestville, a banking post-village of Sanilac co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 28 miles N. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Forestville, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., on the South Branch of the Root River, about 40 miles E. of Austin.

Forestville, a banking post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 8 miles E. of Dunkirk. It contains canning- and veneering-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 623.

Forestville, a post-town of Wake co., N.C. on the Seaboard Air Line, 16 miles NNE. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 157.

Forestville, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. about 100.

Forestville, a mining post-village of Butler co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., ½ mile from Harrisburg station. Pop. 200.

Forestville, a post-hamlet of Florence co., S.C.

Forestville, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va.

Forestville, a post-village of Door co., Wis., in Forestville township (town), about 20 miles N. of Kewaunee. The town is about 1 mile W. of Lake Michigan. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1364; of the village, about 200.

Forestville, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, 14 miles S. of Simcoe. Pop. about 150.

Forêt, fo'rā' (Flem. *Vorst*, vorst), a village of Belgium, 7 miles SE. of Liège.

Forez, fo'rā', an old division of France, in the province of Lyonnais, the capital of which was Montbrison, now forming the greater part of the department of Loire.

Forfar, Forfarshire, for'fạr-shir, or **Angus,** ang'gŭs, a maritime county of Scotland, having E. the North Sea and S. the Firth of Tay. Area, 890 sq. m. The surface is naturally divided into four parallel belts, running from NE. to SW.,—viz., the Braes of Angus, a part of the Grampian range (attaining a height of about 3500 feet on the borders of Aberdeenshire); the Vale of Strathmore; the Sidlaw Hills; and the rich plain on the Firth of Tay and the sea. The principal rivers are the North and the South Esk and the Isla. Forfar is a great seat of linen-manufacture. Among the towns are Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar (the capital), Montrose, and Brechin. Pop. in 1901, 284,078.

Forfar, a royal burgh of Scotland, capital of the county of Forfar, in the Vale of Strathmore, 14 miles NNE. of Dundee. It has manufactures of linens. Pop. in 1901, 12,882.

Forg, a small town of Persia, province of Laristan, 175 miles SE. of Shiraz.

Forgaria, for-gā're-ā, a village of Italy, near the Tagliamento, 16 miles NW. of Udine.

Forges-les-Eaux, forzh'lāz-ō', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 22 miles NE. of Rouen. It has frequented mineral springs. Pop. about 2000.

Forge Village, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., 10 miles by rail WSW. of Lowell.

Forio, fo're-o, a town of Italy, on the W. coast of the island of Ischia, 16 miles WSW. of Pozzuoli. It is beautifully situated and has a good harbor. Near it are mineral baths. It suffered terribly in the earthquake of 1883. Pop. about 3000 (commune, in 1901, 6656).

For'istell', a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 48 miles WNW. of St. Louis. Pop. about 150.

Fork, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. Pop. 75.

Fork, a post-township of Mecosta co., Mich., about 34 miles N. of Stanton. Pop. in 1900, 1435.

Forkchurch, a post-village of Davie co., N.C., 10 miles from Lexington. Pop. 150.

Forked Deer River, West Tennessee, is formed by its North and South Forks, which unite in Dyer co. It flows southwestward through Lauderdale co. and enters the Mississippi River. The main stream is about 40 miles long. The South Fork is about 120 miles long.

Forked Head, a headland of Cape Breton Island, on the SE. coast, between Fourchu and Portland Cove.

Forked River, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 2 miles W. of Barnegat Bay. It has oyster-packing industries. Pop. about 700.

Forkland, a post-village of Greene co., Ala., 2 miles from the Tombigbee River and 11 miles from Demopolis. Pop. about 250.

Forkland, a post-hamlet of Nottoway co., Va.

Forkners Hill, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Mo., 11 miles N. of Marshfield.

Forks, a plantation in Somerset co., Me., near the "forks" of the Kennebec River. Pop. in 1900, 157.

Forks, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 7 miles E. of Buffalo. Pop. about 200.

Forks, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 10 miles NE. of Bloomsburg.

Forks, a township of Northampton co., Pa., on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 1147.

Forks, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 813.

Forks, a post-village of Clallam co., Wash. The banking point is Port Angeles.

Forksburg, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W.Va.

Forkscreek, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Colo., in Clear Creek Cañon, on the Colorado and Southern R., 7 miles SE. of Blackhawk.

Forkshoals, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C., 17 miles S. of Greenville.

Forks of Buffalo, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va., 41 miles NW. of Amherst Depot

Forks of Capon, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W.Va.

Forks of Elkhorn, a post-village of Franklin co., Ky., 5 miles by rail NE. of Frankfort. Pop. 60.

Forks of Little Sandy, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., W.Va., about 8 miles NE. of Charleston.

Forks of Pigeon, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., N.C.

Forks of Salmon, a post-hamlet of Siskiyou co., Cal., 42 miles SW. of Yreka.

Forkston, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., in Forkston township, on Mehoopany Creek, about 34 miles NW. of Scranton. Pop. about 200; of the township, in 1900, 920.

Forksville, a post-hamlet of Ouachita parish, La., 12 miles W. by N. of Monroe.

Forksville, a post-borough of Sullivan co., Pa., on Loyalsock Creek, about 28 miles NE. of Williamsport. Pop. in 1900, 152.

Forksville, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va., about 17 miles E. by N. of Boydton.

Forktown, a hamlet of Somerset co., Md., 4 mile SW. of Salisbury.

Fork Union, a post-village of Fluvanna co., Va., 30 miles S. of Charlottesville.

Forkvale, a post-village of Campbell co., Tenn. Pop. 100.

Forkville, a post-village of Scott co., Miss. The banking point is Canton. Pop. about 250.

Forlì, for-lee' (anc. *Fo'rum Liv'ii*), a walled city of central Italy, capital of a province of its own name, 40 miles SE. of Bologna, at the foot of the Apennines, in a fertile plain, watered by the Ronco and Montone. It is well built, with a spacious square, and contains a cathedral and other churches (most of which are adorned with fine paintings by Cignani, Guido, and other masters), an old castle (now used as a prison), a museum of paintings, a public library with 80,000 volumes, college, observatory, etc. Forlì is a bishop's see. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 43,708.

Forlì, a province of central Italy, in Emilia, bounded on the E. by the Adriatic Sea. Area, about 750 sq. m. Capital, Forlì. Pop. in 1901, 279,072.

Forlì del Sannio, a village of Italy, province of Campobasso, 7½ miles N. of Isernia.

Forlimpopoli, for-lim-pop'o-le (anc. *Fo'rum Popil'ii*), a town of Italy, 5 miles ESE. of Forlì. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 6000).

Forman, a banking post-town, capital of Sargent co., N.Dak., 36 miles by rail W. of Hankinson. Pop. in 1900, 257.

Formentera, for-mĕn-tā'rā, one of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, 6 miles S. of Iviza, is 13 miles in length. Pop. in 1900, 2258.

Formentor (for-mĕn-tōr'), **Cape,** the N. point of the island of Majorca, at the N. entrance of the Bay of Pollenza. Lat. 39° 57′ N.

Formerie, for'mĕh-ree', a small town of France, in Oise, 21 miles NNW. of Beauvais.

For'mia (anc. *Formiæ*), formerly **Mola di Gaeta,** mo'lā dee gā-ā'tā, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 3½ miles NE. of Gaeta. Its vicinity was anciently famous for its wines, and many Romans, including Cicero, had villas here. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 8108.

Formicola, for-mee'ko-lā, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 7 miles NE. of Capua.

Formiga, for-mee'gā, a town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, 210 miles NW. of Rio de Janeiro.

Formigas, for-mee'gāsh, an islet of the Azores group.

Formigine, for-mij'e-nā, a town of northern Italy, 6 miles SSW. of Modena. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 8000).

Formigny, for'meen'yee', a village of France, in Calvados, 12 miles WNW. of Bayeux, famous for a battle between the French and English, in 1450, in which the latter were defeated.

Formosa (Chinese and Japanese, *Taiwan*, ti-wân'; Port. *Formosa,—i.e.*, "beautiful"), an island belonging to Japan, in the China Sea, between lat. 21° 53′ and 25° 18′ N., and lon. 120° 45′ and 122° E. Length, from N. to S., 240 miles. Area, 13,400 sq. m., exclusive of a number of islets that belong to it. Formosa is traversed by several ranges of slaty and schistose mountains, which are mainly of Tertiary age, and culminate in Mount Morrison (officially known as Niitaka-Yama, the "new high mountain"), 13,595 feet; another lofty summit is Mount Sylvia (Setsu-san, the "snow-mountain"), 11,230 ft. A volcanic chain with active and extinct cones is found in the N. Along the W. coast stretches a broad alluvial plain. There are only two streams, one in North Taiwan and the other in South Taiwan, that are serviceable for navigation, and both are known as Tamsui-kei ("fresh-water rivers"). The soil of the lower tracts and the more gentle slopes of the mountains is extremely fertile and well cultivated, and the climate

is salubrious. Hot springs are numerous, and sulphur and petroleum exist in large quantities. There are vast deposits of coal, and it is in great part of good quality, and largely worked in the region between Kelung and Tamsui. Wheat, rice of superior quality, millet, maize, tea, sugar-cane, yams, sweet potatoes, indigo, peanuts, areca-nuts, hemp, jute, and a variety of fruits and vegetables are among the cultivated products. The exports include tea, sugar, rice, camphor, camphor-oil, bamboos, coal, sulphur, hemp, jute, fruits, timber, etc., the main industries being the cultivation of tea and sugar-cane and the extraction of camphor and sulphur. The domestic animals are cattle, the buffalo, horse, ass, goat, sheep, and hog. The population consists mainly of a number of tribes and clans supposed to be of Malayan stock, of an aboriginal people whose ethnic affinities have not been established, and of descendants of Chinese settlers (Hoklos and Hakkas). Chinese is spoken or understood by large numbers of the non-Chinese inhabitants. The chief ports include Tamsui, Kelung, Tainan, Takow, and Anping. The Dutch exercised sovereignty over part of Formosa during a portion of the seventeenth century. The island was ceded by China to Japan in 1895. Under Japanese rule the construction of railways has been vigorously prosecuted. The population, exclusive of the wild tribes of the interior mountains, was, in 1900, 2,729,965 (including 52,405 in the dependent Pescadores Islands), of which number 32,000 were Japanese.

Formosa, a territory in the NE. part of the Argentine Republic, occupying part of the Gran Chaco region. Area, 42,000 sq. m. Little is known of it except that it is a great forest-covered plain. It is bounded on three sides by the Paraguay, Pilcomayo, and Bermejo rivers. Capital, Formosa, in the SE. part, on a tributary of the Paraguay. It has a school. Pop. 1500; of the territory in 1900, 5589.

Formosa, for-mo'sȧ, the southernmost of the Bissagos Islands, off the W. coast of Africa. It is fertile and well wooded, but has no good water.

Formosa, or **Formoso.** See Benin River.

Formosa, Mount, near the SE. extremity of the Malay peninsula. The W. end of the mountain forms the bluff point of land called Point Sizan, on the E. side of the entrance of Formosa River, which falls into the Strait of Malacca in lat. 2° N.

Formosa, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, 8 miles SW. of Walkerton, its banking point. It has a brewery, various mills, etc. Pop. about 500.

Formosa (or **Formoso**), **Cape,** a headland of British Nigeria, west Africa, so called from its beautiful appearance. Lat. 4° 15′ N.; lon. 6° 10′ E.

Formosa, Strait of, the channel which separates the island of Formosa from China. It is about 90 miles wide in its narrowest part. In it are the Pescadores Islands.

Formoso, a banking post-village of Jewell co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 300.

Fornells, for'nēlz', a fishing town of the island of Minorca, on its N. coast, 12 miles NNW. of Port Mahon, with an excellent harbor.

Forney, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala., 7½ miles from Cavespring.

Forney, a banking post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., 20 miles E. of Dallas, on the Texas and Pacific R. It has lumbering- and cotton-industries. Pop. about 1000.

Forneys Creek, a post-station of Swain co., N.C.

Fornos d'Algodres, for'nooce dȧl-go'drēs, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 16 miles SE. of Vizeu.

Fornovo, for-no'vo (anc. *Fo'rum No'vum*), a small town of northern Italy, 13 miles SW. of Parma.

Forres, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Elginshire, 10 miles WSW. of Elgin. Near by are a tower in honor of Nelson and a remarkable ancient obelisk, called Sweno's Pillar. Findhorn, 4 miles to the N., is its port. Pop. in 1901, 5242.

Forrest, a banking post-town of Livingston co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western and the Wabash Rs., 75 miles E. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 952. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

Forrest, a post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Brandon. It has grain-elevators and flour-mills.

Forrest City, a banking city, capital of St. Francis co., Ark., 89 miles E. by N. of Little Rock, on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Rs. It is in a cotton, agricultural, and stock-raising region. Pop. in 1890, 1021; in 1900, 1361.

Forrester, an island of Alaska, off the SW. coast of the Prince of Wales Archipelago.

Forreston, a banking post-village of Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and other railroads, 12 miles S. of Freeport. Pop. in 1900, 1047.

Forreston, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., in a grain and cotton region, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 7 miles S. of Waxahachie. Pop. about 250.

Forrestville, a mining village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 2 miles NW. of Minersville.

Forró, for'ro', a small town of Hungary, on the Hernád, 30 miles S. of Kaschau.

Forst, forst, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 20 miles by rail E. of Cottbus, on the Neisse. It has extensive manufactures of woollen cloths. Pop. in 1900, 32,075.

Forsyth, for'sith', a northern county of Georgia, has an area of 252 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Chattahoochee and Etowah rivers. Gold and copper are found. Capital, Cumming. Pop. in 1890, 11,155; in 1900, 11,550.

Forsyth, a county in the NW. part of North Carolina, has an area of 369 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Yadkin River. Capital, Winston. Pop. in 1890, 28,434; in 1900, 35,261.

Forsyth, a banking city, capital of Monroe co., Ga., 27 miles NW. of Macon, on the Central of Georgia R. It has manufactures of cotton and cotton-seed oil, leather, carriages, etc., and contains the Monroe Female College and the Stephens Banks Institute. Pop. in 1890, 920; in 1900, 1172.

Forsyth, a post-village of Macon co., Ill., 6 miles by rail N. of Decatur. Pop. 250.

Forsyth, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich. Pop. 200.

Forsyth, a banking post-village, capital of Taney co., Mo., on the White River, about 40 miles S. by E. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 204.

Forsyth, a banking post-village of Custer co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 45 miles W. by S. of Miles City. Pop. about 300.

Fort Adams, a trading and mission station of Alaska, on the Yukon River, at the mouth of the Tozi.

Fort Adams, a post-village of Wilkinson co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, about 38 miles S. by W. of Natchez. Pop. about 400.

Fort Adams, a defensive work and national artillery station on Brenton's Point, at the entrance to the harbor of Newport, R.I. It was constructed 1824–38.

Fort Alamo, of Bexar co., Tex., near San Antonio. Here, March 6, 1836, a small garrison of Texans bravely resisted a body of Mexicans ten times their number and perished to a man, whence this spot has been called the Thermopylæ of Texas.

Fortaleza, for-tȧ-lȧ'zȧ, a city and seaport of Brazil, capital of the state of Ceará, with an anchorage 2 miles off shore. The town is regularly laid out and is the terminus of a railroad to the fertile agricultural and pastoral country inland. It has considerable export-trade in rubber, sugar, cotton, coffee, drugs, hides, etc. Pop. in 1902, 33,000. Previous to 1823 it was called Ceará, or Villa do Forte.

Fortuna, for-tȧ'nȧ, the easternmost of the Bonin Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, near lat. 25° N., lon. 143° 30′ E.

Fort Ancient, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ohio, on the Little Miami River, 42 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 25. Here is an ancient earthwork.

Fort Anderson, a station of British Nyassaland, East-Central Africa, in the district of Mlanje.

Fortanete, for-tȧ-nȧ'tȧ, a small town of Spain, 34 miles ENE. of Teruel.

Fort Ann, a banking post-village and resort of Washington co., N.Y., in Fort Ann township (town), on Wood Creek and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 67 miles N. by E. of Albany. It has manufactures of woollen goods and pulp. The town is bounded on the NW. by Lake George. Pop. in 1900, 2263; of the village, 431.

Fort Apache, a post-village and military post of Navajo co., Ariz. The banking point is Winslow. Pop. about 350.

Fort Assinniboine, a post-village and military post of Choteau co., Mont., 1½ miles S. of Assinniboine, a station of the Great Northern R.

Fort Atkinson, a banking post-town of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Turkey River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 6 miles SW. of Calmar. Pop. in 1900, 264.

Fort Atkinson, a banking city of Jefferson co., Wis., on the Rock River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 20 miles NNE. of Janesville. It has various mills and foundries, and manufactures of wagons, furniture, dairy-supplies, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2283; in 1900, 3043.

Fort Augustus, a village of Scotland, co. and 29 miles SW. of Inverness, on the Caledonian Canal, at the S. extremity of Loch Ness. The old fort has been converted into a Benedictine abbey.

Fort Augustus, a post-village of Queen's co., Prince Edward Island, 16 miles from Charlottetown.

Fort Barrancas is on the N. side of Pensacola Bay, in Florida.

Fort Bayard (bī'ard), a post-hamlet and military post of Grant co., N.Mex., 90 miles NW. of Mesilla.

Fort Beaufort (bō'fort), a division in the SE. part of Cape Colony, bounded S. by the Great Fish River. Capital, Fort Beaufort, a prosperous town, 45 miles (direct) W. by N. of King William's Town. It is on the Kat River. Pop. in 1891, 1007 (white, 661). Elevation, 1500 feet.

Fort Bend, a county in the SE. part of Texas, has an area of 897 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River and bounded on the SW. by the Bernard River. Capital, Richmond. Pop. in 1890, 10,586; in 1900, 16,538.

Fort Benton, a banking post-town, capital of Choteau co., Mont., is on the Missouri River, at the head of steamboat navigation, about 40 miles below the Great Falls. It is nearly 125 miles NNE. of Helena, on the Great Northern R., and is 2780 feet above sea-level. It is an important shipping point for live-stock, etc. Pop. in 1890, 624; in 1900, 1024.

Fort Berkeley, a station of British East Africa, on the upper Nile, in lat. 4° 35′ N., lon. 31° 35′ E.

Fort Bidwell, a post-village of Modoc co., Cal., is at the N. end of Surprise Valley, about 175 miles NE. of Shasta. Pop. about 300.

Fort Blackmore, a post-village of Scott co., Va., 40 miles WNW. of Bristol, Tenn.

Fort Bliss, a United States military post, 3 miles NE. of El Paso, Tex., on the Rio Grande.

Fort Bodo, a station of the Congo Free State, about 60 miles W. of the southern extremity of the Albert Nyanza and N. of the Ituri River.

Fort Boisé (bwȧ'zȧ'), a United States military post, near Boisé, Idaho.

Fort Brady, a United States work at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on the S. bank of the St. Mary's River.

Fort Bragg, a banking post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., 2 miles N. of Noyo and 120 miles by water N. of San Francisco. Pop. in 1900, 1590.

Fort Branch, a banking post-village of Gibson co., Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute R., 7½ miles S. of Princeton. Pop. in 1900, 849.

Fort Bridger, a post-village of Uinta co., Wyo., on the Black Fork of the Green River, 10 miles SE. of Carter station of the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Evanston. Pop. about 300.

Fort Brook, a post-town of Hillsboro co., Fla. Pop. in 1900, 1135.

Fort Brown, a government fort near Brownsville, Tex.

Fort Buford, a post-hamlet of Williams co., N.Dak.

Fort Calhoun (kal-hoon'), a banking post-village of Washington co., Neb., 2 miles from the Missouri River, 20 miles by rail N. by W. of Omaha. Pop. about 350.

Fort Canby, a United States military post of Pacific co., Wash., on the estuary of the Columbia River, 14 miles from Astoria, Oregon.

Fort Carroll, a fortification standing on Sollers Point Flats, in the Patapsco River, 8 miles below Baltimore.

Fort Casey, a post-hamlet and military post of Island co., Wash. The banking point is Port Townsend.

Fort Castillo, Nicaragua. See CASTILLO.

Fort Caswell, a United States fortification (and military post) on Oak Island, near the mouth of the Cape Fear River, N.C. It was held by the Confederates in the Civil War.

Fort Charter, a station of Rhodesia, in Mashonaland, 50 miles S. of Salisbury.

Fort Chippewyan, a fort, mission and trading station of Athabasca district, Canada, near the southwestern extremity of Lake Athabasca.

Fort Churchill, a trading station of the Hudson Bay Company, on the W. shore of Hudson Bay, at the mouth of the Churchill River.

Fort Clark, a United States military post of Kinney co., Tex., 48 miles N. of Eagle Pass.

Fort Clinch, designed for the defence of Fernandina, Fla., stands on the N. extremity of Amelia Island. It was occupied by Confederate troops in 1861 and retaken by United States forces in 1862.

Fort Collins, a banking city, capital of Larimer co., Colo., on Cache la Poudre Creek, in a fertile valley, and on the Colorado and Southern R., about 4 miles from the Rocky Mountains and 74 miles N. of Denver. It is the seat of the Agricultural College of Colorado and of a government experiment station. Pop. in 1890, 2011; in 1900, 3054.

Fort Columbia, a military post of Washington. The post-office is Chinook.

Fort Columbus, a United States fort on Governor's Island, New York Harbor.

Fort Colville, Wash. See COLVILLE.

Fort Conger, an Arctic observation station in Grant Land, on the N. side of Lady Franklin Bay, in lat. 81° 42′ N., lon. 65° W.

Fort Constitution, a defensive work 3 miles E. of Portsmouth, N.H., on the peninsula which forms the easternmost point of the main-land of New Hampshire.

Fort Cosmos, a trading post of Alaska, on the Kowak River, near lon. 157° W.

Fort Coulonge (koo'lŏnzh'), a post-village of Pontiac co., Quebec, at the confluence of the river Coulonge with the Ottawa and on the Canadian Pacific R., 23 miles N. of Portage du Fort. The banking point is Shawville. Pop. in 1901, 482.

Fort Covington (kŭv'ing-tŏn), a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., in Fort Covington township (town), on the Salmon River, about 5 miles from its mouth, 1 mile from the Canadian frontier, and 16 miles NW. of Malone. It is on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. in 1900, 822; of the town, 2043.

Fort Crampel, a French station in the Shari region of central Africa.

Fort Crook, a post-village and military post of Sarpy co., Neb., on the Burlington Route and the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 227.

Fort Cudahy, or **Cudahy,** a trading post on the Yukon River, near Fortymile and the International Boundary.

Fort Dade, a post-station of Hernando co., Fla., on the Withlacoochee River, 170 miles SE. of Tallahassee. Near this spot, in Dec., 1835, Major Dade, with his 112 companions, perished while heroically defending themselves against an overwhelming force of Seminoles.

Fort D. A. Russell, a United States military post, 3 miles NW. of Cheyenne, Wyo.

Fort Dauphin, a French fort and health-station on the S. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 25° 1′ S.

Fort Davis, a post-village of Macon co., Ala., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Union Springs or Tuskegee.

Fort Davis, a military post of Alaska, on Seward Peninsula, near Nome.

Fort Davis, a post-village, capital of Jeff Davis co., Tex., 22 miles N. of Marfa. The banking point is El Paso. Pop. about 1000.

Fort de Cointet, a French post in the Chad region of central Africa.

Fort Defiance, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 11 miles by rail NE. of Staunton.

Fort-de-France, FOR dẹh frȯnss, formerly **Fort Royal,** a town on the W. coast of Martinique, French West Indies, the capital of the colony. It has a fine harbor, strong fortifications, a college, the Schœlcher library, a naval arsenal, prison, and several hospitals. The central square (or *savane*) is adorned with a statue of the Empress Josephine, who was born at the neighboring Trois-Ilets. Pop. about 14,000; of the commune in 1901, 22,164. It was almost completely destroyed by the cyclone of Aug., 1891.

Fort de Kock, a station near the SW. coast of Sumatra, connected by rail with Padang.

Fort Delaware, on Pea Patch Island, in Delaware Bay, near Delaware City, is a strong work, of which the construction was begun in 1814.

Fort Deposit, a post-town of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 33 miles SSW. of Montgomery. It contains the Bethel Academy and the Fort Deposit High-School. Pop. in 1900, 1091.

Fort Dodge, a city, capital of Webster co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River and on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 85 miles NNW. of Des Moines. It has railroad-repair shops and manufactures of butter-tubs, oatmeal, plaster and stucco, pottery, and foundry products. Coal is extensively mined near this place, which is also an important market for grain. Quarries of good building-stone and of gypsum have been opened here. The city is the seat of Tobin College and Our Lady of Lourdes Convent. Pop. in 1890, 4871; in 1900, 12,162.

Fort Dodge, a post-hamlet of Ford co., Kan., on the Arkansas River, 5 miles ESE. of Dodge City.

Fort Donelson, a strong fortification in Stewart co., Tenn., which figured in the early part of the Civil War. It was situated on the left bank of the Cumberland River, about 1 mile below Dover. It was taken by General Grant on Feb. 16, 1862.

Fort Douglas, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ark.

Fort Douglas, a military post of Utah, 3 miles from Salt Lake City.

Fort Duchesne, a post-village and military post of Uinta co., Utah. The banking point is Provo. Pop. about 250.

Fort Du Pont, a military post of Delaware. Post-office and railroad station, Delaware City.

Fort Du Quesne, Pa. See PITTSBURG.

Forteau (for'tō') **Bay,** an inlet on the coast of Labrador, near the SW. extremity of the Strait of Belle Isle. It receives a considerable river, and on its W. side is the fishing village of Forteau.

Fort Edward, a station of British East Africa, in Uganda, near the foot of Lake Albert Edward.

Fort Edward, a banking post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Fort Edward township (town), is finely situated on the E. bank of the Hudson River, on the Champlain Canal, and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 55 miles N. of Troy. It contains Fort Edward Collegiate Institute and has iron- and brass-works, potteries, paper-mills, shirt-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3521; of the town, 5216.

Fort Egbert, a military post of Alaska, at Eagle, on the Yukon River, near the International Boundary.

Fort Ellice, a post .. Manitoba, Canada. The banking point is Birtle.

Fort Erie, a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, at its outlet into the Niagara River, and on the Grand Trunk and other railroads, opposite Buffalo, N.Y., with which it is connected by railroad bridge. It has various industries. Pop. in 1901, 890.

Fortescue River, of West Australia, empties ..w the Indian Ocean in lat. 21° 10′ S.

Fortesque Bay, a bay of Tasmania, on the E. coast of Tasman's Peninsula.

Fort Ethan Allen, a military post of Vermont, 2 miles from Essex Junction and 5 miles from Burlington.

Forteventura, Canary Islands. See FUERTEVENTURA.

Fort Fairfield, a banking post-village in Fort Fairfield township (town), Aroostook co., Me., is on the Aroostook River, about 7 miles from its mouth and about 50 miles N. of Houlton. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook and the Canadian Pacific Rs. It has milling- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1469; of the town, 4181.

Fort Fisher, a defensive work protecting the entrance to the port of Wilmington, N.C., captured by the Federals on Jan. 15, 1865.

Fort Flagler, a post-hamlet and military post of Jefferson co., Wash. The banking point is Port Townsend.

Fort Foote, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Md., on the Potomac River, 6 miles below Washington. Here are barracks and a fort, one of the defences of Alexandria, Va., and of Washington, D.C.

Fort Francis, a banking post-village and outport of the Rainy River district, Ontario, on the Canadian Northern R. Pop. about 400.

Fort Fred Steele, a post-hamlet of Carbon co., Wyo., on the North Platte River and on the Union Pacific R., 695 miles from Omaha. Elevation, 6840 feet.

Fort Gaines, on the E. extremity of Dauphin Island, Ala., is at the entrance of Mobile Bay, opposite Fort Morgan.

Fort Gaines, a banking post-town, the capital of Clay co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River and on the Central of Georgia R., 22 miles SW. of Cuthbert. Steamboats can ascend the river to this place, from which a large quantity of cotton is shipped. It has cotton-seed oil mills and brick-yards. Pop. in 1890, 1097; in 1900, 1305.

Fort Garland, a post-village of Costilla co., Colo., is in the fertile San Luis Park, on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 108 miles SW. of Pueblo. Elevation, 7996 feet.

Fort Garry, Manitoba. See WINNIPEG.

Fort Gay, a post-village of Wayne co., W.Va. The banking point is Louisa, Ky. Pop. about 400.

Fort George, a fort of Scotland, co. and 9 miles NE. of Inverness, on the line of the Caledonian Canal, on a point of land jutting into Moray Firth.

Fort George, a post-hamlet and summer- and winter-resort of Duval co., Fla., is on an island at the mouth of the St. John's River, 25 miles E. of Jacksonville.

Fort George, an old fort (now a picturesque ruin) at the S. end of Lake George, N.Y.

Fort Getty, a national military post on Sullivan's Island, N. of the main entrance to Charleston harbor, S.C.

Fort Gibbon, a military post of Alaska, on the N. bank of the Yukon River, opposite the mouth of the Tanana River.

Fort Gibson, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the Neosho River, near its entrance into the Arkansas. It is 8 miles NE. of Muscogee, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Fort Gorges, Me., stands on Hog Island Ledge, in Portland harbor. Lat. 43° 39′ N.

Fort Graham, a post-hamlet of Hill co., Tex., 40 miles NNW. of Waco.

Fort Grant, a station of British East Africa, in Ankole, E. of Lake Albert Edward.

Fort Grant, a post-station and military post of Graham co., Ariz., 27 miles from Willcox.

Fort Gratiot (grash'e-ot), a former city of St. Clair co., Mich., on Lake Huron, now a part of Port Huron.

Fort Greble, a military post of Rhode Island, on Dutch Island, 5 miles from Newport.

Fort Griffin, a post-hamlet of Shackelford co., Tex., 16 miles N. of Albany.

Fort Griswold, a United States work in the town of Groton, New London co., Conn., opposite New London. A monument near by commemorates the massacre of Ledyard and his men by the British and tories in 1781.

Fort Gustave, St. Bartholomew. See GUSTAVIA.

Forth, fôrth, a river of Scotland, rises on the NE. side of Ben Lomond, flows eastward, and expands into the arm of the sea called the Firth of Forth. Length, about 170 miles. Chief tributaries, the Teith, Allan, and Devon. The river is navigable to Stirling for vessels of 100 tons and to Alloa for vessels of 300 tons. It is connected with the Clyde by a canal 38 miles in length. See FORTH, FIRTH OF.

Fort Hall, a station of the East Africa Protectorate division of British East Africa.

Fort Hamilton, a village of Alaska, on the Apoon Pass of the Yukon delta, 25 miles from the river's mouth.

Fort Hamilton, a former post-village of Kings co., N.Y., at the W. end of Long Island, on the Narrows, now included in New York city (borough of Brooklyn). Here is a strong fort of the same name, erected for the defence of New York harbor.

Fort Hamlin, a station and post of Alaska, on the Yukon River, near lon. 149° W.

Fort Hancock, a post-station and military post of N.J., Monmouth co., on Sandy Hook, 7 miles from Highlands.

Fort Harrison, a military post of Montana, 4 miles from Helena.

Fort Henry, a strong fortification in Stewart co., Tenn., which figured in the early period of the Civil War. It was situated on the right bank of the Tennessee River, 12 miles from Fort Donelson, which was on the Cumberland River. It was compelled to surrender to the Federals under Commodore Foote on Feb. 6, 1862.

Fort Herkimer, N.Y. See HERKIMER.

Forth, Firth of, Scotland, is the estuary of the river Forth—a bay-like extension of the river, about 50 miles long, and where widest nearly 15 miles across. The principal port on the Firth of Forth is Leith, the port of Edinburgh. A great cantilever bridge, 8295 feet in length, with two main spans of 1710 feet each, crosses the Firth at Queensferry. It was opened in 1890.

Fort Hill, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ill., about 44 miles NNW. of Chicago.

Fort Hill, a post-village of Pickens co., S.C. The banking point is Pendleton. Pop. about 200.

Forth Mountains, a range of hills of Ireland, in Leinster, 4 miles W. of Wexford.

Fort Howard, a national military post of Maryland, at North Point, on the Patapsco River.

Fort Howard, a former post-town of Brown co., Wis., on the left or NW. bank of the Fox River, about a mile from its mouth, now a station of Green Bay.

Fort Huachuca, a post-village and military post of Cochise co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. about 350.

Fort Hunt, a military post of Virginia, 1 mile from Hunters. The post-office is Riverside Park.

Fort Hunter, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, at the mouth of the Schoharie, 6 miles by rail ESE. of Fultonville. Pop. about 350.

Fort Hunter, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 5 miles N. of Harrisburg, its banking point. It has manufactures of pig-iron, etc. Pop. about 400.

Fort Independence is on Castle Island, in Boston harbor, 3 miles below the city. It was called Castle William in and before the Revolution. The present name was given by the elder Adams while president.

Fort Isle aux Noix (eel ō nwâ), or **Fort Lennox,** on an island in the river Richelieu, near the southern boundary of Quebec, was fortified by the French in 1759 and by Schuyler in 1775.

Fortitude Valley, in Queensland, Australia, the largest suburb of Brisbane. Pop. about 16,000.

Fort Jackson, a national fortification, at Plaquemines Bend, on the Mississippi River, 78 miles below New Orleans, La., and opposite Fort St. Philip.

Fort Jackson, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Regis River, 44 miles E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. about 250.

Fort Jameson, a station and administrative seat of Northeastern Rhodesia, south-central Africa, on the Tanganyika plateau.

Fort Jefferson, on Garden Key, one of the Dry Tortugas Islands, Florida. It has a light-house. Lat. 24° 37′ N.

Fort Jefferson, a post-hamlet of Darke co., Ohio.

Fort Jennings, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R., 5 miles NNE. of Delphos. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Fort Jessup, a post-hamlet of Sabine parish, La., 80 miles S. by E. of Shreveport.

Fort Johnston, N.C., a revolutionary fortress on the Cape Fear River, 4 miles from its mouth, on the site of the present town of Smithville. There is still a fortress here of the same name, forming one of the defences of Smithville.

Fort Johnston, a station of the British Central Africa Protectorate, in Nyassaland, at the southern extremity of Lake Nyassa, at the outflow of the Shiré River.

Fort Jones, a banking post-town of Siskiyou co., Cal., on Scott's River, about 15 miles SW. of Yreka. Pop. in 1900, 356.

Fort Kearney (kar'ne), a former military post of Kearney co., Neb., on the S. bank of the Platte River, 127 miles by rail W. of Lincoln. It was demolished in 1875.

Fort Kent, a post-township (town) and village of Aroostook co., Me., is on the river St. John, which separates it from New Brunswick, Canada. It has manufactures of lumber. The village is 42 miles NW. of Caribou. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2528.

Fort Keogh (ke'ōh), a post-hamlet and military post of Custer co., Mont., 1 mile from the Yellowstone River and 5 miles from Miles City.

Fort Klamath, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Oregon, 180 miles ESE. of Roseburg.

Fort Knox, a United States work at the narrows of the Penobscot River, opposite Bucksport, Me.

Fort Lafayette, a United States fortification, on Hendrick's Reef, in the Narrows at the entrance to New York harbor.

Fort Lamar, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ga.

Fort Lamy, a French station in the military district of the Chad, central Africa.

Fort Landing, a post-hamlet of Tyrrel co., N.C.

Fort Laramie, a post-hamlet of Laramie co., Wyo., on the Laramie River, 1½ miles from its mouth and 89 miles NNE. of Cheyenne. It is on the Burlington Route.

Fort Lauderdale, in Dade co., Fla., 30 miles N. by E. of Miami.

Fort Lawn, a post-village of Chester co., S.C., on the Lancaster and Chester R. The banking point is Chester. Pop. about 125.

Fort Leavenworth, lev'ęn-wǫrth, a post-station and military post of Leavenworth co., Kan., on the W. bank of the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 2 miles N. of the city of Leavenworth. This fort, which was established in 1827, is an important depot of supplies for the western posts, and is a general rendezvous of troops. A United States penitentiary is located here.

Fort Lee, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Hudson River, at the lower end of the Palisades, 8 miles above Jersey City. It is connected by ferry with the upper portion of Manhattan Island. It has manufactories of piano-actions, file-cutting machines, etc. Pop. about 1600. A fort existed here at the time of the Revolution, where in Nov., 1776, General Greene narrowly escaped capture at the hands of Cornwallis.

Fort Lennox, Quebec. See FORT ISLE AUX NOIX.

Fort Liberté (lee'bĕr'tā'), formerly called **Port Dauphin,** a seaport town of Haiti, on its N. coast, SE. of Cape Haitien. Lat. 19° 42′ N. It has a good harbor.

Fort Liscum, a military post of Alaska, at Port Valdes, Prince William Sound.

Fort Littleton, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., about 20 miles WNW. of Chambersburg. Pop. 100.

Fort Livingston, a government work on Grand Terre Island, La., at the entrance of Barataria Bay.

Fort Liwonde, a post of the British Central Africa Protectorate, in Nyassaland, on the Shire River, near the rapids.

Fort Logan, a post-village and military post of Arapahoe co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern and the Denver and Rio Grande Rs. The banking point is Denver.

Fort Logan H. Roots, a military post of Arkansas. The mail station is Fort Roots.

Fort Loudon, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Chambersburg. Pop. about 300.

Fort Lupton, a banking post-town of Weld co., Colo., 26 miles N. of Denver, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 214.

Fort Lyon, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Mo., 8 miles S. of Windsor station.

Fort MacClary, on Kittery Point, Me., one of the defences of Portsmouth, N.H.

Fort MacCoy, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., 35 miles SSE. of Waldo station.

Fort MacHenry, one of the defences of Baltimore, Md., on Whetstone Point, near the W. bank of the Patapsco River. It was ineffectually bombarded by a British fleet in Sept., 1814.

Fort MacIntosh, a United States military post near the town of Laredo, Tex., on the Rio Grande.

Fort MacKavett, a post-village of Menard co., Tex., on the San Saba River, 165 miles NW. of San Antonio. Pop. 100.

Fort Mackenzie, a military post of Wyoming, 2½ miles from Sheridan.

Fort Macon, at the entrance to the harbor of Beaufort, N.C., stands at the E. end of Bogue Island.

Fort MacPherson, a post-village and military post of Fulton co., Ga., 4 miles from Atlanta. Pop. about 1000.

Fort Madison, a city, the capital of Lee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 19 miles SW. of Burlington and 24 miles above Keokuk, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads. It has a state penitentiary and machine-shops, car- and locomotive-repair works, foundries, paper- and lumber-mills, and manufactures of chairs, boots, farming-implements, automobiles, etc. Pop. in 1890, 7901; in 1900, 9278.

Fort Madison, an old defensive work on the left bank of the Severn River, near Annapolis, Md.

Fort Madison, a post-village of Oconee co., S.C., in the valley of the Tugaloo River. The banking point is Westminster. Pop. about 125.

Fort Maginnis, a post-hamlet of Fergus co., Mont.

Fort Marion, a fort built at St. Augustine, Fla., by the Spaniards, and called by them San Marco. It is constructed of coquina, a shell-conglomerate, and is a United States post.

Fort Mason, a military post of California, 3 miles from San Francisco.

Fort Meade, a banking post-town of Polk co., Fla., 12 miles by rail S. of Bartow, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 261.

Fort Meade, a post-village and military post of Meade co., S.Dak. The banking point is Sturgis. Pop. about 600.

Fort Michie, a post-station and military post on Long Island, N.Y., 12 miles from New London, Conn.

Fort Mifflin, a United States work on Mud Island, in the Delaware River, just below the mouth of the Schuylkill River and near the League Island Navy-Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fort Mill, a banking post-town of York co., S.C., 17 miles S. of Charlotte, N.C., on the Southern R. It has machine-shops and manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. in 1900, 1394.

Fort Miller, a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., 47 miles N. of Albany. Pop. about 300.

Fort Miribel, a French post in the Algerian Sahara.

Fort Missoula, a military post of Montana, 4 miles from Bitter Root station. The post-office is Missoula.

Fort Mitchell, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ala., 9 miles SSW. of Columbus, Ga.

Fort Mitchell, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co., Va., 9 miles by rail S. of Keysville.

Fort Monroe. See FORTRESS MONROE.

Fort Montgomery, a village of Clinton co., N.Y., is on the W. bank of the Richelieu River, at the outlet or N. end of Lake Champlain, about 1 mile N. of Rouse Point. It has a strong defensive work, erected for the protection of the frontier, on the boundary between the United States and Canada. Pop. about 200.

Fort Montgomery, a post-village and government post of Orange co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 14 miles below Newburg and nearly opposite Highlands station.

Fort Morgan, a United States fortification, on the site of the old Fort Bowyer, on Mobile Point, Ala., at the entrance to the bays of Mobile and Bon Secours, opposite Fort Gaines.

Fort Morgan, a banking post-town, capital of Morgan co., Colo., on the Union Pacific and the Burlington and Missouri River Rs., 76 miles NE. of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 634.

Fort Mott, a military post of New Jersey, 6½ miles from Salem.

Fort Motte, a post-town of Orangeburg co., S.C., 30 miles by rail SSE. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 308.

Fort Moultrie (mōl'tree), on Sullivan's Island, S.C., at the entrance to Charleston harbor, opposite Cumming's Point. Here was the old palmetto-log Fort Moultrie, unsuccessfully attacked in 1776 by the fleet of Sir Peter Parker. Fort Moultrie is a government post and figured in the operations of the Civil War.

Fort Myer, a post-village and military post, capital of Alexandria co., Va., 3 miles from Washington, D.C. Pop. 300.

Fort Myers, Lee co., Fla. See MYERS.

Fort National, a military post of France in Algeria, in Kabylia, N. of the Jurjura Mountains, about 50 miles W. by S. of Bougie.

Fort Newton, a military post of New York (a sub-post of Fort Wadsworth). The post-office is Rosebank.

Fort Niagara, Niagara co., N.Y., is a fortification at the mouth of the Niagara River, 1 mile N. of Youngstown.

Fort Niobrara, a post-station and military post of Cherry co., Neb., 4½ miles from Valentine.

Fort Ogden, a post-village of De Soto co., Fla., about 57 miles S. of Bartow, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. about 300.

Fort Oglethorpe, a military post of Georgia, 3 miles from Savannah.

Fort Ontario, a United States work at the city of Oswego, N.Y.

Fort Payne, a banking city, capital of Dekalb co., Ala., on the Queen and Crescent R., 51 miles SW. of Chattanooga, Tenn. It has coaling and iron-mining interests, iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1037.

Fort Pelly Banks, a post of the Northwest Territories, Canada, on the Pelly River, in about lat. 62° 20′ N., lon. 131° 40′ W.

Fort Pendleton, a summer-resort of Garrett co., Md., on the North Branch of the Potomac River, 12 miles SE. of Oakland. Elevation, about 3000 feet.

Fort Pensacola, a military post of Florida (sub-post of Fort Pickens).

Fort Phœnix, a military post of Massachusetts. The post-office is Fairhaven.

Fort Pickens, Pensacola Bay. See PENSACOLA.

Fort Pierce, a banking post-village of Brevard co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. about 400.

Fort Pierre, a banking city, capital of Stanley co., S.Dak., on the W. bank of the Missouri River, about 2 miles S. by W. of Pierre. Pop. in 1900, 395.

Fort Plain, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal, 58 miles WNW. of Albany, on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs. It has manufactures of knit-goods, silk, flour, paper, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2444.

Fort Point, a military post of California, 5 miles from San Francisco.

Fort Popham (pop′ạm), a United States work on Hunnewell's Point, at the entrance to the Kennebec River, Me.

Fort Porter, a United States work at Black Rock, within the limits of Buffalo, N.Y.

Fort Preble (prĕb′ọl), one of the defences of Portland, Me., is on Preble Point, 1 mile from Portland.

Fort Pulaski, on Cockspur Island, Ga., designed for the defence of Savannah. In 1861 it was occupied by the Confederates and in 1862 it was bombarded and taken by the Union forces.

Fort Qu'Appelle, a banking post-village of Assiniboia district, Canada. Pop. in 1901, 68.

Fort Randall, a post-hamlet of Gregory co., S.Dak., on the Missouri River, 75 miles above Yankton.

Fort Ransom, a post-village of Ransom co., N.Dak., on the Cheyenne River, 11 miles (direct) NW. by W. of Lisbon. Pop. 75.

Fort Recovery, a banking post-village of Mercer co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western R., 35 miles NW. of Piqua. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1097.

Fort Reed, a post-village and winter-resort of Orange co., Fla., 2 miles from the St. John's River, 1 mile from Lake Monroe, and about 70 miles S. of Palatka, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. about 100.

Fort Reliance, a former trading post of northwestern Canada, on the right bank of the Yukon River, the approximate site of which is now occupied by Dawson.

Fort Reno, a post-village and military post of Canadian co., Okla., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. The banking point is El Reno. Pop. about 500.

Fortress Monroe, a post-village and elaborate fortress of Elizabeth City co., Va., adjacent to Old Point Comfort, on Hampton Roads, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Rs., 3 miles from Hampton, its banking point. It contains an arsenal and has a national artillery school. It is a much frequented watering-place. Pop. about 300.

Fort Rice, a post-hamlet of Morton co., N.Dak., on the Missouri River, 30 miles below Bismarck.

Fort Ridgely, a post-hamlet of Nicollet co., Minn., on the Minnesota River, about 48 miles above Mankato.

Fort Riley, a military post of Geary co., Kan., on the Kansas River, at the mouth of the Republican River, 3 miles NNE. of Junction City.

Fort Ringgold, a military post of Texas, 23 miles from San Miguel, Mexico. The post-office is Rio Grande.

Fort Ripley, a post-village of Crow Wing co., Minn., on the Mississippi River, 17 miles by rail SW. of Brainerd.

Fort Ritner, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 79 miles E. of Vincennes and ½ mile N. of the White River.

Fort Robinson, a post-village and military post of Dawes co., Neb., on the Burlington Route and the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. The banking point is Crawford. Pop. about 175.

Fort Rodman, a military post of Massachusetts, 4 miles from New Bedford.

Fort'rose′, a royal burgh and watering-place of Scotland, co. of Ross, on Moray Firth, nearly opposite Fort George, to which there is a ferry, and 8 miles NNE. of Inverness. It has a good harbor and remains of the ancient cathedral of the bishops of Ross. Pop. in 1901, 1179.

Fort Rosecrans, a military post of California. Post-office and railroad station, San Diego.

Fort Ross, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 16 miles WNW. of Duncan's Mills. The Russians built a fort here about 1811.

Fort-Royal, Martinique. See FORT-DE-FRANCE.

Fort Rupert, a settlement and port of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, about 250 miles NW. of Victoria.

Fort Saint David, a former fortress of India, on the Coromandel coast, 12 miles SSW. of Pondicherry. It was once the head of the British settlements in this quarter, until it was taken by the French in 1758 and the fortifications demolished.

Fort Saint Michael, Alaska. See SAINT MICHAEL.

Fort Saint Philip, La., a United States work on the Mississippi River, nearly opposite Fort Jackson.

Fort Salisbury, Rhodesia. See SALISBURY.

Fort Salonga, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Fort Sam Houston, a post-station and military post of Texas, near San Antonio.

Fort San Carlos, in Nicaragua, at the outflow of the San Juan River from Lake Nicaragua.

Fort San Carlos, a military post of Arizona (sub-post of Fort Grant).

Fort San Jacinto, a military post of Texas, 2 miles from Galveston.

Fort Saskatchewan, a post-village of Alberta district, Canada. The banking point is Edmonton. Pop. in 1901, 1587.

Fort Scammel, one of the defences of Portland, Me., stands on House Island, in Portland Harbor.

Fort Schuyler (skī′lẹr), N.Y., stands on Throgg's Neck and is one of the principal East River defences of New York city.

Fort Scott, a city and railroad centre, the capital of Bourbon co., Kan., is on the Marmiton River, about 98 miles S. of Kansas City, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and other railroads. It is the most populous and important town in the southeastern part of the state and is a great market for bituminous coal, the mining and shipping of which constitute an extensive industry. The city has foundries, iron- and machine-works, cement- and flagstone-quarries, and large manufactures of pottery, sugar, brooms, etc. The Kansas Normal College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 10,322.

Fort Screven, a military post of Georgia. The post-office is Tybee Island.

Fort Selkirk, a post and military station of the Yukon district of Canada, at the junction of the Yukon (Lewes) and Pelly rivers. It is connected by telegraph with Dawson and Skagway.

Fort Seneca, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River, about 9 miles N. of Tiffin. Pop. 200.

Fort Sewall, a defensive work adjoining the town of Marblehead, Mass.

Fort Seybert, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W.Va.

Fort Sheridan, a post-village and military post of Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Highland Park. Pop. in 1900, 1575.

Fort Sherman, a military post of Idaho, ¾ mile from Cœur d'Alene.

Fort Sill, a post-station and military post of the Kiowa and Comanche Reserve, Okla., 170 miles W. by N. of Caddo station.

Fort Simcoe, a post-village and Indian agency of Yakima co., Wash., 65 miles N. of the Dalles, Oregon.

Fort Slocum, a military post of New York, 3 miles from New Rochelle.

Fort Smith, a banking city, capital of Sebastian co., Ark., at the confluence of the Arkansas and Coteau rivers, 165 miles WNW. of Little Rock, on the St. Louis and San Francisco and other railroads. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries and manufactures of bricks, furniture, ice, leather, etc. Pop. in 1890, 11,311; in 1900, 11,587.

Fort Smith, in British East Africa, in Kikuyu, SW. of Mount Kenia.

Fort Snelling, a post-village and military post of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and on the right bank of the Mississippi River, just above the mouth of the Minnesota, 6 miles SW. of St. Paul. A fort was established here in 1819. Pop. about 400.

Fort Spokane, a military post of Washington, 4½ miles from Spokane.

Fort Spring, a post-village of Greenbrier co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 17 miles W. of White Sulphur Springs. Pop. about 150.

Fort Stanton, a post-village of Lincoln co., N.Mex., 12 miles W. of Lincoln. Pop. 150.

Fort Steele, Wyo. See FORT FRED STEELE.

Fort Steele, a banking post-village and outport of British Columbia, 200 miles S. by E. of Golden. It is a mining centre. Pop. about 250.

Fort Stephens, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Miss.

Fort Stevens, a United States work in Oregon, near the mouth of the Columbia River, 9 miles W. of Astoria.

Fort Stewart, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario. Pop. 75.

Fort Stockton, a post-village, capital of Pecos co., Tex., 52 miles (direct) S. of Monahans. The banking point is San Antonio. Pop. about 400.

Fort Strong, a military post of Massachusetts, 6 miles from Boston.

Fort Sullivan, Me. See EASTPORT.

Fort Sumner, a post-village of Guadeloupe co., N.Mex.

Fort Sumter, a fortification built upon an artificial island, 3 miles SE. of Charleston, S.C., and 1 mile from Fort Moultrie. The initial episode of the Civil War was the bombardment of this fort by the Confederates on April 12–13, 1861. On April 14, Major Anderson marched out with the honors of war. It figured subsequently in the operations against Charleston.

Fortsville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., 14 miles NE. of Saratoga Springs.

Fort Taylor, a government work on the SW. shore of Key West Island, Fla.

Fort Terry, a national military reservation on Plum Island, N.Y., between Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay.

Fort Thomas, a post-village of Graham co., Ariz., on the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern R. The banking point is Globe. Pop. about 160.

Fort Thomas, a military post of Campbell co., Ky., and a post-station of Newport.

Fort Ti'condero'ga, a station of Essex co., N.Y., on Lake Champlain and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 22½ miles N. of Whitehall. Near by are the ruins of the historic Fort Ticonderoga. Pop. 30. See TICONDEROGA.

Fort Totten, a military post of New York, 2 miles from Whitestone.

Fort Totten, a post-village of Benson co., N.Dak., on Devils Lake, 82 miles N. of Jamestown. Pop. 100.

Fort Towson, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Hugo. Pop. 150.

Fort Trumbull, a United States fortification designed for the defence of New London, Conn., on the Thames, 1 mile below New London.

Fortuna, for-too'nä, a town of Spain, 16 miles NNE. of Murcia. Pop. (commune) about 5500.

Fortuna, a post-village of Yuma co., Ariz. The banking point is Yuma. Pop. about 150.

Fortuna, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., 12 miles S. of Eureka. It has saw- and shingle-mills, etc. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Eureka or Ferndale.

Fortuna, a post-village of Moniteau co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 14 miles N. of Versailles.

Fortune, a fishing settlement on the French shore of Newfoundland, 113 miles from Tilt Cove.

Fortune Bay, an extensive inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 47° 30′ N., lon. 55° 30′ W., giving the name to a district on its N. side. It contains Brunê Island, and at its entrance are the French islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre.

Fortune Bay, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, at the entrance to Fortune Bay, 57 miles WSW. of Burin. It has a considerable trade with the Miquelon Islands. Pop. about 800.

Fortune Harbor, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on the Bay of Exploits, 28 miles from Twillingate.

Fortune Island, in the Malay Archipelago, in the Molucca Passage. Lat. 0° 55′ S.

Fortune Island, in the Malay Archipelago, in the Banda Sea. Lat. 5° 3′ S.

Fortune Island, Philippines, SW. of Luzon.

Fortune Island, a small islet off the coast of Sumatra.

Fortune Key, one of the Bahama Islands.

Fortune Rock, a post-village of York co., Me. The banking point is Biddeford. Pop. 125.

Fort Valley, a banking post-town of Houston co., Ga., 29 miles SW. of Macon, on the Southern and the Central of Georgia Rs. It is in a peach-growing district, is a shipping-point for cotton and fruit, and has iron-foundries, knitting-mills, agricultural-works, manufactories of cotton-gins, fruit-crates, etc. The Grady Institute is located here. Pop. in 1890, 1752; in 1900, 2022.

Fort Vancouver (van-koo'vẹr), a United States military post of Clarke River co., Wash., 8 miles N. of Portland, Oregon, on the N. bank of the Columbia, near the town of Vancouver.

Fort Victoria, Matabililand, South Africa. See VICTORIA.

Fortville, a banking post-town of Hancock co., Ind., 21 miles ENE. of Indianapolis, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. It has saw- and grist-mills, chemical-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1006.

Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island, N.Y., is on the W. side of the Narrows, the entrance to New York Harbor.

Fort Walla Walla, a United States post near the town of Walla Walla, Wash.

Fort Warren, one of the defences of Boston, Mass., is upon George's Island.

Fort Washakie, a post-village and military post of Fremont co., Wyo. The banking point is Lander.

Fort Washington, a post-hamlet and military post of Prince George co., Md., on the Potomac River, 14 miles S. of Washington, D.C.

Fort Washington, a locality in the N. part of Manhattan Island (New York city), on the sloping bank of the Hudson River. The name was given to a fortified post held by the Americans after the occupation of New York by the British in 1776. The British took the place by storm on Nov. 20 of that year.

Fort Washington, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 15 miles N. of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has manufactures of iron, bolts, etc. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Ambler or Norristown.

Fort Wayne, a city of Indiana, one of the oldest cities in the state and the capital of Allen co., is situated at the confluence of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers (which here unite to form the Maumee River), 148 miles E. by S. of Chicago, on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, the Pennsylvania and other railroads. It has a government-building, court-house, and numerous public and educational institutions, among the latter being a school of medicine, the Concordia College (Lutheran), the Sacred Heart Academy, Fort Wayne Art School, Fort Wayne Conservatory of Music, St. Augustine's Academy, and the Westminster Seminary for young ladies. Chief among the industrial establishments of the city are great railroad-shops, manufactories of car-wheels, boilers, wagons, oil-tanks, electrical machinery, hosiery, clothing, furniture, etc. The city has a system of public parks, and within its environs are several beautiful cemeteries. It has the St. Joseph's and Hope hospitals. Pop. in 1870, 17,718; in 1880, 26,680; in 1890, 35,393; in 1900, 45,115. Elevation above the sea, 775 feet.

Fort Wayne, a military post of Michigan, 4 miles from Detroit.

Fort Whipple, a United States military post, 2 miles N. of Prescott, Ariz.

Fort White, a post-town of Columbia co., Fla., in a lumbering, phosphate, and fruit-growing region, 22 miles S. of Lake City, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Fort William, a village and tourist-resort of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on Loch Eil, near the foot of Ben Nevis, adjacent to the village of Maryburgh. A strong fort formerly stood here. Pop. in 1901, 2087.

Fort William, a post-village of Pontiac co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 20 miles above Renfrew. It was formerly a fort of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Fort William, a port and resort of Algoma district, Ontario, 4 miles from Port Arthur, on the Kaministiquia River, near Thunder Bay (Lake Superior), and on the Canadian Pacific and the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Rs. The village contains several public buildings, and has large grain-elevators, saw- and planing-mills, machine- and

repair-shops, etc. It has large shipments of grain. Pop. in 1901, 3633.

Fort William, India. See CALCUTTA.

Fort William Henry, a fort which stood at the S. end of Lake George at the time of the French and Indian War. It was taken by Montcalm in 1757.

Fort Williams, a military post of Maine, 5 miles from Portland.

Fort Winfield Scott, a military post of California. The post-office is Presidio of San Francisco.

Fort Wingate, a post-village and military post of Bernalillo co., N.Mex. Lat. 35° 20′ N.; lon. 108° 20′ W. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. about 500.

Fort Win'neba'go, a township (town) of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 665.

Fort Winthrop, Mass., a United States work on Governor's Island, in Boston harbor.

Fort Wood, a fortification on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York.

Fort Worth, a city, capital of Tarrant co., Tex., on the West Fork of the Trinity River, 30 miles W. of Dallas, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Texas and Pacific and other railroads. It has foundries and machine-shops, grain-elevators, packing-houses, tanneries, breweries, and manufactures of flour, woollen and cotton goods, cotton-seed oil, agricultural implements, etc. It has a large stock-yard, and is the seat of a polytechnic college, the Fort Worth University, and the Fort Worth Medical College. Pop. in 1890, 23,076; in 1900, 26,688.

Fort Wrangel (more correctly, **Wrangell**), rång'el, a post-village of Alaska, in the Pacific Ocean, at Etolin Harbor, on Wrangel Island, about 125 miles ESE. of Sitka. Lat. 56° 31′ 30″ N.; lon. 132° 20′ W.

Fort Wright, a military post of Washington, 3 miles from Spokane.

Fort Yates, a post-village and military post of Morton co., N.Dak., 50 miles (direct) S. by E. of Bismarck. Pop. about 125.

Forty-Eight, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Tenn.

Fort Yellowstone, a military post of Wyoming, 8 miles from Cinnabar, Mont. The post-office is Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo.

Fortyfort, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley Rs. It has coaling interests and manufactures of terra-cotta and iron. The banking point is Kingston. Pop. in 1900, 1557.

Fortymile, a mining and trading post of the Yukon district of Canada, at the junction of Fortymile Creek and the Yukon River.

Fortymile Creek rises in the gold region of eastern Alaska and flows ENE. into the Yukon district, Canada, emptying on the S. bank of the Yukon River, at Fortymile, a short distance E. of the International Boundary.

Fort Yukon, a trading post and station of Alaska, on the Arctic Circle and on the great bend of the Yukon River, in about lon. 145° 20′ W.

Forum Alieni, the ancient name of FERRARA.

Forum Cornelii, the ancient name of IMOLA.

Forum Gallorum, the ancient name of CASTELFRANCO.

Forum Julii, or **Forum Julium.** See FRÉJUS.

Forum Julii, the ancient name af CIVIDALE.

Forum Livii, the ancient name of FORLÌ.

Forum Neronis, the ancient name of LODÈVE.

Forum Novum, the ancient name of FORNOVO.

Forum Sempronii. See FOSSOMBRONE.

Forward, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3215.

Forward, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1515.

Forward, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Johnstown. Pop. about 100.

Forward, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis.

Fos, fos, a hamlet of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 6 miles S. of Istres, at the head of the Gulf of Fos and near the outlet of the old canal (*fossa*) dug by Marius.

Fos, a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, in the Pyrenees, 60 miles SW. of Toulouse.

Foscoro, a post-hamlet of Door co., Wis.

Fosdinovo, fos-de-no'vo (L. *Fosdeno'vum*), a village of Italy, 7 miles NW. of Carrara.

Fosnäs, fos'nåce, a maritime village of Norway, 90 miles NNE. of Trondhjem.

Foss, a banking post-village of Washita co., Okla. It has manufactures of hardware, etc., and has cotton-gins. Pop. about 600.

Fossa Clodia, the ancient name of CHIOGGIA.

Fossano, fos-så'no (anc. *Fons Sanus, Fossa'num*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Stura, 14 miles NE. of Cuneo. It is picturesquely situated on a hill. Internally it is antique and gloomy, the houses built over arcades, which form the footways. It is a bishop's see and has a fine cathedral containing a few good paintings, several palaces, a theatre, a scientific academy, and frequented mineral baths. Its manufactures include silk, paper, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 18,133.

Fosses, foss, a village of Belgium, province and 8 miles SW. of Namur.

Fossil, a post-town, capital of Wheeler co., Oregon, 16 miles (direct) SSW. of Condon. Pop. in 1900, 288.

Fossil, a post-hamlet of Uinta co., Wyo.

Fossilville, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., 18 miles by rail N. of Cumberland, Md.

Fossombrone, fos-som-bro'nå, a town of Italy, in the Marches, on the Metauro, 10 miles ENE. of Urbino. It sprang from the ruins of the ancient Forum Sempronii, about a mile distant. It is a bishop's see and has a cathedral. It is a seat of the silk manufacture. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,428.

Fosston, a banking post-village of Polk co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 45 miles SE. of Crookston. Pop. in 1900, 864.

Fossum, fos'sŏŏm, a village of Norway, 62 miles SW. of Christiania.

Fostat, or **Old Cairo.** See CAIRO.

Foster, a county in the central part of North Dakota, has an area of 641 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pipestem River. Capital, Carrington. Pop. in 1890, 1210; in 1900, 3770.

Foster, a post-village of Warren co., Ind. Pop. about 80.

Foster, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Pauls Valley. Pop. 125.

Foster, a post-town of Monroe co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 21 miles WSW. of Ottumwa. Pop. in 1900, 205.

Foster, a post-town of Bracken co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 30 miles below Maysville. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Foster, a post-village of St. Mary parish, La. The banking point is Patterson. Pop. about 175.

Foster, a banking post-village of Bates co., Mo., 13 miles by rail WSW. of Butler. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Foster, a post-village of Pierce co., Neb. Pop. 60.

Foster, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, 27 miles by rail NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 250.

Foster, a post-township (town) of Providence co., R.I. The banking point is Providence. Pop. in 1900, 1151.

Foster Brook, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., 2 miles by rail E. of Derrick City.

Fosterburg, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., 6 miles NE. of Upper Alton. Pop. in 1900, 130.

Foster Center, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., in Foster township (town), about 18 miles W. by S. of Providence. Pop. about 200.

Foster City, a post-village of Dickinson co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. about 150.

Fosterdale, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Cochecton station.

Foster Pond, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ill.

Fosters, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Fosters, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich.

Fosters Meadow, a former post-village of Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., now forming part of New York city, borough of Queens.

Fosters Mills, a post-village of Floyd co., Ga. Pop. about 75.

Fosters Mills, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 7 miles SSW. of East Brady.

Fosterville, a post-hamlet of Cayuga co., N.Y., 6 miles WNW. of Auburn.

Fosterville, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 46 miles SSE. of Nashville. Pop. 100.

Fosterville, a post-village of Anderson co., Tex., 13 miles NW. of Nechesville station.

Fostoria, a banking post-village of Clay co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 100.

Fostoria, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Fostoria, a banking post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 24 miles NE. of Flint. Pop. about 300.

Fostoria, a village of Warren co., Miss. Pop. in 1900, 1422.

Fostoria, a banking city of Hancock and Seneca cos., Ohio, 13 miles W. by N. of Tiffin, on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. It has brass-, iron- and carbon-works, and manufactures of glass and glass novelties, flour,

barrels, machinery, safes, etc. The Ohio Normal University is located here. Pop. in 1900, 7730.

Fostoria, a post-hamlet of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles NE. of Altoona.

Fotcha, fŏt'shȧ, a town of Bosnia, on the Drina, 30 miles SE. of Sarayevo. Pop. in 1895, 4217.

Fotheringay, a village of England, co. of Northampton, 27 miles NE. of Northampton. In Fotheringay Castle, of which some vestiges remain, Mary Stuart was imprisoned and executed.

Fouche, a post-village of Ouachita parish, La. Pop. 75.

Fouesnant, foo-ĕs'nôN', a small town of France, in Finistère, 8 miles SE. of Quimper.

Foug, foog, a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 5 miles W. of Toul.

Fougeray, or **Le Grand Fougeray,** lęh grôN foo'zhęh-rȧ', a small town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles ENE. of Redon.

Fougères, foo'zhair' (L. *Filicariæ Rhedonum*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 27 miles NE. of Rennes, near the Nançon. It has a restored feudal castle, a new theatre, and some fine public monuments. It was formerly one of the strongest places in Brittany, and was often taken and retaken during the wars with the English. There are manufactures of shoes, etc. Pop. in 1901, 20,952.

Fougerolles, foo'zhęh-roll', a village of France, department and 19 miles NW. of Mayenne.

Fougerolles, a small town of France, in Haute-Saône, 16 miles NNW. of Lure. It manufactures cherry brandy. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 5695.

Fouke, a post-village of Miller co., Ark., on the Texarkana, Shreveport and Natchez R., 25 miles SE. of Texarkana. Pop. about 100.

Foula, fōw'lȧ, one of the Shetland Islands, about 20 miles to the W. of Mainland, in lat. 60° 8′ N., lon. 2° 6′ W. Its area is about 5 sq. m. and it rises to a height of nearly 1400 feet. This islet is conjectured to have been the Ultima Thule of the ancients.

Foul Island, in the Bay of Bengal, off the W. coast of Burma.

Foulness, an island of England, co. of Essex, in the North Sea, 9 miles ENE. of Rochford. It is the largest of a cluster of islands at the mouth of the river Crouch.

Foulpointe, a maritime village and military station on the E. coast of the island of Madagascar, about 36 miles N. of Tamatave. Pop. 1500.

Foulweather, Cape, a point of Tillamook co., Oregon. Lat. about 44° 41′ N.

Foulwind, Cape, on the W. coast of New Zealand. Lat. 41° 45′ S.

Fountain, a county in the W. part of Indiana, has an area of 383 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Wabash River and intersected by Coal Creek. It has beds of bituminous coal. Capital, Covington. Pop. in 1890, 19,558; in 1900, 21,446.

Fountain, a banking post-village of El Paso co., Colo., on Fountain Creek and on the Denver and Rio Grande and other railroads, 12 miles S. of Colorado Springs. Pop. about 150.

Fountain, a post-village of Fountain co., Ind., on the Wabash River, about 7 miles below Attica. Pop. 100.

Fountain, a post-village of Mason co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 23 miles NE. of Ludington. Pop. 100.

Fountain, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 61 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis. Pop. in 1900, 294.

Fountain, a post-hamlet of Schuylkill co., Pa.

Fountain, a township (town) of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 956.

Fountain Bluff, a post-village of Jackson co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 21 miles by rail W. of Carbondale.

Fountain City, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Ind., 9 miles N. of Richmond, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. Pop. in 1900, 455. It is an important wheat market.

Fountain City, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn. The banking point is Knoxville. Pop. 200.

Fountain City, a banking city of Buffalo co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, about 8 miles above Winona, Minn., and 36 miles NW. of La Crosse, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 1031.

Fountain Creek, Colo. See Fontaine qui Bouille.

Fountain Creek, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn., 13 miles by rail S. of Columbia. Pop. about 125.

Fountain Dale, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 3 miles from Sabillasville, Md. Pop. about 150.

Fountain Green, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., about 45 miles NNE. of Quincy. Pop. about 250.

Fountain Green, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 28 miles NE. of Baltimore. Pop. about 160.

Fountain Green, a post-town of Sanpete co., Utah, 20 miles S. by E. of Nephi, on the Sanpete Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 755.

Fountain Head, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., 39 miles by rail NNE. of Nashville. Pop. about 150.

Fountain Hill, a post-village of Ashley co., Ark. Pop. about 100.

Fountainhill, a post-station of Greene co., N.C.

Fountain Hill, a borough of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1214.

Fountain Inn, a post-town of Greenville co., S.C. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 497.

Fountain Mills, a post-station of Frederick co., Md.

Fountain Park, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio. The banking point is Woodstock. Pop. about 140.

Fountain Prairie, a township (town) of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1409.

Fountain Run, a post-village of Monroe co., Ky., 20 miles S. of Glasgow.

Fountains Abbey, one of the finest monastic ruins in England, co. of York, West Riding, in the beautiful park of Studley-Royal, about 3 miles SW. of Ripon.

Fountain Spring, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W.Va.

Fountain Springs, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 1 mile E. of Ashland.

Fountaintown, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 20 miles ESE. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 400.

Fountainville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa.

Fouras, a sea-side resort of southwestern France, in Charente-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Charente, 7 miles NW. by W. of Rochefort. Pop. about 2000.

Four Cantons, Switzerland. See Forest Cantons.

Fourchambault, foor'shôN'bō', a town of France, in Nièvre, 5 miles NW. of Nevers, on the Loire. Here are immense iron-works, turning out engineering and railway material, etc. Pop. in 1901, 5918.

Fourche a Renault, foorsh ȧ rĕn'ōlt', a post-hamlet of Washington co., Mo.

Fourche a Thomas, a stream which rises in the S. part of Missouri and enters the Black River above Pocahontas.

Fourche Caddo. See Caddo Creek, Ark.

Fourche la Fave, foorsh lȧ fȧv, a river of Arkansas, rises in Scott co. and enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles E. of Perryville. It is nearly 150 miles long.

Fourchu, foor'shü', a seaport on the SE. coast of Cape Breton Island, co. of Richmond, 40 miles E. by N. of St. Peters. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Sydney.

Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Iowa.

Four Evangelists, a group of four islets off the W. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan, in lat. 52° 34′ S. With eight others, about 15 miles W., they compose a group called the "Twelve Apostles."

Four Lakes, Wis., a chain of lakes in Dane co., called respectively Mendota, Menona, Waubesa, and Kegonsa, or Fourth, Third, Second, and First lakes. They are connected by short outlets. Lake Mendota, which is the largest, is contiguous to the city of Madison. Menona is separated from the preceding by a narrow isthmus, on which Madison is built. See Madison, Mendota, etc.

Fourmies, foor'mee', a town of France, in Nord, 8 miles SSE. of Avesnes. It has many establishments connected with the textile industry, glass-works dating back to the time of Henry IV., etc. Pop. in 1901, 13,634.

Fourmile, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. The banking point is Olean. Pop. about 200.

Four Mile Creek, Ohio, rises in Preble co. and enters the Great Miami River nearly 2 miles above Hamilton.

Four Mountains, Islands of the, a group of volcanic islands of Alaska, in the eastern Aleutians, W. of Umnak. The best known are Carlisle, Herbert and Uliaga.

Fourneaux Islands, Australia. See Furneaux.

Fournier, a post-village of Prescott co., Ontario. The banking point is Vankleek Hill. Pop. about 250.

Fouroaks, a post-town of Johnston co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Smithfield. Pop. in 1900, 171.

Fourteen, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., W.Va.

Fourteen Mile Creek, of Indiana, flows through Clarke co. into the Ohio River, 14 miles above New Albany.

Fourteen Mile Creek, of Mississippi, flows through Hinds co. into the Big Black River.

Fourteen Mile Island, in Lake George, at the entrance to the Narrows.

Fourteen Streams, a village of the Transvaal Colony, on the Vaal River, 80 miles by rail S. by E. of Vryburg. Elevation, 3888 feet.

Fourth Crossing, a post-hamlet of Calaveras co., Cal.

Fourth Lake, Wis. See Four Lakes.

Four Towns, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., 7 miles W. of Pontiac.

Fousts Mills, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 35 miles SSE. of Greensborough.

Fouvent-le-Bas, foo'vôn' lẹh bȧ, a village of France, in Haute-Saône, 16 miles NNE. of Gray. In its vicinity are large grottos, in which have been discovered the fossil remains of many quadrupeds.

Foveaux (fō'vō') **Strait,** New Zealand, between Stewart Island and South Island.

Fow, or **Faux,** fō, an island in the Malay Archipelago, in the Gilolo Passage, lat. 0° 6′ S., lon. 129° 30′ E.

Fowblesburg, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. Pop. about 75.

Fowey, foy, a river of England, enters the English Channel near Fowey. Length, 30 miles.

Fowey, a seaport of England, co. of Cornwall, at the mouth of the Fowey, 25 miles SSW. of Launceston. Its harbor admits large vessels. The exports are pilchards, china clay, etc. Fowey was a place of great importance in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Pop. in 1901, 2258.

Fowey Rocks, a ledge in the Atlantic Ocean, off the S. extremity of Florida, with a light-house.

Fowler, a post-village of Fresno co., Cal., 9 miles SE. of Fresno, on the Southern Pacific R. It has fruit- and wine-industries. Pop. about 350.

Fowler, a banking post-village of Otero co., Colo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 18 miles NW. of Rocky Ford. Pop. about 350.

Fowler, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 11 miles ENE. of Quincy. Pop. 200.

Fowler, a banking post-town, capital of Benton co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 28 miles NW. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 1429.

Fowler, a post-village of Meade co., Kan. Pop. 90.

Fowler, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 51 miles E. of Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 426.

Fowler, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 25 miles S. by W. of Canton. Pop. about 100; of Fowler township (town), 1716.

Fowler, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 17 miles N. of Youngstown. Pop. about 500.

Fowler, a post-village of Bosque co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Fowlerknob, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., W.Va.

Fowlers, a post-hamlet of Brooke co., W.Va., 3 miles from Lagrange station, Ohio.

Fowler's Bay, South Australia, near the head of the great Australian bight, immediately W. of Point Fowler, in lat. 32° 1′ S., lon. 132° 30′ E.

Fowlers Mill, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, 5 miles SSW. of Chardon.

Fowlersville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa.

Fowlersville, W.Va. See FOWLERS.

Fowlerton, a village of Grant co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indiana and Eastern and the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Rs. The banking point is Fairmount. Pop. about 300.

Fowlerville, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Mich., on the Red Cedar River and on the Pere Marquette R., 7 miles NW. of Howell. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 946.

Fowlerville, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., near the Genesee River, 22 miles SSW. of Rochester. Pop. about 350.

Fowling Creek, a post-hamlet of Caroline co., Md., about 9 miles S. by W. of Denton.

Fowlkes, a post-village of Dyer co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Dyersburg. Pop. 100.

Fowlstown, a post-village of Decatur co., Ga. The banking point is Bainbridge. Pop. about 100.

Fox, a post-village of Kendall co., Ill. Pop. about 90.

Fox, a post-hamlet of Ray co., Mo.

Fox, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3221.

Fox, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 538.

Fox, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va.

Foxboro, a post-village in Foxboro township (town), Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 22 miles SSW. of Boston. It has iron-works and manufactures of straw goods, soap, hats, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3266.

Foxboro, a post-village of Douglas co., Wis., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is West Superior. Pop. about 100.

Foxborough, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 7 miles NNW. of Belleville, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 350.

Foxburg, a banking post-village of Clarion co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of the Clarion, and on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 47 miles S. of Oil City. Petroleum is found here. Pop. about 650.

Fox, Cape, on the N. coast of Anticosti Island, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. Lat. 49° 22′ N.; lon. 62° 10′ W.

Fox, Cape, Alaska, W. of the entrance to Portland Canal, in lat. 54° 47′ N.; lon. 130° 49′ W. It is one of the southern points of the territory.

Fox Channel, a body of water of Arctic America, extending NW. from Hudson Strait.

Fox Chase, a post-station in the NE. part of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York R.

Fox Cove, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on the W. side of Placentia Bay, 2 miles from Burin.

Fox Cove, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 44 miles from Burin.

Foxcreek, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., 4 miles N. of Glencoe.

Foxcroft, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Foxcroft township (town), on the N. bank of the Piscataquis River, nearly opposite Dover, and on the Bangor and Aroostook and the Maine Central Rs., 53 miles NW. of Bangor. It has manufactories of lumber, dyes, spools, pianos, carriages, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1629.

Fox Harbor, a small fishing settlement on the E. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Placentia.

Foxhome, a banking post-village of Wilkin co., Minn. Pop. about 140.

Fox Island, a small island in the Bay of Despair, Newfoundland, 17 miles from Harbor Briton.

Fox Island, a small island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the NE. extremity of the Saguenay coast.

Fox Island, in Lake Michigan, belongs to Manitou co., Mich.

Fox Islands, a name of the Aleutian Islands generally, and specifically of the easternmost group of these islands (Unimak, Unalaska, and Umnak, and their associated islets).

Fox Lake, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ill., about 48 miles NNW. of Chicago.

Foxlake, a post-hamlet of Martin co., Minn.

Foxlake, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Wis., near a lake of the same name, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 15 miles NW. of Juneau. It has cheese-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 890.

Foxlake, a township (town) of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 741.

Fox Land is a part of Baffin Land, Arctic America, extending E. into Fox Channel.

Foxridge, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y. Pop. 100.

Fox River rises in Davis co., Iowa, and enters the Mississippi River 2 miles below Alexandria. It is about 100 miles long.

Fox (or **Pishta'ka**) **River** rises in Waukesha co., Wis., passes into Illinois and enters the Illinois River at Ottawa. Its length is estimated at 220 miles. The chief towns on its banks are Aurora, Ottawa, and Elgin.

Fox River (called **Nee'nah** by the aborigines) rises in Wisconsin, near the S. boundary of Green Lake co., and flows westward to Portage, which is on the Wisconsin River. At this place the Fox and Wisconsin rivers are only 1½ miles apart and are connected by a canal. The Fox River runs thence northward into Marquette co. and expands into Lake Pacawa, from which it runs northeastward and after a very tortuous course enters Lake Winnebago at Oshkosh, on the W. side of the lake. It issues from the northern end of the lake, flowing northeastward through Brown co., and enters Green Bay at the city of Green Bay. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. It is an important channel of trade and forms a part of the navigable waters by which steamboats can pass from the Mississippi River into Lake Michigan. The largest towns on this stream are Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, and Portage.

Fox River, GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers of Canada, within 2 miles of each other, and both falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence between Griffith's Cove and Little Vallée.

Foxriver, a post-hamlet of Kenosha co., Wis., on the Fox River, 20 miles by rail W. of Kenosha.

Fox River, a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, on the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Great Fox River, 18 miles N. of Gaspé. Pop. about 150.

Fox River, a small village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 3 miles from Port Greville.

Fox's Channel, Arctic America. See FOX CHANNEL

Foxspring, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Tenn..

Foxton, a post-town of New Zealand, in the SW. part of North Island, on the river Manawatu, 4 miles from the sea. It has extensive flax-mills, etc. Pop. of the borough, about 1200.

Foxtrap, a post-hamlet of Noxubee co., Miss.

Foxvale, a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Mass.

Fox Valley, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Oregon, 20 miles SE. of Turner station.

Foxville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md. The banking point is Thurmont.

Foyers, pronounced and sometimes written **Fyers,** fī'ẹrz, a small river of Scotland, joins Loch Ness 8 miles NE. of Fort Augustus. It is noted for its fine cascades.

Foyle, a river of Ireland, formed by the confluence of the Finn and Mourne at Lifford, on the E. border of co. Donegal, flows N. and expands into Lough Foyle.

Foyle, Lough, lŏh foil, on the N. coast of Ireland, is a large arm of the sea, forming the estuary of the river Foyle. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 9 miles.

Foyns Land (Island), in Antarctica, is S. of Fuegia, off the coast of Graham Land (Island).

Foz, foth, a small town of Spain, 42 miles NNE. of Lugo, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean.

Foz, foz, a village of Portugal, in Alemtejo, on the Tagus, 27 miles NE. of Lisbon.

Frackville, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs., 12 miles N. of Pottsville. Coal is extensively mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 2594. The banking point is Pottsville.

Frades, frå'dĕsh, a small island of Brazil, province of Bahia, in All Saints' Bay, 25 miles NW. of Bahia.

Frades, frå'dĕs, a village of Spain, 22 miles S. of Salamanca, with mineral springs.

Fraga, frå'gå, a town of Spain, 55 miles SE. of Huesca, on the Cinca. Its environs are noted for excellent figs and pomegranates. Pop. in 1900, 6899.

Fragneto, frân-yå'to (Fragneto Monforte, frân-yå-to mon-for'tå, and Fragneto L'Abate, frân-yå'to lå-bå'tå), two contiguous villages of Italy, province of Avellino, and respectively 17 and 18 miles WNW. of Ariano.

Fragua, frå'gwå, a river of Colombia, rises on the SE. slope of the Sierra de Pardaos, and, after a SE. course of about 180 miles, joins the Japurá.

Frailes, frī'lĕs, a small town of Spain, province of Jaén, 5 miles E. of Alcalá-la-Real.

Frailey, frā'le, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 933.

Frain, or **Frayn,** frīne (Slavic, *Wranow*, vrå'nov), a small town of Moravia, 11 miles WNW. of Znaim, on the Thaya.

Fraipont, frå'pôn', a village of Belgium, province and 9 miles SE. of Liège.

Fraisans, frå'zôn', a village of France, department of Jura, on the Doubs, 14 miles from Dôle.

Fraize, fråz, a village of France, in Vosges, 32 miles E. of Epinal.

Frameries, frå'mẹh-ree', a commune of Belgium, in Hainaut, arrondissement of Mons. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 11,666.

Framersbach, fråm'mẹrs-båk', a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 28 miles NW. of Würzburg. Pop. 2000.

Framingham, a post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Sudbury River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 24 miles W. by S. of Boston. The town has manufactories of boots and shoes, rubber- and straw-goods, cloth, yarns, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,302; of the village, about 1350. A state normal school is located here. The banking point is South Framingham.

Framlingham, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 15 miles NNE. of Ipswich. It has a fine old church and the ruins of a magnificent castle. Pop. in 1901, 2526.

Frampton, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio. The banking point is Newark. Pop. about 200.

Frampton, or **Saint Edouard,** sånt ed'ward', a post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 36 miles S. of Quebec.

Français (frôn'så'), **Cape,** the N. point of Kerguelen Island.

Francavilla, frân-kå-vil'lå, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 20 miles ENE. of Taranto. It has manufactures of leather, textiles, etc. Pop. in 1901, 16,772 (commune, 20,422).

Francavilla, a town of Italy, in Potenza, 25 miles E. of Lagonegro. Pop. about 1600 (commune, 3000).

Francavilla, a commune (and village) of Italy, province of Chieti, on the Adriatic Sea, 7 miles NE. of Chieti. Pop. in 1901, 5671.

Francavilla, a village of Italy, province of Cosenza, 4½ miles NE. of Cassano.

Francavilla, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 13 miles SSW. of Nicastro. Pop. about 1500.

Francavilla, a town of Sicily, 10 miles WNW. of Taormina. Pop. in 1901, 5505.

France (L. *Gal'lia*, later *Fran'cia*; Fr. *France*, frôxss; It. *Francia*, frân'chå; Sp. *Francia*, frân'the-å; Ger. *Frankreich*, frånk'rīk), a republic, constituting the most western portion of central Europe, lying between lat. 42° 20′ and 51° 5′ N. and lon. 4° 48′ W. and 7° 39′ E. It is bounded N. by the English Channel, the Strait of Dover, and Belgium; W. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by Spain and the Mediterranean Sea; E. by Italy, Switzerland, and the German Empire; and NE. by the German Empire, Luxemburg, and Belgium. The outline of the country is that of a pentagon, with a prominent projection formed by the peninsula of Brittany. Area, 203,687 sq. m., exclusive of Corsica (3366 sq. m.), which is 115 miles distant at its nearest point. The coast-line—consisting largely of chalk cliffs in the N., of beetling heights in Brittany, of extremely flat reaches in the SW. (the Landes), and of lagoons (*étangs*), lagoon-lands, and mountains in the SE.—has a length of about 1800 miles, of which 800 fall upon the Bay of Biscay, 650 upon the English Channel, and 350 upon the Mediterranean (Gulf of Lyons).

Relief of the Land.—The surface features of France are very varied. The greater part of the land lying NW. of a line joining Navarre on the SW. with Luxemburg on the NE. is maritime lowland, rising but little above sea-level, or depressed interior basin (Paris Basin) and eroded plateau, the occupancy of which by the sea in a comparatively late geological period is well attested by the evidence of organic remains. Few points in this region exceed 600 feet in height, and only one (in the hills of Normandy) surpasses 1300 ft. The south-central part of France is occupied by what is frequently known as the Central Plateau, a height of land which has plateau characteristics on its western side, but eastward passes off into abrupt and rugged mountains, known in their different parts as the Cévennes, the mountains of Vivarais, of Beaujolais, of Charolais, the Côte d'Or, etc., which fall off into the depressions of the Rhone and Saône. The loftiest summit of the Cévennes is Mont Mézenc, 5750 ft. The Cévennes range is continued northward to an elevated plateau called the Plateau de Langres. Forming an integral part of the Central Plateau—which is geologically, perhaps, the most ancient part of France—is the volcanic country of Auvergne, with its vast lava-fields, volcanic knobs and bosses, and still beautifully preserved craters and hot springs. This region of recently extinguished volcanic fires is scenically one of the most distinctive of France,—indeed, of the whole of Europe. Of its better-known summits are the Puy-de-Dôme, Puy-de-Sancy (of the Mont Dore group), and the Plomb de Cantal, the last-named being the loftiest, 6093 ft. (See Auvergne.) The remaining mountains of France are the forested Ardennes, on the borders of Belgium; the Vosges, forming part of the boundary with Germany; the Jura, on the Swiss frontier (with the highest summit of the entire system, the Crêt de la Neige); the Alps, which occupy nearly the whole of the country lying S. and E. of the valley of the Rhone, and whose divisions, known as the Pennine, Graian, Cottian, and Maritime Alps, form the boundary with Italy; and the Pyrenees, which form the entire boundary with Spain. France shares with Italy in the possession of the highest summit of the Alps, Mont Blanc, 15,782 ft. Other lofty summits of the Alps lying within France are Monte Viso, Mont Iséran, and Mont Pelvoux. Although the culminating point of the Pyrenees lies within the Spanish borders, summits scarcely less high (Pic de Vignemale, 10,792 ft.) belong to France, in which is also centred the grandest scenery of the entire mountain-system, the upper valley of the Gavarnie. See Alps, Pyrenees, Jura, etc.

Rivers, Lakes.—None of the rivers of France are of the first magnitude and but few are navigable, except for minor craft, for long distances. The chief streams are the Loire, the longest, with a length of some 600 miles; Rhone (whose principal affluent is the Saône), Seine (which receives the Marne and Oise), Garonne (with the Dordogne tributary to the important tide-water estuary, the Gironde), Meuse, and Moselle, the last two belonging to the basin of the Rhine. The five river-basins represented by these waters effect the drainage of the great bulk of the country, which in the main is directed northwestward, or along the line of broad slope of the land. The Rhone is the only stream of consequence whose course is directed to the Mediterranean. Most of the streams of France, owing to marked fluctuations in water-level and to intercepting rapids, are made available for navigation only through the aid of canalized arms or channels. Among the rivers, in addition to those mentioned above, are the Somme, Orne, Vilaine, Sarthe, Mayenne, Loir, Allier, Vienne, Tarn, Lot, Isère, Durance, Charente, Adour, Aude, Hérault, Var, Aisne, Yonne, and Eure. The Loire gives water communication through the centre of France to Roanne, 450 miles from its mouth; the Seine to Rouen for vessels of 300 tons, and for such as draw no more than 6 feet, to Paris, 110 miles inland in a direct

line; the Rhone for good-sized vessels to Lyons, 218 miles from Marseilles; and the Garonne to Toulouse, and for small craft to Cazères, 260 miles from its embouchure. The lakes of France are few in number and of small size, the largest (not reckoning Lake Geneva, on the border) being the semi-Alpine lakes Annecy and Bourget, both lying E. of the valley of the Rhone. Numerous lagoons are scattered through the tide-water lowlands of the Mediterranean and Biscay coasts, in a region of retreating seas and strong sedimentation.

Climate, Products.—Taken as a whole, the climate of France is one of the finest in Europe, though, from the extent of the country and the diversity of conditions in different localities, considerable variations occur. Thus, the climate of the northeast is continental, while that of the northwest is oceanic, resembling the climate of Great Britain. The Mediterranean districts, again, are affected by the burning winds of Africa, the mistral often proving very destructive to vegetation around the mouths of the Rhone and Var. S. of lat. 46° there are about 134 rainy days in the year; N. of this parallel, 120. The mean annual rainfall for the whole of France is 29½ inches, ranging from a minimum of 19 inches to 71 inches in the western Pyrenees. At Toulon the mean annual temperature is 62° Fahr.; at Marseilles, 59.5°; at Bordeaux, 56°; at Nantes, 55°; at Paris, 51°; at Dunkirk, 50.5°. Most exceptional extremes of —18° and 104° have been noted at Paris.

A popular climatic division of France is into districts in accordance with the characteristic vegetable product of each. The southernmost district, that bordering on the Mediterranean, has been called the olive region. The second, whose northern limit is a line drawn in a NE. direction from the department of Gironde to the Vosges, has maize as its characteristic product. The third reaches to a line drawn from the mouth of the Loire to the town of Mézières in Ardennes, and is the extreme northern limit of the profitable cultivation of the vine. All beyond this constitutes the fourth region, of which wheat may be regarded as the staple.

Natural and planted forests cover nearly one-seventh of France, the principal localities being the Ardennes, the Vosges, the Plateau de Langres, the Jura range, and the Cévennes. Along the Bay of Biscay a forest of sea-pine has been formed, extending over a length of 100 miles. The oak, elm, beech, and pine are the prevailing trees. Of perhaps more importance than any other, on account of the great national industry with which it is associated, is the silk-mulberry. The olive is a southern product, as well as the orange, lemon, almond, fig, pistachio, and caper. The date and eucalyptus are among the introduced shade and ornamental trees of the French Riviera. The apple, pear, plum, and cherry are the leading fruit trees N. of the vine region.

A peculiar economic feature of French agriculture is the excessive subdivision of the soil, as a result in great part of the prevailing law of inheritance. The cereal crop is by far the most important. France is next to Russia the greatest wheat-producing country of Europe, the product being about half of that of the United States. Potatoes are largely cultivated, as also beets for sugar. Hemp, flax, rape, hops, and tobacco are also among the products. But in the grape district the most important industry is the cultivation of the vine. In this department of husbandry France is unsurpassed, the various high-class wines it produces, under the names of Champagne, Burgundy, Bordeaux, etc., having the highest repute. The area of land under vine cultivation was, in 1900, 1,730,451 hectares (the hectare being equal to 2.47 acres), which gave a wine product of 67,353,000 hectolitres (the hectolitre being equal to about 22 gallons). In some districts the chestnut forms a considerable part of the food of the people. The northern part of France produces excellent cider and perry. The annual product of raw silk is between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 pounds. It was much greater formerly. Considerable areas of France, consisting of moors, naked limestones, swamps and marshes, are wholly unproductive or true waste-lands, and it is thought that they make up hardly less than one-seventh of the full area of the land.

The fauna of the greater part of France is essentially west European, differing little from the fauna of the bordering countries and having few marked elements that are distinctive of it. Few of the larger mammalian types, such as the wolf, bear, and boar, are now to be met with beyond the forested mountain-fastnesses—the Ardennes, Vosges, Cévennes, and Pyrenees more particularly—or the game-preserves; but in inaccessible regions these animals are still abundant and the ravages committed by wolves are still considerable. The chamois and ibex belong to the lofty Alpine regions.

Mines.—France is a great coal-producing country. The coal-fields are found in nearly half of the departments. The most important are those of Valenciennes, in the department of Nord, and Saint-Étienne, in that of Loire. The output is insufficient for the needs of the country, so that a large import takes place every year from England and Belgium. The total coal product in 1900 was 46,548,700 tons, of which about 1,200,000 tons were exported. The imports of coal during the same year amounted to 14,599,950 tons. Iron is obtained from most of the coal-fields and from beds in other departments; also from seams in the mountain-limestone of the Jura and from the crystalline rocks of the Alps, Pyrenees, and Vosges. The number of mines worked is about 350, and the quantity of iron produced in 1900 was about 2,700,000 tons. Copper, lead, zinc, manganese, and antimony are also mined, but the product is not very large. France abounds in marbles and building-sandstone (Fontainebleau sandstone) and in excellent gypsum ("plaster of Paris"). A fine lithographic stone is found in the department of Gard. Excellent millstones are obtained in several localities, the best being from La-Ferté-sous-Jouarre.

Manufactures.—Owing to the minute subdivision of the land, the agricultural population greatly outnumbers the manufacturing, so that France cannot with propriety be called a manufacturing country. The manufacture of textiles is by far the most important industry. Woollen, silk, cotton, and linen fabrics are all produced on a vast scale. Among the principal seats of the textile industry are Lyons (unrivalled for its silks), Rouen, Lille, Roubaix, Paris, Rheims, Amiens, Elbeuf, Tourcoing, Cambrai, Valenciennes, and Saint-Etienne (ribbons). Far-famed are the tapestries and carpets of Paris, Aubusson, and Beauvais and the porcelain and glass of Sèvres, Paris, and Limoges. The manufacture of lace is extensively carried on, especially in some of the northern departments. France occupies a prominent place in the manufacture of iron and steel products, the principal seats of which are in the north and east. The steel-works of Le Creusot are among the largest in Europe. Saint-Etienne is the chief centre of the manufacture of fire-arms. Other manufactures are beet-sugar, leather, paper, chemicals, musical instruments, hats, gloves, hosiery, brass- and zinc-wares, plate- and flint-glass, confectionery, and tobacco. The French especially excel in the manufacture of articles calling for taste, ingenuity, and delicate manipulation. Many industries of this description, such as the manufacture of gold- and silver-ware and jewelry, have their chief seat in the capital. Among other products may be noted Gobelins tapestry, costly shawls, articles of vertu, clocks, watches, philosophical and surgical instruments, furniture, carriages, and works in ivory. Besides what is used for home consumption, France exports enormous quantities of wine and brandy, the most famous brand of the latter being that produced at Cognac.

The principal commercial ports of France are Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Dunkirk, Cette, Rouen, Boulogne, Saint-Nazaire, and Calais. The leading items of export are textiles and materials that go into the making of textiles, wine and brandy, leather and leather goods, articles of apparel, skins and furs, chemicals, and manufactures of iron and steel. Great Britain takes the largest share of the French exports. About an equal amount goes to Belgium, Germany, and the United States, combined. The merchant navy consisted in 1901 of 14,393 sailing-vessels and 1299 steamers; 13,693 vessels and steamers, the greater number of which were engaged in the coastwise trade, were of a tonnage not exceeding 50 tons. The railway system of France dates from the year 1830, when there were 24 miles of road. At the beginning of 1904 the mileage exceeded 28,000. The railways are almost entirely in the hands of six great companies. On Jan. 1, 1901, there were 87,382 miles of telegraph lines, comprising 328,700 miles of wire.

The canals of France are numerous, the object being to connect all the great water-basins and thereby give a continuous water-communication through the interior and from sea to sea. Thus the Canal du Midi, or Canal of Languedoc, starting from a point in the Garonne a little below Toulouse, runs ESE. into the Étang de Thau, completing a navigable communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean. The Canal du Centre, or of Charolais, the Rhone and Rhine Canal, and the Canal of Burgundy, pierce the barriers which isolated the basins of the Rhone, Loire, Seine, and Rhine, and give access from any one of these rivers to the other three. The Eastern Canal and the Marne-Saône canals unite Franche-Comté with Champagne and Flanders. A canal measuring 230 miles unites Nantes and Brest. France possesses canals having an aggregate length of 3000 miles. The rivers of France are navigable for the aggregate length of 5300 miles.

Government.—Previous to the revolution of 1789, the government of France was a despotism. Since then it has changed its form of government more frequently than any other country in the world. The legislative power is vested

in an assembly of 2 houses,—the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate,—and the executive in a president. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by direct universal suffrage, the arrondissements (in some cases parts of arrondissements) constituting the electoral districts. There are at present 591 members; the term of office is 4 years. The Senate is composed of 300 members, chosen by indirect election, the term of office being 9 years. There are still a few life senators, who entered the body previous to the amendment of the constitution in 1884. The colonies are represented in the chambers. The Senate has conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies the right of initiating and framing laws, but financial measures must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. The president of the republic is elected by a majority of votes by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly. His term of office is 7 years. He has the initiative of legislation concurrently with the two chambers, promulgates laws enacted by them, has the right of pardon, disposes of the military force, appoints to all civil and military posts, including the heads of the ministerial departments, and may, with the assent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term. The seat of government is Paris.

Communal and Departmental Administration.—The commune represents the elementary territorial unit. It comprises either a town (in the case of large places, part of a town) or one or more villages, with the adjacent rural districts, and is governed by a mayor (*maire*), appointed by the government, and a municipal council, elected by the inhabitants. Paris and Lyons have special municipal administrations.

The canton, the next higher unit, consists in most cases of 12 communes. It is not so much an administrative as a judicial division. Recruiting for the army takes place at the capital of the canton. The arrondissement, the main subdivision of the chief territorial division, the department, is usually composed of 8 cantons. It is governed by a sub-prefect, appointed by the president of the republic. He is assisted by a council consisting of as many members as there are cantons in the arrondissement. The department comprises generally 4 arrondissements. It is governed by a prefect, who is appointed by the president, and is assisted by a council composed of as many members as there are cantons.

Religion.—All religions are equal before the law. Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews (and in Algeria the Mohammedans) have state allowances. All but about 2 per cent. of the population are Roman Catholics or profess no religion. The Protestants number less than 1,000,000 and the Jews about 50,000. The great bulk of the Protestants are Calvinists.

Education.—Nearly half the expenses connected with public instruction are defrayed by the state, and the remainder by the departments. Schools are divided into 3 classes,—primary schools, secondary schools, and colleges and universities devoted to the higher instruction. Primary education is administered by the commune. Above the primary schools come the secondary schools, in which classical or industrial education is given. In the higher education, 15 universities now take the place of the corps of faculties. These are: the universities of Aix-Marseilles, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont-Ferrand, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyons, Montpellier, Nancy, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse. There are free faculties supported by the church in a few of the principal cities. Among the famous institutions located in Paris are the Collège de France, the École Pratique des Hautes Études à la Sorbonne, the École Normale Supérieure, the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers (applied sciences), the Museum of Natural History, the Polytechnic School for officers and state engineers, the Central School of Arts and Manufactures, the École des Ponts et Chaussées (for civil engineers), the School of Fine Arts, the Conservatoire for musicians and actors, the School of Mines, and the school for living Oriental languages. National military schools are those of Paris, La Flèche, Saint-Cyr, Fontainebleau, Versailles, Saumur, and Saint-Maixent. The Bibliothèque Nationale is the largest library in the world. The French Academy, constituting a section of the Institute of France, is the most famous of all learned bodies.

Army and Navy.—The effective force, in peace standing, of the active army in 1903 was in France proper 513,998 men, besides 54,774 men in Algeria and 18,514 in Tunis. This is inclusive of the Gendarmerie (22,239) and the Garde Républicaine (3076). The number of men liable for active war service is estimated to be 2,350,000, besides the territorial army of 900,000 men. The first-class forts and fortifications are: Paris, Belfort, Verdun, Briançon, Lille, Dunkirk, Arras, Douai, Lyons, Grenoble, Besançon, Toulon, Perpignan, Bayonne, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest, and Cherbourg. Paris is the greatest fortress in the world. The war navy (battle-ships, cruisers, torpedo-boats, destroyers, submarines) of France consists of about 350 vessels.

Colonies and Dependencies.—France stands next to Great Britain in the extent of her colonial possessions, but the area and population are both very much less. The island of Corsica is treated as an integral part of France. The colonies are: In Africa, Algeria (and the Algerian Sahara), Tunis (protectorate), Senegal (Senegambia, with the French Niger territory), French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey (and dependencies), French Congo, and the French Somali coast; in Asia, Chandernagor, Karical, Pondicherry, Mahé, Yanaon (these five in India), French Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam, Laos, Tongking; in the South Sea, New Caledonia (with the Loyalty and Chesterfield islands), the Marquesas, Paumotu (Tuamotu) or Low Archipelago, Gambier Islands, Clipperton, and other islands; in the Indian Ocean, Madagascar, Réunion, Nossi-Bé, Mayotte, the Comoro Isles (protectorate), etc.; New Amsterdam and the Kerguelen Islands; and in America, French Guiana, the islands of Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Bartholomew, Marie Galante, etc., in the West Indies, and the islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, south of Newfoundland.

Population.—According to the census of 1901, the population of France was 38,961,945, an increase of only 618,753 over the population of 1891 (38,343,192). The natural rate of increase of the population in France is lower than that of any other nation in western Europe. The rural portion constitutes about 70 per cent. of the population. The departments of France are the following:

Ain.	Eure-et-Loir.	Marne.
Aisne.	Finistère.	Mayenne.
Allier.	Gard.	Meurthe-et-Moselle.
Alpes-Maritimes.	Gers.	Meuse.
Ardèche.	Gironde.	Morbihan.
Ardennes.	Haute-Garonne.	Nièvre.
Ariège.	Haute-Loire.	Nord.
Aube.	Haute-Marne.	Oise.
Aude.	Haute-Saône.	Orne.
Aveyron.	Haute-Savoie.	Pas-de-Calais.
Basses-Alpes.	Haute-Vienne.	Puy-de-Dôme.
Basses-Pyrénées.	Hautes-Alpes.	Pyrénées-Orientales.
Belfort (Terr'y of).	Hautes-Pyrénées.	Rhône.
Bouches-du-Rhône.	Hérault.	Saône-et-Loire.
Calvados.	Ille-et-Vilaine.	Sarthe.
Cantal.	Indre.	Savoie.
Charente.	Indre-et-Loire.	Seine.
Charente-Inférieure.	Isère.	Seine-Inférieure.
Cher.	Jura.	Seine-et-Marne.
Corrèze.	Landes.	Seine-et-Oise.
Corsica (Corse).	Loir-et-Cher.	Somme.
Côte-d'Or.	Loire.	Tarn.
Côtes-du-Nord.	Loire-Inférieure.	Tarn-et-Garonne.
Creuse.	Loiret.	Var.
Deux-Sèvres.	Lot.	Vaucluse.
Dordogne.	Lot-et-Garonne.	Vendée.
Doubs.	Lozère.	Vienne.
Drôme.	Maine-et-Loire.	Vosges.
Eure.	Manche.	Yonne.

There were 29 towns in 1901 with a communal population of more than 60,000. The largest 10 cities are:

Paris	2,714,068	Toulouse	149,841
Marseilles	491,161	Saint-Étienne	146,559
Lyons	459,099	Roubaix	142,365
Bordeaux	256,638	Nantes	132,990
Lille	210,696	Havre	130,196

The division of France into departments dates from 1790. Previous to the Revolution the country was divided into governments and provinces, the names of which still survive. These old divisions are: In the NW., Normandy, Maine, and Perche; in the N., Île de France, Picardy, Artois, French Flanders, and Champagne (with Brie); in the NE., Lorraine; in the E., Burgundy, Franche-Comté, and Lyonnais; in the SE., Dauphiné and Provence; in the S., Languedoc, Roussillon, and Foix; in the SW., Gascony, Béarn, French Navarre, and Guienne; in the W., Aunis, Saintonge, Angoumois, Poitou, Anjou, and Brittany; in the centre, Touraine, Orléanais, Nivernais, Berry, Bourbonnais, Auvergne, Limousin, and Marche.

History.—France was known in ancient times as Gaul (Gallia), the country of the Gauls. In a broader sense Gaul embraced also a large part of northern Italy, Belgium, and part of Holland and Switzerland. The portion now included in Italy was called Gallia Cisalpina, or "Gaul on this side of the Alps," the bulk of Gaul being called Gallia Transalpina, or "Gaul beyond the Alps." The Romans established themselves in the southeastern part of Transalpine Gaul in 125–121 B.C. In 58–51 B.C. the country was subjugated by Cæsar. He found it inhabited by three races—

the Aquitanians in the southwest, the Celts in the west, centre, and east, and the Belgians in the north and northeast. In the fifth century it fell completely into the power of the Visigoths, Burgundians, and Franks. Clovis, the king of the Franks, put an end to the last vestige of Roman dominion in 486, was baptized in 496, and in 507–08 stripped the Visigoths of most of their Gallic territories, thus extending the sway of the Franks to the Pyrenees. In 534 the Franks subdued the Burgundians. Under Charlemagne (768–814) the Frankish realm attained great magnitude, embracing, in addition to modern France, a large part of what is now Germany and Cisleithan Austria, as well as Italy (except the south), Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and the northeast corner of Spain. This vast realm was partitioned among the grandsons of Charlemagne in 843. The monarchy of the western Franks became the kingdom of France. Under the descendants of Charlemagne the position of the king was soon reduced to that of an overlord, whose great vassals, the feudal dukes and counts, became the hereditary heads of autonomous states, the power of some of the vassals surpassing that of the king. Among the chief feudatory states were the county of Flanders (which finally cut loose from the French monarchy), the county of Vermandois (capital, Saint-Quentin), the duchy of France (capital, Paris), the county of Champagne, the duchy of Burgundy, the county (later duchy) of Anjou, the duchy of Aquitaine, the county of Toulouse, and the duchy of Normandy (founded by the Northmen about 911). The Carlovingian dynasty, under which France became thus split up, was succeeded in 987 by that of the Capetians, under whom the royal authority was gradually, in a great measure, re-established. In 1066, William of Normandy conquered England, and when, in 1154, Henry Plantagenet ascended the English throne the western half of France, with the exception of Brittany (which was an independent state), was united with the English crown. In 1202–05, however, Normandy, Maine, Poitou, Anjou, and Touraine were wrested from England. In 1271, Languedoc, which had been ruled by the powerful counts of Toulouse, was reunited with the French crown. Champagne soon followed, and Dauphiné was acquired in 1349. In 1328 the Capetian dynasty was succeeded by the house of Valois. In the course of the first hundred years of the reign of this dynasty, the English made themselves masters of a great part of France and the French monarchy was brought to the brink of dissolution, but finally the tide of English conquest was arrested and, by the middle of the fifteenth century, the French were once more in possession of their country. During this period Burgundy, ruled by a branch of the house of Valois, had developed into a great power, ruling the Netherlands. Louis XI. (under whom the royal authority in France became supreme) in 1477 seized the duchy of Burgundy (detached from the Netherlands), reunited Anjou with the French crown in 1480, and annexed Provence in 1481. In 1491, Brittany was united with France. The bishoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun were wrested from the German Empire and annexed to France in 1552.

In 1589 the house of Bourbon succeeded to that of Valois. With its accession Béarn became part of the French kingdom. About half a century later Artois, Roussillon, and a great part of Alsace were annexed. Soon after, French Flanders and Franche-Comté were conquered by Louis XIV., who also took possession of Strassburg. The year 1763 marks the downfall of France as a great colonial power, Canada and Louisiana being relinquished by her as the result of the Seven Years' War. Louisiana was recovered in 1800, but in 1803 it was sold to the United States. Lorraine became part of France in 1766, and in 1768 the island of Corsica was acquired from Genoa. In 1789 the abuses which had grown up under the despotic rule of the Bourbons brought about the Revolution and, in 1792, France became a republic. In 1790 the old division into provinces gave way to that into departments. In 1791, Avignon and Venaissin, which had belonged to the Papacy, were annexed to France. Between 1792 and 1801, Belgium, Holland, Savoy, a great part of Italy, Switzerland, and the German territories W. of the Rhine were brought under the sway or influence of republican France. Napoleon established the empire in 1804 and in the succeeding years tore away a large part of Austria and Prussia, broke up the German Empire, established the kingdom of Westphalia, took possession of Naples and the Papal States, and nearly achieved the conquest of the Spanish peninsula. With the downfall of Napoleon in 1814–15, France shrank back into her former limits. The Bourbons again ruled the country until 1830, when they were driven out and the house of Orleans (a branch of the Bourbon house) was installed in the person of Louis Philippe, under whom the conquest of Algeria, begun just before his accession, was achieved. In 1848 the second republic was established, which was soon brought to an end by Louis Napoleon, who in 1852 established the second empire. The war of 1870–71 with Germany brought about the overthrow of Napoleon III. and the establishment of the third republic, and caused the loss to France of Alsace and the German part of Lorraine. Since that war France has again become a considerable colonial power by securing control of Tunis, French Indo-China, Madagascar, and extensive territories in Africa.

France, Isle of, Indian Ocean. See MAURITIUS.

France, Isle of, France. See ÎLE DE FRANCE.

Frances', a bay in the island of Santiago, the principal of the Cape Verde Islands.

Frances, a post-village of Pacific co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Southbend. Pop. about 200.

Francés', Cape, the W. extremity of the Isle of Pines, Cuba.

Francestown, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., in Francestown township (town), about 22 miles SW. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 693.

Francesville, a banking post-town of Pulaski co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 39 miles N. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 596.

Franceville, frôNs'veel', a military station of French Congo, western equatorial Africa, about 240 miles NW. of Stanley Pool.

Franceza, frân-sâ'zâ, a small island of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, a little SW. of Cape Frio.

Franche-Comté, frôNsh kôN'tâ' (*i.e.*, "free county," meaning the Free County of Burgundy), an old province in the E. of France (capital, Besançon), now included in the departments of Doubs, Haute-Saône, and Jura. It formed part of the great Burgundian realm at the close of the Middle Ages, then became a Spanish possession, and was conquered by Louis XIV. of France in 1674.

Franchimont, frôN'shee'môN', a hamlet of Belgium, 10 miles SE. of Liège. The castle, on a neighboring height, now in ruins, alluded to in Scott's poem of Marmion, was a noted stronghold as early as the twelfth century.

Francis, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla. The banking point is Palatka. Pop. about 150.

Francis, a post-village of Wheeler co., Neb. The banking point is O'Neill. Pop. about 150.

Francisco, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala.

Francisco, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind., about 30 miles NNE. of Evansville. Pop. about 300.

Francisco, or **Franciscoville,** a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 14 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. about 120.

Francisco, a post-hamlet of Stokes co., N.C., 40 miles N. of Salem.

Francisco, a post-hamlet of Craig co., Va.

Francis Creek, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., on the West Two River, 9 miles N. of Manitowoc.

Francistown, Ontario. See EXETER.

Francofonte, frân-ko-fon'tâ, a town of Sicily, 25 miles WNW. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1901, 9712.

François, frôN'swâ', a port and commune of the island of Martinique, on the E. coast. Pop. in 1900, 12,452.

Franconia, fran-ko'ne-a (Ger. *Franken*, frânk'en,—*i.e.*, the "land of the Franks"), an ancient German duchy in the region of the Main, Rhine, and Neckar, later, with altered boundaries, a circle of the German Empire, between Upper Saxony, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Swabia, Bavaria, and Bohemia. The name is borne at present by the northernmost part of the main body of the kingdom of Bavaria. The region comprises three government-districts: Upper Franconia, capital, Bayreuth; Middle Franconia, capital, Ansbach; and Lower Franconia, capital, Würzburg.

Franconia, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala., 25 miles N. of Gainesville.

Franconia, a post-township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., about 30 miles N. of Plymouth. The surface is occupied by high mountains, among which is Mount Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 655.

Franconia, a post-township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2036.

Franconia Mountains, in Grafton co., N.H., are the western group of the White Mountains, included between the Twin Mountains and the Pemigewasset Range. They are much visited by tourists, but are generally of heights inferior to the average found in the White Mountains proper. The culminating point is Mount Lafayette, 5270 feet. Other summits are Mount Lincoln (5090 ft.), Mount Garfield, Mount Kinsmann, etc. The Franconia Notch, a wooded defile, about 5 miles in length and traversed by the Pemigewasset River, gaps the mountains at about their middle course.

Franconville, frôn'kôn'veel', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 9 miles by rail N. of Paris. Pop. 1500.

Franeker, frân'ę-kęr, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 10 miles W. of Leeuwarden. It has an old church with interesting monuments, a town-hall containing a famous planetarium, and a botanical garden. It was formerly the seat of a university. At one time many Hebrew books were printed here. Pop. in 1899, 7114.

Frangy, frôn'zhee', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 31 miles N. of Chambéry.

Frangy, a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 8 miles NNE. of Louhans.

Frank, a post-hamlet of Seneca co., Ohio.

Frank, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is West Newton. Pop. about 500.

Frank, a post-village of Washington co., Wis. Pop. about 60.

Frank, a village of Alberta district, Canada, on the Lethbridge and Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific R. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. about 500.

Franken, the German name of FRANCONIA.

Frankenau, frânk'ęh-nŏw', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 30 miles SW. of Cassel. Pop. about 1000.

Frankenberg, frânk'ęn-bĕRG', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 32 miles SW. of Cassel. Pop. in 1900, 2946.

Frankenberg, a town of Saxony, 7 miles NNE. of Chemnitz, on the Zschopau, an affluent of the Mulde. It has extensive manufactures of textiles and large calico-printing works. Pop. in 1900, 12,726.

Frankenhausen, frânk'ęn-hŏw'zęn, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on a branch of the Wipper, 27 miles N. of Erfurt. It has productive salt springs and frequented baths. In the vicinity are ruins of old castles and an extensive cavern. Here the army of the insurgent peasants under Münzer was defeated in 1525. Pop. in 1900, 6383.

Frankenmarkt, frânk'ęn-mark't', a town of Austria, 31 miles WSW. of Wels. Pop. about 1000.

Frankenmuth, frank'ęn-mŏŏth, a banking post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Cass River, about 14 miles SE. of Saginaw. It has breweries and manufactures of flour, lumber, cider, woollens, etc. Pop. about 400.

Frankenstein, frânk'ęn-stīne', a town of Prussian Silesia, 39 miles S. of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 7890.

Frankenthal, frânk'ęn-tâl', a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 15 miles N. by W. of Speyer, and connected with the Rhine by a canal 6 miles in length. It has manufactures of machinery, printing-presses, boilers, furniture, wooden-ware, etc. The town possesses some fine public monuments. Pop. in 1900, 16,849.

Frankenwald, frânk'ęn-wâlt', a small chain of mountains in the NE. of Bavaria, between the Main and the Saale, forming a continuation of the Fichtelgebirge. The highest point is the Döbra, near Hof (2600 feet).

Frankford, a small town of Ireland, in King's co., 8 miles NE. of Parsonstown.

Frankford, a post-town of Sussex co., Del., 60 miles by rail S. of Dover, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. It has manufactures of wooden butter-dishes and berry- and peach-baskets, etc. Pop. in 1900, 423.

Frankford, a banking city of Pike co., Mo., on the St. Louis and Hannibal R., 18 miles S. of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 700.

Frankford, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 932.

Frankford, a NE. suburb and post-station of Philadelphia, Pa., is on Tacony Creek and on the New York division of the Pennsylvania R. It has extensive manufactures of woollen goods, carpets, flour, hosiery, iron-ware, machinery, etc., and steel- and dye-works. It is the seat of a United States arsenal.

Frankford, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. Pop. about 75.

Frankford, a post-town of Greenbrier co., W.Va., 14 miles NE. of Ronceverte and 10 miles N. of the White Sulphur Springs. Pop. in 1900, 138.

Frankford, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on the river Trent, 8 miles N. of Trenton, and on the Central Ontario R. It has good water-power from Cole's Creek (which here empties into the Trent), saw- and flouring-mills, and manufactories of iron castings, machinery, woollens, leather, and paper. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Trenton.

Frankford Creek, Pa. See TACONY CREEK.

Frankfort-ON-THE-MAIN (Ger. *Frankfurt-am-Main*, frânk'fŏŏrt âm mīn; L. *Francofor'tum ad Mœ'num*, or *Trajec'tum Franco'rum*,—*i.e.*, the "ford of the Franks"), a city of Prussia, in the province of Hesse-Nassau, previous to 1866 one of the free cities of Germany, and capital of the German Confederation. Originally a Roman station. Frankfort begins to figure in history in the time of Charlemagne, who had a favorite palace here. Subsequent emperors made it the seat of their court, granting it important privileges. In the thirteenth century it became a free city. After the days of Frederick Barbarossa it became the place of election of the German emperors, and in 1356 Charles IV., in the charter known as the Golden Bull, still preserved in its archives, transformed this custom into a right. The later German emperors were also crowned here. Frankfort had a long career of almost uninterrupted prosperity till the wars of the French revolution brought upon it a series of disasters. Napoleon I., however, befriended it, and made it the capital first of a principality and then of a grand-duchy. Upon his downfall it regained its independence, and the Congress of Vienna (1815) restored it to its precedency among the free towns and made it the seat of the German Diet, in which Frankfort had an independent vote. In 1866 Frankfort sided with Austria in the war against Prussia, in consequence of which it was annexed by the latter power.

Frankfort is situated in a spacious mountain-bordered plain on the right bank of the Main, in lat. 50° 6′ N., lon. 8° 40′ E., at an elevation of 300 feet above the sea. A large and fine suburb, Sachsenhausen, stands on the left bank, to which Frankfort proper is joined by several bridges. The suburbs, which include Bornheim and Bockenheim, are very beautiful, being studded with stately mansions and elegant villas. The old ramparts have been transformed into beautiful promenades, where attractive residences and resorts of amusement alternate with rural surroundings. The city is divided into two portions,—the old town and the new town. The former consists mainly of a congeries of old and narrow streets and has for its centre the Römerberg, or market-place (which for a long time was barred to Jews), containing the Justitia Fountain. In the old quarter the Zeil has grown into a fine spacious street, the principal thoroughfare of the city. The famous Judenstrasse, "Jews' street," has long lost its characteristics, its gates having been levelled in the time of the French occupation in 1806. The streets of the new town are wide and handsome. The most fashionable quarter is the West End, contiguous to and beyond the Taunus Promenades. The Central Railway Station, located in this section and erected in 1883–88, is one of the finest and most commodious railway stations in the world. The city contains handsome squares, adorned with fine fountains and statues. Among these may be noted the Rossmarkt, with the monument to Gutenberg, the inventor of printing; the Goetheplatz, with the statue of Goethe, who was a native of this city; and the Schillerplatz. Among the public buildings are the guild-hall, or Römer (in reality a group of buildings), in which are the *Wahlzimmer*, or hall of election, where the electors met to choose a new emperor, and the *Kaisersaal*, containing a famous collection of portraits of the old German emperors. The ancient cathedral of St. Bartholomew, a Gothic structure begun in 1235, comprises the chapel in which the electors accepted the emperor after he had been anointed at the high altar. Frankfort is rich in collections connected with literature and art, as libraries, museums, and galleries, as well as in societies designed to promote them. Among the city's more prominent or interesting buildings and institutions may be mentioned the Goethe Museum and the Goethe House (in which the poet was born), the municipal record-office, the municipal library (with about 300,000 volumes), museum of art and industry, the academy of social and commercial sciences, the Rothschild library, the new exchange, opera-house (opened in 1880), the new theatre, and the Senckenberg museum. The city has both botanical and zoological gardens and an attractive palm-garden. The manufactures are not important, and are chiefly articles of *vertu*, jewelry, tapestry, wax-cloth, carpets, tobacco and snuff, drugs and chemicals, machinery, electrical appliances, etc. It is from its banking transactions that Frankfort derives its great wealth, it being one of the principal financial centres of Europe. From its central situation Frankfort is the most important railway junction in Germany. Pop. in 1875, 103,136; in 1880, 136,819; in 1890, 179,850; in 1900, 288,989, inclusive of Bornheim, Bockenheim, and a number of minor suburban localities which have lately been united with the city. Average annual temperature, 50°; maximum temperature, 98°.

Frankfort-ON-THE-ODER (Ger. *Frankfurt-an-der-Oder*, frânk'fŏŏrt ân dĕr o'dęr; L. *Francofur'tum ad O'deram* or *Vi'adum*), a city of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, and capital of a government-district of the same name, on the left bank of the Oder and on the railway from Berlin to Breslau, 50 miles E. of the former city, and in lat. 50° 22′ N., lon. 14° 13′ E. Its situation, on a navigable river con-

nected by canals with both the Vistula and the Elbe, gives it great advantages. It is a well-built town, with several suburbs, one of which is on the right bank of the Oder and connected with the rest of the city by a newly constructed stone bridge. Among its churches, St. Mary's, founded in the thirteenth century, is worthy of notice for its large organ, richly gilt wood-carvings, and fine stained windows. The city has an imposing town-hall, a theatre, and various academic institutions. Among its numerous monuments is one to William I., unveiled in 1900. Its manufactures comprise machines and boilers, fire-arms, musical instruments, stone- and metal-wares, silks, gloves, mustard, tobacco, and sugar. It has large distilleries and railway machine-shops. Pop. in 1875, 47,180; in 1880, 51,147; in 1890, 55,738; in 1900, 61,852.

Frankfort, a post-village of Frankfort co., Ala., 15 miles SW. of Tuscumbia.

Frankfort, a post-village of Franklin co., Ill., 7 miles S. of Benton. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Frankfort, a banking post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Michigan Central and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Rs., 14 miles E. of Joliet. Pop. about 250.

Frankfort, a city, capital of Clinton co., Ind., 24 miles ESE. of Lafayette, on the Lake Erie and Western, the Vandalia Line and other railroads. It has large machine-shops and manufactories of agricultural implements, brick-making machinery, brick and tile, etc. It is supplied with natural gas. Pop. in 1900, 7100.

Frankfort, a post-township of Montgomery co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 887.

Frankfort, a banking city of Marshall co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 16 miles SE. of Marysville. It has extensive cattle interests. Pop. in 1900, 1167.

Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky and of Franklin co., is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Kentucky River, here crossed by bridges, and on the Louisville and Nashville, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Frankfort and Cincinnati Rs., 65 miles E. of Louisville. Lat. 38° 14′ N.; lon. 84° 44′ W. The river is navigable by steamboats below and above this city. It flows here in a deep channel or chasm and presents picturesque scenery. Frankfort contains a state-house, state penitentiary, the St. Joseph's Academy, the state institution for feeble-minded children, a state normal school for colored, and the state library, with over 100,000 volumes. It has saw-mills, several distilleries of whiskey, and manufactures of boots and shoes, twine, furniture, and carriages. Thoroughbred trotting-horses are raised in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 9487.

Frankfort, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Frankfort township (town), on Marsh Stream, 1 mile W. of the Penobscot River and 15 miles below Bangor. It has quarries of granite. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1211.

Frankfort, a banking post-village, capital of Benzie co., Mich., 35 miles W. by S. of Traverse City, on the Ann Arbor R. It is a shipping point for lumber and fruit. Pop. in 1900, 1465.

Frankfort, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., 5 miles by rail SW. of Somerville. Pop. about 50.

Frankfort, a banking post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 10 miles SE. of Utica. It contains woollen- and linen-mills, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2664.

Frankfort, a banking post-village of Ross co., Ohio, on the North Fork of Paint Creek and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 13 miles WNW. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 717.

Frankfort, a banking city of Spink co., S. Dak., 10 miles E. of Redfield, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Frankfort, a post-village of Morgan co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Frankfort, a township (town) of Pepin co., Wis., on the Chippewa River, about 12 miles from its mouth. Pop. in 1900, 877.

Frankfort Hill, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y., 7 miles SE. of Utica.

Frankfort Springs, a borough of Beaver co., Pa., about 25 miles W. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 128. The post-office is Hoopstown.

Frankfort Station, a banking post-village of Will co., Ill. Pop. about 250. See FRANKFORT.

Frankfurt. See FRANKFORT.

Frankland Islands, off the E. coast of Australia, in lat. 17° 16′ S.

Franklin, a county in the NW. part of Alabama, has an area of 689 sq. m. It is intersected by Big Bear Creek. Capital, Russellville. Pop. in 1890, 10,681; in 1900, 16,511.

Franklin, a county in the NW. part of Arkansas, has an area of 637 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River and also drained by the Mulberry River. Bituminous coal of good quality is found here. Capitals, Ozark and Charleston. Pop. in 1890, 19,934; in 1900, 17,395.

Franklin, a county of Florida, is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico and intersected by the Apalachicola River. Area, 731 sq. m. The Crooked River intersects it in the east. Capital, Apalachicola. Pop. in 1890, 3308; in 1900, 4890.

Franklin, a county in the NE. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of 344 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Tugaloo River and is drained by the head-streams of the Broad River. Capital, Carnesville. Pop. in 1890, 14,670; in 1900, 17,700.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 436 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Muddy River. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Benton. Pop. in 1890, 17,138; in 1900, 19,675.

Franklin, a county in the SE. part of Indiana, has an area of 394 sq. m. It is intersected by the Whitewater River, the East and West Forks of which unite near the middle of the county. Capital, Brookville. Pop. in 1890, 18,366; in 1900, 16,388.

Franklin, a county in the N. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is drained by the Iowa River, which flows through the SW. part, and by the West Fork of the Cedar River. Capital, Hampton. Pop. in 1890, 12,871; in 1900, 14,996.

Franklin, a county in the E. part of Kansas, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Osage River (or Marais des Cygnes) and also drained by Middle and Pottawatomie creeks. Capital, Ottawa. Pop. in 1890, 20,279; in 1900, 21,354.

Franklin, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 234 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kentucky River, which is here navigable by steamboats, and also drained by Elkhorn Creek. The Kentucky River in this part of its course runs in a chasm several hundred feet deep, between vertical or steep walls of limestone. Capital (also the capital of the state), Frankfort. Pop. in 1890, 21,267; in 1900, 20,852.

Franklin, a parish in the NE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 616 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Tensas River (or Macon Bayou) and on the SW. by the Ouachita River. Capital, Winnsboro. Pop. in 1890, 6900; in 1900, 8890.

Franklin, a county in the W. part of Maine, bordering on Canada, has an area of 1764 sq. m. It is drained by the Dead and the Sandy rivers. Capital, Farmington. Pop. in 1890, 17,053; in 1900, 18,444.

Franklin, a county in the NW. part of Massachusetts, bordering on Vermont, has an area of 721 sq. m. It is intersected by the Connecticut River and also drained by the Deerfield, Green, and Miller's rivers. Capital, Greenfield. Pop. in 1890, 38,610; in 1900, 41,209.

Franklin, a county in the SW. part of Mississippi, has an area of 555 sq. m. It is intersected by the Homochitto River. Capital, Meadville. Pop. in 1890, 10,424; in 1900, 13,678.

Franklin, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of 880 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, intersected by the Maramec River, and also drained by Bourbeuse Creek. The county has mines of copper, iron, and lead. Capital, Union. Pop. in 1890, 28,056; in 1900, 30,581.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 568 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican River. Capital, Bloomington. Pop. in 1890, 7693; in 1900, 9455.

Franklin, a county in the NE. part of New York, bordering on Canada, has an area of 1717 sq. m. It is drained by the Saranac, Salmon, Raquette, and St. Regis rivers. The surface is diversified with numerous small lakes, hills, valleys, and mountains; the Adirondack Mountains forming a prominent feature in its landscape. In the southern part of the county stands Mount Seward, 4384 feet high. Good iron-ore is found here. Capital, Malone. Pop. in 1890, 38,110; in 1900, 42,853.

Franklin, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, has an area of 471 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tar River and partly drained by Moccasin and Sandy creeks. Capital, Louisburg. Pop. in 1890, 21,090; in 1900, 25,116.

Franklin, a county in the central part of Ohio, has an area of 479 sq. m. It is intersected by the Scioto River and also drained by the Olentangy River and by Darby and Walnut creeks. Capital, Columbus, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 124,087; in 1900, 164,460.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 731 sq. m. It is drained by Antietam, Conococheague, and Conedogwinit creeks. A ridge called Tuscarora (or Cove) Mountain ex-

tends along the NW. border. Among the physical features of the county is Parnell's Knob, a picturesque peak of the Blue Mountains. Among its minerals are iron-ore and slate. Capital, Chambersburg. Pop. in 1890, 51,433; in 1900, 54,902.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, has an area, of 610 sq. m. It is drained by the Elk River and other small affluents of the Tennessee River. It comprises part of Cumberland Mountain. The surface is diversified with high hills or table-lands. Capital, Winchester. Pop. in 1890, 18,929; in 1900, 20,372.

Franklin, a county in the NE. part of Texas, is bounded on the N. by the Sulphur Fork of the Red River and intersected by White Oak Bayou. Area, 325 sq. m. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1890, 6481; in 1900, 8674.

Franklin, a northern county of Vermont, borders on Canada. Area, 645 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain, is intersected by the Missisquoi River, and also drained by the Lamoille River. The eastern part is adjacent to the Green Mountains. Capital, St. Albans. Pop. in 1890, 29,755; in 1900, 30,198.

Franklin, a county in the S. part of Virginia, has an area of 690 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Staunton River, on the NW. by the Blue Ridge, and is intersected by the Blackwater River. Iron-ore is found here. Capital, Rockymount. Pop. in 1890, 24,985; in 1900, 25,953.

Franklin, a county in the SE. part of Washington. Area, 1251 sq. m. It is bounded SW. and W. by the Columbia River, and SE. by the Snake River, affluent to the former. Capital, Pasco. Pop. in 1890, 696; in 1900, 486.

Franklin, an unorganized Arctic province of Canada, comprises Banks, Prince Albert, Victoria, Wollaston, King William, and Baffin lands, Melville, Bathurst, Prince of Wales, and Cockburn islands, etc., all above the Arctic Circle. Baffin Land alone extends southward of this line.

Franklin, a post-village of Izard co., Ark., on Strawberry Creek, 27 miles N. of Batesville. Pop. about 150.

Franklin, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., about 90 miles NE. of San Francisco.

Franklin, a post-township (town) of New London co., Conn., on the New London Northern R., 7 miles NW. of Norwich. Pop. in 1900, 546.

Franklin, a post-village of Franklin co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Apalachicola. Pop. about 250.

Franklin, a post-town, capital of Heard co., Ga., on the E. bank of the Chattahoochee River, about 60 miles SW. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Franklin, a post-village of Oneida co., Idaho, on the northern boundary of Utah and on the Oregon Short Line, 20 miles N. of Logan. Pop. in 1900, 435.

Franklin, a banking post-village of Morgan co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 12 miles SE. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 687.

Franklin, a banking city, capital of Johnson co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 20 miles S. of Indianapolis. It is the seat of Franklin College (Baptist) and has milling and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 4005.

Franklin, a post-town of Lee co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 31 miles WSW. of Burlington. Pop. in 1900, 210.

Franklin, a banking city, capital of Simpson co., Ky., on Drake's Creek and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 20 miles S. of Bowling Green. It has various mills and contains the Franklin Female College and Franklin Military Institute. Pop. in 1900, 2166.

Franklin, a banking post-town, capital of St. Mary parish, La., on the Bayou Teche, 30 miles NW. of Morgan City and about 100 miles W. of New Orleans, on the Southern Pacific R. Large steamboats can ascend the bayou to this place, from which cotton, sugar, and fruit are exported. It has saw- and sugar-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2692.

Franklin, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., in Franklin township (town), at the head or N. end of Frenchman's Bay, 20 miles from the ocean and 36 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1201.

Franklin, a banking post-village in Franklin township (town), Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 27 miles SW. of Boston. The town has manufactures of pianos, straw-, cotton- and woollen-goods. It is the seat of Dean Academy. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5017.

Franklin, a station of Houghton co., Mich., on the Mineral Range R., 4 miles N. of Hancock. Here are rich copper-mines.

Franklin, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on a branch of the Rouge River, about 20 miles NW. of Detroit, and on the Mineral Range R. Pop. about 200.

Franklin, a banking post-village of Renville co., Minn., 9 miles E. of Beaver Falls, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 439.

Franklin, or **New Franklin,** a post-village of Howard co., Mo., on the Missouri River, opposite Boonville, and 12 miles S. of Fayette. Pop. about 50.

Franklin, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Neb., 5 miles E. of Bloomington, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 756.

Franklin, a city of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Merrimac River, at the mouth of the Winnepesaukee, and on the Boston and Maine R., 19 miles NNW. of Concord. It has manufactures of needles, brushes, crutches, etc. Franklin, at that time known as Salisbury, was the birthplace of Daniel Webster. Pop. in 1900, 5846. The banking point is Franklin Falls.

Franklin, a township of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2139.

Franklin, a township of Gloucester co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2252.

Franklin, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1258.

Franklin, a township of Somerset co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2398.

Franklin, or **Franklin Furnace,** a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., on the Lackawanna and other railroads, 38 miles WNW. of Paterson. It has important mines of iron and zinc. The mineral called Franklinite, which is a valuable compound ore of iron, is named from this place. Pop. about 1800. The banking point is Newton.

Franklin, a township of Warren co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1280.

Franklin, a banking post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Franklin township (town), about 42 miles ENE. of Binghamton. It contains the Delaware Literary Institute and is in a large dairy section. Pop. in 1900, 473; of the town, 2529.

Franklin, a township (town) of Franklin co., N.Y., on the Saranac River. It has iron-mines and important lumber manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1501.

Franklin, a banking post-town, capital of Macon co., N.C., on the Little Tennessee River, about 45 miles NNW. of Walhalla, S.C. Pop. in 1900, 335.

Franklin, a banking post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Miami River, on the Miami and Erie Canal, and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cincinnati Northern Rs., 40 miles NNE. of Cincinnati. It has milling and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 2724.

Franklin, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, 9 miles SW. of Junction City.

Franklin, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2090.

Franklin, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 726.

Franklin, a township of Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 810.

Franklin, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 587.

Franklin, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 924.

Franklin, a borough of Cambria co., Pa., about 36 miles by rail SW. of Altoona and adjacent to Conemaugh. Pop. in 1900, 961.

Franklin, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2342.

Franklin, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 754.

Franklin, a township of Columbia co., Pa., bounded N. by the East Branch of the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 549.

Franklin, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 888.

Franklin, a township of Fayette co., Pa., on the Youghiogheny River. Pop. in 1900, 2817.

Franklin, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2160.

Franklin, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 656.

Franklin, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 501.

Franklin, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1110.

Franklin, a township of Snyder co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1286.

Franklin, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 632.

Franklin, a city, the capital of Venango co., Pa., is situated on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of French Creek, and on the Alleghany Valley, the Erie and other railroads, 9 miles SW. of Oil City. Franklin contains a

court-house, oil-refineries, machine-shops, etc., and has manufactures of iron-goods, boilers, steel-castings, oil-well supplies, bricks, and lumber. The growth of the city has been largely determined by its position as the centre of the chief oil region of the state. Natural gas is also abundant. The city occupies the site of the French Fort Venango, built in 1753. Pop. in 1900, 7317.

Franklin, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2719.

Franklin, a banking post-town, capital of Williamson co., Tenn., on the Harpeth River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 20 miles S. by W. of Nashville. It has cotton-gins, large flouring-mills, etc., and is the seat of the Tennessee Female College. Here occurred a bloody battle between the Confederate forces under General Hood and the Union forces under General Schofield, Nov. 30, 1864, in which the former were defeated. Pop. in 1900, 2180.

Franklin, a banking post-village, capital of Robertson co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 101 miles NE. of Austin. It has mineral springs. Pop. about 650.

Franklin, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., 16 miles NE. of St. Albans. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1145.

Franklin, Accomac co., Va. See FRANKLIN CITY.

Franklin, a banking post-town of Southampton co., Va., on the Blackwater River and on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R., 40 miles WSW. of Norfolk. It has lumber-mills and manufactures of wagons, bricks, flour, etc. The Franklin Male Academy and the Franklin Female Seminary are located here. Pop. in 1900, 1143.

Franklin, a post-village of King co., Wash., on the Columbia and Puget Sound R. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. about 400.

Franklin, a banking post-town, capital of Pendleton co., W.Va., on the South Branch of the Potomac River, about 135 miles E. by N. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 205.

Franklin, a township (town) of Kewaunee co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1482.

Franklin, a township (town) of Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1781.

Franklin, a hamlet of Milwaukee co., Wis., in Franklin township (town), 4 miles W. of Oakwood station. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1738.

Franklin, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1114.

Franklin, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Sheboygan River, 12 miles NW. of Sheboygan. Pop. about 115.

Franklin, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1237.

Franklin, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 28 miles by rail NNW. of Port Hope. Pop. 100.

Franklin, or **Franklin Center,** also called **Manningville,** a post-village and outport of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 16 miles W. of Hemmingford. Pop. about 250. The banking point is Ormstown.

Franklin, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Neepawa. Pop. about 200.

Franklin, a town and township of Tasmania, 28 miles SW. of Hobart. Pop. about 1000.

Franklin Bay, on the coast of Arctic America, between Port Fitton and Cape Parry, is intersected by the meridian of 125° W. longitude. It receives the Roncière-le-Noury River.

Franklin, Cape, in Arctic America, at the NW. extremity of Kent Peninsula, on Dease Strait. Lat. 68° 40′ N.; lon. 109° W.

Franklin Center, Quebec. See FRANKLIN.

Franklin City, Norfolk co., Mass. See FRANKLIN.

Franklin City, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., on Chincoteague Sound and on the boundary-line between Maryland and Virginia, about 13 miles S. of Snowhill, with which it is connected by railroad. Pop. about 100.

Franklin Corners, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., 18 miles SSW. of Erie.

Franklin Creek, of Ohio, rises in Darke co. and falls into the Miami River in Butler co.

Franklindale, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on Towanda Creek, 40 miles NE. of Williamsport. Pop. about 300.

Franklin Falls, a banking post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Merrimac River and on the Boston and Maine R., adjoining Franklin. It has manufactures of blankets, needles, paper, woollens, flannels, hosiery, etc. Pop. about 3500.

Franklin Falls, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., on the Saranac River, about 32 miles WSW. of Plattsburg.

Franklin Forge, a station in Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 11 miles E. of Hollidaysburg.

Franklin Forks, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 15 miles S. of Binghamton, N.Y. Pop. about 150.

Franklin Furnace, Sussex co., N.J. See FRANKLIN.

Franklin Furnace, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 14 miles above Portsmouth. Pop. 75.

Franklin Grove, or **Franklin,** a banking post-town of Lee co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles E. of Dixon. Pop. in 1900, 681.

Franklin Iron-Works, N.Y. See FRANKLIN.

Franklin Island, Me., belongs to Knox co. and lies on the W. side of the entrance of St. Georges River. Its light-house is in lat. 43° 53′ N.

Franklin Island, in the Antarctic Ocean, in Ross Sea. Lat. 76° 8′ S.; lon. 168° 12′ E.

Franklin Island, in the Great Australian Bight, off the S. coast of Australia. Lat. 32° 32′ S.; lon. 133° 35′ E.

Franklin Lake, a shallow expanse of water in Elko co., Nev., on the E. side of the East Humboldt Mountains. It has no outlet, its waters are slightly brackish.

Franklin Mills, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa., 7 m... SW. of Hancock, Md.

Franklin, Mount, in Coos co., N.H., a summit of the White Mountains, in the Presidential Range, about 3½ miles SW. of Mount Washington. Height, 5028 feet.

Franklin Park, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., is a suburb of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 483.

Franklin Park, a post-village of Suffolk co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R.

Franklin Park, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., about 20 miles NE. of Trenton. Pop. about 350.

Franklin Springs, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. about 200.

Franklin Square, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Little Beaver River and on the Erie R., 2 miles SW. of Leetonia. Pop. about 250.

Franklin Station, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River and the Ohio Canal, 5 miles by rail S. of Coshocton. Coal is mined here. Pop. 75.

Franklinton, a post-village of Henry co., Ky., about 50 miles NW. of Lexington.

Franklinton, a post-town, capital of Washington parish, La., on the Bogue Chitto River, about 66 miles N. of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900, 236.

Franklinton, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 30 miles WSW. of Albany.

Franklinton, a banking post-town of Franklin co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 27 miles NNE. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 761.

Franklinton, a former village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the W. bank of the Scioto River, opposite Columbus, of which it forms part.

Franklintown, a post-borough of York co., Pa., 16 miles SSW. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Franklinville, a post-village of Franklin township (town), Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 25 miles S. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 300.

Franklinville, a banking post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Franklinville township (town), on Ischua Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 50 miles SSE. of Buffalo. It has a canning-factory, manufactures of caskets and burial cases, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1360; of the town, 2514.

Franklinville, a post-village of Randolph co., N.C., on the Deep River, 70 miles W. of Raleigh. It has a cotton-factory, manufactory of seamless bags, etc. Pop. about 550.

Franklinville, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., 4 miles NE. of Spruce Creek station.

Frank Pierce, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Iowa, 12 miles SW. of Iowa City.

Franks, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ill. The banking point is Somonauk. Pop. about 100.

Franks, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. about 90. The banking point is Davis.

Franks Island, La., is at the entrance of the Mississippi River, by the Northeastern Pass.

Frankstadt, fränk'stätt, a town of Moravia, 35 miles ENE. of Prerau. It is engaged in the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 5729.

Frankstadt, a town of Moravia, 25 miles NNW. of Olmütz. It has manufactures of linen. Pop. in 1900, 2326.

Frankston, a post-village of Anderson co., Tex. The banking point is Jacksonville.

Frankston, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, 26 miles SSE. of Melbourne, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. 800.

Frankstown, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata River and on the Penn-

sylvania R., 3 miles NE. of Hollidaysburg. Pop. about 200; of the township in 1900, 1609.

Frankstown Branch of the Juniata rises near the northern boundary of Bedford co., Pa., and unites with the Little Juniata River about 7 miles above Huntingdon.

Franksville, a post-village of Racine co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 19 miles S. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 100.

Frankton, a banking post-town of Madison co., Ind., on Pipe Creek and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles NNW. of Anderson. It has glass-works, manufactures of iron and steel, wire-fence, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1464.

Franktown, a post-village of Douglas co., Colo., on Cherry Creek, 30 miles SSE. of Denver.

Franktown, a post-village of Washoe co., Nev., on the Virginia and Truckee R., 21 miles S. of Reno.

Franktown, a post-village of Northampton co., Va., about 60 miles NNE. of Norfolk and 1 mile from the Atlantic Ocean.

Franktown, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, on Goodwood Creek, 37 miles by rail NNW. of Brockville. Pop. about 225.

Frankville, a post-village of Washington co., Ala. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. about 100.

Frankville, a post-village of Winnesbiek co., Iowa, about 12 miles SE. of Decorah. Pop. about 170.

Frankville, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, 11 miles S. of Irish Creek. Pop. 250.

Franzensbad, frånts'ens-bât' (*i.e.*, "Francis' bath"), a watering-place of Bohemia, lying between the Bohemian Forest, the Fichtelgebirge and the Erzgebirge, 4½ miles by rail from Eger. It has chalybeate and saline springs, with mud- and gas-baths. Resident pop. in 1900, 2330. Elevation, 1447 feet.

Franz-Josef Fjord, in eastern Greenland, with the entrance in lat. 73° 10′ N. Length, about 110 miles.

Franz-Josef (fränts yo'sĕf) **Land,** an archipelago of small islands N. of Nova Zembla. The parallel of lat. 80° 30′ N. and the meridian of lon. 52° E. intersect in the British Channel, between the E. and W. portions of the archipelago. Queen Victoria Sea is to the N. The archipelago is a region of plateau basalts, overlying plant-bearing strata of Jurassic and Cretaceous age, and has bold basaltic headlands, except on the NW. coast. The highest points rise to about 2800 feet. The best-known divisions are Crown-Prince Rudolf Land in the N. and Wilczek Land and Zichy Land in the E. The most northerly point is about Cape Fligely, in lat. 81° 50′ 43″ N. The surface is largely covered by glaciers, but in places there is a fairly rich vegetation of poppy, saxifrage, cochlearia, chickweed, and other Arctic plants. The islands were discovered by Weyprecht and Payer in 1873.

Französisch-Buchholz, frân-tsö'zish book'holts, a village in the northern outskirts of Berlin.

Frascarolo, frås-kâ-ro'lo (L. *Friscariolum*), a village of Italy, 30 miles N. of Novara, on the Po.

Frascati, frås-kâ'tee, a town of Italy, 12 miles SE. of Rome. It comprises a modern cathedral, with monuments to Cardinal York and his brother Prince Charles Edward, an old cathedral, an episcopal palace, formerly a fortress, various convents, churches, and fountains, a public seminary, and many fine villas. It is the seat of a bishop. On the crest of the hill near by are the remains of Tusculum, the birthplace of Cato the Censor, and famous as the residence of Cicero, Lucullus, and Mæcenas. Pop. in 1901, 9915.

Fraser, a post-village of Boone co., Iowa. The banking point is Boone. Pop. about 200.

Fraser, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 19 miles NNE. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 252.

Fraserburg, a town of Cape Colony, capital of a district of the same name, 70 miles NW. by W. of Beaufort West. Pop. in 1891, 574. Elevation, 4200 feet. The yearly rainfall is about 6 inches.

Fraserburgh, frā'zęr-bŭr'rŭh, a town of Scotland, co. and 37 miles N. of Aberdeen. It has a harbor considered one of the best on the NE. coast of Scotland, improved at a large expense, and great herring-fisheries. Pop. in 1901, 9715.

Fraser River, the most important river of British Columbia, flows through that province and enters the Gulf of Georgia near lat. 49° N. and lon. 122° 40′ W., its course being nearly parallel with the Columbia. The main branch takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 52° 45′ N., lon. 118° 30′ W. A few miles from its source it flows into a lake, some miles in length, called Cow-Dung Lake, below which, considerably increased by a tributary from the N., it enters Moose Lake, a beautiful sheet of water some nine miles in length. Thence the river continues rapidly to Tête Jaune's Cache, the limit of canoe navigation on the Fraser. At Fort George, lat. 53° 50′ N., lon. 122° 45′ W., an important branch falls in from the westward, proceeding from lakes Stuart and Fraser. The Quesnelle River, issuing from the lake of the same name, flows in 100 miles lower down, and about 70 miles further S. the Chilcotin is taken in from the W. In the mountainous region comprised within the great bend which the Fraser makes above the Quesnelle, rich gold deposits are located. At Lytton, about 180 miles from the sea, the Fraser is joined by the Thompson River, a copious tributary from the E. Yale, at the head of (high-water) steamboat navigation on the Lower Fraser, is 57 miles lower down, and New Westminster, the former capital, near the mouth of the river, about 90 miles below it. Between Lytton and Yale the Fraser, in traversing the Coast Range, flows through some of the grandest scenery of the continent (the Cañon or Gorge of the Fraser River), on each side heavily timbered mountains rising to a height of over 3000 feet. The Fraser runs with a swift current, and the steamers employed upon it are small, with powerful engines. Length, over 800 miles.

Fraserville, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Millbrook. Pop. about 150.

Fraserville, or **Rivière du Loup (en Bas),** a town and watering-place of Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the Intercolonial and the Temiscouata Rs., 127 miles below Quebec. It is on the Rivière du Loup, close to its confluence with the St. Lawrence. The Frazer Institute is located here. Pop. in 1901, 4569.

Frasnes, frân, a small town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 11 miles NE. of Tournai.

Frassineto, frås-se-nâ'to, a village of Italy, 16 miles NNW. of Alessandria.

Frastnaz, frâst'nâts, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Vorarlberg, on the Ill, 4 miles from Feldkirch.

Frattamaggiore, frât'tâ-mâd-jo'rĕ, a town of Italy, 6 miles N. of Naples. Pop. in 1901, 13,170.

Fraubrunnen, frŏw'broon'ęn (L. *Fons Bea'tæ Vir'ginis,*—*i.e.*, "Fountain of the Blessed Virgin"), a village of Switzerland, 10 miles NNE. of Bern.

Frauenburg, frŏw'ęn-bŏŏRG', a town of Prussia, in the province of East Prussia, 42 miles SW. of Königsberg, on the Frische Haff. It is the seat of the Catholic bishop of Ermeland. Here, in the picturesque old cathedral of Ermeland, is the tomb of Copernicus. Pop. about 2500.

Frauenfeld, frŏw'ęn-fĕlt', a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Thurgau, on the Murg, 21 miles NE. of Zürich. Pop. in 1900, 4629 (with suburbs, 7861).

Frauenkirchen, frŏw'ęn-kĕĕR'KĘN (Hun. *Boldog-Asszony,* bol'dog' ŏs'oñ'), a small town of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, 9 miles SSE. of Neusiedl.

Frauenmarkt, frŏw'ęn-maRKt' (Hun. *Bât,* bât), a small town of Hungary, co. of Hont, 56 miles NNW. of Budapest.

Frauenstein, frŏw'ęn-stīne' a town of Saxony, 20 miles SSW. of Dresden. It has a fine castle and the ruins of an old one. Pop. 1200.

Fraustadt, frŏw'stâtt, a town of Prussia, province and 48 miles SSW. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 7462.

Fray Bentos, frī ben'toce, or **Independencia,** a town of Uruguay, capital of the department of Rio Negro, is situated on the Uruguay River, in lat. 33° 8′ S., and about 170 miles NW. of Montevideo. It has extensive slaughter-houses and a large trade in beef-extract and other cattle products. Pop. about 5000.

Frayles (more correctly, **Frailes**), **Los,** loce frī'lĕs, several island groups in the Caribbean Sea, off the S. coast of Haiti.

Frazee, a banking post-village of Becker co., Minn., on the Otter Tail River and on the Northern Pacific R., 207 miles W. of Duluth. It has lumbering-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1000.

Frazer, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., 15 miles by rail SE. of St. Joseph.

Frazer, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., in Chester Valley, on the Pennsylvania R., 24 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of lime. Pop. about 150.

Frazer, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis. The banking point is Seymour. Pop. about 100.

Frazer River. See FRASER RIVER.

Frazeysburg, a banking post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal, 16 miles by rail W. of Zanesville. It has manufactures of drain-tiles, bricks, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 730.

Frazier, a post-town of Pulaski co., Ga. Pop. in 1900, 68.

Fraziers Bottom, a post-village of Putnam co., W.Va.

Frechen, frĕĸ'ẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles SSW. of Düsseldorf. It has manufactures of earthenware. Pop. in 1900, 6030.

Frechilla, frå-cheel'yå, a small town of Spain, in Leon, 21 miles WNW. of Valencia.

Fredeburg, frå'dẹh-bōōʀG', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles SSE. of Arnsberg. Pop. about 1200.

Frederic, or **Fredric,** a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 16 miles WNW. of Ottumwa. Pop. about 200.

Frederic, a banking post-village of Rice co., Kan,, on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rs. Pop. in 1900, about 700.

Frederic, a post-village of Crawford co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Grayling. Pop. about 250.

Frederica, a banking post-town of Kent co., Del., on Murderkill Creek, about 12 miles S. of Dover. It manufactures fertilizers and has creameries and fruit-canning establishments. Pop. in 1900, 706.

Fredericia, frĕd'ẹh-ris'e-å, or **Fridericia,** fre'dẹh-ris'e-å, a seaport town of Denmark, in Jutland, at the N. entrance of the Little Belt. It has remains of old fortifications and a fine soldiers' monument. Pop. in 1901, 12,714.

Frederick, a northern county of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 662 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Potomac River, is intersected by the Monocacy, and also drained by Catoctin and Linganore creeks. The South Mountain, a continuation of the Virginian Blue Ridge, extends along the NW. border of the county, and the Catoctin Mountains are to the W. of Frederick. Capital, Frederick. Pop. in 1890, 49,512; in 1900, 51,920.

Frederick, the most northern county of Virginia, has an area of 425 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by Opequan Creek and is partly drained by Back and Cedar creeks. The county, which is part of the great valley of Virginia, is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery and the fertility of its soil. Capital, Winchester. Pop. in 1890, 17,880; in 1900, 18,400.

Frederick, a port in Alaska, in the Alexander Archipelago, at the N. end of Chichagof Island.

Frederick, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., on the W. bank of the Illinois River and on the Burlington Route, 4 miles N. of Beardstown. Pop. about 250.

Frederick, a city, the capital of Frederick co., Md., is situated in a fertile valley, 61 miles W. of Baltimore, on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs. It contains a court-house, city-hall, the Frederick College, founded in 1797, the Woman's College, the Academy of the Visitation, and a state institution for the deaf and dumb. Frederick has tanneries, canneries, foundries, flouring-mills, and manufactures of coaches, bricks, knitted-goods, tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1890, 8193; in 1900, 9296. Frederick is the scene of Barbara Frietchie's flag-exploit during the Civil War.

Frederick, a village of Comanche co., Okla. The banking point is Vernon, Tex. Pop. about 100.

Frederick, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 16 miles NW. of Norristown. Pop. about 250; of the township in 1900, 1690.

Frederick, a banking post-village of Brown co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 26 miles N. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900, 251.

Frederick Henry, a large triangular island SW. of Papua, and divided from it by Marrianne Strait, a deep but narrow channel. Lat. 8° S.

Fredericksburg, a post-town of Washington co., Ind., on the Blue River, 15 miles SW. of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 281.

Fredericksburg, a banking post-town of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R., 25 miles N. by E. of Cedar Falls. Pop. in 1900, 565.

Fredericksburg, a banking post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R., 28 miles SW. of Massillon. Pop. in 1900, 511.

Fredericksburg, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., 9 miles N. of Lebanon, its banking point. It has manufactures of bricks, tiles, cigars, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Fredericksburg, a banking post-village, capital of Gillespie co., Tex., near a small affluent of the Colorado River, 75 miles W. of Austin. Pop. about 1200.

Fredericksburg, a banking city of Spottsylvania co., Va., is on the right or S. bank of the Rappahannock River and on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont Rs., in a valley enclosed by hills of considerable height, 61 miles N. of Richmond and about 59 miles SSW. of Washington, D.C. The city contains the Fredericksburg College and has manufactures of shoes, leather, woollens, wagons, wheels and hubs, agricultural implements, machinery, cigars, pickles, etc. The river affords great water-power. The tide ascends the river to this place. General Burnside here attacked the Confederate army, under Lee, on Dec. 13, 1862, and was repulsed. Confederate and national cemeteries are located here. Pop. in 1890, 4528; in 1900, 5068.

Frederickshaab, Greenland. See FREDERIKSHAAB.

Fredericksbald. See FREDERIKSHALD.

Fredericks Hall, a post-village of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 50 miles NW. of Richmond.

Fredericksoord. See FREDERIKSOORD.

Frederickssstad. See FREDERIKSSTAD.

Fredericksted. See FREDERIKSTED.

Fredericktown, a post-village of Washington co., Ky., on the Beech River or Chaplin's Fork, about 46 miles SSE. of Louisville. Pop. 75.

Fredericktown, a banking post-city, capital of Madison co., Mo., on the Little St. Francis River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 105 miles S. of St. Louis. It has lumber-, flouring- and planing-mills, machine-shops, etc. Lead is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1577.

Fredericktown, a banking post-village of Knox co., Ohio, on the Vernon River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 7 miles NW. of Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900, 890.

Fredericktown, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, about 37 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 175.

Fredericton, a city and port of entry of New Brunswick, capital of the province and of the co. of York, is finely situated on the W. side of the St. John River, 60 miles NNW. of St. John, and on the Canadian Pacific and the Canada Eastern Rs. Lat. 45° 55′ N. The public buildings comprise the parliament buildings, government-house, city-hall, court-house, cathedral, etc. The St. John River, which is here ½ of a mile wide, is navigable to this point, 84 miles from the Bay of Fundy, for sea-going vessels of 120 tons. Small steamers ascend considerably farther. The town has important manufactories of iron castings, mill-machinery, leather, boots and shoes, wooden-ware, etc., and is the seat of the University of New Brunswick and of a military school; it is the see of an Anglican bishop. The city was originally called St. Ann's. Pop. in 1901, 7117.

Fredericton Junction, a post-village of Sunbury co., New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Fredericton. Pop. about 150.

Frederika, a banking post-town of Bremer co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 170.

Frederiksberg, frĕd'ẹr-iks-bĕʀG', a southwestern suburban section of Copenhagen. Pop. in 1901, 76,231.

Fred'eriksborg', a district of Denmark, comprising the NE. portion of the island of Seeland. The splendid royal palace of Frederiksborg is near the town of Hillerŏd, 21 miles NNW. of Copenhagen.

Frederikshaab, frĕd'ẹr-iks-hå̊b', a port of Danish Greenland, on its SW. coast, in lat. 62° N., lon. 50° W., with an excellent harbor.

Frederikshald, frĕd'ẹr-iks-hål̊d', a picturesque seaport of Norway, on a small river, near the NE. angle of the Skagerrak, 58 miles SSE. of Christiania. It is famous for its fortress, Frederiksten, at the siege of which Charles XII. of Sweden was killed, Dec. 11, 1718. Pop. in 1900, 11,936.

Frederikshavn, frĕd'ẹr-iks-hŏwn', formerly **Fladstrand,** flåd'strånd, the most northerly seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, 36 miles NNE. of Aalborg, on the Cattegat. Pop. in 1901, 6478.

Frederiksoord, frĕd'ẹr-iks-ōʀd', a pauper colony of the Netherlands, in Drenthe, 5 miles NE. of Steenwijk. Great numbers of paupers are profitably employed here by the state in agricultural occupations, brick-making, spinning, and weaving. The colony was founded in 1817.

Frederiksstad, frĕd'ẹr-ik-stå̊d', a fortified seaport of Norway, at the mouth of the Glommen, 48 miles SE. of Christiania. Pop. in 1900, 14,573.

Frederikssund, frĕd'ẹr-iks-soond', a town of Denmark, in Seeland, on Roeskilde Fiord, 22 miles NW. of Copenhagen. Pop. about 2000.

Frederiksted, frĕd'ẹr-ik-stĕd', or **West End,** a town of the Danish island of Santa Cruz (St. Croix), in the West Indies, on its W. coast, with a fort and a good roadstead. Pop. about 3000.

Frederiksvaern, frĕd'ẹr-iks-vaiʀn', a seaport of Norway, 7 miles S. of Laurvik, on the Skagerrak. Pop. about 1000.

Frederiksvärk, frĕd'ẹr-iks-vĕʀk', a small town of Denmark, on the Ise-Fjord, 30 miles NW. of Copenhagen.

Fredon, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., 4 miles W. of Newton.

Fredonia, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala., 10 miles NW. of West Point, Ga., its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Fredonia, a post-village of Polk co., Fla. The banking point is Bartow. Pop. about 150.

Fredonia, a post-village of Crawford co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 40 miles below New Albany. Pop. about 60.

Fredonia, a post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, on the E. bank of the Iowa River, at the mouth of the Cedar River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 20 miles SW. of Muscatine. Pop. about 175.

Fredonia, a banking city, capital of Wilson co., Kan., about 32 miles SW. of Humboldt and 2 miles NE. of Fall River. It is on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 1650.

Fredonia, a post-village of Caldwell co., Ky., about 40 miles ENE. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Fredonia, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., about 28 miles E. of Jackson.

Fredonia, a banking post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R., 3 miles S. of Dunkirk. It contains a state normal and training school, opera-house, flouring-mills, canning-factories, and manufactories of carriages, patent medicines, felt goods, wines, grape-juice, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4127.

Fredonia, a post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Bessemer and Lake Erie R., 10 miles SE. of Greenville. The banking point is Greenville or Mercer. Pop. in 1900, 437.

Fredonia, a post-village of Montgomery co., Tenn. Pop. about 60.

Fredonia, a post-village and township (town) of Ozaukee co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 36 miles N. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1652; of the village, about 400.

Fredonia, a town and district of Colombia, in the department of Antioquía, SE. of Medellín. Pop. 11,000. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

Fredonia Station, a post-village of Ozaukee co., Wis. The banking point is Milwaukee. Pop. about 90.

Fredriksborg. See FREDERIKSBORG.

Fredrikshamn, frĕd'riks-hăm', or **Hamina,** hă-mee'nă, a busy seaport of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 53 miles WSW. of Viborg. Pop. in 1898, 3096.

Fredsville, a post-village of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. about 60.

Freeborn, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is drained by the Shell Rock River and by small affluents of the Mankato River. Capital, Albert Lea. Pop. in 1890, 17,962; in 1900, 21,838.

Freeborn, a post-village of Freeborn co., Minn., on a little lake named Freeborn, about 14 miles NW. of Albert Lea. Pop. 80.

Freeburg, a banking post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 7 miles SSE. of Belleville. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. in 1900, 1214.

Freeburg, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Minn., about 16 miles SW. of La Crosse, Wis.

Freeburg, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 12 miles E. by N. of Canton.

Freeburg, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., about 25 miles SW. of Danville. It has manufactures of cigars and cigar-boxes. Pop. about 550.

Freedom, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal. The banking point is Watsonville.

Freedom, a post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., about 75 miles WSW. of Chicago. Pop. about 125.

Freedom, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., on the West Fork of the White River and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 62 miles SW. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 275.

Freedom, a post-village of Barren co., Ky., 11 miles S. of Glasgow.

Freedom, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Freedom township (town), about 18 miles WNW. of Belfast. Pop. of the town in 1900, 479.

Freedom, a post-township (town) of Carroll co., N.H., is bounded on the S. by Ossipee Lake and the Ossipee River. Pop. in 1900, 594.

Freedom, a post-village and township (town) of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. Pop. about 100; of the town in 1900, 1209.

Freedom, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 24 miles NE. of Akron. Pop. 60.

Freedom, a township of Adams co., Pa., on the Maryland boundary line. Pop. in 1900, 516.

Freedom, a banking post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the right or N. bank of the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 24 miles NW. of Pittsburg. It has oil-works, manufactures of burial caskets, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1783.

Freedom, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop in 1900, 1114.

Freedom, a township (town) of Outagamie co., Wis., 10 miles NE. of Appleton. Pop. in 1900, 1664.

Freedom, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 962.

Freedom Plains, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., 2 miles from Billings station.

Freedom Station, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, 6 miles by rail NE. of Ravenna. Pop. 60.

Freehold, formerly **Monmouth Court-House,** a banking post-town, capital of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 25 miles E. of Trenton. It contains the Freehold Institute for boys, and has manufactures of files, bicycles, foundry-products, etc. Here occurred an indecisive battle (commemorated by a monument), called the battle of Monmouth, between Washington and the British, June 28, 1778. Pop. in 1900, 2934.

Freehold, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., on Catskill Creek, about 30 miles SSW. of Albany. Pop. 250.

Freehold, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., in Freehold township, 10 miles NE. of Corry. Pop. about 150; of the township in 1900, 1187.

Freehomes, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ga. Pop. about 65.

Freeland, a post-village of Clear Creek co., Colo. The banking point is Idaho Springs.

Freeland, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 34 miles N. of Baltimore, near the Pennsylvania boundary line.

Freeland, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 300. The banking point is Saginaw.

Freeland, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio, 7 miles NW. of Cumberland station.

Freeland, a banking post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 9 miles N. by E. of Hazleton. It has coal-mines, various factories, and machine-shops. Pop. in 1900, 5254.

Freeland, Montgomery co., Pa. See COLLEGEVILLE.

Freeland Park, a banking post-village of Benton co., Ind. Pop. about 150.

Freelandville, a post-village of Knox co., Ind., 18 miles NE. of Vincennes, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Freels, Cape, on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 49° 14′ N.

Freelton, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 12 miles NW. of Hamilton. Pop. about 200.

Freeman, a village of Hernando co., Fla. The banking point is Dade City. Pop. about 100.

Freeman, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., Me., about 14 miles N. of Farmington. Pop. in 1900, 397.

Freeman, a banking post-village of Cass co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 74 miles W. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Freeman, a banking post-town of Hutchinson co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles SW. of Marion Junction. Pop. in 1900, 525.

Freeman, a post-village of Mercer co., W.Va. The banking point is Bramwell. Pop. about 200.

Freeman Peak, a summit of the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. Altitude, 11,627 feet.

Freemansburg, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 9 miles SW. of Easton and 2 miles NE. of Bethlehem. It has manufactures of toys, hardware and lime. The banking point is Bethlehem or Easton. Pop. in 1900, 596.

Freemans Mills, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N.C., 6 miles SE. of Jamestown station.

Freemansville, a post-village of Milton co., Ga., 20 miles NE. of Marietta.

Freemantle, or **Fremantle,** a town and chief port of Western Australia, at the mouth of the Swan River, 12 miles S. of Perth. Lat. 32° 3′ S.; lon. 115° 45′ E. It has a convict prison and a government building. Pop. about 9000.

Freeport, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 7 miles S. of Sacramento. Pop. 100.

Freeport, a post-village of Walton co., Fla., on Choctawhatchee Bay, at the head of navigation, about 75 miles E. of Pensacola, its banking point. Pop. about 1100.

Freeport, a city, the capital of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Pecatonica River, 121 miles WNW. of Chicago, on the Illinois Central and other railroads. It has the Freeport College of Commerce, railroad shops, and manufactures of hardware, windmills, pumps, organs, carriages, spring-wagons, leather, etc. Pop. in 1890, 10,189; in 1900, 13,258.

Freeport, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., on the Blue River, about 25 miles ESE. of Indianapolis. Pop. 75.

Freeport, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River, 3 miles E. of Decorah. Pop. 150.

Freeport, a banking city of Harper co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 83.

Freeport, a post-village in Freeport township (town), Cumberland co., Me., on Casco Bay and on the Maine Central R., 18 miles NE. of Portland. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 759; of the town, 2339.

Freeport, a banking post-village of Barry co., Mich., 9 miles NW. of Hastings, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 450.

Freeport, a banking post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 313.

Freeport, a banking post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 24 miles ESE. of Brooklyn. It has a trade in oysters and fish. Pop. in 1900, 2612.

Freeport, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, on Stillwater Creek and on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R., 45 miles S. of Canton. It has various mills, acetylene-gas works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 690.

Freeport, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio, about 24 miles S. of Toledo. It has manufactures of stoves and ranges. Pop. in 1900, 815.

Freeport, a banking post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., in a valley on the right bank of the Alleghany River, at the mouth of the Kiskiminetas River and Buffalo Creek, and on the Pennsylvania R., 28 miles NE. of Pittsburg. It has a distillery, planing-mill, coal- and coke-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1754.

Freeport, a post-village of Gloucester co., Va.

Freeport, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Grand River, 4 miles ESE. of Berlin.

Freeport, a post-village and outport of Digby co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Digby. Pop. about 700.

Freerun, a post-village of Yazoo co., Miss. The banking point is Yazoo City. Pop. about 250.

Freeshade, a post-village of Middlesex co., Va.

Freesoil, a post-village of Mason co., Mich., about 15 miles NE. of Ludington, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. about 300.

Freestone, a county in the northeast-central part of Texas, has an area of 947 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Trinity River and is drained by Tahuacano Creek. Capital, Fairfield. Pop. in 1890, 15,987; in 1900, 18,910.

Freestone, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the North Shore R., 66 miles NNW. of San Francisco.

Freetown, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., on the Southern Indiana R., 9 miles NW. of Brownstown. Pop. 250.

Freetown, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., in Freetown township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles NNE. of Fall River. The town has manufactories of guns, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1394.

Freetown, a township (town) of Cortland co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 610.

Freetown, a post-village of Prince's co., Prince Edward Island, 10 miles by rail E. of Summerside. Pop. about 250.

Freetown, or **Saint George,** a town and important seaport of western Africa, capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone, on its W. coast. Lat. 8° 27′ N. It is enclosed landward by an amphitheatre of mountains, has a good harbor, with defensive works, and is a British coaling station. It is a Protestant missionary station and contains the Furah Bay College. India-rubber, palm oil, various resins, and hides are exported. Pop. in 1901, 30,033, of whom about 200 were Europeans.

Freetown Corners, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y., 40 miles S. of Syracuse. Pop. 60.

Free Union, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Ky., 4 miles W. of Dixon.

Free Union, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., 9 miles N. of Ivy Depot.

Freeville, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 9 miles NE. of Ithaca. Pop. in 1900, 440.

Freewater, a post-village of Umatilla co., Oregon. The banking point is Milton. Pop. about 150.

Fregenal de la Sierra, frā-nā-nāl′ dā lā se-ĕn′rā, a town of Spain, 39 miles SE. of Badajoz. It has an old castle. A large annual cattle fair is held here. Pop. in 1900, 9582.

Fréhel (frā′ĕl′), **Cape,** on the coast of France, 13 miles W. by N. of Saint-Malo. Lat. 48° 41′ N. Upon it is a revolving light, visible about 23 miles.

Freiberg, frī′bĕRG, a city of Germany and the chief centre of the mining industry in Saxony, 20 miles SW. of Dresden, near the Mulde. It is surrounded by a handsome promenade and the remains of ancient fortifications, and presents a quaint appearance. The most interesting building is the cathedral, built in late-Gothic style. The south portal, or Golden Gate, is a fine example of mediæval German art, and its rich sculptures are unsurpassed. Its chancel (no longer used), in the form of a tulip, and the powerful organ are famous. Among the secular buildings of interest are Freudenstein Castle, built in 1572 by the Elector Augustus, the late-Gothic town-hall (1410), the Kaufhaus (Merchants' Hall) (1545), with a museum of antiquities, and the King Albert Museum. The school of mines, ranking among the foremost institutions of the kind, has fine buildings. The mines of Freiberg, the principal product of which is silver and which now belong mainly to the state, have been worked since the twelfth century. In 1844–77 a conduit measuring, with its branches, 30 miles in length was excavated to carry off the water from the mines. Freiberg has large silver-smelting works, iron-foundries, tanneries and breweries, and manufactures of gold and silver thread, wire, cigars, machinery, woollen goods, belting, mathematical instruments, leather-ware, powder, and chemicals. Pop. in 1900, 30,175.

Freiberg, frī′bĕRG (Slavic, *Przibor*, pzhee′bor), a town of Moravia, 42 miles ENE. of Olmütz. Pop. about 4000.

Freiburg, frī′bo͝oRG (Freiburg im Breisgau), a city of the grand-duchy of Baden, capital of the circle of Freiburg, on the Dreisam, 75 miles SSW. of Karlsruhe and 11 miles from the Rhine. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery in the Black Forest region and lies at an elevation of 920 feet above the sea. The city, which is a most attractive spot for tourists, is well built, and its cathedral (dating in part from the twelfth century), with a spire 380 feet in height, is one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Germany. The other principal buildings are the grand ducal and archiepiscopal palaces, the Kaufhaus (or Merchants' Hall), custom-house, exchange, etc. The university, founded about 1457 and formerly famous as a school of Roman Catholic theology, had 1962 students in 1903. It possesses a library of 270,000 volumes. The town has numerous museums, a botanical garden, a gymnasium, a school of forest economy, institute of arts, etc. The imposing War Monument was erected in 1876. Freiburg is the seat of a Catholic archbishop. It has manufactures of silk thread, glass, pearl buttons, musical and scientific instruments, chemicals, leather, tobacco, chocolate, etc. For four centuries, down to the Napoleonic wars, Freiburg was under the rule of Austria. At the beginning of the nineteenth century it passed, along with the rest of the Breisgau, to Baden. Pop. in 1900, 61,506.

Freiburg, frī′bo͝oRG, a town of Prussian Silesia, 36 miles by rail WSW. of Breslau. It has manufactures of linen, watch-cases, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9917.

Freiburg, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 18 miles NNW. of Stade, with a port on the Elbe. Pop. about 2000.

Freiburg, a canton of Switzerland. See FRIBOURG.

Freienwalde, frī′en-vȧl′dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 33 miles NE. of Berlin. It has beautiful surroundings and a castle with a handsome park. There are some fine public monuments. Freienwalde has mineral springs and is a favorite resort of the Berliners. Pop. in 1900, 7995.

Freienwalde, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 32 miles E. of Stettin. Pop. about 2500.

Freiheit, frī′hīte, a small town of Bohemia, on the Aupe, 25 miles ENE. of Gitschin.

Freinsheim, frīns′hīme, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 22 miles NE. of Landau. Pop. about 2500.

Freisenbruch, frī′zẹn-brŏŏĸ, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Hattingen. Pop. in 1900, 5295.

Freising, frī′zing, a town of Bavaria, on the Isar, 20 miles NNE. of Munich. It has an interesting mediæval cathedral, restored in the eighteenth century, an archiepiscopal seminary, and a royal lyceum for intending students of theology. The manufactures include machinery, brewing-apparatus, agricultural implements, and earthen-ware. There is a glass-painting establishment, and brewing is carried on. On a neighboring height is the ancient Benedictine abbey of Weihenstephan, now used as a royal agronomic school. Near by is the manufacturing village of Neustift. The bishopric of Freising was founded in the eighth century. In the seventeenth century the bishops were raised to the dignity of princes of the empire. The see was secularized in 1803. The bishopric was subsequently revived. The incumbent of the see bears the title of archbishop of Freising-Munich and resides in Munich. Pop. in 1900, 10,092.

Freistadt, Prussia. See FREYSTADT.

Freistadt, or **Freystadt,** frī'stått, a town of Upper Austria, 18 miles NNE. of Linz. It retains its old walls and towers and has interesting churches. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Freistadt, a town of Austrian Silesia, 11 miles NW. of Teschen. It has a fine château. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Freistadt, frī'statt, a post-village of Ozaukee co., Wis.

Freistadtl, frī'ståtl (Hun. *Galgócz*, gŏl'gôts'), a town of Hungary, 15 miles NW. of Neutra, on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt. Pop. about 7000.

Freistatt, a post-village of Lawrence co., Mo. The banking point is Pierce City. Pop. about 125.

Freiwaldau, frī'wål'dŏw, a town of Austrian Silesia, 40 miles WNW. of Troppau. It has an old castle. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6337, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Freixo, frå'sho, a village of Portugal, in Beira, 40 miles ENE. of Vizeu.

Freixo, a village of Portugal, in Traz-os-Montes, 50 miles S. of Bragança, near the Douro.

Fréjus, frā'zhüce' (anc. *Fo'rum Ju'lium*, or *Fo'rum Ju'lii*), a town of France, in Var, about 1 mile from the Gulf of Fréjus, in the Mediterranean. It contains many vestiges of the Roman occupation, among which are ruins of the amphitheatre of Septimius Severus, remains of the old city walls, and the Citadelle du Couchant (or Butte-Saint-Antoine) and the Citadelle du Levant, at opposite extremities of the harbor. In the neighborhood are ruins of Roman thermæ and an aqueduct. The town contains a mediæval cathedral in the Romanesque style, with handsome sculptures and wood-carvings. Fréjus is the seat of a bishopric. It was founded by Cæsar in 44 B.C., under the name of Forum Julii, and enlarged by Augustus, who built a harbor which the alluvial deposits of the river Argens have since filled up. Pop. in 1901, 4156.

Frelighsburg, a post-village and outport of Quebec, capital of the co. of Missisquoi, on the Pike River, near the Vermont boundary line, 10 miles E. by N. of St. Armand. Pop. in 1901, 231.

Frelinghuysen, free'ling-hī'zen, a township of Warren co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 797.

Frelsburg, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., about 68 miles W. of Houston. Pop. about 150.

Fremantle, Australia. See FREEMANTLE.

Fre'mont', a county in the south-central part of Colorado, has an area of 1478 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River. The surface is diversified by deep cañons and grand mountain-scenery. Coal, copper, silver, and petroleum are found. Capital, Cañon City. Pop. in 1890, 9156; in 1900, 15,636.

Fremont, a county in the SE. part of Idaho. Area, 6145 sq. m. It is mountainous in the N. and the SE., contains several lakes, and is intersected by the Snake River and its tributaries. In the centre is a rolling plain of sand and lava. Capital, St. Anthony. Pop. in 1900, 12,821.

Fremont, the most southwestern county of Iowa, borders on Missouri. Area, 514 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River and is drained by the East and West Branches of the Nishnabatona River. Capital, Sidney. Pop. in 1890, 16,842; in 1900, 18,546.

Fremont, a county in the W. part of Wyoming. Area, 12,653 sq. m. The Wind River and Owl Creek mountains occupy the NW. and N., and the Shoshone Indian Reservation is in the N. part. The county is drained by the Wind, Big Horn, and Popo Agie rivers. Capital, Lander. Pop. in 1900, 5357.

Fremont, a banking post-town of Steuben co., Ind., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 50 miles NNE. of Fort Wayne. It has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900, 709.

Fremont, a banking post-town of Mahaska co., Iowa, 14 miles N. of Ottumwa, on the Burlington Route and the Iowa Central R. Pop. about 550.

Fremont, a banking post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., 24 miles NE. of Muskegon, on the Pere Marquette R. Pop. in 1900, 1331. It has canning, milling and lumber interests.

Fremont, a post-township of Winona co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 747.

Fremont, a city, capital of Dodge co., Neb., on the left or N. bank of the Platte River and on the Union Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs., 47 miles WNW. of Omaha. Elevation, 1176 feet. It is an important market for grain, and has dairying and agricultural interests. The Fremont Normal School is located here. Pop. in 1890, 6747; in 1900, 7241.

Fremont, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co., N.H., about 28 miles SE. of Concord. It has manufactures of brick, etc. Pop. in 1900, 749.

Fremont, a township (town) of Steuben co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1033.

Fremont, a township (town) of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 2184.

Fremont, a banking post-town of Wayne co., N.C., 11 miles N. of Goldsboro, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has a coach-factory, oil-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 435.

Fremont, a city, the capital of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 30 miles SE. of Toledo. Steamboats ascend the river to this place, which is at the head of navigation. The city is in a productive oil- and natural-gas region, and has manufactures of cigars, machines, engines, boilers, electro-carbons, carriages and carriage hardware, cutlery, bricks, paper, shirts, lime, agricultural implements, beet sugar, etc. Pop. in 1890, 7141; in 1900, 8439.

Fremont, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., about 25 miles SSE. of Lancaster.

Fremont, a post-hamlet of Obion co., Tenn., 8 miles WSW. of Union City.

Fremont, a post-village of Wayne co., Utah. The banking point is Richfield. Pop. about 200.

Fremont, a post-village of King co., Wash., about 6 miles by rail N. of Seattle. It has foundries, etc.

Fremont, a township (town) of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 762.

Fremont, a township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 425.

Fremont, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on the navigable Wolf River, about 25 miles NW. of Oshkosh. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Fremont Basin. See GREAT BASIN.

Fremont Center, a post-village of Lake co., Ill. The banking point is Grayslake. Pop. 100.

Fremont Center, Mich. See FREMONT.

Fremont Center, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Fremont township (town), about 22 miles NNE. of Honesdale, Pa. The banking point is Port Jervis. Pop. 200.

Fremont Pass, in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, Elevation, 11,313 feet.

Fremont Peak, Wyo., is a granite peak of the Wind River Mountains, near lat. 43° 8′ N. Height, 13,790 feet. It was first explored and measured by John C. Fremont.

Frenchboro, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Bar Harbor. Pop. about 150.

French Broad River rises in the Blue Ridge in the W. part of North Carolina, passes into the state of Tennessee, and enters the Holston River about 3 miles above the city of Knoxville. Its length is estimated at 250 miles. It presents grand scenery where it passes through the Smoky Mountain, near the Warm Springs of North Carolina.

Frenchburg, a banking post-town, capital of Menifee co., Ky., about 54 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 210.

French Camp, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 5 miles S. of Stockton.

French Camp, a post-village of Choctaw co., Miss., 21 miles NE. of Kosciusko. The French Camp Academy and the Central Mississippi Institute are located here. Pop. in 1900, 259.

French Cochin China. See COCHIN CHINA.

French Congo. See CONGO, FRENCH.

French Cor'ral', a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., on the Yuba River, 14 miles NW. of Nevada. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 200.

French Creek, a tributary of the St. Lawrence River, in Jefferson co., N.Y.

French Creek, of Chester co., Pa., drains the N. part of the county, runs nearly eastward, and enters the Schuylkill River at Phœnixville. On it are the Falls of French Creek.

French (or Venango) Creek, of Pennsylvania, drains part of Erie co., runs southward through the middle of Crawford co., passes Meadville, and enters the Alleghany River at Franklin, in Venango co. It is about 140 miles long.

French Creek, S.Dak., rises among the Black Hills and enters the Cheyenne River. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Frenchcreek, a post-township (town) and village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 22 miles ESE. of Erie, Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1014; of the village, about 300.

Frenchcreek, Chester co., Pa., 2 miles from Phœnixville.

Frenchcreek, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 772.

Frenchcreek, a township of Venango co., Pa., bounded NE. by the creek of the same name. Pop. in 1900, 943.

Frenchcreek, a post-village of Upshur co., W.Va., 38 miles S. of Clarksburg.

French Flanders. See FLANDERS.

French Guiana. See GUIANA, FRENCH.
French Gulch, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., 15 miles NW. of Shasta. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 200.
French Hay, a post-village of Hanover co., Va.
French Indo-China. See INDO-CHINA, FRENCH.
French Island, off the coast of Victoria, Australia, lies in the landlocked bay called Western Port.
Frenchlick, a banking post-town of Orange co., Ind., about 48 miles WNW. of New Albany, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. The Frenchlick Springs (saline sulphur) are much visited by invalids. They are 9 miles S. of Georgia. Pop. in 1900, 260.
Frenchman (or **Frenchman's**) **Bay,** Me., is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, from which it extends about 30 miles northward into Hancock co. It affords good harbors, washes the eastern shore of Mount Desert Island, and encloses several lesser islands (Porcupine, Hancock, Iron Bound, etc.). Bar Harbor is situated on it.
Frenchman's Bay, a village of Ontario co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, 21 miles by rail ENE. of Toronto. Pop. about 100.
French Mountain, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 5 miles N. of Glenns Falls. Pop. about 250.
French Park, a small town of Ireland, co. of Roscommon, 16½ miles SW. of Leitrim.
French River, of Ontario, flows W. from Lake Nipissing into the Georgian Bay, which it enters, in lat. 45° 53′ N., lon. 81° 5′ W., after a course of about 55 miles. It is noted for the beauty and variety of its scenery.
French River, of Ontario, joins the estuary of the Abbitibbi and Moose rivers at the SW. corner of James Bay.
French River, Nova Scotia. See MERIGOMISH.
French Settlement, a post-village of Livingston parish, La., on the Amite River, 90 miles WNW. of New Orleans. Pop. about 300.
French Shore, a neutralized territory of the NE. and W. coasts of Newfoundland, between capes St. John and Ray, upon which, by various treaties, the French have the right of fishing.
French Somaliland. See SOMALILAND and JIBUTI.
French Sudan. See SUDAN, FRENCH.
Frenchton, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W.Va.
Frenchtown, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., Ind.
Frenchtown, a township of Monroe co., Mich., near the SE. corner of the state. Here, on Jan. 22, 1813, the British defeated the Americans.
Frenchtown, a post-village of Missoula co., Mont., on the Missoula (or Clark's) River, about 115 miles WNW. of Helena. It is on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 225.
Frenchtown, a banking post-borough of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Delaware River, 19 miles below Easton, and on the Pennsylvania R., 32 miles NNW. of Trenton. It has spoke- and chair-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1020.
Frenchtown, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., 7 miles E. by S. of Meadville.
Frenchtown, a coal-mining village of Luzerne co., Pa., 25 miles S. by W. of Wilkesbarre.
French Village, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 8 miles SE. of St. Louis, Mo.
French Village, a post-hamlet of St. François co., Mo., about 50 miles S. of St. Louis.
French Village, a post-village of Drummond co., Quebec. The banking point is Danville. Pop. about 350.
Frenchville, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Caribou. Pop. in 1900, 1316.
Frenchville, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., about 40 miles W. of Lockhaven. Pop. 150.
Frenchville, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis.
French West Indies, a number of colonial possessions of France among the Lesser Antilles, comprising the islands of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Désirade, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin (in part).
Freneau, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Matawan. Pop. about 100.
Frenier, frā'ne-ā', a post-hamlet of St. John Baptist parish, La., on the W. shore of Lake Pontchartrain, 24 miles WNW. of New Orleans.
Frere Town, in the SE. of British East Africa, opposite Mombasa. It was founded for the reception of emancipated slaves, and is the seat of a church missionary society.
Freshfield, Mount, a summit of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, in lat. 51° 42′ N., lon. 117° 2′ W. Height, 10,900 feet.
Freshford, a town of Ireland, co. and 9 miles NW. of Kilkenny. Pop. about 1000.
Freshpond, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound, about 42 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn.
Freshwater, a maritime village near the W. end of the Isle of Wight, 1¾ miles SSW. of Yarmouth. The cliffs of Freshwater Bay are perforated by caverns and surmounted by a light-house. Pop. of the parish, about 3500.
Freshwater, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal. The banking point is Eureka. Pop. 150.
Freshwater, a post-town of El Paso co., Colo. Pop in 1900, 77.
Freshwater, a hamlet on the N. side of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 2 miles from Carbonear.
Fresnay, frā'nā', a small town of France, in Sarthe, 20 miles WSW. of Mamers, on the river Sarthe.
Fresneda, La, lā frĕs-nā'dā, a small town of Spain, in Aragon, 70 miles NE. by E. of Teruel.
Fresnes, frān, a town of France, in Nord, 5½ miles N. of Valenciennes. It has a coal-mine, glass-works, beet-sugar industry, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4985.
Fresnillo, frĕs-neel'yo, a town of Mexico, state and 30 miles NW. of Zacatecas, near Fresnillo station, on the Mexican Central R. It has silver- and copper-mines. Pop. in 1900, 6309. Elevation, 7200 feet above sea-level.
Fresno, a county in the central part of California, is bounded on the NE. by the Sierra Nevada and on the N. by the Fresno River. Area, 6152 sq. m. On the E. border of this county stand Mount Goddard and Mount King, two lofty summits of the Sierra Nevada. Capital, Fresno. Pop. in 1890, 32,026; in 1900, 37,862.
Fresno, a city, the capital of Fresno co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 208 miles SE. of San Francisco. It is situated in a productive grain- and fruit-growing region, in the San Joaquin Valley, and is especially noted for the raisin product in its vicinity. Much wine is also made here. It is a large shipping point for fruit, cereals, and wool, and has petroleum interests. St. Mary's College is located here. Pop. in 1880, 1112; in 1890, 10,818; in 1900, 12,470.
Fresno Flats, a post-hamlet of Fresno co., Cal.
Fresno River, Cal., rises near the Sierra Nevada and joins the San Joaquin River.
Fresnoy-le-Grand, frā'nwā' lẹh grŏN, a town of France, in Aisne, 10 miles NE. of Saint-Quentin. It has manufactures of cashmere shawls and gauze. Pop. in 1901, 3468.
Fretum Gallicum, the Latin for STRAIT OF DOVER.
Freuchie, fru'kee, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 2 miles E. of Falkland.
Freudenberg, froi'dẹn-bĕRG', a town of Germany, in Baden, 8 miles WSW. of Wertheim. Pop. about 1600.
Freudenstadt, froi'dẹn-stått', a town of Württemberg, Black Forest, on the Murg, 40 miles SW. of Stuttgart. It has spinning-mills, shops for cabinet-making, and manufactures of flannel, knives, etc. It is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 7076.
Freudenthal, froi'dẹn-tāl', a walled town of Austrian Silesia, 12 miles SW. of Jägerndorf. The leading manufactures are those of textiles. It has a castle which once belonged to the Teutonic Knights. Pop. in 1900, 7761.
Freudenthal, a German colony in Russia, in the government of Kherson and the district of Odessa. Pop. about 2000.
Frévent, frā-vŏN', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 21 miles W. of Arras. Pop. in 1901, 4514.
Frewsburg, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., near the Conewango Creek, on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R., 6 miles SE. of Jamestown, its banking point. It has manufactures of butter-tubs, staves and heading, baskets, etc. Pop. about 800.
Freyberg, a town of Saxony. See FREIBERG.
Freyburg, frī'bŏŏRG, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles SW. of Merseburg. Pop. in 1900, 3296.
Freycinet Harbor, an inlet of Shark Bay, in Western Australia.
Freycinet Island, in the Pacific Ocean, in the Dangerous Archipelago.
Freycinet Peninsula, of Tasmania, on the W. coast, forming, with Schouten's Island, the E. side of Oyster Bay.
Freystadt, frī'stått, a town of Prussia, 16 miles SE. of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900, 2422.
Freystadt, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 23 miles WNW. of Glogau. Pop. in 1900, 4622.
Freystadt, Austria. See FREISTADT.
Freysville, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is Red Lion. Pop. about 300.
Friarpoint, a banking post-town, a capital of Coahoma co., Miss., on the Mississippi River and on the Yazoo

and Mississippi Valley R., 15 miles below Helena, Ark. It has cotton-seed oil mills, etc., and is an important shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 750.

Friarshill, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W.Va.

Frias, free'ȧs, a town of Spain, 35 miles NNE. of Burgos, near the Ebro. Pop. 1100.

Fribourg, free'boor' (Ger. *Freiburg*, frī'bo͝orG), a canton of Switzerland, bounded N. and E. by the canton of Bern, and touching Lake Neuchâtel on the NW. Area, 644 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 127,951, mostly Roman Catholics. It is situated mostly in the basin of the Aar. Surface mountainous in the S. and E., where it is traversed by ramifications of the Bernese Alps, rising to a height of nearly 8000 feet. Principal rivers, the Saane and the Broye. The greater part of Lake Morat is in this canton. Agriculture is the chief occupation in the N. and cattle-rearing in the S. districts. Dairy-husbandry is very advanced, and the celebrated Gruyère cheese comes from this canton. French is the prevalent language, but German is spoken in the NE. and Romansh in the S. Capital, Fribourg.

Fribourg, free'boor', or **Freiburg-in-Üchtland,** frī'bo͝orG in ü͞kt'lånt, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Fribourg, on the Saane, 17 miles SW. by W. of Bern. It is highly picturesque and consists of an upper and a lower town. The city has many quaint old houses, a cathedral with a spire 280 feet high and with a famous organ, a Rathaus (town-hall), polytechnic school, museum, hospitals, orphan asylum, several libraries, and medical, natural history, and antiquarian societies. A Roman Catholic university was opened here in 1889. Fribourg has various manufactures and industries. It is a bishop's see and has a large priests' seminary. Elevation above sea-level, 1800–2100 feet. Pop. 15,739. The place was originally a German city, but more than half of the inhabitants now speak French. Fribourg, after belonging successively to the house of Zähringen, to the Hapsburgs, and to Savoy, was admitted in 1481 to the Swiss confederacy.

Frick, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 8 miles N. of Aarau.

Fricks, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Doylestown. Pop. about 200.

Friday Harbor, a banking post-village, capital of San Juan co., Wash., on San Juan Island, near the N. end of Puget Sound, 100 miles N. of Seattle. It has lime-works. Pop. about 300.

Fridericia, a town of Denmark. See FREDERICIA.

Fridley, a post-village of Anoka co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Minneapolis. Pop. about 250.

Fridley, a post-village of Park co., Mont. Pop. 75.

Fridtjof Nansen (frit'yof nån'zęn), **Cape,** in Franz-Josef Land. Lat. 80° 32′ N.; lon. 46° 28′ E.

Fridtjof Nansen Island, in Franz-Josef Land, in lat. 80° 30′ N., lon. 54° E.

Friedberg, freed'bĕRG, a town of Bavaria, 4 miles ESE. of Augsburg. It contains a town-hall with fine paintings. Near by is the Church of the Saviour's Rest, built in the thirteenth century and beautifully restored in 1870, with a fine altar, glass-paintings, frescoes, and new chimes. It is much resorted to by pilgrims. On Aug. 24, 1796, the French under Moreau defeated the Austrians at Friedberg. Pop. in 1900, 3008.

Friedberg, a town of Hesse, 21 miles N. of Frankfort. It contains a Gothic church (1290–1320), interesting Jewish baths dating from the Middle Ages, an old fortress, and a fine watch-tower. The town has manufactures of varnish, gloves, and chemicals for use in photography, breweries, and tanneries. Friedberg was a free city of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1900, 6889.

Friedberg, or **Friedeberg,** free'dęh-bĕRG', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 56 miles NE. of Frankfort. Of its old fortifications a Gothic gateway remains. Pop. in 1900, 6056.

Friedeberg, or **Friedeberg-am-Queis,** free'-dęh-bĕRG' ȧm kwīss, a town of Prussian Silesia, 46 miles WSW. of Liegnitz, on the Queis. Pop. in 1900, 2631.

Friedek, free'dĕk, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles WSW. of Teschen, on the Ostrawitza. It has a large castle, a pilgrimage church, and manufactures of linen cloths. Pop. in 1900, 9023.

Friedenau, free'dęn-o͝w', a western suburb of Berlin, Germany. Pop. in 1900, 11,050.

Friedens, free'dęnz, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., about 22 miles S. of Johnstown. Pop. about 100.

Friedensau, free'dęn-saw, a post-hamlet of Thayer co., Neb., 8 miles from Carleton.

Friedensburg, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 9 miles SSW. of Pottsville, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Friedensville, free'dęnz-vĭl, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 6 miles SE. of Allentown. Zinc has been mined here. Pop. about 175.

Friedewald, free'dęh-wȧlt', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 24 miles NNE. of Fulda. It has fine ruins of an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 1020.

Friedland, freed'lånt, a town of Bohemia, 68 miles NNE. of Prague. It gave the title of duke to Wallenstein. It is still partly enclosed by its old walls. The castle of Friedland, an extensive structure, recently restored, stands on a basaltic rock, inaccessible on all sides but one. It contains an interesting collection of armor and antiquities. Pop. in 1900, 6241, engaged largely in the textile industry.

Friedland, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 30 miles NE. of Neustrelitz. Pop. in 1900, 7143.

Friedland, a town of East Prussia, 27 miles SE. of Königsberg. Here the French defeated the allied Russians and Prussians, June 14, 1807. Pop. in 1900, 2824.

Friedland, a town of Moravia, on the Ostrawitza, 44 miles E. of Olmütz. Pop. in 1900, 2606.

Friedland, a small town of Moravia, 22 miles NNE. of Olmütz.

Friedland, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 46 miles SW. of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 4871.

Friedland, Märkisch, a town of Prussia, 120 miles WSW. of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900, 2233.

Friedland, Preussisch, a town of Prussia, 70 miles WSW. of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900, 3758.

Friedrichroda, freed'rĭK-ro'dȧ, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 9 miles SW. of Gotha. It is one of the most frequented summer-resorts of Thuringia, and is charmingly situated amid wooded mountains. Pop. in 1900, 4396.

Friedrichsfeld, freed'rĭKs-fĕlt', a village on the Main-Neckar railway, in Baden, between Heidelberg and Ladenburg. Pop. about 2000.

Friedrichsfelde, freed'rĭKs-fĕl'dęh, a village of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 21 miles NE. of Potsdam. It has a mediæval castle. Pop. in 1900, 9632.

Friedrichshafen, freed'rĭKs-hȧ'fęn, a town of Würtemberg, on the Lake of Constance. It has a castle used as a summer-residence by the royal family. It is a busy trading-place, and has machine-shops, boat-building yards, manufactures of leather, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4627.

Friedrichshagen, freed'rĭKs-hȧ'ghęn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, circle of Potsdam. Pop. in 1900, 11,288.

Friedrichshall, Norway. See FREDERIKSHALD.

Friedrichshamn, Finland. See FREDRIKSHAMN.

Friedrichsort, free'drĭKs-ort', a fortress at the entrance to the harbor of Kiel, Germany.

Friedrichsruh, freed'rĭKs-roo', a village of Germany, in Holstein, 18 miles SE. of Hamburg. Prince Bismarck received Friedrichsruh as a gift from Emperor William I. in 1871.

Friedrichsstadt, freed'rĭKs-stȧt', a town of Russia, in Courland, near the Düna, 46 miles SE. of Riga. Pop. in 1897, 5223.

Friedrichstadt, freed'rĭK-stȧt', a town of Prussia, in Schleswig, on the Eider, 23 miles WSW. of Schleswig. Pop. about 2500.

Friedrichsthal, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles NE. of Saarbrück. Pop. in 1900, 10,109.

Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen, freed'rĭK wĭl'hęlms-hȧ'fęn, a port and harbor in Astrolabe Bay, on the NE. coast of Kaiser-Wilhelmsland, German New Guinea. The harbor is protected by small islands at the mouth, in one of which (Beliao) is a hospital for whites. The place is the commercial capital of the colony. Pop. about 400.

Friend, or **Friendville,** a banking post-village of Saline co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 37 miles SW. of Lincoln. It has various manufactures and is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 1200.

Friendly, a post-town of Tyler co., W.Va., on the Ohio River R. The banking point is Sistersville. Pop. about 250.

Friendly Islands, Polynesia. See TONGA ISLANDS.

Friendship, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., on Laughery Creek, about 22 miles NE. of Madison. Pop. about 150.

Friendship, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Ky.

Friendship, a post-hamlet of Bienville parish, La.

Friendship, a post-township (town) of Knox co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, 16 miles SW. of Rockland. The hamlet Friendship is on the sea-coast, 9 miles S. of Waldoboro. Pop. of the town in 1900, 814.

Friendship, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay, about 40 miles S. of Baltimore.

Friendship, a banking post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., in Friendship township (town), on the Erie R., 86 miles ESE. of Dunkirk. It has cheese-box factories and

manufactures of stoves, doors, blinds, sash, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1214; of the town, 2136.

Friendship, a post-village of Guilford co., N.C., 91 miles by rail WNW. of Raleigh.

Friendship, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 6 miles below Portsmouth. Pop. about 150.

Friendship, a post-village of Crockett co., Tenn., 22 miles N. of Brownsville. Pop. about 300.

Friendship, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Tex., 9 miles NE. of Longview.

Friendship, a post-village of Washington co., Va., 5 miles from Glade Spring. Pop. about 200.

Friendship, a post-village, capital of Adams co., Wis., 37 miles NW. of Portage and 7 miles E. of the Wisconsin River. The banking point is Kilbourne.

Friendship, a township (town) of Fond du Lac co., Wis., bounded on the E. by Lake Winnebago. Pop. in 1900, 852.

Friendship, a town of British Guiana, adjoins Buxton. Pop. about 2200.

Friendship, Cape, near the E. extremity of Bougainville Island, in the Pacific Ocean.

Friendsville, a post-village of Wabash co., Ill., 6 miles NW. of Mount Carmel, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Friendsville, a post-village of Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Oakland. Pop. about 100.

Friendsville, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, about 38 miles SSW. of Cleveland.

Friendsville, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., 13 miles NW. of Montrose. Pop. in 1900, 110.

Friendsville, a post-village of Blount co., Tenn., 10 miles S. of Concord. It has the Friendsville Academy, etc. Pop. about 300.

Friendswood, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., 12 miles by rail SW. of Indianapolis.

Friern Barnet, an urban district of Middlesex, England, 3 miles from Barnet. Pop. in 1901, 11,566.

Frierson, a post-hamlet of De Soto parish, La.

Friesach, free'zåk, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, 23 miles NNE. of Klagenfurt. It still retains portions of its old fortifications and walls. Pop. about 2000.

Friesack, free'zåk, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 33 miles NW. of Potsdam. Pop. in 1900, 3132.

Friesburg, freez'bŭrg, a post-hamlet of Salem co., N.J., 5½ miles from Daretown station.

Friesenheim, free'zẹn-hīme', a village of Germany, in Baden, 8 miles SSW. of Offenburg.

Friesland, freez'land (Dutch *Friesland*, frees'lånt; L. *Frisia*), a province of the Netherlands, on the NE. side of the Zuider Zee. Area, 1282 sq. m. The surface is flat, some of it below the level of the sea, and the coasts are protected by dikes. Agriculture and the stock-raising and dairy-industries are highly developed. The Frisian language still survives in this region. The Friesland of history was much larger than the present province. Capital, Leeuwarden. Pop. in 1900, 342,286. See EAST FRIESLAND.

Friesoythe, free'zoi-tẹh, a town in the grand-duchy and 18 miles WSW. of Oldenburg. Pop. about 1500.

Frigate Isle, an island of the Indian Ocean, the easternmost of the Seychelles.

Frigento, fre-jẽn'to, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles ENE. of Avellino. Pop. about 2000.

Frignano, freen-yå'no (MAGGIORE, måd-jo'rå, and MINORE, me-no'rå), two contiguous villages of Italy, province and 10 miles SW. of Caserta.

Frimley, an urban district of Surrey, England, 9 miles from Guildford. Pop. in 1900, 8409.

Frinco, frin'ko, a village of Italy, province of Alessandria, 7 miles N. of Asti, on the Versa.

Frinton-on-Sea, an urban district of Essex, England, 9 miles from Harwich. Pop. about 650.

Frio, free'o, a river of Texas. See RIO FRIO.

Frio, a county in the S. part of Texas. Area, 1064 sq. m. It is intersected by Rio Frio and drained by Rio Hondo, Rio Leona, and Flores Creek. Capital, Pearsall. Pop. in 1890, 3112; in 1900, 4200.

Frio (free'o), **Cape** (Port. *Cabo Frio*, kå'bo free'o,—*i.e.*, "Cool Cape"), a promontory on the coast of Brazil, 80 miles E. of Rio de Janeiro. Lat. of light-house, 23° S.

Friockheim, free'ok-heem', a village of Scotland, co. of Forfar, 6¼ miles NW. by N. of Arbroath. Pop. about 1000.

Friotown, a post-village of Frio co., Tex., on the Rio Frio, 65 miles SW. of Antonio.

Frisanco, fre-zån'ko, a town of Italy, province of Udine. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Frisches Haff, frish'es håf (*i.e.*, "Freshwater Bay or Lagoon"), an extensive lagoon of East Prussia, separated from the Baltic by the Frische Nehrung, a tongue of land about 40 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth, at the NE. extremity of which it communicates with the Baltic by a channel ½ mile across. Length of the Haff, from SW. to NE., 57 miles; breadth, from about 1 mile to 15 miles. It receives the Pregel and part of the waters of the Vistula.

Frisco, a post-village of Summit co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 32 miles NNE. of Leadville. Pop. about 75.

Frisco, a post-village of Stoddard co., Mo. Pop. about 90.

Frisco, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Western R. The banking point is Ellwood. Pop. about 150.

Frisco, a village of Beaver co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line, about 110 miles (direct) SW. of Nephi. It has silver-mines. Pop. about 250.

Frisia, the Latin name of FRIESLAND.

Frisian Islands, the linear series of islands in the North Sea skirting the N. of Holland and extending from Texel, on the SW., to Rottum, on the NE. Other islands are Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland, and Schiermonnikoog.

Fristoe, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Mo.

Frith of Forth. See FORTH, FIRTH OF.

Fritz, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark. Pop. about 75.

Fritzlar, frits'lar, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 16 miles SW. of Cassel. Pop. in 1900, 3226.

Fritztown, a village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 9 miles W. by S. of Reading. Pop. about 550.

Friuli, free-oo'lee (Ger. *Friaul*, free-ŏwl'), the name of a mediæval duchy, the territory of which is now included in Italy (province of Udine) and the Austrian Coastland (Görz and Gradisca). The name was derived from that of the Roman town of Forum Julii (Cividale).

Frizellburg, or **Frizzleburg,** a village of Carroll co., Md., 4 miles NW. of Westminster and about 36 miles NW. of Baltimore.

Frobisher Bay, in Arctic America, between Hudson Strait and Cumberland Bay, leading from the ocean W. and separating the districts of Meta Incognita. Length, 240 miles. It was discovered in 1576 by Sir Martin Frobisher.

Frodsham, a town of England, on the Mersey and Weaver rivers, 11 miles NE. of Chester. Pop. about 3500.

Froelich, fro'lik, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, 2 miles from Beulah.

Frogmore, a post-village of Concordia parish, La., 18 miles W. of Natchez, Miss.

Frogmore, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, on the Credit River, 7 miles W. of Port Credit.

Frogtown, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ill.

Frogtown, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. The banking point is New Bethlehem. Pop. about 100.

Frohburg, fro'bŏŏrg, a town of Saxony, 21 miles SSE. of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 3386.

Frohna, or **Fronah,** fro'na, a post-village of Perry co., Mo., about 1 mile from the Mississippi River and 60 miles E. of Ironton. Pop. about 200.

Frohnleiten, frōn'li'tẹn, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, 14 miles N. of Gratz. Pop. 1200.

Frohsdorf, frōz'dorf, a village of Lower Austria, on the Leitha, near Wiener-Neustadt. It was the residence of the Comte de Chambord.

Fröien, frö'yẹn, an island of Norway, off its W. coast, 52 miles WNW. of Trondhjem. Length, 20 miles.

Frome, a river of England, co. of Dorset, flows past Frampton and Dorchester into Poole Harbor.

Frome, a river of England, co. of Hereford, an affluent of the Lugg.

Frome, a river of England, co. of Somerset, which, after a N. course of 20 miles, flows into the Avon.

Frome, or **Lower Frome,** a river of England, co. of Gloucester, an affluent of the Avon.

Frome, or **Upper Frome,** a river of England, co. of Gloucester, an affluent of the Severn.

Frome, a town of England, co. of Somerset, 19 miles SE. of Bristol, is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, at the base of which flows the river Frome. It has long been celebrated for the manufacture of broadcloths and other woollen cloths, ale, etc. Pop. in 1901, 11,057.

Fromista, fro-mees'tå, a small town of Spain, 20 miles N. of Palencia.

Fronsac, frōn"såk', a small town of France, in Gironde, on the Dordogne, opposite Libourne.

Front, frōn" (L. *Frons*), a village of Italy, 10 miles S. of Turin, on the Amalone.

Fronteira, fron-tå'e-rå, a small town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 12 miles E. of Aviz.

Fron'tenac', a city of Crawford co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Pittsburg. It has coaling interests. Pop. in 1900, 1822.

Frontenac, a post-village and tourist-resort of Goodhue co., Minn., on Lake Pepin, nearly opposite Maiden Rock, Wis., and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles ESE. of Red Wing. Pop. about 300.

Frontenac, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y.

Frontenac, a county of Ontario, bordering upon Lake Ontario, near its outlet. It contains many small lakes and rivers. The Rideau Canal connects Kingston, the capital of this county, with Ottawa.

Frontera, or **Frontera de Tabasco,** fron-tä'rä dä tä-bäs'ko, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco, on the Tabasco River, 3 miles from its mouth (Port of Frontera), in the Gulf of Mexico, and 55 miles NNE. of San Juan Bautista (Villa Hermosa), of which it is the port. It has some stone dwellings, a custom-house, and an export trade in logwood, cacao, timber, dye-woods, and drugs. Pop. of the municipality in 1895, 6794.

Frontier, a county in the SW. part of Nebraska, is drained by Little Medicine Creek. Area, 980 sq. m. The surface is undulating and nearly destitute of timber. Capital, Stockville. Pop. in 1890, 8497; in 1900, 8781.

Frontier, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., about 10 miles S. of Hillsdale.

Frontier, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Canadian frontier, about 33 miles NW. of Plattsburg. Pop. 150.

Frontignan, frôⁿ'teen'yôⁿ', a town of France, in Hérault, on the Mediterranean, 14 miles SW. of Montpellier. Muscat wine is made and salt is obtained here. Pop. in 1901, 3236.

Fronton, frôⁿ'tôⁿ', a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 16 miles N. of Toulouse.

Front Range, Colo., the most eastern range of the Rocky Mountains, trends nearly N. and S. along the line of meridian 105° W. Its best-known summit is Pike's Peak, 14,108 feet. The range is deflected NW. and Long's Peak (14,271 feet) is in about lon. 105° 40'.

Front Royal, a banking post-town, capital of Warren co., Va., near the Shenandoah River and on the Southern and the Norfolk and Western Rs., 84 miles W. of Washington, D.C., and about 20 miles S. of Winchester. It has a court-house, and manufactures of fertilizers, handles, collars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1005.

Frosa, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex. The banking point is Mexia. Pop. about 200.

Frosinone, fro-ze-no'nå (anc. *Frusino*), a town of Italy, on the Cosa, an affluent of the Sacco, 48 miles ESE. of Rome. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 11,191.

Frosolone, fro-zo-lo'nå, a village of Italy, province of Campobasso, 11 miles E. of Isernia. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 5500).

Frossay, fros'sä', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 18 miles W. of Nantes.

Frost, a banking post-village of Faribault co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles from Blue Earth City. Pop. about 400.

Frost, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, 20 miles by rail E. of Athens. Pop. about 75.

Frost, a banking post-town of Navarro co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 21 miles W. of Corsicana. It has a cotton-seed oil mill, ginneries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 621.

Frost, a post-hamlet of Pocahontas co., W.Va., 45 miles NW. of Millboro, Va.

Frostburg, a banking post-town of Allegany co., Md., in a mountainous region, 11 miles W. of Cumberland, on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania R. Its prosperity is chiefly derived from operations in coal, which is extensively mined here. It has foundries and a manufactory of firebricks, and is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. in 1890, 3804; in 1900, 5274.

Frostburg, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., about 60 miles NE. of Pittsburg.

Frost Village, a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, 2 miles from Waterloo. Pop. 100.

Frostville, a post-town of Lafayette co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Shreveport, La. Pop. in 1900, 919. It has lumbering interests.

Frou, a town in the northern part of the interior of Haiti.

Frouard, froo-ar', a village of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 5 miles NW. of Nancy. Pop. in 1901, 3828.

Froward, Cape, the most southerly point of the mainland of South America, in lat. 53° 54' S., lon. 71° 18' W.

Frozencamp, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W.Va., 40 miles S. by W. of Parkersburg.

Frozencreek, a post-hamlet of Breathitt co., Ky.

Frozen Strait, in Arctic America, is between Southampton Island and Melville Peninsula. Lat. 66° N.; lon. 85° W.

Frugality, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Altoona. Pop. about 1000. It has coal- and coke-industries.

Fruges, früzh, a small town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 35 miles WNW. of Arras.

Früh'buss, or **Friebus,** a manufacturing town of Bohemia, in the Erzgebirge, 84 miles NNW. of Prague. Pop. about 1500.

Fruit, a village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Lancaster, which is also the post-office. Pop. about 300.

Fruita, froo-ee'ta, a post-village of Mesa co., Colo., 11 miles by rail N. of Grand Junction. Pop. in 1900, 126.

Fruitcove, a post-hamlet of St. John co., Fla.

Fruitdale, a post-village of Washington co., Ala., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 55 miles from Mobile. Pop. about 250.

Fruithill, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ky.

Fruithill, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 7 miles by rail E. of Cincinnati.

Fruithurst, a banking post-town of Cleburne co., Ala., on the Southern R., 2 miles NE. of Edwardsville. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Fruitland, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla. Pop. 60.

Fruitland, a post-village of Muscatine co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Muscatine North and South Rs. The banking point is Muscatine. Pop. about 100.

Fruitland, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md., 3 miles S. of Salisbury. Pop. about 300.

Fruitland, a post-village of Henderson co., N.C. The banking point is Hendersonville. Pop. about 100.

Fruitland, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn. Pop. about 75.

Fruitland, a post-village of Montague co., Tex. Pop. about 70.

Fruitland, a post-village of Stevens co., Wash. The banking point is Davenport.

Fruitland Park, a post-village of Lake co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. about 100.

Fruitport, a post-village and summer-resort of Muskegon co., Mich., at the head of Spring Lake, near an inlet or creek which opens into Lake Michigan, 10 miles S. of Muskegon. Pop. in 1900, 311.

Fruitvale, Alameda co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., near Oakland.

Fruit Valley, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Tenn.

Fru'met', a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., 8 miles W. of Desoto.

Frutcheys, a resort of Monroe co., Pa.

Frutigen, froo'te-ghĕn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 27 miles SSE. of Bern. It is in the fruitful valley of the Engstligenbach and has manufactures of matches. Pop. in 1900, 4010. Elevation, 2717 feet.

Fryburg, or **Freyburg,** a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, about 30 miles N. of Piqua.

Fryburg, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., about 17 miles ESE. of Oil City. Pop. about 250. The banking point is Clarion.

Fryeburg, a post-village of Fryeburg township (town), Oxford co., Me., on the Saco River and on the Maine Central R., 49 miles NW. of Portland and 11 miles SE. of North Conway. It has various manufactures and is a summer-resort. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1376.

Fryeburg Academy Grant, a tract of land in Oxford co., Me., granted by legislature to the Fryeburg Academy. Pop. in 1900, 15.

Fryeburg Center, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., about 30 miles SW. of Paris.

Fryken, frü'kĕn, a lake, or rather chain of lakes, in Sweden, N. of Karlstad, and discharging into Lake Vener by the Nors.

Fua, foo'å (anc. *Metelis*), a village of Lower Egypt, on the W. arm of the Nile, opposite Atfeh, 16 miles SSE. of Rosetta.

Fubine, foo-bee'nå, a village of Italy, 9 miles WNW. of Alessandria.

Fu'ca, or **Ju'an de Fu'ca** (Sp. pron. hoo-ån' då foo'kå), a strait, N. of Washington and S. of Vancouver Island, leading from the Pacific Ocean into the Gulf of Georgia, and forming a part of the British and United States boundary-line. Length, about 100 miles; width, 15–30 miles.

Fucecchio, foo-chĕk'ke-o, a lake of Italy, province of Pisa, recently drained.

Fucecchio, a town of Italy, on the Arno, 23 miles W. of Florence. Pop. about 6000; of the commune in 1901, 12,139.

Fu-chow, foo'chå'oo', or **Fu-chow-fu,** foo'chå'oo' foo, a city of China, one of the treaty-ports, capital of the

province of Fo-kien, on the Min River, 35 miles from its mouth. It is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, about 4 miles distant, and is enclosed by a castellated wall, 6 or 7 miles in circumference, outside of which are suburbs as extensive as the city itself. There are 3 hills within the circuit of the walls. A long bridge, the "Bridge of Ten Thousand Ages," erected on granite pillars, an impressive work of Chinese engineering, here crosses the river. Fu-chow has a naval arsenal, government ship-yards, mint, school of navigation, and a large dry-dock. Large quantities of cotton goods are manufactured here. The city also contains a match factory and is noted for its lacquer-wares and steatite figurettes. Near it are extensive lead-mines, and, within 70 miles, the black tea district. A large commerce is carried on with the maritime provinces of China, also with the Liu-kiu Islands and Japan. The principal exports are timber, tea, paper, bamboo, matches, fruits, spices, ores, and grain. Pop., inclusive of Nan-tai, a large suburb and European quarter, estimated at 700,000.

Fu-chow, a city of China, province of Kiang-si, 240 miles NW. of Fu-chow in Fo-kien.

Fu-chow, a town of Manchuria, province and on the Gulf of Liao-tung, S. by W. of Niuchwang. Pop. about 10,000.

Fucino, Lago, lä'go foo'che-no, or **Lago di Celano,** chä-lä'no (anc. *Fuci'nus La'cus*), a former lake of Italy, province of Aquila. It was 11 miles long, 5 miles broad, and 35 miles in circuit. Its bed is over 2000 feet above sea-level, enclosed on the NE., E., and SE. by the Apennines, S. by Monte Salviano, and W. by the Roman sub-Apennines. The Emperor Claudius caused a tunnel to be cut beneath Salviano for the purpose of discharging the waters of the lake into the Garigliano. This work was restored and completed by Prince Torlonia (1862), and the lake is now nearly dry and its site converted into a model farm. It has no natural outlet.

Fuegia. See TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

Fuego, Volcán de, vol-kän' dä fwä'go (*i.e.*, "fire-volcano"), an active volcano of Guatemala, SW. of the city of Guatemala and 20 miles W. of the Volcán de Agua. Elevation, 12,578 feet. The volcano was in eruption in 1880.

Fuencaliente, fwĕn'kä-le-ĕn'tä, a town of Spain, 45 miles SSW. of Ciudad Real. Pop. in 1900, 2260.

Fuen-chow, fwĕn'chä'oo', a town of China, province of Shan-si, on the Fuen-ho, 50 miles SW. of Tai-yuan.

Fuengirola, fwĕn'he-ro'lä, a small town of Spain, 20 miles SW. of Malaga, on the Mediterranean.

Fuen-ho, fwĕn'ho', a river of China, province of Shan-si, flows S. and joins the Hoang-ho in lat. 35° 30′ N., lon. 110° 28′ E. The cities of Tai-yuan, Fuen-chow, Ping-yang, and Kiang are on its banks.

Fuenmayor, fwĕn-mä-yŏR', a town of Spain, 6 miles W. of Logroño, near the Ebro. Pop. (commune) about 2200.

Fuensalida, fwĕn-sä-lee'dä, a town of Spain, province and 16 miles NW. of Toledo. Pop. about 3500.

Fuente de Cantos, fwĕn'tä dä kän'toce, a town of Spain, 48 miles SE. of Badajoz. Pop. in 1900, 8507.

Fuente del Arco, fwĕn'tä dĕl aR'ko, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 80 miles from Badajoz, on the N. slope of the Sierra Morena. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Fuente del Maestre, fwĕn'tä dĕl mä-ĕs'trä, a town of Spain, 30 miles SE. of Badajoz. Pop. in 1900, 6928.

Fuente el Fresno, fwĕn'tä ĕl frĕs'no, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, 20 miles NNE. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Fuente la Higuera, fwĕn'tä lä e-gä'rä, a town of Spain, province of Valencia, 43 miles NW. of Alicante. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Fuente Ovejuna, fwĕn'tä o-vä-hoon'ä, a town of Spain, 36 miles NW. of Cordova. Pop. in 1900, 11,777.

Fuenterrabía, fwĕn-tä-rä-bee'ä, sometimes written **Fontarabia,** a town of Spain, in the Basque province of Guipúzcoa, situated near the mouth of the river Bidassoa, which forms a part of the boundary between France and Spain. It is chiefly interesting on account of its historical associations. The town, which was formerly a fortress, has been frequently besieged, and its vicinity has been the scene of numerous military operations. Pop. in 1900, 4345.

Fuentes de Andalucía, fwĕn'tĕs dä ăn-dä-loo-thee'ä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 32 miles ENE. of Seville. Pop. in 1900, 6799.

Fuentes de Don Bermuda, fwĕn'tĕs dä don bĕR-moo'dä, or **Fuentes de Nava,** a town of Spain, 12 miles WNW. of Palencia. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Fuentes de Ebro, fwĕn'tĕs dä ā'bro, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 20 miles SSE. of Saragossa, on the Ebro. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Fuentes de León, fwĕn'tĕs dä lä-ōn', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 50 miles S. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 4200.

Fuentes de Onoro, fwĕn'tĕs dä o-no'rō, a town of Spain, in Salamanca, 16 miles SW. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Here Wellington repulsed the French in May, 1811.

Fuerte, fwĕR'tä, a small island off the NW. coast of Colombia, in the Caribbean Sea, 88 miles SSW. of Cartagena.

Fuerte, or **Villa del Fuerte,** a town of Mexico, in the state and 60 miles N. of the city of Sinaloa, and on the Rio del Fuerte. It is the capital of a district of the same name.

Fuerte, Rio del, ree'o dĕl fwĕR'tä, a river of Mexico, in Sinaloa, enters the Gulf of California in lat. 25° 55′ N., after a W. course of 180 miles.

Fuerteventura, fwĕR'tä-vĕn-too'rä, or **Forteventura,** foR'tä-vĕn-too'rä, one of the Canary Islands, in the E. part of the archipelago, separated from Lanzarote on the N. by the channel of Bocayna. Lat. of its SW. point, 28° 42′ N. Area, about 700 sq. m. Pop. about 11,000. Capital, Santa Maria de Betancuria. Principal harbor, Cabras, on the E. coast. See CANARIES.

Fuga, foo'gä, one of the Babuyán Islands, 25 miles N. of Luzon.

Fugates Hill, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 18 miles NW. of Bristol, Tenn.

Fügen, fü'ghĕn, a village of Tyrol, on the Zillerbach, near the Hartberg, 25 miles E. of Innsbruck.

Fujiyama, foo-je-yä'mä, also written **Fusiyama, Fuji,** and (with Chinese ending) **Fuji-san,** the loftiest summit of Japan, a dormant volcano, lying in lat. 35° 21′ N., lon. 138° 35′ E., in the island of Hondo, about 60 miles SW. of Tokyo. Its height is 12,390 feet; it stands in an isolated position in a landscape of uncommon beauty. It was formerly one of the most active of Japanese volcanoes, but nearly two centuries have elapsed since its last eruption and the crater is now filled with water. It is regarded with a superstitious reverence; and, in the month of August, Buddhist devotees make pilgrimages to its summit, to offer prayers to the idols which have been placed in the ravines of the rock by their ancestors. According to Japanese historians, this mountain emerged from the bosom of the earth in the year 285 B.C., and a corresponding depression of the ground produced, in a single night, the great Lake Mitsu, or Biwa. The last eruption occurred at the close of the year 1707. The mountain is beautifully symmetrical in outline and is snow-capped.

Fukui, foo-koo'e, a town of Japan, capital of Fukui prefecture, about 80 miles NNE. of Kyoto. It is one of the most important towns of the empire and is noted for its silk-manufactures. Lat. 36° 3′ N. Pop. in 1899, 44,286.

Fukuoka, foo-koo-o'kä, a town of Japan, capital of Fukuoka prefecture, on the NW. coast of Kiu-shiu Island, 65 miles NNE. of Nagasaki. Lat. 33° 35′ N. Across the river to the E. is Hakata, part of Fukuoka, noted for commerce, and especially for fabrics of silk. Pop. in 1899, 66,190.

Fukushima, foo-koo-shee'mä, a town of Japan, in the main island, 85 miles E. by S. of Niigata. Lat. 37° 45′ N.; lon. 140° 24′ E. Pop. in 1900, 20,624.

Fuladu, a tribal region of French western Africa, S. of the Gambia River and between about lon. 14° and 15° W.

Fula-Dugu, a tribal region of western equatorial Africa, under the administration of the British colony of Gambia.

Fulahs, foo'läz', by some writers called **Fellatahs,** fĕl-lä'täz, a remarkable race, widely diffused through western and central Africa, from Senegambia to Lake Chad. Their principal kingdoms or "regions" are Futa-Toro, Bondu, Fuladu, Kaarta, Ludamar, Kasson, Sokoto, and Adamawa. Their original locality is unknown. Though allied to the negro family, they differ widely in their physical characteristics from that race, having neither their deep jet color, crisped hair, flat nose, nor thick lips. In person they are tall, well proportioned, and of erect and graceful figure. Agriculture is their chief occupation. They have many large commercial towns, large tracts of highly cultivated lands, and numerous schools. They are mostly Mohammedans, to which religion they became converts about 400 years ago.

Fulbright, a post-village of Red River co., Tex. The banking point is Detroit. Pop. about 175.

Fulda, fŏŏl'dä, a river of Germany, which joins the Werra to form the Weser, after a course of 90 miles, mainly through the Prussian government district of Cassel.

Fulda, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the river Fulda, 54 miles SE. of Cassel. It contains many interesting edifices, among which the principal are the beautiful cathedral erected in 1704–12, in baroque style, with a dome 108 feet high; the ancient crypt or chapel of St. Boniface, restored in 1892; the extensive buildings of the old Benedictine convent, now a clerical seminary; the church of St. Michael, consecrated in 822; the handsome

late-Gothic Nonnenkirche, restored in 1870; the parish church, a Jesuit building of 1770–75; the mediæval church of St. Severinus, restored in 1899; and the former episcopal palace. The chief industries of Fulda are weaving, yarn-spinning, dyeing, tanning, brewing, and the manufacture of plush, shoe-materials, metal-wares, farm-implements, musical-instruments, etc. Fulda is of historical interest from its abbey, founded in the early part of the Middle Ages, which became noted as a seat of learning. Out of this abbey arose the old episcopal principality of Fulda. Fulda was the seat of a university from 1734–1803. Pop. in 1900, 16,900.

Fulda, fōōl'dah, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., about 45 miles ENE. of Evansville. Pop. about 150.

Fulda, a banking post-village of Murray co., Minn., 43 miles S. by E. of Pipestone, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 886.

Fulda, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 6 miles NE. of Dexter City.

Fulda, a post-hamlet of Klikitat co., Wash.

Fül'ek', a town of northern Hungary, co. of Neograd. An important castle once stood here. Pop. about 2000.

Fulford, a post-village of Eagle co., Colo. The banking point is Glenwood Springs. Pop. 100.

Fulford, a post-village of Harford co., Md. The banking point is Belair.

Fulford, a post-village of Brome co., Quebec, 4 miles SW. of Waterloo. Pop. about 100.

Fulginium, or **Fulginia.** See FOLIGNO.

Fulham, a suburban quarter of London, on the Thames, 5½ miles SW. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1901, 137,289.

Fulks Run, a post-station of Rockingham co., Va.

Fullarton, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, on the river Thames, 6 miles S. of Mitchell. Pop. about 150.

Fullersburg, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., 17 miles by rail WSW. of Chicago. Pop. about 200.

Fullerton, a banking post-village of Orange co., Cal., 6 miles NW. of Orange, on the Southern California R. Pop. about 800.

Fullerton, a post-hamlet of Dewitt co., Ill., 13 miles by rail E. by N. of Clinton.

Fullerton, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. about 300.

Fullerton, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Baltimore. Pop. about 300.

Fullerton, a banking city, capital of Nance co., Neb., on Cedar Creek and on the Union Pacific R., 44 miles W. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 1464.

Fullerton, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Catasauqua. It has car-wheel and axle-works, etc. Pop. about 500.

Fullerton, Cape, on Hudson Bay, Canada. Lat. 64° 10′ N.

Fullertown, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio. The banking point is Chardon. Pop. about 150.

Fullerville Iron-Works, or **Fullersville,** a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 7 miles SE. of Gouverneur. Pop. 150.

Fulmer Valley, a post-hamlet of Allegany co., N.Y., 5 miles SSW. of Andover.

Fulnek, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, district of Neutitschein. Pop. in 1900, 3492.

Fulp, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. Pop. about 60.

Fulshear, a post-village of Fort Bend co., Tex. The banking point is Richmond or Houston. Pop. about 100.

Fulton, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri. Area, 622 sq. m. It is intersected by Spring River and the North Fork of the White River. Capital, Salem. Pop. in 1890, 10,984; in 1900, 12,917.

Fulton, a county in the NW. part of Georgia, has an area of 174 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Chattahoochee River. Capital, Atlanta. Pop. in 1890, 85,655; in 1900, 117,363.

Fulton, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 828 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Illinois River and intersected by the Spoon River, which enters the former stream in this county. Bituminous coal is found. Capital, Lewistown. Pop. in 1890, 43,110; in 1900, 46,201.

Fulton, a county in the N. part of Indiana, has an area of 382 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tippecanoe River. Capital, Rochester. Pop. in 1890, 16,746; in 1900, 17,453.

Fulton, a county in the SW. extremity of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee. Area, 178 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Mississippi River. Capital, Hickman. Pop. in 1890, 10,005; in 1900, 11,546.

Fulton, a county in the E. part of New York, has an area of 486 sq. m. It is drained in part by East Canada and Sacondaga creeks. Capital, Johnstown. Pop. in 1890, 37,650; in 1900, 42,842.

Fulton, a county in the NW. part of Ohio, bordering on Michigan, has an area of 419 sq. m. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. Capital, Wauseon. Pop. in 1890, 22,023; in 1900, 22,801.

Fulton, a county in the S. part of Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 416 sq. m. It is drained by Licking Creek and several small affluents of the Juniata River. It is bounded on the E. by Cove (or Tuscarora) Mountain and on the W. by a long ridge called Sideling Hill. Capital, McConnellsburg. Pop. in 1890, 10,137; in 1900, 9924.

Fulton, a post-town of Clarke co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. in 1900, 140.

Fulton, a post-town of Hempstead co., Ark., on the Red River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 126 miles SW. of Little Rock. Cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 504. The banking point is Hope.

Fulton, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the California Northwestern R., 61 miles N. of San Francisco. The banking point is Santa Rosa. Pop. 100.

Fulton, a post-village of Duval co., Fla., 10 miles NE. of Jacksonville.

Fulton, a banking city of Whiteside co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, opposite Lyons, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 2 miles N. by E. of Clinton, Iowa, with which it is connected by bridge. Fulton contains the Northern Illinois College, and has manufactures of metal roofing and siding, clay-pipe, stoves, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2685.

Fulton, a post-village of Fulton co., Ind., about 15 miles NNE. of Logansport. The banking point is Rochester. Pop. about 500.

Fulton, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, on the North Fork of the Maquoketa River, about 28 miles S. of Dubuque. Pop. 175.

Fulton, a banking city of Bourbon co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 12 miles N. of Fort Scott. Pop. in 1900, 424.

Fulton, or **Fulton Station,** a banking post-town of Fulton co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 22 miles SSE. of Columbus. It contains the Fulton Normal School and has tobacco and manufacturing interests, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2860.

Fulton, a post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., 18 miles by rail SE. of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 300.

Fulton, a post-village, capital of Itawamba co., Miss., on the Tombigbee River, 50 miles S. of Corinth. Pop. in 1900, 171.

Fulton, a banking city, capital of Callaway co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 26 miles NNE. of Jefferson City. It is the seat of the state asylum for the insane, of an institution for the deaf and dumb, the Westminster College (Presbyterian), and the Synodical Female College. It has important fire-clay manufactures. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 4883.

Fulton, a banking post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western and other railroads, and on the right or E. bank of the Oswego River, 24 miles NW. of Syracuse. It has flouring-, woollen-, pulp- and paper-mills, machine-shops, gun-works, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4214; in 1900, 5281.

Fulton, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Mount Gilead. Pop. about 500.

Fulton, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon.

Fulton, a township of Lancaster co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, bordering on Maryland. Pop. in 1900, 1674.

Fulton, a post-village of Clarendon co., S.C., about 40 miles ESE. of Columbia.

Fulton, a banking post-village of Hanson co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. about 175.

Fulton, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River, 38 miles N. of Memphis.

Fulton, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Fulton township (town), on the Rock River, at the mouth of the Catfish River, about 24 miles SSE. of Madison. Pop. about 120; of the town in 1900, 1417.

Fulton Chain, a post-hamlet of Herkimer co., N.Y.

Fultonham, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 5 miles SW. of Middleburg. Pop. about 120.

Fultonham, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio, 11 miles by rail SSW. of Zanesville. Pop. about 370.

Fulton House, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Lancaster, Oxford and Southern R., about 24 miles S. by E. of Lancaster. Robert Fulton was born here.

Fulton Lakes, N.Y., a chain of small lakes in the Adirondack tract, and in the cos. of Hamilton and Herkimer, connected by short outlets with one another and with

the Moose River, which receives their surplus water. They are largely visited by sportsmen and tourists.

Fultonville, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, opposite Fonda, and on the West Shore R., 42 miles WNW. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 977.

Fulwood, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 2 miles NE. of Preston. Pop. in 1901, 5238.

Fumay, fü'mā', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 16 miles N. of Mézières. It stands very picturesquely among wooded heights, two of which, termed the *Dames de la Meuse* ("ladies of the Meuse"), overhang the river. Fumay has quarries of slate. Pop. in 1901, 5246.

Fumbina, a country of Africa. See ADAMAWA.

Fumel, fü'mĕl', a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 30 miles NE. of Agen.

Funafuti, an island (atoll) of the Ellice group of the Pacific Ocean, made prominent by the deep boring (upward of 1000 feet) which was sunk into its coral rock to ascertain the nature of coral structures.

Funakawa, a port of call on the SW. coast of the island of Yezo, Japan.

Funchal, foon-shăl', the capital of Madeira, on its S. coast. Lat. 32° 37′ N.; lon. 61° 54′ W. It stands on a declivity and has a fine appearance from the sea. It is substantially built, its dazzling white dwellings (the exteriors being whitewashed) standing embowered in gardens full of tropical fruits and flowers. On account of the steepness of the roads, the ordinary means of travel is the ox-sled. Funchal is an important port of call for steamers and has several cable lines. It has a number of attractive buildings and institutions (hospitals, opera-house, casino, museum), public gardens, and a meteorological observatory. Funchal is a bishop's see and the residence of the governor. It is visited by many invalids for its temperate and equable climate. Pop. about 19,000.

Fundão, foon-dŏwⁿ', a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 36 miles SW. of Garda. Pop. in 1900, 3195.

Fundi, the ancient name of FONDI.

Fundy, Bay of, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. Length, about 100 miles; breadth, varying from 30 to 50 miles. At its upper extremity are Chignecto Bay and Minas Channel, leading to Minas Basin. Passamaquoddy Bay opens into it near its mouth. The Bay of Fundy is deep, but its navigation is dangerous. The tides, which here rise between 50 and 70 feet, are the highest in the world, and the rush of water is extremely rapid. The bay receives the St. John and St. Croix rivers. The city of St. John is on its N. coast.

Fü'nen, or **Funen** (Ger. *Fünen* or *Fühnen*, fü'nęn; Dan. *Fyen*, fü'ęn; L. *Fio'nia*), an island in the Baltic Sea, and, next to Seeland, the largest of the Danish islands, is situated between lat. 55° 4′ and 55° 38′ N. and lon. 9° 44′ and 10° 53′ E., separated from Seeland on the E. by the Great Belt and from the main-land on the W. by the Little Belt. Area, about 1100 sq. m. Its shores are greatly indented, and in the NE. the Odense-Fjord receives the Odense, the principal river, 35 miles in length. The surface is mainly flat, but rises in some hills to 400 feet. Grain, flax, hemp, and fruit are cultivated, and many cattle and horses are exported. Funen, with Langeland, an island SE., and some minor islets, forms a stift. Principal towns are Odense (the capital), Svendborg, and Nyborg. Pop. in 1901, 240,359.

Fünfkirchen, fünf'kĕĕRK'ęn (*i.e.*, "five churches;" Hun. *Pécs*, paitch), a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Baranya, 105 miles SSW. of Budapest. It is the seat of a bishop and has a large and interesting cathedral. Two of the churches were originally Turkish mosques, one of them still preserving the old minaret. There are several other noteworthy buildings, including a fine synagogue. Among the many educational institutions is an academy of law. The industries include weaving, tanning, paper-making, and the manufacture of majolica. Excellent wine is produced in the neighborhood. Near by are large coal-mines and several model colonies established by the Danube Steam Navigation Company. The stalactite cavern of Abaliget is in the vicinity. Fünfkirchen existed in the time of the Romans, and a Roman structure is still shown. In the early Middle Ages it figures under the Latin name of Quinque Ecclesiæ, or "five churches." At the close of the Middle Ages it was the seat of a university. From 1543–1686 it was in the hands of the Turks. Pop. in 1890, 34,067; in 1900, 43,982.

Fung-tsiang', a city of China, in Shen-si, on an affluent of the Hwei-ho, 90 miles W. by N. of Si-ngan.

Fung-yang, fŭng'yăng', a city of China, province of Ngan-hwei, 95 miles NW. of Nanking.

Fu-ning, foo'ning', a seaport of China, province of Fo-kien, 70 miles NE. of Fu-chow-fu.

Funin-shan, a range of mountains in China, principally in the province of Honan, and between lon. 111° and 113° E. They rise to upward of 9000 feet.

Funk, a post-village of Phelps co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 9 miles NE. of Holdrege.

Funkhouser, a post-hamlet of Effingham co., Ill., 5 miles by rail WSW. of Effingham.

Funkia, a port-town of British west Africa, in Sierra Leone, near Freetown.

Funkstown, a post-town of Washington co., Md., on Antietam Creek, 2 miles SSE. of Hagerstown, its banking point. It has a paper-mill. Pop. in 1900, 559.

Funza, foon'să, a town of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, about 10 miles NW. of Bogotá, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 3000. On the Funza River are the famous falls of Tequendama.

Füred, für'ĕd' (*i.e.*, "bath"), or **Balaton-Füred,** a village of Hungary, in the co. of Zala, on the W. shore of Lake Balaton, 9 miles S. of Veszprim. Its mineral springs, the bathing in the lake, and its whey- and grape-cures attract many invalids. Pop. in 1900, 1809.

Furidabad, or **Faridabad,** fūr-eed'ă-băd', a town of British India, 17 miles S. of Delhi. Pop. about 8000.

Furidkote, a state of India. See FURRIDKOTE.

Furidpur, or **Faridpur,** fūr'eed-poor', the westernmost district of the Dacca division, Bengal. It has the main Ganges on the N. and E., and is in general flat, low, and fertile, being composed entirely of delta-islands, with innumerable navigable or boatable channels, large portions being flooded in the wet season. Capital, Furidpur.

Furidpur, or **Faridpur,** a town of British India, capital of the district of Furidpur, 37 miles W. by S. of Dacca. Pop. about 10,000.

Furka, a mountain-saddle in the Valaisian Alps of Switzerland, between the Muttenhörner and the Furkahörner, immediately W. of the St. Gotthard mountain. Elevation above the level of the sea, 7990 feet. It is crossed by an admirable carriage-road and was constructed primarily for military purposes. It overlooks the Rhone Glacier.

Furlo, foor'lo, a village of Italy, in the Marches, 8 miles S. of Urbino. Near it is the famous Pass of Furlo (anc. Petra Intercisa).

Furman, a post-town of Wilcox co., Ala. The banking point is Selma. Pop. in 1900, 184.

Furnace, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Ware River, about 33 miles ENE. of Springfield.

Furnace, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va. Pop. about 75.

Furnaceville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y., 2 miles from Ontario station.

Furnas, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 715 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican River. Capital, Beaver City. Pop. in 1890, 9840; in 1900, 12,373.

Furnas, foor'năs, a village on the E. coast of the island of San Miguel, Azores, with sulphur springs.

Furneaux (fūr'nō') or **Fourneaux** (foor'nō') **Islands,** a group of Australasia, Bass Strait, between Tasmania and Australia. Lat. 40° S.; lon. 148° E. Flinders Island, the principal island, is 35 miles long by 10 miles broad. Cape Barren, Clark, Hummock, and Babel islands are those next in size. The group was discovered by the English navigator Furneaux in 1773.

Furneaux, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 17° S., lon. 143° 6′ W.

Furnes, fürn (Flem. *Veurne*, vör'nęh), the westernmost town of Belgium, in West Flanders, at the junction of several canals, near the North Sea, and 26 miles WSW. of Bruges. Pop. about 5000.

Furness, a district of England, on the Irish Sea, in the NW. part of the co. of Lancaster. The southern part of it is a peninsula, with Morecambe Bay on the SE. Chief town, Barrow-in-Furness, near which is the beautiful ruin of the abbey of Furness, founded in 1127 by Stephen, afterwards King of England.

Furnessville, a post-village of Porter co., Ind., 50 miles by rail ESE. of Chicago.

Furni, or **Phurni** (anc. *Corsea*), a group of small islands, belonging to Turkey, SW. of Samos.

Furridkote, or **Faridkot,** fūr-reed-kōt', a small native Sikh state of the Punjab, India. Capital, Furridkote, a town 60 miles SW. of Ludhiana.

Furruckabad, or **Farukhabad,** fūr-rūk-ă-băd'. (*i.e.*, "happy abode"), a town of British India, capital of a district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, near the Ganges and 93 miles ENE. of Agra. It is well built and has a large trade. Pop. in 1901, 62,900. It includes the former town of Futtehghur, which is the administrative head-quarters.

Fürstenau, fürs'tẹn-ŏw', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 23 miles NW. of Osnabrück. Pop. about 1500.

Fürstenberg, fürs'tẹn-bĕrg', a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Havel, 10 miles SE. of Altstrelitz. Pop. about 2500.

Fürstenberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 63 miles by rail ESE. of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 5735.

Fürstenberg, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Aa, 9 miles ESE. of Büren. Pop. about 1500.

Fürstenberg, a village of Brunswick, circle of Holzminden, on the river Weser. It has a china-factory, once famous.

Fürstenfeld, fürs'tẹn-fĕlt', a town of Styria, 30 miles E. of Gratz, on the Feistritz. Pop. in 1900, 4667.

Fürstenfelde, fürs'tẹn-fĕl'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 26 miles N. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 2000.

Fürstenwalde, fürs'tẹn-wäl'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Spree, 21 miles W. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has manufactures of machinery and lighting and heating apparatus for railway cars, breweries, etc. A forest of about 12,000 acres belongs to the town. Pop. in 1900, 16,765.

Furth, foort (Furth im Walde), a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Bohemian border, 10 miles NE. of Cham. Pop. in 1900, 5973, engaged in the glass-industry, the manufacture of toys, etc.

Fürth, fürt, next to Nuremberg, the principal manufacturing town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Regnitz and Pegnitz, 5 miles NW. of Nuremberg. Among its principal buildings are a handsome town-hall and the Gothic church of St. Michael, containing a beautiful late-Gothic Ciborium. The Jews, forbidden entrance to Nuremberg, settled here. Fürth rivals Nuremberg in the manufacture of what are known as "Nuremberg wares," such as mirrors, toys, etc. It has extensive manufactures of bronzes, spectacles, optical instruments, furniture, machinery, etc. Four miles SW. of the town is the *Alte Feste*, commanding an extended view. Pop. in 1900, 54,142. The first steam railway in Germany was that connecting Fürth with Nuremberg, opened in 1835.

Fürth, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 16 miles SE. of Darmstadt. Pop. about 1500.

Further India. See Indo-China.

Furtwangen, foort'wäng-ẹn, a town of Baden, 1 mile ENE. of Freiburg. Pop. in 1900, 5002.

Furubetsu, a port of call of the Kurile Islands, Japan, in the W. of Yeturufu.

Furuhira, a town and port of call of Japan, on the SW. coast of the island of Yezo.

Fury-and-Hecla Strait, Arctic America, in lat. 70° N., lon. 85° W., leads W. into Boothia Gulf, having N. Cockburn Land and S. Melville Peninsula. Its breadth varies from 8 to 40 miles, with numerous islands.

Fury Point, of Arctic America, Prince Regent Inlet, on the E. side of North Somerset, in lat. 72° 40′ N., lon. 91° 53′ W.

Fusagasugá, foo-sä-gä-soo'gä, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cundinamarca, 30 miles SW. of Bogotá. Elevation, 5627 feet. Pop. 8000.

Fusan, foo-sän', or **Pusan,** a treaty-port of Korea, at the head of Chosan Bay (SE. coast) and about 200 miles (direct) SSE. of Seul. It has a good anchorage, and imports silk, cotton goods, and metals. Its exports are chiefly rice, raw silk, and hides. The trade is mainly in Japanese hands. Pop. of the district in 1899, 16,797.

Fusaro, foo-zä'ro (anc. *Ach'eron*), a lake of Italy, 11 miles W. of Naples, on the peninsula of Baja.

Fuscaldo, foos'käl'do, a town of south Italy, province of Cosenza, circle of Paola. Pop. in 1901, 3221 (commune, 8756).

Fu shan, China. See Fat-shan.

Fushiki, a free port of the main island of Japan, about 130 miles SW. of Niigata. Lat. 36° 47′ N.; lon. 137° E. Pop. about 20,000.

Fushimi, a town of Japan, on the main island, a few miles from Kyoto. Pop. in 1900, 21,515.

Fusi, a volcano of Japan. See Fujiyama.

Fusignano, foo-zeen-yä'no, a village of Italy, Emilia, 30 miles SE. of Ferrara, on the Senio.

Fusiyama, a volcano of Japan. See Fujiyama.

Füssen, füs'sẹn, a town of Bavaria, romantically situated on the Lech, near the border of Tyrol, 56 miles SW. of Augsburg. It has an old castle built in 1322 by Bishop Frederick of Augsburg and restored by King Maximilian II. Among objects of interest are the church of St. Magnus, erected on old foundations, containing fine pictures and tombstones, and a Romanesque crypt dating from the tenth century. Near by is the ancient Benedictine abbey of St. Magnus. The town has manufactures of ropes, and the making of marble tombstones is an important industry. Pop. in 1900, 3848.

Fussville, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis.

Futa, a territory of western Africa, in Senegambia, S. of the Senegal, extending between lat. 15° and 16° 30′ N., lon. 12° 30′ and 16° 30′ W. It is divided into three parts, of which that on the W. is called Futa-Toro, that in the centre Futa (proper), and that on the E. Futa-Damga. The soil is fertile, well watered, and well cultivated; but the climate is extremely hot. The principal productions are rice and other cereals, cotton of excellent quality, and tobacco. The forests are extensive, and the district contains iron-mines.

Futa-Damga, French protectorate. See Futa.

Futa-Jallon, foo'tä jäl'lon', a considerable district of western Africa, in Senegambia, intersected by the parallel of lat. 12° N. and by the meridian of lon. 13° W. It is extremely mountainous and is remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery. The rivers Senegal, Gambia, and Grande have their sources within this district. The population is estimated at 700,000. The capital, Timbo, is in lat. 10° 50′ N., lon. 11° 40′ W.

Futa-Toro, French protectorate of western Africa. See Futa.

Futtak, foot'tŏk', or **Ó-Futtak** (Old Futtak), a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, on the Danube, 8 miles W. of Peterwardein. Pop. about 5500. Near by is the village of Uj-Futtak (New Futtak).

Futtehabad, füt'tẹh-hä-bäd' (*i.e.*, "the abode of victory"), a town of British India, 14 miles SW. of Ujjain, so named after a victory gained here by Aurungzebe.

Futtehghur, or **Fatehgarh,** a former town of British India, now a suburban portion of the town of Furruckabad.

Futtehpur, Fathipur, or **Fatehpur,** füt'tẹh-poor', a town of British India, capital of a district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 48 miles by rail SE. of Cawnpore. It has an elegant mosque and fine public buildings. Pop. about 20,000.

Futtehpur, or **Fatehpur,** füt'tẹh-poor', a town of British India, in Oudh, 27 miles NE. of Lucknow. Pop. about 8000.

Futtipur-Sikri, Fatehpur-Sikri, or **Fathipur-Sikri,** füt'tẹ-poor' sĭk'ree, a decayed town of British India, 19 miles WSW. of Agra. Here are the remains of a splendid mosque and a palace of Akbar, with other interesting ruins. Pop. about 6000.

Futuna Island, in the Pacific Ocean, is a dependency of New Caledonia.

Futwa, or **Fatwa,** füt'wạ, a town of the Patna district, Bengal, on the Ganges, 8 miles by rail SE. of Patna. It is a place of pilgrimage.

Fuur, foor, or **Fuurland,** foor'länd, an island of Denmark, in the Lym-Fjord. Area, 11 sq. m. It has mineral springs.

Fuveau, fü'vō', a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 7 miles SE. of Aix.

Füzes-Abony, füz'ĕsh' ob'oñ', a town of Hungary, co. of Heves. Pop. in 1900, 4712.

Füzes-Gyarmat, füz'ĕsh' dyŏr'mŏt', a town of Hungary, co. of Békés, on the Berettyó, equally distant from Gyula and Csaba. Pop. in 1900, 9012.

Fyen, an island of Denmark. See Funen.

Fyne (or **Fine**), **Loch,** lok fīn, an inlet of the sea, in Scotland, co. of Argyll, commencing between the islands of Bute and Arran, and extending between the districts of Kintyre and Cowal for about 40 miles. The town of Inverary stands near the head of this loch. It has important herring-fisheries.

Fyrozpur, British India. See Firozpur.

Fyvie, fī'vee, a parish of Scotland, co. and about 24 miles NNW. of Aberdeen. Pop. about 4500.

Fyzabad. See Faizabad.

G

Gaabense, go'bĕn-sẹh, a village of Denmark, on the N. coast of the island of Falster.

Gaarden, gȧR'dẹn, a former village in the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein, now forming part of Kiel.

Gaars Mills, a post-village of Winn parish, La. Pop. about 75.

Gabarret, gȧ'baR'RȦ', a small town of France, in Landes, 25 miles ENE. of Mont-de-Marsan. It was formerly the capital of the vicomté of Gabardan.

Gabarus, or **Gaberouse,** gȧ'bạ-roos', a fishing village and outport of Cape Breton co. and island, on Gabarus Bay, 10 miles SW. of Louisburg. Pop. about 1700. It has lobster-canneries.

Gabas, gȧ'bȧs', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 30 miles S. of Pau.

Gabbettville, a post-village of Troup co., Ga. Pop. about 50.

Gabel, gȧ'bẹl (Bohem. *Jablonne*), a town of Bohemia, on the Jungfernbach, 50 miles NNE. of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 2623.

Gabela, gȧ'bȧ'lȦ, a small town of Herzegovina, on the Narenta, 26 miles SW. of Mostar.

Ga'belnör'ner, mountain-summits of Switzerland, in the group of the Matterhorn, and lying NNW. of it. The Ober-Gabelhorn has an elevation of 13,365 feet, the Unter-Gabelhorn, 11,150 feet.

Gabelsville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Boyertown. Pop. about 300.

Gabes, gȧ'bẹs, or **Cabes,** a seaport town of Tunis, on the Gulf of Gabes, about 200 miles S. of the city of Tunis. It has a trade in dates, henna, oil, and hides. Pop. about 12,000.

Gabes, Gulf of (anc. *Syrtis Minor*), an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the N. coast of Africa, off the E. shore of Tunis, between the Kerkini and Jerba islands. On its shores are the towns of Gabes and Sfax.

Gabiano, gȧ-be-ȧ'no, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 12 miles W. of Casale, on the Po. Pop. 1200.

Gabilan (or Gavilan) Mountains, Cal., a long ridge extending through the cos. of San Mateo and Santa Cruz. This ridge is a branch of the Coast Range.

Gablonz, gȧ'blonts (Bohem. *Jablonec*), a town of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 8 miles S. by E. of Reichenberg. It is the centre of an extensive trade in ornamental glass, bronze-wares, etc., and has large cloth-factories and wool-spinning mills, glass-works, paper-mills, printing and lithographing establishments, etc. Pop. in 1900, 21,086.

Gabriel Channel, a channel in Fuegia, in lat. 54° 20′ S., lon. 70° 40′ W., between Dawson Island and the E. side of Madalen Channel, having Cape Froward directly opposite its NW. extremity. Here the squalls called by mariners "williwaws," so frequent in Tierra del Fuego, operate with great violence.

Gabriel Mills, a post-hamlet of Williamson co., Tex., 18 miles NW. of Georgetown.

Gabrovo, gȧ-bro'vo, a town of Bulgaria, on the Yantra, 20 miles SW. of Tirnova and 15 miles N. of the Shipka Pass. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, pottery, etc. Pop. in 1893, 7809.

Gabun, gȧ-boon' (Fr. *Gabon*, gȧ'bôN'), a river of French Congo, western Africa, which enters the Atlantic Ocean just N. of the equator. It is strictly only a great estuary by which several minor streams (Komo, etc.) discharge their waters. Near its mouth, on the N. shore, is the settlement of Libreville. Length, about 40 miles. It is accessible to the largest vessels.

Gacé, gȧ'sȧ', a small town of France, in Orne, 15 miles ENE. of Argentan.

Gács, gȧtch, a small town of Hungary, 64 miles NNE. of Budapest.

Gadames, a town of Africa. See GHADAMES.

Gadderbaum, gȧd'dẹr-bŏwm, a commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Minden, circle of Bielefeld. In the neighborhood are missionary and philanthropic institutions established by the Protestant pastor Bodelschwingh. Pop. in 1900, 4776.

Gaddistown, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ga.

Gaddysville, a post-hamlet of Robeson co., N.C., 1 mile from the boundary-line of South Carolina.

Gadebusch, gȧ'dẹh-bŏŏsh', a walled town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 13 miles WNW. of Schwerin. Pop. about 2500.

Gades, the Latin name of CADIZ.

Gadiatch, gȧd-yȧtch', a town of Russia, 60 miles NW. of Poltava. Pop. in 1897, 7714.

Gaditanum Fretum, the ancient name of the STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR.

Gadmen, gȧd'mẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 12 miles SSE. of Sarnen. It is hemmed in by mountains, some of them 9000 feet high. Elevation, 3960 feet.

Gadsden, a county in the N. part of Florida, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 500 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Ocklockonnee River and on the W. by the Apalachicola River. Capital, Quincy. Pop. in 1890, 11,894; in 1900, 15,294.

Gadsden, a banking post-town, capital of Etowah co., Ala., on the Coosa River, at the SW. end of Lookout Mountain, about 63 miles NE. of Birmingham, and on the Chattanooga Southern and other railroads. It has blast-furnaces, car-factories, cotton-seed oil and saw-mills, pipe-works, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2901; in 1900, 4282.

Gadsden, a post-hamlet of Richland co., S.C., on the Southern R., 20 miles ESE. of Columbia.

Gadsden, a post-town of Crockett co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 76 miles ENE. of Memphis. Pop. in 1900, 229.

Gadshill, England, co. of Kent, 2½ miles NW. of Rochester, famous as the home of Dickens.

Gadshill, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario. The banking point is Stratford. Pop. 100.

Gadu, gȧ-doo', a native state of Senegambia, S. of Fuladu and Bruko. It is mountainous, is well watered by the Senegal, and has mineral deposits.

Gaekwar's Dominions. See BARODA.

Gaeta, gȧ-ȧ'tȦ (anc. *Caie'ta* or *Caje'ta*; Fr. *Gaëte*, gȧ'ait'), a strongly fortified seaport of Italy, province of Caserta, occupying a peninsula on the NW. side of the Gulf of Gaeta, 40 miles NW. of Naples. It has a handsome cathedral with a remarkable campanile. In its immediate vicinity stood the villa of Cicero, near which he met his death (43 B.C.). It is the see of an archbishop and the seat of some trade. Its port is one of the best in Italy. Gaeta is of great antiquity, having been a place of resort for the wealthy Roman families. Pop. in 1901, about 5000; of the commune, 15,528.

Gaeta, Gulf of, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the W. coast of Italy. Lat. 41° N.; lon. 13° 40′ E. On its NE. side it receives the river Garigliano.

Gaffney, a banking city, capital of Cherokee co., S.C., on the Southern and the South Carolina and Georgia Extension Rs., 28 miles NW. of Yorkville. It is the seat of Cooper Limestone Institute and has manufactures of vulcanized fibre, cotton goods, carpets, lime, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3937.

Gafsa, Ghafsa, gȧf'sȦ, or **Cafsa,** kȧf'sȦ (anc. *Cap'sa*), a town and military post of Africa, in Tunis, 74 miles WNW. of Gabes. It is connected by rail with Sfax. Pop. about 4500.

Gag, or **Gaga,** Malay Archipelago. See GAGY.

Gage, a county in the SE. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 856 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Blue River and is partly drained by the Big Nemaha River. Capital, Beatrice. Pop. in 1890, 36,344; in 1900, 30,051.

Gage, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. about 75.

Gage, a banking post-village of Woodward co., Okla., in a stock-raising region, 23 miles WSW. of Woodward, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. 200.

Gagetown, a banking post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., about 36 miles E. of Bay City, on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 329.

Gagetown, a post-town of Queens co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 25 miles SE. of Fredericton. Pop. about 400.

Gaggenau, gȧg'ghẹn-ŏw', a village of Baden, on the Murg, 14 miles SSW. of Karlsruhe. Pop. 2200.

Gagliano, gȧl-yȧ'no, a village of Italy, province of Aquila.

Gagliano, a village of Italy, province of Lecce, on the sea-coast, near the extreme SE. point of Italy.

Gagliano, a village of Sicily, province and 40 miles WNW. of Catania. Pop. about 5000.

Gagy, gȧ'ghee, **Gag,** gȧg, or **Gaga,** gȧ'gȦ, an island in the Malay Archipelago, Gilolo Passage.

Gahanna, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio. The banking point is Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Gaidaronisi, gī'dȧ-ro-nee'zee, an island off the SW. coast of Asia Minor, 13 miles S. of Samos.

Gaidaronisi, a small island in the Mediterranean, on the S. side of Crete.

Gaikwar's Dominions. See BARODA.

Gail, ghil (Slavic, *Silla*, sil'lå), a river of Austria, in Carinthia, flows E., and joins the Drave near Villach.

Gail, a post-village, capital of Borden co., Tex., 35 miles N. of Big Spring. Pop. about 125.

Gaildorf, ghil'dorf', a town of Württemberg, on the Kocher, 31 miles NE. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 1800.

Gaillac, gå'yåk', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Tarn, 13 miles W. of Albi, on the Tarn. It contains many quaint old houses and two fine churches of the thirteenth century. Pop. in 1901, 5568; of the commune, 7672.

Gaillenreuth, ghī'lęn-roit', a village of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the river Wiesent, an affluent of the Regnitz. It has become famous through a cave in its vicinity containing fossil remains of animals.

Gaillon, gå'yôn', a village of France, in Eure, 8 miles ESE. of Louviers. Pop. 2200.

Gain, a town of Persia. See KAIN.

Gaines, gånz, a county in the NW. of Texas, bounded W. by New Mexico. Area, 1590 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 55.

Gaines, or **Gaines Station,** a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 63 miles NW. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Gaines, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., in Gaines township (town), about 6 miles S. of Lake Ontario and 30 miles WNW. of Rochester. Pop. 250. The town is intersected by the Erie Canal. Pop. in 1900, 1889.

Gaines, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on Pine Creek and in Gaines township, 46 miles N. of Lockhaven. Pop. about 400; of the town in 1900, 1306.

Gainesboro, gānz'bŭr-rŭh, a banking post-village, capital of Jackson co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, 68 miles E. by N. of Nashville. Pop. about 450.

Gainesboro, a post-village of Frederick co., Va., 10 miles NW. of Winchester. Pop. 75.

Gainesboro, a post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Melita. Pop. in 1901, 94.

Gaines Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Rappahannock co., Va., 18 miles W. of Warrenton.

Gaines Landing, a post-hamlet of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 9 miles below Arkansas City.

Gaines's Mill, Va. See COLD HARBOR.

Gaines Station, Mich. See GAINES.

Gainestown, gānz'tŏwn, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala., on the Alabama River, 60 miles NNE. of Mobile. Pop. about 150.

Gainesville, gānz'vil, a banking post-town of Sumter co., Ala., on the Tombigbee River, at the mouth of the Noxubee, about 48 miles SW. of Tuscaloosa. It has a cotton-gin, etc. Pop. in 1900, 817.

Gainesville, a post-village of Greene co., Ark., 8 miles N. of Paragould, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. about 300.

Gainesville, a banking city, capital of Alachua co., Fla., 70 miles SW. of Jacksonville, on the Gainesville and Gulf and other railroads. It has phosphate- and fertilizer-industries, bottling-works, etc. Market-gardening is also an important industry. It is a resort for invalids. The East Florida Seminary is located here. Pop. in 1900, 3633.

Gainesville, a banking city, capital of Hall co., Ga., on the Gainesville Midland and the Southern Rs., 53 miles NE. of Atlanta. It is in a mining district and is a popular summer- and health-resort, with mineral springs. The city has manufactures of cottons, cotton-seed oil, etc., and is the seat of Brenau College. Pop. in 1900, 4382.

Gainesville, a post-village of Allen co., Ky., about 22 miles SE. of Bowling Green.

Gainesville, a post-village of Hancock co., Miss., on the Pearl River, about 45 miles NE. of New Orleans. Pop. about 500.

Gainesville, a post-village, capital of Ozark co., Mo., about 65 miles SE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Gainesville, a banking post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Gainesville township (town), 55 miles ESE. of Buffalo, on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. It has manufactures of polish, etc. Pop. about 400; of the town in 1900, 2325.

Gainesville, a banking city, capital of Cooke co., Tex., near the Trinity River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other railroads, 285 miles NE. of Austin. It has packing-industries, cotton-compresses, iron-works, and manufactures of bricks, brooms, ice, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7874.

Gainesville, a post-village of Prince William co., Va., 36 miles by rail W. of Alexandria.

Gainfarn, ghīn'fārn, a village of Lower Austria, 4 miles from Baden.

Gainsborough, a town of England, co. and 16 miles NW. of Lincoln, on the Trent. It contains a parish church, rebuilt in 1736, with a fine mediæval tower, and a manor-house reputed to have been built by John of Gaunt. The town has manufactures of linseed-cake, oil, malt, cordage, and machinery, and is the seat of an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 17,660.

Gairdner, Lake, in South Australia, SW. of Lake Torrens. It is a pan of salt water, about 100 miles long and 40 miles wide. Approximate lat. 32° S.; lon. 136° E. Elevation, 360 feet.

Gairloch, går'lŏĸ, a branch of the Firth of Clyde, co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, opposite Greenock. Length, 7 miles.

Gais, ghīce, a village and whey-resort of Switzerland, 4 miles NE. of Appenzell, on the S. declivity of the Gäbris Mountains, 3075 feet above the sea. Pop. in 1900, 2895.

Gaisberg, ghīce'bĕRG, a mountain of Salzburg, Austria-Hungary, ascended by cog-railway from Parsch. Height, 4218 feet.

Gaisburg, ghīce'bŏŏRG, a village of Württemberg, circle of the Neckar, district of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 4764.

Gaissin, ghī'sin, a town of Russia, in Podolia, 20 miles E. of Bratslav. Pop. in 1897, 9393.

Gaither, gā'thęr, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 33 miles W. of Baltimore.

Gaithersburg, gā'thęrz-bŭrg, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 22 miles NNW. of Washington, D.C. Pop. in 1900, 547.

Gajar, gŏh'yŏR', a market-town of Hungary, 24 miles NNW. of Pressburg. Pop. about 4000.

Gajdobra, goi'do'brŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 7 miles from Palánka.

Galacz, a town of Rumania. See GALATZ.

Galam', Kajaaga, kå-jå'gå, or **Gadiaga,** a country or district of French Africa, in Senegambia, occupies a tract along the Falemé and the Upper Senegal. It is fertile and rich in vegetable products. The inhabitants are an industrious, agricultural, and commercial people, extensively employed as carriers. Chief settlement, Bakel.

Galankin Island, Alaska, is in Sitka Sound, Alexander Archipelago, in a group of islands of its own name.

Galápagos, gå-lå'på-goce, commonly pronounced in English gal-lą-på'gūs, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, on and near the equator, between lon. 89° and 92° W., 730 miles W. of the coast of Ecuador, South America, and consisting of 13 islands, the largest, Albemarle Island, being 60 miles in length. All are volcanic and abound in lavas. Most of the surface is arid, rising to 3000–3600 feet, but in the moist zones there is a fair and richly endemic flora. The islands are frequented by turtles (Sp. *galápagos*) of enormous size, and the birds, animals, and plants are generally of very marked and peculiar species. Many of the plants introduced by the early colonists, such as cotton, fig, orange, and tobacco, have become widely distributed, and cattle, horses, dogs, pigs, and other domesticated animals run wild. On Charles Island a small colony of Ecuadorians was planted, forming a penal settlement; and this island contains most of the population, which hardly exceeds 400. The principal islands are Albemarle, Indefatigable, Chatham, James, Charles, Narborough, Hood, Barrington, Bindloes, and Abingdon. The group belongs to Ecuador.

Galapagos Islands, an unimportant group of the West Indies, Bahamas, N. of Abaco.

Galaroza, gå-lå-ro'thå, a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, 58 miles N. by E. of Huelva.

Galashiels, gal'ą-sheelz', a town of Scotland, cos. of Roxburgh and Selkirk, 5 miles WNW. of Melrose, on both banks of the Gala. It is the chief seat in Scotland of the manufacture of tweeds. Pop. in 1901, 13,952.

Galata, gå'lå-tå, the largest suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the Golden Horn, ¾ of a mile W. of the Seraglio Point. It is about 4 miles in circumference. The wall which separated it from Pera has been removed and the space is occupied by streets. The inhabitants are mostly European Christians, and Galata is the chief seat of the foreign trade of the Turkish capital. It has the custom-house for the port of Constantinople.

Galatea, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. and the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is North Baltimore. Pop. about 100.

Galatia, in ancient geography, a country of Asia Minor, named from the Gauls who settled there in the third century B.C. It comprised part of Phrygia and Cappadocia.

Galatia, a banking post-village of Saline co., Ill., 10 miles W. by N. of Eldorado, on the Illinois Central R. It is in a fruit-growing region. Pop. in 1900, 642.

Galatina, gå-lå-tee'nå, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S. of Lecce. Pop. about 11,000 (commune in 1901, 14,071).

Galatone, gå-lå-to'nå, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles SW. of Lecce. Pop. in 1901, 7407 (commune, 8234).

Galatz, gå'lâts (Ruman, *Galaţi*), a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, on the left bank of the Danube, between the mouths of the Sereth and the Pruth. The narrow and irregular old town and the well laid-out new town spread out in the form of an amphitheatre on a hill sloping down to the river. Galatz is the seat of a bishop and has many churches. The rapid growth of the town (from 7000–8000 inhabitants in 1835 to 62,678 in 1899) has been due to the improvement of the river facilities and the opening up of the carrying trade of the Danube. Galatz is the principal emporium and port of entry for the over-sea trade of the lower Danube. The exports consist mainly of cereals, flour, and lumber. There are manufactures of candles, nails, tin boxes, maccaroni, etc.

Gala Water, a river of Scotland, rises in the Moorfoot Hills, co. of Edinburgh, flows mostly SSW., and joins the Tweed close to Abbotsford.

Galaxidi, gå-lâx'e-de (anc. *Œan'the*), a seaport of Greece, in Phocis, on the Gulf of Salona, 12 miles S. of Salona. Pop. in 1896, 4092.

Galdar, gål-dar', or **Galdas,** gål'dâs, a village of Gran Canaria Island, on its N. coast, NW. of Palmas.

Galdhöppingen, a mountain of Norway. See NORWAY.

Gale, a post-village of Washington co., Pa. Pop. about 70.

Gale, a township (town) of Trempealeau co., Wis., bounded S. by the Black River. Pop. in 1900, 1384.

Galeana, a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León, 70 miles SSE. of Monterey.

Galeata, gå-lå-å'tå, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the Ronco, about 30 miles SSW. of Ravenna. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Galega, gå-lå'gå, a small island in the Indian Ocean, NE. of Madagascar.

Galen, a township (town) of Wayne co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 4606.

Galena, a city, port of delivery, and the capital of Jo Daviess co., Ill., is picturesquely situated on the Galena River, 4 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi, and on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 133 miles WNW. of Chicago, and 100 miles by water above Davenport, Iowa. Galena contains the German-English College and the St. Clement Academy, and has foundries with machine-shops, flour-mills, and manufactures of furniture, shoes, lumber, etc. The principal exports are lead (mined and smelted in the vicinity), zinc, dairy-products, and grain. Galena was the home of U. S. Grant for some years previous to the outbreak of the Civil War. Pop. in 1900, 5005.

Galena, a post-village of Floyd co., Ind., 8 miles NW. of New Albany. Pop. about 250.

Galena, a city of Cherokee co., Kan., 19 miles SE. of Columbus, on the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Rs. Lead and zinc are extensively mined, and there are large stamping- and smelting-works. Pop. in 1890, 2496; in 1900, 10,155. The city is the seat of Spring River Academy.

Galena, a banking post-village of Kent co., Md., about 42 miles E. of Baltimore and 1 mile S. of the Sassafras River. Pop. 250.

Galena, a post-village of Marshall co., Miss. Pop. about 60.

Galena, a banking post-village, capital of Stone co., Mo., on the James River, about 32 miles SSW. of Springfield. Lead-ore (galena) is found near here. Pop. about 300.

Galena, a post-village of Lander co., Nev., on the Reese River, about 70 miles N. of Austin. It is 15 miles S. of Battle Mountain. Gold, silver, and lead are found here.

Galena, a banking post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R., 19 miles N. by E. of Columbus. Pop. about 350.

Galena, a mining post-village of Lawrence co., S.Dak., among the Black Hills, 9 miles SE. of Deadwood, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Galena Mountain, Colo., a peak of the San Juan Mountains, in lat. 37° 50′ N. Height, 13,290 feet.

Galenstock, gå'len-stok', a mountain of Switzerland, cantons of Valais and Uri, forming one of the barriers of the magnificent glacier in which the Rhone has its source. Its loftiest summit is 11,805 feet in elevation.

Galeota Point, the SE. point of the island of Trinidad, in the West Indies. Lat. 10° 9′ N.; lon. 60° 59′ W.

Galera, gå-lå'rå, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 70 miles NE. of Granada.

Galera, a village of Spain, province of Tarragona, 6 miles SW. of Tortosa.

Galera, a hamlet of Peru, on the line of the Oroya railway. Elevation, 15,565 feet.

Galera, gå-lå'rå, a river of Brazil, in Matto Grosso, joins the Guaporé 50 miles NNW. of the city of Matto Grosso, after a course of about 90 miles.

Galera, gå-lå'rå, a point of land in Colombia, 28 miles NNE. of Cartagena, bounding a bay of its own name on the N. Lat. 10° 51′ N.; lon. 75° 25′ W.

Galera, gå-lå'rå, an island of the Pacific Ocean, one of the Solomon Islands.

Galera, Cape, Colombia. See GALERA.

Galera, Cape, the E. point of the island of Trinidad. Lat. 10° 45′ N.; lon. 60° 30′ W.

Galesburg, gailz'bûrg, a city, capital of Knox co., Ill., 53 miles WNW. of Peoria, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and other railroads. It is surrounded by fertile prairies and is noted for its educational institutions, Lombard University (Universalist), Knox College (non-sectarian), Ryder Divinity School and St. Joseph's Academy (Roman Catholic) being located here. It has engine- and boiler-works, foundries, railroad repair-shops, and manufactures of brooms, corn-planters, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1890, 15,264; in 1900, 18,607.

Galesburg, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, 10 miles SE. of Newton. Pop. about 80.

Galesburg, a post-village of Neosho co., Kan., 11 miles by rail NNW. of Parsons. Pop. about 250.

Galesburg, a banking post-village of Kalamazoo co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River and on the Michigan Central R., 9 miles E. of the city of Kalamazoo. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 689.

Galesburg, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., 6 miles N. of Oronogo. Pop. 60.

Galesburg, a post-village of Traill co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 31 miles NNW. of Casselton.

Galesburg, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis. The banking point is Shawano. Pop. about 250.

Galescreek, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon.

Gales Ferry, a post-village of New London co., Conn., on the Thames River, 8 miles below Norwich. Pop. about 125.

Galestown, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., on the Nanticoke River, about 22 miles E. of Cambridge. Pop. 275.

Galesville, gailz'vil, a post-village of Piatt co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 10 miles from Monticello. Pop. about 350.

Galesville, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, 40 miles S. of Roseburg.

Galesville, a banking post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., on Beaver Creek, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 28 miles S. of Whitehall. It is in a grain and live-stock region and is the seat of Gale College. Pop. in 1900, 862.

Galeton, a banking post-borough of Potter co., Pa., on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R., 25 miles E. of Coudersport. It has tanneries, saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2415.

Galeville, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y. Pop. about 50.

Galgócz, a town of Hungary. See FREISTADTL.

Galiano (gå-le-å'no) **Island,** British Columbia, is in Queen Charlotte Sound, off the N. end of Vancouver Island.

Galicia, gal-ish'e-ą (Sp. pron. gå-lee'the-å; anc. *Gallæ'cia*, the country of the *Gallæ'ci*), an old province of Spain, with the title of kingdom, now a captaincy-general, forming the provinces of Corunna, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra, at the NW. extremity of the peninsula. Area, about 11,000 sq. m. Its surface is generally mountainous, and the coast is deeply indented. The principal rivers are the Minho, Sil, and Ulla. The forests are extensive and feed large herds of hogs. There are fertile and well-cultivated valleys and good pasture-lands, as well as wide tracts of heath. Chestnuts form an important part of the food of the Galicians. The mineral wealth is considerable, but has not been developed. The climate is moist, mild, and equable. The mass of the Galicians, or *Gallegos*, are poor and ignorant, but hardy and industrious, and they make the best laborers, soldiers, and servants in the peninsula. The chief city is Corunna, which is the seat of the captain-general. Pop. in 1900, 1,941,453.

Galicia, gal-ish'e-ą (Pol. *Halicz*, hå'litch; Ger. *Galizien*, gå-lit'se-ęn), a crown-land of Austria-Hungary, in Cisleithania, composed of the titular kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, the duchies of Auschwitz and Zator, and the grand-duchy of Cracow, and comprising Austrian Poland. It is bounded N. by Russian Poland, NE. and E. by the Russian governments of Volhynia and Podolia, SE. by Bukowina, S. by Hungary, and W. by Moravia and a small portion of Prussian Silesia. Area, 30,307 sq. m.

Its contour is generally defined by natural boundaries: on the S. by the Carpathians; NW. by the Vistula; SE. by the Bialy Czeremosz, a tributary of the Pruth, and for a short distance by the Dniester; and E. by the Zbrucz, a tributary of the Dniester. Part of the N. and all the NE. are without natural boundaries. The great physical features of the country are, in a manner, determined by the Carpathians and their ramifications. The loftiest summit, the

Great Kriwan (on the Hungarian frontier), has a height of 8190 feet. Although harboring lingering patches of protected snow, none of the mountains properly reach the line of perpetual snow. The chief river on the N. and W. of the main water-shed is the Vistula, which receives the Sola, the navigable Dunajec (whose main affluent is the Poprad), Wisloka, and navigable San, and also drains the NE. corner by its tributary the Bug. The chief river on the other side is the Dniester, which rises near the centre of the province (becoming navigable at Sambor) and flows across it in an ESE. direction, receiving numerous tributaries on both banks. The climate is severe (the severest of any of the provinces of the empire), particularly in the S., where the land rises to the lofty Carpathian summits. The winters are long, and the summers comparatively short, but very warm. The average annual temperature at Cracow is about 47°, and slightly higher at Lemberg.

The region is still largely forested, but there are extensive areas of fine pasture-land. In general, where the elevation is small, the soil is of great fertility and yields abundant crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize. Potatoes are raised in immense quantities. Hemp, flax, and tobacco are also extensively grown. The domestic animals include great numbers of horned cattle, generally of a superior description, and a fine hardy breed of horses, well adapted for cavalry. Sheep, goats, swine, bees, and poultry abound. The minerals include marble, alabaster, petroleum, copper, calamine, coal, iron, and rock-salt. The extraction of rock-salt and petroleum is of great importance. Iron occurs in parts of the central Carpathian chain, and bog-iron ore is frequently met with in extensive seams on the plains. The best-known salt-works are those of Wieliczka, with their remarkable stalactitic cavern, and Bochnia. Manufactures have latterly made much progress, spirits, cloth, woodenware and parquetry, potash, tar, turpentine, paraffine, paper, leather, pottery, and glass being leading articles of manufacture. The principal exports are salt, petroleum, hides, wool, cattle, wood, coal, anise-seed, linen, and brandy. The bulk of the population is of Slavic race, about evenly divided between Poles and Ruthenians, the former being Roman Catholics, while the latter belong to the United Greek Church. The superior intelligence and economic position of the Poles give them the political ascendency. More than 10 per cent. of the inhabitants are Jews, who form a large proportion of the population of the cities. There are also many Germans. Educational establishments, both for superior and ordinary instruction, are numerous. At the head of the former stand the universities of Cracow (which also has a royal academy of sciences) and Lemberg. Capital, Lemberg. Pop. in 1890, 6,607,816; in 1900, 7,315,816. The bulk of Galicia was seized by Austria in the first partition of Poland, in 1772. Cracow was annexed in 1795, but was separated from Austria together with a small territory, in 1815, to form the Republic of Cracow, which existed till 1846.

Galien, a banking post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 14 miles S. by W. of Niles. Pop. in 1900, 440.

Galien River, Mich., a small stream which drains part of Berrien co. and enters Lake Michigan at New Buffalo.

Galigher, a post-hamlet of Guernsey co., Ohio.

Gal'ilee (L. *Galilæ'a*; Gr. Γαλιλαία), the northernmost of the main divisions of Palestine at the beginning of the Christian era, comprising the country W. of the Jordan, from Samaria, on the S., to Cœle-Syria, on the N.

Galilee, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. The banking point is Ogdensburg. Pop. about 175.

Galilee, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa. The banking point is Honesdale. Pop. about 100.

Galilee, Sea (Lake) of. See TABARIYEH, LAKE OF.

Galinara, gå-le-nå'rå (anc. *Gallinaria*), a small island of Italy, 2 miles SE. of Albenga.

Gallon, gå'le-on or gå-le-ōn', an island off the NE. coast of Java.

Galion, a city of Crawford co., Ohio, on the Erie and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 15 miles W. by S. of Mansfield. It has machine- and railroad-shops, foundry, brick- and tile-machine works, carriage- and wheel-factories, lounge-factory, etc. Pop. in 1890, 6326; in 1900, 7282.

Galisteo, gå-lees-tå'o, a small town of Spain, in Estremadura, 42 miles NNW. of Cáceres.

Galisteo, a post-village of Santa Fé co., N.Mex. The banking point is Santa Fé. Pop. about 100.

Galita, gå'lee'tå (anc. *Calathe?*), an island of the Mediterranean Sea, off the N. coast of Tunis.

Galitch, gå'litch, a town of Russia, government and 60 miles NE. of Kostroma, on Lake Galitch. Pop. in 1897, 32.

Galivants Ferry, a post-township of Horry co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 1760.

Galizien. See GALICIA (Austrian).

Gallaghers Ranch, a post-hamlet of Medina co., Tex.

Galland, a post-village of Lee co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Keokuk. Pop. about 130.

Gallant Green, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md.

Gallarate, gål-lå-rå'tå, a town of Italy, 23 miles NW. of Milan, with cotton-mills. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 12,002.

Gallardon, gål'lar'dōn', a village of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 10 miles ENE. of Chartres.

Gallargues, gål'larg', a small town of France, in Gard, 12 miles SW. of Nîmes.

Gallas, a numerous and powerful Hamitic race, chiefly inhabiting a territory in east-central Africa, S. of Shoa, but extending to Somali, and westward to the Nile. They are largely agriculturists, although at times warlike, and skilful in the construction and fashioning of metal implements and wood-work. Their language is spoken throughout a large region. They are in a low state of heathenism, but many have accepted Mohammedanism and some (in Abyssinia) profess Christianity. Their number is estimated at about 3,000,000. The Massai are frequently referred to the Galla tribe.

Gallatin, a county in the SE. part of Illinois, has an area of 325 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash River and on the SE. by the Ohio River, and is intersected by Saline Creek. Capital, Shawneetown. Pop. in 1890, 14,935; in 1900, 15,836.

Gallatin, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, is bounded on the NW. by the Ohio River and on the S. by Eagle Creek. Area, 106 sq. m. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. in 1890, 4611; in 1900, 5163.

Gallatin, a county in the S. part of Montana, borders on Wyoming. Area, 2583 sq. m. It is intersected by the Yellowstone River, and also drained by the Gallatin Fork of the Missouri River, which unites with two other forks on the W. border of the county. The river formed by this junction is the Missouri, which forms part of the W. boundary. The surface is hilly and mountainous. Coal is found in the county. Capital, Bozeman. Pop. in 1890, 6246; in 1900, 9553.

Gallatin, a banking city, capital of Daviess co., Mo., on the Grand River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Wabash Rs., 25 miles WNW. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 1780.

Gallatin, or **Gallatin City,** a station, on the Northern Pacific R., of Gallatin co., Mont., is situated at the point where the Gallatin, Jefferson, and Madison forks unite to form the Missouri River, 70 miles SSE. of Helena.

Gallatin, a township (town) of Columbia co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 823.

Gallatin, a banking post-town, capital of Sumner co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Chesapeake and Nashville Rs., 26 miles NE. of Nashville and 3 miles N. of the Cumberland River. It has flour-, planing-, woollen- and cotton-mills and manufactures of spokes, ice, carriages, and farming-implements. Howard Female College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2409.

Gallatin, Mount, Mont., is near the W. border of the Yellowstone National Park and the boundary between Montana and Wyoming. The Gallatin River rises at its base. Elevation, 10,967 feet.

Gallatin Range, Mont., a range of mountains on the E. side of the Gallatin River, including Bridger Peak (9106 feet), Union Peak, etc.

Gallatin River, or **Gallatin Fork of the Missouri,** rises at the base of Mount Gallatin, in Montana. It runs nearly northward and unites with the Jefferson Fork at Gallatin. The length is estimated at 170 miles. It runs in a deep and narrow cañon 70 miles long, between vertical walls which in some places are 2000 feet high, and then emerges in a valley of rare beauty and fertility.

Gallatinville, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Central New England R., 24 miles NE. of Rondout. Pop. 75.

Gal'laudet', a post-village of Marion co., Ind., 9 miles by rail SE. of Indianapolis.

Gallaway, a post-town of Fayette co., Tenn., 28 miles by rail ENE. of Memphis. Pop. in 1900, 77.

Galle, a town of Ceylon. See POINT DE GALLE.

Gallego, gål-yå'go, a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrenees and joins the Ebro about 1 mile below Saragossa, after a southward course of 80 miles.

Gallegos, gål-yå'goce, a small and rapid river of the Argentine Republic, in Patagonia, enters the Atlantic Ocean, opposite the Falkland Islands, in lat. 51° 33′ S.,

lon. 69° W. Its broad estuary is known as the Puerto Gallegos.

Gallese, gäl-lā'sā, a village of Italy, 16 miles ESE. of Viterbo. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Fescen'nium.

Gal'leyhead', a promontory of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, between the bays of Ross and Clonakilty.

Gallia, or **Gaul.** See FRANCE.

Gallia, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of 408 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River, which separates it from West Virginia, is intersected by Raccoon Creek, and also drained by Campaign and Symmes creeks. Coal and iron are found. Capital, Gallipolis. Pop. in 1890, 27,005; in 1900, 27,918.

Gallia, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J. The banking point is Plainfield. Pop. about 100.

Gallia, or **Gallia Furnace,** a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio, about 20 miles W. of Gallipolis.

Galliano, gäl-le-ä'no, a village of Italy, SE. of Como, has a curious Lombard church, with inscriptions of the fourth and frescos of the eleventh century.

Galliate, gäl-le-ä'tä, a village of Italy, province and 4½ miles ENE. of Novara. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 8746.

Gallico, gäl'le-ko, a town of Italy, in Calabria, near the W. coast, province and 5 miles N. of Reggio di Calabria. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Gallicum Fretum. See DOVER, STRAIT OF.

Gallicus Oceanus. See BISCAY, BAY OF.

Gallicus Sinus, ancient name of the GULF OF LYONS.

Gallignana, gäl-leen-yä'nä, a small town of Austria, 45 miles SE. of Triest.

Gallina, gäl-lee'nä, or **Gallinhas,** gäl-leen'yäs, an island off the W. coast of Africa, one of the Bissagos group.

Gallinas, gäl-lee'näs, a river of western Africa, in Sierra Leone, falling into the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 7° N., lon. 11° 38' W., and formerly noted for the number of slaves that were shipped from it.

Gallinas, Punta, pŏŏn'tä gäl-yee'näs (Point, or Cape, Gallinas), the extremity of the peninsula of Goajira, Colombia, and the northernmost point of the South American continent. Lat. 12° 24' N.

Gallinas (gäl-lee'näs) **Spring,** a post-hamlet of San Miguel co., N.Mex., about 70 miles ESE. of Santa Fé.

Gallion, a post-village of Hale co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Demopolis. Pop. about 150

Gallipoli, gäl-lip'o-le (anc. *Callip'olis*), a seaport of European Turkey, in Rumelia, vilayet of Adrianople, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Gallipoli, at the NE. entrance of the Dardanelles, 132 miles WSW. of Constantinople. The town is ill built and dirty, but has extensive bazaars. It is a Greek bishop's see. Gallipoli was a place of great importance in the Middle Ages. Its population is said to have amounted at one time to 100,000. It was the first conquest of the Turks in Europe (1354). Pop. about 30,000.

The PENINSULA OF GALLIPOLI (anc. *Thra'cica Chersone'sus* or *Thracian Chersonese*) separates the Dardanelles on the SE. from the Ægean Sea and Gulf of Saros on the W. and N. Length, 63 miles; breadth, from 4 to 13 miles.

Gallipoli, gäl-lip'o-le (anc. *Callip'olis*), a fortified seaport of south Italy, province of Lecce, 29 miles WSW. of Otranto, on a rocky islet in the Gulf of Taranto, connected by a bridge with the main-land. The town has a cathedral. The harbor is large, but difficult of access because of reefs. Olive-oil is exported in large quantities. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 13,552.

Gallipolis, gal'le-po-leece', a banking city, the capital of Gallia co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 20 miles below Pomeroy and 56 miles SE. of Chillicothe, on the Hocking Valley and the Kanawha and Michigan Rs. It has a court-house, the Gallia Academy, flouring-mills, foundries, and manufactures of bricks, leather, brooms, furniture, and woollen goods. Pop. in 1890, 4498; in 1900, 5432. It was settled by the French.

Gallitzin, a banking post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles WSW. of Altoona, its banking point. It is at the W. end of the great tunnel through the Alleghany Mountains. It has manufactures of coke. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2759.

Gallivants Ferry, S.C. See GALIVANTS FERRY.

Gallman, a post-town of Copiah co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 28 miles SSW. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 189.

Gallneukirchen, gäl'noi'kĕĕʀ'ẹn, a village of Upper Austria, district of Linz.

Gallo (gäl'lo), **Cape,** a headland on the N. coast of Sicily, 7 miles NNW. of Palermo.

Gallo (gäl'lo), **Cape** (anc. *Ac'ritas*), a headland of Greece, Morea, forming the S. extremity of Messenia.

Gal'loo' (or **Galloup,** gäl'loo') **Island,** Jefferson co., N.Y., is in the eastern part of Lake Ontario.

Galloupe's (gäl'loops) **Island,** Suffolk co., Mass., lies in the outer harbor of Boston.

Galloway, a district comprising the cos. of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

Galloway, a post-village of Walker co., Ala. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. about 100.

Galloway, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ark., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R., 9 miles E. of Little Rock. Pop. 100.

Galloway, a post-village of Polk co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Galloway, a township of Atlantic co., N.J., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and on Egg Harbor River and Great Bay. Pop. in 1900, 2469.

Galloway, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles W. of Columbus. Pop. 175.

Galloways, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md. The banking point is Annapolis. Pop. about 250.

Gall, Saint, a canton of Switzerland. See SAINT GALL.

Gallup, a post-town of Bernalillo co., N.Mex., 158 miles WNW. of Albuquerque (its banking point), on the Santa Fé Pacific R. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 1208; in 1900, 2946.

Gallup Mills, a post-village of Essex co., Vt. Pop. about 125.

Gallupville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 26 miles W. of Albany. Pop. about 250.

Galluzzo, gäl-loot'so, a village of Italy, 3 miles SSW. of Florence. The commune of Galluzzo has a population of about 19,000, of whom only about one-third reside in the village.

Galmis, the German for CHARMEY.

Galofaro, gä-lo-fä'ro (anc. *Charyb'dis?*), a whirlpool, immediately outside of the harbor of Messina, in the strait between Italy and Sicily, near Cape Faro. Opposite to it, on the coast of Italy, is the rock of Scylla.

Galston, gaws'tọn, a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 4 miles E. of Kilmarnock. Weaving and coal-mining are the leading industries. Pop. in 1901, 4876.

Gálszécs, gäl'sĕch', a town of Hungary, co. of Zemplin. Pop. about 3000.

Galt, gawlt, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 27 miles S. of Sacramento. The banking point is Sacramento. Pop. about 600.

Galt, a post-village of Santa Rosa co., Fla. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. about 100.

Galt, a post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 3 miles W. of Sterling. Pop. 100.

Galt, a banking post-village of Wright co., Iowa. Pop. about 300.

Galt, a banking city of Grundy co., Mo., 12 miles NE. of Trenton. Pop. in 1900, 582.

Galt, a banking post-town and port of Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Grand River and on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs., 25 miles NNW. of Hamilton. It has manufactures of flour, iron, edge-tools, woollens, knitted-goods, etc. Pop. in 1901, 7866.

Galtelli, gäl-tĕl'le, a village on the island of Sardinia, 67 miles SE. of Sassari. It is a bishop's see.

Galts Mills, a post-hamlet of Amherst co., Va.

Galunggung, Galoengong, gä'loon'gong', or **Galongong,** gä'lon'gong', a volcano of Java, not far S. of Batavia, made famous by the eruption of Oct. 8, 1822, when a large district was laid waste. This was followed by a second eruption on Oct. 12. It is thought that 114 villages and 4000 lives were destroyed in the two eruptions.

Galva, a banking post-town of Henry co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Rock Island and Peoria Rs., 23 miles NE. of Galesburg. It has manufactures of heaters, agricultural implements, lumber, etc., and is a shipping point for coal and grain. Pop. in 1900, 2682.

Galva, a banking post-town of Ida co., Iowa, 23 miles by rail W. by N. of Sac City. Pop. in 1900, 456.

Galva, a city of McPherson co., Kan., 7 miles by rail E. of McPherson. Pop. in 1900, 300. The banking point is Canton.

Galveas, gäl-vä'äs, a small town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 37 miles WSW. of Portalegre.

Galveston, a county in the SE. part of Texas, is bounded on the NE. by Galveston Bay and on the SE. by the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 438 sq. m. The surface is nearly level and the soil is sandy. This county includes a long narrow island, called Galveston, which lies between the Gulf of Mexico and West Bay. Capital, Galveston. Pop. in 1890, 31,476; in 1900, 44,116.

Galveston, a banking post-village of Cass co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 1[illegible] miles SSE. of Logansport. Pop. about 550.

Galveston, a port of entry and capital of Galveston co., Tex., is situated on the Gulf of Mexico and on an island at the mouth of a bay of its own name, about 300 miles (direct) W. by S. of New Orleans. It is on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, the International and Great Northern and other railroads. Lat. 29° 18′ N.; lon. 94° 50′ W. The island of Galveston, which separates the bay from the Gulf of Mexico, is about 30 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth. The surface is level and has a mean elevation of only 7 or 8 feet above the water. The bay extends northward from the city to the mouth of the Trinity River, a distance of 35 miles, and varies in breadth from 12 to 18 miles. The harbor of Galveston, which is the best in the state, has 12 or 14 feet of water over the bar at low tide. Through this bar the United States government has cut a deep channel, flanked by stone jetties several miles in length. Galveston, the leading commercial city of Texas, although ranking only fourth in population among the cities of the state, is next to New Orleans the most important port on the Gulf of Mexico and is the sixth commercial port of the United States. The chief articles of export are cotton, wool, hides, grain, flour, and fruit. Steamships make regular passages from this port to New York, New Orleans, Key West, Havana, Vera Cruz, and various European, Asiatic, and South American ports. The quantity of cotton shipped hence in 1902 amounted to about 2,000,000 bales. The residence quarters of the city have luxuriant gardens ornamented with magnolias, oleanders, and other subtropical plants. The chief public edifices are the city-hall, custom-house, United States court-house, theatre, opera-house, public library, cotton exchange, Catholic cathedral, etc. Galveston has iron-foundries, machine-shops, planing-mills, cigar-factories, vast grain-elevators, and manufactures of ice, flour, rope, bagging, cotton-seed oil, and cotton-cake, etc. It is the seat of the University of St. Mary (Catholic), the medical department of the University of Texas, the St. Joseph's Academy, Academy of the Sacred Heart, and the Ursuline Convent and Academy. Galveston is a Catholic bishop's see. Pop. in 1860, 7307; in 1870, 13,818; in 1880, 22,248; in 1890, 29,084; in 1900, 37,789. The city was visited by a disastrous hurricane in Sept., 1900, which caused a loss of life of about 3000 and destruction of property amounting to upward of $20,000,000. Vast works have been constructed to guard against the recurrence of a similar catastrophe, and the level of the main portion of the city has been raised several feet.

Galveston, a post-hamlet of Pittsylvania co., Va., 24 miles N. of Danville.

Galveston Bay, Tex., is an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, from which it is partly separated by Galveston Island. It extends northward from the city of Galveston about 35 miles, and has an area of 450 sq. m. The Trinity River enters it at the northern end.

Galvez, gål'vĕth, a small town of Spain, province and 15 miles SW. of Toledo.

Galway, gawl'way, a county of Ireland, in Connaught, bounded W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2372 sq. m. It includes Lough Corrib, and Lough Mask is partly within its limits. In the W. is the district of Connemara, one of the wildest and most mountainous in Ireland. The coast is deeply indented. In the east Galway is mostly flat and fertile and interspersed with bogs. Chief rivers are the Shannon, which bounds the county on the SE., the Black, and the Suck. The fisheries are valuable. Capital, Galway. Pop. in 1881, 242,005; in 1891, 214,256; in 1901, 192,146.

Galway, a municipal and parliamentary borough of Ireland, capital of co. Galway, on Galway Bay, at the mouth of the Corrib, 117 miles W. of Dublin. The old town is irregular and poorly built, but the new town, on an eminence sloping down to the river, is well planned and spacious. The principal buildings are the cruciform church of St. Nicholas (1300), St. Augustine's Catholic Church (1859), and the beautiful edifice of Queen's College (1849). Galway has important fisheries. The town has a good harbor. Near by is the fishing village of Chaddagh. Galway is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. It returns one member to parliament. Galway was conquered in 1232 by the Anglo-Normans, under Richard de Burgh. Pop. in 1851, 20,686; in 1881, 15,471; in 1901, 13,414.

Galway, gawl'way, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Galway township (town), 10 miles W. of Ballston Spa. Pop. in 1900, 177; of the town, 1350.

Galway Bay, on the W. coast of Ireland, between the cos. of Galway and Clare, about 18 miles broad at its mouth and about 20 miles long from E. to W. It is protected by the Arran Isles.

Gamaches, gå'måsh', a small town of France, in Somme, 14 miles SW. of Abbeville, on the Bresle.

Gamaley (gå-må-lå'), Cape, a headland of Japan, on the W. coast of the island of Hondo, near its N. extremity.

Gamaliel, a post-village of Monroe co., Ky., 28 miles S. of Glasgow.

Gambaga, a native region of western Africa, in the hinterland of the British Gold Coast colony. It contains a town (capital) of the same name, situated S. of the White Volta river.

Gambara, gåm-bå'rå, a village of northern Italy, 19 miles S. of Brescia.

Gambaru, gåm-bå-roo', a ruined town of Bornu, central Africa, 5 miles N. by W. of Birni. It was formerly the residence of the sultans of Bornu.

Gambatesa, gåm-bå-tå'zå, a village of Italy, 16 miles ESE. of Campobasso.

Gamber, a village of Carroll co., Md. The banking point is Westminster. Pop. about 100.

Gam'bia (the *Stachir* of Ptolemy), a river of western Africa, in Senegambia, rises in Futa-Jallon, in about lat. 11° 55′ N., lon. 11° 55′ W., flows generally westward, and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Bathurst, 110 miles SE. of Cape Verde, in lat. 13° 28′ N., lon. 16° 35′ W., after a WNW. course estimated at upward of 500 miles. The estuary is about 12 miles across, and light craft can ascend the river for about 300 miles to Medina, at the Barrakunda Rapids. The river was at one time thought to rise in the heart of the African continent.

Gambia, a British colony of western Africa, consisting of the island of St. Mary, with the town of Bathurst, etc., together with British Combo, at the mouth of the river Gambia, and several forts on its banks, along which British influence extends. Area of colony proper, 69 sq. m. It has a flourishing trade. Its exports include wax, hides, ground-nuts, cotton, rubber, rice, and palm oil. Formerly a member of the colonial West Africa settlements, it became an independent colony in 1888. Capital, Bathurst. Pop. in 1901, 13,500, of whom 193 were whites.

Gambier, gam'beer', a banking post-village of Knox co., Ohio, on the Vernon River and on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R., 5 miles E. of Mount Vernon. It contains Kenyon College (Protestant Episcopal), Kenyon Military Academy, Harcourt Place Seminary, and the Bexley Theological Seminary. Pop. in 1900, 751.

Gam'bier Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 23° 15′ S., lon. 134° 55′ W., consisting of five large islands and several small islets in a coral reef lagoon. They are under French protection and largely inhabited by Roman Catholic converts, many being immigrants from Easter Island. The principal island is Mangarwa (Mangareva).

Gambier Islands, a group in Spencer Gulf, South Australia. Wedge Island, the largest, is in lat. 35° 6′ S.

Gambier, Mount, in South Australia. Lat. 37° 50′ S.; lon. 140° 50′ E. Elevation, about 3500 feet.

Gambolò, gåm'bo-lo', a village of Italy, 18 miles SE. of Novara. Pop. about 5000 (commune, 7000).

Gambril, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa. Pop. about 60.

Gambrills, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., 12 miles by rail NW. of Annapolis.

Gamka, gåm'kå, or **Great Lion,** a river of South Africa, in Cape Colony, rises near Beaufort, in lat. 32° 24′ S., lon. 22° 48′ E., flows SW. and joins the Dwyka River to form the Gauritz.

Gamlakarleby, gåm'lå-kåR'leh-bü (*i.e.*, "Old Karleby"), a town of Finland, län and 68 miles NE. of Vasa, 1 mile from the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. about 2600. NEW KARLEBY (or NYKARLEBY, nü'kaR'leh-bü) is a maritime town, 45 miles NE. of Vasa.

Gammertingen, gåm'mer-ting'en, a village of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, 11 miles N. of Sigmaringen.

Gampel, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, about 5 miles from Leuk. It has large chemical-works.

Gamtoos, Cape Colony. See CAMTOOS.

Gan, gôn, a small town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 4 miles S. of Pau.

Ganadarque, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 100.

Ganado, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Tex., on the New York, Texas and Mexican R., 9 miles NE. of Edna. It has cotton-ginneries. Pop. about 450.

Ganahgote, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is New Paltz. Pop. about 100.

Gananoque, gan-an-ōk', a banking town, port of entry, and summer-resort of Leeds co., Ontario, on the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of the Gananoque River, 18 miles NE. of Kingston, on the Grand Trunk R. It has manufactures of machinery, agricultural implements, steel, wire, etc. Pop. in 1901, 3526.

Ganat, gå'nåt', or **Janat,** jå'nåt', an oasis of Africa, in Fezzan, 120 miles SSW. of Murzuk.

Gand, a city of Belgium. See GHENT.

Gandak, a river of India. See GUNDUK.

Gandamak, Afghanistan. See GUNDAMUK.

Gandavum, the Latin name of GHENT.

Ganderkesee, gän'dẹr-kẹh-zā', a commune of Oldenburg, district of Delmenhorst. Pop. in 1900, 7043.

Gandersheim, gän'dẹrs-hīme', a town of Germany, in Brunswick, on the Gande, 36 miles SW. of Brunswick. Pop. in 1900, 3015.

Gandesa, gän-dā'sä, a town of Spain, province and 42 miles WSW. of Tarragona. Pop. about 3700.

Gandia, gän-dee'ä, a town of Spain, province and 34 miles SSE. of Valencia, near the Mediterranean. It has a fine collegiate church, a college, and a palace of the duke of Gandia. Pop. in 1900, 10,026.

Gandino, gän-dee'no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles NE. of Bergamo. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4000).

Gandiole, gôn'de-oll', a village of western Africa, at the mouth of the Senegal River, 10 miles S. of St. Louis. It is under French control.

Gan'do, an extensive and fertile region and Mohammedan sultanate of Africa, in the Sudan, one of the largest of the native African countries, traversed by the middle Niger, and comprising many minor states. In its NE. portion is Gando, the capital, a large town, about 60 miles SW. of Sokoto, in about lat. 12° 35′ N., lon. 4° 40′ E. The dominant peoples are of the Fulah and Hausa stocks, which are distinct, though often confounded. Pop. estimated at 5,500,000. The region lies in the main within the territorial domains of British Nigeria, Dahomey, and the French Military Territory.

Gandy, a banking post-village, capital of Logan co., Neb., about 42 miles W. of Broken Bow. Pop. about 300.

Ganges, gan'jeez (Hindu, *Gunga* or *Ganga*, gung'gä), the principal river of India, the northern portion of which it traverses from W. to E. It rises by two principal heads, the Bhagirathi and Alaknanda, the former having its source in lat. 30° 54′ N., lon. 79° 7′ E., emerging from a glacial cavern at an altitude above sea-level of about 14,500 feet. Breaking through the Himalayas and flowing SW., the united stream emerges on the Indian plain, near the sacred city of Hurdwar, at an altitude of 1100 ft., and thenceforward continues mostly ESE. to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by numerous mouths, after having united with the Brahmaputra in a common delta-system of vast extent and most complicated character. The total length of the Ganges is about 1500 miles. In its course it receives numerous affluents, among which the principal are the Jumna, Ramgunga, Gumti, Gogra, Son, Gunduk, Kusi, and Attri, which have courses varying from 300 to 800 miles in length. For about 500 miles from its mouth the river maintains a width of a mile or more, with a uniform depth of some 30 ft. At Benares, 740 miles above the Hugli, the width of the stream is about 1450 ft. in the dry season, and nearly double this in the rainy season. The river is navigable for rafts to Hurdwar, and for steamers to Garmukhtessar, about 850 miles above Calcutta.

About 200 miles from the sea the delta of the Ganges, which is seemingly the largest delta of the globe, commences. It is a flat alluvial tract of from 80 to 200 miles in breadth. The S. extremity, or that part which borders on the sea, is known as the Sunderbunds, a dreary, unhealthy region, covered with wood and broken up by numerous creeks and rivers, many of which are salt. The whole coast of the delta is one mass of mud-banks, which are continually shifting, and among which there are several large mouths, which ships of burden can safely enter.

The periodical flood of the Ganges, which commences about the end of April or the beginning of May, proceeds from the tropical rains which begin to fall about that period. The rise of the river is at first slow and gradual, not exceeding an inch a day for the first fortnight. Afterwards it increases to 3 or 4 inches, and when the rains have become general in the countries through which the river flows, it rises about 5 inches a day, until a height of 30–45 feet above ordinary level has been attained. By the end of July all the flat country of Bengal contiguous to the Ganges and Brahmaputra is overflowed to an extent in breadth of 100 miles. After the middle of August or early September the waters begin to subside. The quantity of water discharged into the ocean by the Ganges is computed to be 500,000 cubic feet per second in the four months of the flood-season, and 100,000 cubic feet per second on an average during the remainder of the year. In times of highest flood the discharge above the delta has been found to be 1,800,000 cubic feet per second. The quantity of mud brought down annually by the stream is computed at 235,000,000 cubic yards, and it discolors the sea to a distance of 60 miles from the coast.

The phenomenon called the *bore*, a sudden and rapid influx of the tide in the form of an enormous wall-like wave, assumes a formidable appearance in the Ganges. In the Hugli arm of the delta (the most important channel, which admits ocean steamers of large draught to Calcutta, a distance of about 90 miles) the bore rushes onward at the rate of between 17 and 18 miles an hour, and at Calcutta it sometimes causes an instantaneous rise of 5 feet. The waters of the Ganges are held sacred by the Hindus, from Gangotri, about 15 miles from the source of the Bhagirathi, to the island of Saugur, at the mouth of the Hugli. There are particular places more eminently sacred than the rest, and to these pilgrims resort from great distances to perform their ablutions and carry off water to be used in future ceremonies.

The valley of the Ganges is one of the richest on the globe. For hundreds of miles along its course, down to the Gulf of Bengal, not a stone is to be seen. Wheat and other European grains are raised in the upper part of this magnificent valley, while in the S. every variety of Indian fruit, rice, cotton, indigo, opium, and sugar are produced in the greatest profusion. The river's banks, in many places, present views of great beauty. The busy scene which it daily exhibits, from the number and variety of boats with which it is crowded, is not, perhaps, equalled on any other river in the world. It forms, with its tributaries, and with the Gangetic canals, which convey the waters of the upper and middle river to the Doab, a great route of communication, irrigation, and traffic throughout a large part of India, and its value as a highway for commerce is all the greater from the numerous important towns and cities that lie either immediately on its banks or at no great distance from them. Of these, ascending the stream, may be named Calcutta, Murshidabad, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Furruckabad.

Ganges, gônzh, a town of France, in Hérault, 28 miles WNW. of Montpellier. It has a chamber of manufactures, and factories of silk gloves, hosiery, and twist, and cotton-spinning mills, with a trade in wine. Near by is the beautiful stalactite cavern of Doumiselles. Pop. in 1901, 4198.

Ganges, gan'jeez, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, about 35 miles S. of Grand Haven. Pop. 80.

Ganges, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio, 11 miles N. of Mansfield. Pop. 150.

Gangeticus Sinus. See BAY OF BENGAL.

Gangi, gän'jee, a town of Sicily, province of Palermo, 19 miles SSE. of Cefalù. Pop. in 1901, 11,376.

Gangotri, gän'gō'tree, a famous place of pilgrimage in northern India, in Gurhwal, near the source of the Bhagirathi, the principal head-stream of the Ganges, about 10,000 feet above the sea.

Gangpur, gäng'poor', a native state of British India, in Chota-Nagpur, traversed by the parallel of 22° N.

Gangri, or **Gungri,** a mountain of western Tibet, between the sources of the Indus and Sutlej. Height, 21,810 feet.

Ganister, a post-village of Blair co., Pa. The banking point is Hollidaysburg. Pop. about 400.

Ganjam, gän'jäm', the northeasternmost district of the Madras Presidency, British India, having Orissa on the NE. and the Bay of Bengal on the SE. Capital, Berhampur.

Ganjam, a town of British India, on a small river, near its mouth in the Bay of Bengal, 90 miles SW. of Cuttack. It has lost much of its former importance as a seat of trade.

Gannat, gän'nä', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Allier, on the Andelot, 34 miles SSW. of Moulins. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5324.

Gannet Island, off the coast of Labrador. Lat. 54° N.

Gannet Island, off the W. coast of New Zealand, North Island.

Gannet Rock, a small island, 6¼ miles from the SW. head of Grand Manan. Lat. 46° 32′ N. On it is a lighthouse.

Gannvalley, a banking post-village, capital of Buffalo co., S. Dak., 21 miles (direct) N. of Kimball. Pop. about 40.

Gano, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 14 miles by rail N. of Cincinnati.

Ganos, gä'nos', a small town of European Turkey, in Rumelia, 44 miles NE. of Gallipoli, on the W. side of the Sea of Marmora.

Gans, a post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the Port Arthur Route. The banking point is Fort Smith, Ark. Pop. in 1900, 136.

Gänserndorf, gän'zẹrn-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, 19 miles NE. of Vienna.

Gansevoort, gans'voort, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 11 miles NE. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. about 200.

Gansville, a post-village of Winn parish, La., about 52 miles SSW. of Monroe.

Gantheaume (gân tōm') **Bay,** of Australia, is on the W. coast. Lat. 27° 40′ S.

Gantt, a post-township of Greenville co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 2214; of the village, about 50.

Gap, gåp (anc. *Vapin'cum*), a town of France, capital of Hautes-Alpes, 46 miles SSE. of Grenoble, on the Luye. It has a fine new cathedral, interesting public buildings, and a large public library. Pop. about 9000; of the commune, in 1901, 11,018.

Gap, a banking post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 18 miles ESE. of Lancaster. It has a creamery, carriage-works, etc. Rich mines of nickel have been opened near this place. Pop. about 500.

Gapán, gå-pân', a town of Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Gapán River, affluent of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, and 4 miles from San Isidro. The region produces gold and a noted tobacco. Pop. 20,216.

Gapcreek, a post-village of Wayne co., Ky. Pop. about 75.

Gapcreek, a post-hamlet of Ashe co., N.C., 55 miles S. of Marion, Va.

Gapcreek, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn.

Gapmills, a post-village of Monroe co., W.Va. Pop. about 75.

Gaprun, a post-village of Carter co., Tenn.

Gap Springs, Pa. See DOUBLING GAP.

Gap Store, a post-village of Tazewell co., Va.

Gapsville, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. The banking point is Everett. Pop. about 150.

Garachico, gå-rå-chee'ko, a town of the island of Teneriffe, on its N. coast. It was nearly destroyed by a volcanic eruption in 1705, before which it was one of the most important places in the island.

Gar'afrax'a, or **Douglas,** a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the Grand River, 20 miles N. of Guelph.

Garah, gå'rå, a small town of Egypt, in the oasis of the same name, in the Libyan Desert, 250 miles WSW. of Cairo, and on the caravan route to Siwah.

Gara, Lough, lŏH gah'ra, a lake of Ireland, in Connaught, 13 miles W. of Carrick. It receives the Lung River on the SW. Its outlet is the river Boyle.

Garam, a river of Hungary. See GRAN.

Garbagnate, gar-bån-yå'tå, a village of Italy, province of Milan, 5 miles NNW. of Bollate.

Garber, a banking post-village of Garfield co., Okla., 15 miles E. of North Enid. Pop. about 250.

Garbers, a post-village of Washington co., Tenn.

Garberville, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., about 60 miles SSE. of Eureka. Pop. 100.

Garbieh, a province of Egypt. See GHARBIYEH.

Garbutt, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R., 15 miles SW. of Rochester. Pop. 90.

Garcia, gar-see'å, a small river in the SW. part of Mendocino co., Cal., flows NW. and enters the Pacific Ocean.

García, a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León. See CIUDAD GARCÍA.

García Hernandez, gar-see'å ĕr-nân'dĕth, a town on the coast of Bohol Island, Philippines. Pop. 5064. Behind stretches the Cordillera de García Hernandez.

Gar Creek, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind., 11 miles E. of Fort Wayne.

Gard, gar, a river of France, flows ESE. and joins the Rhone 5 miles NE. of Tarascon. Length, about 85 miles. It has at times a vast volume of water. The magnificent bridge called Pont du Gard is part of an ancient Roman aqueduct.

Gard, a department of France, in the S., formed of part of the province of Languedoc, bounded E. by the Rhone and S., for a few miles, by the Mediterranean. Area, 2253 sq. m. The western part is traversed by the range of the Cévennes. In the S. are numerous lakes and marshes. Chief rivers are the Rhone, Vidourle, and Hérault, which flow to the Mediterranean, and the Cèze, Gard, and Ardèche, affluents of the Rhone. It has mines of iron, coal, lead, etc. The vineyards cover a large area. Olives and chestnuts are important products. Silk-worms are extensively reared. Sea-salt is obtained in large quantities. Great numbers of sheep of a fine breed are reared on the pastures. Gard belongs to the important manufacturing departments of France. Capital, Nîmes. Pop. in 1901, 418,470.

Garda, gar'då, a village of Italy, 17 miles NW. of Verona, on the E. shore of Lago di Garda.

Garda, LAGO DI, lå'go dee gar'då, or **Benaco,** bå-nå'ko (anc. *La'cus Bena'cus*), the largest lake of northern Italy, between lat. 45° 26′ and 45° 56′ N. and lon. 10° 35′ and 10° 50′ E. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery and its banks are richly clothed with vegetation. Length, from N. to S., 35 miles; breadth, from 2 to 10 miles. Height above the sea, 210 feet; greatest depth, 1135 ft. At its N. extremity, which is in Austria-Hungary, it receives the Sarca River, and at its SE. end it discharges by the Mincio into the Po. In summer, from melting of Alpine snows, it rises 4 or 5 ft., and, like all similar inland waters, is subject to violent storms. On its shores are the towns of Peschiera, Riva (in Austria-Hungary), Gargnano, Salò, and Garda.

Gardafui, Cape, Africa. See GUARDAFUI.

Gardaia, gar-dī'å, or **Ghardeia,** gar-dā'yå, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara, about 300 miles S. by E. of Algiers. Lat. 32° 30′ N.; lon. 3° 55′ E. It is one of the chief cities of the Beni Mzab and is surrounded by a wall defended by towers. It has several mosques, one of which is of unusual size. A considerable trade is carried on with Tunis, Algiers, etc., in oil, ostrich feathers, corn, butter, groceries, pottery, and other articles. Gardaia is surrounded by immense orchards and is well watered. Pop. about 8000; of the oasis, 38,000.

Gardanne, gar'dån', a small town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 5 miles S. of Aix.

Gardeau, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Keystone Rs. The banking point is Emporium.

Gardelegen, gar'dĕh-lā'ghĕn, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Milde, 25 miles W. by S. of Stendal. Pop. in 1900, 7799.

Garden, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala., 23 miles ENE. of Macon, Miss.

Garden, a post-village of Delta co., Mich. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. in 1900, 465.

Garden, a post-hamlet of Athens co., Ohio, 7 miles S. of Guysville station.

Gardena, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. 100.

Garden City, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 40 miles N. of Birmingham. Pop. about 100.

Garden City, a banking village of Hardin co., Iowa. The post-station is Radcliff.

Garden City, a banking post-village, capital of Finney co., Kan., on the Arkansas River, 400 miles WSW. of Atchison. It is on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. It has various industries and extensive irrigating works. Pop. in 1900, 1590.

Garden City, a post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn., on the Watonwan River, 14 miles SW. of Mankato, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. 300.

Garden City, a post-village of Franklin co., Miss. The banking point is Gloster. Pop. about 200.

Garden City, a banking post-village of Cass co., Mo., 68 miles SE. of Kansas City, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. in 1900, 574.

Garden City, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 20 miles E. of New York city. It has a stately Episcopal cathedral, the St. Paul's and the St. Mary's schools, a public park, etc. Pop. about 580. The banking point is Hempstead.

Garden City, a post-village of Clark co., S.Dak., 5 miles by rail N. of Elrod. Pop. about 150.

Garden City, a post-village, capital of Glasscock co., Tex., S. of the Concho River and about 30 miles (direct) S. by W. of Big Spring. Pop. about 80.

Garden City, a post-village of Rich co., Utah, on Bear Lake, 58 miles NNW. of Evanston, Wyo.

Gardencreek, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., N.C.

Gardengrove, a post-village of Orange co., Cal., 10 miles W. of Santa Ana. Pop. about 100.

Gardengrove, a banking post-town of Decatur co., Iowa, 24 miles SW. of Chariton, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900, 651.

Garden Hill, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 12 miles N. of Port Hope. It contains woollen-, grist- and saw-mills.

Gardenhome, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland.

Garden Island, of Australia. See BUACHE.

Garden Island, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, on an island in the St. Lawrence, opposite Kingston. It has a ship-yard. Pop. in 1901, 242.

Garden of the Gods, a natural location in Colorado, about 5 miles from Colorado Springs, noted for its beautiful view on Pike's Peak and its fantastic rock pinnacles and needles (Cathedral Spires, etc.).

Gardenplain, a post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., 7 miles by rail SE. of Clinton, Iowa. Pop. 100.

Gardenplain, a post-village of Sedgwick co., Kan., 17 miles W. of Wichita, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 250.

Garden Prairie, a post-village of Boone co., Ill., on the Kishwaukee River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 72 miles WNW. of Chicago. Pop. about 250.

Garden Reach, a southern suburb of Calcutta, on the Hugli. It is a fashionable place for European residents.

Garden River, or **Ketekau'ne-See'be,** a post-village and Indian reservation in the district of Algoma, Ontario, 12 miles ENE. of Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. about 150.

Garden Valley, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal., 14 miles ESE. of Auburn. Pop. about 150.

Garden Valley, a village of Macon co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Garden Valley, a post-village of Smith co., Tex., near the Neches River, 10 miles W. of Lindale. Pop. about 200.

Garden Valley, a township (town) of Jackson co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 785.

Gardenville, a post-station of Baltimore, Md.

Gardenville, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., about 9 miles SE. of Buffalo, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Gardenville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., about 32 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 100.

Gardi, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga., 33 miles by rail NNW. of Brunswick.

Gardiki, gaR-dee'kee, a small town of European Turkey, in Albania, 12 miles N. of Delvino.

Gardiner, a city of Kennebec co., Me., on the W. bank of the Kennebec River, at the mouth of the Cobbosseecontee River, and on the Maine Central R., 7 miles S. of Augusta. Large vessels ascend the river to this place. It contains a city-hall, public library, high school, etc., and has flour- and saw-mills, machine-shops, and manufactures of woollens, paper, sash, shoes, etc. Lumber and ice are the chief articles of export. Pop. in 1890, 5491; in 1900, 5501.

Gardiner, a post-village of Park co., Mont. Pop. about 90.

Gardiner, a post-village of Colfax co., N.Mex. The banking point is Raton. Pop. about 500.

Gardiner, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 20 miles SSW. of Kingston, on the Walkill Valley R., and about 10 miles (direct) W. of the Hudson River. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1509. The banking point is New Paltz.

Gardiner, a post-town of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Umpqua River, near its mouth, about 60 miles WSW. of Eugene and 2 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Pop. in 1900, 286.

Gardiner Mines, a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles by rail from Bridgeport. It has important coal-mines.

Gardiner, Mount, Cal., a peak of the Sierra Nevada, on the W. border of Inyo co., a few miles S. of Mount King.

Gardiner River, of Wyoming, in the Yellowstone National Park, is noted for its hot springs and calcareous deposits. See YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Gardiner's Island, Suffolk co., N.Y., lies off the E. end of Long Island, from which it is separated by Gardiner's Bay. At its N. extremity is a light-house, in lat. 41° 8′ 18″ N., lon. 72° 8′ 13″ W.

Gardner, a post-village of Huerfano co., Colo., 10 miles W. of Badito. Pop. about 150.

Gardner, a banking post-village of Grundy co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 65 miles SSW. of Chicago. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1036.

Gardner, a banking city of Johnson co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 30 miles SW. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 475.

Gardner, a banking post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Gardner township (town), on the Fitchburg R., 15 miles W. of Fitchburg. It has manufactures of chairs, rattan-goods, pails, tubs, toys, machinery, etc. Total pop. of the town in 1900, 10,813.

Gardner, a post-village of Douglas co., Nev., 17 miles S. of Carson City, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Gardner, a post-village of Cass co., N.Dak., 20 miles by rail NNW. of Fargo.

Gardner, a post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 10 miles SE. of Union City and 1 mile S. of the Obion River. Pop. about 75.

Gardner, a township (town) of Door co., Wis., bounded NW. by Green Bay. Pop. in 1900, 785.

Gardner Channel, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in British Columbia, in about lat. 53° 30′ N. It has wild and imposing scenery.

Gardner Island, one of the Phœnix group of the Pacific Ocean.

Gardner's Bluff, the head of navigation for steamers on the Great Pedee River, is in Marlboro co., S.C., 6 miles W. of Bennettsville.

Gardners Corners, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., 11 miles W. of Lowville.

Gardner's Island, Jefferson co., N.Y., is one of the Thousand Islands and lies in the river St. Lawrence.

Gardnersville, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky. 5 miles SW. of De Mossville.

Gardone, gaR-do'nȧ, a village of northern Italy, 1 miles NNW. of Brescia. It has manufactures of fire-arms

Gardone Riviera, gaR-do'nȧ re-ve-ȧ'rȧ, a village o northern Italy, province of Brescia, 2 miles NE. of Salò, near the W. shore of Lago di Garda.

Garessio, gȧ-rès'se-o, a small town of Italy, province of Cuneo, 16 miles SSE. of Mondovì, on the Tanaro.

Garfagnana, gaR-fȧn-yȧ'nȧ, a district of Italy, in the upper valley of the Serchio.

Garfield, a county in the NW. part of Colorado. Area, 3049 sq. m. It is drained by the Grand River and its affluents, and is largely mountainous, containing deposits of coal. Capital, Glenwood Springs. Pop. in 1900, 5835.

Garfield, a county in the N. part of Nebraska. Area, 568 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Loup and Calamus rivers and other streams. Capital, Burwell. Pop. in 1890, 1659; in 1900, 2127.

Garfield, a northern county of Oklahoma. Area, 1086 sq. m. It is watered by tributaries of the Cimarron and Arkansas rivers. Capital, Enid. Pop. in 1900, 22,076.

Garfield, a southern county of Utah. Area, 5103 sq. m. It is bounded E. by the Colorado River, which flows through Cataract Cañon at the NE. corner, and is intersected by numerous other streams. In the NE. are the Henry Mountains and in the W. is the Sevier Range. Capital, Panguitch. Pop. in 1900, 3400.

Garfield, a county in the SE. part of Washington. Area, 725 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Snake River, and the S. part is occupied by the Blue Mountains. Capital, Pomeroy. Pop. in 1900, 3918.

Garfield, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Rogers. Pop. about 100.

Garfield, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga., on the Millen and Southwestern R. The banking point is Millen. Pop. about 100.

Garfield, a post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 103 miles SW. of Chicago.

Garfield, a post-village of Pawnee co., Kan., on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 11 miles SW. of Larned. Pop. about 100.

Garfield, a post-village of Douglas co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop. 125.

Garfield, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R. and on the Passaic River, opposite Passaic, its banking point. It has chemical-works, woollen-mills, manufactures of clothing, paper, essential oils, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3504.

Garfield, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y. The banking point is Chatham. Pop. about 400.

Garfield, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 7 miles E. of Alliance. Pop. 200.

Garfield, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. about 150.

Garfield, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt. The banking point is Hydepark. Pop. about 125.

Garfield, a banking post-town of Whitman co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s Rs., 18 miles NE. of Colfax. It is in a grain region. Pop. in 1900, 697.

Garfield Bay, Alaska, is on the N. shore of Alaska Peninsula.

Garfield Coast, a name given to the western portion of Grinnell Land, in Arctic America. Approximate lat. 83° N.

Garfield, Mount, Idaho, a summit of the Rocky Mountains, near the boundary between Idaho and Montana. Elevation, 9704 feet.

Garfield, Mount, a summit of the Franconia Range, White Mountains, N.H., adjoining Mount Lafayette. Elevation, 4520 feet. It is also known as Haystack.

Gargaliani, gaR-gȧ-le-ȧ'ne, a town of Greece, near the W. coast of the Morea, 11½ miles N. by W. of Navarino, on a height. Pop. in 1896, 5670.

Gargano, gaR-gȧ'no (anc. *Garga'nus*), a mountain peninsula of Southern Italy, province of Foggia, extending for about 30 miles into the Adriatic, with a breadth varying from 15 to 30 miles. Monte Calvo, the culminating point of Monte Gargano (3460 feet) occupies its centre.

Gargarus, gar'gȧ-rŭs (Turk. *Kaz-Dagh*, kȧz dȧg), a mountain of Asia Minor, 10 miles NW. of Adramyti, the highest of the range of Ida. Height, about 5750 feet.

Gargnano, gaRn-yȧ'no, a village of Italy, 23 miles ENE. of Brescia, on the W. shore of Lago di Garda.

Garhakota, a town of British India, in the Central Provinces, about 40 miles E. of Saugur. Pop. about 10,000.

Garhwal, British India. See GURHWAL.

Gariep, a river of South Africa. See ORANGE.

Garigliano, gä-reel-yä'no, or **Liri,** lee're (anc. *Li'ris*), a river of Italy, rises 5 miles SE. of Tagliacozzo, flows SE., and enters the Mediterranean 9 miles E. of Gaeta. Length, about 100 miles.

Garioch, gä're-ŏĸ, an inland district of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, noted for its cattle and abounding in prehistoric monuments.

Garisville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Souderton. Pop. about 100.

Garland, a county in the west-central part of Arkansas, is drained by the Ouachita River. Its surface is hilly. Area, 652 sq. m. Capital, Hot Springs. Pop. in 1890, 15,328; in 1900, 18,773.

Garland, a post-village of Butler co., Ala., on the Sepulga River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 67 miles SSW. of Montgomery. Pop. about 250.

Garland, a post-village of Miller co., Ark. The banking point is Texarkana. Pop. about 450.

Garland, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., about 12 miles from Fort Scott. Pop. about 275.

Garland, a post-village in Garland township (town), Penobscot co., Me., about 30 miles NW. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 857.

Garland, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y. Pop. about 80.

Garland, a post-village of Sampson co., N.C. Pop. about 70.

Garland, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. about 50.

Garland, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., on Broken Straw Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley and Pittsburg Rs., 17 miles W. of Warren. It has maunfactures of lumber and staves. Pop. about 400.

Garland, a post-village of Tipton co., Tenn., 8 miles W. of Covington.

Garland, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Rs., 16 miles NE. of Dallas. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 819.

Garlandville, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss., 8 miles S. of Newton.

Garlasco, gar-läs'ko, a town of Italy, province of Pavia, circle of Mortara. Pop. about 5500 (commune in 1901, 7673).

Garlieston, a town of Scotland, 5 miles SSE. of Wigtown, on a small bay of the same name. Pop. about 600.

Garlin, gar'lăN', a small town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 18 miles NNE. of Pau.

Garlock, a post-village of Kern co., Cal., in a mining section, about 14 miles NW. of Johannesburg. Pop. about 100.

Garmans Mills, a post-hamlet of Cambria co., Pa.

Garmisch, gar'mish, a town of Bavaria, on the Loisach, near its confluence with the Isar, 50 miles SW. of Munich. Pop. about 2500.

Garmouth, a town of Scotland, co. of Elgin, at the mouth of the Spey, 3 miles N. of Fochabers. Pop. about 500.

Garnacha (gar-nä'chä) **Bay,** on the W. coast of Cuba, receives the Santa Lucía River. It has a good anchorage, protected from all but the rare westerly winds.

Garnavillo, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, about 44 miles NW. of Dubuque. Pop. about 500.

Garneill, a post-village of Fergus co., Mont. Pop. about 100.

Garner, a post-village of White co., Ark., 45 miles by rail NE. of Little Rock.

Garner, a banking post-town of Hancock co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 21 miles W. of Mason City. Pop. in 1900, 1288.

Garner, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Raleigh. Pop. about 150.

Garner, a post-village of Parker co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Garnerville, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., ½ mile from Haverstraw station. The banking point is Haverstraw. It has print-works. Pop. about 1000.

Garnet, a post-village of Granite co., Mont. The banking point is Philipsburg. Pop. about 350.

Garnett, a post-village of Screven co., Ga. Pop. about 110.

Garnett, a banking city, capital of Anderson co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 52 miles S. of Lawrence. It has manufactures of flour, lumber, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2078.

Garnettsville, or **Garnetsville,** a post-village of Meade co., Ky., 28 miles SSW. of Louisville. Pop. about 150.

Garnish, a post-village on the W. side of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 20 miles from Burin.

Garnkirk, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 7 miles NE. of Glasgow.

Garoga, a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., on Garoga Creek, about 40 miles E. of Utica.

Garoga Creek, N.Y., rises in Fulton co. and enters the Mohawk River in Montgomery co. about 1 mile above Fort Plain.

Garo (or **Garrow**) **Hills,** a mountainous district in the extreme W. of Assam, S. of the Brahmaputra. The mountains, below 5000 feet in height, are covered with dense forests. Elephants and wild game abound. The inhabitants, called Garos, are industrious, but in other respects little above the savage state. The area is about 3350 sq. m.

Garomna, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Galway, 6 miles N. of the Arran Isles.

Garonne, gä'ronn' (anc. *Garum'na*), a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees, in the Val d'Aran, on the confines of Spain, enters France near the village of Pont-du-Roi, and flows in a generally NW. direction to the Bay of Biscay, passing Toulouse and Bordeaux. Below the influx of the Dordogne, about 15 miles below Bordeaux, it widens into an estuary, called the Gironde (see GIRONDE). Length, 384 miles. Chief affluents on the right are the Salat, Ariège, Tarn, Lot, and Dordogne; on the left, the Neste, Gers, and Giron. The Canal du Midi connects it with the Mediterranean. Large ocean steamers ascend to Bordeaux. A considerable part of its course is followed by a navigation canal.

Garra, a river of British India. See GHARA.

Garrard, a county in the east-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 234 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Kentucky River and on the W. by the Dick's River. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. in 1890, 11,138; in 1900, 12,042.

Garrattsville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., on Butternut Creek, 34 miles S. of Utica. Pop. about 200.

Garretson, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Garretson, a banking city of Minnehaha co., S.Dak., on the Great Northern and other railroads, 18 miles NE. of Sioux Falls. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Garrett, a county in the NW. part of Maryland, borders on Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It is partly drained by the Youghiogheny River and is bounded S. and SE. by the Potomac. Area, 660 sq. m. Coal and iron-ore are found. Capital, Oakland. Pop. in 1890, 14,213; in 1900, 17,701.

Garrett, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Ill. Pop. about 400.

Garrett, a banking city of Dekalb co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 20 miles N. of Fort Wayne. It has machine-shops, coaling- and other industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3910.

Garrett, a post-village of Meade co., Ky., 6 miles W. of Muldraugh.

Garrett, a banking post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 108 miles SE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 900, 488.

Garrett, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R. The banking point is Ennis. Pop. about 160.

Garrettford, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on Darby Creek, 8 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. The banking point is Darby. Pop. 500.

Garrett Park, a post-town of Montgomery co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Rockville. Pop. in 1900, 175.

Garretts Bend, a post-village of Lincoln co., W.Va.

Garrettsburg, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ky., 14 miles S. of Hopkinsville.

Garrettsville, a banking post-village of Portage co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 36 miles ESE. of Cleveland. It has flouring-mills and manufactures of electrical appliances, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1145.

Garrison, a banking post-town of Benton co., Iowa, about 5 miles by rail W. of Vinton. Pop. in 1900, 482.

Garrison, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Garrison, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., 1 mile from Arlington.

Garrison, a post-village of Deerlodge co., Mont.

Garrison, a post-village of Butler co., Neb., 6 miles S. by W. of David City, on the Burlington and Missouri River R. Pop. 200.

Garrison, a post-village and summer-resort of Putnam co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 50 miles N. of New York. Pop. about 100.

Garrison, a banking post-village of Nacogdoches co., Tex., on the Houston, East and West Texas R., 20 miles NE. of Nacogdoches. Pop. in 1900, 530.

Garrisonville, a post-village of Stafford co., Va., 6 miles W. of Richland. Pop. 100.

Garristown, a village of Ireland, co. and 16 miles NNW. of Dublin.

Garron, a conspicuous headland of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Irish Sea, between Glenarm and Red bays, 6 miles N. of Glenarm.

Gar'rott', a post-station of Overton co., Tenn.

Garrovillas, gar-ro-veel'yȧs, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 19 miles N. by W. of Cáceres. Pop. in 1900, 5262.

Garrow Hills. See Garo Hills.

Garrucha, gar-roo'chȧ, a seaport of Spain, on the Mediterranean Sea, province of Almería, district of Vera. It has smelting-works and exports argentiferous lead, iron-ore, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4661.

Garry, Cape, in the S. part of North Somerset, Arctic America, forming the S. boundary of Creswell Bay. Lat. 72° 23′ N.

Garry Island, in the Arctic Ocean, off the mouth of the Mackenzie River, in lat. 69° 30′ N., lon. 135° W.

Garry Lake, in Arctic America, in lat. 66° N., receives the Great Fish River from the W.

Garry, Loch, lok gȧr'ree, a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, in the district of Athol. The river Garry, flowing from this lake, after an ESE. course of 20 miles, joins the Tummel about 5 miles SE. of Athol.

Garry Owen, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa.

Garstang, a small town of England, 11 miles S. of Lancaster, on the Wyre.

Garston, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Mersey, at a railway junction, 5 miles SE. of Liverpool, of which it is a suburb. Pop. in 1901, 17,289.

Gartempe, gar'tôNp', a river of central France, which, after a course of about 100 miles, at first W. and then N., joins the Creuse 25 miles ENE. of Poitiers.

Garth, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala.

Gartok, Gartokh, or **Gardokh,** gar'dok', a town of Tibet, on the Gartok-chu, a head-stream of the Indus, in lat. 31° 44′ N., lon. 80° 24′ E. Elevation, 14,240 feet. An active trade is carried on here in the exchange of tea, shawl-wool, and other products of China and Tibet for those of Cashmere and India.

Gartok-chu, gar'tok'choo, or **Gartok-tsiu,** gar'-tok' tsee-oo', written also **Gartope,** a river of Tibet, flows NW. between lofty ranges of the Himalayas, and joins the Indus from the left.

Gartrell, a post-village of Carter co., Ky. The banking point is Vanceburg. Pop. about 100.

Gartsherrie, a former village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, now a part of the town of Coatbridge, with celebrated iron-works.

Gartz, garts, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 16 miles SSW. of Stettin, on the Oder. Pop. in 1900, 4061.

Gartz, on the island of Rügen. See Garz.

Garua, a trading- and military-post of Kamerun, German west Africa, in Adamawa, on the Benuwe River. Lat. 4° 16′ N.

Garumna, the ancient name of the Garonne.

Garvagh, gar'vȧh, a small town of Ireland, co. of Londonderry, 9 miles S. of Coleraine.

Garvin, a post-village of Wise co., Tex. The banking point is Decatur. Pop. about 110.

Garwin, a banking post-town of Tama co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles NW. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 470.

Garwood, a post-village of Union co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Elizabeth. Pop. about 200.

Gary, a banking post-village of Norman co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 17 miles NE. of Ada. Pop. about 200.

Gary, a banking post-town of Deuel co., S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 35 miles E. of Watertown. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Gary, a post-village of Panola co., Tex., on the Marshall, Timpson and Sabine Pass R. The banking point is Carthage.

Garysburg, a post-town of Northampton co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 2 miles N. of Weldon. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Garysville, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Va.

Garz, garts, a town of Prussia, on the island of Rügen, 10 miles E. of Stralsund. Pop. about 2000.

Garza, a county of northwestern Texas, near the border of the Staked Plain. Area, 821 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 185.

Garza, a post-village of Denton co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Denton. Pop. about 175.

Garzón, gar-sōn', a town of Colombia, in the department of Tolima, and on the upper waters of the Magdalena River, 180 miles SSW. of Bogotá. Pop. about 6000.

Gas, a post-village of Allen co., Kan. Pop. about 90.

Gasburg, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind., 4 miles W. of Mooresville.

Gas City, a banking city of Grant co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles SSE. of Marion. It has manufactures of tin-plate, strawboard, edge-tools, glass, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3622.

Gascogne, a province of France. See Gascony.

Gascogne, Golfe de. See Biscay, Bay of.

Gasconade, gas'ko-naid', a county in the east-central part of Missouri, has an area of 518 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River and intersected by the Gasconade River and Bourbeuse Creek. Capital, Hermann. Pop. in 1890, 11,706; in 1900, 12,298.

Gasconade, a post-hamlet of Gasconade co., Mo., on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Gasconade River, 88 miles W. of St. Louis.

Gasconade River, Mo., rises in the S. part of the state, and enters the Missouri River in Gasconade co., about 7 miles above Hermann.

Gascony (Fr. *Gascogne,* gȧs'koñ'; L. *Vasco'nia*), an old province in the SW. of France, now forming the departments of Landes, Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, and parts of some others. It was a dependency of Guienne, and its capital was Auch.

Gascoyne River, in Western Australia, empties into Shark Bay in about lat. 24° 55′ S.

Gaskill, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., 6 miles ENE. of Oswego.

Gaskill, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 713.

Gaskin, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, on the E. side of St. Mary's Bay, 4 miles from St. Mary's.

Gasko, gȧs'ko, a town of Herzegovina, 50 miles SE. of Mostar.

Gas'par', an island of the Malay Archipelago, in Gaspar Strait, between the islands of Banca and Billiton.

Gaspar Grande, gȧs-par' grȧn'dȧ, an island in the Gulf of Paría, Venezuela, near the NW. extremity of Trinidad.

Gasparilla Sound and **Island** are on the W. coast of Florida, near Charlotte Harbor.

Gaspé, gȧs'pȧ', a district and peninsula of Quebec, comprised between the St. Lawrence River and Chaleur Bay and its tributary, Restigouche River. It is mostly settled along the coast and has large tracts of wild lands.

Gaspé, a maritime county of Quebec, occupying the E. portion of the Gaspé peninsula. Chief town, Percé.

Gaspé, or **Gaspé Basin,** a post-village and port of entry of Gaspé co., Quebec, on the S. side of the entrance to Gaspé Bay, 450 miles (by sea) from Quebec. It is the seat of extensive fisheries, etc., and is distinguished in history as being the place where Jacques Cartier landed on July 24, 1534. Petroleum has been obtained here. On the high ground near the town is Fort Ramsey. Pop. in 1901, 454.

Gaspé, Cape, a headland of Quebec, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 48° 45′ N.; lon. 64° 10′ W. At its E. extremity it forms the N. boundary of the Bay of Gaspé.

Gasperaux, a post-village of Kings co., Prince Edward Island. The banking point is Montague Bridge. It has lobster-canneries.

Gaspereaux, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Gaspereaux River, 2½ miles from Wolfville. Pop. about 300.

Gaspereaux Station, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, 32 miles W. of St. John, on the Canadian Pacific R.

Gasperina, gȧs-pȧ-ree'nȧ, a town of Italy, province and 11 miles SSW. of Catanzaro. Pop. about 3500.

Gas Point, a post-hamlet of Shasta co., Cal.

Gasport, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central and Hudson River R., 48 miles W. of Rochester. It contains shingle- and planing-mills, and has manufactures of pumps, baskets, cider, etc. Natural gas occurs here. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Lockport.

Gasque, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 250.

Gassen, gȧs'sen, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 47 miles SE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 3000.

Gassetts, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., 34 miles by rail SE. of Rutland. Pop. about 60.

Gassino, gȧs-see'no, a town of Italy, province and 8 miles NE. of Turin. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Gassville, a post-village of Baxter co., Ark. Pop. about 100.

Gastdorf, gȧst'dorf, a small town of Bohemia, 29 miles N. of Prague.

Gastein, gȧs'tin, a valley of Austria, in Salzburg, is about 25 miles long from N. to S. and is much visited for

its magnificent Alpine scenery and its hot mineral springs. Those of WILDRAD- (or BAD-) GASTEIN, a village 46 miles S. of Salzburg, with temperatures of 77°–120°, have rendered that place one of the most fashionable bathing-places of Europe. The Ache is here precipitated in two magnificent falls, the upper, 207 feet in height, and the lower, 280 ft. Pop. in 1900, 678 (commune, 1659). Elevation, about 3300 ft. HOF-GASTEIN (HOFGASTEIN), the chief place in the valley, 6 miles farther N., is also a bathing-place, and has a military hospital and old silver-mines, which were of considerable importance in the sixteenth century. Elevation, 2850 ft. Pop. in 1900, 835 (commune, 2065). DORF-GASTEIN is a hamlet 5 miles N. of Hof-Gastein. Elevation, 2740 ft. Pop. 240.

Gastel, gȧs'tęl, NEW and OLD, two contiguous villages of the Netherlands, province of North Brabant, 14 miles W. of Breda.

Gasteren, gȧs'tȧ-rẹn, a valley of Switzerland, on the frontiers of the canton of Bern and W. of the Blümlisalp. It is almost unsurpassed in savage grandeur, having for its background the great Tschingel Glacier.

Gastineau Channel, in SE. Alaska, between Douglas Island and the main-land.

Gaston, a county in the SW. part of North Carolina, has an area of 359 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Catawba River and is intersected by the South (or Little) Catawba River. Capital, Dallas. Pop. in 1890, 17,764; in 1900, 27,903.

Gaston, a post-hamlet of Sumter co., Ala., 12 miles SE. of York.

Gaston, a banking post-village of Delaware co., Ind., in a grain and stock region, 12 miles (direct) NW. of Muncie. Pop. about 200.

Gaston, a post-village of Washington co., Oregon, 32 miles by rail W. by S. of Portland. Pop. about 150.

Gaston, a post-town of Lexington co., S.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. . The banking point is Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 115.

Gaston, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., W.Va., 28 miles S. of Clarksburg. It has a church and a flour-mill.

Gastonburg, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Selma or Camden. Pop. about 200.

Gastonia, a banking post-town of Gaston co., N.C., on the Southern and the Carolina and Northwestern Rs., 22 miles W. of Charlotte. It has large cotton-mills, iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4610.

Gastonville, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. about 400.

Gastor, gȧs-toR', a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, 75 miles NE. of Cadiz.

Gastuni, gȧs-too'nee, a village of Greece, in the Morea, 9 miles SE. of Cape Klarentza.

Gastuni, Gulf of, a bay on the coast of the Morea, opposite Zante, between capes Kurnia and Skaphidia. It receives the Gastuni River (anc. Peneus).

Gata, gȧ'tȧ, a small town of Spain, province and 65 miles NW. of Cáceres, on the river Gata.

Gata, a village of Spain, in Valencia, 55 miles NE. of Alicante, on the Jalón.

Gata, Cape (Sp. *Cabo de Gata,* kȧ'bo dȧ gȧ'tȧ), a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Andalusia, forming the E. limit of the Gulf of Almería. Formerly this cape was a place of resort for Moorish corsairs lurking for Spanish vessels. Lat. 36° 43' N.

Gata, Sierra de, se-ĕR'rȧ dȧ gȧ'tȧ, a mountain-range of Spain and Portugal, separating the basins of the Tagus and Douro rivers and the old Spanish provinces of Estremadura and León. Elevation, 5690 feet.

Gatchellville, a post-village of York co., Pa., about 22 miles S. by W. of Lancaster. Pop. about 250.

Gatchina, gȧch'e-nȧ, a town of Russia, government and 30 miles SSW. of St. Petersburg. It is attractively built and has an immense imperial palace with extensive parks. The town is the property of the imperial family. It is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1897, 14,735.

Gate, a post-village of Thurston co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Centralia. Pop. 100.

Gate City, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., in an iron and coal region and on the Central of Georgia and other railroads, 5 miles W. of Birmingham, its banking point. It has iron-, steel- and mining interests. Pop. about 500.

Gate City, formerly **Estillville,** a banking post-town, capital of Scott co., Va., on the Virginia and Southwestern R., 31 miles WNW. of Bristol. Pop. in 1900, 521.

Gatehouse of Fleet, a small river port of Scotland, co. of Kirkcudbright, on the Fleet.

Gates, a county in the NE. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 356 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Chowan River. Capital, Gatesville. Pop. in 1890, 10,252; in 1900, 10,413.

Gates, a post-township (town) and village of Monroe co., N.Y., about 2 miles W. of Rochester. Here are many gardens, which supply vegetables for the Rochester markets. Pop. in 1900, 3468; of the village, about 100.

Gates, a post-village of Marion co., Oregon, on the Corvallis and Eastern R. The banking point is Albany. Pop. about 100.

Gates, a post-town of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Halls. Pop. in 1900, 167.

Gatesburg, a post-village of Centre co., Pa. The banking point is Tyrone. Pop. about 100.

Gateshead, a county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the county of Durham, on the S. bank of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle. The towns are connected by several bridges, among them the famous Stevenson high-level bridge (1849) and a fine suspension bridge. Gateshead possesses a fine town-hall and library and a parish church, part of which dates from the fifteenth century. It has engine-works, ship-yards, manufactures of electric and other cables and ropes, and chemical-, cement-, glass- and iron-works. The famous Newcastle grindstone-quarries are worked at Gateshead-Fell. Pop. in 1831, 15,177; in 1851, 25,568; in 1901, 109,887.

Gates Mill, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Chagrin River, about 15 miles E. of Cleveland.

Gatesville, a post-village of Chippewa co., Mich. The banking point is Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. about 100.

Gatesville, a post-town, capital of Gates co., N.C., about 44 miles SSW. of Norfolk, Va., its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Gatesville, a banking city, capital of Coryell co., Tex., on the Leon River, 40 miles W. by S. of Waco. It is on the St. Louis Southwestern R., and has cotton-gins and compresses, a state house of correction and reformatory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1865.

Gateway, an outport of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction of Nelson.

Gatewood, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Mo., 16 miles W. by S. of Doniphan.

Gatewood, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va. The banking point is Charleston.

Gatinais, gȧ'tee'nȧ', an old division of France, in Orléannais and Île de France, now included in the departments of Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, Nièvre, and Yonne.

Gatine, gȧ'teen', an old district of France which belonged to the province of Poitou and is now included in the department of Deux Sèvres. Capital, Parthenay.

Gatineau, gȧ'tee'nō', a river of Quebec, issues from several lakes, near lat. 48° N., runs southward and enters the Ottawa River about 1 mile below the city of Ottawa. Estimated length, 400 miles. It is an important logging stream.

Gatineau Point, or **Templeton,** a post-town of Wright co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 1 mile from Hull, its banking point. Pop. in 1901, 1583.

Gatlinburg, a post-village of Sevier co., Tenn., about 40 miles SE. of Knoxville.

Gato, gȧ'to, **Gatto,** gȧt'to, **Agatton,** ȧ-gȧt-ton', **Agatho,** ȧ-gȧ'to, or **Agaton,** ȧ-gȧ-ton', a town of British Nigeria, the port of Benin, from which town it is distant 15 miles SSW., on a creek of the Benin River.

Gatrone, gȧ-tro'nȧ, a town of northern Africa, in Fezzan, 77 miles SSE. of Murzuk.

Gatshina, a town of Russia. See GATCHINA.

Gatteville, gȧt'veel', a village of France, in Manche, 16 miles E. of Cherbourg. It gives its name to the promontory forming the E. angle of the peninsula of Cotentin, called the Raz de Gatteville.

Gattico, gȧt'te-ko, a village of Italy, province and 20 miles NNW. of Novara.

Gattinara, gȧt-te-nȧ'rȧ, a commune of Italy, province and 17 miles NW. of Novara, on the Sesia.

Gattman, a post-town of Monroe co., Miss., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Aberdeen. Pop. in 1900, 111.

Gatto, Cape, on the S. coast of Cyprus.

Gatún, gȧ-toon', a river of the isthmus of Panama, rises in the mountains E. of Puerto Bello, flows N., and joins the Chagres River 8 miles from the Caribbean Sea.

Gatún, a town of the republic of Panama, situated near the junction of the Gatún with the Chagres, about 8 miles from the sea.

Gaualgesheim, gŏw'ȧl-ghęs-hime', a town of Hesse, 3 miles W. of Oberingelheim. Pop. in 1900, 2608.

Gaucín, gŏw-theen', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 47 miles WSW. of Malaga. Pop. in 1900, 3931.

Gaudenzdorf, gŏw'dęnts-doRf', a former village of Austria, now forming a southwestern suburb of Vienna, on the Wien.

Gauhati, or **Gowhatty,** gŏw-hät'tee, the largest town of Assam, capital of the Kamrup district, on the Brahmaputra, 70 miles E. of Goalpara. Pop. about 10,000.

Gaul. See FRANCE.

Gauley (gaw'lee) **Bridge,** a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., at the head of navigation on the Great Kanawha River and at the mouth of the Gauley River, about 30 miles ESE. of Charleston. It has coal- and coke-industries. Pop. 75.

Gauley Mountains, a range of the Appalachian system in West Virginia, continuous in the SW. with the Cumberland Mountains.

Gauley River, W.Va., rises in Pocahontas co. and unites with the New River at Gauley Bridge to form the Great Kanawha. It is about 120 miles long.

Gaunersdorf, gŏw'nẹrs-dorf', a small town of Lower Austria, on the Weidenbach, 25 miles NE. of Korneuburg.

Gaur, Afghanistan. See GHORE.

Gaur, or **Gour,** gŏwr (Sanskrit, *Laknauti*), a ruined city of Bengal (of which it was once the capital), 50 miles NW. of Murshidabad. Its remains extend over an area of more than 20 sq. m. The cities of Murshidabad, Dacca, and Malda have been in a great part built of the materials of its splendid edifices (many of Mohammedan origin), and some of its buildings were destroyed to erect the cathedral of Calcutta.

Gaurisankar and **Gaorisankar,** native names of a lofty summit of the Himalayas, commonly identified with Mount Everest. See EVEREST, MOUNT.

Gauritz, gŏw'rits, a river of South Africa, in Cape Colony, formed by the union of the Gamka and Olifants rivers and separating the districts of George and Zwellendam.

Gause, gawz, a post-village of Milam co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern Railroad, 10 miles W. of Hearne, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Gauss, Cape, in Victoria Land, Antarctica. Lat. 76° 10' S.

Gauss, Lake, a lake of Minnesota, in Cass co., 10 miles SE. of Leech Lake. It is about 9 miles long.

Gavardo, gä-var'do, a town of Lombardy, 10 miles ENE. of Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. about 2500.

Gavarnie, gä'var'nee', a frontier hamlet of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 34 miles S. of Tarbes, 4378 feet above the sea. It is situated on a small stream called Gave de Pau, in which is the fall of Gavarnie, one of the finest cascades in Europe, 1385 feet in height, and precipitated in a single or double fall depending upon the stage of the water. The Cirque de Gavarnie, a rock amphitheatre of supreme magnificence, over whose walls the fall is projected, is in a region of wild desolation, with its head 5380 feet above sea-level.

Gave d'Aspe, gäv däsp, and **Gave d'Ossau,** gäv dos'sō', two streams of Basses-Pyrénées, France, rise near the Pic du Midi and unite near Oloron to form the Gave d'Oloron.

Gave de Pau, gäv dẹh pō, a river which rises in Spain, near Mont Perdu, flows NW. through the valley of Gavarnie, and joins the Adour 15 miles ENE. of Bayonne, after a course of 110 miles. Principal affluent, the Gave d'Oloron.

Gavello, gä-vĕl'lo, a village of Italy, province and 8 miles ESE. of Rovigo. It occupies the site of an ancient town of the same name, whose splendor is still attested by its ruins.

Gavi, gä'vee, a town of Italy, province of Alessandria, 5 miles S. of Novi. Pop. about 2500 (commune, about 7000).

Gavia, gä've-ä, a mountain of Brazil, state and SW. of Rio de Janeiro.

Gavião, gä-ve-ŏwn', a small town of Portugal, in Alemtejo, 30 miles WNW. of Portalegre.

Gavilan Mountains. See GABILAN MOUNTAINS.

Gavray, gä'vrä', a small town of France, in Manche, 12 miles SSE. of Coutances.

Gavrilovsk, gäv-re-lovsk', a village of Russia, 30 miles N. of Vladimir.

Gawler, or **Gawlertown,** a municipality of South Australia, 23 miles by rail NE. of Adelaide. Pop. 2260.

Gawler Range, a range of mountains in South Australia, about 25 miles NE. of Adelaide, remarkable for their sterile and arid character. Elevation, about 2000 feet.

Gaya, ghī'ä (Slavic, *Kyjov*, ke'yov), a small town of Austria, in Moravia, 17 miles SW. of Hradisch.

Gaya, ghī'ä, the southernmost district of the Patna division, Behar, British India. It is mostly a level and fertile plain.

Gaya, sometimes written **Gya,** a town of Bengal, British India, in Behar, capital of the district of Gaya, 43 miles SW. of Behar. It consists of the old native town of Gaya and the modern quarter of Sahibgunge (Sahibganj), the seat of commerce and the administrative head-quarters. Sahibgunge is well built, but Gaya proper has narrow, crooked streets and great houses of stone and brick of singular appearance. Near by is Buddhal Gaya, a very sacred place in the estimation of Buddhists, while Gaya itself is a famous place of pilgrimage for those of Brahmanical faith. Pop. in 1901, 71,288.

Gaya (ghī'ä) Islands, two islands in the Indian Archipelago, one on the NE. coast, the other on the NW. coast of Borneo.

Gayhead, a post-township (town) of Dukes co., Mass., is a promontory forming the W. extremity of the island of Martha's Vineyard, 22 miles W. of Edgartown. Pop. in 1900, 173, in part reservation Indians. Here is a light raised 170 feet above the sea, in lat. 41° 20' 52" N., lon. 70° 49' 47" W. The promontory affords abundant Miocene fossils.

Gayhead, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., 10 miles NW. of Athens.

Gayhill, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tex., 8 miles N. of Brenham.

Gaylesville, or **Galesville,** gālz'vĭl, a post-town of Cherokee co., Ala., on the Chattanooga River, 25 miles W. of Rome, Ga. The banking point is Gadsden. Pop. in 1900, 266.

Gaylord, a banking city of Smith co., Kan., 45 miles by rail WNW. of Beloit. Pop. in 1900, 302.

Gaylord, a banking post-village, capital of Otsego co., Mich., 45 miles S. of Cheboygan, on the Michigan Central R. Pop. in 1900, 1561. It has important block-works, hoop- and stave-mills, etc.

Gaylord, a banking post-village of Sibley co., Minn., 45 miles E. of Redwood Falls, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 608.

Gaylordsville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., 7 miles N. of New Milford, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Gayly, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. about 150.

Gaymont, a village of Fayette co., W.Va. The banking point is Fayetteville. Pop. about 100.

Gaynorville, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Ind., 7 miles S. of Greensburg.

Gayoso, a post-village of Pemiscot co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, 35 miles below New Madrid. Pop. in 1900, 118.

Gays, a post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Mattoon. Pop. about 250.

Gays Mills, a post-village of Crawford co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Western R. The banking point is Soldiers Grove. Pop. about 300.

Gaysport, a borough of Blair co., Pa., is 8 miles S. of Altoona, and adjacent to Hollidaysburg, from which it is separated by a branch of the Juniata River. Here are manufactures of iron. Pop. in 1900, 809. The post-office is Hollidaysburg.

Gay's River, a banking post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on Coldstream Brook, a tributary of Gay's River, 6 miles from Shubenacadie. Pop. about 700.

Gaysville, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., on the White River, about 18 miles NE. of Rutland. Pop. about 200.

Gayville, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y. The banking point is Cleveland. Pop. about 200.

Gayville, a banking post-village of Yankton co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., near the Missouri River, 11 miles E. of Yankton. Pop. about 300.

Gaza, gä'zä (Arab. *Guzzeh*, gŭz'zẹh), a city of Palestine, about 2 miles from the Mediterranean and 48 miles SW. of Jerusalem. It is an open town, or rather a group of villages, partly built of stone, but mostly of earth and unbaked bricks, on the site of the ancient city. It presents to a considerable extent the appearance of an Egyptian town. It is full of rich vegetation and has a fine mosque and other interesting buildings. It is an important mart for barley and is an entrepôt for the caravans passing between Egypt and Syria. The population has increased rapidly of late, and is now estimated at about 35,000. Gaza was the southernmost and the most powerful of the Philistine cities.

Gaza, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H.

Gazaland, a region or military division in the southern part of Portuguese East Africa.

Gazelle, a post-hamlet of Siskiyou co., Cal.

Gazna, a city of Afghanistan. See GHUZNI.

Gazzam, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Clearfield. Pop. about 400. It has coal-mining industries.

Gazzaniga, gȧt-sȧ-nee'gȧ, a village of Italy, 9 miles NE. by N. of Bergamo, on the Serio.

Géant, zhȧ'ȯ̃ⁿ (*i.e.*, "giant"), or **Aiguille du Géant,** ȧ'gwee'ʏ dü zhȧ'ȯ̃ⁿ, one of the principal summits of the Pennine Alps, Savoy, 4½ miles NE. of Mont Blanc, 13,170 feet in elevation. The Col (or pass) du Géant is 11,060 feet in height, and leads from Courmayeur, in Italy, to Chamouni, in France, by the Mer de Glace. The Tacul Glacier of the Mont Blanc chain is sometimes known as the Glacier du Géant.

Gearhartsville, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Philipsburg. Pop. about 300.

Geary, a county in the E. part of Kansas. Area, 398 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican and Fingal rivers, which unite within the county to form the Kansas River. Capital, Junction City. Pop. in 1890, 10,423; in 1900, 10,744.

Geary, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kan., on the Missouri River, 10 miles by rail NE. of Atchison.

Geary, a post-village of Clinton co., Mich.

Geary, a banking post-village of Blaine co., Okla., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R., 28 miles NW. of El Reno. It has cotton-gins, grain-elevators, lumber-mills, etc. Pop. about 2000.

Geary, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa.

Geauga, je-aw'gą, a county in the NE. part of Ohio, has an area of 412 sq. m. It is drained by the Cuyahoga, Chagrin, and Grand rivers. The Berea grit, which crops out here, is a good building-stone and is used for grindstones. Capital, Chardon. Pop. in 1890, 13,489; in 1900, 14,744.

Geauga Lake, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 19 miles SE. of Cleveland.

Geba, a settlement in Portuguese Guinea, west equatorial Africa, on a river of the same name, in about lat. 12° 12′ N., lon. 14° 35′ W.

Gebail, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See JEBEIL.

Gebenna Mons, the ancient name of the CÉVENNES.

Gebesee, gȧ'bęh-zȧ', a town of Prussian Saxony, 11 miles NNW. of Erfurt, on the Gera. Pop. in 1900, 2144.

Gebhardsdorf, ghĕb'harts-dorf', a village of Prussian Silesia, 34 miles WSW. of Liegnitz.

Gebhart, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 2½ miles NW. of Mineral Point.

Gebi, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Gilolo Passage, is on the equator. Length, about 26 miles.

Gebo, a post-village of Carbon co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 1 mile from Fromberg. The banking point is Bridger. Tertiary coal is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Gebweiler, gheb'ŵī-lęr (Fr. *Guebwiller*, gheb'veel'-lair'), a town of Alsace, at the entrance of a charming valley of the Vosges, 14 miles SSW. of Colmar. It has extensive manufactures of textiles, machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 13,259.

Geddes, a post-hamlet of Washtenaw co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 5 miles E. of Ann Arbor.

Geddes, a township (town) of Onondaga co., N.Y., adjoining Syracuse on the W. It contains the post-village of Solvay. Pop. in 1900, 4387.

Geddes, a banking post-village of Charles Mix co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 18 miles from Armour. Pop. about 400.

Gedeh, gȧ'dęh, a volcanic mountain of Java, about 46 miles S. by E. of Batavia. It is one of the loftiest mountains in the island, its highest peak, named Pangerango, being 9800 feet high. The peak called Gedeh is but little lower.

Gedern, gȧ'dęrn, a village of Germany, in Hesse, 9 miles ESE. of Nidda.

Gediz-Tchai (anc. *Hermus*), a river of Asia Minor, which, after a westerly course of about 180 miles, enters the Gulf of Smyrna.

Gedney Passage, Alaska, in the Alexander Archipelago, is in Behm Canal, between Hassler and Revillagigedo islands.

Gedrosia, the ancient name of part of BELUCHISTAN.

Geduma, gȧ-doo'mȧ, a native state of western Africa, on the N. frontier of Senegambia, having N. the Sahara, and S. the Senegal, which separates it from Galam and Bondu.

Geelong, ghee'long', a town of Victoria, Australia, near the head of Geelong harbor, an arm of Corio Bay, not far from the Barwon, 45 miles SW. of Melbourne, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 38° 10′ S.; lon. 144° 21′ E. Numerous warehouses have been erected here, and the neighborhood is adorned with cottages and gardens. The surrounding country is exceedingly beautiful, the soil fertile, and the climate healthy. The harbor has been much improved by dredging and by the construction of jetties. Geelong has several orphanages, almshouses, an industrial school, general hospital, etc. Pop. in 1901, 12,400 (with suburbs, 23,311).

Geelvink, ghȧl'vink', a bay on the NW. coast of Papua, in Dutch New Guinea, between Great Bay and Dampier Strait.

Geelvink Channel. See GELVINK CHANNEL.

Geertruidenberg, HȦR-troi'dęn-bĕRG', or **Gertruidenberg,** a small town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 9 miles NNE. of Breda. Pop. 2100.

Geervliet, HȦR'fleet, a small town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 5 miles ESE. of Briel, on the isle of Putten.

Geestemünde, gȧs'tęh-mün'dę, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the estuary of the Weser, at the mouth of the Geeste, a small stream which divides it from Bremerhaven. It has one of the finest artificial harbors in Germany. It has a very extensive trade in petroleum, rice, wood, coal, cotton, grain, fish, etc., and is a great centre of the fisheries. There are ship-building yards, machine-shops, iron-foundries, and manufactures of sail-cloth, rope, cables, etc. A portion of Geestemünde is set apart as a free port. Pop. in 1900, 20,116.

Geetingsville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ind., 2½ miles from Sedalia station.

Gefell, gȧ-fell', a town of Prussia, in Saxony, in a detached district, 55 miles SE. of Erfurt. Pop. in 1900, 1381.

Gefle, yĕv'lȧ, a seaport town of Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia, capital of a län of its own name, at the mouth of the Gefle River, 100 miles NNW. of Stockholm. The river here separates into 3 arms, enclosing 2 islands, on which, and on both banks, the town is situated. Among the principal buildings are an old castle and a town-hall. Gefle has an extensive trade. There are manufactures of textiles and tobacco, foundries, and ship-building yards. Pop. in 1901, 29,522.

Gefle, or **Gefleborg,** yĕv'lȧ-borG', a maritime län or province of Sweden, having E. the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, about 7600 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 238,048. Capital, Gefle.

Gehren, gȧ'ręn, or **Amt-Gehren,** ȧmt gȧ'ręn, a town of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 24 miles SE. of Gotha. Pop. in 1900, 2648.

Geiersberg, ghī'ęrs-bĕRG', a town of Bohemia, 32 miles S. of Königgrätz, on the Stille Adler. Pop. about 1800.

Geigers (ghī'jęrz) **Mills,** a post-village of Berks co., Pa., is at Geigertown station on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 14½ miles SSE. of Reading. Pop. 350.

Geilenkirchen, ghī'lęn-kĕĕRK'ęn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Wurm. Pop. in 1900, 4161.

Geilnau, ghīl'nŏw, a watering-place of Germany, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 9 miles E. of Coblenz.

Geisa, ghī'zȧ, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 24 miles SSW. of Eisenach, on the Ulster. Pop. about 1500.

Geiselhöring, ghī'zęl-hö'ring, a town of Bavaria, on the Little Laber, 19 miles SE. of Ratisbon. Pop. about 2000.

Geisenfeld, ghī'zęn-fĕlt', a town of Bavaria, on the Ilm, 26 miles ENE. of Landshut. Pop. about 2000.

Geisenheim, ghī'zęn-hīme', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Rhine, 14 miles W. of Mainz. Pop. in 1900, 3773.

Geising, ghī'zing, a small town and health-resort of Saxony, in the Erzgebirge, 15 miles SE. of Dippoldiswalde.

Geislingen, ghīs'ling-ęn, a town of Württemberg, 17 miles NNW. of Ulm. It has extensive glass- and metal-works. Pop. in 1900, 7050.

Geismar, a post-village of Ascension parish, La. Pop. 75.

Geispolsheim, ghīs'pols-hīme', a village of Alsace, 7 miles SW. of Strassburg. Pop. about 2000.

Geistingen, ghīs'ting-ęn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Cologne. Pop. in 1900, 6352.

Geistown, ghīs'tŏwn, a post-hamlet of Cambria co., Pa., 3 miles from Johnstown.

Geithain, ghīt'hīne, a town of Saxony, 24 miles SSE. of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 3710.

Gelatt, je'lătt', a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa.

Gelderland, or **Guelderland,** ghĕl'dęr-land (Dutch, *Gelderland*, HĕL'dęr-lânt'), a province of the Netherlands, having NW. the Zuider Zee, SE. the Prussian dominions, and on other sides the provinces of Overyssel, Utrecht, South Holland, and North Brabant. Area, 1965 sq. m. The surface is more hilly than in most of the Dutch provinces. The principal rivers are the Waal, the Lower Rhine, the Yssel, and the Meuse, its S. boundary. Grain, tobacco, flax, and fruit are grown. Many cattle are reared. About one-fourth of the province is unproductive. Chief towns are Arnhem (the capital), Nimeguen, Thiel, and Zutphen. For more than four centuries and a half, down to near the

middle of the sixteenth century, Gelderland formed a little state, ruled at first by counts and then by dukes, included in the Holy Roman (German) Empire. It afterwards shared the fortunes of the Dutch Netherlands. Pop. in 1899, 566,549.

Geldermalsem, ghĕl'dẹr-măl'sẹm, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 6 miles W. of Thiel.

Geldern, ghĕl'dẹrn (Fr. *Gueldres*, ghĕld'r), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles SW. of Wesel, on the Niers. Pop. in 1900, 6356.

Geldrop, ghĕl'drop, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 23 miles SSE. of Bois-le-Duc.

Geleen, gă-lain', a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 11 miles NE. of Maestricht.

Gelenau, ghĕl'ẹn-ŏw', a village of Saxony, 3 miles NE. of Thum. Pop. in 1900, 5694.

Gellivare, yĕl'le-vă'rå, a village of Swedish Lapland, län of Norrbotten, about 115 miles NW. of the port of Luleå and 44 miles N. of the Arctic Circle. It is connected by rail with Luleå and with the Ofoten-Fjord, on the Atlantic coast of Norway. It has extensive iron-mines in the vicinity, located in the Malmberg, the deposits being among the richest in the world. The output in 1901 was nearly 1,200,000 tons.

Gelnhausen, ghĕln'hŏw'zẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 14 miles ENE. of Hanau, on the Kinzig. Pop. in 1900, 4589.

Gelsenkirchen, ghel'zẹn-keerk'ĕn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 6 miles NW. of Bochum. It is a place of recent growth, its prosperity being due to the development of the coal-mines in its vicinity. Pop. in 1852, 844; in 1874, 7576; in 1900, 36,935.

Gelves, hĕl'vĕs, a small town of Spain, 3 miles WSW. of Seville, near the Guadalquivir.

Gelvink (ghĕl'vink; written also Geelvink) Channel, SW. of Australia, between the Abrolhos islands and the main-land. It is 30 miles in width and 60 miles in length.

Gem, a post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s Rs. The banking point is Wallace.

Gem, a post-village of Hancock co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R.

Gembloux, zhŏn'bloo', a town of Belgium, province and 10 miles NW. of Namur. A state agricultural establishment is located here and occupies the buildings of a once famous Benedictine abbey. Pop. in 1900, 4216. Don John of Austria defeated the Dutch here in 1578.

Gémenos, zhă'mẹh-nos', a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 miles E. of Marseilles.

Gemert, hă'mĕrt, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 18 miles SE. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Gemmi, ghĕm'mee, a mountain-pass of the Alps of Switzerland, between the cantons of Bern and Valais, 24 miles S. of Thun, 7640 feet above sea-level.

Gemona, jă-mo'nă, a town of Italy, 15 miles NNW. of Udine, near the Tagliamento. Pop. about 4500 (commune, in 1901, 8981).

Gémozac, zhă'mo'zăk', a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 13 miles S. of Saintes.

Gemünd, ghẹh-münt', a town of Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, 23 miles SE. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on an affluent of the Ruhr. Pop. about 2000.

Gemünden, g'mün'dẹn, a town of Germany, Bavaria, on the Main, where it is joined by the Saale, 21 miles NNW. of Würzburg. Pop. about 2200.

Gemünden, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 15 miles NE. of Marburg. Pop. about 1500.

Genabum, the ancient name of ORLEANS.

Genalguacil, hă-năl-gwă-theel', a small town of Spain, in Andalusia. 15 miles WSW. of Malaga.

Genappe, zhẹh-năpp', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 17 miles SE. of Brussels. Pop. in 1902, 2074.

Genava, an ancient name of GENEVA.

Genazzano, jă-năt-să'no, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, 24 miles ESE. of Rome. It contains the rich chapel of Madonna di Buon Consiglio, one of the most famous shrines in this vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 4121.

Gendringen, hĕn'dring-ẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 22 miles ESE. of Arnhem.

Geneganset, Genegantslet, or **Geneganseette,** a small river of Chenango co., N.Y., enters the Chenango River about 5 miles above Chenango Forks.

Genemuiden, hă'nẹh-moi'dẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 8 miles N. of Zwolle.

Générac, zhă'nă'răk', a village of France, in Gard, 7 miles S. of Nîmes.

General Acha, Argentine Republic. See ACHA.

General Bravo, hă-nă-răl' bră'vo, a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León, 72 miles E. by N. of Monterey.

General's Island, one of the sea-island group or chain belonging to McIntosh co., Ga.

Generoso, Monte, mon'tă jă-nă-ro'zo, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, on the borders of Lake Lugano. Height, 5590 feet. The summit, which is ascended by cog-railway from Capolago, commands a superb panorama of the Alps and the Italian plain.

Generostee Creek, of Anderson co., S.C., flows SW. into the Savannah River.

Genesee, jĕn'e-see', a county in the southeast-central part of Michigan, has an area of 648 sq. m. It is intersected by the Flint River and is also drained by the Shiawassee River. Capital, Flint. Pop. in 1890, 39,430; in 1900, 41,804.

Genesee, a county in the W. part of New York. Area, 484 sq. m. It is drained by Tonawanda, Oak Orchard, and other creeks. Capital, Batavia. Pop. in 1890, 33,265; in 1900, 34,561.

Genesee, a banking post-town of Latah co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R., 18 miles S. of Moscow. Pop. in 1900, 731.

Genesee, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 4 miles N. of Flint. Pop. 100.

Genesee, a township (town) of Allegany co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1052. It contains Ceres.

Genesee, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., on the Buffalo and Susquehanna and the New York and Pennsylvania Rs., 19 miles NE. of Coudersport. The banking point is Wellsville. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1179.

Genesee, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., in Genesee township (town), about 7 miles SW. of Waukesha. Pop. about 75; of the town in 1900, 1481.

Genesee Depot, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., in Genesee township (town), on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 22 miles WSW. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 125.

Genesee Falls, Wyoming co., N.Y. See PORTAGEVILLE.

Genesee Falls, a township (town) of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 48 miles ESE. of Buffalo, is bounded on the E. by the Genesee River. Pop. in 1900, 658.

Genesee River rises in Potter co., Pa., from which it passes into Allegany co., N.Y. It flows generally northward and enters Lake Ontario at Charlotte, 7 miles N. of Rochester. It is about 140 miles long. Near the middle of its course it runs for 20 miles in a deep and narrow gorge between perpendicular cliffs of sandstone which at some places are 350 feet high. In this gorge it descends more than 500 feet, and forms 3 cascades, one of which (Portage Falls), near Portageville, is 110 feet high. At Mount Morris, in Livingston co., N.Y., the river emerges from this chasm into the broad and fertile Genesee Valley. At Rochester, where it is crossed by the Erie Canal, the river has a vertical fall of about 95 feet and affords unlimited water-power. Between this place and the mouth of the river occurs another cascade.

Geneseo, a banking city of Henry co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 23 miles E. of Rock Island. It has manufactures of furniture, brick and tile, farming-implements, wagons, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 3356.

Geneseo, a banking city of Rice co., Kan., 11 miles N. by E. of Lyons, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 466.

Geneseo, a banking post-village, capital of Livingston co., N.Y., is on the E. bank of the Genesee River, in Geneseo township (town), and on the Erie R., 28 miles S. of Rochester. It has large machine-shops, a public library, etc., and is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. in 1900, 2400; of the town, 3613.

Genestelle, zhẹh'nĕs'tĕll', a village of France, in Ardèche, 9 miles W. of Privas.

Genest, Le, lẹh zhẹh-nă', a village of France, in Mayenne, 6 miles NW. of Laval.

Geneva, jen-ee'vạ (Fr. *Genève*, zhẹh-năv'; Ger. *Genf*, ghĕnf; anc. *Gena'va* or *Gene'va*), a city of Switzerland and capital of the canton of the same name, in lat. (observatory) 46° 11′ 58″ N., lon. 6° 9′ 11″ E. It is beautifully situated at the SW. end of Lake Geneva, which here narrows almost to a point and pours out the Rhone, which is joined by the Arve a little below the town. Located in a basin formed partly by the Jura and partly by a secondary chain of the Alps, Geneva presents with its handsome villas crowning the surrounding heights a striking appearance when approached by land or by water. The Rhone is crossed by 9 bridges and divides the city into two unequal parts. On the left bank lies the old town, the seat of the administration, of commerce, and of finance, together with the

quarter called Eaux-Vives. On the right bank is the Quartier St. Gervais, inhabited by the working-people, and the principal residence-quarter of the foreign colony. Here, too, are some of the finest hotels. The oldest portion of the city lies high above the water, and consists of narrow, dark, and steep streets, remarkable for the irregularity of their roof-lines. In the lower part of the old town, near the river, is the principal commercial quarter. Here is the Grand Quai du Lac with its continuation, the Quai des Eaux-Vives, with a broad esplanade, and parallel to these quays are some fine broad streets. On the right bank of the river the Quai du Mont Blanc affords a fine vie / of the snow-clad giant of the Alps, which is about 40 miles distant. Among the bridges may be mentioned the fine Pont du Mont Blanc and the Pont des Bergues, between which extends Rousseau's Island, with a bronze bust of Rousseau by Pradier. New boulevards encircle the city, laid out along the lines of the old fortifications which were demolished in 1851. On the left side of the river are the fine Promenade du Lac (Jardin Anglais) and Place du Port with the beautiful national monument. Farther from the river is the handsome Place Neuve, with the new theatre in Renaissance style, the Musée Rath, and the Conservatory of Music. The equestrian statue of General Dufour stands on this square. On the right bank, on the Quai du Mont Blanc, is the Place des Alps, with the magnificent canopied marble monument erected to the duke of Brunswick (d. 1873), who left his fortune to the city. The most prominent of the churches is the mediæval Romanesque Cathedral of St. Pierre, which crowns the highest point of the old town. The interesting old prison was formerly a bishop's palace. The Hôtel de Ville (in Florentine style) is ascended by a curious inclined plane which was constructed in the sixteenth century. Facing it is the Arsenal containing the Historical Museum. Near by is the Musée Fol, with rich collections of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities. On the Promenade des Bastions are the new university buildings (1867–71). Connected with them is the botanical garden, SE. of which is the Athénée. In the vicinity are the hall of justice and the Collège de St. Antoine, founded by Calvin. The university, founded as an academy in 1559, was raised to its present rank in 1873. It numbers over 1000 students, more than half of whom are foreigners. A considerable proportion of the students are women. Connected with the university are a large library and valuable archæological and scientific collections.

Geneva is noted as an educational centre. It possesses a large number of technical schools as well as private schools for boys and girls, largely patronized by foreigners. There are many associations for the advancement of science and art. Among the charitable institutions of the city, the municipal hospital deserves special mention. Geneva is an important industrial and commercial centre. Its chief manufactures are those of watches and parts of watches. Among its other manufactures are jewelry, musical instruments (especially musical-boxes), philosophical instruments, and electrical apparatus. Diamond-cutting, enamelling, and the testing of chronometers are also prominent among its industries. Geneva enjoys a mild climate. Elevation, 1240 feet. Pop. in 1900, 105,710.

The origin of Geneva is unknown, but its antiquity is proved by the reference which Cæsar makes to it in his Commentaries on the Gallic War. It early became the seat of a bishopric. It was one of the capitals of the Burgundians, passed in the sixth century to the Franks, subsequently belonged to the second kingdom of Burgundy, and became incorporated with the German Empire in the eleventh century. By a grant of the emperors, the temporal was added to the spiritual power of the bishops. The rulers of Savoy, however, gradually acquired a share in the government, and at the same time the prosperous burghers began to take affairs into their own hands. The struggle between the dukes of Savoy and the citizens ended in favor of the latter early in the sixteenth century, from which time Geneva formed part of the Swiss Confederacy. Geneva played a great rôle in the Reformation as the cradle of the Calvinist movement. The city was seized by the French in 1798, and formed, till 1813, the capital of the department of Leman. In 1815, along with a small territory, it joined the new Swiss Confederacy.

Geneva, the westernmost canton of the Swiss Confederacy, bounded W. and NW. by France, N. by the canton of Vaud and the Lake of Geneva, and E. and S. by France (Haute-Savoie). Area, 107 sq. m. The surface is broken by several hills, none of which are more than 400 feet above the lake. The whole canton belongs to the basin of the the Rhone, and the only streams of importance are the Rhone and the Arve, which join a short distance below the city of Geneva. The whole territory wears the appearance of a beautiful garden. The natural flora is remarkably rich and makes the surrounding country a favorite resort of the botanist. Part of the surface is under the culture of the vine; but the wine is not remarkable for either quantity or quality. Manufactures are extensively carried on (see GENEVA, city). The legislative power is exercised by a great council and the executive power by a council of state, both being elective bodies. Capital, Geneva. Pop. in 1900, 133,417, of whom 62,541 were Protestants and 67,228 Catholics.

Geneva, a county in the SE. part of Alabama, bordering on Florida, has an area of 662 sq. m. It is intersected by the Choctawhatchee and Pea rivers. Capital, Geneva. Pop. in 1890, 10,690; in 1900, 19,096.

Geneva, a banking post-town, capital of Geneva co., Ala., on the Choctawhatchee River, at the mouth of the Pea River, 85 miles SSW. of Eufaula. It has lumber-mills, manufactures of lumber- and naval-stores, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1032.

Geneva, a post-village of Orange co., Fla. Pop. about 75.

Geneva, a post-town of Talbot co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 30 miles ENE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 264.

Geneva, a banking city, capital of Kane co., Ill., on the Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 35 miles W. of Chicago. It is the seat of important manufactures and has a reformatory for females. Pop. in 1900, 2446.

Geneva, a banking post-town of Adams co., Ind., 38 miles SSE. of Fort Wayne, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. It has manufactures of oil-well supplies, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1076.

Geneva, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R., 36 miles S. of Mason City. Pop. about 350.

Geneva, a post-village of Allen co., Kan., 16 miles N. by W. of Humboldt. Pop. about 100.

Geneva, a post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., about 16 miles WNW. of Adrian.

Geneva, a post-village of Freeborn co., Minn., on a small lake of the same name, about 35 miles S. of Faribault. Pop. in 1900, 218. Geneva Beach is a resort on the same lake.

Geneva, a banking city, capital of Fillmore co., Neb., 60 miles WSW. of Lincoln, on the Burlington and Missouri River and the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1534. It has grain and stock interests and is the seat of a state industrial school for girls.

Geneva, a city of Ontario co., N.Y., at the N. end of Seneca Lake, 26 miles W. of Auburn, on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley Rs. It is finely situated on high ground on the W. shore of the lake, and contains many handsome residences. Geneva is the seat of a state agricultural experiment station and of Hobart College (Protestant Episcopal), which was organized in 1824. Steamboats ply daily in all seasons of the year between this place and Watkins, which is about 36 miles distant. Here are large nurseries of fruit-trees. Geneva has also optical-works, bending-works, canning-factories, and manufactures of stoves, engines, boilers, and steam heating-apparatus. Pop. in 1900, 10,433.

Geneva, a township (town) of Ontario co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1091.

Geneva, a banking post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 10 miles SW. of Ashtabula. It has manufactures of pianos, electrical appliances, safety-locks, chemicals, tools, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2342.

Geneva, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., 8 miles by rail SSW. of Meadville. It has lumber- and planing-mills. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Geneva, a post-village of Sabine co., Tex. The banking point is Nacogdoches or Shreveport. Pop. about 100.

Geneva, a post-village of Boxelder co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Brigham City. Pop. about 400.

Geneva, a township (town) of Walworth co., Wis., on the shore of a beautiful lake of the same name. Pop. in 1900, 1191.

Geneva, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, 3 miles S. of Lachute. Pop. 125.

Geneva Lake, Wis., in the S. part of Walworth co., is about 10 miles long and varies in width from 1 to 2 miles. The water, which is deep and pure, is discharged by a creek which issues from the NE. end of the lake and enters the Fox River.

Geneva, Lake of, or **Lake Leman** (Ger. *Genfer See*, ghĕn'fẽr zā; Fr. *Lac Léman*, lăk lā'mŏN', and *Lac de Genève*, lăk dẽh zhẽh-naiv'; anc. *Lemanus Lacus*), a lake of Europe, between Switzerland and France. It is

traversed by the river Rhone and occupies what many geologists assume to be a glacially excavated rock-basin. It is about 45 miles long and about 8 miles in greatest width, between Morges and Amphion. The surface is 1220 feet above sea-level; maximum depth, 1095 feet, between Ouchy and Evian-les-Bains. Area, 224 sq. m. Lake Geneva presents beautiful scenery and its northern and western shores afford strikingly grand views of the Mont Blanc chain. Its waters, differing from those of most other Swiss lakes, are of a beautiful deep-blue color. In common with other Swiss lakes, it presents the phenomenon of the *seiches*, sudden fluctuations of level due apparently to changes in the atmospheric pressure; the highest longitudinal swell is about 6 feet. The water is remarkably transparent. Among the towns situated on its banks are Geneva (at its SW. extremity), Coppet, Nyon, Rolle, Morges, Lausanne, Vevey, Montreux, Territet-Chillon, Villeneuve (at its E. extremity), Evian-les-Bains, and Thonon, the last two in Savoy. In early Roman days the lake extended considerably farther on the E. side, along what is now the valley of the Rhone, and perhaps nearly to the site of Martigny.

Genève, the French for GENEVA.

Genf, the German for GENEVA.

Gengenbach, ghĕng'ĕn-bȧk', a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, 5 miles NNW. of Zell. Pop. in 1900, 2923.

Genil, or **Jenil,** hȧ-neel', a river of Spain, in Andalusia, joins the Guadalquivir 33 miles SW. of Cordova, after a WNW. course of about 120 miles.

Genillé, zhĕh-nee'yȧ', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 22 miles SE. of Tours.

Genis, zhĕh-nee', a village of France, in Dordogne, 23 miles ENE. of Périgueux.

Genissac, zhĕh-nees'sȧk', a village of France, in Gironde, 20 miles E. of Bordeaux.

Genito, a post-village of Powhatan co., Va., on the Appomattox River, about 30 miles by rail WSW. of Richmond.

Genlis, zhôⁿ'lees', a village of France, department of Côte-d'Or, 10 miles SE. of Dijon.

Gennargentu, jĕn-nan-jĕn'too, the highest mountain-range of Sardinia, near the centre of the island. Its principal summit rises to 6000 feet above the sea.

Gennaro, jĕn-nȧ'ro, a mountain of Italy, 9 miles from Tivoli, belonging to the eastern branch of the Central Apennines. Height, 4160 feet.

Gennep, hĕn'nĕp, a small town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Prussian frontier.

Gennes, zhĕnn, a village of France, in the department of Maine-et-Loire, 17 miles SE. of Angers, on the left bank of the Loire.

Gennesaret, Lake of. See TABARIYEH.

Gennevilliers, zhĕnn'vee'yȧ', a town of France, in the department of Seine, 6 miles NNW. of the centre of Paris, with which it is connected by tramway. Pop. in 1901, 6602; of the commune, 10,056.

Genoa, jĕn'o-ȧ (It. *Genova*, jĕn'o-vȧ; Fr. *Gênes*, zhain; anc. *Gen'ua*), a fortified seaport of northern Italy, the most important commercial city of the kingdom, is situated at the head of the Gulf of Genoa, an arm of the Mediterranean Sea, between the rivers Bisagno and Polcevera, 75 miles SE. of Turin. Lat. 44° 24′ N.; lon. 8° 53′ E. The appearance of the city from the sea is beautiful and striking. It is in the form of a crescent and rises gradually from the shore,—the whiteness of the houses, the imposing outlines of the intermingling palaces, and the distant villas and gardens, heightening the effect of its picturesque position. This, together with the numerous palatial edifices which it contains, has conferred upon it the epithet of *La Superba* ("the proud"). It is enclosed by powerful fortifications, forming a vast semicircle, supported by numerous detached outworks, crowning hill after hill, and extending over a length of 9½ miles. In the older parts of the town the streets are extremely narrow, dark, steep, and crooked, and almost wholly inaccessible to carriages. In the newer quarters many are spacious and are lined with noble edifices. Among the finest streets are the Via Balbi, Via Garibaldi (formerly Nuova), and Via Roma, on which are palaces of superb architecture. The magnificent avenue known as the Via di Circonvallazione, skirting the hillsides, commands a striking view of the city and the sea. Many of the palaces are crowded with works of art. The principal are the ducal palace (the former residence of the doges), the Doria, Serra, Giustiniana, Cambiaso, Balbi, Rosso, Bianco, Durazzo, and the Palazzo Reale, which was purchased by the royal family in 1815.

The churches and hospitals of Genoa rival the palaces in grandeur. The most remarkable of the former is the Duomo, or cathedral of San Lorenzo, founded in the eleventh century. The most conspicuous church in the general view of the city is that of Carignano, finely situated on a hill, and having a resemblance to St. Peter's in its general plan. The other churches of note are Santo Stefano; San Siro, the most ancient Christian foundation in Genoa; San Ambrogio, containing several fine paintings and splendidly decorated within; and L'Annunziata, the most sumptuous of Genoa's churches. The principal charitable institution is the Albergo de' Poveri, in which orphans and old people find shelter. The house has accommodation for 1300. The Ospedale di Pammatone, founded in 1430, the orphan asylum, and the deaf and dumb institution are other famous charities. Genoa has numerous institutions devoted to the arts and sciences and the publications of its learned academies hold high rank. It possesses a university, created as such in 1812, a school of fine arts, royal marine school, and school of navigation. The Museo Civico contains collections of natural history and a botanical garden is associated with the university. The Teatro Carlo Felice, with a seating capacity of 3000, is one of the largest theatres of Italy. Genoa's most imposing monument is the statue of Columbus (who was born here or in the vicinity), erected in 1862. Genoa is the seat of an archbishop.

The manufactures of Genoa are considerable. Its velvets and silks are world-famed; and it likewise has manufactures of cloth, ribbons, damask, embroideries, artificial flowers, oil-cloth, hats, paper, essences, gloves, lace, leather and cotton goods, oils, and soap. Besides these, its work in gold, silver, and marble has a high reputation; for silver filigree and shell ("coral") work, fine cabinet-work and house-furniture, the Genoese workmen probably stand unrivalled, and their productions are sent to all parts of the world. The old port of Genoa is of a semicircular form, about three-quarters of a mile in diameter, formed by two moles projecting into the sea from opposite sides, the Molo Nuovo, or New Mole, and the Molo Vecchio, or Old Mole. This safe but inadequate harbor has been materially added to by the construction (1877–1895) of new moles and breakwaters, which have given to the city the Porto Nuovo and the Avamporto or outerport for war vessels. The aggregate water-ways of the several basins now cover 555 acres. There are yards for naval construction. In mediæval times the Genoese merchants were remarkable for their enterprise and for the extent of their dealings, sharing with the Venetians the trade between Europe and the East. The commerce of the city subsequently declined greatly, but it has again assumed large proportions. The population in 1838 was 115,257; in 1881, 179,515; in 1901, 234,710.

Genoa came under the sway of Rome towards the close of the third century B.C. After the fall of the Roman Empire the city passed successively into the hands of the Byzantines, Lombards, and Franks. In the tenth century the Genoese were enabled to assert their independence. Their little state soon developed into a powerful commercial republic, formidable on the sea. They gained possession of Corsica, waged endless wars with Pisa, over whom they triumphed at the close of the thirteenth century, and planted numerous colonies in the Levant and on the shores of the Black Sea. A long contest between the two great republics of Genoa and Venice finally terminated in favor of the latter, which ultimately greatly eclipsed its rival. From the fourteenth century the Genoese state was ruled by a doge. The republic came to an end with the occupation of northern Italy in 1797 by Bonaparte, who constituted the Genoese dominions into the Ligurian Republic. This was annexed to the French Empire in 1805. In 1815, Genoa and its territory were united with the kingdom of Sardinia.

Genoa, a province of Italy, in Liguria, bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Genoa. Area, about 1600 sq. m. Capital, Genoa. Pop. in 1901, 935,483.

Genoa, a post-village of Hamilton co., Fla., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Lake City. Pop. about 200.

Genoa, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Ill., on the Kishwaukee River, 25 miles ESE. of Rockford, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Illinois Central Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1140.

Genoa, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Iowa, 5 miles S. of Seymour station.

Genoa, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co., Minn., about 10 miles NW. of Rochester. Pop. 50.

Genoa, a banking post-village of Nance co., Neb., on the Loup River and on the Union Pacific R., about 20 miles W. of Columbus. It is the seat of an Indian industrial school. Pop. in 1900, 913.

Genoa, a post-village, capital of Douglas co., Nev., is on the Carson River, about 4 miles E. of Lake Tahoe and 15 miles SSW. of Carson. Pop. about 300.

Genoa, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Genoa township (town), on Big Salmon Creek, 20 miles S. of Auburn. Pop. about 400; of the town in 1900, 2075.

Genoa, a banking post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 13 miles E. of Toledo. It has manufactures of carriages, lime, windmills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 824.

Genoa, a post-village of Wayne co., W.Va. Pop. about 75.

Genoa, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., in Genoa township (town) and on the Mississippi River, 18 miles S. of La Crosse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1077.

Genoa Bluff, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Iowa, 10 miles S. by W. of Marengo.

Genoa, Gulf of, a wide bay of the Mediterranean Sea, N. of Corsica and S. of Liguria, in Italy, at the head of which Genoa is situated. The Bay of Spezia is its chief inlet. The broad southern portion is generally known as the Ligurian Sea.

Genoa Junction, a banking post-village of Walworth co., Wis., 20 miles SE. of Elkhorn, on the Chicago and Northwestern R.

Genola, jȧ-no'lȧ (L. *Gavenola*), a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles ESE. of Saluzzo.

Genolhac, zhęh no'lȧk', a small town of France, in Gard, 17 miles NNW. of Alais.

Genosa, a town of Italy. See GINOSA.

Genova, the Italian name of GENOA.

Gensac, zhôⁿ'sȧk', a small town of France, in Gironde, 31 miles E. of Bordeaux.

Gensan, Korea. See WÖNSAN.

Gent, the German name of GHENT.

Gent, ghĕnt, a small town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 7 miles ENE. of Nimeguen.

Genthin, ghĕn-teen', a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles NE. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 5549.

Gentilly, zhôⁿ'tee'yee', a town of France, in Seine, 4 miles NE. of Sceaux, on the Bièvre, forming a close southern suburb of Paris. Near by is the vast asylum of Bicêtre, in part an insane asylum and in part a home for weak and imbecile aged men. It occupies an old castle. Pop. in 1901, 7433.

Gentilly, zhôⁿ'teel'yee or zhôⁿ'teel'yee', a post-village of Quebec, co. of Nicolet, 75 miles SW. of Quebec. It is on the St. Lawrence River and has a large trade in lumber. Pop. about 400.

Gentry, jĕn'tree, a county in the NW. part of Missouri. Area, 492 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and is also drained by the East and West Forks of the same. Capital, Albany. Pop. in 1890, 19,018; in 1900, 20,554.

Gentry, a banking post-town of Benton co., Ark., on the Kansas City Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 419.

Gentry, a banking post-village of Gentry co., Mo. It has lumber- and canning-industries.

Gentryville, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., about 33 miles ENE. of Evansville. The banking point is Crisney. Pop. about 300.

Gentryville, a post-town of Gentry co., Mo., on the Grand River, 44 miles NE. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 147.

Genua, the ancient name of GENOA.

Genzano, jĕn-zȧ'no, a town of Italy, 18 miles SE. of Rome, on the Appian Way, picturesquely situated on the edge of Lago di Nemi. It is celebrated for the annual festival held here, called the *Infiorata di Genzano*, the observance of which, however, has greatly declined. Pop. in 1901, 7655.

Genzano, a town of Italy, province and 18 miles NE. of Potenza. Pop. about 6500 (commune, 8500).

Geographe, jee-o-graf' or zhȧ-o-grȧf', a strait in Tasmania, separating Schouten Island from Freycinet Peninsula.

Geographe, a bay of Western Australia, about 35 miles in width.

Geok-tepe, or **Gök-tepe,** gök tĕ'pĕ, a Russian fortified town in the province of Transcaspia, on the Transcaspian railway, about 300 miles ESE. of Usunada (on the Caspian Sea). It is in an oasis of the Tekke-Turkomans, and was taken by Skobeleff in 1881.

George, a banking post-town of Lyon co., Iowa, 10 miles by rail SE. of Rock Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 394.

George, or **Georgetown,** a municipality of Cape Colony, capital of a district of the same name, 4 miles from the coast and 120 miles E. of Swellendam. It has an excellent climate. Pop. about 2400.

George, Cape, on the N. coast of the island of South Georgia. Lat. 54° 17′ S.

George del Mina, Saint, Africa. See ELMINA.

George, Lake, in Florida, on the borders of Marion, Putnam, Volusia, and Lake cos., is an expansion of the St. John's River.

George, Lake, sometimes called **Horicon,** a long and narrow lake of New York, forms part of the boundary between Warren and Washington cos. The head of this lake is at Lake George (formerly known as Caldwell), from which it extends NE. 33 miles and touches the SE. part of Essex co., where it discharges into Lake Champlain. It is noted for its beautiful scenery of mountains and islands and is a favorite summer-resort. Elevation, 325 feet. The width varies from ¾ of a mile to 3 miles. The mountains rise more than 2000 feet above it. Lake George was a great battle-ground in the French and Indian War. Fort William Henry and Fort George stood on its shores, and Fort Ticonderoga was at a short distance from its northern end.

Georgenberg, gȧ-or'gęn-bĕRG' (Hun. *Szepes-Szombat,* sĕp'ĕsh' som'bot'), a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the river Poprád. It is an ancient little place, with an interesting old town-hall. Pop. about 900.

Georgensgmund, gȧ-or'ghęns-mōōnt', a village of Bavaria, 40 miles S. of Nuremberg.

Georgenthal, gȧ-or'ghęn-tȧl, a village of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, 8 miles SSW. of Gotha. Pop. 1000.

Georges, a township of Fayette co., Pa., has beds of iron-ore and coal. Pop. in 1900, 4295.

George's Creek, of South Carolina, enters the Saluda River from the right, a few miles E. of Pickensville.

Georges Creek, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ky.

Georges Creek, a post-village of Somervell co., Tex.

Georges Mills, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., at the head of Sunapee Lake, about 35 miles WNW. of Concord. Pop. about 125.

Georges Station, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 3½ miles E. of Greensburg.

Georgesville, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on Darby Creek, 13 miles WSW. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

Georgetown, a county in the SE. part of South Carolina. Area, 827 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Great Pedee River, on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the SW. by the Santee River. It is also intersected by the Waccamaw and Black rivers. Capital, Georgetown. Pop. in 1890, 20,857; in 1900, 22,846.

Georgetown, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal., about 50 miles NE. of Sacramento. Gold is found near here. Pop. about 320. The banking point is Placerville or Auburn.

Georgetown, a banking mining post-town and summer-resort, capital of Clear Creek co., Colo., is situated on the Front (or Snowy) Range and on Clear Creek, about 7 miles from Gray's Peak. Altitude, about 8500 feet. It is 50 miles W. of Denver by the Colorado and Southern R. Its prosperity is derived from the working of the silver-, lead- and gold-mines in the vicinity; it has several concentrating- and sampling-mills, reduction-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1418.

Georgetown, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 13 miles S. of Danbury. It has manufactures of wire goods, etc. Pop. about 550. The banking point is Norwalk.

Georgetown, a banking post-town, capital of Sussex co., Del., 104 miles S. of Wilmington, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. It has canning and other industries. Pop. in 1890, 1353; in 1900, 1658.

Georgetown, a former city of the District of Columbia, now the local name of that part of the city of Washington lying above Rock Creek, on the Potomac River. Lat. of observatory, 38° 54′ 7″ N.; lon. 77° 4′ 34″ W. The locality comprises several eminences, which command beautiful views and are occupied by handsome villas and residences. It has several collegiate institutions, including the Academy of the Visitation, and is the seat of the Georgetown University (Roman Catholic), which was organized in 1789. Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal crosses the Potomac here by an aqueduct, which is 1446 feet long. Georgetown has a number of large flour-mills, the products of which have a wide reputation. It was a place of some prominence before the foundation of Washington, and was noted as the seat of fashionable society in the early days of the national capital. Pop. in 1890, 14,046; in 1900, 14,549.

Georgetown, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on the St. John's River and Lake George, about 30 miles S. of Palatka.

Georgetown, a post-village, capital of Quitman co., Ga., on the Chattahoochee River, opposite Eufaula, Ala., and 24 miles WNW. of Cuthbert. Much cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 348. The banking point is Eufaula.

Georgetown, a post-village of Bear Lake co., Idaho, on the Bear River, about 25 miles N. of Paris. Pop. about 350.

Georgetown, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles S. of Danville. Coal is extensively mined here. Pop. in 1900, 988.

Georgetown, a post-town of Floyd co., Ind., 10 miles W. of New Albany, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Georgetown, a banking town, capital of Scott co., Ky., on the North Elkhorn Creek, 12 miles N. of Lexington, on the Queen and Crescent Route and other railroads. It is in an agricultural and stock-raising region, and the seat of Georgetown College (Baptist) and the Academy of Visitation. Pop. in 1900, 3823.

Georgetown, a post-village of Grant co., La., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Colfax.

Georgetown, a post-township (town) of Sagadahoc co., Me., is an island 12 miles long (sometimes called Parker's Island), at the mouth of the Kennebec River. Pop. in 1900, 799.

Georgetown, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Md., on the Sassafras River, about 44 miles E. of Baltimore.

Georgetown, a banking post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Georgetown township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 30 miles N. of Boston. The town has manufactures of boots and shoes, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1900.

Georgetown, a post-village of Clay co., Minn., on the Red River of the North, just below the mouth of the Buffalo River, 15 miles N. of Moorehead. Pop. about 125.

Georgetown, a post-village of Copiah co., Miss., 17 miles E. of Hazlehurst. Pop. about 175.

Georgetown, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the West Fork of the La Mine River, 4 miles by rail NW. of Sedalia.

Georgetown, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., 5 miles SSE. of Bordentown. Pop. 100.

Georgetown, a post-village of Grant co., N.Mex., about 24 miles E. by N. of Silver City Pop. 90.

Georgetown, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Georgetown township (town), 32 miles SE. of Syracuse. Pop. about 275; of the town in 1900, 998.

Georgetown, a banking post-village, capital of Brown co., Ohio, on White Oak Creek and on the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth R., 42 miles ESE. of Cincinnati. Blue limestone is quarried here. Pop. in 1900, 1529.

Georgetown, a borough of Beaver co., Pa., on the left or S. bank of the Ohio River, about 36 miles below Pittsburg. It has wells of natural gas. Pop. in 1900, 271. The post-office is Hookstown.

Georgetown, a village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Bart township. It is 1 mile from the Gap nickel-mines.

Georgetown, a banking post-town, port of entry, and the capital of Georgetown co., S.C., is on Winyaw Bay, at the mouth of the Waccamaw River. It is about 14 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 50 miles NE. of Charleston, on the Georgetown and Western R. Rice, pine lumber, fish, and turpentine (of which there are here several distilleries) are the chief articles of export. Pop. in 1890, 2895; in 1900, 4138.

Georgetown, a post-village of Meigs co., Tenn. Pop. about 90.

Georgetown, a banking post-town, capital of Williamson co., Tex., on the San Gabriel River, 28 miles N. of Austin, on the International and Great Northern R. It is the seat of the Southwestern University of Texas and has cotton-gins, oil- and flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2447; in 1900, 2790.

Georgetown, a village of King co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. about 1900.

Georgetown, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., 14 miles NE. of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. about 125.

George Town, a suburb of St. Helier's, in the island of Jersey.

Georgetown, a banking post-village and outport of Halton co., Ontario, on the Credit River and on the Grand Trunk R., 29 miles W. of Toronto. It has valuable water-power and manufactures of paper, machinery, knitted goods, and flour. It is an important shipping point for lumber, leather goods, grain, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1313.

Georgetown, an outport and capital of Kings co., Prince Edward Island, at the entrance into Cardigan Bay, on the SE. side of the island, 30 miles E. of Charlottetown. It possesses one of the best harbors on the island. It has railway communication with the chief places on the island. Pop. about 1200.

Georgetown, a village near the W. end of Grand Cayman, British West Indies.

Georgetown, a town of the island of St. Vincent, British West Indies, on the E. coast.

Georgetown, a town of the island of Tobago, British West Indies, on Barbados Bay, an inlet of the SE. coast.

Georgetown (Dutch, *Stabroek*, stä'brōōk), often called **Demerara,** dem-ẹ-rä'rạ, a fortified city, capital of British Guiana and of the co. of Demerara, on the E. bank of the navigable Demerara River, near its mouth. It is regularly built, having wide and straight streets, mostly with canals or open water-ways. The dwellings are generally of wood. Many of the streets are below the level of high-tide, which is excluded by means of a sea-wall and sluices. The town has a good water-supply, telegraph lines to America, Europe, and Brazil, electric street-railways, a museum, theatre, colleges (Queen's College), public library, orphan asylum, hospitals, etc., and is the seat of an Anglican bishop and of a Catholic vicar-apostolic. It has gas- and chemical-works, and exports sugar, coffee, and rum. Pop. in 1891, 53,176, of whom about 5000 were whites.

Georgetown, Cape Colony. See GEORGE.

Georgetown (**Fort St. George**), a post of British Sudan, on McCarthy's Island, in the Gambia River, in about lon. 14° 40′ W.

George Town, a village, capital of the island of Ascension, on Clarence Bay, on the NW. coast, with a fort and military-works, a navy-yard, and a coal depot.

Georgetown, a maritime town and watering-place of Tasmania, NW. of Launceston, near the mouth of the Tamar. Pop. about 4000.

Georgetown, an important mining town of Queensland, Australia, 225 miles from Normanton. Lat. 18° 22′ S. Pop. about 450.

George Town, often called **Penang,** a seaport town, capital of the island of Penang. Lat. 5° 25′ N.; lon. 100° 19′ E. See PENANG.

Georgeville, a post-hamlet of Ray co., Mo.

Georgeville, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 18 miles N. of Indiana.

Georgeville, a post-village and outport of Stanstead co., Quebec, on the E. side of Lake Memphremagog, 13 miles N. of Derbyline, Vt. Pop. about 375.

Georgia, jôr'je-ạ, or **Grusia,** groo'ze-ạ (Georgian, *Karthli* or *Sakarthvelo*; Pers. *Gurjistan*; Armenian, *Vrastan*; anc. *Iberia*), a country of Transcaucasia, Russian Empire, included in the governments of Tiflis and Kutais. Down to the close of the eighteenth century it was an independent kingdom. It comprises the fertile valley of the upper Kur. The region produces cereals, wine, cotton, fruits in great quantity, etc. The Georgians, forming about one-half of the whole population, have been celebrated for the athletic frames of the men and the beauty of the women. Their speech belongs to the group of Caucasian languages. The various tribes classed together as Georgians number considerably over a million souls. The great bulk dwell within the limits of Georgia.

Georgia (named in honor of George II., King of Great Britain), one of the Southern States of the American Union, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, is bounded N. by North Carolina and Tennessee, NE. and E. by South Carolina and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Florida, and W. by Alabama. From South Carolina it is separated by the Savannah (and Tugaloo) and Chattooga Rivers; from Florida, in part, by St. Mary's River, and from Alabama, in part, by the Chattahoochee River. Its extreme limits are the parallels of 30° 21′ and 35° N. lat. and the meridians of 80° 48′ and 85° 38′ W. lon. Extreme length, 320 miles from N. to S.; greatest breadth, 254 miles. Area, 59,475 sq. m. Georgia was one of the original 13 states of the Union.

Physical Aspect, Minerals.—The face of the country is exceedingly varied. In the N. and NW. is a mountain-region, covering some 25 counties, whose ranges pursue a somewhat parallel NE. and SW. course across the state, terminating in the hill-country of Alabama. Numerous summits of the Blue Ridge exceed 3000 feet in altitude, and Fodder Bald Mountain attains 4821 feet. Between the mountain-ridges there is a broken country, with very fertile valleys, a delightful climate, and varied mineral wealth. Southeast of the mountains a plain or terrace, some 65 miles in average breadth, extends along the foot-hills, with a red loamy soil, naturally very productive. Another still lower and wider terrace or plain borders this region, with limits having also a general NE. and SW. direction, and containing much productive land, with districts which have a light soil. Some 60 miles in average distance from the coast is the SE. limit of the so-called pine barrens, which have afforded great supplies of timber and naval-stores and which have a productive and easily wrought soil. Along the coast and near the lower courses of the streams are rich alluvial districts, interspersed with swamps, which are available for rice-culture. The sea-islands, separated from the main-land by shallow sounds, have a soil well adapted to the growth of sea-island cotton. In the SW. there is a large area which has long been celebrated for its cotton product. In the SE. is the great Okefinokee Swamp.

A line drawn from Augusta SW. to Eufaula, Ala., roughly marks the NW. limit of a great Tertiary (Eocene) tract,

which covers nearly all that part of Georgia which lies SE. of that line, except the Pleistocene and alluvion of the coast. The NW. portion of the state is mainly based upon Azoic rocks, but there is a considerable area of the Cretaceous to the E. of Columbus, and a large Silurian tract in the northwestern angle of the state, crossed by narrow belts of the Devonian, upon which rest beds of Carboniferous strata. Lookout Mountain, which crosses the extreme NW. corner of Georgia, lying partly in Tennessee and also partly in Alabama, contains semi-bituminous coal of excellent quality. Gold has been found in most of the northern counties, especially in Cherokee, Lumpkin, Carroll, and Cobb cos. Among other minerals are copper, manganese, silver, zinc, lead, bauxite, fine marble, choice granite, limestone, barytа, and graphite. Petroleum is also found. The gold output for the year 1900 was only 5813 ounces, and the silver product was inconsiderable. The production of coal in the year 1903 was somewhat more than 415,000 tons. Bauxite has been extensively mined since 1889 (the annual product being several thousand tons), and the state yields a large portion of the manganese output of the United States. Natural medicinal springs, saline, chalybeate, and sulphurous, are numerous. In northern and central Georgia are a number of remarkable caves, many picturesque cataracts, romantic mountain scenery, and abundant relics of prehistoric times, such as mounds, fortifications, places of sepulture, etc. Interesting fossil remains of the mylodon, megatherium, and other species of extinct gigantic mammals occur in the coast-region.

Hydrography.—The rivers are numerous and afford important means of internal communication, but the great extension of railroads has vastly reduced the amount of steamboat travel and commerce. The streams more or less suited for steam navigation are the Savannah, Ogeechee (with its main tributary the Cannouchee), Altamaha (with its constituents the Oconee and Ocmulgee), Satilla, St. Mary's, Flint, Chattahoochee, Withlacoochee, upper Coosa, and some others. The sounds which separate the sea-islands from the main-land constitute together a safe and land-locked channel, well suited for steamboat communication. In the highlands, the numerous streams afford abundant and unfailing water-power.

Climate.—The climate is as varied as the face of the country. The mountain-country in the N. has cool, delightful summer weather, while its winters are mild and comfortable. This region is very healthful. The pine-barrens of the centre and S. are equally healthful, but warmer, and are especially recommended as a winter-resort for consumptives. The coast-region and the S. portion generally have a summer climate which is very enervating to persons of northern origin, and people are here liable to severe attacks of malarial and remittent fevers. Snow falls not unfrequently in the northern and central regions, and less frequently in the south, but never remains long.

Agricultural Resources.—Cotton and corn are the leading farm productions. The coast-region is well adapted to the growth of the high-priced sea-island cotton. The cotton crop is mainly produced in the central, west-central, and southwestern regions. The total commercial crop for the year 1899–1900 was 1,345,700 bales, grown over an area of 3,550,000 acres. In the year 1904–5 it amounted to about 2,000,000 bales, being exceeded by that of Texas alone. Of late years Georgia has wisely extended her area of cornfields. Georgia has much fine grazing-land. Tobacco is chiefly produced in the N.; rice and some sugar-cane are grown in the S., and the former has long been a staple crop in the lowlands. The agricultural product for the year 1900 was (in bushels): corn, 34,119,530; wheat, 5,011,133; oats, 7,010,040; rye, 109,529; potatoes, 391,816; the yield of hay was 190,237 tons. The acreage grown under rice was in 1900, 21,998; under sugar-cane, 26,056. The wool-clip for the same year was (gross) 1,737,818 pounds. Pigs are fattened extensively, mainly for home consumption. Fruit-culture, wine-growing, and market-gardening are steadily increasing. Large quantities of fruits, especially melons and peaches, are shipped to the north. Peanuts are very extensively cultivated.

Manufactures, Lumber, etc.—Georgia has taken a new and important departure in manufacturing industries. In 1900 alone, 36 new cotton-mills were established, operating 240,000 spindles. The value of the cotton-goods produced in the same year was $18,544,910. Cotton-seed oil was produced to the value of $8,064,112. Woollen goods are also manufactured to a considerable extent. Machine-shops, ginneries, tobacco-factories, tanneries, and lumber-mills are numerous. The output of the tobacco-industry in 1900 was 3,962,316 cigars. The lumber business is especially large, a very considerable area of the state being still covered with forest. Valuable species of pine, oak, cedar, ash, cypress, hickory, and other timber trees abound. The shipments of yellow pine during 1900 exceeded 20,000,000 feet. Brunswick, Darien, and Savannah are seats of large exports of the forest products, Savannah being the largest naval-stores port of the United States. Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, and Savannah are the leading manufacturing centres. In 1900 there were in operation in the state 5791 miles of railroad.

Counties.—Georgia has 137 counties,—Appling, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Bartow, Berrien, Bibb, Brooks, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Butts, Calhoun, Camden, Campbell, Carroll, Catoosa, Charlton, Chatham, Chattahoochee, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clarke, Clay, Clayton, Clinch, Cobb, Coffee, Colquitt, Columbia, Coweta, Crawford, Dade, Dawson, Decatur, Dekalb, Dodge, Dooly, Dougherty, Douglas, Early, Echols, Effingham, Elbert, Emanuel, Fannin, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Franklin, Fulton, Gilmer, Glascock, Glynn, Gordon, Greene, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Hancock, Haralson, Harris, Hart, Heard, Henry, Houston, Irwin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Laurens, Lee, Liberty, Lincoln, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Macon, Madison, Marion, McDuffie, McIntosh, Meriwether, Miller, Milton, Mitchell, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Murray, Muscogee, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Pickens, Pierce, Pike, Polk, Pulaski, Putnam, Quitman, Rabun, Randolph, Richmond, Rockdale, Schley, Screven, Spalding, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taliaferro, Tatnall, Taylor, Telfair, Terrell, Thomas, Towns, Troup, Twiggs, Union, Upson, Walker, Walton, Ware, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, White, Whitfield, Wilcox, Wilkes, Wilkinson, Worth.

Cities and Towns.—Of these the principal are Atlanta, the capital and largest city, a thriving railroad centre, the seat of extensive trade and manufactures (pop. in 1900, 89,872); Savannah, the principal seaport and commercial centre (pop. 54,244); Augusta, on the Savannah River (39,441); Macon, on the Ocmulgee (23,272); Columbus, on the Chattahoochee (17,614); Athens, on the Oconee (10,245). Other places of importance are Brunswick, Rome, Americus, Thomasville, Griffin, Marietta, Milledgeville, and Gainesville. The principal seaports are Savannah, Brunswick, Darien, and St. Marys.

Public Education.—In 1899 the school population was 756,900, and the number of buildings used as school-houses 6622. Athens, favorably situated in the north, is the seat of the state university, with academic, technical, law, and medical departments, and having a branch called the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. At Dahlonega is the North Georgia Agricultural College, also a state institution, affiliated with the university. There is a non-sectarian college at Bowdon. Macon is the seat of Mercer University (Baptist) and of the Wesleyan Female College. Emory College, at Oxford, is under Methodist supervision. Atlanta and South Atlanta have the Atlanta and Clark Universities, the Georgia School of Technology, the Morris Brown College, and the Spelman Institute. Savannah has the Academy of St. Vincent de Paul. There are normal schools and colleges at Athens, Cuthbert, Demorest, Macon, Milledgeville, Thomasville, and Trenton. At Cave Spring is a state institution for deaf-mutes and at Macon an academy for the blind.

Government, Population.—The governor is chosen for a term of 2 years. The legislature (general assembly) consists of a senate of 44 members, elected for 2 years, and a house of 175 representatives, likewise chosen for 2 years. The state has 11 representatives in the lower house of Congress.

Pop. in 1775, 75,000; in 1790, 82,548; in 1800, 162,686; in 1810, 252,433; in 1820, 340,985; in 1830, 516,283; in 1840, 691,392; in 1850, 906,185; in 1860, 1,057,286; in 1870, 1,184,109; in 1880, 1,542,180; in 1890, 1,837,353; in 1900, 2,216,331. Nearly half of the population is colored (1,034,813 in 1900). The number of foreign-born persons in 1900 was only 12,403.

History.—Georgia was the last colony established by the English in what is now the United States. It was founded in 1733 by Oglethorpe and his associates as a refuge for poor debtors. The first settlement was made at Savannah. In 1752 the colony was made a royal province. Georgia warmly espoused the cause of her northern sister-provinces in the Revolutionary war. In 1778, Savannah was taken by the British, who held it till 1782. The first state constitution was adopted in 1777. In 1798, Mississippi Territory was set off from Georgia, which up to that time had been bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River. A few years later Georgia relinquished all her remaining lands in the present states of Mississippi and Alabama, and received from the United States a strip 12 miles wide along her present northern boundary, since which time her limits have remained unchanged. The lands of the Creeks and Cherokees within the boundaries of Georgia passed into the possession of the state in the course of the first three decades

of the nineteenth century. In 1832 and 1838 respectively the Creeks and Cherokees were removed from the state. From this time Georgia prospered greatly and merited her title of the Empire state of the South. In 1861 she passed the ordinance of secession. It was not until 1870 that the work of reconstruction was completed and the state readmitted into the Union. The expositions held at Atlanta in 1881 and 1895 gave a great impulse to the industrial development of the state.

Georgia, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ind., 60 miles E. of Vincennes.

Georgia, a village of Cherry co., Neb. Pop. 60.

Georgia, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Georgia township (town), 7 miles S. by W. of St. Albans. The town is bounded on the W. by Lake Champlain and is intersected by the Central Vermont R. Pop. of the village, about 650; of the town in 1900, 1280.

Georgia, New, Solomon Islands. See New Georgia.

Georgia City, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo., 14 miles NW. of Joplin.

Georgia, Gulf of, an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, separating Vancouver Island from the main-land of British Columbia. It communicates with the Pacific Ocean by Queen Charlotte Sound, from which it extends southeastward to the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound. It is about 250 miles long and 30 miles wide.

Georgiana, a banking city of Butler co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 60 miles SSW. of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900, 567.

Georgiana, a post-village of Brevard co., Fla., on the Indian River. Pop. about 100.

Georgian Bay, Canada, is the northeastern part of Lake Huron. It is partly separated from the main body of that lake by a peninsula called Cabot's Head and by Great Manitoulin Island. It is about 110 miles long and 50 miles wide.

Georgia Pass, Colo., a pass of the main range of the Rocky Mountains. Elevation, 11,811 feet. Lat. 39° 28′ N.

Georgia Plain, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt.

Georgia Slide, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal. The banking point is Auburn. Pop. about 100.

Georgia, Strait of. See Georgia, Gulf of.

Georgiaville, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles NW. of Providence. It has manufactories of cotton goods. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Providence.

Georgievsk, gâ-or′ghe-ĕvsk, a town of Russia, territory of the Terek, near an affluent of the Kuma, 90 miles SE. of Stavropol. Pop. in 1897, 11,532.

Georg-Marienhütte, gâ′ong mâ-ree′ĕn-hüt′tĕh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, circle of Osnabrück. It is a seat of the iron-industry. Pop. about 2000.

Georgswalde, gâ′ongs-wâl′dĕh, a town of Bohemia, 64 miles N. of Prague. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8131.

Geppersdorf, ghĕp′pĕrs-dorf′, a village of Austria, in Moravia, circle of Olmütz.

Gera, gâ′râ, a river of central Germany, flows northward and, after a course of about 38 miles, joins the Unstrut 12 miles N. of Erfurt.

Gera, the capital of Reuss-Schleiz, Germany, on the White Elster, 35 miles SW. of Leipsic. It has weaving-mills and various establishments connected with the textile industries, boiler-works, tanneries, and manufactures of machinery, pottery, musical instruments, etc. The town has risen to importance within a quarter of a century. Pop. in 1805, 7000; in 1843, 11,300; in 1880, 27,110; in 1900, 45,640.

Gerace, jâ-râ′chà, a town of Italy, province and 34 miles NE. of Reggio di Calabria. It is a bishop's see. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,595. Near by are the ruins of the ancient Locri.

Geraci Siculo, jâ-râ′chee sik′ŭŭ-lo, a town of Sicily, in the Val Dimona, 16 miles SSE. of Cefalù. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Gerald, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex. The banking point is Waco. Pop. about 125.

Geraldine, a post-village of Archer co., Tex. The banking point is Wichita Falls. Pop. about 100.

Geraldine, a post-town and district of South Island, New Zealand, 20 miles from Timaru. Pop. about 800.

Geraldton, a seaport of Western Australia, on Champion Bay, 240 miles N. by W. of Perth. Lead and copper are mined near it. Pop., with surrounding district, about 6000.

Gérard-de-Nys, zhâ′rar′ dĕh neece, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 3° 5′ S., lon. 152° 30′ E., 40 miles long and inhabited by Papuan negroes.

Gérardmer, zhâ′rar′mair′, or **Géromé,** zhâ′ro′mâ′, a town of France, in Vosges, between lakes Gérardmer, Longemer, and Retournemer, 18 miles S. of Saint-Dié. It is picturesquely situated at an elevation of over 2000 feet and is a tourist-centre. It is noted for its cheese (Géromé). Pop. in 1901, 3469; commune, 9104.

Gerardstown, or **Gerrardstown,** a post-village of Berkeley co., W.Va., 10 miles from Martinsburg. Pop. about 300.

Gerasa, jer′ă-să, an ancient city of Palestine, in the Decapolis, 80 miles SSW. of Damascus, on th opposite slopes of two hills, about 1800 feet above the level of the sea. The village of Jerash, inhabited by Circassians, is on its site. Gerasa was a splendid city under the Romans. Its finest architectural remains would appear to date from the second and third centuries after the Christian era.

Gerba, Africa. See Jerba.

Gerberoy, zhĕr′bĕh-rwâ′, an ancient town of France, in Oise, 12 miles NW. of Beauvais. Pop. about 250.

Gerbéviller, zhĕr′bâ′vee′yâ′, a small town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 6 miles S. of Lunéville.

Gerbier-des-Joncs, zhĕr′be-â′ dâ zhôn, one of the Cévennes Mountains, in France, department of Ardèche, 18 miles WNW. of Privas. Height, 5125 feet.

Gerbstädt, ghĕrb′stĕtt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 25 miles NW. of Merseburg. Pop. in 1900, 4478.

Gerdauen, ghĕr′dŏw-ĕn, a town of East Prussia, 30 miles by rail SW. of Insterburg. Pop. in 1900, 2926.

Gerez, Serra de. See Serra de Gerez.

Gergal, hĕr-gâl′, a small town of Spain, province and 18 miles N. of Almería.

Gergei, jĕr-jâ′ee, a village on the island of Sardinia, 34 miles N. of Cagliari.

Gering, a banking post-village, capital of Scotts Bluff co., Neb., near the North Platte River, on the Union Pacific and the Burlington and Missouri River Rs., 75 miles NW. of Sidney. Pop. in 1900, 433.

Geringswalde, gâ′rings-wâl′dĕh, a town of Saxony, 30 miles SE. of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 4197.

Gerki, ghĕr′kee, a town of the Sokoto country, Africa, about 60 miles NE. of Kano.

Gerlachsheim, ghĕr′lăks-hīme′, a small town of Germany, in Baden, 13 miles ESE. of Wertheim.

Gerlaw, gher′law, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 6 miles N. of Monmouth.

Gerlsdorfer Spitze, ghĕrlz′dorf-ĕr spit′sĕh, also known as the Franz Josef Spitze, is the loftiest summit of the High Tátra (Carpathians) of Hungary. Altitude, 8737 feet.

Germa, ghĕr′mâ, a town of Africa, in Fezzan, 50 miles NW. of Murzuk.

German, a post-township (town) of Chenango co., N.Y., about 25 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. in 1900, 423.

German, a post-township of Darke co., Ohio. It contains Palestine. Pop. in 1900, 1586.

German, a township of Fayette co., Pa., washed on the W. by the Monongahela River. Pop. in 1900, 5154.

German, a post-hamlet of Braxton co., W.Va.

German East Africa, the largest colony of Germany, in eastern Africa, extends along the coast between the Umba River (at the port of Wanga, in lat. 4° 40′ S.) and the Rovuma River (lat. 10° 30′ S.). The W. boundary is Lake Tanganyika, in lon. 30° E.; the N. boundary traverses Lake Victoria Nyanza, in lat. 1° S., and the SW. boundary includes the NE. shore of Lake Nyassa. The political boundaries are British East Africa, the Congo Free State, Rhodesia and the British Central African Protectorate, and Portuguese East Africa. The small coast-island of Mafia belongs to the colony. Area, estimated at 364,000 sq. m. The surface is low and flat along the coast-belt, rising to extensive plateaus in the interior, from which rise high isolated mountain-groups, among them the volcanic Kilima-Njaro, on the NE. boundary. The rivers flow in three systems,—viz., to the Indian Ocean (Rufiji, Pangani, etc., none navigable), to the Victoria Nyanza, and to Lake Tanganyika. The country is agricultural, producing fruits, cocoanuts, areca-nuts, millet and tropical grains, castor-oil, sugar-cane, vegetables, tobacco, cotton, coffee, cacao, india-rubber, vanilla, etc. Cattle and sheep are raised. The exports include ivory, rubber, gums, sesamum, etc. The interior portions, which are traversed in various directions by good roads, are largely desert-like and sterile. Coal, iron, malachite, salt, and a little gold are found. Dar-es-Salaam, one of the chief seaports, is the seat of government. Pop. estimated at 6,000,000 (1139 Europeans, in 1900).

German Empire. See Germany.

German Flats, a township (town) of Herkimer co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 8663.

Germania, the Latin name for Germany.

Germania, a banking post-town of Kossuth co., Iowa, 22 miles by rail N. by E. of Algona. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Germania, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich.

Germania, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., about 40 miles N. of Lockhaven, on the Buffalo and Susquehanna R. Pop. about 250.

Germania, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis., 7 miles W. of Princeton, on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. 150.

Germania, a post-village of Bighorn co., Wyo. Pop. about 60.

Germania, Cape, on the W. of Crown-Prince Rudolf Land, Franz-Josef Archipelago. Lat. 81° 55′ N.; lon. 57° 42′ E.

German Mills, a village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 3 miles SE. of Berlin. Pop. 100.

Germano, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio. The banking point is Cadiz. Pop. 300.

German Ocean. See NORTH SEA.

German Southwest Africa, a territorial possession of Germany, on the W. coast of Africa, extending from the Orange River to the Cunene River, about 900 miles; in the centre is a small tract, Walfish Bay, belonging to Great Britain. Area, estimated at 322,450 sq. m. The N. part is called Damaraland; the S. part, Great Namaqua- (or Nama-) land. The region is in the main of a plateau character, with mountain-reliefs, and rising in the Omataka to 8800 feet. Much of it in the S. is arid, but towards the W. there are fine grazing pastures and much good agricultural ground. The climate on the coast is malarial. The inhabitants are mainly Hottentots and Bantu peoples. The chief industry is pastoral; guano, hides, and ostrich feathers are exported. Capital, Windhoek, about 180 miles inland from Walfish Bay. Pop. estimated at 200,000 (3639 whites, in 1901). The territory contains the ports of Sandwich Harbor (now choking up with sand) and Angra Pequeña, the latter the first African possession of Germany.

Germansville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 9 miles S. by W. of Slatington. Pop. about 160.

Germanton, a post-village of Stokes co., N.C., 13 miles N. of Winston. Pop. in 1900, 129.

Germantown, a post-hamlet of Conway co., Ark., 55 miles by rail NW. of Little Rock.

Germantown, a post-village of Glenn co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Willow. Pop. about 250.

Germantown, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., on the Southern R. The banking point is Breese. Pop. in 1900, 655.

Germantown, a village of Vermilion co., Ill., in Danville township. Pop. in 1900, 1782.

Germantown, a banking post-village of Bracken co., Ky., 12 miles W. by S. of Maysville. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Germantown, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 27 miles NW. of Washington. Pop. about 70.

Germantown, a banking post-village of Seward co., Neb., 18 miles by rail NW. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 194.

Germantown, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Germantown township (town), on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 10 miles below Hudson, its banking point. Pop. about 400; of the town in 1900, 1686.

Germantown, Stokes co., N.C. See GERMANTON.

Germantown, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, on Twin Creek, in a fertile valley, 40 miles N. by E. of Cincinnati, and on the Cincinnati Northern R. It has manufactures of tobacco, implements, harness, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1702.

Germantown, Pa., a northern suburb and part of the municipality of Philadelphia, is on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs., about 6 miles (direct) from the city hall. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, the surface of which is agreeably diversified. It contains numerous elegant mansions and villas, some of them dating from the colonial period. Many of the residences are surrounded by gardens. Germantown has several academic institutions, large public libraries, and important manufactures of cottons and woollens, including yarns, knit-goods, and hosiery. Germantown was settled by Germans about 1683, immediately after the founding of Philadelphia. A few years later the first paper-mill in the colonies was established here. The place was annexed to Philadelphia in 1845. A battle was fought here on Oct. 4, 1777, between the British and Americans, in which the former were victorious.

Germantown, a post-town of Shelby co., Tenn., near the Wolf River and 15 miles by rail E. by S. of Memphis. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900, 270.

Germantown, a post-hamlet of Juneau co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, about 38 miles NW. of Portage. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 609.

Germantown, a township (town) of Washington co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1937.

German Valley, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Chicago Great-Western R., 12 miles SE. of Freeport. Pop. about 200.

German Valley, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 5 miles W. of Chester. It has manufactures of hubs. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Hackettstown.

Germanville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, about 42 miles WNW. of Burlington and 1 mile W. of the Skunk River. Pop. 50.

Germany, or **German Empire** (L. *Germa'nia*; Ger. *Deutschland*, doitch'lânt; Fr. *Allemagne*, âll'mâñ'; Sp. *Alemania*, â-lâ-mâ'ne-â), an empire of central Europe, comprising 25 states (besides one imperial territory), in which the German race and language prevail, between lat. 47° 16′ and 55° 54′ N., lon. 5° 52′ and 22° 53′ E. It is bounded N. by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea, E. by Russia and Austria-Hungary, S. by Austria-Hungary and Switzerland, and W. by France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The German Empire comprises the following states:

States of the Empire.	Area, English sq. m.	Pop. 1900.
Prussia (kingdom)	134,603	34,472,509
Bavaria (kingdom)	29,282	6,176,057
Württemberg (kingdom)	7,528	2,169,480
Baden (grand-duchy)	5,821	1,867,944
Saxony (kingdom)	5,787	4,202,216
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (grand-duchy)	5,135	607,770
Hesse (grand-duchy)	2,965	1,119,893
Oldenburg (grand-duchy)	2,479	399,180
Brunswick (duchy)	1,424	464,333
Saxe-Weimar (grand-duchy)	1,388	362,873
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (grand-duchy)	1,131	102,602
Saxe-Meiningen (duchy)	953	250,731
Anhalt (duchy)	906	316,085
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (duchy)	755	229,550
Saxe-Altenburg (duchy)	511	194,914
Lippe (principality)	469	138,952
Waldeck (principality)	433	57,918
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (principality)	363	93,059
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen (principality)	333	80,698
Reuss, Younger Line (principality)	319	139,210
Schaumburg-Lippe (principality)	131	43,132
Reuss, Elder Line (principality)	122	68,396
Hamburg (republic)	158	768,349
Lübeck (republic)	115	96,775
Bremen (republic)	99	224,882
Alsace-Lorraine (imperial territory)	5,600	1,719,470
Total	208,830	56,367,178

The population in 1871 was 41,059,000; in 1880, 45,234,000; in 1890, 49,428,000. It is now (1905) fully 60,000,000.

Constitution, Defence.—The present empire dates from 1871. By the terms of the constitution the states of Germany "form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people." The supreme direction of the political and military affairs of the empire is vested in the king of Prussia, who, as such, bears the title of "Deutscher Kaiser," or German Emperor. The legislative functions of the empire are vested in the Bundesrat, or Federal Council, and the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm. The Bundesrat represents the individual states of Germany and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrat are appointed by the governments of the individual states. The total number of votes in the Bundesrat is 58,—Prussia having 17, Bavaria 6, Saxony 4, Württemberg 4, Baden 3, Hesse 3, Mecklenburg-Schwerin 2, Brunswick 2, and the remaining states 1 each. The members of the Reichstag, 397 in number, are elected by universal suffrage for the term of 5 years. The states are represented in the Reichstag proportionately to their population. The chief executive officer under the emperor is the chancellor of the empire, who presides over the Bundesrat. The imperial acts and regulations (other than those relating to the army and navy) promulgated by the emperor have to be countersigned by the imperial chancellor, who thus assumes a kind of parliamentary responsibility. There is no ministerial responsibility in the ordinary sense. The chancellor conducts the general administration of the empire and directs its foreign policy. The various imperial ministries are under his supervision. The capital of the empire is Berlin. The Imperial Court (*Reichsgericht*) has its seat at Leipsic.

The army of the empire numbered, in 1902, 495,321 men (besides officers, surgeons, etc.) on a peace footing and about 3,000,000 men on a war footing. The navy comprises about

60 effective battleships and cruisers. Among the principal fortresses are Metz, Strassburg, Coblenz, Cologne, Mainz, Ulm, Ingolstadt, Magdeburg, Spandau, Küstrin, Posen, Kiel, Danzig, Königsberg, and Neisse.

Face of the Country.—Germany is divided naturally into three regions,—the Alpine foreland, which in the S. comprises some of the slopes of the true Alps and extends from Lake Constance to the mouth of the Inn; the central highlands, which cover the median region N. of the Danube, from the Carpathians to the middle Rhine, and in which the loftiest elevation (the Schneekoppe, in the Riesengebirge) does not exceed 5260 feet; and the great northern plain, which covers the entire sea-front, is the lowest and flattest part of the empire, and was until a recent geological period (the Tertiary) covered by the ocean. Few points in this level region rise above 600 feet in elevation. In the W. of Germany, and from the extremity of the Alpine range which extends between the Danube and the Lake of Constance, a chain of heights extends N. on the eastern side of the Rhine to the plain of Westphalia. Its principal masses are the Schwarzwald (Black Forest), between the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar, the Odenwald, the Rhöngebirge, the Vogelsberg, the Taunus, and the Westerwald. W. of the Rhine is the low range of the Hardt, and further N. are the highlands of the Eifel, exhibiting numerous traces of former volcanic activity. The Fichtelgebirge, in the NE. of Bavaria, separates the basins of the affluents of the North Sea and the Black Sea, and may be said to form the nucleus of a mountain complex which includes the Erzgebirge (Ore Mountains), the Böhmerwald (Bohemian Forest), the German Jura, and the Thüringerwald (Thuringian Forest). Beyond the Erzgebirge the Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains) form part of the boundary with Austria-Hungary (Bohemia, Moravia). The most northerly of the loftier elevations of the land are the Harz Mountains. The loftiest elevation of all Germany is the Zugspitze, in Bavaria, 9725 feet in altitude. The whole of the country comprised between the mountains on the S. and the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea on the N., extending from the Netherlands to Russia, forms part of the great plain of northern Europe, and is traversed by large rivers. On the Baltic coast are the three principal islands of Germany,—Rügen, Usedom, and Fehmarn.

The waters of Germany flow N. to the North Sea and the Baltic and E. to the Black Sea. Its principal rivers in the basin of the North Sea are the Rhine, with its affluents the Neckar, Main, Lahn, Sieg, Ruhr, and Lippe on the right and the Ill, Nahe, and Moselle on the left; the Ems, Weser (with the Aller, Werra, and Fulda), and the Elbe, with its affluents the Mulde and Saale on the left and the Elster and Havel (which receives the Spree) on the right; in the basin of the Baltic, the Oder (with its affluents the Neisse and Katzbach on the left and the Bartsch, Warthe, and Ihna on the right), the Vistula, Pregel, and Memel (Niemen); and in the basin of the Black Sea, the Danube, with its affluents the Iller, Lech, Isar, and Inn on the right and the Wernitz, Altmühl, Naab, and Regen on the left.

The lakes of Germany belong to the Alpine regions in the basins of the Rhine and Danube on the S. and to the plain of the Baltic on the N. There are few in the centre. In the S. are the Lake of Constance, Chiem See, Starnberg See, Ammer See, and Königssee, which are generally deep basins, surrounded by mountains, as in Switzerland, and noted for their beautiful scenery. The lakes of northern Germany are of quite an opposite character, being little more than shallow marshes in the nearly level plains. Among the best known of these are the Plöner See, in Holstein; the Müritz See, Plauen See, and Schweriner See, in Mecklenburg; the Ruppiner See and the Uker lakes, in Brandenburg; the Madüe See and Vilmer See, in Pomerania; and the Spirding See, Mauer See, and others in East Prussia. The larger indentations or bays of the northern coast are Helgoland Bay, Kiel Bay, Lübeck Bay, Pomeranian Bay, and the Gulf of Danzig, besides the three extensive lagoons of the Baltic Sea, known as the Stettiner Haff, Frische Haff, and the Kurische Haff.

Climate.—The climate of Germany is in general temperate and healthy, but varies in different divisions. The mean annual temperature of the western parts, reduced to the level of the sea, is the same as in the British Isles; E. of the Oder, the climate approximates to that of Denmark and the S. of Sweden. In southern Germany the winters are short and so mild that the snow ordinarily lies only a few days; summer sets in early, and the heat in the valleys is often excessive; and here maize, the chestnut, and the vine flourish. In the N., and also in the E., the winters are long and severe. The valleys of the Rhine, Moselle, Neckar, and Main, as well as the southwestern plains generally, enjoy the warmest climate, the mean annual temperature being over 50°. The rainfall over Germany averages 28 inches, but in most places the precipitation does not exceed 20 inches, the mountains receiving about 40 inches. The prevailing winds are W. and NW.

Minerals.—The mineral wealth of the country is extensive and varied and includes gold, silver, iron, copper, tin, lead, mercury, bismuth, zinc, arsenic, cobalt, antimony, coal, and various salts. The silver product is nearly half of that of the whole of Europe; and in the production of coal and iron Germany stands only second to Great Britain among all the countries of Europe, far surpassing every other country of the continent. The principal mining districts are Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Silesia for coal and iron; the Harz for silver and copper; Silesia for zinc; and Saxony for coal, iron, and silver. The quantity of coal mined in 1901 was 108,417,000 tons; of lignite, 44,211,900 tons; of iron-ore, 16,570,300 tons; and of zinc-ore, 647,500 tons. All kinds of building-stone, and the finest lithographic stones (from the quarries of Solenhofen, in Bavaria), marbles, porcelain clay, etc., occur. There are many medicinal and mineral springs. The country possesses extensive deposits of salt, the saline formations being in the main confined to the diluvial tracts of the northern plains (Selters, Pyrmont, Ems, Schlangenbad, Wiesbaden, Kissingen, Homburg, Nauheim, Aix-la-Chapelle, etc.).

Vegetable Products, Animals.—With the rapid increase in population, Germany has ceased to be preëminently an agricultural country. The soil, however, is made to yield all that good culture, coupled with a favorable climate, can extract from it, and the crops, although inadequate for the support of the population, are very bountiful. Nearly two-thirds of the area of the empire is occupied by fields, meadows, pastures, vineyards, gardens, and orchards. The bulk of the remainder is covered with forests and woods, which comprise fully one-fourth of the total area. The extent of absolutely unproductive land is less than 10 per cent. The farm products comprise all kinds of cereals, potatoes, beets (for sugar), garden produce of all kinds, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, rape-seed, poppy-seed, etc. The largest acreage devoted to any one cereal is that given to rye (15,200,000 acres in 1902). Next in order come oats (11,250,000 acres), wheat (4,725,000 acres), and barley (4,060,000 acres). Buckwheat is raised in the N. and corn in the S. About 8,000,000 acres are devoted to potatoes. The cultivation of beets is on a vast scale. Germany produces great quantities of fruit. The principal fruit-trees are the apple, pear, plum, and cherry. The vine, first introduced by the Romans, is cultivated as far as lat. 52° N., but chiefly in the valleys of the middle Rhine, Moselle, Neckar, and Main. The most northerly vineyards of the world are those of Bomst, in the province of Posen. The timber is very extensively distributed, not only on the mountains—from the wooded character of which the word "Wald" (wood) is often used for mountain—but also in the plains. The principal forest-trees are the fir, spruce, pine, oak, beech, and birch. The forests are better cared for than anywhere else in the world and present an aspect of rare beauty.

Germany is abundantly provided with domestic animals,—horned cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. The cattle in 1900 numbered 18,940,000. Among wild animals are the stag, roe, elk, boar, chamois, marmot (the last two in the Bavarian Alps), hamster, lynx, wild-cat, fox, marten, and weasel. The bear and wolf have been exterminated, and the last aurochs (European bison) was killed in 1775. Fish in the rivers comprise carp, pike, perch, eels, and trout. The silk-worm is reared in the south.

Inhabitants.—Of the total population of the empire all but about 4,000,000 are Germans. The Poles constitute the bulk of the non-German population. They number over 3,000,000, dwelling mainly in the Prussian provinces of Posen (until the close of the eighteenth century a part of Poland) and Silesia. Other Slavic elements are the Wends (in a district between the Elbe and the Oder) and the Czechs in a small part of Silesia. There is a large French-speaking population in Alsace-Lorraine. Frisian, Dutch, Danish, and Lithuanian are also spoken. In 1900 the population of the German Empire comprised 35,000,000 Protestants and 20,000,000 Catholics. The Jews number over half a million. The German language is divided into High and Low German, the former being the language of German literature. General education in Germany is of a higher order than in any other country of Europe. There are 21 universities, the most frequented being those of Berlin, Munich, Leipsic, Bonn, Halle, Breslau, Heidelberg, Göttingen, Tübingen, Freiburg, and Strassburg. The advantages derived from these institutions are apparent in the great activity exhibited in every branch of literature and science and in the vast scale of the German book-trade.

Manufactures, Commerce.—Germany is, after the United States and Great Britain, the greatest manufacturing coun-

try in the world. The manufactures comprise linens, silks, and woollens, steam-engines of every description, locomotives, iron, steel, and all kinds of iron- and steel-wares from the heaviest cannon to needles, wooden-wares, clothing and the accessories of clothing, furniture, ornamental metal-work, beet-sugar and other food-stuffs, clocks and toys, paper and leather manufactures, chemicals, tobacco, and porcelain. Brewing is a great industry. Stettin is one of the principal ship-building seats in the world. Germany is the foremost country of continental Europe in the extent of its iron- and steel-industry. The number of persons employed in the principal manufactures was in 1895: in iron manufactures, 524,707; machinery and instruments, 582,672; textiles, 993,257; paper, 152,909; leather and india-rubber, 160,343; and wooden-ware, 598,496. Some of the leading articles of export, with their valuations in marks, were for the year 1901: textiles, 1,051,100,000; metals and metal-wares, 740,000,000; chemicals and drugs, 408,370,000; machinery and instruments, 315,765,000; leather, 266,400,000; and paper, 112,540,000. The principal ports are Hamburg (with Cuxhaven), Bremen (with Bremerhaven), Stettin, Danzig, Königsberg, Memel, and Altona. Internal commerce is greatly facilitated by the numerous navigable rivers, all of which are traversed by steamers, and by an excellent system of railways and canals. The number of miles of operated railroads was in 1900, 32,192, nearly all of which was owned by the state governments. (For details regarding manufactures, see PRUSSIA, SAXONY, BAVARIA, etc.)

Cities.—The following is a list of the principal cities of Germany, with their population in 1900:

Berlin, Prussia	1,888,000	Bremen, Bremen	163,000
Hamburg, Hamburg	706,000	Altona, Prussia	161,000
Munich, Bavaria	500,000	Elberfeld, Prussia	157,000
Leipsic, Saxony	456,000	Halle, Prussia	157,000
Breslau, Prussia	423,000	Strassburg, Alsace-Lorraine	151,000
Dresden, Saxony	396,000	Dortmund, Prussia	143,000
Cologne, Prussia	373,000	Barmen, Prussia	142,000
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Prussia	289,000	Danzig, Prussia	141,000
Nürnberg, Bavaria	261,000	Mannheim, Baden	141,000
Hanover, Prussia	236,000	Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), Prussia	135,000
Magdeburg, Prussia	230,000	Brunswick, Brunswick	128,000
Düsseldorf, Prussia	214,000	Essen, Prussia	119,000
Stettin, Prussia	211,000	Posen, Prussia	117,000
Chemnitz, Saxony	207,000	Kiel, Prussia	108,000
Charlottenburg, Prussia	189,000	Krefeld, Prussia	107,000
Königsberg, Prussia	189,000	Cassel, Prussia	106,000
Stuttgart, Württemberg	177,000		

Colonies.—The colonial possessions of Germany comprise German East Africa, German Southwest Africa, Kamerun, Togoland, Kaiser Wilhelm Land (part of New Guinea), Bismarck Archipelago, Caroline Islands, Pelew (Palau) Islands, Ladrones (Marianne Islands), part of the Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, part of the Samoan Islands, and Kiao-chau. Their total area is estimated at about 1,025,000 sq. m., and their population at about 14,000,000.

History.—The country between the northern outliers of the Alps and the North and Baltic seas, and between the Rhine and the Vistula, known to the Romans as Germania, was inhabited in ancient times by a large number of independent tribes or peoples of the same Germanic blood. At the beginning of the Christian era the Romans extended their sway to the upper Danube (the southern limit of Germania) and along the valley of the Rhine to its mouth. Among the prominent Germanic peoples at this time were the Suevi (whence the name Swabia), Ubii, Batavi, Chauci, Chatti, Cherusci, Sigambri, Frisii, Hermunduri, Marcomanni, and Quadi. Other German tribes came to the fore at the time of the great migration of nations, in the midst of which the Roman Empire of the West was extinguished in A.D. 476. The Alemanni, Goths, Burgundians, Vandals, Longobards, Franks (a confederation of tribes), Suevi, Saxons, and Heruli occupied different provinces of the Roman world, the Vandals even crossing over to Africa. The Franks became the most powerful. Their realm expanded until under their great King Charlemagne it extended from central Italy and the Ebro to the Eider, and from the Bay of Biscay to the borders of modern Hungary. In 800 Charlemagne was crowned Roman Emperor by the pope, thus reviving in semblance the Roman Empire of the West. The Frankish realm was partitioned among his grandsons in 843. The kingdom of the western Franks became France, and the kingdoms of Germany, Italy, and Lorraine were formed (the last to become soon a duchy of Germany), to which later were added two Burgundian kingdoms (afterwards united into the kingdom of Arles). The migration of nations had brought the Slavs into the German lands as far as the Elbe, and it was only after great efforts that the Germans succeeded in pressing them back or subduing them. The descendants of Charlemagne reigned in Germany down to 911. The royal crown then became elective. The king was chosen by the great lords of the realm, among whom the dukes of Saxony, Franconia, Swabia, and Bavaria were at first especially prominent. It soon appeared convenient to allow the succession to continue in the same family, and thus there were dynasties of German monarchs. In 962 Otho the Great, king of Germany, after conquering the crown of Lombardy, revived in a measure the empire of Charlemagne by having himself crowned Holy Roman Emperor by the pope at Rome. This was the beginning of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation, which endured until 1806. The German princes elected and crowned the king of Germany, and the papal coronation made him Holy Roman Emperor. After 1530 the papal coronation was dispensed with. The right of choosing the sovereign became gradually the privilege of a select few of the German princes. By the Golden Bull of Charles IV., issued in 1356, the following seven princes were designated as imperial electors: the king of Bohemia, the duke of Saxony, the margrave of Brandenburg, the elector-palatine of the Rhine (the capital of the Palatinate was Heidelberg), and the archbishops of Treves, Mainz, and Cologne. To these were added in the seventeenth century the electors of Bavaria and Hanover. The Holy Roman Empire in the Middle Ages included the present German Empire (with the exception of the Prussian provinces of East and West Prussia and Posen), the present Cisleithan Austria (without Galicia, Bukowina, and Dalmatia), Switzerland, the northern half of Italy, a great part of what is now eastern France (the Arletan territories, Upper Lorraine, etc.), the present kingdom of the Netherlands, most of Belgium, and Luxemburg.

In Italy the authority of the German emperors had been set aside before the close of the thirteenth century; Switzerland emancipated itself from their overlordship by the close of the Middle Ages; the nominal dependence of the Netherlands was declared at an end by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. In the course of centuries Germany became split up into hundreds of states, some large, others not extending beyond the walls of a small town. There were duchies, principalities, margraviates, landgraviates, counties, lordships, and free imperial cities (each a little republic), and the ecclesiastical principalities, including archbishoprics, bishoprics, and abbeys. There was one kingdom, Bohemia, down to 1701, when the elector of Brandenburg assumed the title of King of Prussia. This medley of ruling powers was represented in the Imperial Diet (Reichstag), which was convened down to the seventeenth century by the emperor at his pleasure, but which finally met regularly at Ratisbon. From 1438 (with slight intermission) the imperial throne of Germany was occupied by the Austrian dynasty of the Hapsburgs. Austria became an overshadowing power in the empire, in which there was no single state powerful enough to oppose her until the rise of Prussia. The Napoleonic wars brought about the dissolution of the Holy Roman (or German) Empire. The Emperor Francis II. in 1804 assumed the title of Emperor of Austria (Francis I.), and in 1806 laid down the imperial crown of Germany. On the downfall of Napoleon the German states, now reduced to thirty-nine in number, formed the German Confederation, which had no head, and in which Austria and Prussia were the controlling powers. The representative body in the German Confederation was the Bundestag, or Federal Diet, in which the individual states as such were represented. The war between Prussia and Austria in 1866 brought about the dissolution of the German Confederation. Austria was ejected from the Germanic body. Prussia absorbed Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort. Schleswig (which had hitherto not been a part of Germany) and Holstein, having been liberated from Danish rule in 1864, were incorporated with Prussia. Under the lead of Prussia the North German Confederation was established in 1866, embracing Germany north of the Main. This had a Bundesrat, or Federal Council, and a national parliament or Reichstag. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71 united the South German states (Bavaria, Württemburg, and Baden) with the states comprising the North German Confederation, and a new German Empire was established, with a hereditary head, the king of Prussia, a Bundesrat, and a Reichstag. William I. was crowned German emperor at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871. The grand-duchy of Luxemburg and the principality of Liechtenstein remained detached from the Germanic body. By the treaty of Frankfort, in 1871, France ceded Alsace and the German-speaking part of Lorraine to the German Empire. The position of Germany as a colonizing power may be said to date from 1884, when she engaged in the work of colonization in Africa.

There are about 20,000,000 Germans outside of the German Empire. Of these nearly half inhabit Cisleithan Austria, a large portion of which, in an ethnographic sense, may be said to form part of a greater Germany. Hungary has over 2,000,000 Germans, and Switzerland (where they constitute two-thirds of the population) has an equal number. The largest body of Germans dwelling outside of their own country (Germany and Austria) is to be found in the United States, where the German-born population amounts to about 3,000,000. The number of Germans in Russia is between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000. There is a large German population in the Argentine Republic and Brazil.

Germany, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ohio.

Germany, a township of Adams co., Pa., on the Maryland boundary line. Pop. in 1900, 1027.

Germany, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Pa.

Germersheim, ghêr'mẹrs-hīme' (anc. *Vi'cus Ju'lius*), a fortified town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the Rhine, 8 miles SSW. of Speyer. Pop. in 1900, 5868.

Germfask, a post-village of Schoolcraft co., Mich., on the Manistique R. The banking point is St. Ignace. Pop. about 100.

Gernrode, ghêrn'ro'dẹh, a town and resort of Germany, in Anhalt, 13 miles SSE. of Halberstadt. Pop. in 1900, 2966.

Gernsbach, ghêrns'bȧk, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Murg, 17 miles S. of Karlsruhe. Pop. in 1900, 2679.

Gernsheim, ghêrns'hīme, a town of Germany, in Hesse, on the Rhine, 11 miles SW. of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 4133.

Gerolstein, gȧ'rol-stīne', a town of Rhenish Prussia, one of the most picturesque and interesting localities in the Eifel region, 34 miles N. of Treves, with mineral baths. Pop. in 1900, 1308.

Gerolzhofen, gȧ'rolts-ho'fẹn, a town of Bavaria, 20 miles NE. of Würzburg. Pop. about 2200.

Gerona, ȟȧ-ro'nȧ (anc. *Gerun'da*), a city of Spain, capital of a province of its own name, on the Ter, at the junction of the Oñar, 52 miles NE. of Barcelona. The old town, which is very quaint, is situated on a steep declivity. Gerona has interesting churches and many convents. Above the town rises the fortified height of Montjuich. Among the industries are paper-making, spinning, and weaving. The place is the seat of a bishop. Gerona is noted for its heroic, though unsuccessful, defence against the French in 1809. Pop. in 1900, 15,787.

Gerona, a maritime province of Spain, in Catalonia, bounded N. by France, E. and SE. by the Mediterranean. Area, 2263 sq. m. Capital, Gerona. Pop. in 1900, 299,074.

Geronimo, a post-village of Graham co., Ariz., in a stock-raising district, 33 miles NW. of Solomonsville, on the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern R. Pop. about 80.

Gerresheim, ghêr'rẹs-hīme', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles E. of Düsseldorf. It has manufactures of glass, wire, wire-nails, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,541.

Gerrit-de-Nys. See GÉRARD-DE-NYS.

Gerry, a post-township (town) of Chautauqua co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1198.

Gerry, a post-village in Gerry township (town), Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R., 26 miles S. of Dunkirk. Pop. about 100.

Gers, zhaiR, a river of France, joins the Garonne near Agen, after a course of 75 miles.

Gers, a department in the SW. of France, a part of the old province of Gascony. Area, 2430 sq. m. Surface partly covered by the offshoots of the Pyrenees. Principal rivers are the Gers, Save, Gimone, Baïse, and Adour, all having a N. course. Much of this department consists of heaths and waste land, with an infertile soil, and scarcely enough corn is raised for home consumption. Wine is produced in abundance and a good deal of it is converted into brandy. Live-stock is exported. The department has a number of mineral springs. Capital, Auch. Pop. in 1901, 236,204.

Gersau, ghêR'sŏw, a village and health-resort of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles WSW. of Schwyzz, on Lake Lucerne. Pop. about 2000. Together with a small territory, it formed an independent state from 1390 to 1798.

Gersdorf, ghêRz'dorf, a commune of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, district of Löbau. It is a busy seat of the textile industry and has various other manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 10,913.

Gersdorf, a village of Saxony, circle of Chemnitz, district of Glauchau. It has manufactures of gloves, knitted articles, steam-boilers, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7007.

Gerster, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Osceola.

Gerstetten, ghêR'stĕt'tẹn, a village of Württemberg, 8 miles SW. of Heidenheim. Pop. in 1900, 2374.

Gerstungen, ghêRs'tŏŏng-ẹn, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 11 miles W. of Eisenach, on the Werra. Pop. in 1900, 1654.

Gertruidenberg. See GEERTRUIDENBERG.

Gerunda, the ancient name of GERONA.

Gervais, jer'vais, a post-town of Marion co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 13 miles N. of Salem, its banking point. It is a shipping point for grain, hops, wool and live-stock. It is near the Willamette River. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Gerzat, zhêR'zȧ', a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 4 miles NE. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Gerzensee, ghêRt'sẹn-zȧ', a village of Switzerland, 9 miles SSE. of Bern.

Ges, ghês, or **Ghes,** a small seaport of Persia, at the SE. corner of the Caspian Sea. It is the port of Astrabad.

Geschenen, Switzerland. See GÖSCHENEN.

Geseke, gȧ'zẹ-kẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 26 miles NE. of Arnsberg. Pop. in 1900, 4522.

Geserich See, gȧ'zẹr-ik zȧ, a lake of Prussia, 27 miles E. of Marienwerder. Length, 15 miles.

Gesoriacum, the ancient name of BOULOGNE.

Gessie, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 6 miles SE. of Danville, Ill. Pop. 150.

Gessopalena, jĕs'so-pȧ-lȧ'nȧ, a village of Italy, province and 20 miles SSE. of Chieti. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Gest, a post-town of Henry co., Ky. The banking point is Monterey. Pop. about 125.

Gesté, zhĕs'tȧ', a small town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles WSW. of Beaupréau.

Gesto, a post-village of Essex co., Ontario. The banking point is Essex. Pop. about 200.

Gestrikland, yĕs'trik-lȧnd', or **Gestricia,** jĕs-trish'e-a, a former province of Sweden, forming now the S. part of the län of Gefle.

Gesualdo, jȧ-soo-ȧl'do, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 2 miles SW. of Frigento. Pop. (commune) 4000.

Getafe, ȟȧ-tȧ'fȧ, a town of Spain, province and 8 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Getaway, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio. The banking point is Ironton. Pop. about 180.

Getchell, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Snohomish. Pop. about 200.

Gethsemane, gĕth-sĕm'ạ-ne, a post-village of Nelson co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 48 miles S. of Louisville.

Getsinger, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C. The banking point is Walterboro. Pop. about 100.

Gettysburg, a banking post-village of Darke co., Ohio, on Greenville Creek, 14 miles by rail W. of Piqua. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Gettysburg, a banking post-borough, capital of Adams co., Pa., 35 miles direct SW. of Harrisburg, on the Western Maryland and the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Rs. It has various manufactures and is the seat of a Lutheran theological seminary, which was organized in 1826, and of the Pennsylvania College (Lutheran), which was organized in 1832 (both with large libraries). The surrounding country is uneven and is diversified by several hills called Seminary Ridge, Cemetery Hill, etc. At Gettysburg occurred (July 1–3, 1863) one of the most important and decisive battles of the Civil War, between the Union forces under General Meade and the Confederates under General Lee, resulting in the victory of the former. To commemorate this battle and those who fell in it, numerous monuments have been erected upon the field, and it is thought that the scene of the combat is better marked than any other battlefield of the world. The National Cemetery is one of the most beautiful in the country. About 1 mile from Gettysburg is the Katalysine Spring, which is a summer-resort with a fine hotel. Pop. in 1900, 3495.

Gettysburg, a banking post-village, capital of Potter co., S.Dak., 75 miles W. of Redfield, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 550.

Getzville, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 6 miles by rail E. of Tonawanda. It has manufactures of brooms, baskets, etc. Pop. about 200.

Geuda Springs, a banking city of Sumner co., Kan., on the Kansas Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 218.

Geule, ȟö'lẹh (Ger. pron. goi'lẹh), a stream of the Netherlands, rises in Rhenish Prussia and, flowing NW., falls into the Meuse 5 miles NNE. of Maestricht.

Gévaudan, zhȧ'vō'dôN', an old division of France, in Languedoc, now comprised in the departments of Haute-Loire and Lozère. Its capital was Mende.

Gevelsberg, gȧ'fẹls-bĕRg', a town of Westphalia, Prussia, 20 miles S. of Dortmund. It has breweries, dis-

tilleries, foundries, and manufactures of iron and steel wares. Pop. in 1900, 13,499.

Gevrey-Chambertin, zhęh-vrâ' shôm'bęr-tăn', a village of France, in Côte-d'Or, 10 miles S. of Dijon. It is noted for its wines.

Gewitsch, gâ'vîtch, a town of Moravia, 20 miles NNE. of Brünn. Pop. about 2500.

Gex, zhĕx, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ain, on the E. side of the Jura mountains, 11 miles N. by W. of Geneva. Pop. 1600.

Geyer, ghī'ęr, a town of Saxony, 20 miles ESE. of Zwickau. Pop. in 1900, 6250.

Geyer, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio. The banking point is Wapakoneta. Pop. about 200.

Geyserville, ghī'zęr-vil, a banking post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the California Northwestern R., 82 miles N. of San Francisco. It has wineries. There are a number of geyser springs in the vicinity. Pop. about 400.

Ghadames, gâ-dâ'mĕs, called also **Rhadames,** the ancient Cydamus, a walled town of north Africa, in an oasis of the same name, in the desert of Sahara, 310 miles SW. of Tripoli, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 30° 5′ N. It has several mosques and an important trade with the interior of the continent. The inhabitants are negroes, berbers, and mixed tribes and number about 7000.

Ghara, or **Garra,** gâr'râ, the name given to the Sutlej River, in the Punjab, from the influx of the Beas, 34 miles S. by E. of Amritsir, to its junction with the Chenab, a distance of about 300 miles.

Gharbieh, or **Garbieh,** gar-bee'yęh, a maritime province of Lower Egypt, in the Delta. Capital, Tanta.

Ghardeia. See GARDAIA.

Ghat, gât, a town and (sandy) oasis of Africa, in the Sahara, 250 miles SW. of Murzuk. Lat. 25° N. Pop. about 4000.

Ghatal, gâ'tâl', a town of Bengal, British India, Midnapur district, 40 miles W. of Calcutta. Pop. about 14,000.

Ghats, or **Ghauts,** the name of two mountain-chains or lines of elevation which border the coasts of the peninsula of British India, diverging from each other northward at the Nilgiri Hills, in lat. 11° 20′ N., lon. 76° E., and enclosing E. and W. the Deccan, or great table-land of southern India. The EASTERN GHATS, which are largely discontinuous, and whose general elevation does not exceed 1500–2000 feet, stretch NE. for about 500 miles, broken through by the Cavery and Pennar rivers, to the Kistna River. The WESTERN GHATS extend through 13° of latitude, virtually from Cape Comorin to the banks of the Tapti, with a short but remarkable break, the Palghacherry Pass, S. of the Nilgiris. Average distance from the sea, 30 to 40 miles; general elevation, between 3000 and 5000 ft.; the highest summit of the Nilgiris, which may properly be said to be a part of this range, is the Dodabetta, 8760 ft. The Western Ghats are generally abrupt on the W. side, and crowned with fine forests of bamboo, rattan, poon, and teak. They are mainly constructed of trap rock and, as seen from the coast, are of ruggedly bold aspect. The annual rain-fall is in places, as at the station of Mahableshwur, several hundred inches.

Ghaziabad, gâ'zee-â-bâd', a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 15 miles ENE. of Delhi. Pop. about 10,000.

Ghazipur, gâ-zee-poor', a district of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, in the Benares division. It lies wedge-shaped between the Ganges on the S. and the Gogra on the NE.

Ghazipur, a town of British India, capital of the district of Ghazipur, on the Ganges, 46 miles NE. of Benares. It is a great opium depot. Roses are extensively cultivated in the environs for the manufacture of rose-water. Pop. in 1901, 39,186.

Ghazni, a city of Afghanistan. See GHUZNI.

Ghedi, gâ'dee, a village of Italy, 9 miles SSE. of Brescia. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4000).

Gheel, gail, a commune of Belgium, province and 26 miles ESE. of Antwerp. It is celebrated as a place of treatment for the insane, who are here boarded in families and employed in labor, under public supervision. Pop. in 1900, 13,340.

Gheens, a post-village of Lafourche parish, La. Pop. about 70.

Gheluwe, hâ-lü'ẅęh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 9 miles SE. of Ypres. Pop. in 1902, 4647.

Ghemlik, ghĕm'leek', or **Ghio,** ghee'o, a seaport of Asia Minor, on the Gulf of Ghemlik, an arm of the Sea of Marmora, 16 miles NNE. of Brusa. Pop. about 5000.

Ghemme, ghĕm'mâ, a town of Italy, province and 14 miles NW. of Novara. Pop. about 4500.

Ghent, ghĕnt (Fr. *Gand,* gôn; Flem. *Gend,* hĕnt; Sp. *Gante,* gân'tâ; Ger. *Gent,* ghĕnt; L. *Gande* and *Gandavum*), a city of Belgium, capital of East Flanders, at the confluence of the Lys with the Scheldt, 31 miles NW. of Brussels. It is traversed by a series of canals and water-ways, forming a sort of network within the town and dividing it into 23 islands, which are connected by over 60 bridges. The quaint aspect which the city with its old gabled houses and narrow streets formerly presented is gradually vanishing before the broad streets and open places which have been laid out. Among the most noteworthy of the squares are the Market Place of Friday (Marché du Vendredi), the scene of the most important events in the history of Ghent, and the Kouter, or Parade, the fashionable promenade of the city. The principal ecclesiastical buildings of Ghent are the cathedral of St. Bavon, founded in the tenth century, with a famous pulpit and beautiful interior decorations; the turreted church of St. Nicholas, one of the oldest buildings in the city; the church of St. Michael, and the church of St. Peter, recently restored. Among the secular edifices worthy of notice are the Gothic cloth-hall (1325); the town-hall (1518–33), with a beautiful late-Gothic north facade; the Skipper's House, the finest Gothic guild-house in Belgium; the Château des Comtes, the seat of the counts of Flanders; the belfry famous for its 44 bells; the museum in the old Augustinian Abbey; the buildings of the university (founded in 1816); and the Institut des Sciences. The city has a zoological and a botanical garden. The Béguinage, a sort of nunnery, forms a little town of itself.

Ghent reached the height of its industrial prosperity in the fifteenth century, and is still of great commercial importance. It has long been famous for the product of its looms. It has iron-foundries and manufactures of lace, machinery, leather, paper, and tapestries. Horticulture is carried on on a large scale. The town has a good harbor and an active trade in grain, rape-seed oil, and flax. Ghent is a bishop's see.

The origin of Ghent is uncertain. It is first mentioned as a town in the seventh century, but does not appear to have acquired much importance till the twelfth century. By the end of the thirteenth century it was nearly as large as at present, and much larger than Paris then was. In the bloody feuds which agitated Flanders up to the middle of the fourteenth century, Ghent took a leading part, and repeatedly by the turbulence of its citizens provoked a fearful retribution. In 1384, when the county of Flanders passed by marriage to the house of Burgundy, Ghent followed its fortunes. It rose unsuccessfully against its new rulers in the middle of the next century. Charles the Bold was crowned at Ghent in 1467. Here the marriage of his daughter, Mary of Burgundy, with Maximilian of Austria was celebrated in 1477, and here Charles V. was born in 1500. The Gantois, having resisted the power of Charles, were terribly chastised in 1540. Ghent suffered much during the aggressions of Louis XIV., the campaigns of Marlborough, and the wars of the French revolution; but by the advantages of its position and the industry of its citizens it overcame these calamities. Pop. in 1890, 153,740; in 1900, 160,949.

Ghent, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Ky., on the Ohio River, opposite Vevay, and 45 miles SW. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 569.

Ghent, a post-village of Lyon co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Marshall. Pop. in 1900, 119.

Ghent, a post-village in Ghent township (town), Columbia co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Boston and Albany Rs., 10 miles NE. of Hudson. It has scale-works, etc. Pop. of the village, about 600; of the town in 1900, 2698.

Ghent, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 9 miles NW. of Akron. Pop. 70.

Ghent, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa.

Gherzeh, ghĕr'zâ (anc. *Caru'sa*), a town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 20 miles SSE. of Sinope.

Ghilan, or **Gilan,** ghee'lân', a province of Persia, having on the NE. the Caspian Sea. Area, about 4250 sq. m. The Elbruz mountains bound it on the S. It is very fertile, densely wooded, swampy in parts, and unhealthy. Wheat, barley, and rice are grown, and fruits are raised in abundance. Large numbers of cattle and sheep are reared, and silk-culture is an important industry. Capital, Resht. Pop. estimated at 200,000.

Ghilarza, ghe-lard'zâ, a village of Sardinia, province of Cagliari, 20 miles NE. of Oristano. Pop. about 3000.

Ghio, ghee'o, a town of Asia Minor. See GHEMLIK.

Ghir (gheer), **Cape,** a headland of Morocco, on the Atlantic Ocean, 63 miles S. of Mogador. Lat. 30° 37′ N.

Ghirza, ghĕĕr'zâ, a valley of northern Africa, 150 miles SE. of Tripoli, with remains of Roman antiquities.

Ghistelles, ghees'tĕll', a small town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 11 miles SSW. of Bruges.

Ghiura, ghee-oo'rȧ (anc. *Gy'aros*), a mountainous island of the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 10 miles NW. of Syra. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

Ghiustendil, a town of Bulgaria. See KÖSTENDIL.

Ghizeh, or **Gizeh,** ghee'zĕh, a town of Egypt, capital of a province of the same name, on the W. bank of the Nile, opposite Cairo, of which it is a suburb. The river is here crossed by a drawbridge. The splendid Egyptological Museum, at one time at Bulak and then located here, is now in Cairo. In the vicinity of Ghizeh are the great Pyramids and the Sphinx, to which an electric railway extends. Pop. about 11,000.

Ghizni, Afghanistan. See GHUZNI.

Ghlin, glin or glăn, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles W. of Mons.

Gholson, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss. The banking point is Macon. Pop. about 100.

Gholsonville, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va., 75 miles SSW. of Richmond.

Ghorbund, gor'bŭnd', a village of Afghanistan, in the Ghorbund Valley, in lat. 35° 4′ N., lon. 68° 47′ E., whence a pass proceeds across the Hindu-Kush into Khunduz.

Ghore, gōr, or **Ghur,** a mountainous district of Afghanistan, 120 miles SE. of Herat.

Ghoy, gwȧ, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 15 miles SE. of Mons.

Ghur. See GHORE.

Ghuzni, gŭz'nee', **Ghazni,** gȧz'nee or gŭz'nee, **Gazna,** or **Ghizni,** ghiz'nee', a city of Afghanistan, 80 miles SSW. of Kabul. It stands on a scarped rock, 280 feet above the plain on its W. side, and is enclosed by fortifications. Old Ghuzni, destroyed in the twelfth century, is about 3 miles NE.; its ruins cover an extensive space. Here is the tomb of the great conqueror Mahmud of Ghuzni (died 1030). Under the Ghuznevide dynasty this town was the capital of an empire reaching from the Ganges to the Tigris and from the Jaxartes to the Indian Ocean. Ghuzni was stormed and taken by the British in 1839; in 1842 the garrison surrendered it to the Afghans, but it was retaken in the same year by the troops under General Nott. Pop. estimated at about 10,000.

Ghuzni River, of Afghanistan, rises about 12 miles N. of Ghuzni and enters Lake Abistada after a S. course estimated at 80 miles.

Giannutri, jăn-noo'tree (anc. *Dianium*), a small island of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany.

Giant Mountains. See RIESENGEBIRGE.

Giant of the Valley, a mountain of the Adirondack group, in Essex co., N.Y. Its altitude is 4530 feet.

Giant's Causeway, a basaltic formation on the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Antrim, to the W. of Bengore Head, about 2 miles NNE. of Bushmills. The coast here is for a great distance constructed of basaltic cliffs, but the "causeway" proper is a platform extending into the sea for about 700 feet from the base of a cliff 400 feet in height, and is 350 feet in breadth and 30 feet in height above the strand. It is thought to comprise about 40,000 distinctly formed polygonal columns. Popular legend ascribes this stupendous formation to the labor of giants seeking to construct a road across the sea to Scotland.

Giant's Peak (or **Castle**), a summit of the Drakenberg range, south Africa, on the border between Basutoland and Natal. Lat. 29° 20′ S. Altitude, 9650 feet.

Giard, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, 6 miles W. of McGregor. Pop. about 75.

Giarratana, jar-rȧ-tȧ'nȧ, a village of Sicily, 13 miles NE. of Modica.

Giarre, jar'rȧ, a town of Sicily, at the E. base of Mount Etna, 7 miles N. of Acireale. Pop. about 17,000; of the commune in 1901, 26,000.

Giarretta, jar-rĕt'tȧ, the lower course of the SIMETO, a river of Sicily.

Giat, zhe-ȧ', a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 31 miles WSW. of Riom.

Giave, jȧ'vȧ, a village on the island of Sardinia, 28 miles SSE. of Sassari.

Giaveno, jȧ-vȧ'no, a town of Italy, province and 17 miles WSW. of Turin. Pop. about 7000; of the commune in 1901, 10,795.

Gibara, or **Jibara,** he-bȧ'rȧ, a city of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, on a bay of the N. coast and 25½ miles by rail and high-road NNE. of Holguín, of which it is the port. The harbor is shallow, but the port has extensive exports of sugar, tobacco, bananas, lumber, etc. The city is surrounded by mountains and has a theatre, college, civil and military hospitals and clinic, boards of education, charity, and health, etc. Pop. in 1899, 6841. Malarial fevers prevail during the rainy season. In the vicinity is a noted cave.

Gibara, Rio, ree'o he-bȧ'rȧ, Cuba, empties into Gibara Bay, on the N. coast of Santiago de Cuba province. It is navigable for a short distance by boats.

Gibbon, ghib'bŏn, a banking post-village of Sibley co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 77 miles WSW. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 545.

Gibbon, a banking post-village of Buffalo co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 183 miles W. by S. of Omaha. Pop. in 1900, 660.

Gibbon Glade, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., 12 miles S. of Falls.

Gibbonsville, a post-village of Lemhi co., Idaho, on the North Fork of the Salmon River, 40 miles N. of Salmon, its banking point. Gold is mined here. Pop. about 700.

Gibbs, a banking post-town of Adair co., Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Gibbsboro, ghibz'bŭr-ruh, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., about 12 miles SE. of Camden. It has manufactures of paints. Pop. about 200.

Gibbs Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn., 35 miles E. of Gallatin.

Gibbstown, ghibz'town, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 8 miles W. by S. of Woodbury. Pop. 175.

Gibbsville, ghibs'vil, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Onion River, 9 miles SW. of Sheboygan.

Gibeah, ghib'e-ȧ, an ancient town of Palestine, about 3 miles N. of Jerusalem. Its site is probably at the hill called Tell el-Ful.

Gibellina, je-bĕl-lee'nȧ, a village of Sicily, 30 miles ESE. of Trapani. Pop. in 1901, 6262.

Gibeon, ghib'e-ŏn, an ancient town of Palestine, 5 miles NW. of Jerusalem. The little village of Ed-Jib is on its site.

Gibisonville, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, about 26 miles NE. of Chillicothe. Pop. 60.

Gibraleón, he-brȧ-lȧ-ōn', a town of Spain, province and 8 miles N. of Huelva, on the Odiel. Pop. about 5000. It has an ancient palace of the dukes of Bejar.

Gibraltar, je-brawl'tĕr (Sp. pron. he-brȧl-tar'; It. *Gibilterra*, jee-bil-tĕr'rȧ; anc. *Calpe*; Arab. *Jebel-Tarik*, jĕb'el tȧ-reek',—*i.e.*, the "Hill of Tarik," a Saracen leader, who landed here in 711 and built a fort), a town and strongly fortified rock at the S. extremity of Spain, in Andalusia, belonging to Great Britain. Lat. 36° 7′ N.; lon. 5° 21′ W. This rock-fortress is connected with the continent by a low sandy isthmus, 1½ miles long and ½ mile broad, having the Bay of Gibraltar on the W. and the open sea of the Mediterranean on the E. Near the point of junction of the isthmus with the main-land are the Spanish lines, between which and the rock is a space called the "Neutral Ground." The highest point of the rock, known as Highest Point, is 1396 feet above sea-level; its N. face is almost perpendicular, while its E. side is full of forbidding precipices. It terminates at its S. extremity in Europa Point. The W. side is less steep than the E., and between its base and the sea is a narrow level, on which the town is built. The higher slopes, although appearing barren, are fairly overgrown with vegetation, of which the cactus forms a striking feature. Partridges, rabbits, and a troop of Barbary apes constitute a portion of the fauna.

Numerous caverns and galleries, extending from 2 to 3 miles in length, and of sufficient width for carriages, have been cut in the solid rock, forming sheltered communications from one part of the garrison to another. Along these galleries, at intervals of every few yards, are port-holes bearing upon the neutral ground and bay; while trees, shrubs, and flowers of various kinds have been planted at different points, both for ornament and utility. The signal station is located at a height of 1295 feet. St. Michael's Cave, the entrance to which is 1080 feet above the sea, contains a hall 230 feet in length. Of late years the fortifications have been carefully strengthened at every vulnerable point.

The town of Gibraltar consists of the North Town, or town proper, the suburban South Town, and the Lighthouse. The principal buildings are the governor's residence, known as the Convent, the admiralty, naval hospital, exchange, victualling-office and barracks, and a handsome theatre. Gibraltar is the see of an Anglican bishop, and there are Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, Jewish synagogues, regimental and public schools, public libraries, etc. The Anglican cathedral, or Church of the Holy Trinity, is in the Moorish style of architecture. The Alameda, or central garden, luxuriant in its floral growths, is the most attractive point of the city. Gibraltar is a free port and an entrepôt for the distribution of British manufactures to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, and it is the seat of a large contraband trade with Spain. The importation of live-stock from Galicia (Spain) and Morocco constitutes a large part of its trade. Gibraltar is a crown-

colony of Great Britain, the administration of which is vested in the governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the troops; the power of enacting laws is vested in the governor alone, there being no legislative or executive council. All criminal cases are determined according to the laws of England.

Gibraltar, under the name of Calpe, and Mount Abyla, now called Apes' Hill, opposite to it on the African coast, were called by the ancients the Pillars of Hercules, and in very early ages were regarded by the people dwelling E. of them as the western boundary of the world. Gibraltar came into possession of the English, by conquest, in 1704; it was afterward repeatedly besieged, but always without success. Its defence, under Eliott against the French and Spanish floating batteries in 1782, is one of the memorable events in the military annals of Europe in the eighteenth century. Pop. of the town together with the garrison in 1901, 27,460 (garrison, 5349).

Gibraltar, a maritime town of Venezuela, in the state of Zulia, and on the Gulf of Maracaibo, 60 miles NW. of Trujillo.

Gibraltar, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Detroit River, at its entrance into Lake Erie. Pop. about 100.

Gibraltar, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 5 miles S. of Reading, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Gibraltar, Bay of, in southern Spain, having E. the promontory of Gibraltar. It is about 6 miles in length and 4½ miles in breadth. The tide rises 4 and 5 feet. It is indifferently sheltered for shipping.

Gibraltar, Strait of, a channel between the S. of Spain and the N. of Africa, forming the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic Ocean. Its width at the narrowest part, near the eastern entrance between the "Pillars of Hercules," is 8½ miles; average depth, about 950 feet; greatest depth, 6000 feet. Through this strait a powerful central current, running at the rate of from 3 to 6 miles an hour, sets constantly from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean. Beneath this there is a counter-current setting in the opposite direction.

Gibsland, a post-town of Bienville parish, La., on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Louisiana and Northwestern R. The banking point is Arcadia. Pop. in 1900, 558.

Gibson, a county in the SW. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 490 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the White and Wabash rivers and is intersected by the Pakota River. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Princeton. Pop. in 1890, 24,920; in 1900, 30,099.

Gibson, a county of western Tennessee, has an area of 625 sq. m. It is traversed by the Rutherford's Fork of the Obion River and by the North and Middle Forks of the Forked Deer River. Capital, Trenton. Pop. in 1890, 35,859; in 1900, 39,408.

Gibson, a post-town, capital of Glascock co., Ga., on Rocky Comfort Creek, 50 miles WSW. of Augusta, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 293. It is in a cotton region. The banking point is Augusta.

Gibson, or **Gibson City,** a banking city of Ford co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 34 miles E. of Bloomington. It has iron-works, a tile-factory, canning-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2054.

Gibson, a post-village of Terrebonne parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Houma. Pop. about 200.

Gibson, a post-hamlet of Allegan co., Mich.

Gibson, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the N. bank of the Chemung River, 1 mile below Corning. Pop. 250.

Gibson, a post-village of Scotland co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Laurinburg. Pop. about 300.

Gibson, a township of Cameron co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 822.

Gibson, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Gibson township, about 30 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. about 200; of the township in 1900, 963.

Gibson, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 6 miles NE. of Humboldt. Pop. about 200.

Gibson, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex.

Gibson, a township of Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1498.

Gibson, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific and the Intercolonial Rs. The banking point is Fredericton. Pop. about 300.

Gibsonburg, a banking post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R., 13 miles W. of Fremont. Pop. in 1900, 1791.

Gibson City, Ill. See Gibson.

Gibsonia, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Western R. The banking point is Sharpsburg. Pop. about 100.

Gibsons Mills, a post-hamlet of Richmond co., N.C.

Gibsons Station, a post-hamlet of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 7 miles NW. of Fort Gibson.

Gibsons Station, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Va., 4 miles E. of Cumberland Gap.

Gibsonton, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R. It has distilling industries. The banking point is Bellevernon. Pop. about 150.

Gibsonville, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala.

Gibsonville, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., about 60 miles NE. of Marysville. Gold is found here. Pop. about 150.

Gibsonville, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., N.Y., on the Genesee River, 10 miles E. of Warsaw.

Gibsonville, a post-town of Guilford co., N.C., on the Southern R., 66 miles WNW. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 521. The banking point is Greensboro.

Gibsonville, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va.

Gibson Wells, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn. Pop. about 75.

Gibtown, a post-village of Jack co., Tex. The banking point is Weatherford. Pop. about 200.

Giddings, a banking post-village, capital of Lee co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Rs., 58 miles E. of Austin. It has coal, cotton, and cotton-seed oil interests. Pop. about 1400.

Gideå, or **Gideå-Elf,** yid'e-ō ĕlf, a river of Sweden, enters the Gulf of Bothnia 60 miles NE. of Hernösand, after a SE. course of 100 miles. Near its mouth is the village of Gideå.

Gidsville, a post-village of Amherst co., Va. The banking point is Amherst. Pop. about 125.

Gieboldehausen, ghee-bol'dĕh-hŏw'zĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 14 miles ENE. of Göttingen. Pop. about 2000.

Giedeser, ghee'dĕh-zĕr, a port of call of Denmark, on the S. side of the island of Falster.

Gien, zhe-ăx', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Loiret, on the Loire, 37 miles ESE. of Orleans. It has a fine old castle and a spacious quay. Pop. in 1901, 6415; of the commune, 7909.

Giengen, gheeng'ĕn, a town of Württemberg, 24 miles SSE. of Ellwangen, on the Brenz. Pop. in 1900, 3112.

Giersdorf, gheers'dorf', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, SW. of Liegnitz. Pop. 1300.

Giesenkirchen, ghee'zĕn-keerk'ĕn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Gladbach. Pop. in 1900, 5197.

Giessbach, ghees'bȧk, a famous cascade of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, 2 miles from Brienz and tributary to the lake of Brienz. Height of combined falls, 980 feet.

Giessen, ghees'sĕn, a town of Hesse, capital of the province of Upper Hesse, in a fruitful and beautiful plain on the left bank of the Lahn, 33 miles NNW. of Frankfort. The old city is narrow and crooked, but the new portion on the site of the ancient fortifications has many stately buildings. In addition to the university buildings there are various structures worthy of notice, including an old castle and the old town-hall. The University of Giessen was founded in 1607. Its library contains 200,000 volumes and valuable manuscripts. Its chemical laboratory has been rendered famous by the researches of Liebig. The town has iron-foundries and machine-shops, spinning- and weaving-mills, chemical-works, and manufactures of musical instruments, tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 25,491.

Giesshübl-Sauerbrunn, ghees'hü'b'l zŏw'ĕr-brŏŏn', a watering-place of Bohemia, district of Karlsbad. Immense quantities of its waters are exported.

Gifford, ghif'fĕrd, a village of Scotland, co. and 4 miles SSE. of Haddington. Pop. about 500. Knox, the Reformer, was born here in 1505.

Gifford, ghif'fĕrd, a post-village of Hot Spring co., Ark., 39 miles by rail SW. of Little Rock. Pop. 75.

Gifford, a banking village of Nez Percés co., Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston.

Gifford, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., about 7 miles by rail E. of Rantoul. Pop. about 500.

Gifford, a post-village of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Iowa River and on the Iowa Central and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs., 6 miles S. of Eldora. Pop. 150.

Gifford, a post-village of Hampton co., S.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Hampton.

Gifhorn, ghif'hŏrn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Aller, at its junction with the Ise, 36 miles ENE. of Hanover. Pop. in 1900, 3604.

Gifu, ghe'foo, a town of Japan, capital of Gifu prefecture, about 70 miles ENE. of Kyoto. Pop. in 1899, 31,942.

Gigaquit, he-gä-keet', a town of Surigao province, E. coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, at the mouth of a river navigable for small boats. Pop. 7116.

Giggleswick, a village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ribble, 1 mile WNW. of Settle. It has a celebrated grammar-school. Giggleswick Tarn is a considerable lake near the village.

Gigha, ghee'gä, one of the Hebrides, in Scotland, 3½ miles from Kintyre.

Gig Harbor, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. about 300.

Giglio, jeel'yo, or **Isola di Giglio,** ee'zo-lä dee jeel'yo (anc. *Igil'lium*), an island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, 10 miles SW. of Monte Argentaro. Pop. about 2000, mostly collected in the village of Giglio.

Gignac, zheen'yäk', a small town of France, in Hérault, 15 miles SE. of Lodève, on the Hérault. Pop. in 1901, 2362.

Gignod, zheen'yo' (L. *Gino'dium*), a village of Italy, 3 miles NNW. of Aosta.

Gigüela, he-goo-ä'lä, a river of Spain, joins the Guadiana 25 miles NE. of Ciudad Real. Length, 90 miles.

Gihon, a river of Asia. See AMU-DARYA.

Gijón, or **Jijón,** he-hōn', the second largest town and principal seaport of Asturias, Spain, province and 11 miles NNE. of Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. It is well built and is a favorite sea-bathing resort. Gijón contains a school of navigation and a large royal tobacco-factory. The principal manufactures, in addition, are those of cabinet-wares, stone-ware, and glass. The town has an active trade. Gijón was the residence of the Asturian kings in the eighth century. Pop. in 1900, 47,544.

Gila, hee'lä, an eastern county of Arizona. Area, 4542 sq. m. It is surrounded by the Mogollon, White, Matazal, and other mountains. The climate is exceedingly mild. Capital, Globe. Pop. in 1900, 4973.

Gilabend, a post-village of Maricopa co., Ariz., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Phœnix. Pop. about 250.

Gilád, ghee'läd', a village of Hungary, co. of Temes, on an arm of the Temes.

Gilan, a province of Persia. See GHILAN.

Gila (hee'lä) **River** rises in the W. part of New Mexico and, after a course of about 130 miles, passes into Arizona. It runs generally westward through an arid and sterile region, diversified by mountains and table-lands, and enters the Colorado River in Yuma co., Ariz., opposite the SE. extremity of California. Its length is about 550 miles. Gold and silver are found near this river in Arizona, and the ruins of numerous towns occur on its banks. Its largest affluents are the Rio Verde, the Santa Cruz, and the San Pedro.

Gilbert, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 3 miles above Davenport. Pop. about 150.

Gilbert, a post-village of Franklin parish, La., on the New Orleans and Northwestern R. The banking point is Monroe or Natchez, Miss. Pop. about 100.

Gilbert, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the Muskingum River, 6 miles N. of Zanesville.

Gilbert, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 15 miles ENE. of Lehighton. Pop. about 100.

Gilbert Cove, a post-village of Digby co., Nova Scotia, on St. Mary's Bay, 15 miles from Digby. Pop. about 200.

Gilbert Islands, or **Kingsmill Group,** a group of 16 coral-reefs and islands in the Pacific Ocean, between about lat. 2° 30′ S. and 2° 30′ N. and lon. 172° and 177° E. They are all low and mostly of coral formation. Copra is the chief product. Area, about 170 sq. m. Pop. of the group estimated at 40,000, mostly Protestant Christians. This group is the southeasternmost in Micronesia. The islands were annexed by Great Britain in 1892.

Gilberton, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., in a valley between the Broad and Bear Ridge mountains, 4 miles from Mahanoy City, its banking point. Coal is largely mined here. Pop. in 1900, 4373.

Gilbert Plains, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R. The banking point is Dauphin. Pop. about 150.

Gilbert River, in Queensland, Australia, flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Gilberts, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 7½ miles NW. of Elgin. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Gilbertsboro, a post-hamlet of Limestone co., Ala.

Gilberts Creek, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 30 miles SW. of Richmond.

Gilberts Mills, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 4 miles NW. of Pennellville station.

Gilbert's Peak, a snow-clad summit of the Uinta Mountains, near the N. border of Wasatch co., Utah, in lat. 40° 50′ N. Altitude, 13,687 feet.

Gilbert Station, a post-village of Story co., Iowa, 7 miles by rail N. of Ames.

Gilbertsville, a post-village of Black Hawk co., Iowa. The banking point is Waterloo. Pop. about 300.

Gilbertsville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ky.

Gilbertsville, a banking post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., 45 miles S. of Utica. Pop. in 1900, 476.

Gilbertsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 19 miles E. of Reading. Pop. about 450.

Gilbertville, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. Pop. about 50.

Gilbertville, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Ware River and on the Portland and Rumford Falls R., 31 miles ENE. of Springfield. It has manufactures of woollen goods, etc. Pop. about 1800. The banking point is Ware.

Gilboa, ghil-bo'a, a post-village and summer-resort of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Gilboa township (town), situated in the Catskill Mountains, on Schoharie Creek, about 42 miles SW. of Albany. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 1448.

Gilboa, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on Blanchard's Fork, about 15 miles W. of Findlay, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Gilboa, Mount, the Biblical name of a range of hills in Palestine, overlooking the plain of Esdraelon on the W. and the depressed valley of the Jordan on the E. They rise to a height of about 1700 feet above the sea. The modern name is Jebel Fukua. Here, according to the Biblical narrative, Saul was overwhelmed by the Philistines.

Gilby, a banking post-village of Grand Forks co., N.Dak., 24 miles WNW. of Grand Forks, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 400.

Gilchrist, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill. The banking point is Aledo. Pop. about 350.

Gilchrist, a post-township of Pope co., Minn., 16 miles NE. of Benson. Pop. in 1900, 473.

Gildersleeve, ghil'dẹr-sleev, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 2 miles above Middletown. It has ship-building, lumbering- and tobacco-industries. Pop. about 1100.

Gildersome, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 5 miles SW. of Leeds. Pop. in 1901, 3073.

Gildone, jil-do'nä, a town of Italy, province and 4 miles from Campobasso. Pop. about 3000.

Gile, a post-village of Iron co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 2 miles SW. of Hurley, its banking point. It has a lumber-mill, etc. Pop. about 500.

Gilead, ghil'e-ạd (Arab. *Jebel-Jilad,* jĕb'ẹl je-läd'), a mountain in Syria, 25 miles NNE. of the Dead Sea. The ancient region of Gilead lay along the E. side of the river Jordan, between the Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee.

Gilead, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn. The banking point is Hartford. Pop. about 300.

Gilead, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 42 miles above Alton.

Gilead, a post-village of Miami co., Ind., about 26 miles NE. of Logansport. Pop. 125.

Gilead, a post-hamlet and township (town) of Oxford co., Me., on the Grand Trunk R. and on the Androscoggin River, 80 miles NNW. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 340.

Gilead, a post-village of Branch co., Mich., 7 miles SE. of Bronson and about 50 miles SW. of Jackson. Pop. about 250.

Gilead, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Mo., on the Middle Fabius River.

Gilead, a post-village of Thayer co., Neb., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Hebron. Pop. 100.

Giles, jilz, a county of Middle Tennessee, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 605 sq. m. It is intersected by the Elk River and also drained by Richland Creek, which enters that river in the S. part of the county. Capital, Pulaski. Pop. in 1890, 34,957; in 1900, 33,035.

Giles, a county in the SW. part of Virginia, has an area of 349 sq. m. It is intersected by the New (or Kanawha) River. The surface is mountainous and is extensively covered with forests. Capital, Pearisburg. Pop. in 1890, 9090; in 1900, 10,793.

Giles Court-House, Va. See PEARISBURG.

Giles' Land. See GILLIS LAND.

Giles Mills, a post-village of Sampson co., N.C., about 20 miles NW. of Clinton.

Gilford, ghil'ford, a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Bann, 4 miles NW. of Banbridge. Pop. about 1200. Gilford Castle is in the vicinity.

Gilford, a post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., 10 miles N. of Vassar. Pop. 150.

Gilford, or **Gilford Village,** a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Gilford township (town), about 25 miles NNE. of Concord, on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Laconia. Pop. of the town in 1900, 661.

Gilford, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 49 miles N. of Toronto, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 150.

Gilgenburg, ghil'ghen-bŏŏRG', a town of East Prussia, 32 miles NE. of Königsberg. Pop. about 1500.

Gilghit, or **Gilgit,** ghil'ghit, a district in the NW. corner of Kashmir. The river Gilghit, which flows through it, is an affluent of the Indus. It is a part of the wild mountain-region called Dardistan, and its people, of Indo-European race, are called Dards.

Giling-Auting, jee'ling' aw'ting', or **Gil'i-ang',** two islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the E. end of Madura.

Gilkerson, a post-village of Wayne co., W.Va. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. about 100.

Gill, ghil, a lake of Ireland, in Connaught, 2 miles SE. of Sligo. Length, 4 miles.

Gill, a post-township (town) of Franklin co., Mass., about 40 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 1015. The name of the post-office is Turners Falls, its banking point.

Gillam, ghil'ląm, a post-village of Jasper co., Ind. Pop. about 100.

Gillenwater, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn. Pop. about 70.

Gillespie, ghil-les'pee, a county in the west-central part of Texas, has an area of 1140 sq. m. It is drained by the Perdinales River (a branch of the Colorado River) and Grape and Sandy creeks, affluents of the Colorado. Capital, Fredericksburg. Pop. in 1890, 7056; in 1900, 8229.

Gillespie, a banking post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 25 miles NE. of Alton. Coal is extensively mined near here. Pop. in 1900, 873.

Gillespie, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Fayette City. Pop. about 100.

Gillespie, a post-village of Pocahontas co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R.

Gillespieville, ghil-les'pe-vĭl, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 11 miles ESE. of Chillicothe. Pop. about 250.

Gillett, jil'let', a post-village of Arkansas co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Dewitt.

Gillett, a banking post-town of Teller co., Colo., in a gold-mining region, 20 miles W of Colorado Springs, on the Midland Terminal R. Pop. in 1900, 524.

Gillett, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central R. The banking point is Elmira, N.Y. Pop. 200.

Gillett, a post-township (town) and banking village of Oconto co., Wis., about 30 miles NNW. of the town of Green Bay. Pop. in 1900, 1249; of the village, about 400.

Gillette, a post-town of Crook co., Wyo., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Newcastle. Pop. in 1900, 151.

Gilletts Grove, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Iowa.

Gillhall, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. about 350.

Gillham, a post-village of Sevier co., Ark., on the Kansas City Southern R., 12 miles N. of De Queen, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Gilliam, ghil'yam, a county in the N. part of Oregon. Area, 1123 sq. m. It is drained by the Columbia and John Day rivers and Rock Creek. Capital, Condon. Pop. in 1900, 3201.

Gilliam, a post-village of Caddo parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Shreveport.

Gilliam, a banking post-village of Saline co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 14 miles NE. of Marshall. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Gilliamsville, ghil'yamz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., 35 miles NW. of Powhatan station.

Gillingham, a town of England, in Kent, adjacent to Chatham. It is in a fruit-growing district especially noted for its cherries. Pop. in 1901, 42,530.

Gillingham, a town of England, in Dorsetshire, 12 miles ENE. of Sherborne. Pop. in 1901, 3380.

Gillises (ghil'lis-ęs) **Mill,** a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Tenn., 35 miles ESE. of Bethel.

Gillis Land, also **Giles' Land,** the name of an assumed island or island group in the Arctic Ocean, lying NW. of Franz-Josef Land, in about lat. 81° 45' N., lon. 35° E. It appears not to exist.

Gillisonville, ghil'lę-sǫn-vĭl, a post-village of Hampton co., S.C., about 60 miles W. by S. of Charleston. Pop. 75.

Gillmore, ghil'mōr, a post-hamlet of Wolfe co., Ky., 45 miles from Mount Sterling.

Gillsburg, a post-village of Amite co., Miss. The banking point is Gloster. Pop. about 90.

Gillsville, ghilz'vĭl, a post-village of Hall co., Ga., on the Southern R., 32 miles NNW. of Athens. Pop. about 175.

Gilly, zhil'lee', a commune of Belgium, in Hainaut, 2 miles from Charleroi. Here are great coal-mines, which have been sunk to a prodigious depth. The place has also iron- and glass-works. Pop. in 1900, 22,604.

Gilman, ghil'mąn, a post-town of Eagle co., Colo. The banking point is Leadville. Pop in 1900, 221.

Gilman, a banking city of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Toledo, Peoria and Western Rs., 81 miles S. by W. of Chicago. It has a trade in grain and farm products. Pop. in 1900, 1441.

Gilman, a post-village of Madison co., Ind., 10½ miles by rail WNW. of Muncie. Pop. about 100.

Gilman, a banking post-town of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R., 14 miles SSE. of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900, 465.

Gilman, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me. The banking point is Guilford. Pop. about 175.

Gilman, a post-village of Benton co., Minn., 13 miles (direct) NE. of Sauk Rapids.

Gilman, King co., Wash. See ISSAQUAH.

Gilman, a post-township (town) of Pierce co., Wis., about 24 miles ESE. of Hudson. Pop. in 1900, 1378.

Gilman, a post-village of Brome co., Quebec. The banking point is Cowansville. Pop. about 150.

Gilman City, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Mo., on the Quincy, Omaha, and Kansas City R., 9 miles from Coffeyburg. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Gilmanton, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Gilmanton township (town), 18 miles NNE. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1100. The banking point is Laconia or Tilton.

Gilmanton, or **Gilmantown,** a post-village of Buffalo co., Wis., in Gilmanton township (town), on the Buffalo River, about 28 miles SSW. of Eau Claire. Pop. of the town in 1900, 829.

Gilmanton Iron-Works, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H., in Gilmanton township (town), 11 miles SE. of Laconia. Pop. about 500.

Gilmer, ghil'męr, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of 450 sq. m. It is drained by the Connasauga and Coosawattee rivers. Among the highest points of this county are Cohuttah and Tallona mountains. Gold and copper are found here. Capital, Ellijay. Pop. in 1890, 9074; in 1900, 10,198.

Gilmer, a central county of West Virginia, has an area of 367 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Kanawha River and Leading Creek. Capital, Glenville. Pop. in 1890, 9746; in 1900, 11,762.

Gilmer, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., 36 miles NNW. of Chicago. Pop. 100.

Gilmer, a banking post-village, capital of Upshur co., Tex., 100 miles E. of Dallas, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. It has lumber- and other mills, etc. Pop. about 1800.

Gilmers Store, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N.C.

Gilmerton, ghil'męr-tǫn, a village of Scotland, 4 miles SE. of Edinburgh.

Gilmerton, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. about 200.

Gilmore, ghil'more, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 25 miles NE. by N. of Memphis. Pop. about 250.

Gilmore, a post-hamlet of Cobb co., Ga.

Gilmore, a post-village of Allegany co., Md. The banking point is Midland.

Gilmore, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the Wabash and the St. Louis and Hannibal Rs. Pop. about 150.

Gilmore, a post-hamlet of Sarpy co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 10 miles SSW. of Omaha.

Gilmore, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, about 40 miles S. of Canton. Pop. about 250.

Gilmore, a township of Greene co., Pa., on the West Virginia boundary-line. Pop. in 1900, 835.

Gilmore, a village of McKean co., Pa., ½ mile E. of Derrick City, its post-office.

Gilmore City, a banking post-town of Humboldt and Pocahontas cos., Iowa, 30 miles NE. of Fort Dodge, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 687.

Gilmores Mills, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., on the James River Canal, 2 miles from the Natural Bridge.

Gilolo, je-lo'lo, **Gillolo, Djillolo,** or **Jilolo,** jil-lo'lo, called also **Halmahera,** hål-mȧ-hȧ'rȧ, an island of the Malay Archipelago, on the equator, and lon. 128° E., is separated from Celebes by the Molucca Passage and from Ceram by Pitt's Passage. Estimated area, inclusive of some minor islands, 6900 sq. m. It consists of four peninsulas, radiating N., E., and S. from a common centre. The interior is mountainous, in many parts densely wooded, with several active volcanoes (Gamakora, Tolo). The coasts are inhabited by Malays, the interior by a rude but inoffensive race of Alfuras. The products are sago, cocoanuts, spices, fruits, edible birds'-nests, pearls and gold-dust, horses, horned cattle, and sheep. The island is subdivided into several petty states. Principal towns are Gilolo, Patani, and Galela. The whole island is under the Dutch supremacy. Pop. about 120,000.

Gilolo Passage, separating the island of Gilolo on the W. from the islands of Waigeu, Batanta, and Mysol, is from 100 to 140 miles across.

Gilpin, ghil'pin, a small county in the north-central part of Colorado, comprises part of the Rocky Mountains. Area, 130 sq. m. Among its prominent features is James Peak, 13,283 feet high. It contains some of the richest gold-mines of the state. Silver and copper are also found here, and lead-mining and lead-smelting are important industries. Capital, Central City. Pop. in 1890, 5867; in 1900, 6690.

Gilpin, a village of Allegany co., Md. The banking point is Cumberland. Pop. about 125.

Gilpin, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa.

Gilroy, ghil'roy', a banking city of Santa Clara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 30 miles SE. of San José. It has manufactures of lumber, and fruit- and wine-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1820.

Gilroy Hot Springs, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Santa Clara co., Cal., 15 miles NE. of Gilroy. It has medicinal springs.

Gilsland, or **Gilsland Spa,** a village of England, co. of Cumberland, 8 miles NE. of Brampton. It has medicinal springs.

Gilson, ghil'son, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 11 miles SE. of Galesburg.

Gilson, a post-village of Washington co., Me. The banking point is Eastport. Pop. about 110.

Gilsum, ghil'sum, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., 9 miles N. of Keene, its banking point. It has woollen-mills, etc. Pop. about 600.

Giltedge, a post-village of Fergus co., Mont. The banking point is Lewistown. Pop. 150.

Giltedge, a post-village of Tipton co., Tenn. Pop. about 75.

Giltner, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 10 miles SW. of Aurora. Pop. about 250.

Gimborn, ghim'born, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Cologne, circle of Gummersbach. It is a seat of the iron-industry. Pop. in 1900, 3542.

Gimbsheim, ghimps'hime, a village of Germany, in Hesse, 9 miles NW. of Worms. Pop. about 2000.

Gimino, je-mee'no, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, 60 miles SW. of Fiume. Pop. about 4000.

Gimli, geem'lee (*i.e.*, "paradise"), a town and Icelandic settlement of Canada, in Manitoba, on the W. shore of Lake Winnipeg, 55 miles N. of the town of Winnipeg. Pop. about 200.

Gimone, zhee'mōn', a river of France, joins the Garonne about 3 miles S. of Castel-Sarrasin. Length, 75 miles.

Gimont, zhee'mōn', a small town of France, in Gers, on the Gimone, 16 miles E. of Auch. Pop. about 1900.

Ginatilán, or **Jinatilán,** he-nȧ-te-lȧn', a town on the S. part of the W. coast of Cebú, Philippine Islands, in a dry, stony, and infertile region. Pop. 12,144.

Gindale, a post-village of Bell co., Tex. The banking point is Temple. Pop. about 100.

Ging, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Rushville. Pop. 125.

Gingerbread Ground, a dangerous reef of the Bahama Islands, 35 miles S. of Great Bahama.

Ginger Island, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, 5 miles SE. of Tortola.

Ginghamsburg, ghing'amz-bŭrg, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, 4 miles SW. of Tippecanoe. Pop. about 150.

Ginneken, hin'nȧ-kẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Mark, 1 mile SE. of Breda.

Ginosa, je-no'zȧ (anc. *Genusium*), a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 25 miles NW. of Taranto. Pop. in 1901, 9935.

Gioj, jo'ee, a village of Italy, province of Salerno, 6 miles NW. of Vallo.

Gioja, jo'yȧ, or **Gioia,** a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 15 miles SE. of Avezzano. Pop. about 2500.

Gioja, a city of Italy, province of Bari, 38 miles by rail N. by W. of Taranto. Pop. in 1901, 21,721.

Gioja, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 6 miles SE. of Piedimonte d'Alife.

Gioja Tauro, a village of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 27 miles NE. of Reggio, near the gulf of its own name. It was almost destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. Pop. in 1901, 6205.

Giojosa, jo-yo'sȧ, or **Gioiosa,** a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 7 miles NE. of Gerace. Pop. about 8500 (commune in 1901, 10,247).

Giojosa, a small town of Sicily, on its N. coast, 5 miles NW. of Patti.

Giornico, jor'ne-ko (Ger. *Ir'nis*), a small town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, on the Ticino, 11 miles NNW. of Bellinzona.

Giova, jo'vȧ, a small seaport town of Asia Minor, at the head of the Gulf of Cos (here called the Gulf of Giova).

Giova, Gulf of, Asia Minor. See Cos, Gulf of.

Giovi (jo'vee) **Pass,** a minor pass of the Ligurian Apennines of Italy, on the line of railway which connects Genoa with Novi, and which traverses it by a tunnel 5¼ miles in length. Height of pass, 2590 feet.

Giovinazzo, jo-ve-nȧt'so (anc. *Natiolum*), a seaport of Italy, province and 12 miles NW. of Bari, on a peninsula in the Adriatic. Pop. in 1901, 11,245.

Gippsland, the southeastern portion of the colony of Victoria, Australia. It is a mountainous and well-timbered country, with many fertile plains and great mineral wealth. Chief town, Sale.

Giraglia, je-rȧl'yȧ, a small island in the Mediterranean, 1½ miles off the N. extremity of Corsica.

Girard, je-rard', a city of Russell co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R. and on the Chattahoochee River, opposite Columbus, Ga., its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 3840. It has cotton-mills.

Girard, a post-village of Burke co., Ga. The banking point is Waynesboro.

Girard, a banking city of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R. and the Burlington Route, 25 miles S. by W. of Springfield. Coal is extensively mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1661.

Girard, a banking city, capital of Crawford co., Kan., on the Missouri River, 26 miles S. by W. of Fort Scott, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and other railroads. It has a stove-foundry, canning factory, zinc-smelters, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2473.

Girard, a post-village of Richland parish, La., on Bœuf Bayou and on the Queen and Crescent Route, 54 miles W. of Vicksburg, Miss. Pop. 150.

Girard, a post-village of Branch co., Mich., 6 miles N. of Coldwater, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Girard, a banking post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Mahoning River, 5 miles NW. of Youngstown, on the Erie and other railroads. Coal is mined near this place. It has iron- and steel-works, and manufactures of boilers, leather, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2630.

Girard, a township of Clearfield co., Pa., bounded S. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. in 1900, 570.

Girard, a township of Erie co., Pa., is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie. Pop. in 1900, 2126.

Girard, a banking post-borough of Erie co., Pa., 2 miles from Lake Erie, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 15 miles SW. of Erie. It has manufactures of hardware, forks, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 954.

Girard, a post-village of St. Johns co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is St. Johns. Pop. about 150.

Girard Manor, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on Catawissa Creek and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 16 miles NW. of Tamaqua. Pop. about 200.

Girard Point, in Philadelphia, Pa., on the Schuylkill, near its mouth. It has grain-elevators and docks for ocean steamers.

Girardville, a banking post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 13 miles NW. of Pottsville. It is largely engaged in coal-mining. Pop. in 1900, 3666.

Girdland, ghird'land, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Pa., 8 miles N. of Honesdale.

Gir'dleness', a headland of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, forming the S. point of the entrance of the Dee, 2 miles S. of Aberdeen.

Girdletree, a banking post-town of Worcester co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 6 miles S. of Snowhill. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Girgeh, ghĕĕr'gĕh, or **Jirjeh,** jĕĕr'jĕh, a town of Upper Egypt, in the province of Girgeh, on the Nile and

on the railway from Cairo to Assuan, 60 miles NW. of the ruins of Thebes. Pop. in 1897, 17,913.

Girgeh, or **Jirjeh,** a province of Upper Egypt, traversed by the Nile. Capital, Suhag.

Girgenti, jĭr-jĕn'tee (anc. *Agrigen'tum*), a city of Sicily, capital of the province of Girgenti, 96 miles by rail SSE. of Palermo. It is situated nearly 1200 feet above the sea. It is gloomy in appearance, but has interesting mediæval walls and towers, four gates, and several beautiful churches. Among these the most noteworthy is the cathedral, dating from the fourteenth century, but lately modernized, and containing a singular baptistery made of an old sarcophagus. The town has an important library, founded by Bishop Lucchesi in 1765, and a museum of antiquities. In the neighborhood are rich sulphur-mines. Porto Empedocle, the port of Girgenti, is protected by a mole built on the ruins of an old temple. The trade consists in grain, olive-oil, almonds, and sulphur. In 828 the Saracens took Girgenti from the Greeks, and in 1086, Roger I. conquered it and founded a wealthy bishopric there. Pop. in 1881, 21,274; in 1901, 25,024.

Girgenti, a province on the SW. coast of Sicily. Pop. in 1901, 371,638.

Girifalco, je-re-fâl'ko, a town of Italy, 9 miles SW. of Catanzaro. Pop. about 4500.

Girin, Manchuria. See KIRIN.

Giromagny, zhee'ro'mân'yce', a town of France, 8 miles NNW. of Belfort. Pop. in 1901, 3467.

Girón, Jirón, Xirón, he-rōn', or **Girona,** he-ro'nâ, a town of Colombia, department of Santander, 40 miles W. of Pamplona. Pop. about 12,500.

Gironde, zhee'rônd', an estuary of western France (Bay of Biscay), formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne. Length, 50 miles. It is navigable, but greatly encumbered with sand-banks, and subject at flood-tide to a heavy bore termed *mascaret*.

Gironde, a department in the SW. of France, formed of part of the old province of Guienne, and having W. the Bay of Biscay. Area, 3761 sq. m. The surface is generally level, and all the W. portion is a sand-flat, interspersed with lagoons, and termed the "landes." Principal rivers are the Garonne and Dordogne, with the estuary of the Gironde formed by their union. Most of the claret wines are grown in this department, the vineyards in which form its chief source of wealth. Capital, Bordeaux. Pop. in 1891, 793,528; in 1901, 820,781.

Girton, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire, 3 miles NW. of the city of Cambridge. It is the seat of Girton College for women, associated with the University of Cambridge. This institution was located here in 1873.

Girton, a post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio. The banking point is Bradner. Pop. about 100.

Girty, ghir'te, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 12 miles NE. of Apollo.

Girvan, gheer'vạn, a river of Scotland, co. of Ayr, flows westward into the Irish Sea, opposite Ailsa Craig.

Girvan, a seaport and watering-place of Scotland, at the mouth of the Girvan, 17 miles SSW. of Ayr. Pop. in 1901, 4019.

Gisborne, a town and port of entry of New Zealand, in the district of Auckland, and on Hawke's Bay, 86 miles NE. of Napier. Pop. about 4000.

Gisors, zhee'zor', a town of France, in Eure, on the Epte, 19 miles SW. of Beauvais. It has ruins of a remarkable old castle, partly built by Henry II. of England, a curious old church, and a fine hospital. Pop. in 1901, 4378.

Gisser, ghis'sẹr, one of the Banda Isles, Malay Archipelago.

Gissi, jis'see, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 10 miles SW. of Vasto. Pop. about 4000.

Giswyl, ghis'ṽil, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, 6 miles SSW. of Sarnen.

Gitschin, a town of Bohemia. See JICIN.

Gittelde, ghit'tĕl'dẹh, a town of Germany, 35 miles SSW. of Brunswick. Pop. about 1200.

Giubiasco, joo-be-âs'ko, a village of Switzerland, in Ticino, 2 miles SW. of Bellinzona.

Giudecca, joo-dĕk'kâ, one of the islands and a quarter (in the S.) of the city of Venice.

Giuliana, jool-yâ'nâ, a town of Sicily, 33 miles S. by W. of Palermo. Pop. about 3500.

Giuliano, jool-yâ'no, a town of Italy, 6 miles NNW. of Naples. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 14,363.

Giulianova, joo'lẹ-â-no'vâ (anc. *Castrum Novum*), a town of Italy, province of Teramo, near the Adriatic. Pop. about 6000 (commune in 1901, 7458).

Giuppana, joop-pâ'nâ (Slavic *Sipan*), an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, near the coast, 3 miles S. of Slano. Length, 5 miles.

Giura, an island of the Cyclades. See GHIURA.

Giurgevo, joor-jâ'vo (Ruman, *Giurgiu*, joor'joo'), a town of Rumania, on the Danube, opposite Rustchuk, 40 miles S. by W. of Bucharest, of which it is the port. It has a large trade. Giurgevo was founded by the Genoese in the Middle Ages. It played an important rôle in the wars between the Russians and Turks. Pop. in 1899, 13,978.

Giurgiu. See GIURGEVO.

Giussano, joos-sâ'no, a village of Italy, province and 18 miles N. of Milan.

Givet, zhee'vâ', a town of France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, 40 miles NNE. of Mézières, and on the Belgian frontier. Here are extensive old fortifications, and on an adjacent height is the citadel of Charlemont. The town is a busy manufacturing and trading place. It has a monument to the composer Méhul. Pop. in 1901, 6698.

Givin, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 6 miles by rail S. of Oskaloosa, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Givors, zhee'vor', a town of France, in Rhône, 17 miles S. of Lyons, on the Rhone, near where it is joined by the Gier River, and on the Canal of Givors. It has glass-works, blast-furnaces, besides various manufactures, and a trade in coal. Pop. in 1901, 11,125.

Givry, zhee'vree', a small town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 6 miles W. of Chalon-sur-Saône. Pop. 1900.

Gizeh, a town of Egypt. See GUIZEH.

Gizhiga, a village of Siberia, in the Maritime Province (Primorsk), at the head of Gizhiga Bay. Lat. 62° 25' N. Pop. about 500.

Glace Bay, an outport on the NE. coast of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, 15 miles by rail from Sydney. It has sheet-metal works and extensive coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 6945.

Glacier Bay, in southeastern Alaska, in the Fair-weather region, and opening into Icy Strait.

Glacier House, a station and resort of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 137 miles W. by N. of Banff. It is magnificently located in the Selkirk Mountains, near the foot of the Great or Illecillewaet Glacier. Elevation, 4120 feet above sea-level.

Glacier (glās'e-ẹr) **Peak,** Colo., a mountain in lat. 39° 34' N. Height, 12,654 feet.

Gladbach, glâd'bâk, or **München-Gladbach,** a town of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles by rail W. by S. of Düsseldorf. One of its Catholic churches is an interesting mediæval edifice, its crypt dating from the eighth century. Gladbach is a great seat of the cotton manufacture. Its industries extend to other branches of the textile manufacture, and there are iron-foundries, machine-shops, numerous book-binderies, and a great variety of other manufacturing establishments. The town grew up around a famous Benedictine abbey, and received municipal rights in the fourteenth century. The population has increased from 7080, in 1816, to 58,023, in 1900.

Gladbach, or **Bergisch-Gladbach,** a town of Rhenish-Prussia, 10 miles NE. of Cologne. It has diversified manufactures, including paper, machinery, iron-wares, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,435.

Glad'beck, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, circle of Recklinghausen. Pop. in 1900, 11,704.

Gladbrook, a banking post-town of Tama co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great-Western Rs., 16 miles NW. of Toledo. It has brick- and tile-works, etc., and is a shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900, 842.

Gladdens, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. about 75.

Glade, a post-hamlet of Catahoula parish, La.

Glade, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. about 100.

Glade, a township of Warren co., Pa., bounded SE. by the Alleghany River. Pop. in 1900, 1712.

Gladecreek, a post-township of Alleghany co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1337.

Gladecreek, a post-hamlet of Bledsoe co., Tenn., 35 miles E. of McMinnville.

Gladefarms, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W.Va.

Glade Fork of the Cheat River rises in Randolph co., W.Va., and enters the Dry Fork in Tucker co.

Glade Hill, a post-village of Franklin co., Va. The banking point is Rockymount.

Glade Mills, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Pittsburg.

Gladenbach, glâ'dẹn-bâk', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles WSW. of Marburg. Pop. in 1900, 1352.

Gladerun, a post-village of Warren co., Pa. The banking point is Warren. It has tanning-industries. Pop. about 750.

Glades, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Tenn.

Gladesboro, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 8 miles SE. of Highland station.

Gladesboro, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Va., 12 miles NE. of Hillsville.

Glade Spring, a banking post-town of Washington co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R., 13 miles ENE. of Abingdon. Pop. in 1900, 304. Medicinal springs are found near the village.

Gladesville, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Ga., 16 miles NE. of Forsyth.

Gladesville, a post-village of Preston co., W.Va., about 60 miles SE. of Wheeling.

Gladeville, a town of Wise co., Va. Pop. in 1900, 311.

Gladewater, a post-village of Gregg co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 36 miles W. of Marshall. Pop. about 250.

Gladstone, a post-village of Henderson co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 10 miles E. by N. of Burlington, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 433.

Gladstone, a banking city of Delta co., Mich., 7 miles N. of Escanaba, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. It is an important shipping point for coal, grain, etc. Pop. in 1890, 1337; in 1900, 3380.

Gladstone, a post-village of Ramsey co., Minn., 5 miles by rail N. of St. Paul, its banking point. Pop. 300.

Gladstone, a post-village of Jefferson co., Neb., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 8 miles WNW. of Fairbury. Pop. 100.

Gladstone, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the Lackawanna and the Rockaway Valley Rs. The banking point is Morristown or Somerville. Pop. 300.

Gladstone, a post-village of Stark co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 12 miles E. of Dickinson. Pop. about 150.

Gladstone, a banking town in the municipality of Westbourne, Manitoba, on the Manitoba and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1901, 731.

Gladstone, a seaport of Queensland, Australia, in lat. 23° 52′ S., lon. 151° 17′ E. Pop. about 450.

Gladwin, a county in the north-central part of Michigan. Area, 510 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tittabawassee and Tobacco rivers. Capital, Gladwin. Pop. in 1890, 4208; in 1900, 6564.

Gladwin, a banking city, capital of Gladwin co., Mich., 28 miles WNW. of Pinconning, on the Michigan Central R. Pop. in 1900, 775.

Gladwyne, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Bryn Mawr or Ardmore. It has manufactures of cotton yarns. Pop. about 700.

Gladys, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Lynchburg. Pop. about 300.

Glaishammer, glīs'hăm-mẹr, a former village of Bavaria, recently incorporated in Nuremberg.

Glamis, a village of Scotland, 5 miles SW. of Forfar. Near by is the historic castle of Glammis, with a collection of antiquities.

Glammis, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario. The banking point is Paisley. Pop. about 200.

Glamorgan, or **Glamorganshire,** glą-mor'gan-shir, the southernmost county of Wales, having S. and W. the Bristol Channel. Area, 792 sq. m. The surface is mountainous in the N. and level in the S.; the "Vale of Glamorgan" is noted for its fertility. The principal rivers are the Tawe, Neath, Taff, and Romney, the last forming the boundary on the side of Monmouthshire. All the N. part of this county belongs to the great coal-field of South Wales. Large iron-works are established at Merthyr-Tydfil and other places, and there are copper-smelting works at Swansea and Neath. Capital, Cardiff. Pop. in 1891, 687,147; in 1901, 601,092.

Glan, glän, a lake of Sweden, in the NE. part of the län of Linköping, about 9 miles long. The Motala, the outlet of Lake Vetter, after passing through Lake Roxen, enters the SW. extremity of Glan, and, issuing from its E. extremity, passes the town of Norrköping and forms a large estuary, called Braviken, in the Baltic Sea.

Glandford Brigg, a parish of England, 24 miles NNW. of Lincoln, on the river Ancholme.

Glan'dore', a harbor on the S. coast of Ireland and 34 miles SSW. of Cork. On the E. side is the village of Glandore.

Glandorf, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, 3 miles by rail W. of Ottawa. It has flour-mills and manufactures of brick and tile and staves. Pop. in 1900, 749.

Glane, glän or glä'nẹh, a stream of Switzerland, joins the Saane about 3 miles above Fribourg.

Glanford, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario. The banking point is Hamilton. Pop. about 200.

Glan'mire', a village of Ireland, 4 miles ENE. of Cork.

Glanworth, a small town of Ireland, co. of Cork, 5½ miles SSW. of Mitchellstown.

Glanworth, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 8 miles S. of London, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 100.

Glärnisch, glair'nish, a mountain of Switzerland, canton and 5 miles SW. of Glarus, 9584 feet high (the Bächistock).

Glarus, glä'rŏŏs (Romansh, *Claruna,* klä-roo'nä), a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Glarus, on the Linth, at the foot of the Glärnisch, 34 miles SE. of Zürich. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 4940.

Glarus, a canton of Switzerland, enclosed by St. Gall, Grisons, Schwyz, and Uri. Area, 267 sq. m. The Linth and its affluents discharge into the Lake of Wallenstatt, on its N. frontier; on all other sides it is hemmed in by high mountain-ranges, and the Tödi at its S. extremity, 11,887 feet in height, is the loftiest summit in eastern Switzerland. Orchards are numerous; little grain is produced; cattle-rearing and the manufacture of textiles form the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Capital, Glarus. Pop. in 1900, 32,349.

Glasco, a banking city of Cloud co., Kan., about 1 mile N. of the Solomon River and 40 miles N. by W. of Salina, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 509.

Glasco, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 3 miles below Saugerties, its banking point. It has extensive brick-yards, etc. Pop. about 1200.

Glascock, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of 95 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Ogeechee River and intersected by Rocky Comfort Creek. Capital, Gibson. Pop. in 1890, 3720; in 1900, 4516.

Glascow, a post-village of Rhea co., Tenn. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. about 200.

Glasford, a banking post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 18 miles SW. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 409.

Glasgo, a post-village of New London co., Conn., 6 miles ESE. of Jewett City. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Norwich.

Glasgow, glas'gō (L. *Glas'cua*), the industrial and commercial metropolis of Scotland, and, next to London, the most populous city of Great Britain, in the co. of Lanark, on both sides of the river Clyde, 42 miles W. by S. of Edinburgh and 405½ miles by rail NW. of London. Lat. of observatory, 55° 52′ 42″ N.; lon. 4° 17′ 38″ W. It is one of the best built cities of Great Britain, with broad, spacious streets lined with handsome residences, a fine river-frontage, and several open squares. Of these the most important are Glasgow Green in the SE. of the city, a broad stretch along the river containing Nelson's monument, the People's Palace, a museum, art gallery, and winter-garden; George Square, the finest park of the city, surrounded by splendid public buildings and containing, in addition to a column 80 feet high to the memory of Walter Scott, equestrian statues of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, and statues of Peel, Pitt, Gladstone, Burns, and others; West End Park, crossed by the river Kelvin, and containing the Stewart Memorial Fountain and the Corporation Art Galleries, including the City Industrial Museum (1901); Queen's Park in the SW. of the city, and Alexandra Park in the extreme E. Of the streets the most important are Sauchiehall, Buchanan, Union, and Argyll.

Glasgow contains many handsome buildings, although, with the exception of the cathedral, none are of historic interest. The cathedral, built between 1197 and 1446, in the early English Gothic style, is chiefly remarkable for its richly ornamented and exceedingly beautiful crypt. It has recently been embellished with superb stained-glass windows. The municipal buildings, post-office, Bank of Scotland, Merchants' House, and many others, all fronting on George Square, are massive and perfectly proportioned edifices. Among other noteworthy structures are the new buildings of the university. The University of Glasgow was founded in 1451 by Bishop Turnbull. It is attended by over 2000 students. Its library contains 175,000 volumes. To the university belongs the Hunterian Museum, with its famous anatomical collection. The Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, founded in 1886, has a large attendance. Among other noteworthy institutions are St. Mungo's College and Anderson's College, the Mitchell Library, containing about 150,000 volumes, the Corporation Public Libraries, and the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.

The extraordinary growth of Glasgow and its development as a commercial city are due to the fact of its situation on the river Clyde and to its location in a rich coal- and iron-region. About half a century ago the Clyde at Glasgow was so shallow that it could be forded, but as a result of a vast outlay of money upon engineering works of great magni-

tude the harbor has been enlarged so as to permit of large ocean steamers lying at anchor in it. There are over 6 miles of quays. Glasgow Bridge, crossing the Clyde, was rebuilt in 1899. In the extent of its merchant marine Glasgow is surpassed by few cities in the world. In 1901 it comprised 1586 vessels (1141 steamers), with an aggregate tonnage of 1,606,852. The banks of the Clyde are lined with ship-building and engineering works. The other great industries of the town include the manufacture of steam-tubes, boilers, locomotives, machinery for sugar-mills, muslins and other textiles, chemicals, starch, sugar, paper, glass, china, tobacco, whiskey, and beer. Spinning and dyeing are extensively carried on. The St. Rollox Chemical Works, with a chimney 435 feet high, exceeded in height only by a neighboring one of 455 feet, are famous. The water-supply of Glasgow is drawn from Loch Katrine, 42 miles distant. Among the suburbs of Glasgow are Govan and Partick, with a combined population of 125,000. The city of Paisley is in the outskirts.

Glasgow is a very ancient city. It came into existence in 560, when St. Kentigern built an abbey on the site of the present cathedral. In 1636 it became a royal burgh, but it was not until the union in 1707 that it rose to industrial importance. Then, by the opportunities for trade with America offered to it, it entered on its career of commercial prosperity. Glasgow is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop and of an Anglican bishop. Pop. in 1801, 77,385; in 1881, 511,415; in 1901, 760,423.

Glasgow, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., 7 miles NW. of Delaware City, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop. about 130.

Glasgow, a post-village of Scott co., Ill., 3 miles from Alsey station, on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 235.

Glasgow, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, about 40 miles WNW. of Burlington. Pop. about 150.

Glasgow, a banking city, capital of Barren co., Ky., 35 miles E. of Bowling Green, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has various mills and manufactures, is a shipping point for farm-produce and live-stock, and is the seat of Liberty College. Pop. in 1900, 2019.

Glasgow, a banking city of Howard co., Mo., on the left or E. bank of the Missouri River, 28 miles above Boonville. It is on the Chicago and Alton and the Wabash Rs., and contains Pritchett College and Morrison Observatory (lat. 39° 13′ 45″ N., lon. 92° 49′ 30″ W.), and has milling, canning, and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1672.

Glasgow, a banking post-village, capital of Valley co., Mont., in a farming district, on the Milk River and on the Great Northern R., 371 miles ENE. of Helena. Pop. about 500.

Glasgow, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., Ohio, 4 miles NW. of Wellsville.

Glasgow, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Altoona or Bellwood. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Glasgow, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio Rs. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. about 250.

Glasgow, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis., 22 miles N. of La Crosse.

Glasgow, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 3 miles from Stouffville. Pop. about 100.

Glasgow Junction, a post-town of Barren co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 91 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Glashütte, glâs'hüt'tęh, a town of Saxony, 5 miles ESE. of Dippoldiswalde. Pop. in 1900, 2247.

Glaslough, glas'lŏʜ, a small town of Ireland, 6 miles by rail NE. of Monaghan. Adjoining it is Leslie Castle.

Glasnev'in, a northern suburb of Dublin. It has a botanical garden belonging to the Dublin Royal Society and a handsome cemetery.

Glass, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Fla.

Glass, a post-village of Obion co., Tenn. The banking point is Obion. Pop. about 100.

Glassboro, glass'bŭr-rūh, a banking post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., 19 miles S. of Philadelphia, on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Seashore Rs. It contains glass- and other manufactories. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2677.

Glasscock, a county of western Texas. It is drained by the North Fork of the Concho River. Area, 952 sq. m. Capital, Garden City. Pop. in 1900, 286.

Glassport, a banking post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R. Pop. about 2700. It has foundries and manufactures of steel, glass, and edge-tools.

Glasston, a post-village of Pembina co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is St. Thomas. Pop. about 200.

Glassville, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is East Florenceville. Pop. about 200.

Glastenbury, glass'ęn-ber-ę, a post-township (town), of Bennington co., Vt., about 10 miles NE. of Bennington. Pop. in 1900, 48.

Glastonbury, an ancient municipal borough of England, co. of Somerset, 25 miles SW. of Bath, occupying a peninsula formed by the river Brue. It presents a quaint appearance. The most interesting feature of the town is the ruin of the ancient abbey founded in the eighth century by King Ina and replaced in the tenth century by another built by St. Dunstan. This abbey, which was the sepulchre of several of the early English kings, was burned in 1184, and on its site a handsome minster was begun by Henry II., which was not dedicated till 1303. The ruins of the abbey were long used as a stone-quarry, and consequently its remains are very scanty. There still stands, however, on the site of the "Vetusta Ecclesia," the roofless chapel of Our Lady or St. Joseph, in Transition Norman, with a fifteenth century crypt. Other structures of interest are the Abbot's Kitchen, with four huge fireplaces and a pyramidal roof; George Inn, originally an inn for pilgrims to the abbey; the so-called Tribunal, Abbot's Barn, and the church of St. John the Baptist, with a fine Perpendicular tower. The town has manufactures of sheepskins, mats, rugs, gloves, and pottery. Glastonbury has been traditionally identified with the Avalon of the Arthurian legends. It was here that, according to tradition, Joseph of Arimathea brought the Holy Grail and founded the first Christian church in Great Britain. Pop. in 1901, 4016.

Glastonbury, glass'ęn-ber-ę, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Glastonbury township (town), on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 7 miles below Hartford. It contains the Glastonbury Free Academy. The town has knitting-, woollen- and paper-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4260; of the village, about 1500.

Glatfelters, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 8 miles S. of York.

Glatt, glâtt, a river of Switzerland, canton of Zürich, joins the Rhine below Eglisau.

Glattfelden, glâtt'fĕl'dęn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles N. of Zürich.

Glatz, glâts (Pol. *Klodzko*), a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 52 miles SSW. of Breslau, on the Neisse. The old part of the city is irregularly built, but of late years a new section with fine walks and parks has developed. The fortifications now consist of the old citadel, above the city on the cliffs, and of a great fort, known as the Schäferberg, on the right bank of the Neisse. Among the noteworthy edifices are the Catholic parish church with fine chimes, the church of the Minorites, and the new town-hall with a lofty tower. The manufactures embrace machinery, furniture, shoes, and cigars. The town has foundries, mills, distilleries, and breweries. Pop. in 1900, 14,926.

Glauchau, glŏw'ĸŏw, a town in the kingdom of Saxony, 8 miles NE. of Zwickau, on the Mulde. It is one of the principal manufacturing towns of Saxony. The manufactures of woollen and half-woollen cloths are on a large scale, and there are numerous establishments in connection with the various branches of the textile industry. It has two castles of the counts of Schönburg, of whose principality it was the capital. Pop. in 1900, 25,677.

Glazov, glâ-zov', a town of Russia, government and 98 miles E. of Vyatka, on the Tcheptsa. Pop. about 3500.

Gleasondale, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Hudson. Pop. about 500.

Gleasonton, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa. The banking point is Renovo. Pop. about 500. It has manufactures of lumber, hubs, veneer, etc.

Glebe, a southwestern suburb of Sydney, Australia. Pop. about 18,000.

Gleeson, a post-village of Cochise co., Ariz. The banking point is Bisbee or Tucson. Pop. 100.

Gleeson Station, a banking post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 127 miles W. of Nashville. Pop. about 400.

Glehn, glain, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles SW. of Düsseldorf.

Gleichen, a village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Calgary. Pop. in 1901, 99.

Gleichenberg, glī'ĸęn-bĕrg', a watering-place of Austria-Hungary, in Styria. It is picturesquely situated amid mountains and is beautifully laid out like a park. Here perched on a lofty rock is a castle famous in the history of witchcraft. The health-giving waters of Gleichenberg were known to the Romans. Pop. about 800 (commune, in 1900, 1512).

Gleiwitz, gli'wits, a town of Prussian Silesia, 43 miles SE. of Oppeln, on the Klodnitz. It has iron-, glass- and boiler-works, machine-shops, and manufactures of wire, nails, etc. Pop. in 1890, 19,667; in 1900, 52,362.

Glemsford, a town of England, in Suffolk, 5 miles from Sudbury. Pop. in 1901, 1975.

Glen, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md. Pop. 60.

Glen, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., on the Maine Central R., 6 miles NW. of North Conway. Pop. about 300.

Glen, a post-village of Glen township (town), Montgomery co., N.Y., about 37 miles WNW. of Albany. Pop. 200. The town is bounded on the N. by the Mohawk River. Pop. in 1900, 2281.

Glen, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt. The banking point is Rutland. Pop. about 120.

Glena, glēn'ą, a beautiful vale and bay of Ireland, near Killarney, co. of Kerry.

Glenaladale, or **Bedford Bay,** a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 14 miles NE. of Charlottetown.

Glenalice, a post-village of Roane co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Rockwood. Pop. 100.

Glenallan, or **Allansville,** a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River, 9 miles SW. of Goldstone. Pop. about 200.

Glenallen, a post-village of Fayette co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham or Fayette. Pop. about 100.

Glenallen, a post-hamlet of Bollinger co., Mo., on a branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 3 miles from Marble Hill.

Glenallen, a post-village of Henrico co., Va. Pop. 150.

Glenalmond, glēn-ä'mond, a picturesque valley of Scotland, co. of Perth. Here, about 10 miles WNW. of Perth, is Trinity College, an important Episcopalian institution.

Glen Alpine, a post-town of Burke co., N.C., 10 miles S. of Morganton, in the South Mountain. Pop. in 1900, 137.

Glenalta, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ga., about 26 miles SE. of Columbus.

Glen Alum, a village of Mingo co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Williamson. Pop. about 250.

Glénans, Les, lā glā'nôNs', called also **Îles de Glénan,** a group of rocky islets belonging to France, in the Atlantic Ocean, 9 miles from the S. coast of the department of Finistère.

Glen Arbor, a post-village of Leelanau co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, about 30 miles NW. of Traverse City. Pop. about 100.

Glen'arm', a small town and bathing-resort of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on an inlet of the Irish Sea, 25¼ miles N. of Belfast. Pop. about 1200.

Glenarm, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Springfield. Pop. 200.

Glenarm, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Towson. Pop. 100.

Glen Aubrey (aw'brę), a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., about 12 miles N. by W. of Binghamton. Pop. 150.

Glenbeulah, glēn-bū'lą, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 23 miles E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 500.

Glenboro, a banking village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., in the municipality of South Cypress. Pop. about 500.

Glenbrook, a post-village and summer-resort of Lake co., Cal., 30 miles NNW. of Calistoga. Pop. about 100.

Glenbrook, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Stamford. Pop. about 290.

Glenbrook, a post-village of Douglas co., Nev., 15 miles SSE. of Carson City, its banking point.

Glenburn, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., 8 miles NNW. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 461.

Glenburn, a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., 10 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 307.

Glenburnie, a post-station of Baltimore, Md.

Glenburnie, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, 6 miles N. of Kingston.

Glen Campbell, a banking post-borough of Indiana co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 28 miles NE. of Indiana. It has mining-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1628.

Glen Carbon, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., in a coal-mining region, and on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 17 miles NE. of St. Louis. Pop. about 500.

Glen Carbon, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., about 45 miles NE. of Harrisburg.

Glencastle, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y. The banking point is Binghamton. Pop. 100.

Glen City, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., 18 miles E. of Danville.

Glencoe, glēn'kō', a long, wild, and gloomy valley of Scotland, co. of Argyll, near the head of Loch Etive. The loftiest of the mountains enclosing it has a height of nearly 3800 feet. The massacre of the MacDonalds occurred here in Feb., 1692.

Glencoe, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal. Pop. about 75.

Glencoe, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on Lake Michigan and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 19 miles N. by W. of Chicago. Its banking point is Highland Park. Pop. in 1900, 1020.

Glencoe, a banking post-town of Gallatin co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 35 miles SW. of Covington. Pop. in 1900, 226.

Glencoe, a post-village of St. Mary parish, La., 40 miles from Morgan City. The banking point is Jeanerette. Pop. about 300.

Glencoe, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central R., 20 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 300.

Glencoe, a banking post-village, capital of McLeod co., Minn., on Buffalo Creek, 50 miles SW. of Minneapolis, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It is the seat of Stevens Seminary and St. Joseph's Academy. Pop. in 1900, 1780.

Glencoe, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., in a valley on the Meramec River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 27 miles WSW. of St. Louis. Pop. 50.

Glencoe, a post-village of Emmons co., N.C. The banking point is Bismarck. Pop. about 100.

Glencoe, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 9 miles W. of Bellaire. Pop. 50.

Glencoe, a banking village of Payne co., Okla., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 400.

Glencoe, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon, about 6 miles SW. of Portland.

Glencoe, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 23 miles by rail N. of Cumberland, Md. Pop. 50.

Glencoe, a post-village of Buffalo co., Wis., in Glencoe township (town), on the Trempealeau River, about 36 miles NNW. of La Crosse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 787.

Glencoe, a banking post-village and outport of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and the Wabash Rs., 30 miles WSW. of London. It has a large trade in grain, fruit, lumber, etc., and contains several mills and factories, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1034.

Glencoe, a hamlet in the N. of Natal, south Africa, on the railroad from Ladysmith to Dundee.

Glencoe Mills, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., 8 miles SSE. of Hudson. Pop. 125.

Glencove, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 28 miles ENE. of Brooklyn and 1 mile from Long Island Sound. Pop. about 3500.

Glencove, a post-village of Coleman co., Tex. The banking point is Coleman. Pop. about 100.

Glendale, a post-village of Maricopa co., Ariz., on the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phœnix R. The banking point is Phœnix. Pop. about 100.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Fremont co., Colo.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ill., about 48 miles NE. of Cairo.

Glendale, a post-village of Daviess co., Ind., SE. of Washington. Pop. 75.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Iowa, 8 miles by rail E. of Fairfield.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Bourbon co., Kan., about 8 miles N. of Fort Scott.

Glendale, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 50 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. about 100.

Glendale, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 7 miles N. of Great Barrington. The banking point is Stockbridge. Pop. about 400.

Glendale, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., 8 miles N. of Paw Paw. Pop. about 100.

Glendale, a post-village of Scott co., Minn. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Shakopee.

Glendale, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 15 miles N. of Cincinnati, its banking point. It contains the Glendale Female College. Pop. in 1900, 1545.

Glendale, a post-village of Douglas co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Roseburg. Pop. 80.

Glendale, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Slatersville. Pop. about 300. It has woollen-mills.

Glendale, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Spartanburg. It has a cotton-mill and manufactory of patent medicines. Pop. about 1000.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Trinity co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 10 miles W. of Groveton.

Glendale, a post-village of Kane co., Utah, on the East Fork of the Virgin River, about 40 miles E. of Toquerville. Pop. about 200.

Glendale, a post-hamlet of Henrico co., Va.

Glendale, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., in Glendale township (town), on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 79 miles NW. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1051 ; of the village, about 80.

Glendale Station, Queens co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Brooklyn.

Glendalough, glĕn-dal'ŭh, a valley in Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 24 miles S. of Dublin. It is famous for its picturesque scenery and interesting ruins.

Glendeane, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky., on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R. The banking point is Hardinsburg.

Glendive, a banking post-village, capital of Dawson co., Mont., 78 miles NE. of Miles City, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 1100. It is a shipping point for live-stock, wool, and farm-produce. Lignite is found near here.

Glendon, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Guthrie Center. Pop. about 100.

Glendon, a borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, 2 miles SW. of Easton, its post-office. Here are extensive phosphate-works. Pop. in 1900, 704.

Glendora, a banking post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern California R. Pop. about 500. It is a shipping point for fruit.

Glendora, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Glendora, a post-village of Tallahatchie co., Miss., on the Southern and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Rs. The banking point is Greenwood or Clarksdale. Pop. about 250.

Glendower, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., about 38 miles SE. of Staunton.

Glen Easton, a post-village of Marshall co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 23 miles S. of Wheeling. Pop. about 350.

Gleneden, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Wash., about 25 miles SW. of Olympia.

Glenelder, a banking city of Mitchell co., Kan., 14 miles W. by N. of Beloit, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Glen'elg', a parish of Scotland, co. of Inverness, on the coast opposite the Isle of Skye.

Glenelg, a river of northwestern Australia, falls into Doubtful Bay. Length, from 60 to 70 miles.

Glenelg, a river of Victoria, Australia, after an indirect SW. course of 260 miles, reaches the sea at the SW. angle of the colony. It receives the streams SW. of the Grampian Mountains. It is not navigable and in times of drought sometimes dries up altogether.

Glenelg, a town and watering-place of South Australia, on Holdfast Bay, 6 miles by rail SSW. of Adelaide. Lat. 34° 39' S. Pop. of the municipal district, about 4500.

Glenelg, a post-village of Howard co., Md., about 22 miles W. of Baltimore.

Glenellen, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the California Northwestern and the Southern Pacific Rs. The banking point is Sonoma. Pop. about 200.

Glen Ellis Fall, a waterfall in the White Mountain region of New Hampshire, is SE. of Mount Washington and 7 miles from Jackson. Here the Ellis River, after descending 20 feet by a sharply inclined course, falls 70 feet perpendicularly.

Glenellyn, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 2½ miles from Wheaton, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 793.

Gleneste, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth R. The banking point is Batavia. Pop. about 150.

Gleneyre, a post-village and resort of Pike co., Pa., on the Erie R. The banking point is Honesdale. Pop. about 175.

Glenfawn, a post-village of Rusk co., Tex., 27 miles SE. of Troup.

Glenfield, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Lowville. Pop. about 200.

Glenfield, a post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the N. bank of the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 8 miles below Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 905.

Glenflora, a post-village of Wharton co., Tex. Pop. about 75.

Glenflora, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., 48 miles E. by N. of Barron, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. about 250.

Glenford, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 17 miles SSE. of Newark. Pop. 80.

Glen Gardner, or **Clarksville,** a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 18½ miles E. of Easton, Pa. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Clinton or High Bridge.

Glengar'iff Harbor, a branch of Bantry Bay, Ireland, 5 miles NW. of Bantry. On it is the village of Glengariff.

Glengar'ry, a beautiful valley of Scotland, co. of Inverness, about 10 miles WSW. of Fort Augustus. It contains a fine lake, with a castle of the MacDonalds.

Glengarry, a county in the eastern part of Ontario, having the St. Lawrence for its SE. boundary. Chief town, Cornwall.

Glengarry, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the Middle River, 80 miles by rail NNE. of Halifax. Pop. about 150.

Glengary, a post-hamlet of Berkeley co., W.Va., 12 miles WSW. of Martinsburg.

Glengrouse, a post-station of Cowley co., Kan.

Glenhall, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., Ind., 10 miles WSW. of Lafayette. Pop. 60.

Glenhall, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 9 miles NW. of Chadds Ford.

Glenham, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on Fishkill Creek, 5 miles by rail E. by N. of Newburg. Pop. about 600.

Glenhaven, a post-hamlet of Leelanau co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, about 28 miles WNW. of Traverse City.

Glenhaven, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Cayuga co., N.Y., is beautifully situated at the southeast end of Skaneateles Lake, about 22 miles SE. of Auburn.

Glenhaven, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Glenhaven township (town), on the Mississippi River, about 40 miles above Dubuque. It is on the Burlington Route. Pop. of the town in 1900, 819; of the village, about 180.

Glenhazel, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Wilcox. Pop. about 500.

Glenhead, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island Railroad, 26 miles N.E. of Brooklyn. Pop. 100.

Glenhope, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on Clearfield Creek, about 22 miles N. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 220.

Glen Hu'ron, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 10 miles S. of Collingwood. Pop. 100.

Glen Innes, a town of New South Wales, 399 miles by rail NW. of Sydney. Pop. 3200.

Gleniron, a post-village of Union co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Mifflinburg. Pop. about 250.

Glenkarn, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio. Pop. about 75.

Glenloch, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 25 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 500.

Glen'luce', a village of Scotland, co. of Wigtown, on Luce Bay, 10 miles E. of Stranraer. Glenluce Abbey, now a spacious ruin, was founded in 1190.

Glenly'on, a fine mountain vale of Scotland, co. of Perth, extending along the river Lyon, W. of a lake of the same name, for 28 miles. It has romantic scenery.

Glenlyon, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Nanticoke. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 3500.

Glenmary, a post-village of Scott co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Rockwood or Harriman. Pop. about 600. It has coal- and coke-industries.

Glen Mills, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 19 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. It has a manufactory of paper, stone-works, etc. Pop. 300.

Glenmont, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. Pop. about 75.

Glenmont, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R. The banking point is Millersburg. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Glenmoore, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the East Branch of Brandywine Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 42 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 300.

Glenmora, a post-village of Rapides parish, La., on the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf R. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop. about 100.

Glen'more', or **Great Glen of Albin,** a vale of Scotland, co. of Inverness, through which passes the Caledonian Canal. The depression separates the NW. from the SE. Highlands and is an ancient fracture line.

Glenmore, a post-village of Ware co., Ga., on the Plant System, 11 miles SW. of Tebeauville. Pop. about 275.

Glenmore, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., 15 miles SE. of Rockfish Depot.

Glenmore, a township (town) of Brown co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1421.

Glen Morris, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., 20 miles NW. of Baltimore.

Glen Morris, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, on the Grand River, 6 miles SSW. of Galt. Pop. 250.

Glenn, a county in the N. part of California. Area, 1270 sq. m. It is bounded E. by the Sacramento River and is intersected by its tributaries. Capital, Willow. Pop. in 1900, 5150.

Glenn, a post-village of Heard co., Ga. Pop. about 80.

Glenn, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 75.

Glenn, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich.

Glenn, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa., 6 miles NNE. of Turtle Point station.

Glenndale, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Md., on the Baltimore and Potomac R., 14 miles NE. of Washington, D.C.

Glen Nevis, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, 15½ miles W. of Coteau station.

Glennie Islands, a cluster of small islands off the S. coast of Australia, in Bass Strait.

Glenn's Falls, N.Y. See GLENS FALLS.

Glenns Ferry, a post-village of Elmore co., Idaho, in a gold-mining region, and on the Oregon Short Line, 29 miles ESE. of Mountain Home, its banking point. Pop. about 330.

Glenn Springs, a post-town and health-resort of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Glenn Springs R., 12 miles SSE. of Spartanburg. Pop. in 1900, 187.

Glenns Store, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn.

Glenns Valley, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ind., 5 miles from Southport station.

Glennville, a post-village of Kern co., Cal. Pop. 75.

Glennwood, a village of Wayne co., Mich., in Ecorse township. It has sorghum- and cider-mills. Pop. in 1900, 999.

Glen of the Horse, a great ravine of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on the side of Mangerton mountain, 5 miles S. of Killarney.

Glenolden, a post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 8 miles SW. of Philadelphia. It has chemical-works. Pop. in 1900, 873.

Glen Onoko, Carbon co., Pa., is a place of resort on the Lehigh Valley R., 3 miles NW. of Mauch Chunk. It is a mountain-ravine in which a creek or torrent descends about 900 feet by a series of cascades.

Glenora, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Seneca Lake, 8 miles N. of Watkins. It has manufactures of baskets. Pop. 100.

Glenora, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa.

Glenora, a post-hamlet of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Glenora, a station of British Columbia, on the Stikine River, 125 miles above its mouth. It was a place of considerable importance during the Klondike stampede of 1897–98.

Glenora, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario. The banking point is Picton. Pop. about 150.

Glenpark, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Brownville township (town). Pop. in 1900, 494.

Glen Richey, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Clearfield or Curwensville. Pop. about 400.

Glen Riddle, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on Chester Creek and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 16 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 300.

Glenridge, a post-borough of Essex co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R. It was formerly a part of Bloomfield township. Pop. in 1900, 1960.

Glen Robertson, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop. about 600.

Glenrock, a post-village of Nemaha co., Neb., about 18 miles S. of Nebraska City. Pop. 100.

Glenrock, a borough of Bergen co., N.J., coextensive with Ridgewood township. Pop. in 1900, 613.

Glenrock, a banking post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 15 miles S. of York. It has foundries and machine-shops and manufactures of cordage, furniture, carriages, hardware, brooms, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1117.

Glenrock, a post-village of Converse co., Wyo., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. The banking point is Douglas. Pop. about 300.

Glenrose, a banking post-village, capital of Somervell co., Tex., 45 miles SSW. of Fort Worth, near the Brazos River. Pop. about 800.

Glen Roy, a lateral valley of the Glenmore, Scotland, made famous to geologists through the "parallel roads of Glen Roy" (or Lochaber), ancient strand-lines of a formerly existing lake, which have a length of some 8 miles.

Glenroy, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads. The banking point is Jackson or Wellston. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1000.

Glenroy, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 2 miles from Nottingham station.

Glens Falls, a banking post-village of Warren co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 61 miles N. of Albany. The river here falls about 50 feet and presents picturesque scenery. The manufactures comprise shirts and collars, paper and pulp, flour, cigars, brick and terra-cotta, cement, etc. Fine black marble is quarried here. The village has a state armory, and is the seat of St. Mary's and Glens Falls academies. Pop. in 1890, 9509; in 1900, 12,613.

Glensfork, a post-village of Adair co., Ky. The banking point is Columbia. Pop. about 120.

Glenshaw, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Western R., 6 miles N. of Pittsburg. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 500.

Glenside, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Jenkintown. Pop. about 350.

Glen Summit, a resort of Luzerne co., Pa., on Nescopec Mountain, a few miles by rail S. by E. of Wilkesbarre.

Glenties, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. and 6 miles NNW. of Donegal.

Glenullin, a banking post-village of Morton co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 64 miles W. of Bismarck. Pop. about 200.

Glenunion, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R., 13 miles NNW. of Lockhaven. Pop. 75.

Glenvale, or **Ballynahinch',** a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, 7 miles NW. of Kingston.

Glenview, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. about 450.

Glenview, a post-village of Morris co., N.J. The banking point is Boonton. Pop. about 225.

Glenville, a post-village of Russell co., Ala. The banking point is Eufaula. Pop. about 100.

Glenville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., 2½ miles from Port Chester, N.Y. It has manufactures of felt, etc. Pop. about 625.

Glenville, a post-town of Tattnall co., Ga. The banking point is Reidsville. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Glenville, a post-village of McLean co., Ky., 4½ miles SW. of Lewis station. Pop. about 100.

Glenville, a post-village of Harford co., Md., about 34 miles NE. of Baltimore.

Glenville, a banking post-village of Freeborn co., Minn., on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 8 miles SE. of Albert Lea. Pop. in 1900, 351.

Glenville, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Miss., 11 miles E. of Como.

Glenville, a banking post-village of Clay co., Neb., on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R., 9 miles SE. of Hastings. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Glenville, a post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., in Glenville township (town), about 25 miles NW. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3010; of the village, about 80.

Glenville, a post-village of Jackson co., N.C. The banking point is Waynesville. Pop. about 100.

Glenville, a residential banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 4 miles NE. of Cleveland. It has machine-shops and manufactures of chairs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5588.

Glenville, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Western Maryland R. Pop. about 300.

Glenville, a banking post-town, capital of Gilmer co., W.Va., is on the Little Kanawha River, about 46 miles ESE. of Parkersburg. It has coaling- and lumbering-in-

dustries and is the seat of a state normal school. Pop. in 1900, 398.

Glen'white', a post-village of Blair co., Pa., 2 miles from Kittanning Point. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 300.

Glenwild, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., 3 miles S. of Centerville Station. Pop. 90.

Glen William, or **Williamsburg,** a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, on the Credit River, 1½ miles from Georgetown. It has manufactures of woollen goods, gloves, etc. Pop. about 450.

Glenwillow, a village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. The banking point is Cleveland.

Glen Wilton, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Clifton Forge. Pop. about 450.

Glenwood, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Santa Cruz. Pop. about 200.

Glenwood, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on the Plant System. The banking point is De Land. Pop. about 200.

Glenwood, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ga. The banking point is McRae. Pop. about 90.

Glenwood, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 27 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. 150.

Glenwood, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 8 miles E. of Rushville. Pop. about 275.

Glenwood, a banking city, capital of Mills co., Iowa, on Keg Creek and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 20 miles S. by E. of Council Bluffs. It has canning and various manufacturing industries and is the seat of the Iowa Institute for Feeble-Minded Children. Pop. in 1900, 3040.

Glenwood, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ky.

Glenwood, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 178.

Glenwood, a post-village of Howard co., Md., about 25 miles W. of Baltimore. It has the Glenwood Institute.

Glenwood, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles N. by W. of Boston.

Glenwood, a post-village of Cass co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 19 miles NNE. of Niles.

Glenwood, a banking post-village, capital of Pope co., Minn., is finely situated on Lake Whipple (or Minnewaska), about 18 miles S. of Alexandria, on the Northern Pacific and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1116.

Glenwood, a banking post-village of Schuyler co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 3 miles W. of Lancaster. Pop. in 1900, 434.

Glenwood, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., 30 miles NW. of Paterson, on the Lehigh and New England R. The banking point is Goshen, N.Y. Pop. about 400.

Glenwood, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on Cazenove Creek, about 20 miles SSE. of Buffalo. Pop. 100.

Glenwood, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 46 miles by rail N. of Marietta. Pop. 100.

Glenwood, Allegheny co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 5 miles by rail SE. of the main station of Pittsburg. It has iron- and steel-works.

Glenwood, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on Tunkhannock Creek, 20 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. 100.

Glenwood, a post-village of Upshur co., Tex., 12 miles NE. of Gladewater. Pop. about 250.

Glenwood, a post-town of Sevier co., Utah, 6 miles E. of Richfield, its banking point, and 2 miles from the Sevier River. Pop. in 1900, 422.

Glenwood, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., 30 miles WNW. of Lynchburg.

Glenwood, a post-village of Mason co., W.Va., 10 miles N. of Milton.

Glenwood, a banking city of St. Croix co., Wis., 40 miles NW. of Chippewa Falls, on the Wisconsin Central R. It has manufactures of staves, spokes, hubs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1789.

Glenwood Landing, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y. The banking point is Oyster Bay. Pop. about 200.

Glenwood Springs, a banking post-town and health-resort, capital of Garfield co., Colo., at the junction of the Grand and Roaring Fork rivers, 86 miles W. of Leadville, on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland Rs. Pop. in 1890, 920; in 1900, 1350. It is much frequented for its warm saline springs, which have a temperature of 120–140°. Elevation, 5770 feet.

Glezen, a post-village of Pike co., Ind. The banking point is Petersburg. Pop. 150.

Glidden, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Iowa, 25 miles by rail W. of Grand Junction. Pop. in 1900, 733.

Glidden, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. The banking point is Columbus. Pop. about 200.

Glidden, a banking post-village of Ashland co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 44 miles SE. by S. of Ashland. Pop. about 600.

Glimp, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn., 13 miles NW. of Covington.

Glin, a small town of Ireland, co. of Limerick, on the Shannon, 28 miles NE. of Tralee.

Glina, glee'nå, a town of Croatia, on the Glina, 26 miles ESE. of Karlstadt. Pop. about 2000.

Gliniany, gle-ne-å'nee, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 25 miles E. of Lemberg. Pop. in 1900, 4909.

Glion, gle-ôn', a resort of Switzerland, on Lake Geneva, connected by mountain-railroad with Territet. Elevation, 1970 feet. See ILANZ.

Glittretind, a mountain of Norway, in the Jotun Fjeld and about lat. 61° 35′ N. Height, 8380 feet.

Globe, a banking town, capital of Gila co., Ariz., on Pinal Creek and 124 miles SW. of Bowie. It is on the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern R., and has rich gold-, silver- and copper-ores. Pop. in 1900, 1495.

Globe, Cook co., Ill., on the Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis R., 24 miles S. by E. of Chicago. Here are extensive fat-rendering works.

Globe, a post-village of Knox co., Me. Pop. 60.

Globe, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., N.C.

Globe, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Tenn.

Globe, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Globe Mills, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa. The banking point is Middleburg. Pop. about 250.

Globe Village, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Quinebaug River, about 20 miles SW. of Worcester. It has extensive woollen-mills, etc. Pop. about 3000. The banking point is Southbridge.

Globeville, a town of Arapahoe co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R. The post-station and banking point is Denver. Pop. in 1900, 2192.

Glocester, glŏs'tẹr, a township (town) of Providence co., R.I., bounded W. by the Connecticut boundary-line. Pop. in 1900, 1462.

Glockner. See GROSSGLOCKNER.

Glogau, glo'gŏw, or **Grossglogau,** groce'glo'gŏw, a strongly fortified town of Prussian Silesia, 35 miles NNW. of Liegnitz, on the left bank of the Oder. The town is connected by a wooden bridge with the Dom Insel, or Cathedral Island, in the Oder, which is separately fortified. Besides a cathedral, Glogau has several churches, a royal castle, and an interesting town-hall. The chief industries include the manufacture of sugar, starch, syrup, pottery, chemicals, machines, and town-clocks. The trade in wine is important. The town has iron-foundries and railroad-shops. It is the seat of a large publishing and cartographic establishment. Pop. in 1900, 22,147.

Glogau, or **Oberglogau.** See OBERGLOGAU.

Glogg'nitz, a town of Lower Austria, 42 miles SSW. of Vienna, near where the railway from Vienna to Triest crosses the Semmering. It has a castle, originally a Benedictine abbey. The town has diversified industries. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5296.

Glogovácz, glo'go-vâts', a town of Hungary, co. and 4 miles E. of Arad, on the Maros. Pop. in 1900, 4616.

Glomel, glo'mĕl', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 26 miles SSW. of Guingamp.

Glommen, glom'mẹn, almost glŭm'mẹn, the principal river of Norway, rises in the Dovrefjeld table-land, flows generally S., traverses Lake Ojeren, and enters the Skagerrak at Frederikstad, 50 miles SE. of Christiania. Length, nearly 350 miles.

Glons, glôns, a village of Belgium, province and 7 miles N. of Liège.

Gloppen, a village of Norway, 100 miles NNE. of Bergen, on a fjord of the same name.

Glorietta, a post-village of Santa Fé co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Santa Fé. Pop. 200.

Gloriosa Islands, a small group in the Mozambique Channel, 100 miles from the N. extremity of Madagascar. They are claimed by France.

Glory, a post-village of Berrien co., Ga. The banking point is Willacoochee. Pop. about 100.

Glory, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. The banking point is Paris. Pop. about 100.

Glossop, a municipal borough of England, co. of Derby, 12 miles ESE. of Manchester. It is the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in Derbyshire and has woollen- and paper-mills, dyeing-, bleaching- and print-works, and iron-foundries. Near by is Glossop Hill, the seat of Lord Howard. Pop. in 1901, 21,526.

Gloster, a post-village of De Soto parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Mansfield. Pop. about 350.

Gloster, a banking post-town of Amite co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 91 miles S. of Vicksburg. It is on the divide between the branches of the Mississippi and Amite rivers, and is a shipping point for cotton and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1661.

Gloucester, or **Gloucestershire,** glos'tęr-shir, a county of England, in its W. part, bordering on the estuary of the Severn. Area, 1237 sq. m. It has 3 natural divisions: the E. being the Cotswold Hills (highest point, 1134 feet), the middle forming the fertile valley of the Severn and its affluents, and the division W. of the Severn consisting mostly of the Forest of Dean. Chief rivers are the Severn, Upper and Lower Avon, Wye, and Isis (Thames). In the hills sheep-farming is the chief branch of industry. The vale of the Severn, once famous for vineyards, is now equally so for its corn-lands, orchards, and gardens. The dairy-industry is important. Coal and iron abound. Capital, Gloucester. Pop. in 1901, 331,516.

Gloucester, glos'tęr (anc. *Glevum;* later L. *Claudia Castra*), a city and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Gloucester, on the E. bank of the Severn, 33 miles NNE. of Bristol. The old Roman ground-plan of the city still survives in the four streets which meet at right angles in the middle of the town at what is known as the Cross. Below some of the houses in these streets remains of the Roman walls may be seen. The nunnery which existed in Gloucester as early as the seventh century gave way to a monastery about 820, which was in turn succeeded by a great Benedictine abbey. The abbey church became the nucleus for the cathedral which was built from 1088–1498. This structure, though substantially Norman, is in reality perpendicular in character. It has a central tower rising 225 feet and containing the famous "Great Peter," a bell weighing nearly 3 tons, a splendid east window, the largest in England, with magnificent stained glass (1350), and the exquisite shrine of King Edward II. with a handsome canopy. The fan-vaulted cloisters are unmatched in England. Among the other interesting buildings of Gloucester are the new episcopal palace, the picturesque twelfth century deanery, the West Gate, the New Inn (built about 1450 for pilgrims), and the Tolsey, or guild-hall. Gloucester has car- and engineering-works, flour-mills, iron-foundries, ship-building yards, and manufactures of agricultural implements, cutlery, chemicals, soap, and matches. Its commerce is very important. The Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, 17 miles long, was completed in 1827. Gloucester returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1841, 14,152; in 1871, 31,844; in 1901, 47,955.

Gloucester, a county in the SW. part of New Jersey, has an area of 328 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Delaware River and on the NE. by Big Timber Creek, and is partly drained by the Maurice River. It has valuable beds of marl. Capital, Woodbury. Pop. in 1890, 28,649; in 1900, 31,905.

Gloucester, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 253 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Plankatank River, on the SE. by Chesapeake Bay, and on the SW. by the York River. Capital, Gloucester. Pop. in 1890, 11,653; in 1900, 12,832.

Gloucester, a city and port of entry of Essex co., Mass., 28 miles NNE. of Boston, is beautifully situated on the S. side of the peninsula of Cape Ann, and is connected by the Boston and Maine R. with the principal cities and towns of the seaboard and interior. It has a greater amount of tonnage employed in the domestic fisheries than any other town in the United States. The number of men employed in the cod-, halibut- and mackerel-fisheries is over 5000. Gloucester has a large import trade, chiefly in salt, coal, and lumber. It has important granite-works, forges and foundries, ship-yards, etc., and manufactures of oil-clothing, sails, twine, anchors, and fish-glue. The city is a favorite summer-resort, and the picturesqueness of its surroundings attracts many artists. The harbor of Gloucester is one of the best on the coast and is accessible at all seasons for vessels of the largest class. Gloucester was occupied as a fishing station as early as 1624, being the first settlement made on the N. shore of Massachusetts Bay. It was incorporated as a town in 1642 and became a city in 1874. Pop. in 1850, 7786; in 1890, 24,657; in 1900, 26,121.

Gloucester, a township of Camden co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 4018. See also GLOUCESTER CITY.

Gloucester, a post-village, capital of Gloucester co., Va., on an inlet of Chesapeake Bay, about 45 miles N. by W. of Norfolk. Pop. about 150.

Gloucester, a county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleur. The surface is extremely diversified with mountains and rivers, and on its coasts are numerous islands, the principal of which are Shippegan and Miscou. Great Shippegan, Little Shippegan, and Bathurst harbors are in this county. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Capital, Bathurst.

Gloucester, Cape, a high promontory on the NE. coast of Australia. Lat. 20° 1′ S.

Gloucester City, a banking city of Camden co., N.J., on the Delaware River and on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Seashore Rs., 3 miles S. of Camden. It has extensive manufactories of cottons and woollens, incandescent lights, fertilizers, etc. It is connected by ferry with Philadelphia. Pop. in 1890, 6564; in 1900, 6840.

Gloucester Point, a post-village of Gloucester co., Va., on the York River, opposite Yorktown.

Gloucestershire, England. See GLOUCESTER.

Glouster, glos'tęr, a banking post-village of Athens co., Ohio, in a coal-mining region, 15 miles N. of Athens, on the Zanesville and Western and the Ohio Central Rs. Pop. in 1900, 2155.

Glover, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Glover township (town), about 40 miles NE. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of harness, etc. Pop of the town in 1900, 891.

Glover Gap, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 44 miles SSE. of Wheeling.

Glovers, a post-village of Jones co., Ga. The banking point is Macon. Pop. about 250. It manufactures cotton-yarn.

Gloversville, a city of Fulton co., N.Y., on Cayadutta Creek and on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R., 53 miles NW. of Albany. It is noted for the manufacture of gloves and mittens and glove- and shoe-leather. Pop. in 1890, 13,864; in 1900, 18,349.

Glowno, glov'no, a small town of Poland, government and 56 miles WSW. of Warsaw.

Gluckheim, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., Md. The banking point is Cambridge.

Glücksburg, glüks'bŏŏrg, a small watering-place of Prussia, in Schleswig, 5½ miles NE. of Flensburg. Pop. 1400.

Glückstadt, glük'stätt, a seaport of Prussia, in Holstein, on the Elbe, 29 miles NW. of Hamburg. The outer harbor is protected by a large mole and the inner harbor has been changed into a dock-harbor by means of locks. The inhabitants are employed in ship-building, trade, and the fisheries, and there are manufactures of caviar, furniture, mirrors, gold-leaf, carriages, corks, shoes, and cigars. Pop. in 1900, 6586.

Glukhov, gloo'kov, a town of Russia, government and 130 miles ENE. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897, 14,856.

Glurns, gloorns, a picturesque little town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, on the Adige, 40 miles WNW. of Bozen. Pop. about 650.

Glyde, a river of Ireland, rises in the co. of Monaghan, flows southeastward, and enters Dundalk Bay conjointly with the Dee.

Glymont, a post-village of Charles co., Md., on the Potomac River, about 20 miles below Washington. Pop. about 75.

Glymphville, a post-village of Newberry co., S.C., on the Broad River, 1 mile from Strother. Pop. 100.

Glyncorwg, glin'ko-rŏŏg, a village of Wales, in Glamorganshire, 8 miles from Neath. Pop. in 1901, 6452.

Glyndon, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 19 miles by rail N. by W. of Baltimore, on the Western Maryland R.

Glyndon, a post-village of Clay co., Minn., on the Buffalo River, 8 miles E. of Moorhead, on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Glyndon, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., on Oil Creek, 13 miles by rail SSW. of Corry.

Glynn, a county in the SE. part of Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, has an area of 468 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Altamaha River. Capital, Brunswick. Pop. in 1890, 13,420; in 1900, 14,317.

Glynnwood, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Lake Erie and Western R. Pop. 200.

Glyn-Taff, a parish of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan 5 miles W. of Caerphilly.

Gmünd, g'münt, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, in the beautiful valley of the Rems, 29 miles E. of Stuttgart. With its quaint churches, towers, and ruins, it retains the aspect of an old imperial city. It has some interesting churches, one of which, just outside of the city, with two chapels hewn out of the rock, is much visited by pilgrims. Gmünd has manufactures of gold- and silver-wares, copper, bronze, and brass, furniture and wood-carvings, and has iron-foundries, mills, and wax-works. Fruit-growing is an important industry. Pop. in 1900, 18,699.

Gmunden, g'mōōn'dẹn, a town of Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut, charmingly situated on the river Traun and on Lake Traun (Gmundener See), 36 miles SW. of Linz. The Traunstein rises almost perpendicularly from the edge of the lake, its summit being 5550 feet above the sea. Gmunden is a fashionable summer-resort. It has a depot for the salt of the neighboring mines. Pop., with suburbs, in 1900, 7126.

Gmundener See. See TRAUN.

Gnadau, gnä'dŏw, a town and Moravian settlement of Prussian Saxony, 12 miles ESE. of Magdeburg. The publication of books of the Moravian Church is carried on here on a large scale. Pop. about 500.

Gnadenhutten, gnä'dẹn-hŏŏt'ẹn, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, on the Tuscarawas River and the Ohio Canal, and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 94 miles ENE. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 547. Gnadenhutten ("tents of grace") was once a village of Christian Indians under Moravian instruction.

Gnesen, gnä'zẹn (Pol. *Gniezno*, gne-ĕz'no), a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 30 miles ENE. of Posen. Among its edifices is a cathedral, founded in the tenth century, with costly pictures, fine chapels, and the beautiful tomb of St. Adalbert, and an archiepiscopal palace. It has manufactures of machinery, sugar, and leather, and breweries, flour-, saw- and oil-mills. Gnesen is reputed to be the oldest of Polish cities, and until 1320 the kings of Poland were crowned here. It is the seat of the diocesan chapter of the archiepiscopal see of Gnesen-Posen. Pop. in 1900, 21,693.

Gnézda, the Hungarian name of KNIESEN.

Gnoien, gnoi'ẹn, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 25 miles NE. of Güstrow. Pop. in 1900, 4157.

Gnosus, an ancient city of Crete. See CNOSUS.

Goa, go'ä, a pueblo of Camarines province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a mountainous but exceedingly fertile region. Pop. 7748.

Goa, a town on the W. coast of India, belonging to Portugal, situated on an island at the mouth of the Mandona River, 250 miles SSE. of Bombay. Lat. 15° 28′ N.; lon. 73° 51′ E. Goa was taken by Albuquerque in 1510, and was made the capital of the Portuguese dominions in the East. It soon rose to great commercial importance; but with the downfall of the Portuguese power in the East the town declined, and the viceroy finally transferred his residence to Panjim (New Goa). In the days of its prosperity, when it is said to have had 200,000 inhabitants, Goa presented a magnificent appearance. It was a city of churches, whose architecture far surpassed in grandeur and taste that of any others built by Europeans in the East. The chapel of the palace was built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome; the church of St. Dominic was adorned with paintings by the Italian masters; that of the Jesuits contained the fine tomb of St. Francis Xavier; the cathedral and the Augustinian church were noble structures. The viceroy's palace was a splendid edifice. The public buildings have now gone to decay and the population of the place has dwindled to less than 2000.

Goa, a territory of India, belonging to Portugal, on the W. coast. Lat. 15°–16° N. Area, with Salsette and other small dependencies, 1400 sq. m. It is a fruitful region. The products include rice, pepper, cocoanuts, and betel-nuts. Large quantities of salt are obtained. Capital, Panjim, or New Goa. Pop. in 1900, about 475,000.

Goahati, a town of Assam. See GAUHATI.

Goajira, go'ä-hee'rä, a peninsula of Colombia, forming the W. headland of the Gulf of Maracaibo (or Venezuela). It is traversed by the Oca mountains, an arm of the Andes.

Go'alan'da, a town of Bengal, Furidpur district, at the junction of the main channels of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, 151 miles by railway NE. of Calcutta. It is the seat of an important trade by rail and water. Here are extensive engineering-works for the preservation of the river-channels. The currents are here so strong that the most powerful steamers have sometimes to lie at the town for several days.

Goalpara, go-ăl-pä'rä, a district in the W. of Assam. It is very fertile, but hot and sickly. Capital, Goalpara, a town on the Brahmaputra, 85 miles ENE. of Rungpur, with a pop. of about 5000.

Goat Island, in Newport harbor, R.I., directly in front of the town. Fort Wolcott is on this island, and on the N. end is a light-house, in lat. 41° 29′ 18″ N., lon. 71° 20′ 5″ W.

Goat Island. See NIAGARA FALLS.

Goat Island, one of the Philippines, in the Strait of Manila.

Goat Island, or **Pulo Cambing,** poo'lo kăm'-bing', off the NE. coast of Sumbawa, in the Flores Sea.

Goat Islands, two steep islets off Terceira, Azores.

Goave, go'äv', the name of two towns of Haiti, LE GRAND GOAVE and LE PETIT GOAVE. See GRAND GOAVE and PETIT GOAVE.

Gober, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. The banking point is Bonham. Pop. about 200.

Gobi (Mongolian, *Sha-mo,—i.e.*, "desert of sand"), the Chinese name for the eastern division of the great central Asiatic basin known as the Han-hai, and constituting a great (or the greater) part of the region generally known as Mongolia. It extends westward to the divide separating it from the Tarim basin, and eastward to the Khingan mountains. The region is in part absolute desert, consisting of shifting sands destitute of vegetation and lacking in water; but elsewhere it is made up of rocky masses and scanty pasture-land or grassy steppes, with lines of bushes and poplar trees bordering the diminished water-courses. There are numerous oases, and water is generally found at no great distance from the surface. The elevation of the region is between 3000 and 5000 feet, with mountain-ridges, however, rising to still greater heights. The lowest point, which is found in about lat. 44° N. and lon. 111° E., drops to 2000 feet. In many parts of the sand-region remains of buried habitations and towns have been discovered. The Gobi is traversed by numerous caravan-routes, the most important of which is that uniting Kiakhta with Peking, passing via Urga and Kalgan.

Goblesville, a post-village of Huntington co., Ind. Pop. about 60.

Gobleville, a banking post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 19 miles W. of Kalamazoo. It has various industries. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Gobo Island, 5 miles SW. of Cape Howe (which is the E. extremity of Victoria, Australia).

Go'burdan'ga, or **Ga'bardan'ga,** a town of Bengal, 35 miles NE. of Calcutta, on the navigable river Jamuna. Pop. about 7000.

Goch, gok, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles S. of Cleves, on the Niers. Pop. in 1900, 9901.

Gochsheim, goks'hime, a town of Germany, in Baden, 18 miles NE. of Karlsruhe. Pop. about 1200.

Gochsheim, a village of Germany, in Bavaria, near Schweinfurt, with a castle. Pop. about 2000.

God'alming, a town of England, co. of Surrey, on the navigable river Wey, 4 miles SSW. of Guildford. The old Charterhouse school has been brought from London to this town. Pop. in 1901, 8748.

Godavery, go-dä'vẹr-e, or **Godavari,** a large river of British India, in the Deccan, rises in the Western Ghats and, after a tortuous southeasterly course, estimated at 800 miles, enters the Bay of Bengal, after subdividing into several branches, in lat. 16° 30′ N., lon. 82° E. Its waters are extensively used in irrigation. Principal affluents, the Manjera and the Pranhita.

Godavery, a district of the Madras presidency, British India, in the lower part of the valley of the Godavery. Capital, Cocanada.

Godbout, a river of Saguenay co., Quebec, a tributary of the St. Lawrence.

Goddard, a banking city of Sedgwick co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Godella, go-dĕl'yä, a small town of Spain, 4 miles N. of Valencia.

Goderich, gŏd'ritch, a port of entry and summer-resort of Ontario, chief town of the co. of Huron, on Lake Huron and on the Grand Trunk R., 63 miles NNW. of London. It has important fisheries, iron-works and machine-shops, salt-wells, and various manufactures. The town has a good harbor at the mouth of the Maitland River. Pop. in 1891, 3839; in 1901, 4158.

Godesberg, go'dẹs-bĕRG', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles S. of Bonn, on the Rhine. It has handsome villas, a large hydropathic establishment, and frequented mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 8927.

Godfrey, a post-village of Morgan co., Ga. Pop. about 60.

Godfrey, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R. The banking point is Alton. The Monticello Academy is located near here. Pop. 100.

Godfrey, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 6 miles S. of Fort Scott. Coal is shipped here.

Godfrey, a village of Mercer co., W.Va. The banking point is Bramwell. Pop. about 300.

Godhaven, god'hä'vẹn, or more properly **Godhavn,** god'hŏwn (*i.e.*, "good haven"), a Danish settlement on the S. coast of Disco Island, Greenland, the seat of the Northern Inspectorate of Greenland. Pop. of the colony in 1901, 294. Lat. 69° 14′ N.

Göding, gö'ding, a town of Moravia, 34 miles SE. of Brünn, on the March, here navigable. It has an extensive government tobacco-factory. Pop. in 1900, 10,231.

Godjam. See GOJAM.

Godley, a post-village of Grundy and Will cos., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 329.

Godley, a post-village of Johnson co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Cleburne. Pop. about 275.

Godley Glacier, one of the largest of the ice-sheets of New Zealand, in the South Island and in the group of the Mount Cook Mountains. It presents scenery of the grandest description.

Godman, a village of Scott co., Ark. The banking point is Waldron. Pop. about 200.

Godmanchester (local pron. gŭm'ĕs-tẽr), a municipal borough of England, on the Ouse, ¾ of a mile SSE. of Huntingdon, of which town it is a suburb. It is supposed to be on the site of the Roman Durolipons. Pop. in 1901, 2017.

God'na, or **Revelgunj,** rĕv'ĕl-gŭnj', a town of the Sarun district, Bengal, British India, on the Gogra, a mile above its junction with the Ganges. It has a large trade. Pop. about 15,000.

Gödöllö, gö'döl'lö', a town of Hungary, 15 miles NE. of Budapest. Here is a royal palace, connected with which is a beautiful park. It was a favorite abode of the Empress Elizabeth, to whom a monument was erected here in 1901. Pop. in 1900, 5893.

Godolphin, a hamlet of England, co. of Cornwall, 5½ miles WNW. of Helstone.

Go'dra, a town of British India, in the Punch Mahals, Gujerat, 142 miles WSW. of Ujjain. Pop. about 15,000.

God's Lake, a large lake of the Keewatin district, Canada, discharges its waters northward into Hayes River. It is about 40 miles long.

Godthaab, got'hȧb, a village of Greenland, on Davis' Strait. It was the first Danish colony in Greenland, established by Hans Egede in 1721. It has a mission seminary and is the residence of the inspector of the Southern Inspectorate of Greenland. Pop. 110; of the colony, including Fiskernäs and Lichtenfels, in 1901, 940. Lat. 64° 10′ N.

Godwin, a post-village of Maury co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Columbia. Pop. about 90.

Godwinsville, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Ga.

Goedereede, goo'dẹh-rā'dẹh, or **Goeree,** goo'rā', a small town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 10 miles SW. of Briel, on the former island of Goeree.

Goehner, a post-village of Seward co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. The banking point is Seward. Pop. 100.

Goeree, goo-rā, a former island of the Netherlands. See OVERFLAKKEE.

Goes, nōōce, or **Ter-Goes,** tẽr-nōōce', a town of the Netherlands, Zealand, on the island of South Beveland. Pop. in 1899, 6923.

Goes, go'ish, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 19 miles E. of Coimbra. Pop. about 3500.

Goes, a post-village of Greene co., Ohio, 5 miles by rail N. of Xenia.

Goessel, a post-village of Marion co., Kan. The banking point is Newton or Mound Ridge. Pop. about 100.

Goettee, a township of Beaufort co., S.C. Pop. 2319.

Goff, a banking city of Nemaha co., Kan., 49 miles by rail W. by N. of Atchison, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 365.

Goffs, a post-hamlet of Ritchie co., W.Va.

Goffs Falls, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., on the W. bank of the Merrimac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles below Manchester. Pop. about 125.

Goffstown, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., in Goffstown township (town), on the Piscataquog (Squog) River and on the Boston and Maine R., 15 miles SSW. of Concord. It has manufactories of sash and blinds, bobbins and spools, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2528.

Goffton, a post-village of Putnam co., Tenn. The banking point is Cookeville. Pop. about 100.

Goforth, a post-village of Hayes co., Tex. The banking point is Kyle. Pop. about 100.

Gogan, go'gȧn', a village of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, on the E. side of Lake Urumiah.

Gogebic, go-jē'bĭk, a county in the NW. part of Michigan. Area, 1152 sq. m. It is bounded S. and SW. by Wisconsin and NW. by Lake Superior. Several tributaries intersect it, and it contains the lower portion of Gogebic Lake. The county forms part of the vast Gogebic Range iron region, whose productivity is surpassed by but few iron regions of the globe. Capital, Bessemer. Pop. in 1900, 16,738.

Goggansville, a post-village of Monroe co., Ga., 35 miles by rail WNW. of Macon.

Göggingen, gög'ghing-ẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Wertach, 2 miles SW. of Augsburg. Pop. in 1900, 4629.

Gogginsville, gŏg'ghinz-vil, a post-village of Franklin co., Va., about 48 miles SW. of Lynchburg.

Go'go, a seaport of Bombay, India, district of Ahmedabad, on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay. Pop. about 6000.

Gogra, go'grȧ (Hindu, *Gharghara,* gar'gȧ-rȧ), a river of British India, one of the chief tributaries of the Ganges, which it joins about 100 miles ENE. of Benares, after a SE. course of over 500 miles through Nepal, Oudh, and Bengal. It is the channel of a large trade, and is regarded with peculiar veneration by the Hindus, its banks being resorted to by numerous devotees.

Goheenville, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 10 miles NE. of Kittanning.

Gohfeld, go'fĕlt, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Minden, circle of Herford. It has chalybeate springs. There are manufactures of cigars, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6073.

Goianinha, go-yȧ-neen'yȧ, a town of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Norte, 28 miles S. of Natal.

Goil, Loch, an inlet of Argyllshire, Scotland, forming an arm of Loch Long.

Goin, a post-village of Claiborne co., Tenn. The banking point is Tazewell.

Goisern, goi'zẽrn, a village of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 6 miles NNW. of Hallstadt. Pop. about 1200; of the commune, in 1900, 4523.

Goito, go'e-to, a village of Italy, 8 miles NW. of Mantua, on the Mincio. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 5694.

Gojam, or **Godjam,** go'jȧm', a district of Abyssinia, between lat. 10° and 11° N. and crossed by the meridian of 38° E. It is enclosed in the great bend of the Bahr-el-Azrek. It is mostly a grassy plain, traversed in some parts by high mountain-ranges.

Gokauk, or **Gokak,** go-kawk', a town of British India, district and 32 miles NE. of Belgaum. Pop. about 12,000.

Gok'tcha, or **Sevangha,** a lake of Russian Armenia, to the NE. of Erivan, 47 miles long from NW. to SE. and on an average 12 miles broad. It is about 6300 feet above the sea-level, in a basin surrounded by mountains, many of them covered with the richest verdure, not a few of the most fantastic forms, and several covered with snow.

Gök-tepe. See GEOK-TEPE.

Göl-Bashi, a village of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Konieh, on the Mediterranean Sea, near the ruins of the ancient town of Myra, in Lycia. It is on the site of the ancient Trysa. Here have been found splendid Greek reliefs, representing mythological subjects, which are to be seen in Vienna.

Golborne, a town of Lancashire, England, 5 miles from Wigan. Pop. in 1901, 6789.

Golcar, gōl'kẽr, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles WSW. of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 9261. Here are many shoddy-mills.

Golconda, gol-kon'dȧ, a ruined city of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 7 miles W. of Hyderabad. The place was noted as a depot for diamonds, which were formerly brought hither from the plains at the base of the Nila Hulla mountains, on the banks of the Kistna and Pennar rivers. Here are the remains of a once important city, the capital of a realm destroyed by Aurungzebe. The old fortress is an interesting object.

Golconda, a banking post-village, capital of Pope co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 77 miles above Cairo. It has various manufactures and is a shipping point for produce and timber. Pop. in 1900, 1140.

Golconda, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. Pop. about 75. The banking point is South McAlester.

Golconda, a post-village of Humboldt co., Nev., near the Humboldt River, 128 miles W. of Elko, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 200.

Goldap, gol'dȧp, a town of East Prussia, 21 miles SE. of Gumbinnen, on the Goldap River. Pop. in 1900, 8349.

Goldau, gol'dŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 5½ miles WNW. of Schwyz, at the S. foot of the Rossberg, by a land-slip of which mountain the former village of the same name, together with other villages, was totally buried on Sept. 2, 1806. Pop. in 1900, 1607.

Goldbar, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Snohomish. Pop. about 125.

Goldbeach, a post-village, capital of Curry co., Oregon, 56 miles W. of Grant's Pass. Pop. about 100.

Goldberg, golt'bĕrg, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 28 miles E. of Schwerin. Pop. about 3000.

Goldberg, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 11 miles SW. of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. Pop. in 1900, 6518.

Gold Coast, a British crown colony in west Africa, extends along the Gulf of Guinea for 350 miles, between the French Ivory Coast and German Togoland. Area, about

15,000 sq. m., to which are added a protectorate (mainly comprised in Ashantiland) of about 31,600 sq. m. and a still further region known as the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, between lat. 8° and 11° N. The country is mostly level near the coast, but hilly in the interior. The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the climate is very sickly, even for the natives. Palm oil, kernels, and native woods are the leading exports, but some gold-dust is obtained, whence the name of the country. The colony is administered by a governor, assisted by an executive and a legislative council. Chief towns are Accra (the capital), Elmina, Cape Coast Castle, Kwitta, Saltpond, Winneba, Axim, and Akuse. Estimated population of the colony, 1,500,000.

Golddust, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn. Pop. about 75.

Golden, a small town of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 3½ miles W. of Cashel.

Golden, a banking city, capital of Jefferson co., Colo., is situated on Clear Creek and on the Colorado and Southern and the Denver, Lakewood and Golden Rs., 14 miles W. of Denver. It has flouring-mills, collieries, machine-shops, potteries, smelting- and reduction-works for gold and silver, etc. Coal is found here. Golden is the seat of the Colorado School of Mines and of the Reform School. Elevation, 5655 feet. Pop. in 1890, 2383; in 1900, 2152.

Golden, a banking post-village of Adams co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Wabash Rs., 27 miles NE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 516.

Golden, a post-village of Barry co., Mo., on the White River, 16 miles SE. of Cassville.

Golden, a post-village of Santa Fé co., N.Mex. Pop. about 75.

Golden, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. about 50.

Golden, a post-village of Wood co., Tex. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. about 130.

Golden, a banking post-village and outport of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 85 miles from Banff, at the junction of the Wapta River with the Columbia. Pop. in 1901, 705. Elevation, 2550 feet.

Goldenbridge, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y. The banking point is Brewsters or Mount Kisco. Pop. about 200.

Golden City, a banking city of Barton co., Mo., 12 miles SE. of Lamar, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. in 1900, 875.

Golden Corners, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio.

Goldendale, a banking post-city, capital of Klickitat co., Wash., on the Columbia River, 12 miles N. of Grant, Oregon. Pop. in 1900, 738.

Golden Gate. See SAN FRANCISCO and CALIFORNIA.

Goldengate, a post-village of Wayne co., Ill., on the Southern R. The banking point is Fairfield. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Goldenhill, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., about 15 miles SSW. of Cambridge, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Goldenhill, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa.

Golden Horn, a narrow inlet of the Bosporus, separating the main part of Constantinople from Galata and Pera.

Golden Lake, a post-village of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 40 miles above Hopefield. Pop. about 150.

Golden Lake, a post-hamlet of Waukesha co., Wis., on a small lake, about 34 miles W. of Milwaukee.

Goldenpond, a post-village of Trigg co., Ky., 14 miles S. of Eddyville.

Goldenridge, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Haulton. Pop. about 150.

Golden Spring, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Va., 60 miles from Saltville.

Goldenstein, gol'den-stine', a small town of Moravia, 35 miles NW. of Olmütz.

Golden Valley, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn. The banking point is Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 680.

Goldenville, a post-village of Adams co., Pa.

Goldenville, or Sherbrooke Gold-Mines, a post-village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the NW. side of the St. Mary River, 3 miles from Sherbrooke. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 500.

Goldfield, a post-town of Teller co., Colo., on the Florence and Cripple Creek R. The banking point is Victor. Pop. in 1900, 2191.

Goldfield, a banking city of Wright co., Iowa, on the Boone River, 10 miles by rail W. of Clarion. It is a shipping point for live-stock and produce. Pop. in 1900, 628.

Goldfield, a mining post-village of Esmeralda co., Nev., near the Nye co. line, S. of Tonopah.

Goldhill, a post-village of Lee co., Ala., 11 miles NW. of Opelika. Pop. 150.

Goldhill, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo., 7 miles by rail W. by N. of Boulder. Pop. about 150.

Goldhill, a post-village of Storey co., Nev., on the Virginia and Truckee R. The banking point is Virginia City. It was once one of the most enterprising and populous towns in the state, its importance being due to the rich silver-mines (Comstock Lode), whose annual product amounted to millions of dollars. Pop. about 700.

Goldhill, a post-village of Rowan co., N.C., 14 miles SE. of Salisbury, on the Southern R. Copper is mined here, and gold has also been found. Pop. in 1900, 514.

Goldhill, a post-town of Jackson co., Oregon, in a gold-mining and agricultural region, 12 miles NW. of Jacksonville, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 385.

Goldhill, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va., 25 miles N. of Farmville.

Goldingen, gol'ding-en, a town of Russia, in Courland, 72 miles WNW. of Mitau. In the Middle Ages, under the Teutonic Knights, it rose to considerable importance. Pop. in 1897, 9733.

Goldkronach, golt'krō'näk, a town of Bavaria, on the Kronach, 7 miles NE. of Bayreuth. Pop. about 800. Gold was formerly mined here.

Goldman, a post-village of Arkansas co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Stuttgart. Pop. about 175.

Goldman, a post-village of Tensas parish, La. The banking point is Natchez, Miss. Pop. about 100.

Goldmine, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ala., 54 miles S. of Tuscumbia.

Gold Mountains, in British Columbia, are a subordinate range of the Rocky Mountains system, lying immediately W. of the Selkirks.

Goldonna, a post-village of Natchitoches parish, La. The banking point is Natchitoches.

Goldpoint, a post-town of Martin co., N.C. The banking point is Tarboro. Pop. in 1900, 124.

Gold Run, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 64 miles NE. of Sacramento. Pop. about 150.

Goldsboro, a post-town of Orange co., Fla. Pop. in 1900, 71.

Goldsboro, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ga., 10 miles from Cochran station.

Goldsboro, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 24 miles NNE. of Easton.

Goldsboro, a banking city, capital of Wayne co., N.C., on the left bank of the Neuse River and on the Atlantic and North Carolina and other railroads, 84 miles N. of Wilmington. It has a court-house and manufactures of carriages, machinery, mattresses, furniture, lumber, cotton, cotton-seed oil, etc. A state normal school and the Eastern Insane Asylum (for colored) are located here. Pop. in 1880, 3286; in 1890, 4017; in 1900, 5877.

Goldsboro (Etters post-office), a borough of York co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Northern Central R., 11 miles SE. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 385.

Goldsmith, a post-village of Tipton co., Ind., 5 miles by rail W. of Tipton. Pop. about 200.

Goldsmith, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo. The banking point is Plattsburg. Pop. about 90.

Goldston, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C., on the Southern R. Pop. about 100.

Goldstone, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 62 miles NE. by N. of London. Pop. about 150.

Goldthwaite, a banking post-town, capital of Mills co., Tex., 40 miles NW. of Lampasas, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 1282.

Goldville, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. about 90.

Goldwood, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. about 75.

Golea, El, Algerian Sahara. See EL GOLEA.

Golega, go-lā'gā, a small town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, 70 miles NNE. of Lisbon.

Goleta, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal., 7 miles W. of Santa Barbara, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Goletta (Fr. *La Goulette*), a seaport of Tunis, at the entrance to the bay and connected by railway with the city of Tunis, of which it is properly the port. Since 1893 it is united by canal with the new harbor of Tunis. The town has forts, a custom-house, a palace and harem belonging to the bey of Tunis, a court-house, and many fine villas. Pop. 6000.

Golfo Dulce. See DULCE.

Goli, go'lee, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, 3 miles NE. of the island of Arbe.

Goli, a town of Africa, in Senegambia, on the estuary of the Jeba, 5 miles NE. of Bissao.

Goliad, go'le-ad', a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 817 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Antonio River and is also drained by Coleto and other creeks. Capital, Goliad. Pop. in 1890, 5910; in 1900, 8310.

Goliad, a banking post-village, capital of Goliad co., Tex., on the N. bank of the San Antonio River and on the Southern Pacific R., 134 miles SE. of Austin. It has cotton-gins and various mills. Pop. about 2000.

Golightly, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C. Pop. about 75.

Golindo, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex.

Goll, a post-village of Marinette co., Wis., on the Wisconsin and Michigan R. The banking point is Marinette. Pop. about 100.

Göllersdorf, göl'lęrs-dorf', a small town of Lower Austria, on the Göllersbach, 25 miles NW of Korneuburg.

Göllheim, göl'hīme, also written **Gellnheim,** a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, about 5 miles from Kirchheimbolanden. It is memorable for a battle fought here in 1298, in which the German king, Adolphus of Nassau, was defeated and slain by the forces of his rival, Albert of Hapsburg. Pop. about 1500.

Göllniczbánya, a town of Hungary. See GÖLLNITZ.

Göll'nitz (Hun. *Göllniczbánya*, göl'nits'bân'yŏh'), a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 18 miles SW. of Eperies. In and around it are iron- and copper-mines, iron-forges, and factories of iron-wire, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4093.

Gollnow, gol'no, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 14 miles NE. of Stettin, on the Ihna. Pop. in 1900, 8539.

Gollub, gol'loob, a town of Prussia, in East Prussia, on the Drewenz, opposite Dobrzyn, in Russian Poland. Pop. in 1900, 2868.

Golo, go'lo, a river of Corsica, enters the Mediterranean on its E. coast, 12 miles S. of Bastia.

Golofnin Bay, formerly **Golovin,** an indentation of the N. coast of Norton Sound, Alaska, between Cape Darby on the E. and a narrow peninsula on the W. Lon. about 163° W. Gold has been found here.

Goloid, a post-village of Screven co., Ga. Pop. about 75.

Golspie, a village of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, on Dornoch Firth, 12 miles NNE. of Dornoch. Near by, on the coast, is Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the duke of Sutherland.

Golssen, gols'sęn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 46 miles WSW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, on the Dahme. Pop. about 1500.

Golts, a post-village of Kent co., Md. Pop. about 60.

Goltsch-Jenikau, goltsh yā'ne-kŏw, a town of Bohemia, 50 miles ESE. of Prague. Pop. about 2000.

Gomal. See GOMUL.

Gombin, gom'been, a town of Russian Poland, 55 miles W. by N. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897, 5081.

Gombrun. See BENDER ABBAS.

Gomel', or **Homel',** a town of Russia, government and 120 miles SSE. of Mohilev, on the Sozh. It has sugar-refineries and an extensive trade. Pop. in 1897, 36,846, of whom nearly one-half were Jews.

Gomer, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on the Ottawa River, about 10 miles NNW. of Lima. Pop. about 125.

Gomera, go-mā'rā, one of the Canary Islands, W. of Teneriffe, from which it is separated by a strait 13 miles broad. Length, 13 miles. It has high mountains and many fertile valleys producing corn, archil, silk, dates and other fruits, wine, cotton, sugar, etc. The principal town is San Sebastián. Pop. in 1900, 15,358.

Gomera, go-mā'rā, a river of Morocco, in Fez, enters the Mediterranean near Velez de Gomera, after a NW. course of 50 miles.

Gom'ersal, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles from Bradford. Pop. in 1901, 3580.

Gometra, a small island of Scotland, co. of Argyll, between Staffa and Mull.

Gomez, go'mĕs, an island of the republic of Colombia, in the Caribbean Sea, at the mouth of the Magdalena.

Gomez, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga. Pop. about 70.

Gommegnies, gom'mân'yee', a small town of France, in Nord, 14 miles NW. of Avesnes.

Gommern, gom'męrn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles ESE. of Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. in 1900, 5107.

Gö'mör', a county of Hungary, in the N., traversed by spurs of the Carpathians. It has great and varied mineral wealth. Capital, Rima-Szombat.

Gomul, go'mūl', an important pass on the route from India into Afghanistan leading from Dera Ismail Khan to Ghuzni, along the channel of the Gomul River.

Gomul, a river of eastern Afghanistan, rises about 50 miles SSW. of Ghuzni, and, crossing the Suleiman range of mountains about lat. 32° 25′ N., is lost in the sand. During the rains, however, it continues its course to the Indus, lat. 31° 30′ N.

Gonaives, or **Les Gonaives,** lā go'nā-eev', a town of Haiti, on the Bay or Gulf of Gonaives, 65 miles NW. of Port-au-Prince. It is one of the most thriving towns of the republic, has a good harbor, and exports coffee, dyewoods, and cotton, and imports from the United States drygoods and provisions. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 18,000.

Gonave, or **La Gonave,** lā go'nāv', an island off the W. coast of Haiti, in the Gulf of Gonaives or Leogane. Length, about 36 miles.

Goncelin, gôn'sęh-lăn', a small town of France, department of Isère, 17 miles NE. of Grenoble.

Gonda, a town of British India, capital of Gonda district, Oudh, 30 miles NNW. of Faizabad. Pop. about 15,000.

Gondal, gon-dāl', a native state of British India, in Kathiawar.

Gondar, the capital of Amhara, Abyssinia, 25 miles NE. of Lake Dembea or Tsana, in lat. 12° 50′ N., lon. 37° 32′ E. It is built on a lofty, isolated hill, at an elevation of over 6000 feet, between two rivers, which unite below the town. Entire circumference of the city, about 11 miles. It resembles a great village, with narrow, crooked streets, and is full of ruined and deserted quarters. It contains a ruined royal palace, the most imposing structure in Abyssinia, many churches, and other buildings devoted to religious purposes. Gondar is the residence of the Abuna, or head of the Abyssinian church. Cotton cloths of a fine quality, with leather-work and silver filigree, are manufactured here. Gondar was formerly the capital of Abyssinia. Its population has dwindled down to about 5000.

Gondo, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais and near the Italian frontier. Near here are the Ravine of Gondo, one of the wildest gorges of the Alps, and the Gallery of Gondo, a tunnel cut through the granite upward of 700 feet in length.

Gondokoro, gŏn-do-kō'ro, or **Ismailia,** iz-mā-ee', lę-ā, a village of the Sudan, on the Upper Nile, in lat. 4° 54′ N., lon. 31° 40′ E. It was formerly an important seat of the slave and ivory trade.

Gondrecourt, gôn'r'koor', a small town of France, in Meuse, 17 miles SSW. of Commercy.

Gondwana, gond-wā'nā, a region in India, comprised mainly in the Central Provinces. Its population consists in part of Ghonds, a Dravidian people.

Gonesse, go'nĕss', a small town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles NE. of Paris, on the Crould.

Gonfaron, gôn'fā'rôn', a village of France, in Var, 22 miles NE. of Toulon.

Gonic, a post-village of Strafford co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 8 miles N. of Dover. It has several brick-yards and woollen manufactures. The banking point is Rochester. Pop. about 1500.

Goniondz, gôn'yôndz', a fortified town of Russia, government of Grodno, 32 miles NW. of Bialystok, on the Bobra. Pop. in 1897, 3459.

Gonneville, gonn'veel', a village of France, in Manche, 5 miles E. of Cherbourg.

Gonneville, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 11 miles NNE. of Havre.

Gonnord, gon'nor', a small town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 18 miles S. of Angers.

Gonobitz, go'no-bits, a town of Styria, 19 miles SSW. of Marburg. Pop. about 1300.

Gonsenheim, gon'zęn-hīme, a village of Hesse, circle of Mainz. Pop. in 1900, 4882.

Gonten, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzell Inner Rhodes, 2 miles from Appenzell. Near by is Gontenbad, with chalybeate springs. Pop. 1600.

Gonzaga, gon-zā'gā, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 14 miles S. of Mantua. Pop. about 3000 (commune in 1901, 8041).

Gonzales, gon-zah'lĕz, a county in south-central Texas. Area, 1079 sq. m. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River and also drained by the San Marcos River and several creeks. Capital, Gonzales. Pop. in 1890, 18,016; in 1900, 28,882.

Gonzales, a banking post-village of Monterey co., Cal., in the fertile Salinas Valley, and on the Southern Pacific R., 17 miles SE. of Salinas. It has wool-growing industries. Pop. about 500.

Gonzales, a post-village of Ascension parish, La. The banking point is Donaldsonville. Pop. about 150.

Gonzales, a banking city, capital of Gonzales co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River, 1 mile below the mouth of the San Marcos River, and 66 miles S. by E. of Austin, on the Southern Pacific and other railroads. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, and is a shipping point for cotton, grain, and live-stock. Pop. in 1890, 1641; in 1900, 4297.

Goochland, a county near the central part of Virginia. Area, 296 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the James River. Coal and gold are found in the county. Capital, Goochland. Pop. in 1890, 9958; in 1900, 9519.

Goochland, a post-station of Jackson co., Ky.

Goochland, a post-village, capital of Goochland co., Va., is about 30 miles WNW. of Richmond and ¾ of a mile N. of the James River.

Gooch Mill, a post-village of Cooper co., Mo., 35 miles NW. of Jefferson City.

Goodall, a post-hamlet of Hanover co., Va., 22 miles N. of Richmond.

Goodbars, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn.

Goode, a post-hamlet of Phillips co., Kan.

Goodell, a banking post-town of Hancock co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 25 miles S. of Forest City. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Goodells, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 14 miles W. of Port Huron. Pop. 200.

Goodenow, good'e-no, a post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 42 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. about 250.

Gooderam, a post-village of Haliburton co., Ontario, 96 miles E. by N. of Collingwood. Pop. about 150.

Goodes, a post-village of Bedford co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. about 200.

Good Ground, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., is on Shinnecock Bay and on a branch of the Long Island R., 85 miles from Brooklyn and 2 miles SW. of Great Peconic Bay. It is a favorite resort of sportsmen. Pop. about 800.

Good Harbor, a post-village of Leelanau co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 28 miles NW. of Traverse City.

Goodhart, a post-station of Emmett co., Mich., 15 miles NNW. of Petoskey.

Goodhope, a post-hamlet of Elmore co., Ala.

Goodhope, in the District of Columbia, a post-station of the city of Washington.

Goodhope, a post-hamlet of Walton co., Ga., 7 miles E. of Monroe.

Goodhope, a banking post-village of McDonough co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 9 miles by rail W. of Bushnell. Grain is extensively shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 436.

Goodhope, a post-village of Leake co., Miss., 20 miles N. of Morton.

Goodhope, a post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, about 25 miles WNW. of Chillicothe. Pop. about 200.

Goodhope, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., about 8 miles WNW. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 300.

Goodhope, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C.

Goodhope, a post-village of Harrison co., W.Va. Pop. 60.

Good Hope, Bay of, Alaska, at the termination of Kotzebue Sound. It contains Chamisso Island.

Good Hope, Cape of, or **Cape Peak,** a promontory of South Africa, on the S. extremity of the Table mountain, having Table Bay on the E. and the Atlantic Ocean on the W., 30 miles S. of Cape Town, in lat. 34° 22′ S., lon. 18° 29′ E., forming a bold promontory rising nearly 1000 feet above the sea. This cape, celebrated in the annals of navigation, was discovered about 1488 by the Portuguese navigator Bartholomeu Diaz, who is said to have given it the name of *Cabo Tormentoso*, or "Stormy Cape." John II., King of Portugal, considering this point of great moment in that gradual circumnavigation of the African continent which had long engaged the attention of the Portuguese, rechristened the promontory *Cabo de Boa Esperança*, or "Cape of Good Hope." In Nov., 1497, Vasco da Gama succeeded in doubling it, and was the first European who by this route reached the Indian peninsula. See CAPE COLONY.

Goodhue, a county in the SE. part of Minnesota, has an area of 744 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Mississippi River and Lake Pepin (an expansion of that river). It is also drained by Cannon and Zumbro rivers. Capital, Red Wing. Pop. in 1890, 28,806; in 1900, 81,137.

Goodhue, a banking post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., 16 miles S. by W. of Red Wing, on the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Gooding, a post-village of Kent co., Mich. Pop. 60.

Goodings Grove, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., about 22 miles SW. of Chicago.

Good Intent, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., about 45 miles SW. of Pittsburg.

Goodison, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., 35 miles by rail N. by W. of Detroit.

Goodland, a banking post-town of Newton co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 49 miles W. of Logansport. Pop. in 1900, 1205.

Goodland, a post-hamlet of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 25 miles from Paris, Tex.

Goodland, a banking city, capital of Sherman co., Kan., 36 miles W. of Colby, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It has railroad-shops. Pop. in 1900, 1059.

Goodland, a post-township of Lapeer co., Mich., 4 miles N. of Imlay. Pop. in 1900, 1093.

Goodlettsville, a banking post-village of Davidson co., Tenn., 13 miles N. of Nashville, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. about 900.

Goodloe, good'lo, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Ky., 8 miles W. of Prestonburg.

Goodloes, a post-hamlet of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Goodman, a banking post-town of Holmes co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 51 miles NNE. of Jackson. It has cotton interests. Pop. in 1900, 442.

Goodrich, a post-village of Linn co., Kan. Pop. about 90.

Goodrich, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., 14 miles SE. of Flint. Pop. about 400.

Goodrich, a post-village of Hickman co., Tenn., 7 miles by rail N. of Centerville. Pop. about 100.

Goodrich, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Tex., 8 miles by rail S. of Livingston.

Good (or **Ninne Scah**) **River,** of Kansas, rises in the S. part of the state and enters the Arkansas River on the E. border of Sumner co. It is about 150 miles long.

Goodsir, Mount, a summit of the Rocky Mountains of British Columbia, about 16 miles SW. of Laggan. It was first ascended by H. C. Parker in 1903 (previously ascended nearly to the summit by Faye and Scattergood). Height, 11,000 (?) feet.

Goods Mills, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va. Pop. 100.

Goodson, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Mo.

Goodspring, a post-hamlet of Surrey co., N.C., 60 miles NW. of Winston.

Goodspring, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Tremont. Pop. about 300.

Goodspring, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 6 miles SW. of Pulaski.

Good Success, Cape, on the S. coast of Tierra del Fuego.

Good Thunder, a banking post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles S. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Goodview, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va.

Goodville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 18 miles S. by W. of Reading. Pop. about 200.

Goodwater, a banking post-town of Coosa co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R., 60 miles WNW. of Opelika. It has wagon-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 728.

Goodwater, a post-hamlet of Iron co., Mo.

Goodwick, a village and watering-place of Pembrokeshire, Wales, on Fishguard Bay, almost adjoining Fishguard.

Goodwill, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ga.

Goodwill, a post-village of Mercer co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Bramwell. Pop. about 200.

Goodwin, a post-village of St. Francis co., Ark., 59 miles by rail WSW. of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. 60.

Goodwin, a post-village of Deuel co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Watertown. Pop. about 100.

Goodwin, a post-village of Comal co., Tex. Pop. about 75.

Goodwin, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in New York, near the western boundary of Essex co.

Goodwin Sands, a range of exceedingly dangerous shoals in the Strait of Dover, extending off the SE. coast of England, co. of Kent, about 7 miles E. of Deal and Sandwich, the roadstead termed the Downs lying between them and the main-land. Length, about 10 miles. Near here the Dutch won a naval victory over the English in 1652.

Goodwins Corner, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ind., 13 miles S. of Richmond.

Goodwins Mills, a post-village of York co., Me., 6 miles W. by N. of Biddeford. Pop. 80.

Goodwood, the fine seat of the duke of Richmond, in England, co. of Sussex, 3 miles NNE. of Chichester. The Goodwood races are held annually in the park during the last week in July.

Goodwood, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 35 miles by rail NNE. of Toronto. Pop. about 500.

Goodwood, a suburb of Adelaide, South Australia, 3 miles by rail S. of that city. Pop. about 3600.

Goodwynsville, good'winz-vil, a post-hamlet of Dinwiddie co., Va.

Goodyears, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., about 22 miles S. by W. of Auburn. Pop. 100.

Goodyears Bar, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., about 46 miles NE. of Marysville. Pop. about 125.

Goold, an island on the NE. coast of Australia, in Rockingham Bay.

Goole, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Ouse at the influx of the Don, 22 miles SSE. of York. It has iron-foundries, ship- and boat-building yards, and manufactures of alum, sugar, textiles, cordage, sails, and agricultural machines. Its trade is very extensive. Pop. in 1851, 4722; in 1891, 15,168; in 1901, 16,576.

Goolesboro, a post-village of Titus co., Tex.

Goolwa, a port of South Australia, on the Murray River, about 6½ miles above its mouth. Pop. in 1901, about 650.

Goor, gōr, a town of the Netherlands, province of Overyssel, 28 miles SE. of Zwolle. Pop. in 1900, 3132.

Goorkhas. See GURKHAS.

Gooseberry Islands, a group of islands on the E. coast of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 12 miles from Green's Pond.

Goose Creek, an affluent of the Snake River, is formed by two branches, which rise in Nevada and Utah and unite near the S. boundary of Idaho. It enters the Snake River about 10 miles below the Shoshone Falls.

Goose Creek, Va., drains the N. part of Fauquier co., runs eastward through Loudoun co., and enters the Potomac River 4 miles E. of Leesburg.

Goosecreek, a post-hamlet of Ritchie co., W.Va.

Goose Island, an island in the Ottawa River, Canada, 3½ miles below the mouth of the Rideau River.

Goose Island, an island in the St. Lawrence River, Quebec, 13 miles NE. of the island of Orleans.

Goose Island, one of the Furneaux Islands, in lat. 40° 19′ S., lon. 148° 5′ E.

Goose Island, in Christmas Sound, is off the S. coast of Tierra del Fuego.

Goose Island, a post-hamlet of Alexander co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 16 miles above Cairo.

Goose Lake is partly in Modoc co., Cal., and is intersected by the S. boundary of Oregon. It is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. Its outlet, the Pitt River, issues from the S. end of the lake.

Gooselake, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Iowa, 17 miles by rail NW. of Lyons.

Goose Land, a SW. division of Nova Zembla.

Goose River, N.Dak., rises in the NE. part of the state, runs southeastward, and enters the Red River of the North, at Caledonia.

Gopher Creek, of Iowa, flows into the Missouri River a little below the mouth of the Boyer River.

Gop'lo, a long and narrow lake of Posen, Prussia, about 30 miles SE. of Bromberg. Its S. part is in Russian Poland. Length, about 20 miles.

Göppingen, göp'ping-ẹn, a town of Württemberg, on the Fils, 27 miles NW. of Ulm. It has an old castle and extensive manufactures of cotton goods, metal-wares, machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 19,384.

Gora, go'rȧ, a town of Poland, 19 miles SSE. of Warsaw. Pop. about 3000.

Gorakhpur, India. See GORUCKPUR.

Goram, go`rȧm′, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 20 miles in circuit. Lat. 4° 3′ S.; lon. 131° 50′ E.

Goram, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is Delta or Wrightsville. Pop. about 125.

Gorbatov, gor-bȧ'tov, a town of Russia, government and 36 miles WSW. of Nizhni-Novgorod, on the Oka. Pop. in 1897, 3950.

Gör'bersdorf, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Waldenburg, situated in a picturesque valley of the Sudetic mountains. It is celebrated as a sanatorium for the cure of pulmonary consumption. Pop. about 700.

Görchen, gör'kẹn, or **Miejska Gorka,** mee-ā'skȧ gor'kȧ, a town of Prussia, province and 52 miles S. of Posen. Pop. about 2200.

Gorcum, a town of the Netherlands. See GORKUM.

Gordes, gord, a small town of France, in Vaucluse, 10 miles WNW. of Apt.

Gordo, a post-village of Pickens co., Ala., 23 miles WNW. of Tuscaloosa, on the Mobile and Ohio R. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 250.

Gordon, a county in the NW. part of Georgia, has an area of 387 sq. m. It is intersected by the Oostenaula River. Capital, Calhoun. Pop. in 1890, 12,758; in 1900, 14,119.

Gordon, a post-village of Henry co., Ala., on the Chattahoochee River and on the Plant System, about 56 miles S. of Eufaula. Pop. in 1900, 356.

Gordon, a post-town of Wilkinson co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 22 miles E. of Macon, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 509.

Gordon, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. The banking point is Logansport. Pop. about 125.

Gordon, a post-hamlet of Claiborne parish, La.

Gordon, a banking post-village of Sheridan co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 47 miles E. of Chadron. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Gordon, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 21 miles by rail NW. of Dayton. Pop. about 300.

Gordon, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 2 miles S. of Ashland, its banking point. It has hosiery-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1165.

Gordon, a banking post-village of Palo Pinto co., Tex., 42 miles SW. of Weatherford, on the Texas and Pacific R. Pop. about 650.

Gordon, a post-village of Douglas co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Superior. Pop. about 450.

Gordon Bennett, the name given to a mountain in east-central Africa, whose identity remains undetermined. It may be one of the Ruwenzori group.

Gordonia, a district on the S. boundary (the Orange River) of Bechuanaland, south Africa, extends W. from Griqualand West. It includes the vicinity of the Great Falls of Aughrabies in the Orange River. Capital, Upington, near the S. boundary.

Gordon River, in Tasmania, discharges into Macquarie Harbor.

Gordons Ferry, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 14 miles S. of Dubuque.

Gordonsville, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala. Pop. about 80.

Gordonsville, a post-town of Logan co., Ky., about 40 miles WSW. of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 117.

Gordonsville, a post-hamlet of Freeborn co., Minn., on the Shell Rock River, 20 miles SW. of Austin.

Gordonsville, a banking post-village of Smith co., Tenn., 21 miles E. of Lebanon. Pop. about 250.

Gordonsville, a banking post-town of Orange co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 95 miles SW. of Washington, D.C. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 603.

Gordonville, a post-village of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. 125.

Gordonville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 54 miles W. of Philadelphia. It has cigar-industries. Pop. about 400.

Gordonville, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., 18 miles W. of Denison.

Gore, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R., 58 miles SE. of Columbus. Pop. about 500. Coal and iron have been mined here.

Gore, a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 22 miles from Shubenacadie. Gold has been found here. Pop. about 300.

Gore, a post-town of New Zealand, South Island, 40 miles NE. of Invercargill. Pop. of the borough, 3800.

Gore Bay, a banking post-town of Algoma district, Ontario, on Manitoulin Island, in Georgian Bay, 90 miles NE. of Sault Ste. Marie. Pop. in 1901, 723.

Gorée, go`rā′, a French colonial town and free-port of Africa, 1 mile SE. of Dakar and of the point of Cape Verde. It covers the greater part of the dry and rocky island of Gorée. It has (in common with Dakar) a good harbor and is reputed to enjoy a healthy climate. The harbor is protected by the fort of Saint François. The town exports gold-dust, ivory, and wax. Pop. about 2000.

Goree, a post-village of Knox co., Tex. Pop. about 60.

Gore Pass, Colo., a depression in the Park Range, in Grant co., 9570 feet high.

Gore's Landing, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, on Rice Lake, 12 miles N. of Coburg. Pop. about 150.

Goreville, a banking post-village of Johnson co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. in 1900, 406.

Gorey, a town of Ireland, co. and 24 miles NNE. of Wexford. Pop. about 2000.

Gorey, a village of the Channel Islands, in Jersey, about 4 miles from St. Helier.

Gorgas, a station on the Philadelphia and Reading R., near Germantown, Philadelphia.

Gorgona, gor-go'nȧ, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Italy, between Corsica and Leghorn. It is a wooded rock, about 2 miles in length and breadth, inhabited by families engaged in the anchovy-fishery.

Gorgona, gor-go'nȧ, an island of Colombia, in the Bay of Choco, Pacific Ocean, 110 miles SW. of Buenaventura.

Gorgona, a village of the republic of Panama, 20 miles NW. of the town of Panama, on the Chagres River.

Gorgonzola, gor-gon-zo'lȧ, a village of Italy, 12 miles ENE. of Milan. It has an extensive trade in Strachino cheese. Pop. in 1901, 4895.

Gorgue, La, lȧ gorg, a small town of France, in Nord, 10 miles SE. of Hazebrouck.

Gorham, gō'ram, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo. The banking point is Boulder. Pop. about 225.

Gorham, a post-village of Russell co., Kan. Pop. 100.

Gorham, a banking post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Gorham township (town), on the Portland and Rochester R., 10 miles W. of Portland. It has manufactures of leather, lumber, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2540.

Gorham, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Coos co., N.H., on the Androscoggin River and on the Grand Trunk and the Boston and Maine Rs., 91 miles NW. of Portland, Me., and about 10 miles NE. of Mount Washington. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It has machine-shops, lumber-mills, etc. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1797. Elevation of the village, 810 feet above sea-level.

Gorham, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in Gorham township (town), on Flint Creek, 10 miles SE. of Canandaigua. Pop. about 450.

Gorham, a post-township (town) of Ontario co., N.Y., is bounded on the W. by Canandaigua Lake. Pop. in 1900, 2131.

Gori, go'ree' or go'ree, a town of Georgia, Transcaucasia, on the Kur, government and 45 miles by rail WNW. of Tiflis. Pop. in 1897, 10,457.

Gorin, go'rin', a river of Russia, joins the Pripet by two arms about 50 miles E. of Pinsk, after a tortuous northerly course of about 400 miles.

Gorin, a banking post-town of Scotland co., Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 45 miles WSW. of Fort Madison, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 87.

Gorinchem, a town of the Netherlands. See Gorkum.

Göritz, Austria-Hungary. See Görz.

Göritz, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 12 miles NNE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 2000.

Görkau, a town of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, in the district of Komotau. Pop. in 1900, 4611; of the commune, 5807. Near by are the castle and estate of Rothenhaus.

Gorki, gor'kee, a town of Russia, government of Mohilev, 30 miles SE. of Orsha. Pop. in 1897, 6730.

Gorkum, Gorcum, gor'kŭm, or **Gorinchem,** go'rinĸ-ęm, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Merwede, at the influx of the Linge, 22 miles ESE. of Rotterdam. It has interesting ancient gateways and curious old Dutch houses with mosaics. It has salmon-fisheries and a trade in grain, hemp, and cattle. Pop. in 1899, 11,855.

Gorleston, a suburb of Yarmouth, England.

Gorlice, gor-leet'sȧ, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 20 miles ENE. of Neu-Sandec. Pop. in 1900, 6458.

Görlitz, gör'lits (Wendish, *Forlerz*, for'lĕrts; Pol. *Gorlic*, gor'lits), a town of Prussian Silesia, 52 miles W. of Liegnitz, on the Lusatian Neisse. It is built largely in the Renaissance style and is quaint and interesting. Among the principal edifices are the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, one of the most important monuments of late-Gothic architecture in east Germany, the town-hall in Gothic and early Renaissance with a noteworthy staircase and artistic wood-carved ceiling, and the Kaisertrutz, a massive bastion (1490). In the little churchyard of the Holy Cross is an imitation of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem. The principal industries are the manufacture of cloth, gloria stuff, railroad materials, machinery, gold- and silver-wares, toys, cigars, chemicals, and vegetable sausage. Pop. in 1880, 50,307; in 1901, 80,931.

Gorman, a banking post-village of Eastland co., Tex., on the Texas Central R., 58 miles SE. of Albany. Pop. about 800.

Gormania, a post-village of Grant co., W.Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R., 12 miles SSE. of Oakland, Md. It has a large tannery, and coaling-industries. Pop. about 400.

Gormanstown, a village of Ireland, co. of Meath, 1½ miles NW. of Balbriggan.

Gormley, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 7½ miles SE. of Aurora. Pop. about 70.

Gorner Grat, a famous point of view and rocky ridge of Switzerland, a part of the Riffelberg, about 3½ miles SE. of Zermatt, with which it is connected by mountain railway. Altitude, 10,290 feet. It affords an extraordinary panorama of the snows and ice of the Monte Rosa-Breithorn-Matterhorn group of mountains. The large Gorner Glacier lies at its base.

Goro, goro, or **Koro,** koro, one of the Fiji Islands. The Goro Sea is immediately E. of Viti Levu.

Gorodishtche, go-ro-dish'chȧ, a town of Russia, government and 35 miles ENE. of Penza. Pop. in 1897, 3973.

Gorodnia, go-rod'ne-ȧ, a town of Russia, 33 miles NE. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897, 4197.

Gorodok, go-ro-dok', a town of Russia, government and 20 miles NNW. of Vitebsk. Pop. in 1897, 5509.

Goroguea, go-ro-gȧ'ȧ, or **Gurguea,** goor-gȧ'ȧ, a river of Brazil, in the state of Pinuhy, joins the Parahiba 95 miles NNW. of Oeiras.

Gorontalo, a town of Celebes, on the NE. coast, is the chief location of a division of the Dutch residency of Menado.

Gorrie, or **Howick** (also called **Leechville**), a banking post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. and on the Maitland River, 50 miles NE. of Goderich. Pop. about 600.

Gorron, gor'rôn', a village of France, department and 11 miles NW. of Mayenne.

Gorsuch Mills, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., about 30 miles N. of Baltimore.

Gort, a small town of Ireland, co. of Galway, 16 miles NNE. of Ennis.

Gorton, a SE. suburb of Manchester, England. It has iron- and chemical-works, woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 26,564.

Gorty'na (Gr. Γόρτυνα), an ancient city of Crete, in the S. part of the middle portion of the island, near Mount Ida. Under the Romans it was the chief town of Crete.

Goruckpur, or **Gorakhpur,** go'rŭk-poor', a district of Oudh, British India, having Nepal on the N. and the river Gogra on the S.

Goruckpur, or **Gorakhpur,** a town of British India, capital of the district of Goruckpur, on the navigable river Rapti, 80 miles E. of Faizabad. It has some celebrated but ill-kept temples, and the Imambarra, an old mosque. The town is overrun with troops of monkeys, here objects of popular veneration. Pop. in 1901, 63,059.

Görün', or **Gürün** (anc. *Gauraina*), a small town of Asia Minor, 84 miles ENE. of Kaisariyeh. It is at an elevation of nearly 5000 feet on a tributary of the Euphrates. The population is largely Armenian. Hittite inscriptions have been found here.

Görz, görts, or **Göritz,** gö'rits (It. *Gorizia*, go-rid'ze-ȧ), a city of Austria-Hungary, capital of the crown-land of Görz and Gradisca, 22 miles NNW. of Triest, on the Isonzo. It consists of the old town, embracing a hill crowned by a ruined castle of the counts of Görz, surrounded by a triple wall and a bastion, and the new town. Among the principal edifices are the cathedral, dating from the seventeenth century, the former Jesuit church, the house of the provincial diet, and the municipal buildings. The chief industries of the town are cotton- and silk-spinning and weaving and the manufacture of fine liqueurs, leather, and cream of tartar. Görz is a much-frequented winter-resort. It is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. in 1900, 25,432, some 16,000 of whom were Italians.

Görz and Gradisca (grȧ-dis'kȧ), a crown-land of Austria-Hungary, in the Küstenland, between Italy on the W. and Carniola on the E. Area, 1126 sq. m. It is very mountainous. One of the titles of the emperor of Austria is Prince-Count of Görz and Gradisca. Capital, Görz. Pop. in 1900, 232,338, mostly Slovens, who are Roman Catholics.

Gorze, gorz, a town of Germany, in Lorraine, 9 miles WSW. of Metz. Pop. about 1200.

Görzke, görts'kęh, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 27 miles E. of Magdeburg. Pop. about 2000.

Göschenen, gösh'ęn-en, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, 14 miles SSW. of Altdorf, and at the N. end of the St. Gotthard tunnel. Elevation, 3640 feet. Pop. about 800.

Gosforth, a town of England, in Northumberland, a suburb of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. in 1901, 10,605.

Goshen, a post-village of Pike co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Troy. Pop. about 250.

Goshen, a post-village of Washington co., Ark., 85 miles from Pierce City, Mo. Pop. about 100.

Goshen, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 10 miles N. by W. of Tulare. Pop. about 50.

Goshen, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Goshen township (town), about 33 miles WNW. of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900, 835.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ga., 50 miles NW. of Augusta.

Goshen, a city, the capital of Elkhart co., Ind., on the Elkhart River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan South-

ern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 111 miles E. by S. of Chicago. It has flouring- and woollen-mills, iron-foundries, furniture-factories, and manufactures of rubber goods, school-furniture, blinds, farming-implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7810.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Oldham co., Ky., 8 miles SW. of Lagrange.

Goshen, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., 35 miles W. of Baltimore. Pop. 80.

Goshen, a post-township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass., 14 miles NW. of Northampton. Pop. in 1900, 316.

Goshen, a post-village of Mercer co., Mo., 5 miles W. of Princeton.

Goshen, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., about 33 miles W. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 345.

Goshen, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R., 22 miles SSE. of Millville and 2 miles E. of Delaware Bay. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Cape May or Ocean City.

Goshen, a banking post-village, capital of Orange co., N.Y., in Goshen township (town), on the Erie and the Lehigh and New England Rs., 60 miles NNW. of New York. Goshen contains a court-house and the St. John's Academic School. It has manufactures of bricks, cheese, cut-glass, tiles, etc. Large quantities of butter and milk are shipped from this place. Goshen township, which is bounded on the W. by the Wallkill River, is noted for the superior quality of its butter. Pop. of the village in 1900, 2826; of the town, 4564.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C.

Goshen, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, about 24 miles NE. of Cincinnati, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling R. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Cincinnati.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, 7 miles by rail S. of Eugene.

Goshen, a township of Clearfield co., Pa., bounded S. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 501.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Tenn.

Goshen, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Tex., 45 miles NNW. of Palestine.

Goshen, a post-town of Utah co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Provo City. Pop. in 1900, 645.

Goshen, a township (town) of Addison co., Vt., about 6 miles NE. of Brandon. Pop. in 1900, 286.

Goshen, or **Goshen Bridge,** a post-town of Rockbridge co., Va., on the Calf Pasture River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 32 miles SW. of Staunton, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Goshen Creek, Duplin co., N.C., runs southeastward and enters the North Branch of the Cape Fear River.

Goshenhill, a post-township of Union co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 1468.

Goshen Springs, a post-village of Rankin co., Miss., 14½ miles SE. of Canton. Pop. 120.

Goshenville, a former village of Chester co., Pa., 22 miles W. of Philadelphia, now a station of Westchester. Pop. 100.

Goslar, gos'lar, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 27 miles SE. of Hildesheim, at the NE. foot of the Harz. Its old towers and quaint houses give it an antiquated appearance. Among the numerous interesting buildings are the Marktkirche, a late Romanesque church; the Romanesque church of the monastery of Neuwerk (twelfth century), with fine paintings; the Kaiserworth (1494), an ancient guild-house; the Frankenberg church, and the Gothic town-hall. The Domkapelle is all that remains of the beautiful church of St. Simon and St. Jude, founded in 1047. The Kaiserhaus, built by Henry III., is the oldest secular building of Germany. The inhabitants of Goslar are largely employed in the old mines of the Rammelsberg. The town has manufactures of marble-ware, matches, chemicals, playing-cards, hats, starch, glue, and cigars. Goslar is prominent in the early history of Germany, figuring frequently as an imperial residence. Pop. in 1900, 16,403.

Gosnel, a village of Comanche co., Okla. Pop. about 75.

Gosnold, a township (town) of Dukes co., Mass. Pop. in 1900, 164.

Gosper, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of 472 sq. m. The Platte River touches its NE. corner. Capital, Elwood. Pop. in 1890, 4816; in 1900, 5301.

Gospič, gos'pich, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, 14 miles E. of Carlopago. Pop. in 1900, 10,799.

Gosport (Gosport and Alverstoke), a seaport of England, in Hampshire, on the W. shore of Portsmouth Harbor, directly opposite Portsmouth, with which it is connected by a floating bridge. It has works for the manufacture of anchors and chain-cables, naval powder-magazines, the Royal Clarence Victualling-yard, and the Haslar Naval Hospital. Pop. in 1851, 7414; in 1901 (with Alverstoke), 28,884.

Gosport, a post-village of Clarke co., Ala., 20 miles E. of Jackson and 2 miles from the Alabama River.

Gosport, a banking post-town of Owen co., Ind., on the West Fork of the White River and on the Pennsylvania and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Rs., 44 miles SW. of Indianapolis. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 726.

Gosport, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, about 40 miles SE. of Des Moines. Pop. 60.

Gosport, Norfolk co., Va., is a part of the city of Portsmouth.

Goss, a post-village of Elbert co., Ga. Pop. about 50.

Gossau, gos'sŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles WSW. of St. Gall. Pop. in 1900, 6142.

Gosselies, goss'lee', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 4 miles N. of Charleroi. It has manufactures of nails and household utensils. There are coal-mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 10,042.

Gossett, a post-village of White co., Ill., 84 miles by rail NE. of Cairo. Pop. 80.

Gössnitz, göss'nits, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, on the Pleisse, 31 miles S. of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 5787.

Gossville, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H. The banking point is Concord or Pittsfield. Pop. 250.

Gostyn, gos'tin, a town of Prussia, province and 38 miles SE. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 4844.

Gostynin, gos-tin'een, a town of Russian Poland, 65 miles WNW. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897, 6755.

Göta, gö'tå (Sw. *Göta-Elf*, yö'tå ĕlf), a river of Sweden, forming the outlet of Lake Vener, and falling into the Cattegat, in lat. 57° 40′ N., lon. 11° 50′ E. It is navigable through its whole extent. The Göta Canal affords communication by means of lakes Vetter and Vener and the Göta-Elf between the Baltic and the Cattegat.

Götaland. See GOTHLAND.

Göteborg, a city of Sweden. See GOTHENBURG.

Gotera, go-tā'rā, a town of Salvador, capital of Morazán department, on the Rio Grande, 2100 feet above sea-level. It has a town-hall and government-building. Pop. about 2000, chiefly engaged in silver-mining and agriculture.

Gotha, go'tå, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, capital of the duchy of Gotha, 14 miles WSW. of Erfurt. It lies on the slope of a hill. The inner or old portion has narrow streets, but the changes due to several conflagrations have given to it a rather modern aspect. Around it handsome suburban quarters have sprung up. To the S. of it stretches a magnificent park, in front of which is the castle of Friedenstein, containing the state archives, ducal library (200,000 volumes and 7000 manuscripts), and one of the most extensive collections of coins in Germany. Other edifices worthy of note are the church of St. Margaret (twelfth century), the Augustinian Church (thirteenth century), the new Museum, built of sandstone in Renaissance style with a beautiful façade, the town-hall, a Renaissance building of the sixteenth century, and the castle of Friedrichsthal. Near the town are an observatory (founded in 1872) and the geographical establishment of Justus Perthes, the most noteworthy in Germany. Lat. of observatory, 50° 56′ 37″ N.; lon. 10° 42′ 38″ E.

Gotha is one of the most important mercantile towns of Thuringia. It has manufactures of porcelain, tobacco, smoked meats, shoes, rubber hose, machinery, mechanical instruments, pianos, soap, toys, railway-cars, stoves, and woollen stuffs. Gotha alternates with Coburg as a residence of the dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Pop. in 1900, 34,651.

Gotha, a post-village of Orange co., Fla. Pop. about 70.

Go'tham, a village of Nottinghamshire, England, whose inhabitants at an early period acquired a reputation of being simpletons.

Gothenburg (Sw. *Göteborg*, yö'ta-bŏRY'), a seaport and, after Stockholm, the most important town of Sweden, capital of the län of Gothenburg and Bohus, in western Gothland. It is situated at the head of a fjord on the Cattegat, which here receives the Göta-Elf, immediately opposite the N. extremity of Denmark. It is well built, and consists of the old or inner town, surrounded by a moat, practically the only remains of the old fortifications, and of the new town with broad, well-shaded streets and handsome houses. Numerous canals, built in the Dutch style, intersect the city. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a modern edifice, the Haga Church, in English-Gothic style, and the Gothic Church of St. John. There is a fine botani-

cal garden with a large palm-house. Gothenburg, because of its situation and its excellent harbor free from ice in winter, is the most important mercantile town of Sweden. The principal industries are cotton-spinning and weaving, dyeing, wood-working, ship-building, and the making of curtains and upholstery. There are also important manufactures of paper, cigars, shoes, sugar, and porter. Pop. in 1805, 12,490; in 1840, 26,084; in 1880, 76,401; in 1900, 130,619.

Gothenburg (or **Göteborg**) **and Bohus,** a län or province of Sweden, having W. the Skagerrak and Cattegat. Area, about 1950 sq. m. Capital, Gothenburg. Pop. in 1901, 337,175.

Gothenburg, a banking post-village of Dawson co., Neb., 24 miles WNW. of Lexington, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 819.

Gothia, an old division of Sweden. See GOTHLAND.

Gothic, a town of Gunnison co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 20.

Gothic Mountain, Colo., a peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 38° 57′ N. Height, 12,646 feet.

Gothic Mountain, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y., 4744 feet high.

Gothland (Sw. *Götarike* or *Götaland,—i.e.*, the "country of the Goths;" L. *Gothia*), a former division of Sweden, comprising all the kingdom S. of lat. 59° 20′ N. It was divided into East, West, and South Gothland. None of these appellations, however, are recognized in the recent distribution of Sweden into provinces.

Gothland, an island of Sweden. See GOTLAND.

Gotland, or **Gothland,** a large island of the Baltic Sea, belonging to Sweden, of which it forms, with some smaller islands, the län of Gotland, lat. 56° 55′ and 58° N. and lon. 18° 10′ and 19° 10′ E. Area, about 1150 sq.m. Its greatest elevation is about 250 feet. The coasts are indented by numerous bays. The soil is fertile and the climate comparatively mild. Fine sheep and horses are raised. There are extensive forests. Timber, marble, sandstone, and lime are exported to Stockholm. The island has a special military organization. Capital, Wisby. Pop. of the län in 1901, 52,781.

Goto, Gotto, Gots Islands, or **The Five Islands,** the westernmost group of Japan, between lat. 32° 40′ and 33° 30′ N. and about lon. 129° E. The largest is about 25 miles long.

Gottenburg, a city of Sweden. See GOTHENBURG.

Gottesberg, got'tęs-bĕRG', a town of Prussian Silesia, 46 miles SW. of Breslau. It has coal-mining and linen- and hosiery-weaving. Pop. in 1900, 8966.

Gottesgab, got'tęs-gåb', a small (formerly mining) town of Bohemia, district and 17 miles NNE. of Elbogen. It is situated at an elevation of 3350 feet and is the loftiest town of Bohemia. Pop. about 1300.

Göt'tingen, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Leine, 60 miles S. by E. of Hanover. Lat. of observatory, 51° 31′ 47″ N.; lon. 9° 56′ 36″ E. It is situated at the foot of the Hainberg and is encircled by tree-planted ramparts, which afford pleasant promenades. Among the chief edifices and institutions are the Rathaus, natural history museum, museum of antiquities, picture-gallery, anatomical institute, astronomical and magnetical observatory, institute of physical and electrical chemistry, and botanical garden. Many of these institutions are directly connected with the famous university which was founded by George II. in 1737, and which is one of the foremost of the German universities. It was attended in 1900–01 by 1420 students. The university library had, in 1900, 510,000 volumes and 6000 manuscripts. Göttingen has also a royal academy of sciences, founded in 1751. The town has manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, leather goods, musical and surgical instruments, scientific instruments and apparatus, iron- and steel-wares, starch, soap, tobacco-pipes, and sausages. Pop. in 1900, 30,234.

Gottland, an island of Sweden. See GOTLAND.

Gottlieben, got'lee`bęn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 2 miles W. of Constance. Here is a castle, which was the prison of John Huss and Jerome of Prague.

Gotto Islands, of Japan. See GOTO ISLANDS.

Gottolengo, got-to-lĕn'go, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 17 miles SE. of Brescia.

Gottorp, an old castle at Schleswig, built on an island in the Schlei, noted in connection with the history of Schleswig-Holstein.

Gottska Sandö, gott'skå sån'dö`, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, län and 30 miles NNE. of Gotland. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3 miles.

Göttweig, göt'vīG, or **Göttweih,** a famous Benedictine abbey in Lower Austria, district of Krems. Its extensive library is rich in incunabula and old manuscripts.

Götzis, göt'sis, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Vorarlberg, in the district of Feldkirch. Pop. in 1900, 3370.

Gouap, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See YAP.

Gouda, gŏw'dą, Dutch pron. HŏW'då, or **Ter-Gouw,** tęr gŏw, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Yssel, 11 miles NE. of Rotterdam. It is intersected in all directions by canals. Among its architectural features are the Groote Kerk, famous for its size and the beauty of its stained-glass windows, a noteworthy late-Gothic town-hall with Renaissance staircase on the exterior, and a museum containing antiquities. The principal industries comprise the manufacture of stearine candles, clay pipes, cigars, and twine. There is a trade in butter, grain, and cheese. Pop. in 1899, 22,084.

Gouffre, gooff'r, a river of Quebec, rises in the Monts-des-Roches, co. of Saguenay, and falls into the St. Lawrence opposite the Isle aux Coudres. It is tortuous and full of rapids.

Gough, a post-village of Delta co., Tex. Pop. about 80.

Gough's (goff's) **Island,** or **Diego Alvarez,** dė-å'go ål-vå'rĕz, an island of the South Atlantic Ocean, SSE. of Tristan da Cunha. Lat. 40° 20′ S.; lon. 9° 44′ W. It is claimed by Great Britain.

Gouglersville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. about 550.

Goulburn, gōl'bŭrn, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, 134 miles by rail SW. of Sydney. It is the seat of an Anglican and a Catholic bishop, and has a cathedral, hospital, jail, mechanics' institute, and other public buildings. Pop. in 1901, 10,618. Lat. 34° 45′ S.

Goulburn, a river of Victoria, Australia, has a generally N. and NW. course of 330 miles, and joins the Murray 9 miles above Echuca. Its lower portion is navigable.

Goulburn Islands, two small islands off the N. coast of Australia, 50 miles ESE. of Coburg Peninsula.

Gould, goold, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 12 miles NE. of Robinson. Pop. about 100.

Gould City, a post-village of Mackinac co., Mich., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 56 miles WNW. of St. Ignace. Pop. 100.

Gouldfarm, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., Mo.

Goulds, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. The banking point is Walton. Pop. about 100.

Gouldsboro, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me., is a peninsula bounded by the sea on all sides except the N. It has several good harbors. Gouldsboro village is on an inlet of the sea, 24 miles E. by S. of Ellsworth. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1259.

Gouldsboro, a post-borough of Wayne co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 93.

Gouldsville, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., on the Central Vermont R., 7 miles SSW. of Montpelier. It has a manufactory of flannel and granite-works.

Gour, a ruined city of Bengal. See GAUR.

Gourdin, a post-hamlet of Williamsburg co., S.C., 52 miles N. of Charleston.

Gourdon, gooR'dôN', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Lot, 28 miles N. of Cahors. It has a handsome church. Pop. in 1901, 2358; of the commune, 4351.

Gourin, goo'rĂN', a village of France, in Morbihan, 51 miles NW. of Vannes.

Gournay-en-Bray, gooR-nå' ôN bRå, a small town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Epte, 34 miles E. of Rouen. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1901, 3615.

Gourock, goo'rŏk, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the Firth of Clyde, 3 miles by tramway W. of Greenock. It is a bathing-place. Pop. in 1901, 5244.

Gourock, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, 4 miles S. of Guelph. Pop. 100.

Gouvea, gō-vå'å, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 53 miles ENE. of Coimbra.

Gouverneur, goov'ęr-noor', often pronounced gūv'ęr-neer', a banking post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Gouverneur township (town), on the Oswegatchie River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 34 miles S. of Ogdensburg. It has manufactures of iron, machinery, marble, talc, wood-pulp, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3689; of the township, 5915.

Gouy-lez-Piéton, goo'ee' lăh pe-å'tôN', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 9 miles NW. of Charleroi.

Gouzeaucourt, goo'zō'kooR', a village of France, in Nord, 9 miles SSW. of Cambrai.

Govan, gūv'ąn, a parliamentary burgh of Scotland, on the left bank of the Clyde, just below Glasgow, of which it forms a suburb. Here are very extensive docks for building iron ships and other large industrial establishments. Pop. in 1891, 61,364; in 1901, 76,351.

Govan, a post-town of Bamberg co., S.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Denmark. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Govans, a post-station of Baltimore, Md.

Gove, a county in the W. part of Kansas. Area, 1080 sq. m. It is intersected by the Smoky Hill River and the North Fork of that river. Capital, Gove. Pop. in 1890, 2994; in 1900, 2441.

Gove, a banking city, capital of Gove co., Kan., on Hackberry Creek, 11 miles S. of Grainfield. Pop. in 1900, 162.

Governador, or **Ilha do Governador,** eel'yå do go-vĕR-nå-dōR', an island of Brazil, in the bay and 7 miles N. of Rio de Janeiro, about 8 miles in breadth and 28 miles in circuit.

Government's Island, in Rock Island co., Ill., is in the Mississippi River, between the cities of Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa. It is a United States government reservation, has fine arsenals, etc.

Governor Run, a post-hamlet of Calvert co., Md.

Governor's Island, in the harbor of Boston, Mass., lies on the N. side of the main ship-channel, opposite Castle Island. Upon it are Fort Winthrop and other defensive works.

Governor's Island, N.Y., is in New York harbor, nearly ¾ of a mile S. of the extremity of Manhattan Island, and is separated from Brooklyn by Buttermilk Channel. It is about ¼ mile in diameter, belongs to the United States, and is fortified by Forts Columbus, Castle William and South Battery.

Govone, go-vo'nå, a village of Italy, province of Cuneo, near the Tanaro, 28 miles SE. of Turin.

Gowanda, a banking post-village of Cattaraugus and Erie cos., N.Y., is on both sides of Cattaraugus Creek and on the Erie R., 32 miles S. of Buffalo. It contains flouring-mills, tanneries, and manufactories of agricultural implements, cutlery, canned goods, and glue. Pop. in 1900, 2143.

Gowdeysville, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., S.C.

Gowen, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Hartshorne. Pop. about 150.

Gowen, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Flat River and on the Pere Marquette R., 64 miles NW. of Lansing. Pop. about 300.

Gowen, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 28 miles E. of Danville. Pop. about 190.

Gowen City, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., 4 miles SSE. of Shamokin. Pop. 100.

Gowensville, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C., 22 miles NW. of Spartanburg.

Gower, gōw'ẹr, a peninsula of southern Wales, projecting about 15 miles into Bristol Channel, and forming the westernmost part of the co. of Glamorgan. It has bold, rocky, and deeply indented shores and much fine scenery, and there are quaint old churches with curious massive towers. A colony of Flemings have occupied the SW. extremity of this peninsula since the reign of Henry I. They have preserved much of their original dress and manners, and rarely intermarry with the Welsh.

Gower, a banking post-town of Clinton co., Mo., 20 miles by rail ESE. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 392.

Gower Island, one of the Solomon group, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7° 53' S.

Gowhatty, a town of Assam. See GAUHATI.

Gowran, a small town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, 7 miles NNE. of Thomastown.

Gowrie, Scotland. See CARSE OF GOWRIE.

Gowrie, a banking post-town of Webster co., Iowa, 21 miles S. of Fort Dodge, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 681.

Goya, go'yå, a town of the Argentine Republic, in Corrientes, on the left bank of the Paraná, 120 miles SSW. of the city of Corrientes. It has important cattle and agricultural interests. Pop. in 1903, 6000.

Goyana, go-yå'nå, a city of Brazil, state of Pernambuco, on the Goyana River, 35 miles NW. of Olinda. It has various schools, a hospital, convent, numerous factories, is the seat of civil and criminal courts, and has an active trade in dye-woods, sugar, cotton, etc. Pop. about 15,000.

Goyave, go-yåv', a town on the island of Guadeloupe, West Indies, on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Petit Goyave.

Goyaz, go-yåz', a city of Brazil, capital of a state of its own name, formerly called **Villa Boa.** Lat. 16° 15' S.; lon. 50° 35' W. The river Vermelho divides the town into two parts. It contains the governor's palace, a Latin school, and a school of theology, and is the seat of the legislative assembly of the province. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 6000; of the commune about 18,000.

Goyaz, the central state of Brazil, extending between lat. 5° 10' and 20° S. Area, 288,500 sq. m. Pop. estimated in 1897, 260,395. The principal mountains are the sierras of Matto Gordo. The Cordillera Grande, in its centre, rises to no great height. The Serra do Paraná forms part of the eastern boundary. Principal rivers are the Tocantins in the centre, the Araguay, forming its W., and the Paranahyba its S. boundary. The open S. part contains most of the civilized population; to the N. are vast forest areas (*catingas, campos*). Gold was formerly extensively mined. The rearing of cattle is an important industry. Tobacco, coffee, cacao, and sugar are cultivated. Capital, Goyaz.

Gozo, or **Gozzo,** got'zo (anc. *Gaulos*), one of the Maltese group of islands, in the Mediterranean, 4 miles NW. of Malta. Area, 27 sq. m. Rabato, its chief town, is situated near the centre. Fort Chambray is on its SE. coast. The chief object of interest in the island is the Giant's Tower, a cyclopean building. Pop. about 20,000.

Gozzano, got-så'no (L. *Gaudianum*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 22 miles N. by W. of Novara. It has a handsome church and the remains of a castle. Pop. about 3000.

Graaff-Reynet (or **-Reinet**), gråf rī'net, a town of Africa, in Cape Colony, capital of Graaff-Reynet division, on the Sunday River, 185 miles by rail from Port Elizabeth. It is a thriving town, the seat of Graaff-Reynet College, and, being beautifully situated with fine gardens and orchards, is called "the gem of the desert." It has numerous churches, a town-hall, hospitals, botanical garden, etc. Elevation above the sea, 2463 feet. Pop. about 6000. The division of Graaff-Reynet is mountainous, well timbered, and productive.

Graafschap, grāf'skăp, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., 3½ miles SW. of Holland, its banking point.

Graauw, nrōw, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 15 miles SW. of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Graball, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tex., 4 miles from Courtney station.

Graber, grå'bẹr, a small town of Bohemia, 38 miles N. of Prague.

Grable, a post-village of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Missouri Valley. Pop. about 150.

Grabow, grå'bo, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 24 miles SSE. of Schwerin. Pop. in 1900, 5296.

Grabow, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 9 miles NE. of Schildberg. Pop. about 1800.

Grabow, a former town of Prussia, on the Oder, now a suburb of Stettin.

Graçay, grå'så', a village of France, in Cher, 30 miles WNW. of Bourges.

Gracedale, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Wilkesbarre or Whitehaven. Pop. about 200.

Gracefield, a post-village of Wright co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Ottawa. Pop. about 250.

Graceham, grās'ạm, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 56 miles WNW. of Baltimore, on the Western Maryland R. Pop. about 225.

Grace Hill, or **Ballyken'nedy,** a Moravian settlement in Ireland, co. of Antrim, 2 miles WSW. of Ballymena.

Graceville, a post-village of Jackson co., Fla. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. about 300. It has manufactures of naval stores.

Graceville, a banking post-village of Bigstone co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern Rs., 21 miles E. of Browns Valley. Pop. in 1900, 856.

Gracey, a post-town of Christian co., Ky., on the Illinois Central and the Louisville and Nashville Rs. The banking point is Hopkinsville. Pop. in 1900, 142.

Gracia, a NW. suburb of Barcelona, Spain.

Gracias, grå'se-ås, a department in the SW. part of Honduras. It is traversed by several mountain-ranges. In the valleys cattle-raising is the chief occupation. It has mineral wealth, including celebrated opal-mines (Erandique). Capital, Gracias. Pop. in 1887, 27,816.

Gracias, a town of Honduras, capital of Gracias department. It has a government-building, barrack, public schools, etc. It was founded in 1536, and was the seat of the *audiencia* of the Spanish Central American possessions. Pop. about 4000.

Gracias-á-Dios, grå'se-ås å dee-oce' (*i.e.*, "Thanks to God"), a headland and port of Nicaragua, on the Mosquito Coast, near the boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua. It is at the mouth of the Coco (or Wanks) River, and had formerly a capacious and deep harbor, which is now largely silted up.

Gracias-á-Dios, a headland of the Argentine Republic, near the mouth of the Gallegos.

Graciosa, grå-se-o'så, one of the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, NW. of Terceira. Length, 20 miles;

breadth, 6 miles. Principal town, Santa Cruz. Pop. about 9000.

Graciosa, grå-se-o'så, one of the northeasternmost of the Canary Islands, is unimportant.

Gradatchats, grå'då-chåts', a town of Bosnia, 42 miles NW. of Zvornik. Pop. about 3500.

Gradatim, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is McDonald or Carnegie. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 400.

Gradifes, grå-dee'fès, a village of Spain, province and 16 miles E. of Leon, in a plain on the Esla.

Gradis'ca, a town of Austria-Hungary, district and 6 miles SW. of Görz, on the Isonzo. Its old castle serves as a penitentiary. The fortifications have been replaced by fine promenades. Pop. in 1900, 1616 (commune, 3881). The inhabitants are Italians.

Gradis'ka (Old Gradiska), a fortified town of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, on the Save, opposite Turkish or Bosnian Gradiska. Pop. about 3000. To the NE. is New Gradiska, a station on the railway from Agram to Brod.

Gradiska (Turkish or Bosnian Gradiska), formerly also called **Berbir,** bêr'beer, a town of Bosnia, on the Save, 23 miles NNE. of Banialuka, and opposite Old Gradiska. Pop. in 1895, 5353. It was formerly a Turkish fortress.

Gradizhsk, or **Gradish'tche,** a town of Russia, government of Poltava, circle of Krementchug. Pop. in 1897, 9496.

Grado, grå'do, a town of Austria-Hungary, on the Adriatic, 22 miles SSW. of Görz. Pop. about 4000. It is famous for its cathedral, dating from the beginning of the Middle Ages.

Grado, grå'dō, a town of Spain, in the province of Oviedo. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 17,125.

Grady, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. about 80. The banking point is Ardmore.

Grady, a post-village of Webster co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Gradyville, a post-village of Adair co., Ky., 35 miles SE. of Caverna. Pop. 150.

Gradyville, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. The banking point is Media. Pop. about 200.

Graefenberg, a post-village of Shelby co., Ky., 4 miles SW. of Benson station. Pop. about 125.

Graefenberg, a post-village of Adams co., Pa.

Graemsay, grām'så, an islet of the Orkneys, 1½ miles S. of Stromness.

Graettinger, a banking post-town of Palo Alto co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 10 miles N. by W. of Emmetsburg. It has farming and dairying interests. Pop. in 1900, 388.

Graf, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. The banking point is Dubuque. Pop. 100.

Grafenau, gråf'ẹn-ŏw', a town of Bavaria, on an affluent of the Ilz, 22 miles NNW. of Passau. Pop. 1200.

Gräfenberg, grå'fẹn-bĕRG', a hamlet of Austrian Silesia, among the Sudetic mountains, 37 miles N. of Hohenstadt. Here is a water-cure, the first ever established.

Gräfenberg, grå'fẹn-bĕRG', a town of Bavaria, 24 miles SSE. of Bamberg. Pop. about 1000.

Gräfenhainichen, grä'fẹn-hī'ne-ĸẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles NE. of Bitterfeld. Pop. in 1900, 3027.

Grafenort, grå'fẹn-ORT', a village of Prussian Silesia, 4 miles N. of Habelschwerdt. It has an elegant castle, belonging to the count of Herberstein. Pop. 1500.

Gräfenthal, grä'fẹn-tāl', a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 9 miles SSW. of Saalfeld. Here are extensive slate-quarries. Pop. about 2500.

Gräfentonna, grä'fẹn-ton'nå, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 10 miles N. of Gotha. Pop. 2000.

Grafenwörth, grå'fẹn-ʬÖRT', a town of Lower Austria, on the river Kamp, 8 miles from Krems. Pop. about 1000.

Graff-Reynet, Africa. See GRAAFF-REYNET.

Gräfrath, grä'frât, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 14 miles E. of Düsseldorf. It has iron-foundries and manufactures of iron- and steel-ware, silk, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7935.

Grafton, a county of New Hampshire, bordering on Vermont, has an area of 1691 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Connecticut River and is drained by the Pemigewasset, Lower Ammonoosuc, and Baker's rivers. The surface is diversified with small lakes, extensive forests, and grand mountain-scenery, containing some of the lofty summits of the White Mountains. Capital, Woodsville. Pop. in 1890, 37,217; in 1900, 40,844.

Grafton, a post-station of Henry co., Ala.

Grafton, Yolo co., Cal. See KNIGHT'S LANDING.

Grafton, a banking post-village of Jersey co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 1½ miles below the mouth of the Illinois and about 15 miles above Alton. It is on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. Large quantities of fine fossiliferous limestone are quarried here. Pop. in 1900, 988.

Grafton, a post-hamlet of Posey co., Ind., 2 miles from Upton station.

Grafton, a banking post-town of Worth co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 156.

Grafton, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., Kan.

Grafton, a post-township (town) of Oxford co., Me., 20 miles NNW. of Bethel. Pop. in 1900, 81.

Grafton, a banking post-village of Worcester co., Mass., 9 miles SE. of Worcester. The township (town) is drained by the Blackstone River and its tributaries, which afford water-power. It has extensive manufactures of boots and shoes, cotton, thread, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4869.

Grafton, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., 9 miles by rail N. of Monroe.

Grafton, a post-township of Sibley co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 702.

Grafton, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Neb., 64 miles WSW. of Lincoln, on the Burlington and Missouri River R. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Grafton, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Grafton township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 44 miles NW. of Concord. The town has quarries of mica and manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900, 748.

Grafton, a post-township (town) and village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 15 miles NE. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1136; of the village, about 600.

Grafton, a banking city, capital of Walsh co., N.Dak., 40 miles N. by W. of Grand Forks, on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 2378.

Grafton, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Black River, 25 miles by rail SW. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 1098. Here are quarries of grindstones. The banking point is Elyria.

Grafton, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R., 7 miles SW. of Huntingdon. Pop. about 200.

Grafton, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Grafton township (town), on the Saxton's River, about 38 miles SSE. of Rutland. It has various mills, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 804.

Grafton, a post-village of York co., Va. Pop. 75.

Grafton, a banking city, capital of Taylor co., W.Va., on the Tygart's Valley River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 99 miles SE. of Wheeling. It has railroad-shops, foundry, saw- and planing-mills, pump-factory, etc. A national cemetery and a state reform school are located here. Pop. in 1900, 5650.

Grafton, a post-village of Ozaukee co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River, 25 miles N. of Milwaukee, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 478.

Grafton, a township (town) of Ozaukee co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1060.

Grafton, a town of Australia, in New South Wales, on the navigable river Clarence, 50 miles from the sea and 340 miles N. of Sydney. It is the seat of an Anglican and a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1901, 5150.

Grafton, or **Haldimand,** a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 77 miles E. of Toronto. Pop. about 300.

Grafton, Cape, on the NE. coast of Australia, bounds Trinity Bay on the S.

Grafton Center, a post-hamlet of Grafton co., N.H., 2 miles NW. of Grafton.

Grafton Corner, or **Grafton,** a village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, 2½ miles from Waterville. Pop. about 300.

Graglia, grål'yå, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 8 miles NE. of Ivrea. Pop. about 1200 (commune, 2700).

Gragnano, grån-yå'no, a town of Italy, province of Naples, 2 miles E. of Castellammare. Pop. about 9000; of the commune in 1901, 14,099.

Graham, grā'ạm, a county in the SE. part of Arizona. Area, 6500 sq. m., much of which is mountainous. It is intersected by the Gila River. Copper, gold, and silver are found. Capital, Solomonsville. Pop. in 1900, 14,162.

Graham, a county in the NW. part of Kansas. Area, 900 sq. m., mainly undulating prairie. It is intersected by the South Fork of the Solomon River. Capital, Hill City. Pop. in 1900, 5173.

Graham, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, bordering on Tennessee, is drained by the Little Tennessee River. Area, 302 sq. m. Capital, Robbinsville. Pop. in 1890, 3313; in 1900, 4343.

Graham, a post-village of Randolph co., Ala. The banking point is Carrollton, Ga. Pop. about 200.

Graham, a post-village of Appling co., Ga., on the Southern R., 87 miles NW. of Brunswick. It has turpentine- and cotton-industries. The banking point is Baxley. Pop. about 300.

Graham, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Ardmore. Pop. about 125.

Graham, a banking post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Nodaway River, about 36 miles N. by W. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Graham, a post-village of Socorro co., N.Mex. The banking point is Silver City. Pop. about 175.

Graham, a banking post-town, capital of Alamance co., N.C., on the Haw River and on the Southern R., 58 miles WNW. of Raleigh. It has important cotton manufactures. Pop. in 1890, 891; in 1900, 2052.

Graham, a township of Clearfield co., Pa., bounded N. by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 626.

Graham, a banking city, capital of Young co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 86 miles WNW. of Fort Worth. It has cotton-, flouring- and lumber-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 878.

Graham, a banking post-town of Tazewell co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. It has bottling-works and manufactures of iron, agricultural implements, woodenware, brooms, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1554.

Graham Island, in British Columbia, is the largest of the Queen Charlotte Islands, separated on the N. by Dixon Entrance from the SE. angle of Alaska.

Graham Island, Mediterranean. See FERDINANDEA.

Graham Lake, a post-township of Noble co., Minn., on Graham Lake, 7 miles NW. of Hersey. Pop. in 1900, 485.

Graham Land, a tract of land in the Antarctic regions, lying almost due S. of Tierra del Fuego and crossed by the Antarctic Circle. It is probably of an insular character and terminates northward in Louis Philippe Land, in about lat. 62° 38′ S. Parts of it are known as Danco Land (separated by Belgica Strait from Palmer Archipelago) and King Oscar II. Land. It is highly mountainous and ice-bound.

Graham Mines, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Elk River, 8 miles NE. of Charleston.

Graham Peak, or **Mount Graham,** a peak in the SE. part of Arizona, near lat. 32° 36′ N. Height, 10,516 feet.

Graham's Creek, or **Graham's Fork,** of Indiana, rises in Ripley co. and enters the Muscatatuck River at the NE. extremity of Washington co.

Grahams Forge, a post-village of Wythe co., Va., 6 miles SE. of Max Meadows. Pop. about 75.

Grahamstown, New Zealand. See THAMES.

Grahamstown, a municipality, capital of Albany division, Cape Colony, about 40 miles by rail NW. of Port Alfred. It is regularly built, with public buildings, a museum, botanical garden, etc. It has manufactures and commerce in colonial wool, etc., is the seat of the Eastern Districts' Court, and is an Anglican and a Roman Catholic see. It is one of the chief educational centres of the colony. Pop. in 1891, 10,436, of which 6271 were of European extraction. Elevation, 1741 feet.

Grahamsville, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., on the navigable Ocklawaha River. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. about 150.

Grahamsville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., near Rondout Creek, 40 miles NW. of Newburg. Pop. about 300.

Grahamsville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ohio, 25 miles NE. of Portsmouth.

Grahamsville, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, 2 miles NW. of Malton. Pop. 50.

Grahamton, a post-village of Meade co., Ky., on Otter Creek, 30 miles SSW. of Louisville. Pop. about 275.

Grahamton, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., 2½ miles from Bigler station.

Grahamville, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is Wrightsville. Pop. 200.

Grahamville, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C., 37 miles N. of Savannah. The banking point is Beaufort. Pop. about 300.

Graian Alps, a division of the Western Alps, on the borders of southeastern France and northwestern Italy, between the Dora Baltea and the Isère on the N. and the Dora Riparia and Arc on the S. The highest summits are the Grand Paradis (13,324 feet) and Grivola (13,022 feet).

Graigue, grāg, a small town of Ireland, in Queen's co., on the Barrow, opposite Carlow.

Graiguenamanagh, or **Graigue,** a small town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenney, on the Barrow, 5 miles S. of Goresbridge.

Grain Coast, western Africa, a name formerly applied to that portion of Guinea W. of the Ivory Coast, and extending between lat. 4° 30′ and 7° N. and lon. 7° and 11° W. It comprises the greater part of the republic of Liberia, and took its name from its former trade in "grains of Paradise," or malaguetta pepper.

Graine, Isle of, an island of England, in Kent, formed by the Thames, Medway, and Yantlet Creek, at the mouth of the Thames, W. of Sheppey and 1½ miles W. of Sheerness.

Grainfield, a city of Gove co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Wakeeny. Pop. about 110.

Grainger, or **Granger,** a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 309 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Clinch River and on the S. by the Holston River. The surface is diversified by Clinch Mountain. Capital, Rutledge. Pop. in 1890, 13,196; in 1900, 15,512.

Grain Valley, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R. The banking point is Oakgrove. Pop. about 350.

Grainville, a village of Williamson co., Ill., in Carterville precinct. Pop. in 1900, 290.

Graissessac, grā'sĕs'sāk', a village of France, in Hérault, 107 miles SW. of Nîmes. It has coal-mines. Pop. 2000.

Graivoron, grī-vo-rŏn', a town of Russia, government of Kursk, 40 miles W. by S. of Bielgorod. Pop. in 1897, 7669.

Grajewo, grā-yĕ'vo, a small town of Poland, 25 miles SW. of Augustowo. Pop. about 4000.

Gramalote, a town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Santander. Pop. 7500.

Gramat, grā'mā', a small town of France, in Lot, 27 miles NE. of Cahors, on the Alzon.

Gramercy, a village of St. James parish, La., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. It has sugar-industries. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. 200.

Grammer, a post-village of Bartholomew co., Ind. Pop. about 75.

Grammichele, grām-me-kā'lā, or **Granmichele,** a town of Sicily, 30 miles SW. of Catania. Pop. in 1901, 15,075.

Grammont, grām'mōⁿ' (Flem. *Geeraerdsbergen*), a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Dender, 21½ miles SSE. of Ghent. It was founded and originally fortified in 1068. It has manufactures of cotton yarn, lace, woollen fabrics, matches, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,997.

Grampian, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. It has coaling- and brick-industries. The banking point is Curwensville. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Grampians, gram'pe-ąnz, a mountain-chain of Scotland, separating the Highlands from the Lowlands and extending from the W. coast of Argyllshire and Dumbartonshire northeastward across the country to the E. and NE. coast of the cos. of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff, running on either side of the river Dee. General aspect wild and rugged, especially on the N. side; on the S. the slopes are gentler, the pasture finer, and the numerous defiles which indent the range often present scenes of the most romantic beauty. The streams flowing from the N. side are mostly affluents of the Findhorn, Spey, Don, and Dee; those on the S. join the Forth, Tay, and South Esk. Among the loftiest summits are Ben Nevis (the culminating point of Great Britain, 4406 feet), Ben Macdhui (4296 ft.), Cairngorm (4084 ft.), Cairntoul, Schihallion, Ben Aven, Ben Lawers, Ben More, and Ben Lomond.

Grampians, a mountain-range of Australia, in Victoria, stretching crescentwise N. and S. between lat. 36° 50′ and 37° 40′ S. and lon. 142° 25′ and 142° 45′ E., bounding eastward the basin of the Glenelg and its affluents. Height of Mount William, its loftiest peak, 3827 feet. To the NE. the range merges into another, called the Pyrenees.

Grampound, a decayed town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Fal, here crossed by a fine stone bridge (whence the name *Grandpont,—i.e.,* "great bridge"), 14 miles NE. of Falmouth.

Gran, grān (Hun. *Garam,* gŏh'rŏm'; Slavic, *Hron*), a river of northwestern Hungary, joins the Danube from the left, opposite Gran. Length, about 150 miles.

Gran (Hun. *Esztergom,* ĕs'tĕr'gom'; L. *Strigonia*), a royal free city of Hungary, capital of the county of the same name on the right bank of the Danube, opposite the influx of the Gran, 24 miles NW. of Budapest. It is the seat of an archbishop, who is the primate of Hungary. Portions of the city are very handsome, containing numerous fine houses and open squares. The cathedral, occupying a commanding position, was begun in 1856 in Italian Renaissance style in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome. With its huge dome and fine altar-pieces it is the most beautiful church in Hungary. Other edifices of interest are the church of St. Anna, the fine palace of the primates, the former palace of the primates, and the town-hall. There is a fine picture-gallery. The principal industries are agriculture and viniculture. The town has several warm and mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 17,909.

Granada, grā-nā'dą (Sp. pron. grā-nā'nā; L. *Grana'ta* or *Granada*), a city of Spain, in Andalusia, capital of a

province and formerly of a Moorish kingdom of its own name, beautifully situated partly on two spurs of the Sierra Nevada and partly on the level land between them. The river Genil flows past the town and the picturesque Darro through it. Granada is divided into four quarters: Alhambra, occupying one of the hills with the famous fortress and palace; Albaicín, a suburb, on another hill, once the proud abode of Moorish nobles, now the poorest part of the city and the home of gypsies; Antequeruela, another suburb; and, on the level ground between the two hills, the town proper divided by the Darro. Granada, in spite of its labyrinth of narrow and dirty streets and its many decaying houses, presents, with its numerous gardens, its towers and magnificent buildings, a wonderful appearance. Among the many buildings of interest, the most remarkable is the old Moorish palace of the Alhambra, situated on a plateau once surrounded by massive walls and towers, commanding an entrancing view. The Alhambra is plain on the outside, but of most complex and elaborate workmanship within. Its Court of Myrtles, with a great fortified tower and beautiful arcades, the richly ornamented Hall of the Ambassadors, the celebrated Court of the Lions with a remarkable fountain, the fairy-like Hall of the Two Sisters, and many other smaller apartments render the Alhambra the most charming embodiment of Moorish art. Among the other fine edifices of Granada are the magnificent, though unfinished palace of Charles V.; the Generalife, or summer-residence, of the Moorish princes; the cathedral (begun in 1523), in the main the best monument of the Renaissance period in Spain; the Capilla Real (1506–17) in late-Gothic style, the burial chapel of the "Catholic Kings," with splendid monuments of marble; the Puerta Judiciaria (a Moorish tower gate-way); and the Alcazaba, with its ruins of the old walls and towers, practically all that remains of the original fortress. Granada possesses a university founded in 1531. The chief industries are the manufacture of textiles, paper, and hats. There are distilleries. Granada was founded early in the Middle Ages, near the site of the ancient Illiberis. About 1235 it became the capital of a Moorish kingdom which attained to almost matchless splendor. Its population at this period has been estimated as high as 700,000. In 1491 it remained the last stronghold of the Moors in Spain, defending itself against Ferdinand and Isabella, who took possession of it at the beginning of 1492. After the expulsion of the Moors from Spain, Granada declined rapidly. Pop. in 1900, 75,900.

Granada, a province of Spain, part of the former kingdom of the same name, in Andalusia, bounded on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is traversed by the snow-capped Sierra Nevada and contains part of the mountain-region known as the Alpujarras. It is rich in minerals and has a fruitful soil. Area, 4928 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 479,010. Capital, Granada.

Granada, or **Grenada,** grą-nā'dā, a post-town of Prowers co., Colo., on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 17 miles E. of Lamar. Pop. in 1900, 204.

Granada, a banking post-village of Martin co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 7 miles ENE. of Fairmont. Pop. in 1900, 309.

Granada, a post-village of Douglas co., Mo., in a lead- and zinc-mining region, 7 miles S. of Cedar Gap.

Granada, a department of Nicaragua, on the W. shore of Lake Nicaragua. The N. part is traversed by a railroad, which connects Granada, the capital, with Corinto, the Pacific port. Pop. about 40,000.

Granada, a city of Nicaragua, capital of a department of the same name, on the NW. shore of Lake Nicaragua. It is well built, having handsome streets and public edifices; the latter comprise several fine churches. It is the seat of a flourishing trade in dyewoods, indigo, and hides, and is noted for its manufacture of gold-wire chains. Pop. about 25,000. It was founded in 1522 and early acquired importance as a port on the lake. It is connected by rail with Managua and Corinto.

Granadella, grā-nā-dĕl'yā, a small town of Spain, 17 miles SE. of Lérida, N. of the Ebro.

Granadilla, grā-nā-neel'yā, a small town of Spain, province and 70 miles N. of Cáceres.

Granadilla, a town in the Spanish colony of the Canaries, on the S. side of the Teneriffe.

Gran'ard', a small town of Ireland, co. of Longford, 59 miles WNW. of Dublin.

Granátula, grā-nā'too-lā, a small town of Spain, province and 13 miles SE. of Ciudad Real.

Granberry, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Tenn.

Granborough, or **Neil's Corners,** a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, 5 miles S. of Granby.

Granbury, gran'bẹr-e, a banking post-town, capital of Hood co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 40 miles SW. of Fort Worth, on the Frisco System of railroads. Pop. in 1900, 1410.

Granby, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., in Granby township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 47 miles N. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1299; of the village, 175.

Granby, a post-village and township (town) of Hampshire co., Mass., 10 miles NNE. of Springfield. The banking point is Holyoke. Pop. of the town in 1900, 761.

Granby, a banking city of Newton co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 8 miles NE. of Neosho. It has smelting-works, lead-furnaces, etc. Lead is mined near here. Pop. in 1900, 2315.

Granby, a township (town) of Oswego co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 5120.

Granby, a post-township (town) of Essex co., Vt. Pop. in 1900, 182.

Granby, a banking post-village and outport of Shefford co., Quebec, on the Yamaska River and on the Central R. of Vermont, 19 miles W. of Waterloo. It has saw- and grist-mills, tanneries, and manufactures of rubber, tobacco, carriages, bicycles, horse-collars, etc. Pop. in 1901, 3773.

Granby Center, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 2 miles from Fulton. Pop. 100.

Gran Canaria, grän kā-nā're-ā, an island near the centre of the group of the Canaries. Area, 650 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 127,471. The surface is mountainous, with ancient volcanic rock-masses, and rising in the Pico del Pozo de las Nieves to about 6400 feet. The soil is very productive, and fruit and vegetables are largely cultivated. There is an important fishing-industry. Chief city, Las Palmas.

Gran Chaco, El, ĕl grän chā'ko, a wide region of South America, in eastern Bolivia, western Paraguay, and northern Argentine Republic, between about lat. 18° and 30° S. and lon. 57° and 63° W., bounded E. by the Paraguay River and S. by the Rio Salado. It is traversed by the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and other tributaries of the Paraguay River. The surface is generally level, the N. part largely covered with grass, the S. portion an arid and desert plain, which is covered with innumerable lagoons in the season of heavy rains; the portions near the rivers Paraná and Paraguay are well wooded, containing many very valuable forest trees, and are inhabited by roving Indians.

Grand, grôN, a small town of France, department of Vosges, 9 miles W. of Neufchâteau.

Grand, a county in the N. part of Colorado, borders on Wyoming. Area, 1873 sq. m. It is drained by the North Platte, Grand, and Laramie rivers. Long's Peak stands on its eastern border. Capital, Sulphur Springs. Gold and silver are found in the county. Pop. in 1890, 604; in 1900, 741.

Grand, a county in the E. part of Utah. Area, 3759 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Green River. The Roan (or Brown) and Book Cliffs are in the N. part and the La Sal Mountains in the SE. part. The mineral resources include gold, silver, copper, and coal. Capital, Moab. Pop. in 1900, 1149.

Grand, a post-hamlet, capital of Day co., Okla., on the Canadian River and about 40 miles (direct) SW. by S. of Woodward.

Grand Anse, a post-village of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on Lennox Passage, Cape Breton Island, 21 miles E. of Port Hawkesbury. Pop. 250. The name is also sometimes given to Pleasant Bay.

Grand Anse, a post-village of Gloucester co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Chaleur, 29 miles NE. of Bathurst. It is on the Caraquet R. Pop. about 500.

Grand Anse, grôNt ôNss, or **Lorrain,** a town and commune of the island of Martinique, on the NE. coast and on the road connecting Trinité with Basse-Pointe. Pop. about 6600.

Grandas de Salime, grän'dās dā sā-lee'mā, a village of Spain, province and 54 miles WSW. of Oviedo.

Grand Auglaize River, Mo. See AUGLAIZE.

Grand Bahama, one of the principal islands of the Bahama group, 57 miles E. of the coast of Florida. It is about 70 miles long by 9 miles broad, healthy and tolerably fertile, but thinly inhabited.

Grand Bank, a post-town and port of entry of Newfoundland, on the S. side of Fortune Bay, 4 miles from Fortune Bay village. It has a considerable trade and fishery. Pop. in 1901, 1427.

Grand Banks, a submarine plateau extending some 200–300 miles eastward and southward from Newfoundland and covered by waters varying in depth from 10 to 160 fathoms. They constitute the most important cod-fishing ground in the world.

Grand Bassa, a county and town of Liberia, Africa. See BASSA.

Grand Bassam, Africa. See BASSAM.

Grand Bay, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 25 miles SW. of Mobile and 4 miles from Grand Bay, which is a part of the Gulf of Mexico. It has manufactures of turpentine. Pop. 150.

Grand Bay (Fr. *Grande-Baie*, grôNd-bâ), or **Saint Alexis,** sânt à'lêk'see', or **Ha Ha Bay,** a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, on the Saguenay River, 60 miles from its mouth. The bay here is over a mile wide and about 100 fathoms deep. The name Ha Ha Bay was given to it by its early discoverers. It is a great source of attraction to tourists during the summer months. Pop. about 200.

Grand Blanc, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on Thread Creek and on the Pere Marquette R., 7 miles SSE. of Flint, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Grand-Bornand, grôNⁿ bor'nôNⁿ', a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 15 miles ENE. of Annecy.

Grand-Bourg, grôNⁿ boor, a small town of France, department of Creuse, 12 miles W. of Gueret.

Grand-Bourg, the chief town of the French island of Marie-Galante, West Indies. Its roadstead is somewhat difficult of access and is defended by a fort.

Grand Caicos (kī'koce), the largest of the Caicos Islands, is in the centre of the group. Length, 20 miles.

Grand Caillou Bayou (kâh'yoo' bī'oo), La., rises near Houma and enters the Gulf of Mexico, through Lake Caillou, after a course of about 45 miles.

Grand Calumet, an island of Canada, in the river Ottawa, 7 miles above Portage du Fort.

Grand Canary Island. See Gran Canaria.

Grandcane, a post-village of De Soto parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R., 32 miles S. of Shreveport, its banking point. It has saw- and grist-mills, cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 385.

Grand Cañon of the Colorado, the deep river-trough of the Colorado River, chiefly in northern Arizona, one of the most stupendous natural wonders of the globe. It is about 250 miles in length, with a width at the top of from 5 to 12 miles, and descends in a series of steps or benches to a depth in places of 4000–5500 feet below the plateau-surface which it trenches. It occupies in part lines of rock-faulting, but its contours are almost wholly the result of river erosion. The rock strata cut through appear in continuous section from the basal or Archæan granite to the Carboniferous. It dates from the middle or close of the Tertiary period. Its grandest effects, as revealed by extreme depth, the fantastic carvings of the walls and of castellated buttes rising from the centre, and the brilliancy of the rock-coloring, are had from a point opposite the Kaibab Plateau of the Painted Desert about 65 miles N. by W. of Flagstaff. Different parts of the Cañon or of its continuations have received special names, such as Marble Cañon, Glen Cañon (in Utah), etc. The first full traverse of the Cañon was made by J. W. Powell, in 1869. The border of the Cañon is now reached by a branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., leaving from Williams station.

Grand Cascapedia, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Atlantic and Lake Superior R. The banking point is Paspebiac. Pop. about 150.

Grand Cayman (kī-man'), the largest of the isles called Caymans, British West Indies, is 17 miles long and from 4 to 7 broad, and surrounded by reefs.

Grand Cess, a town of Liberia, belonging to the Krumen, on the coast. Its people are engaged in maritime pursuits.

Grand Chain, a banking village of Pulaski co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 20 miles NNE. of Cairo. Pop. about 450.

Grand-Champ, grôNⁿ shôNⁿ, a small town of France, in Morbihan, 8 miles NNW. of Vannes.

Grand Chariton River. See Chariton River.

Grand Chenier (shâ-neer'), a post-village of Cameron parish, La., on the Gulf of Mexico, 90 miles ENE. of Galveston. Pop. about 450. The banking point is Lake Charles.

Grand Chute (shute), a township of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1722.

Grand' Combe, La. See La Grand' Combe.

Grand Coteau (ko'to'), a post-town of St. Landry parish, La., about 10 miles S. of Opelousas. It is the seat of St. Charles College (Catholic) and the Sacred Heart Academy. Pop. in 1900, 521.

Grandcour, grôNⁿ'koor', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, near the Lake of Neuchâtel, 28 miles NNE. of Lausanne.

Grand-Croix, La. See La Grand-Croix.

Grand Crossing, a former post-village of Cook co., Ill., now a southern part of the city of Chicago.

Grand Detour (dâ-toor'), a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., on the Rock River, 6 miles (12 miles by water) NE. of Dixon. Pop. about 175.

Grande, a river of Portuguese Guinea, western equatorial Africa, at the mouth of which are the Bissagos Islands.

Grande-Baie, Canada. See Grand Bay.

Grande Chartreuse, La. See La Grande Chartreuse.

Grande-Eau, a small tributary of the Rhone, in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, flows through the Val d'Ormont.

Grande Greve, grôNd grâv, a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, on the N. side of Gaspé Bay, 18 miles SE. of Gaspé Basin. It has fishing and lobster-packing industries. P about 150.

Grande (grân'dâ) **Island,** Philippines, is at the entrance of Subig Bay.

Grande Isle (Fr. pron. grôNd eel), an island in the St. Lawrence River, between lakes St. John and St. Francis, 4½ miles long by 1½ miles broad. It divides the St. Lawrence into two channels: that on the S. side is called the Beauharnois Channel, in the course of which are the rapids Croche, Les Faucilles, and De Bouleau.

Grande Ligne, or **Colebrook,** a post-village of St. Johns co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 33 miles SSE. of Montreal. Pop. about 75.

Grande, Rio. See Rio Grande.

Grande Rivière, a village and commune of the island of Martinique, on its N. side, a short distance W. of Macouba. Pop. about 1200.

Grande Ronde, in Union co., Oregon, a fertile and pleasant valley, watered by the Grande Ronde River. It is surrounded by well-timbered mountains, is about 20 miles long and 18 miles wide, and contains a number of villages.

Grande Ronde, a post-hamlet of Yamhill co., Oregon.

Grande Ronde River, Oregon, rises in the Blue Mountains, in Umatilla co., and enters the Snake (or Lewis) River about 12 miles from the extreme NE. part of Oregon. It is about 175 miles long.

Grande-Terre, grôNd tĕrr, a French island of the West Indies, lying E. of Guadeloupe, and separated from that island by a navigable but narrow strait, the Rivière Salée. It is 30 miles long and 12 miles broad, low, flat, fertile, and based upon coral rocks. Chief town, Pointe-à-Pître. This island is ordinarily regarded as a part of Guadeloupe.

Grande Vallée, grôNd vâl'lâ', a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, 68 miles E. of Ste. Anne des Monts.

Grand Falls, Labrador, on the Grand (or Hamilton) River, about 250 miles (direct) W. by S. of Hamilton Inlet, are among the most imposing falls on the North American Continent. Height, 316 feet; width, about 200 feet.

Grandfalls, a post-village of Ward co., Tex. Pop. about 60.

Grand Falls, or **Colebrooke,** a banking post-town and outport of New Brunswick, capital of the co. of Victoria, on the St. John River (near the great falls of that river), and on the Canadian Pacific R., 202 miles NW. of St. John. It contains several saw-, grist- and lumber-mills. Pop. in 1901, 644.

Grandfather Mountain, of North Carolina, is an isolated mass of land in Watauga co., rising NNE. of Mount Mitchell to the height of 5964 feet above the sea.

Grand Forks, a county in the NE. part of North Dakota, borders on Minnesota. Area, 1432 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Red River of the North. Capital, Grand Forks. Pop. in 1890, 18,357; in 1900, 24,459.

Grand Forks, a banking city, capital of Grand Forks co., N. Dak., on the Red River of the North, opposite the mouth of the Red Lake River, and on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs., 70 miles N. by W. of Fargo. It has boiler-works, flour-, lumber- and woollen-mills, etc., and is the seat of the University of North Dakota (at University station), St. Bernard's Convent and College, and the Northwestern Normal College. Pop. in 1880, 1705; in 1890, 4979; in 1900, 7652.

Grand Forks, a banking post-village and port of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 36 miles from Kamloops. Pop. in 1901, 1012.

Grand Forks, a village and mining camp of the Yukon district of Canada, in the Klondike region, and at the junction of Eldorado and Bonanza creeks. Opposite to it is Gold Hill.

Grandglaise, a post-town of Jackson co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 72 miles NE. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 50.

Grand Goâve, a town of the southwestern peninsula of Haiti, on Gonaïve Channel, 30 miles WSW. of Port-au-Prince. Pop. of the commune, 16,000.

Grand Gorge, a post-village and summer-resort of Delaware co., N.Y., in the Catskill Mountains, ¾ of a mile from Grand Gorge station, on the Ulster and Delaware R., and 8½ miles SE. of Stamford. Pop. 250.

Grand Gosier, grôⁿ go'ze-å', a minor port of the S. coast of Haiti, 40 miles SE. of Port-au-Prince. Pop. of the commune, 12,000.

Grand Gulf, a post-village of Claiborne co., Miss., on the Mississippi River, 1 mile below the mouth of the Big Black River and 25 miles by land SSW. of Vicksburg. Pop. about 50. It gives its name to the Grand Gulf geological formation.

Grand Harbor, a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the island of Grand Manan, 51 miles S. by E. of St. Andrews.

Grand Haven, a city and summer-resort, the capital of Ottawa co., Mich., is on Lake Michigan and on the S. bank of the Grand River (which here enters the lake), about 86 miles by water E. of Milwaukee and 31 miles W. by N. of Grand Rapids, on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rs. It is a port of entry with a good harbor, formed by the mouth of the river, here 20 to 30 feet deep. Large quantities of fruit, grain, and celery are shipped here in steamboats. Grand Haven has important fisheries, large ship-yards, foundries, machine-shops, etc., and various manufactures. It is the seat of the Akeley Institute. Pop. in 1890, 5023; in 1900, 4743.

Grandin, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Palatka. Pop. about 200.

Grandin, a post-village of Carter co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 21 miles SE. of Van Buren. It has lumbering and mining interests. Pop. about 500.

Grandin, a banking post-village of Cass co., N. Dak., 27 miles N. by W. of Fargo, on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 150.

Grandique, a post-village of Richmond co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Port Hawkesbury. Pop. about 200.

Grand Island, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, about 22 miles W. of Marysville.

Grand Island, a city, capital of Hall co., Neb., on the Platte River, 154 miles W. by S. of Omaha, on the Union Pacific and other railroads. It has sugar- and brewing-industries, brick- and marble-works, foundries and railroad-shops, etc. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Nebraska and Grand Island College are located here. Pop. in 1900, 7554. The river is divided here into two channels by an island nearly 50 miles long.

Grand Island, a post-township (town) of Erie co., N.Y., comprising several islands in the Niagara River above the Falls. Area of Grand Island, 18,500 acres. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1036.

Grand Isle, in Schoolcraft co., Mich., is in Lake Superior, near the S. shore. Length, about 15 miles. Between it and the main-land, on the SE., is Grand Isle Bay, on the shore of which are the famous "Pictured Rocks."

Grand Isle, the most northwestern county of Vermont, borders on Canada. Area, 83 sq. m. It comprises, besides a small peninsula, several islands in Lake Champlain, the largest of which is about 10 miles long. Capital, North Hero. Pop. in 1890, 3843; in 1900, 4462.

Grand Isle, a post-village of Jefferson parish, La., on the island of Grande Terre, at the mouth of Barataria Bay. Here are a light-house and a fort (Fort Livingston). Pop. about 200.

Grand Isle, a post-township (town) of Grand Isle co., Vt., is a part of South Hero, an island in Lake Champlain, 8 miles ENE. of Plattsburg, N.Y., and about 18 miles N. of Burlington. This island is connected with the main-land by bridge. Pop. of the town in 1900, 851.

Grand Junction, a banking city, capital of Mesa co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande and other railroads, 93 miles SW. of Glenwood Springs. Gold, silver, and coal are found in the vicinity. The town is in a very rich fruit-region. The city has coaling interests, fruit-evaporators, beet-sugar factory, etc. It contains a high-school and business college, and there is a government Indian school (Teller Institute) near by. Elevation, 4580 feet. Pop. in 1900, 3503.

Grand Junction, a banking post-town of Greene co., Iowa, 38 miles S. of Fort Dodge, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. It is a shipping point for stock, grain, and dairy-produce. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1113.

Grand Junction, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., 11 miles by rail E. of South Haven. Pop. about 350.

Grand Junction, a banking post-town of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central and the Southern Rs., 52 miles E. of Memphis. Pop. in 1900, 393.

Grand Lahou, a trading-post of the Ivory Coast, equatorial western Africa.

Grand Lake, La. See CHETIMACHES.

Grand (or **Schoodic,** skoo'dik) **Lake,** Me., forms part of the boundary between the United States and New Brunswick. It is about 25 miles long and 4 miles wide. The St. Croix River issues from its SE. end.

Grand Lake, a large lake of Washington co., Me., discharging its waters through Big Lake and the Kennebasis River into the St. Croix River.

Grand (or **Freneuse,** frėb'nuz') **Lake,** a lake of New Brunswick, in Queens co. Length, 20 miles. It has its outlet in the river St. John through the Jemseg (a small but deep stream), opposite Gagetown. Its principal affluent is the Salmon River.

Grand Lake, a lake of Nova Scotia, N. of Halifax. It forms the chief source of supply of the Shubenacadie River. Length, about 8 miles.

Grandlake, a post-village of Chicot co., Ark. The banking point is Lake Village. Pop. about 250.

Grandlake, a post-village of Grand co., Colo. The banking point is Georgetown. Pop. about 75.

Grandlake Stream, a plantation of Washington co., Me., at the E. end and outlet of Grand Lake, 15 miles W. of Princeton. Pop. in 1900, 221.

Grand Lake Victoria, a lake of Quebec, on the Ottawa River, in about lat. 47° 40' N.

Grandledge, a banking post-village of Eaton co., Mich., on the Grand River and on the Pere Marquette R., 12 miles W. of Lansing. It has manufactures of sewer-pipe, tiles, flour, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2161.

Grand-Lieu, grôⁿ le-uh', a lake of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, 6 miles SW. of Nantes. Length, about 5 miles. It discharges into the Loire. It abounds in fish.

Grand-Lucé, grôⁿ lü'så', a small town of France, department of Sarthe, 18 miles SE. of Le Mans.

Grand Manan (man-an'), or **Menan,** men-an', an island off the easternmost angle of Maine, near the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay, and in the co. of Charlotte, New Brunswick. Length, 22 miles; average breadth, about 5 miles. It abounds with valuable timber, has excellent facilities for ship-building, and has various fishing-stations around the coast. It is a summer- and artists' resort. Pop. about 2700. There is a light-house on the island. Lat. 44° 45' N.; lon. 66° 44' W.

Grand Marais (mâ'râ'), a banking post-village of Alger co., Mich., on the Manistique R., 50 miles NE. of Autrain. It has lumbering-industries. Pop. about 900.

Grand Marais, a banking post-village, capital of Cook co., Minn., on Lake Superior, about 80 miles (direct) NE. by E. of Two Harbors, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Grand Meadow, a banking post-village of Mower co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 18 miles E. by N. of Austin. Pop. in 1900, 477. It is a shipping point for grain and dairy-produce.

Grandmère, a banking post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, on the Great Northern R. It has manufactures of paper-pulp and paper. Pop. in 1901, 2511.

Grand Metis, a post-village of Rimouski co., Quebec. The banking point is Rimouski. Pop. about 250.

Grandmound, a banking post-town of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 25 miles W. of Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 355.

Grand Narrows, an outport and resort of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the passage uniting the Great and Little Bras d'Or lakes. Pop. about 350.

Grandola, grân'do-lâ, a small town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Davino, 49 miles SE. of Lisbon.

Grand Pabos (pâ'boce'), a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, on the sea-coast, 30 miles SW. of Percé. Pop. about 200.

Grand Pass, a post-village of Saline co., Mo., 16 miles by rail WNW. of Marshall. Pop. about 130.

Grand (or **Great**) **Popo,** a seaport of the French Guinea coast, W. equatorial Africa, in Dahomey, situated at the mouth of the Mono River, W. of Whydah.

Grand Portage, a post-village of Cook co., Minn., at the NE. extremity of the state, 150 miles NE. of Duluth. The first settlement was effected here upward of 200 years ago, and it was one of the chief head-quarters of the western fur-trade for 150 years.

Grand Prairie, a post-township of Nobles co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 464.

Grand Prairie, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 6 miles W. of Eagleford, Tex. Pop. about 200.

Grand Pré, grôⁿ prâ, a small town of France, in Ardennes, on the Aire, 36 miles SSE. of Mézières.

Grand Pré, grôⁿ prâ, or **Lower Horton,** a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on Minas Basin and on the Dominion Atlantic R., 15 miles NW. of Windsor. The land hereabouts is very rich, mostly reclaimed by dikes. This is the scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Grand Rapids, a city of Michigan, capital of Kent co., at the head of steamboat navigation on the Grand River, at the junction of the Grand Rapids and Indiana, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads. It is 60 miles WNW. of Lansing. The site is one of much natural beauty. The river here falls 18 feet in a mile. The sawing and planing of pine and hard-wood lumber and the manufacture of furniture, cooperage, and wooden-ware are leading industries, the manufacture of furniture alone employing upward of 16,000 hands. Farm-implements, wagons, iron goods, wire, leather, flour, machinery, beer, chemicals, white bricks, paving-bricks, cement, and calcined plaster are also extensively manufactured, there being near the town important gypsum-quarries. The town has numerous fine public and private edifices, various charitable and benevolent institutions, and contains the Michigan Soldiers' Home, the State Masonic Home, a United States court-house, public library (of 20,000 volumes), etc. Grand Rapids is the seat of Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal bishopries. Pop. in 1860, 8025; in 1870, 16,507; in 1880, 32,016; in 1890, 60,278; in 1900, 87,565.

Grand Rapids, a banking post-village, capital of Itasca co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 70 miles WNW. of Duluth. Pop. in 1900, 1428.

Grand Rapids, a post-village of Lamoure co., N. Dak. The banking point is Jamestown. Pop. about 150.

Grand Rapids, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Maumee River, 25 miles SW. of Toledo, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. It has manufactures of chemicals, etc. Pop. in 1900, 549.

Grand Rapids, or **Greater Grand Rapids,** a banking city, capital of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin River, 96 miles W. of the city of Green Bay, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads. It is connected by bridge with Centralia, which is now within the city's limits. Grand Rapids contains a court-house, foundries and machine-shops, and has manufactures of lumber, flour, paper and wood-pulp, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4493.

Grandridge, a post-village of Jackson co., Fla., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 14 miles E. by S. of Marianna. It has manufactures of naval-stores.

Grandridge, a banking post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 8 miles S. of Ottawa. Pop. in 1900, 392.

Grandrieu, grôN'dre-uh', a village of France, in Lozère, 30 miles NNE. of Mende. Pop. (commune) about 1500.

Grand River, a branch of the Colorado, rises in Grand Lake, Colo., in the NE. part of the Middle Park, which it traverses, flowing in a WSW. direction. It flows through a deep cañon, with walls 1000–1500 feet high, and crossing the boundary, unites with the Green River in Utah. It is about 350 miles long. Its chief tributaries are the Gunnison and the Dolores.

Grand River, La., communicates with the Atchafalaya Bayou.

Grand River, Mich., called **Washtenong** by the Indians, enters Lake Michigan at Grand Haven. Length, about 280 miles. Steamboats of large or middle size ascend it to Grand Rapids, about 40 miles from the lake.

Grand River, an affluent of the Missouri, is formed by several branches which rise in the S. part of Iowa and unite near Albany, in Gentry co., Mo., and enters the Missouri River about 1 mile above Brunswick. It receives from the left a large affluent called Crooked Fork.

Grand River, Mo., rises near the W. boundary of the state and enters the Osage River in Benton co., about 5 miles above Warsaw. Length, about 150 miles.

Grand River, of Ohio, drains parts of Geauga, Trumbull, Ashtabula, and Lake cos. and enters Lake Erie about 4 miles below Painesville. In the lower part of its course it runs in a deep and picturesque valley.

Grand River, S. Dak., rises in the W. part of the state, runs eastward, and enters the Missouri River in about lat. 45° 37′ N.

Grand River, of Ontario, rises in Grey co., runs southward and southeastward, and enters Lake Erie about 15 miles SE. of Cayuga, forming one of the best harbors on the N. shore of the lake. Length, about 150 miles. It is connected with Lake Ontario by the Welland Canal.

Grand River, a river of Gaspé co., Quebec, flowing into the Bay of Chaleur, affords excellent angling for salmon.

Grand River, Canada. See OTTAWA.

Grand River, Labrador. See HAMILTON RIVER.

Grand River, a banking post-town of Decatur co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Grand River, a post-village of Richmond co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Port Hawkesbury.

Grand River, an outport of Prince Edward Island, under the jurisdiction of Charlottetown.

Grand River, a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, near the mouth of Grand River, 16 miles SW. of Percé. Pop. about 300.

Grand Rivers, a post-village of Livingston co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 79 miles E. by S. of Paducah. Pop. about 150.

Grand Sable River, Mich., rises in Lake co. and enters Lake Michigan about 6 miles NW. of Ludington.

Grand Saline, a village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., 8 miles from Choteau station. It has manufactures of salt.

Grand Saline, a banking post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex., on the Texas Pacific R., 65 miles E. of Dallas. It has large salt-plants. Pop. about 850.

Grands Couloirs (grôN koo'lwaR'), **Pointe des,** a summit of the Graian Alps, in the department of Savoie, France. Height, 12,665 feet. It was first ascended in 1876 by Cordier.

Grands Mulets, on the slope of Mont Blanc and on the line of the ascent from Chamouni. Altitude, 10,030 feet. It has hotel accommodations for tourists.

Grandson, or **Granson,** grôN'sôN' (Ger. *Gransee,* grân'sâ), a decayed town of Switzerland, in Vaud, on the SW. shore of the Lake of Neuchâtel, 20 miles N. of Lausanne. Pop. in 1900, 1778. It is memorable for the victory achieved in its vicinity, in 1476, by the Swiss over Charles the Bold.

Grand Teton, a summit of the Teton Range of the Rocky Mountains, in northwestern Wyoming. Altitude, 13,671 feet. It is also known as Mount Hayden.

Grand Tower, a city of Jackson co., Ill., on the Mississippi River and on the Illinois Central R., 27 miles WSW. of Carbondale. The name is derived from a high rocky island standing in the river opposite the city. Pop. in 1900, 881.

Grand Traverse, a county in the NW. part of Michigan, has an area of 496 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Grand Traverse Bay (of Lake Michigan) and is intersected by the river of the same name. Capital, Traverse City. Pop. in 1890, 13,355; in 1900, 20,479.

Grand Traverse Bay, Mich., is a part of Lake Michigan, from which it extends southward between the cos. of Antrim and Leelenaw. It is about 30 miles long. It forms part of the N. boundary of Grand Traverse co.

Grand Traverse City, Mich. See TRAVERSE CITY.

Grand Traverse River, Mich., rises in Kalkaska co. and enters the bay of the same name at Traverse City.

Grand Tunnel, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 1 mile from Nanticoke station.

Grand Turk, the largest of the Turks Islands group, British West Indies. It is 5½ miles long and 1 mile wide, very dry and barren. It has a small town of the same name on the W. shore. Lat. of light-house, 21° 31′ N.

Grand Valley, a post-borough of Warren co., Pa., on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R., 9 miles NNE. of Titusville, its banking point. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 388.

Grand Valley, a banking post-village of Dufferin co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 12 miles W. of Orangeville. Pop. about 750.

Grandview, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., about 18 miles E. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Grandview, a banking post-town of Spencer co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 36 miles by land (55 miles by water) E. of Evansville. Pop. in 1900, 822.

Grandview, a banking post-village of Louisa co., Iowa, 14 miles SSW. of Muscatine on the Muscatine North and South R. Pop. about 350.

Grandview, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky., 6 miles from Rineyville.

Grand View, a village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 30 miles above Marietta.

Grandview, a post-village of Rhea co., Tenn. Pop. about 55.

Grandview, a banking post-village of Johnson co., Tex., 14 miles SE. of Cleburne, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900, 713.

Grandview, a banking post-village of Manitoba, Canada, on the Canadian Northern R. It has grai elevators, etc. Pop. about 1200.

Grandview on Hudson, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River and on the Erie R., 2 miles S. of Nyack and 25 miles N. of New York. Here are a number of fine suburban residences, villas, etc. Pop. about 100.

Grandville, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand River, 6 miles SW. of the city of Grand Rapids, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Pere Marquette Rs. It has manufactures of plaster, etc. Pop. in 1900, 457.

Grandvilliers, grôN'vee'yâ', a village of France, in Oise, 17 miles NNW. of Beauvais. Pop. about 1500.

Grandy, a post-village of Isanti co., Minn. Pop. about 75.

Granere, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the South Branch R. The banking point is Mount Jewett.

Graneros, grȧ-nȧ'roce, a post-hamlet of Pueblo co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 26 miles S. of South Pueblo.

Grangärde, grȧn-yȧR'dĕh, a parish of Sweden, län of Kopparberg, 33 miles SW. of Falun. Here, at the village of Grängesberg, are rich deposits of iron-ore.

Grange, a watering-place of Lancashire, England, on Morecambe Bay. Pop. in 1901, 1993.

Grange, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ga. The banking point is Louisville. Pop. about 150.

Grange, a post-village of Waldo co., Me. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 110.

Grange, a post-village of Coos co., N.H. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. about 600.

Grange, a post-hamlet of Transylvania co., N.C.

Grange, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Punxsutawney. Pop. about 100.

Grange City, a post-town of Fleming co., Ky. Pop. in 1900, 143.

Grangemouth, grănj'mŭth, a seaport of Scotland, co. of Stirling, on the Carron, 11 miles SSE. of Stirling, and on the Forth and Clyde Canal. It has recently risen to be one of the principal ports of the country. Near by are the Carron Iron-Works. Pop. in 1831, 1155; in 1901, 17,463.

Granger, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Ind. Pop. about 110.

Granger, a banking post-village of Dallas co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 150.

Granger, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., near the Upper Iowa River, 10 miles N. of Cresco. Pop. about 100.

Granger, a banking post-village of Scotland co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 11 miles E. of Memphis. Pop. 200.

Granger, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., in Granger township (town), 52 miles SSW. of Rochester. The town is bounded on the W. by the Genesee River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 800.

Granger, a post-hamlet of Medina co., Ohio, about 24 miles S. of Cleveland.

Granger, a banking post-town of Williamson co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 62 miles SSW. of Waco. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 841.

Granger, a post-village of Sweetwater co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R. Pop. about 40.

Grangersville, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Ga.

Grangerville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y. The banking point is Schuylerville. Pop. 100.

Granges, grônzh, a village of France, in Vosges, 12 miles SW. of Saint-Dié.

Granges, a village of Switzerland. See GRENCHEN.

Grange Store, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ky.

Grangeville, a post-village of Kings co., Cal. The banking point is Hanford. Pop. about 200.

Grangeville, a banking post-town of Idaho co., Idaho, about 3 miles W. of Mount Idaho. It has roller-mills, breweries, distilleries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1132.

Grangeville, a post-village of St. Helena parish, La. The banking point is Amite. Pop. about 100.

Grangeville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W.Va.

Grani'cus, the ancient name of a small river of the Troas, Asia Minor, flowing into the Propontis (Sea of Marmora). On its banks Alexander the Great gained his first victory over the Persians in 334 B.C.

Granite, a county in the W. part of Montana. Area, 1543 sq. m., mainly mountainous. It is watered by the Hell Gate and Flint rivers and by Rock (or Stony) Creek. Capital, Philipsburg. Pop. in 1900, 4328.

Granite, a post-village of Mobile co., Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. about 200.

Granite, a post-town of Chaffee co., Colo., on the Arkansas River, about 100 miles SW. of Denver and 8 miles NE. of Mount Harvard. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Granite, a post-village of Kootenai co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Rathdrum, Wash. Pop. about 200.

Granite, a banking city of Madison co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads, 6 miles N. of East St. Louis. It has steel-foundries, lead- and enamelling-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3122.

Granite, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 2 miles from Woodstock station. It has granite-quarries. Pop. about 650. The banking point is Ellicott City.

Granite, a post-village of Granite co., Mont., about 4 miles N. by E. of Philipsburg, its banking point. Pop. 800.

Granite, a banking post-village of Greer co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 13 miles N. of Mangum. It has ginning- and brewing-industries. Pop. about 1000.

Granite, a post-town of Grant co., Oregon, 44 miles W. of Baker City. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Granite, Pa. See GRANITE HILL.

Granite, a post-village of Chesterfield co., Va., on the James River, 4 miles by rail above Richmond. It has granite-quarries. Pop. about 500.

Granite Cañon (kăn'yōn), a post-hamlet of Laramie co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 20 miles W. of Cheyenne. Elevation, 7314 feet. Good granite abounds here.

Granite City, a hamlet of Salt Lake co., Utah, about 16 miles SE. of Salt Lake City. It is in a cañon of the Wasatch Mountains.

Granite Falls, a banking city, capital of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., on the Minnesota River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern Rs., 70 miles W. of Glencoe. Pop. in 1900, 1214.

Granite Falls, a post-village of Caldwell co., N.C., on the Carolina and Northwestern R. It has manufactures of lumber and cotton yarns. The banking point is Lenoir. Pop. in 1900, 277.

Granite Falls, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., on the Monte Cristo R. The banking point is Snohomish. Pop. about 125.

Granite Heights, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis. The banking point is Wausau. Pop. about 150.

Granite Hill, a post-hamlet of Eldorado co., Cal.

Granite Hill, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N.C., 12 miles S. of Statesville.

Granitehill, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Gettysburg. Pop. about 175.

Granite Mountain, a post-village of Burnet co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R. The banking point is Marble Falls. Pop. about 250.

Granite Quarry, a village of Rowan co., N.C. The banking point is Salisbury.

Granite Springs, a post-hamlet of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Graniteville, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal. Pop. 60.

Graniteville, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 30 miles NW. of Boston.

Graniteville, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., 3½ miles from Middlebrook. It has granite-works. Pop. in 1900, 846. The banking point is Ironton.

Graniteville, a banking post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the Southern R., 6 miles from Aiken. It has a manufactory of cotton goods. Pop. about 1800.

Graniteville, a post-village of Washington co., Vt. The banking point is Barre. It has quarries of granite.

Granja, La, a town of Spain. See LA GRANJA.

Grannis, a post-village of Polk co., Ark. The banking point is Mena.

Granollers, grȧ-nol-yairs', a town of Spain, 16 miles NNE. of Barcelona. Pop. in 1900, 6755. It is the chief town of the district of Valles.

Gran Sasso d'Italia, the highest summit of the Apennines, 9585 feet in elevation. See MONTE CORNO.

Gransee, grȧn'zā', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 43 miles NNE. of Potsdam. It has a fine monument to Queen Louisa. Pop. in 1900, 4057.

Granson, a town of Switzerland. See GRANDSON.

Grant, a county in the south-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 640 sq. m. It is intersected by the Saline River and Hurricane Creek. Capital, Sheridan. Pop. in 1890, 7786; in 1900, 7671.

Grant, a county in the northeast-central part of Indiana, has an area of 416 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mississinewa River. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1890, 31,493; in 1900, 54,693.

Grant, a county in the SW. part of Kansas, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is watered by the Cimarron River, its North Fork, and Bear Creek. Capital, Ulysses. Pop. in 1880, 9; in 1890, 1308; in 1900, 422.

Grant, a county in the N. part of Kentucky. Area, 273 sq. m. It is drained by Eagle Creek. Capital, Williamstown. Pop. in 1890, 12,671; in 1900, 13,239.

Grant, a parish in the central part of Louisiana, has an area of 700 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Saline Bayou and on the SW. by the Red River and the Rigolet de Bon Dieu. Capital, Colfax. Pop. in 1890, 8270; in 1900, 12,902.

Grant, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, has an area of 555 sq. m. It is drained by the Pomme de Terre and Mustinka rivers. Capital, Elbow Lake. Pop. in 1890, 6875; in 1900, 8935.

Grant, a county in the NW. part of Nebraska. Area, 760 sq. m. Capital, Hyannis. Pop. in 1900, 763.

Grant, the most southwestern county of New Mexico, borders on Arizona. Area, 9327 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Rio Grande and is drained by the Gila River and the Rio de los Mimbres. Gold, silver, and copper are found. Capital, Silver City. Pop. in 1890, 9657; in 1900, 12,883.

Grant, a county in the N. part of Oklahoma. Area, 1004 sq. m. It is watered by the Arkansas River and its affluents. Capital, Ponderеek. Pop. in 1900, 17,273.

Grant, a county in the E. part of Oregon, is partly drained by the John Day's River. Area, 4560 sq. m. The Blue Mountains occupy the northern portion. Capital, Cañon City. Pop. in 1890, 5080; in 1900, 5948.

Grant, a county in the NE. part of South Dakota, bounded on the NE. by Big Stone Lake, which separates it from Minnesota. Area, 694 sq. m. Capital, Milbank. Pop. in 1890, 6814; in 1900, 9103.

Grant, a county in the NE. part of West Virginia, has an area of 483 sq. m. It is drained by the North and South Branches of the Potomac River and is traversed by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. Capital, Petersburg. Pop. in 1890, 6802; in 1900, 7275.

Grant, the most southwestern county of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois. Area, 1157 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Wisconsin River and on the SW. by the Mississippi River, and is also drained by the Grant and Platte rivers. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. in 1890, 36,651; in 1900, 38,881.

Grant, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Paris, Tex. Pop. about 160.

Grant, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Iowa. Pop. about 245.

Grant, a post-village of Boone co., Ky. The banking point is Rising Sun, Ind. Pop. about 150.

Grant, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 7 miles S. of Newaygo. Pop. in 1900, 214.

Grant, a post-township of Washington co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 822.

Grant, a post-village, capital of Perkins co., Neb., 144 miles WNW. of Holdrege, on the Burlington and Missouri River R. Pop. in 1900, 162.

Grant, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., 5 miles NE. of Trenton Falls. Pop. 150.

Grant, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ohio, 5 miles by rail N. of Kenton.

Grant, a post-village of Sherman co., Oregon. The banking point is Wasco. Pop. about 75.

Grant, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 18 miles NE. of Indiana. It has a foundry, etc. Pop. about 450.

Grant, a post-village of Smith co., Tenn., 12 miles E. of Lebanon.

Grant, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va., 24 miles SSE. of Marion.

Grant, a township of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900. 1277.

Grant, a post-township of Dunn co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 667.

Grant, a township of Portage co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 557.

Grant, a township of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1169.

Granta, a river of England. See CAM.

Grant Center, a post-hamlet of Monona co., Iowa.

Grant'chester, a village of England, co. and 2½ miles SSW. of Cambridge.

Grant City, a post-town of Sac co., Iowa, on the Raccoon River, about 44 miles SW. of Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Grant City, a banking city, capital of Worth co., Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 19 miles NNW. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 1406.

Grant City, in the borough of Richmond, is a part of the city of New York.

Grant Court-House, W.Va. See MAYSVILLE.

Grantfork, a post-village of Madison co., Ill., 6 miles N. of Highland station. Pop. about 300.

Grantham, grant'ăm, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. and 23 miles SSW. of Lincoln, on the left bank of the Witham. It has a fine church, that of St. Wulfram, in early English style of the thirteenth century, with a graceful spire and interesting gargoyles. Among the quaint buildings of the ancient town is the Angel Inn, which belonged to the Knights Templar. In the grammar-school Isaac Newton was educated. The chief industries are malting, brick-making, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery. Grantham is connected by canal with the Trent near Nottingham. Oliver Cromwell won his first success here on May 13, 1643. Grantham returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1851, 10,873; in 1901, 17,593.

Grantham, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Sullivan co., N.H., about 14 miles NE. of Claremont. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Grantham, a post-village of Wayne co., N.C.

Grant Isle, a post-village and township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., on the river St. John, 90 miles NNW. of Houlton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1104.

Grant Land, the extreme northern portion of Grinnell Land, Arctic America, terminating at about its most northerly point in Cape Columbia, in lat. 83° 7′ N.

Grantley, a post-hamlet of Cleburne co., Ala.

Grantley, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, 17 miles NNE. of Morrisburg. Pop. about 150.

Grantley Harbor, an inlet of Bering Strait, in Alaska, at the head of Port Clarence.

Grant Mills, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. The banking point is Margaretville. Pop. about 175.

Granton, a port of Scotland, co. and 3 miles by rail N.W. of Edinburgh, on the Firth of Forth.

Granton, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. The banking point is Deposit or Walton. Pop. about 200.

Granton, a banking post-village of Clark co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. about 250.

Granton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 108 miles W. of Toronto. It has carding- and grist-mills, and a large trade in grain. Pop. about 400.

Grantown, a village of Scotland, co. of Elgin, near the Spey, 22 miles S. of Forres. Pop. in 1901, 1568.

Grantpark, a banking post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., 51 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 442.

Grant River, Wis., rises in Grant co. and enters the Mississippi River about 12 miles above Dubuque.

Grantsboro, a post-village of Pamlico co., N.C., 12 miles NE. of Newbern. Pop. 150.

Grantsburg, a post-village of Johnson co., Ill., 7 miles E. of Vienna. Pop. 200.

Grantsburg, a post-village of Crawford co., Ind., about 40 miles W. of New Albany.

Grantsburg, a banking post-village, capital of Burnet co., Wis., on the Wood River, about 6 miles E. of the St. Croix River, and on the Northern Pacific R., 75 miles NE. of St. Paul, Minn. Pop. in 1900, 612.

Grantsburg, a township (town) of Burnett co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1688.

Grants Lick, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Ky.

Grant's Pass, the channel between Dauphin Island, Ala., and the main-land. Through it vessels may pass from Mobile Bay into Mississippi Sound.

Grants Pass, a banking city, capital of Josephine co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 250 miles S. of Portland. It has gold-mining industries, railroad-shops, etc., and is a shipping point for farm-produce. Pop. in 1900, 2290.

Grantsville, a banking post-town of Garrett co., Md., 25 miles W. by N. of Cumberland. Pop. in 1900, 175.

Grantsville, a city of Tooele co., Utah, about 35 miles WSW. of Salt Lake City, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1058.

Grantsville, a post-town, capital of Calhoun co., W.Va. on Little Kanawha River, about 50 miles NE. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Grantville, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala.

Grantville, a banking post-town of Coweta co., Ga., on the Atlanta and West Point R., 52 miles SSW. of Atlanta. It has hosiery-mills and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 769.

Grantville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Kan., 1 mile N. of the Kansas River and 7 miles E. of Topeka.

Grantville, a post-hamlet of Buncombe co., N.C.

Grantville, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 5 miles NW. of Palmyra. Pop. about 375.

Grantville, a post-station of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Grantworks, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. about 600.

Granville, grăn'veel', a fortified seaport of France, in Manche, at the mouth of the Bosq and at the foot of a rocky promontory projecting into the English Channel, 30 miles SW. of Saint-Lô. It consists of the lower town, lying close to the harbor, and the upper town, built on a high rock and surrounded by old fortifications. The principal industries are ship-building, oyster- and cod-fishing, distilling, and the manufacture of sail-cloth, cod-liver oil, chains, and chemicals. Granville is an active seat of trade and is a much-frequented sea-side resort. Pop. in 1901, 11,629.

Granville, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 504 sq. m. It is

drained by the Tar River and by small affluents of the Roanoke and Neuse rivers. Capital, Oxford. Pop. in 1890, 24,484; in 1900, 23,262.

Granville, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Ill., 8 miles SW. of Peru, on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. Pop. in 1900, 320.

Granville, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, about 62 miles NE. of Indianapolis.

Granville, a banking post-town of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 351.

Granville, a post-township (town) of Hampden co., Mass. It has manufactures of toys. The banking point is Westfield. Pop. in 1900, 1050.

Granville, a post-village of Monroe co., Mo., about 44 miles WSW. of Hannibal. Pop. 80.

Granville, a banking post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Granville township (town), on the Delaware and Hudson R. and on the Pawlet River, 66 miles NNE. of Albany. It has various manufactures, especially of slate, large quarries of which are worked in the town. Pop. in 1900, 2700; of the town, 5217.

Granville, a post-hamlet of McHenry co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 20 miles SW. of Towner. Pop. about 35.

Granville, a banking post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on Raccoon Creek, 6 miles W. of Newark, on the Toledo and Ohio Central Lines. It is an important educational centre, and contains the Denison University (Baptist), which was organized in 1832; the Shepardson College for Women; Granville Female College, and the Doane Academy. Pop. in 1900, 1425.

Granville, a township of Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1115.

Granville, a post-village in Granville township, Mifflin co., Pa., on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania R., 65 miles WNW. of Harrisburg. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1734; of the village, about 100.

Granville, a post-village of Jackson co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, 60 miles E. of Nashville.

Granville, a post-township (town) and village of Addison co., Vt., about 28 miles N. of Rutland. Pop. of the village, about 150; of the town in 1900, 544.

Granville, a post-village in Granville township (town), Milwaukee co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs., 15 miles NNW. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2267; of the village, about 50.

Granville, Nova Scotia. See GRANVILLE FERRY.

Granville, a town of New South Wales, 13 miles W. of Sydney. Pop. in 1901, 5098.

Granville Center, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass. The banking point is Westfield. Pop. about 250.

Granville Center, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., in Granville township, about 30 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. about 200.

Granville Center, a post-station of Milwaukee co., Wis.

Granville Ferry, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the W. side of Annapolis Bay, opposite the town of Annapolis. Pop. about 450.

Granville Summit, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., in Granville township, on the Northern Central R., 47 miles N. by E. of Williamsport. Pop. about 100.

Grao de Valencia, a seaport of Spain. See VILLANUEVA DEL GRAO.

Grão Mogol, a mining town of Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Grapecreek, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Danville. Pop. about 600.

Grapecreek, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., N.C.

Grapegrove, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Ohio, 5 miles S. of Selma.

Grape Island, a post-hamlet of Pleasants co., W.Va., is near an island in the Ohio River.

Grapeland, a banking post-village of Houston co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 25 miles S. of Palestine. Pop. about 350.

Grapelawn, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Va.

Grapeville, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 25 miles ESE. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Jeannette.

Grapevine, a post-village of Grant co., Ark. Pop. about 75.

Grapevine, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ky.

Grapevine, a banking post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 21 miles NE. of Fort Worth. It has cotton and grain interests.

Graphic, a post-village of Crawford co., Ark. The banking point is Van Buren. Pop. about 100.

Graphite, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y. The banking point is Coxsackie. Pop. about 100.

Grappes Bluff, a post-hamlet of Natchitoches parish, La., on the Red River.

Graslitz, grȧs'lits (Bohem. *Kraslice*), a town of Bohemia, 19 miles NNE. of Eger. It is an important manufacturing town, and is especially noted for its lace, embroideries, and wind-instruments. Pop. in 1900 (including the suburb of Glasberg), 11,803.

Grasmere, a village of England, co. of Westmorland, 2½ miles NW. of Ambleside. It stands at the head of Grasmere Lake, and is noted as having been the home of Wordsworth. Pop. in 1901, 781. Grasmere Lake is a picturesque sheet of water, little more than a mile in length, with mountains rising about 1000 feet above its surface.

Grasmere, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Manchester. Pop. about 100.

Grasmoor Hill (or **Fell**), a mountain of England, co. of Cumberland, E. of Crumnock-Water.

Grass, a post-hamlet of Spencer co., Ind., 30 miles E. of Evansville.

Grassano, grȧs-sȧ'no, a town of Italy, province and 25 miles E. of Potenza. Pop. about 6500.

Grasscreek, a post-village of Fulton co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line. The banking point is Logansport or Kewanna. Pop. about 200.

Grasse, grȧss, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Alpes-Maritimes, 25 miles W. of Nice. It has a mediæval cathedral, a hospital, containing paintings by Rubens, an interesting town-hall, and a library with valuable manuscripts. Grasse is the centre in Provence for the manufacture of perfumes and essences. Over 2,000,000 pounds of roses are gathered in the vicinity annually, and also about 4,000,000 pounds of orange-flowers. In addition to the interminable flower-gardens, there are olive- and lemon-groves about the town, and palm-trees add beauty to the landscape. Pop. in 1901, 10,898; of the commune, 15,429.

Grassflat, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Philipsburg. Pop. about 1000.

Grasslake, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Wabash R. The banking point is Antioch. Pop. about 120.

Grasslake, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 10 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 648.

Grasslake, a post-village of Kanabec co., Minn. Pop. about 150.

Grassland, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., W.Va., 7 miles SE. of Clarksburg.

Grassmere, a post-village of Huron co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Grass Pond, or **Saint Étienne de Boulton,** sȧnt ĕt'e-en' dẹh bool'tŏn', a post-village of Brome co., Quebec, 11 miles SE. of Waterloo. Pop. 125.

Grass (or **De Grasse**) **River,** N.Y., rises in the SE. part of St. Lawrence co. and enters the St. Lawrence River at the NW. extremity of Franklin co., about 3 miles from the mouth of the Raquette River.

Grass Valley, a banking city and health-resort of Nevada co., Cal., 48 miles NNE. of Sacramento, on the Nevada County R. It is an important gold-mining centre, and has quartz-mills, machine-shops, foundries, planing-mills, winery, distillery, etc. Grass Valley is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop and has a convent and orphanages. Pop. in 1900, 4719.

Grass Valley, a post-village of Sherman co., Oregon, on the Colorado Southern R., 25 miles SE. of The Dalles. The banking point is Wasco. Pop. about 150.

Grassy Cove, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Tenn.

Grassy Creek rises in Granville co., N.C., and enters the Roanoke River in Mecklenburg co.

Grassy Creek, a post-township of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1437.

Grassy Lake, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark. The banking point is Memphis, Tenn. Pop. about 125.

Grassy Point, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 1 mile from Stony Point. The banking point is Haverstraw. It has extensive brick-yards. Pop. about 1000.

Grassypond, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., S.C.

Grassyville, a post-hamlet of Bastrop co., Tex.

Gratchanit'sa (Gracanica), a town of Bosnia, about 40 miles NW. of Zvornik. Pop. about 4000.

Graters Ford, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on Perkiomen Creek and on the Perkiomen R., 8 miles S. of Perkiomenville. Pop. about 250.

Grate's Cove, a village at the entrance to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

Gratianopolis, an ancient name of GRENOBLE.

Gratiot, grā'shē-ŏt, a county in the central part of Michigan, has an area of 572 sq. m. It is intersected by

the Pine River and also drained by the Maple River and Beaverdam Creek. Capital, Ithaca. Pop. in 1890, 28,668; in 1900, 29,889.

Gratiot, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the National Road, 12 miles W. of Zanesville. It has manufactures of stone-ware. Pop. about 300.

Gratiot, a banking post-village of Lafayette co., Wis., on the Pecatonica River, about 48 miles SW. of Madison. It is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 335.

Gratiot, a township (town) of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1217.

Gratis, a post-village of Walton co., Ga. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. about 90.

Gratis, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio, about 22 miles SW. of Dayton. Pop. about 375.

Grattan, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., about 18 miles ENE. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 130.

Gratz, or **Graz,** grăts (Slavic, *Nimetzki Gradetz*), a town of Austria-Hungary, capital of Styria, situated in a beautiful valley, on both sides of the Mur. Lat. of observatory, 47° 4′ 37″ N.; lon. 15° 27′ E. The city proper, which grew up about the Schlossberg or citadel, lies on the left bank of the river, and has spread beyond the old bastions, which are now practically demolished. Gratz has many handsome and interesting buildings. Among them are the Gothic cathedral, dating from the fifteenth century, with good altar-pieces and new glass paintings; the Mausoleum of Ferdinand II., containing the sarcophagi of his parents, the Archduke Charles and his wife; the Gothic parish church, with an altar-piece by Tintoretto; and the small Gothic church, dating from the thirteenth century. Among the secular buildings worthy of notice are the Landhaus, or meeting-place of the provincial diet, built in Renaissance style with a fine portal and a beautiful arcade; the Arsenal (1644) the castle, dating from the eleventh century; the Renaissance town-hall, with an interesting staircase and a handsome façade; and the Joanneum, founded in 1811 by Archduke John, with a natural-history museum, a prehistoric collection, valuable historical and industrial art collections, a gallery of paintings, and a library of over 150,000 volumes. On the Schlossberg is a quaint clock-tower. The University of Gratz, with about 1500 students, has handsome new buildings. The industries comprise the manufacture of rails, machinery and iron-ware, paper and labels, perfumery, hats, leather and leather-wares, bicycles, and wine. There are a large number of mills. Pop. in 1890, 112,067; in 1900, 138,370.

Grätz, grăts (Pol. *Grodzisk'*), a town of Prussia, province and 22 miles SW. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 3785.

Gratz, grats, a banking post-town of Owen co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 9 miles WSW. of Owenton and about 44 miles ENE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Gratz, a post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., about 28 miles NNE. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 489.

Graubünden, a canton of Switzerland. See Grisons.

Graudenz, grŏw'dĕnts, a fortified town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 18 miles SSW. of Marienwerder, on the Vistula. It has iron-foundries, carpet-weaving and dyeing-establishments, and manufactures of stoves, brushes, bricks, tobacco, wagons, etc. Pop. in 1895, 24,242; in 1900, 32,727.

Graulhet, grō'lā', a town of France, department of Tarn, on the Dadou, 11 miles NE. of Lavaur. Pop. in 1901, 5529 (commune, 7900).

Graun, grŏwn, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 30 miles SSW. of Imst, near a lake of the same name and 4500 feet above the sea.

Graupen, grŏw'pĕn (Bohem. *Krupka*), a mining town of Bohemia, about 6 miles NE. of Teplitz. It has mines of tin and coal. Pop. in 1900, 3543.

Graus, grŏwce, a small town of Spain, province and 37 miles E. of Huesca, on the Sera.

Grave, grā'vĕh, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Meuse, 20 miles ENE. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. in 1900, 2572.

Gravedona, grā-vā-do'nā, a small town of Italy, in Lombardy, 27 miles NNE. of Como. It is picturesquely situated on Lake Como.

Gravelford, a post-hamlet of Coos co., Oregon, on the Coquille River, 15 miles from the sea and 50 miles W. of Roseburg.

Gravelhill, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 10 miles from Marble Hill.

Gravelhill, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C.

Gravelhill, a post-hamlet of MacNairy co., Tenn.

Gravelhill, a post-hamlet of Buckingham co., Va.

Gravelines, grāv'leen' (Flem. *Gravelingen*, grā'vĕh-ling'ĕn), a strongly fortified seaport town of France, in Nord, on the Aa, near its mouth in the English Channel, 12 miles ENE. of Calais. The principal industries comprise ship-building, herring- and other fisheries, and the manufacture of sail-cloth. There are mills and salt-refineries. Here, in 1558, the Spaniards under Egmont won a victory over the French. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 6000).

Gravella, a post-village of Conecuh co., Ala., 102 miles NE. of Mobile. Pop. about 100.

Gravellona, grā-vĕl-lo'nā, a village of Italy, in Piedmont, 11 miles SE. of Novara. It has large cotton-mills. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Gravelly, a post-village of Yell co., Ark., 21 miles S. by W. of Danville. Pop. about 200.

Gravelly Springs, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Ala., 9 miles N. of Cherokee.

Gravelotte, grāv'lŏt', a village of Germany, in Lorraine, 7 miles W. of Metz. Here the French were defeated by the Germans on Aug. 18, 1870.

Gravelpoint, a post-hamlet of Texas co., Mo.

Gravelridge, a post-hamlet of Bradley co., Ark.

Gravel Spring, a post-village of Frederick co., Va.

Gravel Switch, a post-village of Marion co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 12 miles SE. of Lebanon. Pop. about 100.

Gravelton, a post-hamlet of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 101 miles E. by S. of Chicago.

Gravelton, a post-village of Wayne co., Mo. Pop. about 60.

Gravelville, a post-village of Morrison co., Minn. The banking point is Little Falls. Pop. about 125.

Gravendeel, grā-vĕn-dāl', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 3 miles S. of Dordrecht.

Gravenhang, 'S, Netherlands. See Hague, The.

Gravenhurst, a banking post-town of Muskoka district, Ontario, on Lake Muskoka and on the Grand Trunk R., 12 miles S. of Bracebridge. It has milling and lumbering industries. Steamers plying on the lake and Muskoka River start from here. Pop. about 2300.

Gravenstein, grā'vĕn-stine', a town of Germany, in Schleswig, with a castle, 11 miles NE. of Flensburg. It is a watering-place. Pop. about 1500.

Gravenzande, 'S, zgrā'vĕn-zān'dĕh, a village of the Netherlands, 8 miles SW. of The Hague, on the sand-downs near the sea-coast.

Graverun Mills, a village of Baltimore co., Md., about 30 miles N. by W. of Baltimore.

Graves, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of 550 sq. m. It is drained by the Clark's River and Mayfield Creek. Capital, Mayfield. Pop. in 1890, 28,534; in 1900, 33,204.

Gravesend, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England, co. of Kent, on the right bank of the Thames, 20 miles ESE. of London. The older part of the town has narrow and irregular streets, but the new town is handsome and well built. In the vicinity are extensive market-gardens. Gravesend is a favorite watering-place of the Londoners. Ship-building is carried on and there are iron-foundries, breweries, and soap-factories. An important industry is the supplying of ship's stores. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishery. Gravesend returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 27,196.

Gravesend, a former township of Kings co., N.Y., now forming part of Brooklyn (New York).

Graves Mill, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Va.

Graves Station, a post-village of Terrell co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Dawson. Pop. about 100.

Graveston, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn.

Gravesville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., near West Canada Creek, about 14 miles NNE. of Utica, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. 150.

Gravesville, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 77 miles N. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 300.

Gravette, a banking post-town of Benton co., Ark., in a fruit, grain, and stock-raising region, 16 miles W. by N. of Bentonville, on the Kansas City Southern R. and the Frisco System. It has distilleries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Graville, grā'veel', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 3 miles ENE. of Havre. It has a curious mediæval church. Pop. in 1901, 8358 (commune, 12,012).

Gravina, grā-vee'nā, a city of Italy, province and 35 miles SW. of Bari, on the left bank of the Gravina River. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1901 (inclusive of Poggio Orsini), 18,685.

Gravina Islands, Alaska, a group in Clarence Strait, Alexander Archipelago. The principal islands are Annette, Duke, Gravina, and Mary.

Gravina, Port, in Alaska, indenting the E. shore of Prince William Sound.

Gravity, a banking post-town of Taylor co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 17 miles E. of Clarinda. Pop. in 1900, 549.

Gravity, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa. The banking point is Scranton or Honesdale. Pop. about 100.

Gravois (gra'vi) **Mills,** a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Mo., 28 miles S. of Tipton.

Gravosa, grȧ-vo'zȧ, a small seaport of Dalmatia, near Ragusa, of which it is the port.

Grawn, a post-village of Grand Traverse co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Traverse City. Pop. 100.

Gray, grȧ, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Haute-Saône, on the Saône, here bordered by a fine quay, 29 miles SW. of Vesoul. It has an interesting church and a fine town-hall. It carries on an active trade. Pop. (commune) about 6500.

Gray, a county in the SW. part of Kansas. Area, 852 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River. Capital, Cimarron. Pop. in 1900, 1264.

Gray, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the North Fork of the Red River. Area, 860 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 203; in 1900, 480.

Gray, a post-village of Jones co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 15 miles NE. of Macon, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Gray, a post-village of Bingham co., Idaho. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop. about 200.

Gray, a banking post-town of Audubon co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 180.

Gray, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. The banking point is Barboursville. Pop. about 200.

Gray, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Gray township (town), about 18 miles N. of Portland. It has manufactures of lumber, etc., and is the seat of Pennell Institute. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1388.

Gray, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., about 20 miles NE. of Utica. Pop. 150.

Graybill, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., 5 miles SW. of York.

Graybill, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. The banking point is Sherman. Pop. about 90.

Graycourt, a post-town of Laurens co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Laurens. Pop. in 1900, 181.

Graycreek, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo. The banking point is Trinidad. Pop. about 150.

Gray Hawk, a post-village of Jackson co., Ky.

Grayling, a banking post-village, capital of Crawford co., Mich., on the Ausable River and on the Michigan Central R., 92½ miles NW. by N. of Bay City. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. about 1600.

Graylock, Mass. See GREYLOCK.

Graymont, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga., on the Millen and Southwestern R., 15 miles NE. of Stillmore. Pop. about 200.

Graymont, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Pontiac. Pop. about 125.

Gray Peak, a mountain of the Adirondack group, in Essex co., N.Y., has an altitude of 4902 feet.

Grayrock, a post-village of Franklin co., Tex.

Grays, a post-village of Woodruff co., Ark. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. about 150.

Grays Chapel, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala.

Grayscreek, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C.

Gray's Ferry, a station within the limits of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 3 miles from the initial station.

Graysflat, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W.Va.

Gray's Harbor, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in Chehalis co., Wash. The Chehalis River enters the eastern end of the inlet, which extends from the ocean inland nearly 15 miles.

Grayshill, a post-hamlet of Roane co., Tenn.

Grayslake, a banking post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Wisconsin Central R., 12 miles W. of Waukegan. Pop. in 1900, 416.

Grays Landing, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 12 miles WSW. of Uniontown.

Grayson, grā'sŏn, a county in the west-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 525 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Rough Creek and is also drained by Caney and Nolin creeks. Capital, Leitchfield. Pop. in 1890, 18,688; in 1900, 19,878.

Grayson, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 1012 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Red River and is partly drained by the East Fork of the Trinity River. Capital, Sherman. Pop. in 1890, 53,211; in 1900, 63,661.

Grayson, a county in the SW. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 438 sq. m. It is intersected by the New (or Kanawha) River. A long ridge, called Iron Mountain, extends along the N. border of this county. Capital, Independence. Pop. in 1890, 14,394; in 1900, 16,853.

Grayson, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark., 7 miles S. of Marion. Pop. 100.

Grayson, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the San Joaquin River, 50 miles S. of Stockton. Pop. 60.

Grayson, a banking post-town, capital of Carter co., Ky., is on the Little Sandy River, 23 miles S. by W. of Riverton. It is on the Eastern Kentucky R. It has coaling and tobacco interests. Pop. in 1900, 606.

Grayson, a post-village of Caldwell parish, La. Pop. about 75.

Grayson Springs, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Grayson co., Ky., 4½ miles ESE. of Leitchfield.

Gray's Peak, Colo., a peak of the Rocky Mountains, about 50 miles W. of Denver, in lat. 39° 38' N., lon. 105° 48' W. It rises to a height of 14,341 feet above the level of the sea.

Graysport, a post-village of Grenada co., Miss., on the Yalabusha River, 12 miles E. of Grenada. Pop. 75.

Gray's River, a small stream of Pacific co., Wash., enters the Columbia River 15 miles NE. of Astoria.

Grays River, a post-hamlet of Wahkiakum co., Wash., on Gray's River.

Grays Thurrock, a town of England, co. of Essex, on the N. bank of the Thames, 3 miles NW. of Gravesend. It has grown rapidly in recent years and has many fine villas. Pop. in 1901, 13,834.

Gray Summit, a post-village of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Pacific. Pop. 100.

Graysville, a town of Jefferson co., Ala. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Graysville, a post-town of Catoosa co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R., 18 miles ESE. of Chattanooga, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 183.

Graysville, a post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., 28 miles S. by W. of Terre Haute.

Graysville, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo.

Graysville, Herkimer co., N.Y. See GRAY.

Graysville, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 25 miles NE. of Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Graysville, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 25 miles NE. of Altoona.

Graysville, a post-village of Rhea co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. about 375.

Graysville, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Va., about 70 miles WSW. of Lynchburg.

Graytown, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, 18 miles by rail E. of Toledo. Pop. about 200.

Graytown, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, 75 miles N. of Melbourne.

Grayville, a banking city of Edwards and White cos., Ill., on the Wabash River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Illinois Central Rs., 15 miles NE. of Carmi. It has saw- and planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1948.

Grazalema, grȧ-thȧ-lȧ'mȧ, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles ENE. of Cadiz. Pop. in 1900, 5587.

Greasbrough, a town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Pop. in 1901, 3131.

Greason, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R., 5 miles WSW. of Carlisle. Pop. about 250.

Greasyridge, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ohio.

Great Abaco, West Indies. See ABACO.

Great Aughwick Creek, of Pennsylvania, enters the Juniata River in Huntingdon co., Pa.

Great Bahama. See GRAND BAHAMA.

Great Barrier Island, Pacific Ocean. See OTEA.

Great Barrier Reef, a vast natural breakwater which skirts the coast of Queensland, Australia, on its NE. side, through a length of nearly 13 degrees of latitude (from Torres Strait on the N. to lat. 23° S.). It is in the main of coral formation, and upward of 1000 miles in length, enclosing a smooth-water channel 10–30 miles in width. It is broken by numerous passages (Flinders Passage, Trinity Opening, Cook's Passage, Olinda Entrance, etc.), and is of the type of coral-structure known as "barrier reef."

Great Barrington, a banking post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Great Barrington township (town), on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 17 miles (direct) SSW. of Pittsfield. It is situated in the picturesque Berkshire Hills and is a

favorite summer-resort. Many of the private mansions are among the finest in the United States. The Congregational church contains a magnificent organ with nearly 4000 pipes. The town has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, electrical appliances, etc. Quarries of good building-stone are worked here. The Sedgwick Institute is located here. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5854. Elevation, 720 feet.

Great Basin, a plateau, bounded on the E. by the Wasatch Mountains and on the W. by the Sierra Nevada. It comprises the western part of Utah, nearly all the state of Nevada, and a portion of southeastern California, extending E. and W. about 450 miles, with a width nearly equal to its length. The surface is diversified by numerous mountain-ridges, rising from a table-land, the lowest part of which is nearly 4500 feet above the level of the sea. Fresh water is scarce in this vast basin, the rivers of which, except on the immediate SE. border, send no tribute to the ocean, but either sink in the desert sand, evaporate, or flow into some saline lake. Among the remarkable features of this basin is Great Salt Lake. Other lakes are Humboldt, Sevier, Pyramid, Carson, and Walker. The chief streams flowing in the basin are the Humboldt and Sevier rivers. In a recent geological period two vast lakes, with their levels standing at high elevations, occupied considerable areas of the basin, Lake Lahontan in the NW. and Lake Bonneville, of which the present Great Salt Lake is a relict, in the E. The mountains of the region, being seemingly formed as monoclinal uplifts or through successional fault-breakages, have been thought to exemplify a new type of mountain construction, and have been designated Basin Ranges. The quantity of rain that falls here is small, and irrigation is required to render the soil productive. The basin is nearly destitute of timber.

Great Bassa, the chief port of Liberia, about 60 miles SE. of Monrovia.

Great Batanga, a coast trade- and mission-station of Kamerun, German west Africa.

Great Bear Lake, in Canada, is intersected by the Arctic Circle. Its shape is irregular, and it has an area of 11,200 sq. m. Length, from N. to S., nearly 175 miles. Its surplus water is discharged through the Great Bear River into the Mackenzie River. Average depth, upward of 270 feet.

Great Belt. See BELTS, GREAT and LITTLE.

Greatbelt, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 16 miles SE. of Butler. Pop. about 100.

Greatbend, a banking city, capital of Barton co., Kan., on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 83 miles NE. of Dodge City. It has flouring-mills, grain-elevators, etc., and ships grain, wool, and live-stock. The Central Normal College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2470.

Greatbend, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 11 miles above Watertown. It has paper-manufactures. Pop. about 400.

Greatbend, a post-village of Richland co., N.Dak. Pop. about 60.

Greatbend, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River.

Greatbend, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna and the Erie Rs., 47 miles N. of Scranton. It has manufactures of leather, brushes, cigars, etc. The banking point is Susquehanna or Binghamton, N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 836.

Greatbend, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1000.

Great Berkhampstead, a town of England. See BERKHAMPSTEAD, GREAT.

Great Bras d'Or. See BRAS D'OR.

Greatbridge, a post-village of Norfolk co., Va., at the head of the Elizabeth River, 10 miles SSE. of Norfolk. Pop. about 150.

Great Britain, or **Britain,** brit't'n (L. *Britan'nia*), the largest island of Europe, containing England, Wales, and Scotland. Previous to 1707 England and Scotland were separate kingdoms, which for the space of a century had been united under one crown. In that year the legislative union was effected, and thus was formed the kingdom of Great Britain. The legislative union of Ireland with Great Britain dates from 1801. The British Isles constitute the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, frequently called simply the United Kingdom. Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel, the Strait of Dover, and the North Sea. Lizard Point, its southern extremity, is in lat. 49° 57′ 52″ N.; Dunnet Head, in Caithness, the most northerly point, in lat. 58° 40′ 24″ N. The most easterly point is Lowestoft, on the coast of Suffolk, in lon. 1° 44′ E.; the most westerly, Airdnamurchan Point, in the N. part of Argyllshire, Scotland, in lon. 6° 13′ W. The distance from Lizard Point to Dunnet Head is about 608 miles. The greatest breadth of the island, from Land's End to the easternmost part of Kent, is about 320 miles. Area (inclusive of islands, but excluding the Isle of Man), 88,120 sq. m. (England and Wales, 58,324 sq. m.; Scotland, 29,796 sq. m.). The eastern coast forms a waving and continuous though not unbroken line, but the western coast is extremely irregular and deeply indented with many bays and arms of the sea, interspersed with numerous islands. The SE. part of Great Britain is a level alluvial surface, the centre undulating and hilly, the W. and NW. mountainous and irregular. A series of mountain elevations, more or less continuous in their ramifications and interlocking spurs, but constituting distinct orographic and geologic systems, occupies the greater part of the W. and N., beginning at Land's End, in Cornwall, and covering a large part of Wales, the western and northwestern counties of England, and most of Scotland. Among the better-known groups or subdivisions of these mountains are the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire, the Cambrian Mountains (in Wales), the Pennine Chain, the Cheviot Hills (forming much of the boundary between England and Scotland), and the Grampians (with the Highlands), in Scotland. The highest elevation in England is Sca Fell Pike, in Cumberland, 3210 feet; the highest in Wales, Mount Snowdon, 3560 ft.; and in Scotland, the culminating point of the British Isles, Ben Nevis, 4406 ft. (For a fuller account of the relief of the land, see ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES.) The largest rivers are the Severn, Dee, Mersey, and Clyde, on the W., and the Thames, Trent and Ouse (with their estuary, the Humber), Tees, Tweed, Tyne, Forth, Tay, Dee (of Scotland), and Spey, on the E. The principal lakes are those of Cumberland and Westmorland, in England, and lochs Lomond, Tay, Ness, and Maree, in Scotland. Loch Lomond, noted for its beautiful scenery, has an area of about 34 sq. m. A distinctive structural feature of the land is the deep depression, known as Glen More, or the "Great Glen," which in Scotland separates the NW. Highlands from the Highlands of the SE., and which is in great part occupied by a chain of linear lakes (Ness, Oich, Lochy). The principal bays and estuaries are the Bristol Channel, Cardigan Bay, Morecambe Bay, Solway Firth, Firth of Clyde, Firth of Lorn, and the Minch, on the W.; the estuary of the Thames, the Wash, the Humber, and the firths of Forth, Tay, Moray, and Cromarty, on the E.; while on the S. there are Falmouth, Plymouth, and Portsmouth harbors, Spithead, and the broad Lyme Bay.

The *British Isles*, or "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," form an archipelago of hundreds of islands and rocks. The principal islands and groups are Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Wight, Anglesea, Man, the Scilly Islands, Bute, Arran, the Outer and Inner Hebrides, Orkney, and Shetland. The Channel Islands, lying off the coast of France, belong to Great Britain. All of these parts lie virtually in an area of comparatively shallow water, or on a subcontinental plateau or bank, and give unmistakable evidence of having at no ancient period been dismembered from the European main. In the N., Scotland was united with Norway, and in the S., England with France. A large (or even the greater) part of the North Sea is of (geologically) modern formation, perhaps not antedating the first appearance of man. Area of the archipelago, 121,027 sq. m. Pop. in 1871, 31,629,299; in 1891, 37,888,153; in 1901, 41,609,320; in 1905, upward of 43,000,000. Being surrounded by the ocean, and having the "drift" of the Gulf Stream washing the W. coasts, the mean annual temperature of the British Isles is equal to that of countries in much lower latitudes on the continent of Europe, while the winter temperature is much higher. The mean annual temperature of the central parts of the archipelago is about 48° Fahr., that of Unst, in Shetland, being 44.5°, and of Cornwall, in the extreme S., 51.5°. The average July temperature of London is 64°. The coldest region in winter is the E., between the neighborhood of London and Shetland, where the January temperature is 39°. The average annual rainfall is about 33.5 inches. On the western edge of the Scottish Highlands the rainfall is about 80 inches; in the Lake District of England and in parts of Cornwall and Devon, 60 inches, and in the region of the Thames, less than 25 inches. Though variable, the climate of Great Britain is markedly salubrious. The indigenous vegetation partakes of the character of that of the contiguous parts of Europe, and contains few or no species peculiar to the archipelago. All the grains and grasses, and the common European fruits, grow in almost all situations not too elevated, and both agriculture and horticulture have been brought to great perfection. The breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are of the best description. Of wild animals the fox, badger, wild-cat, stoat, marten, otter, hare, and rabbit are the principal. The brown bear, wolf, wild boar, and beaver, which inhabited the region in the Roman period, have long since

been exterminated. The stag and fallow deer are still preserved. Many of the mammals occurring in the major island, as the roebuck, polecat, brown hare, certain weasels, and the field-mice are wanting in Ireland, where, likewise, there is no serpent of any kind. The viper is the only poisonous serpent found elsewhere in the region. Of the total area of the United Kingdom, 37,156,000 acres (48 per cent.) were under crops and grass in 1902; 23,412,000 acres (30 per cent.) were grazing lands and heaths; and 3,038,000 acres, woodland and plantations. The corn crops (excluding Ireland) covered 7,184,290 acres; green crops, 3,147,888 acres; hops, 48,031 acres; and flax, 835 acres (9394 in 1874). In Ireland the corn and green crops covered 2,377,000 acres. The acreage of wheat in Great Britain in 1903 was 1,581,457 (less than one-half of the acreage in 1874); of barley, 1,858,484; oats, 3,140,242; beans, 238,261; pease, 180,858; potatoes, 564,286; turnips, 1,603,301. For Ireland the figures were: wheat, 37,654 (one-fifth of the acreage in 1874); barley, 158,688; oats, 1,097,512; beans, 2075; pease, 289; potatoes, 620,390; turnips, 287,556. The annual production of wheat in Great Britain in recent years has averaged somewhat over 50,000,000 bushels; in Ireland, a little over 1,500,000 bushels. The average annual yield of potatoes in the British Isles is about 6,000,000 tons, Ireland raising nearly as much as the whole of Great Britain. The average yield of wheat per acre in Great Britain is about 30 bushels; in Ireland it is about 10 per cent. greater. A peculiar feature of the agriculture in Great Britain is the comparatively small number of holdings; this is not the case in Ireland. The number of sheep in Great Britain in 1902 was 25,765,756; cattle, 6,555,976, and swine, 2,299,567. In Ireland the cattle, sheep, and swine numbered collectively 10,400,000. The total value of the product of metals from British ores in 1901 was £13,917,433. Of this the iron product was £12,826,622; tin, £556,571 (representing 4560 tons of ore); lead, £254,599; copper, £37,661 (representing 532 tons of ore); gold (6225 ounces), £22,042; and silver, £19,764. The coal product, represented by 219,046,945 tons, was valued at £102,486,552. Of the total coal output, England mined 153,000,000 tons; Scotland, 32,800,000 tons; Wales, 32,600,000 tons; and Ireland, 103,000 tons. The total number of persons employed in and about the mines of the United Kingdom was, in 1901, 839,178.

The manufacturing industries of Great Britain, whose rapid development was due to the large stores and close association of native coal and iron, and to the numerous navigable waters, surpass in extent those of every country in the world with the exception of the United States. Of first importance is the textile industry, the value of the exports of which constitute more than one-third the value of the total exports of the United Kingdom, being in 1902: cotton manufactures and yarn, £72,453,217; woollens and worsteds, £20,468,500; linens and apparel, £5,891,775. The centre of the cotton-industry is located in Lancashire, England (Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Blackburn, etc.). Among the great seats of the textile industry outside of England are Glasgow (cottons), Dundee (linens), and Belfast (linens). Paisley manufactures vast quantities of cotton thread, and Dublin is noted for its poplins. Among the chief seats of the woollen-industry are Huddersfield, Bradford, Leeds, and Dewsbury. Halifax and Kidderminster are noted for their carpets. Next in importance to the textile industry is the manufacture of metal goods and machinery, especial distinction having been obtained in the manufacture of steel pens, pins and needles, hardware and cutlery, fire-arms, ordnance, and locomotives. Prominent in this field are Birmingham, Sheffield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glasgow, Coatbridge, Wolverhampton, Bradford, Leeds, Bolton, Oldham, and Stockton. The ship-building industry, the chief centre of which is the Clyde, is also of the first importance. Other important manufactures are those of hosiery (Nottingham, Leicester), pottery (the greater number of factories of which are located in the "Potteries," a district in Staffordshire), chemicals, paper, leather (which employs 400,000 workers), books, etc. There were, in 1899, 6909 breweries, the beer brewed in 1900–01 being valued at £13,940,536. The production of whiskeys and other spirituous liquors is also very large. The total value of British products exported in 1902 was £283,539,980 and of foreign and colonial products, £65,814,813; the value of the imports, £528,860,284. Of the last, the articles of food and drink were valued at £210,000,000, and the raw materials for textile manufactures at £78,570,000. The British fisheries are among the most important in the world. The number of men employed in 1901 was approximately 104,000, and the value of the fish landed was (excluding salmon and shell-fish) £9,044,502. The number of sailing vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home and foreign trade in 1901 was 7026; of steam vessels, 7548; total tonnage, 9,524,496. The total number of vessels entering the different ports was 351,117, registering 104,410,121 tons. Among the chief seaports are: London, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bristol, Hull, Southampton, Newport, Dover, and Grimsby in England; Cardiff and Swansea in Wales; Glasgow, Greenock, Leith (the port of Edinburgh), Dundee, and Aberdeen in Scotland, and Dublin, Belfast, and Cork in Ireland. The chief naval ports are Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth.

The railroad mileage in 1901 was 22,078; the operating lines having in England and Wales 15,308 miles, in Scotland 3562 miles, and in Ireland 3208 miles. The length of canals was, in 1898, 3907 miles, the traffic-tonnage of which was upward of 39,000,000.

The following cities of the United Kingdom had over 200,000 inhabitants in 1901: London (the capital of England and of the British Empire), Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Belfast, Bristol, Edinburgh (the capital of Scotland), Dublin (the capital of Ireland), Bradford, West Ham, Hull, Nottingham, Salford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Leicester.

The government of Great Britain is a limited monarchy. The constitution is a fabric evolved gradually through the course of centuries and is in great part unwritten. The legislative authority is vested in the Parliament (Lords and Commons). The members of the House of Lords comprise peers of the blood royal, English bishops, English peers, hereditary and created (dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, barons, all of whom are life peers), Scotch representative peers (elected for duration of parliament), and Irish representative peers (elected for life), numbering in all about 600. The House of Commons consists of 670 members (of whom 377 represent the counties, 284 the parliamentary boroughs, and 9 the universities), 495 of whom are chosen by the electors of England and Wales, 103 by those of Ireland, and 72 by those of Scotland. Parliament meets in annual session, and the duration of a parliament is limited to seven years. The government is conducted by a prime minister, who is always the head of the political party which happens to be in power, assisted by a cabinet. The composition of the cabinet is not always the same, the number of members varying from about a dozen to about 20. The cabinet is generally presumed to include the first lord of the treasury, the lord chancellor, the lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the chancellor of the exchequer, the first lord of the admiralty, and the five secretaries of state,—viz., for home affairs, foreign affairs, for the colonies, for India, and for war. Among other officials who are likely to be included in the cabinet are the chief secretary for Ireland, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, the postmaster-general, and the president of the board of trade. The president of the local government board and one or two other officials may also be given seats. The Episcopalian form of church government, of which the sovereign is the head, is the state-established religion in England, and the Presbyterian form that of Scotland. For the history of Great Britain see ENGLAND.

The British Empire is the largest in the world, extending into every zone and climate, comprising one-fifth of the land area of the globe, and embracing under its rule about one-fourth of the population of the world. The lands belonging to or controlled by England have an area of about 11,000,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 400,000,000. The area and population of its chief divisions are given in the following table:

Divisions.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	
EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS:			
United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and Channel Islands)	121,000	(1901)	41,609,000
Gibraltar	2	(1901)	27,500
Malta (together with the smaller islands of Gozo and Comino)	117	(1901)	184,000
ASIATIC POSSESSIONS:			
Cyprus	3,584	(1901)	237,000
Empire of India (inclusive of native states and dependencies)	1,800,000	(1901)	295,000,000
Ceylon	25,333	(1901)	3,577,000
Maldives	115		30,000
Federated Malay States	28,000	(1901)	678,000
Johore	6,950		200,000
Borneo (possessions and dependencies)	76,000		550,000
Hong Kong (with dependent territory)	400		400,000
Wei-hai-wei	285		125,000
Bahrein	230	(1890)	68,000
Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, and Malacca)	1,500	(1901)	572,000

Dividons.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	
AFRICAN POSSESSIONS AND ISLANDS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN:			
Cape Colony (including Griqualand East, Griqualand West, Tembuland, Transkei, and Walfish Bay).	275,000	(Est. 1902)	2,400,000
British East Africa (including the protectorates of East Africa and Uganda)	275,000	(Est.)	0
British Central Africa (protectorate)	45,000	(Est.)	700,000
Somaliland (protectorate)	60,000	(Est.)	150,000
Zanzibar (protectorate)	1,000	(Est.)	250,000
Basutoland	10,300	(Est.)	350,000
Territory of the Bechuanas	250,000	(Est.)	120,000
Rhodesia	400,000	(Est.)	1,300,000
Nigeria (recently extended to the country of Lake Chad)	372,700	(Est.)	20,000,000
Natal	35,000	(1904)	1,100,000
Orange River Colony	48,300	(Est.)	400,000
Transvaal Colony	111,000	(Est.)	1,400,000
Gold Coast (with protectorate)	120,000	.....	.....
Lagos (with Yoruba)	28,910	(Est.)	1,500,000
Sierra Leone	30,000	(Est.)	1,000,000
Gambia (colony proper)	69	(1901)	13,500
St. Helena	47	(1901)	5,000
Ascension	34	(1896)	434
Tristan d'Acunha	45	(1900)	70
Mauritius (with dependencies)	820	(1901)	380,000
Seychelles (with dependencies)	190	(1901)	20,000
Amirante, Chagos, and other islands	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul Island, Amsterdam Island, etc.	.....	.....	.....
AMERICAN POSSESSIONS:			
Dominion of Canada	3,600,000	(1901)	5,372,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	50,000	(1901)	220,000
Bermudas	20	(1901)	17,500
British West India Islands	12,000		1,600,000
British Honduras	7,562		37,500
British Guiana	104,000	(1900)	294,943
Falkland Islands and South Georgia	7,500		2,000
AUSTRALASIAN POSSESSIONS AND ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN:			
Fiji Islands	8,045	(1901)	117,870
British New Guinea	90,000	(Est.)	350,000
New South Wales	310,700	(1901)	1,354,846
New Zealand	104,700	(1901)	772,719
Queensland	668,497	(1901)	496,596
South Australia (with N. Terr'y)	903,690	(1901)	362,604
Tasmania	26,215	(1901)	172,475
Victoria	87,884	(1901)	1,201,070
Western Australia	975,920	(1901)	184,124
Various Pacific Ocean islands or island-groups (including Tonga, Fanning, Phœnix, Gilbert, Ellice, British Solomon, Pitcairn, Ducie, etc.)	.....	.....	.....

(See the countries named in the above table.)

Great Butte des Morts, a lake in Winnebago co., Wis., an expansion of the Neenah River, about 3½ miles long and from 1 to 2 miles wide.

Great Cacapon, a post-village and resort of Morgan co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 32 miles NW. of Martinsburg. It is on the Potomac River, at the mouth of the Cacapon River. Pop. about 200.

Great Cacapon River, W.Va. See CACAPON.

Great Captain's Islands, in Long Island Sound, S. of Greenwich, Conn., with a fixed light.

Great Car'imons', an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Malacca, SW. of Singapore.

Great Catwick, an island of the China Sea, off the coast of Cochin China. Lat. 10° 6′ N.

Great Coco Island. See COCO ISLANDS.

Great Corn Island, in the Caribbean Sea, E. of the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

Great Crosby, a town of England. See CROSBY, GREAT.

Great Crossings, a post-village of Scott co., Ky., on the North Elkhorn River, 2½ miles from Georgetown.

Great Cumania, Hungary. See CUMANIA.

Great Dividing Range, a mountain backbone of southern Australia, forming a westerly extension of the Australian Alps. In a more special meaning, the E.-W. range of Victoria, which unites with the Pyrenees on the W. and with the Hume Range on the E.

Great Doorn, a river of Cape Colony, Africa, an affluent of the Olifant's River. To the east of it is the Little Doorn.

Great Driffield. See DRIFFIELD.

Great Egg Harbor, N.J., an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape May and Atlantic cos.

Great Egg Harbor River, N.J., rises in Camden co., runs southeastward through Atlantic co., and enters Great Egg Harbor Bay. It is about 60 miles long. Sloops ascend it to May's Landing.

Great E'quinunk Creek, of Wayne co., Pa., flows into the Delaware River.

Greater Grand Rapids, Wis. See GRAND RAPIDS.

Greaterville, a post-village of Pima co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. about 150.

Greatfalls, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., on the Potomac River, 9 miles SW. of Rockville. Pop. about 250. The river here falls 80 feet wit in 1½ miles.

Great Falls, a city, capital of Cascade co., Mont., on the Missouri River and on the Great Northern R., 99 miles NE. by N. of Helena. It has large smelting- and reduction-works, breweries, flouring-mills, etc. It is an important shipping point for wool. Pop. in 1900, 14,930. The Missouri at this place has a total fall of 500 feet and is contracted from upward of half a mile to 300 yards. Elevation of the city, 3200 feet above the sea.

Great Falls, a former post-village of Strafford co., N.H., now coextensive with Somersworth township (town), on the Salmon River and on a branch of the Boston and Maine R., 5 miles N. of Dover. See SOMERSWORTH.

Great Falls, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., 7 miles NE. of Herndon.

Great Faringdon, England. See FARINGDON.

Great Fish Bay, southwestern Africa, is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 16° 30′ S.; lon. 11° 47′ E.

Great Fish River, or **Back River,** a river of Canada, rises near the northern shore of Lake Aylmer, NE. of Great Slave Lake, and, after a tortuous NE. course, enters an inlet of the Arctic Ocean in lat. 67° 8′ N., lon. 94° 40′ W. Length, about 500 miles.

Great Fish River, a river of Cape Colony, rises in the Sneeuwbergen (Snowy Mountains), flows tortuously SSE. through the districts of Somerset, Albany, etc., and enters the Indian Ocean near lat. 33° 37′ S., lon. 27° E., after a SE. course estimated at 230 miles. The mouth is closed by a bar. Its affluents are the Graak, Tarka, and Little Fish rivers.

Great Glacier, Canada. See ILLECILLEWAET.

Great Green Island, in Knox co., Me., lies in the Atlantic Ocean, NW. of Matinicus Island.

Great Grimsby, a town of England. See GRIMSBY.

Great Harwood, a town of Lancashire, England, 3 miles from Accrington. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. in 1901, 12,015.

Great Island, an island on the N. side of Cork Harbor, Ireland. Length, 4¾ miles. Queenstown is on its S. shore.

Great Island, at the entrance of Portsmouth harbor, N.H., near the SW. side. On it is a light, in lat. 43° 3′ 30″ N.

Great Island, the largest of the Furneaux Islands, in Bass Strait, between Australia and Tasmania.

Great Kanawha (kȧ-naw'wȧ), a river which rises in the Blue Ridge of North Carolina, runs northeastward into Virginia, and then changing its course traverses several counties in West Virginia, and enters the Ohio River at Point Pleasant, W.Va. It receives the Gauley River in Fayette co., W.Va., above which confluence the stream is generally known as the New River. Its entire length is estimated at 450 miles. It is navigable by steamboats from its mouth to Kanawha Falls, a distance of about 100 miles.

Great Karroo, Cape Colony. See CAPE COLONY.

Great Kei (or Kai) River, Cape Colony. See KEI.

Greatkills, in Richmond co., N.Y., a post-station of the city of New York.

Great Lake, Tasmania. See CLARENCE LAKE.

Great Lakes, a collective name for the 5 large lakes lying on the United States-Canada border, and forming the upper waters of the St. Lawrence system (Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario).

Great Liakhov, Siberia. See LIAKHOV.

Great Lion, a river of South Africa. See GAMKA.

Great Marlow, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, on the Thames, here crossed by an iron suspension-bridge, 5 miles NNW. of Maidenhead. Pop. in 1901, 4526.

Great Mills, a post-village of St. Mary co., Md. Pop. 60.

Great Namaqualand (nȧ-mȧ'kwȧ-land), or **Na'maland,** the S. part of German Southwest Africa, bordering S. on the Orange River. It is generally desert, without water, and with but scanty rainfall. Mountain-ranges (chiefly of the "table" variety peculiar to South Africa) run parallel to the coast, attaining altitudes of 5000 feet. The coast-settlement of Angra Pequeña (or Lüderitz Bay) was the first African colony of Germany. Other settlements

are the mission stations Bethany and Beersheba, and Stolzenfels on the Orange River. The region forms part of a protectorate under the name of German-Namaland.

Greatneck, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., 16 miles ENE. of Brooklyn, on Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Flushing.

Great Ogeechee River, Ga. See OGEECHEE.

Great Ohoopee River, Ga. See OHOOPEE.

Great Paredon Kay, Bahamas. See PAREDON.

Great Pedee, S.C. See PEDEE, GREAT.

Great (or **Sandy**) **Point,** the N. extremity of Nantucket Island, Mass. It has a fixed light. Lat. 41° 23′ N.

Great Pond, a post-village of Hancock co., Me., on the S. shore of Great Pond, 28 miles E. of Milford. Pop. 80.

Great Popo, Guinea. See GRAND POPO.

Great River, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R. The banking point is Bayshore. Pop. about 400.

Great Saint Bernard. See SAINT-BERNARD.

Great Salt Lake, Utah, is in the NE. part of the Great Basin and at the W. base of the Wasatch Mountains. It is about 80 miles long, with a breadth varying from 20 to 35 miles. The surface is 4218 feet above the level of the sea. This lake has no outlet. Its principal tributaries are the Bear, Jordan, and Weber rivers, all of which enter at the E. side. It encloses several islands, one of which, Antelope Island, is about 18 miles long. The water is a saturated solution of common salt (chloride of sodium), and in 1850 contained 22.4 per cent. of solid matter (chiefly chloride of sodium; in minor quantities, chloride of magnesium and sulphate of soda, etc.), an amount which has since been considerably reduced. In 1869 it was but 15 per cent. The greatest depth is about 48 feet. Several species of insects and a brine-shrimp have been found in these waters. The lake is merely a relict of a former much larger body of water, to which geologists have given the name of Lake Bonneville, the ancient upper terrace line of which stands nearly 1000 feet above the present surface. The present waters are subject to considerable fluctuations, having at this time an average depth of only 13 feet, the same as 50 years ago, while in 1869 the depth was about 26 feet. The rise of the waters during the wet cycle of 1865–1886 was 13 feet; the fall between 1886 and 1902, 11.5 feet. Garfield Beach, a much frequented bathing-resort, is on the S. coast.

Great Shemogue (shem'o-gwee'), or **Bristol,** a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, 19 miles from Shediac.

Great Slave Lake, a large lake of Canada, lies between lat. 60° 40′ and 63° N. and lon. 108° 30′ and 118° 30′ W. It is about 300 miles long and 50 miles wide at the broadest part. Area, about 10,100 sq. m. Its form is very irregular. It is partly supplied with water by the Great Slave and Hay rivers and other streams. The bulk of its surplus water is discharged through the Mackenzie River, which issues from its W. end. A part of it finds its way into Hudson Bay through the Ark-i-linik River. Elevation, 391 feet.

Great Slave River, of Canada, is formed by the Peace River after it is joined by the Stony River from Lake Athabasca. It enters Great Slave Lake on its S. side, by two mouths, near Fort Resolution. Total course, 300 miles. Fort Smith is the head of navigation from the sea.

Great South Bay, N.Y., is on the S. side of Long Island, about midway between its E. and W. extremities, and is partly separated from the ocean by a long and narrow strip of land called Great South Beach.

Great Torrington, a municipal borough of Devonshire, England. Pop. in 1901, 3241.

Great Valley, or **Killbuck,** a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Great Valley township (town), on the Alleghany River and on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R., 49 miles ESE. of Dunkirk. Pop. about 300; of the town in 1900, 1697.

Great Village, a maritime town of Nova Scotia, co. of Colchester, near the head of Cobequid Bay, 3 miles from Londonderry. It has a foundry, etc., with a shipping trade. Pop. about 600.

Great Works, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R., 11 miles above Bangor. It has manufactures of lumber and chemical fibre. Pop. about 600.

Great Yarmouth, England. See YARMOUTH.

Grebenstein, grā'bẹn-stīne', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 11 miles NNW. of Cassel. Pop. about 2000.

Greble, grēb'l, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., about 25 miles W. by N. of Reading.

Grecian Archipelago. See ÆGEAN SEA.

Greece (Gr. Ἑλλάς, *Hellas*; L. *Græ'cia*), a kingdom of southern Europe, occupying the extremity of the easternmost of the three great peninsulas of the continent, the Balkan Peninsula. It is situated between lat. 36° and 40° N. and lon. 19° and 26° E. (including the islands); bounded N. by European Turkey (Macedonia), W. by European Turkey (Epirus), from which it is separated by the Arta, and the Ionian Sea, S. by the Mediterranean, and E. by the Ægean Sea. Area, 25,014 sq. m. It is composed of a continental portion, which comprises Hellas in the N. and the peninsula of the Morea (anc. Peloponnesus) in the S., and of an insular portion consisting of the islands in the Ægean Sea and the Ionian Islands. Hellas and the Morea are almost separated by the gulfs of Patras and Lepanto on the W. and the Gulf of Ægina (Saronic Gulf) on the E., the connecting strip of land, the Isthmus of Corinth, being in its narrowest part, where it is pierced by a ship-canal, only about 4 miles across.

The territory of Greece is nearly all mountainous, the western portion of Hellas being occupied by prolongations and spurs of the Dinaric Alps, which are continued into the Ionian Islands and through the Morea, whence they are deflected in the direction of Asia Minor. Near the S. extremity of the Morea is Mount Taygetus (or St. Elias), 7910 feet in altitude. Running in a measure parallel with this chain is the range of the Pindus, which enters on the N. from Turkey, divides northern Greece into two nearly equal sections (an eastern and a western), and one of whose arms, Mount Othrys, forms the greater part of the S. boundary of Thessaly. In the Parnassian branch of the Pindus is Mount Parnassus (or Likeri), 8070 feet, the culminating point of the kingdom. The heart of the Morea is largely of a ruggedly wild plateau character, with deep ravines and valleys and barren limestone plains. The coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented; the principal gulfs are those of Arta, Volo, Patras, Lepanto (or Corinth), Ægina, Nauplia, Kolokythia, Koron (or Messenia), and Arcadia Chief capes are Marathon, Colonna (or Sunium), and Skrophia, all in Attica, and Skillo, Malia, Matapan, Gallo, and Klarentza, in the Morea. Off the W. coast are the Ionian Islands. The large island of Eubœa lies along the NE. side of the main-land, from which it is separated by a long narrow channel, called in its narrowest part Euripus; the other islands are mainly scattered over the Ægean Sea in the two groups of the Cyclades and the northern Sporades Most of the Grecian islands appear to be disrupted parts of the main-land, tectonic dislocations having brought about breakages of various kinds. The region has been frequently visited by earthquakes. Volcanic phenomena are most active in the Santorin group of islets. Greece has numerous streams, but they are mostly rapid and unfit for navigation, and the greater number not permanent. The principal are, in Hellas, the Aspropotamo (anc. Achelous), rising in Turkey, an affluent of the Ionian Sea; the Salamvria (Peneus), which flows into the Gulf of Saloniki; the Phidaris, which flows S. to the Gulf of Patras; the Heliada (Sperchius), an affluent of the Gulf of Lamia; and the Cephisus, which flows S. to the Gulf of Ægina. The chief rivers in the Morea are the Ruphia (Alpheus), in the W., and the Eurotas (Iri), in the S. The extensive lake of Topolias (anc. Copais), in Bœotia, has been recently drained. Caverns, sinks, and underground "pipes" or water-passages (*catabothra*) are numerous in the limestone regions.

The climate is temperate and generally healthy, except in some parts of the coasts. The summers, during which the vegetation of the lowlands in greater part withers, are hot and almost rainless. In some of the interior valleys the temperature not infrequently rises to 100°–105°, and even higher; at Athens the extreme is 106°. Winter is marked by rain in the plains and snow in the mountains; the extreme of lowland cold is about 8°. The vegetable products vary according to the elevation of the soil. The olive, vine, fig, currant-grape, melon, rice, cotton, orange, citron, and pomegranate thrive on the coasts and in districts situated at an elevation of 1600 feet, where also the myrtle, mastic, and plane-tree flourish. The vegetation of the plains is composed in greater part of evergreen shrubs, with occasional woods of fir and oak. Above 6000 feet in elevation the mountains are in great part covered with pine forests. Agriculture is neglected, only one-seventh of the area being under cultivation. The annual currant crop is about 150,000 tons; the crop of valonia, the acorn-cup of a species of oak used in tanning, was, in 1901, 5400 tons. The annual wheat product is about 7,000,000 bushels; barley, 3,000,000 bushels; and rye, 1,000,000 bushels. The principal domestic animals are sheep and goats; bees are raised. The wild animals include the stag, roebuck, fallow-deer, bear, fox, jackal, wild-boar, ibex, and hare; and it would appear that during the Roman period even the lion (possibly, also the hyena) was found among the mountain fastnesses. The bird-fauna is largely developed and in-

cludes many forms that are migrant from the African continent. The lake-borders and swamps teem with bird-life, swans, ducks and geese, pelicans, gulls, snipe, etc. Other birds are various herons, partridges, the spoon-bill, lammergeier; thrushes, and nightingale.

The mineral wealth of Greece is still largely undeveloped, although much ore has from time to time been extracted. The deposits of Laurium (see ERGASTERIA), a place famed in antiquity for its yield of silver, are now worked for manganese, cadmium, iron, lead and silver, the manganese-iron product in 1902 having been about 250,000 tons. Sulphur is found on Milo and in some of the volcanic islands. Lignite occurs at a number of localities, as do likewise gypsum, barytes, salt, and magnesites. The marbles of Greece have long been famous.

Greece has few manufactures, properly so called, but silks, cottons, woollens, chemicals, iron-ware, pottery, paper, soaps, leather, and beet-sugar are produced for domestic use and to some extent for export. Ship-building is carried on in a minor way. There were, in 1904, 640 miles of railroad in operation and about 300 miles were in course of construction. The chief resource of the inhabitants has always been in maritime commerce. The principal ports are Athens (the Piræus), Patras, Hydra, Corfu, Nauplia, Hermopolis (Syra), Volo, and Kalamata. The exports are currants, valonia, wine, cotton and cotton yarn, olive-oil, tobacco, figs, sponges, emery, metals, ores, etc. Greece is divided into 26 nomarchies,—viz., Arta, Trikala, Karditsa, and Larissa, in northern Hellas; Eurytania and Phthiotis, in middle Hellas; Magnesia (eastern Hellas and the northern Sporades); Acarnania and Ætolia (one nomarchy), Phocis, Bœotia, and Attica, in southern Hellas; Achaia and Corinthia, in the N. of the Morea; Argolis, in the E. of the Morea; Lacedæmon, Laconia, and Messenia, in the S. of the Morea; Triphylia and Elis, in the W. of the Morea; Arcadia, in the central part of the Morea; Eubœa, the Cyclades, Corfu (Kerkyra), Leukas, Cephalonia (Kephallenia), and Zante (Zacynthus), embracing most of the islands. The population of Greece in 1896 was 2,433,806, or 97 to the square mile. About nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Greeks, the most numerous foreign element being the Albanians. The inhabitants of Greece comprise only about one-third of the Greek people. The Greek population of European Turkey is not greatly inferior in numbers to that of the Greek kingdom. Asia Minor, the Turkish islands, and Crete contain together approximately as many Greeks as European Turkey. There is a considerable Greek population in Caucasia, Bulgaria, and other countries, including the United States.

The government of Greece is a constitutional monarchy. The Greek church is the established religion, to which nine-tenths of the people belong, and which acknowledges the king as its temporal head. The chief educational institution is the university at Athens. There is an effective and well-sustained system of public instruction. The principal towns (with populations in 1896) are as follows: Athens, the capital (pop. 111,486); Piræus, 42,169; Patras, 37,958; Trikala, 21,149; Corfu, 17,918; Hermoupolis, Volo, Larissa, and Zante.

From the remotest historic times Greece was the scene of events of the greatest significance and interest,—events which made it the cradle of European civilization. Among the principal facts, incidents, and landmarks of ancient Greek history are: The period of Mycenæan civilization (including the Heroic Age, as sung by the poets), previous to 1000 B.C.; establishment of the Dorians in the Peloponnesus, according to the common account, about 1100 B.C.; composition of the Homeric poems (marking the development of Greek civilization in Asia Minor), between 1000 and 800 B.C.; the moulding of Sparta into a military state by the Lycurgan legislation, about 850 B.C. (?); beginning of the Olympiads, 776 B.C.; establishment of Greek colonies along the shores of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, about 750–630 B.C.; Sparta supplants Argos as the leading power in the Peloponnesus, about 750 B.C.; legislation of Solon at Athens, about 594 B.C.; first Persian invasion, 490 B.C.; invasion of Xerxes, 480 B.C.; the hegemony passes from Sparta to Athens, 477 B.C.; Pericles at the head of the Athenian state, 444–429 B.C.; Peloponnesian War (Sparta becomes dominant), 431–404 B.C.; Theban hegemony, 371–362 B.C.; Macedon imposes her yoke, 338 B.C.; Alexander the Great conquers the Persian Empire, 334–327 B.C.; rise of the Achæan League, about 280 B.C.; Roman conquest completed, 146 B.C.; Greece part of the Byzantine or Greek Empire, from A.D. 395. The age of the greatest development of Greek art, literature, and philosophy was the period from about 500 to about 300 B.C. After the Roman conquest the nobler elements of the Greek character were less conspicuous, and were gradually lost. The Byzantine civilization was essentially Greek, though nominally Roman; but with the decline of the Byzantine power the Greek nationality entered upon a long period of lethargy, and the people were afterwards handed over from master to master without even the semblance of a struggle. In 1204 Greece was partitioned among the Latin conquerors of Constantinople. These western invaders established the principality of Achâia and the duchy of Athens. The Turks put an end to the Byzantine Empire in 1453, and a few years later were masters of Greece. A period of the grossest misrule and oppression followed. At last, in 1821, the Greeks declared their determination to be free. A protracted struggle took place, but the issue was still doubtful, when foreign powers interfered and compelled the Turks, in 1829, to acknowledge Greece as an independent state. A royal government was instituted in 1832. The Ionian Islands were incorporated in the Greek kingdom in 1863–64. In 1881 the Grecian dominions were enlarged at the expense of Turkey. In 1897 Greece, having resolved to annex the island of Crete, where the Christians had taken up arms against the Mohammedans, engaged in a war with Turkey, which ended disastrously.

Greece, a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Greece township (town), 5 miles NW. of Rochester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5579; of the village, 200.

Greece City, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., about 8 miles N. by E. of Butler. Pop. about 100.

Greeding, grā'ding, a town of Bavaria, 31 miles SSE. of Nuremberg. Pop. about 1000.

Greeley, a county in the W. part of Kansas, bordering on Colorado, has an area of 780 sq. m. Capital, Tribune. Pop. in 1890, 1264; in 1900, 493.

Greeley, a county in the central part of Nebraska, has an area of 580 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Loup River. Capital, Greeley. Pop. in 1890, 4869; in 1900, 5961.

Greeley, a banking city, capital of Weld co., Colo., on the Cache la Poudre River, 52 miles NNE. of Denver, on the Union Pacific and the Colorado and Southern Rs. It is situated in a fertile valley and has a delightful climate. It has a state normal school, flour-, lumber-, beet-sugar, and coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 3023. Elevation, 4635 feet.

Greeley, a banking post-town of Delaware co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 40 miles W. by N. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 488.

Greeley, a banking city of Anderson co., Kan., 44 miles S. of Lawrence, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Greeley, a banking post-town, capital of Greeley co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 45 miles NW. of Central. Pop. in 1900, 552. Greeley Center is the name of the station.

Greeley, a post-village of Pike co., Pa. Pop. about 75.

Greeleyville, a post-town of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 14 miles from Kingstree. Pop. in 1900, 252.

Greely Fjord, a western indentation of Grinnell Land, Arctic America, in about lat. 81° N.

Green, a county in the south-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 232 sq. m. It is intersected by the Green River and is partly drained by Russell's Creek. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. in 1890, 11,463; in 1900, 12,255.

Green, a county in the S. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pecatonica and Sugar rivers. Capital, Monroe. Pop. in 1890, 22,732; in 1900, 22,719.

Green, a banking post-village of Clay co., Kan., on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western R. Pop. about 175.

Green, Mahoning co., Ohio. See GREENFORD.

Green, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1159.

Green, Greene co., Pa. See GREENE.

Green, a township of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2128.

Green, Mercer co., Pa. See GREENE.

Green, Pike co., Pa. See GREENE.

Greenback, a station of Northumberland co., Pa., 2 miles E. of Shamokin. Coal is mined here.

Greenback, a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn. The banking point is Loudon.

Greenbackville, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., on Chincoteague Bay, 15 miles S. of Snowhill, Md. Pop. about 300.

Greenbank, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Mullica (or Little Egg Harbor) River, 7 miles from Egg Harbor City. Pop. about 300.

Greenbank, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., about 50 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Greenbank, a post-village of Pocahontas co., W.Va., about 105 miles E. of Charleston.

Greenbank, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 6 miles S. of Wick. Pop. 200. The banking point is Uxbridge.

Green Bay, a part of Lake Michigan, communicates with the northern end of that lake and extends southwestward into Wisconsin. It is about 100 miles long and from 10 to 20 miles wide. The Fox River enters this bay at the SW. extremity.

Green Bay, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Va., 61 miles by rail WSW. of Richmond.

Greenbay, a city, port of delivery, and capital of Brown co., Wis., is situated at the head or SW. extremity of Green Bay, and on the right bank of the Fox River, at its mouth, 65 miles NNE. of Fond du Lac and 113 miles N. of Milwaukee. It is on the Green Bay and Western, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads. It has a good harbor and great facilities for trade and navigation. The industries comprise extensive breweries, saw- and flour-mills, cooperages, soap-works, and manufactories of canned-goods, paper, machinery, furniture, etc. Large quantities of lumber, grain, and fish are exported. Greenbay contains a court-house, various academic institutions, and many elegant residences. Pop. in 1860, 2275; in 1890, 9069; in 1900, 18,684.

Green Bottom, a post-village of Cabell co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, 20 miles above Huntington.

Greenbrier, a county in the SE. part of West Virginia, has an area of 1051 sq. m. It is intersected by the Greenbrier River and is partly drained by the Meadow River. The Alleghany Mountains extend along the SE. border of this county, the surface of which is diversified with picturesque scenery of mountains and fertile valleys. White Sulphur Springs, a fashionable watering-place, is situated in this county. Capital, Lewisburg. Pop. in 1890, 18,034; in 1900, 20,683.

Greenbrier, a post-hamlet of Limestone co., Ala., 9 miles by rail E. by N. of Decatur.

Greenbrier, a post-village of Faulkner co., Ark., 12 miles N. of Conway. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 250.

Greenbrier, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Ind.

Greenbrier, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., about 12 miles SSE. of Sunbury.

Greenbrier, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 21 miles N. of Nashville. It has a distillery. Pop. about 400.

Greenbrier Mountain, a long ridge, about 2000 feet high, extending through Pocahontas co., W.Va., about 5 miles W. of the Greenbrier River. Its direction is nearly NE. and SW.

Greenbrier River, W.Va., rises in the Alleghany Mountains, near the NE. extremity of Pocahontas co., and enters the Great Kanawha River in Summers co., near Hinton. It is about 175 miles long.

Greenburg, a township (town) of Westchester co., N.Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson River. It contains villages named Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry, Hastings upon Hudson, Irvington, and Tarrytown, and part of the village of Whiteplains. Pop. in 1900, 15,564.

Greenburr, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., 1 mile S. of Booneville.

Greenbush, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga., about 18 miles SW. of Dalton.

Greenbush, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., about 50 miles W. of Peoria. Pop. about 200.

Greenbush, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Kan.

Greenbush, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., is bounded on the W. by the Penobscot River. Pop. in 1900, 586.

Greenbush, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., near the sea-shore, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 2 miles N. of East Marshfield. Pop. about 400.

Greenbush, a post-village of Alcona co., Mich., 5 miles S. of Harrisville. Pop. about 150.

Greenbush, also called **East Albany,** a former village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson River, opposite Albany, with which it is connected by bridge and of which it forms a postal sub-station. It has analine- and color-works.

Greenbush, a post-hamlet of Preble co., Ohio, 20 miles SW. of Dayton.

Greenbush, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., about 22 miles E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1689.

Greencamp, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 6 miles SW. of Marion. Pop. in 1900, 369.

Greencastle, a small seaport of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Antrim, on Belfast Lough.

Greencastle, a small seaport of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Donegal, on the W. entrance of Lough Foyle, 4 miles NE. of Moville.

Greencastle, a village of Ireland, co. of Down, on the N. side of Carlingford Bay, near Cranfield Point.

Greencastle, a banking city, capital of Putnam co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads, 38 miles W. by S. of Indianapolis. It is the seat of De Pauw University (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1835. Greencastle has manufactures of pumps, drag-saws, lightning-rods, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3661.

Greencastle, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, 22 miles NE. of Des Moines. Pop. about 200.

Greencastle, a post-village of Warren co., Ky., on the Big Barren River, 8 miles below Bowling Green.

Greencastle, a banking post-town of Sullivan co., Mo., 15 miles by rail E. by N. of Milan. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Greencastle, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 3½ miles W. of Carroll. Pop. 150.

Greencastle, a banking post-borough of Franklin co., Pa., on the East Branch of the Conococheague Creek and on the Cumberland Valley R., 11 miles SSW. of Chambersburg. It has manufactures of agricultural implements, woollens, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1463.

Greencastle Junction (Limedale post-office), a village of Putnam co., Ind., 2 miles W. of Greencastle. It has large limestone-quarries and lime-kilns.

Green Center, a post-village of Noble co., Ind.

Green City, a banking city of Sullivan co., Mo., 12 miles NE. of Milan, on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R. Pop. in 1900, 477.

Greencove Springs, a post-town, capital of Clay co., Fla., on the St. John's River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 30 miles S. of Jacksonville, its banking point. It has warm springs and is a popular winter-resort. Pop. in 1900, 929.

Green Creek, Ohio, rises in Seneca co. and enters the Sandusky River 3 miles from its mouth.

Greencreek, a post-village of Cape May co., N.J., 2 miles from Riogrande station.

Greendale, a post-town of Dearborn co., Ind., in Lawrenceburg township. Pop. in 1900, 473.

Greendale, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., 8 miles E. of Kittanning.

Greendale, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va., 5 miles N. of Abingdon.

Greene, a county in the W. part of Alabama. Area, 681 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Black Warrior and the Tombigbee rivers. Capital, Eutaw. Pop. in 1890, 22,007; in 1900, 24,182.

Greene, a northeastern county of Arkansas, bordering on Missouri. Area, 544 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. and SE. by the St. Francis River and on the W. by the Cache River. Capital, Paragould. Pop. in 1890, 12,908; in 1900, 16,979.

Greene, a county in the northeast-central part of Georgia. Area, 400 sq. m. It is intersected by the Oconee River, which also forms the SW. boundary, and is bounded on the W. by the Apalachee River. Capital, Greensboro. Pop. in 1890, 17,051; in 1900, 16,542.

Greene, a county in the W. part of Illinois, has an area of 544 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Illinois River and intersected by Apple and Macoupin creeks. It has valuable beds of bituminous coal. Capital, Carrollton. Pop. in 1890, 23,791; in 1900, 23,402.

Greene, a county in the SW. part of Indiana, has an area of 482 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the White River and also drained by Beech Creek. Beds of bituminous coal are found here. Capital, Bloomfield. Pop. in 1890, 24,379; in 1900, 28,530.

Greene, a county in the west-central part of Iowa, has an area of 570 sq. m. It is intersected by the Raccoon (or Coon) River. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. in 1890, 15,797; in 1900, 17,820.

Greene, a county in the SE. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 819 sq. m. It is drained by the Chickasawha and Leaf rivers, which unite in the SW. part of the county and form the Pascogoula River. Capital, Leakesville. Pop. in 1890, 3906; in 1900, 6795.

Greene, a county in the SW. part of Missouri, has an area of 668 sq. m. It is intersected by the James River and also drained by the Sac, the Pomme de Terre and Little Sac rivers. Capital, Springfield. Pop. in 1890, 48,616; in 1900, 52,713.

Greene, a county in the SE. part of New York, has an area of 644 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River, is intersected by Catskill Creek, and is also drained by Schoharie Creek. The surface is rugged and diversified with grand and picturesque scenery of the Catskill Mountains. Capital, Catskill. Pop. in 1890, 31,598; in 1900, 31,478.

Greene, a county in the east-central part of North Carolina, has an area of 258 sq. m. It is intersected by Contentnea Creek, a confluent of the Neuse River, and also drained by

Nahunta Creek. Capital, Greenhill. Pop. in 1890, 10,039; in 1900, 12,038.

Greene, a county in the SW. part of Ohio, has an area of 453 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Miami River and also drained by the Mad River, which touches the NW. extremity of the county, and by Cæsar's Creek. Capital, Xenia. Pop. in 1890, 29,820; in 1900, 31,613.

Greene, the most southwestern county of Pennsylvania, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 588 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Monongahela River and also drained by Wheeling and Ten Mile creeks, and contains valuable beds of bituminous coal, limestone, and sandstone. Capital, Waynesburg. Pop. in 1890, 28,935; in 1900, 28,281.

Greene, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 615 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nolachucky River and also drained by Lick Creek, both of which enter the French Broad River on the W. border. The surface is partly mountainous and covered with extensive forests. The county has valuable beds of iron-ore. Pop. in 1890, 26,614; in 1900, 30,596.

Greene, a county in the north-central part of Virginia, has an area of 150 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Rapidan River and on the NW. by the Blue Ridge. It is watered by the North Fork of the Ravenna River. Capital, Stanardsville. Pop. in 1890, 5622; in 1900, 6214.

Greene, a banking post-town of Butler co., Iowa, on the Shell Rock River and on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 33 miles NW. of Cedar Falls. It is in an important cattle and produce region. Pop. in 1900, 1192.

Greene, a post-township (town) of Androscoggin co., Me., about 20 miles SW. of Augusta, is bounded on the W. by the Androscoggin River. Pop. in 1900, 826. It contains a hamlet named Greene, on the Maine Central R., 7 miles NE. of Lewiston.

Greene, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 627.

Greene, a banking post-village in Greene township (town), Chenango co., N.Y., on the Chenango River and on the Lackawanna R., 22 miles SW. of Norwich. Pop. in 1900, 1236; of the town, 3152.

Greene, a township of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio boundary-line. Pop. in 1900, 1023.

Greene, a township of Clinton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1281.

Greene, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1406.

Greene, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3878.

Greene, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 572.

Greene, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 20 miles S. of Lancaster. Pop. about 150.

Greene, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 689.

Greene, a township of Pike co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1022.

Greene, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 24 miles WSW. of Providence. Pop. about 400.

Greene Center, Noble co., Ind. See GREEN CENTER.

Greene Corner, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me.

Greenes Landing, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa.

Greenesville, a county of Virginia. See GREENVILLE.

Greeneville, or **Greenville,** a banking post-town, capital of Greene co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 56 miles SW. of Bristol. It has various manufactures and is the seat of the Greeneville Collegiate Institute. It has tobacco and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 1817.

Greenfield, a post-village of Poinsett co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Jonesboro. Pop. about 100.

Greenfield, a banking city of Greene co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 30 miles S. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 1085.

Greenfield, a banking city, capital of Hancock co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 21 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has manufactures of furniture, paper, glass, gas-engines, foundry-products, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4489.

Greenfield, a banking post-town, capital of Adair co., Iowa, 21 miles N. of Creston, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. It is in an important stock-raising region. Pop. in 1900, 1300.

Greenfield, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., about 22 miles NE. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 160.

Greenfield, a post-village, capital of Franklin co., Mass., in Greenfield township (town), near the W. bank of the Connecticut River, 2 miles above the mouth of the Deerfield River, and 36 miles N. of Springfield, on the Boston and Maine R. It contains a court-house, high-school, and public libraries, and is a favorite summer-resort. The town, which is intersected by the Green River, has manufactures of table- and other cutlery, tools, boots and shoes, machinery, silver-ware, agricultural implements, baby-carriages, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 7927.

Greenfield, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., 7 miles NW. of Detroit, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Greenfield, a banking city, capital of Dade co., Mo., on the Sac River or its West Fork, 38 miles WNW. of Springfield, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. in 1900, 1406. Coal, lead, and zinc are mined in the vicinity.

Greenfield, a post-village and township (town) of Hillsboro co., N.H., about 25 miles SW. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 605.

Greenfield, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., about 33 miles WSW. of Rondout. Pop. about 150.

Greenfield, a banking post-village of Highland co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Detroit Southern Rs., 24 miles W. of Chillicothe. It has manufactures of horse-pads, carriages, cash-registers, novelties, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3979.

Greenfield, a township of Blair co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1427.

Greenfield, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., 14 miles E. of Erie. Pop. 100; of Greenfield township in 1900, 1001.

Greenfield, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 681.

Greenfield, a village of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Greenfield, Washington co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Monongahela River, 30 miles S. of Pittsburg. See COAL CENTER.

Greenfield, a banking post-village of Weakley co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R., 40 miles N. of Jackson. It has machine-works, manufactures of staves, fruit-boxes, etc. Pop. about 1800.

Greenfield, a township (town) of La Crosse co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 729.

Greenfield, a township (town) of Milwaukee co., Wis., 4 miles SW. of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900, 5814.

Greenfield, a township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 712.

Greenfield, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis., on the Baraboo River. Pop. in 1900, 924.

Greenfield, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop. 150.

Greenfield Center, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Greenfield township (town), 6 miles NW. of Saratoga Springs, on the Adirondack R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1837.

Greenfield Hill, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., about 6 miles W. of Bridgeport. Pop. about 125.

Greenfield Mills, a post-hamlet of Lagrange co. Ind.

Greenford, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, on the Erie R. The banking point is Salem. Pop. about 200.

Green Forest, a banking post-town of Carroll co., Ark., on the St. Louis and North Arkansas R., 23 miles SE. of Eureka Springs. Pop. in 1900, 469.

Greengarden, a post-village of Will co., Ill., about 36 miles SSW. of Chicago.

Greengarden, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa.

Greengrove, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, 15 miles S. of Huntsville.

Greengrove, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Ky.

Greengrove, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Scranton.

Green Harbor, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Plymouth. Pop. about 200.

Greenhaven, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 65 miles N. by E. of New York.

Greenhill, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Ala., 17 miles NNE. of Florence.

Greenhill, a post-hamlet of Stewart co., Ga.

Greenhill, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., about 12 miles W. of Lafayette. Pop. about 160.

Greenhill, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ky., 10 miles E. of Bowling Green.

Greenhill, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., N.C., about 28 miles SE. of Asheville.

Greenhill, a post-hamlet of Columbiana co., Ohio, 2 miles from East Rochester.

Greenhill, a village of Washington co., R.I. It has manufactures of woollen yarn. Pop. 100.

Greenhill, a post-village of Wilson co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., about 20 miles NE. of Nashville. Pop. 90.

Greenhill, a post-hamlet of Titus co., Tex., about 55 miles NW. of Jefferson.

Green Hill, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the E. side of the West River, 7 miles from Pictou.

Greenhithe, a village of England, co. of Kent, on the Thames, 3 miles ENE. of Dartford.

Greenhorn, a post-village of Pueblo co., Colo., on the Greenhorn River, 28 miles SSW. of Pueblo and 5 miles from the Greenhorn Mountain.

Greenhorn River, Colo., rises near the E. base of the Rocky Mountains and enters the Arkansas River in Pueblo co., 8 miles below the town of Pueblo.

Greenhurst, a resort of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Chautauqua Lake.

Green Island, an island and a village in Jamaica, on its W. coast and on Green Island Harbor, 8 miles SW. of Lucea.

Green Island, a small island in the China Sea, about 35 miles SSW. of the Tambelan Islands.

Green Island, an island of Australia, on the NE. coast of Trinity Bay. Lat. 16° 46′ S.

Green Island, Quebec. See ISLE VERTE.

Green Island, in Hudson Strait, Canada, 100 miles NW. of Cape Chudleigh.

Green Island, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, on the Maquoketa River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 28 miles N. by W. of Clinton. Pop. about 150.

Green Island, a village of Albany co., N.Y., is on an island in the Hudson River, opposite Troy, with which it is connected by bridge. It has iron-foundries, machine-shops, and manufactories of lumber, stoves, knitted goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4770. The banking point is Troy.

Green Islands, two small islands in the China Sea, on the S. coast of China, called by the Chinese Tsang-chow. Lat. 22° 22′ N.; lon. 114° 40′ E.

Green Isle, a post-village of Sibley co., Minn., 10 miles SE. of Glencoe. It is on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 275.

Green Kay, one of the Bahamas. See CAYO VERDE.

Green Lake, a sheet of water 2½ miles from Georgetown, Colo. Elevation, 10,400 feet.

Green Lake, Wis., is in Green Lake co. and is 8 miles long by 2 miles wide.

Green Lake, of British Columbia, situated between Alexandria and the Thompson's River, is about 30 miles in length.

Green Lake, a county in the central part of Wisconsin, has an area of 364 sq. m. It is intersected by the Fox (or Neenah) River and is also drained by the Grand and White rivers. Among its remarkable features are Pacawa and Green lakes. Capital, Dartford. Pop. in 1890, 15,163; in 1900, 15,797.

Greenlake, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. Pop. about 70.

Greenlake, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. about 60.

Greenlake, a post-village of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on the W. side of Green Lake.

Greenlake, a post-township (town) of Green Lake co., Wis., about 24 miles W. of Fond du Lac. It is bounded on the NW. by a lake of the same name. Pop. in 1900, 1288.

Greenlake, a village and place of summer-resort of Green Lake co., Wis., 1 mile from Dartford.

Green'land (Dan. *Grönland*, grön'lånd), an extensive region NE. of North America, after Australia the largest insular land-mass of the globe, extending from Cape Farewell in the south, in lat. 59° 45′ N., to the Peary Channel, which separates it from some closely adjoining land-masses still farther north, in about lat. 82°–83°. The NE. apex of Greenland proper is Independence Bay, in lat. 81° 37′; the extreme northern point of the outlying land-masses (Hazen, Melville, and Heilprin Lands), which are structurally a part of Greenland, is Cape Morris Jesup, lat. 83° 39′. Area, about 850,000 sq. m. Greenland is throughout most of its extent a mountainous country, with elevations rising from 2000 to 6000 feet and more above the sea, the rugged mountain-heights descending in abrupt falls to the ocean, and presenting a landscape closely similar to Norway and other parts of the Scandinavian peninsula. Deep and tortuous fjords, floating out thousands of icebergs—the débris of the descending glaciers—bight into the coast, extending inward in some cases to distances of 60–100 miles. The deep mountain-valleys of the interior have been obliterated by the accumulation through ages of drifting and fallen snow, which has built up the general level of the country beyond the mountain-crests themselves, so that the eye sees only a vast and uniform snow-mantel or "ice-cap," sweeping and undulating between elevations of 4000 and 8000 feet. This great inland ice is the feeding-basin of Greenland's thousands of glaciers, many of which are among the largest in the world. Seemingly the largest of all known glaciers is the Humboldt, in the NW., which discharges into Kane Basin and is thought to have an ice-front of 45–60 miles. Other well-known glaciers on the W. coast are the Petowik, Great Karaiak, and Jakobshavn. The highest elevation thus far determined is Petermann Peak, near the E. coast, in about lat. 72° 45′, and seemingly 9000 feet in height. The most extensive indentations of the coast are the Shearrard-Osborn Fjord, in the extreme NW.; Petermann Fjord, Kane Basin, Inglefield Gulf, Disko Bay, Scoresby Sound, and Franz-Josef Fjord, the last two on the E. coast.

While most of Greenland is eternally buried under snow and ice, much of the coast-strip is freed of its winter mantle during the summer months, June–September, and appears covered, where the soil admits of plant growth, with a profuse vegetation of shrubs, herbs, and mosses, which are mostly of an Arctic character. The flowering plants comprise species of saxifrage, poppy, anemone, ranunculus, draba, chickweed, starwort, crowberry, heath, bellwort, etc. These are found associated with the Arctic birch and willow, and in the S. with the alder and other arborescent shrubs. The total number of flowering plants of Greenland is about 400, many of which are found quite to the northernmost extremity of the land. In the central and southern parts the Danes have introduced a minor garden cultivation in the raising of the cabbage, cress, radish, celery, turnip, and potato.

The extremes of climate are well accentuated, the winter temperatures being of extreme severity, but in no way comparable to those of the "pole of cold" of Siberia. The temperature rarely falls over most of the region below —45° F., and the minimum recorded is —55° to —60°. In summer, the shade temperature rises to 60° and more, and the sun temperature to about 85°.

The land fauna of Greenland is scanty, and the mammals are reduced to hardly more than six Arctic types (lemming, hare, fox, Polar bear, reindeer, and musk-ox, the last-named extending its range to the northern boundary). Among the birds are falcons, the raven, snow-grouse, snow-bunting, and myriads of little auks that find refuge among the rock cliffs. The true inhabitants of Greenland are the Eskimos (Esquimaux), the pure stock of whom is now to be found only N. of Melville Bay. These Greenlanders, or "Arctic Highlanders," are about 300 in number, and extend their habitations from Cape York to about Etah. See ESQUIMAUX.

The greater part of Greenland seems to be constructed of crystalline schists and gneisses, of largely undetermined age. Extensive terrestrial or fluvio-terrestrial deposits containing an abundance of plant remains (beech, oak, walnut, poplar, willow, laurel, vine, sequoia, etc.), of both Cretaceous and Tertiary age, occur in the central region of the E. and W. coasts, indicating vast changes in the past climatic conditions of the land. Here are also found enormous trap-sheets, bearing evidence of vigorous volcanic activity during the same period of geological time. Politically Greenland, or that portion which is officially claimed by Denmark, is divided into two inspectorates,—the Southern Inspectorate, which extends to lat. 67° 20′, and the Northern Inspectorate, the northern limit of which has not yet been defined. Among the better-known seats of habitation are Upernivik (the most northern settlement of civilization of the globe), Godhavn (on the island of Disko, generally recognized as the capital of Greenland), Egedesminde, Sukkertoppen, Christianshaab, Jakobshavn, Umanak, Godthaab, Frederikshaab, Julianshaab, and Ivigtut, the quarries of the last-named, near the S. extremity of the land, furnishing nearly all the cryolite of commerce. The ascertained population of Greenland does not exceed 12,000, mostly civilized Eskimos; the Europeans number less than 300. The trade of Greenland is a state monopoly, directed by the Royal Danish Greenland Company. The principal exports are whale- and seal-oil, fox-, seal- and other skins, eiderdown, and cryolite. There are extensive fisheries of cod and haddock on the W. coast. The Norwegian, Erik the Red, and his followers were the first Europeans to set foot in Greenland, about 983, and soon after a little colony was established there. Davis rediscovered Greenland in 1585–87, but the old Norse colonists had disappeared, and only a few traces of their towns remain. The Danes obtained a footing on the W. coast in 1721, and shortly afterwards a number of mission stations were established. The more recent exploration of Greenland is associated with the expeditions of Nordenskjöld, Koldewey, Greely, Nansen, Nathorst, Ryder, and Peary, the last named determining the insularity of the region (1892–1902).

Greenland, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 47 miles S. of Denver.

Greenland, a banking post-village of Ontonagon co., Mich., 35 miles W. of L'Anse. Copper has been mined here. Pop. about 250.

Greenland, a post-village in Greenland township (town), Rockingham co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 4 miles SW. of Portsmouth. Pop. of the town in 1900, 607.

Greenland, a post-hamlet of Ross co., Ohio, 12 miles NW. of Chillicothe.

Greenland, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 5 miles ESE. of Lancaster.

Greenland, a post-village of Barnwell co., S.C.

Greenland, a post-village of Grant co., W.Va., 20 miles SSW. of Keyser.

Greenlane, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Perkiomen R., 43 miles NNW. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 272.

Greenlaw, the county-town of Berwick, Scotland, 18 miles WSW. of Berwick-on-Tweed. Pop. about 650.

Greenlawn, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., about 38 miles E. of New York city. Pop. 130.

Greenlaws Wharf, a post-hamlet of King George co., Va.

Greenleaf, a banking city of Washington co., Kan., 7 miles S. of Washington, on the Missouri Pacific R. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 916.

Greenleaf, a post-township of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 893.

Greenleaf, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn., about 65 miles W. of Minneapolis. Pop. about 125.

Greenleaf, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles SSW. of Greenbay. Pop. 300.

Greenleafton, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn. The banking point is Harmony.

Greenlees, a post-hamlet of McDowell co., N.C.

Greenmont, a post-village of Lawrence co., S.Dak. The banking point is Lead or Deadwood. Pop. 300.

Greenmont, a post-town of Monongalia co., W.Va., in Morgan district. Pop. in 1900, 349.

Greenmount, a post-hamlet of Laurel co., Ky.

Greenmount, a post-village of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland R. The banking point is Westminster. Pop. about 100.

Greenmount, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 7 miles SW. of Gettysburg. Pop. 175.

Greenmount, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va., 4 miles N. of Harrisonburg.

Green Mountain, Pa., is situated near the N. extremity of Schuylkill co.

Green Mountain, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 100.

Green Mountain, a post-village of Yancey co., N.C.

Green Mountain Falls, a town and resort of El Paso co., Colo., near Pike's Peak, on the Colorado Midland R. Elevation, 7735 feet. Pop. in 1900, 40.

Green Mountains, a range of mountains of the Appalachian system, extending through Vermont from Canada (Notre Dame Mountains) to Massachusetts. They are composed of metamorphic slate, gneiss, limestone, and other Palæozoic rocks. Mount Mansfield, the highest peak of this range, 23 miles E. by N. of Burlington, has an altitude of 4364 feet above the level of the sea. It is ascended to the summit by road. Among the other summits are Killington Peak (4241 ft.), Camel's Hump (4088 ft.), and Equinox (3816 ft.). The Green Mountains are largely covered with forests of fir, pine, hemlock, sugar-maple, beech, birch, oak, and other trees, and afford beautiful views. Their slopes are generally gentle. The names Hoosac Mountain and Taghkanic, or Taconic, are applied to parts of the southern extension of this range, which traverses the western part of Massachusetts, entering Connecticut and the state of New York. In Massachusetts the name Green Mountains is, however, applied to the whole series (inclusive of the Berkshires), but especially to the eastern range, the name Taconic belonging to the western parallel range.

Greenoak, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Princeton. Pop. about 100.

Greenoak, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Ind., 5 miles S. of Rochester. Pop. 40.

Greenoak, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., 15 miles N. of Ann Arbor. Pop. 40.

Greenock, a seaport and parliamentary borough of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the S. side of the Firth of Clyde, 20 miles WNW. of Glasgow. It stretches for 4 miles on the level strip of land along the water, and is built partly on the slopes of the hills which rise steeply behind it and command fine views. The west end of the town, with its fine houses, broad, well-shaded streets and esplanade, presents a handsome appearance. There are several fine public buildings, among which the principal are the Renaissance town-hall with a tower, Wood's Mariners Asylum, and the Watt Institution. The town has several parks and a beautiful cemetery. Its harbor works, constructed at great expense, render its docks accessible at all states of the tide. The principal industries include shipbuilding, sugar-refining, and the manufacture of steam-engines, anchors and chain-cables, ropes, sail-cloth, paper, wool and worsted, etc. The herring-fisheries are important. Greenock returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1801, 17,190; in 1851, 36,689; in 1901, 67,645.

Greenock, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R. The banking point is Mackeesport. Pop. about 400.

Greenore, a headland of Ireland, co. of Louth, 2 miles SE. of Carlingford.

Greenore, a headland of Ireland, co. of Wexford, 7½ miles SSE. of the entrance into Wexford harbor.

Greenough, a post-town of Western Australia, in Victoria district, 251 miles NNW. of Perth.

Greenpark, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., about 30 miles WNW. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 200.

Greenpoint, a former village of Kings co., N.Y., on the East River, opposite Manhattan Island, about 2 miles NE. of Brooklyn proper, of which (and of the city of New York) it now forms part. It is bounded on the N. by Newtown Creek, which separates it from Hunter's Point. It is the seat of ship-building and of active manufactures.

Greenpond, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala., 28 miles by rail SW. of Birmingham.

Green Pond, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 39 miles W. of Charleston. Pop. about 100.

Greenport, a township (town) of Columbia co., N.Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson. Pop. in 1900, 1191.

Greenport, a banking post-village, port of delivery, and summer-resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., is on Long Island Sound and on the Long Island R., 95 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. It has a harbor, which is completely land-locked and deep enough for the largest ships, boat-yards, oyster- and fishing-industries, and various manufactures. Steamboats ply hence to Shelter Island, Sag Harbor, New London, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2366.

Green Prairie, a post-township of Morrison co., Minn., 9 miles N. of Little Falls, is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River. Pop. in 1900, 299.

Greenridge, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ark., 7 miles E. of Waldron.

Greenridge, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill. The banking point is Girard. Pop. about 100.

Greenridge, a banking post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 12 miles SW. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 389.

Greenridge, a former post-village of Richmond co., N.Y., 13 miles SW. of New York city, of which it forms a part.

Green Ridge, a station in Northumberland co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and the Northern Central Rs., 2 miles W. by S. of Mount Carmel. Here are coal-mines.

Green River, a branch of the Colorado River, rises in the Wind River Mountains, in the W. part of Wyoming. After breaking through the Uinta Mountains, in Utah, it flows southeastward into Colorado. Recrossing the western boundary of this state, it re-enters Utah, and unites with the Grand River near lat. 38° 16′ N. and lon. 109° 45′ W. Much of its course is through deep cañons, the grandest of which is the Cañon of Lodore, in the Uinta Mountains. Its entire length is estimated at 650 miles, of which nearly half is in Utah. Its chief tributaries are the Yampa and White rivers on the E. and the Uinta River on the W.

Green River, Ill., rises in Lee co. and enters the Rock River about 10 miles E. by S. of Rock Island.

Green River, Ky., rises near the middle of the state, intersects Adair, Green, Hart, Edmondson, and Butler cos., and passes near Mammoth Cave. From the mouth of the Big Barren River the Green River runs northwestward with a very tortuous course, and enters the Ohio River in Henderson co., about 9 miles above Evansville, Ind. Its length is estimated at 350 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it for nearly 200 miles. It traverses the western coal-field of Kentucky.

Green River, Vt., rises in Windham co., and enters the Deerfield River nearly 2 miles from its mouth.

Greenriver, a post-village of Henry co., Ill. The banking point is Geneseo. Pop. about 100.

Greenriver, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., 7 miles SE. of Chatham. Pop. about 250.

Green River, a post-township of Henderson co., N.C., about 100 miles W. of Charlotte. It is drained by the Green River, a small stream. Pop. in 1900, 1309.

Greenriver, a post-village of Emery co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Provo. Pop. 150.

Greenriver, a post-village of Windham co., Vt. Pop. 65.

Greenriver, a banking post-town of Wyoming, the capital of Sweetwater co., on the Green River and on the Union Pacific R., 272 miles W. of Laramie. It has manufactures of lumber and railroad-ties. Elevation, 6080 feet. Pop. in 1900, 1361.

Green River, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontairo, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Markham. Pop. about 200.

Greens, a post-village of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Greensboro, a banking post-town, capital of Hale co., Ala., on the Southern R., 50 miles WNW. of Selma and about 38 miles S. of Tuscaloosa. It is the trade-centre for a large cotton district, and is the seat of the Southern University (Methodist Episcopal) and of the Greensboro Female College. Pop. in 1900, 2416.

Greensboro, a post-village of Gadsden co., Fla. The banking point is Quincy. Pop. about 100.

Greensboro, a banking city, capital of Greene co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 84 miles W. of Augusta. It has important cotton-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1511.

Greensboro, a post-town of Henry co., Ind., 6 miles SW. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1900, 284.

Greensboro, a banking post-town of Caroline co., Md., on the Choptank River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 20 miles NE. of Easton. It has canning- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 641.

Greensboro, a city, capital of Guilford co., N.C., on the Southern R., 48 miles SSW. of Danville, Va. It contains a court house, Greensboro Female College, Bennett College (for colored), the State Normal and Industrial College, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College (colored), and has cotton- and tobacco-factories, steel- and iron-works, and manufactures of furniture, spokes, handles, cotton-mill supplies, saw-mill machinery, flannels, carpets, sash and blinds. Pop. in 1890, 3317; in 1900, 10,035.

Greensboro, a post-borough of Greene co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, at the head of navigation, about 50 miles by land or 94 miles by water S. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 399.

Greensboro, a post-village of Greensboro township (town), Orleans co., Vt., on a small lake and on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R., about 28 miles NE. of Montpelier. Pop. about 650; of the town in 1900, 874.

Greensboro Bend, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., 28 miles NW. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. about 300.

Greensburg, a banking city, capital of Decatur co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 47 miles SE. of Indianapolis. It has large stone-quarries, and manufactures of flour, carriages, spokes and rims, chairs, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5034.

Greensburg, a banking post-city, capital of Kiowa co., Kan., 83 miles WSW. of Hutchinson, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Greensburg, a banking post-town, capital of Green co., Ky., on the Green River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 98 miles S. of Louisville. It is a shipping point for live-stock, poultry, tobacco, etc. Pop in 1900, 564.

Greensburg, a post-town, capital of St. Helena parish, La., on the Tickfaw River, 75 miles NNE. of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900, 315.

Greensburg, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on Mosquito Creek, about 54 miles E. of Cleveland. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Warren.

Greensburg, a banking post-borough, capital of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 31 miles ESE. of Pittsburg. It has manufactures of glass, engines, nuts and bolts, flour, etc. It is in a coal and gas region; and is the seat of several academic institutions. Pop. in 1900, 6508 (largely increased since the taking of the census).

Greens Cut, a post-village of Burke co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 26 miles S. of Augusta.

Greens Farms, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles SW. of Bridgeport.

Greensfork, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., 9 miles by rail WNW. of Richmond. Pop. about 325.

Greens Grant, an unincorporated tract of forest-land in Coos co., N.H. Pop. in 1900, 13.

Greenshoal, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., W.Va., on the Guyandotte River, about 32 miles SW. of Charleston.

Green's Pond, a post-town, port of entry, and island on the N. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, 100 miles NW. of St. John's by water and 183 miles by land. It is a barren island, but has a good though small harbor and is an excellent fishing station. Pop. in 1901, 1358.

Greenspring, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., 12 miles N. of Dover.

Greenspring, a banking post-village and water-cure resort of Sandusky and Seneca cos., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles SSE. of Fremont. Pop. in 1900, 816.

Greenspring, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., 4 miles SW. of Newville. Pop. about 300.

Greenspring Depot, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 70 miles NW. of Richmond.

Greenspring Furnace, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., about 14 miles W. of Hagerstown.

Greenstreet, a post-hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Green Sulphur Springs, a post-hamlet and resort of Summers co., W.Va., 6 miles E. of New Richmond. Pop. 30.

Greensville, a county of Virginia. See GREENVILLE.

Greentop, a post-village of Schuyler co., Mo., 45 miles N. of Macon, on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900, 284.

Greentown, a banking post-town of Howard co., Ind., near the Wildcat River, 8 miles E. of Kokomo, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. It has glass- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1287.

Greentown, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 9 miles N. of Canton, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Greentown, a post-village of Pike co., Pa. Pop. about 80.

Greentree, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Iowa, 5 miles NW. of Davenport.

Greentree, a borough of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Pittsburg. Post-office, Carnegie. Pop. in 1900, 678.

Greentree, a post-hamlet of White co., Tenn.

Greenup, the most northeastern county of Kentucky, has an area of 318 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ohio River and is intersected by the Little Sandy River and Tygert's Creek. Beds of bituminous coal and iron-ore are found. Capital, Greenup. Pop. in 1890, 11,911; in 1900, 15,432.

Greenup, a banking post-village of Cumberland co., Ill., on the Embarras River and on the Illinois Central and the Vandalia Line Rs., 43 miles WSW. of Terre Haute. It has brick- and powder-works. Pop. in 1900, 1085.

Greenup, or **Greenupsburg,** a banking post-town, capital of Greenup co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 8 miles below Ironton, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. in 1900, 711.

Greenvale, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me.

Greenvale, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., 17 miles SSE. of Lebanon.

Green Valley, a post-hamlet of Eldorado co., Cal., about 33 miles ENE. of Sacramento.

Green Valley, a banking post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Alton Rs., 21 miles S. of Peoria. Pop. 375.

Green Valley, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Va.

Green Valley, a township of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 351.

Greenview, a banking post-village of Menard co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 25 miles N. by W. of Springfield. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1019.

Green Village, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 2½ miles from Madison and about 15 miles W. of Newark. The banking point is Madison. Pop. about 500.

Green Village, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., about 42 miles WSW. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 200.

Greenville, a county in the NW. part of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 745 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Saluda River and is drained by the Ennoree, Reedy, and Tiger rivers. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1890, 44,310; in 1900, 53,490.

Greenville, a southeastern county of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 288 sq. m. It is intersected by the Meherrin River and bounded on the N. by the Nottoway River. Capital, Emporia. Pop. in 1890, 8230; in 1900, 9758.

Greenville, a banking city, capital of Butler co., Ala., 44 miles SSW. of Montgomery, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It contains the South Alabama College and has cotton-gins, lumber-mills, a cedar-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3162.

Greenville, a post-village of Yell co., Ark., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. The banking point is Danville. Pop. about 400.

Greenville, a post-village of Plumas co., Cal., in Indian Valley, about 90 miles NNE. of Marysville. Gold has been mined here

Greenville, a former post-village of New London co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River, now a part of Norwich.

Greenville, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., 6 miles by rail from Wilmington. Pop. about 200.

Greenville, a post-village of Madison co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line and the South Georgia and West Coast R., 41 miles E. of Tallahassee. Pop. about 400.

Greenville, a banking post-town, capital of Meriwether co., Ga., 50 miles NNE. of Columbus, on the Central of Georgia R. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 815.

Greenville, a banking city, capital of Bond co., Ill., on the East Fork of Big Shoal Creek and on the Vandalia Line and the Jacksonville and St. Louis R., 44 miles E. of Alton. It has a condensed-milk factory, etc., and is the seat of Greenville College. Pop. in 1900, 2504.

Greenville, a post-town of Floyd co., Ind., about 12 miles NW. of New Albany. Pop. in 1900, 309.

Greenville, a post-village of Clay co., Iowa, 9 miles S. of Spencer, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. about 150.

Greenville, a banking city, capital of Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 92 miles E. of Paducah. It has the Greenville Seminary, tobacco-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1051.

Greenville, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Greenville township (town), at the S. end of Moosehead Lake, about 30 miles NW. of Dover. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1117.

Greenville, a banking city of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Flat River and on the Pere Marquette and the Grand Trunk Rs., 24 miles NE. of Grand Rapids. It has flouring- and saw-mills, machine-shops, foundries, refrigerator-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3381.

Greenville, a banking post-town, capital of Washington co., Miss., on the Mississippi River and on the Southern and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Rs., 100 miles NNW. of Jackson. It has cotton-seed oil and lumber-mills, etc. A large quantity of cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 7642.

Greenville, a banking post-city, capital of Wayne co., Mo., on the St. Francis River and on the Williamsville, Greenville and St. Louis R., 20 miles SE. of Piedmont. It has lumbering interests. Pop. in 1900, 1051.

Greenville, a post-village and township (town) of Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 24 miles NW. of Ayer, Mass. It has cotton-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1608.

Greenville, a former post-village of Hudson co., N.J., now a part of Jersey City.

Greenville, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Greenville township (town), about 24 miles SSW. of Albany, commanding a beautiful view of the Catskill Mountains. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1651; of the village, about 300.

Greenville, or **Minisink,** Orange co., N.Y., in Greenville township (town), 5 miles E. of Port Jervis. Pop. of the town in 1900, 800.

Greenville, a hamlet of Westchester co., N.Y., 1½ miles from Scarsdale station.

Greenville, a banking post-town, capital of Pitt co., N.C., on the Tar River, 25 miles above Washington and about 75 miles E. by S. of Raleigh, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It is a tobacco market. Pop. in 1880, 912; in 1890, 1937; in 1900, 2565.

Greenville, a banking city, capital of Darke co., Ohio, on a creek of the same name and on the Cincinnati Northern and other railroads, 35 miles NW. of Dayton. It has a foundry and machine-shops, etc., and is in a tobacco region. Pop. in 1900, 5501.

Greenville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Oregon.

Greenville, formerly **West Greenville,** a banking post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River and on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 27 miles SSW. of Meadville. It is the seat of Thiel College (Lutheran). It has railroad-shops, foundries, tube-works, and manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, flour, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3674; in 1900, 4814.

Greenville, a township of Somerset co., Pa., on the Maryland boundary-line. Pop. in 1900, 849.

Greenville, a banking post-village of Providence co., R.I., 8 miles WNW. of Providence. It has woollen- and lumber-mills. Pop. about 800.

Greenville, a city and capital of Greenville co., S.C., on the Reedy River, 141 miles NW. of Columbia, and on the Charleston and Western Carolina and the Southern Rs. It is pleasantly situated near the Saluda Mountain. It contains a court-house, several collegiate institutions, including the Furman University (Baptist), which was organized in 1851, the Greenville Female College, the Greenville College for Women, and the Chicora College (Presbyterian). It has cotton-factories and cotton-seed oil mills, and is an important cotton market. Pop. in 1890, 8607; in 1900, 11,860.

Greenville, Greene co., Tenn. See GREENEVILLE.

Greenville, a banking post-town, capital of Hunt co., Tex., is on a head-stream of the Sabine River, 52 miles NE. of Dallas, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other railroads. It has extensive cotton-industries and is the seat of Burleson and Holiness Colleges. Pop. in 1900, 6860.

Greenville, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Utah, about 6 miles W. of Beaver.

Greenville, a post-village of Augusta co., Va., 12 miles S. of Staunton. Pop. about 350.

Greenville, a post-village of Monroe co., W.Va. Pop. 100.

Greenville, a post-township (town) and village of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1342; of the village, 70.

Greenville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Acadia Mines. Pop. about 300.

Greenville Center, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Greenville township (town), 12 miles WNW. of Coxsackie. Pop. 100.

Greenville Court-House, S.C. See GREENVILLE.

Greenville Creek, Ohio, unites with Stillwater Creek at Covington, in Miami co. The stream formed by this confluence is the Southwest Branch of the Miami River.

Greenville Junction, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me. The banking point is Guilford. Pop. about 375.

Greenvine, a post-village of Washington co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Greenway, a post-town of Clay co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Piggott. Pop. in 1900, 105.

Greenway, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Rome. Pop. about 100.

Greenwich, a parliamentary borough of England, co. of Kent, on the right bank of the Thames, 5 miles below London Bridge. The chief architectural attractions of the town are the splendid buildings of the former Naval Hospital founded by Queen Mary, in 1694, on the site of an old palace, for the maintenance of veteran, wounded, or unfortunate seamen. One of these structures was designed by Inigo Jones, the remainder by Christopher Wren. In 1873, Greenwich Hospital became the College for the Royal Navy, the benefactions being now dispensed in the form of out relief. The Royal Observatory of Greenwich (lat. 51° 28′ 38″ N.; lon. 0° 0′ 0″), from which longitude is generally reckoned, was established by Charles II. in 1675. Greenwich has engineering- and chemical-works, and manufactures telegraphic apparatus. It returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 67,305.

Greenwich, a banking post-borough in Greenwich township (town), Fairfield co., Conn., is beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, 28 miles NE. of New York, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It contains the Greenwich Academy, Rosemary Hall, and handsome residences. It is a suburban-resort for many New Yorkers. The town forms the SW. extremity of Connecticut. Pop. in 1900, 2420; of the town, 12,172.

Greenwich, a post-hamlet of Sedgwick co., Kan., 11 miles NE. of Wichita.

Greenwich, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Swift River, 30 miles by rail NE. of Springfield. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 491.

Greenwich, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on Cohansey Creek and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 6 miles WSW. of Bridgeton. It has a canning-factory, etc. Greenwich township is bounded on the SW. by Delaware Bay. It contains many cranberry-marshes. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1283.

Greenwich, a township of Gloucester co., N.J., bounded on the N. by the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 2252.

Greenwich, a township of Warren co., N.J., bounded W. by the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 909.

Greenwich, a banking post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Greenwich township (town), on the Battenkill River and on the Greenwich and Johnsonville R., 16 miles E. of Saratoga Springs. It has manufactures of lumber, thread, paper, wood-pulp, knit goods, shirts, etc. Pop. of the village in 1900, 1869; of the town, 4172.

Greenwich, a banking post-village of Huron co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads, 18 miles SE. of Norwalk. Pop. in 1900, 849.

Greenwich, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1470.

Greenwich, R.I. See EAST GREENWICH.

Greenwich, a post-village of Pi Ute co., Utah, 100 miles S. of York station.

Greenwich, a post-village of Prince William co., Va., about 40 miles WSW. of Washington, D.C. Pop. 75.

Greenwich Hill, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River, 19 miles above St. John. Pop. 150.

Greenwich Village, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Greenwich township (town), on the Boston and Albany R., 32 miles NE. of Springfield. Pop. about 300.

Greenwood, a county in the SE. part of Kansas, has an area of 1155 sq. m. It is intersected by the Verdigris River and is also drained by the Fall River and Otter Creek. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Eureka. Pop. in 1890, 16,309; in 1900, 16,196.

Greenwood, a county in the W. part of South Carolina. Area, 495 sq. m. It is drained by the Saluda and Savannah rivers. Capital, Greenwood. Pop. in 1900, 28,343.

Greenwood, a banking post-town and one of the capitals of Sebastian co., Ark., 16 miles SE. of Fort Smith, the other capital, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. It is in a cotton-raising district and has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 491.

Greenwood, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal. The banking point is Auburn. Pop. about 175.

Greenwood, a village of Mendocino co., Cal. The banking point is Ukiah; the post-office, Elk. Pop. about 250.

Greenwood, a post-village of Custer co., Colo., 17 miles NE. of Rosita.

Greenwood, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Queen Anne's Rs., 72 miles S. of Wilmington. Pop. about 250.

Greenwood, a post-village of Jackson co., Fla., 65 miles WNW. of Tallahassee. Pop. about 350.

Greenwood, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Nippersink Creek, about 56 miles NW. of Chicago. Pop. about 150.

Greenwood, a banking post-town of Johnson co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 11 miles S. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 1503.

Greenwood, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky., on the Queen and Crescent Route. Pop. about 300.

Greenwood, a post-village of Caddo parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R., 15 miles W. by S. of Shreveport. Pop. about 130.

Greenwood, a post-township (town) of Oxford co., Me., about 30 miles NW. of Lewiston. Pop. in 1900, 741.

Greenwood, or **Rogers,** a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 10 miles N. of Baltimore.

Greenwood, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 9 miles N. of Boston. Pop. about 200.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Ogemaw co., Mich., 48 miles N. of Bay City.

Greenwood, a banking city, capital of Leflore co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, 28 miles W. of Winona, on the Illinois Central and other railroads. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 3026.

Greenwood, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 28 miles SE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 230.

Greenwood, a banking post-village of Cass co., Neb., on Salt Creek, 18 miles NE. of Lincoln, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 516.

Greenwood, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Greenwood township (town), 12 miles S. of Hornellsville, on the New York and Pennsylvania R. Pop. 350; of the town in 1900, 1129.

Greenwood, a post-hamlet of Moore co., N.C., 6 miles from Cameron.

Greenwood, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. about 60; of the township in 1900, 1307.

Greenwood, a township of Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1320.

Greenwood, a township of Juniata co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 563.

Greenwood, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 802.

Greenwood, a banking post-town, capital of Greenwood co., S.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, the Southern and the Charleston and Western Carolina Rs., 14 miles E. of Abbeville. It has manufactures of cotton-seed oil, cotton, spools and bobbins, etc., and is the seat of Lander College. Pop. in 1900, 4824.

Greenwood, a post-village of Charles Mix co., S.Dak. The banking point is Wagner or Springfield.

Greenwood, a post-village of Wise co., Tex. The banking point is Decatur.

Greenwood, Va. See GREENWOOD DEPOT.

Greenwood, a post-village of Doddridge co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 48 miles E. of Parkersburg.

Greenwood, a banking city of Clark co., Wis., on the Black River, 16 miles N. of Neillsville, on the Wisconsin Central R. Pop. in 1900, 708.

Greenwood, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1027.

Greenwood, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 9 miles NW. of Whitby. Pop. about 175.

Greenwood, a banking post-village and outport of British Columbia, in the Kettle River district. Pop. in 1901, 1359.

Greenwood Depot, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 21 miles ESE. of Staunton.

Greenwood Furnace, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 11 miles W. by N. of Lewistown. Pop. about 250.

Greenwood Lake, a post-village and summer-resort of Orange co., N.Y., on Greenwood Lake and on the Erie R., 49 miles NNW. of New York city. Pop. 175. The lake, which is partly in Passaic co., N.J., is about 9 miles long and surrounded by high hills.

Greer, a county in the SW. part of Oklahoma, bounded S. by the Red River and N. and E. by the North Fork of that stream. Area, 2393 sq. m. Capital, Mangum. Pop. in 1890, 5338; in 1900, 17,922.

Greer, a post-village of Apache co., Ariz. The banking point is Prescott. Pop. about 100.

Greer, a post-village of Pasco co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Dade City. Pop. about 250.

Greer, a post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho. The banking point is Lewiston.

Greer Depot, a post-town of Greenville co., S.C., on the Southern R., 13 miles NE. of Greenville. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 648.

Greersville, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, on the Walhonding River, about 25 miles SE. of Mansfield. Pop. 150.

Greetland, a town of Yorkshire, England, 2 miles from Halifax. Pop. about 5000.

Grefrath, grĕf'rät, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 5 miles SW. of Kempen. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 4342.

Gregg, a county in the NE. part of Texas, is intersected by the Sabine River. Area, 287 sq. m. Capital, Longview. Pop. in 1900, 12,343.

Gregg, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2098.

Gregg, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 896.

Gregory, a county in South Dakota, bordering on Nebraska. Area, 1004 sq. m. Capital, Fairfax. Pop. in 1890, 295; in 1900, 2211.

Gregory, a post-village of Woodruff co., Ark. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. about 150.

Gregory, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Stockbridge. Pop. about 175.

Gregory Lake, a large salt lake or basin of South Australia, E. of Lake Eyre.

Gregory Landing, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Mo., on the Mississippi R., 11 miles S. of Keokuk, Iowa.

Gregson, a post-village of Silverbow co., Mont. Pop. about 75.

Greider, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Carlisle or Newville. Pop. about 125.

Greifenberg, grī'fĕn-bĕRG', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 40 miles NE. of Stettin, on the Rega. Pop. in 1900, 6477.

Greifenburg, grī'fĕn-bo͝oRG', a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, 32 miles WNW. of Villach, near the Drave. Pop. about 1000.

Greifendorf, grī'fĕn-dorf', a village of Moravia, near Brünn.

Greifenhagen, grī'fĕn-hä'ghĕn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 12 miles S. of Stettin, near the Oder. Pop. in 1900, 6473.

Greifensee, grī'fĕn-zä', a town of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles E. of Zürich, on the small lake of Greifensee. Pop. about 300.

Greiffenberg, grīf'ĕn-bĕRG', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Queiss, about 10 miles SE. of Lauban. Pop. in 1900, 3335.

Greiffenberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 45 miles NNE. of Berlin, on the Sarnitz. Pop. in 1900, 1236.

Greifswald, grīfs'wält, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 18 miles SE. of Stralsund, on the Ryck, near its mouth in the Baltic. Among the principal edifices are the church of St. Nicholas (1300–26), with a high tower, an old library, and some interesting pictures, St. Mary's church,

an early-Gothic town-hall; and an interesting brick structure of the thirteenth century. The university, founded in 1456, has over 800 students. The chief industries comprise the preserving of fruit, the smoking of fish, and the manufacture of machinery, chicory, vinegar, and sugar of lead. The royal railroad-shops are the most important industrial feature of the place. Pop. in 1900, 22,950.

Greig, grĕg, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., in Greig township (town), on the Black River, about 33 miles N. of Rome. It has paper-, saw- and grist-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1100; of the village, about 300.

Greigsville, grĕgs'vil, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., 28 miles SSW. of Rochester. Pop. 75.

Grein, grīne, a town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 27 miles ESE. of Linz. Pop. in 1900, 1433.

Greiz, grītz, a town of Thuringia, Germany, capital of the principality of Reuss of the Elder Line (Reuss-Greiz), on the right bank of the White Elster, 49 miles SSW. of Leipsic. It has an interesting old castle on a hill, a handsome palace (the residence of the prince), a summer-palace of the prince, a Gothic town-hall, and a parish church with a fine tower. The heavily-wooded princely park, which is crossed by the Elster, is one of the most beautiful in central Germany. Greiz is an important seat of the textile industry. The other industries include dyeing and printing of fabrics, brewing, and the manufacture of paper and cigars. Pop. in 1900, 22,346.

Grelton, a post-village of Henry co., Ohio, on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. The banking point is Napoleon. Pop. about 250.

Grembergen, grĕm'bĕR-ghẹn, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders.

Grenaa, a town of Denmark, near the E. extremity of Jutland, 32 miles E. of Randers. Pop. in 1901, 3257.

Grenada, grẹn-ā'dạ (Fr. *Grenade*, grẹh-nåd'), one of the British West India Islands, having a colonial government and constituting a member of the united colony of the Windward Islands. Lat. (S. point) 11° 39′ N.; lon. 61° 45′ W. Area, 133 sq. m. Grenada is one of the most beautiful of the West India Islands, rugged and picturesque in the interior, being traversed from N. to S. by an irregular mass of volcanic mountains which attain elevations of 3000 to (St. Catherine Mountain) 3700 feet above sea-level. In the centre of the island there are a number of crater lakes. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of tropical products. Cotton and sugar were formerly the chief articles of cultivation, but cacao and the spices stand first in the exports. Capital, St. George, which is also the seat of government of the Windward Islands Colony. Other towns are Charlotte, Sauteurs, Granville, and St. David. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in his third voyage, in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs, who were subsequently exterminated by the French, by whom the island was colonized about the middle of the seventeenth century, and in whose possession it remained till 1762, when it was taken by the British. It was recaptured by the French in 1779 and restored to Great Britain in 1783. Carriacou, the largest of the Grenadines, is an administrative dependency of Grenada. Pop. in 1875, including Carriacou, 40,412; at the close of 1902, 65,627.

Grenada, grĕn-ah'dȧ, a county in the north-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 435 sq. m. It is intersected by the Yalabusha River. Capital, Grenada. Pop. in 1890, 14,974; in 1900, 14,112.

Grenada, a banking post-town, capital of Grenada co., Miss., on the Yalabusha River and on the Illinois Central R., 112 miles N. by E. of Jackson. It is in a cotton district. Richmond Hill Observatory is located here. Pop. in 1900, 2568.

Grenade, grẹh-nåd', a village of France, in Haute-Garonne, 15 miles NNW. of Toulouse. Pop. 2000.

Grenade, a village of France, in Landes, 10 miles SSE. of Mont-de-Marsan.

Grenadines, grĕn-ạ-deenz', a group of islands in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, between Grenada and St. Vincent, and consisting of Bequia, Carriacou or Hillsborough (pop. in 1902, 6796), and Union, besides several smaller islands. They form a dependency, in part, of Grenada, and, in part, of St. Vincent. Area, 18 sq. m. Cattle are extensively raised and some cotton is cultivated.

Grenchen, grĕn'kẹn (Fr. *Granges*, grôNzh), a village of Switzerland, canton, 7 miles WSW. of Soleure. It has manufactures of watches.

Grendelbruch, grĕn'dẹl-brŏŏk', a village of Lower Alsace, 16 miles NNW. of Schlettstadt. It is a health-resort.

Grenelle, grẹh-nĕll', a former village of France, now forming a SW. quarter of Paris, celebrated for its artesian well, 1794 feet deep, which supplies a part of Paris with water.

Grenfell, a banking post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 280 miles W. of Winnipeg. It is a shipping point for grain and produce. Pop. in 1901, 452.

Grenfell, a town of New South Wales, 287 miles by rail WSW. of Sydney, with quartz gold-mines. Pop. 1000.

Grenloch, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 150.

Grenna, grĕn'nȧ, a small town of Sweden, län and 20 miles NE. of Jönköping, on the E. shore of Lake Vetter. Pop. 1200.

Grenne, or **Grennah,** a town of Africa. See CYRENE.

Grenoble, grẹ-nō'b'l (anc. *Cul'aro* or *Gratianop'olis*), a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Isère, beautifully situated in an Alpine valley, on both sides of the Isère, 58 miles SE. of Lyons. The main portion of the city lies on the left bank of the river. Part of it is irregularly built, but most of it presents a modern appearance. To the right of the Isère rises Mont-Rachais, with numerous quays at its base. The city has many squares and open places. The principal buildings of Grenoble are the cathedral, built between the eleventh and the sixteenth centuries, with a modern Romanesque portal and a stone tabernacle, the church of St. Laurent, with a crypt dating from the sixth century, and the Palais de Justice. In the vicinity is the Carthusian monastery of La Grande Chartreuse. Grenoble is the seat of a university. It has a large library and a good art museum. It is a fortress of the first class, and is surrounded by an enceinte and defended by detached forts. The manufacture of gloves is carried on on a vast scale. The other industries comprise tanning, dyeing, and the manufacture of liqueur, cement, and watches. Silk-spinning and iron-founding are also carried on. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 68,052.

Grenola, a banking city of Elk co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 45 miles W. of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 666. Coal is found in the vicinity.

Grenville, a county of Ontario, bordering on the St. Lawrence. Capital, Prescott.

Grenville, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the river Ottawa, 67 miles W. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific and other railroads. It is at the head of the Carillon Canal. Pop. in 1901, 495.

Grenville Channel, a water-way on the coast of British Columbia, separating Pitt Island from the mainland and connecting Douglas Channel with the estuary of the Skeena River. It is about 45 miles in length by a mile or more in width, and is shut in on either side by a wall of high mountains.

Grenville Island, Pacific Ocean. See ROTUMA.

Gréoulx, grā'oo', a village of France, in Basses-Alpes, 30 miles SW. of Digne. It has mineral baths. Pop. 750.

Gresham, a banking post-village of York co., Neb., 16 miles by rail NE. of York. Pop. in 1900, 297.

Gresham, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. The banking point is Cleveland. Pop. about 200.

Gresham, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 250.

Greshamville, a post-village of Greene co., Ga., 10 miles NW. of Greensboro. Pop. about 100.

Greshville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa.

Grésivaudan, grā'zee'vō'dôNz', one of the most picturesque and productive valleys of France, in the department of Isère, traversed by the Isère.

Gressenich, grĕs'sẹh-nix, a village of Prussia, in the district of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has mines of zinc, lead, and iron, and establishments connected with the metal and textile industries. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 5113.

Gressoney, grĕs'so'nā', a Piedmontese valley of the Monte Rosa region, also known as the Lysthal, with the villages Gressoney-la-Trinité and Gressoney-St.-Jean.

Grésy-sur-Aix, grā'zee' sür ex, a village of France, in Savoy, 11 miles N. of Chambéry.

Grésy-sur-Isère, grā'zee' sür ee'zair' (L. *Gresiacum*), a small town of France, in Savoy, on the Isère, 23 miles E. of Chambéry.

Greta, a small stream of England, co. of Cumberland, an affluent of the Derwent.

Greta, a town of New South Wales, 3 miles from Branxton. Pop. about 1000.

Gretna, a post-village of Gadsden co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Quincy. Pop. about 200.

Gretna, a banking post-village, capital of Jefferson parish, La., 3 miles from New Orleans. It has cotton-seed oil mills, cooperage-, acid- and fertilizer-works. Pop. in 1890, 3332; in 1900 (population not reported).

Gretna, a banking post-village of Sarpy co., Neb., 21 miles SW. of Omaha, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 466.

Gretna, a banking post-village and outport of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has grain-elevators, flour-mills, etc. Pop. about 800.

Gretna Green, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the Sark, 9 miles NNW. of Carlisle, and on the boundary-line between Scotland and England. It was long celebrated as the resort of parties bent on clandestine marriage to avoid the English marriage law.

Greussen, grois'sẹn, a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 10 miles SSE. of Sondershausen. Pop. about 3500.

Greve, grā'vȧ, a river of Tuscany, joins the Arno 3 miles below Florence. Length, about 25 miles.

Greve, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 11 miles SSE. of Florence, on the Greve. Pop. about 1700 (commune, about 14,000).

Greven, grā'vẹn, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, 22 miles E. of Münster, on the Ems. Pop. in 1900, 4306.

Grevenbroich, grā'vẹn-broiĸ', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles SW. of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 3410.

Grevenmacher, grā'vẹn-mȧĸ'ẹr, a town of the grand-duchy and 15 miles ENE. of Luxemburg, on the Moselle. It existed as early as the seventh century. Pop. about 2500.

Grevesmühlen, grā'ves-mü'lẹn, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between two lakes, 11 miles WSW. of Wismar. Pop. in 1900, 4447.

Grewingk, a volcanic island in Bering Sea, near Bogoslof Island. It rose in 1883, and was first named New Bogoslof Island.

Grey, a county of Ontario, bordering on Georgian Bay. It is drained by several streams, and the land is excellent for agricultural purposes. Capital, Owen Sound.

Grey, Ontario. See CRANBROOK.

Greybeard, a mountain of North Carolina, in Buncombe co., has an altitude of 5448 feet.

Grey Bull River, Wyo., enters the Big Horn River in Sweetwater co.

Greycourt, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 53 miles NW. of New York city. Pop. 100.

Grey Eagle, a post-village of Todd co., Minn., 10 miles from Melrose. It is on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 313.

Greyerz, a town of Switzerland. See GRUYÈRES.

Greylock, Mass. See SADDLE MOUNTAIN.

Greymouth, a seaport of South Island, New Zealand, province of Westland, on the W. coast, at the mouth of the river Grey, in lat. 42° 25′ S. It has brick-yards, etc., and is in a coal- and gold-producing region. It is the terminus of a railway to Reepton. Pop. in 1901, 3746.

Greytown, a town of Natal, South Africa, capital of the Umvoti district, 38 miles N. by E. of Pietermaritzburg. Elevation, 3581 feet. Pop. 1700, of whom about 800 are whites.

Grey Town, San Juan de Nicaragua, sȧn ĸoo-ȧn' dȧ ne-kȧ-rȧ'gwȧ, or **San Juan del Norte** (dĕl nor'-tȧ), the principal seaport of Nicaragua, on the E. coast, at the mouth of the navigable river San Juan. Lat. 10° 55′ N.; lon. 83° 43′ W. It has considerable trade in the export of hides, india-rubber, bananas, cocoanuts, mahogany, and tortoise-shell. The harbor, once the finest on the coast of Central America, is badly silted up. Looking towards the construction of a Nicaragua Canal and the improvement of the harbor, a vast breakwater has been erected, which has in a measure tended to keep open the water-ways. The communication with the Pacific Ocean is through a healthy and eminently picturesque country, by means of steamers on the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua and the railroad from Granada (on the lake) to Corinto. Pop. about 2500.

Grez-en-Bouère, grȧz-ȯn-boo'ȧiR', a town of France, in Mayenne, 9 miles ENE. of Château-Gonthier.

Griazovetz, gre-ȧ-zo-vĕts', a small town of Russia, government and 30 miles SSE. of Vologda.

Gribingui, a river of central Africa, supposed to constitute at certain times the head-waters of the river Shari, rises in the Ubanghi country in about lat. 6° 30′ N.

Grice, a post-village of Upshur co., Tex. The banking point is Gilmer.

Grider, a post-village of Mississippi co., Ark. Pop. about 60.

Grider, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Ky., 35 miles SE. of Glasgow.

Gridley, a banking post-village of Butte co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 18 miles N. by W. of Marysville. It has a fruit-cannery, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Gridley, a banking post-town of McLean co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 40 miles E. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 716.

Gridley, a banking post-village of Coffey co., Kan., in a grain and stock-raising region, 15 miles by rail SW. of Burlington. Pop. about 175.

Grierpoint, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa., about 15 miles WNW. of Harrisburg.

Gries (gree), MONT, an Alpine summit, between Piedmont and the Swiss canton of Valais. Lat. 46° 27′ N. It is crossed by a pass between the Hasli Valley and Domo d'Ossola, at an elevation of 7800 feet. On its S. side the Toce forms a remarkable cataract.

Gries, grees, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, near Bozen. It is a frequented health-resort. Pop. in 1900, 4274.

Griesbach, grees'bȧĸ, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles SW. of Passau. Pop. about 1200.

Griesbach, a village and health-resort of Baden, in the Black Forest, 9 miles SE. of Oppenau.

Gries'emersville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa.

Griesheim, grees'hīme, a village of Hesse, 4 miles W. of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 5498.

Griesheim, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the river Main, 4 miles from Frankfort-on-the-Main. It has manufactures of oil-cloth and chemicals. Pop. in 1900, 8546.

Grieskirchen, grees'kĕĕRĸ'ẹn, a small town of Upper Austria, 22 miles ESE. of Linz. Pop. 1500.

Grieth hausen, greet'hŏw'zẹn, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 3 miles NNE. of Cleves.

Griffin, a city, the capital of Spalding co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia and the Southern Rs., 43 miles S. of Atlanta. Large quantities of cotton are shipped here, and there are several cotton-factories, cotton-gins, foundry, etc. Pop. in 1890, 4503; in 1900, 6857.

Griffin, a post-village of Posey co., Ind., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is New Harmony or Poseyville. Pop. about 200.

Griffin, a post-village of Perry co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Biloxi. Pop. about 150.

Griffin, a post-village of Hamilton co., N.Y. Pop. about 75.

Griffin, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Tex.

Griffin Corners, a post-village and summer-resort of Delaware co., N.Y., in a valley of the Catskill Mountains, 44 miles WNW. of Rondout. The railroad station is Fleischmanns, on the Ulster and Delaware R. Pop. about 300.

Griffin's Cove, or **Anse aux Griffons,** ȯNss ō gree'-fȯN', a post-village of Gaspé co., Quebec, on the coast, 8 miles SE. of the Fox River.

Griffins Mills, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 4 miles SW. of Aurora.

Griffinsville, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, on the Chariton River, 11 miles S. of Melrose.

Griffith, a post-village of Lake co., Ind. The banking point is Crown Point. Pop. about 300.

Griffith, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio. The banking point is Woodsfield. Pop. about 100.

Griffith, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt. The banking point is Rutland. Pop. about 250.

Griffith Mountain, Colo., is near Georgetown. Height, 11,273 feet.

Griffithsville, a post-village of Lincoln co., W.Va., about 22 miles SW. of Charleston.

Griffithville, a post-village of White co., Ark., on the Searcy and Desarc R. The banking point is Searcy. Pop. about 100.

Grifton, a post-town of Pitt co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Greenville or Kinston. Pop. in 1900, 229.

Grigan, gre-gȧn', one of the Ladrones, or Marianne Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean.

Griggs, a county in the E. part of North Dakota. Area, 730 sq. m. Capital, Cooperstown. Pop. in 1890, 2817; in 1900, 4744.

Griggs Corners, a post-hamlet of Ashtabula co., Ohio.

Griggstown, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the Millstone River and on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, about 18 miles NNE. of Trenton. Pop. about 300.

Griggsville, a banking city of Pike co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 32 miles W. of Jacksonville. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1404.

Grignan, green'yȯN', a small town of France, in Drôme, 44 miles S. of Valence. It has remains of a splendid castle of the counts of Grignan, one of whom married the daughter of Madame de Sévigné. The latter is buried here, and a fine statue has recently been erected to her memory.

Grignano, green-yȧ'no, a village of Italy, province and 3 miles SW. of Rovigo.

Grigno, green'yo, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 4 miles ESE. of Trent.

Grignols, green'yol', a village of France, in Gironde, 40 miles SE. of Bordeaux.

Grignon, green'yôn', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Rambouillet. It has a national agricultural college.

Grignon, in the department of Côte-d'Or, France, is the seat of an observatory. Lat. 47° 33′ 42″ N.; lon. 4° 24′ E.

Grigny, green'yee', a village of France, in Rhône, on the river Rhone, 22 miles by rail S. of Lyons.

Grigoriopol, gre-go-re-o'pol, a town of Russia, government of Kherson, on the Dniester, 90 miles from its mouth. Pop. in 1897, 7600.

Grijalva, gre-hâl'vâ, a river of southern Mexico, forms part of the boundary between the states of Tabasco and Chiapas, and discharges through the Tabasco into the Gulf of Campeche, at Frontera.

Grijo, gre'zho, a small town of Portugal, 14 miles SSE. of Oporto.

Grijota, a river of Mexico. See TABASCO.

Grijota, gre-ho'tâ, a small town of Spain, province and 4 miles NW. of Palencia.

Grijpskerk, grips'kêrk, a village of the Netherlands, 9 miles WNW. of Groningen.

Grimaldi, gre-mâl'dee, a village of Italy, province and 11 miles SSW. of Cosenza.

Grimaud, gree'mō', a village of France, in Var, near the Mediterranean, 19 miles SSE. of Draguignan.

Grimaud, Gulf of. See SAINT-TROPEZ.

Grimberghen, grim'bêr-ghẹn, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 6 miles NE. of Brussels.

Grim, Cape, the NW. extremity of Tasmania and the S. boundary of the W. entrance to Bass Strait. Lat. 40° 43′ S.

Grimes, a county in the east-central part of Texas, has an area of 770 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Brazos and Navasota rivers. Capital, Anderson. Pop. in 1890, 21,312; in 1900, 26,106.

Grimes, a post-village of Colusa co., Cal., on the Sacramento River, 12 miles from Arbuckle. Pop. 75.

Grimes, a banking post-town of Polk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 186.

Grimesland, a post-town of Pitt co., N.C. The banking point is Greenville or Washington. Pop. in 1900, 277.

Grimington, Cape, on the E. coast of Labrador. Lat. 58° 55′ N.

Grimma, grim'mâ, a town of Saxony, picturesquely situated in a deep valley, 17 miles SE. of Leipsic, on the Mulde. It has a noted school, founded in 1550, for which a fine new building was recently erected. The industries of Grimma are varied and important. There are many attractive points in the immediate vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 10,892.

Grimmen, grim'mẹn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 15 miles S. of Stralsund, on the Trebel. Pop. in 1900, 3616.

Grimms, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., 14 miles by rail W. by N. of Manitowoc.

Grimms Landing, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W. Va.

Grimsby, grimz'be, or **Great Grimsby,** a parliamentary, municipal, and county borough and seaport of England, within the territorial limits of the county of Lincoln, on the S. bank of the Humber, 15 miles SE. of Hull. The cruciform early-English parish church was restored in 1859. In the time of Edward III. Grimsby was of great commercial importance, but the silting up of its harbor has deprived it of some of its trade. It is now the largest fishing port of England, with docks for the landing of fish which cover over 350 acres. The industries comprise ship-building, tanning, brewing, cordage-making, and flax-dressing. The town returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1851, 12,263; in 1871, 28,503; in 1881, 45,351; in 1901, 63,138.

Grimsby, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, on Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk R., 17 miles ESE. of Hamilton. It has flouring- and saw-mills, canneries, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Grimsel, grim'zẹl, a mountain of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, at the S. extremity of the Hasli Valley. It is crossed by a pass 7103 feet above the sea. A wagon-road now crosses the summit. A corps of Austrians was here dislodged and destroyed by the French in 1799. Nearly a thousand feet below the pass, in a region of past glaciation and extreme desolation, is the Grimsel Hospice (now used as an inn).

Grimstad, grim'stâd, a seaport of Norway, on the Skagerrak, 28 miles NE. of Christiansand. Pop. in 1900, 3036.

Grimville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 20 miles NNE. of Reading. Pop. 200.

Grindall, a post-station of Alaska, at Grindall Point, in the Alexander Archipelago.

Grindelwald, grin'dẹl-wâlt', a village and tourist spot of Switzerland, canton and 35 miles SE. of Bern, at the foot of the Schreckhorn and the Wetterhorn, 3415 feet above the sea. Near it are the glaciers of Upper and Lower Grindelwald, the former between the Wetterhorn and the Mettenberg, the latter between the Mettenberg and the Eiger,—the two ice-sheets giving their waters to the Black Lütschine. The valley of Grindelwald is one of the most attractive in the whole of Europe and is visited both in summer and in winter. The village is connected by railway with Interlaken and by mountain railroad with Lauterbrunnen. Pop. of the valley in 1900, 3370.

Grindle Creek, of Pitt co., N.C., flows into the Tar River, near its mouth.

Grindstone, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y. Pop. about 100. See GRINDSTONE ISLAND.

Grindstone, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Grindstone City, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., 94 miles N. of Port Huron. It has manufactures of lumber and grindstones. It is on Lake Huron. Pop. about 450.

Grindstone Island, in Jefferson co., N.Y., is one of the Thousand Islands and lies in the St. Lawrence River.

Grindstone Island, an island near the head of the Bay of Fundy, Albert co., New Brunswick. On it is a light-house.

Grindstone Island, one of the Magdalen group, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Grin'nell', a banking city of Poweshiek co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R., where it crosses the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 55 miles E. by N. of Des Moines. It is the seat of Iowa College (Congregational), which was organized in 1848. Grinnell has manufactures of gloves, paints, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3860.

Grinnell, a post-village of Cove co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R., 141 miles W. of Ellsworth.

Grinnell, Cape, a headland of North Devon, Arctic America, on Wellington Channel. Lat. 75° 30′ N.; lon. 92° 25′ W.

Grinnell Land, a land-mass of Arctic America, lying N. of Ellesmere Land (with which it is united) and separated by Kennedy and Robeson channels from the NW. of Greenland. Its more northerly portion, which terminates northward in Cape Columbia, is generally known as Grant Land. Grinnell Land was discovered in 1850 by the United States Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. It is bordered on the E. by the Victoria and Albert Mountains, while the United States Range, culminating in Mount Arthur, about 4500 feet in elevation, traverses the interior in a general SW.–NE. direction. Most of the region is heavily buried under snow and ice, but during the summer time there is considerable Arctic vegetation and a fair amount of animal life, including the musk-ox, wolf, fox, and grouse. In the region of Lady Franklin Bay, in about lat. 81° 45′ N., are found extensive deposits of Tertiary coal, the coal-flora being made up chiefly or largely of species of pine, birch, poplar, elm, and hazel. This is the most northerly coal deposit known to exist.

Grinnell's Island, one of the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence River, Jefferson co., N.Y.

Grinzing, grint'sing, a former suburb of Vienna, now forming part of that city, at the base of the Kalenberg.

Griqualand (gree'kwạ-land) **East,** a division of Cape Colony, Africa, S. of Natal, and separated from Basutoland by the Quathlamba mountains. It is peopled mainly by Kaffirs. Capital, Kokstad. Pop. in 1891, 152,718.

Griqualand West, a division of Cape Colony, Africa, W. of the Orange River Colony and lying N. of the Orange River. This territory is traversed by the Vaal River. On its NW. side is the Kalahari desert. Here are some of the most productive diamond-mines in the world. Estimated area, 15,197 sq. m. Pop. in 1891, 83,375, of whom 29,670 were Europeans or whites. The chief town is Kimberley.

Griquatown, a former capital of the division of Griqualand West, 95 miles W. of Kimberley. Pop. in 1891, 401. Elevation, 3560 feet.

Grisignana, gre-zeen-yâ'nâ, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Istria, 24 miles S. of Triest.

Gris-Nez (gree-nâ'), **Cape** (*i.e.*, "gray nose"; anc. *It'ium Promonto'rium*), a headland of France, in Pas-de-Calais, being the nearest point of the French shore to that of Britain (South Foreland). It has a revolving light. Lat. 50° 52′ 12″ N.

Grisolia, gre-zo'le-â, a village of Italy, province of Cosenza, 28 miles NNW. of Paola.

Grisolles, gree'zoll', a small town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 miles SSE. of Castel-Sarrasin.

Grisons, gree'zôn' (Ger. *Graubünden,* grŏw'bün-dẹn; Ital. *Grigioni,* gree-jō'nee; Romansh, *Grishun,* gree-

shōōn'), the easternmost and in area the largest canton of Switzerland. Area, 2773 sq. m. It comprises the Engadine, or upper valley of the Inn, with the sources of the Rhine and tributaries of the Po and Adda, being little more than a mass of mountains and narrow valleys. The scenery is magnificent, the mountains being largely covered with glaciers. Cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabitants. This canton formerly comprised three leagues, or confederacies, one of which was known as the *Graue Bund*, or Gray League. Capital, Chur. Pop. in 1900, 104,520, somewhat more than one-half being Protestants. Nearly one-half of the people speak German and the rest mostly employ Romansh dialects or Italian.

Grisseh, gris'seh (native, *Garsik*), a town on the island of Java, province of Surabaya, on the Strait of Madura. Here Mohammedanism first took root in the island.

Grissoms Landing, Daviess co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 30 miles above Evansville, Ind.

Grists, a post-hamlet of Columbus co., N.C., 54 miles by rail W. of Wilmington.

Griswold, a post-township (town) and village of New London co., Conn., is bounded on the W. by the Quinebaug River. Pop. in 1900, 3490; of the village, about 120. It has manufactures of cotton, etc.

Griswold, or **Pachaug,** patch-ōg', a post-hamlet of New London co., Conn., 3 miles SE. of Jewett City.

Griswold, a banking post-town of Cass co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 16 miles S. of Atlantic. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. about 900.

Griswold, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 157 miles W. of Winnipeg. The banking point is Brandon. Pop. about 350.

Griswoldville, a post-village of Jones co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 10 miles E. by N. of Macon.

Griswoldville, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., on the North River, 4 miles N. of Shelburne Falls. It has a cotton-mill. Pop. about 300.

Gritts, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T. The banking point is Fort Smith, Ark.

Grivegnée, gree'vĕn'yā', a town of Belgium, a suburb of Liège. It has blast-furnaces, foundries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,550.

Grizon, or **Grison,** gre-zon' (Fr. pron. gree'zôn'), one of the Grenadines, British West Indies, 8 miles NE. of Grenada. Lat. 12° 20′ N.

Grizzly Bluff, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal. The banking point is Ferndale. Pop. about 150.

Grizzly Flats, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal., about 60 miles E. of Sacramento. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 100.

Grizzly Peak, Colo., a mountain of the Saguache Range. Its altitude is 13,956 feet above sea-level.

Groat's Island, an island on the N. side of Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, near Green's Pond.

Gröbzig, gröp'tsig, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, 19 miles SW. of Dessau. Pop. about 2000.

Grochow, gro'-kuv, a village of Russian Poland, 3 miles E. by S. of Warsaw. It was the scene of a combat between the Poles and Russians, Feb., 1831.

Grodek, gro'dĕk, a town of Austrian Galicia, 16 miles WSW. of Lemberg. Pop. in 1900, 11,845.

Grodek, a town of Russia. See GRUDEK.

Gröden, grö'dęn, or **Gardena,** gar-dā'nā, a valley of Tyrol, about 18 miles SE. of Brixen.

Grodno, grod'no, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, 80 miles SSW. of Vilna. It is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the navigable Niemen, on the railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. It consists mainly of low wooden dwellings. It has two castles and a public library. The manufactures include tobacco, machinery, soap, candles, fire-arms, etc. There is an active trade in lumber, grain, and flax. Pop. in 1897, 46,871, more than one-half being Jews.

Grodno, a government of Russia, in Lithuania, bordering on Poland. Area, 14,900 sq. m. Surface generally level, hilly in the N., with large swampy tracts. The principal rivers are the Niemen, Bug, and Narev. Much rye, flax, and hemp are grown, and the forests are extensive. Principal towns are Grodno (the capital) and Brest-Litovsk. Pop. in 1897, 1,617,859.

Groenlo, groon'lo' (L. *Gro'lia*), a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 19 miles ESE. of Zutphen. Pop. about 3000.

Groesbeck, grōss'bĕk, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 10 miles by rail N. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 350.

Groesbeck, a banking city, capital of Limestone co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 95 miles S. of Dallas. It has cotton-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1462.

Groesbeek, groos'bāk', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 9 miles SE. of Nymwegen. Pop. of the commune, about 5000.

Groffs Store, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 2 miles from Bird in Hand.

Grogan, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. about 75.

Grohn, grōn, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser, adjoining Vegesack. Pop. in 1900, 3472.

Grohnde, grōn'dęh, a small town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser, 7 miles SSE. of Hameln.

Groitzsch, groitch, a town of Saxony, 15 miles SSW. of Leipsic. It has large manufactures of shoes. Pop. in 1900, 5698.

Groix, grwā, a small island off the W. coast of Brittany, France, department of Morbihan, 6 miles SW. of Port-Louis. It has grottos, Druidic remains, and baths. Pop. in 1901, 5341.

Grojec, groo'yĕts, or **Groizy,** a town of Russian Poland, government and 28 miles S. by W. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897, 5800.

Grole, a fishing settlement, Newfoundland, on the E. side of Hermitage Bay, 16 miles from Harbor Briton.

Gronau, gro'nŏw, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 9 miles SW. of Hildesheim, on the Leine. Pop. about 2500.

Gronau, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 30 miles NW. of Münster, on the Dinkel. Pop. in 1900, 8170.

Grondines, grôn'deen' (Fr. pron. grôn'deen'), a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence River, 48 miles above Quebec. Pop. about 200.

Grône, gron, a river of France, joins the Saône 27 miles N. of Mâcon, after a NE. course of about 42 miles.

Grönenbach, grön'ęn-bāĸ', a small town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 46 miles SW. of Augsburg.

Grongar Hill, of Wales, on the Towy, co. and about 11 miles ENE. of Carmarthen.

Groningen, gro'ning-ęn (Dutch pron. ĸro'ning-ĸęn; L. *Gronin'ga*), the capital of the province of Groningen and the most important city of the northern part of the Netherlands, 92 miles NE. of Amsterdam. It is regularly built with broad well-paved streets, numerous squares, and many quaint houses of the seventeenth century. The principal buildings are the Gothic church of St. Martin with a high tower, the Broeder church, the buildings of the university (1614), and the town-hall. There are establishments connected with the textile industry, manufactures of tobacco and cigars, and printing and lithographing houses, besides a variety of other manufacturing establishments and numerous mills. Pop. in 1899, 66,537.

Groningen, the northeasternmost province of the Netherlands, bordering on Friesland, the North Sea, and the Dollart. It is flat, low, and partly exposed to the inundations of the sea. It is rich in pasturage and has fine agricultural land in the N., but is marshy in the SE. The climate is humid and unhealthy. Area, about 900 sq. m. Capital, Groningen. Pop. in 1900, 299,602.

Gröningen, grön'ing-ęn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 23 miles SW. of Magdeburg. Pop. about 3500.

Groningen, a post-village of Pine co., Mich.

Grönsund, grön'soond, a channel, about 6 miles in length, separating the islands of Falster and Möen, and giving a communication between the Baltic and the Great Belt.

Grooms, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., 16 miles NNW. of Albany. Pop. about 110.

Groomsport, a fishing village of Ireland, co. of Down, 3 miles NW. of Donaghadee.

Groos, a post-village of Delta co., Mich.

Groote Eylandt, grō'tęh ī'lânt (*i.e.*, "great island"), the largest island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia, off its W. coast. Lat. 13° 50′ S.; lon. 136° 40′ E. Greatest length and breadth, about 40 miles each.

Groote (grō'tęh) **River,** several rivers of Cape Colony, in south Africa, one of which joins the Great Doorn, after a WNW. course of 84 miles.

Grootfontein, a settlement of Cape Colony, about 85 miles NE. of Swellendam.

Gropello, gro-pĕl'lo, a village of Italy, province of Pavia. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4500).

Gros-Morne, gro morn, a town and commune in the N. of Haiti, about 20 miles NNW. of Gonaïves. Pop. about 20,000.

Gros-Morne, a town and commune of the island of Martinique, in its east-central part, SW. of Trinité. Pop. about 7500.

Grosnaya, gros'nā-yā, or **Grosnyi,** a town of Ciscaucasia, Russia, in the territory of the Terek, on the Sunzha, an affluent of the river Terek. It has refineries of petroleum obtained in the vicinity. Pop. in 1897, 15,899.

Gross, a banking post-village of Boyd co., Neb. Pop. in 1900, 325.

Grossalmerode, groce'ål'meh-ro'deh, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 12 miles ESE. of Cassel. Pop. in 1900, 3010.

Gross-Anheim, grōce ån'hime, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 2 miles from Hanau. It is a busy manufacturing place. Pop. in 1900, 4245.

Gross-Becskerek, Hungary. See NAGY-BECSKEREK.

Grossbeeren, groce'bair'en, a village of Prussia, 11 miles ESE. of Potsdam, the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians over the French on Aug. 23, 1813. Pop. in 1900, 1686.

Gross-Bitesch, groce bit'esh, a town of Moravia, 31 miles N. of Znaim. Pop. about 2000.

Grossblittersdorf, groce'blit'ers-dorf', a village of Germany, in Lorraine. Pop. about 2000.

Grossbottwar, groce'bott'vår, a town of Württemberg, 5 miles from Marbach. Pop. about 2500.

Grossbreitenbach, or simply **Breitenbach,** bri'ten-båk', a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 23 miles N. of Coburg. Pop. about 3000.

Grossdale, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 13 miles from Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 1111.

Grosse Isle, grōss eel, a post-village and summer-resort of Wayne co., Mich., on an island of the same name in the Detroit River and on the Michigan Central R., 18 miles S. by W. of Detroit, its banking point.

Grosse Isle, an island in the St. Lawrence River, 29 miles below Quebec, opposite the village of St. Thomas.

Grossenhain, grōs'sen-hīne', a town of Saxony, 19 miles NNW. of Dresden, on the Röder. It has many establishments connected with the textile industry and a variety of miscellaneous manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 12,064.

Grossenlinden, grōs'sen-lin'den, a town of Hesse, 4 miles S. of Giessen. Pop. about 2000.

Grossenlüder, grōs'sen-lü'der, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 5 miles NW. of Fulda, on the Lüder. Pop. 1600.

Gross-Enzersdorf, Austria. See ENZERSDORF.

Grossepointe, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., about 6 miles NE. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Grossepointe Farms, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich. The banking point is Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 817.

Grossetête Bayou, groce'tåt' bī'oo, of Louisiana, commences in Point Coupée parish and flows SE. to Plaquemine Bayou.

Grosseto, gros-så'to, a fortified town of Italy, capital of the province of Grosseto, near the Ombrone, 40 miles SSW. of Siena. It is a bishop's see and has a fine cathedral. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 9599. In the vicinity are the hot mineral springs called Bagnidi Roselle and the ruins of the Cyclopean walls of the ancient Etruscan city of Russellæ.

Grosseto, a province of Italy, in Tuscany. Area, about 1750 sq. m. It includes a large part of the Maremme and is in part very barren and unhealthy. Capital, Grosseto. Pop. in 1901, 144,722.

Gross-Gerau, groce gå'rŏw, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 9 miles NW. of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 4465.

Grossglockner, groce'glok'ner, a pyramidal mountain of the Noric Alps, on the borders of Salzburg, Tyrol, and Carinthia, has two peaks (the Grossglockner proper and the Kleinglockner). The former is 12,455 feet in elevation. Its summit affords one of the grandest views in central Europe, and was ascended for the first time in July, 1800, by Prince Salm-Reifferscheid. Elevation of the Kleinglockner, 12,349 feet. The great Pasterze Glacier is fed by the Glockner névé.

Grossglogau, a town of Prussia. See GLOGAU.

Grossgörschen, a village of Prussian Saxony, near Lützen. Here, on May 2, 1813, was fought the battle of Grossgörschen, better known as the battle of Lützen, in which Napoleon defeated the Russians and Prussians.

Grossjägerndorf, groce'yå'ghern-dorf', or **Grossjägersdorf,** a village of East Prussia, district of Gumbinnen, near the river Pregel. Here the Russians defeated the forces of Frederick the Great in 1759.

Gross-Kikinda. See NAGY-KIKINDA.

Grosslichterfelde, groce'lik'ter-fel'deh, a village of Prussia, about 6 miles SSW. of Berlin. It contains the chief German Cadet School, which was transferred here from Berlin in 1878.

Gross-Meseritsch, groce må'zer-itch, a town of Moravia, 19 miles E. of Iglau, on the Oslawa. Pop. in 1900, 5236.

Gross-Ottersleben, a village of Prussia, district of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 7668.

Grossotto, gros-sot'to, a village of Italy, on the Adda, 18 miles ENE. of Sondrio.

Grosspoint, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. The banking point is Evanston. Pop. in 1900, 669 (largely increased since census).

Grossröhrsdorf, groce'rörs'dorf, a village of Saxony, 3 miles S. of Pulsnitz, on the Röder. It has manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6769.

Grosssalze, groce'zålt'så, a town of Prussia, 10 miles SE. of Magdeburg and adjacent to Schönebeck. Pop. in 1900 (with Altsalze), 6948.

Gross-Schönau, a village of Saxony, circle of Bautzen, district of Zittau. It manufactures textiles, including famous table-linen. Pop. in 1900, 7109.

Gross-Steffelsdorf, Hungary. See RIMA-SZOMBAT.

Gross-Strehlitz, groce strå'lits, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 5775.

Grossvenediger, a summit of the Eastern Alps, in the Hohe Tauern, on the borders of Tyrol and Salzburg, about 16 miles W. of the Grossglockner. Height, 12,010 feet. Height of the Kleinvenediger, 11,420 ft.

Grosswardein, groce'war-dine (Hun. *Nagyvárad*, nŏdj'vå'rŏd), a city of Hungary, capital of the co. of Bihar, on the Rapid Körös, 137 miles ESE. of Budapest. It consists of a fortress (now used as barracks) and 4 quarters. It is a well-built and progressive town. Notable edifices are the two cathedrals, the two episcopal palaces, the new theatre, and the town-hall. It has a royal academy of law and many other higher educational institutions, and an archæological and historical museum. In its vicinity are several hot mineral springs, which were known to the Romans. It is the seat of two Catholic bishops,—one of the Latin and one of the Greek rite. Grosswardein is one of the oldest towns of Hungary and dates from the middle of the eleventh century. Pop. in 1900, 47,365.

Grosvenor Dale, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., on the French River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 39 miles N. of Norwich. It has manufactures of cambrics and sheetings. Pop. about 950.

Groton, a post-township (town) and village of New London co., Conn., is bounded on the S. by Long Island Sound and on the W. by the Thames River, which separates it from New London. Here is Fort Griswold, on the site of an old fort of the same name, the garrison of which was massacred by the Tory troops under Benedict Arnold in the war of the Revolution. Groton is on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Pop. in 1900, 5962; of the village, about 800. It has manufactures of gasoline-engines, boats, tallow, cigars, etc.

Groton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Groton township (town), 31 miles NNE. of Worcester, on the Boston and Maine R. It has paper-mills, etc., and is the seat of the Lawrence Academy and the Groton School. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2052; of the village, about 1600.

Groton, a post-township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., about 45 miles NNW. of Concord. Pop. in 1900, 346.

Groton, a banking post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., in Groton township (town), on the Lehigh Valley R., 16 miles NE. of Ithaca. It has manufactures of roller- and type-writing machines, iron bridges, fruit-extracts, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1344; of the town, 3564.

Groton, a banking city of Brown co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs., 19 miles E. of Aberdeen. It has grain-elevators, flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 700.

Groton, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Wells River and on the Montpelier and Wells River R., 28 miles E. by S. of Montpelier. It has granite-quarries and manufactures of lumber, bobbins, etc. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1059.

Groton City, a post-hamlet of Tompkins co., N.Y., 5 miles NE. of Groton station.

Grottaglie, grot-tål'yå, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 13 miles ENE. of Taranto. Pop. in 1901, 11,274.

Grottaminarda, grot'tå-mee-nar'då, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 6 miles SSW. of Ariano. Pop. 3000.

Grottammare, grot-tåm-må'rå, a town of Italy, in the Marches, 14 miles SSE. of Fermo, on the Adriatic. Pop. of commune in 1901, 4017.

Grottau, grŏt'tŏw (Bohem. *Hradek*), a town of Bohemia, district of Reichenberg. Pop. in 1900, 4145.

Grotte, grot'tå, a town of Sicily, 11 miles NE. of Girgenti, on the side of a rocky hill. Much sulphur is obtained here. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 11,039.

Grotte di Castro, grot'tå dee kås'tro; a town of Italy, province of Rome, circle of Viterbo. Pop. about 3500.

Grotteria, grot-tå-ree'å, a village of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 8 miles NNE. of Gerace. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 6500).

Grottkau, grott'kŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 25 miles W. of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 4146.

Grottoes, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Harrisonburg or Staunton. Pop. about 700.

Grottole, grot'to-lȧ, a village of Italy, on the Basiento, 31 miles ESE. of Potenza. Pop. about 3000.

Grötzingen, gröt'sing-ẹn, a village of Baden, 4 miles E. of Karlsruhe, on the Pfinz. Pop. in 1900, 3226.

Grötzingen, a town of Württemberg, 10 miles S. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 800.

Grouse, a post-village of Wallowa co., Oregon.

Grouse Creek, a post-village of Boxelder co., Utah. The banking point is Brigham City.

Grout, a post-township of Gladwin co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 713.

Grouw, grŏwv, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Grouw, 8 miles NE. of Sneek.

Grovania, a post-village of Houston co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Perry. Pop. about 100.

Grove, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the Neosho River, 14 miles S. of Wyandotte, on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 314.

Grove, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me.

Grove, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich. The banking point is Newaygo. Pop. about 100.

Grove, a township (town) of Allegany co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 812.

Grove, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C.

Grove, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, 5 miles N. of Garrettsville.

Grove, a township of Cameron co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 696.

Grove, a post-village of York co., Va. The banking point is Williamsburg.

Grovebeach, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R.

Grove City, a post-village of De Soto co., Fla. Pop. about 75.

Grove City, a banking post-village of Christian co., Ill., about 20 miles E. by S. of Springfield. Pop. about 200.

Grove City, a banking post-village of Meeker co., Minn., 8 miles W. of Litchfield, on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 316.

Grove City, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, 6 miles SW. of Columbus, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 656.

Grove City, a banking post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., 9 miles SE. of Mercer, on the Bessemer and Lake Erie R. It has various manufactures and is the seat of Grove City College. Pop. in 1900, 1599.

Grovedale, a post-hamlet of Maries co., Mo.

Grovehill, a post-village, capital of Clarke co., Ala., 84 miles N. by E. of Mobile. Pop. about 300.

Grovehill, a post-hamlet of Bremer co., Iowa, about 20 miles E. of Waverly.

Grovehill, a post-hamlet of Page co., Va., about 38 miles N. of Charlottesville.

Grovelake, a post-township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 392. It contains a lake of the same name.

Groveland, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., 60 miles ENE. of Modesto. Gold has been mined here. Pop. about 150.

Groveland, a post-village of Bryan co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Savannah. Pop. about 275.

Groveland, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 7 miles SSE. of Peoria. Pop. about 200.

Groveland, a post-village of Putnam co., Ind., about 30 miles W. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 100.

Groveland, a post-hamlet of McPherson co., Kan.

Groveland, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., on the S. bank of the Merrimac River, in Groveland township (town), and on the Boston and Maine R., 34 miles N. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2376.

Groveland, a post-township of Oakland co., Mich., about 18 miles NW. of Pontiac. Pop. in 1900, 828.

Groveland, a post-township (town) and village of Livingston co., N.Y., about 32 miles S. by W. of Rochester. Conesus Lake touches its northeastern part. Pop. in 1900, 1949; of the village, about 200.

Groveland Station, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Dansville or Mount Morris. Pop. about 250.

Grove Level, a post-hamlet of Banks co., Ga.

Grovenor Corners, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 3 miles NW. of Central Bridge. Pop. 200.

Groveoak, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Ala.

Groveport, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and on the Hocking Valley R., 12 miles SE. of Columbus. It has a manufactory of bricks and tiles. Pop. in 1900, 519.

Grover, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J. The banking point is Flemington or Lambertville. Pop. about 125.

Grover, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Shelby. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Grover, a village of Jefferson co., Ohio, in Warren township. Pop. in 1900, 308.

Grover, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on the Northern Central R., 35 miles N. by E. of Williamsport. Pop. about 300.

Grover, a post-village of Dorchester co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 59.

Groverhill', a banking post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, 35 miles by rail E. by S. of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900, 655.

Grovertown, a post-village of Starke co., Ind., on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 11 miles WNW. of Plymouth. Pop. 100.

Groves, grōvz, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., 25 miles WSW. of Richmond.

Grove Spring, a village of Wright co., Mo. Pop about 100.

Grove Springs, a post-hamlet of Steuben co., N.Y.

Grove Summit, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa The banking point is Brockwayville. Pop. 100.

Groveton, a banking post-village of Coos co., N.H., on the Ammonoosuc River and on the Grand Trunk and the Boston and Maine Rs., 145 miles NNW. of Concord. I has manufactures of paper and paper-pulp, lumber, etc Pop. about 1500.

Groveton, a banking post-village, capital of Trinity co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 60 miles NW. by N. of Livingston. Pop. about 1500.

Grovetown, a post-town of Columbia co., Ga., on the Georgia R. Pop. in 1900, 527. The banking point is Augusta.

Groyne, The, an old English name for Corunna.

Grub, groob, a village of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles NE. of Appenzell.

Grub, a village of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, nearly adjoining the above.

Grubb, a post-village of Randolph co., Ga. Pop. about 80.

Grubbenvorst, grüb'bẹn-vorst', a village of Dutch Limburg, on the Meuse, 4 miles N. of Venloo.

Grubbs, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. 100.

Grubbtown, a post-station of Grundy co., Mo.

Grubbville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo.

Grubenhagen, groo'bẹn-hȧ'ghẹn, an old principality of Germany, now comprised in the SE. portion of Hanover, Prussia.

Grubeschow, groo'bẹh-shov (Pol. *Hrubieszow*, hroobe-êsh'ov), a town of Russian Poland, 60 miles SE. of Lublin. Pop. in 1897, 10,699.

Grudek, groo'dĕk, or **Grodek,** a small town of Russia, in Podolia, 34 miles NNW. of Kamenets-Podolsk.

Gruetli, gru'ẹt-le, a post-hamlet of Grundy co., Tenn., 6 miles SE. of Altamont.

Grugan, a township of Clinton co., Pa., traversed by the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. in 1900, 293.

Grugliasco, grool-yȧs'ko, a town of Italy, 5 miles W. of Turin. Pop. about 2000.

Gruinard, Loch, a bay and inlet of Scotland, on the NW. coast of the co. of Ross, between lochs Broome and Ewe.

Gruissan, grü'ees'sôN', a seaport village of France, in Aude, 7 miles SSE. of Narbonne.

Grulich, groo'liĸ, the most eastern town of Bohemia, 42 miles ESE. of Königgrätz. Pop. in 1900, 3629.

Grumberg, grŏŏm'bẽRG, a small town of Moravia, 37 miles NW. of Olmütz.

Grumello, groo-mȇl'lo, a town of northern Italy, 9 miles NW. of Cremona. Pop. about 2500.

Grumello, a village of northern Italy, 11 miles SE. of Bergamo.

Grumo, groo'mo, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles SW. of Bari. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 12,023.

Grumo, a town of Italy, province and 6 miles N. of Naples. Pop. about 4500.

Grüna, grü'nȧ, a manufacturing village of Saxony, 2 miles N. of Lössnitz. Pop. in 1900, 5127.

Grünau, grü'nŏw, a village of Brandenburg, Prussia, 9 miles SE. of Berlin, on the Spree. Pop. in 1900, 2485.

Grünberg, grün'bẽRG, a town of Hesse, 14 miles E. of Giessen. Pop. about 2000.

Grünberg, a town of Prussian Silesia, 20 miles ESE. of Crossen. It has extensive manufactures of cloth and a large trade in wine produced here. Pop. in 1900, 20,983.

Grund, grŏŏnt, a mining town of Prussia, in Hanover, 5 miles NW. of Clausthal, in the Harz. Pop. about 2000.

Grundy, a county in the NE. part of Illinois, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is intersected by the Illinois River, to form which the Desplaines and Kankakee rivers unite in the NE. part. Capital, Morris. Pop. in 1890, 21,024; in 1900, 24,136.

Grundy, a county in the northeast-central part of Iowa, has an area of 504 sq. m. It is drained by Black Hawk Creek and other small affluents of the Cedar River. It has mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Grundy Center. Pop. in 1890, 13,215; in 1900, 13,757.

Grundy, a county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is intersected by the Crooked Fork of the Grand River, and also drained by the Weldon River and Indian and Medicine creeks. Capital, Trenton. Pop. in 1890, 17,876; in 1900, 17,832.

Grundy, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 375 sq. m. It is drained by the Elk and Rock rivers. The surface is elevated and is part of the western slope of the Cumberland Mountain. Mines of coal have been opened here. Capital, Altamont. Pop. in 1890, 6345; in 1900, 7802.

Grundy, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky., 5 miles E. of Somerset. Pop. 75.

Grundy, a post-town, capital of Buchanan co., Va., on the Louisa Fork of the Sandy River, about 45 miles N. by W. of Abingdon. Pop. 200.

Grundy Center, a banking post-town, capital of Grundy co., Iowa, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R., 28 miles SE. of Iowa Falls. Pop. in 1900, 1322.

Grünhain, grün'hīne, a town of Saxony, 8 miles W. of Annaberg. Pop. about 2000.

Grünhainichen, grün'hī'nik-ẹn, a village of Saxony, circle of Chemnitz, on the Flöha. It has extensive manufactures of children's toys. Pop. about 2500.

Grüningen, grün'ing-ẹn, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 6 miles S. of Giessen. Pop. 700.

Grüningen, a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles SE. of Zürich.

Grünsfeld, grüns'fĕlt, a town of Baden, 15 miles SSE. of Wertheim. It is mentioned as early as the eighth century. Pop. about 1400.

Grünstadt, grün'stätt, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 25 miles NNE. of Landau. Pop. in 1900, 3931.

Grünwald, grün'wält, a village of Bohemia, circle of Bunzlau. Pop. about 2000.

Grusbach, grŏŏs'bäĸ (Slavic, *Hrusovany*, h'roo'so-vä'nee), a small town of Moravia, 16 miles ESE. of Znaim.

Grusia. See GEORGIA.

Grütli, grüt'lee, a patch of meadow-land in Switzerland, canton of Uri, on the W. shore of the Lake of Lucerne, 7 miles NNW. of Altdorf, traditionally believed to be the place where Stauffacher, Arnold of Melchthal, and Walter Fürst met in 1307 and planned the insurrection against Austria which resulted in Swiss independence.

Grütli, Tenn. See GRUETLI.

Gruyère (grü'yair'), **La,** a district in the Swiss canton of Fribourg, in the upper valley of the Saane. It is noted for its cheese.

Gruyères, grü'yair' (Ger. *Greyerz*, grī'ẹrts), a town of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles SSW. of Fribourg. It has a remarkable mediæval castle. In its vicinity the famous Gruyère cheese is made. Pop. about 1500.

Grybow, gree'bov, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 12 miles ENE. of Alt-Sandec. There are petroleum wells in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 2717.

Gryon, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, 5 miles from Bex, with which it is connected by electric railway. It is a health-resort. Elevation, 3770 feet.

Grzymalow, gzhe-mä'lov, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 22 miles WSW. of Tarnopol. Pop. in 1900, 4207.

Gsteig, g'stīe, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 8 miles from Saanen. Elevation, 3937 feet.

Guacara, gwä-kä'rä, a town of Venezuela, 6 miles ENE. of Valencia.

Guacarhue, a town of Chile, in the province of Colchagua. Pop. 1300.

Guachipe, gwä-chee'pä, or **Guachipas,** gwä-chee'päs, a considerable river of the Argentine Republic, province of Salta, formed by several rivers rising in the Andes. About 33 miles S. of Salta it takes the name Salado.

Guacipati, a gold-mining town of Venezuela, state of Bolívar, 145 miles SE. of Ciudad Bolívar.

Guacuba, gwä-koo'bä, or **León,** lä-ōn', a river of the republic of Colombia, after a NW. course of about 150 miles, falls into Chocó Bay in the Gulf of Darien.

Guadalajara, gwä-dä-lä-hä'rä (anc. *Arriaca*), a city of Spain, capital of a province, on the left bank of the Henares, 34 miles ENE. of Madrid. It has a magnificent old palace, now in a dilapidated condition, a fine stone bridge, and some interesting churches. An engineering school is located here. Pop. in 1900, 11,144.

Guadalajara, a province of Spain, in the NE. part of New Castile, traversed by the Tagus. Capital, Guadalajara. Area, 4676 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 200,186.

Guadalajara, a state of Mexico. See JALISCO.

Guadalajara, or **Guadalaxara,** gwä-dä-lä-hä'rä, a city of Mexico, capital of the state of Jalisco, near the left bank of the Río de Santiago, 275 miles WNW. of the city of Mexico (with which it is connected by rail) and about 125 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 21° 39′ N.; lon. 103° 25′ W. It is a large and handsome city, with spacious streets, numerous squares and fountains, and a number of convents and churches. In the Plaza Mayor is the cathedral, a magnificent structure, although its appearance was much impaired by the great earthquake of 1818. On the same square is the government-house, in a noble and severe style and with a fine façade; the arcades which line the two sides of the square are very handsome and are filled with elegant and well-stocked shops. The town has a bull-ring, an opera-house, hospitals, a foundling-house, a home for the poor, priests' seminary, mint, university, and academy of painting and architecture. The Alameda, or public walk, is beautifully laid out with trees and flowers. Various trades are carried on here with success, particularly those of blacksmithing and silver-smithing, and the manufacture of steel-wares, pottery, leather, etc. The city has electric power supplied by the fall of Juanacatlán. Guadalajara is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1895, 83,934; in 1900, 101,208. Elevation, 3770 feet.

Guadalaviar, gwä-dä-lä-ve-aR', or **Rio Blanco,** ree'o blän'ko (anc. *Turia*), a river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Albarracin, and, after a SE. course of about 150 miles, enters the Mediterranean Sea 3 miles E. of Valencia.

Guadalcanal, gwä-däl-kä-näl', a town of Spain, province and 48 miles NNW. of Seville. It was formerly celebrated for its silver-mines. Pop. in 1900, 5786.

Guadalcanar, gwä-däl-kä-naR' (formerly Sp. *Guadalcanal*, gwä-däl-kä-näl'), a large (British) island of the Solomon group. Lat. (S. point) 10° S.; lon. (centre) 160° W. It is covered with densely-wooded mountains (extreme altitude, about 8000 feet) and has an active volcano.

Guadalcazar, gwä-däl-kä-saR', a town of Mexico, state of San Luis Potosí, 50 miles NE. of the town of San Luis Potosí. It has quicksilver-mines. Pop. about 9000. Elevation, 5410 feet.

Guadalete, gwä-dä-lä'tä, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, after a SW. course of 75 miles enters the Bay of Cadiz by two branches.

Guadalhorce, gwä-däl-oR'thä, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, falls into the Mediterranean Sea 6 miles S. by W. of Malaga.

Guadalimar, gwä-dä-le-maR', a river of Spain, rises near Villa Verde and joins the Guadalquivir 14 miles N. of Jaén, after a SW. course of about 90 miles.

Guadalope, gwä-dä-lō'pä, a river of Spain, in Aragon, joins the Ebro 14 miles SW. of Mequinenza, after a NE. course of about 90 miles.

Guadaloupe, a banking post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal., 20 miles S. of San Luis Obispo, on the Southern Pacific R. It is a shipping point for farm-produce. Pop. about 350.

Guadalquivir, gaw'dal-kwiv'ẹr (Sp. pron. gwä-däl-ke-veeR'; Arab. *Wadal-Kebir*, wäd'äl'ke-beeR',—*i.e.*, "the great river;" anc. *Bœtis*), a river of Spain, in Andalusia, rises on the slopes of the Sierra de Pozo, pursues at first a northeasterly course, and after rounding the Sierra de Cazorla, flows generally WSW., and enters the Atlantic Ocean 18 miles N. of Cadiz. Length, about 350 miles. Twelve miles below Seville it separates into three branches, forming the islands of Isla Mayor and Isla Menor. Chief affluents on the right, the Guadalimar and the Jandula; on the left, the Guadiana Menor, Guadajoz, and Genil. It is navigable for large vessels to Seville and for small boats to Cordova.

Guadalupe, gwä-dä-loo'pä, a town of Spain, province and 56 miles E. of Cáceres, on the slope of the Sierra de Guadalupe. It is grouped around a famous monastery, formerly the "Loreto" of central Spain, whose imposing church, although despoiled by the French, still contains rich works of art. Pop. about 3000.

Guadalupe, gwä-dä-loo'pä, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California. It rises from an oceanic abyss. Length, 15 miles.

Guadalupe, a small river of California, falling into the S. extremity of San Francisco Bay.

Guadalupe, commonly pronounced gaw-dạ-loop' (Sp. pron. gwä-dä-loo'pä), an eastern county of New Mexico. Area, 6987 sq. m. In the SE. part is a large tract of the

Llano Estacado. The W. part contains a long stretch of the Pecos River valley and much land susceptible of irrigation. Capital, Puerto de Luna. Pop. in 1900, 5429.

Guadalupe, commonly pronounced gaw-da-loop' (Sp. pron. gwå-då-loo'på), a county in the south-central part of Texas, has an area of 717 sq. m. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River and is bounded on the NE. by the San Marcos River and on the SW. by the Cibolo. Capital, Seguin. Pop. in 1890, 15,217; in 1900, 21,385.

Guadalupe, a post-village of Victoria co., Tex.

Guadalupe, or **Guadalupe Hidalgo,** gwå-då-loo'på e-dål'go, a small town, 2½ miles N. of the city of Mexico. It contains the sanctuary of the Virgin of Guadalupe and the church of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, much resorted to in pilgrimage. Here a treaty of peace was concluded, Feb. 2, 1848, between Mexico and the United States. By it the territories of Upper California and New Mexico were ceded to the United States. Pop. in 1900, 5834.

Guadalupe, a village and commune of Mexico, in the state of Zacatecas, 9 miles SE. of Zacatecas, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1895, 8781.

Guadalupe, a town of Costa Rica, in the province of San José. Pop. about 1400.

Guadalupe, a town of Peru, department of Lambayeque, about 17 miles N. by W. of Pacasmayo, with which it is connected by rail.

Guadalupe Mountains, a group or range of highlands in New Mexico and Texas, between the Pecos River and the Rio Grande. They are continuous northward, under various local names, with the eastern chains of the Rocky Mountains.

Guadalupe River, Tex., enters the San Antonio River about 9 miles from its mouth. It is nearly 300 miles long.

Guadalupe (gwå-på-loo'på), **Sierra de,** a mountain-range of Spain, in Estremadura, extending southwestward from the Montes de Toledo to the Sierra de Montánchez. It is over 5000 feet in elevation.

Guadalupe y Calvo, gwå-då-loo'på e kål'vo, a town of Mexico, state and 173 miles SSW. of Chihuahua, in a mountainous district. It derives its importance from the gold- and silver-mines in its vicinity.

Guadarrama, gwå-dar-rå'må, a river of Spain, joins the Tagus 12 miles below Toledo. Length, 70 miles.

Guadarrama, Sierra de, se-er'rå då gwå-då-rå'må, a chain of mountains of Spain, in Castile, on the borders of the provinces of Avila, Segovia, and Madrid. The Pico de la Peñalara attains an elevation of about 7900 feet. The Guadarrama, an affluent of the Tagus, and the Manzanares have their sources in this chain.

Guadeloupe, gaw'da-loop' (Fr. pron. gwåd'loop'; Sp. *Guadalupe*), an island of the Lesser Antilles, one of the principal French colonies in the Atlantic Ocean, between lat. 15° 57′ and 16° 31′ N. It is composed of two distinct islands, separated by a narrow channel called Rivière Salée ("salt river"). The W. and larger portion, Guadeloupe proper, or Basse-Terre, is 27 miles long by about 15 miles broad. Basse-Terre is of volcanic formation and is traversed N. to S. by a ridge of mountain heights, with prominent *mornes* and *pitons*. Among the culminating points are the Soufrière, a semi-active volcano, about 5000 feet high, La Grosse Montagne, Les Deux Mamelles, and Le Piton Bouillant, extinct or dormant volcanoes. Grande-Terre, the eastern portion, on the other hand, is generally flat, composed of coral, limestones, and oceanic detritus, with the highest elevation less than 500 feet. Guadeloupe is watered by small streams which become dry in summer. The principal are the Goyaves, Lamentin, and Lezarde. The climate is hot, but not notably unhealthy. Hurricanes are frequent and destructive. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, covered with fine forests in the mountainous, untilled parts, and with mangroves and manchineel trees on the marshy coast of Basse-Terre. The chief articles of cultivation are sugar, coffee, cacao, for export, and bananas, sweet potatoes, tobacco, manioc, etc., for home use. Rum and tafia are largely exported to France. The island is traversed by excellent roads, but modern inventions have made but little headway in the interior. The principal anchorages of Basse-Terre are the Bay of Mahault and the roads of Basse-Terre. Grande-Terre possesses two anchorages, Moule and Pointe-à-Pitre; the latter, at the S. entrance to the Rivière Salée, is esteemed one of the best in the Antilles, and on it is situated the important town of Pointe-à-Pitre. Guadeloupe, as a colony, has five dependencies, consisting of the minor islands Marie Galante, Désirade, Les Saintes, St. Bartholomew (Saint-Barthélemy), and part of St. Martin. Total area, 716 sq. m.; of Guadeloupe, 618. Pop. of the island in 1901, 182,112 (including 15,000 coolies); of the colony, about 205,000. The island is administered by a governor and is represented in the home government by 1 senator and 2 deputies. Capital, Basse-Terre. Guadeloupe was discovered by Columbus in 1493. It was taken possession of by the French in 1635, who kept it till 1759, when it was taken by the English. It was subsequently captured and recaptured several times by these nations, and was finally ceded to the French at the general peace in 1814.

Guadeloupe, a colony of the French West Indies. See Guadeloupe (island).

Guadiana, gwå-de-å'nå or gwå-de-å'nå (anc. *A'nas*), a river of Spain and Portugal, flowing between the Tagus and Guadalquivir. A little river which rises a few miles NW. of Alcaraz, in the province of Albacete, and which bears the name of Guadiana Alto, has generally been considered its head-stream. The river Záncara, however, which rises in the province of Cuenca, near the parallel of 40° N., and which receives the Giguela from the right and the small stream called Guadiana Bajo (Lower Guadiana) from the left, should be regarded as the upper course of the Guadiana. The Guadiana flows W. through La Mancha and Spanish Estremadura, then S. between Estremadura and the Portuguese province Alemtejo, then in the same direction through Alemtejo and between Algarve and Andalusia, and enters the Mediterranean 13 miles E. of Tavira. The length of the river, reckoning from the source of the Záncara, is about 500 miles. Among the chief affluents are the Jabalón, Zujar, and Ardilla, all from the right. It is navigable for only about 40 miles. Its name is derived from the Arabic *Wady* and *Ana*, a corruption of *Anas*, the ancient name of this river.

Guadiana, Mexico. See Durango.

Guadiana, gwå-de-å'nå, a bay on the W. coast of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba. It is nearly circular, with an extension to the NE., which receives the Guadiana (or Guanes) River, and affords shelter from all winds.

Guadiana Menor, gwå-de-å'nå må-nōr', a river of Spain, in Andalusia, joins the Guadalquivir 4 miles ESE. of Ubeda, after a tortuous course of 30 miles.

Guadiaro, gwå-de-å'ro, a river of Spain, enters the Mediterranean Sea 11 miles NE. of Gibraltar, after a generally S. course of 40 miles.

Guadiato, gwå-de-å'to, a river of Spain, joins the Guadalquivir 17 miles WSW. of Cordova, after a tortuous course of about 70 miles.

Guadiela, gwå-de-å'lå, a river of Spain, joins the Tagus 45 miles E. of Madrid.

Guadix, gwå-deeh', a city of Spain, province and about 35 miles ENE. of Granada, on the Guadix. It contains a cathedral and remains of a Moorish castle and is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900, 12,652.

Guaduas, gwå'dwås, a town of the republic of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, near the Magdalena River, 45 miles NW. of Bogotá and 3300 feet above the sea. Pop. about 10,000.

Guafo, gwå'fo, or **Huafo,** wå'fo, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chile, 20 miles SW. of Chiloe.

Guagua, gwå'gwå, a town of Pampanga province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a fertile region on the Guagua River, 3 miles from Bacolor. Pop. 10,722.

Guahan. See Guam.

Guaianeco, gwi-å-nå'ko, an island group off the W. coast of Chile, in lat. 47° 41′ S., lon. 74° 55′ W., composed of two principal islands—the westernmost called Byron Island and the easternmost Wager Island, separated from each other by Rundle's Passage—and of many smaller islets.

Guaicuhi, a river port of Brazil, in the state of Minas Geraes, on the São Francisco River. Pop. about 3000.

Guajaba, or **Guaxaba,** gwå-nå'bå, a small island off the N. coast of Cuba.

Gualala, gwå-lå'lå, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., 40 miles W. of Cloverdale. Pop. about 100.

Gualán, gwå-lån', a town of Guatemala, 80 miles ENE. of the city of Guatemala. Pop. 2000.

Gualateirí, gwå-lå-tå-e-ree', or **Guallatirí,** a lofty mountain-peak of the Andes, near the boundary-line of Chile (province of Tacna) and Bolivia.

Gualchos, gwål'choce, a town of Spain, province of Granada, 12 miles E. of Motril. Pop. about 3500.

Gualdo Tadino, gwål'do tå-dee'no, a town of Italy, province of Perugia, 22 miles by rail N. of Foligno. Pop. about 4000 (commune in 1901, 10,055).

Gualeguay, gwå-lå-gwi', a town of the Argentine Republic, in Entre Rios, 9 miles by rail NE. of Porto Ruiz (Puerto de Ruiz), on the navigable Rio Gualeguay. It has an active trade, a theatre, library, and slaughter-houses. Pop. in 1903, 9000.

Gualeguaychú, gwå'lå-gwi-choo', a town and river-port of the Argentine Republic, in Entre Rios, and on the navigable Rio Gualeguaychú, 9 miles from its mouth in the Uruguay and 50 miles E. by N. of Gualeguay. It is on a branch of the Paraná-Concepción railway and has a large trade in meat-products. Pop. in 1903, 15,000.

Gualillas, gwâ-leel'yâs, a mountain-pass in the Chilean Andes, South America, 25 miles NE. of Tacna, in lat. 17° 50′ S.

Gualtieri, gwâl-te-â'ree, a village of Italy, in Emilia, 16 miles N. of Reggio, on the Po. Pop. about 1200 (commune, 6000).

Guam, gwâm, **Guahan,** gwâ-hân', **Guajan,** gwâ-hân', or **San Juan,** sân hoo-ân', one of the Ladrone Islands, formerly the property of Spain, acquired by the United States (1898) in accordance with the terms of the treaty terminating the Spanish-American War. Capital, Agaña. It is mountainous (Hichu, 1500 feet) in the S. part; low, and of coral formation, in the N. The soil is fertile and well watered and the island is thickly wooded. The cocoanut, bread-fruit, rice, sugar, and indigo are cultivated. The coast is surrounded by reefs, but has several ports, among them San Luis de Apra (NW. coast), the port of Agaña. Slavery was abolished on Feb. 22, 1900. Area, about 200 sq. m. Pop. about 9000. Lat. 13° 30′ N.; lon. 145° E.

Guama, gwâ'mâ, a river of Brazil, rises in the SE. part of the state of Pará and falls into the Bay of Guajara near the town of Belem, or Pará.

Guamanga, a town of Peru. See AYACUCHO.

Guamo, gwâ'mo, a town of Colombia, state of Tolima, 70 miles SW. of Bogotá. Pop. 10,000.

Guana, gwâ'nâ, several islands of the West Indies, the principal, 17 miles in length, being off the coast of Abaco, Bahamas.

Guanabacoa, gwâ-nâ-bâ-ko'â, a city of Havana province, Cuba, 3 miles from the N. coast, on high ground about 3 miles E. by S. of Havana, with which it is connected by rail and high-road. It has a cathedral, convents, boards of charity, education, and mutual relief, a market-place, theatre and lyceum, and post- and telegraph-offices. There are mineral baths in the vicinity. Pop. in 1899, 13,965.

Guanacache, gwâ-nâ-kâ'châ, a lagoon of the Argentine Republic, in lat. 31° 40′ S., between the provinces of Mendoza and San Juan. It forms a series of lakes and marshes, studded with many islands, and receives the Desaguadero and other rivers.

Guanacas, or **Páramo de Guanacas,** pâ'râ-mo dâ gwâ-nâ'kâs, a mountain-knot of Colombia, South America, in the Andes, where they separate into lateral cordilleras, NE. of Popayán, and near the sources of the Magdalena and Cauca rivers. Lat. 2° N.; lon. 76° W.

Guanacaste, gwâ-nâ-kâs'tâ, a province in the NW. part of Costa Rica. Its southern portion is the peninsula of Nicoya. The volcanic Sierra de Tilarán forms the NE. boundary. The surface is much broken and is intersected by several streams; it has extensive and valuable forests, and open grazing-lands upon which cattle are raised. Capital, Guanacaste. Pop. in 1897, 24,300.

Guanacaste, or **Liberia,** le-bâ're-â, a city of Costa Rica, capital of the province of Guanacaste, at the base of the Orosí volcano and 90 miles (direct) WNW. of San José. Pop. about 4000.

Guanacevi, a mining town of Mexico, state of Durango, in the Sierra Madre, about 135 miles NW. of the city of Durango.

Guanahani. See BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Guanaja, an island in the Caribbean Sea. See BONACCA.

Guanajay, gwâ-nâ-hî', a city of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, 35 miles by rail WSW. of Havana and about 7½ miles by high-road from the port of Mariel, on the N. coast. It is of more than local importance. The surrounding country is well cultivated. Pop. in 1899, 6483.

Guanajivos (gwâ-nâ-he'vŏce) **River,** Porto Rico, rises in the central divide, flows generally in an E. to W. direction, and empties S. of Port Mayaguez.

Guanajuato, or **Guanaxuato,** gwâ-nâ-hwâ'to, a state of Mexico, bounded N. by the states of San Luis Potosí and Zacatecas, W. by Jalisco, S. by Michoacán, and E. by Querétaro. Area, 10,950 sq. m. It is on the central plateau, along its southern border, and traversed by lofty volcanic masses, the Sierra Gorda and the Sierra de Guanajuato, the latter rising in the Gigante to upward of 11,000 feet. The only important river is the Rio Grande (Lerma). The mines of this state are among the richest in the world, yielding gold, silver, lead, tin, iron, antimony, etc., the yield of silver being of especial importance. Capital, Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900, 1,061,724.

Guanajuato, or **Santa Fé de Guahajuato,** a city of Mexico, capital of a state of the same name, in lat. 21° N., lon. 101° 20′ W., 145 miles NW. of Mexico, singularly situated in deep, narrow mountain-defiles (Cañada de Marfil), 6507 feet above the sea. It consists of a number of villages placed round the mines, and, being built on extremely uneven ground, the streets are very steep and tortuous. The houses are in general well built and many of them extremely handsome. The town contains a cathedral, several elegant churches, numerous chapels and other religious edifices, a state government palace, palace of congress, mint, university, theatres, bull-ring, the Pantheon, and the Castle of Granaditos. The Alhóndiga, a large public granary, is a remarkable edifice. Guanajuato owes its existence and importance to the gold- and silver-mines in its vicinity, the richest in Mexico. It has also important manufactures of cottons, prints, soap, pottery, and chemicals. Guanajuato was founded by the Spaniards about 1550. Pop. in 1900, 41,486.

Guanaparo, gwâ-nâ-pâ'ro, a river of Venezuela, after an E. course of about 230 miles, joins the Portuguesa 30 miles NW. of San Fernando de Apure.

Guañape (gwân-yâ'pâ) **Islands,** a group of islets off the coast of Peru, about 50 miles SSE. of Trujillo. They have afforded much guano.

Guanare, gwâ-nâ'râ, a town of Venezuela, capital of Zamora, 50 miles SE. of Trujillo. Pop. about 10,000. The district produces coffee, cacao, and sugar-cane.

Guanarito, gwâ-nâ-ree'to, a river of Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Rosas and joins the Portuguesa 154 miles SW. of Carácas.

Guanarito, a small town of Venezuela, on the Guanare River, 40 miles E. of Guanare.

Guanaxuato, Mexico. See GUANAJUATO.

Guancabamba, gwân-kâ-bâm'bâ, or **Huancabamba,** wân-kâ-bâm'bâ, a large village of Peru, department of Piura. Lat. 5° 10′ S.; lon. 79° 30′ W. Elevation, 6500 feet.

Guancabelica, a town of Peru. See HUANCAVELICA.

Guandacal, gwân-dâ-kâl', a valley of the Argentine Republic, province of La Rioja, between the Andes and the Famatina mountains, in lat. 29° S. It is traversed by the Bermejo and affords rich crops of grain.

Guandacal, a village of the Argentine Republic, in La Rioja, in the centre of the valley of the same name.

Guane, gwâ'nâ, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba. It is on the Cayaguateje River and 29 miles WSW. of Pinar del Rio. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 1038.

Guanero, gwâ-nâ'ro, a river of Venezuela, joins the Apure after a SE. course of about 100 miles.

Guanes River, Cuba. See GUADIANA.

Guanica, Porto Rico. See YUACO.

Guanillos, a seaport of Chile, in the province of Tarapacá. It exports guano.

Guano, gwâ'no, a town of Ecuador, on a small river of the same name, 80 miles NE. of Guayaquil. Pop. about 5000. It manufactures blankets and carpets.

Guanta, a town of Peru. See HUANTA.

Guanta, a seaport town of Venezuela, 12 miles NE. of Barcelona, with which it is connected by rail. It has a good harbor.

Guantajaya, gwân-tâ-hî'â, a rich mining district of northern Chile, in the province of Tarapacá.

Guantánamo, or **Santa Catalina de Guantánamo,** sân'tâ kâ-tâ-lee'nâ dâ gwân-tâ'nâ-mo, a city of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, on the Guaso River; it is 13 miles by rail N. of Caimanera, its port, on Guantánamo Bay, and 49 miles by high-road E. of Santiago de Cuba. It is in the chief coffee-growing district of Cuba, and exports to the United States much sugar and lumber. It has a theatre, agricultural and industrial commissions, boards of commerce, charity, health, and public education, and post- and telegraph-offices. Malarial and yellow fevers prevail at times. Pop. in 1899, 7137.

Guantánamo Bay, on the S. coast of the island of Cuba, in Santiago de Cuba province. It receives the Guaro and Guantánamo rivers.

Guantánamo (or **Agusta**) **River,** Cuba, flows generally SSE., receives the Rio Jaibo, and empties at the W. side of the entrance to Guantánamo Bay, near the sea.

Guánuco, a town of Peru. See HUÁNUCO.

Guanzate, gwân-zâ'tâ, a village of Italy, 9 miles SSW. of Como.

Guap, Caroline Islands. See YAP.

Guapai, gwâ-pî', also written **Guapey,** a river of Bolivia, tributary to the Mamoré, which it joins after a winding course estimated at 550 miles. It is the main head-stream of the Mamoré and is frequently designated the Rio Grande. It rises in the department of Cochabamba.

Guapi-Morim, gwâ'pee mo-reen', a village of Brazil, state of Rio de Janeiro, between Nictheroy and the Serra dos Orgãos. Pop. 2000.

Guaporé, gwâ-po-râ', a river of South America, rises in the W. part of the state of Matto Grosso, Brazil, forms a part of the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, and unites with the Mamoré, after a course of 800 miles. It is navi-

gable for vessels of light draught for most of its course. The river is also known as the Itenez.

Guarambarí, gwå-råm-bå-ree', a river of Paraguay, joins the Paraguay River 25 miles NW. of Concepción, after a course of about 150 miles.

Guaranda, gwå-rän'då, a city of Ecuador, capital of Bolívar province, about 25 miles (direct) W. by N. of Riobamba and at the SW. foot of Chimborazo. Pop. about 6000. Elevation, 8720 feet.

Guarapari, a mountain-chain of Brazil, in Espirito Santo, giving origin to two rivers of the same name.

Guarapari, a town of Brazil, on the coast, state and 30 miles SW. of Espirito Santo.

Guarapiche, gwå-rå-pee'chå, a river of Venezuela, enters the Gulf of Paria 36 miles W. of the N. mouth of the Orinoco.

Guarapuava, gwå-rå-pwå'vå, a town of Brazil, state and 300 miles SW. of São Paulo, near the Iguaçu.

Guaratiba, gwå-rå-tee'bå, a seaport village of Brazil, state and 30 miles WSW. of Rio de Janeiro.

Guaratingueta, gwå-rå-teen-gå'tå, a town of Brazil, 120 miles ENE. of São Paulo, on the Parahiba.

Guaratuba, gwå-rå-too'bå, a river of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, joins the Rio Verde, an affluent of the São Francisco River.

Guaratuba, a small river of Brazil, state of São Paulo, flows into the Atlantic Ocean after a course of 60 miles.

Guaratuba, a town of Brazil, state of São Paulo, 23 miles SSW. of Paranagua.

Guarda, gwar'då (anc. *Lan'cia Oppida'na*), a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Serra da Estrella, 70 miles ENE. of Coimbra. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and an old castle. Pop. in 1900, 6092.

Guardafui (gwar-då-fwee') or **Gardafui** (gar'dą-fwee'), **Cape** (Arab. *Ras-Jerdaffun*, rås jer'då-foon'; anc. *Aro'matum Promonto'rium*), a promontory of Somaliland, Africa, at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden. Lat. 11° 47′ N.; lon. 51° 21′ E. It is frequently erroneously designated the most eastern point of the continent (which is Ras-Hafun).

Guardamar, gwar-då-mar', a small town of Spain, 21 miles SW. of Alicante, on the Seguro.

Guardavalle, gwar-då-vål'lå, a town of Italy, province of Catanzaro, 20 miles S. of Squillace. Pop. about 4000.

Guardiagrele, gwar'de-å-grå'lå, a town of Italy, province and 12 miles S. of Chieti. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 9500).

Guardia, La, lå gwär'de-å, a small town of Spain, province of Aláva, 18 miles SSE. of Vitoria.

Guardia, La, a seaport of northwestern Spain, in the province of Pontevedra. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Guardia, La, a small town of Spain, province and 28 miles ESE. of Toledo.

Guardialfiera, gwar'de-ål-fe-å'rå, a small town of Italy, province and 19 miles NE. of Campobasso.

Guardia Lombardi, gwar'de-å lom-bar'dee, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, on the Lombarda, 3 miles NE. of Sant' Angelo de' Lombardi. Pop. 2000 (commune, 4000).

Guardia Perticara, gwar'de-å pĕr-te-kå'rå, a small town of Italy, 24 miles SE. of Potenza.

Guarico, gwå-ree'ko, a river of Venezuela, state of Guarico, joins the Apurito, a tributary of the Orinoco, 12 miles NE. of San Fernando de Apure, after a S. course estimated at 200 miles.

Guarico, gwå-ree'ko, a cape of the island of Cuba, near its E. extremity.

Guarico, a state of Venezuela, formed in 1901 from a portion of the state of Miranda. Area, about 25,670 sq. m. Pop. 185,000. Capital, Calabozo.

Guaricura, gwå-re-koo'rå, an island of Brazil, state of Pará, in the Amazon, opposite the town of Pará. Length, 45 miles.

Guarisamey, gwå-re-så-må', a mining town of Mexico, state and 55 miles W. of Durango.

Guarmey, gwar-må', a maritime village of Peru, department and 158 miles NNW. of Lima, at the mouth of the Guarmey.

Guaro, gwå'ro, a small town of Spain, province and 33 miles W. of Malaga.

Guarochiri, a town of Peru. See Huarochiri.

Guaruapo, gwå-roo-å'po, two rivers of Venezuela, one uniting the Apure and Portuguesa rivers, the other a tributary of the Orinoco.

Guasacualco, a river of Mexico. See Coatzacoalcos.

Guasca, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cundinamarca. Pop. about 5000.

Guascama (gwås-kå'må) **Point,** a headland of Colombia, department of Cauca, 128 miles W. of Popayán, in lat. 2° 30′ N., lon. 78° 30′ W.

Guasco, a seaport of Chile. See Huasco.

Guastalla, gwås-tål'lå, a city of northern Italy, situated on the Po, 19 miles NE. of Parma. It has a cathedral, a public library, and a school of music. It is a bishop's see. Guastalla was formerly capital of a duchy. Pop. about 3000 (commune, about 11,000).

Guatavita, gwå-tå-vee'tå, a village of Colombia, department of Cundinamarca, 20 miles NE. of Bogotá. It has coaling-industries. The Lake of Guatavita, near it, is about 9 miles in length, very deep, and anciently had on its banks many highly venerated Peruvian temples. Pop. about 7000.

Guatemala, gaw-te-mah'lą (Sp. pron. gwå-tå-må'lå), a republic of Central America, having Mexico on the N. and W., the Pacific Ocean on the S., and British Honduras, the Bay of Honduras, and the republics of Honduras and Salvador on the E. Lat. 13° 45′ to 17° 50′ N.; lon. 88° 15′ to 92° 12′ W. Area, about 48,290 sq. m. Guatemala is, in general, exceedingly picturesque and beautiful, and, like the other states of Central America, it is distinguished by a luxuriant and varied vegetation. Except in the marshy forests near the NE. coast, the country is wholly mountainous, the main chain or cordillera traversing it from SE. to NW., at no great distance from the Pacific Ocean, sending off numerous branches towards the Atlantic Ocean, and forming a great plateau in the interior. This chain attains an elevation in the Sierra Cotzic of upward of 11,500 feet. Along the southern slope of the main cordillera are a considerable number of volcanoes, several of which (Fuego, Pacaya, Santa Maria) are active. The most prominent summits are Tajumulco (13,800 ft.), Tacaná (13,300 ft.), Fuego (12,570 ft.), Agua, Santa Maria, and Atitlán. The latest eruption of the new cone of Santa Maria, in Oct., 1902, proved very destructive. Earthquakes have been at various times of a violent character and are of frequent occurrence. The one of April, 1902, which wrecked a large part of the town of Quezaltenango, was of unusual severity. The state is watered by numerous streams, of which the Usumacinta, flowing NW. and forming part of the Mexican boundary, and the Motagua and the Polochic continued by the Dulce, both flowing NE. to the Bay of Honduras, and their tributaries, are the largest; but besides these there are many streams of comparatively short courses falling into the Pacific Ocean. There are, likewise, several lakes, the most important being Dulce, Amatitlán, Atitlán, and Petén, the last named about 30 miles long by 9 miles broad, near the frontiers of Yucatan. On the table-land the climate is mild and agreeable, but in more elevated situations the cold at times is considerable. The soil generally is of great fertility, producing maize and wheat of superior quality, excellent rice, and vegetables and tropical fruits in great variety. The most important cultivated products are coffee, sugar, tobacco, cacao, bananas, and indigo. Much rubber is also obtained. The value of the coffee exported in 1902 was $7,740,000, the greater part of the product going to Germany.

In the altos or high parts of the state sheep are raised, the wool of which is manufactured by the natives into a coarse twilled fabric called *gerga*, which again is made into various articles of clothing, including long plaids called *ponchos*. The precious metals have thus far been found only in minor quantity, the more remunerative gold-workings being along the Motagua River. The total mileage of railways in operation is about 400. The chief executive of Guatemala is a president, who is elected for a term of six years. Capital, Guatemala, or New Guatemala (Guatemala la Nueva). Pop. in 1900, 1,647,300, of whom about 60 per cent. were pure Indians. The principal ports are Puerto Barrios and Livingston on the Atlantic Ocean, and San José, Ocos, and Champerico on the Pacific Ocean.

Guatemala, or **Guatemala la Nueva,** gwå-tå-må'lå lå noo-å'vå, called also **Santiago de Guatemala,** capital of the republic of Guatemala, is situated in a rich and spacious plain, at an elevation of 4850 feet, 106 miles WNW. of San Salvador. Lat. 14° 37′ N.; lon. 90° 20′ W. It is a handsome town, well supplied with water by long aqueducts on arches, and extends over a large space, the prevalence of earthquakes causing the houses to be built largely of one story. In the great square are situated the old viceregal palace, most of the government offices, the cathedral, the archbishop's palace, many schools, barracks, and most of the principal shops. Guatemala is the seat of a university and of a polytechnic college, has a museum, public libraries, numerous churches and hospitals, a theatre, bull-ring, national palace, etc. The conventual buildings are now mostly appropriated to lay purposes. The inhabitants manufacture muslins, fine cotton yarn, silver articles, artificial flowers, and embroidery of high excellence. Guatemala is the centre of the trade of the entire republic. The building of the present city, which is the third capital of Guatemala (the site of the first being now known as Ciudad

Vieja or Almalonga), was commenced in the year 1776, three years after the earthquake of 1773, which devastated Old Guatemala (Guatemala la Antigua), the second capital. Pop. in 1880, 55,728; in 1889, 65,796; in 1898, 74,000.

Guatemala, gwä-tä-mä'lä, a central department of Guatemala. It has the Rio Grande for its N. boundary and is intersected by its tributaries. A railroad traverses part of it and connects Guatemala, the capital, with the port of San José. Pop. about 150,000.

Guatemala la Antigua, gwä-tä-mä'lä lä än-tee'gwä (*i.e.*, "Old Guatemala"), called also **Santiago de Caballeros,** sän-tee-ä'go dä kä-säl-yä'rōce, lies 20 miles WSW. of the city of Guatemala, at the foot of the Volcán de Agua, and near the site of the earlier city, Guatemala la Vieja (Ciudad Vieja), which was overwhelmed by a discharge from the Volcán de Agua in 1541. Guatemala la Antigua was devastated by an earthquake in 1773 and was again partially destroyed in 1874. Pop. about 6500.

Guateque, a town of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá, about 12 miles SE. of Tunja. Pop. 6000.

Guatzacualco, Mexico. See COATZACOALCOS.

Guaura, a town of Peru. See HUAURA.

Guaviare, or **Guabiare,** gwä-ve-ä'rä, a river of Colombia, joins the Orinoco near San Fernando de Atabapo, in lat. 4° N., lon. 67° 30′ W., after an E. course of several hundred miles.

Guaviyú, a meat-packing town of Uruguay, in the department and N. of the town of Paysandú.

Guaxaba, an island of Cuba. See GUAJABA.

Guayacán, gwī-ä-kän', a village of Chile, on the Bay of Herradura, 1½ miles S. of the port of Coquimbo. It has large copper-smelting works. Pop. 1470.

Guayama, gwī-ä'mä, a town of Porto Rico, 3 miles W. by N. of the port of Guayama (or Arroyo), a village on the S. coast, with a good anchorage. The town has a good trade, and exports sugar, molasses, and rum. Pop. in 1899, 5334.

Guayana, South America. See GUIANA.

Guayana, gwī-ä'nä (Sp. for *Guiana*), formerly the easternmost and largest division of Venezuela, bounded E. by British Guiana, and now comprised largely in the state of Bolívar. Its capital was Angostura, now Ciudad Bolívar.

Guayana, a town of Venezuela. See ANGOSTURA.

Guayanilla, gwī-ä-neel'yä, a town in the S. of Porto Rico, near the bay of the same name, 11 miles W. of Ponce.

Guayape, gwī-ä'pä, a river of Honduras, with noted gold-washings. It is a branch of the Patuca.

Guayaquil, gwī-a-keel', a city and chief port of Ecuador, capital of the province of Guayas, on the W. bank of the river Guayas, 40 miles from its mouth. It is built mainly of wooden structures, on a low, flat region, and has dirty and badly paved streets. Yellow fever epidemics are not uncommon. The residences of the richer class, with the principal business houses, are in the new town, which is generally well laid out. Guayaquil is a bishop's see, and has numerous churches, a college, technical school, convents, and other institutions. The chief exports are cacao, Panama hats, hides, cotton, tobacco, rubber, calisaya and other barks, coffee, metals, etc. It is the seat of several manufacturing establishments and has large ship-yards. Pop. about 52,000. The city was largely destroyed by fire in Nov., 1896.

Guayaquil, Gulf of, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in Ecuador, mostly between lat. 2° and 4° S. and lon. 80° and 81° W. It receives the Guayas, Daule, and Tumbez rivers and contains the islands of Puna and Santa Clara.

Guayas, gwī'äs, a province of Ecuador, on the W. coast, and occupying a large portion of the Pacific slope of that country. It is commercially the most important province of the republic. It is essentially lowland, and agriculture is the chief industry; cacao, coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco, and rice are raised. The natives manufacture "Panama" hats. The Galápagos Islands were attached administratively to Guayas province in 1885. Area, 11,504 sq. m. Capital, Guayaquil. Pop. in 1893, 98,100.

Guaymas, gwī'mäs, a seaport of Mexico, state of Sonora, on the Gulf of California, at the mouth of the Rio de Guaymas, 230 miles S. of Nogales, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 27° 58′ N.; lon. 110° 58′ W. Its harbor is one of the best on the W. coast of Mexico, and it has an active trade, exporting gold, silver, hides, and pearls. Pop. in 1900, 8648.

Guayra Falls, of the Paraná River, South America, on the borders of Paraguay and Brazil, in about lat. 24° S. See PARANÁ.

Guayra, La, a town of Venezuela. See LA GUAIRA.

Guaytara, gwī-tä'rä, a river in the SW. of Colombia, is an affluent of the Patia, which it joins after a course of about 75 miles.

Guaytecas, gwī-tä'käs, a bay and group of islands off the W. coast of Chile, the islands forming the N. part of the Chonos Archipelago.

Guazacualco, a river of Mexico. See COATZACOALCOS.

Guazapares, a mining town of Mexico, in the Sierra Madre, state and 133 miles SW. of the city of Chihuahua.

Gubat, goo-bät', a pueblo and minor port on the E. coast of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. 13,359.

Gubbio, goob'be-o (anc. *Igu'vium*), a city of central Italy, province of Perugia, 27 miles S. of Urbino. It is beautifully situated on the slope of the Apennines, and has a quaint, mediæval appearance. It is a bishop's see. The chief edifices are the mediæval cathedral, a massive communal palace of the fourteenth century, and numerous churches and convents. Near it, among the ruins of a temple of Jupiter Apenninus, in 1444, were discovered the famous Eugubine tables,—plates of bronze inscribed with Umbrian and primitive Latin characters. The town has valuable art-collections. Gubbio was formerly famous for its manufactures of majolica, and this branch of industry is still carried on. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 26,320, of whom about one-fourth resided in the town.

Guben, goo'bẹn, a walled town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Neisse, 28 miles SSE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, yarn, cloths, hats, machines, earthenware, dolls, etc. Pop. in 1900, 33,122.

Gubserville, a village of Santa Clara co., Cal. The banking point (also post-office) is Santa Clara.

Guden-Aa, goo'dẹn-o, the principal river of Jutland, Denmark, flows NE. and joins the Cattegat about 16 miles NE. of Randers. Length, 80 miles.

Gudensberg, goo'dens-bĕRG', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 11 miles SW. of Cassel. Pop. about 2000.

Guebwiller, a town of Alsace. See GEBWEILER.

Guegen, ghẹb-gŏn', a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Cocaigne River, 14 miles from Shediac.

Gueguetenango, gä-gä-tä-nän'go, a town of Guatemala, 125 miles NW. of the city of Guatemala.

Guelago, gä-lä'go, a village of Spain, 28 miles ENE. of Granada.

Guelderland, Netherlands. See GELDERLAND.

Guelea, a town of Algeria. See EL-GOLEA.

Guelma, ghĕl'mä', a town of Algeria, department of Constantine, 38 miles SSW. of Bona, with which it is connected by rail. It has a college, mosque, and fine museum. Pop. in 1896, 4682.

Guelph, gwelf, a post-hamlet of Sumner co., Kan.

Guelph, a post-village of Dickey co., N. Dak., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Ellendale. Pop. about 100.

Guelph, gwelf, a city of Ontario, capital of the co. of Wellington, on the Speed, and on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs., 48¼ miles W. by S. of Toronto. The town is built on a number of hills, which gives it a picturesque appearance. The Speed here falls about 30 feet, furnishing water-power to large flouring-, saw- and planing-mills, woollen-factories, etc. The town has also manufactories of iron castings, machinery, sewing-machines, pianos, organs, leather, agricultural implements, soap and candles, boots and shoes, wooden-ware, etc. Guelph is an inland port of entry and the seat of Ontario Agricultural College. Pop. in 1891, 9890; in 1901, 11,496.

Guéméné, gā'mā'nā', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 34 miles NNW. of Nantes.

Guéméné, a village of France, in Morbihan, 11 miles W. of Pontivy.

Guemes, a post-hamlet of Skagit co., Washington.

Guer, gair, a small town of France, in Morbihan, 12 miles E. of Ploërmel.

Guérande, gā'rônd', a town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, near the sea, 47 miles W. by N. of Nantes. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 7000). It has picturesque old walls and a fine mediæval church.

Guerara, gä-rä'rä, a walled town of Algeria, oasis of Wady Mzab, 42 miles ENE. of Gardaia. The desert tribes frequent this place, either to buy or sell horses, asses, sheep, ivory, gold-dust, ostrich feathers, cotton, silk, cutlery, etc. Pop. about 4500.

Guerche-de-Bretagne, La, lä gairsh dẹ brẹ'tăñ', a town of France, department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 miles WSW. of Laval. Pop. about 2500 (commune in 1901, 3136).

Guéret, gā'rā', a town of France, capital of the department of Creuse, 37 miles NE. of Limoges. It has a library and a museum. Pop. in 1901, 5987 (commune, 8083).

Guérigny, gā'reen'yee', a town of France, in Nièvre, on the Nièvre, 7 miles NNE. of Nevers. It has large national iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 2966.

Guerneville, ghẹr'nẹ-vil, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Russian River and on the California North-

western R., 20 miles W. of Santa Rosa, its banking point. It has wineries, tobacco manufactures, etc. Pop. about 550.

Guernica, ghĕr-nee'kȧ, a town of Spain, province of Biscay, 17 miles ENE. of Bilbao. Pop. in 1900, 3250.

Guernsey, ghẹrn'ze (anc. *Sarnia*), the second in size of the Channel Islands, 51 miles S. of Portland, English coast, and 15 miles WNW. of Jersey. Area, about 25 sq. m. The coast-line is deeply indented with bays, and in the S. rises in rugged cliffs to a height of 270 feet. The soil is very fertile. The climate is moist, but healthy, and so mild that oranges, melons, figs, myrtles, and the Guernsey lily flourish luxuriantly. Wheat, barley, various vegetables, and apples for the making of cider are extensively cultivated. The island is noted for its breed of cows, which are larger and more valued than even those of Alderney. Steamers ply between Guernsey and London, Southampton, Plymouth, Weymouth, Alderney and Sark, Cherbourg, and Saint-Mâlo. St. Peter-le-Port, on the SE. coast, is the capital, and, except St. Sampson, is the only town in the island, which is mostly studded with scattered houses or cottages embosomed in orchards. The natives of the lower orders speak the old Norman French. The island is under a lieutenant-governor, who represents the sovereign in the assembly of the states, which is a kind of local parliament. Guernsey is defended by strong fortifications and has a well-organized militia. Mean temperature for the month of February, 43°; for July, 60.5°. The annual rainfall is 38 inches. Pop. in 1901, including Herm and Jethou, 40,477.

Guernsey, ghẹrn'ze, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of 484 sq. m. It is drained by Wills and Seneca creeks. Valuable mines of bituminous coal have been opened here. Capital, Cambridge. Pop. in 1890, 28,645; in 1900, 34,425.

Guernsey, a post-village of White co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. The banking point is Monticello. Pop. about 100.

Guernsey, a banking post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 100.

Guernsey, a post-village of Laramie co., Wyo., 50 miles SE. of Douglas. Pop. about 600.

Guerrara, Algeria. See GUERARA.

Guerrero, ghĕr-rȧ'ro, a state of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific Ocean and enclosed by the states of Michoacán, Mexico, Morelos, Puebla, and Oaxaca. Area, 25,000 sq. m. The state is mountainous, being traversed by the Sierra Madre del Sur (rising to about 9000 feet), and is in part watered by the Balsas river (the Rio Mexcala). It is rich in mineral wealth, and yields large quantities of agricultural products, among which are cereals and fruit, cacao, coffee, vanilla, cotton, and tobacco. Capital, Chilpancingo. It contains the port of Acapulco. Pop. in 1900, 479,205.

Guerryton, ghĕr're-tọn, a post-village of Bullock co., Ala., 39 miles WSW. of Columbus, Ga.

Guertie, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is South McAlester. Pop. about 200.

Guetaria, gȧ-tȧ're-ȧ, a small town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 10 miles W. of San Sebastián, on the Bay of Biscay.

Gueugnon, gun'yôn', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 41 miles WNW. of Mâcon.

Gueydan, a banking post-town of Vermillion parish, La., on the Louisiana Western R., 12 miles S. by W. of Crowley. It has rice-mills. Pop. in 1900, 376.

Guffey, a post-village of Park co., Colo., 12 miles from Howbert. Pop. about 300.

Guffey, a village of Jefferson co., Tex. The banking point is Beaumont.

Guglielmo, gool-yĕl'mo, a mountain of Italy, in Lombardy, near the E. shore of Lake Iseo, 5 miles N. of Gardone. Height, 6306 feet.

Güglingen, güg'ling-ẹn, a town of Württemberg, 3½ miles SW. of Brackenheim. Pop. about 1250.

Guglionesi, gool-yo-nȧ'zee, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 8 miles N. of Larino. Pop. about 7000.

Guguán, goo-gwȧn', or **Saint Philip,** one of the Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, about 200 miles N. by E. of Guam, with which it is sometimes confounded.

Guhrau, goo'rŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 44 miles NNW. of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 4844.

Guiana, Guyana, ghe-ȧ'nȧ, or **Guayana,** gwi-ȧ'nȧ, a region of South America, in its narrowest sense the territory of British, Dutch, and French Guiana (each described under its individual head), but in a wider sense including also a large section of Venezuela and that part of Brazil which lies N. of the Amazon and the Rio Negro. It has as a nucleus the Sierra Parime, a system of mountains of low elevation and known to contain deposits of gold. Guiana has a humid climate and a fertile soil; but much of its interior, which is a vast forest-land, remains almost unexplored.

Guiana (ghe-ȧ'nȧ), **British,** a territory on the N. coast of South America, belonging to Great Britain, and considered to extend from the mouth of the Orinoco, 8° 45′ N. lat., as far southward as lat. 0°-50′ N., and from lon. 56° 30′ to 61° 50′ W. (which includes some of the territory claimed by Venezuela and involved in the discussion of the Schomburgk Line). It has on the E. Dutch Guiana, on the S. Brazil, and on the W. Venezuela. Area, 104,000 sq. m. The surface of the country near the ocean is a rich alluvial flat, extending in mud banks into the sea and inland from 10 to 40 miles, then ascending by successive terraces to the Sierras Pacaraima and Acarai, on the SW. and W. frontiers; while on the W. boundary Roraima rises to an elevation of about 8500 feet. The principal rivers are the Cuyuni, Mazaruni, Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, and Corentyn, the last forming the E. border. On the low grounds the climate is unhealthy. Dense forests clothe the interior. There are two rainy seasons on the coast,—one, from December to February (lesser rains continuing until May), and another from May till the end of July. In the interior there is only one rainy season,—from April till the middle of August. The temperature ranges from 75° to 90°; mean temperature of the year, 81°. The vegetation is luxuriant. Rice, sugar-cane, maize, wheat, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, and cinnamon are raised. The exports consist chiefly of sugar, rum, molasses, balatta, timber, shingles, gold, and diamonds. Gold-mining was actively begun in 1886, since which time the product has amounted to several millions of pounds sterling. In 1900-01 the yield of the precious metal was 108,522 ounces; in 1902-03, 104,525 ounces. Diamonds valued at $12,876 were exported in the year 1900-01; in 1902-03 the product was valued at £20,356. The government is vested in a governor, an executive council, a legislative body called the Court of Policy, and the Combined Court (made up of the Court of Policy and a number of financial representatives elected by the people). The colony is divided into the counties of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo. There are about 100 miles of operating railway. Chief towns, Georgetown (the capital) and New Amsterdam. Pop. in 1881, 252,186; in 1891, 284,887; in 1900, 294,943, of whom 105,500 were East Indians (chiefly coolies), 99,700 negroes, and 2600 Europeans. This region was wrested by the British from the Dutch at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Guiana (ghe-ȧ'nȧ), **Dutch,** also known as **Surinam,** a Dutch colony, having British Guiana on the W., French Guiana on the E., and separated from Brazil on the S. by the Acarai range (or more specifically the Tumac-Humac mountains), lying between lat. 2° and 6° N. and lon. 54° and 57° 40′ W. The boundaries on the W. and E. are formed by the Corentyn and Maroni rivers, respectively. Area, about 46,000 sq. m. Its physical character, climate, and productions are very nearly the same as those of British Guiana. A range of mangrove-covered swamps, mud-banks, and sand-hills extends along the coast, immediately behind which woody screen, and along the banks of the Surinam, lie the plantations. Nine-tenths of the interior is unsettled, consisting of moist plains and dense forests intersected by brimming rivers. The hilly districts in the interior are still largely uncultivated. The capital, Paramaribo, stands on the Surinam, 10 miles from its mouth. The laws, language, coinage, weights, and measures are all Dutch. The colony is divided into 16 districts and numerous communes, and the superior executive authority is vested in a council, consisting of a governor, a vice-president, and three other members, all nominated by the Dutch sovereign. All religious persuasions are tolerated. The chief productions of the country are sugar, cacao, bananas, coffee, rice, and maize. Rum and molasses are extensively manufactured. There are considerable gold washings, and latterly crushing plants have been introduced. Pop. in 1901, 70,607, exclusive of the negroes inhabiting the forests.

Guiana (ghe'ȧ'nȧ), **French** (Fr. *Guyane Française,* ghee'ȧn' frôn'sȧz'), a French colony in South America, the easternmost division of Guiana, its coast-line extending from the river Maroni (or Marowyne) on the W. to the river Oyapok on the E., which separates it from Brazil, between lat. 2° and 5° 45′ N. and lon. 51° 30′ and 55° 10′ W. Area, 30,450 sq. m. This territory much resembles the other Guianas in its physical features and climate. The articles of export are gold, coffee, cacao, sugar, rum, cabinet-woods, annotto, skins, india-rubber, vanilla, pepper, cloves, cinnamon, phosphates, etc. The coast is low, consisting of a flat alluvial tract, of great fertility, in some places marshy and covered with thick forests of mangroves. The highlands in the interior, the soil consisting of clay mixed with gold-bearing granitic sand, are also fertile; and the whole country is exceedingly well watered, the principal streams being the Mana, Sinnimari, Ouya, and Approuague.

The Tumac-Humac mountains and their continuations form the southern boundary. There is as yet little agriculture in the colony, less than 9000 acres being under cultivation. Rice, maize, coffee, cacao, sugar, and indigo are grown in small quantities. Of late nearly every other industry has been superseded by that of gold-washing, an occupation which has proved very profitable. In 1902 the gold export amounted to 149,360 ounces.

The territory includes the island of Cayenne, on which is situated Cayenne, the capital of the colony. The government is vested in a governor, assisted by a privy council of 7 members, and a colonial council-general composed of 16 members. The colony is represented in the French parliament by one deputy.

The French first settled in Cayenne in the year 1604. In 1763 the French government, with the view of improving and otherwise increasing the importance of the colony, sent out 12,000 emigrants; but, no arrangements having been made for their reception or subsequent disposal, they nearly all perished from exposure to the climate. In 1809 the colony was captured by the forces of the British and Portuguese and restored to France at the peace of Paris in 1814. This colony serves as a place of banishment for criminals and political offenders. The boundary with Brazil, which was for a long time in dispute, was finally settled by the Swiss Court of Arbitration in Dec., 1900. Pop. in 1901, 32,908, of whom 4097 were labor convicts.

Guianeco Islands. See GUAIANECO.

Guicowar's Dominions, India. See BARODA.

Guidel, ghee'dĕl', a village of France, in Morbihan, 6 miles WNW. of Lorient.

Guiderock, a banking post-village of Webster co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 12 miles E. of Red Cloud. Pop. in 1900, 416.

Guienne, or **Guyenne,** ghee'ĕnn', an old province in the SW. of France, now distributed chiefly among the departments of Gironde, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, Aveyron, and Tarn-et-Garonne. Its capital was Bordeaux. Guienne is a corruption of Aquitania, the name given to this country in the time of the ancient Romans. In the early period of the French monarchy it was called Aquitaine.

Guignen, gheen'yôN', a small town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 miles SSW. of Rennes.

Güigüe, a town of Venezuela, in the state of Carabobo, near the SW. border of Lake Valencia.

Guija, or **Guixa,** ghe'na, a lake of Central America, on the border of Salvador and Guatemala. It is about 60 miles in circumference, and in the middle is a large island containing the ruins of a considerable town.

Guild, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Newport. Pop. about 300.

Guilderland, ghil'dĕr-land, a post-township (town) of Albany co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 3530.

Guilderland, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Guilderland township (town), 9 miles WNW. of Albany. Pop. about 200.

Guilderland Center, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Guilderland township (town), on the West Shore R., 12 miles W. by N. of Albany. Pop. about 250.

Guildford, ghil'fŏrd, a municipal borough of England, capital of the co. of Surrey, on the river Wey, here crossed by an old bridge of five arches, 17 miles SW. of London. It is a picturesque town, consisting principally of one steep street with many quaint old houses. The most interesting building is the old Norman keep of the royal castle (about 1150), with walls ten feet in thickness. Other edifices of interest are a ruined chapel dating from the fourteenth century, Trinity Hospital, and the guildhall. Guildford is noted as a grain market. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 15,938.

Guildford, a town of Australia, in Victoria, 84 miles NNW. of Melbourne.

Guildhall, ghild'hall, a post-village, capital of Essex co., Vt., in Guildhall township (town), on the Connecticut River, 60 miles ENE. of Montpelier. It has lumber-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 455.

Guilford, ghil'fŏrd, a county in the N. part of North Carolina. Area, 674 sq. m. It is drained by the Deep River and by the Reedy Fork of the Haw River. Capital, Greensboro. Pop. in 1890, 28,052; in 1900, 39,074.

Guilford, a banking post-borough of New Haven co., Conn., in Guilford township (town), on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 16 miles E. of New Haven. It has a foundry, wagon-wheel and canning-factories. Guilford was the birthplace of Fitz-Greene Halleck. Pop. in 1900, 1512; of the town, 2785.

Guilford, a post-village of Bradford co., Fla. Pop. about 60.

Guilford, a post-township of Jo Daviess co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 808.

Guilford, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 8 miles NNW. of Lawrenceburg. Pop. about 300.

Guilford, a post-village of Wilson co., Kan., on the Verdigris River, about 7 miles NE. of Fredonia.

Guilford, a banking post-village of Piscataquis co., Me., in Guilford township (town), on both sides of the Piscataquis River and on the Bangor and Aroostook R., 7 miles W. of Dover. It has saw- and woollen-mills, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1544.

Guilford, a post-village of Howard co., Md., about 18 miles SW. of Baltimore. Pop. about 200.

Guilford, a post-village of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Chicago Great-Western R., 32 miles N. by E. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 235.

Guilford, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., in Guilford township (town), on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 30 miles NE. of Binghamton. It has a foundry, machine-shop, creamery, and manufactures of carriages, etc. The town is bounded on the E. by the Unadilla River. Pop. in 1900, 2208; of the village, about 325.

Guilford, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3785.

Guilford, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Guilford township (town), about 4 miles SW. of Brattleboro. Pop. of the town in 1900, 782.

Guilford, a post-hamlet of Accomac co., Va., 26 miles S. of Pocomoke City, Md.

Guilford Center, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., in Guilford township (town), 15 miles SSE. of Norwich.

Guilford Center, a village of Windham co., Vt., in Guilford township (town), about 14 miles N. of Greenfield, Mass. Pop. 70.

Guilford College, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N.C., on the Southern R., 5 miles W. of Greensboro, its banking point. It is the seat of Guilford College.

Guilford Court House, a locality a few miles from Greensboro, N.C. Here, on March 15, 1781, a battle was fought between General Greene and Cornwallis, the result of which was the abandonment of the Carolinas by the British.

Guillaumes, ghee'yōm', a small town of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 33 miles NW. of Nice, on the Var.

Guillermo Tell, a colony of Paraguay, on the upper Paraná.

Guillestre, ghee'yĕst'r', a village of France, in Hautes-Alpes, on the Guil, 10 miles NE. of Embrun.

Guillotière, La, a suburb of Lyons, France.

Guilmi, gwil'mee, a village of Italy, province of Chieti, 14 miles SW. of Vasto. Pop. about 2000.

Guimar, ghe-mar', a town on the SE. coast of Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Pop. about 4000.

Guimaraens, ghe-mâ-rôNsh', a town of Brazil, state and 40 miles NW. of Maranhão, on the Bay of Cuma.

Guimaraens, a village of Brazil, state of Matto Grosso, 40 miles NE. of Cuyabá.

Guimarães, ghe-mâ-rôNsh', written also **Guimaraens,** a fortified town of Portugal, in Minho, 12 miles SE. of Braga. Pop. in 1900, 8863. It has a handsome collegiate church, numerous other religious buildings and hospitals, manufactures of hardware, etc.

Guimaras, ghe-mâ-râs', an island of the Philippines, SE. of Panay. It is 23½ miles long by 10½ miles wide, with wooded mountains and fertile and well-watered valleys. Guimaras Strait separates it from Negros Island.

Guimbal, gheem-bâl', a pueblo of Iloilo province, S. coast of Panay, Philippine Islands. The inhabitants are active and industrious, exporting dye-woods, weaving fabrics, etc. Pop. 10,958.

Guin, a post-town of Marion co., Ala., on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Guinda, a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Woodland. Pop. about 100.

Guindulmán, gheen-dool-mân', a pueblo and bay on the SE. coast of Bohol Island, Philippines. Pop. 8063.

Guinea, ghin'ee (Fr. *Guinée,* ghee'nâ'; Port. *Guiné,* ghe-nâ'; Sp. *Guinea,* ghe-nâ'â), an old geographical designation applied broadly to the coast-land of western Africa included between Senegambia on the NW. and the Cunene River on the SE., and comprising what is to-day known as Portuguese Guinea, French Guinea, Sierra Leone, the Grain Coast, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Slave Coast, Togoland, Dahomey, Lagos, Nigeria, Kamerun, an exclave of the Congo Free State, the littoral of French Congo, and Angola. (See these under their respective heads.) The region lying mostly north of the equator and forming

the north shore of the Gulf of Guinea was known as Upper (or North) Guinea; the more southerly part as Lower (or South) Guinea. The region is, on the whole, one of insalubrious climate, with intense tropical heat, but tempered pleasantly on the inner highland and mountainous tracts. The loftiest summit of the region is the Peak of Kamerun, upward of 13,000 feet in elevation. Other summits rise to between 6000 and 9000 feet. The chief streams are the Volta, Niger, Old Calabar, Ogowai, and Congo. The soil is eminently productive and supports the most impressive and luxuriant tropical forests of the continent, which yield large quantities of oils, resins, dye-woods, fruits, and rubber. Animal life is very prolific, and among the faunal types are the gorilla and chimpanzee.

Guinea, French, a territory on the W. coast of Africa, between Sierra Leone and Portuguese Guinea, with a somewhat indefinite extension inland towards the French Sudan, and including the large native region of Futa Jalon. Area, estimated at 85,000 sq. m. The surface rises from the coast to the interior and is intersected by numerous rivers. It is very fertile, producing timber, bamboo, fruits, india-rubber (the chief product), millet, rice, sesamum, kola nuts, coffee, palm oil, etc. Capital, Konakry, which is connected by railway with the upper Niger. It was formerly called Rivières du Sud. The colony is administered by a governor.

Guinea, Gulf of, a gulf of the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. coast of Africa, between about lat. 6° 30′ N. and 1° S. and lon. 7° 30′ W. and 10° E. It forms on the N. and E. the Bights of Benin and Biafra, which are separated by the delta of the Quorra or Niger. The principal islands in the gulf are Fernando Po, Prince's (*Principe*) Island, St. Thomas (*São Thomé*), and Annobon.

Guinea, New, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See PAPUA.

Guinea, Portuguese, a colony of equatorial western Africa, lying between Senegambia and French Guinea and with the northern boundary in lat. 12° 30′ N. It is watered by the Rio Geba and the Rio Grande. It produces rubber, wax, oil-seeds, ivory, and hides. Capital, Bulama. The region includes the Bissagos (Bijagoz) Islands.

Guinegate, gheen'gāt', a village in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, arrondissement of Saint-Omer. Here the French were defeated by Maximilian in 1479 and by the English (Battle of the Spurs) in 1513.

Guines, gheen, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 7 miles S. of Calais. Pop. in 1901, 3378. On the plain between Guines and Ardres the meeting between Francis I. and Henry VIII. on the so-called Field of the Cloth of Gold took place in 1520.

Güines, gwee'nēs, a city of Havana province, Cuba, on the Mayabeque River, 46 miles by rail and 34 miles by high-road SE. by S. of Havana; it is intersected by the Catalina River. It is a flourishing city, with boards of agriculture, industry, commerce, and charity, civil hospital, casino, and post- and telegraph-offices. The surrounding country is level, open, and rich, producing much sugar-cane and live-stock. Pop. in 1899, 8149.

Güines, Santa Clara province, Cuba. See QUEMADO DE GÜINES.

Guineys, ghĭn'iz, a post-village of Caroline co., Va., 49 miles N. of Richmond. Pop. 60.

Guingamp, ghăn'gôn', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, 18 miles WNW. of Saint-Brieuc. It has a fine mediæval church (Notre Dame de Bon Secours), a great resort of pilgrims. Pop. in 1901, 9233.

Guinigarán, ghe-ne-gä-rän', a pueblo of western Negros province, Philippine Islands, on the coast of Guimaras Strait. Pop. in 1887, 8970.

Guinobatán, ghe-no-bä-tän', a pueblo of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Quinali (or upper Vicol) River, in a very fertile region on the side of Mayón volcano. Pop. 20,500.

Guion, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind.

Guipavas, ghee'pä'vä', a village of France, in Finistère, 6 miles NE. of Brest.

Guipel, ghee'pĕl', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 miles SSE. of Rennes.

Guipry, ghee'pree', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles NE. of Redon.

Guipúzcoa, ghe-pooth'ko-ä, the smallest province of Spain, one of the Basque Provinces, in the NE., bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay and E. by France and Navarre. Area, 728 sq. m. The surface is traversed by wooded offsets of the Pyrenees. The climate is mild and healthy. There are many mineral springs. The district is well cultivated and manufactures are flourishing. The province has extensive iron-mines, which constitute its chief source of revenue. Capital, San Sebastián. Pop. in 1900, 195,850.

Guiria, gwee'ree-ä, a seaport town of Venezuela, state of Bermudez, 135 miles E. of Cumaná, on the Gulf of Paria. Pop. 3000.

Guisborough, ghiz'bŭr-rŭh, a town of England, co. of York, in the North Riding, 5 miles from the North Sea and 40 miles N. of York. It is in a rich iron district. It has the ruins of a famous priory founded early in the twelfth century. Pop. in 1901, 5645.

Guiscard, ghees'kaR', a village of France, in Oise, 19 miles NNE. of Compiègne.

Guiscriff, ghees'kreef', a village of France, in Morbihan, 27 miles W. of Pontivy.

Guise, gweez, a town of France, in Aisne, on the Oise, 13 miles NW. of Vervins. It has an old castle. It is a busy manufacturing place (iron-works, etc.), and a workingmen's communistic colony exists here. The family of Guise took its name from this town. Pop. in 1901, 7298.

Guiseley, ghīz'lee, a town of England, co. of York, 2 miles S. of Otley. Pop. in 1901, 4558.

Guisona, ghee-so'nä (anc. *Cis'sa?*), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 30 miles NE. of Lérida. Pop. about 2000.

Guîtres, gheet'r, a small town of France, in Gironde, on the Isle, 10 miles NNE. of Libourne.

Guiuán, ghe-wän', a pueblo on the SW. side of the small Guiuán peninsula, S. coast of Samar Island, Philippines. Pop. 11,311.

Gujan, gü'zhŏn', a village of France, department of Gironde, with a small port, 30 miles SW. of Bordeaux. It has sea-baths and an oyster-fishery. Pop. in 1901, 3131.

Gujerat, guzh'er-ät', **Gujrat,** or **Gujarat,** also written **Guzerat,** a northern region of the Bombay presidency, British India, embracing the peninsula of Gujerat, or of Kathiawar, and an extensive tract to the eastward, bordering on the Runn of Cutch and the Gulf of Cambay. Area, about 70,000 sq. m. The Western Ghats rise along the border in the extreme S., and the Vindhya mountains and the Satpura range enter the region from the E. The principal rivers are the Tapti, Nerbudda, Mahi, and Sabermutti. There are extensive forests. Rice, wheat and other grains, sugar, and cotton are raised. There are large plantations of date-palms. The climate is unhealthy. Among the feudatory states of Gujerat, the most important is Baroda. Among the towns are Surat, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Broach. The principal language spoken by the people is the Gujrati. Pop. over 9,000,000, mainly Hindus in religion. Gujerat, in a narrower sense, is a political division, included in this region, under direct British rule.

Gujranwala, a town of British India, in the Punjab, capital of the district of the same name, 44 miles by rail N. of Lahore. Pop. about 30,000.

Gujrat', a district of the Punjab, British India, bordering on Kashmir. Capital, Gujrat.

Gujrat, a town of British India, capital of Gujrat district, 72 miles by rail N. of Lahore. It has manufactures of textiles, shoes, and articles inlaid with gold and silver. Pop. in 1901, 19,048. Here Sir Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs in 1849.

Gulch, a post-village of Pitkin co., Colo. The banking point is Glenwood Springs. Pop. about 250.

Guldbrandsdal, goold'brånds-dål', or **Gudbrandsdal,** a valley of Norway, commences at Lillehammer, where the Lougen falls into the Lake of Miösen, and continues along the course of the stream to the foot of the Dovrefjeld mountains.

Gulek-Boghaz, gŏŏ'lĕk' bo'gäz' (the Cilician Gates of antiquity), a pass in Asiatic Turkey through the Bulghar-Dagh (Taurus), NW. of Tarsus.

Gulf, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C., 4 miles from Egypt. Pop. 75.

Gulf Hammock, a post-village of Levy co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. about 100.

Gulf Mills, a village of Montgomery co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Norristown. It has manufactures of jeans. The banking point is Conshohocken; post-office, West Conshohocken. Pop. about 125.

Gulfport, a banking post-town of Harrison co., Miss., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Gulf and Ship Island Rs., 13 miles SW. of Biloxi. It has canning-industries, lumber- and other mills, machine-shops, manufactures of fertilizers and cotton-seed oil, etc., and extensive trucking interests. Pop. in 1900, 1060.

Gulf Stream, an oceanic current of the north Atlantic Ocean, formed in part of the westwardly trending Equatorial Current, which sends an arm into the basins of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico and another on the outer side of the Antillean islands. The Gulf branch issues through the Strait of Florida and pursues a NE. course nearly parallel to the coast of the United States. It is joined by the outer arm, the united stem being the full Gulf Stream. The Gulf Stream is about 50 miles wide (2000

feet deep?) at the narrowest part and runs at the rate of 4–5 miles an hour near Florida, lat. 32° N. In proportion as its volume expands, its velocity diminishes, so that the average rate of motion is about 35 miles a day, or 1½ miles an hour. On issuing from the Strait of Florida the color of the water is a dark indigo blue and the temperature is about 81° Fahr., which is gradually reduced as it proceeds; but the temperature of the Gulf Stream is everywhere higher than that of the adjacent part of the ocean. After it has arrived at the Bank of Newfoundland, it turns eastward, but the true stream is lost between the meridians of 30° and 40° W. or even further west, the "drift," however, under the influence of the southwesterly winds, finding its way to the British Isles and the NW. coast of the continent of Europe and northward of Franz-Josef Land, the climate of which it materially tempers. A portion of the drift or current is sent southward along the W. coast of southwestern Europe to form the Lusitanian Current.

Gulf Summit, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 32 miles E. by S. of Binghamton. Pop. about 350.

Gulgong, a mining town and district of New South Wales, 18 miles from Mudgee.

Gulich, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1071.

Gulleghem, gül'lęh-ghĕm', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 2 miles W. of Courtrai.

Gulleys Mill, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C.

Gull Island, in the Race, at the E. entrance to Long Island Sound. It has a light in lat. 41° 12′ N.

Gull Island, a fishing settlement in the district of Bay de Verds, Newfoundland, on the N. shore of Conception Bay, 22 miles from Carbonear.

Gull Lake, Minn., is in the S. part of Cass co., about 10 miles N. of Crow Wing. It is nearly 9 miles long.

Gull Lake, a post-village of Barry co., Mich., on Gull Lake, 26 miles S. by E. of Grand Rapids. The lake is 6 miles long.

Gulpen, gül'pęn (Fr. *Galoppe*, gå'lopp'), a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 9 miles ESE. of Maestricht.

Gulph, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y. Pop. about 60.

Guma, a town of Eastern Turkestan, about 80 miles SE. of Yarkand.

Gumaca, goo-mä'kä, a pueblo of Tayabas province, on the S. side of Lamón Bay, N. coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. 7571.

Gumbinnen, gŏŏm-bin'nęn, a town of East Prussia, 66 miles ESE. of Königsberg. It is the capital of the government district of the same name. It is in great measure a modern town and has some fine public monuments. The chief manufactures include cabinet-wares, textiles, and hosiery. Pop. in 1900, 14,000.

Gumboro, gŭm'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., 14 miles ESE. of Laurel. Pop. about 100.

Gumbranch, a post-hamlet of Onslow co., N.C., 36 miles S. of Kinston.

Gumgrove, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ky.

Gumiel de Izán, goo-me-ĕl' dä e-thän', a small town of Spain, province and 40 miles S. of Burgos.

Gumiel de Mercado, goo-me-ĕl' dä mĕR-kä'Do, a small town of Spain, province of Burgos, 6 miles NW. of Gumiel de Izán.

Gumlog, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ark., 7 miles NE. of Russellville.

Gummersbach, gŏŏm'męrs-bäK', a manufacturing town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 miles E. of Cologne. Pop. in 1900, 12,525.

Gumneck, a post-village of Tyrrel co., N.C., is bounded on the E. by the Alligator River. Pop. about 75.

Gumpoldskirchen, gŏŏm'polts-kĕĕRk'ęn, a town of Austria, 10 miles SSW. of Vienna. It is an ancient place. Its wine is famous. Pop. in 1900, 2436.

Gumri, a town of Russia. See ALEXANDROPOL.

Gumridge, a post-village of Jefferson co., Miss.

Gumspring, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala., 5 miles W. of Blountsville.

Gumspring, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va.

Gum Sulphur, a post-hamlet of Rockcastle co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 4 miles SE. of Crab Orchard. Here is a mineral spring.

Gumsur, goom'sŭr' (Hindu, *Ghumsara*, goom-sä'rä), a small town of British India, presidency of Madras, 73 miles W. of Puri.

Gumswamp, a post-hamlet of Marion co., S.C.

Gumti, goom'tee (Hindu, *Gomati*, go'mä-tee,—*i.e.*, "winding"), a river of British India, a tributary of the Ganges, which it joins 17 miles NE. of Benares, after a southeasterly course of about 500 miles. Lucknow is on its banks.

Gumti, a river of Bengal, rises in Hill Tipperah and joins the Brahmaputra 20 miles SE. of Dacca.

Gumtree, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 37 miles W. of Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. 100.

Gümürjina, gü-mür-jee'nä, a town of European Turkey, about 75 miles SW. of Adrianople and about 12 miles from the Ægean Sea. Pop. about 8000 (?).

Gümüsh-Khaneh (*i.e.*, "place of silver"), a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the vilayet of Trebizond, on the Kharshut, about 100 miles WNW. of Erzerum. It is built in successive terraces up the sides of a ravine. It is noted for its fruit. Its silver-mines have been exhausted. Pop. about 3000.

Gun City, Mo. See GUNN CITY.

Gundagai, a post-town of New South Wales, 289 postal miles SW. of Sydney. Pop. about 1250.

Gundamuk, gŭn'dä-mŭk', a village of Afghanistan, 28 miles W. of Jelalabad.

Gundava, gŭn-dä'vä, or **Gandava,** a town of Beluchistan, capital of Cutch Gundava, 115 miles SE. of Kelat.

Gundelfingen, gŏŏn'dęl-fing'ęn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Brenz, 27 miles NW. of Augsburg. Pop. 3000.

Gunderson, or **Meanderville,** a post-village of Silverbow co., Mont., in a silver- and copper-mining region, about 2 miles from Butte. Pop. about 500.

Gunduk, or **Gandak,** gŭn'dŭk', a river of India, rises in the Himalayas, traverses Nepal and Bengal, and reaches the Ganges at Patna, after a SSE. course of 400 miles. Only a small portion of its lower course is navigable.

The LITTLE GUNDUK flows parallel to the above, eastward of it, and joins the Ganges opposite Monghyr. It is important as a channel of commerce.

Gundwana. See GONDWANA.

Gunib, a small town and fortress of Daghestan, in the Caucasus, about 75 miles WNW. of Derbent. It is situated on an almost inaccessible height, at an elevation of nearly 8000 feet above the sea. It is famous for having been the last stronghold of the Circassian leader Shamyl, who surrendered to the Russians in 1859.

Gun Key, a narrow ridge of coral on the western edge of the Great Bahama Bank, with a light. Lat. 25° 34′ 30″ N.

Gunn City, a post-village of Cass co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Harrisonville. Pop. in 1900, 147.

Gunnedah, a post-town of New South Wales, 50 miles W. of Tamworth. Pop. about 1000.

Günnigfeld, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Gelsenkirchen. Pop. in 1900, 5164.

Gunnison, a county in the W. part of Colorado, is drained by the Grand, Gunnison, Dolores, and Uncompahgre rivers. Area, 3277 sq. m. The surface is mountainous. The county contains many peaks of the Elk Mountains, culminating in Castle Peak, 14,259 feet high. Capital, Gunnison. Pop. in 1890, 4359; in 1900, 5331.

Gunnison, a banking post-town, capital of Gunnison co., Colo., on a river of the same name, 63 miles E. by N. of Montrose. It is on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado and Southern Rs. It has smelting-works, etc. Gold, silver, manganese, iron, and coal are mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1200.

Gunnison, a post-town of Bolivar co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Rosedale. Pop. in 1900, 477.

Gunnison, a city of Sanpete co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R., 15 miles SW. of Manti, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 829.

Gunnison River, Colo., rises on the W. slope of the Saguache Range, near Italian Peak. It unites with the Grand River, at Grand Junction, in lat. 39° 4′ N. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. It flows in several cañons, one of which is about 40 miles long and 2500 feet deep. The walls of this cañon are granitic.

Gunnum, gŭn'nŭm, an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, about 4 miles long and 1 mile broad.

Gunong-Agong, a volcanic mountain of the island of Bali, Eastern Archipelago. Height about 10,000 (?) feet.

Gunong-Api, Goenong-Api, goo'nong' ä'pee', or **Goenong-Apu,** goo'nong' ä'pü', an island of the Banda group, in the Malay Archipelago, 180 miles S. of Buro. Lat. 6° 35′ S.; lon. 126° 45′ E. It contains a volcanic peak, which has several times been in eruption. Altitude, 1850 feet.

Gunong-Api, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Flores Sea, NE. of Sumbawa. It has a volcano.

Gunong-Tella, or **Goenong-Tella,** a maritime town of Celebes. See GORONTALO.

Gunpowder Creek, of Caldwell co., N.C., flows into the Catawba River.

Gunpowder River, Md., rises near the northern boundary of the state. It runs through Baltimore co. and enters Chesapeake Bay about 15 miles NE. of Baltimore. The LITTLE GUNPOWDER RIVER enters the Gunpowder River about 5 miles from its mouth.

Güns, güns (Hun. *Kőszeg*, kö'sĕg'), a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg (Vas), on the Güns River, 19 miles SSW. of Lake Neusiedl. It has a castle. It heroically withstood a siege by the Turks in 1532. Pop. in 1900, 7930.

Gunsight, a post-village of Stephens co., Tex. The banking point is Breckenridge. Pop. 225.

Gun's Island lies off the E. coast of Ireland, in Ulster, co. of Down, 2¾ miles NE. of Ardglass.

Gunston, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va.

Gunter, a banking town of Grayson co., Tex.

Guntersblum, gŏŏn'tẹrs-blŏŏm', a town of Germany, in Hesse, 12 miles N. of Worms. Pop. about 2000.

Guntersdorf, gŏŏn'tẹrs-dorf', a small town of Austria, 24 miles N. by W. of Korneuburg. Pop. about 1500.

Guntersville, a banking post-village, capital of Marshall co., Ala., on the S. bank of the Tennessee River and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 33 miles SE. of Huntsville. Pop. about 500.

Guntown, a post-town of Lee co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 37 miles S. of Corinth. Pop. in 1900, 325.

Guntramsdorf, gŏŏn'trăms-dorf', a town of Austria, on the Schwächat, 18 miles S. of Vienna. Pop. in 1900, 4729.

Guntur, or **Gantur,** gŭn-toor', a town of India, capital of Guntur district, 48 miles WNW. of Masulipatam. Pop. about 25,000.

Guntur, or **Gantur,** a district of British India, Madras presidency, bordering on the Bay of Bengal, and having on the N. the river Kistna. Capital, Guntur.

Guntur, one of the western group of volcanoes of the island of Java. Elevation, about 7400 feet.

Günzburg, günts'bŏŏrg, a town of Bavaria, 30 miles WNW. of Augsburg, on the Danube, here joined by the Günz. Pop. in 1900, 4628.

Gunzenhausen, gŏŏnts'ẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 37 miles SSW. of Nüremberg. Pop. in 1900, 4503.

Gur, LOUGH, lŏh gŭr, a lake of Ireland, co. and 10 miles ESE. of Limerick. It is about 4 miles in circumference and contains on its shores some of the most striking Druidical remains in the kingdom.

Gurabo, goo-rä'bo, a town of eastern Porto Rico, about 12 miles (direct) NW. by W. of Humacao. Pop. in 1899, 1309; of the jurisdiction, 8700.

Gurage, goo-rä'gä, an elevated district in Africa, forming a dependency of Abyssinia, lying to the S. of Shoa, from which it is separated by the river Havash. It contains the large lake Zuai. The inhabitants are Gallas.

Gurdaspur, goor'das-poor', a district of the Amritsar division, Punjab, British India. Capital, Gurdaspur, a town about 45 miles NE. of Amritsar.

Gurdon, a banking post-town of Clark co., Ark., 15 miles SW. of Arkadelphia, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. It is a shipping point for lumber and cotton. Pop. in 1900, 1045.

Gurein, goo'rine, a small town of Moravia, 9 miles N. of Brünn.

Gurgaon, a small town of British India, in the Punjab, capital of Gurgaon district, 18 miles SW. of Delhi.

Gurhwal, Garhwal, gŭr'wäl', or **Tehri,** tĕh'ree', a native state of British India, situated in the Himalayas, which rise here to a height of over 20,000 feet, and traversed by the head-streams of the Ganges, which river bounds the state on the SE. Area, 4200 sq. m. The climate is so varied that both tropical products and the crops of temperate regions are produced. Gurhwal is subject to a rajah who is under British direction. Pop. in 1901, 268,885.

Gurhwal, or **Garhwal,** a district of the Kumaon division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, adjoining the state of Gurhwal. It contains peaks of the Himalayas over 25,000 feet in elevation. Capital, Serinagur.

Guriel, goo-re-ĕl', or **Guria,** a former district in Asia, now included in Transcaucasia, at the E. extremity of the Black Sea. The principal towns are Batum and Poti. Here was the ancient Colchis.

Guriev, goo're-ĕv, a port in the Russian territory of Uralsk, on the Ural, at its mouth in the Caspian Sea. Pop. in 1897, 9316.

Gurk, goork, the name of two rivers of Austria-Hungary, one in Carinthia, joining the Drave 10 miles E. of Klagenfurt, after a course of 60 miles, and the other in Carniola, joining the Save, after a course of 40 miles.

Gurk, a small town of Carinthia, on a river of the same name, 49 miles N. of Laibach. It possesses an interesting mediæval cathedral. The seat of the bishopric of Gurk has been since 1787 at Laibach.

Gurkfeld, goork'fĕlt (Sloven, *Krsko*), a small town of Carniola, on the Save, 18 miles NE. of Rudolfswerth. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5294. Near by are the ruins of the ancient Noviodunum.

Gurkhas, a warlike people inhabiting Nepal.

Gurlan, gŏŏr-län', a small town of Asia, khanate and 36 miles N. of Khiva.

Gurley, a banking post-town of Madison co., Ala., on the Southern R., 17 miles E. of Huntsville. It has roller-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 831.

Gurley, a post-village of Falls co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. The banking point is Waco. Pop. about 130.

Gurleyville, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn., 7½ miles by rail N. of Willimantic.

Gurnee, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Rs. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 300.

Gurnee, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 38 miles N. of Chicago. Pop. about 200.

Gurnet Point, at the N. side of the entrance to Plymouth harbor, Mass., bearing fixed lights. Lat. 42° 0' N.

Gurney, a post-village of Iron co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Gurneyville, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, 6 miles NW. of Wilmington. Pop. 100.

Gurnigelbad, a health-resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 9 miles from Thun. Elevation, 3800 feet. It has sulphur waters.

Gursk, goorsk, an island off the W. coast of Norway, in lat. 62° 20' N.

Gurten, a long hill, S. of Bern, Switzerland, commanding a magnificent prospect. Altitude, 2825 feet.

Gürün, a town of Asia Minor. See GÖRÜN.

Gurupa, goo-roo-pä', a town of Brazil, state and 200 miles W. of Pará, on the right bank of the Amazon.

Gurupatuba, goo-roo-pä-too'bä, a river of Brazil, joins the Amazon at Montalegre. Length, 240 miles.

Gurupí, goo-roo-pee', a river of Brazil, forming the boundary between the states of Pará and Maranhão, enters the Bay of Gurupí (Atlantic Ocean) after a N. course estimated at 250 miles.

Gurutuba, goo-roo-too'bä, a river of Brazil, joins the Rio Verde, an affluent of the São Francisco, after a course of 140 miles.

Guspini, goos-pee'nee, a commune of the island of Sardinia, 34 miles NW. of Cagliari.

Guss, a post-village of Taylor co., Iowa. Pop. about 75.

Gussago, goos-sä'go, a village of Italy, 5 miles NNW. of Brescia.

Güssing, or **Gissing,** gis'sing (Hun. *Német-Ujvár*, nä'mĕt' oo'e-vär'), a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg (Vas), 16 miles SW. of Steinamanger. Pop. about 2000.

Gussola, goos'so-lä, a village of Italy, province and 18 miles ESE. of Cremona. Pop. about 300.

Gustavia, the capital of the French island of St. Bartholomew, West Indies, on its SW. coast, with a good harbor.

Gustavsburg, gŏŏs'täfs-bŏŏrg', a village of Hesse, at the junction of the rivers Rhein and Main, nearly opposite Mainz. It has extensive machine-shops and copper-works and a busy port in the Rhine.

Gustavus, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, 25 miles N. of Youngstown. The banking point is Kinsman.

Güsten, güs'tẹn, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, 5 miles W. of Bernburg. Pop. in 1900, 4798.

Gustine, a post-village of Comanche co., Tex. The banking point is Comanche. Pop. about 200.

Guston, a post-village of Meade co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Güstrow, güs'trō, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Nebel, 34 miles ENE. of Schwerin. Among its buildings are two interesting churches, with fine works of art, a Renaissance castle, a fine town-hall, and an old edifice, called the Walhalla, now used as a wool warehouse. There are iron-foundries, machine-shops (including car-works), and a variety of manufacturing establishments. The town has an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 16,882.

Gúta, goo'tŏh, a commune of Hungary, co. of Komorn, on the island of Great Schütt, formed by the river Danube. Pop. in 1901, 7701.

Guten, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, at the junction of the Lubis and Neisse, 79 miles SE. of Berlin. The principal industries are spinning, dyeing, tanning, and the manufacture of cloth, machinery, hats, and dolls. In the vicinity are lignite-mines. The culture of fruit is important. Pop. in 1900, 13,122.

Gutenstein, goo'tẹn-stīne', a small town of Lower Austria, 32 miles SSW. of Vienna. It has ruins of an interesting mediæval castle.

Gütersloh, gü'tẹrs-lō', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 11 miles SW. of Bielefeld. It has manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7100.

Guthridge Mills, a post-village of Chariton co., Mo. Pop. about 75.

Guthrie, gŭth're, a county in the southwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Middle and South Forks of the Raccoon River. Capital, Guthrie Center. Pop. in 1890, 17,380; in 1900, 18,729.

Guthrie, a post-village of Ford co., Ill., 4 miles by rail NE. of Gibson.

Guthrie, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., 15 miles by rail S. of Bloomington. Pop. about 100.

Guthrie, a banking city of Todd co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 47 miles NW. of Nashville. Pop. in 1900, 807.

Guthrie, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R. The banking point is Fulton. Pop. about 100.

Guthrie, a banking city, capital of Oklahoma, and of Logan co., on the Cimarron River and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other railroads, 31½ miles N. of Oklahoma city. It has a convent, business college, cotton-gins, foundry and machine-shop, and manufactures of cotton-seed oil, lumber, brooms, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,006.

Guthrie, a post-village, capital of King co., Tex., about 60 miles (direct) SW. by S. of Quanah. Pop. 100.

Guthrie Center, a banking post-town, capital of Guthrie co., Iowa, near the South Coon River, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 50 miles W. by N. of Des Moines. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1193.

Guthrie's Creek, of Indiana, rises in Jackson co. and flows into the East Fork of the White River near Bedford.

Guthriesville, gŭth'riz-vĭl, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 3 miles from Downingtown. Pop. 150.

Guthriesville, a post-village of York co., S.C., 15 miles by rail N. of Chester. Pop. 75.

Guths Station, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 6 miles by rail SW. of Catasauqua. Pop. 75.

Gutman, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Wapakoneta. Pop. 100.

Gut of Canso (or **Canseau,** kan'so') is the passage between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island, leading from the Atlantic Ocean into Northumberland Strait. Length, 17 miles.

Gutstadt, a town of Prussia. See GUTTSTADT.

Guttannen, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 9 miles from Meiringen. It is situated in the Upper Hasli valley, at the foot of the Ritzlihorn. Elevation, 3480 feet. Pop. about 350.

Guttenberg, a banking post-town of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 35 miles NW. of Dubuque. It is a shipping point for live-stock and grain and has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1620.

Guttenburg, a post-town of Hudson co., N.J., on the Hudson River, opposite New York, and just above Weehawken. It has a race-course, manufactures of beer, chemicals, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3825.

Guttentag, gōōt'ẹn-tȧg', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln. Near it is the castle of Guttentag. Pop. in 1900, 2660.

Guttstadt, gōōt'stȧtt, a town of East Prussia, on the Alle, 50 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900, 4588.

Gützkow, güts'kō, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 28 miles SE. of Stralsund. Pop. about 2000.

Guyabá, goo-yȧ-bȧ', a town and district of Colombia, in the department of Tolima. Pop. about 9000.

Guyana, a country of South America. See GUIANA.

Guyandotte, ghī'ạn-dott', a post-town of Cabell co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Guyandotte River, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 4 miles E. of Huntington, its banking point. It has woollen-, planing- and saw-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1450.

Guyandotte River, W.Va., rises in Wyoming co. and enters the Ohio River at Huntington. It is about 150 miles long.

Guye, a post-village of Atchison co., Mo.

Guyenne, an old province of France. See GUIENNE.

Guymard, ghī'mard', a post-village and summer-resort of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 80 miles NW. of New York.

Guymon, a banking village of Beaver co., Okla. Pop. about 200.

Guynn, a post-village of Mathews co., Va. The banking point is Urbana. Pop. about 150.

Guyot Glacier, in the Mount St. Elias Alps of Alaska, is tributary to the Malaspina Glacier.

Guyot (ghee'o'), **Mount,** Colo., a mountain of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 39° 28′ N. Height, 13,565 feet above sea-level.

Guyot, Mount, a peak of the White Mountains, in Grafton co., N.H., about 4 miles S. of Twin Mountain. Altitude, 4589 feet.

Guyot, Mount, a peak of the Smoky Mountains, on the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee, is near lat. 35° 50′ N. Altitude, 6636 feet.

Guys, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md. Pop. about 75.

Guysborough, ghīz'bŭr-rŭh, a county in the NE. part of Nova Scotia, extends from the E. end of the co. of Halifax to the Gut of Canso and is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. Along the coast the land is rocky and barren, but in the interior there is some excellent tillage-land. Gold-mining has been successfully prosecuted here. The fisheries are also a source of wealth to the inhabitants. Capital, Guysborough.

Guysborough, an outport of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Guysborough, near the head of Chedabucto Bay, opposite Manchester and 67 miles S. of New Glasgow. It has a safe and commodious harbor. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing; there is also some ship-building. Pop. in 1901, 1411.

Guysborough, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, 23 miles S. by E. of Ingersoll. Pop. 100.

Guy's Cliffe, a locality in England, 1½ miles N. of Warwick, on the Avon, much visited by tourists, as containing the cave in which the famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, is fabled to have passed his latter days and to have been buried with his wife.

Guysie, a village of Appling co., Ga. The banking point is Waycross.

Guys Mills, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., 9 miles E. of Meadville. Pop. 200.

Guys Store, a post-hamlet of Leon co., Tex.

Guysville, ghīz'vĭl, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Hocking River, 14 miles E. of Athens, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. Pop. about 200.

Guyton, ghī'tọn, a post-town of Effingham co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River and on the Central of Georgia R., 30 miles NW. of Savannah. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Guyton, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C.

Güzel-Hissar, a town of Asia Minor. See AIDIN.

Guzerat, British India. See GUJERAT.

Guzmán, goos-mȧn', or **Mérida,** mĕr'ee-dȧ, a former state of Venezuela, now forming a division of the state of Los Andes. The capital was Mérida.

Guzmán, Ciudad de, Mexico. See CIUDAD GUZMÁN.

Gwa, a small seaport of Aracan, on the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the river Gwa, 62 miles SSE. of Sandoway.

Gwalior, gwȧ'le-or, or **Lashkar,** a city of British India, capital of a state of its own name, on an affluent of the Jumna, 66 miles S. of Agra. The citadel, on a high, precipitous rock, about 3 miles in circumference, is the grandest native stronghold in India. It is garrisoned by the British. The town has an interesting palace and two Jain temples. In the sides of the rock forming its site are numerous caves with sculptures. Gwalior is the seat of Victoria College. Pop. in 1901, 89,154.

Gwalior, a native state of Central India, sometimes called **Sindhia's Dominions,** from its Mahratta ruler, who bears the title of Maharajah Sindhia. It consists of a main portion, bordering on Rajputana, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and Bundelcund, and of several detached portions farther south. Area, about 20,000 sq. m. The surface is level in the N., including a portion of the basin of the Jumna; in the centre it is hilly; in the S. it comprises parts of the Vindhya and Satpura mountain-ranges. It is traversed by the Tapti, Nerbudda, Chumbul, and Betwa rivers. Capital, Gwalior. Pop. between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000, mainly Hindus.

Gweedore, gwe-dōr', a district on the NW. coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal. It extends for some miles along the coast, abounding in picturesque scenery.

Gwelo, a gold-mining district of south Africa, in Southern Rhodesia, 110 miles NE. of Buluwayo.

Gwennap, a parish of England, co. of Cornwall, 3 miles ESE. of Redruth.

Gwinmine, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. about 500.

Gwin'nett', a northern county of Georgia, has an area of 510 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Chatta-

hoochee River and is also drained by the Apalachee River and other streams. Capital, Lawrenceville. Pop. in 1890, 19,899; in 1900, 25,585.

Gwinville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Miss. Pop. about 75.

Gwydir River (native, *Kiendar*, ke-en-dar', or *Karaula*, kȧ-raw'lą), a river of New South Wales, joins the Darling River in lat. 29° 30' S.

Gwynedd, gwin'ęd, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 18 miles N. of Philadelphia. The banking point is Lansdale or Ambler. Pop. about 150.

Gwynn, a post-village of Sebastian co., Ark., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R., 20 miles from Greenwood.

Gwynneville, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 11 miles WNW. of Rushville. Pop. 100.

Gy, zhee, a small town of France, in Haute-Saône, 22 miles SW. of Vesoul.

Gyalu, dyŏh'loo', a small town of Transylvania, 10 miles W. of Klausenburg, on the Szamos.

Gyangze, ghę-ang'ze, a walled and fortified town of Tibet, on an affluent of the Brahmaputra and on the trade-route between Darjiling and Lhasa. Elevation, 12,860 feet. Lat. 28° 56' N.; lon. 89° 30' E. It has a sacred monastery and manufactures of textiles. It was entered by the British expedition under Macdonald in July, 1904.

Gyaros, a Grecian island. See GHIURA.

Gyékényes, dyā'kân'yêsh', a village of Hungary, co. of Somogy, 50 miles W. by N. of Fünfkirchen.

Gyergyó-Ditró, dyêr'dyō' dit'rō', a commune of Hungary, in Transylvania, co. of Csik. Pop. in 1900, 6151.

Gyergyó-Szent-Miklós, dyêr'dyō' sênt mik'losh', a town of Transylvania, 95 miles E. of Klausenburg, on the elevated plain of Gyergyó. It has an Armenian, a Roman Catholic, and a Greek church. Pop. about 6000.

Gyetva, a town of Hungary. See DETTVA.

Gympie, a town of Queensland, Australia, 90 miles N. by W. of Brisbane. Lat. 26° 12' S.; lon. 152° 38' E. It is a gold-mining centre.

Gyoma, dyo'mŏh' (almost jo'mŏh'), a village of Hungary, co. of Békés, on the Körös, 30 miles by rail NNW. of Csaba. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 11,545.

Gyöngyös, dyön'dyösh', a town of Hungary, co. of Heves, 44 miles NE. of Budapest, at the foot of the Mátra. It has a Franciscan monastery. An active trade in country-produce is carried on, and excellent wine is produced in the vicinity. Near by is the health-resort of Mátra-Füred. Pop. in 1900, 16,442.

Györ, the Hungarian name of RAAB.

Györköny, dyör'köñ', a village of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 4 miles from Paks.

Gypsum, a post-town of Eagle co., Colo., 66 miles by rail NW. of Leadville. Pop. in 1900, 76.

Gypsum, a banking city of Saline co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 16 miles SE. of Salina. Pop. in 1900, 552.

Gypsum, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 11 miles W. of the city of Sandusky. Pop. 200.

Gypsum, a post-village of Smyth co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Marion. Pop. 100.

Gypsum Creek, Kan., rises in McPherson co. and enters the Smoky Hill River in Saline co., about 12 miles E. of Salina.

Gyula, dyoo'lŏh' (almost joo'lŏh'), a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Békés, 35 miles NNW. of Arad, divided by the White Körös River into two portions. It possesses a splendid château and a monument to the composer Erkel. The town has oil-mills, and one of the industries of the place is the catching of turtles in the neighboring swamps. Pop. in 1900, 22,446.

Gyula-Fehérvár, Transylvania. See KARLSBURG.

Gyulaj, dyoo'loi', a village of Hungary, co. of Szabolcs.

Gzhatsk, gzhâtsk, a town of Russia, government and 128 miles by rail NE. of Smolensk, on the Gzhat, an affluent of the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 6312.

H

Haag, hą̄g, a small town of Lower Austria, district of Amstetten. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Haag, a small town of Upper Austria, district of Ried.

Haaksbergen, hą̄ks'bêrG'ęn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 25 miles E. by S. of Deventer.

Haamstede, hą̄m'stā'dęh, a village of the Netherlands, in the island of Schouwen.

Haan, hą̄n, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 9 miles E. of Düsseldorf. Pop., with vicinity, in 1900, 8115.

Haaren, hą̄'ręn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. about 5000.

Haarlem, Haerlem, or **Harlem,** hȧr'lęm, a city of the Netherlands, in North Holland, seat of the government of that province, 14 miles W. of Amsterdam, with which city it communicates by canals and railways. It is situated on the Spaarne, which flows through the town. It has remains of its old fortifications, is well built and clean, and is one of the most attractive of the Dutch cities. The cathedral of St. Bavo, the *Groote Kerk*, nearly 460 feet in length, with a tower 255 feet high, contains the famous Haarlem organ, with 5000 pipes, one of the largest organs in the world. Other notable structures are the town-hall, containing a valuable gallery of paintings, the meat-market (now restored for the national archives), library, and several churches. The statue of Coster, the reputed inventor of movable printing-types and a native of this city, stands in the market-place (Groote Markt). Haarlem has numerous public schools, learned societies, and collections in art and science, the principal of the latter being the Teyler Museum. There are large steam cotton-mills, manufactures of velvet, silk and linen fabrics, thread, carpets, rubber, etc., bleaching and dyeing establishments, and a celebrated Greek and Hebrew type-foundry. Haarlem is the centre of the Dutch trade in flowers and flower-seeds, raised in the Bloemen Tuinen, extensive nursery grounds on the S. side of the city. Its vicinity is well cultivated. Near it is the Pavilion, a noble seat, formerly the palace of Louis Bonaparte, and now containing a colonial museum and a museum of industrial art. South of the Pavilion is the beautiful Forest of Haarlem. Many distinguished painters were natives of Haarlem. In 1573 it capitulated, after a seven months' siege, to the Spaniards, who, contrary to the terms of the surrender, caused upward of 2000 persons to be put to death. Haarlem is the seat of Catholic and Jansenist bishops. Pop. in 1900, 65,189.

Haarlem (hȧr'lęm) **Lake** (Dutch, *Haerlemmer Meer*, hą̄r'lêm-męr mair), formerly a large shallow body of water, in the Netherlands, 2 miles SE. of Haarlem and between Amsterdam and Leyden, communicating through the Y with the Zuider Zee. It was formed by a destructive inundation in the sixteenth century. The stupendous work of draining this lake was accomplished in the middle of the nineteenth century, about 70 miles of good land (included in North Holland) being redeemed.

Haas, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. 225.

Haase, hą̄'zęh, or **Hase,** a river of Germany, in Hanover, joins the Ems at Meppen, after a course of 80 miles.

Haastrecht, hą̄s'trêkt, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 14 miles NE. of Rotterdam.

Haasville, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La. Pop. about 75.

Habana, a city of Cuba. See HAVANA.

Habas, ą̄'bą̄s', a small town of France, in Landes, 13 miles SSE. of Dax.

Habay-la-Neuve, ą̄'bą̄' lą̄ nuv, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 10 miles W. of Arlon.

Habay-la-Vieille, ą̄'bą̄' lą̄ ve-ą̄'y, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, near Habay-la-Neuve.

Habelschwert, hą̄'bęl-shwêrt', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Neisse, 10 miles S. of Glatz. Pop. 6000.

Habern, hą̄'bęrn (Bohem. *Habry*; L. *Mons Fagi*), a small town of Bohemia, 10 miles SSE. of Czaslau, on the Little Sazawa.

Habersham, hab'ęr-shąm, a county in the NE. part of Georgia. Area, 372 sq. m. The Tugaloo River forms part of the NE. boundary and separates it from South Carolina. The Chattahoochee rises in this county, which is also drained by the Soquee, Tallulah, and Broad rivers. The surface is broken by low mountains connected with the Blue Ridge, among which Mounts Yonah and Currahee are the most considerable. The county contains gold, iron,

rubies, and carnelians. Some diamonds have also been found. The celebrated Falls of Tallulah are in the county. Capital, Clarkesville. Pop. in 1890, 11,573; in 1900, 13,604.

Habesh. See ABYSSINIA.

Habsburg, hâps'bŏŏrg (contracted from *Habichtsburg*, —*i.e.*, "Owl's Castle"), a former castle which stood on the Wülpelsberg, near the town of Schinznach, in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, the reputed cradle of the Habsburg or Hapsburg dynasty. The tower is still standing.

Habsheim, hâps'hime, a village of Germany, in Upper Alsace, 11 miles NE. of Altkirch.

Hacha, Rio, Colombia. See RIO HACHA.

Hachenburg, hâk'ẹn-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 24 miles N. of Nassau. Pop. about 1700.

Hachijo, an island of Japan. See FATSIZIO.

Hachinohe, a town in the NE. part of the main island of Japan, SE. of Aomori.

Hachioji, a town of the main island of Japan, about 25 miles W. of Tokyo. It is in a silk district. Pop. in 1899, 23,203.

Hachy, hâ'shee', a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 7 miles W. of Arlon.

Hackberry, a post-village of Mohave co., Ariz., in the Peacock Mountains, 30 miles E. of Mineral Park. Pop. about 75.

Hackberry, a post-village of Lavaca co., Tex.

Hackensack, a banking post-town, capital of Bergen co., N.J., on the Hackensack River and on the New York, Susquehanna and Western and the New Jersey and New York Rs., 12 miles N. of New York. It has iron- and carriage-works and manufactures of silk, wall-paper, and jewelry. Many New York business-men reside here. Pop. in 1900, 9443.

Hackensack River rises in Rockland co., N.Y., and enters Newark Bay 4 miles SE. of the city of Newark. It is about 50 miles long. Sloops can ascend it 16 miles. In the lower part of its course it flows through extensive salt-marshes, known as the Hackensack Meadows.

Hackers Valley, a post-hamlet of Webster co., W.Va.

Hacketstown, a town of Ireland, co. of Carlow, on the Dereen, 8 miles SE. of Baltinglass.

Hackett, a city of Sebastian co., Ark., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 16 miles S. of Fort Smith, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Hackettstown, a banking post-town of Warren co., N.J., on the Musconetcong River, 62 miles W. of New York, on the Lackawanna R. It has the Centenary Collegiate Institute (Methodist), flouring- and silk-mills, foundries, carriage-factories, and manufactures of hats, heaters, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2474.

Hackleman, hak'ẹl-mạn, a post-village of Grant co., Ind., 6 miles W. of Fairmount station.

Hackness, Cape, a headland of Scotland, co. of Orkney, on the SE. coast of the island of Shapinshay.

Hackney, a metropolitan borough of London, 3 miles NNE. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1901, 219,272.

Hackneyville, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 7 miles N. of Alexander City.

Hadamar, hâ'dâ-mar', a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 5 miles NW. of Limburg. Pop. about 2250.

Hadar, a post-village of Pierce co., Neb. Pop. about 70.

Haddam, a post-village and one of the capitals of Middlesex co., Conn., in Haddam township (town), on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, about 20 miles from its mouth, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 26 miles S. by E. of Hartford. It has granite-quarries, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2015.

Haddam, a banking city of Washington co., Kan., 14 miles W. by N. of Washington, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900, 355.

Haddam Neck, a post-village and summer-resort of Middlesex co., Conn., in Haddam township (town), on the E. side of the Connecticut River, about 24 miles SSE. of Hartford. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. 200.

Haddington, Haddingtonshire, had'ding-tọn-shir, or **East Lothian** (lo'тнe-ạn), a county of Scotland, having N. the Firth of Forth and the North Sea. Area, 267 sq. m. In the S. are the Lammermuir Hills. In the centre and N. is a beautiful plain, gradually sloping to the Firth of Forth and diversified by gentle elevations. The little river Tyne traverses the county. Agriculture is in a highly advanced state. Coal is worked in the W. Capital, Haddington. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1901, 38,662.

Haddington, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Haddington, on the Tyne, 16 miles E. of Edinburgh. The town has handsome county buildings, a town-house, the remains of a noble abbey church (the Lamp of Lothian), the nave of which is used as the parish church, a large corn exchange, and the Knox Memorial Institute. It is one of the largest markets in Scotland for corn and other agricultural produce. Haddington is a very ancient royal burgh. Pop. in 1901, 5125.

Haddington, a village within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, Pa., 5 miles W. by N. of Independence Hall.

Haddock Station, a post-village of Jones co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 19 miles ENE. of Macon. Pop. about 100.

Haddon, a township of Camden co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2012.

Haddonfield, a banking post-borough of Camden co., N.J., near Cooper's Creek, and on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 6 miles SE. of Camden. Its industrial establishments embrace a pottery, knitting-mills, etc. It has several academic institutions. Pop. in 1900, 2776.

Haddon Hall, a splendid baronial seat in Derbyshire, England, 2 miles from Bakewell. It dates from the Middle Ages and belongs to the duke of Rutland.

Haddon Heights, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Haddonfield. Pop. about 150.

Hade, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Greencastle. Pop. about 200.

Hadeln, hâ'dẹln, a district of Prussia, in Hanover, extending for 12 miles along the estuary of the Elbe.

Haden, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ala.

Hadensville, a post-village of Todd co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 16 miles NE. of Clarksville, Tenn. Pop. about 200.

Hadensville, a post-hamlet of Goochland co., Va.

Hader, a post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., 21 miles SW. of Red Wing. Pop. 75.

Hadersleben, hâ'dẹrs-lâ'bẹn (Dan. *Haderslef*), a seaport of Prussia, in Schleswig, on an inlet of the Little Belt, 48 miles N. of Schleswig. Pop. in 1900, 9201.

Hadház, a town of Hungary. See HAJDÓ-HADHÁZ.

Hadleigh, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 9½ miles WSW. of Ipswich. It has many quaint houses and a fine church. Pop. in 1901, 3245.

Hadleigh, a parish in Essex, England, near the Thames, about 35 miles E. of London. A labor colony of the Salvation Army is established here.

Hadley, a post-township of Pike co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 882.

Hadley, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., 24 miles by rail W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 60.

Hadley, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ky., 10 miles W. of Bowling Green.

Hadley, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Hadley township (town), on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, 3 miles NE. of Northampton. It is on the Boston and Maine R. Brooms and tobacco are manufactured in this township, which also contains North Hadley. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1789.

Hadley, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., 12 miles SW. of Lapeer and about 48 miles NNW. of Detroit. Pop. about 275.

Hadley, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., in Hadley township (town), on the Hudson River, at the mouth of the Sacondaga River, and on the Adirondack R., 22 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. of the town in 1900, 914; of the village, about 350.

Hadley, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 30 miles W. of Franklin. Pop. about 300.

Hadleyville, a post-hamlet of Eau Claire co., Wis., 10 miles from Eau Claire.

Hadlock, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Va., about 50 miles S. of Snowhill, Md.

Hadlock, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wash. The banking point is Port Townsend. Pop. about 200.

Hadlow, or **Hadlow-Cove,** a village of Levis co., Quebec, 2 miles from South Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Levis.

Hadlyme, a post-village of New London co., Conn., on the left or E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 30 miles SSE. of Hartford. Pop. about 250.

Hadmersleben, hâd'mẹrs-lâ'bẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 18 miles SW. of Magdeburg. Pop. about 1000.

Hadol, â'dol', a village of France, in Vosges, 6 miles S. of Épinal.

Hadramaut, hâ-drâ-mŏwt' (pronounced by the Arabs hâ-drâ-mâ-oot'), a country of Arabia, extending along its S. coast from Yemen, on the W., to Mahra, on the E., or, in a more extended sense, stretching as far E. as the boundaries of Oman. For the most part it is a rather narrow belt, not reaching very far into the interior. Much of it is elevated, and the mountain-range known as the Jebel Tsahura rises to a height of about 8000 feet. The region is

furrowed by a long valley, called the Wadi Doan (through which flows a small stream), which extends mainly E. and W., and by valleys connecting with this wadi. In the valleys there are fertile tracts, and in places where there is water the vegetation is luxuriant. Hadramaut contains the towns of Shibam, Terim, Keshin, and Makalla, the last-named a considerable seaport. The population is estimated at about 500,000.

Hadres, hä'drĕs, a village of Lower Austria, on the Pulkan, on the frontiers of Moravia.

Hadria, an ancient name of ADRIA and of ATRI.

Hadrianopolis, the ancient name of ADRIANOPLE.

Hadrian's Wall, a Roman fortification, which extended across Britain from the estuary of the river Tyne to the vicinity of Solway Firth. Remains of it are still visible.

Hadriaticum Mare. See ADRIATIC SEA.

Hadrumetum, an ancient city of Africa on the Mediterranean Sea, about 75 miles SSE. of Carthage. The town of Susa, in Tunis, is on its site.

Haeght, hăkt, or **Haecht,** a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 16 miles NE. of Brussels.

Haelen, hä'lĕn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 11 miles W. of Hasselt.

Haeltert, hăl'tĕrt, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 29 miles E. of Oudenarde.

Hæmus, the ancient name of the BALKAN.

Haeringhe, hä'ring-ghĕh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 12 miles NW. of Ypres.

Haerlebeke, a town of Belgium. See HARLEBEKE.

Haerlem, a city of the Netherlands. See HAARLEM.

Haesdonck, hăs'donk, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 25 miles ENE. of Ghent.

Haffey, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. about 100.

Haffner, Mount, in the NW. of Greenland, N. of Melville Bay, in about lon. 61° 55' W. Height, 5000 (?) feet.

Hafnarfjord, häf'nar-fe-ord' (Dan. *Havnfjord*, hōwn'fe-ord'), a village of Iceland, on a fjord of the same name, in the S. of the island, SSE. of Reykjavik. Its harbor is one of the best in Iceland.

Hafnerzell, a village of Bavaria. See OBERNZELL.

Hafnia, the Latin name of COPENHAGEN.

Hafslö, häfs'lö', a village of Norway, 88 miles NE. of Bergen.

Hagaman, or **Hageman,** a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River, 4 miles from Amsterdam, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 646.

Hagan, a post-village of Tatnall co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Reidsville. Pop. 250.

Hagan, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Minn.

Hagan, a post-village of Lee co., Va. The banking point is Pennington Gap. Pop. about 100.

Hagansport, a post-village of Franklin co., Tex.

Hagarstown, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 4 miles W. of Vandalia. Pop. 100.

Hagarville, a post-village of Johnson co., Ark. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop. about 100.

Hagedorns (hag'ę-dornz) **Mills,** a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 16 miles W. of Saratoga Springs.

Hagen, hä'ghĕn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 26 miles W. of Arnsberg, on the Volme. It has iron- and steel-works, manufactures of tools, heating and ventilating apparatus, railway and telegraph supplies, etc., and various establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 50,612.

Hagenau, hä'ghĕh-nōw', a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the Moder, 16 miles N. of Strassburg. Among its industries are wool-spinning and the manufacture of porcelain stoves. There is an extensive trade in hops. Near the town is the convent of Marienthal, with a splendid basilica, a noted place of pilgrimage. Pop. in 1900, 17,968. Hagenau became a free imperial city in the thirteenth century. It was ceded to France in 1648 and became part of Germany once more in 1870.

Hagenmeister (hä'ghĕn-mī'stẽr) **Island,** off the coast of Alaska, near lat. 59° N., lon. 160° 23' W.

Hagenow, hä'ghĕh-nō', a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 17 miles SW. of Schwerin. Pop. in 1900, 4106.

Hagensville, a post-village of Presque Isle co., Mich., 8 miles SE. of Rogers. Pop. about 100.

Hager City, a post-village of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Hagerman, a post-village of Chaves co., N.Mex., on the Pecos Valley and Northeastern R., 22 miles SSE. of Roswell, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Hagerman, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 250.

Hagerman Pass, across the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, on the line of the Colorado Midland R. Elevation, 11,530 feet.

Hagers Grove, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Mo., on the North Fork of the Salt River, 7 miles N. of Clarence.

Hagerstown, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Ind., on a branch of the Whitewater River, 7 miles N. of Cambridge City, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 862.

Hagerstown, a city, the capital of Washington co., Md., on the Cumberland Valley and other railroads, 22 miles NW. of Frederick. It has machine- and carriage-shops, bicycle-works, knitting-mills, and manufactures of paper, flour, agricultural implements, spokes, fertilizers, etc. It is the seat of Kee Mar College. Pop. in 1890, 10,118; in 1900, 13,591.

Hagersville, hā'ghẽrz-vĭl, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 34 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. 200.

Hagersville, a banking post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and the Michigan Central Rs., 10 miles W. of Cayuga. Pop. in 1901, 1020.

Hagetmau, ä'zhĕt'mō', a small town of France, in Landes, 7 miles S. of Saint-Sever. Pop. (commune) 3000.

Haggerstone, a high rocky island on the NE. coast of Australia. Lat. 12° 1' S.

Hägglingen, hăg'gling-ęn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, about 5 miles from Bremgarten.

Hagia Deka, hä'ghe-ä dä'kä, a town of Crete, near the ruins of ancient Gortynia, 20 miles SSW. of Candia.

Hagiostrati, hä'ghe-os-trä'tee (anc. *Ne'æ*), a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 20 miles SW. of Lemnos.

Hagonoy, ä-go-noi', a pueblo of Bulacán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Pampanga River, in an exceedingly rich locality. It produces woven fabrics. Pop. 20,120.

Hagood, a post-village of Sumter co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. 100.

Hague (haig), THE (Dutch, *Den Haag*, dĕn hăg, properly, *S Gravenhage*, s'grä'vęn-hä'gęh; Ger. *Haag*, hăg; Fr. *La Haye*, lä ä; It. *L'Aja*, lä'yä), the capital of the Netherlands and of the province of South Holland, situated in a (formerly wooded) plain, 2 miles from the North Sea, 14 miles NW. of Rotterdam and 33 miles SW. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52° 4' 20" N.; lon. 4° 18' 40" E. Pop. in 1863, 84,615; in 1890, 160,531; in 1902, 218,029. Mean temperature of the year, 52° F.; winter, 38.2°; summer, 65.5°. It is a handsome town, with little commerce or manufactures, and many of its streets are intersected by canals, bordered with rows of trees. The principal edifices are in the quarter of the Vyverberg and Plein, in the fashionable northern section of the city, which is the terminus of the electric railway to Scheveningen, Holland's most famous sea-side resort. The most renowned institution of the city is the royal picture-gallery, contained in the Mauritshuis, which possesses many of the rarest specimens of Dutch art, among them the masterpieces of Rembrandt. A minor collection of paintings, antiquities, etc., is contained in the Municipal Museum. The royal palace is an unpretentious edifice. In front of it is the equestrian statue of William I. of Orange. The Binnenhof, appropriated to the states assembly and the chief government offices, comprises a portion of the residence of the ancient counts of Holland. The town has numerous schools, private galleries of art, a royal theater, etc., and is the seat of many learned associations. The royal library, founded in 1798, contains 400,000 volumes. The town-hall, completed in 1565, and several times extended, is one of the most picturesque buildings of the city. The principal churches are the Groote Kerk (church of St. James) and the Nieuwe Kerk. A fine road, called the Voorhout, leads N. to the Bosch, a wooded park with a suburban royal seat; and 1½ miles SE. of The Hague stood the castle of Ryswick, memorable for the treaty signed there in 1697. A large and imposing National Monument was unveiled in the city in 1869. The industries of The Hague are principally in goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, faience, iron, brass, and copper.

'S Gravenhaag signifies literally "the count's hedge, grove, or wood," and The Hague appears to have owed its origin to a hunting-seat of the counts of Holland, situated in a wood. This, however, became a palace as early as 1250, and around it many other houses were soon erected. But the city has risen into importance chiefly since the beginning of the nineteenth century, mainly through having been made the residence of the court and the seat of government.

Hague, haig, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the Plant System. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. about 150.

Hague, a post-township (town) of Warren co., N.Y., bounded on the E. by Lake George. Pop. in 1900, 1042. It contains the village of Hague with about 150 inhabitants.

Hague, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Va., about 65 miles NE. of Richmond.

Haguenau, the French name of HAGENAU.

Ha Ha Bay, Quebec. See GRAND BAY.

Hahira, a post-town of Lowndes co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. in 1900, 302.

Hahns (hânz) **Peak,** a post-village, capital of Routt co., Colo., 18 miles N. of Steamboat Springs. Gold has been mined here.

Hahnville, hân'vil, a post-village, capital of St. Charles parish, La., in a sugar- and rice-producing district and on the Texas and Pacific R., 20 miles W. of New Orleans. Pop. about 400.

Haid, hid, a small town of Bohemia, 25 miles W. of Pilsen.

Haida, hī'dȧ, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles NE. of Leitmeritz. It is a great seat of the cut-glass industry. Pop. about 3000.

Haidarábád, India. See HYDERABAD.

Haidhausen, hīd'hŏw'zẹn, a suburb of Munich.

Haiduk (hī'dŏŏk) **County.** See HAJDÚ.

Hai-dzuong, hī-dzoo'ong', or **Hai-duong,** a town of Tongking, capital of a province, 32 miles ESE. of Ha-noi, in the Song-ka delta. Pop. about 8000.

Haifa, hī'fạ, a town of Syria, on the Bay of Acre, at the foot of Mount Carmel. Pop. about 10,000. Within recent years it has developed into a place of considerable commercial importance. It exports large quantities of agricultural produce. It is connected by rail with the Jordan valley. There are extensive manufactures of soap. The town is near the site of the old Haifa, the ancient Sycaminum.

Hai-fong, a seaport of Tongking. See HAI-PHONG.

Hai-fung, hī'fŭng', a town of China, province of Shan-tung, near the confines of Chi-li. Lat. 37° 50′ N.

Hai-fung, a town of China, province of Kwang-tung, about 130 miles E. of Canton. Lat. 23° 7′ N.

Haiger, hī'ghẹr, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 34 miles NE. of Nassau, on the Dill. Pop. about 2000.

Haigerloch, hī'ghẹr-lŏĸ', a town of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, 8 miles W. of Hechingen. Pop. about 1250.

Haigler, a banking post-village of Dundy co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River R., 21 miles W. of Benkelman. Pop. about 250.

Hai-ju, hī'joo', written also **Hai-chyu,** a town of Korea, near the W. coast, in lat. 38° N., about 70 miles NW. of Seul. Pop. about 60,000 (?).

Hail, hâ-il', or **Hayel,** a town of Arabia, capital of Shomer (Shammar), about 250 miles NE. of Medina. Pop. about 10,000 (?).

Haile Goldmine, a post-village of Lancaster co., S.C. The banking point is Kershaw. Gold is mined here. Pop. about 1000.

Hailesboro, hālz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River, 2½ miles SE. of Gouverneur. It has pulp-industries. Pop. 250.

Hailey, hā'le, a banking post-town, capital of Blaine co., Idaho, on the Wood River and on the Oregon Short Line, 50 miles N. of Shoshone. It has lumbering, agricultural, and live-stock interests. Pop. about 1000. In the vicinity are the Hailey Hot Springs.

Haileybury, a post-village of Nipissing district, Ontario. The banking point is Mattawa. Pop. about 150.

Haileyville, I.T. See HALEYVILLE.

Hainan, hī'nân' (Chinese, *Hai-lam,* hī'lâm',—*i.e.,* "south of the sea"), a large island belonging to China, province of Kwang-tung, and separating the Gulf of Tongking from the China Sea. Approx. lat. 19° N.; lon. 110° E. It is separated from the main-land by Hainan Strait. Area, about 13,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 2,500,000. The centre of the island is traversed by bold granitic mountains, which attain an elevation of nearly 7000 feet. There are a number of streams of minor size, and several good harbors on the S. coast. The island exports timber, rice, sugar, cotton, cocoanuts, grass-cloths, etc. Kiung chow, the capital, is near the N. coast, having as its port Hoi-how.

Hainau, hī'nŏw, a town of Silesia, Prussia, 9 miles WNW. of Liegnitz. Among its industries are the tanning and dyeing of kid leather, iron-founding, and the manufacture of agricultural implements and gloves. Pop. in 1900, 10,142.

Hainaut, or **Hainault,** ȧ'nō' (Flem. *Henegouwen,* hēn'ẹh-go'ẘen; Ger. *Hennegau,* hēn'ẹh-gŏw'), a frontier province of Belgium, bounded W. and S. by France. Area, 1437 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 1,146,646. Surface generally level; hilly in the SE. It is traversed by the Sambre, Scheldt, Dender, and Haine rivers, and by several canals. Hainaut has large coal-fields. Capital, Mons.

Hainaut, or **Hainault,** ȧ'nō', a mediæval countship, now included in Belgium and France. It passed to Burgundy in 1433, and afterwards shared the fortunes of the Belgian Netherlands. The parts acquired by France in 1659 and 1678 are now included in the department of Nord.

Hainburg, hīn'bŏŏrg, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 27 miles by rail ESE. of Vienna. It has an important tobacco-factory, the largest in Austria. Pop. in 1900, 6225.

Haindorf, hīn'dorf, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles from Friedland, at the foot of the Isergebirge. Pop. about 3000.

Haine, ȧn, a river of Belgium, after a W. course of 40 miles joins the Scheldt in France, opposite Condé.

Haines, a post-village and mission station of Alaska, on Portage Bay, head of Chilkoot Inlet, S. of Skagway.

Haines, a post-village of Baker co., Oregon, 10 miles by rail NNW. of Baker City. Pop. 130.

Haines, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1400.

Haine-Saint-Pierre, ȧn sȧn pe-aiR', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 12 miles W. of Charleroi.

Hainesburg, hānz'bŭrg, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., on the Paulins River, 10 miles N. of Belvidere. Pop. about 350.

Haines City, a post-village of Polk co., Fla. Pop. about 75.

Haines Creek, Burlington co., N.J., enters the S. branch of Rancocas Creek, above Lumberton.

Haines Falls, a post-village and resort of Greene co., N.Y., in the Catskill Mountains, on the Ulster and Delaware R. The banking point is Catskill. Pop. about 150.

Haines Landing, Me., is on Lake Moosehemaguntic.

Hainesport, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on Rancocas Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 1 mile W. of Mount Holly, its banking point. Pop. about 400.

Hainesville, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., 12 miles W. of Waukegan. Pop. about 150.

Hainesville, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., 9 miles SSW. of Port Jervis, N.Y. Pop. about 200.

Hainesville, a post-village of Wood co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Hainesville, a post-village of Door co., Wis. The banking point is Sturgeon Bay. Pop. about 100.

Hainewalde, hī'nẹh-wâl'dẹh, a village of Saxony, near Zittau.

Hainichen, hī'niĸ-ẹn, a town of Saxony, 40 miles SE. of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 7932.

Hainspach, hīn'spâĸ, a town of Bohemia, 37 miles N. of Leitmeritz. Pop. about 3000.

Hai-phong, hī'fong', or **Hai-fong,** the principal seaport of Tongking, in the Song-ka delta. It is connected by rail with Ha-noi. The French quarter is well laid out and has substantial buildings. Pop. in 1900, 16,088, of whom 900 were Europeans.

Hairy Bear, a peak of the Black Mountains, in western North Carolina, 6681 feet high.

Haiterbach, hī'tẹr-bâĸ', a town of Württemberg, Black Forest, 30 miles SW. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 1700.

Haiti, or **Hayti,** hâ'tee (Fr. *Haïti,* ȧ'ee'tee'; Sp. *Santo Domingo,* sân'to do-meeng'go, originally *España,* ês-pân-yo'la; L. *Hispanio'la*), a rich and beautiful island, the largest in the West Indies except Cuba, from which it is separated by the Windward Passage. The Mona Passage on the E. separates it from Porto Rico. The island is nearly 400 miles long and from 60 to 150 miles broad, and comprises two republics, Haiti in the W. and Santo Domingo in the E. Area, about 29,000 sq. m. Area of the republic of Haiti, about 10,750 sq. m. Pop., according to an ecclesiastical enumeration in 1901, 1,294,000, the great majority being blacks. Area of the republic of Santo Domingo, about 18,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated at about 500,000. The greater part of the island is ruggedly mountainous, with three or more clearly defined ranges directed WNW.–ESE. The axial, or Cibao, range attains in the Pico del Yaqui an elevation of 9700 feet. The loftiest summit of the land, the Loma Tina, 10,300 ft., lies WNW. of the city of Santo Domingo. The mountains are generally clothed with luxuriant and almost impenetrable forests, and are divided off by deep and long valleys. The principal rivers have their sources in the moist, forested region of the Cibao range, and are the Artibonite, flowing W. and discharging into the Bay of Gonaïves; the Yaqui del Norte, flowing NW. and discharging into Manzanillo Bay; the Juna, flowing E. into the Bay of Samaná; and the San Juan, or Yaqui del Sur, flowing S. into Barahona Bay. Several large lakes occupy the southwestern part of the island, and in their longitudinal disposition define the inner boundary of the long southwestern peninsula which lies south of the Bay of Gonaïves. The climate is tropical, and on the plains very unhealthy for Europeans. There are but two seasons: the rainy season, May to October or December, and the dry season; the spring, April to June, is the finest time of the year. Hur-

ricanes are common, especially in August and September. The soil is highly fertile, and a great part of the island is covered with dense forests of mahogany, iron-wood, logwood, cedar, and other valuable timber trees. The principal articles exported are mahogany, logwood, lignum-vitæ, coffee, cotton, tobacco, cacao, and sugar. Silver, platinum, tin, manganese, antimony, iron, and rock-salt are found in the island, but these minerals are little exploited.

The island was discovered by Columbus, Dec. 6, 1492; and on its coast was planted the first permanent colony established by Europeans in the Western Hemisphere, the town of Santo Domingo being founded in 1496. The Indians were soon exterminated by their greedy task-masters, and negro slaves took their place. The island was long an important possession of Spain. In the seventeenth century Frenchmen began to settle on its coast, and in the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, the western part of the island was ceded to France. The French colony grew to be very prosperous, but the great mass of the inhabitants were slaves. In 1791 a fierce insurrection of the negroes broke out in the colony, which was rent at the same time by war between the whites and mulattoes. The Spaniards and English assailed the power of France. In 1793 the French Convention decreed the emancipation of the slaves. The country was rescued from anarchy and from its foreign invaders by the abilities of the negro leader Toussaint l'Ouverture, who was made military commander of the colony, increased by the annexation of the Spanish portion of the island in 1795, and who ultimately ruled as dictator over the whole island. In 1802 Bonaparte made war on Toussaint l'Ouverture, who was seized and carried to France. The blacks rose and expelled the French in 1803. After the brief imperial rule of Dessalines (1804–6) there were divisions and wars in the island. In 1844 the Republic of Santo Domingo was constituted. The history of the two states of Haiti and Santo Domingo has been characterized by revolution, usurpation, and anarchy. See HAITI, REPUBLIC OF, and SANTO DOMINGO.

Haiti, Republic of, a state occupying the western or what is generally known as the French division of the island of Haiti. (See HAITI.) Area about 10,750 sq. m. Pop., according to an ecclesiastical census, in 1901, 1,294,000. It is estimated that about nine-tenths of the inhabitants are blacks. The remainder are mainly mulattoes, the pure whites being very few. The industries are mainly agricultural, the most important cultivated product being coffee, of which the quantity exported in 1900 was 72,000,000 pounds. Cacao and cotton are also grown. Other important articles of export are logwood, various hard timbers, goat-skins, and wax. The mineral resources are those of the island generally, but mining is little prosecuted. Capital, Port-au-Prince. Other important towns are Cape Haytien, Les Cayes, Gonaïves, and Port-de-Paix. The administration of the republic is by a president, elected for 7 years, and two legislative chambers. The present constitution was adopted in 1889. The language of the country is French. The religion of the people is nominally Roman Catholic, but the lower classes are steeped in the superstitions and practices of voodoo.

Hajdú, hoi'doo', a central county of Hungary. It contains the town of Debreczin. It is named from the Haiduks, a military body which formerly existed in Hungary and enjoyed peculiar privileges.

Hajdú-Boszörmény, hoi'doo' bös'ör-mâñ', a town of Hungary, Hajdú co., 11 miles NW. of Debreczin, in a region rich in corn and cattle. Pop. in 1900, 25,070.

Hajdú-Dorog, a town of Hungary, Hajdú co. Pop. in 1900, 9911.

Hajdú-Hadház, hoi'doo' hod'hâz, a town of Hungary, in Hajdú co., 10 miles N. of Debreczin. Pop. in 1900, 8935.

Hajdú-Nánás, hoi'doo' nâ'nâsh', a town of Hungary, Hajdú co., 24 miles NNW. of Debreczin. Pop. in 1900, 15,884.

Hajdú-Szoboszló, a town of Hungary, Hajdú co., 12 miles SW. of Debreczin. Pop. in 1900, 15,451.

Hajipur, hâ'je-poor', a town of Bengal, British India, on the river Gunduk, near the Ganges, 5 miles N. of Patna. It has an important trade. Pop. about 20,000.

Hakata, Japan. See FUKUOKA.

Hakkia'ri, a mountain-district of Kurdistan, of which Julamerk, situated near the river Zab, is the capital. It contains a large Nestorian population.

Hakodadi, hâ-ko-dâ'de, or **Hakodate,** hâ-ko-dâ'tâ, an open seaport town of Japan, at the SW. extremity of the island of Yezo. Lat. 41° 46′ N.; lon. 140° 44′ E. It is beautifully situated at the base of a rocky cliff, and has a capacious and fortified harbor, with extensive docks. The city is strikingly clean, symmetrically laid out, and contains some attractive buildings. It has a naval school, manufactory of matches, etc. The foreign commerce is unimportant. Pop. in 1899, 78,040.

Hal, âl (Flem. *Halle*), a town of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Senne, 9 miles SSW. of Brussels. It has an interesting mediæval church, which attracts many pilgrims. Pop. in 1900, 12,284.

Hala (hâ'lâ) **Mountains,** an extensive and lofty range on the confines of Beluchistan and Sindh, stretching from N. to S., and terminating, in the latter direction, at Cape Monze, in the Arabian Sea, in lat. 24° 50′ N., lon. 66° 50′ E. Two main passes intersect these mountains,—the Bolan and Mula passes, each affording a tedious but not very difficult access from the plains on the E. to the western highlands.

Halas, hŏb'lŏsh', a town of Hungary, in Little Cumania, 75 miles SSE. of Budapest, on Lake Halas (Hun. "abounding in fish"). Pop. in 1900, 19,866.

Halbau, hâl'bŏw, a town of Prussian Silesia, 45 miles NW. of Liegnitz. Pop. about 1200.

Halberstadt, hâl'bęr-stâtt', a town of Prussian Saxony, district and 29 miles SW. of Magdeburg. It is built in an antique style, and has a cathedral of the fifteenth century, a handsome mansion-house, formerly a royal palace, a theatre, gymnasium, various educational institutions, public libraries, private museums, picture-galleries, the Gleim Institute, manufactures of woollen stuffs, leather, gloves, sugar, liquors, tobacco, soap, etc., with large oil-refineries, many breweries, and an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 42,810.

Halbthurm, hâlb'toorm' (Hun. *Féltorony*) a village of Hungary, 24 miles NE. of Ödenburg.

Halbur, a post-village of Carroll co., Iowa, 9 miles by rail SW. of Carroll. Pop. about 100.

Halcott Center, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Halcott township (town), 3 miles NE. of Fleischmanns. Pop. of the town in 1900, 350.

Halcottsville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Ulster and Delaware R., 49 miles WNW. of Kingston. Pop. 100.

Halcyondale, a post-village of Scriven co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 50 miles NW. of Savannah. Pop. about 150.

Haldane, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 17 miles S. of Freeport. Pop. about 150.

Halder, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis. The banking point is Mazomanie.

Haldimand, a county of Ontario, situated near the E. end of Lake Ontario. It is drained by the Grand River. Capital, Cayuga.

Haldimand, a village of Ontario. See GRAFTON.

Hale, a town of Cheshire, England, 7 miles SW. of Stockport. Pop. in 1901, 4562.

Hale, a county in the W. part of Alabama, has an area of 726 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Black Warrior River. Capital, Greensboro. Pop. in 1890, 27,501; in 1900, 31,011.

Hale, a county of northwestern Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 1036 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River and Catfish Creek. Capital, Plainview. Pop. in 1890, 721; in 1900, 1680.

Hale, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Olin or Wyoming. Pop. about 150.

Hale, a post-village of Iosco co., Mich.

Hale, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss. The banking point is Enterprise. Pop. about 200.

Hale, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Mo., 25 miles NE. of Carrollton, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. Pop. in 1900, 665.

Hale, a post-township (town) of Trempealeau co., Wis., about 25 miles SSE. of Eau Claire. Pop. in 1900, 1773; of the hamlet, 25.

Haleb, or **Haleb es-Shabba,** the Arabic for ALEPPO.

Hale Center, a post-village of Hale co., Tex. The banking point is Amarillo. Pop. about 115.

Haledon, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., 2 miles from Paterson.

Hale Eddy, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the West Branch of the Delaware River and on the Erie R., 43 miles ESE. of Binghamton. Pop. 250.

Halesboro, hâlz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Red River co., Tex., about 20 miles SE. of Paris.

Hales Corners, a post-village of Milwaukee co., Wis., 10 miles SW. of Milwaukee. Pop. 150.

Halescreek, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, 22 miles NE. of Portsmouth. Pop. 100.

Halesford, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va.

Halesite, a village of Suffolk co., N.Y. The banking point is Huntington.

Halesowen, hâlz'o'ęn, a town of England, co. of Worcester, 7 miles WSW. of Birmingham. Near by are

some remains of a large abbey founded in the reign of John. Pop. about 4000.

Halespoint, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on the Mississippi River, 35 miles W. by S. of Dyersburg.

Halesprings, a watering-place of Hawkins co., Tenn., 5 miles N. of Rogersville.

Halesworth, hālz'wŏrth, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 7 miles S. of Ipswich. Pop. in 1901, 2246.

Halewood, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 miles S. of Prescot.

Halewood, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.C.

Haley, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. The banking point is Wiscasset. Pop. about 200.

Haley, a post-village of Bedford co., Tenn. The banking point is Wartrace. Pop. 90.

Haleys, a post-office of Marion co., Ala.

Haleys Mill, a post-hamlet of Christian co., Ky.

Haleysville, a post-town of Winston co., Ala., on the Northern Alabama R., 45 miles S. by E. of Sheffield. Pop. in 1900, 165.

Haleyville, a banking village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. Pop. about 400. It has coaling-industries.

Haleyville, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J. The banking point is Milville. Pop. about 300.

Halfbreed Creek, of Lee co., Iowa, flows into the Des Moines River, about 7 miles from its mouth.

Halfday, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Desplaines River, 25 miles NNW. of Chicago.

Half Dome, or **South Dome,** Cal., a granitic mountain which stands near the E. end of the Yosemite Valley and is separated from the North Dome by the cañon of the Tenaya Fork. It is after El Capitan the most imposing mass of the Yosemite Valley, above which it rises about 4900 feet. Its altitude is 8804 ft. above the level of the sea. The face fronting the Tenaya is nearly vertical for 2000 ft. down from the summit, which was first ascended in 1875. It appears like the half of a dome-shaped mountain which had been bisected vertically and one-half removed.

Halfmoon, a post-township (town and village) of Saratoga co., N.Y., about 15 miles N. of Albany, is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River and on the S. by the Mohawk. Pop. in 1900, 5101; of the village, about 150.

Halfmoon Bay, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 27 miles SW. of San Francisco. Pop. about 450. The banking point is San Mateo.

Halfmoon Island, a post-hamlet of Roane co., Tenn.

Half Moon Islands, a group in the Malay Archipelago. Lat. 9° N.; lon. 115° 10′ E.

Half Moon Keys, some reefs and islands immediately E. of Portland Point, the S. extremity of Jamaica.

Halfrock, a post-village of Mercer co., Mo., 10 miles E. of Mill Grove.

Halfway, a post-village of Allen co., Ky. The banking point is Bowling Green. Pop. 100.

Halfway, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich. The banking point is Detroit. Pop. about 300.

Halfway, a post-village of Polk co., Mo., 27 miles NW. of Marshfield.

Halfway, a post-hamlet of Fauquier co., Va.

Haliburton, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, at the head of Lake Kashagawigamog, 19 miles NE. of Minden. It is on the Grand Trunk R. Steamers ply between here and Peterborough. Pop. about 400.

Halibut (hŏl'ę-bŭt) or **Sannagh** (sån-nag') **Island,** called also **Sanak** and **Sannak Island,** in the North Pacific Ocean, near the SW. extremity of the peninsula of Alaska. Lat. 54° 27′ N.; lon. 162° 50′ W.

Halicarnas'sus (Gr. Ἁλικαρνασσός), an ancient Greek city of Caria, Asia Minor, the site of which is occupied by the town of Budrum. Here was the famous Mausoleum, a magnificent sepulchral monument, erected to Mausolius, ruler of Caria, by Artemisia. This edifice still survived late in the Middle Ages. The town was the birthplace of Herodotus and the historian Dionysius of Halicarnassus.

Halicz, hā'litch, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Dniester, 63 miles SSE. of Lemberg. Near by are the ruins of the mediæval stronghold which was the seat of the princes of Halicz, from which name that of Galicia was derived. There are brine-springs in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 4850.

Halidon Hill, an eminence in Northumberland, England, near Berwick. Here the English vanquished the Scots in 1333.

Halifax, a parliamentary and county borough and large manufacturing town of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of York, West Riding, near the navigable Calder, 14 miles WSW. of Leeds. It is picturesquely situated on a declivity, surrounded by lofty heights. Chief buildings are the Piece Hall, a vast and handsome stone-built quadrangle, containing warehouses in which the manufacturers formerly kept their cloths for sale and which is now used as a wholesale market; the parish church, a fine structure of the fifteenth century; All Soul's Church; a fine town-hall, opened in 1863; and several museums, hospitals, infirmaries, etc. The city has several handsome parks (Savile, Shrogg, Akroyd, and Bankfield parks), libraries, picture-galleries, mechanics' institute, a blue-coat school, and an observatory. Halifax is a great seat of the textile industry. The woollen-manufacture was introduced here early in the fifteenth century. The principal staples are carpets (the city possessing some of the largest carpet-works in the world) and woollen cloths. The city also manufactures chemicals, boots and shoes, machines, and paper. Halifax sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 82,864; in 1901, 104,936.

Halifax, a county in the N. part of North Carolina, has an area of 681 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and NE. by the Roanoke River and on the S. by the Fishing River. Capital, Halifax. Pop. in 1890, 28,908; in 1900, 30,793.

Halifax, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 806 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Staunton River, intersected by the Dan River, and also drained by the Banister and Hycootee rivers. Capital, Houston. Pop. in 1890, 34,424; in 1900, 37,197.

Halifax, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Halifax township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles NW. of Plymouth. Pop. of the town in 1900, 522.

Halifax, a post-town, capital of Halifax co., N.C., on the right bank of the Roanoke River, 8 miles S. of Weldon, and on the Atlantic Coast Line. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. Pop. in 1900, 306.

Halifax, a banking post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Northern Central R., 20 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 618.

Halifax, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1155.

Halifax, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., 12 miles SW. of Brattleboro. The township (town) is on the Massachusetts boundary-line. Pop. of the town in 1900, 662.

Halifax, a city and seaport, capital of Nova Scotia, on the S. coast of that peninsula, nearly equidistant from its NE. and SW. extremities, in lat. 44° 40′ N., lon. 63° 35′ W. It is situated on the W. side of Chebucto Bay, now called Halifax Harbor. The city is mainly built of wood, but there are a number of stone houses. It is dominated by the Citadel, which crowns an eminence 255 feet above the sea. Among the more prominent buildings and institutions are the Dominion Building (with a provincial museum), the Provincial Parliament Building (erected in 1818), the Government House, Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. Paul's Church (built in 1750), and Dalhousie College (erected in 1886–87), the last-named a university with faculties of arts, law, medicine and science. Other buildings are the Admiralty House, military hospital, and barracks. The city contains a Common, the Point Pleasant Park, and the public gardens, the last covering 14 acres. It has a large royal dock-yard, one of the finest in the British colonies, with a dry-dock 610 feet in length. The harbor is 6 miles long by about a mile in width; there is excellent anchorage in every part of it, and the N. end of it is connected by a narrow arm with Bedford Basin, 6 miles by 4 miles in size, capable of containing all the navies of the world. Halifax is protected by numerous fortifications and is the chief naval station of British North America.

The city has extensive steam communication with various parts of the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, the West Indies, and Great Britain. Railway lines connect it with Pictou, Annapolis, St. John, the United States, and the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Halifax is the eastern terminus of the Intercolonial and the Dominion Atlantic Rs. and is the station of several lines of oceanic cable. It is the seat of the Anglican bishop of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and of the Roman Catholic archbishop of Halifax.

Halifax was originally called Chedabucto or Chebucto, but in 1749, when it was proclaimed the capital of Acadia, it received its present name. In 1790 it contained 700 houses and 4000 inhabitants; in 1828 the pop. was 14,439; in 1881, 36,100; in 1891, 38,556; in 1901, 40,787.

Halifax, a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. It is drained by the Shubenacadie, Musquodoboit, and other rivers, and over its surface are scattered several considerable lakes. The indentations of its coast furnish several harbors capable of receiving ships of the largest size. Gold, lead, and other minerals are found. The chief industry of the inhabitants is directed to commerce, ship-building, and the fisheries. Capital, Halifax.

Halifax, Quebec. See SAINT FERDINAND DE HALIFAX.

Halifax Bay, of northeastern Australia, in lat. 19° S., between Rockingham and Cleveland bays, is 45 miles in width, and contains the Palm Islands.

Halifax Court-House, Halifax co., N.C. See HALIFAX.

Halifax Court-House, or **Banister,** Va. See HOUSTON.

Halifax River, a navigable tidal channel of Volusia co., Fla., extending N. 30 miles from Mosquito Inlet, and continuous southward with the Hillsboro River. It is about 1 mile wide and flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

Halkett, Cape, a headland of Alaska, on the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° 48′ N., lon. 151° 55′ W.

Hall, hål, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, on the Inn, 6 miles E. of Innsbruck. It is a quaint old town, and its interesting churches and other ecclesiastical edifices, its splendid old town-hall, and the ruins of its mint attest its former prosperity. Near by are great deposits of salt, which have been worked from antiquity. In recent times Hall has become a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 6191.

Hall, or **Bad-Hall,** a town of Upper Austria, 19 miles S. of Linz. Its iodine springs are the most noted in Europe. Pop. about 1000.

Hall, or **Schwäbisch Hall,** shwå'bish hål, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, on the Kocher, 35 miles NE. of Stuttgart. It was formerly a free imperial city, enclosed by walls, and has a fine town-hall, various educational institutions, hospitals, etc. It has a large trade in oxen and in salt obtained from the neighboring springs and mines. Pop. in 1900, 9225.

Hall, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of 449 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee River, is bounded on the W. by the Chestatee River, and is also drained by the Oconee River. Gold, lead, and various gem-stones have been found in the county. Capital, Gainesville. Pop. in 1890, 18,047; in 1900, 20,752.

Hall, a county in the central part of Nebraska, has an area of 562 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Platte River and is intersected by the Loup Fork and Prairie Creek. Capital, Grand Island. Pop. in 1890, 16,513; in 1900, 17,206.

Hall, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the Red River. Area, 868 sq. m. Capital, Memphis. Pop. in 1890, 703; in 1900, 1670.

Hall, a post-village of Morgan co., Ind., 28 miles SW. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 200.

Hall, a post-village of York co., Pa., about 20 miles S. by W. of Harrisburg. Pop. 150.

Hall, a post-village of Barbour co., W.Va. Pop. 75.

Halladale, a river of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, falls into the North Sea.

Hallam, a banking post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 20 miles S. by W. of Lincoln. Pop. about 100.

Hallamshire, a district of England, co. of York, West Riding, composed of the two extensive parishes of Sheffield and Ecclesfield.

Halland, a län of Sweden, having W. the Cattegat. Capital, Halmstad.

Hallandale, a post-village of Dade co., Fla. Pop. about 60.

Hallaton, a small town of England, co. of Leicester, 7 miles NNE. of Market-Harborough.

Hallau, hål'low, OBER, o'bẹr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tẹr, two nearly contiguous villages of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles W. of Schaffhausen.

Hall Basin, a body of water lying off the NW. coast of Greenland, in about lat. 81° 30′ N., between Kennedy and Robeson channels.

Halle, hål'lẹh (L. *Hallæ Saxonum*), a city of Prussian Saxony, on the right bank of the Saale, 20 miles NW. of Leipsic. Among the principal buildings are the town-hall dating from the fifteenth century, the Rote Turm, an old clock-tower, the church of St. Maurice, the finest in the city, the church of Our Lady, and an old stronghold, called the Moritzburg, erected at the close of the Middle Ages. There are numerous houses dating from the beginning of the sixteenth century, and there are fragments of the old fortifications. On the site of the old ramparts there are now promenades. The University of Halle, which was founded in 1694, and with which the University of Wittenberg was incorporated in 1815, has handsome buildings, nearly 2000 students, and a library of 200,000 volumes. The salt-works have long furnished the chief industry of Halle. The mines are worked by a people known as the Halloren, a distinct type which until recently retained its own customs and peculiar characteristics. Other important industries are the fattening of hogs, brewing, distilling, milling, malting, wagon-building, and the quarrying of porphyry. There are manufactures of sugar, copper-wares, chemicals, dye-stuffs, cigars, chiccory, chocolate, baskets, soda, soap, perfumery, leather, gloves, paper, and machinery. There are iron-foundries and in the neighborhood important mines of lignite. Pop. in 1871, 52,620; in 1900, 116,304.

Halle, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 29 miles SW. of Minden. Pop. about 2000.

Halleck, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal. The banking point is San Bernardino. Pop. 100.

Halleck, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., 13 miles S. of St. Joseph.

Halleck, a post-village of Elko co., Nev., on the Southern Pacific R., 24 miles ENE. of Elko.

Hallein, hål'line, a town of Salzburg, Austria-Hungary, 9 miles SSE. of Salzburg, on the Salza. It is famous for its salt-mines. Pop. in 1900, 6608.

Hallenberg, hål'lẹn-bẽRG', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 32 miles SE. of Arnsberg. Pop. about 1000.

Hallencourt, ål'lôN'koor', a small town of France, in Somme, 9 miles SSE. of Abbeville.

Hallerton, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 5 miles NE. of Hemmingford. Pop. 100.

Hallettsville, a banking post-town, capital of Lavaca co., Tex., on the Lavaca River, 100 miles W. by S. of Houston, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. It has oil-mills, cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1457.

Halliday, a post-village of Stark co., N.Dak. Pop. 60.

Hallidayboro, a post-village of Jackson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. Coal is mined here. The banking point is Carbondale. Pop. about 150.

Hallig Islands, a group of small islands along the W. coast of Schleswig, Prussia. They barely rise above the level of the sea, and during storms are often under water, the little houses of the Frisian inhabitants being in consequence built on artificial hillocks. The islands are covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, which feeds many cattle.

Hallingdal, hål'ling-dål', a valley of Norway, about 80 miles NW. of Christiania, enclosed in its upper parts by mountains about 6000 feet high.

Hall Island, in Bering Sea, off the W. end of St. Matthew Island.

Hall Island, in Micronesia. Lat. 8° 47′ N.; lon. 152° 20′ E.

Hall Land, a portion of the NW. of Greenland, bordering on Hall Basin, in about lat. 81° 30′ N.

Hallo'ca, a post-hamlet of Chattahoochee co., Ga.

Hallock, a post-township of Peoria co., Ill., about 16 miles N. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 1150.

Hallock, a banking post-village, capital of Kittson co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 71 miles N. of Crookston. Pop. in 1900, 805.

Halloway, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 11 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. 100.

Hallowell, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kan., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 8 miles W. of Columbus. Pop. about 200.

Hallowell, a banking city of Kennebec co., Me., on the W. bank of the Kennebec River, 2 miles below Augusta, on the Maine Central R. It has an iron-foundry, machine-shops, and manufactures of shoes, glue, soap, oil-cloth, sand-paper, etc. Granite is extensively quarried here. Pop. in 1900, 2714.

Hallowell, a village of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Hall Quarry, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Bar Harbor. Pop. about 500. It has granite-industries.

Halls, a post-village of Prince George co., Md., 8 miles by rail S. of Bowie Junction. Pop. about 60.

Halls, a post-village of Buchanan co., Mo., 11 miles by rail SW. of St. Joseph.

Halls, a banking post-town of Lauderdale co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R., 15 miles N. by E. of Ripley. Pop. in 1900, 395.

Hallsboro, hallz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Columbus co., N.C. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. about 150.

Hallsboro, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., Va., 17 miles by rail W. of Richmond.

Halls Corners, a post-village of Allen co., Ind. Pop. 100.

Halls Corners, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., 14 miles ESE. of Canandaigua. Pop. about 200.

Halls Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn.

Halls Ferry, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C.

Hall's Harbor, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 12 miles NNW. of Kentville. Pop. about 200.

Hall's Island, one of the Gilbert group, in the Pacific Ocean.

Hall's Islands, Canada, are at the W. entrance of Frobisher Strait, in lat. 63° N., lon. 65° W.

Halls Mills, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C.

Halls Mills, a post-hamlet of Wetzel co., W.Va.

Hallsport, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., 7 miles SE. of Wellsville. Pop. 100.

Hall's Stream forms a part of the boundary between New Hampshire and Canada and falls into the Connecticut River.

Halls Summit, a post-village of Coffey co., Kan., 14 miles by rail NE. of Burlington. Pop. 60.

Hallstatt, hâll'stâtt, a lake of Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut. It is about 6 miles long and is remarkable for the wild and gloomy character of its scenery. Elevation, 1620 feet; depth, 410 ft.

Hallstatt, a town of Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut, situated on the Lake of Hallstatt, 16 miles NE. of Radstadt. It is noted for its salt-mines. It is a picturesque little place, the various parts of which are connected by stairways instead of streets. Pre-Roman antiquities have been discovered here, the neighborhood presenting a most interesting field to the archæologist. Pop. about 1000.

Hallstead, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., 46 miles N. of Scranton. It has a silk-mill, chair-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1404.

Hallsville, a post-village of Dewitt co., Ill., 6 miles by rail W. of Clinton. Pop. about 100.

Hallsville, a banking post-village of Boone co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 9 miles SSW. of Centralia. Pop. in 1900, 157.

Hallsville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Fort Plain.

Hallsville, a post-hamlet of Duplin co., N.C., on Goshen Creek, about 50 miles N. by E. of Wilmington.

Hallsville, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 12 miles NE. of Chillicothe, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Hallsville, a post-village of Harrison co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 14 miles W. of Marshall. Pop. about 250.

Hallton, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern R. The banking point is Ridgway. Pop. about 250.

Halltown, a post-village of Jefferson co., W.Va., on the Shenandoah River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 6 miles SW. of Harpers Ferry. It has paper-mills. Pop. about 600. The banking point is Charlestown.

Halluin, âl'lü'âN', a commune of France, in Nord, on the right bank of the Lys, 10 miles NNE. of Lille. Its inhabitants are largely employed in the textile industry. Pop. in 1901, 16,599.

Hallum, hâl'lŭm, a village of the Netherlands, province of Friesland, 7 miles N. of Leeuwarden.

Hallville, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario. The banking point is Kemptville. Pop. 200.

Hallwood, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. The banking point is Onancock. Pop. 100.

Hallwyl, hâll'ŵil, or **Hallweil,** hâll'ŵile, a lake of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, is an expansion of the river Aa, 5 miles in length by 1 mile in breadth. The castle and village of Hallwyl are near its N. extremity.

Halmahera. See GILOLO.

Halmstad, a seaport of Sweden, capital of the län of Halland, on an arm of the Cattegat, 76 miles SSE. of Gothenburg. It has an important trade. Pop. in 1900, 15,362.

Halmyros, hâl-mee'ros, a town of Greece, in Thessaly, near the Gulf of Volo, 16 miles SW. of Volo. Pop. in 1896, 4883 (commune, 6839).

Halo, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio. The banking point is Akron. It has salt-works. Pop. about 250.

Hals, hâls, a small town of Denmark, in Jutland, 15 miles E. of Aalborg, at the entrance of the Lym-Fjord.

Halsbrücke, hâls'brük-kĕh, a village of Germany, in Saxony, 18 miles WSW. of Dresden. Pop. 1700.

Halsellville, a post-hamlet of Chester co., S.C.

Halsey, hâl'se, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky. The banking point is Williamsburg. Pop. about 100.

Halsey, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J.

Halsey, a city of Linn co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 16 miles S. of Albany. It is in the fertile Willamette Valley. Pop. in 1900, 294.

Halsey Valley, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., about 22 miles E. of Elmira. Pop. about 120.

Halstad, a banking post-village of Norman co., Minn., on the Red River and on the Great Northern R., 35 miles N. of Moorhead. Pop. in 1900, 442.

Halstead, a town of England, in Essex, on the Colne, 18 miles NNE. of Chelmsford. It has a church containing several ancient monuments. The manufactures include silk, crape, etc. Pop. in 1901, 6073.

Halstead, a banking city of Harvey co., Kan., on the Little Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 9 miles SW. of Newton. Pop. in 1900, 914.

Halsteren, hâls'tâ-rĕn, a village of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 2 miles NW. of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Haltern, hâl'tern, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 25 miles SW. of Münster, on the Lippe. Pop. in 1900, 4123.

Haltingen, hâl'ting-ĕn, a village of Baden, on the confines of Switzerland, 96 miles S. of Baden-Baden.

Halton, a county of Ontario, on Lake Ontario. Capital, Milton.

Halt'whistle, a small town of England, co. of Northumberland, 34 miles W. of Newcastle. In the vicinity is Featherstonehaugh Castle. Pop. in 1901, 3145.

Halver, hâl'vĕr, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arensberg, circle of Altena. It has iron-manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 8773.

Halys, the ancient name of the KIZIL-IRMAK.

Ham, ôN, a town of France, in Somme, near the river Somme, 14 miles SSE. of Péronne. Here is a famous old fortress, used as a state prison. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Ham, a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 7 miles SSW. of Charleroi.

Ham, a village of Surrey, in England. Pop. in 1901, 1460.

Ham, EAST and WEST. See EAST HAM and WEST HAM.

Hamada, a maritime town of Japan, on the SW. coast of the main island, about 200 miles NE. by N. of Nagasaki. Lat. 34° 53' N.

Hamadan, hâ-mâ-dân', a city of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 165 miles SW. of Teheran. It is situated at the base of Mount Elvend (ancient Orontes), at an elevation of about 6000 feet. It is interspersed with gardens, but is meanly built and partly in ruins. Near the great mosque is an edifice containing the tomb of Avicenna, resorted to by numerous pilgrims. Another object of interest is the reputed tomb of Esther and Mordecai, a structure of black wood. Among the chief industries are carpet-weaving and tanning. The city is an entrepôt for the commerce between Bagdad, Tabriz, Ispahan, and Teheran. Pop. about 25,000. Hamadan is on the site of the ancient ECBATANA.

Hamah, hâ'mâ (the *Hamath* of Scripture and the *Epiphania* of the classical period), a city of Syria, 110 miles NE. of Damascus, on the Orontes. Pop. about 45,000. It presents a most attractive appearance with its interspersed gardens and orchards. The principal industry is weaving. About one-fourth of the inhabitants are Greeks.

Hamamatsu, hâ-mâ-mât-soo', a town of Japan, island of Hondo, on the coast, about 140 miles SW. of Tokyo.

Hamanaka, a port of call on the E. coast of the island of Yezo, Japan.

Hamar, hâ-mar', a town and bishop's see of Norway, in the amt of Hedemarken, capital of the stift of Hamar, 59 miles by rail N. of Christiania. Pop. in 1900, 6003.

Hamar, a stift of Norway, consisting of the amts of Hedemarken and Christians-Amt. Capital, Hamar.

Hambach, hâm'bâK, a village of Rhenish Bavaria, 2 miles SW. of Neustadt. It is noted for the great German Liberal meeting held here in 1832, known as the Hambacher Fest. Pop. about 2000.

Hambers, ôN'bair', a village of France, department and 9 miles S. of Mayenne.

Hambie, or **Hambye,** ôN'bee', a commune of France, department of Manche, 11 miles SE. of Coutances.

Hamblen, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 165 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Holston River and on the S. by the French Broad River. Capital, Morristown. Pop. in 1890, 11,418; in 1900, 12,728.

Hambleton, a post-village of Talbot co., Md., 6 miles S. of Easton. Pop. 75.

Hambleton, a post-village of Tucker co., W.Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Davis. Pop. about 900.

Hambletville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. The banking point is Deposit. Pop. 100.

Hamblin, a post-village of Washington co., Utah.

Hamborn, hâm'bORN, a rural commune of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Ruhrort. It has coaling- and iron-industries. Pop. in 1900, 32,597.

Hamburg, ham'bûrg (Ger. pron. hâm'bŏŏRG; L. *Hambur'gum*), a republic and city of the German Empire. The free city of Hamburg is situated on the right bank of the Elbe, about 70 miles from its mouth. Lat. of the observatory, 53° 33' 7" N.; lon. 9° 58' 26" E. It is the largest of the three Hanseatic towns, the greatest commercial city of the continent of Europe, and after London, Liverpool, and New York the greatest seat of maritime trade in the world. It consists of an old and a new town, with St. Pauli and other villages and suburbs, largely enclosed by planted walks on the site of its former fortifications, and intersected by canals and by branches of the Alster river. The river forms a large

basin (Aussen-Alster) outside of the town and a smaller inner basin (the Binnen-Alster), the latter flanked with palatial hotels and residences and with shaded promenades forming the chief attraction of the city and one of the most beautiful spots in the interior of any city. The port or harbor, which constitutes in greater part a free harbor or bonded warehouse district, is one of the most animated of the world, and its quays, which extend to Altona, give accommodation to several hundred sea-going vessels, besides a much larger number of minor craft. Steamers ply to nearly all parts of the globe. Among the more important or striking ecclesiastical, educational, and other edifices and institutions of the city are the churches of St. Peter and St. Michael (the latter with a tower 426 feet in height and accommodating 4000 people), the exchange (with a commercial library of 100,000 volumes), the new town-hall (Rathaus), Johanneum (with a college and the city library of 600,000 volumes), Kunsthalle or galleries of paintings, natural history museum, museum of industrial art, and the Weber gallery of paintings. The streets and squares of the city are largely adorned with statues and fountains. Hamburg possesses one of the finest zoological gardens of Europe. In 1842 a great conflagration destroyed St. Nicholas church and a large section of the city.

The chief articles of the commerce of Hamburg are coffee, sugar, spirits, wine and malted liquors, grain, butter, tobacco, leather, smoked fish, hides, and fancy articles. The city has extensive iron- and boiler-works, ship-yards, anchor- and iron-forges, cotton-mills, printing and dyeing establishments, refineries, breweries, and manufactories of pianos, chemicals, locomotives, etc. The city has extensive railway communication with the interior of the country. The state of Hamburg has an area of 157 sq. m. and is composed of the city and the district immediately around it, the districts of Bergedorf, Geestlande, Marschlande, and Ritzebüttel, with Vierländen, the isle of Neuwerk, some islands in the Elbe, and some detached portions of territory, enclosed by Prussian districts. The Elbe, also, between Hamburg and the sea, is entirely under the jurisdiction of the state. The surface is level and is watered by the Elbe, Alster, and Bille: the Vierländen and marsh-lands in the river are very productive, being in great part appropriated to fruit- and market-gardens. The government is vested in a senate of 18 members and a house of burgesses consisting of 160 citizens. Previous to 1888, Hamburg was not included in the German customs union. Part of the port has been reserved as a free port, and the so-called New Harbor at Cuxhaven has also been declared a free port. The population of the city in 1880 was 289,859; in 1890, 323,923, or with the surrounding communes, about 570,000; and in 1900, 705,738. About the beginning of the ninth century Charlemagne built a castle at Hamburg as a defence against the Slavs. The place soon rose to importance. In the middle of the thirteenth century Hamburg united with Lübeck and Bremen in establishing the Hanseatic League. It rose to be a powerful republic, with the privileges of a free imperial city. In the formation of the German Confederation in 1815, Hamburg, which for some years had belonged to France, was recognized as a free city. In 1871 it became a member of the new empire.

Hamburg, a post-village of Perry co., Ala., 7 miles by rail S. of Marion. Pop. 100.

Hamburg, a banking post-town, capital of Ashley co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western R., 124 miles S. by E. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 1260. It is in a cotton region.

Hamburg, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal. Pop. about 90. The banking point is Yreka.

Hamburg, a post-village of New London co., Conn., about 20 miles SW. of Norwich. Pop. about 200.

Hamburg, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 42 miles NW. of Alton. Pop. in 1900, 308.

Hamburg, a post-village of Franklin co., Ind. The banking point is Brookville.

Hamburg, a banking city of Fremont co., Iowa, on the Nishnabatona River, about 1 mile from the Missouri River, and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 50 miles S. of Council Bluffs. It has a cannery, bottling-works, manufactures of hominy, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2079.

Hamburg, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La. Pop. about 60.

Hamburg, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., 15 miles N. of Ann Arbor, on the Ann Arbor and the Grand Trunk Rs. Pop. about 250.

Hamburg, a post-village of Carver co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. The banking point is Norwood. Pop. in 1900, 136.

Hamburg, a post-town of Franklin co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R., 61 miles SSW. of Vicksburg. Pop. in 1900, 222.

Hamburg, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo., on the Missouri River, about 30 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. 150.

Hamburg, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., on the Wallkill River, 40 miles NW. of Paterson, on the Lehigh and Hudson River and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Rs. It has manufactures of lime and paper. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Deckertown or Newton.

Hamburg, a banking post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Hamburg township (town), on the Erie R., 12 miles S. of Buffalo. It has manufactures of canned goods, cigars, horse-collars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1683; of the town, 4673.

Hamburg, a banking post-borough of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs., 17 miles N. of Reading and 18 miles SE. of Pottsville. It has foundries and manufactures of carriages, shoes, ploughs, nails, brooms, silks, knitted goods, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2127; in 1900, 2315.

Hamburg, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the Savannah River, opposite Augusta, Ga., on the Southern R. It has manufactures of bricks. Pop. about 450.

Hamburg, a post-village of Hardin co., Tenn., on the W. bank of the Tennessee River, 20 miles NE. of Corinth, Miss. Pop. 50.

Hamburg, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va.

Hamburg, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., in a lumbering and farming district, 18 miles N. of Wausau. Pop. about 700.

Hamburg, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1070.

Hambye, a town of France. See HAMBIE.

Hamden, a post-township (town) of New Haven co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 6 miles N. of New Haven, its banking point. It has manufactures of augers and garden-implements. Pop. in 1900, 4626.

Hamden, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo.

Hamden, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Hamden township (town), on the main branch of the Delaware River and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 5 miles SW. of Delhi. Pop. about 250; of the town in 1900, 1378.

Hamden Junction, a post-village of Vinton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Hocking Valley Rs., 29 miles ESE. of Chillicothe. It has an iron-furnace, flour-mills, etc. Hamden Junction has mineral springs. A large quantity of pig-iron is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 838.

Ham, East. See EAST HAM.

Hamel, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., 4 miles SE. of Worden.

Hamel, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn. The banking point is Minneapolis. Pop. about 130.

Hamel, a post-village of Macon co., Mo.

Hameln, hä'mĕln, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 25 miles SW. of Hanover, on the Weser. It retains in some measure its mediæval appearance. The industries comprise sugar-refining, spinning, distilling, brewing, milling, and the manufacture of paper, machinery, etc. It has considerable river trade. Pop. in 1900, 18,965. It is famous through the mediæval legend of the Piper of Hameln.

Hamersville, ham'ẽrz-vĭl, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, 35 miles ESE. of Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth R. Pop. in 1900, 242.

Hametown, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is Shrewsbury. Pop. about 250.

Hamilton, a town and parliamentary burgh of Scotland, co. of Lanark, situated near the confluence of the Avon and the Clyde, 11 miles by railway SE. of Glasgow. It has some fine public buildings and extensive cavalry barracks. The chief object of attraction is the magnificent ducal palace of the house of Hamilton, which until 1882 (when its art treasures were distributed by sale) contained the largest and choicest collection of paintings and marbles in Scotland. The park is also considered one of the finest in north Britain. Within it are the castle of Chatelherault and the picturesque ruins of Cadzow Castle. The latter stands on a lofty rock, washed by the Avon, and surrounded by the remnants of the ancient Caledonian oak forest, in which feeds a herd of the famous aboriginal breed of wild cattle. Hamilton was for a long time the principal seat of imitation-cambric weaving, but its present industries are coal- and iron-mining. It gives the title of duke to the premier peer of Scotland. Pop. in 1901, 32,775.

Hamilton, a northern county of Florida, has an area of 508 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Suwanee River and is intersected by the Allapaha River. Capital, Jasper. Pop. in 1890, 8507; in 1900, 11,881.

Hamilton, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 438 sq. m. It is drained by the North Fork of Saline Creek and other small streams. Capital, McLeansboro. Pop. in 1890, 17,800; in 1900, 20,197.

Hamilton, a county in the central part of Indiana, has an area of 402 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the White River and also drained by Cicero and Eagle creeks. Capital, Noblesville. Pop. in 1890, 26,123; in 1900, 29,914.

Hamilton, a county in the north-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is traversed by the Boone River and also drained by the Skunk River, which rises in it. Capital, Webster City. Pop. in 1890, 15,319; in 1900, 19,514.

Hamilton, a county in the W. part of Kansas, bordering on Colorado. Area, 933 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River. Capital, Syracuse. Pop. in 1890, 2027; in 1900, 1426.

Hamilton, a county in the southeast-central part of Nebraska, has an area of 550 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Platte River, and is also drained by the North, Middle, and West Forks of the Big Blue River. Capital, Aurora. Pop. in 1890, 14,096; in 1900, 13,330.

Hamilton, a county in the NE. part of New York, has an area of 1747 sq. m. It is drained by the Hudson, Raquette, Black, and Sacondaga rivers. The surface is mountainous and is diversified with numerous lakes and extensive forests. It has abundance of iron-ore. Capital, Lake Pleasant. Pop. in 1890, 4762; in 1900, 4947.

Hamilton, the most SW. county of Ohio, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 405 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River, is intersected by the Miami and the Little Miami rivers, and also drained by the Whitewater River and Mill Creek. Capital, Cincinnati. Pop. in 1890, 374,573; in 1900, 409,479.

Hamilton, a county in the S. part of East Tennessee, bordering on Georgia, has an area of 427 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tennessee River, which also forms a great part of the E. boundary. The Cumberland Mountains occupy the NW. part. Bituminous coal and iron are found. Capital, Chattanooga. Pop. in 1890, 53,482; in 1900, 61,695.

Hamilton, a county in the north-central part of Texas, has an area of 858 sq. m. It is intersected by the Leon River and also drained by Cowhouse and Lampasas creeks. Capital, Hamilton. Pop. in 1890, 9313; in 1900, 13,520.

Hamilton, a post-town of Marion co., Ala., 45 miles NE. of Aberdeen, Miss. The banking point is Tuscumbia. Pop. in 1900, 235.

Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Lonoke co., Ark., 7 miles from Carlisle station.

Hamilton, a post-town, capital of Harris co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 24 miles NNE. of Columbus, its banking point. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 418.

Hamilton, a banking city of Hancock co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, opposite Keokuk, Iowa (with which it is connected by bridge), and 3 miles above Warsaw. It is at the foot of the lower rapids (which afford great motive-power) and on the Toledo, Peoria and Western and the Wabash Rs. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1344.

Hamilton, a banking post-village of Steuben co., Ind., about 36 miles NNE. of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 500.

Hamilton, a post-town of Marion co., Iowa, about 16 miles SW. of Oskaloosa. It is on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900, 538.

Hamilton, a banking post-village of Greenwood co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 200.

Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Boone co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 22 miles SW. of Covington.

Hamilton, a post-village and summer-resort of Essex co., Mass., in Hamilton township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 8 miles N. of Salem. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1614.

Hamilton, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Rabbit River and on the Pere Marquette R., 14 miles NW. of Allegan. Pop. about 200.

Hamilton, a post-village of Scott co., Minn., on the Minnesota River and on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 18 miles SW. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 179.

Hamilton, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Miss., 10 miles SE. of Aberdeen.

Hamilton, a banking city of Caldwell co., Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 50 miles E. of St. Joseph. It is an important shipping point for wheat, coal, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1804.

Hamilton, a banking post-town of Ravalli co., Mont., on the Gallatin River and on the Northern Pacific R., 48 miles S. of Missoula. It has saw-, flour-, and other mills. Pop. in 1900, 1257.

Hamilton, a post-village of White Pine co., Nev., 31 miles SE. by E. of Eureka, its banking point. The surrounding country is sterile, with a scarcity of timber and water. Rich silver-mines were discovered here in 1865, and the population increased rapidly (15,000 in the vicinity in 1869), but has dwindled to about 150.

Hamilton, a township of Atlantic co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1682.

Hamilton, a township of Mercer co., N.J., bounded W. by the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 4164.

Hamilton, formerly **Shark River,** a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J. The banking point is Asbury Park. Pop. about 100.

Hamilton, a banking post-village of Madison co., N.Y., in Hamilton township (town), on the Chenango Canal and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 29 miles SW. of Utica. It is the seat of Colgate University (Baptist), which combines the Colgate Academy and the Hamilton Theological Seminary, and had, in 1900, 340 students and an extensive and important library. Pop. in 1900, 1627; of the town, 3744.

Hamilton, a post-town of Martin co., N.C., on the Roanoke River, about 90 miles E. by N. of Raleigh. It is at the head of navigation for large vessels. Pop. in 1900, 493.

Hamilton, a banking post-town of Pembina co., N.Dak., 27 miles N. of Grafton, on the Great Northern R. It is a grain-centre. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Hamilton, a city, the capital of Butler co., Ohio, on the Great Miami River and the Miami and Erie Canal, 20 miles (direct) N. of Cincinnati. It is on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. Its industrial establishments comprise paper- and flouring-mills, iron-foundries, breweries, woollen-factory, safe-works, and manufactories of farming-implements. Pop. in 1890, 17,565; in 1900, 23,914.

Hamilton, a village of Grant co., Oregon. The banking point is Heppner.

Hamilton, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 630.

Hamilton, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1851.

Hamilton, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Punxsutawney. Pop. about 300.

Hamilton, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1596.

Hamilton, a township of Monroe co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1462.

Hamilton, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2209.

Hamilton, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., 1½ miles from Wickford Junction. Pop. 150.

Hamilton, a banking post-village, capital of Hamilton co., Tex., 65 miles W. of Waco. It has cotton- and live-stock industries. Pop. about 950.

Hamilton, a post-town of Loudoun co., Va., on the Southern R., 40 miles NW. of Washington, D.C. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Hamilton, a banking post-town of Skagit co., Wash., 36 miles E. of Shannon's Point, on the Seattle and Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 392.

Hamilton, a city and port of entry of Ontario, capital of the co. of Wentworth, is situated on Burlington Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Ontario, 70 miles NW. of Buffalo, on the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Rs. It was laid out and settled in 1813 on a plateau of slightly elevated ground winding around the foot of a hilly range, which here receives the name of "the Mountain." The city contains many substantial edifices, including a court-house, public library, and government lunatic asylum, etc. It has many educational institutions and is the seat of varied and important industries, such as the manufacture of iron castings, machinery of every description, agricultural implements, sewing-machines, musical instruments, glass-ware, woodenware, woollen and cotton goods, soap and candles, boots and shoes, leather, etc. The shops of the Grand Trunk R. are located here. Hamilton is the seat of an Anglican and of a Roman Catholic bishop. It possesses superior commercial advantages, being at the head of navigation on the lake and in the centre of a populous region. It is the centre of the fruit district of western Canada. Its harbor is connected with Dundas by the Desjardins Canal. Pop. in 1871, 26,716; in 1881, 35,961; in 1891, 48,980; in 1901, 52,634.

Hamilton, an island in the Ottawa River, co. of Ottawa, Quebec.

Hamilton, a town of New South Wales, near Newcastle. Pop. in 1901, 6127.

Hamilton, a town of Australia, the inland metropolis of the western district of Victoria, 197 miles by rail W. of Melbourne. Pop. in 1901, 4026.

Hamilton, a post-town of British western Africa, in Sierra Leone, near Freetown.

Hamilton, a post-town of New Zealand, on South Island, 86 miles S. of Auckland.

Hamilton, the chief town and the seat of government of the Bermuda Islands, is situated on the coast of Main Island. Its harbor, which is entered through a long and intricate passage, admits vessels of considerable draught. The town has many attractive gardens and is a favorite tourist-resort. Pop. in 1901, 2246.

Ham'iltonban', a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1598.

Hamilton Beach, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Hamilton.

Hamilton, Cape, on the W. coast of Wollaston Land, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 68° 30′ N.; lon. 116° 30′ W.

Hamilton Harbor, a port on the coast of Alaska. Lat. 56° 52′ N.; lon. 133° 34′ W.

Hamilton, Mount, Cal., a peak of the Coast Range, in Santa Clara co., about 25 miles E. of San José. It is 4209 feet above the level of the sea. It is surmounted by the Lick Observatory.

Hamilton Pass, Colo., a mountain-pass in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, at an elevation of 12,370 feet. Lat. 39° 24′ N.

Hamilton River (and **Inlet**), Labrador. See ASHWANIPI.

Hamilton Square, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., 5 miles E. of Trenton, its banking point. It has rubber-works. Pop. about 650.

Hamiota, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 57 miles from Brandon. It is a shipping point for grain and flour. Pop. about 600.

Hamirpur, British India. See HUMIRPUR.

Hamler, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 45 miles W. of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900, 574.

Hamlet, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Ill., about 18 miles SSW. of Davenport, Iowa.

Hamlet, a post-town of Starke co., Ind., on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 69 miles ESE. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Hamlet, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 40 miles SSW. of Buffalo. Pop. 250.

Hamlet, a banking post-village of Richmond co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 97 miles SW. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 639. It has lumbering interests.

Hamlet, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Hamletsburg, a post-village of Pope co., Ill. The banking point is Paducah, Ky. Pop. in 1900, 280.

Hamlin, a county in the NE. part of South Dakota, is traversed by the Big Sioux River and contains several lakes. Area, 543 sq. m. Capital, Castlewood. Pop. in 1890, 4625; in 1900, 5945.

Hamlin, a banking city of Brown co., Kan., on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R. Pop. in 1900, 258.

Hamlin, a post-hamlet and plantation of Aroostook co., Me., 3 miles from Grand Falls, New Brunswick. Pop. of Hamlin plantation in 1900, 574.

Hamlin, a township (town and village) of Monroe co., N.Y., bounded on the N. by Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1900, 2188; of the village, about 500.

Hamlin, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., 7 miles NNW. of Myerstown. Pop. 75.

Hamlin, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3484.

Hamlin, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., W.Va., about 28 miles WSW. of Charleston. Pop. about 300.

Hamline, Ramsey co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., between St. Paul and Minneapolis. It is the seat of Hamline University.

Hamlinton, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., about 15 miles E. of Scranton. Pop. 200.

Hamm, hämm, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, at the junction of several railways, 22 miles NNW. of Arnsberg, on the Lippe, here joined by the Ahse. It still retains its old walls, which are, however, covered with houses and gardens. Its industries, which are important, are mainly in the metallic line. Near by are frequented thermal brine springs. Pop. in 1900, 31,371.

Hammac, a post-village of Escambia co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Hammada, hä-mä'dä, a name given to the rocky and almost waterless tracts of the Saharan region, chiefly in its western section. The Hammada el Homra separates in part Tripoli from Fezzan.

Hammah, a city of Syria. See HAMAH.

Hammam-Birra, a frequented watering-place of Algeria, 19 miles NE. of Milianа. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Aquæ Calidæ.

Hammamet, hăm'mȧ-mĕt', a seaport of Tunis, 42 miles SE. of the city of Tunis, on the Gulf of Hammamet, a bay of the Great Syrtis. It is connected by rail with Tunis. Pop. about 3000, including a considerable number of Europeans.

Hammam-Lif, hăm-măm' leef (anc. *Aquæ Calidæ*), a locality with hot springs, 20 miles SE. of Tunis.

Hammam-Meskutia, hăm-măm' mĕs-koo'te-ȧ, or **Meskhoutin,** mĕs'koo'tăn' (*i.e.*, "the enchanted baths"), a watering-place in Algeria, province and 38 miles E. of Constantine, on the railroad from Bona to Constantine and near the Sebus River. The hot mineral springs here have formed curious calcareous deposits (cones, terraces, etc.). Traces of Roman edifices are discoverable.

Hammansburg, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, about 27 miles W. by N. of Tiffin. Pop. 150.

Hamme (Fr. pron. ȧmm; Flem. pron. hăm'mẹh), a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on an affluent of the Scheldt, 19 miles ENE. of Ghent. Pop. in 1900, 13,755, engaged in agriculture and the manufacture of lace, ribbon, etc.

Hamme, hăm'mẹh, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, in the circle of Bochum, in a coal-mining district. Pop. in 1900, 13,383.

Hammelburg, hăm'mẹl-bŏŏRG', a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 23 miles N. of Würzburg. Pop. in 1900, 2872.

Hammer, a post-village of Granger co., Tenn., 2 miles NE. of Rutledge. The banking point is Norristown.

Hammerfest, hăm'mẹr-fĕst', the northernmost town of Europe, in Norway, province of Finmarken, on the Kvalö ("whale island"), 60 miles SW. of the North Cape, in lat. 70° 40′ 11″ N. In summer the heat is sometimes oppressive, and throughout the winter the temperature is mild enough for the fishery to be carried on. The average temperature in January is 23°; of July, 53°. The sun remains in the heavens from the middle of May to the end of July. Hammerfest has an active trade with Russia and England and extensive fisheries. Pop. in 1900, 2298.

Hammersley Forks, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on Kettle Creek, about 33 miles NW. of Lockhaven.

Hammersmith, a western quarter of London, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, 4 miles WSW. of St. Paul's Cathedral. The parliamentary borough of Hammersmith, which returns 1 member, had a pop. in 1901 of 112,239.

Hammerstein, hăm'mẹr-stīne', a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 18 miles W. of Schlochau. Pop. in 1900, 3025.

Hammonasset River, Conn., runs southward, forms part of the boundary between Middlesex and New Haven cos., and enters Long Island Sound.

Hammond, a banking post-village of Piatt co., Ill., on the Wabash and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Rs., 20 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Hammond, a city of Lake co., Ind., on the Michigan Central and other railroads, 20 miles SSE. of Chicago. It has a large slaughter-house and a distillery and manufactures of hardware, steel-springs, nails, carriages, chemicals, glue, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,376.

Hammond, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 7 miles N. of Fort Scott. Pop. 60.

Hammond, a banking post-town of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the Illinois Central R., 52 miles NNW. of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900, 1511.

Hammond, a plantation of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 116.

Hammond, a banking post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 26 miles from Wabasha. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Hammond, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Hammond township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 11 miles S. of Morristown. The town includes a part of the Thousand Islands. Pop. in 1900, 1764; of the village, about 325.

Hammond, a post-village of Clatsop co., Oregon. The banking point is Astoria. Pop. about 100.

Hammond, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., 13 miles by rail NNE. of Wellsboro.

Hammond, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C. Pop. 125.

Hammond, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 6 miles S. of Bremond.

Hammond, a banking post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 17 miles E. of Hudson. It has roller-mills, creameries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 404.

Hammond, a township (town) of St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 844.

Hammond, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario.

Hammond Corners, N.Y. See HAMMOND.

Hammond Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, Solomon group, are in lat. 8° 40′ S., lon. 157° 20′ E.

Hammonds Plains, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Halifax. Pop. about 650.

Hammondsport, a banking post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., is pleasantly situated at the head or S. end of Keuka (or Crooked) Lake, on the Bath and Hammondsport R., 8 miles NE. of Bath. It has manufactures of (Catawba) wines and brandies. Pop. in 1900, 1169.

Hammondsville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 95 miles SSE. of Cleveland. Pop. about 300.

Hammond (or **Upham,** ŭp'ăm) **Vale,** a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, 13 miles from Sussex.

Hammonsville, a post-village of White co., Ark. The banking point is Beebe. Pop. about 100.

Hammonton, a banking post-town of Atlantic co., N.J., 31 miles SE. of Philadelphia, on the Atlantic City and the West Jersey and Seashore Rs. It has nurseries and manufactures of boots, shoes, glass-ware, woollens, etc. Much fruit is cultivated here. Poultry-raising is also extensively carried on. Pop. in 1900, 3481.

Hammonville, a post-village of Hart co., Ky., 8 miles SE. of Uptonville. Pop. about 75.

Hamorton, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 12 miles NNW. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. 175.

Hampden, a county in the SW. part of Massachusetts, bordering on Connecticut, has an area of 595 sq. m. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, and is also drained by the Chicopee, Westfield, and Scantic rivers. Capital, Springfield. Pop. in 1890, 135,713; in 1900, 175,603.

Hampden, a post-hamlet of Marengo co., Ala., about 50 miles SW. of Selma.

Hampden, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Hampden township (town), on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, 5 miles below Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2182.

Hampden, a post-station of the city of Baltimore, Md.

Hampden, formerly **South Wilbraham,** a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in Hampden township (town), 10 miles ESE. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 782.

Hampden, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, 32 miles ENE. of Cleveland. Pop. about 100.

Hampden, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Harrisburg. Pop. about 225; of the township in 1900, 849.

Hampden, a post-township (town) of Columbia co., Wis., 22 miles NNE. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 887.

Hampden Corner, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Hampden township (town), on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, 6 miles below Bangor. Pop. about 700.

Hampden Sidney, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Va., 7 miles from Farmville and about 70 miles WSW. of Richmond. Here is Hampden Sidney College (Presbyterian), which was organized in 1775. Pop. about 350.

Hampshire, Hants, Southampton, or **Southamptonshire,** a county of England, having S. the English Channel, with its inlets of Spithead, the Solent, etc. Area, including the Isle of Wight (which has been constituted a separate administrative county), about 1640 sq. m. The ranges of the North and South Downs traverse the county. In the S. are the extensive bay of Southamptonwater and the harbors of Portsmouth and Langston. In the N., NE., and SW. are extensive heaths. The southern part is particularly noted for rural and maritime beauty. Principal rivers are the Anton (Test), Itchen, Avon, and Stour. The climate is mild and fine fruit is produced. Large numbers of swine and sheep are reared. Winchester is the capital. Chief seaports, Southampton and Portsmouth. The county as such, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, returns 5 members to parliament. Pop. in 1881, 593,470; in 1891, 690,086; in 1901, 798,756.

Hampshire, a county in the west-central part of Massachusetts, has an area of 612 sq. m. It is intersected by the Connecticut River, and is also drained by the Westfield, Chicopee, and Swift rivers. The surface is finely diversified by hills, valleys, and mountains, among which are Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke. Capital, Northampton. Pop. in 1890, 51,859; in 1900, 58,820.

Hampshire, a county in the NE. part of West Virginia, has an area of 662 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Potomac River, and is intersected by the Cacapon River and the South Branch of the Potomac. The surface is diversified by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. Capital, Romney. Pop. in 1890, 11,419; in 1900, 11,806.

Hampshire, a banking post-village of Kane co., Ill., 50 miles WNW. of Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 760.

Hampshire, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., 16 miles WSW. of Columbia.

Hampstead, a NW. district of London. Hampstead Heath is elevated 440 feet above the sea. The parliamentary borough of Hampstead had a population in 1901 of 82,329. It returns 1 member. Hampstead is a favorite place of resort of Londoners. On the heath is a house which was once the Upper Flask Inn, noted as the meeting-place of the Kit Cat Club. Hampstead is associated with the names of Pope, Johnson, Byron, Coleridge, Keats, and Shelley.

Hampstead, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Md., 26 miles NNW. of Baltimore, on the Western Maryland R. Pop. in 1900, 480.

Hampstead, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Hampstead township (town), 8 miles NNW. of Haverhill, Mass. Pop. of the town in 1900, 823.

Hampstead, a post-hamlet of King George co., Va., near the Potomac River, 20 miles E. of Brookes station.

Hampstead, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 36 miles N. of St. John. Pop. 250.

Hampton, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, about 15 miles WSW. of London and 2½ miles W. of Kingston. Here are many fine mansions and villas, and on the N. bank of the Thames, about 1 mile from the village, is the old royal palace of Hampton Court. This splendid edifice was built in part by Cardinal Wolsey. It contains a fine collection of paintings. The park is 5 miles in circumference. Pop. in 1901, 6813.

Hampton, a county in the S. part of South Carolina, bordering on the W. on Georgia. Area, 936 sq. m. Capital, Hampton. Pop. in 1890, 20,544; in 1900, 23,738.

Hampton, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Ark., about 20 miles ESE. of Camden. Pop. 150.

Hampton, a post-township (town) of Windham co., Conn., about 18 miles N. of Norwich. Hampton village, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., is 11 miles NE. of Willimantic. Pop. of the town in 1900, 629.

Hampton, a post-town of Bradford co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line and the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Starke. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Hampton, a banking post-town of Henry co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 33 miles S. of Atlanta. It has manufactures of knit-goods and carriages. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Hampton, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles from Rock Island. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Hampton, a banking city, capital of Franklin co., Iowa, 29 miles S. of Mason City, on the Iowa Central and the Chicago Great-Western Rs. It has important stock-raising interests, manufactures of cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2727.

Hampton, a post-hamlet of Rush co., Kan.

Hampton, a post-village of Livingston co., Ky. The banking point is Golconda, Ill. Pop. about 200.

Hampton, a post-village of Dakota co., Minn., 25 miles S. of St. Paul, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Hampton, a post-village of Washington co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 100.

Hampton, a post-hamlet of Platte co., Mo., 18 miles NW. of Kansas City.

Hampton, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Neb., 8 miles by rail E. by N. of Aurora. Pop. in 1900, 367.

Hampton, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Hampton township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 46 miles NNE. of Boston. The town is bounded on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1209. Hampton Beach is a summer-resort.

Hampton, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 775.

Hampton, or **Hampton Corners,** a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Hampton township (town), about 9 miles ESE. of Whitehall. Pop. of the town in 1900, 689.

Hampton, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 27 miles SSW. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 350.

Hampton, a banking post-town of Hampton co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina and the Hampton and Branchville Rs., 67 miles SE. of Augusta, Ga. It is in a stock region. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Hampton, a post-village of Carter co., Tenn. The banking point is Elizabethton. Pop. about 500.

Hampton, a banking post-town, the capital of Elizabeth City co., Va., is on the N. side of Hampton Roads, at the mouth of the James River, 15 miles NNW. of Norfolk. It is on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It contains the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (colored and Indian), which was organized in 1868, a National Soldiers'

Home, and two National cemeteries. It is connected by tramway with Old Point Comfort. Hampton has various manufactures and is a shipping point for fish and oysters. Pop. in 1900, 3441.

Hampton, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 5 miles N. of Bowmanville, its banking point. Pop. 400.

Hampton, the chief town of Kings co., New Brunswick, is situated on the Kennebaccasis River and on the Intercolonial R., 22 miles NE. of St. John. It has various manufactures.

Hampton Beach, a post-village and resort of Rockingham co., N.H. The banking point is Exeter or Portsmouth. Pop. about 40.

Hampton Court House, S.C. See HAMPTON.

Hampton Falls, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co., N.H., on an inlet of the sea and on the Boston and Maine R., 7 miles N. of Newburyport, Mass. Pop. in 1900, 560.

Hampton Roads, Va., a channel between Chesapeake Bay and the estuary of the James River, separating Fortress Monroe from Sewall's Point. It was the scene of a naval action between the Confederate iron-clad "Merrimac" ("Virginia") and the "Monitor," March 9, 1862, in which the latter was victorious. About a mile S. of Fortress Monroe is a small fortified island, called the Rip Raps.

Hampton Station, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tenn., 9 miles by rail NE. of Clarksville.

Hamptonville, a post-village of Yadkin co., N.C., 20 miles N. of Statesville.

Hampton Wick, a town of England, in Middlesex, 15 miles SW. of London. Pop. in 1901, 2606.

Hamrah (hăm'rȧ), **Cape,** or **Maverah,** măv'er-ȧ (Arab. *Ras el-Hamrah,* rȧs ĕl hăm'rȧ), on the N. coast of Algeria. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 7° 50′ E.

Hamrick, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 29 miles ENE. of Terre Haute.

Ham's Fork, a small River of Uinta co., Wyo., unites with the Black Fork of the Green River about 2 miles S. of Granger.

Hams Prairie, a post-hamlet of Callaway co., Mo.

Hamun, hȧ'moon' (anc. *A'ria Pa'lus*), a vast morass in Seistan, Persia, and Afghanistan. Length, about 100 miles. At its N. end are two large lakes, which receive the rivers Helmund, Furrah-Rud, and Harud. It is shallow and covered with reeds and only during periods of heavy rain or floods is the water a continuous sheet. It is more generally dry in greater part. The water is in most parts salt and the banks are fringed with forests of tamarisks.

Ham, West. See WEST HAM.

Hana, a port of entry of the island of Maui, Hawaii.

Hanabanilla, ȧ-nȧ-nȧ-neel'yȧ, a cascade (430 feet high) on the Rio Hanabanilla, an affluent of the Rio Arimao, Cuba.

Hanalei, hȧ-nȧ-lȧ'ee, a picturesque town near the head of Hanalei Bay, on the N. side of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands. The bay is fairly commodious, but exposed to winds from the N. and NW. The district is well watered.

Hanamaulu Bay, on the E. coast of the island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands.

Hanasaki, a port of call on the E. coast of the island of Yezo, Japan.

Hanau, hȧ'nŏw, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Kinzig, near its junction with the Main, at a railway junction, 86 miles SSW. of Cassel. Pop. in 1900, 29,847. It consists of an old and a new town and has a market-place, castle, a royal gymnasium (founded in 1607), a royal school of design, theatre, the Wetteravian Society of Natural History, large hospitals, etc., and manufactures of carpets, leather, gloves, gold and silver articles, porcelain, paper, tobacco, malted liquors, machinery, etc. Diamond cutting is an important industry. Near here are the mineral springs of Wilhelmsbad. At Hanau, the French, in their retreat from Leipsic, totally defeated the Bavarians, Oct. 30, 1813. Hanau is the birthplace of the brothers Grimm. Near by are government powder-works.

Hanceville, a post-village of Blount co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 44 miles S. of Birmingham. Pop. about 200.

Han-chung′, an inland city of China, province of Shen-si, on the Han-kiang.

Hancock, a county in the northeast-central part of Georgia, has an area of 523 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ogeechee River and on the W. by the Oconee River. Capital, Sparta. Pop. in 1890, 17,149; in 1900, 18,277.

Hancock, a western county of Illinois, borders on Iowa and Missouri. Area, 765 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. and NW. by the Mississippi River and is also drained by the La Moin or Crooked Creek. Coal is found here. Capital, Carthage. Pop. in 1890, 31,907; in 1900, 32,215.

Hancock, a county in the east-central part of Indiana, has an area of 290 sq. m. It is intersected by Sugar Creek and is also drained by the Big Blue River and Swamp Creek. Capital, Greenfield. Pop. in 1890, 17,629; in 1900, 19,189.

Hancock, a county in the N. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Iowa River and is also drained by the Boone River. Capital, Concord. Pop. in 1890, 7621; in 1900, 13,752.

Hancock, a county of Kentucky, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 195 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River. Capital, Hawesville. Pop. in 1890, 9214; in 1900, 8914.

Hancock, a county in the SE. part of Maine, has an area of 1390 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean and is drained by the Union and Penobscot rivers, the latter of which forms a part of the W. boundary. The county comprises Mount Desert and other islands. The seacoast has many good harbors. Capital, Ellsworth. Pop. in 1890, 37,312; in 1900, 37,241.

Hancock, the most southern county of Mississippi, has an area of 611 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by Mississippi Sound, a part of the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by the Pearl River. Capital, Bay St. Louis. Pop. in 1890, 8318; in 1900, 11,886.

Hancock, a county in the NW. part of Ohio, has an area of 526 sq. m. It is intersected by the Blanchard Fork of the Auglaize River. Capital, Findlay. Pop. in 1890, 42,563; in 1900, 41,993.

Hancock, a county in the N. part of East Tennessee, borders on Virginia. Area, 208 sq. m. It is intersected by the Clinch River. The surface is partly mountainous. Capital, Sneedville. Pop. in 1890, 10,342; in 1900, 11,147.

Hancock, the most northern county of West Virginia, has an area of 86 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. and W. by the Ohio River, which separates it from the state of Ohio. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, New Cumberland. Pop. in 1890, 6414; in 1900, 6693.

Hancock, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind., 23 miles W. by N. of New Albany.

Hancock, a banking post-village of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Hancock, a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me., is on Frenchman's Bay, a deep inlet of the sea, about 34 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 900.

Hancock, a post-town of Washington co., Md., on the Potomac River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 122 miles WNW. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 824.

Hancock, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Hancock township (town), on Kinderhook Creek, 8 miles NNW. of Pittsfield. The town is bounded W. by the New York boundary-line. The Taconic Mountains afford fine views of the Berkshire and Hudson valleys. Pop. of the town in 1900, 451.

Hancock, a banking post-village of Houghton co., Mich., about 1 mile N. of Houghton, from which it is separated by a navigable water called Portage Lake. It is connected with Lake Superior by a ship-canal and is on the Copper Range and the Mineral Range Rs. Its prosperity is derived from rich mines of pure native copper. It has a college, smelting-furnaces, stamping-mills, foundries, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4050.

Hancock, a banking post-village of Stevens co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 150 miles W. by N. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 415.

Hancock, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Mo.

Hancock, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., in Hancock township (town), about 28 miles W. of Manchester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 642.

Hancock, a banking post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Delaware River at the junction of its branches, and on the Erie and the New York, Ontario and Western Rs., 30 miles (direct) SE. of Binghamton. Pop. in 1900, 1283.

Hancock, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, 5 miles from Junction City.

Hancock, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. about 150.

Hancock, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Hancock, a post-village in Hancock township (town), Addison co., Vt., about 22 miles N. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 253.

Hancock, a banking post-village of Waushara co., Wis., in Hancock township (town), on the Wisconsin Central R., 44 miles N. of Portage City. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1163; of the village, about 500.

Hancock, Mount, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in the Yellowstone National Park, about 12 miles S. of Yellowstone Lake and near lat. 44° 8′ N. Altitude, 10,235 feet.

Hancock, Mount, Grafton co., N.H., is about 2 miles W. of Mount Carrigain. Height, 4430 feet.

Hancock Point, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. 100.

Hancocks Bridge, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., on Alloways Creek, 4½ miles S. of Salem. It has a canning-factory. The banking point is Salem. Pop. about 250.

Hand, a county in the east-central part of South Dakota. Area, 1418 sq. m. Capital, Miller. Pop. in 1890, 6546; in 1900, 4525.

Handak, hän'dăk', a town of Nubia, on the Nile, 40 miles SSE. of New Dongola (El-Ordeh).

Handeck, or Handegg, a waterfall of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, in the Haslithal, about 3¼ miles from Guttannen. It is in the river Aar (Aare) and descends 240 feet into an abyss.

Handie's Peak, Colo., a mountain in lat. 37° 54′ N., lon. 107° 30′ W., about 12 miles NE. of Silverton. Height, 14,008 feet.

Handle, a post-village of Winston co., Miss. The banking point is Shuqualak. Pop. 100.

Handley, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 8 miles E. of Fort Worth.

Handley, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 100.

Handsboro, a post-town of Harrison co., Miss., 10 miles W. of Biloxi, its banking point. It has lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 840.

Handschuchsheim, hänt'shoox-hīme', a former village of Baden, incorporated in 1903 in the town of Heidelberg.

Handsom, a post-hamlet of Southampton co., Va.

Hand Station, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., on the Wabash R. The banking point is Detroit. Pop. about 150.

Handsworth, a town of Staffordshire, England, N. of Birmingham, of which it is a suburb and in whose industries it shares. The Soho works of Watt and Boulton were located here until 1850. Pop. in 1901, 52,921.

Handsworth, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 3 miles from Sheffield. Pop. in 1901, 14,161.

Handy, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ala.

Handy, a post-village of Coweta co., Ga. Pop. 50.

Handy, a post-village of Polk co., Minn.

Handzaeme, händ'zä'meh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 15½ miles SW. of Bruges.

Hanesville, a post-village of Kent co., Md., about 27 miles E. of Baltimore.

Hanesville, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Ohio.

Haneys Corner, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., about 15 miles N. of Madison.

Hanford, a banking city, capital of Kings co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 20 miles W. of Visalia. It is a shipping point for agricultural produce and is in an oil region. Pop. in 1900, 2929.

Hang-chow (Chin. pron. nearly hăng'chŏ'oo), a city of China, capital of the province of Che-kiang, on the Tsien-tang-kiang, 20 miles from its mouth in Hang-chow Bay, near the S. terminus of the Grand Canal. It is one of the ports open to foreign commerce. It is walled and garrisoned and is fairly well built. Adjoining the city is Lake Si-hu, a charming little sheet of water, with steep mountains rising above it. Hang-chow has extensive manufactures of silk, fans, and gold-embroidered stuffs, and a very active trade, the foreign commerce passing through Shanghai. Pop. estimated at about 800,000, including the wide-spreading suburbs.

Hanging Rock, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 2 miles below Ironton and about 60 miles S. by E. of Chillicothe, on the Norfolk and Western R. It has coaling- and iron-industries. Pop. in 1900, 665.

Hanging Rock, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W.Va., about 14 miles SE. of Romney.

Hanging Rock Mills, a post-hamlet of Hardy co., W.Va.

Hangklip, Cape, on the S. extremity of Africa and E. side of False Bay.

Hangö, a seaport at the SW. extremity of Finland, on Cape Hangöudd. It is the terminus of a railway and has an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 3652.

Han-hai, the Chinese name for the great interior steppe or desert tract of Asia, extending from the Pamir to the mountains of China, and representing in greater part the bed of an ancient sea or series of water basins. It is a region of interior drainage and divided by low heights into a western basin (that of the Tarim) and an eastern basin (the desert of Gobi).

Han-kiang, hän'-ke-äng', a river of China, provinces of Shen-si and Hu-peh, after a tortuous SE. course joins the Yang-tse-kiang at Hankow. Length, estimated at 600 miles.

Hankins, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River and on the Erie R., 143 miles NW. of New York.

Hankinson, a banking post-village of Richland co., N.Dak., 19 miles E. of Rutland, on the Great Northern and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs. It has grain-elevators, manufactures of flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 713.

Hankow, Hankau, hän'kŏw', or **Han-keu,** a treaty port of China, in the province of Hu-peh, on the Yang-tse-kiang, at the mouth of the Han-kiang, 600 miles from the sea. It is one of the largest cities of the empire and the principal emporium of central China. Its population is estimated at 850,000. On the opposite bank of the Yang-tse-kiang is the great city of Wu-chang, and on the opposite side of the Han-kiang is Han-yang. The combined population of the three cities before the Taiping rebellion was estimated at several millions. The narrow, crooked streets of Hankow and the rivers present a scene of extraordinary animation. Ocean steamers can reach the city. Many foreign merchants reside here, and the foreign quarter is well laid out. Industrially, Hankow is of little importance. A considerable section of the railway which is to connect Hankow with Peking has been built. The line to Canton has been surveyed.

Hanksville, a post-village of Wayne co., Utah. The banking point is Richfield. Pop. 100.

Hanksville, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt. The banking point is Vergennes. It has lumbering-industries.

Hanley, a county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Stafford, 2 miles from Stoke-upon-Trent. It has a museum, art school, the Victoria Hall, etc., coaling-, iron- and steel-industries and extensive potteries. Pop. in 1901, 61,599.

Hanley, a post-village of Haywood co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Hanley Falls, a banking post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 9 miles SSW. of Granite Falls. Pop. in 1900, 278.

Hanley Mountain, a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Middleton. Pop. about 300.

Hanlin Station, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., 32 miles by rail W. of Pittsburg.

Hanlontown, a banking post-village of Worth co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 150.

Hanna, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind., 59 miles by rail SE. of Chicago. It has manufactures of butter, etc. The banking point is Laporte. Pop. about 450.

Hanna, a township of Laporte co., Ind., is bounded SE. by English Lake and the Kankakee River. Pop. 717.

Hanna, a post-village of Carbon co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 16 miles W. of Allen Junction. It is in a coal-mining district. Pop. about 800.

Hanna City, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Iowa Central R., 13 miles W. of Peoria. Pop. 70.

Hannaford, a banking post-village of Griggs co., N.Dak. It has grain-elevators. Pop. 200.

Hannah, a banking post-village of Cavalier co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 21 miles NW. by N. of Langdon. Pop. about 200.

Hannah, a post-hamlet of Center co., Pa., 11 miles N. of Tyrone.

Hannah's Creek, of North Carolina, flows into the Neuse River near the S. border of Johnstown co.

Hanna's Creek, of Indiana, flows into the Whitewater River in Union co.

Hannastown, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Greensburg. It has coaling- and coking-industries. Pop. 300.

Hannawa Falls, formerly **Ellsworth,** a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Raquette River, 4 miles S. of Potsdam. Pop. about 225.

Hannibal, a city of Marion co., Mo., situated on the Mississippi River, 18 miles below Quincy and 112 miles NW. of St. Louis, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the St. Louis and Hannibal and other railroads. It has an extensive trade in lumber and general agricultural produce, and has large flouring-mills, iron-foundries, tobacco-factories, lime- and cement-works, and manufactories of car-wheels, stoves, sash, doors, and blinds. Pop. in 1880, 11,074; in 1890, 12,857; in 1900, 12,780.

Hannibal, a banking post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Hannibal township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 12 miles SW. of Oswego. Pop. in 1900, 410; of the town, 2473.

Hannibal, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 20 miles below Moundsville, W.Va. Pop. about 500.

Hannibal, three islands off the NE. coast of Australia. Lat. 11° 35′ S.

Hannibal Center, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 3 miles SE. of Hannibal. Pop. about 200.

Hannon, a post-village of Barton co., Mo. Pop. 60.

Ha-noi, or **Ke-cho,** a town of French Indo-China, capital of Tongking, and since 1903 seat of the governor-general of French Indo-China, on the Song-ka or Red River, about 95 miles from its mouth. It covers a large area and has wide streets, the houses being mostly of mud and timber. There are ruins of a former royal palace which must have been of vast size. Ha-noi is an important commercial centre, its trade being mainly in the hands of Chinese and Europeans. It is connected by rail with Hai-phong and with Lung-chow (China). The river is crossed by a railway bridge, a mile long, completed in 1902. The manufactures include filigree-work, gold and silver wire, inlaid and lacquered wares, leather articles, mats, etc. There is a large cotton-spinning mill. The population is over 100,000, mostly Annamese, many of whom profess Christianity. Ha-noi has belonged to France since 1882.

Han'over (Ger. *Hanno'ver*), a province of Prussia, bounded N. by the North Sea and by Holstein, the territory of Hamburg, and Lauenburg, from all of which it is separated by the Elbe, NE. by Mecklenburg-Schwerin, E. by Prussian Saxony and Brunswick, S. by Prussian Saxony, Hesse-Nassau, and Westphalia, and W. by the Netherlands. Its territories almost enclose those of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg and of Bremen and surround part of Brunswick. It is of very irregular shape and is divided into several distinct portions. There is a range of sandy islands lining the coast. Area, 14,869 sq. m.

The surface in the SE. is covered by the Harz Mountains, some of whose summits here attain a height of more than 3000 feet; but the rest of the country belongs to the W. part of the great plain which stretches E. across Prussia and Russia. In Hanover this plain subsides into a monotonous flat, with a gentle slope towards the North Sea. In the E. is the Lüneburg Heath. The province is drained by the Elbe, Weser, and Ems. The Harz Mountains are rich in minerals, which have long been worked. They produce iron, lead, copper, and silver. Other important mineral products of Hanover are coal and salt.

In the low alluvial flats the soil is remarkably rich, and here are large stretches of meadow and pasture. On more elevated ground the soil to a great extent is so poor as often to be left in a state of nature with its covering of heath or of deep beds of peat. But there are extensive tracts of arable land, amounting to one-third of the whole surface. All kinds of grain are cultivated. Other important crops are rape, flax, hops, tobacco, and potatoes. Live-stock is plentiful. Poultry also, particularly geese, are reared in vast numbers, and the rearing of bees is extensively carried on upon the moors. The population of the province in 1900 was 2,590,939. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. The northwestern corner of Hanover is East Friesland, where the Frisian language is still heard. The capital of the province is Hanover. The principal seat of learning is the University of Göttingen.

Ernest Augustus, a prince of the ducal house of Brunswick-Lüneburg, was raised to the dignity of elector of Hanover in 1692. He was the husband of Sophia, granddaughter of James I., and their son George I. inaugurated the Hanoverian dynasty in England in 1714. In 1814 the Congress of Vienna raised Hanover to the rank of a kingdom. On the accession of Queen Victoria to the crown of England the Salic law placed the Hanoverian crown on the head of the nearest male heir, Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland. He died in 1851 and was succeeded by his son, George V. In 1866 the Hanoverians took the Austrian side in the war with Prussia, in consequence of which the Prussians dethroned the king and annexed the country.

Hanover, a city of Prussia, capital of the province of Hanover, on the Leine, an affluent of the Weser, 83 miles S. by W. of Hamburg. Lat. 52° 22′ 16″ N.; lon. 9° 44′ 40″ E. Railways connect it with the principal North German towns. It is built on a sandy plain, enclosed by planted walks, and divided by the river (here crossed by several bridges) into an old and a new town (with which have been incorporated a number of suburbs), the latter regularly laid out, with many stately edifices and a number of beautiful parks. On the Waterlooplatz is the Waterloo Column, 154 feet in height, erected to the Hanoverians who fell at Waterloo. The principal edifices and institutions are the royal palace, the palace of King Ernest Augustus, the old town-hall, several interesting churches, opera-house, arsenal, a splendid theatre, the Hanover Provincial Museum (with collections of paintings and objects of natural history), the Kestner Museum, the polytechnic institute (one of the leading institutions of its kind in Germany), royal and provincial library (with about 200,000 volumes and valuable manuscripts), a veterinary college, and a school of industrial art. It has manufactures of oil-cloth, gold and silver articles, carpets, lacquered wares, chicory, etc., besides machinery, iron bridges, pianos, chemicals and paints, malted and other liquors, etc. About half a mile from the city is a royal country residence with a fine picture-gallery, and 1 mile distant is the old palace of Herrenhausen, the favorite residence of George I., II., and V. The city has many public monuments. Hanover has increased rapidly in population since the annexation to Prussia. Pop. in 1900, 235,649.

Hanover, a division in the N. part of Cape Colony. It is mountainous in the SE. and is intersected by the Zekoe River. Chief town, Hanover, about 50 miles (direct) SW. by W. of Colesburg. It has sulphur springs. Pop. in 1891, 874 (white, 434). Elevation, 4500 feet.

Hanover, a county in the east-central part of Virginia, has an area of 478 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the North Anna and Pamunkey rivers and on the SW. by the Chickahominy River. It is intersected by the South Anna River. Capital, Hanover Court-House. Pop. in 1890, 17,402; in 1900, 17,618.

Hanover, a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala.

Hanover, a post-village of New London co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles N. of Norwich. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. about 520.

Hanover, a banking post-village of Jo Daviess co., Ill., on the Apple River, about 17 miles SE. of Galena, on the Chicago, Burlington and Northern and the Chicago Great-Western Rs. It has woollen-manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 785.

Hanover, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ind., about 6 miles WSW. of Madison, near the Ohio River. Here is Hanover College (Presbyterian), which was founded in 1833. Pop. in 1900, 377.

Hanover, a banking city of Washington co., Kan., on the Little Blue River and on the St. Joseph and Grand Island and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Rs., 12 miles NE. of Washington. Pop. in 1900, 987.

Hanover, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, about 40 miles NW. of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 214.

Hanover, a post-village of Howard co., Md., 12 miles SW. of Baltimore. Pop. 50.

Hanover, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Hanover township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 25 miles SSE. of Boston. It has manufactures of nails, tacks, rubber-goods, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2152; of the village, about 400.

Hanover, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Cincinnati Northern Rs., 14 miles SSW. of Jackson. It is surrounded by lakes. Pop. in 1900, 378.

Hanover, a post-village of Hennepin and Wright cos., Minn. The banking point is Delano. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Hanover, a banking post-village in Hanover township (town), Grafton co., N.H., is finely situated ½ mile E. of the Connecticut River, 55 miles NW. of Concord and opposite Norwich, Vt., with which it is connected by bridge. It is the seat of Dartmouth College (Congregational), which was organized in 1769 and had in 1902–03 about 800 students and a library of nearly 100,000 volumes. Besides its literary department, the college comprises a medical school, a college of agriculture and mechanic arts, a (Thayer) school of civil engineering, and the Shattuck observatory (lat. 43° 42′ 15″ N., lon. 72° 17′ W.). The Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital is located here. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1884.

Hanover, a post-village in Hanover township, Morris co., N.J., on the Passaic River, 4 miles NE. of Madison. Pop. of the township in 1900, 5366; of the village, about 200.

Hanover, a post-village of Grant co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Silver City. Pop. about 100.

Hanover, a township (town) of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Lake Erie. Pop. in 1900, 4778 (including Forestville and Silver Creek).

Hanover, Columbiana co., Ohio. See HANOVERTON.

Hanover, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Licking River, near the Ohio Canal, and on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 41 miles E. by N. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 314.

Hanover, a township of Beaver co., Pa., bounded W. by the Ohio boundary-line. Pop. in 1900, 1031.

Hanover, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3324.

Hanover, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4655.

Hanover, a township of Northampton co., Pa., on the Lehigh River. Pop. in 1900, 401.

Hanover, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1753.

Hanover, a banking post-borough of York co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Western Maryland Rs., 20 miles SW. of York. It has an academy, foundries with machine-shops, and manufactures of carriages, gloves, cigars, cigar-boxes, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3746; in 1900, 5302.

Hanover, Hanover co., Va. See HANOVER COURT-HOUSE.

Hanover, a post-village of Wyoming co., W.Va. Pop. 60.

Hanover, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 34 miles SSE. of Madison. Pop. about 200.

Hanover, a banking post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on the Saugeen River, 6 miles from Walkerton, on the Grand Trunk R. It has saw-, grist- and woollen-mills, and various manufactories. Pop. in 1901, 1392.

Hanover Center, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., 7 miles SW. of Crown Point. Pop. 100.

Hanover Center, a post-hamlet in Hanover township (town), Grafton co., N.H., 5 miles N. of Lebanon.

Hanover Court-House, more properly **Hanover,** a post-village, capital of Hanover co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 18 miles N. of Richmond and 1 mile W. of the Pamunkey River. Pop. 100. Henry Clay was born 1 mile from this place. An engagement between the Federals and Confederates took place here on May 27, 1862, in which the former had the advantage.

Hanoverdale, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Hanover Island, W. of Chile, in lat. 51° S., is separated from the main-land and Chatham Island by the East Channel.

Hanover Junction, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Northern Central and the Western Maryland Rs., 11 miles S. of York. Pop. about 200.

Hanoverton, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, 75 miles SSE. of Cleveland. The banking point is Salem. Pop. in 1900, 399.

Hanoverville, a post-hamlet of Northampton co., Pa., about 5 miles N. of Bethlehem.

Hanse (hånss) **Towns,** called also the **Hansa** (hån'-sȧ) and **Hanseat'ic League,** a celebrated commercial confederacy, which derived its name from the ancient German word *Hansa*, used in the sense of an "association for mutual support." In the Middle Ages, Hamburg, Lübeck, and afterwards Brunswick, Danzig, Cologne, Bremen, and a great number of other towns, entered into an alliance in order to protect their commerce against the pirates who infested the seas bordering on Germany and to safeguard their interests in general. The number of Hanse towns composing the league fluctuated; at one time it amounted to about 85, among which were Bergen, in Norway, and such a far interior town as Cracow. Their alliance was coveted and their hostility feared by the greatest powers. Several kings were defeated and one (Magnus of Sweden) was deposed by them. Lübeck was the place of assemblage. The date of the dissolution of the confederacy may be stated as approximately 1630. Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen have retained the name of Hanseatic cities.

Hansell, a post-village of Franklin co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. The banking point is Hampton. Pop. about 150.

Hansen, a post-village of Adams co., Neb. Pop. about 80.

Hansen, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Grand Rapids. Pop. about 200.

Hansford, a county in the Panhandle of Texas. Area, 860 sq. m. It is intersected by the Canadian River. Capital, Hansford. Pop. in 1890, 133; in 1900, 167.

Hansford, a post-hamlet, capital of Hansford co., Tex., 60 miles (direct) WNW. of Canadian.

Hansi, hån'see, a town of the Hissar district of the Punjab, British India, about 85 miles NW. of Delhi. Pop. about 15,000.

Hanska, a banking post-village of Brown co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. about 150.

Hanson, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota. Area, 486 sq. m. It is intersected by the Dakota River. Capital, Alexandria. Pop. in 1890, 4267; in 1900, 4947.

Hanson, a post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Sallisaw. Pop. in 1900, 182.

Hanson, a banking post-town of Hopkins co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 32 miles S. of Henderson. It has tobacco-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 549.

Hanson, a post-village in Hanson township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., 25 miles S. by E. of Boston. The town has manufactures of bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1455.

Hansonville, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., about 6 miles N. of Frederick.

Hansonville, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 14 miles N. of Abingdon.

Hants, a county of England. See HAMPSHIRE.

Hants, a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on Minas and Cobequid bays. The surface is much diversified with mountains and valleys. Gypsum is abundant. Capital, Windsor.

Hants Harbor, a post-town and port of entry in the district of Trinity, Newfoundland, 12 miles from Heart's Content.

Hantsport, a post-village and outport of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Avon River, 7 miles N. of Windsor, on the Dominion Atlantic R. Pop. in 1901, 713. The banking point is Windsor.

Hanwell, a locality in Middlesex, England, 7 miles W. of Paddington (London). It is noted for its lunatic asylum. Pop. in 1901, 10,438.

Han-yang, hån'yȧng', a city of China, province of Hu-peh, at the junction of the Han-kiang and Yang-tse-kiang rivers and adjacent to Hankow. It has great iron- and steel-works. Pop. about 100,000.

Hapai, hȧ'pī', **Hapi,** or **Galvez,** gȧl'vĕz, a chain of the Tonga Islands, Pacific Ocean, consisting of several larger and many smaller islands, connected by coral reefs. Area, 26 sq. m.

Haparanda, hȧ-pȧ-rȧn'dȧ, a town of Sweden, in the län of Norrbotten, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, on the W. side of the river, and opposite the town of Torneå. It is a busy trading place. A meteorological station is established here. Pop. in 1901, 1334.

Hapeville, hăp'vil, a post-town of Fulton co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 8 miles S. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 430.

Happisburgh, hap'pis-bŭr'rŭh, a village of England, co. of Norfolk, on the North Sea, 6½ miles E. of North Walsham.

Happy Camp, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the Klamath River, about 56 miles E. by S. of Crescent City. Pop. about 150.

Happy Creek, a post-village of Warren co., Va., on the Southern R., 2½ miles from Front Royal.

Happy Jack, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 53 miles SE. of New Orleans. Pop. about 125.

Happyland, a post-hamlet of Chambers co., Ala.

Happy Valley, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Mo.

Hapsal, hȧp'sȧl (Esthonian, *Haapsalalin*), a seaport of Russia, in Esthonia, 58 miles SW. of Reval. It is frequented for its sea- and moor-baths. Pop. in 1897, 3238.

Hapsburg. See HABSBURG.

Hapur, hȧ-poor', a town of British India, 20 miles S. of Meerut. Pop. about 15,000.

Haralson, a northwestern county of Georgia, bordering on Alabama. Area, 282 sq. m. It is drained by the Tallapoosa River. Capital, Buchanan. Pop. in 1890, 11,316; in 1900, 11,922.

Haralson, a post-village of Coweta co., Ga., 6 miles SE. of Senoia. Pop. about 100.

Haran, an ancient city of Mesopotamia. See CARRAE.

Harar, Africa. See HARRAR.

Harbeson, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Del., 9 miles by rail from Lewes.

Harbin', or **Kharbin,** a town of Manchuria, on the right bank of the Sungari River, at the point where the Siberian railway bifurcates, one line running to Port Arthur, with a branch to China proper, and the other to Vladivostok. It is situated about 325 miles (in a direct line) NE. of Mukden. Previous to the construction of the Siberian railway it was an insignificant place. Within a few years it has risen to be a flourishing city with the appurtenances of western civilization. It has great steam flour-mills and large breweries. Pop. about 30,000 (?), consisting in great part of Chinese.

Harbin, a post-village of Erath co., Tex. The banking point is Dublin. Pop. about 80.

Harbine, a post-village of Jefferson co., Neb., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Beatrice. Pop. about 200.

Harbin Springs, a village of Lake co., Cal. The banking point is Lakeport; the post-office, Middletown. Pop. about 100.

Harbledown, a village of England, co. of Kent, 1 mile W. of Canterbury. Here is an old hospital, founded for lepers, by Lanfranc, now used as an almshouse, attached to which is the ancient church of St. Nicholas. Pop. in 1901, 971.

Harbonnières, ar'bon'ne-air', a small town of France, in Somme, 17 miles NNE. of Montdidier.

Harbor, Ashtabula co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, is an independent post-office station of Ashtabula. It is an important shipping point for coal and iron-ore.

Harbor au Bouche (ō boosh), a post-village and outport of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on St. George's Bay, 30 miles N. of Antigonish. Pop., chiefly engaged in the fisheries, about 700.

Harbor Beach, a banking post-village and resort of Huron co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 62 miles N. of Port Huron. It has an excellent harbor defended by a government breakwater, and is an important grain mart for the northern peninsula of Michigan. It has important starch and flour manufactures, iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1149.

Harbor Briton, a post-town and port of entry, chief town of Fortune Bay district, Newfoundland, 240 miles W. of St. John's.

Harbor Buffet, a fishing village of Newfoundland, on Long Island, in Placentia Bay, 16 miles from Little Placentia.

Harbor Creek, a township of Erie co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1687. See HARBOURCREEK.

Harbor Grace, a port of entry and, after St. John's, the most important town of Newfoundland, the capital of the district of Harbor Grace, is situated on the W. side of Conception Bay, 26 miles (direct) W. by S. of St. John's, with which it is connected by the Newfoundland R. It has a pretty appearance from the sea and contains a Roman Catholic cathedral, a prison, convent, and court-house. The harbor is about 5 miles in extent, but much exposed to the sea. Harbor Grace is a town of considerable trade, which consists mainly in furs, fish, seal-skins, and cod oil. It has glue-works, oil-refineries, tanneries, etc. It is the see of a Catholic bishop. Pop. 1901, 5184.

Harbor Island, one of the Bahama Islands, just NE. of Eleuthera, with the port of Dunmore Town. Pop. 1200.

Harbor le Cou, a village in the district of Burgeo and La Poile, Newfoundland, 1½ miles from Rose Blanche. Pop. 250.

Harbor Main, a village, the chief town of the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, is situated at the head of Conception Bay. It is a fishing settlement.

Harborside, a village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. 100.

Harbor Springs, a banking post-village and summer-resort, capital of Emmet co., Mich., on Little Traverse Bay, 8 miles NW. of Petoskey, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. It has manufactures of lumber, etc., and is a shipping point for farm-produce. Pop. in 1900, 1643.

Harborton, a post-village of Accomac co., Va. Pop. 60.

Harbourcreek, a post-village of Erie co., Pa. The banking point is Erie. Pop. about 150.

Harbourton, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., N.J., 4 miles NE. of Titusville station.

Harbourville, a post-village and outport of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 10 miles N. of Berwick. Pop. 250.

Harburg, hăr'bŏŏrg, a town of Bavaria, on the Wörnitz, 30 miles NNW. of Augsburg. Pop. 1300. Near by is a large mediæval castle.

Harburg, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 23 miles NW. of Lüneburg, on the S. branch of the Elbe, 6 miles S. of Hamburg. The chief object of interest is an old castle on the river. The manufactures include jute, linseed and cocoanut oil, rubber goods, and chemicals. There are machine-shops and ship-building is carried on. The town has an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 49,153.

Harcourt, ăr'koor', a village of France, department of Eure, 10 miles NE. of Bernay.

Harcourt, a post-town of Webster co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 19 miles S. of Fort Dodge. Pop. in 1900, 192.

Harcourt, a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Moncton.

Hard, härt, a village of Vorarlberg, Austria, on Lake Constance. Pop. in 1900, 2914.

Hardanger-Fjeld, hăr'dăng'ĕr fe-ĕld', a mountain-ridge of Norway, about lat. 60° N., uniting N. with the Land-Fjeld and S. with the Dovrefjeld.

Hardanger-Fjord, hăr'dăng'ĕr fe-ord', an inlet on the W. coast of Norway, SE. of Bergen. It is approached through channels between numerous islands, and extends from SW. to NE. about 75 miles. A long narrow fjord, called the Sör-Fjord, extends from it due S. for a distance of nearly 30 miles. The scenery is magnificent.

Hardaway, a post-village of Macon co., Ala., on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 200. The banking point is Tuskegee.

Hardeeville, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern R., 20 miles N. by E. of Savannah. Pop. about 250.

Hardegsen, hăr'dĕg-sĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 10 miles NNW. of Göttingen. Pop. about 1100.

Hardeman, a county of West Tennessee, bordering on Mississippi, has an area of 655 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Hatchee River. Capital, Bolivar. Pop. in 1890, 21,029; in 1900, 22,976.

Hardeman, a county in the N. part of Texas, is intersected by the Pease River. Area, 532 sq. m. Capital, Quanah. Pop. in 1890, 3904; in 1900, 3634.

Hardeman, a post-hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex.

Hardenberg, hăr'dĕn-bĕrg', a town of the Netherlands, Overyssel, on the Vecht, 23 miles ENE. of Zwolle.

Hardenberg, a commune of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Mettmann. It has manufactures of textiles, machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,854.

Hardenburg, a post-township (town) of Ulster co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 722.

Harderwijk, hăr'dĕr-wĭk', a seaport of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Zuider Zee, 31 miles E. of Amsterdam. It has an extensive establishment for curing herrings and a depot for recruits for the East India service. It was a Hanseatic town and was formerly the seat of a university. Pop. in 1900, 7425.

Hardesty, a post-village of Prince George co., Md.

Hardesty, a post-village of Beaver co., Okla., in a grain and stock-raising region, 18 miles (direct) WSW. of Beaver. Pop. 50.

Hardheim, härt'hīme, a commune of Germany, in Baden, 44 miles ENE. of Mannheim. Pop. about 2000.

Hardin, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 194 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Ohio River. Among the minerals of this county are coal, iron, and lead. Capital, Elizabethtown. Pop. in 1890, 7234; in 1900, 7448.

Hardin, a county in the north-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Iowa River and is also drained by Tipton Creek. Capital, Eldora. Pop. in 1890, 19,003; in 1900, 22,794.

Hardin, a county of Kentucky, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 616 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, on the NE. by the Salt River, and is partly drained by Nolin Creek. Capital, Elizabethtown. Pop. in 1890, 21,304; in 1900, 22,937.

Hardin, a county in the northwest-central part of Ohio. Area, 461 sq. m. It is intersected by the Scioto River and is partly drained by the Blanchard Fork of the Auglaize River. Capital, Kenton. Pop. in 1890, 28,939; in 1900, 31,187.

Hardin, a county in the S. part of Tennessee, borders on Alabama. Area, 587 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tennessee River, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is here navigable by steamboats. Capital, Savannah. Pop. in 1890, 17,698; in 1900, 19,246.

Hardin, a county in the SE. part of Texas, has an area of 844 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Neches River and is also drained by Pine Island Creek. Capital, Kountze. Pop. in 1890, 3956; in 1900, 5049.

Hardin, a banking post-village, capital of Calhoun co., Ill., is on the W. bank of the Illinois River, about 30 miles NW. of Alton. Pop. in 1900, 494.

Hardin, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, about 64 miles NW. of Dubuque. Pop. about 100.

Hardin, a post-town of Marshall co., Ky., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Murray or Benton. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Hardin, a banking city of Ray co., Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Wabash Rs., 47 miles E. by N. of Kansas City and 1 mile N. of the Missouri River. Pop. in 1900, 669.

Hardin, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 5 miles W. of Sidney. Pop. 125.

Hardin, a post-village of Hardin co., Tex., about 80 miles NNE. of Galveston.

Hardin Factory, a town of Gaston co., N.C., in Dallas township. Pop. in 1900, 205.

Harding, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 2¼ miles from West Pittston.

Harding, a post-village of Randolph co., W.Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Elkins. Pop. about 200.

Harding, a village of Natal, South Africa, the capital of Alfred co., 60 miles from Port Shepstone. Pop. about 300 (30 whites). Elevation, 3700 feet.

Hardingstone, a suburb of Northampton, England. Pop. in 1901, 7846.

Hardingville, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J. The banking point is Glassboro. Pop. 100.

Hardinsburg, a post-town of Washington co., Ind., about 30 miles WNW. of New Albany. Pop. in 1900, 210.

Hardinsburg, a banking post-town, capital of Breckenridge co., Ky., on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R., 70 miles SW. of Louisville. It is a shipping point for tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 689.

Hardin Springs, a post-village of Hardin co., Ky., 8 miles W. of Big Clifty station.

Hardinville, a post-village of Crawford co., Ill., about 25 miles NW. of Vincennes, Ind. Pop. about 80.

Hardinxveld, har'dinx-vĕlt', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the river Meuse, 4 miles W. of Gorkum.

Hardisons Mills, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn., on the Duck River, 12 miles E. of Columbia.

Hard Labor Creek, of South Carolina, is an affluent or branch of Stevens Creek, in Edgefield co.

Hardman, a post-village of Morrow co., Oregon. The banking point is Heppner. Pop. 100.

Hardoi, a town of British India. See HURDOI.

Hardt, hart, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Gladbach. Pop. in 1900, 2832.

Hard Times Landing, a post-village of Tensas parish, La. The banking point is St. Joseph. Pop. about 400.

Hardt Mountains, a northern continuation of the Vosges mountains in the Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany. They are constructed mainly of sandstones and are largely forested. Highest elevation, the Kalmit, 2235 feet.

Hardwar, British India. See HURDWAR.

Hardware River, Va., rises in Albemarle co., runs SE., and enters the James River in Fluvanna co.

Hardwick, a post-village in Hardwick township (town), Worcester co., Mass., 30 miles NE. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3203; of the village, about 900.

Hardwick, a banking post-village of Rock co., Minn., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 9 miles N. of Luverne. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Hardwick, a post-township of Warren co., N.J., about 15 miles NE. of Belvidere. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Hardwick, a banking post-village in Hardwick township (town), Caledonia co., Vt., on the Lamoille River and on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R., 22 miles NNE. of Montpelier. The town contains large granite-quarries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2466; of the village, 1334.

Hardwicke (hard'wik) **Bay,** South Australia, is an inlet of Spencer Gulf.

Hardwicke Island, British Columbia, is in Queen Charlotte Sound.

Hardwicke (or **Nundawas,** nŭn-daw'was) **Mountains,** eastern Australia, are in lat. 30° S. and lon. 150° E.

Hardwood, a post-village of Dickinson co., Mich. Pop. about 75.

Hardy, a county in the NE. part of West Virginia, borders on Virginia. Area, 594 sq. m. It is intersected by the South Branch of the Potomac River and also drained by the Cacapon River. The Branch and Short Branch Mountains traverse the county. The Great North Mountain extends along the E. border. Iron-ore is found here. Capital, Moorefield. Pop. in 1890, 7567; in 1900, 8449.

Hardy, a banking post-town, capital of Sharp co., Ark., on the Black River and on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 62 miles NW. of Powhatan. Pop. in 1900, 497.

Hardy, a banking post-village of Humboldt co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 200.

Hardy, a banking post-village of Nuckolls co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 18 miles SE. of Nelson. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Hardy, a post-village of Montague co., Tex. The banking point is Saint Jo. Pop. about 100.

Hardy, Cape, on the N. part of Prince of Wales Land, at the entrance of Barrow Strait, Arctic America. Lat. 73° 53′ N.

Hardy Islands, British India, off the coast of Arakan, E. of Cheduba, in lat. 18° 35′ N.

Hardys Ford, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Va.

Hardy's Islands, a group of small islets off the NE. coast of Australia, between Temple Bay and Shelburne Bay, in lat. 11° 54′ S.

Hardy's Islands, a group in the South Pacific Ocean, SSE. of New Ireland.

Hardy Station, a post-town of Grenada co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 8 miles N. of Grenada. Pop. in 1900, 145.

Hardyston, a township of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 3425.

Hardyville, a post-town of Hart co., Ky., 9 miles E. of Rowletts. Pop. in 1900, 166.

Hareid, hâ'rid, or **Hareidland,** hâ'rid-lânt', an island of Norway, stift of Trondhjem, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 62° 22′ N. Length, 11 miles.

Hare Island, Bay of Fundy. See HAUTE-ILE.

Hare Island, an island of Quebec, in the St. Lawrence River, 96 miles NE. of Quebec.

Harelbeke, hâ'rĕl-bâ'kĕh, West Flanders. See HARLEBEKE.

Haren, hâ'rĕn, a commune of the Netherlands, province and 3½ miles S. of Groningen. Pop. about 4000.

Harfleur, ar'flur' (L. *Harfle'rium* or *Harflor'icum*), a seaport town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Lézarde, 1 mile from its mouth in the Seine, 3 miles by rail ENE. of Havre, and 105 miles NW. of Paris. Pop. in 1901, 2612. It has metallurgical works and manufactures of faience-ware.

Harford, a county in the NE. part of Maryland, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 388 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Susquehanna River and on the SE. by Chesapeake Bay. It is partly drained by Deer Creek. Capital, Belair. Pop. in 1890, 28,993; in 1900, 28,269.

Harford, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., in Harford township (town), 25 miles N. of Owego. Pop. of the town in 1900, 753; of the village, about 175.

Harford, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Harford township, 30 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 1488.

Harford Furnace, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 27 miles NE. of Baltimore. Pop. about 150.

Harford Mills, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., in Harford township (town), 2 miles S. of Harford. Pop. about 250.

Harg, harg, a village of Sweden, 60 miles NNE. of Stockholm, on a lake of the same name, near the W. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia.

Hargraves, a post-town of New South Wales, 45 miles N. by W. of Bathurst. Pop. 1250.

Hargrove, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 150.

Haringvliet, hâ'ring-fleet', a mouth of the Rhine and of the Meuse, in South Holland, continuous with Hollands-Diep. Breadth, 2½ miles.

Hari-Rud, a river of Asia. See HERI-RUD.

Harkány, hor'kâñ, a village in the co. of Baranya, southwestern Hungary. It is resorted to for its warm sulphur springs. Pop. 700.

Harkes, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa. The banking point is Centerville. Pop. about 100.

Harkness, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., 14 miles by rail SW. of Plattsburg. Pop. 40.

Harlan, a southeastern county of Kentucky, borders on Virginia. Area, 470 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Cumberland Mountains and is drained by the Cumberland River and by the Clover Fork. Coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Harlan. Pop. in 1890, 6197; in 1900, 9838.

Harlan, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas. Area, 562 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican River. Capital, Alma. Pop. in 1890, 8158; in 1900, 9370.

Harlan, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala.

Harlan, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., 14 miles NE. of Fort Wayne, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Harlan, a banking post-town, capital of Shelby co., Iowa, on the West Nishnabatona River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs., 45 miles NE. of Council Bluffs. It has manufactures of flour, carriages and wagons, ploughs, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2422.

Harlan, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 36 miles WNW. of Beloit.

Harlan, a post-village, capital of Harlan co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 100 miles (direct) SE. of Lexington. Pop. about 350.

Harlansburg, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., on Slippery Rock Creek, 9 miles E. of Newcastle. Pop. 250.

Harlaw, a locality in Scotland, 18 miles NW. of Aberdeen, memorable for a great battle fought between the Highlanders under the lord of the Isles and the forces under the earl of Mar, in 1411.

Harlebeke, Harelbeke, or **Haerlebeke,** hâr'leh-bâ'kĕh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 3 miles NE. of Courtrai. Pop. in 1900, 7386.

Harlech, har'lĕk, a decayed town of Wales, co. of Merioneth, on the Irish Sea, 6 miles S. of Tremadoc. On a height are the ruins of Harlech Castle.

Harleigh, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Hazleton. Pop. about 250.

Harlem, a city of the Netherlands. See HAARLEM.

Harlem, a post-town of Columbia co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 24 miles W. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 527.

Harlem, a village of Cook co., Ill., a residential suburb of Chicago, 9 miles from the centre of that city. It has a race-track. The post-office is Oakpark. Pop. in 1900, 4085.

Harlem, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 7 miles NE. of Rockford. Pop. about 100.

Harlem, a post-village of Clay co., Mo., on the Missouri River, nearly opposite Kansas City, from which it is 1½ miles distant. It is on the Wabash R. and the Burlington Route. Pop. 250.

Harlem, a post-village of Choteau co., Mont., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Fort Benton. Pop. about 200.

Harlem, a former village of New York, now a part of New York city. The name is now applied to a large section of the city extending for a distance of about two miles beyond the northern limit of Central Park and having the East River and the Harlem River on the east.

Harlem, a post-village of Sargent co., N.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 28 miles N. of Britton, S.Dak. Pop. 100.

Harlem, Carroll co., Ohio. See HARLEM SPRINGS.

Harlem, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, about 20 miles NNE. of Columbus. Pop. 100.

Harlem, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, 26 miles WNW. of Brockville. Pop. 125.

Harlem River, N.Y., a narrow portion of tide-water, which, together with Spuyten Duyvil Creek, separates Manhattan Island from the main-land and affords communication, in conjunction with a short canal recently constructed, between the Hudson River at the northern end of that island and the East River. Length, about 7 miles. It is spanned by a number of fine and costly bridges.

Harlem Springs, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 30 miles SE. of Canton. Pop. about 225.

Harlemville, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y., 34 miles SSE. of Albany.

Harleston, a small town of England, in Norfolk, 7 miles SW. of Bungay.

Harleton, a post-village of Harrison co., Tex. It has cotton- and lumber-mills. The banking point is Marshall.

Harley, or **Derby,** a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, 14 miles WSW. of Brantford. Pop. 100.

Harleysville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 14 miles N. of Norristown. Pop. about 400.

Harleyville, a post-town of Dorchester co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Summerville. Pop. about 250.

Harlingen, har'ling-en, a town of the Netherlands, the most important seaport of Friesland, near the entrance of the Zuider Zee, 16 miles W. by S. of Leeuwarden. It is well built and intersected by canals. The principal edifices are the admiralty, a large parish church, and the town-hall. The town has various manufactures and a brisk trade with England and Norway. Pop. in 1900, 10,448.

Harlingen, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 20 miles NNE. of Trenton. Pop. about 100.

Harlow, a town of England, in Essex, 25 miles NE. of London. Pop. in 1901, 2619.

Harlow, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 125.

Harlowe, bar'lo, a post-hamlet of Carteret co., N.C.

Harlowton, a village of Meagher co., Mont. The banking point is White Sulphur Springs. Pop. about 125.

Harman, a post-village of Arapahoe co., Colo., 5 miles S. by E. of Denver, its banking point.

Harman, a post-village of Randolph co., W.Va. The banking point is Elkins. Pop. 125.

Harmans, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., 11 miles by rail NE. of Bowie Junction. Pop. about 200.

Harmarville, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 13 miles NE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 250.

Harmelen, har'mẹh-lẹn, a village of the Netherlands, 7 miles W. of Utrecht, on the Old Rhine.

Harmersbach, a river of Baden, in the Black Forest, flowing into the Kinzig.

Harmersbach, har'mẹrs-bȧk', OBER, o'bẹr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tẹr, two nearly contiguous villages of Baden, on a stream of the same name, 12 miles SE. of Offenburg. Pop. about 5000.

Harmersville, a post-village of Salem co., N.J., 6 miles S. of Salem. Pop. 100.

Harmon, a post-village of Lee co., Ill., 12 miles by rail W. of Amboy. Pop. about 130.

Harmonsburg, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., at the head of Conneaut Lake, 8 miles WNW. of Meadville. Pop. about 200.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ark.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of McHenry co., Ill., about 32 miles NNW. of Aurora.

Harmony, a post-village of Clay co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 20 miles E. by N. of Terre Haute. It has clay-works, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of Pawnee co., Kan.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ky.

Harmony, a post-village in Harmony township (town), Somerset co., Me., about 18 miles NE. of Skowhegan. Pop. of the town in 1900, 571.

Harmony, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 9 miles NW. of Frederick. Pop. about 150.

Harmony, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles S. of Preston. Pop. in 1900, 517.

Harmony, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., in Harmony township, on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles NE. of Easton, Pa. The township is bounded on the NW. by the Delaware River. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1080; of the village, about 200.

Harmony, a township (town) of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 10 miles W. of Jamestown. It is bounded on the NE. by Chautauqua Lake. Pop. in 1900, 2988. It contains the village of Panama.

Harmony, a post-village of Iredell co., N.C. The banking point is Statesville. Pop. about 200.

Harmony, a township of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900, 650.

Harmony, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa., on Conequenessing Creek, about 25 miles N. by W. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 645.

Harmony, a township of Forest co., Pa., on the Alleghany River. Pop. in 1900, 978.

Harmony, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1008.

Harmony, a post-village of Providence co., R.I. Pop. 150. The banking point is Greenville.

Harmony, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Va., on the Hycootee River, 25 miles E. of Danville.

Harmony, a township (town) of Rock co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1112.

Harmony, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1108. It contains Newton.

Harmony, a village of Queens co., Nova Scotia, 40 miles SE. of Annapolis.

Harmony Grove, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Ga., on the Southern R., 18 miles NNW. of Athens. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 1454.

Harmony Grove, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., 2½ miles NE. of Frederick.

Harmony Hill, a post-hamlet of Rusk co., Tex., about 24 miles SW. of Marshall.

Harmony Village, a post-village of Middlesex co., Va., 25 miles E. of West Point.

Harned, a post-village of Breckenridge co., Ky. Pop. about 75.

Harnedsville, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 2 miles from Confluence station. Coal is found here.

Harnes, arn, a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 15 miles ESE. of Béthune.

Harnett, a county in the central part of North Carolina, has an area of 596 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cape Fear River and is also drained by the Little and South rivers. Capital, Lillington. Pop. in 1890, 13,700; in 1900, 15,988.

Harnett Court-House, N.C. See LILLINGTON.

Harney, a county in the SE. part of Oregon. Area, 9986 sq. m. It contains Malheur and Harney lakes. The Stein Mountains are found in the SE. part. Capital, Burns. Pop. in 1900, 2598.

Harney, a post-station of Taneytown, Carroll co., Md.

Harney, a city and former capital of Harney co., Oregon, in an agricultural and wool- and cattle-growing region, 93 miles (direct) SW. by S. of Baker City. Pop. in 1900, 82.

Harney Lake, Oregon, is in Wasco co. and is about 10 miles long.

Harney Peak, the highest summit of the Black Hills, is in the SW. part of South Dakota, near lat. 43° 52′ N. Height, 7216 feet.

Harnish Islands, Red Sea. See ARROE ISLANDS.

Harö, hȧ'rö', a small island on the W. coast of Norway. Lat. 62° 45′ N.; lon. 6° 30′ E.

Haro, ȧ'ro, a town of Spain, province and 21 miles WNW. of Logroño, near the Ebro. Pop. in 1900, 7914.

Harold, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 22 miles NNW. of Belleville.

Háromszék, hȧ'rom'sȧk', a county of Hungary, in Transylvania, of which it forms the SE. angle, having Rumania on the E. and S. Capital, Sepsi-Szent-György.

Harp, a post-village of Franklin co., Ky. Pop. 60.

Har'panhal'li, a town of British India, district and 60 miles SW. of Bellary. Pop. about 8000

Harpenden, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 4 miles from St. Albans. Pop. in 1901, 4725.

Harper, a county in the S. part of Kansas, bordering on Indian Territory. Area, 810 sq. m. It is drained by several tributaries of the Arkansas River. Capital, Anthony. Pop. in 1890, 13,266; in 1900, 10,310.

Harper, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. about 75.

Harper, a banking post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 20 miles W. of Washington. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Harper, a banking city of Harper co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 50 miles SW. of Wichita. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 1151.

Harper, a post-hamlet of Johnston co., N.C.

Harper, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, about 6 miles by rail N. by E. of Bellefontaine. Pop. 200.

Harper, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. about 75.

Harper, a post-hamlet of Georgetown co., S.C.

Harper, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, 7 miles W. of Perth. Pop. 70.

Harpers Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Chatham co., N.C.

Harpers Ferry, a post-village of Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 15 miles by rail S. by E. of Lansing. Pop. about 300.

Harpers Ferry, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, about 15 miles N. of Frankfort.

Harpers Ferry, a banking post-town of Jefferson co., W.Va., on the Potomac River, at the mouth of the Shenandoah River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 81 miles W. of Baltimore. It has a (colored) normal school, called Storer College. The Potomac here passes through a gorge in the Blue Ridge, with the Maryland Heights (1455 feet) on one side and the Virginian (or Loudon) Heights on the other. The town is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, and has been the theatre of memorable events. On Oct. 16, 1859, John Brown, the abolitionist, surprised the place and captured the United States arsenal, but he was overpowered and taken prisoner on the next day. At the beginning of the Civil War the arsenal was burned by the United States forces, and the place was held for a short time by the Confederates. On Sept. 15, 1862, Stonewall Jackson captured a Union army which occupied Harpers Ferry. Pop. in 1890, 958; in 1900, 896.

Harpersfield, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., in Harpersfield township (town), 52 miles WSW. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 1221; of the village, 150.

Harpersfield, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 3 miles from Geneva. Pop. 100.

Harpers Home, a post-village of Brunswick co., Va.

Harpers Station, a post-hamlet of Ross co., Ohio, 17 miles by rail W. of Chillicothe.

Harpersville, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., about 25 miles SE. of Birmingham. Pop. 50.

Harpersville, N.Y. See HARPURSVILLE.

Harperville, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., 9½ miles N. of Forest. Pop. in 1900, 130.

Harpeth, a river of Tennessee, enters the Cumberland River in Dickson co. Its length is about 90 miles. A small creek, called West Harpeth, flows into the river about 6 miles below Franklin. Another, called Little Harpeth, enters about 12 miles SW. of Nashville.

Harpstedt, harp'stĕtt, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 25 miles WNW. of Hoya. Pop. about 1200.

Harpster, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho. Pop. 50.

Harpster, a post-hamlet of Ford co., Ill., 5 miles SW. of Gibson.

Harpster, a banking post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R. Pop. about 160.

Harpswell, a township (town) of Cumberland co., Me., comprising a peninsula and some islands in Casco Bay, 14 miles E. of Portland. It is a pleasant summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 1750.

Harpursville, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 7 miles SW. of Afton. Pop. about 350.

Harput, a town of Asiatic Turkey. See KHARPUT.

Harrah, a post-village of Oklahoma co., Okla., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. The banking point is Oklahoma. Pop. about 150.

Harrar, a town of southeastern Abyssinia, in a province of the same name, in lat. 9° 18′ N. It is situated at an elevation of about 6000 feet, is enclosed by a strong wall, and is for the most part substantially built. It is surrounded by coffee- and banana-plantations. It was for a time within the Italian sphere of influence, and is a place of great strategic and commercial importance, commanding the caravan routes to Zeila and Berbera. The Jibutil-Harrar railway is in operation from Jibutil to within a short distance of Harrar. The Harrari proper are noted for their love of letters, and their manufacturing trade consists of bookbinding, weaving, and the making of pottery. The town was occupied by Menelek in 1887. Pop. estimated at 30,000–40,000.

Harreldsville, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Ky.

Harrells Store, a post-village of Sampson co., N.C., 14 miles W. of Duplin Roads station. Pop. about 200.

Harrellsville, a post-town of Hertford co., N.C., about 33 miles N. of Plymouth and 3 miles W. of the Chowan River. Pop. in 1900, 109.

Har'rican'aw, a river of Canada, rises in a small lake in about lat. 49° 55′ N. and, after a NW. course of some 270 miles, falls into James Bay.

Harrietstown, a township (town) and village of Franklin co., N.Y., among the Adirondacks. It contains Mount Seward, the Lower Saranac Lake, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3390; of the village, about 100.

Harrietsville, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 20 miles N. by E. of Marietta. Pop. about 300.

Harrietsville, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 8 miles S. of Dorchester. Pop. 150.

Harriette, a post-village of Wexford co., Mich., on the Ann Arbor R., 17 miles W. by N. of Cadillac. It has lumber- and shingle-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 419.

Harrigan Cove, a post-settlement of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, 91 miles NE. of Halifax. It has lobster- and fish-canneries.

Harriman, a banking post-town of Roane co., Tenn., on the Emory River and on the Southern and other railroads, 50 miles W. of Knoxville. It is in a coal- and iron-region, and has cotton and other mills, machine-shops, plough-, handle- and tool-works, etc. The American University was founded here in 1893. Pop. in 1900, 3442.

Harrington, a seaport of England, in Cumberland, 5 miles by rail N. of Whitehaven. Pop. in 1901, 3679.

Harrington, a banking post-town of Kent co., Del., 64 miles S. of Wilmington, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. Pop. in 1900, 1242. It has fruit and other interests.

Harrington, a post-village of Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, about 22 miles WSW. of Machias. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 1164.

Harrington, a post-village and township of Bergen co., N.J. The township is bounded on the NE. by the boundary-line of New York and on the E. by the Hudson River. Pop. in 1900, 3224; of the village, about 80.

Harrington, a post-hamlet of Harnett co., N.C., about 34 miles SW. of Raleigh.

Harrington, a post-village of Lincoln co., Wash., on the Great Northern R., 23 miles NW. of Sprague. Pop. about 300.

Harrington, Ontario. See HARRINGTON WEST.

Harrington East, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, 16 miles NW. of Grenville. Pop. 150.

Harrington Inlet, East Australia, receives the Manning River, 34 miles SSW. of Port Macquarie.

Harrington West, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, on a branch of the Thames, 7 miles S. of Stratford. Pop. about 200.

Harris, a district of the Hebrides, in Scotland, comprising the S. part of the island of Lewis and small neighboring islands. The Sound of Harris is a navigable strait, 9 miles in length and from 8 to 12 miles in breadth, between Lewis and North Uist.

Harris, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 486 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Chattahoochee River and is also drained by Mulberry Creek. Capital, Hamilton. Pop. in 1890, 16,797; in 1900, 18,009.

Harris, a county in the SE. part of Texas, has an area of 1761 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by Galveston Bay, is intersected by the San Jacinto River, and also drained by Buffalo Bayou and Cypress Creek. Capital, Houston. Pop. in 1890, 37,249; in 1900, 63,786.

Harris, a post-village of Barbour co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Eufaula or Union Springs. Pop. 100.

Harris, a banking post-town of Osceola co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 18 miles E. of Sibley. Pop. in 1900, 217.

Harris, a post-village of Anderson co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Garnett. Pop. about 225.

Harris, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Escanaba. Pop. about 600.

Harris, a post-village of Chisago co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 47 miles N. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 710. The banking point is Rush City.

Harris, a banking post-village of Sullivan co., Mo., 13 miles by rail N. of Gault. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Harris, a post-village of Jackson co., N.C. The banking point is Waynesville. Pop. about 100.

Harris, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., Ohio, on Raccoon Creek, about 12 miles NW. of Gallipolis.

Harris, a post-village of Lane co., Oregon, on the Corvallis and Eastern R.

Harris, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 826.

Harris, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va.

Harris, a township (town) of Marquette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 556.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Bibb co., Ala., 22 miles NNE. of Marion.

Harrisburg, a banking post-town, capital of Poinsett co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 65 miles NW. of Memphis, Tenn. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 462.

Harrisburg, a banking post-town, capital of Saline co., Ill., 68 miles NE. of Cairo, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. It has flour-mills, brick-, tile- and carriage-factories, etc. Coal and iron are mined. Pop. in 1900, 2202.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Fayette co., Ind., about 20 miles WSW. of Richmond. Pop. about 100.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Owen co., Ky., 3½ miles from Owenton.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Boone co., Mo., 15 miles NW. of Columbia. Pop. 125.

Harrisburg, a banking post-village, capital of Banner co., Neb., 20 miles N. of Kimball. Pop. about 100.

Harrisburg, a post-township (town) of Lewis co., N.Y., about 16 miles SE. of Watertown. Pop. in 1900, 770.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Cabarrus co., N.C., 13 miles by rail NE. of Charlotte.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., N.Dak., 12 miles S. of Lakota.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on Darby Creek, about 14 miles SW. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 247.

Harrisburg, a post-city of Linn co., Oregon, on the Willamette River and on the Southern Pacific R., 25 miles S. of Albany. It has lumber- and flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 502.

Harrisburg, a city, capital of Pennsylvania and of Dauphin co., is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, 105 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia and 85 miles N. by W. of Baltimore. Lat. 40° 16′ N.; lon. 76° 50′ W. It is on the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Reading, the Northern Central, and the Cumberland Valley Rs. Several railroad bridges here cross the river, which is 1 mile wide and flows through picturesque scenery. The city has a government building, court-house, state insane hospital, state arsenal, opera-house, and handsome public monuments, among the latter being the war monument, 110 feet high. The capitol building, located in a park of about 16 acres, was burned down in 1897 and a new building is now (1905) in course of construction to replace it. The state library has nearly 150,000 volumes. The prosperity of the city is largely derived from manufactures, for which its position is very favorable, as it has ready access to coal- and iron-mines. Here are several blast-furnaces, rolling-, plate- and flour-mills, machine-shops, and manufactories of Bessemer steel, railroad-cars, carriages, boilers, type-writers, beds, cotton and woollen goods, silks, boots and shoes, bricks, etc. Harrisburg is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. It became the capital of the state in 1812 and was incorporated as a city in 1860. Pop. in 1870, 23,104; in 1880, 30,762; in 1890, 39,385; in 1900, 50,167.

Harrisburg, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 12 miles N. of Canton. Pop. about 300.

Harrisburg, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Harris co., Tex., on Buffalo Bayou, 6 miles SE. of Houston. Pop. about 250.

Harrisburg, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, 19 miles W. of Hamilton, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 150.

Harriscreek, a post-village of Amherst co., Va. Pop. 75.

Harris Ferry, a post-village of Red River co., Tex.

Harrisgrove, a post-village of Calloway co., Ky., 7 miles SW. of Murray.

Harrishill, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., 5 miles S. of Clarence Center.

Harris Lot, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., near the Potomac River, 5 miles SE. of Popes Creek station.

Harrismith, a district in the E. part of the Orange River Colony. It is mountainous in the S. and E., having on the latter side the Drakenberg range, which separates it from Natal; and it is intersected by tributaries of the Vaal, which rise in these mountains.

Harrismith, a town of the Orange River Colony, capital of the district of Harrismith, is situated in a grazing region of the Drakenberg, at 5250 feet altitude, 170 miles (direct) NW. of Durban, Natal, with which it is connected by rail. It has a cold and healthful climate and is prosperous. It is an important trading-centre and a leading health-resort of South Africa. In a cave in the vicinity are Bushman paintings. Pop. in 1890, 1660 (whites, 942).

Harrison, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 470 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Ohio River, on the NW. by the Blue River, and is intersected by Indian Creek. Capital, Corydon. Pop. in 1890, 20,786; in 1900, 21,702.

Harrison, a county in the W. part of Iowa, bordering on Nebraska, has an area of 684 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Boyer and Soldier rivers. Capital, Logan. Pop. in 1890, 21,356; in 1900, 25,597.

Harrison, a northeastern county of Kentucky, has an area of 327 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Licking River and is intersected by the South Fork of that river. Capital, Cynthiana. Pop. in 1890, 16,914; in 1900, 18,570.

Harrison, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, has an area of 982 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico and is drained by the Biloxi and Wolf rivers and Red Creek. Capital, Mississippi City. Pop in 1890, 12,481; in 1900, 21,002.

Harrison, a northern county of Missouri, borders on Iowa. Area, 750 sq. m. It is intersected by the Crooked Fork of the Grand River and also drained by Big Creek and other creeks. Capital, Bethany. Pop. in 1890, 21,033; in 1900, 24,398.

Harrison, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of 370 sq. m. It is drained by Stillwater and Conotten creeks. Capital, Cadiz. Pop. in 1890, 20,830; in 1900, 20,486.

Harrison, a county in the NE. part of Texas, bordering on Louisiana, has an area of 873 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Caddo Lake and Big Cypress Bayou and on the S. by the Sabine River. Capital, Marshall. Pop. in 1890, 26,721; in 1900, 31,878.

Harrison, a county in the N. part of West Virginia, has an area of 431 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Monongahela River and also drained by the Elk River. It has productive mines of coal. Capital, Clarksburg. Pop. in 1890, 21,919; in 1900, 27,690.

Harrison, a banking post-town, capital of Boone co., Ark., on the St. Louis and North Arkansas R., 125 miles NNW. of Little Rock. It has a collegiate and normal institute for women and is in a fruit and mineral district. Pop. in 1900, 1551.

Harrison, a post-town of Washington co., Ga., on the Wrightsville and Tennille R. The banking point is Tennille. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Harrison, a banking post-town of Kootenai co., Idaho, on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s R., 31 miles NE. of Tekoa, Wash. Pop. in 1900, 702.

Harrison, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., on the Pecatonica River, about 14 miles NNW. of Rockford. Pop. 100.

Harrison, a post-hamlet of Jewell co., Kan., 40 miles from Edgar, Neb.

Harrison, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., in Harrison township (town), at the N. end of Long Pond, about 25 miles W. of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 969.

Harrison, a banking city, capital of Clare co., Mich., 15 miles N. of Farwell, on the Pere Marquette R. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 647.

Harrison, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on Diamond Lake, 5 miles NW. of Atwater.

Harrison, a banking post-town, capital of Sioux co., Neb., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R., 54 miles W. by S. of Chadron. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Harrison, a township of Gloucester co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1569.

Harrison, formerly **East Newark,** a city of Hudson co., N.J., on the Passaic River and on the Pennsylvania, the Lackawanna, and the Erie Rs., opposite Newark (its banking point), with which it is connected by bridges. It has steel- and iron-works, and manufactures of electric incandescent lamps, cotton thread, cutlery, wire cloth, refrigerators, marine engines, trunks, leather, etc. The State Soldiers' Home is located here. Pop. in 1900, 10,596.

Harrison, a post-village in Harrison township (town), Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 24 miles NE. of New York. It has manufactures of braids, drugs, etc. The banking point is Portchester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2048; of the village, about 1000.

Harrison, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., N.C.

Harrison, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Whitewater River, at the boundary between Ohio and Indiana, and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 23 miles WNW. of Cincinnati. It has manufactures of furniture, drills, canned goods, stoneware, sash, blinds, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1456.

Harrison, a banking village of Kiowa co., Okla. Pop. about 150.

Harrison, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 6320.

Harrison, a post-village of Douglas co., S.Dak., 10 miles N. of Armour. Pop. about 200.

Harrison, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tenn.

Harrison, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex.

Harrison, a township (town) of Calumet co., Wis., bounded S. by Winnebago Lake. Pop. in 1900, 2022.

Harrison, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis., traversed by the Platte River. Pop. in 1900, 992.

Harrison Bay, in Alaska, in the Arctic Ocean, is between lat. 70° 20′ and 70° 40′ N. and lon. 150° and 152° 30′ W., bounded E. and W. by Point Beechey and Cape Halkett.

Harrisonburg, a post-village, capital of Catahoula parish, La., on the W. bank of the Ouachita River, 28 miles NW. of Natchez, Miss. Pop. in 1900, 303.

Harrisonburg, a banking post-town, capital of Rockingham co., Va., is situated in the Shenandoah Valley, 68 miles SSW. of Winchester, on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. It has foundries, machine-shops, potteries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3521.

Harrison City, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 20 miles ESE. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 700. The banking point is Irwin.

Harrison Gulch, a village of Shasta co., Cal. The banking point is Red Bluff; the post-office, Knob.

Harrison Hot Springs, in British Columbia, about 5 miles N. of Agassiz.

Harrison's Landing, a point on the left bank of the James River, in Charles City co., Va., 6 miles below City Point. It was a place of strategic importance during the war of 1861–65.

Harrison Square, a former post-village of Suffolk co., Mass., 3½ miles S. of the initial station in Boston, of which city it forms part.

Harrison Station, a post-town of Tallahatchee co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 27 miles N. of Grenada. Pop. in 1900, 180.

Harrison Valley, a post-village of Potter co., Pa., 33 miles by rail W. of Lawrenceville. It has tanning and other industries. Pop. about 300.

Harrisonville, a town of Richmond co., Ga. Pop. in 1900, 711.

Harrisonville, a post-village of Monroe co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, about 30 miles below St. Louis. Pop. about 250.

Harrisonville, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ky., 14 miles S. of Bagdad.

Harrisonville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. Pop. 60.

Harrisonville, a banking city, capital of Cass co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads, 65 miles W. of Sedalia. It has a trade in grain, produce, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1844.

Harrisonville, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., 20 miles SSW. of Camden, on the West Jersey and Seashore R. Pop. about 300.

Harrisonville, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, about 10 miles NW. of Pomeroy. Pop. 125.

Harrisonville, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., on Licking Creek, 28 miles W. of Chambersburg. Pop. 75.

Harris Springs, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. 95.

Harriston, a post-town of Jefferson co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Fayette. Pop. in 1900, 285.

Harriston, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo., 14 miles by rail SW. of Boonville.

Harriston, a banking post-town of Wellington co., Ontario, on a branch of the Maitland River and on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 48 miles NW. of Guelph. It has numerous mills, manufactures of furniture, agricultural implements, shoes, pumps, flour, etc. It has pork-packing interests. Pop. in 1901, 1637.

Harristown, a village of Ireland, co. of Kildare, 4 miles S. of Naas.

Harristown, a post-village of Macon co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 7 miles W. of Decatur. Pop. about 150.

Harristown, a post-village of Washington co., Ind., 4 miles E. of Salem. Pop. about 75.

Harrisville, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 7 miles E. of Winchester. Pop. about 100.

Harrisville, a banking post-village and resort, capital of Alcona co., Mich., on Lake Huron, about 80 miles NNE. of Bay City. Pop. in 1900, 403.

Harrisville, a post-village of Simpson co., Miss. The banking point is Jackson.

Harrisville, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Harrisville township (town), 40 miles WSW. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 791.

Harrisville, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on the West Branch of the Oswegatchie River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., about 33 miles ENE. of Watertown. It has manufactures of wooden-ware. Pop. in 1900, 639.

Harrisville, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., N.C.

Harrisville, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, 13 miles NW. of Wheeling, W.Va. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Harrisville, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa., on the Bessemer and Lake Erie R., about 45 miles N. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Harrisville, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 21¼ miles NW. of Providence. It has manufactures of woollen goods. Pop. about 500. The banking point is Pascoag.

Harrisville, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, 5 miles NW. of Ogden and 3 miles from the Wasatch Mountains.

Harrisville, formerly **Ritchie Court-House,** a banking post-town, capital of Ritchie co., W.Va., on the North Fork of the Hughes River and on the Pennsboro and Harrisville R., about 25 miles (direct) E. of Parkersburg. Asphaltum and petroleum are obtained in the region. Pop. in 1900, 472.

Harrisville, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis., on the Montello River, about 25 miles N. of Portage.

Harrity, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 80.

Harrod, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on the Erie R. The banking point is Lima. Pop. in 1900, 370.

Harrodsburg, a post-village of Monroe co., Ind., on Clear Creek and on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 12 miles S. of Bloomington. Pop. about 400.

Harrodsburg, a banking city, capital of Mercer co., Ky., is situated near the Salt River, on the Southern R., 32 miles S. of Frankfort. It has mineral springs, is a summer-resort, and has manufactories of flour, ice, whiskey, etc. Beaumont College and Harrodsburg Academy are located here. This place was first settled in 1774, and is the oldest town in the state. Pop. in 1900, 2876.

Harrods Creek, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Ohio River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 8 miles from Louisville.

Harrogate, a municipal borough and fashionable watering-place of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 19 miles W. of the city of York. It consists of High and Low Harrogate. It has springs of chalybeate, sulphur, and saline waters. The "new baths" were opened in 1897. Pop. in 1901, 28,423.

Harrold, a post-village of Hughes co., S.Dak., 42 miles by rail ENE. of Pierre. Pop. in 1900, 57.

Harrold, a post-village of Wilberger co., Tex. The banking point is Vernon. Pop. about 250.

Harrow, England. See HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.

Harrow, a banking post-village of Essex co., Ontario, on the Pere Marquette R., 34 miles SE. of Sandwich. Pop. about 400.

Harrower, a post-village of Montgomery co., N.Y. The banking point is Amsterdam. Pop. about 200.

Harrow-on-the-Hill, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, finely situated on the summit of a high hill, 10 miles NW. of London. It has a picturesque old church. The Harrow grammar-school, one of the most famous in England, was founded by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman, in 1571, and is now attended by about 650 students. Pop. in 1901, 10,220.

Harrowsmith, or **Pike's Corners,** a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, on the Bay of Quinte and the Kingston and Pembroke Rs., 18 miles NW. of Kingston. Pop. 300.

Harry, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Tamaqua. Pop. about 225.

Har'shasville, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, 20 miles S. by E. of Hillsboro. Pop. 100.

Harsha'ville, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., 30 miles W. of Pittsburg.

Harshaw, a post-village of Oneida co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Tomahawk. Pop. about 150.

Harshman, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, on the Mad River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chi-

cago and St. Louis R., 6 miles NE. of Dayton. Pop. about 350.

Hart, a county in the NE. part of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of 257 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Savannah River. Capital, Hartwell. Pop. in 1890, 10,887; in 1900, 14,492.

Hart, a county in the west-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 452 sq. m. It is intersected by the Green River and also drained by Nolin Creek. Capital, Munfordville. Pop. in 1890, 16,439; in 1900, 18,390.

Hart, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Pauls Valley. Pop. about 125.

Hart, a banking post-village, capital of Oceana co., Mich., on the South Branch of the Pentwater River, 40 miles N. of Muskegon, on the Pere Marquette R. It has saw-, flouring- and sash-mills, canning-factory, etc. It is in a great fruit-growing section. Pop. in 1900, 1134.

Hart, a post-township of Winona co., Minn., about 12 miles SW. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 773.

Hartburg, a post-village of Newton co., Tex. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. about 150.

Hartenstein, här'tẹn-stīne', a town of Saxony, 9 miles SE. of Zwickau, near the Mulde. Pop. in 1900, 2723.

Hartfield, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., about 16 miles SSW. of Dunkirk. Pop. about 200.

Hartford, a county in the N. part of Connecticut, bordering on Massachusetts, has an area of 677 sq. m. It is intersected by the Connecticut River and also drained by the Farmington, Scantic, and Hockanum rivers. Capital, Hartford. Pop. in 1890, 147,180; in 1900, 195,415.

Hartford, a banking post-town of Geneva co., Ala., 12 miles from Dothan. Pop. in 1900, 382.

Hartford, a post-town of Sebastian co., Ark., 30 miles S. of Fort Smith. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 460.

Hartford, a city, port of entry, and the capital of Connecticut and seat of justice of Hartford co., is situated upon the W. bank of the Connecticut River, at the head of navigation for large steamboats, 50 miles from Long Island Sound, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Central New England Rs., 110 miles NE. of New York. Lat. 41° 45′ 59″ N.; lon. 72° 40′ 45″ W. Most of the residence portion is considerably elevated above the river-level and the surface is somewhat broken. The principal streets are Main, which extends through the heart of the city and on which are many public buildings and churches; State Street, largely given over to the wholesale business; and Asylum Street. The city's most attractive feature is Bushnell Park, which, including the former site of Trinity College, embraces a tract of about 50 acres and contains, upon a commanding eminence, the capitol or state-house, built of white marble in the modern Gothic style. This building is 295 feet long, 189 ft. deep, and 256 ft. in height, and was completed for occupancy in 1878 at a cost of $2,500,000. Other noteworthy edifices and institutions are Trinity College buildings, in the SW. part of the city; the Memorial Arch, at one of the park entrances; St. Joseph's Cathedral, consecrated in 1892; Hosmer Hall, the home of the Hartford Theological Seminary; the high-school, post-office, old state-house, Wadsworth Athenæum (with a gallery of sculptures and paintings, library, and the collections of the Historical Society), the Case Memorial Library (with, in 1903, 81,500 volumes), public library (with about 90,000 volumes), state arsenal, etc. Trinity College (Episcopal), founded in 1823, had a library, in 1903, of 46,500 volumes. The Hartford Theological Institute was founded in 1833 and had, in 1901, 64 students. The American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, founded in 1816, is located here, also a retreat for the insane, a large hospital, old people's home, orphan-asylum, blind-asylum, and inebriate-asylum. Hartford is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. Charter Oak Place marks the site where, in 1687, the charter of the state is said to have been temporarily concealed. More capital is employed in the insurance (life and fire) business in this city than in any other of its size in the United States, the assets of the united companies being over $160,000,000. The city's manufacturing industries give employment to several thousand men and women. Among the principal manufactures are those of fire-arms (revolvers, guns, etc.), steam-engines, boilers, bicycles, automobiles, sewing-machines, car-wheels, hardware, machinists' tools, carriages, silver-plated ware, typesetting machines, belting, hosiery and knitted-goods, envelopes, and pumps. Hartford is a central market for tobacco, which is the staple product of the fertile Connecticut Valley. It is the port of entry for the customs district of Hartford.

Hartford was settled in 1635–36 by emigrants from Massachusetts Bay. It was the capital of Connecticut until 1701, when New Haven became joint capital (the legislature holding its sessions alternately in the two towns), and since 1875 it has been again the sole capital. It was incorporated as a city in 1784. Pop. in 1830, 9789; in 1880, 42,553; in 1890, 53,230; in 1900, 79,850.

Hartford, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, about 16 miles SE. of Des Moines and 1½ miles S. of the Des Moines River. Pop. about 200.

Hartford, a banking city of Lyon co., Kan., on the Neosho River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 14 miles SE. of Emporia. It is an important shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900, 553.

Hartford, a banking post-town, capital of Ohio co., Ky., on Rough Creek, 95 miles SW. of Louisville. It has wagon-, tile- and tobacco-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 785.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Oxford co., Me., in Hartford township (town), on the Portland and Rumford Falls R., 56 miles N. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 660.

Hartford, a banking post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Paw Paw River and on the Pere Marquette R., 17 miles NE. of Benton Harbor. It has manufactures of staves, cheese, canned fruits, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1077.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Todd co., Minn., 20 miles S. of Motley.

Hartford, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo.

Hartford, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles W. of Mount Holly. Pop. 200.

Hartford, or **North Hartford,** a post-village of Washington co., N.Y., in Hartford township (town), 14 miles S. of Whitehall. Pop. about 700; of the town in 1900, 1290.

Hartford, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, about 15 miles NNE. of Youngstown. Pop. about 400.

Hartford, a banking post-village of Minnehaha co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 13 miles NW. of Sioux Falls. Pop. in 1900, 423.

Hartford, a post-village in Hartford township (town), Windsor co., Vt., on the White River, about 1 mile W. of the Connecticut River, and on the Central Vermont and the Woodstock Rs., 60 miles S. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of furniture, woollen goods, etc. Pop. about 350; of the town in 1900, 3817.

Hartford, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Snohomish. Pop. about 100.

Hartford, a post-village of Mason co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, about 3 miles above Pomeroy, Ohio. It has manufactures of salt and bromine. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 515.

Hartford, a banking city of Washington co., Wis., on the Rubicon River, 37 miles NW. of Milwaukee, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has saw-mills, manufactures of lumber, gloves, ploughs, coffins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1632.

Hartford, a township (town) of Washington co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1354.

Hartford City, a banking city, capital of Blackford co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 45 miles S. by W. of Fort Wayne. It is in an oil and gas region and has manufactures of window- and other glass, machinery, paper and pulp, hubs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5912.

Hartha, här'tä, a town of Saxony, 31 miles SE. of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 5218.

Harthau, här'tŏw, a village of Saxony, 4 miles S. of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 4503.

Harthegig, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa.

Hartington, a village and adjoining parishes of England, in Derbyshire, about 9 miles SSE. of Buxton.

Hartington, a banking city, capital of Cedar co., Neb., 73 miles NW. of Sioux City, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. It is a shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900, 971.

Hartland, a parish of England, co. of Devon, 13 miles WSW. of Bideford, near the Bristol Channel. Near it is Hartland Abbey, now a modern mansion; and about 2 miles to the NW. is Hartland Point (anc. Herculis Promontorium), a lofty promontory, at the S. entrance of the Bristol Channel, in lat. 51° 1′ N. and lon. 4° 31′ W.

Hartland, a township (town) of Hartford co., Conn., on the Massachusetts boundary-line, 21 miles NW. of Hartford. Pop. in 1900, 592.

Hartland, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 100.

Hartland, a post-village of Kearney co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Lakin. Pop. about 200.

Hartland, a banking post-village of Somerset co., Me., in Hartland township (town), on the Sebasticook River at the outlet of Moose Pond, about 40 miles W. by N. of Bangor. It is on the Sebasticook and Moosehead R. It has

manufactures of lumber, woollens, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1115.

Hartland, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., about 44 miles NW. of Detroit. Pop. about 300.

Hartland, a banking post-village of Freeborn co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 12¼ miles N. by W. of Albert Lea. Pop. in 1900, 317.

Hartland, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., in Hartland township (town), about 30 miles NE. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2778; of the village, about 400.

Hartland, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, about 20 miles SW. of Oberlin.

Hartland, a post-village of Windsor co., Vt., in Hartland township (town), on the Connecticut River and on the Central Vermont R., 30 miles N. of Bellows Falls. It has various manufactories. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1340.

Hartland, a township (town) of Pierce co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1182.

Hartland, a township (town) of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1442.

Hartland, a banking post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 23 miles W. by N. of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900, 629.

Hartland, or **Becaguimec,** bĕk'â'ghe'mĕk', a banking post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, on the St. John River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 12 miles N. of Woodstock. Pop. about 500.

Hartland Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Windsor co., Vt., in Hartland township (town), 2 miles from Hartland station.

Hartlebury, a parish, with castle, of Worcestershire, England, 4 miles from Kidderminster.

Hartlepool, a seaport and municipal borough of England, co. and 19 miles ESE. of Durham. It is situated on the S. side of an almost insulated promontory on the North Sea. The most interesting architectural object is the mediæval St. Hilda's church. Hartlepool was a prominent seaport in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1901, 22,723. Adjoining Hartlepool is West Hartlepool, founded in 1847 and constituted a county borough in 1902. Pop. in 1901, 62,614. The Hartlepools, which are provided with a vast system of docks, have an active trade with the Baltic ports and with Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, etc. Chief industries are ship-building, iron-founding, the construction of marine-engines, the manufacture of paper and pulp, and cement-making. Hartlepool and West Hartlepool together constitute the parliamentary borough of the Hartlepools, represented by 1 member.

Hartleton, a post-borough of Union co., Pa., about 22 miles W. of Sunbury. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Hartley, a parish of England, co. of Northumberland, on the North Sea, 4½ miles N. of North Shields.

Hartley, a county in the NW. part of the Panhandle of Texas. Area, 1460 sq. m. Capital, Channing. Pop. in 1890, 252; in 1900, 377.

Hartley, a village of Kent co., Del. Pop. about 60.

Hartley, a banking post-town of O'Brien co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 9 miles E. of Sanborn. Pop. in 1900, 1006.

Hartley, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. Pop. 75.

Hartley, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Hartley, a post-village of Hartley co., Tex., 30 miles by rail NW. of Tascosa. Pop. 80.

Hartley, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, 7½ miles N. of Cambray.

Hartley Hall, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa.

Hartleyville, a post-hamlet of Athens co., Ohio, 17 miles E. of Logan.

Hartline, a post-village of Douglas co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 9 miles NE. by E. of Coulee City. Pop. about 100.

Hartlot, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., 8 miles NE. of Auburn. Pop. about 160.

Hartly, Del. See Hartley.

Hartman, a post-village of Johnson co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop. 150.

Hartman, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Benton Harbor. Pop. about 100.

Hartman, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., 10 miles by rail S. of Portage.

Hartmannsdorf, hart'mâns-dorf', a village of Saxony, on a railway, 36 miles SE. of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 5088.

Hartmonsville, a post-village of Mineral co., W.Va. Pop. 100.

Hartney, a banking post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has grain-elevators and flour-mills. Pop. about 800.

Hart's, a river of the Transvaal Colony, south Africa, rises on the S. slope of the Witwatersrand, near Lichtenburg, and flows nearly SW. into Griqualand West, where it empties into the Vaal River on the right, about 30 miles from Barkly West.

Harts, a post-hamlet of Rowan co., N.C.

Hartsburg, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 8 miles NW. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Hartsburg, a banking post-village of Boone co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 20 miles S. of Columbia. Pop. about 150.

Hartsburg, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, 15 miles by rail S. of Defiance. Pop. 250.

Hartsdale, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 20 miles N. of New York city. Pop. about 300.

Hartsel, a post-hamlet of Park co., Colo., on the Colorado Midland R., 69 miles W. of Colorado Springs.

Hartsells, a banking post-town of Morgan co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 13 miles S. of Decatur. Hartsells College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 670.

Hartsfield, a post-village of Colquitt co., Ga. The banking point is Moultrie. Pop. about 250.

Hartsfield, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa. The banking point is Blossburg. Pop. about 100.

Hartsgrove, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, about 44 miles E. by N. of Cleveland. Pop. 150.

Hartshill, a parish of England, co. of Warwick, 3¼ miles NW. of Nuneaton.

Hartshorn, a post-hamlet of Wadena co., Minn., on the Wing River, about 20 miles E. of Wadena.

Hartshorn, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N.C., 7 miles SW. of Graham.

Hartshorne, a banking post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., in a coal-mining region, 15 miles E. of South McAlester, on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. Pop. in 1900, 2352.

Hart's Island, in Long Island Sound, near City Island, is included within the limits of New York city. It is about 1 mile in length.

Hartstown, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., 15 miles by rail SW. of Meadville. Pop. in 1900, 186.

Hartsville, a post-village of Pope co., Ill. Pop. about 60.

Hartsville, a post-town of Bartholomew co., Ind., on Clifty Creek, about 48 miles SSE. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 439. The banking point is Hope.

Hartsville, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., about 36 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. about 100.

Hartsville, Dutchess co., N.Y. See Millbrook.

Hartsville, a township (town) of Steuben co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 787.

Hartsville, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C.

Hartsville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 19 miles NNE. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 200. The banking point is Doylestown or Hatboro.

Hartsville, a banking post-town of Darlington co., S.C. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills. Pop. in 1900, 704.

Hartsville, a banking post-village, capital of Trousdale co., Tenn., on the N. bank of the Cumberland River, 42 miles ENE. of Nashville, on the Chesapeake and Nashville R. Pop. about 650.

Hartville, a banking city, capital of Wright co., Mo., on the Gasconade River, near its source, about 44 miles E. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 445.

Hartville, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 12 miles N. of Canton, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. Pop. about 300.

Hartville, a post-village of Laramie co., Wyo. The banking point is Wheatland. Pop. about 100.

Hartville, a village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R. The banking point is Windsor. It has lumber- and paper-mills.

Hartwell, a banking post-town, capital of Hart co., Ga., 40 miles NE. of Athens, on the Hartwell R. Pop. in 1900, 1672. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, etc.

Hartwell, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads, 11 miles N. of Cincinnati, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1833.

Hartwellville, a post-hamlet of Shiawassee co., Mich.

Hartwellville, Vt. See Heartwellville.

Hartwick, a banking post-village of Poweshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 250.

Hartwick, a post-village of Osceola co., Mich. Pop. 90.

Hartwick, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., in Hartwick township (town), about 68 miles W. of Albany and 8 miles SW. of Cooperstown. The town is bounded on the E. by the Susquehanna River. Pop. in 1900, 1800; of the village, about 375.

Hartwick Seminary, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River, 4 miles S. of Cooperstown, on the Delaware and Hudson R. Here is the Hartwick Theological Seminary (Lutheran), which was organized in 1816. Pop. 75.

Hartwood, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 8 miles S. of Monticello.

Hartwood, a post-station of Stafford co., Va.

Harvard, a banking city of McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 63 miles NW. of Chicago. It has manufactures of hay-tools, land-rollers, hardware, cigars, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2602.

Harvard, a post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Allerton or Corydon. Pop. about 175.

Harvard, a post-village of Harvard township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 25 miles NNE. of Worcester. The town is bounded on the W. by the Nashua River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1139.

Harvard, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Cedar Springs. Pop. about 200.

Harvard, a banking city of Clay co., Neb., is near the West Fork of the Big Blue River, 81 miles W. by S. of Lincoln, on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern Line. It is a shipping point for live-stock and grain. Pop. in 1900, 849.

Harvard, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the East Branch of the Delaware River, about 44 miles E. by S. of Binghamton. Pop. about 200.

Harvard, Mount, Colo., a peak of the Rocky Mountains, in Lake co., about 108 miles SW. of Denver. It has an altitude of 14,375 feet above the level of the sea. It is one of the College Peaks.

Harvel, a banking post-village of Christian and Montgomery cos., Ill., 14 miles NNE. of Litchfield, on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900, 357.

Harvester, a village of St. Charles co., Mo. The banking point is St. Charles.

Harvey, a county in the south-central part of Kansas. Area, 540 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Arkansas River. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1890, 17,601; in 1900, 17,591.

Harvey, a banking city of Cook co., Ill., a suburb of Chicago, on the Illinois Central and other railroads. It has manufactories of mining- and ditching-machinery, stoves, railway supplies, automobiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5395.

Harvey, a post-village of Marion co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Wabash Rs., 10 miles E. of Knoxville. Pop. about 300.

Harvey, a post-village of Jefferson parish, La., on the Shreveport and Red River Valley R. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. about 350.

Harvey, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich., on Lake Superior, 3 miles S. of Marquette. Pop. about 100.

Harvey, a banking post-village of Wells co., N.Dak., on the Cheyenne River and on the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie R., 20 miles NW. of Fessenden. Pop. about 200.

Harvey, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Wis.

Harvey, a post-village and outport of Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 43 miles SSE. of Salisbury, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 250.

Harvey Cedars, a post-borough and resort of Ocean co., N.J., on the Manahawkin and Long Beach Transportation Co.'s R. The banking point is Tuckerton. Pop. in 1900, 39.

Harvey Hill Mines, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, 6 miles SE. of Leeds. It has productive copper-mines. Pop. 150.

Harveys, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., about 20 miles SE. of Wheeling, W.Va. Pop. about 175.

Harveysburg, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on Cæsar's Creek, about 40 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 435.

Harvey's Lake, a resort of Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh Valley R., 18 miles NW. of Wilkesbarre.

Harveys Mills, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Va., 6 miles S. of Front Royal.

Harvey Station, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R., 20 miles W. of Fredericton Junction (Blissville). Pop. about 200.

Harveyville, a post-village of Wabaunsee co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Burlingame. Pop. about 160.

Harveyville, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 7 miles NW. of Shickshinny. Pop. 200.

Harviell, a post-village of Butler co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 8 miles S. of Poplar Bluff. Pop. 100.

Harville, a post-village of Bullock co., Ga. The banking point is Statesboro. Pop. about 110.

Harwich, hăr'rĭdj, a seaport town of England, co. of Essex, on a point of land on the estuary of the Stour, at the confluence of the Orwell, 11 miles by rail E. of Manningtree. The harbor is among the best on the E. coast of England and is defended by a masked redoubt, strong fort, and battery. The town has a large trade with Denmark, Holland, and north Germany, exporting wool, textiles, clothing, machinery, metal goods, and leather. It has large manufactures of cement. Pop. in 1901, 10,070.

Harwich, a banking post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Harwich township (town), and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 12 miles E. of Barnstable. The town is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2334; of the village, about 750.

Harwich, or MacKay's Corners, a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, 9½ miles S. of Thamesville. Pop. 100.

Har'wichport', a post-village of Barnstable co., Mass., in Harwich township (town), on the Atlantic Ocean, about 48 miles E. of New Bedford. Pop. about 650.

Harwinton, a post-village of Harwinton township (town), in Litchfield co., Conn., about 22 miles W. of Hartford. The town is bounded on the W. by the Naugatuck River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1213.

Harwood, a post-township of Champaign co., Ill., 4 miles E. of Rantoul. Pop. in 1900, 750.

Harwood, a banking post-village of Vernon co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Harwood, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R., 20 miles E. of Kingsbury. Pop. 200.

Harwood, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, on Rice Lake, 16 miles by rail N. of Cobourg. Pop. about 350.

Harwood Island, a post-station and steamboat-landing of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River.

Harwood Mines, a coal-mining village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Hazleton. Pop. 200.

Harz, hants, an isolated mountain-system of northwest Germany, mostly between lat. 51° 35′ and 51° 57′ N. and lon. 10° 10′ and 11° 30′ E. It occupies parts of Prussia (provinces of Hanover and Saxony), Brunswick, and Anhalt. With its ramifications it is estimated to cover nearly 1000 sq. m. between the Elbe and the Weser. Its culminating point is the Brocken, now ascended by railway, in lat. 51° 48′ N., lon. 10° 35′ E., 3745 feet above the sea, NW. of which are several other heights of little less elevation. The region of the Harz, which is divided into the Oberharz, Unterharz, and Vorharz, has singularly picturesque scenery, with precipitous and bastion-like mountain-masses and numerous dark and heavily forested ravines. Many towns and villages are located in it. Its geological composition is granite, overlaid by graywacke and clay-slate, and it affords a great amount of lead, besides much iron and some copper, arsenic, sulphur, and silver. See BROCKEN.

Harzburg, hants'bŏŏng, a town of Germany, duchy and 27 miles S. of Brunswick. It has mineral springs and is a fashionable watering-place. Near by is the Burgberg with remains of the celebrated old castle of Harzburg and a splendid monument to Bismarck. Pop. in 1900, 3308.

Harzdorf, hants'dorf, ALT, ält, and NEU, noi, two nearly contiguous villages of Bohemia, about 3 miles from Reichenberg.

Harzgerode, hants'ghĕh-ro'dĕh, a town of Anhalt, 18 miles S. of Halberstadt. Pop. in 1900, 4299. It has an old castle. Near it are the baths of Alexisbad.

Hasa, El. See EL-HASA.

Hasbrouck, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Neversink River, about 32 miles N. of Port Jervis. Pop. about 125.

Hasbrouck Heights, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey and New York R., 10 miles N. of Jersey City. It has a paper-dish factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1255. The banking point is Hackensack.

Hase, a river of Germany. See HAASE.

Haselton, a former post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, is a station of Youngstown.

Haselünne, hä'zĕh-lün'nĕh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Haase, 8 miles E. of Meppen. Pop. about 2000.

Hasenpoth, hä'zĕn-pōt', a town of Russia, in Courland, 27 miles NE. of Libau. Pop. about 3300.

Haser, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Irwin. Pop. 300.

Hashmy's Islands (native, *Mokor*), a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 5° 42′ N., lon. 153° 6′ E.

Hashuqua, a post-village of Noxubee co., Miss., 16 miles W. of Shuqualak.

Haskell, a county in the SW. part of Kansas. Area, 576 sq. m. Capital, Santa Fé. Pop. in 1890, 1077; in 1900, 457.

Haskell, a county in the N. part of Texas. Area, 843 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River and also drained by the Clear Fork of that river. Capital, Haskell. Pop. in 1890, 1665; in 1900, 2537.

Haskell, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind., 17 miles S. of Michigan City.

Haskell, a post-village of Anderson co., Kan. Pop. about 75.

Haskell, a village of Passaic co., N.J. The banking point is Paterson.

Haskell, a banking post-village, capital of Haskell co., Tex., about 140 miles W. by N. of Fort Worth. Pop. about 800.

Haskell Flats, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y.

Haskins, a banking post-village of Wood co., Ohio, near the Maumee River, 17 miles SSW. of Toledo, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. Pop. in 1900, 449.

Haskinville, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., about 46 miles NW. of Elmira.

Haslach, hȧs'lȧĸ, a town of Upper Austria, on the Mühl, 22 miles NW. of Linz. Pop. about 2000.

Haslach, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, 16 miles SE. of Offenburg. Pop. about 2000.

Haslemere, hȧ'zęl-meer, a town of England, co. of Surrey, 8 miles SSW. of Godalming. Near by is Tennyson's last home, Aldworth House. Pop. about 1200.

Haslet, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex. Pop. 65.

Haslett, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich. The banking point is Lansing. Pop. about 150.

Hasli, hȧs'lee, **Oberhasli,** o'bęr-hȧs'lee, or **Hasli-im-Weissland,** hȧs'lee im ẅiss'lȧnt, a district of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, comprising all the upper part of the Aar valley, with the glaciers of the Aar (Lauteraar, Finsteraar), from their sources nearly to the Lake of Brienz. It is surrounded by the loftiest masses of the Bernese Alps, and is noted for its natural beauties; among its cascades are those of the Reichenbach Gentbach, Handeck, Gelmerbach, etc. The chief village of the Haslithal (Hasli valley) is Meiringen.

Haslin, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co., N.C., 80 miles ESE. of Tarboro.

Haslingden, hȧs'ling-dęn, a municipal borough of England, co. of Lancaster, 8 miles N. of Bury. It has manufactures of textiles, also foundries and coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 18,543.

Hasparren, ȧs'paa'rȧẅ', a small town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 11 miles S. of Bayonne. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 5735.

Haspe, hȧs'pęh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Hagen. It is a thriving seat of the iron- and steel-industry. Pop. in 1900, 16,039.

Haspres, ȧsp'r, a town of France, in Nord, 8 miles SW. of Valenciennes. Pop. about 3000.

Hassan, a post-township of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Crow River, about 24 miles NW. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 846.

Hassan, a post-station of Hancock co., Ohio.

Hassel, a post-village of Broadwater co., Mont. The banking point is Townsend. Pop. about 100.

Hasselfelde, hȧs'sęl-fēl'dęh, a town of Germany, in Brunswick, 8 miles SSW. of Blankenburg. Pop. about 3000.

Hasselt, hȧs'sęlt, a town of Belgium, capital of the province of Limbourg, on the Demer, 16 miles WNW. of Maestricht. It has manufactures of tobacco and gin-distilleries. Pop. in 1900, 15,249.

Hasselt, hȧs'sęlt, a small town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 5½ miles N. of Zwolle.

Hasserode, a town and summer-resort of Prussia, in the government district of Magdeburg, in the region of the Harz, 2 miles from Wernigerode. Pop. in 1900, 3320.

Hassfurt, hȧss'fōōrt, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 20 miles NW. of Bamberg. It has old walls and gates and an interesting mediæval chapel. Pop. in 1900, 2490.

Hassleben, hȧss'lȧ'bęn, a village of Saxe-Weimar, 17 miles NW. of Weimar, on the Gera.

Hassler Island, Alaska, in Behm Canal, Alexander Archipelago, off the NW. of Revillagigedo Island.

Hassler Passage, Alaska, in the Alexander Archipelago, separating Hassler and Revillagigedo islands.

Hassloch, hȧss'lox, a village of the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, on the railway from Mannheim to Homburg, 15 miles NNE. of Landau. Pop. in 1900, 6423.

Hastenbeck, hȧs'tęn-bĕk', a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 3 miles SE. of Hameln. It is noted for the victory of the French over the duke of Cumberland in 1757.

Hastie, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa. Pop. about 75.

Hastings, hȧs'tings, a parliamentary and county borough of England, and one of the Cinque Ports, included within the territorial limits of the co. of Sussex, on the English Channel, 35 miles by rail E. by N. of Brighton. It is connected by branch railway-lines with London, Dover, Tunbridge, etc. The town lies mostly in a hollow, surrounded, except on the S., by cliffs, and consists of an old and a new town (comprising St. Leonards). It has a fine park, and among its educational institutions is the liberally endowed Brassey Institute. On an eminence overlooking the place are the ruins of a mediæval castle. The town formerly had an extensive trade, but is now chiefly noted as a watering-place, having large promenade piers and a splendid esplanade. Fisheries and boat-building employ many hands. It sends 1 member to the House of Commons. William the Conqueror landed near it in 1066, and the battle of Hastings, in which the Anglo-Saxon army of King Harold was overwhelmed, was fought on Oct. 14, 7 miles NW. of the town. (See Battle.) Pop. in 1891, 52,340; in 1901, 65,528.

Hastings, a post-village of Las Animas co., Colo., in a coal-mining region, about 15 miles NNW. of Trinidad. It is on the Colorado and Southern R. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 800.

Hastings, a banking post-town of Mills co., Iowa, on the Nishnabatona River and on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 16 miles E. of Glenwood. Pop. in 1900, 404.

Hastings, a banking city, capital of Barry co., Mich., on the Thornapple River, 40 miles W. by S. of Lansing, on the Michigan Central and the Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw Rs. It has manufactures of felt boots, furniture, halters, wagons, pumps, flour, sash, blinds, etc. The river affords motive-power at this place. Pop. in 1900, 3172.

Hastings, a city, the capital of Dakota co., Minn., is situated on the right or SW. bank of the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Vermilion, about 2 miles above the mouth of the St. Croix River and 20 miles SSE. of St. Paul, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has flour-, roller-, saw- and planing-mills, and manufactures of furniture, beer, cigars, wagons, sash, blinds, etc. The state insane asylum is located here. Pop. in 1900, 5811.

Hastings, a city and railroad centre, capital of Adams co., Neb., 97 miles WSW. of Lincoln, on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads. It has lumber-mills and manufactures of agricultural implements, brick and tile, carriages, wire fence, harness, cigars, etc., and is a shipping point for live-stock and grain, and the seat of Hastings College and the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane. Pop. in 1900, 7188.

Hastings, a post-village and township (town) of Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 24 miles N. of Syracuse. The town is bounded on the S. by the Oneida River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2303; of the village, 150.

Hastings, or **Hastings upon Hudson,** a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, opposite the Palisades, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 2 miles from Dobbs Ferry, its banking point (also Yonkers). It has marble-works and manufactures of chemicals, pavements, and plaster. The name of the post-office is Hastings upon Hudson. Pop. in 1900, 2002.

Hastings, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Ohio.

Hastings, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles S. of Lajose. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 1621.

Hastings, a county in the central part of Ontario. Gold is mined here. Chief town, Belleville.

Hastings, a banking post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, on the river Trent and on the Grand Trunk R., 30 miles NE. of Cobourg. It has flour- and planing-mills, iron-foundries, etc. Pop. in 1901, 815.

Hastings, a river of New South Wales, the entrance to which is Port Macquarie, 192 miles NE. of Sydney.

Hastings, a post-town of New Zealand, in North Island, 11 miles from Napier. Its industries are chiefly agricultural. Pop. about 4000.

Hastings Center, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., in Hastings township (town), 20 miles N. of Syracuse. Pop. 170.

Hastings upon Hudson. See Hastings.

Hatboro, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 16 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 823.

Hatch, a post-village of Donna Ana co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Deming. Pop. about 175.

Hatch'echub'bee, a post-village of Russell co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R., 25 miles SW. of Columbus, Ga. Pop. about 300.

Hatchett Creek, a post-village of Clay co., Ala.

Hatch Hollow, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., 4 miles N. of Union.

Hatchie (or **Big Hatchie**) **River** rises in Prentiss co., Miss., and after a short course passes into western Ten-

nessee and enters the Mississippi River at Randolph, Tipton co. Its length is estimated at 200 miles.

Hatchs Bend, a post-village of Lafayette co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Hatchville, a post-hamlet of Barnstable co., Mass., 3 miles E. of North Falmouth.

Hatcreek, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., about 28 miles SE. of Lynchburg.

Hatcreek, a post-hamlet of Converse co., Wyo.

Hatfield, a town of England, co. and 6½ miles WSW. of Hertford. Near by is Hatfield House, the seat of the marquis of Salisbury. Pop. in 1901, 4754.

Hatfield, a post-village of Polk co., Ark., on the Port Arthur Route. The banking point is Mena.

Hatfield, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind. The banking point is Rockport. Pop. about 150.

Hatfield, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Hatfield township (town), on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, 4 miles NNE. of Northampton. It has the Smith Academy. The town contains also North and West Hatfield, and has tobacco and other interests. Pop. in 1900, 1500.

Hatfield, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Mo. Pop. 200.

Hatfield, a post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 25 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 528; of the township, 1497.

Hatfield, a post-village of Mingo co., W.Va. The banking point is Williamson. Pop. about 200.

Hatfield, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., 34 miles W. of Grand Rapids.

Hatfields Point, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Sussex. Pop. about 200.

Hathaway, a post-station of Lake co., Tenn.

Hatherton, Cape, the W. extremity of Prudhoe Land, Greenland, in Smith Sound.

Hathras', a town of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, 21 miles S. of Aligbur. It is an important commercial centre. Pop. in 1901, 41,849.

Ha-tien, Fr. pron. å'tee-ăn', a town of Cochin China, at its western extremity, on the Gulf of Siam.

Hatiguanico, å-tee-gwå-nee'ko, or **Gonzalo,** gōn-så'lo, also **Jatibonico,** hå-tee-bo-nee'ko, or **Hatibonico,** å-tee-bo-nee'ko, a river of Cuba, flows W. from Tesora Lake, through the Zapata swamp, and empties into Broa Bay. It receives the Rio Negro.

Hatillo, å-teel'yo, a coast-town of Porto Rico, 7 miles by rail WNW. of Arecibo. Pop. in 1899, 676.

Hatley, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis. The banking point is Wausau.

Hatley, or **Charleston,** also called **Hatley North,** a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec, 5 miles NE. of Ayer's Flats. Pop. about 250.

Hato Grande, a town in the eastern part of Porto Rico, 16 miles NNE. of Guayama.

Hato Viejo, å'to ve-å'ho, a town of Colombia, in Cundinamarca.

Hatria, an ancient name of Adria.

Hatria Picena, an ancient name of Atri.

Hattem, hăt'tęm, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 3 miles SSW. of Zwolle. Pop. about 3000.

Hatten, hăt'tęn, a village of Germany, in Alsace, 8 miles S. of Weissenburg.

Hattenheim, hăt'tęn-hīme', a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 9 miles WSW. of Wiesbaden. Pop. about 1300.

Hat'teras, a post-hamlet of Dare co., N.C., on Hatteras Island.

Hat'teras, Cape, N.C., is part of a long sand-bank or island separated from the main-land by Pamlico Sound, with a light in lat. 35° 15′ N., lon. 75° 31′ W. Violent storms frequently occur off the cape.

Hattia, or **Hatia,** hăt'tee'å, an island of Bengal, in the delta of the Ganges and Megna, 15 miles in length and 10 miles in breadth. In 1876 the island was submerged by a cyclone and, out of a population of 54,147, 30,000 persons were reported to have been destroyed.

Hattiesburg, a banking post-town, capital of Perry co., Miss., on the Hastahatchee (or Leaf) River and on the Queen and Crescent Route and the Gulf and Ship Island and other railroads, 70 miles N. by W. of Gulfport. It has machine-works, foundries, saw- and planing-mills, cotton-compress, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4175.

Hattieville, a post-village of Conway co., Ark. The banking point is Morrillton. Pop. about 100.

Hattieville, a post-hamlet of Barnwell co., S.C., 32 miles by rail SE. of Augusta, Ga.

Hattingen, hăt'ting-ęn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 38 miles W. of Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. Near by are some ruins of the mediæval castle of Isenburg. Pop. in 1900, 8975.

Hatton, a post-village of Clark co., Ill. Pop. about 70.

Hatton, a banking post-village of Traill co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 22 miles SSE. of Larimore. It is a shipping point for wheat. Pop. in 1900, 430.

Hatton, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. about 300.

Hatton, a post-village of Adams co., Wash. Pop. 70.

Hatvan, hŏt'vŏn', a town of Hungary, co. of Heves, 30 miles ENE. of Budapest. It has a large castle. Pop. in 1901, 9707.

Hatzfeld, hăts'fĕlt, a town of Germany, in Hesse, on the Eder, 6 miles NNE. of Biedenkopf. Pop. about 900.

Hatzfeld (Hun. *Zsombolya*, zhom'bol'yŏh), a town of Hungary, in Torontál, 22 miles WNW. of Temesvár. It is a flourishing town. Among the industries is the rearing of horses. Pop. in 1900, 10,152, mainly Germans.

Haubourdin, ō'boor'dăn', a town of France, in Nord, 4 miles SW. of Lille. It is the seat of varied manufactures and an active trade. Pop. in 1901, 7525.

Haubstadt, hob'stat, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute R., 17 miles N. of Evansville. Pop. about 300.

Hauenstein, hŏw'ęn-stīne' (Lower and Upper), two passes in the Swiss Jura, the former (about 2000 feet high) between Olten and Läufelfingen, and the latter (2400 feet) between Balsthal and Waldenburg.

Haugen, a post-village of Barron co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Barron. Pop. 150.

Haugesund, how'ghę-zoond, a seaport on the W. coast of Norway, in the amt of Stavanger. It has a flourishing trade and fisheries. Pop. in 1900, 7935.

Haughton, a post-village of Bossier parish, La., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Shreveport. Pop. in 1900, 194.

Haugsdorf, or **Gross-Haugsdorf,** groce hŏwgs'dorf, a town of Lower Austria, on the Pulkau, 30 miles NNW. of Korneuburg. Pop. about 2000.

Haulbowline, an island in Cork Harbor, Ireland, opposite Queenstown.

Hauppauge, hŏp'pawg, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., about 42 miles E. by N. of Brooklyn. Pop. 100.

Hauran, hŏw'răn', a volcanic district of Syria, S. of Damascus, E. of the upper Jordan, mainly between lat. 32° 30′ and 33° N. It is an elevated tract, consisting in part of fertile plains, which yield bountiful crops of wheat, and in part of a barren lava plateau. On the E. it is flanked by the Jebel-Hauran, rising to a height of about 6000 feet. A railway extends to it from Damascus. The district corresponds in part to the ancient Auranitis.

Hausa, Africa. See Houssa.

Hausach, hŏw'zăk, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, 4 miles E. of Haslach. Pop. about 1700.

Hausberge, hŏws'bĕr-ghęh, a town of Prussia, Westphalia, 4 miles S. of Minden, on the Weser. Pop. 2000.

Hausertown, a post-village of Owen co., Ind., about 28 miles ESE. of Terre Haute.

Hausruck (hŏwss'rŏŏk) **Mountains,** in Upper Austria, separate the basins of the Inn and Ager, an affluent of the Traun. Height (Göbelsberg), about 2600 feet.

Haussa, a region and people of Africa. See Houssa.

Hausstock, hŏws'stǫk, a summit of the Glarner Alps. Height, 10,338 feet. At its base is the village of Elm, which was overwhelmed by an avalanche in 1881.

Haussy, ōs'see', a village of France, in Nord, 10 miles ENE. of Cambrai, on the Selles. Pop. about 2500.

Hautefort, ōt'for', a village of France, in Dordogne, 21 miles ENE. of Périgueux.

Haute-Garonne, ōt gå'ronn' ("Upper Garonne"), a department of France, on the frontiers of Spain, formed out of portions of Languedoc and Gascony. Area, 2429 sq. m. Surface very elevated in the S., where it borders on the highest part of the Pyrenees, the contreforts of which cover a considerable part of the department. Chief rivers, the Garonne and its affluent the Ariège. The principal mines are those of iron. Excellent marble is quarried, and there are numerous mineral springs, including those of Bagnères-de-Luchon. Wheat and maize yield good crops and much wine is produced. Capital, Toulouse. Pop. in 1891, 472,383; in 1901, 439,769.

Haute-Ile, hōt eel, or **Hare Island,** a small island of Canada, in the Bay of Fundy, 8 miles SW. of Cape Chignecto.

Haute-Loire, ōt lwan ("Upper Loire"), a department in the SE. part of France, formed of a portion of the old province of Languedoc. Area, 1916 sq. m. Surface elevated and mountainous; culminating point, Mont Mézenc, in the Cévennes, about 5750 feet. The department is entirely situated in the basin of the Loire. The soil is poor and agriculture is in a backward state. Cattle-rearing is an

important branch of industry. Some coal is mined. Capital, Le Puy. Pop. in 1891, 316,735; in 1901, 306,671.

Haute-Luce, ōt lüss, a village of France, in Savoy, 11 miles NE. of Conflans.

Haute-Marne, ōt mahrn ("Upper Marne"), a department of France, in the SE. part of the old province of Champagne. Area, 2402 sq. m. Chief river, the Marne, which, as well as the Meuse and the Aube, rises in the department. It is traversed in the E. and S. by the mountains which separate the basins of the Meuse and Rhone. This department has important iron-mines, and there are mineral springs, including those of Bourbon-les-Bains. Capital, Chaumont. Pop. in 1891, 243,533; in 1901, 224,888.

Hautes-Alpes, ōt' zălp' ("Upper Alps"), a department of France, forming part of the SE. of Dauphiné and a small part of Provence. Area, 2158 sq. m. It is covered almost throughout by enormous masses of the Alps. Mont Pelvoux (13,000 feet) and the Pic des Ecrins (13,500 feet) are in this department. Capital, Gap. Pop. in 1891, 115,522; in 1901, 106,857.

Haute-Saône, ōt sōn ("Upper Saône"), a department in the NE. of France, formed of part of the old province of Franche-Comté. Area, 2062 sq. m. Surface mountainous in the NE., where it is covered by ramifications of the Vosges. It is traversed by the Saône. The soil is fertile; there are large forests. Coal is mined. There are many mineral springs; those of Luxeuil are much frequented. Capital, Vesoul. Pop. in 1891, 280,856; in 1901, 265,179.

Haute-Savoie, ōt sȧ'vwȧ' ("Upper Savoy"), a department in the SE. of France, bounded on the N. and E. by Switzerland and having the Lake of Geneva on its N. border. Area, 1667 sq. m. It is an Alpine region containing the summit of Mont Blanc. It has many mineral springs. Capital, Annecy. Pop. in 1891, 268,267; in 1901, 259,595.

Hautes-Pyrénées, ōt pee'rȧ'nȧ' ("Upper Pyrenees"), a frontier department of France, composed of part of the old province of Gascony. Area, 1749 sq. m. Surface covered by the ramifications of the Pyrenees, enclosing picturesque and fertile valleys. The Adour and its affluents, the Arros and the Gave de Pau, rise in the department. The mineral springs of Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Barrèges, and Cauterets are much frequented. There are quarries of marble. Capital, Tarbes. Pop. in 1891, 225,861; in 1901, 212,173.

Haute-Vienne, ōt ve-ĕnn' ("Upper Vienne"), a department of France, in the W., formed of parts of the old province of Limousin. Area, 2130 sq. m. Surface traversed by mountains, the principal chain of which separates the basins of the Loire and Garonne. The principal stream is the Vienne. The soil is infertile. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Fine kaolin is found. Capital, Limoges. Pop. in 1891, 372,878; in 1901, 374,212.

Hauteville-la-Guichard, ōt'veel' lȧ ghee'shaR', a village in Manche, France, 8 miles ENE. of Coutances.

Hautmont, ō'môNG', a town of France, in Nord, 3 miles SW. of Maubeuge. The inhabitants are engaged largely in the iron-industry and glass-making. Pop. in 1901, 12,409.

Hauto, ho'to, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Hautrage, ō'trȧzh', a village of Belgium, province of Hainaut, 9 miles W. of Mons.

Haut-Rhin. See Belfort.

Hauville, ō'veel', a small town of France, in Eure, 11 miles ENE. of Pont-Audemer.

Havana, a province of Cuba, next to Pinar del Rio the most westerly of the island, bounded E. by Matanzas province. Area, 2770 sq. m. The coast has many *playas*, or beaches, and is indented by estuaries and bays. The orographic features of the interior are not well defined, but they are principally associated with the Sierra de los Organos. Havana has a number of small rivers and streams, notably the Almendares, Cojimar, and the San Antonio, which disappears underground, continuing its course through subterranean passages; the Ariguanabo is the principal lake. Mineral springs are found at Madruga. This province yields valuable timber, coffee, sugar, tobacco, rice and other cereals, vegetables, and fruit. The mineral resources include quartz, gold, silver, copper, iron, some coal, asphalt, rock-salt, and both black and white marble. Capital, Havana, which is also the capital of the island. Pop. in 1899, 424,804. The province includes the Isle of Pines.

Havana, hȧ-van'ȧ (Sp. *Las Habana*, lȧ ä-bä'nä, a seaport, capital of a province and of the island of Cuba, the most important commercial city of the West Indies, is situated on the W. side of a most capacious and beautiful harbor, in lat. (Morro Castle) 23° 9′ 4″ N., lon. 82° 22′ W. The entrance to the harbor is defended by the Punta Castle, on the side of the city, and by Morro Castle, on the side opposite. Other strong fortifications defend the city and harbor. The old, or inner city, which was until 1863 surrounded by walls, is irregular, with narrow streets. The new quarters have fine promenades (or *paseos*) and squares, such as the central Plaza de Armas. The dwellings are generally low, with heavy walls and barred windows, in the Spanish style of architecture. The principal edifices of the city are the cathedral, governor's palace, the palace of the bishop, admiralty, general post-office, exchange, royal tobacco-factory, and the *Casa Real de Beneficencia* (a charitable institution). The city has numerous churches, asylums, convents and schools, a university, theological seminary, public library, museum of natural history, school of painting, botanical garden, theatres (including the large Teatro Tacón), opera-house, bull-ring, etc. The cigars made at Havana have universal celebrity; it has also manufactures of chocolate, sugar, woollen fabrics, and straw hats. The chief articles of export are sugar, tobacco, cigars, molasses, beeswax, and honey. The number of cigars exported in 1901 was 213,425,089. The trade is chiefly with the United States, Great Britian, Spain, France, and Germany, and there is connection by steamer with ports of the United States, Mexico, England, France, Germany, and Spain. The climate of the city is hot and moist, with an annual rainfall of 51.7 inches. The average temperature of July and August, the hottest months, is 82°, with a maximum of about 88°. The minimum temperature (December) is 50°. The city underwent an extraordinary change with respect to hygienic conditions during its brief occupation by the United States. Pop. in 1899, 235,981. Havana is a bishop's see. The city was founded by Velásquez, in 1519, and was the seat of the Spanish colonial authorities. In 1762 it was taken by the British, who restored it to Spain in the following year. In 1898 it was blockaded by the fleet of the United States.

Havana, a post-village of Hale co., Ala., 5 miles E. of Stewarts station. Pop. about 300.

Havana, a banking city, capital of Mason co., Ill., on the E. bank of the Illinois River, opposite the mouth of the Spoon River, 40 miles SW. of Peoria, on the Illinois Central and other railroads. It has manufactures of carriages, gasoline-engines, metal wheels, cigars, ploughs, grain-drills, bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3268.

Havana, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kan., 20 miles SW. of Independence. Pop. about 150.

Havana, or **Havanna,** a post-village of Steele co., Minn., 5 miles by rail ESE. of Owatonna.

Havana, a post-village of Sargent co., N. Dak., 9 miles by rail SW. of Rutland. Pop. about 100.

Havana, a post-village of Huron co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 23 miles S. of Sandusky. Pop. about 200.

Havana Glen, N.Y., 3 miles SE. of Watkins Glen.

Havant, a town of England, in Hampshire, on Langston Harbor, 7 miles NE. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1901, 3837.

Have, or **Lahave,** a harbor of Nova Scotia, on its SE. coast, at the mouth of the Have River, 48 miles SW. of Halifax.

Havel, hȧ'vęl, a river of north Germany, flows in a semicircular course through Mecklenburg and Brandenburg and between Brandenburg and Prussian Saxony, and joins the Elbe near Havelberg. Length, about 225 miles. It expands into numerous lakes. Its chief affluent is the Spree.

Havelberg, hȧ'vęl-bĕRG', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on an island in the Havel, 7 miles above its junction with the Elbe. Its old cathedral, recently restored, is an interesting edifice. Pop. in 1900, 6649.

Havelland, hȧ'vel-lȧnt, a district of Prussia, in the W. part of Brandenburg. The river Havel bounds it on the E., S., and W.

Havelock, a banking post-town of Pocahontas co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 7 miles from Pocahontas. Pop. in 1900, 397.

Havelock, a post-village of Chippewa co., Minn.

Havelock, a banking post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 5 miles NE. of Lincoln. It has lumbering- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1480.

Havelock, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 28 miles E. of Peterborough. The banking point is Norwood. It has extensive lumbering-interests. Pop. in 1901, 984.

Haven, a post-village of Tama co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Haven, a banking post-village of Reno co., Kan., on the Arkansas River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 15 miles SE. of Hutchinson. Pop. about 200.

Haven, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. about 200.

Haven, a post-township of Sherburne co., Minn. Pop. 119.

Havensville, a banking city of Pottawatomie co., Kan., on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western R., 76 miles W. of Leavenworth. Pop. in 1900, 437.

Haverford, a township of Delaware co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., about 9 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 2414.

Haverford, formerly **Haverford College,** a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles NW. of the initial station in Philadelphia. Here is Haverford College, which is under the direction of the Orthodox Friends and is well endowed. It was founded in 1833, and has a library of 40,000 volumes and an observatory (lat. 40° 0′ 40″ N.; lon. 75° 18′ W.).

Haverfordwest, or **Hwlffordd,** hool'forth, a seaport of Wales, capital of the co. of Pembroke, on the Cleddau, 8 miles NNE. of Milford Haven. It has a mediæval castle and remains of an Augustinian priory. Pop. in 1901, 6007.

Haverhill, hav'ẹr-il, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, 18 miles SE. of Cambridge. Pop. in 1901, 4862.

Haverhill, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Marshalltown. Pop. about 100.

Haverhill, hā'vẹr-hil, a city of Essex co., Mass., situated on the left or N. bank of the Merrimac River, about 18 miles below Lowell. It is 33 miles N. of Boston by the Boston and Maine R. The city is united with Bradford by bridge. Haverhill contains a number of public buildings, and has extensive manufactures of boots and shoes, hats, caps, bricks, and flannel. The manufacture of boots and shoes is the principal business of the place, and employs nearly 10,000 men and women. The river is navigable to this town, which is nearly 18 miles from the ocean. Pop. in 1890, 27,415; in 1900, 37,175. The poet Whittier was born near here in 1807, and was a student at the Haverhill Academy.

Haverhill, a post-village (formerly a capital) of Grafton co., N.H., is on the Connecticut River, in Haverhill township (town), and on the Boston and Maine R., 84 miles NNW. of Concord. Pop. about 350; of the town in 1900, 3414.

Haverhill, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 20 miles above Portsmouth, and on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. 100.

Hav'erstraw, a banking post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., in Haverstraw township (town), on the W. bank of the Hudson River (here called Haverstraw Bay), 35 miles N. of New York, and on the West Shore and other railroads. It has dye-works, print-mills, and extensive manufactures of bricks and brick-machines. Pop. in 1900, 5935; of the town, 9874. The town is partly occupied by steep and rocky peaks of the Ramapo Mountains.

Havilah, hav'i-lạ, a post-village of Kern co., Cal., is near the Kern River, about 100 miles (direct) N. of Los Angeles. Pop. about 125.

Haviland, a post-village of Kiowa co., Kan. Pop. about 80.

Haviland, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Northern and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Rs. The banking point is Paulding. Pop. in 1900, 186.

Havilandsville, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., 10 miles S. of Falmouth.

Havirdsville, a post-hamlet of Saluda co., S.C.

Havré, à'vrà', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 5 miles E. of Mons.

Havre (Fr. *Le Havre,* lẹh àv'r; formerly **Le Havre de Grace,** L. *Por'tus Gra'tiæ,—i.e.,* "haven of grace"), a city and seaport of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the N. side of the estuary of the Seine, at its entrance into the English Channel, 143 miles WNW. of Paris. Lat. 49° 29′ 16″ N.; lon. 0° 6′ 9″ E. It is the seaport of Paris and, after Marseilles, the port of greatest importance in France. It is surrounded by ramparts and lofty walls, crowned by a parapet and adorned with finely-planted *allées.* The fortifications are very extensive and complete, rendering the city a fortress of the first class. The harbor has 8 basins, not including the outer port, of which the Bassin de l'Eure, which gives accommodation to the transatlantic steamers, covers 70 acres. The oldest of the docks, the Bassin du Roi, was excavated in 1669. The entrance to the *avant-port,* or outer-port, is between two long and substantially constructed jetties, one of which, more particularly, the Jetée du Nord, is a favorite promenade. The most remarkable buildings are the church of Notre Dame, the exchange or bourse, arsenal, custom-house, hôtel de ville (city-hall), palace of justice, Musée Bibliothèque, theatres, barracks, and light-houses on Cap de la Hève. Elegant villas cover the slopes of Ingouville, which may be considered as a suburb of the town. The principal institutions are a school of navigation, a school of geometry as applied to the arts, public library, lyceum, school of industrial arts, and observatory. The manufactures consist of steam-engines, anchors, glass-ware, cotton goods, flour, linen, earthen- and stone-ware, paper, lace, oil, refined sugar, cables, and cordage. There are also breweries, numerous brick- and tile-works, and an extensive government tobacco-factory. From the building-yards a great number of sailing-vessels and steamers are fitted out.

Havre imports vast quantities of cotton and cotton goods, coffee, cacao, copper, rubber, hides, etc. Its exports consist of numerous articles of French manufacture (especially silks, cottons, woollens, and leather), hides, copper, coffee, rubber, wine, feathers, liqueurs, flour, etc. In its coastwise trade Havre is exceeded among the ports of France only by Marseilles and Bordeaux. Regular lines of steamers communicate with the principal European and foreign ports. Havre was founded by Francis I. in the early part of the sixteenth century. Pop. in 1861, 74,336; in 1891, 114,004; in 1901, 129,044.

Havre, hav'ẹr, a banking post-town of Choteau co., Mont., on the Great Northern R., 7 miles E. of Assinoboine. Pop. in 1900, 1033.

Havre de Grace, hav'ẹr de grass, a banking city of Harford co., Md., is at the N. end of Chesapeake Bay, on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River, at its mouth, 36 miles NE. of Baltimore, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., both of which here cross the river on iron bridges about 3500 feet long between the shores. The city is an important shipping point for coal and lumber, and it has canneries, flour- and other mills, textile- and carriage-works, and manufactures of shoes, tin cans, blinds and sash, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3423.

Hawaii, hà-wī'ee, or **Hawaiian Islands,** a possession of the United States in the Pacific Ocean, officially known as the "Territory of Hawaii." The group was named by Captain Cook "The Sandwich Islands," after Lord Sandwich, of the British Admiralty. The islands are situated on the route from San Francisco and Vancouver to China and Japan, about 2400 miles from the American coast at San Francisco. Lat. 18° 56′ to 22° 15′ N.; lon. 154° 49′ to 160° 20′ W. The group consists of 8 inhabited islands and several barren rocks, the names and area of the former being, Hawaii (the "Owyhee" of Captain Cook), 4015 sq. m.; Maui, 728; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 544; Molokai ("Lepers' Island"), 261; Lanai, 135; Kahoolawe, 69; and Nihau, 97. The total area is thus estimated at from 6000 to 7000 sq. m., but some geographers reduce this figure considerably. The islands are of volcanic origin and here are found some of the largest volcanoes (both active and extinct) in the world. Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii (the latter an active volcano), are respectively 13,805 and 13,675 feet in height. Kilauea, with its vast crater and lake of lava, rises from the eastern slope of Mauna Loa and has an elevation of 4400 ft. It is one of the most active craters of the globe. Other mountains traverse this island, giving it a rugged and picturesque appearance, its bold cliffs, 1000 to 3000 ft. in height in some places, fronting upon the sea. On Maui is the famous crater of Haleakala, 25 to 30 miles in circumference, 2000 to 3000 ft. deep, and 10,030 ft. above sea-level. Though of volcanic origin, the group has minor elements of coral formation; ledges of compact limestone are due to upheaval. The rocks consist of basalt, lava, coral-rock, and sandstone; the minerals include sulphur, pyrites, common salt, sal-ammoniac, hematite, quartz, etc. The soil is composed of disintegrated lava, scoria, and volcanic sand. The forests are extensive and the flora includes the candle-nut tree, a species of pandanus, acacia, palms (including the cocoa-nut), ferns, parasitic plants, etc.; sandal-wood was formerly important, but has become exhausted. Native and introduced fruits flourish, notably the strawberry and raspberry, plantain, banana, mango, guava, Malay-apple, semi-wild coffee, etc.; taro is a most important food-plant. The great bulk of the population is engaged in the sugar-industry. The climate is salubrious, with fresh and pure breezes, the temperature for the year having a mean of about 72°, with maxima and minima of 86°–89° and 55°–60°. The annual rainfall varies greatly, from less than 25 inches in some years and on certain islands to upward of 200 inches in other years and other islands (Oahu, Hawaii). The group is connected by steamships with the United States, British Columbia, New Zealand, Australia, China, and Japan; interisland communication is also by steam. There are railroads aggregating about 100 miles. The islands are connected by telegraphic cable with San Francisco and with the Philippines. Telephones have been introduced throughout Oahu, Kauai, and Hawaii, and partly in Maui; Oahu and Hawaii are connected by telegraphic cable, and the telegraph encircles Oahu, Hawaii, and Maui. The native fauna is limited, with probably no

indigenous mammals larger than rats and bats. Live-stock of all ordinary species thrives. The native population, estimated by Cook at 400,000 in 1778, has rapidly decreased, the census of 1896 showing only 31,019, with 8485 of mixed blood, and that of 1900, 29,834, with 7835 part Hawaiians. The Hawaiians are intellectually among the most gifted representatives of the Polynesian race. They profess Christianity. The total population of the island group in 1900 was 154,001, including 61,111 Japanese, 28,533 Caucasians, 25,767 Chinese. The Caucasians consist in great part of Portuguese. The value of the exports in 1900 was: sugar, $23,771,344; rice, $24,077; coffee, $176,749; bananas and pineapples, $48,039. The exports of sugar to the United States in the year 1902–03 were valued at $25,310,684. In early times each island had a king, but under Kamehameha I. (died 1819) the islands were formed into one kingdom, —a simple despotism, which continued until 1840, when Kamehameha III. granted a constitutional government. In Jan., 1893, a revolution occurred. Queen Liliuokalani was deposed, and in 1894 a republic was organized. The islands were formally annexed by the United States in Aug., 1898, and constituted the territory of Hawaii in June, 1900. Capital, Honolulu.

Hawaii, or **Owyhee,** the largest and southernmost of the Hawaiian Islands. It is irregularly triangular, the W. coast trending nearly N. and S. Lat. of S. point (Ka Lae), 18° 56′ 30″ N.; lon. 154° 49′ W. Area, officially estimated at 4015 sq. m. The surface rises gradually to the great volcanic mountains, Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa (both nearly 14,000 feet in altitude), Mauna Hualalai, and Mauna Kohala; it contains also the fiery Kilauea. The W. side is largely arid and barren, while the E. side is covered with verdure; the interior is composed of fertile valleys interspersed with arid and lava-covered districts. It has dense forests and pastures of good grass and produces sugar, coffee ("kona" coffee), etc. The rainfall has reached 240 inches at Hilo, the capital. Pop. in 1900, 46,843. See Hawaii (Archipelago), Mauna Loa, etc.

Hawarden, här'-den, a town of Wales, co. of Flint, 6 miles W. of Chester. It has large manufactures of earthenware. Hawarden is noted as having been the residence of Gladstone, whose mansion stands in a fine park. Near the town are the ruins of a mediæval castle. Pop. in 1901, 18,271.

Hawarden, hä'war-dĕn, a banking post-town of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 23 miles W. of Orange City. It is an important shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 1810.

Hawash, hä'wäsh', a river of Africa, which rises on the southern declivity of the great Abyssinian plateau. It flows E. and afterwards NE., bounding the territories of Shoa, enters Aussa, and empties into Lake Abhebbad, about 50 miles from Tajura Bay, after a total course of about 500 miles.

Hawcreek, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla. Pop. about 65.

Haw'don, a lake of South Australia, near the S. coast, in lat. 37° 10′ S.

Hawera, a borough of New Zealand, North Island, 36 miles S. by E. of New Plymouth. Pop. about 2200.

Hawes, hawz, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 20 miles W. of Middleham. Pop. about 2000.

Hawesville, hawz'vil, a banking city, capital of Hancock co., Ky., on the Ohio River, opposite Cannelton, Ind., and on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R. It has a cooperage and manufactures of hubs, spokes and felloes, etc. Coal and oil are found here. Pop. in 1900, 1041.

Hawes-Water, a lake of England, in Westmorland, 5 miles N. of Kendal. Length, 3 miles.

Hawick, haw'ik, a burgh of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, at the confluence of the Teviot and the Slitrig, 53 miles by rail SSE. of Edinburgh. It contains few relics of the past. Among them are the Moat, an artificial mound of large dimensions, and the remains of an old feudal stronghold, now part of an inn. There are fine modern municipal buildings. Hawick has important manufactures of tweeds, hosiery, plaids, etc. Its vicinity comprises much of the beautiful scenery celebrated in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." The burgh unites with Galashiels and Selkirk in sending 1 member to parliament. Opposite Hawick is the manufacturing town of Wilton. Pop. in 1901, 17,303.

Hawke Bay, Labrador, is on the E. coast, in about lat. 53° N.

Hawke Cape, eastern Australia, in New South Wales, 43 miles NE. of Port Stephens.

Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, is on the E. coast of North Island, between lat. 39° and 40° S. and lon. 177° and 178° E.

Hawke's Bay, a county on the E. coast of the North Island of New Zealand.

Hawkesbury, hawks'bẹr-re, a banking town of Prescott co., Ontario, on the river Ottawa, 2 miles from Grenville, with which it has communication by ferry. It is on the Canada Atlantic and the Great Northern of Canada Rs. It contains extensive saw-, woollen- and planing-mills, and has also large paper-mills. Pop. in 1901, 4150.

Hawkesbury Island, British Columbia, is formed by an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 53° 30′ N.

Hawkesbury River, Australia, in New South Wales, is formed by the union of the Nepean and Grose rivers and enters the Pacific Ocean at Broken Bay, 25 miles NNE. of Sydney, after a course of upward of 300 miles. It is navigable for vessels of minor draught to Windsor. It is crossed by a large bridge on the line of railway connecting Adelaide with Brisbane.

Hawkeshead, hawks'hĕd, a picturesque little town of England, co. of Lancaster, 11 miles NW. of Kirby-Kendal. It has an ancient church and a grammar-school at which Wordsworth was educated.

Hawkestone, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Orillia. Pop. about 300.

Hawkesville, hawks'vil, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, on the Conestogo River, 12 miles NNW. of Berlin. Pop. 250.

Hawkeye, a banking post-town of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 9 miles W. of West Union. Pop. in 1900, 518.

Hawkins, a county of East Tennessee, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 490 sq. m. It is intersected by the Holston River, navigable by steamers, and is bounded on the NW. by a long ridge called Clinch Mountain. Capital, Rogersville. Pop. in 1890, 22,246; in 1900, 24,267.

Hawkins, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich. Pop. about 50.

Hawkins, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles SE. of Pittsburg.

Hawkins, a post-village of Wood co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 28 miles W. of Longview. Pop. about 225.

Hawkinstown, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., 54 miles NNE. of Staunton, on the Southern R.

Hawkinsville, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., Ala., 4½ miles N. of Batesville station.

Hawkinsville, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal. The banking point is Yreka. Pop. about 300.

Hawkinsville, a banking post-town, capital of Pulaski co., Ga., at the head of navigation on the Ocmulgee River and on the Southern and the Wrightsville and Tennille Rs., 48 miles S. of Macon. It has large cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1890, 1755; in 1900, 2103.

Hawkinsville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Black River, 30 miles N. of Utica. Pop. about 125.

Hawkinsville, a post-hamlet of Matagorda co., Tex., on the Caney River, about 65 miles SW. of Galveston.

Hawkpoint, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo.

Hawkrun, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Philipsburg. Pop. about 1500.

Hawksnest, a post-town of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Great Kanawha River and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 45 miles SE. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 109.

Hawley, a mountainous township (town) and hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., 10 miles W. of Greenfield. It has a mineral spring. Pop. of the town in 1900, 429.

Hawley, a banking post-village of Clay co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 22 miles E. of Moorhead. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Hawley, a banking post-borough of Wayne co., Pa., on Lackawaxen Creek and on the Erie R., 9 miles SSE. of Honesdale. It has manufactures of silk, knitted goods, glass, lumber, etc. It has a large business in the transfer and forwarding of coal. Pop. in 1900, 1925.

Hawleys Store, a post-hamlet of Sampson co., N.C.

Hawleyton, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., 6 miles S. of Binghamton.

Hawleyville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 23 miles NNW. of Bridgeport. Pop. about 500.

Hawleyville, a post-village of Page co., Iowa. The banking point is Clarinda. Pop. about 100.

Haworth, hä'wọrth, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles SW. of Keighley. Pop. in 1901, 7492.

Hawridge, a post-village of Dale co., Ala., 30 miles SSE. of Troy.

Haw River, N.C., a branch of the Cape Fear, is formed by two forks which rise in the cos. of Guilford and Rockingham and unite in Alamance co. It runs SSE. and unites with the Deep River near Haywood to form the Cape Fear River. The Haw River, including one branch, is about 130 miles long.

Hawriver, a post-village of Alamance co., N.C., on the Haw River and on the Southern R., 56 miles WNW. of Raleigh. It has a cotton-factory, etc. Pop. about 300.

Hawthorn, a post-town of Alachua co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. in 1900, 296.

Hawthorn, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. The banking point is New Bethlehem. Pop. about 350.

Hawthorn, a city of Victoria, a suburb of Melbourne, from which it is distant 4 miles E. Pop. about 22,000.

Haw'thornden, a glen in Scotland, co. and 8 miles SE. of Edinburgh, on the North Esk, celebrated for having been the residence of the poet Drummond.

Hawthorne, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn. The banking point is Greenwich. Pop. about 750.

Hawthorne, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 8 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. about 1800.

Hawthorne, a post-village of Montgomery co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 5½ miles W. of Red Oak. Pop. 75.

Hawthorne, a post-village, capital of Esmeralda co., Nev., near Walker Lake and on the Southern Pacific R., 110 miles SE. by E. of Carson, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 436.

Hawthorne, a post-borough of Passaic co., N.J., on the Erie and the New York, Susquehanna and Western Rs. It is a suburb of Paterson, its banking point, from which it is distant 1½ miles. Pop. in 1900, 2096.

Hawthorne, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y. The banking point is Whiteplains. Pop. about 300.

Hawthorne, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Tenn., 8 miles SW. of Shelbyville.

Hawthorne, a post-village of Douglas co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and the Hawthorne, Nebagamon and Superior Rs. The banking point is Superior. Pop. about 400.

Hawtrey, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 36 miles by rail W. of Cayuga.

Hay, a town of Wales, co. of Brecon, on the Wye, 15 miles W. of Hereford. Pop. in 1901, 1680.

Hay, or **Franceston,** a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 20 miles S. of Clinton. Pop. 125.

Hay, a post-town of New South Wales, 70 miles N. of Deniliquin. Pop. about 3500.

Hayange, the French name of HAYINGEN, Lorraine.

Hay, Cape, a headland at the NE. point of Cockburn Land, in Lancaster Sound, Arctic America.

Haycock, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 967.

Haycock Island, off the W. side of Busvagón, one of the Philippines. Lat. 12° 9′ N.

Haycock Island, between the islands of Celebes and Mindanao.

Haycock Island, in the China Sea, 40 miles SSW. of Great Natunas.

Haycock Island, in the China Sea, SSW. of South Natunas.

Haycock Island, a rocky islet in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 9° 40′ N.

Haycock Island, in the Flores Sea, in Pantar Strait, rises in the form of a haycock.

Haycockrun, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Haycreek, a post-township of Goodhue co., Minn., 5 miles S. of Red Wing. Pop. in 1900, 868.

Haycreek, a post-village of Crook co., Oregon. Pop. about 60.

Hayd, or **Hayde,** Bohemia. See HAID and HAIDA.

Hayden, hā'dẹn, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., 6 miles by rail W. of North Vernon. Pop. about 300.

Haydenhill, a post-village of Lassen co., Cal., 120 miles ENE. of Redding. Pop. 75.

Hayden, Mount, a summit of Colorado. Elevation, 9141 feet.

Hayden, Mount, Wyo. See GRAND TETON.

Hayden Row, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 30 miles WSW. of Boston. Pop. about 100.

Haydentown, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. about 75.

Haydenville, hā'dẹn-vĭl, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Mill River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 7 miles NW. of Northampton, its banking point. It has manufactures of brass goods, pearl buttons, and silks. The bursting of a dam on the Mill River destroyed a number of lives and buildings here in May, 1874. Pop. about 800.

Haydenville, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R., 55 miles SE. of Columbus. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 200.

Haydock, a parish and town of Lancashire, England, 3 miles ENE. of St. Helens. Pop. in 1901, 8575.

Haydon, or **Charlesville,** a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, on Big Creek, 9½ miles N. of Bowmanville. Pop. 100.

Haye du Puits, à dü pwee, a village of France, in Manche, 17 miles N. of Coutances.

Hayel, a town of Arabia. See HAIL.

Hayes, a county in the SW. part of Nebraska. Area, 725 sq. m. It is intersected by affluents of the Republican River. Capital, Hayes Center. Pop. in 1890, 3953; in 1900, 2708.

Hayes, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Hayes, a post-hamlet of Fresno co., Cal.

Hayes, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 4 miles N. of Tuscola.

Hayes, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., 48 miles NE. of Bay City. Pop. about 100.

Hayes, a post-station of Clarke co., Wash.

Hayes, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis. The banking point is Oconto. Pop. 200.

Hayes Center, a post-village, capital of Hayes co., Neb., 13 miles NNE. of Palisade. Pop. 200.

Hayesland, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 11 miles NW. of Hamilton. Pop. 100.

Hayes, Mount, in Alaska, in about lat. 63° 30′ N., lon. 147° W. Height, estimated at 14,000 feet.

Hayes, Mount, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co., N.H., about 3 miles from Gorham station. Elevation, 2600 feet.

Hayes Peninsula, a broad peninsula of northwestern Greenland, extending into Baffin Bay and Smith Sound. The N. part is also called Prudhoe Land.

Hayes (or Hill) River, Canada, rises near Lake Winnipeg, flows NE., and, after a course estimated at upward of 300 miles, enters James Bay at York.

Hayes Sound, a westerly projection of Smith Sound, Arctic America, to the N. of Ellesmere Land.

Hayes Store, a post-hamlet of Gloucester co., Va., on the York River, 30 miles SSE. of West Point.

Hayesville, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, about 20 miles NE. of Ottumwa. Pop. about 150.

Hayesville, a post-town, capital of Clay co., N.C., on the Hiawassee River, near its source, about 33 miles WNW. of Walhalla, S.C. Pop. in 1900, 142.

Hayesville, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, about 14 miles E. of Mansfield, on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 332.

Hayesville, Allegheny co., Pa. See HAYSVILLE.

Hayesville, a hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 2½ miles from Oxford.

Hayfield, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Iowa. Pop. about 150.

Hayfield, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Minn., on the Chicago Great-Western R., 81 miles S. by E. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 439.

Hayfield, a post-township and village of Crawford co., Pa., 5 miles NW. of Meadville. Pop. of the village, about 150; of the township in 1900, 1434.

Hayfield, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Va., about 9 miles WNW. of Winchester.

Hayfork, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal., 67 miles NW. of Redding. Pop. about 100.

Hayingen, hī'ing-ẹn (Fr. *Hayange*), a village of Germany, in Lorraine, 5 miles WSW. of Diedenhofen. It has large iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 8510.

Hayingen, a town of Württemberg, 10 miles SSW. of Münsingen, with an old castle. Pop. about 700.

Hayle, hāl, a seaport of England, in Cornwall, 9 miles WSW. of Redruth, on St. Ives' Bay. Pop. in 1901, 1084.

Hayling, an island off the S. coast of England, forming part of Hampshire, in Chichester harbor, near the island of Portsea.

Haymakertown, a post-hamlet of Botetourt co., Va.

Haymarket, a post-village of Prince William co., Va., on the Southern R., 38 miles W. of Alexandria. Pop. about 175.

Hay Meadow, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C.

Haymond, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ind., 7 miles SW. of Brookville.

Haynau, a town of Prussia. See HAINAU.

Haynersville, hā'nẹrz-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Rensselaer co., N.Y., 7½ miles NE. of Troy.

Haynes, a post-village of Lee co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. about 150.

Haynes, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y. Pop. about 60.

Haynes, a post-hamlet of Hocking co., Ohio.

Haynes Bluff, a landing of Warren co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, 12 miles NE. of Vicksburg. It was a

strategic point of importance during a part of the war of 1861–65.

Haynesville, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky.

Haynesville, a banking post-village of Claiborne parish, La., about 50 miles NE. of Shreveport, on the Louisiana and Northwestern R. Pop. about 200.

Haynesville, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 15 miles N. of Danforth station. Pop. in 1900, 316.

Hayneville, hān'vil, a post-village, capital of Lowndes co., Ala., 24 miles SW. of Montgomery, on the Louisville and Nashville R. It is in a cotton region. Pop. about 350.

Hayneville, a post-hamlet of Houston co., Ga., 10 miles SE. of Perry.

Haynie, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. 50.

Haynie, Whatcom co., Wash. See BLAINE.

Hay River, Western Australia, flows southward into the Mairet Lagoon, 25 miles W. of Albany.

Hay River, Wis., rises in Barron co. and enters the Red Cedar River, in Dunn co., 15 miles above Menomonie.

Hays, a county in the southwest-central part of Texas, has an area of 647 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Marcos River and also drained by Union Creek. Capital, San Marcos. Pop. in 1890, 11,352; in 1900, 14,142.

Hays, a banking city, capital of Ellis co., Kan., on Big Creek and on the Union Pacific R., 222 miles W. of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 1136.

Hays, a post-village of Warren co., Ky. Pop. about 75.

Hays, a post-village of Choteau co., Mont. The banking point is Fort Benton. Pop. about 150.

Haysgrove, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. about 125.

Hays Park, a village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Homestead.

Hay Springs, a banking post-village of Sheridan co., Neb., 12 miles SW. of Rushville, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 345.

Haystack, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C.

Haystack, a village of Newfoundland. Pop. about 200.

Haystack, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y. Altitude, 4918 feet. Also, a summit of the White Mountains, N.H., in the Franconia Range. Elevation, 4520 feet. The latter is also known as Mount Garfield.

Haysville, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., about 1 mile S. of the East Fork of the White River and 54 miles NE. of Evansville. Pop. 200.

Haysville, a post-hamlet of Sedgwick co., Kan.

Haysville, Ohio. See HAYESVILLE.

Haysville, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 11 miles NW. of Pittsburg. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 600.

Haysville, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn.

Haysville, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, on Smith's Creek, 3 miles SSE. of New Hamburg. Pop. 100.

Hayt Corners, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 16 miles SSE. of Geneva. Pop. 150.

Hayti, a banking post-village of Pemiscot co., Mo., on the Frisco System, 6 miles W. by N. of Carruthersville. Pop. in 1900, 419.

Hayti, an island of the West Indies. See HAITI.

Hayton, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 26 miles NE. of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 200.

Hayward, a post-hamlet of Freeborn co., Minn., 6 miles by rail E. of Albert Lea.

Hayward, a post-village of Pemiscot co., Mo. Pop. about 100. The banking point is New Madrid or Carruthersville.

Hayward, a post-village of Pennington co., S.Dak., 16 miles S. of Rapid City, in the Black Hills.

Hayward, a banking post-village, capital of Sawyer co., Wis., 58 miles SW. of Ashland, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. It has large saw-mills and is the seat of a government Indian school. Pop. of the township (town) in 1900, 2720.

Haywards, a banking post-town of Alameda co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 22 miles SE. of San Francisco. It is a shipping point for fruit and agricultural produce. Pop. in 1900, 1965.

Hayward's Heath, a town of England, in Sussex, 10 miles NW. of Lewes. Pop. in 1901, 3717.

Hayward Strait, Alaska, in the Alexander Archipelago, unites Krestof and Sitka sounds.

Hayward White Sulphur Springs, a resort of North Carolina, near Asheville.

Haywood, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of 541 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Pigeon River and is bounded on the NW. by the Iron (or Smoky) Mountain and on the W. by the Balsam Mountains. Capital, Waynesville. Pop. in 1890, 13,346; in 1900, 16,222.

Haywood, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of 520 sq. m. It is intersected by the Hatchee River and the South Fork of the Forked Deer River. Capital, Brownsville. Pop. in 1890, 23,558; in 1900, 25,189.

Haywood, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C., at the point where the Deep and Haw rivers unite to form the Cape Fear River, 30 miles SW. of Raleigh.

Haywood's Landing, or **Haywood,** a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Fla., on the Chattahoochee River, 15 miles above Chattahoochee.

Hazara, British India. See HUZARA.

Hazara, Hazareh, or **Huzareh** (hūz'ȧ-rẹh), a people of Mongolian stock inhabiting mainly western Afghanistan, to the SE. of Herat. Their number is estimated at 600,000. They speak Persian and are only nominally tributary to the emir. Closely allied to them is the people called Aimak or Eimak.

Hazard, a post-village, capital of Perry co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, about 100 miles SE. of Lexington. It has a normal school. Pop. about 200.

Hazard, a post-village of Sherman co., Neb. Pop. about 80. It is a shipping point for grain and coal.

Hazardville, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 18 miles NNE. of Hartford. It has manufactories of gunpowder. Pop. about 700.

Hazarybaugh, hȧ'zȧ-ree-baw', or **Hazaribagh,** a town of Bengal, British India, in Chota-Nagpur, capital of Hazarybaugh district, 60 miles SE. of Gaya. There are coal-fields in the district. Pop. about 15,000.

Hazebrouck, ȧz'brook', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Nord, 32 miles WNW. of Lille. Among the industries are tanning, flax-spinning, and the manufacture of oil and soap. Pop. in 1901, 9194 (commune, 13,261).

Hazel, a post-village of Calloway co., Ky., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Murray. Pop. about 300.

Hazel, a township of Luzerne co., Pa., contains mines of anthracite. Pop. in 1900, 15,143.

Hazel, a banking post-village of Hamlin co., S.Dak. Pop. 250.

Hazeldell, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill., about 28 miles SE. of Mattoon. Pop. about 200.

Hazeldell, a post-hamlet of Prentiss co., Miss.

Hazeldell, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Conequenessing Creek, 2 miles from Clinton station. Pop. about 300.

Hazelgreen, a post-village of Madison co., Ala., 14 miles N. of Huntsville. Pop. 60.

Hazelgreen, a post-town of Wolfe co., Ky., 10 miles NE. of Campton. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Hazelgreen, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., 10 miles N. of Galena, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 442.

Hazelgreen, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1160.

Hazel Grove and Bramhall, an urban district of Cheshire, England, adjoining Stockport. Pop. in 1901, 9791.

Hazelhurst, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern R. The banking point is Mount Jewett. Pop. about 1200. It has manufactures of window-glass, chemicals, handles, cigars, etc.

Hazelhurst, a post-village of Oneida co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Hazelhurst and Southeastern Rs. The banking point is Rhinelander. Pop. about 250.

Hazelrun, a banking post-village of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. about 140.

Hazelrun, a post-hamlet of St. François co., Mo., 11 miles E. of Blackwell station.

Hazelspring, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va.

Hazelton, Gibson co., Ind. See HAZLETON.

Hazelton, or **Hazleton,** a banking post-town of Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles N. of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Hazelton, a banking city of Barber co., Kan., 22 miles by rail WSW. of Anthony. Pop. in 1900, 143.

Hazelton, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., about 24 miles S. of East Saginaw. Pop. about 100.

Hazel Valley, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ark.

Hazelwood, a post-hamlet of Rice co., Minn.

Hazen, a post-village of Dallas co., Ala. Pop. about 70.

Hazen, a banking post-town of Prairie co., Ark., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 41 miles E. of Little Rock. Pop. in 1900, 429.

Hazen, a post-village of Allegany co., Md. The banking point is Cumberland. Pop. about 150.

Hazen, a post-village of Warren co., N.J. The banking point is Belvidere. Pop. about 175.

Hazen, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Brookville. Pop. 100.

Hazen Land, the name of a portion of one of the land-masses lying to the N. of Greenland and bounded S. by De Long Fjord.

Hazerswoude, hâ'zęrs-ẅŏw'dęh, a village of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, 13 miles E. of The Hague.

Hazlebrook, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Rs. The banking point is Hazleton or Freeland. Pop. about 150.

Hazledean, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, 3 miles NE. of Stittsville. Pop. 50.

Hazledell, a post-hamlet of Comanche co., Tex., 95 miles WNW. of Waco.

Hazlegreen, a post-village of Delaware co., Iowa, about 32 miles NNE. of Cedar Rapids.

Hazlegreen, a post-village of Laclede co., Mo., 5 miles S. of Stoutland station.

Hazlehurst, a banking post-town of Appling co., Ga., on the Southern R., 20 miles W. by N. of Baxley. Pop. in 1900, 793.

Hazlehurst, a banking post-town, capital of Copiah co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 34 miles SSW. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 1579.

Hazlepatch, a post-village of Laurel co., Ky., 6 miles SE. of Livingston station. Pop. about 250.

Hazlet, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., about 15 miles by rail NW. of Long Branch. Pop. about 150.

Hazleton, a banking post-village of Gibson co., Ind., on the S. bank of the White River and on the Evansville and Terre Haute R., 13 miles S. of Vincennes. It has manufactures of lumber and poultry-packing industries. Pop. in 1900, 758.

Hazleton, Iowa. See HAZELTON.

Hazleton, a city and resort of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 22 miles S. of Wilkesbarre. It has a state miners' hospital, the Hazleton Seminary, machine-shops, silk-, knitting-, lumber- and planing-mills, manufactures of caskets, etc. Anthracite coal is largely mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 14,230. Elevation, about 1700 feet.

Hazlettville, a post-village of Kent co., Del., 5½ miles W. of Wyoming station. Pop. about 200.

Hazlewood, a post-hamlet of Ballard co., Ky., 10 miles NE. of Cairo, Ill.

Hazzard, a post-village of Washington co., Pa. The banking point is Monongahela. Pop. 125.

Headford, a town of Ireland, co. of Galway, 9 miles SW. of Tuam. Pop. about 700.

Head Honey Island, a shipping point of Holmes co., Miss., on the Yazoo River, 40 miles W. of Durant.

Headingly, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 12 miles W. by S. of Winnipeg. Pop. 250.

Headingly with Burley, a suburban district of Leeds, England.

Headland, a post-village of Henry co., Ala., 27 miles SW. of Fort Gaines, Ga., on the Plant System. Pop. in 1900, 602. The banking point is Dothan.

Headlee, a post-village of White co., Ind. Pop. about 120.

Head of Barren, a post-hamlet of Claiborne co., Tenn.

Head of Island, a post-village of Livingston parish, La.

Headquarters, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., Ky., 6 miles NW. of Carlisle.

Headsville, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tex., 8 miles SE. of Kosse.

Headsville, a post-hamlet of Mineral co., W.Va.

Headtide, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., on the Wiscasset and Quebec R. The banking point is Wiscasset. Pop. about 150.

Headwaters, a post-village of Highland co., Va., 19 miles NW. of Buffalo Gap.

Heage, hij (High Edge), a town of England, in Derbyshire, 7 miles from Matlock. Pop. in 1901, 2889.

Healdsburg, heeldz'burg, a banking city of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Russian River and on the California Northwestern R., 64 miles N. by W. of San Francisco. It is in a farming, fruit, and mining region and is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery. Pop. in 1900, 1869.

Healdton, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Ardmore. Pop. about 90.

Healdville, heeld'vil, a post-hamlet of Rutland co., Vt., on the Central Vermont R., 19 miles SSE. of Rutland.

Healing Springs, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ala. The banking point is Waynesboro, Miss.

Healing Springs, a post-township of Davidson co., N.C., 18 miles SSE. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 886.

Healing Springs, a post-village and resort of Bath co., Va., about 50 miles WSW. of Staunton. Here are several valuable thermal springs of repute in the treatment of chronic diseases. Pop. 75.

Heanor, a town and parish of Derbyshire, England, in a coal and iron region, 8 miles NE. of Derby. Pop. in 1901, 16,249.

Heard, a county in the W. part of Georgia, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 313 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chattahoochee River. It has mineral deposits. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1890, 9557: in 1900, 11,177.

Heardmont, a post-village of Elbert co., Ga., on the Savannah River, 22 miles SW. of Abbeville, S.C. Pop. about 70.

Heard's Island, an island in the South Indian Ocean, 280 miles SE. of Kerguelen Island, in lat. 53° 10′ S. It is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide and largely covered with ice and glaciers. It is much frequented by sealers.

Heardville, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga. The banking point is Canton. Pop. 90.

Hearne, hęrn, a banking post-town of Robertson co., Tex., 4 miles E. of the Brazos River, on the Houston and Texas, the International and Great Northern and other railroads, 120 miles NNW. of Houston. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries and is a shipping point for cotton, grain, and hides. Pop. in 1900, 2129.

Heart Prairie, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis.

Heart River, N.Dak., rises in the W. part of the state and enters the Missouri River near Bismarck. It is about 200 miles long.

Heart's Content, a seaport of Newfoundland, on the SE. side of Trinity Bay. Lat. 47° 50′ N.; lon. 53° 20′ W. Several Atlantic cables land here and there are overland wires to St. John's and Cape Ray. It has a good harbor and the surrounding scenery is very beautiful. Pop. in 1901, 1079.

Heart's Delight, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 9 miles SSW. of Heart's Content.

Heart's Desire, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 6 miles SSW. of Heart's Content.

Heartsease, a post-village of Berrien co., Ga. The banking point is Tipton. Pop. about 200.

Heart's Ease, a hamlet of Newfoundland, at the entrance to Random Sound, 15 miles NW. of Heart's Content.

Heartwell, a post-village of Kearney co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Minden. Pop. about 150.

Heartwellville, a post-village of Bennington co., Vt., 10 miles NE. of North Adams, Mass. Pop. about 175.

Heater, a post-village of Smith co., Miss.

Heath, a post-village and township (town) of Franklin co., Mass., about 15 miles E. of North Adams. Pop. of the town in 1900, 441.

Heath, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y.

Heath, a township of Jefferson co., Pa., bounded N. by the Clarion River. Pop. in 1900, 325.

Heath, a post-village of Rockwall co., Tex. The banking point is Rockwall. Pop. about 95.

Heathcote, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario. The banking point is Meaford. Pop. about 150.

Heathcote, a town of Victoria, 27 miles E. of Sandhurst, in a rich gold-field. Pop. about 1100.

Heatherton, a post-village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Antigonish. Pop. about 400.

Heath Spring, a banking post-town of Lancaster co., S.C., on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 266.

Heathsville, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ill.

Heathsville, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., N.C., 9 miles NW. of Enfield.

Heathsville, a post-village, capital of Northumberland co., Va., about 56 miles (direct) ENE. of Richmond. It is on the Northern Neck peninsula. Pop. about 200.

Heath Town, or **Wednesfield Heath,** a town of Staffordshire, England, a NE. suburb of Wolverhampton. Pop. in 1901, 9441.

Heathville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek, 9 miles by rail W. of Brookville. Pop. about 70.

Heaton Norris, a town of Lancashire, England, on the Mersey, which separates it from Stockport. Pop. in 1901, 9474, in great part engaged in the textile industry.

Heavener, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Port Arthur Route. The banking point is Poteau. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Heavitree, a town of England, in Devonshire, adjacent to Exeter. Pop. in 1901, 7529.

Hebbardsville, a post-village of Henderson co., Ky., 10 miles NE. of Robards. Pop. about 300.

Hebbardsville, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, 6 miles SSW. of Athens, on the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Athens. Pop. 300.

Hebbertsburg, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., Tenn., about 60 miles W. of Knoxville.

Hebbronville, a post-village of Duval co., Tex. The banking point is Laredo. Pop 100.

Hebburn, a town of Durham, England, on the S. bank of the estuary of the Tyne, 4 miles E. of Newcastle. It has ship-building yards and engineering- and chemical-works. It ships coal. Pop. in 1901, 20,901.

Hebbville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Baltimore. Pop. about 100.

Hebden Bridge, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 8 miles W. of Halifax. Pop. in 1901, 7536.

Heber, a banking post-village, capital of Cleburne co., Ark., 54 miles (direct) N. by E. of Little Rock. Pop. about 100.

Heber, a post-city, capital of Wasatch co., Utah, on the Provo River, near the base of the Wasatch Mountains, 45 miles SE. of Salt Lake City, on the Rio Grande Western R. Pop. in 1900, 1534.

Heberlig, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Newville. Pop. 150.

Hébertville, or **Labarre,** a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, 4 miles from Hébertville station, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. The banking point is Chicoutimi. Pop. in 1901, 537.

Hebrides, hĕb'rid-ēz, or **Western Islands** (anc. *Ebu'dæ*), a series of islands off the W. coast of Scotland, between lat. 55° 35′ and 58° 34′ N. and lon. 5° and 8° W., consisting of two principal groups: the Outer Hebrides,—Lewis with Harris, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Barra, and numerous smaller islands in the cos. of Ross and Cromarty and Inverness; and the Inner Hebrides,—Skye, Rum, Eigg, Canna, Coll, Tiree, Mull, Ulva, Staffa, Iona, Colonsay, Jura, Islay, Arran, Bute, etc., partly separated from the former by the channel termed the Little Minch, and lying more immediately off the shores of Inverness and Argyll, in which counties and in Buteshire they are included. Total number, not including the smaller islets, 160, about half of which are permanently inhabited. Total area, about 3000 sq. m. Pop. about 100,000. Arran and Bute are frequently not included in the Hebrides. The climate is moist and chilly in the Outer Hebrides; much rain in winter, but little snow. The herring-fishery, formerly an important resource of the people, has greatly declined. The rearing of sheep is the most profitable branch of industry. The language is Gaelic. The Hebrides in remote times were subject to the kings of Norway, but in 1266 were ceded to Scotland. They were then held by various native chieftains in vassalage to the Scottish monarch, but subsequently all fell into the hands of one powerful chief, who, in 1346, assumed the title of "Lord of the Isles." In the sixteenth century they were incorporated in Scotland.

He'bron (anc. *Kirjath-Arba*; Arab. *El-Khalil*, ĕl kȧ-leel'), a town of Palestine, 16 miles SSW. of Jerusalem. It stands partly on the slopes of two hills and in the deep, narrow valley of Mamre. Around it are extensive vineyards. It has a large mosque, surrounded by walls, reputed to cover the tombs of Abraham and other patriarchs. Near the town, at Mamre, is the so-called Abraham's Oak. There are manufactures of glass-wares and goat-skin water-bags and there is an active trade. Hebron figures as the residence of Abraham and the patriarchs, as also of David. Pop. about 15,000, about one-tenth of whom are Jews.

Hebron, a post-village in Hebron township (town), Tolland co., Conn., about 20 miles SE. of Hartford and 2½ miles from Turnerville station, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The town has manufactures of cordage and twine. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1016.

Hebron, a banking post-village of McHenry co., Ill., about 12 miles N. of Woodstock, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 611.

Hebron, a banking post-town of Porter co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 51 miles SSE. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 794.

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Iowa, near the Grand River, about 48 miles SW. of Des Moines.

Hebron, a post-station of Boone co., Ky., about 5 miles NE. of Burlington.

Hebron, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Hebron township (town), about 14 miles NW. of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 494.

Hebron, a post-village of Lawrence co., Miss., 28 miles E. of Beauregard. Pop. about 300.

Hebron, a banking city, capital of Thayer co., Neb., on the Little Blue River and on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 70 miles (direct) SW. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 1511.

Hebron, a post-township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., on Newfound Lake, about 8 miles SW. of Plymouth. Pop. in 1900, 214.

Hebron, a post-township (town) and village of Washington co., N.Y., about 50 miles NNE. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 1679; of the village, about 160.

Hebron, a banking post-village of Morton co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 90.

Hebron, a banking post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and on the Ohio Central Lines, near the South Fork of the Licking River, 27 miles E. of Columbus. It has a tile-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 455.

Hebron, a post-township of Potter co., Pa., about 28 miles NNE. of Emporium. Pop. in 1900, 915.

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Spartanburg co., S.C., 20 miles S. of Spartanburg.

Hebron, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Utah, about 45 miles NW. of Toquerville.

Hebron, a post-village of Dinwiddie co., Va., 24 miles W. of Petersburg.

Hebron, a post-village of Pleasants co., W.Va., 7 miles NW. of Pennsboro. Pop. 125.

Hebron, a post-village in Hebron township (town), Jefferson co., Wis., on the Bark River, 8 miles N. of Whitewater. It has manufactures of cheese. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1069; of the village, about 300.

Hebron, a port and Moravian mission station, on Saeglek Bay, in the N. part of Labrador. Lat. 58° 20′ N.

Hebron, a post-village of Yarmouth co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 4 miles from Yarmouth, and on the Dominion Atlantic R. Pop. about 500.

Hebron Station, a post-village of Oxford co., Me. Pop. about 75.

Hebronville, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles NE. of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton goods and yarns. Pop. about 500.

Hebronville, Duval co., Tex. See HEBBRONVILLE.

Hebrus, the ancient name of the MARITZA.

Hecelchakán, ȧ-sĕl-chȧ-kȧn', a town and commune of Mexico, state and 22 miles NE. of the city of Campeche.

Hechingen, hĕĸ'ing-ĕn, a town of Prussia, in Hohenzollern, on the Starzel, 31 miles SSW. of Stuttgart. It has a palace with fine grounds, interesting churches, an old town-hall, and a bath-establishment supplied by saline sulphur springs. Near by, on the steep Zollerberg, is the castle of Hohenzollern, recently rebuilt and converted into a splendid edifice. Pop. about 4000.

Hecho, ȧ'cho, a town of Spain, province of Huesca, in a valley of the Pyrenees. Pop. about 1500. In its vicinity are mines of iron, copper, and argentiferous lead.

Hecker, a post-village of Monroe co., Ill. The banking point is Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Heckland, a post-hamlet of Vigo co., Ind., 8 miles N. of Terre Haute.

Heck'lingen, a village of Anhalt, circle of Bernburg. Pop. in 1900, 5783.

Heckmondwike, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 7½ miles WNW. of Wakefield. It has manufactures of blankets and carpets, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1901, 9459.

Heckscherville, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Pottsville. Coal is mined here. The banking point is Minersville.

Heckston, a post-village of Grenville co., Ontario, on a branch of the South Nation River, 8 miles S. of Kemptville. Pop. 75.

Heckton Mills, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. The banking point is Harrisburg. Pop. about 150.

Hecktown, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., 8 miles N. of Bethlehem. Pop. 200.

Hec'la, or **Hek'la,** a volcano of Iceland, near its SW. coast. Lat. 63° 59′ N.; lon. 19° 42′ W. Height above the sea, 5110 feet. It has several craters, the largest of which, almost circular and about 1¼ miles in circumference, has a depth of 200–300 feet. The volcano is composed chiefly of basalt and lava, but slag-sand and loose ashes cover a great part of its surface, which is destitute of vegetation. Nearly 20 eruptions have been recorded since the twelfth century, some of which were of marked violence (in 1157, 1300, 1597, 1636, 1766, etc.); the most recent was in 1878.

Hecla, a post-village of Whitley co., Ind., 30 miles WNW. of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 200.

Hecla, or **Hecla Works,** a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., about 11 miles W. of Utica. Pop. 150. The post-office is Vernon.

Hecla, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 9 miles S. of Tamaqua.

Hecla, a banking post-village of Brown co., S.Dak., in a farming and stock-raising region, 35½ miles NE. by N.

of Aberdeen, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 160.

Hecla, Cape, on the NE. coast of Grant Land, Arctic America, in about lat. 82° 55′ N., lon. 64° 35′ W.

Hecla Cove, an inlet of Spitzbergen, on the N. coast of the main island, in lat. 79° 55′ N., lon. 16° 49′ E.

Hector, a post-village of Jay co., Ind., 6 miles E. of Portland. Pop. 75.

Hector, a banking post-village of Renville co., Minn., 40 miles E. of Granite Falls, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Hector, a post-township (town) and village of Schuyler co., N.Y., about 15 miles W. of Ithaca. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4137; of the village, about 200.

Hector, a post-township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1134.

Hector, Mount, a summit of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, in Alberta, NW. of Laggan. Height estimated at 11,000 feet.

Heddernheim, hĕd′dẹrn-hīme′, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the right bank of the Nidda, 6 miles NE. of Höchst. It has large copper-works. Pop. in 1900, 4561.

Heddesdorf, hĕd′dẹs-dorf′, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 8 miles NW. of Coblenz. Pop. in 1900, 5668.

Hédé, ā′dā′, a town of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles NNW. of Rennes. Pop. about 800.

Hedel, hā′dẹl, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Meuse, 12 miles SW. of Thiel.

Hedelfingen, hā′dẹl-fing′ẹn, a village of Württemberg, circle of the Neckar.

Hedemarken, hā′dẹh-mar′kẹn, an amt of eastern Norway, stift of Hamar, bordering on Sweden. It is traversed by the Glommen and is one of the most fertile portions of Norway. The northern portion has mountains nearly 6000 feet high. In addition to Lake Mjösen, on the western border, the largest body of water in the district is Lake Färnund. Area, 10,621 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 125,856.

Hedemora, hā-dā-mo′rā, a town of Sweden, län of Kopparberg, 23 miles SE. of Falun, on the Wester-Dal. Pop. about 1600.

Hedemünden, hā′dẹh-mün′dẹn, a small town of Prussia, in Hanover, 12 miles SW. of Göttingen, on the Werra.

Hedersleben, hā′dẹrs-lā′bẹn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles SE. of Halberstadt. Pop. about 2500.

Hédervár, hā′dĕr′vār′, a small town of Hungary, 18 miles NW. of Raab, on the Little Schütt Island, formed by the Danube. It has a castle.

Hedge, a post-hamlet of Iowa co., Iowa.

Hedge City, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Mo.

Hedgehog, a post-village of Door co., Wis. The banking point is Sturgeon Bay. Pop. about 125.

Hedges, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. about 600.

Hedges, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ky., 26 miles E. of Lexington.

Hedges, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio. The banking point is Paulding. Pop. about 250.

Hedgesville, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., about 32 miles W. of Elmira.

Hedgesville, a post-town of Berkeley co., W.Va., on North Mountain, 7 miles NW. of Martinsburg. It has lumber-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 342.

Hedgman's River, in the NE. part of Virginia, unites with the Thornton's River to form the North River.

Hedjaz, Arabia. See Hejaz.

Hedleyville, a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. The banking point is Quebec. Pop. about 1400.

Hedon, a municipal borough of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles E. of Hull. Pop. in 1901, 1010.

Hedrick, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Danville, Ill. Pop. about 200.

Hedrick, a banking post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, 21 miles ESE. of Oskaloosa, on the Iowa Central and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 1035.

Hedwigs Hill, a post-village of Mason co., Tex., 100 miles W. by N. of Austin.

Heeley, a parish of England, near Sheffield.

Heemstede, haim′stā-dẹh, a commune of the Netherlands, province of North Holland, 3 miles S. of Haarlem.

Heepen, hā′pẹn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles SW. of Minden.

Heer, hair, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 1½ miles E. of Maestricht.

Heer Arendskerke, hair ā′rẹnds-kĕr′kẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, 9 miles E. of Middelburg.

Heerde, hair′dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 30 miles NE. of Arnhem.

Heerdt, hairt, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Neuss. Pop. in 1900, 6033.

Heerenberg, hair′ẹn-bĕrg′, a small town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland, 16 miles ESE. of Arnhem, on the Prussian frontier.

Heerenveen, hair′ẹn-vain′, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 18 miles SE. of Leeuwarden. Pop. about 2500.

Heerhugowaard, hair-hoo′go-vārd′, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, near Alkmaar.

Heerlen, hair′lẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 13 miles ENE. of Maestricht. Pop. (commune) 5000.

Heeze, hā′zẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 6 miles SE. of Eindhoven.

Heflin, a post-town of Cleburne co., Ala., 6 miles by rail W. by S. of Edwardsville. Pop. in 1900, 460.

Hegg, a post-hamlet of Trempealeau co., Wis.

Hegins, a post-village and township of Schuylkill co., Pa., 7 miles NW. of Tremont. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2177; of the village, about 800.

Hegyalja, hĕd′yŏl′yŏh′, a chain of mountains in northern Hungary, forming the extremity of an offshoot of the Carpathians, which extends S. between the Bodrog and Hernád rivers, between lat. 48° and 49° N. This is the *Côte-d'Or* of Hungary and produces the wines called Tokay. The highest elevation is about 3500 feet.

Hegyes, Hungary. See Kún-Hegyes and Kis-Hegyes.

Heide, hī′dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein, near the North Sea, 31 miles NNW. of Glückstadt. Pop. in 1900, 8112.

Heideck, hī′dĕk, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 23 miles S. of Nuremberg. Pop. about 800.

Heidelberg, hī′dẹl-bĕrg′, a city of the grand-duchy of Baden, formerly capital of the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Neckar, 32 miles NNE. of Karlsruhe. Pop. in 1900, 40,121, mostly Protestants. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of the Königstuhl (1850 feet) and of a lower mountain called the Geisberg and is surrounded by wooded hills and vineyards. The old town consists of a long main street into which open many narrow and gloomy thoroughfares. A newer residential quarter has arisen to the W. and a villa quarter has sprung up on the right bank of the river. Among the notable structures are several churches, the university buildings, the town-hall, and the vast and imposing castle, crowning a height about 300 feet above the town. This splendid residence of the Electors Palatine, one of the most interesting architectural monuments of its kind, portions of which date from the Middle Ages, is in great part a ruin. The most beautiful portions are the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, a superb example of German Renaissance style dating from the middle of the sixteenth century, and the Friedrichs-Bau, erected half a century later. In one of the cellars of the castle is the great Heidelberg tun, which holds 800 hogsheads. The University of Heidelberg, founded in 1386, is the oldest university in the German Empire and, after the universities of Prague and Vienna, the oldest of the Germanic universities. It has a library of 400,000 volumes and many rare manuscripts and is one of the most celebrated schools in Europe. Its students number over 1300. The town is embellished with numerous sculptural monuments. In the sixteenth century Heidelberg was prominent as a seat of Calvinism. In 1622, Tilly took it by storm and gave it up to pillage. In 1688 the French took the town and partially burned it and in 1693 it again fell into their hands and was destroyed. It has belonged to Baden since 1803. Heidelberg has manufactures of beer, cigars, leather, chirurgical appliances, machinery, etc.

Heidelberg, hī′dẹl-burg, a post-village of Lesueur co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 114.

Heidelberg, a post-town of Jasper co., Miss. The banking point is Laurel. Pop. in 1900, 228.

Heidelberg, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1611.

Heidelberg, a township of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2370.

Heidelberg, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1411.

Heidelberg, a municipality of Cape Colony, 32 miles E. of Swellendam, in a district of the same name. Pop. 900.

Heidelburg, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1013.

Heidelburg, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 9 miles NW. of Berlin. Pop. 200.

Heidelburg, a town, capital of Heidelburg district, of the Transvaal Colony, South Africa, 60 miles SSE. of Pretoria, with which it is connected by rail. It is a gold-mining centre. Pop. 2000. Elevation, 5029 feet.

Heidelsheim, hī′dẹls-hīme′, a town of Baden, 13 miles ENE. of Karlsruhe. Pop. about 2000.

Heiden, hī'dẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles from Appenzell, is a favorite health-resort. Pop. 3800. Elevation, 2655 feet.

Heidenheim, hī'dẹn-hīme', a town of Württemberg, on the Brenz, E. of the Rauhe Alb, 22 miles NNE. of Ulm. It has manufactures of cotton, cigars, machinery, pottery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,501.

Heidenheim, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 21 miles SSE. of Anspach. Pop. about 1500.

Heidenheimer, a post-village of Bell co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Temple. Pop. about 250.

Heidingsfeld, hī'dings-fĕlt', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 2 miles S. of Würzburg. Pop. in 1900, 4154.

Heidlersburg, hĕ'dlẹrz-burg, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 27 miles SSW. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 300.

Heilbron, hīl'bronn, a town in the N. part of the Orange River Colony, South Africa, capital of a district of the same name, 180 miles (direct) NE. by N. of Bloemfontein, with which it is connected by rail. Here are coal-mines and in the vicinity iron-ore is found. Pop. about 660.

Heilbronn, hīl'bronn, a town of Württemberg, on both sides of the Neckar, 26 miles N. of Stuttgart. On the site of the mediæval fortifications are fine promenades, but the four-cornered Götz tower, in which Götz von Berlichingen was imprisoned, still remains. The principal buildings are the mediæval church of St. Kilian, in Gothic style, with a finely carved altar; the Gothic church of St. Nicholas, in which, in 1525, the first Protestant divine service was held; the town-hall, with an interesting clock; and the German House, originally an imperial palace, in which the Treaty of Heilbronn, between the Swedes and the German Protestants, was concluded in 1633. Near the church of St. Kilian are the medicinal springs to which Heilbronn owes its name. The industries comprise the manufacture of silver articles, soda, engines, steam-boilers, machinery, paper, sugar, chemicals, cigars, chicory, etc. There are important salt-works. Viniculture is a very important industry and an active trade is carried on. Pop. in 1900, 37,891.

Heiligenbeil, hī'le-ghẹn-bīle', a town of Prussia, 29 miles SW. of Königsberg, near the Frische-Haff. Pop. in 1900, 4555.

Heiligenberg, hī'le-ghẹn-bĕrg', a village of Baden, 13 miles NNE. of Constance. The castle of the Fürstenbergs, located here, is famous for its carved ceiling.

Heiligenblut, hī'le-ghẹn-blōōt', a village of Austria, in Carinthia, on the S. declivity of the Grossglockner, about 4600 feet above the sea. It is a tourist centre for the exploration of the Grossglockner and the Pasterze Glacier.

Heiligendamm, hī'le-ghẹn-dăm', a watering-place on the Baltic Sea, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, near Doberan.

Heiligenhafen, hī'le-ghẹn-hä'fẹn, a seaport town of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein, on the Baltic, 33 miles E. of Kiel. Pop. in 1900, 2415.

Heiligenkreuz, hī'le-ghẹn-kroits', a village of Lower Austria, 8 miles NW. of Baden. It has a Cistercian abbey, with an interesting mediæval church and a large library.

Heiligenstadt, hī'le-ghẹn-stät', a town of Prussian Saxony, 48 miles NW. of Erfurt, on the Leine. It has a number of cigar-factories and a variety of other manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1900, 7249.

Heiligenstadt, a suburban district of Vienna in the extreme northern part of the city.

Heilmandale, hīl'mạn-dāle, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., 4 miles NW. of Lebanon. Pop. 150.

Heilprin Land, the name of a portion of the still largely unknown land-masses lying N. of Greenland and separated from that island by Peary (Nordenskjöld?) Channel. It is largely destitute of snow-covering.

Heilsberg, hīls'bĕrg, a town of East Prussia, 41 miles SE. of Königsberg, on the Alle. It has tanneries and oil- and flour-mills. Pop. in 1900, 5514.

Heilsbronn, hīls'bronn', a town of Bavaria, Middle Franconia, on the Schwabach, 10 miles ENE. of Anspach. It was once the seat of a celebrated Cistercian monastery, some of whose buildings still remain. Pop. about 1200.

Heilts-le-Maurupt, a small town of France, in Marne, 28 miles ESE. of Châlons.

Heimsheim, hīms'hīme, a town of Württemberg, 14 miles W. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 1200.

Heinemann, a post-village of Williamsburg co., S.C. Pop. 60.

Heino, hī'no, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 8 miles SW. of Zwolle.

Heinrichs, hīn'rĭks, a town of Prussian Saxony, 7 miles NW. of Schleusingen. Pop. about 2000.

Heinrichsbad, hīn'rĭks-bät', a watering-place of Switzerland, in Appenzell Outer Rhodes, adjoining the town of Herisau. Elevation, 2545 feet.

Heinrichsgrün, hīn'rĭks-grün', a town of Bohemia, in the district of Graslitz, on the S. declivity of the Erzgebirge. It has a fine castle. Lace-making is carried on. Pop. about 1750.

Heinrichswalde, hīn'rĭks-wäl'dẹh, a town of East Prussia, 39 miles NW. of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1900, 2257.

Heinsberg, hīns'bĕrg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Wurm. Pop. in 1900, 2264.

Heis'ker Island, Hebrides, in Scotland, 7 miles W. of North Uist. Length, from E. to W., 2 miles.

Heislerville, hīs'lẹr-vĭl, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., about 14 miles S. of Millville and 1 mile from Delaware Bay. Pop. about 300.

Heissen, hīs'sẹn, a village and commune of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Mülheim-an-der-Ruhr. Pop. in 1900, 3568; of the commune, 13,959.

Heistersburg, hīs'tẹrz-burg, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., about 40 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Heitersheim, hī'tẹrs-hīme', a town of Baden, 12 miles SW. of Freiburg. Pop. about 1250.

Heizer, a post-village of Barton co., Kan.

Hejaz, Hedjaz, hĕj-ăz' ("the land of pilgrimage"), a region of Arabia, extending along the Red Sea from the Gulf of Akabah to about the parallel of 20° N. lat. It rises in the interior to elevations of over 6000 feet. It is almost everywhere a sandy, stony, or otherwise unproductive country, but comprises the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina, with the seaports of Jiddah and Yanbo el-Bahr. It now forms a vilayet of the Turkish dominions, with an area of about 96,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated at about 300,000.

Hekla, Iceland. See HECLA.

Hel'bra, a village of Prussian Saxony, district of Merseburg. Pop. in 1900, 9141.

Heldburg, hĕlt'bōōrg, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 10 miles S. of Hildburghausen. Pop. about 1000.

Helden, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 9 miles N. of Roermond.

Helder, hĕl'dẹr (Dutch, *De Helder*, dẽ hĕl'dẹr), a strongly fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in North Holland, at the N. extremity of that province, 41 miles N. of Amsterdam and separated by the Marsdiep, 2 miles across, from the island of Texel. It is connected by the great North Holland Canal with Amsterdam. About 1 mile from the town, at the entrance to the canal, is the harbor of NIEUWEDIEP (which see). Helder is protected from the sea by a colossal dyke faced with Norwegian granite. Pop. in 1899, 25,159.

Helderbergs, N.Y., a range of hills in Albany and Schoharie cos., rising about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. They give name to a formation of Silurian limestone and to a period of geological history.

Heldrungen, hĕld'rŏŏng-ẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 34 miles WSW. of Merseburg. Pop. about 2500.

Helena, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala., on the Cahawba River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 18 miles S. of Birmingham. It has iron-tube works, etc. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. about 300.

Helena, a city, capital of Phillips co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 75 miles below Memphis and 100 miles E. by S. of Little Rock, on the Arkansas Midland and other railroads. It has cotton-gins and compresses, lumber-mills, etc., and is an important shipping point for cotton and cotton-seed oil. Pop. in 1900, 5550.

Helena, a post-town of Telfair co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern R. The banking point is McRae. Pop. in 1900, 604.

Helena, a post-village of Mason co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 13 miles S. of Maysville. Pop. about 100.

Helena, a post-village of Scott co., Minn., 36 miles SW. of St. Paul.

Helena, a banking post-village of Andrew co., Mo., on the Burlington Route.

Helena, hĕl'ẹ-nạ, a city, the capital of Montana and of Lewis and Clarke co., in Prickly Pear Valley, near the Rocky Mountains, about 14 miles W. of the Missouri River and 115 miles N. of Virginia City. It is on the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Rs. Lat. 46° 35′ N.; lon. 111° 56′ W. It has rich gold-mines, which were discovered in Sept., 1864; silver, copper, and galena are also found here. Helena contains various public buildings, the state capitol, an assay office, smelters and concentrators, breweries, soap-, brick-, tile- and sewer-pipe works, cracker-plant, lumber- and quartz-mills, etc. It has also an insane asylum and is the seat of the Montana Wesleyan University, St. Vincent's Academy, and St. Aloysius College. The famous Last Chance Gulch, one of the richest gold-deposits, runs through the city. Elevation of the city, 3930 feet. Pop. in 1890, 13,834; in 1900, 10,770.

Helena, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Regis River, at the mouth of the Deer River, 45 miles ENE. of Ogdensburg. It is on the Grand Trunk and the New York and Ottawa Rs. Pop. about 200.

Helena, a post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio. The banking point is Gibsonburg. Pop. about 450.

Helena, a post-town of Newberry co., S.C., on the Southern R., 48 miles WNW. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Helena, a post-village of Karnes co., Tex., on the San Antonio River, about 50 miles SE. by E. of San Antonio. Pop. about 180.

Helena, or **South Hinchinbrook,** a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the Trout River, 10 miles WSW. of Huntingdon. Pop. about 350.

Helena Station, Mason co., Ky. See HELENA.

Helen Furnace, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., 8 miles N. of Clarion. Pop. about 50.

Helensburgh, hĕl'ęnz-bŭr'rŭh, a town and watering-place of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, beautifully situated on the Firth of Clyde, at the entrance of the Gareloch, 4 miles N. of Greenock. Pop. in 1901, 8554.

Helenville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 42 miles W. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 300.

Helenwood, a post-village of Scott co., Tenn., 11 miles by rail S. by W. of Winfield. Pop. about 300.

Helfenstein, hel'fęn-stīn', a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 1½ miles from Locust Gap. It has coaling interests.

Helge-å, hĕl'ghe-o, a river in the S. of Sweden, enters the Baltic at Ahus, 12 miles SSE. of Christianstad, after a S. course of 80 miles.

Helgoland, hĕl'go-lănt, in English often called **Heligoland,** hĕl'e-go-land ("holy land"), an island in the North Sea belonging to the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein. It is 45 miles NW. of the mouths of the Elbe and Weser. It consists of a rock rising about 175 feet above the sea and contains a little town of about 400 houses. It has a light-house, completed in 1902, which throws at intervals of 5 seconds an electric flash of 30,000,000 candle-power. The inhabitants, mainly of Frisian descent, are mostly occupied as pilots or in haddock- and lobster-fisheries. Helgoland is one of the most frequented of the North Sea bathing-resorts and is considered an important point in connection with the naval defence of Germany. It was held in high veneration in ancient times, being regarded as sacred to the god Fosite. It was owned by the English from 1807 to 1890, when it was acquired by Germany. It is the seat of a royal biological station. Pop. in 1900, 2307.

Helicon, hĕl'e-kon, a mountain-group of Greece, in southwestern Bœotia. It was anciently celebrated as the seat of the Muses. The highest summit is more than 5000 feet above the sea. The western portion now bears the name of Palæovouno; the eastern, that of Zagora.

Helicon, a post-village of Winston co., Ala.

Heligoland, North Sea. See HELGOLAND.

Heliopolis. See MATARIYEH and BAALBEK.

Helix, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal. Pop. about 75.

Helix, a post-village of Yumatilla co., Oregon. Pop. 80.

Hellada, hĕl-lä'dä (anc. *Sper'chius*), a river of Greece, flows E. and enters the Gulf of Lamia, N. of Thermopylæ, after a course of 50 miles.

Hellam, a post-village of York co., Pa., in Hellam township, on the Pennsylvania R., 6 miles WSW. of Columbia. It has manufactures of cigars, etc. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2057; of the village about 500.

Hellas. See GREECE.

Hellbourg, a sanatorium station on the NE. side of the island of Réunion.

Hellebäk, hĕl'lęh-bĕk', a fishing village and watering-place of Denmark, on the island of Seeland, at the N. entrance of the Sound, 4 miles NW. of Elsinore.

Hellendoorn, hĕl'lęn-dōrn', a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 17 miles SE. of Zwolle.

Heller, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. about 90.

Hellers Corners, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ind.

Hellertown, a post-borough of Northampton co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 4 miles S. of Bethlehem. Pop. in 1900, 745.

Hellespont. See DARDANELLES.

Hellevoetsluis, hĕl'lęh-fōōt-slois', or **Helvoetsluis,** hĕl'fōōt-slois', a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Haringvliet, one of the arms of the Meuse, 17 miles SW. of Rotterdam. Pop. in 1900, 4299.

Hell Gate, N.Y., a narrow, rocky part of the East River, 7 miles from the Battery, or lower end of Manhattan Island. The navigation of this strait was formerly dangerous and difficult, but the rocks which obstructed it have been removed.

Hell Gate River, Mont., is formed by Deerlodge Creek and the Little Blackfoot River, which rise in the Rocky Mountains and unite in Deerlodge co. It unites with the Bitter Root River in Missoula co. near the town of Missoula. Below this junction the stream is called Bitter Root (or Clark's) River.

Hellín, ĕl-yeen', a town of Spain, in Murcia, 35 miles SSE. of Albacete. It has remains of a Roman fortress. Sulphur is obtained in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 12,558.

Hellville, the capital of Nossi-Bé island, in the Nossi-Bé group of islands.

Helmar, a post-village of Kendall co., Ill. Pop. 70.

Helmarshausen, hĕl'mars-hŏw'zęn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 22 miles N. of Cassel. Pop. about 1300.

Helmbrechts, hĕlm'brĕkts, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, NW. of Münchberg. Pop. about 5000.

Helme, hĕl'męh, a river of Prussian Saxony, joins the Unstrut 3 miles SE. of Artern. Length, 45 miles.

Helmend, a river of Asia. See HELMUND.

Helmer, a post-village of Steuben co., Ind. The banking point is Ashley. Pop. 100.

Helmershausen, hĕl'męrs-hŏw'zęn, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 9 miles W. of Meiningen. Pop. about 900.

Helmet Peak, Colo., a mountain in the SW. part of the state, near lat. 37° 25′ N. and lon. 108° 8′ W. Height, 12,042 feet.

Helmetta, a post-borough of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Jamesburg. It has manufactures of snuff. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Helmick, a post-hamlet of Coshocton co., Ohio, 32 miles N. of Zanesville.

Helmond, hĕl'mŏnt (Fr. pron. ĕl'mŏN'), a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, near the Aa, 21 miles SSE. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. in 1899, 11,436, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Helmsdale, a fishing village of Scotland, co. of Sutherland, on the E. coast, 18 miles by rail NE. of Golspie.

Helmsley, a town of England, co. of York, North Riding, on the Rye, 12 miles E. by N. of Thirsk. Pop. about 1500.

Helmstadt, hĕlm'stätt, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, 10 miles W. of Würzburg. Pop. about 1100.

Helmstedt, hĕlm'stĕtt, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, 21 miles E. of Brunswick. It is an old-fashioned town, but its fortifications have been turned into promenades. Among the principal edifices are a Lutheran church, with a splendid mediæval portal, the buildings of the university which existed here from 1576 to 1809, and the modern gymnasium. The manufactures include agricultural machines, shoes, earthenware, soap, tobacco, and tobacco-pipes. Pop. in 1900, 14,259.

Helmund, hĕl'mŭnd, written also **Helmend** and **Hilmend** (anc. *Etyman'drus* or *Etyman'der?*), a river of Afghanistan, rises 35 miles W. of Kabul, flows generally SW., and near lat. 31° 30′ N. and lon. 62° E. enters Lake Hamun by several mouths, after a total course estimated at 650 miles. Its principal affluent is the Argandab, which joins it from the left. Its banks are very fertile, but at a little distance the country on either side is a mere arid waste.

Helmville, a post-village of Deerlodge co., Mont. Pop. 100.

Helotes, a post-hamlet of Bexar co., Tex., on Helotes Creek, 15 miles NW. of San Antonio.

Helper, a post-village of Carbon co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Provo.

Helsingborg, hĕl'sing-borg', a seaport of Sweden, län of Malmöhus, 33 miles NNW. of Malmö, on the Sound, opposite Elsinore. It has a good harbor and an extensive trade and its recent growth has been extremely rapid. Pop. in 1900, 24,670.

Helsingfors, hĕl'sing-fors', a seaport town of Russia, capital of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 100 miles ESE. of Åbo. Lat. of observatory, 60° 9′ 42″ N.; lon. 24° 57′ 17″ E. It is connected by railroad with St. Petersburg. The city is the seat of a Lutheran archbishop and contains a fine town-hall, a university, removed here from Åbo in 1827 and having, in 1904, 2772 students (including 585 women), with a library of 190,000 volumes, various museums, a meteorological observatory, polytechnic institute, etc. Its harbor is defended by the strong fortress of Sveaborg. Pop. in 1900, 93,217.

Helsingör, a town of Denmark. See ELSINORE.

Helston, a borough of England, co. of Cornwall, 10 miles WSW. of Falmouth. Pop. in 1901, 3088.

Heltau, hĕl'tŏw (Hun. *Nagy-Disznód,* nŏdj dis'nōd'), a village of Transylvania, 6 miles S. of Hermannstadt.

Helton, a post-township of Ashe co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1199.

Heltonville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Southern Indiana R., 8 miles NE. of Bedford. Pop. about 500.

Heluan, hĕ-loo-ăn′, a town and watering-place of Egypt, about 10 miles S. of Cairo and about 2 miles E. of the Nile. Pop. about 8000.

Helvellyn, one of the highest mountains of England, co. of Cumberland, forming part of the mountain-chain between Keswick and Ambleside. Height, 3118 feet.

Helvetia, the Latin name of SWITZERLAND.

Helvetia, hel-ve′sha, a post-village of Pima co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson. Pop. about 400. It has copper-mining interests.

Helvetia, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., in a coal-mining region, 14 miles NE. by E. of Punxsutawney, on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. It has coal- and iron-industries. Pop. about 800.

Helvetia, a post-village and Swiss settlement of Randolph co., W.Va., 58 miles S. of Clarksburg. Pop. 200.

Helvetia, a township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 518.

Helvoetsluis. See HELLEVOETSLUIS.

Helvoirt, hĕl′voirt′, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 5 miles SW. of Bois-le-Duc.

Hematite, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 35 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. Pop. about 300.

Hemau, hā′mŏw, a town of Bavaria, 15 miles WNW. of Ratisbon. Pop. about 1500.

Hemel Hempstead, a town of England, co. of Hertford, 23 miles NW. of London. It has manufactures of straw plait, paper, etc. Pop. in 1901, 11,264.

Hemelingen, hā′mĕh-ling`ĕn, a village of Hanover, Prussia, 4 miles from Bremen. The inhabitants are largely employed in manufacturing cigars for Bremen houses. Pop. in 1900, 6077.

Hemet, a banking post-village of Riverside co., Cal., in a fruit-growing region, on the Southern California R., 40 miles SE. by S. of San Bernardino. Pop. about 250.

Hemingford, a banking post-village of Boxbutte co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 72 miles WNW. of Hyannis. Pop. in 1900, 133.

Hemlock, a post-village of Howard co., Ind. The banking point is Kokomo. Pop. about 100.

Hemlock, a post-village of Saginaw co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Merrill. Pop. 175.

Hemlock, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y. The banking point is Livonia Station. Pop. about 350.

Hemlock, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Zanesville and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 581.

Hemlock, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 927.

Hemlock Grove, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio.

Hemlock Hollow, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. 115.

Hemlock Lake, N.Y., between Ontario and Livingston cos., is 7 miles long and nearly 1 mile wide. The outlet joins Honeoye Creek.

Hemlock Lake, a village of New York. See HEMLOCK.

Hemming, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex. The banking point is Pilot Point. Pop. about 95.

Hemmingford, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R., 36 miles S. of Montreal. It is a port of entry and contains saw-, grist- and carding-mills. Pop. in 1901, 338.

Hemp, a post-village of Moore co., N.C. The banking point is Sanford or Carthage.

Hempfield, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 858.

Hempfield, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 9256.

Hemphill, a county of the Panhandle of Texas, bounded E. by Indian Territory. Area, 860 sq. m. Capital, Canadian. Pop. in 1900, 815.

Hemphill, a post-village of Fulton co., Ga. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop. about 100.

Hemphill, a post-village, capital of Sabine co., Tex., 20 miles SE. of San Augustine. Pop. about 200.

Hemple, a post-village of Clinton co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Hempstead, a county in the SW. part of Arkansas, has an area of 722 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Little Missouri River and on the SW. by the Red River, which is here navigable. Capital, Washington. Pop. in 1890, 22,796; in 1900, 24,101.

Hempstead, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Nassau co., N.Y., in Hempstead township (town), on the Long Island R., 20 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has the Hempstead Institute and various manufactures. The town is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean and comprises East Rockaway and other villages. Pop. in 1900, 27,066; of the village, 3582.

Hempstead, a banking post-village, capital of Waller co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 50 miles NW. of Houston. It is in a cotton and stock-raising region. Pop. about 1800.

Hempstead Bay, N.Y., situated on the S. side of Long Island, is 6 miles long by 2 miles broad.

Hems, a town of Syria. See HOMS.

Hemsö, hĕm′sö`, a Swedish island in the Gulf of Bothnia, 5 miles NNE. of Hernösand. Length, from N. to S., 5 miles; breadth, 4 miles.

Hen`agar′, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Ala.

Hen and Chickens, a group of islands at the W. extremity of Lake Erie, about 9 miles W. of Point Pelee Island. The Hen covers about 5 acres; the Chickens are mere rocks.

Henares, ā-nā′rĕs, a river of SPAIN, in New Castile, joins the Jarama, an affluent of the Tagus, 10 miles ESE. of Madrid, after a SW. course of 75 miles.

Hench, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. The banking point is New Bloomfield. Pop. about 125.

Hendaye, ŏn`dā′, a small seaport of France, department of Basses-Pyrénées, 12 miles SW. of Bayonne, on the Bidassoa.

Henderson, a county of Illinois, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 362 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Henderson River. Capital, Oquawka. Pop. in 1890, 9876; in 1900, 10,836.

Henderson, a western county of Kentucky, has an area of 414 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River and on the SE. by the Green River. Capital, Henderson. Pop. in 1890, 29,536; in 1900, 32,907.

Henderson, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of 362 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the Blue Ridge and on the W. by the French Broad River. Capital, Hendersonville. Pop. in 1890, 12,589; in 1900, 14,104.

Henderson, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of 515 sq. m. It is drained by Beech and Big Sandy creeks affluents of the Tennessee River. Capital, Lexington. Pop. in 1890, 16,336; in 1900, 18,117.

Henderson, a county in the NE. part of Texas. Area, 940 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Neches River and on the SW. by the Trinity River. Capital, Athens. Pop. in 1890, 12,285; in 1900, 19,970.

Henderson, a post-village of Pike co., Ala., 12 miles SW. of Troy.

Henderson, a post-village of Houston co., Ga., 10 miles from Perry station. Pop. about 250.

Henderson, a post-town of Knox co., Ill., 5 miles N. of Galesburg, on the Burlington Route. Coal has been mined here. Pop. in 1900, 170.

Henderson, a banking post-town of Mills co., Iowa, 9 miles by rail N. of Hastings. Pop. in 1900, 244.

Henderson, a banking city, capital of Henderson co., Ky., on the Ohio River, 10 miles below Evansville, Ind., and 74 miles N. of Hopkinsville, on the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads. It has tobacco-factories, cotton- and woollen-mills, foundries and machine-shops, etc. It is a cotton and tobacco region. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 8835; in 1900, 10,272.

Henderson, a post-hamlet of East Carroll parish, La.

Henderson, a post-village of Piscataquis co., Me. The banking point is Dover. Pop. 200.

Henderson, a post-village of Caroline co., Md., 54 miles by rail SSW. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. 200.

Henderson, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Shiawassee River, 9 miles N. of Corunna. Pop. 100.

Henderson, a banking city, capital of Sibley co., Minn., on the left or W. bank of the Minnesota River, about 30 miles below Mankato and 50 miles SW. of Minneapolis, on the Northwestern Line. It has various manufacturing industries. Pop. in 1900, 904.

Henderson, a post-village of Webster co., Mo., about 13 miles ESE. of Springfield. Pop. 160.

Henderson, a banking post-village of York co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Henderson, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Henderson township (town), about 18 miles SW. of Watertown and 2 miles from Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1900, 374; of the town, 1615. The town is bounded on the W. by Lake Ontario.

Henderson, a banking post-town and health-resort, capital of Vance co., N.C., 14 miles N. by E. of Raleigh, on the Southern R. and the Seaboard Air Line. It has manufactures of tobacco, cotton, cotton-seed oil, knitted goods, wagons, etc., and is the seat of several academic schools. Pop. in 1900, 3746.

Henderson, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 615.

Henderson, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1041.

Henderson, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 15 miles SW. of Franklin. Pop. 55.

Henderson, a banking post-village, capital of Chester co., Tenn., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 16 miles SE. by E. of Jackson. Pop. about 1200.

Henderson, a banking post-village, capital of Rusk co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 40 miles SW. of Marshall. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. about 1500.

Henderson, a post-village of Mason co., W.Va., on the Ohio River R. The banking point is Point Pleasant. Pop. in 1900, 304.

Henderson Harbor, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on Henderson Bay, 9 miles SW. of Sacketts Harbor.

Henderson Island, Pacific Ocean. See ELIZABETH ISLAND.

Henderson Lake, Essex co., N.Y., is about 2½ miles long and is connected with Lake Sandford by the Adirondack River. It is 1874 feet above tide-water. On its eastern bank were located the Adirondack Iron Works.

Hendersons Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn.

Hendersons Springs, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn.

Hendersonville, a banking post-town, capital of Henderson co., N.C., on the Southern and the Transylvania Rs., 36 miles NW. of Spartanburg. Pop. in 1900, 1917.

Hendersonville, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C. The banking point is Walterboro. Pop. about 275.

Hendersonville, a post-village of Sumner co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 15 miles N. by E. of Nashville. Pop. about 215.

Hendley, a post-village of Furnas co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Beaver City. Pop. about 200.

Hendon, a parish and town of Middlesex co., England, 7 miles from St. Albans and 6 miles from the centre of London. Pop. in 1901, 22,450.

Hendrick, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala.

Hendricks, a county in the west-central part of Indiana, has an area of 408 sq. m. It is drained by the head-streams of the Eel River and by White Lick Creek. Capital, Danville. Pop. in 1890, 21,498; in 1900, 21,292.

Hendricks, a post-village of Upson co., Ga. Pop. about 80.

Hendricks, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., Minn. Pop. about 400.

Hendricks, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Pa., 8 miles S. of Pennsburg.

Hendricks, a post-town of Tucker co., W.Va., on the Dry Fork and the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Rs. The banking point is Davis. Pop. in 1900, 317.

Hendrick's Head, a point at the entrance of the Sheepscott River, Me., has a fixed light.

Hendrickson, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 13 miles N. of Poplar Bluff.

Hendricks Store, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va.

Hendrix, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 2 miles S. of Bloomington.

Hendrum, a banking post-village of Norman co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 17 miles W. of Ada. Pop. about 200.

Hendrysburg, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 5 miles N. of Barnesville and about 26 miles W. of Wheeling, W.Va. Pop. about 300.

Hendycreek, a post-hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y.

Henefer, a post-village of Summit co., Utah, on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Ogden. Pop. about 300.

Heng-chow, hĕng chŏ'oo, a city of China, province of Hu-nan, on the Heng-kiang.

Hengelo, hĕng'ĸĕh-lō', a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 34 miles SE. of Zwolle. Pop. (commune) in 1899, 14,968, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Hengelo, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 19 miles ENE. of Arnhem. Pop. of the commune in 1899, 14,968.

Hengersberg, hĕng'ẹrs-bĕRG', a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 23 miles NW. of Passau. Pop. 1400.

Heng-kiang, a river of China. See SIANG-KIANG.

Hénin-Liétard, ā-năN' le-ā'tаR', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 16 miles ESE. of Béthune. It has coal-mines. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 14,327.

Henley, a decayed post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the Klamath River, about 20 miles NNE. of Yreka. Pop. 90.

Henley, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. 100.

Henley-in-Arden, a town of England, co. of Warwick, at the confluence of the Arrow and the Alne, 8½ miles W. of Warwick. Pop. about 1000.

Henley-on-Thames, a municipal borough of England, co. and 23 miles SE. of Oxford. The town is beautifully situated, on the left bank of the Thames, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills. It has an elegant five-arched stone bridge across the Thames, a Gothic church with a lofty spire, and a grammar-school. It is celebrated as the place where the great regatta of amateur oarsmen is held annually in July. Pop. in 1901, 5984.

Henleyville, a post-hamlet of Tehama co., Cal., 14 miles W. of Tehama station.

Henlo'pen, Cape, on the E. coast of Delaware, at the entrance of Delaware Bay, on the SW. side, 13 miles SSW. of Cape May. Lat. of light, 38° 47′ N.; lon. 75° 5′ 30″ W.

Henne, a minor port of Haiti, on the S. shore of the NW. peninsula.

Henneberg, hĕn'nẹh-bĕRG', a village of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 6 miles SW. of Meiningen. Here stood the mediæval castle of Henneberg, which gave its name to the counts of Henneberg.

Hennebont, ĕnn'bôN', a town of France, in Morbihan, on the Blavet, 25 miles WNW. of Vannes. It has considerable trade by sea. Pop. about 6000 (commune, about 9000).

Hen'nepin, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 573 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. and E. by the Mississippi River, on the S. by the Minnesota River, and on the NW. by the Crow River. The surface is undulating and is diversified with numerous small lakes, one of which is Minnetonka. Capital, Minneapolis. Pop. in 1890, 185,294; in 1900, 228,340.

Hennepin, a banking post-village, capital of Putnam co., Ill., on the left bank of the Illinois River, 114 miles SW. of Chicago. It is a shipping point for produce. Pop. in 1900, 523.

Hennersdorf, hĕn'nẹrs-dorf', a village of Prussian Silesia, circle of Lauban. Here Frederick the Great defeated the Saxons and Austrians on Nov. 24, 1745.

Hennersdorf (Bohem. *Jindrichovc*), a town of Austrian Silesia, district of Jägerndorf. Pop. in 1900, 2660.

Hennessey, a banking city of Kingfisher co., Okla., 51 miles N. of Union City, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 1367.

Henniker, a post-township (town) of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Contoocook River, 16 miles W. of Concord, and on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. in 1900, 1507.

Henning, a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill. Pop. about 300.

Henning, a banking post-village of Ottertail co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 33 miles E. of Fergus Falls. Pop. in 1900, 545.

Henning, a banking post-village of Lauderdale co., Tenn., 9 miles by rail N. of Covington. It has cotton-industries. Pop. about 500.

Hennings Mill, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, 28 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 75.

Heno, a post-village of Butler co., Onio. The banking point is Middletown. Pop. about 200.

Henri-Chapelle, ôN'ree' shă'pĕll', a village of Belgium, 17 miles ENE. of Liège.

Henrichemont, ôN'reesh'môN', a small town of France, in Cher, 17 miles W. of Sancerre.

Henrico, hĕn-rī'ko, a county in the east-central part of Virginia, has an area of 273 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Chickahominy River and on the SW. by the James River. The county has mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Richmond, which is the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 103,394; in 1900, 115,112.

Henrietta, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., about 10 miles NE. of Jackson. Pop. 200.

Henrietta, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Mo., 9 miles from Windsor station.

Henrietta, sometimes called **East Henrietta,** a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., in Henrietta township (town), about 6 miles S. of Rochester. The town is bounded on the W. by the Genesee River. Pop. in 1900, 2062; of the village, about 200.

Henrietta, a post-town of Rutherford co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Rutherfordton. It has manufactures of cottons and yarns. Pop. in 1900, 1250.

Henrietta, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, 5 miles NW. of Oberlin. Pop. about 100.

Henrietta, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 28 miles S. by E. of Altoona. Pop. about 250.

Henrietta, a post-station of Cheatham co., Tenn.

Henrietta, a banking post-town, capital of Clay co., Tex., 95 miles NW. of Fort Worth, on the Fort Worth and Denver City and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs. It has cotton-gins, grain-elevators, flour- and lumber-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1614.

Henrietta, a post-township (town) of Richland co., Wis., about 12 miles N. of Richland Center. Pop. in 1900, 1140; of the village, about 100.

Henrietta Island, one of the outer Liakhov (or New Siberian) Islands, in about lat. 77° 20′ N., lon. 157° 25′ E., lying N. of the coast of Siberia.

Henrietta Maria, Cape, in Canada, the dividing point on the W. between Hudson and James Bays. Lat. 55° 10′ N.; lon. 82° 40′ W.

Henry, the most southeastern county of Alabama. Area, 992 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Chattahoochee River, which separates it from Georgia. The surface is nearly level. Capital, Abbeville. Pop. in 1890, 24,847; in 1900, 36,147.

Henry, a county in the northwest-central part of Georgia, has an area of 337 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the South River, an affluent of the Ocmulgee. Capital, McDonough. Pop. in 1890, 16,220; in 1900, 18,602.

Henry, a county in the NW. part of Illinois, has an area of 840 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Rock River, is intersected by the Green River, and is also drained by Edwards Creek. The county has valuable mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Cambridge. Pop. in 1890, 33,388; in 1900, 40,049.

Henry, a county in the E. part of Indiana, has an area of 395 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Blue River and also drained by Fall Creek. Capital, Newcastle. Pop. in 1890, 23,879; in 1900, 25,088.

Henry, a county in the SE. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is intersected by the Skunk River and also drained by Cedar Creek. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Pop. in 1890, 18,895; in 1900, 20,022.

Henry, a county in the N. part of Kentucky. Area, 303 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Kentucky River, which is here navigable by steamboats. Capital, Newcastle. Pop. in 1890, 14,164; in 1900, 14,620.

Henry, a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of 740 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and is also drained by Deep Water and Tebo creeks. The Osage River touches the SE. corner. Bituminous coal is found. Capital, Clinton. Pop. in 1890, 28,235; in 1900, 28,054.

Henry, a county in the NW. part of Ohio, has an area of 415 sq. m. It is intersected by the Maumee River and also drained by Beaver Creek. Capital, Napoleon. Pop. in 1890, 25,080; in 1900, 27,282.

Henry, a county of West Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, 625 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Tennessee and Big Sandy rivers and is partly drained by the North and South Forks of the Obion River, which rise in it. Capital, Paris. Pop. in 1890, 21,070; in 1900, 24,208.

Henry, a county in the S. part of Virginia, bordering on North Carolina, has an area of 425 sq. m. It is intersected by the Smith's River, an affluent of the Dan River. Capital, Martinsville. Pop. in 1890, 18,208; in 1900, 19,265.

Henry, a post-village of Bannock co., Idaho.

Henry, a banking city of Marshall co., Ill., on the right or W. bank of the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 33 miles NNE. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 1637.

Henry, a post-village of Vermilion parish, La. Pop. about 75.

Henry, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., 5 miles N. of Lexington. Pop. about 375.

Henry, a post-village of Lincoln co., N.C. The banking point is Newton. Pop. about 200.

Henry, a banking post-village of Codington co., S.Dak., 18 miles by rail W. of Watertown. Pop. in 1900, 191.

Henry, a post-village of Henry co., Tenn., 9 miles by rail S. by W. of Paris. Pop. 175.

Henry, a town of Clay co., W.Va. Pop. in 1900, 339.

Henry, a post-village of Grant co., W.Va. Pop. 75.

Henry, a post-village of Prescott co., Ontario, 4½ miles S. of L'Orignal.

Henry, Cape, on the coast of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, on the S. side, 12 miles S. by W. of Cape Charles. Lat. of light, 36° 56′ N.; lon. 76° 4′ W.

Henry Clay Factory, or **Rokeby,** a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., 2½ miles NW. of Wilmington. It has manufactures of worsted yarns. Pop. about 800.

Henryellen, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 200.

Henryetta, a banking post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. about 400.

Henry, Fort. See Fort Henry.

Henry Lake, Idaho, lies among the Rocky Mountains, near the SW. border of Montana, about lat. 44° 38′ N. It is 3 miles long and 6443 feet above the level of the sea. Henry's Fork of the Snake River rises in the lake.

Henry Mountains, in southeastern Utah, chiefly in Garfield co., are of volcanic (laccolitic) formation. They lie W. of the Colorado River. Height, about 11,000 feet.

Henrys Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn., 11 miles SSE. of Strawberry Plains.

Henry's Fork of the Green River rises among the Uinta Mountains, on the slope of Gilbert's Peak, near the S. border of Uinta co., Wyo., and enters the Green River in Sweetwater co., after a course of about 70 miles.

Henry's Fork of the Snake River rises in Henry Lake, Idaho, among the Rocky Mountains. It enters the Snake River near lat. 43° 40′ N., lon. 112° W. It is about 150 miles long.

Henryton, a post-village of Carroll co., Md. Pop. 60.

Henryville, a post-village of Clark co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 20 miles N. of Louisville, Ky. Pop. about 350.

Henryville, Monroe co., Pa., 6 miles NW. of Stroudsburg.

Henryville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Tenn., 25 miles SW. of Columbia.

Henryville, or **Saint George de Henryville,** sănt zhorzh deh hŏn'ree'veel', also called **Rivière du Sud,** ree've-air' dü süd, a post-village of Iberville co., Quebec, on Rivière du Sud, 9 miles W. of Malmaison. Pop. about 600. It is on the Quebec Southern R.

Hensall, a banking post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 24 miles SE. of Goderich. Pop. in 1901, 820.

Hensel, a post-village of Pembina co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Cavalier. Pop. about 200.

Hensel, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Quarryville. Pop. about 100.

Henshaw, a post-village of Taylor co., Iowa. The banking point is Villisca. Pop. 150.

Hensley, a post-village of Saline co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Little Rock. Pop. about 400.

Hensley, a post-village of Yancey co., N.C. The banking point is Elizabethton, Tenn. Pop. about 125.

Henson, a post-village of Hinsdale co., Colo. The banking point is Lake City. Pop. 150.

Hensonville, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., about 40 miles SSW. of Albany. Pop. 225.

Henzada, hen-zä'dä, a town of Burma, capital of the district of Henzada, on the Irawadi, 66 miles WNW. of Pegu. Pop. about 20,000.

Hepburn, a post-town of Page co., Iowa, 8 miles by rail N. of Clarinda. Pop. in 1900, 118.

Hepburn, a post-village of Hardin co., Ohio. The banking point is Kenton. Pop. about 175.

Hepburn, a post-township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 797.

Hepburnville, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa. The banking point is Williamsport. Pop. about 100.

Hephzibah, a post-town of Richmond co., Ga., on the Southern R., 14 miles SW. of Augusta. It has kaolin-mines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 541.

Hepler, a post-city of Crawford co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 20 miles SW. of Fort Scott. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Hepler, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., about 20 miles W. of Pottsville. Pop. 100.

Heppenheim, hĕp'pen-hīme' (Heppenheim an der Bergstrasse), a town of Hesse, 16 miles S. of Darmstadt. It has manufactures of cigars and machinery, quarries, etc. It is said to date from Roman times. Its old walls are still to be seen and near by are the ruins of the Castle of Starkenburg. Pop. in 1900, 5779.

Heppner, a banking post-town of Morrow co., Oregon, 55 miles S. by E. of Arlington, on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s R. It is extensively engaged in agriculture and stock-raising. Pop. in 1900, 1146.

Hepworth, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, 12 miles WNW. of Owen Sound, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 500.

Heraclea, Asia Minor. See Ereğli.

Heraiki, an island of the Pacific Ocean. See Croker Island.

Herald Island, one of the Wrangel Islands, in the Arctic Ocean, N. of Siberia and NW. of Alaska. Lat. 71° 20′ N.; lon. 175° 16′ W.

Herat, hẹr-ät', a fortified city of Afghanistan, near the Heri-Rud, or Heri River, 360 miles W. of Kabul. Lat. 34° 25′ N.; lon. 60° 5′ E. Elevation, 3000 feet. A bastioned

wall, with towers, encloses an oblong area, about 1 mile in length, which is entered by five gates. Herat contains many shops, caravansaries, and public baths. On the N. side of the city is a strong citadel. The vicinity is very beautiful, irrigated by numerous canals, and highly productive. Herat was at one time one of the most flourishing places in the East as a grand mart for the products of India, China, Tartary, Afghanistan, and Persia. It has manufactures of silks, carpets, sheepskin caps and cloaks, rose-water, etc. The soft-textured carpets are especially noted. Most of its wealthy merchants are Hindus. The district surrounding the city produces excellent horses and grain and fruit (grapes, etc.) grow in abundance. Situated at a converging point on routes from the Caspian Sea, Persia, Bokhara, and Kandahar, it is a post of great military as well as commercial importance, and has consequently been often besieged. It is frequently designated the "Key of India." Pop. about 45,000.

Hérault, ā'rō' (anc. *Arau'ris*), a river of France, rises in the Cévennes, in Gard, and enters the Mediterranean near Agde, in Hérault.

Hérault, a maritime department of the S. of France, on the Mediterranean, formed of a portion of the old province of Languedoc and taking its name from the river Hérault. Area, 2400 sq. m. The surface is traversed by offsets of the Cévennes, interspersed by fine valleys. Coasts low, forming vast *étangs* (marshy lakes). The soil produces grain, olives and other fruits, and wines in abundance. The mineral products comprise coal, iron, lead, copper, fine building-stone, and marble. The marshes furnish a great quantity of salt. Commerce is facilitated by means of the Canal du Midi. Capital, Montpellier. Pop. in 1891, 461,651; in 1901, 488,285.

Herbemont, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind.

Herbern, hĕr'bẹrn, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, 16 miles S. of Münster.

Herbert, a district of Griqualand West, Cape Colony, between the Orange, Vaal, and Modder rivers. It produces salt. Pop. in 1891, 9074 (white, 2434).

Herbert, a post-hamlet of Ohio co., Ky.

Herbert, a post-hamlet of Kemper co., Miss.

Herbert Island, a volcanic island of Alaska, in the group of the Four Mountains, eastern Aleutians. Height, 5291 feet.

Herbert Island, off the coast of northwestern Greenland, at the mouth of Inglefield Gulf, in about lat. 77° 28′ N.

Herberton, a post-town of Queensland, Australia, 50 miles by rail SW. of Cairns. It has important tin- and other mines. Pop. of the town and suburbs, about 1200.

Herbertshöhe, hĕr'bẹrte-hö'hẹh', a settlement on Blanche Bay, NE. coast of Neupommern (New Britain), Bismarck Archipelago, the seat of government of the archipelago and the German Solomon and other islands. It was founded in 1890. Pop. about 1000, almost wholly Melanesians.

Herbertsville, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., 2½ miles from Allendale. Pop. 80.

Herbesthal, hĕr'bẹs-tāl, a village of Rhenish Prussia, on the Belgian frontier, between Aix-la-Chapelle and Verviers.

Herbiers, Les, lāz ĕr'be-ā', a small town of France, in Vendée, 24 miles NE. of La Roche-sur-Yon.

Herbignac, hĕr'been'yăk', a commune of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 18 miles WNW. of Savenay.

Herblay, hĀr'blā', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 9 miles WNW. of Paris.

Herbolzheim, hĕr'bolts-hīme', a town of Baden, 18 miles NNW. of Freiburg. Pop. about 3000.

Herborn, hĕr'born, a town of Prussia, province of Hesse-Nassau, 32 miles NE. of Nassau, on the Dille. It retains in part its old walls and has an old town-hall, a mediæval castle, and a noted Protestant theological seminary. Pop. in 1900, 3453.

Herborn, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ill.

Herbsleben, hĕrbs'lā'bẹn, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, on the Unstrut, 12 miles NE. of Gotha. Pop. about 2500.

Herbstein, hĕrb'stīne, a town of Hesse, 14 miles W. of Fulda. Pop. about 1700.

Hercula'neum (It. *Ercolano*, ĕr-ko-lā'no), an ancient city of south Italy, 7 miles SE. of Naples, near the Bay of Naples, and at the SW. declivity of Mount Vesuvius, during the eruption of which, in A.D. 79, it was buried under showers of ashes and a flow of lava-paste (tuff, pozzuolana). The lava-covering belongs to eruptions of later date. Its site was discovered in 1719, and, although extensive excavations have been made, the greater part of the town is still covered, the enveloping material having a thickness of 40–100 feet. The most valuable relics obtained in the course of excavation are several thousand papyrus rolls, besides some beautiful bronzes and statues. The location is occupied by the modern Resina. A project for the complete excavation of the city is now (1905) under consideration.

Herculesfürdö, Hungary. See MEHADIA.

Herdecke, hĕr'dĕk'kẹh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Ruhr, 16 miles S. of Dortmund. Pop. in 1900, 4866.

Herd's Island, McIntosh co., Ga., is one of the Sea Islands group or chain.

Heredia, ā-rā'de-ā, a province in the central part of Costa Rica. The surface is mainly mountainous, the Desengaño peak (6308 feet) rising near the centre. It has very fertile valleys, in which coffee is raised (the chief industry), and good grazing-lands. Capital, Heredia. Pop. in 1897, 38,300.

Heredia, a city, the capital of the province of Heredia, on a plain (altitude, 3786 feet) at the S. base of the hills of Barba and about 5 miles by rail W. of San José. It is well built and attractive, has good streets, electric-lighting system, good water-supply, etc. Pop. about 6500.

Hereford, hĕr'e-fẹrd, or **Herefordshire,** hĕr'e-fẹrd-shĭr, an inland county in the W. of England. Area, 833 sq. m. Surface beautifully undulating and hilly and the soil unusually fertile. Principal hills, the Hatterel range (Black Mountains) on the SW. border and the Malvern Hills on the E. border. Chief rivers, the Wye, Lugg, Arrow, and Monnow. Chief agricultural products, wheat and barley, apples, pears, and hops, all of superior quality. Vast quantities of cider are made. The county gives name to a fine breed of beef-cattle. Capital, Hereford. Pop. in 1881, 121,249; in 1891, 115,986; in 1901, 114,401. The county as such sends 2 members to parliament.

Hereford, an episcopal city of England, capital of the above county, on the Wye, at the junction of several railways, 10 miles N. of Monmouth. It stands in a richly cultivated and beautiful valley. The houses are in great part ancient. The cathedral, built in the early-Norman style and begun in 1079, was restored in 1786 (after the fall of the western tower) and again in 1856–63. It contains many fine monuments and a celebrated map of the world (Mappa Mundi) dating from about the close of the thirteenth century. The episcopal palace is ancient and surrounded by large gardens. Hereford is famous for its charities. Among the notable public structures are the handsome county-hall and the corn exchange. Some remains of the castle and city walls are still to be seen. Hereford has the Cathedral Grammar School, a Bluecoat and Freemen's Sons School, and other educational institutions, and has manufactures of leather and tiles. It has an extensive trade in agricultural produce. The city sends 1 member to parliament. The diocese is one of the most ancient in England. Pop. in 1891, 20,267; in 1901, 21,382.

Hereford, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., 22 miles N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 200.

Hereford, a post-village of Baker co., Oregon.

Hereford, a post-township (and village) of Berks co., Pa., 12 miles S. by W. of Allentown. Pop. in 1900, 1202; of the village, about 275.

Hereford, a banking post-village, capital of Deaf Smith co., Tex., on the Pecos Valley and Northeastern and the Deaf Smith County Rs., 46 miles SW. of Amarillo. Pop. about 530.

Hereford, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W.Va., 7 miles E. of Ripley.

Herefordshire, a county of England. See HEREFORD.

Herencia, ā-rĕn'the-ā, a town of Spain, province and 36 miles NE. of Ciudad Real. Pop. in 1900, 5953.

Hérenthals, hā'rŏn'tāl', a town of Belgium, province of Antwerp, 12 miles SSW. of Turnhout. It has manufactures of cloth, lace, etc. Pop. in 1900, 7322.

Herény, the seat of an astro-physical observatory at Szombathely, Hungary. Lat. 47° 15′ 47″ N.; lon. 16° 36′ E.

Hereroland, an ill-defined region in Damaraland, German Southwest Africa.

Herford, hĕr'fort, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Werra, 16 miles SW. of Minden. It has manufactures of linen, articles of apparel, cigars, confectionery, chocolate, textiles, etc. The trade is extensive. Pop. in 1900, 25,109.

Hergiswil, hĕr'ghis-vēel', a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, 5 miles S. of Lucerne. It lies at the foot of the Pilatus.

Héric, hā'reek', a commune of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 14 miles NNW. of Nantes.

Héricourt, hā'ree'koor', a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 6 miles SW. of Belfort, on the little river Lisaine. Cotton-spinning, calico-weaving and -printing, and the manufacture of hosiery are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 4765 (commune, 6230). Here General Bourbaki unsuccessfully attacked General Von Werder on Jan. 15–17, 1871.

Heringen, hâ'ring-ẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 50 miles WNW. of Merseburg, on the Helme. Pop. about 2000.

Heringsdorf, hâ'rings-dorf, a much-frequented watering-place on the Baltic, situated on the Prussian island of Usedom. Pop. about 1000.

Herington, a banking post-city of Dickinson co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 81 miles WSW. of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 1617.

Hérinnes, â'rinn', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 17 miles SW. of Brussels.

Hérinnes, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 7 miles N. of Tournai.

Heri-Rud, hêr'ree' rood, also **Hari-Rud,** and **Huri Rud,** a river of Afghanistan, rises in the ramifications of the Koh-i-Baba and after a W. and a N. course is lost in the Tejen swamp of the Transcaspian Province.

Herisau, hâ're-zŏw', a town of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles NW. of Appenzell, capital of Appenzell Outer Rhodes. Among the interesting architectural features are an ancient bell-tower and the town-hall. The town has a number of establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 13,501.

Herischdorf, a town of Silesia, Prussia, adjacent to Hirschberg. Pop. about 2200.

Hérisson, â'rees'sôn', a village of France, in Allier, 19 miles NNE. of Montluçon.

Héristal, a village of Belgium. See HERSTAL.

Herjeådalen, hêr'yâ-o-dâ'lẹn, a district of Sweden, forming the S. part of the län of Jemtland and named from the river Herje, an affluent of the Ljusne.

Herkimer, a county in the northeast-central part of New York, has an area of 1426 sq. m. It is intersected by the Mohawk and Black rivers and also drained by East and West Canada creeks and the Moose River. The surface is diversified with high ridges, steep hills, valleys, and extensive forests. The long valley of the Mohawk is remarkable for its beauty and fertility. Capital, Herkimer. Pop. in 1890, 45,608; in 1900, 51,049.

Herkimer, a post-village of Marshall co., Kan. Pop. 150. It was visited by a destructive fire in April, 1902.

Herkimer, a banking post-village, capital of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the N. bank of the Mohawk River, at the mouth of the West Canada Creek, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 14 miles SE. of Utica. It contains a court-house, paper- and knitting-mills, furniture-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5555. Cheese is largely made in the district.

Herleshausen, hêr'lẹs-hŏw'zẹn, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, circle of Eschwege.

Herlisheim, hêr'lis-hīme', a town of Upper Alsace, 4 miles S. of Colmar. Pop. about 800.

Herlisheim, a village of Lower Alsace, 13 miles NE. of Strassburg. Pop. about 2000.

Herm, one of the smaller Channel Islands, 2½ miles E. of Guernsey. Its area is less than a square mile. It is a summer-resort.

Herman, a banking post-village of Grant co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 19 miles NW. of Morris. Pop. in 1900, 550.

Herman, a banking post-village of Washington co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line, 10 miles N. of Blair. Pop. in 1900, 321.

Herman, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles SE. of Butler. Pop. 100.

Herman, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Dodge co., Wis., about 25 miles S. of Fond du Lac. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1394.

Herman, a township (town) of Shawano co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1111.

Herman, a township (town) of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1940.

Heřman Městetz, hêrsh'mân mês'tetz, a town of Bohemia, 5 miles W. of Chrudim. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900, 4668.

Hermann, a banking post-town, capital of Gasconade co., Mo., on the S. bank of the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 81 miles W. of St. Louis. It has a foundry, machine-shops, flour-mills, and manufactures of wine, beer, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1575.

Hermannstadt, hêr'mân-stâtt' (Hun. *Nagy-Szeben,* nŏdj sĕ'bĕn'; L. *Cibinium*), a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, the chief place in the district called the Saxonland, capital of the co. of Hermannstadt, on the Cibin (Szeben), near the Rumanian frontier, 72 miles SSE. of Klausenburg. It consists of an upper and a lower town and several suburbs. It is well built and has a fine public square. The principal edifices are the Bruckenthal palace, with an extensive library and museum, the theatre, numerous churches, the old town-hall, and various barracks. Hermannstadt is the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a Lutheran superior consistory. The town has a large number of educational institutions conducted by various nationalities and churches. The manufactures comprise cloth, horn combs, blankets, hats, candles, soap, leather goods, cordage, machinery, spirits, etc. There are a number of printing establishments. Pop. in 1900, 29,577, mainly Germans. Hermannstadt is supposed to have been founded by German colonists in the twelfth century. It was a strong fortress in the time of the Turkish wars and was formerly the seat of an extensive trade with the East.

Hermanos, a group of small islands in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Mindoro.

Hermanos, Los, loce hêr-mâ'noce ("The Brothers"), a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, 50 miles NW. of Margarita, belonging to Venezuela.

Hermanseifen, hêr'mân-zī'fẹn, a village of Bohemia, 25 miles NE. of Bidschow.

Hermansville, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs. The banking point is Menominee. It has lumber-mills. Pop. about 700.

Hermanville, a post-town of Claiborne co., Miss. The banking point is Port Gibson. Pop. in 1900, 230.

Hermeskeil, hêr'mês-kīle', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 12 miles SE. of Treves. Pop. about 2000.

Hermies, êr'mee', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 17 miles SE. of Arras.

Herminie, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Irwin. Pop. about 400. It has coal-mining industries.

Hermitage, a post-hamlet of Bradley co., Ark.

Hermitage, a post-hamlet of Mendocino co., Cal.

Hermitage, a post-village of Baton Rouge parish, La. The banking point is Baton Rouge. Pop. about 200.

Hermitage, a banking post-village, capital of Hickory co., Mo., on the Pomme de Terre River, 54 miles N. of Springfield. Pop. 300.

Hermitage, a banking post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., 40 miles ESE. of Buffalo, on the Bath and Hammondsport R. Pop. about 300.

Hermitage, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., 3 miles E. of Sharon. It has coal-mines.

Hermitage, a post-hamlet of Davidson co., Tenn., 12 miles E. of Nashville.

Hermitage, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Tex.

Hermitage, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va.

Hermitage, or **L'Hermitage,** lêr'mee'tâzh', a famous vineyard of France, in Drôme, on the left bank of the Rhone, 10 miles N. of Valence, where the "Hermitage" wine is produced.

Hermitage Cove, a hamlet in the district of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Harbor Briton.

Hermit Island, in the Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles NW. of Cape Horn. Lat. (W. cape) 55° 50′ S.

Hermit (or **Luf**) **Islands,** a small group in the western portion of the Bismarck Archipelago.

Hermon, a post-village of Knox co., Ill., 16¼ miles S. by E. of Galesburg. Pop. about 200.

Hermon, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., is intersected by the Maine Central R. Pop. in 1900, 1183.

Hermon, a banking post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., in Hermon township (town), on Elm Creek, about 22 miles SE. of Ogdensburg. Pop. in 1900, 503; of the town, 1542.

Hermon Center, a post-station of Penobscot co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 5 miles W. of Bangor.

Hermon, Mount (Arab. *Jebel esh-Sheikh,* jĕb'ĕl ĕsh-shaik), a mountain of Syria, on the border of Palestine, forming the southern extremity of the chain of Anti-Libanus, of which it is the most elevated portion. Its height is about 9050 feet and its summit is covered with snow the greater part of the year. The lower slopes are richly covered with vegetation and extensively planted with the vine, almond, plum, cherry, and pear. LITTLE MOUNT HERMON is a much lower range, 25 miles SE. of Acre, bounding the Plain of Esdraelon on the E., and to which the name of Hermon was first applied in the Middle Ages.

Hermon Pond, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Hermon township (town), on the Maine Central R., 10 miles W. of Bangor.

Hermonville, êr'môn'veel', a village of France, in Marne, 7 miles NW. of Rheims.

Hermopolis, in the Grecian Archipelago. See HERMOUPOLIS.

Hermopolis Magna. See ASHMUNEIN.

Hermopolis Parva. See DAMANHUR.

Hermosa, a post-village of Sierra co., N.Mex. Pop. 60.

Hermosa, a post-town of Custer co., S.Dak., 20 miles by rail S. of Rapid City, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 77.

Her'mosil'la, a hamlet of Pueblo co., Colo., on the Huerfano River, about 27 miles SE. of Pueblo.

Hermosillo, hĕr-mo-see'yo, a town of Mexico, capital of the state of Sonora, on the Sonora River and on the Sonora R., 110 miles N. of Guaymas. It has a mint and is an important trading centre. Pop. in 1900, 17,618.

Hermoson, a post-station of McLennan co., Tex. It is the seat of Add Ran Christian University.

Hermoupolis, or **Nea-Syros,** a town of Greece, capital of the island of Syros (Syra) and the seat of the nome of the Cyclades, is picturesquely situated on the E. shore of the island, on a beautiful and sheltered bay. It consists of an old and of a new town and has among other buildings an arsenal, custom-house, gymnasium, theatre, etc. It has ship-building and other industries. In the extent of its commerce Hermoupolis is surpassed among the towns of Greece only by Athens, the Piræus, and Patras. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop and of a Roman Catholic bishop. Pop. in 1896, 18,760.

Hermsdorf, hĕrms'dorf, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, 33 miles SW. of Leipsic.

Hermsdorf, a village of Bohemia, 36 miles NE. of Königgrätz.

Hermsdorf, Grüssauisch (grüs'sŏw-ish'), a village of Prussia, government district of Liegnitz, circle of Landshut. It is noted for its Cistercian abbey.

Hermsdorf, Nieder (Lower), a village of Prussian Silesia, government district of Breslau, 2 miles from Waldenburg. It has large coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 10,975.

Hermsdorf-unterm-Kynast, hĕrms'dorf ŏŏn'-tĕrm kee'nâst, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 30 miles SW. of Liegnitz. Pop. about 2000.

Hermus, the ancient name of the Gediz-Tchai.

Hernád, hĕr'nâd', a river of Hungary, after an E. and S. course of 120 miles, joins the Sajó. Its principal affluents are the Göllnitz and Tarcza.

Hernals, hĕr'nâls, a western district of Vienna.

Hernando, a county in the W. part of Florida, is bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Mexico and on the E. partly by the Withlacoochee River. Area, 475 sq. m. The surface is nearly level and is extensively covered with forests. Capital, Brooksville. Pop. in 1890, 2476; in 1900, 3638.

Hernando, a post-village of Citrus co., Fla. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. about 200.

Hernando, a banking post-city, capital of De Soto co., Miss., 22 miles S. of Memphis, on the Illinois Central R. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 563.

Hernani, ĕr-nâ'nee, a small town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 8 miles SE. of San Sebastián, on the Urumea.

Herndon, a post-village of Burke co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, 90 miles NW. of Savannah, on the Central of Georgia R. Pop. about 250.

Herndon, a post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa. The banking point is Jamaica. Pop. about 150.

Herndon, a banking post-village of Rawlins co., Kan., on the Burlington Route. Pop. 125.

Herndon, a post-village of Christian co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Herndon, a post-village of Saline co., Mo. Pop. 80.

Herndon, a banking post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna River, opposite Port Trevorton, and on the Northern Central and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 43 miles N. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 700.

Herndon, a post-town of Fairfax co., Va., on the Southern R., 23 miles NW. of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900, 692.

Herne, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, 5 miles from Bochum. It has coal-mining and coke-industries and manufactures of machinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 27,863.

Herne Bay, a town and watering-place of England, in Kent, on the estuary of the Thames, 6 miles NNE. of Canterbury. Pop. in 1901, 6726.

Herne Hill, a suburb of London, in Surrey, at a railway junction, 4 miles S. of St. Paul's.

Hernö, hĕr'nö', an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, län of Westernorrland, opposite the mouth of the Ångermann-Elf.

Hernösand, a län of Sweden. See Westernorrland.

Hernösand, a maritime town of Sweden, capital of the län of Westernorrland, on the W. side of the island of Hernö, in the Gulf of Bothnia, immediately off the mainland, opposite the mouth of the Ångermann-Elf. It is a bishop's see. The town has an active trade, the exports including lumber and iron. Pop. in 1900, 7890.

Hero, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. about 250.

Heron, a post-village of Missoula co., Mont. Pop. 70.

Heron Isles, a small group of islands in the Gulf of Mexico, S. of the entrance of Mobile Bay.

Heron Lake, Minn., is in Jackson co. It is about 10 miles long. Its outlet is a creek which enters the Des Moines River. Elevation, 1406 feet.

Heron Lake, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Minn., is on Heron Lake, near the N. end, 74 miles WSW. of Mankato, on the Northwestern Line. It has manufactures of furniture, agricultural implements, bricks, beer, etc. Pop. in 1900, 928.

Herradura, a port of Chile, in the province of Coquimbo, immediately S. of the town of Coquimbo.

Herreid, a banking post-village of Campbell co., S. Dak. Pop. about 80.

Herrell, a post-village of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. 75.

Herrenalb, hĕr'ren-âlp', a village and health-resort of Württemberg, Germany, in the circle of the Black Forest, 16 miles from Karlsruhe, with which it is connected by electric railroad. The once famous Benedictine abbey of Herrenalb was destroyed by the Swedes in 1642. Pop. about 1300.

Herrenberg, hĕr'ren-bĕrg', a town of Württemberg, 18 miles SW. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 2557.

Herrenhausen, hĕr'ren-hŏw'zen, a castle in the outskirts of Hanover, Germany, formerly a favorite residence of the kings of England. It has a park with magnificent fountains, a picture-gallery, and a museum of Guelph antiquities.

Herrera, ĕr-rä'rä, a village of Spain, province and 54 miles E. of Seville.

Herrera del Duque, ĕr-rä'rä dĕl doo'kä, a commune of Spain, in Estremadura, 70 miles E. by N. of Badajoz.

Herrick, a post-village of Shelby co., Ill., on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. The banking point is Cowden. Pop. about 400.

Herrick, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Neb., on the Missouri River.

Herrick, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Herrick township, about 44 miles NW. of Scranton. Pop. of the township in 1900, 810.

Herrick, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 620.

Herrick Center, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Erie and the Delaware and Hudson Rs., 13 miles N. of Carbondale. Pop. about 200.

Herrickville, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., 24 miles S. of Owego, N.Y. Pop. about 200.

Herrieden, hĕr'ree'den, a town of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 6 miles SW. of Ansbach. Pop. about 900.

Herrin, a banking city of Williamson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 10 miles NW. of Marion. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1559.

Herring, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y. The banking point is Carthage. Pop. 225.

Herring, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio. The banking point is Lima. Pop. about 350.

Herring Cove, Nova Scotia. See Brooklyn.

Herring Neck, Newfoundland. See Twillingate.

Herrliberg, hĕr'le-bĕrg', a village of Switzerland, canton and 7 miles SE. of Zürich, on the NE. coast of the Lake of Zürich.

Herrnhut, hĕrn'hŏŏt, a small town of Saxony, 18 miles SE. of Bautzen. It is the chief seat of the Moravian Brotherhood. There are large buildings belonging to the Moravians and various manufactures are successfully carried on. Pop. about 1200.

Herrnstadt, hĕrn'stâtt, a town of Prussian Silesia, 35 miles NNW. of Breslau. Pop. about 2000.

Hersbruck, hĕrs'brŏŏk, a town of Bavaria, 17 miles ENE. of Nuremberg. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900, 4016.

Herschel, her'shel, a village of Cape Colony, in a district of the same name, on the Orange River, about 23 miles ENE. of Aliwal North.

Herscher, her'sher, a banking post-village of Kankakee co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 71 miles SSW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Herseaux, ĕr'sō', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 30 miles S. of Bruges.

Hersey, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Houlton. Pop. 200.

Hersey, a post-village, capital of Osceola co., Mich., on the Muskegon River, at the mouth of the Hersey, and on the Pere Marquette R., 66 miles N. of Grand Rapids. It has lumber- and other mills. Pop. in 1900, 327.

Hersey, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line, 40 miles W. of Eau Claire. Pop. about 300.

Hersfeld, hĕrs'fĕlt, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 32 miles SSE. of Cassel, on the Fulda. It retains part of its old walls and has an old town-hall, a church of the thirteenth century, and interesting remains of mediæval ecclesiastical architecture. The textile industry employs many hands. Pop. in 1900, 7908.

Hershey, a post-village of Lincoln co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is North Platte. Pop. 125.

Hersin, ĕr'săN', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 6 miles from Béthune.

Hersman, a post-village of Brown co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 41 miles E. of Quincy. Pop. about 150.

Herstal, hĕrs'tăl' (Fr. *Héristal*, ā'ris-tăl'), a village of Belgium, 3½ miles NE. of Liège, of which it is a suburb, on the Meuse. It has important manufactures of iron, steel, hardware, and fire-arms. Here stood the castle of Pepin of Héristal, great-grandfather of Charlemagne. Pop. in 1900, 18,195.

Herstelle, hĕr'stĕl'lẹh, an ancient village of Rhenish Prussia, 39 miles SSE. of Minden, on the Weser.

Herten, hĕr'tẹn, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, in the circle of Recklinghausen. Pop. in 1900, 12,186.

Hertford (often pron. har'fọrd), **Hertfordshire,** or **Herts,** an inland county of England, N. of Middlesex. Area, 632 sq. m. Surface in the N. hilly, elsewhere diversified with gentle elevations. Chief rivers are the Lea and the Colne. It is in the main an agricultural and pastoral county. Capital, Hertford. Pop. in 1891, 226,587; in 1901, 258,423.

Hertford, a municipal borough and county town of Hertfordshire, England, on the Lea, 20 miles N. of London. The old castle begun by Edward the Elder, about 905, survives in scanty remains. Hertford has considerable trade in corn, malt, and flour. Pop. in 1901, 9322.

Hertford, a county in the NE. part of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia, has an area of 339 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Chowan River and intersected by the Meherrin River. Capital, Winton. Pop. in 1890, 13,851; in 1900, 14,294.

Hertford, a banking post-town, capital of Perquimans co., N.C., on the Perquimans River, 60 miles S. by W. of Norfolk, Va., on the Norfolk and Southern R. Large vessels ascend the river to this place. It has the Perquimans Academy. Pop. in 1900, 1382.

Hertogenbosch, 'S, Netherlands. See Bois-le-Duc.

Hertzler, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Honeybrook. Pop. about 200.

Hervas, ĕr'văs, a small town of Spain, province and 63 miles NNE. of Cáceres.

Herve, hĕr'vẹh, a town of Belgium, province and 10 miles E. of Liège. Pop. in 1900, 4769.

Hervey Archipelago. See Cook Islands.

Hervey Bay, in Queensland, Australia, is between lat. 24° and 25° S., bounded seaward by the island terminating in Sandy Cape.

Herwen, hĕr'wẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 12 miles SE. of Arnhem.

Herxheim, hĕrx'hīme', a village of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 5 miles SE. of Landau. Pop. in 1900, 4179.

Herzberg, hĕrts'bĕrg, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 39 miles SSE. of Hildesheim, on the S. declivity of the Harz. Pop. in 1900, 3694.

Herzberg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 13 miles NE. of Torgau, on an island formed by the Black Elster. Pop. in 1900, 4152.

Herzegovina, hĕrt'sẹh-go-vee'nȧ (*i.e.*, "duchy;" Turk. *Hersek*, hĕr'sĕk'), a district forming the southern part of Bosnia (in the broader sense) and bounded E. by Montenegro and W. by Dalmatia. Surface mountainous, the highest peak rising to a height of nearly 8000 feet. The principal river is the Narenta. Herzegovina constitutes the administrative district of Mostar (area about 3500 sq. m.), the capital of which is Mostar. The inhabitants number about 200,000 and are mostly Slavs, many of whom are Mohammedans. After four centuries of Turkish dominion Herzegovina was occupied in 1878 by Austria-Hungary, under whose administration it has made great progress.

Herzogenaurach, hĕrt'sō'ghẹn-ŏw'rȧx, a town of Bavaria, 12 miles NW. of Nuremberg. Pop. in 1900, 2823.

Herzogenbuchsee, hĕrt'so'ghẹn-bŏŏx-zā', a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 10 miles by rail from Burgdorf. Pop. in 1900, 2532.

Herzogenburg, hĕrt'sō'ghẹn-bŏŏrg', a town of Lower Austria, on the Traisen, 6 miles NNE. of Sankt Pölten. Pop. in 1900, 2204.

Herzogenrath, hĕrt'sō'ghẹn-rȧt', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 7 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. in 1900, 3833.

Hesdin, hĕz'dăN', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 14 miles SE. of Montreuil. It has a fine town-hall. Until recently it was a fortified place. Pop. about 2500 (commune, about 3000).

Hesh'bon, an ancient town of Palestine, 35 miles E. of Jerusalem and about half that distance from the Dead Sea. The place now bears the name of Hesban.

Heshbon, a post-hamlet of Indiana co., Pa., on Black Lick Creek, about 36 miles W. of Altoona.

Hespeler, a banking post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, on the river Speed and on the Grand Trunk R., 12 miles SE. of Berlin. It has extensive woollen-, saw- and grist-mills, tool- and furniture-works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2457.

Hesper, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, 15 miles N. of Decorah. Pop. about 250.

Hesperia, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Southern California R. The banking point is San Bernardino. Pop. about 100.

Hesperia, a post-village of Newaygo and Oceana cos., Mich., on the White River, about 25 miles N. by E. of Muskegon. Pop. in 1900, 474.

Hes'perus, a post-village of La Plata co., Colo., on the Rio Grande Southern R. The banking point is Durango. Pop. about 200.

Hesperus Peak, Colo., a peak of the La Plata Mountains, in the SW. part of the state. Altitude, 13,135 feet.

Hesse, hĕss (Ger. *Hessen*, hĕs'sẹn), Grand-Duchy of, formerly **Hesse-Darmstadt,** hĕss dȧrm'stȧtt, a state of Germany, consisting of two principal portions, separated by a strip of Prussian territory, and of a number of small detached fragments. The northern of the two main portions (the province of Upper Hesse, or Oberhessen) is surrounded by the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau. The southern portion, comprising the provinces of Starkenburg and Rhenish Hesse, is bounded by Prussia, Bavaria, and Baden. The capital of the grand-duchy and of the province of Starkenburg is Darmstadt. Giessen and Mainz are the capitals respectively of Upper Hesse and Rhenish Hesse. The area is 2965 sq. m. The pop. in 1890 was 992,883; in 1900, 1,119,893.

Upper Hesse is mountainous and hilly, containing the Vogelsberg, which rises in the Taufstein to a height of about 2500 feet, and part of the Taunus, nearly 2000 ft. In this division is the extensive undulating tract called the Wetterau. Southern Hesse is in great part mountainous, the Odenwald having an elevation of about 2000 ft., but the western portion of this division and a strip to the north belong respectively to the plains of the Rhine and Main. The greater part of the territory is situated in the basin of the Rhine, the rest in that of the Weser. The Rhine traverses the S. portion. At Mainz it receives the Main, which touches the borders of Hesse. Another affluent of the Rhine, the Lahn, flows past Giessen. Another stream is the Fulda, belonging to the Weser system. Most of the territory is arable and the soil is very fertile. The cereals in the order of their acreage are rye, barley, oats, and wheat. Potatoes are extensively raised and much attention is paid to fruit-raising. The vine is cultivated in all the provinces, but chiefly in Rhenish Hesse. Cattle-rearing is an important branch of rural industry. The chief mineral products are coal, iron, and salt. The mineral springs of Nauheim are in Upper Hesse. The chief educational institution is the University of Giessen. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants and most of the remainder Catholics, the Jews numbering about 25,000. Chief towns, Mainz, Darmstadt, Offenbach, Worms, and Giessen. The old landgraviate of Hesse was divided into several parts in 1567 and soon after all of the territories were embraced in the two landgraviates of Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel. The former was erected into a grand-duchy in 1806.

Hesse-Cassel, hĕss kas'sẹl, or **Electoral Hesse** (Ger. *Kurhessen*, kŏŏr'hĕs'sẹn), formerly a state of western Germany, was incorporated with Prussia in 1866, and now forms part of the province of Hesse-Nassau. The ruler bore the title of landgrave down to 1803, when he was raised to the dignity of imperial elector.

Hesse-Homburg, hĕss hom'bŭrg, formerly a small state, styled landgraviate, of western Germany. Capital, Homburg. It was incorporated with Hesse-Darmstadt in 1866, but was afterwards, in the same year, ceded to Prussia, and now forms part of the province of Hesse-Nassau.

Hessel, a post-village of Mackinac co., Mich. The banking point is St. Ignace. Pop. 150.

Hesselö, hĕs'sẹl-ö', a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat.

Hessen. See Hesse.

Hesse-Nassau, hĕss nas'saw (Ger. *Hessen-Nassau*, nā'sŏw), a province of Prussia, formed of the former electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the duchy of Nassau, the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, the free state of Frankfort, and parts of Hesse-Darmstadt and Bavaria. These territories were incorporated with Prussia in 1866. It is bounded on the N. by Westphalia and Hanover, E. by Prussian Saxony, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and Bavaria, S. by the south part of the grand-duchy of Hesse, W. by Rhenish Prussia, Westphalia, and Waldeck. There is a small detached territory

to the E. of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, containing Schmalkalden, and there are some other detached fragments. Area, 6060 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 1,664,000; in 1900, 1,898,000. It is divided into the districts of Cassel and Wiesbaden, the latter corresponding to the former duchy of Nassau. Surface elevated and mountainous. The mountains include the Westerwald in the extreme W., the Taunus in the SW., the Thuringian Forest in the extreme E. (attaining a height of about 3000 feet), and the Meissner. The chief rivers are the Weser, with its two upper branches, the Werra and Fulda; the Rhine, which forms the SW. boundary; and the Main and Lahn, affluents of the Rhine. The soil is generally fertile. Chief crops are cereals, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Fruit is abundant and excellent. The vine is cultivated in the S. and W. of the province. Excellent wine is produced in the district called the Rheingau and in the vineyards of Steinburg, Rüdesheim, Hochheim, and Johannisberg. Among the minerals are iron, coal, zinc, copper, lead, and manganese. The province has numerous mineral springs, among the best-known being those of Wiesbaden, Homburg, Schwalbach, Ems, Selters, Schlangenbad, and Nenndorf. At the head of the educational institutions is the University of Marburg. The capital is Cassel; the largest city, Frankfort.

Hessie, a post-town of Boulder co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 17.

Hessle, a town of Yorkshire, England, on the Humber, 4 miles from Hull. Pop. in 1901, 3754.

Hesston, a post-village of Harvey co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Hessville, a post-village of Lake co., Ind. The banking point is Hammond. Pop. about 250.

Hessville, a post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the Lakeshore Electric R., about 24 miles SE. of Toledo. Pop. about 100.

Hester, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Mo.

Hester, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. The banking point is Corsicana. Pop. about 175.

Hester Mills, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Tenn., about 50 miles NE. of Chattanooga.

Hesters Store, a post-hamlet of Person co., N.C.

Heston and Isleworth, an urban district of Middlesex, England, in the outskirts of London, about 12 miles W. by S. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1901, 30,863.

Hestonville, a suburb and western district of Philadelphia, 4 miles from the state-house.

Heszler, hĕs'lẹr, a commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Gelsenkirchen. Pop. in 1900, 6052.

Het Bildt, Netherlands. See BILDT.

Hetch-hetchy, a deep valley of the Sierra Nevada of California, lying N. of the Yosemite Valley.

Heteren, hā'tẹh-rẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 7 miles WSW. of Arnhem.

Hetherton, a banking post-village of Otsego co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Hetland, a banking post-village of Kingsbury co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 16 miles E. by S. of Desmedt. Pop. 200.

Hetlerville, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 150.

Hettick, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. The banking point is Palmyra. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Hetton, a town of England, co. of Durham, 5 miles ENE. of Durham. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 13,673.

Hettstedt, hĕtt'stĕtt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles NW. of Merseburg, on the Wipper. Copper is obtained in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 8924.

Heubach, hoi'bȧĸ, a town of Württemberg, 7 miles ESE. of Gmünd. Pop. about 1600.

Heudicourt, uh'dee'koor', a village of France, department of Somme, 9 miles NE. of Péronne.

Henkelom, hö'kẹh-lom', or **Heukelum,** hö'kẹh-lŭm', a small town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Linge, 5 miles NE. of Gorkum. Pop. about 1500.

Heule, ul or hö'lẹh, a village of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 2 miles NW. of Courtrai, on the Heule. Pop. about 4000.

Heumar, hoi'mar, a commune of Rhenish Prussia, district of Cologne, circle of Mülheim-am-Rhein. Pop. in 1900, 5583.

Heusden, hus'dẹn, a village of Belgium, province of East Flanders, 4 miles SE. of Ghent.

Heusden, a village of Belgium, province of Limbourg, 8 miles NNW. of Hasselt.

Heusden, a small town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the Old Meuse, 8 miles NW. of Bois-le-Duc, with a strong citadel. Pop. about 2000.

Heustrichbad, hoi'strix-bȧt', a health-resort in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, on the slope of the Niesen, 8 miles SE. of Thun. It has alkaline sulphur waters. Elevation, 2295 feet.

Heuvelton, hū'vẹl-tọn, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Oswegatchie River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 7 miles SE. of Ogdensburg, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Heven, hā'vẹn, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Hattingen. Pop. in 1900, 6159.

Héverlé, hā'vĕR'lā', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 12 miles E. of Brussels.

Heves, hĕv'ĕsh', a market-town of Hungary, 55 miles ENE. of Budapest. Pop. about 7500.

Heves, a county of north-central Hungary. In the N. it is mountainous, but most of it is level. Capital, Erlau (Eger).

Hewet, a township (town) of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Hewitt, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. about 90.

Hewitt, a banking post-village of Todd co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 37 miles NNW. of Long Prairie. Pop. in 1900, 311.

Hewitt, a post-hamlet of Passaic co., N.J., on the Erie R., 40 miles from New York city.

Hewitt, a post-village of McLennan co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Hewitt, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 28 miles WNW. of Stevens Point. Pop. about 250.

Hewlett, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 19 miles SW. of Long Island City. Pop. about 280.

Hewlett, a post-hamlet of Hanover co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 35 miles NNW. of Richmond.

Hexham, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the right bank of the Tyne, here crossed by a nine-arch bridge, 20 miles W. of Newcastle. It has fragments of a fine abbey church of the thirteenth century and the Saxon crypt of St. Wilfrid, part of a monastery founded in 674. The Seal, once the park of the monks, is now a public promenade. The chief manufactures of Hexham are hats and gloves. The town is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. In 1464 the Lancastrians were defeated by the Yorkists near Hexham. Pop. in 1901, 7071.

Hexlena, a post-town of Bertie co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 13.

Heyrieux, ȧ're-uh', a village of France, department of Isère, 11 miles NE. of Vienne.

Heysham, hāz'hạm, a town and sea-side resort of England, co. of Lancaster, on a peninsula between Morecambe Bay and the mouth of the Loyne, 4½ miles W. of Lancaster. Pop. in 1901, 3381.

Heyst, hīst, a village and sea-side resort of Belgium, province of West Flanders, 9 miles N. of Bruges. Pop. in 1900, 3431.

Heyst-op-den-Berg, hīst op dĕn bĕRG, a town of Belgium, province and 17 miles SE. of Antwerp, on the Great Nethe. Pop. of the commune, about 6000.

Heytesbury, hāts'bẹr-e, a parish and former parliamentary borough of England, in Wiltshire, 3½ miles ESE. of Warminster. Pop. about 1000.

Heythuisen, hī'toi'zẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 6 miles NW. of Roermond.

Heywood, hā'wood, a municipal borough of England, in Lancashire, 8 miles NNW. of Manchester. It has cotton-mills, iron- and brass-foundries, boiler-works, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1901, 25,458.

Heyworth, hā'wọrth, a banking post-village of McLean co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 12 miles S. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 683.

Hiattville, a post-village of Bourbon co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 15 miles SW. of Fort Scott. Pop. about 170.

Hi'awas'see, a post-village, capital of Towns co., Ga., on the Hiawassee River, about 100 miles NNE. of Atlanta. Pop. about 300.

Hiawassee (or **Hiwassee**) **River** rises in the NE. part of Georgia, intersects Cherokee co., N.C., and passes into the state of Tennessee. It enters the Tennessee River about 10 miles W. of Decatur and is about 150 miles long.

Hiawatha, hī-ạ-wā'thạ, a banking city, capital of Brown co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Joseph and Grand Island Rs., 32 miles NW. of Atchison. Pop. in 1900, 2829. It has foundries, machine-shops, and grain-elevators, and is in a stock-raising region.

Hiawatha, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, on Rice Lake, 18 miles SSE. of Peterborough. Pop., chiefly Indians, about 100.

Hibbard, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Hibbing, a banking post-village of St. Louis co., Minn., on the Duluth, Missabe and Northern and the Great Northern Rs., 80 miles NW. of Duluth. It has iron-mining and lumbering-industries. Pop. in 1900, 2481 (largely increased since census).

Hibbsville, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa.

Hibernia, the Latin name of IRELAND.

Hibernia, a post-hamlet and winter-resort of Clay co., Fla., on the St. John's River, 25 miles S. of Jacksonville.

Hibernia, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 10 miles N. of Morristown. Iron-ore has been mined here.

Hibernia, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 12 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie, on the Central New England R. Pop. about 200.

Hicacos, ee-kä'koce, a peninsula which forms the NW. boundary of Cardenas Bay, on the N. coast of Cuba. It is about 15 miles long and is terminated by Cape Hicacos, in lat. 23° 9′ N.

Hickeys Wharf, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island. The banking point is Charlottetown. Pop. about 150.

Hickman, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of 224 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Little Obion River. Capital, Clinton. Pop. in 1890, 11,637; in 1900, 11,745.

Hickman, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 655 sq. m. It is intersected by the Duck River. Iron-ore abounds. Capital, Centerville. Pop. in 1890, 14,499; in 1900, 16,367.

Hickman, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Wellington. Pop. about 100.

Hickman, a banking post-town, capital of Fulton co., Ky., on the Mississippi River, about 36 miles below Cairo and 56 miles SW. of Paducah, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. It has manufactures of wagons, boxes, hoops, lumber, etc. Hickman is a shipping point for cotton, grain, and tobacco, and is the seat of Hickman College. Pop. in 1900, 1589.

Hickman, a banking post-village of Lancaster co., Neb., on the Burlington Route and the Missouri Pacific R., 14 miles S. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 382.

Hickman, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Hickman, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., in a mining and oil region, 19 miles by rail WSW. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 100.

Hickman, a post-hamlet of Horry co., S.C.

Hickman, a post-village of Smith co., Tenn., on the Tennessee Central R. The banking point is Gordonsville. Pop. about 250.

Hickman Creek, of Kentucky, rises in Fayette co. and flows into the Kentucky River.

Hickman Mills, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., 9 miles S. of Kansas City. Pop. 40.

Hickmans, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Hickory, a county in the southwest-central part of Missouri, has an area of 408 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pomme de Terre River and is also drained by the Little Niangua River. Capital, Hermitage. Pop. in 1890, 9453; in 1900, 9985.

Hickory, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ill.

Hickory, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Davis. Pop. in 1900, 262.

Hickory, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa. Pop. about 70.

Hickory, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La.

Hickory, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md.

Hickory, a post-town of Newton co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 71 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 626.

Hickory, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Hickory, formerly **Hickory Tavern,** a banking post-town and summer-resort of Catawba co., N.C., is near the Catawba River and on the Southern and the Carolina and Northwestern Rs., 58 miles W. of Salisbury. It has manufactures of foundry products, lumber, leather, wagons, etc., and is the seat of Lenoir College, Claremont Female College, and other educational institutions. Pop. in 1900, 2535.

Hickory, a township of Forest co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Alleghany River. Pop. in 1900, 895.

Hickory, a township of Lawrence co., Pa., is bounded W. by Neshannock Creek. Pop. in 1900, 855.

Hickory, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4865. Coal is mined here.

Hickory, Washington co., Pa., about 22 miles SW. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 200. The post-station is Burgettstown.

Hickory, or **Hickory Grove,** a post-town of York co., S.C., on the Southern R., 14 miles W. of Yorkville. Pop. in 1900, 289.

Hickory, a post-hamlet of Mason co., W.Va.

Hickory Barren, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Mo.

Hickory Corners, a post-village of Barry co., Mich., 22 miles NE. of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 250.

Hickory Corners, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., 2 miles from Georgetown.

Hickory Creek, Gillespie co., Tex., flows NE. into the Rio Llano.

Hickorycreek, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex. The banking point is Wolfe City. Pop. about 95.

Hickoryflat, a post-village of Chambers co., Ala. Pop. 150. The banking point is Roanoke.

Hickoryflat, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ga. Pop. about 140.

Hickory Flat, a post-hamlet of Simpson co., Ky.

Hickory Flat, a post-town of Benton co., Miss., 22 miles SE. of Holly Springs. It is on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 204.

Hickorygrove, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Ga., 10 miles NW. of Knoxville.

Hickorygrove, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., 20 miles S. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Hickorygrove, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C., 14 miles from Neuse.

Hickorygrove, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Erie R., 4 miles E. of Great Bend.

Hickorygrove, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va.

Hickorygrove, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 686.

Hickoryhill, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ill.

Hickoryhill, a post-hamlet of Cole co., Mo., 18 miles SW. of Jefferson City.

Hickoryhill, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 4½ miles SE. of Oxford. Pop. 100.

Hickory Plains, a post-village of Prairie co., Ark., 39 miles ENE. of Little Rock.

Hickory Plains, a post-hamlet of Prentiss co., Miss., 8 miles E. of Booneville.

Hickoryridge, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ill., 7 miles W. of West Point.

Hickoryridge, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn.

Hickory Run, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River, 20 miles N. of Mauch Chunk. Pop. 60.

Hickory Valley, a post-hamlet of Independence co., Ark., 12 miles N. of Batesville.

Hickory Valley, a post-hamlet of Winn parish, La.

Hickory Valley, a post-village of Hardeman co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R., 10 miles SW. of Bolivar. Pop. about 250.

Hickory Withe, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Hicks, a post-hamlet of Chemung co., N.Y.

Hicks City, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., 13 miles NE. of Pleasant Hill.

Hicksville, a banking post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 26 miles E. of Brooklyn. It has manufactures of sash and blinds, pickles, etc. Pop. about 1650.

Hicksville, a post-hamlet of Rutherford co., N.C.

Hicksville, a banking post-village of Defiance co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 20 miles W. of Defiance. It has manufactures of lumber, furniture, wagons, handles, harness, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2520.

Hicksville, a post-hamlet of Bland co., Va., 27 miles N. of Wytheville.

Hicks Wharf, a post-village of Matthews co., Va., on an arm of Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 150.

Hico, a post-hamlet of Calloway co., Ky.

Hico, a post-village of Lincoln parish, La. The banking point is Ruston or Homer.

Hico, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Tenn., 7 miles W. by N. of Huntingdon.

Hico, a banking post-town of Hamilton co., Tex., 85 miles W. of Waco, on the Texas Central R. It has oil- and roller-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1480.

Hidalgo, e-dăl'go, a state of Mexico, bounded by Mexico, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Vera Cruz, and Tlaxcala. Area, 8917 sq. m. It is in part mountainous and poorly watered. Stock-raising and mining are chief industries. The state contains some of the oldest and richest silver mines in the republic. Capital, Pachuca. Pop. in 1900, 605,051.

Hidalgo, hę-dal'go, a county in the S. part of Texas, borders on Mexico. Area, 2328 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Rio Grande. Capital, Hidalgo. Pop. in 1890, 6534; in 1900, 6837.

Hidalgo, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 13 miles N. of Newton. Pop. 300.

Hidalgo, a post-village, capital of Hidalgo co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, 57 miles above Brownsville. Pop. 175.

Hidalgo del Parral, Mexico. See PARRAL.

Hiddenite, a post-village of Alexander co., N.C. The banking point is Statesville. Pop. 100.

Hiddensee, hid'dẹn-zā', an island of Prussia, Pomerania, in the Baltic, immediately W. of Rügen. Length, 11 miles. Pop. about 750.

Hielmar, a lake of Sweden. See HJELMAR.

Hierapolis, an ancient city of Phrygia, Asia Minor, situated near the Lycus, 121 miles E. by S. of Smyrna. Its interesting ruins, among which are many sepulchral monuments, attest its former magnificence. The locality now bears the name of Pambuk-Kalessi.

Hierden, heer'dẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 2 miles E. by N. of Harderwijk.

Hierosolyma, the classical name of JERUSALEM.

Hierro, one of the Canary Islands. See FERRO.

Hiesfeld, hees'fĕlt, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Ruhrort. Pop. in 1900, 5428.

Hiesters (hee'stẹrs) **Mill,** a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 7 miles NW. of Reading.

Hiett, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Ohio.

Hietzing, heet'sing, a SW. suburb of Vienna.

Higbee, a post-village of Otero co., Colo. The banking point is La Junta. Pop. 100.

Higbee, a banking city of Randolph co., Mo., 10 miles SW. of Moberly, on the Chicago and Alton and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1151. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

Higby, a post-hamlet of Ross co., Ohio.

Higby, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W.Va.

Higdons Store, a post-village of Fannin co., Ga. The banking point is Blue Ridge. Pop. about 150.

Hig'ganum', a banking post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 23½ miles S. by E. of Hartford. It has manufactures of farming-implements, thread, and hardware. Pop. about 850.

Higgins, a post-village of Yancey co., N.C. Pop. 100.

Higgins, a banking post-village of Lipscomb co., Tex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 20 miles SE. of Lipscomb. Pop. about 350.

Higgins Ferry, a post-village of Edgefield co., S.C.

Higginson, a post-village of White co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 7 miles SW. of Judsonia. Pop. about 100.

Higgin's Point, a cape of Alaska, forming the NW. point of the N. entrance into the channel of Revillagigedo, in lat. 55° 27′ N., lon. 131° 34′ W.

Higginsport, a banking post-village of Brown co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of White Oak Creek, 45 miles above Cincinnati. It is an important shipping point for tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 650.

Higginsville, a banking city of Lafayette co., Mo., 12½ miles SE. of Lexington, on the Missouri Pacific and the Chicago and Alton Rs. It is a grain- and coal-market and has a bee-hive factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2791.

Higginsville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, about 10 miles W. of Rome. Pop. about 500.

Higginsville, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., W.Va., 10 miles S. of South Branch.

Higgston, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ga. The banking point is Ailey. Pop. about 225.

High, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex. The banking point is Paris. Pop. 90.

Higham Ferrers, a town of England, co. and 14½ miles by rail ENE. of Northampton. It has a richly ornamented church. Pop. in 1901, 2540.

Highbank, a village of Falls co., Tex. The banking point is Marlin. Pop. about 100.

High Bluff, a post-village of Marquette co., Manitoba, on the river Assiniboin, 15 miles W. by S. of Winnipeg, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 90.

Highbridge, a town of Somerset, England, 7 miles from Bridgewater. Pop. in 1901, 2233.

Highbridge, a post-village of Jessamine co., Ky. The banking point is Nicholasville. Pop. 150.

Highbridge, a banking post-borough of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the South Branch of the Raritan River and on the Central R. of New Jersey, 42 miles W. of Elizabeth. It has forge- and rolling-mills, manufactures of shoes, axles, steel castings, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1377.

Highbridge, a post-village of Ashland co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. about 300.

Highcliff, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis. The banking point is Menasha. Pop. about 100.

Highcreek, a post-hamlet of Fremont co., Iowa.

Higher Bebington, a town of Cheshire, England. Pop. in 1901, 1540.

Highfalls, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 3 miles from Rosendale station, which is 8 miles SW. of Kingston. Pop. about 575.

Highfalls, a post-hamlet of Oconee co., S.C., 8 miles from Walhalla.

Highfield, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on the Pennsylvania line. The banking point is Hagerstown.

High Forest, a post-village of Olmsted co., Minn., near the Root River, 26 miles ENE. of Austin. Pop. in 1900, 139.

Highgate, a suburb of London, situated on an eminence, 4½ miles NNW. of St. Paul's.

Highgate, a post-village of Highgate township (town), Franklin co., Vt., on the Missisquoi River and on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R., 9 miles N. of St. Albans and 7 miles E. of Lake Champlain. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1980.

Highgate, a post-hamlet of Surry co., Va.

Highgate, a town in the N. of the island of Jamaica, 10 miles W. of Annotto Bay.

Highgate, a banking post-village of Kent co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R., 25 miles NE. of Chatham. Pop. about 500.

Highgate Center, a post-village of Franklin co., Vt., in Highgate township (town), on the Missisquoi River, 10 miles N. of St. Albans. Pop. about 180.

Highgate Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Franklin co., Vt., in Highgate township (town), on the Central Vermont R. and on Missisquoi Bay, 13 miles N. of St. Albans. Pop. about 100.

Highgrove, a post-village of Riverside co., Cal., on the Southern California and the Southern Pacific Rs. The banking point is Riverside. Pop. about 120.

Highgrove, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky., 10 miles N. of Bardstown.

Highgrove, a post-hamlet of Maries co., Mo.

Highhealth, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Tenn.

High Hill, a post-hamlet of Leake co., Miss.

High Hill, a post-village of Montgomery co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 73 miles WNW. of St. Louis. Pop. about 300.

High Hill, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio, 6 miles SW. of Cumberland.

High Hill, a post-village of Fayette co. Tex., 2½ miles from Schulenburg. Pop. 75.

Highhouse, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Uniontown. Coal is found here.

Highknob, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ky.

High Knob, Pa. See POCONO MOUNTAIN.

Highlake, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Honesdale. Pop. about 200.

Highland, a county in the SW. part of Ohio, has an area of 558 sq. m. It is drained by Paint, Brush, White Oak, and other creeks and is a table-land or hilly upland, its highest hills being about 1300 feet above tide-water. Capital, Hillsboro. Pop. in 1890, 29,048; in 1900, 30,982.

Highland, a county of Virginia, bordering on West Virginia, has an area of 407 sq. m. It is drained by the Cowpasture River, Back Creek, and the South Branch of the Potomac River. The main range of the Alleghany Mountains extends along the NW. border. Capital, Monterey. Pop. in 1890, 5352; in 1900, 5647.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Sharp co., Ark.

Highland, a post-village of San Bernardino co., Cal., on the Southern California R., 7 miles E. of San Bernardino, its banking point. It has important fruit-growing industries.

Highland, a post-village of Clay co., Fla. Pop. 80.

Highland, a banking city of Madison co., Ill., 31 miles ENE. of St. Louis, Mo., on the Vandalia Line. It has flouring-mills, a brewery, embroidery-works, a condensed-milk factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1970.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Clayton co., Iowa, about 60 miles WNW. of Dubuque.

Highland, a banking city of Doniphan co., Kan., about 44 miles NNW. of Leavenworth. Here is the Highland University (Presbyterian), founded in 1859. Pop. in 1900, 780.

Highland, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky., about 44 miles S. of Lexington. Pop. 80.

Highland, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 28 miles S. of Flint. Pop. 75.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., 30 miles SSW. of Winona.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Tishemingo co., Miss., about 30 miles SSE. of Corinth.

Highland, a township (town) of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1900, 964.

Highland, a banking post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, opposite Poughkeepsie, on the West Shore and the Central New England Rs. Pop. about 1250.

Highland, a banking post-village of Highland co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. Pop. about 200.

Highland, a post-village of Clackamas co., Oregon.

Highland, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 491.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 5 miles SW. of Towanda.

Highland, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 833.

Highland, a township of Clarion co., Pa., bounded SE. by the Clarion River. Pop. in 1900, 657.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Tenn.

Highland, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah, in Bingham Cañon. Gold is mined here.

Highland, a post-hamlet of Ritchie co., W.Va.

Highland, a banking post-village of Iowa co., Wis., about 54 miles W. of Madison. It has manufactures of beer and cheese, etc. Pop. in 1900, 913. Lead- and zinc-mines have been opened here.

Highland, a township (town) of Iowa co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1642.

Highland Center, a post-hamlet of Wapello co., Iowa, 9 miles NNE. of Ottumwa.

Highland Creek, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 14 miles NE. of Toronto. Pop. about 100.

Highland Falls, a post-village and summer-resort of Orange co., N.Y., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, about 47 miles above New York and adjoining West Point. The banking point is Newburgh. Pop. about 2200.

Highland Lake, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Westbrook. Pop. about 300.

Highland Lake, a resort of Lycoming co., Pa., SW. of Eaglesmere, on the Williamsport and North Branch R.

Highland Mills, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., 13 miles SSW. of Newburgh, on the Erie R. Pop. about 525.

Highland Park, a post-town of Montgomery co., Ala. Pop. in 1900, 467.

Highland Park, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Los Angeles Terminal R. It is suburban to Los Angeles.

Highland Park, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. The banking point is Manchester. Pop. about 100.

Highland Park, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla. Pop. 60.

Highland Park, a banking city of Lake co., Ill., on Lake Michigan, 23 miles N. by W. of Chicago, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It is on a bluff 100 feet above the lake. It has the Northwestern Military Academy and other collegiate institutions. Pop. in 1900, 2806.

Highland Park, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. It has lumbering interests. The banking point is Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 993.

Highland Park, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., 6 miles N. of Detroit. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Highlands, a natural division of Scotland, comprising the country to the N. and NW., in contradistinction to the Lowlands, which occupy the S. and SE. districts. The division is formed by the Grampians, which extend across the island from Argyllshire on the Atlantic to Aberdeenshire on the North Sea. The region is in the main mountainous and is famous for its grand and rugged scenery, the numerous lakes constituting a most picturesque feature. The highest summit is Ben Nevis, 4406 feet. The region is traversed by the depression known as the Great Glen. The appellation of Highlands extends also to the Hebrides, or Western Isles.

Highlands, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H. Pop. 60.

Highlands, or **Navesink Hills,** on the coast of New Jersey, extending SE. and NW. from the vicinity of Sandy Hook to Raritan Bay. Mount Mitchell, the highest elevation, is 260 feet above the level of the sea. Here are the Highland Lights, in lat. 40° 23′ N., lon. 73° 59′ W., which are visible 40 miles.

Highlands, a post-borough and summer-resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Neversink River, 6 miles N. of Long Branch and about 25 miles S. of New York city. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop. in 1900, 1228.

Highlands, a township (town) of Orange co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 4519. It contains the Highland Falls.

Highlands, a post-town of Macon co., N.C., on the Blue Ridge, 30 miles N. of Walhalla, S.C. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Highlands of the Hudson, a mountainous and picturesque region of New York, on both sides of the Hudson River, constituting nearly the oldest member of the Appalachian system of mountains. They are mostly comprised in the cos. of Orange, Putnam, and Dutchess, with a generally NE. and SW. trend. Many lofty and precipitous bluffs rise close to the shores of the river. Among the best known summits are Breakneck (1635 feet), Storm King, Crow Nest (1405 ft.), and Anthony's Nose (1048 ft.). See Hudson River.

Highland Springs, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Cal.

Highland Springs, a post-village of Henrico co., Va., 6 miles E. of Richmond.

Highlands Station, a post-village of Putnam co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 4 miles N. of Peekskill. Pop. 250.

Highland Station, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kan., on the Burlington Route, 25 miles N. of Atchison.

Highland Station, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 28 miles by rail S. of Flint. Pop. about 300.

Highlandtown, a suburb of Baltimore, Md.

Highlandville, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, 14 miles NE. of Decorah. Pop. 140.

Highlandville, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles WSW. of Boston. It has manufactories of knit goods, hosiery, underwear, etc. The banking point is Newton. Pop. about 1400.

Highlandville, a post-village of Christian co., Mo., 20 miles SE. of Springfield. Pop. 100.

High Market, a township (town) and village of Lewis co., N.Y. Pop. of the town in 1900, 593.

Highmore, a banking city, capital of Hyde co., S.Dak., 63 miles W. of Huron, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 376.

High Peak, a summit of the Pennine Chain, in Derbyshire, England. Height, 1980 feet.

High Peak, a summit of the Catskill Mountains, N.Y., 1 mile SE. of Round Top and 3½ miles W. by S. of Palenville. Height, 3660 feet.

Highpeak, a post-village of Franklin co., Va. The banking point is Floyd. Pop. 100.

Highpoint, a post-hamlet of Walker co., Ga., 12 miles S. of Chattanooga.

Highpoint, a post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, about 60 miles S. of Des Moines.

Highpoint, a post-hamlet of Harford co., Md.

Highpoint, a post-hamlet of Moniteau co., Mo., 10 miles S. of California.

Highpoint, a banking post-village of Guilford co., N.C., on the Southern R., 34 miles NE. of Salisbury. It has manufactures of furniture, safes, buggies, bricks, cotton, tobacco, shuttles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4163.

Highpoint, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C. Pop. about 55.

Highpoint, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn., 11 miles ENE. of Knoxville.

Highridge, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., 8 miles N. of Stamford, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Highridge, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mo., about 22 miles SW. of St. Louis.

High River, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Calgary. Pop. in 1901, 156.

Highshoals, a post-village of Oconee co., Ga., 13 miles SW. of Watkinsville. Pop. about 250.

Highshoals, a post-village of Gaston co., N.C.

Highspire, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Pennsylvania R., 6 miles SE. of Harrisburg, its banking point. Pop. about 1100.

High Springs, a banking post-town of Alachua co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 23 miles NW. of Gainesville, its banking point. It lies in a phosphate region. Pop. in 1900, 1562.

Hightae, hī'tā, a village of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, 2 miles S. of Lochmaben.

Hightower, a post-hamlet of Cleburne co., Ala., 26 miles W. of Carrollton, Ga.

Hightower, a post-village of Forsyth co., Ga., near the Etowah River, about 45 miles NNE. of Atlanta. Pop. about 125.

Hightowers, a post-township of Caswell co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1461.

Hightown, a post-village of Alcorn co., Miss. Pop. 70.

Hightown, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Va., about 50 miles NW. of Staunton.

Hightstown, a banking post-borough of Mercer co., N.J., 40 miles NE. of Camden and 14 miles E. by N. of Trenton, on the Pennsylvania and the Pemberton and Hightstown Rs. It has the Peddie Institute (Baptist), brick- and tile-works, canneries, manufactures of agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1749.

Highview, a post-village of Hamilton co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Highview, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y. The banking point is Middletown. Pop. about 175.

Highview, a post-village of Hampshire co., W.Va. Pop. about 75.

Highville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 7 miles SSE. of Columbia. Pop. 150.

Highwood, a post-village of New Haven co., Conn. The banking point is New Haven. Pop. about 500.

Highwood, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on Lake Michigan and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 24 miles N. by W. of Chicago. Pop. about 800.

Highwood, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R. The banking point is Englewood. Pop. 200.

Highworth, a small town of England, in Wiltshire, 6 miles NNE. of Swindon, on an eminence, near the Vale of White Horse. It has an ancient church.

High Wycombe, England. See WYCOMBE.

Higley, a post-village of Lake co., Fla. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. about 100.

Higuei, ee'gā', a village of Santo Domingo, near the eastern extremity of the island and 78 miles E. of the town of Santo Domingo.

Higuei Bay, a bay of the island of Haiti, protected by the island of Saona, in lat. 18° 20′ N., lon. 68° 40′ W.

Higuera, e-gā'rȧ, a village of Chile, province and 33 miles N. of Coquimbo (or La Serena). It has silver- and copper-mines. Pop. about 3400.

Higuera de Vargas, e-gā'rȧ dȧ vär'gȧs, a small town of Spain, in Estremadura, 27 miles S. of Badajoz.

Higuera la Real, e-gā'rȧ lȧ rā-ȧl', a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 41 miles SSE. of Badajoz. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Higuerote, e-gā-ro'tȧ, a seaport of Venezuela, in Miranda, about 50 miles E. of Caracas.

Hi-Ho, a river of Korea.

Hijar, ee'нar, a town of Spain, 62 miles NNE. of Teruel. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

Hika, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis. The banking point is Sheboygan. Pop. about 300.

Hiko, a post-village of Lincoln co., Nev., in a valley of the Great Basin, about 110 miles SSE. of Hamilton. Silver has been mined here.

Hikone, a town of Japan, on the E. shore of Lake Biwa, NE. of Kyoto, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 35° 17′ N.; lon. 136° 36′ E. Pop. about 20,000.

Hikuranji, a summit of the New Zealand Alps, in North Island, near the N. termination of the chain. Height, 5606 feet.

Hil'bersdorf, a town of Saxony, district of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 7117.

Hilbert, a banking post-village of Calumet co., Wis., 27 miles by rail S. of Green Bay and 16 miles ESE. of Menasha. Pop. in 1900, 497.

Hilchenbach, hilĸ'ęn-bȧĸ', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 9 miles NNE. of Siegen. Pop. about 2250.

Hildburghausen, hilt'bōōng-hōw'zęn, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 17 miles SE. of Meiningen. It has a mediæval town-hall, a castle now used as barracks, some fine public monuments, a technological institute, and an agricultural school. It was formerly the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Hildburghausen. Pop. in 1900, 7502.

Hildebran, a post-town of Burke co., N.C. The banking point is Morganton. Pop. in 1900, 109.

Hilden, a town of Prussia, district and 6 miles SE. of Düsseldorf. It is a rapidly growing manufacturing town. Pop. in 1900, 11,296.

Hilders, hil'dęrs, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Ulster, 57 miles NNE. of Würzburg. Pop. about 1000.

Hildesheim, hil'dęs-hīme', a town of Prussia, in the province of Hanover, 18 miles SE. of Hanover. It is a large, old-fashioned town, partly enclosed by ramparts. It presents splendid specimens of Romanesque ecclesiastical architecture in the mediæval Catholic cathedral and other churches, and nowhere in Germany is the timber architecture of the late-Gothic and Renaissance better represented than here. Among the secular buildings, the old town-hall, recently restored and richly frescoed, deserves mention. The town possesses some venerable schools, interesting museums, and a number of fine monuments. The manufacturing establishments include iron-foundries, textile-mills, a bell-foundry, a sugar-refinery, etc. Hildesheim is the seat of a Catholic bishop. The bishopric is supposed to have been founded about the beginning of the ninth century. The bishops of Hildesheim figured prominently among the ecclesiastical princes of the old German Empire. The see was secularized in 1803. Pop. in 1900, 42,973.

Hildreth, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Neb., 19 miles by rail ESE. of Holdrege. Pop. in 1900, 249.

Hildrethsburg, a post-station of Lyon co., Minn.

Hilgard, a post-village of Union co., Oregon. The banking point is Lagrande. Pop. about 125.

Hilham, a post-village of Overton co., Tenn., about 85 miles E. by N. of Nashville.

Hill, a county in the north-central part of Texas, has an area of 1066 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Brazos River and is partly drained by Richland Creek. Capital, Hillsboro. Pop. in 1890, 27,583; in 1900, 41,355.

Hill, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Hill township (town), on the Merrimac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 27 miles N. by W. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 603.

Hill, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Hillabee (or Hilabee) Creek, Ala., rises in Clay co. and enters the Tallapoosa River in Tallapoosa co.

Hillah, or Hilla, hil'lȧ, written also **Hellah,** hel'lȧ, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 60 miles S. of Bagdad, situated amid the ruins of Babylon, on both sides of the Euphrates. Pop. about 30,000, mainly Arabs and Persians.

Hillburn, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the Erie R. The banking point is Suffern. Pop. in 1900, 824.

Hillchurch, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 16 miles ENE. of Reading. Pop. 125.

Hill City, a banking city, capital of Graham co., Kan., 30 miles E. of Hoxie, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 468.

Hill City, a banking post-village and mining centre of Pennington co., S.Dak., in the Black Hills, 46 miles S. of Deadwood, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 350.

Hill City, Hamilton co., Tenn., is suburban to Chattanooga.

Hille, hil'lęh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 8 miles NW. of Minden.

Hillegass, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 20 miles S. of Allentown. Pop. 125.

Hillegersberg, hil'lęh-нęrs-bĕrg', a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 6 miles SW. of Haarlem.

Hillegom, hil'lęh-нom', a village of the Netherlands, 2½ miles N. of Rotterdam.

Hil'leröd', a town of Denmark, in the island of Seeland, about 20 miles NW. of Copenhagen. Near by is the splendid royal palace of Frederiksborg. Pop. in 1901, 4573.

Hillesheim, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the district of Treves, 6 miles from Gerolstein. Pop. in 1900, 1183.

Hillgrove, a post-hamlet of Meade co., Ky.

Hillgrove, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, on the Dayton and Union R., 44 miles NW. of Dayton. Pop. about 300.

Hillgrove, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., about 24 miles S. of Lynchburg.

Hillgrove, a gold-mining township of New South Wales, on Baker's Creek, 380 miles N. of Sydney. Pop. 3000.

Hillham, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., 44 miles N. of Cannelton.

Hillhouse, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ohio.

Hillhurst, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 14 miles S. of Tacoma. Pop. about 200.

Hillians Store, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala., about 40 miles SE. of Huntsville.

Hilliard, a post-village of Nassau co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Jacksonville. Pop. about 200.

Hilliard, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles NW. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 376.

Hilliard, a post-village of Uinta co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 13 miles SE. of Evanston. Elevation, 7245 feet. Here is a lumber-flume upward of 20 miles in length.

Hilliards, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 22 miles S. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 110.

Hilliards, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., 46 miles SE. of Greenville. Pop. about 300.

Hilliardston, a post-hamlet of Nash co., N.C., 11 miles W. of Battleboro. Gold has been found here.

Hilliardsville, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ala.

Hillier, or Pleasant Valley, a post-village of Prince Edward co., Ontario, 18 miles S. of Belleville. Pop. 150.

Hillisburg, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 11 miles E. of Frankfort. Pop. about 250.

Hillman, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 100.

Hillmann, a post-village of Montmorency co., Mich. The banking point is Alpena. Pop. in 1900, 253.

Hills, a post-village of Johnson co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Hills, a banking post-village of Rock co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 9 miles SSE. of Manley. Pop. about 200.

Hills, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio.

Hillsboro, a county of Florida, in the W. part of the peninsula, bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Mexico and Tampa Bay. It is rich in phosphates. Area, 1309 sq. m. Capital, Tampa. Pop. in 1890, 14,941; in 1900, 36,013.

Hillsboro, a county in the S. part of New Hampshire, bordering on Massachusetts, has an area of 873 sq. m. It is intersected by the Merrimac River and also drained by the Contoocook, Souhegan, and Piscataquog rivers, which afford abundant motive-power. Capitals, Manchester and Nashua. Pop. in 1890, 93,247; in 1900, 113,640.

Hillsboro, a post-town of Lawrence co., Ala., on the Southern R., 12 miles W. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Hillsboro, a post-village of Union co., Ark., about 44 miles SSE. of Camden. Pop. about 125.

Hillsboro, a post-village of Weld co., Colo., about 10 miles SW. of Greeley.

Hillsboro, a post-town of Jasper co., Ga., 26 miles N. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 179.

Hillsboro, a banking city, capital of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 11 miles E. of Litchfield. It has woollen-mills, wagon-factories, coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1937.

Hillsboro, a village of Clinton co., Ind., about 36 miles N. of Indianapolis. Post-office, Pickard.

Hillsboro, a banking post-town of Fountain co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 14 miles E. of Covington. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Hillsboro, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, about 35 miles W. of Burlington, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 300.

Hillsboro, a banking city of Marion co., Kan., 10 miles W. of Marion, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 754.

Hillsboro, a banking post-town of Fleming co., Ky., 50 miles ENE. of Lexington. It is on the Covington, Flemingsburg and Ashland R. Pop. in 1900, 227.

Hillsboro, a post-town of Caroline co., Md., on Tuckahoe Creek, 12 miles NE. of Easton. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Hillsboro, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass.

Hillsboro, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., 8 miles N. of Forest. Pop. 110.

Hillsboro, a banking post-town, capital of Jefferson co., Mo., about 38 miles SSW. of St. Louis and 10 miles W. of the Mississippi River. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Hillsboro, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., in Hillsboro township (town), 25 miles S. by W. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2254.

Hillsboro, a post-township of Somerset co., N.J., is bounded on the N. by the Raritan River. Pop. in 1900, 2439.

Hillsboro, a banking post-village, capital of Sierra co., N.Mex., 15 miles N. of Lake Valley. Pop. about 550.

Hillsboro, a banking post-town, capital of Orange co., N.C., on the Eno River, 40 miles NW. of Raleigh, on the Southern R. It is engaged in the tobacco trade and contains the Hillsboro Academy. Pop. in 1900, 707.

Hillsboro, a banking city, capital of Traill co., N.Dak., in a farming district, 39 miles NNW. of Fargo, on the Great Northern R. It has grain-elevators and is a shipping point for wheat. Pop. in 1900, 1172.

Hillsboro, a banking post-village, capital of Highland co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Norfolk and Western Rs., 65 miles E. by N. of Cincinnati. It has manufactures of foundry products, general furniture, hardware, carriages, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4535.

Hillsboro, a banking city, capital of Washington co., Oregon, on the Tualatin River, 21 miles W. of Portland, on the Southern Pacific R. It is engaged in stock-raising. Pop. in 1900, 980.

Hillsboro, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa., 14 miles S. of Johnstown.

Hillsboro, a village of Washington co., Pa., about 30 miles S. of Pittsburg.

Hillsboro, a post-hamlet of Coffee co., Tenn., 8 miles SE. of Manchester.

Hillsboro, a banking city, capital of Hill co., Tex., 66 miles SSW. of Dallas, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis Southwestern Rs. It has manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, flour, hay-presses, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5346.

Hillsboro, a post-town of Loudoun co., Va., near the base of the Blue Ridge, about 46 miles NW. of Washington, D.C. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Hillsboro, a village of Pocahontas co., W.Va., 33 miles NNE. of Ronceverte. Pop. in 1900, 204. The post-office is Academy.

Hillsboro, a banking post-village of Vernon co., Wis., about 68 miles NW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 785.

Hillsboro Bridge, a banking post-village in Hillsboro township (town), Hillsboro co., N.H., on the Contoocook River and on the Boston and Maine R., 27 miles W. by S. of Concord. It has manufactures of stockings, shirts, woollen cloths, worsteds, cheviots, etc.

Hillsboro Center, a post-hamlet of Hillsboro co., N.H.

Hillsboro River, Hillsboro co., Fla., a stream which enters Hillsboro Bay (an arm of Tampa Bay) at the town of Tampa.

Hillsboro River, a salt-water tidal lagoon in Volusia co., Fla., extending SSE. 30 miles from Mosquito Inlet. Its northward continuation is called the Halifax River and the whole is often called the Mosquito River.

Hillsborough, hilz'bŭr-rŭh, a small town of Ireland, co. of Down, 3 miles SSW. of Lisburn.

Hillsborough, a town and outport of New Brunswick, co. of Albert, on the Petitcodiac River and on the Salisbury and Harvey R., 22 miles SE. of Salisbury. Valuable granite-gypsum quarries are worked in the vicinity. Pop. about 900.

Hillsborough, the principal town of the island of Carriacou, West Indies.

Hillsborough, Cape, a headland on the NE. coast of Australia. Lat. 20° 53' S.

Hillsboro Upper Village, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., about 26 miles W. of Concord. Pop. about 100.

Hillsburg, Nova Scotia. See BEAR RIVER.

Hillsburg, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the river Credit and on the Canadian Pacific R., 20 miles N. of Guelph. Pop. about 500.

Hillsdale, a county in the S. part of Michigan, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 605 sq. m. It is drained by the Kalamazoo River, the St. Joseph's River (of the Maumee), and the St. Joseph's River (of Lake Michigan). Capital, Hillsdale. Pop. in 1900, 29,865.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 24 miles ENE. of Davenport, Iowa. Pop. about 150.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ind., on the W. bank of the Wabash River and on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Rs., 23 miles N. of Terre Haute. Pop. about 250.

Hillsdale, a post-town of Mills co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 5 miles E. of Glenwood. Pop. in 1900, 244.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Miami co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 36 miles SSW. of Kansas City. Pop. 250.

Hillsdale, a banking city, capital of Hillsdale co., Mich., near the head of the St. Joseph River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 90 miles SW. of Detroit. It has manufactures of novelties, screen-doors, furniture, wagons, flour, etc., and is the seat of Hillsdale College (Free Baptist), which was organized in 1855. Pop. in 1880, 3441; in 1890, 3915; in 1900, 4151.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the New Jersey and New York R., 22 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. about 750.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., in Hillsdale township (town), on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 16 miles E. by S. of Hudson. Pop. about 375; of the town in 1900, 1390.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N.C., 10 miles N. of Greensboro.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 20 miles NE. of Indiana. Pop. 200.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn., 17 miles E. by N. of Gallatin.

Hillsdale, a post-hamlet of Laramie co., Wyo., on the Union Pacific R., 20 miles E. by N. of Cheyenne.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 7 miles from Elmvale. The banking point is Barrie. Pop. about 400.

Hillsdale, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, 30 miles from St. John. Pop. 200.

Hillsford, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ohio.

Hillsgrove, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa., on Loyalsock Creek, about 24 miles NE. of Williamsport. Pop. about 550.

Hillsgrove, a post-village of Kent co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles S. by W. of Providence. It has iron- and cotton-mills. Pop. about 300.

Hillside, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. The banking point is Maywood. Pop. about 100.

Hillside, a post-hamlet of Tishemingo co., Miss.
Hillside, a post-station of St. Louis co., Mo.
Hillside, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., N.Y.
Hillside, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 49 miles E. by S. of Pittsburg.
Hills Landing, Prince George co., Md., on the Patuxent River, 2½ miles from Upper Marlboro.
Hills Prairie, a post-hamlet of Bastrop co., Tex.
Hillspring, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ky., 23 miles by rail NW. of Frankfort.
Hills Store, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C.
Hill States, a name applied to an assemblage of very small native states in the Punjab, on the S. slope of the Himalayas, about Simla.
Hill Station, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, about 30 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 75.
Hillstown, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. The banking point is Hartford. Pop. about 100.
Hillsview, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., 4 miles ENE. of Ligonier.
Hillsville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa., about 9 miles W. of Newcastle. Pop. 200.
Hillsville, a banking post-village, capital of Carroll co., Va., 75 miles E. of Abingdon. Pop. about 300.
Hill Tip'perah, or **Tip'ura,** a native state of Bengal, bounded N. by Assam and E. by the region known as the Lushai Hills. On the SW. lies the British district of Tipperah. Area, about 4000 sq. m. It is largely a dense forest, inhabited by hill-tribes. Capital, Agartala, a small town, 30 miles N. by E. of Comilla. Pop. about 100,000.
Hilltop, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md.
Hill Top, a town of Fayette co., W.Va. Pop. in 1900, 263.
Hilltown, a post-township and hamlet of Bucks co., Pa., 30 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2915.
Hillview, a post-village of Greene co., Ill. The banking point is Broadhouse. Pop. about 300.
Hillview, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., on the W. shore of Lake George, 4 miles from the town of Lake George (Caldwell). Pop. about 125.
Hillyard, a post-village of Spokane co., Wash. The banking point is Spokane. Pop. about 500.
Hilo, hee'lo, the principal town of Hawaii Island, on Hilo (or Byron) Bay, E. coast. It is second in importance and population to Honolulu, alone, among the towns of the Hawaiian archipelago. The surrounding country is very prolific, the humidity and great rainfall (161.39 inches in 1897–98) fostering luxuriant growth, and has large sugar-plantations on which the prosperity of the town mainly depends. It exports sugar, molasses, hides, tallow, goat-skins, arrowroot, rice, and some coffee. It has a court-house, custom-house, post-office, and library. Pop. of Hilo district in 1900, 19,785. Hilo Bay is the only anchorage on the E. side of Hawaii; it is about 7 miles wide by 3 miles long and is exposed to the NE. trade-wind, but is protected by an extensive shoal.
Hilongos, e-lon'goce, a pueblo of the Philippines, on the W. side of the island of Leyte, with Point Hilongos in the NW. Pop. 13,813.
Hilpoltstein, hil'polt-stine', a town of Bavaria, 19 miles SSE. of Nuremberg. Pop. about 1500.
Hilsbach, hils'bȧĸ, a town of Baden, 17 miles SSE. of Heidelberg. Pop. about 1200.
Hilsenheim, hil'zẹn-hīme', a village of Lower Alsace, Germany, 5 miles NE. of Schlettstadt. Pop. in 1900, 1869.
Hilton, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa. The banking point is Albia. Pop. about 150.
Hilton, a post-village of Essex co., N.J. The banking point is Newark. Pop. about 500.
Hilton, a banking post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., 17 miles by rail NW. of Rochester. Pop. in 1900, 486.
Hilton, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario, 5 miles N. of Brighton. Pop. 100.
Hiltonhead, a post-village of Beaufort co., S.C., about 17 miles S. of Beaufort.
Hiltons, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn.
Hiltons, a post-village of Scott co., Va. Pop. 75.
Hilton Station, a post-town of Early co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Blakely. Pop. in 1900, 104.
Hilvarenbeek, hil'vȧ-rẹn-bȧk', a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 17 miles ESE. of Breda.
Hilversum, hil'vẹr-sūm', a market-town of the Netherlands, 15 miles ESE. of Amsterdam. It has manufactures of cotton goods and carpets and is a favorite summer-resort of the people of Amsterdam. Pop. in 1899, 19,442.
Himalaya (him-ȧ'lạ-yạ or him-ạ-lā'yạ) or **Himmaleh** (him-mȧ'lạ) **Mountains** (*i.e.*, the "abode of snow;" anc. *Imaus*), a chain or system of mountains, the most elevated on the globe, extending in an irregular curve, with a general direction WNW. and ESE. through 24° of longitude, nearly 1500 miles, with a breadth of from 100 to 160 miles, along the N. boundary of India, separating it from Tibet, and traversing Kashmir. The Himalayas are the southeastern-most of the mountain-ranges which radiate from the Pamir plateau. They are situated between lat. 27° and 35° N. and between lon. 72° and 96° E., and extend from a point a short distance beyond the river Indus on the W. to the region of the great bend of the river Brahmaputra on the E.; or, roughly, from the mountain confines of Afghanistan to Upper Burma. The Himalayas are not a single mountain-chain, but a range of rugged snowy peaks, depending from or forming a scarp to the high table-land of Tibet, and separated by deep gorges, the outlets of rapid streams generated by the melted snow and ice of the interior. The mountains rise on the S. from the plains of the Ganges and Brahmaputra in a wall-like range from 4000 to 5000 feet high, broken up at intervals by deep precipitous chasms, through which the springs and rivers flow down with great impetuosity. Between these and the higher ranges lie the fertile and well-cultivated valleys of Nepal and Bhutan. A striking feature of the outer region is the low-lying and marshy, but luxuriantly overgrown, depression known as the "Terai" or "Tarai," which borders the British and Nepalese frontiers for a length of about 500 miles. The mean elevation of the range has been estimated at from 16,000 to 18,000 ft., but 40 or more of its peaks are known to exceed 24,000 ft. Mount Everest (or the peak that was until recently, 1904, identified with a somewhat minor summit, the Gaurisankar) rises to 29,002 ft. and is, so far as is known, the culminating point of the globe. Other lofty summits are Nanga Parbat, in the extreme NW. (26,629 ft.); Dhawalaghiri (26,826 ft.) and Kunchinjunga (28,156 ft.), in the central section; and Shumalari or Chamalari (23,933 ft.), in the eastern section. In an inner Transindian range, known as the Mustagh (or Karakorum) and which is frequently reckoned to the Himalayas, is Dapsang or Mount Godwin-Austen (Peak K², 28,278 ft.), together with the less-known Mustagh Tower, Masherbrum, Gusherbrum, etc. The high table-land of Tibet, forming the N. extension of the range, has a more gradual and extensive slope than the steep and abrupt mountain-declivities of the S. There are numerous passes in the Himalayas, the greater number of which lie above 17,000 ft. Among the better known are the Ibi-Gamin (the loftiest, 20,459 ft., NW. of the giant Nanda-Devi) and the Mana-Ghat, between Gnari-Khorsum and Gurhwal; the Parang-La, in Spiti; the Chang-La and Takalung-La, in Ladakh; and the Bara-Lacha, the lowest, 16,000 ft. The lofty Mustagh Pass, upward of 19,000 ft. elevation, traverses the main Karakorum range. (See KARAKORUM.) The nominal snow-line is found on the S. or Indian face of the Himalayas at an average elevation of about 16,300 ft. and on the Tibetan side at 17,500 ft. Giant glaciers, some of which descend to the exceedingly low level of 11,000 (and even 10,200) ft., are found in various or most parts of the system, the most extensive being those of the Karakorum branch (Hispar, Baltoro, Biafo, Chogo Lungma), and after these, perhaps, the glaciers of the Everest-Kunchinjunga region. The longest of the Kunchinjungan glaciers appears to be the Zemu, 18 miles long. There are practically no lakes in the true Himalayan region, and the chain, differing from the long American cordilleras, is destitute of volcanoes. The vegetation of the Himalayas is an extremely varied one, and on the deeper southern slopes is of extraordinary luxuriance, the "sylvan wonders" of Sikkim and the still lower region having long been famous. A flora with marked tropical elements is found to an elevation of some 3000 ft., beyond which, and continued to some 7000 ft., follows a belt of oaks, chestnuts, and laurels. This belt is succeeded by the central and southern European floral zone (with pines, cedars—*Deodora*) to about 12,000 ft., after which follow the areas of gnarled trees and shrubs, and above these the grass-lands. The limit of tree-growth is found on the northern or Tibetan side at about 14,000 ft., in growths of birch, oak, and willow, but in the central range trees are rarely met with above 11,000–12,000 ft. In a few exceptional spots flowering plants have been noted at 19,000 ft. Grain (wheat, barley) is cultivated on the Tibetan side at 14,000–15,000 ft. The magnificent growths of giant rhododendron constitute some of the most striking objects of the vegetation of the globe. The animal life of the Himalayas is also very varied, embracing a multitude of types ordinarily associated with the true tropics, such as the tiger, leopard, rhinoceros, and monkey, and other types of the temperate and even subarctic regions (bear, wolf, boar, big-horned sheep, various deer, marmot, etc.). The tiger and leopard both ascend to the snow-line. In the region bor-

dering upon Tibet is the home of the yak. The Himalayas may properly be considered to be the home of the pheasant tribe of birds. The higher summits and nuclear mass of the Himalayas appear to be constructed of granites and gneisses, associated with schists of different kinds; but the outer and even lofty flanks carry sedimentary deposits of comparatively recent date, showing in the fossils of marine character that the main mass of the system was upheaved in late-Tertiary times. Marine fossils have been obtained from elevations of 20,000–21,000 feet. The delightful climate of a middle zone in the Himalayas has specially fitted the region for positions of "summer station" and sanitaria. (See SIMLA and DARJILING.) Among the more noted explorations of the Himalayas are those of Hooker, the brothers Schlagintweit (who, in 1855, on the Ibi-Gamin, attained an altitude of 22,259 ft.), Waugh, Godwin-Austen, Graham, Sir William Conway (who, with the Swiss guide Zurbriggen, reached on the Pioneer Peak of the Karakorum range an elevation of about 22,700 ft.), Douglas Freshfield, and Mr. and Mrs. William Hunter Workman (the former of whom, in 1903, on a summit of the Karakorum facing the great Chogo Lungma Glacier, reached a height of 23,394 ft.).

Himberg, him'bĕrg, a small town of Lower Austria, 8 miles SSE. of Vienna.

Himeji, he-mā'je, a town of Hiogo prefecture, Japan, 34 miles by rail NW. by W. of Kobe. It produces cotton and celebrated stamped-leather goods. Pop. in 1899, 35,282.

Himera, the ancient name of the river SALSO.

Him'era, an ancient town on the N. coast of Sicily, about 30 miles SE. of Panormus (Palermo), famous for the victory of the Syracusans over the Carthaginians achieved there in 480 B.C.

Himrod, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill. The banking point is Danville. Pop. in 1900, 426.

Himrod, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 37 miles N. of Elmira and 2 miles W. of Seneca Lake. Pop. about 200.

Hinche, ăNsh, a town of Haiti, 46 miles SE. of Cape Haytien, on an affluent of the Artibonite.

Hinchinbrook, Cape, the S. point of Hinchinbrook Island, Alaska. Lat. 60° 16′ N.

Hinchinbrook Island, off the S. coast of Alaska, with a port on its SW. coast called Port Eches. Lat. 60° 16′ N.; lon. 146° 56′ W.

Hinchman, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich. The banking point is Berrien Springs. Pop. 100.

Hinckley, a town of England, co. and 13 miles SW. of Leicester, situated on the line of the old Roman road known as Watling Street. It has a fine mediæval church. It manufactures hosiery, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. in 1901, 11,304.

Hinckley, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Ill., 57 miles W. of Chicago, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 587.

Hinckley, a banking post-village of Pine co., Minn., on the Grindstone River and on the Northern and the Great Northern Rs., 77 miles N. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Hinckley, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Poland or Utica. Pop. about 350.

Hinckley, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, 8 miles NE. of Medina. Pop. about 300.

Hinckley, a village of Millard co., Utah. The banking point is Nephi. Pop. about 200.

Hindelang, hin'dĕh-lăng', a small town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 15 miles S. of Kempten.

Hindeloopen, hin'dĕh-lō'pĕn, a small town of the Netherlands, Friesland, on the Zuider Zee, 24 miles SW. of Leeuwarden.

Hinderwell, a town of Yorkshire, England, 7 miles from Whitby. Pop. in 1901, 1937.

Hindhead, a ridge and tract (common) in the SW. part of Surrey, England. Highest point, 903 feet.

Hind'ley, a town of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles ESE. of Wigan. It has iron-works, coal-mines, and cotton-mills. Pop. in 1901, 23,504.

Hindman, a banking post-town of Kentucky, the capital of Knott co., near the head-waters of the Kentucky River, about 50 miles SE. of Beattyville. Pop. in 1900, 33[illegible].

Hindmarsh, a post-town of South Australia, a suburb of Adelaide, from which it is 2½ miles distant. It is on the river Torrens. Pop. about 10,000.

Hindmarsh Lake, a saline body of water in Victoria, Australia, is in the Wimmera district.

Hindö, hin'dö, the largest of the Lofoten Islands (in the broader sense), off the coast of Norway, one of the group known as the Vesteraalen Islands, situated in the Arctic Ocean, between the parallels of 68° and 69°. Length, 45 miles; breadth, 40 miles. It is mountainous, rising to a height of over 3500 feet. Portions of it are wooded. Pop. about 10,000.

Hindole, or **Hindol,** hin'dōl', a small native state of Orissa, British India, one of the Cuttack Mehals.

Hindoo-Koosh. See HINDU-KUSH.

Hindostan. See HINDUSTAN.

Hinds, a county in the southwest-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 847 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Pearl River and on the NW. by the Big Black River. Capitals, Jackson and Raymond. Pop. in 1890, 39,279; in 1900, 52,577.

Hindsboro, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 10 miles E. of Arcola. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Hindsburg, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 4½ miles E. of Albion. Pop. about 90.

Hindscreek, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tenn.

Hindsville, a post-village of Madison co., Ark., about 50 miles N. of Ozark. Pop. about 200.

Hindu-Kush, formerly called the **Indian Caucasus** (anc. *Paropamisus*, or *Parapanisus, Mons*), a mountain-chain of central Asia, between lat. 34° and 37° N. and lon. 68° and 75° E., extending from the upper Indus westward to the Bamian Pass, where it merges into the Koh-i-Baba mountains and the still more westerly extension of the Safed-Koh. On the NE. and N. it unites with the high mass of the Pamir and the Himalaya system and for some distance forms the border-bulwark between Afghanistan and British India and separates Badakhshan from Kafiristan. It rises in many parts to upward of 20,000 feet, and its culminating point is the Tiraj (or Tirach) Mir, E. of the Nuksan Pass and NW. of Chitral, the elevation of which is now assumed to be about 25,000 ft. The more westerly portion of the chain towards Kabul has not the formidable aspect with which it was at one time associated and is easily crossed by passes; in this section, where the snow-line lies at about 13,500 ft., most of the summits are uncovered during much of the year. The principal passes are the Khawak, Irak, Nuksan, and Baroghil, the last conducting from Chitral and Kashmir to the upper Oxus valley and Yarkand. Some of the head-streams of the Amu Darya have their origin in these mountains.

Hindur, hin'door', a small native state of British India, in the Punjab, traversed by high ranges of the Himalayan foot-hills.

Hin'dustan', or **Hindostan,** a word of Persian origin applied in a wide sense to the whole peninsula of India proper and sometimes to the country N. of the Vindhya mountains, the upper Ganges basin.

Hinesburg, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Hinesburg township (town), 12 miles SSE. of Burlington. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1216.

Hinesdale, a post-village of Hart co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Hineston, a post-village of Rapides parish, La., on the Calcasieu River, about 30 miles WSW. of Alexandria. Pop. 100.

Hinesville, a post-village, capital of Liberty co., Ga., 35 miles WSW. of Savannah. Pop. about 250.

Hinesville, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 14 miles NW. of Mansfield.

Hinesville, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va. Pop. about 75.

Hinganghat. See HINGUNGHAUT.

Hingham, a small town of England, co. of Norfolk, 5½ miles WNW. of Wymondham.

Hingham, a banking post-village and summer-resort of Plymouth co., Mass., in Hingham township (town), on Massachusetts Bay and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 12 miles (direct) SE. of Boston. It has the Derby Academy. Pop. of the town (which also comprises West Hingham, South Hingham, and Hingham Center) in 1900, 5059; of the village, about 1500.

Hingham, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., 14 miles SW. of Sheboygan. Pop. about 80.

Hingham Center, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., in Hingham township (town), 18 miles SE. of Boston. The banking point is Hingham. Pop. about 1500.

Hingunghaut, or **Hinganghat,** formerly also called **Innycotte,** a town of the Central Provinces, British India, 48 miles SW. of Nagpur. Pop. about 10,000.

Hinka Lake, on the E. border of Manchuria, is partly in Russian territory. Lat. about 45° N.; lon. 132° E. It is about 60 miles long and 35 miles wide. It is navigable and drains into the Ussuri, a tributary of the Amur.

Hinkles Ferry, a post-hamlet of Brazoria co., Tex., on the Brazos River.

Hinkletown, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., about 20 miles SSW. of Reading. Pop. 200.

Hinkleville, a post-village of Ballard co., Ky., 20 miles W. of Paducah. Pop. 100.

Hinkleville, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W.Va., 33 miles S. of Clarksburg. Coal is found here.

Hinkley, a plantation of Washington co., Me., bounded W. by Grand Lake and SE. by Big Lake. Pop. in 1900, 221.

Hinlopen, or **Hinloopen,** hin'lō'pęn, the strait separating the principal island of Spitzbergen from East Island.

Hinmansville, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the Oswego River, 16 miles NW. of Syracuse. Pop. 60.

Hinojosa de Duero, e-no-ho'så dà doo-å'ro, a small town of Spain, in Leon, 50 miles W. of Salamanca.

Hinojosa del Duque, e-no-ho'så dĕl doo'kå, a town of Spain, province and 40 miles NW. of Cordova. Pop. in 1900, 10,673.

Hinojosa de San Vicente, e-no-ho'så dà sân ve-thĕn'tà, a small town of Spain, in New Castile, 38 miles W. by N. of Toledo.

Hinojosos, Los, loce e-no-ho'socc, a village of Spain, in New Castile, 60 miles SW. of Cuenca.

Hinsdale, a county in the SW. part of Colorado, is drained by the Rio Grande and by the Lake Fork of the Gunnison. Among its prominent features are Mount Canby, Uncompahgre Peak, and Mount Oso. Rich mines of silver have been opened in the San Juan Mountains. Area, 1003 sq. m. Capital, Lake City. Pop. in 1890, 862; in 1900, 1609.

Hinsdale, a banking post-village of Dupage co., Ill., 18 miles WSW. of Chicago, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 2578.

Hinsdale, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Iowa, 18 miles NW. of Keokuk.

Hinsdale, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Hinsdale township (town), on the Boston and Albany R., 45 miles NW. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1485.

Hinsdale, a post-village of Cheshire co., N.H., in Hinsdale township (town), on the Connecticut River, at the mouth of the Ashuelot, and on the Boston and Maine R., 19 miles SSW. of Keene and about 8 miles below Brattleboro, Vt. It has manufactures of woollen goods, paper, mowing-machines, etc. Its woollen-mills employ several hundred hands. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1933.

Hinsdale, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Hinsdale township (town), on Ischua Creek and on the Erie and the Pennsylvania Rs., 63 miles SSE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 1218.

Hinterrhein, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, on the San Bernardino route from Splügen to Bellinzona, 6 miles from Splügen. The infant Rhine (Hinter Rhein) has its source near here in the Rheinwald Glacier.

Hinton, a post-village of Plymouth co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 11 miles NE. of Sioux City. Pop. 100.

Hinton, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Ky., 27 miles by rail N. of Lexington.

Hinton, a banking city, capital of Summers co., W.Va., on the New River, near the mouth of the Greenbrier, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 96 miles SE. of Charleston. It has lumbering interests, railroad-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3763.

Hintonburg, a post-town of Carleton co., Ontario. The banking point is Ottawa. Pop. in 1901, 2798.

Hinweil, bin'wile, a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles SSE. of Zürich. Near it are the Gyren baths. Pop. about 3000.

Hinzuan, one of the Comoro Islands. See JOHANNA.

Hiogo, he-o'go, or **Fiogo,** fe-o'go, a seaport town of Japan, on the island of Hondo and on the Inland Sea, 22 miles by rail W. of Osaka. It is on a fine harbor and is adjacent to Kobe, with which in reality it forms one town. It is lighted with gas and has a fine town-hall, custom-house, government machine-shops, and an extensive foreign and coastwise trade. Its industries are comprised mainly in paper and cotton manufactures, the building of locomotives and ships, etc. Pop. in 1899 (inclusive of Kobe), 215,780. See KOBE.

Hippa, a small island of the north Pacific Ocean, W. of Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, British Columbia.

Hipperholme, a town of Yorkshire, England, adjoining Halifax. Pop. in 1901, 4205.

Hippo Regius, the ancient name of BONA.

Hippo Zarytus, Africa. See BIZERTA.

Hiram, a post-village of Cleburne co. Ark. Pop. 100.

Hiram, a post-town of Paulding co., Ga. The banking point is Dallas. Pop. in 1900, 105.

Hiram, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., in Hiram township (town), on the Saco River and on the Maine Central R., 36 miles WNW. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1015.

Hiram, a post-village of Portage co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 33 miles SE. of Cleveland. Here is Hiram College, which was organized in 1866 (although founded earlier as the Eclectic Institute). Pop. in 1900, 659.

Hiram, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex. The banking point is Terrell. Pop. about 100.

Hiramsburg, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 41 miles N. of Marietta. Pop. 70.

Hiro'omura, in the main island of Japan, near Tokyo.

Hirosaki, he-ro-så'ke, a town of the main island of Japan, in Aomori prefecture or district, 18 miles SSW. of Aomori. It manufactures lacquered ware. Pop. in 1899, 34,771.

Hiroshima, hee'ro-shee'mà, a city of Japan, in the district or prefecture of Hiroshima, on the S. coast of the island of Hondo, near its SW. extremity. It is on the railroad connecting Kobe with Shimonoseki. Lat. 34° 23' N.; lon. 132° 27' E. It has an extensive trade in lacquered ware and bronzes. Pop. in 1899, 122,306.

Hirsau, hĕĕR'sŏw, a town of Germany, in the Black Forest circle of Württemberg, 1½ miles from Calw. The famous Benedictine abbey, founded in 830, was destroyed in 1692. Pop. 800.

Hirschau, hĕĕR'shŏw, a town of Bavaria, 8 miles NE. of Amberg. Pop. about 1800.

Hirschberg, hĕĕRsh'bĕRG, a town of Bohemia, 36 miles NNE. of Prague. Pop. about 2000.

Hirschberg, a town of Prussia, province of Silesia, 27 miles SW. of Liegnitz, on the Bober, near the Bohemian frontier. It is an important seat of the linen-industry and has machine-shops and other manufacturing establishments. It is a busy trading centre. Pop. in 1900, 17,865.

Hirschberg, a town of Germany, in Reuss-Schleitz, on the Saale, 8 miles ESE. of Lobenstein. Pop. about 2000.

Hirschfelde, hĕĕRsh'fĕl-dęh, a town of Saxony, on the Neisse, 5 miles NE. of Zittau. Pop. about 2000.

Hirschhorn, hĕĕRsh'hoRn, a village of Hesse, on the Neckar, 32 miles SSE. of Darmstadt. Pop. about 2000.

Hirshova, hIR-sho'vå, or **Hirsova** (Ruman, *Harsova*), a town of Rumania, in the Dobrudja, 60 miles NE. of Silistria. Pop. about 3000.

Hirsingen, hĕĕR'zing-ęn, a village of Germany, in Upper Alsace, 2½ miles SSE. of Altkirch.

Hirson, ĕĕR'sôN', a town of France, in Aisne, on the Oise, 11 miles NE. of Vervins. Pop. in 1901, 7461.

Hirsova. See HIRSHOVA.

Hiseville, a post-town of Barren co., Ky., 10 miles N. of Glasgow. Pop. in 1900, 178.

Hisingen, hee'zing-ęn, an island of Sweden, formed by the two arms of the Göta-Elf, on the SW. coast of the län of Gothenburg. Length, 15 miles.

Hispalis, the ancient name of SEVILLE.

Hispania, the Latin name of the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal).

Hispaniola, the Latin name of HAITI.

His'sar', a district of Bokhara, between the Hissar mountains on the N. and the Amu-Darya (or Oxus) on the S. It produces large crops of grain and cotton. The capital, Hissar, is about 250 miles SE. of Bokhara. The town, which has a population of about 10,000, manufactures articles of steel and textiles.

His'sar', a town of British India, capital of the district of Hissar, in the Punjab, 100 miles WNW. of Delhi. Pop. about 14,000.

Hissarlik, a locality in the NW. corner of Asia Minor, near the SW. entrance of the Dardanelles, with a great mass of débris of an ancient city, in which extensive excavations were carried on by Schliemann, who considered the place to represent the site of ancient Troy.

Hit, hit (anc. *Is*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 140 miles NW. of Hillah. The bitumen and naphtha pits here were utilized in remote antiquity. Pop. about 5000.

Hitchcock, a county in the SW. part of Nebraska. Area, 723 sq. m. It is intersected by the Republican River. Capital, Trenton. Pop. in 1890, 5799; in 1900, 4409.

Hitchcock, a banking post-village of Blaine co., Okla. Pop. about 300.

Hitchcock, a banking post-town of Beadle co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 22 miles N. of Huron. Pop. about 140.

Hitchcock, a post-village of Galveston co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Galveston. Pop. about 150.

Hitchin, a town of England, co. and 14½ miles NW. of Hertford. It is beautifully situated and has a richly ornamented church containing numerous monuments and a fine altar-piece by Rubens. Straw-plaiting is carried on and lavender-water is manufactured. Pop. in 1901, 10,072.

Hiteman, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa. The banking point is Albia.

Hites, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 19 miles NE. of Allegheny City. It has a plate-glass factory, etc. Pop. about 500.

Hitesville, a post-village of Union co., Ky. Pop. 100. The banking point is Union.

Hitson, a post-hamlet of Fisher co., Tex.

Hitt, a post-hamlet of Scotland co., Mo., 10 miles NW. of Memphis.

Hitteren, hit'ter-en, an island of Norway, 40 miles W. of Trondhjem, in the Atlantic. Length, from W. to E., 30 miles; greatest breadth, 10 miles. Pop. about 3000.

Hivaoa, he-vä-o'ä, an island in the Pacific Ocean, the largest of the southern group of the Marquesas. Lat. of the N. point, 9° 34′ S.; lon. 139° 4′ W.

Hiwasse, a post-village of Benton co., Ark. The banking point is Bentonville.

Hiwassee, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., N.C.

Hiwassee College, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn., 48 miles SW. of Knoxville. Here is the Hiwassee College, founded in 1849.

Hiwassee River, Ga. See HIAWASSEE RIVER.

Hixburg, a post-hamlet of Appomattox co., Va., 10 miles E. of Appomattox.

Hixon, a township (town) of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 831.

Hixton, a post-village in Hixton township (town), Jackson co., Wis., on the Green Bay and Western R. and on the Trempealeau River, 56 miles NE. of Winona, Minn. Pop. of the town in 1900, 899; of the village, about 130.

Hizen, a province of Japan, in the island of Kiushiu, famed for its kaolin and production of porcelain. Tea and tobacco are largely grown. Chief towns, Nagasaki and Saga.

Hjelmar, yĕl'mar, a lake of Sweden, about 40 miles W. of Stockholm. Length, about 40 miles; breadth, 15 miles. It receives the Svart at its W. extremity and discharges itself by the Thorshälla into Lake Mälar.

Hjörring, byö'ring, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 29 miles N. of Aalborg. Pop. in 1901, 7897.

Hliboka, h'lee-bo'kä, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bukowina, 12 miles S. of Czernowitz. Pop. about 4000.

Hlinsko, h'lin'sko, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles S. of Chrudim, on the Chrudimka. Pop. in 1900, 4132.

Hluk, h'look, a town of Moravia, 5 miles SE. of Hradisch. Pop. about 2500.

Hoadleys, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa. The banking point is Hawley. Pop. 150.

Hoag, a post-village of Gage co., Neb. Pop. 75.

Hoag Corners, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., about 16 miles ESE. of Albany. Pop. about 225.

Hoagland, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., 12 miles by rail S. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 150.

Hoang-chow, hwâng chä'oo', a city of China, in Hupeh, on the Yang-tse-kiang, 35 miles E. of Hankow.

Hoang-ho, hwâng' ho' (*i.e.*, the "Yellow River," so named from the color which the yellow clay along its banks gives to its waters), one of the principal rivers of the Chinese Empire, rises in the Koko-nor territory of Tibet, on the Odon-tala plain, near lat. 35° N. and lon. 97° E., at an elevation of 14,000 feet. It flows northeastward, traversing the NW. corner of China proper, into Mongolia, turns eastward nearly at a right angle in about lat. 41° N., lon. 107° 30′ E., re-enters China proper, and, after abrupt bends southward and eastward, enters the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, in lat. 38°, after a total course estimated at 2600 miles. The chief affluent is the Wei-ho, coming from the W., which enters at the final great bend of the river and at the convergence of the provinces of Shen-si, Shan-si, and Ho-nan. On its banks are many cities of first and second rank, the principal being Lan-chow, which is at the head of navigation, and Kai-fung, respectively the capitals of the provinces of Kan-su and Ho-nan. Previous to 1853 it entered the Yellow Sea by a mouth some hundreds of miles S. of its present one. This stream is so turbulent and impetuous that it is scarcely adapted to Chinese navigation, and its frequent overflow is the cause of much destruction, despite the dike- and dam-structures which, from the oldest times, have been erected along various parts of the river's course. A connection between the basins of the Hoang-ho and the Yang-tse-kiang is formed by the Grand Canal.

Hoback's River, Wyo., rises on the western slope of the Wind River Mountains and enters the Snake River near lat. 43° 20′ N.

Hobart, a banking post-town of Lake co., Ind., on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 34 miles SE. of Chicago. It has manufactures of fire-proofing bricks, terra-cotta, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1390.

Hobart, a post-hamlet of Wexford co., Mich., 6 miles by rail S. of Cadillac.

Hobart, a banking post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on a branch of the Delaware River and on the Ulster and Delaware R., 54 miles WSW. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 550.

Hobart, a banking post-village of Kiowa co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Frisco System. Pop. about 2500 (largely increased since census). It has oil-mills, cotton-gins, cotton- and lumber-mills, breweries, etc.

Hobart, hō'bart, a city of Tasmania, capital of the colony, on the W. bank of the river Derwent, near the SE. coast, 12 miles from the sea and 2 miles E. of Mount Wellington, which is 4166 feet in height. It has wide and regular streets, which aggregate about 35 miles in length. The public buildings, which are largely of a light freestone quarried near the town, comprise the palatial government house, town-hall and public library, parliament buildings, museum and national gallery, royal theatre, technical school, etc. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop and of a Roman Catholic archbishop. A railway 133 miles long connects it with Launceston. The river, a deep estuary, affords ample and excellent harbor accommodation. Leading articles of manufacture are beer, flour, soap, jam, woollen goods, hats, barrels, etc. Tin-ore is here smelted and tanners' bark ground for export. Pop. in 1901, 24,654. The city is much resorted to owing to its invigorating climate, which has a mean annual temperature of 52° (winter, 42°; summer, 63°).

Hobbie, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 16 miles SW. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 90.

Hobbieville, a post-village of Greene co., Ind., about 18 miles SW. of Bloomington. Pop. 100.

Hobbs, a post-village of Tipton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 4 miles E. of Tipton. Pop. 150.

Hobbysville, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C. Pop. 60.

Hobgood, a post-town of Halifax co., N.C. The banking point is Scotland Neck. Pop. in 1900, 122.

Hobkirk's Hill, a locality near Camden, S.C. Here on April 25, 1781, a battle was fought between the Americans under Greene and the British under Rawdon, resulting in a victory for the latter. The engagement is sometimes called the second battle of Camden.

Hoblitzell, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. The banking point is Hyndman. Pop. about 100.

Ho'bo'ken, a village of Belgium, province and 3 miles SW. of Antwerp. It contains fine villas of Antwerp merchants and ship-building yards. Pop. in 1900, 10,202.

Hoboken, a post-village of Pierce co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 43 miles W. of Brunswick. Pop. 60.

Hoboken, hō'bo-ken, a city and port of entry of Hudson co., N.J., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, opposite New York city (with which it is connected by steam-ferry) and immediately N. of Jersey City. It is the eastern terminus of the Lackawanna R. Hoboken is an important industrial centre and contains several foundries and machine-shops, automobile-works, large silk-mills, sugar-factory, and a large manufactory of lead-pencils. It has an extensive trade in coal, being one of the principal depots from which New York and its shipping are supplied. Several lines of European steamships start from this port, the principal industries of which are connected with these steamships and the coal-docks. Several lines of electric-railway connect Hoboken with Jersey City and other towns. Here are located the Stevens Institute of Technology, with extensive apparatus for teaching the physical sciences and their application to the industrial arts, the Hoboken Academy, the Academy of the Sacred Heart, etc. Pop. in 1870, 20,297; in 1880, 30,999; in 1890, 43,648; in 1900, 59,364.

Hoboken, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles NE. of Allegheny City. It has a county workhouse. Pop. about 500. It has manufactures of rope and twine, etc.

Hobokenville, a village of Madison co., N.Y. The banking point is Oneida. Pop. 100.

Hobro, ho'bro', a town of Denmark, in Jutland, at the head of the Mariager-Fjord, 8 miles W. of Mariager. Pop. about 2500.

Hobson, a city of Calhoun co., Ala., in Oxford precinct. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Hobson's Bay, Victoria, is the port of Melbourne.

Hochalmspitz, hōk'älm'spits, a summit of the Eastern Alps of Austria, in the Hohe Tauern, the culminating point of the Ankogel group. Height, 11,000 feet.

Hochdorf, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, 11 miles from Lucerne. It has a large theatre for popular dramas. Pop. in 1900, 1643.

Hochelaga, a county of Quebec, forming the E. part of the island of Montreal. Capital, Montreal.

Hochelaga, in Hochelaga co., Quebec, a suburban station of Montreal.

Höchenschwand, a village of Germany, in the Black Forest region of Baden, 4½ miles SE. of Sankt Blasien. It is a health-resort and lies at an elevation of 3310 feet. Pop. about 350.

Hochfelden, hŏκ'fĕl-dęn, a town of Germany, in Alsace, 13 miles NNW. of Strassburg. Pop. about 2700.

Hochheim, hŏκ'hīme, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near the Main, 7 miles SE. of Wiesbaden. Pop. in 1900, 3478. It gives name to a well-known class of wines.

Hochheim, hŏk'hīme, a post-village of Dewitt co., Tex., 15 miles N. of Cuero. Pop. 75.

Hochkirch, hŏκ'kliʀ', or **Hochkirchen,** a village of Saxony, 7 miles ESE. of Bautzen. Here Frederick the Great was defeated by the Austrians, Oct. 14, 1758.

Hochspeyer, hŏκ'spi'ęr, a village of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 6½ miles E. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. about 2500.

Höchst, hŏκst, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Main, 6 miles W. of Frankfort. It is a rapidly growing place with diversified manufactures. Here, in 1622, Tilly defeated Christian of Brunswick. Pop. in 1900, 14,121.

Höchst, a market-town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg. Pop. about 2000.

Hochstadt, hŏκ'stått, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles NE. of Buntzlau. Pop. about 1500.

Höchstädt, hŏκ'stĕt, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the left bank of the Danube, 23 miles NW. of Augsburg. Pop. about 2250. Here on Aug. 13, 1704, Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French. This engagement is called by English historians the battle of Blenheim.

Höchstadt, hŏκ'stått, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 15 miles SSW. of Bamberg, on the Aisch. Pop. about 2000.

Hochstetter Glacier, an ice-sheet in the Great Tasman group of New Zealand.

Hochstetter, Mount, one of the loftiest summits of the New Zealand Alps, in South Island, in about lat. 42° 35′ S. Elevation, 11,200 feet.

Hock'anum', a river of Connecticut, enters the Connecticut River 2½ miles below Hartford.

Hockanum, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., near the E. bank of the Connecticut, 3 miles SE. of Hartford, its banking point.

Hockenheim, hok'ęn-hīme', a village of Baden, 10 miles SW. of Heidelberg. Pop. in 1900, 5795.

Hockersville, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa. The banking point is Hummelstown.

Hockessin, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 15 miles WNW. of Wilmington. Pop. about 350.

Hocking, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of 425 sq. m. It is intersected by the Hocking River and also drained by Rush, Salt, and Queer creeks. Mines of coal and iron-ore have been opened here. Capital, Logan. Pop. in 1890, 22,658; in 1900, 24,398.

Hocking, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa. The banking point is Oskaloosa. It has coal-mining. Pop. about 400.

Hockingport, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Hocking River, 14 miles below Parkersburg. Pop. about 150.

Hocking River, Ohio, rises in Fairfield co. and enters the Ohio River about 14 miles below Parkersburg, W.Va. It is about 100 miles long. It is accompanied by the Hocking Canal.

Hockley, an unorganized county in the NW. of Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 977 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 44.

Hockley, a post-village of Harris co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 35 miles NW. of Houston. Pop. 75.

Hodchodkee Creek, of Georgia, flows into Patawla Creek in Randolph co.

Hoddesdon, hŏdz'dŏn, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 4 miles SE. of Hertford. Pop. in 1901, 4711.

Hodeida, ho-dā'dā, a seaport of Arabia, in Yemen, on the Red Sea, 100 miles NNW. of Mocha. It is the principal mart for the export of coffee from Yemen. Pop. estimated at from 30,000 to 45,000.

Hoden, ho-dĕn', or **Wadan,** wā-dăn', a town and oasis of the western Sahara, on the route from Arguin Bay to Timbuktu. Lat. 21° N.; lon. 11° 20′ W.

Hodgdon, hŏj'dŏn, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., in Hodgdon township (town), 6 miles S. of Houlton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1130. It has lumber- and shingle-mills.

Hodge, a post-village of Lafayette co., Mo. Pop. 60.

Hodgeman, hŏj'măn, a county in the west-central part of Kansas, is drained by the Pawnee Fork, an affluent of the Arkansas River. Area, 864 sq. m. Capital, Jetmore. Pop. in 1890, 2395; in 1900, 2032.

Hodgensville, hŏj'ęnz-vĭl, a banking post-town, capital of Larue co., Ky., 11 miles SE. of Elizabethtown, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 825.

Hodges, hŏj'ęz, a post-town of Greenwood co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Greenwood. Pop. in 1900, 257.

Hodges, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Tenn., 19 miles by rail NE. of Knoxville.

Hodgkins, a village of Cook co., Ill., in Lyons township. Pop. in 1900, 195.

Hodimont, o'dee'mŏn', a suburb of Verviers, Belgium.

Hódmezö-Vásárhely, hŏd'mĕ'zö' vā'shār'hĕl', a town of Hungary, co. of Csongrád, on Lake Hodos, 14 miles NE. of Szegedin. It has several well-frequented fairs, a large brewery, manufactures of oil, etc. Pop. in 1900, 60,883, largely engaged in vine and tobacco culture.

Hódság, hŏd'shāg', a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog. Pop. about 4000.

Hodson, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal. The banking point is Angels Camp. Pop. about 200.

Hoei-ho, a river of China. See Wei-ho.

Hoei-ngan, a city of China. See Hwei-ngan.

Hoek van Holland, hook văn hol'lănt, the terminal point of land of Holland, on the N. side of the mouth of the northern arm of the Maas, in the province of South Holland.

Hoen-ho, ho-ĕn' ho, a river of China, in Chi-li, which joins the Pei-ho at Tientsin, after a SE. course of 300 miles.

Hof, hŏf, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 30 miles NE. of Olmütz. Pop. about 2500.

Hof, hŏf, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, on the Saale, 30 miles NE. of Bayreuth. It has interesting churches and a gymnasium dating from 1546. Hof is a great seat of the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 32,781.

Hoffman, a banking post-village of Grant co., Minn., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. about 275.

Hoffman, a post-village of Richmond co., N.C., on the Seaboad Air Line, 85 miles SW. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 184.

Hoffman, Mount, Cal., a granitic peak of the Sierra Nevada, is near lat. 37° 42′ N. Height, 10,921 feet.

Hoffman, Mount, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co., N.Y. Altitude, 3727 feet.

Hoffmans, a post-village of Schenectady co., N.Y., on the Mohawk River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 26 miles NW. of Albany. Pop. 175.

Hoffmanville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. Pop. 75.

Hof-Gastein. See Gastein.

Hofgeismar, hŏf'ghīs'maʀ, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on an affluent of the Weser, 15 miles NW. of Cassel. Pop. in 1900, 4621.

Hofheim, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles E. of Wiesbaden. Pop. in 1900, 2986.

Hofhuf (hof'hoof') or **Hofuf, El,** a town of Arabia, capital of El-Hasa, situated about 40 miles from the Persian Gulf. Pop. estimated at about 40,000.

Hofstade, hof'stā'dęh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Dender, 18 miles E. of Ghent.

Hofstede, hof'stā-dęh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Bochum. Pop. in 1900, 7445.

Hofuf, El, a town of Arabia. See Hofhuf, El.

Hofwyl, hof'wil, a locality in Switzerland, canton and 6 miles N. of Bern, noted in connection with the labors of the educationist Fellenberg.

Hogan, a post-station of Caldwell parish, La., on the Ouachita River, 8 miles from Columbia.

Hogan, a post-village of Iron co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Ironton. Pop. about 200.

Hogansburg, a post-village of Franklin co., N.Y., on the St. Regis River, 2 miles from its mouth and about 22 miles NW. of Malone. Pop. about 250.

Hogansville, a banking post-town of Troup co., Ga., on the Atlanta and West Point R., 59 miles SSW. of Atlanta. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 893.

Hogatza, or **Hogatzakakat,** a river of Alaska, tributary to the Yukon, in about lon. 156° W.

Hogback Valley, a post-hamlet of Transylvania co., N.C.

Hogestown, hōgz'tŏwn, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., 9 miles W. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 250.

Hogganfield, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, near Glasgow.

Hoggar, or **Ahaggar,** a large region of the central Sahara, lying between lat. 21° and 26° N. and lon. 3° and 6° E., adjoining the Tasili plateau on the SW. It is of a mountainous and plateau character, with elevations rising to upward of 6000 feet, which are frequently covered with snow. It is in part well watered and productive. The Ighargar has its source in this region.

Hoggard, a post-village of Baker co., Ga., 14 miles NW. of Camilla.

Hog Island, an islet in the harbor of Bombay.

Hog Island, off the W. coast of Sumatra, is about 60 miles long.

Hog Island, one of the Bahamas, NE. of New Providence.

Hog Island, off the coast of Maine, near Machias.

Hog Island, off the E. coast of Northampton co., Va., has Little Matchepungo Inlet on the N., Great Matchepungo Inlet on the S., and Broad Water Sound on the W. Its light-house is in lat. 37° 23′ 16″ N., lon. 75° 41′ 35″ W.

Hog Islands, a cluster of islets off the coast of Ireland, co. of Kerry, near the mouth of Kenmare River.

Hog Isle, an island of Hancock co., Me.

Hogland, a small island of Finland, in the Gulf of Finland, 110 miles W. of St. Petersburg.

Hogolen (ho′go-lĕn) or **Hogolin** (ho′go-lin) **Islands,** called also **Hogolu** and **Rug,** a group in the centre of the Carolines, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 7° N., lon. 152° E. The islands are the most densely peopled portion of the archipelago. Pop. about 15,000.

Hog River, a stream of Michigan, enters the Coldwater River in Branch co.

Hogsties, a group of rocky islets of the Bahamas, West Indies, 38 miles NW. of Inagua.

Hogue, La, a roadstead on the E. side of the northern part of the peninsula of Cotentin, France, celebrated for the naval victory of the English and Dutch over the French in 1692. The name is often confounded with that of the cape (La Hague) at the NW. extremity of the peninsula.

Högyesz, höd′yĕss‘, a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 32 miles NNE. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. about 3500.

Hohenau, ho′ẹn-ŏw‘, a town of Lower Austria, 45 miles NE. of Vienna. Pop. about 3500.

Hohenbruck, ho′ẹn-brŏŏk‘, or **Třebochovice,** tzhĕ-bo-ĸo-veet′sä, a town of Bohemia, 7 miles E. of Königgrätz. Pop. in 1900, 3382.

Hohenelbe, ho‘ẹn-ĕl′bẹh (Bohem. *Vrchlabí*), a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 16 miles NE. of Gitschin. It has many establishments connected with the textile industry and various other branches of manufacture are represented. Pop. (commune) about 6500.

Hohenems, ho′ẹn-ĕms‘, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Vorarlberg, 10 miles NE. of Feldkirch. Various branches of the textile industry are represented. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5662.

Hohenfriedeberg, hō‘ẹn-frē′dẹ-bĕRG, or **Hohenfriedberg,** a small town of Silesia, 35 miles WSW. of Breslau. It is celebrated for a victory gained here by Frederick the Great over the Austrians and Saxons in 1745.

Hohenfurth, ho′ẹn-fŏŏRt‘, a town of Bohemia, 26 miles S. of Budweis. Pop. about 1500.

Hohenheim, ho′ẹn-hīme‘, a locality in Württemberg, 4 miles SSE. of Stuttgart, with a royal school of agriculture.

Hohen-Königsburg, an ancient ruined castle of Germany, in Alsace, 5 miles from Schlettstadt. It is one of the largest castles of Germany.

Hohenleuben, ho‘ẹn-loi‘bẹn, a town of Germany, in Reuss-Schleiz, 7 miles NW. of Greiz. Pop. about 2000.

Hohenlimburg, ho‘ẹn-lim′bŏŏRG, or **Limburg-an-der-Lenne,** a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 5 miles E. of Hagen, on the river Lenne. It is a seat of the iron-industry and has manufactures of textiles. Near by, on a height, is the castle of Hohenlimburg. Pop. in 1900, 8111.

Hohenlinden, ho‘ẹn-lind′ẹn, a village of Upper Bavaria, 20 miles E. of Munich. It is celebrated for the victory of the French and Bavarians, under Moreau, over the Austrians, under the Archduke John, Dec. 3, 1800.

Hohenlinden, a post-hamlet of Webster co., Miss.

Hohenlohe, ho′ẹn-lo‘ẹh, an ancient principality of Germany, in Franconia, now mostly comprised in the circle of the Jagst, Württemberg, but partly in Bavaria.

Hohenmauth, ho′ẹn-mŏwt‘, or **Wysoke Myto,** ve-so′kẹh mē′to, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles E. of Chrudim. Pop. in 1900, 9473.

Hohenschwangau, ho′ẹn-shv✱ăn′gŏw, a village and castle in Bavaria, about 3 miles from Füssen. The castle, at first known as Schwanstein, belonged originally to the house of Guelph and in 1567 passed into the hands of the dukes of Bavaria. Under the direction of Maximilian II. of Bavaria it was richly decorated and made into a royal residence. Altitude, 2930 feet.

Hohen Solms, a post-village of Ascension parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 9 miles above Donaldsonville. Pop. 100.

Hohenstadt, ho′ẹn-stădt‘, a town of Moravia, on the Sasawa, 25 miles NW. of Olmütz. Pop. about 3000.

Hohenstaufen, ho′ẹn-stŏw′fẹn, a mountain near Göppingen, Württemberg. Here stood the castle from which the Hohenstaufen family took its name.

Hohenstein, ho′ẹn-stīne‘, a town of East Prussia, 78 miles SSW. of Königsberg, on the Amelang. Pop. about 2500.

Hohenstein-Ernstthal, ho′ẹn-stine‘ ĕrnst‘tăl‘, a town of Saxony, 12 miles NE. of Zwickau. The inhabitants are engaged mainly in the textile and knitting industries. Pop. in 1900, 13,397.

Hohenwald, ho′ẹn-wâld, a post-village and Swiss colony, capital of Lewis co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 95 miles SW. of Nashville. Pop. 125.

Hohenwestedt, ho‘ẹn-✱ĕs‘tĕtt, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 15 miles SSW. of Rendsburg.

Hohenzollern, ho′ẹn-tsol‘lẹrn, a detached province of Prussia, enclosed by Baden and Württemberg, consisting of the former principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, united in 1850 to Prussia. Area, 441 sq. m. It lies in the Black Forest region and is traversed by the Rauhe Alb and other ridges and belongs to the basins of the Danube and Neckar. Capital, Sigmaringen. Pop. in 1900, 66,783. Near Hechingen is the splendid castle of Hohenzollern, of modern construction, erected on the site of the mediæval castle of Zollern, or Hohenzollern, the cradle of the royal dynasty of Prussia.

Hohe Tátra. See CARPATHIANS.

Hohe Tauern, a division of the Eastern Alps, lying on the confines of Tyrol, Salzburg, and Carinthia, and having W. the Zillerthal Alps. They contain some of the highest summits of Austria, such as the Grossglockner (12,460 feet) and Grossvenediger (12,010 ft.). The name is also given to a particular summit of the range lying S. of Hof-Gastein. Elevation, 8080 ft.

Hohokus, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., in Hohokus township, on the Erie R., 23 miles N. of Jersey City. Pop. about 300; of the township in 1900, 2610.

Höhr-Grenzhausen, hör grĕnts′how‘zẹn, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 5 miles NE. of Coblenz. It has manufactures of earthenware. Pop. in 1900, 3258.

Höhscheid, hö′shīte, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 3 miles SW. of Solingen. It has numerous cutlery establishments. Pop. in 1900, 14,172.

Hohwald, a village and much-frequented resort of Germany, in the Vosges mountains of Alsace. Pop. about 700. Elevation, 2000 feet.

Hoi-how, a seaport on the N. coast of the island of Hainan, China. It is the port of Kiung-chow.

Hoisington, a banking city of Barton co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 10 miles N. of Great Bend. Pop. in 1900, 789.

Hojo, a town of Japan, in Idzu. It gave the name to the regents of Hojo.

Hokah, a post-village and resort of Houston co., Minn., 10 miles SW. of La Crosse, Wis., its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Hokah (or **Root**) **River,** Minn., enters the Mississippi River about 4 miles below the city of La Crosse. Length, about 150 miles.

Hok‘endau′qua, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 4 miles N. by W. of Allentown. Here are extensive blast-furnaces producing pig-iron. The banking point is Catasauqua. Pop. about 1000.

Hokesbluff, a post-hamlet of Etowah co., Ala., on the Coosa River, 8 miles above Gadsden.

Hokianga, ho-ke-ăn′gä, a river of New Zealand, North Island, enters the sea on its W. coast, near the N. extremity.

Hokianga, the northernmost port on the W. coast of North Island, New Zealand. Lat. 35° 32′ S. It exports kauri gum.

Ho-kien, ho ke-ĕn′, a town of China, in Chi-li, 100 miles SSW. of Peking.

Hokitika, ho‘ke-tee′kä, a town and seaport of New Zealand, capital of the county of Westland, on the W. coast of South Island, at the mouth of the Hokitika River. Lat. 42° 41′ S. It has large breweries, tanneries, saw-mills, etc., and productive gold-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 2064.

Hokkaido, one of the administrative circuits into which the empire of Japan is divided. It embraces the island of Yezo and the Kurile Islands.

Hokoto Islands, Japan. See PESCADORES.

Ho-kow, a town of northern China, in the province of Shan-si, about 280 miles W. by N. of Peking.

Holabird, a post-village of Hyde co., S. Dak. Pop. 75.

Ho′lar (Dan. *Holum*, ho′loom), a village of Iceland, about 20 miles S. of Akreyri. It became a bishop's see in 1106.

Holbäk, hol'bĕk, a seaport of Denmark, island of Seeland, 35 miles W. of Copenhagen. Pop. about 4500.

Holbeach, a town of England, co. of Lincoln, 7 miles ENE. of Spalding. It is very ancient and has a fine Gothic church. Pop. in 1901, 4755.

Holbeck, a suburb of Leeds, England.

Holborn, ho'bŭrn, a quarter of London, near its centre. Pop. of the metropolitan borough in 1901, 59,390.

Holbrook, hōl'brŏŏk, a post-village, capital of Navajo co., Ariz., in the fertile valley of the Little Colorado River, 91 miles E. of Flagstaff, on the Santa Fé Pacific R. It is the distributing point for a large area of northeastern Arizona. Pop. 200.

Holbrook, formerly **East Randolph,** a post-village and township (town) of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 15 miles S. of Boston. The town has a town-hall, free public library, a bank, and manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2229. The banking point is Randolph.

Holbrook, a post-village of Furnas co., Neb., in a grain and stock-raising region, 23 miles by rail E. of Indianola. Pop. about 175.

Holbrook, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 50 miles E. of Hunters Point. Pop. about 200.

Holbrook, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa.

Holbrook, a post-hamlet of Ritchie co., W.Va.

Holbrooke, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 10 miles SSE. of Woodstock. Pop. 100.

Holcomb, hōl'kŭm, a banking post-village of Ogle co., Ill., 13 miles by rail S. of Rockford. Pop. 140.

Holcomb, a village of Grenada co., Miss.

Holcomb, a post-village of Dunklin co., Mo., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Kennett. Pop. in 1900, 189.

Holcomb, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is East Bloomfield. Pop. about 200.

Holcombs Rock, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va.

Holdbrook, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C.

Holden, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., about 6 miles SE. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 602.

Holden, a post-village in Holden township (town), Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 52 miles W. of Boston. It has woollen manufactures, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2464.

Holden, a post-hamlet of Goodhue co., Minn., 13 miles SE. of Northfield.

Holden, a banking city of Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 43 miles W. of Sedalia. It is the trade-centre of a large stock region. Pop. in 1900, 2126.

Holden, a post-village of Millard co., Utah. The banking point is Nephi. Pop. about 400.

Holdenville, a banking post-town of the Creek Nation, I.T., 3 miles ESE. of Wewoka, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 749.

Holder, a village of Citrus co., Fla. The banking point is Dade City. Pop. about 300. It has phosphate and turpentine-industries.

Holder, a post-village of McLean co., Ill., 10 miles by rail E. of Bloomington. Pop. 75.

Holder, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Ardmore or Marietta. Pop. about 100.

Holder, a post-village of Brown co., Tex. The banking point is Brownwood. Pop. about 90.

Hold'erness, a level and fertile district of England, co. of York, consisting of the tongue of land between the North Sea and the estuary of the Humber.

Holderness, a post-township (town) and summer-resort of Grafton co., N.H., is on the W. side of Squam Lake. It is bounded on the W. by the Pemigewasset River, which separates it from Plymouth. Pop. in 1900, 662.

Holdingford, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn., on the Sauk River. Pop. in 1900, 191.

Holdman, a village of Umatilla co., Oregon. Pop. 60.

Holdrege, hōl'drej, a banking post-village, capital of Phelps co., Neb., 55 miles WSW. of Hastings, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 3007.

Hole in the Wall, a passage in the Bahama Islands, S. of Abaco Island. Lat. about 25° 50′ N.

Holgate, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ohio, 13 miles E. of Defiance, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Rs. It has various mills. Pop. in 1900, 1237.

Holguin, ol-gheen′, a city of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, 25½ miles by rail SW. by S. of Gibara, its seaport, and 63 miles (direct) NNW. of Santiago de Cuba. It is on a plain, in an elevated and hilly region, and is naturally healthful. It has a board of education, committees on charity and prisons, civil and military hospitals, market-place, plaza, park, and post- and telegraph-offices. It is in a sugar and tobacco region. Pop. in 1899, 6045. In the vicinity is a noted cave.

Holicong, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Doylestown. Pop. 125.

Holics, ho'litch', a town of Hungary, 46 miles N. of Pressburg, near the March. It has a fine castle. Pop. about 6000.

Holitz, ho'lits, a town of Bohemia, 11 miles NE. of Chrudim. Pop. in 1900, 5278.

Holkar's Dominions, India. See INDORE.

Hol'labronn, a town of Lower Austria, 27 miles NNW. of Vienna. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4143.

Holladay, a post-village of Benton co., Tenn. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 110.

Hollam Bird Islands, off the SW. coast of Africa, in about lat. 24° 20′ S.

Holland (Dutch pron. hol'lânt; originally *Ollant,*—*i.e.*, "muddy" or "marshy land;" Fr. *Hollande,* ol'lônd'; L. *Bata'via* and *Hollan'dia*), the name sometimes given to the kingdom of the Netherlands, though, strictly speaking, it should be applied only to the provinces of North and South Holland, which represent the mediæval county of Holland. See NETHERLANDS, also NORTH HOLLAND and SOUTH HOLLAND.

Holland, a post-hamlet of Faulkner co., Ark., 14 miles from Conway.

Holland, a post-township of Shelby co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 1883.

Holland, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., 38 miles ENE. of Evansville. Pop. about 300.

Holland, a post-town of Grundy co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 3 miles from Grundy Center, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 175.

Holland, a post-township of Dickinson co., Kan. Pop. in 1900, 433.

Holland, a post-village of Allen co., Ky. The banking point is Bowling Green. Pop. 125.

Holland, a post-township (town) of Hampden co., Mass., about 24 miles E. by S. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 169.

Holland, a city of Ottawa co., Mich., on the S. bank of the Black River and on the Pere Marquette R., 25 miles SW. of Grand Rapids. It has large tanneries, grist-mills, breweries, a beet-sugar factory, manufactures of furniture, steam-launches, etc., and is the seat of Hope College (Dutch Reformed), which was organized in 1863, and of the Western Theological Seminary. Pop. in 1890, 3945; in 1900 7790. Black Lake, near by, is 6 miles long.

Holland, a banking post-village of Pipestone co. Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Holland, a post-village of Lancaster co., Neb. Pop. 100.

Holland, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles S. of Phillipsburg. Pop. 100.

Holland, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Holland township (town), on Cazenove Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 26 miles SE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 350; of the town in 1900, 1434.

Holland, a post-village of Lucas co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 10 miles W. of Toledo. Pop. 120.

Holland, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York R., about 20 miles NE. of Philadelphia. Pop. 150.

Holland, a banking post-town of Bell co., Tex., in a grain and stock-raising region, 51 miles SSW. of Waco, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has cotton-gins. Pop. in 1900, 678.

Holland, a post-township (town) of Orleans co., Vt., about 60 miles NE. of Montpelier, borders on Canada. Pop. in 1900, 838.

Holland, a post-town of Nansemond co., Va., on the Southern R. The banking point is Suffolk. Pop. in 1900, 133.

Holland, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., in Holland township (town), 27 miles NE. of Oshkosh. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1257; of the village, about 175.

Holland, a township (town) of La Crosse co., Wis., bounded N. and W. by the Black River. Pop. in 1900, 1090.

Holland, a township (town) of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 2551.

Holland, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R., 85 miles from Winnipeg, its banking point. It is a wheat market. Pop. about 400.

Hollandale, a post-town of Washington co., Miss., 63 miles N. of Vicksburg, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 325.

Hollandale, a post-village of Iowa co., Wis., on the Illinois Central R., 14 miles SE. of Dodgeville. Pop. 175.

Holland Bay, a port and harbor at the SE. extremity of the island of Jamaica, NW. of Morant Point.

Holland Centre, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Owen Sound. Pop. about 250.

Holland Island, Dorchester co., Md., is an island in Chesapeake Bay, W. of Tangier Sound.

Holland Landing, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Holland River and on the Grand Trunk R., 38 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. in 1901, 446.

Holland, Parts of, a district of England, forming an administrative division of Lincolnshire, in the SE., and having E. the North Sea. Holland Fen, in this district, is a tract now enclosed and drained.

Holland Patent, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 12 miles N. of Utica. Pop. in 1900, 352.

Hollandsburg, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., 9 miles E. of Rockville.

Hollandsch Diep, hol'lăntsĸ deep, the main arm of the Meuse between the Dutch provinces of South Holland and North Brabant, from Willemsdorp to the E. end of Overflakkee, a distance of about 15 miles. It is continued by the Haringvliet on the right and the Krammer on the left.

Hollandville, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Del.

Hollansburg, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, about 38 miles WNW. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 275.

Hollenback, a township (town) of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Hollenberg, a post-village of Washington co., Kan., on the Little Blue River and on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R., 24 miles WNW. of Marysville. Pop. about 100.

Holleschau, hol'lęh-shŏw', a town of Moravia, 18 miles N. of Hradisch, on the Russawa. It has textile manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 5385.

Holley, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 22 miles WNW. of Rochester. It has cider- and vinegar-works, canneries, and large quarries in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1380.

Hollfeld, holl'fĕlt, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 13 miles W. of Bayreuth. Pop. about 1000.

Holliday, a post-village of Shelby co., Ill. The banking point is Cowden. Pop. about 150.

Holliday, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Kansas City, Mo. Pop. about 150.

Holliday, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 50 miles WSW. of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 585.

Holliday, a post-village of Archer co., Tex. Pop. about 60.

Holliday, a post-village of Salt Lake co., Utah. The banking point is Salt Lake City. Pop. about 700.

Hollidaysburg, a banking post-borough, capital of Blair co., Pa., is on a branch of the Juniata River, 8 miles S. of Altoona, with which it is connected by the Pennsylvania R. It contains the Hollidaysburg Female Seminary, and has machine-shops, blast-furnaces, nail-factories, rolling-mills, foundries, etc. It has an extensive trade in iron. Pop. in 1900, 2998.

Hollidays Cove, a post-village of Hancock co., W.Va. The banking point is Steubenville, Ohio. Pop. about 200.

Hollin, a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on the Conestoga River, 5 miles SW. of Drayton. Pop. about 200.

Hollingsworth, a post-village of Banks co., Ga., 38 miles N. of Athens. Pop. 100.

Hollingworth, a town of Cheshire, England, 2 miles from Stalybridge. Pop. in 1901, 2447.

Hollins, a post-town of Clay co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. in 1900, 238.

Hollins, Md. See LAKE ROLAND.

Hollinwood, a parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 1½ miles WSW. of Oldham.

Hollis, a post-township (town) of York co., Me., is bounded on the E. by the Saco River. It has several lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1274.

Hollis, a post-village in Hollis township (town), Hillsboro co., N.H., about 15 miles NW. of Lowell, Mass. It has milling-industries. Pop. of the town in 1900, 910.

Hollis, a banking post-village of Green co., Okla. Pop. about 200.

Hollis Center, a post-hamlet in Hollis township (town), York co., Me., on the Boston and Maine R., 20 miles W. of Portland.

Hollister, a banking post-town, capital of San Benito co., Cal., in the beautiful and fertile San Benito Valley, on the Southern Pacific R., 94 miles SSE. of San Francisco. It has an important trade in live-stock, grain, fruit, and wine. Pop. in 1900, 1315.

Hollister, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla. Pop. about 75.

Hollister, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio. The banking point is Glouster. Pop. about 200.

Hollisterville, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., about 14 miles E. of Scranton. Pop. about 500.

Holliston, a banking post-village in Holliston township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 26 miles SW. of Boston. The town has manufactures of boots, shoes, woollens, furniture, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2598.

Hollonville, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ga., 13 miles SW. of Griffin.

Holloway, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Holloways, a post-township of Person co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1778.

Hollowayville, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., 9 miles E. of Princeton. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Hollow Rock, a post-village of Carroll co., Tenn., 9 miles by rail NE. of Huntingdon. Pop. about 275.

Hollow Springs, a post-hamlet of Cannon co., Tenn., 12 miles NE. of Wartrace.

Hollowtown, a post-hamlet of Highland co., Ohio, 40 miles E. of Cincinnati.

Hollowville, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., about 7 miles E. by S. of Hudson. Pop. 150.

Hollsopple, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Johnstown. Pop. 100.

Holly, a banking post-town of Prowers co., Colo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 6 miles from Coolidge, Kan. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Holly, a banking post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rs., 47 miles N. by W. of Detroit. It has manufactures of flour, pickles, hygienic foods, wire fence, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1419.

Holly, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C.

Hollybeach, a post-borough of Cape May co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Cape May or Millville. Pop. in 1900, 569.

Hollybrook, a post-village of Bland co., Va., 22 miles W. of Dublin station. Pop. 85.

Hollybush, a post-hamlet of Cleveland co., N.C., 20 miles NW. of Shelby.

Hollydale, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co., Va., 80 miles SSW. of Richmond.

Hollygrove, a banking post-town of Monroe co., Ark., on the Arkansas Midland R., 10 miles E. of Clarendon. Pop. in 1900, 391.

Hollygrove, a post-village of Franklin parish, La. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. about 100.

Hollyhill, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on the Halifax River, 1 mile from the ocean and about 60 miles S. of St. Augustine.

Hollyhill, a post-station of Whitley co., Ky.

Hollyhill, a post-town of Berkley co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 28 miles SE. of Orangeburg. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Hollymount, a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 4 miles ENE. of Ballinrobe. Pop. 250.

Hollyoak, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. 100.

Hollypond, a post-town of Cullman co., Ala. The banking point is Cullman. Pop. in 1900, 144.

Hollysprings, a post-village of Dallas co., Ark., 20 miles from Arkadelphia. Pop. about 350.

Hollysprings, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Holly Springs, a banking city, capital of Marshall co., Miss., 46 miles SE. of Memphis, Tenn., on the Illinois Central R. and the Frisco System. It is pleasantly situated and is noted for its educational institutions. It contains the Mississippi State Normal-School, founded in 1870, the Holly Springs Normal Institute, North Mississippi Presbyterian Female College, Epworth Female College, and Rust University. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, manufactures of stone-ware, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2815.

Hollysprings, a post-village of Wake co., N.C., on the Cape Fear and Northern R., 18 miles SW. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 219.

Hollyville, a post-village of Sussex co., Del. Pop. 60.

Hollywood, a post-town of Jackson co., Ala. The banking point is Scottsboro. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Hollywood, a post-village of Clark co., Ark., 10 miles W. of Arkadelphia. Pop. 125.

Hollywood, a banking post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. Pop. about 1200.

Hollywood, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. Pop. about 75.

Hollywood, a post-hamlet of St. Mary co., Md., 48 miles S. of Annapolis.

Hollywood, a post-village of Tunica co., Miss. Pop. about 80.

Hollywood, a post-village of Dunklin co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 34.

Hollywood, a post-hamlet of Carteret co., N.C., on Bogue Sound, 30 miles SSE. of Newbern and 5 miles from the ocean.

Holman, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Holman, Wis. See HOLMEN.

Holmans, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., 4½ miles N. of Mocksville.

Holmans Mills, a post-hamlet of Alamance co., N.C.

Holmansville, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tenn., 5 miles from Adams.

Holmdel, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., in Holmdel township, about 7 miles W. of Red Bank. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1190; of the village, about 300.

Holme, a small town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Pop. in 1901, 417.

Holme-Cultram, home kŭl'tram, an urban district of Cumberland, England, on Solway Firth. Pop. in 1900, 4275.

Holmen, or **Holman,** hōl'mạn, a post-village of La Crosse co., Wis., 2 miles from Midway.

Holmes, hōmz, a county in the NW. part of Florida, has an area of 435 sq. m. It is intersected by the Choctawhatchee River. Capital, Westville. Pop. in 1890, 4336; in 1900, 7762.

Holmes, a county in the west-central part of Mississippi, has an area of 825 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Big Black River and intersected by the Yazoo River. Capital, Lexington. Pop. in 1890, 30,970; in 1900, 36,828.

Holmes, a county in the northeast-central part of Ohio, has an area of 439 sq. m. It is intersected by Killbuck Creek and is partly drained by the Walhonding River. The surface is diversified with hills about 500 feet high. Coal is found here. Capital, Millersburg. Pop. in 1890, 21,139; in 1900, 19,511.

Holmes, a post-village of Wright co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Holmes, a village of Albany co., Wyo. The banking point is Encampment. Pop. about 125.

Holmesburg, a former village of Pennsylvania, about 10 miles NE. of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, 1 mile from the Delaware River, and now forming part of Philadelphia.

Holmes City, a post-village of Douglas co., Minn., 25 miles NE. of Morris and at the N. extremity of Grant Lake. Pop. 90.

Holmes' Hole, Mass. See VINEYARD HAVEN.

Holmestrand, hol'mĕh-strånd', a seaport of Norway, on the Drammen-Fjord, 34 miles SSW. of Christiania. Pop. about 2500.

Holmesville, a post-village of Pike co., Miss., on the Bogue Chitto, 10 miles E. of Magnolia. Pop. 150.

Holmesville, a post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. The banking point is Beatrice. Pop. about 225.

Holmesville, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 40 miles NE. of Binghamton. Pop. about 150.

Holmesville, Oswego co., N.Y. See SOUTH RICHLAND.

Holmesville, a post-village of Holmes co., Ohio, on Killbuck Creek, 6 miles by rail N. of Millersburg, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 304.

Holmfield, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Killarney. Pop. about 150.

Holmfirth, hōm'fĭrth, a town of England, co. of York, 6 miles S. of Huddersfield. It has woollen-mills and stone-quarries. Pop. in 1901, 8977.

Holmia, the Latin name of STOCKHOLM.

Holmsland, holms'lånd, an island of Denmark, in Jutland, in the Ringkjöbing-Fjord, about 1 mile NNW. of the town of Ringkjöbing.

Holstebro, hol'stĕh-brō', a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 24 miles NE. of Ringkjöbing, on the Stor. Pop. about 4000.

Holstein, hol'stīne (L. *Holsa'tia*), formerly a duchy of Denmark, included in the old German Empire and later in the Germanic Confederation, now constituting the southern part of the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein. It extends from the Baltic on the E. to the North Sea on the W. and from the Eider on the N. to the Elbe on the S. It is a generally level region. In the W. is the low-lying and fertile district called Dithmarschen. In the NE. is Lake Plön. Holstein is noted for its breed of cattle. Among the towns are Altona, Kiel, Glückstadt, and Rendsburg. The population is German. Holstein was incorporated in Prussia in 1866.

Holstein, a banking post-town of Ida co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles N. of Idagrove. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 870.

Holstein, a post-village of Warren co., Mo., on the N. bank of the Missouri River, about 60 miles W. of St. Louis. Pop. about 220.

Holstein, a post-village of Adams co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 15 miles SW. of Hastings. Pop. in 1900, 267.

Holstein, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 5 miles N. of Mount Forest. Pop. about 300.

Holsterhausen, hol'stẹr-hŏw'zen, a rural commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Gelsenkirchen. Pop. in 1900, 6640.

Holsterhausen, a peasant community of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Essen. Pop. in 1900, 22,942.

Holston, hōl'stọn, a post-village of Washington co., Va., 8 miles NW. of Abingdon.

Holston Bridge, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., on the North Fork of the Holston, 22 miles W. of Bristol, Tenn.

Holston River, a branch of the Tennessee River, is formed by the North and South Forks, which rise in Virginia and unite in Sullivan co., East Tennessee. It runs generally southwestward through a beautiful and fertile valley, which extends along the SE. base of the Cumberland Mountain, and unites with the Clinch River (to form the Tennessee) at Kingston, Roane co. It is about 200 miles long, or, if we include its North Fork, about 350 miles. Small steamboats ascend it to Knoxville in all stages of water.

Holston Valley, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 8 miles E. of Bristol.

Holsworthy, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Tamar, 7½ miles WSW. of Stratton. Pop. in 1901, 1371.

Holt, a borough of Wales, co. of Denbigh, on the Dee, crossed by a stone bridge of ten arches, 5½ miles NE. of Wrexham. Pop. about 1000.

Holt, a small town of England, co. of Norfolk, 17 miles NNE. of Dereham.

Holt, a county in the NW. part of Missouri, borders on Kansas and Nebraska. Area, 460 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Nodaway River, on the S. and SW. by the Missouri River, and is intersected by the Tarkio River. Capital, Oregon. Pop. in 1890, 15,469; in 1900, 17,083.

Holt, a county in the N. part of Nebraska, is bounded on the N. by the Niobrara River. Area, 2410 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Elkhorn River. Capital, O'Neill. Pop. in 1890, 13,672; in 1900, 12,224.

Holt, a post-village of Santa Rosa co., Fla. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. about 100.

Holt, a post-village of Taylor co., Iowa, 15 miles N. of Bedford. Pop. 100.

Holt, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 8 miles SE. of Lansing. Pop. about 400.

Holt, a banking post-town of Clay and Clinton cos., Mo., 32 miles N. by E. of Kansas City, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 339.

Holt, a post-village of Flathead co., Mont. Pop. 80.

Holt, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., 25 miles WNW. of Pittsburg.

Holt, or **Yermalov,** yĕr'mȧ-loff', an island of the Pacific, in the Low Archipelago. Lat. 16° 20′ S.; lon. 143° 6′ W.

Holten, hōl'tẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, 21 miles SSE. of Zwolle. Pop. about 3000.

Holtenau, hōl'tẹn-ŏw', a village of Schleswig, at the E. end of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

Holton, a post-village of Bibb co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Holton, a post-village of Ripley co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 58 miles W. of Cincinnati. Pop. 200.

Holton, a banking city, capital of Jackson co., Kan., on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western and other railroads, 30 miles N. of Topeka. It is the seat of Campbell University. Pop. in 1900, 3082.

Holton, a post-village of Muskegon co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 16 miles NE. of Muskegon. Pop. about 190.

Holts Corner, a post-village of Marshall co., Tenn., 13 miles from Shelbyville.

Holts Summit, a post-village of Callaway co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 6 miles N. of Jefferson City. Pop. 125.

Holtsville, a post-hamlet of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., about 50 miles E. of Brooklyn.

Holtz, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Holwerd, hol'wĕrt, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the North Sea, opposite Ameland and 6 miles NW. of Dokkum.

Holycross, a village of Ireland, co. of Tipperary, 3 miles SSW. of Thurles. Here is an abbey founded in 1182, one of the finest ruins in Ireland.

Holy Cross, a post-town of Dubuque co., Iowa. The banking point is Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 115.

Holycross, a post-village of Ozaukee co., Wis., 3 miles from Fredonia station. Pop. about 200.

Holy Cross Mission, a Jesuit station in Alaska, on the N. bank of the Yukon River, near Kosarefski, in about lat. 62° 15′ N., lon. 159° 45′ W. It was founded in 1886.

Holy Cross Mountain, Colo., a peak of the Saguache Range, about 18 miles N. of Massive Mountain, having an altitude of 14,176 (or 14,005) feet. It derives its name from the presence of two huge and snow-filled ravines which have a cruciform disposition. Lat. 39° 28′ N.; lon. 106° 28′ W.

Holyhead, hol'ẹ-hĕd (Welsh, *Caer-Gybi*, kā'ẹr ghib'-ee), a borough of Wales, in the co. of Anglesea, on the island of Holyhead, which is off the W. coast of the island of Anglesea, and is connected with it by a long causeway. It is 23 miles by rail WNW. of Bangor. The island is mostly a barren rock and ends on the N. in a huge headland hollowed into many caves. The harbor is formed by a noble breakwater over a mile long and is one of the most important harbors of refuge on the British coast. Holyhead owes its importance to its being the nearest British port to Dublin. Rope-making and ship-building are carried on. Pop. in 1901, 10,079.

Holy Island, formerly **Lindisfarne,** an island, at low water connected with the main-land, on the NE. coast of England, co. of Northumberland, 9 miles SSE. of Berwick-on-Tweed. It has a village, frequented for sea-bathing, and a fine ancient castle, and is noted for the remains of a Benedictine priory church, erected about the close of the eleventh century on the site of the church built by the monks of Lindisfarne Abbey. This monastery was founded in the seventh century and was made famous by the labors of St. Cuthbert.

Holy Land, The. See PALESTINE.

Holyoke, hōl'yōk, a banking post-town, capital of Phillips co., Colo., on the Burlington Route, 156 miles ESE. of Cheyenne, Wyo. Pop. in 1900, 451.

Holyoke, a city of Hampden co., Mass., on the W. bank of the Connecticut River, 8 miles N. of Springfield, on the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rs. A dam 1019 feet long has been built across the river, which falls 60 feet in the course of a mile and affords immense water-power. Holyoke is finely situated on the side of a hill and is surrounded by the river on all sides except the W. The city is very extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, writing-paper, blank-books, cutlery, machinery, files, screws, sash and blinds, tools, bicycles, automobiles, carriages, bits, etc. The paper-industry, in which 4000 hands are employed, is one of the largest in the world and the product is 250 tons a day. Upward of 4000 hands are also engaged in the cotton- and woollen-mills. Pop. in 1860, 4997; in 1870, 10,733; in 1880, 21,915; in 1890, 35,637; in 1900, 45,712.

Holyoke, Mount, Mass., in Hampden co., about 3 miles E. of Northampton and 1 mile E. of the Connecticut River. Its top, which is reached by carriage-road and mountain railroad, is 954 feet above the sea (830 feet above the river) and affords a beautiful prospect.

Holyrood. See EDINBURGH.

Holyrood, a banking post-village of Ellsworth co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 20 miles SW. of Ellsworth. Pop. about 275.

Holyrood, a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 10 miles from St. Marys.

Holyrood, Newfoundland, on the S. side of Conception Bay, 28 miles from St. John's. See CONCEPTION BAY.

Holyrood (NORTH ARM), a fishing hamlet of Newfoundland, 2 miles from Holyrood.

Holyrood, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario. The banking point is Lucknow. Pop. about 100.

Holytown, a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 10 miles E. by S. of Glasgow, with coal-mines. Pop. about 3000.

Hol'ywell, a town of Wales, co. of Flint, 15 miles NW. of Chester. It lies in a glen near the estuary of the Dee and has thriving manufactures of textiles and other articles, smelting-works, foundries, etc. In its close vicinity are coal-, lead-, copper- and zinc-mines. Its ancient well, whence its name, formerly sent up 20 tons of water every minute, but the flow is no longer so copious. Pop. in 1901, 2652.

Hol'ywood, a NE. suburb of Belfast, Ireland, on Belfast Lough.

Holzenö, hōlt'sẹn-ō', an island of Norway, 8 miles NNW. of Bergen. It is 15 miles in length.

Holzminden, hōlts'min-dẹn, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, on the Weser, 56 miles SW. of Brunswick. It has iron-foundries and manufactures of vanilline, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9857.

Homan, a post-hamlet of Miller co., Ark., 7 miles by rail SW. of Fulton.

Hombeeck, hom'bāk, a village of Belgium, 4 miles NW. of Mechlin.

Homberg, hom'bĕRG, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 20 miles SW. of Cassel. Pop. about 3500.

Homberg, a town of Hesse, province of Upper Hesse, 18 miles NE. of Giessen. Pop. about 1300.

Homberg, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles N. of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900, 6704.

Hombourg, ôN'boor', a village of Belgium, 19 miles ENE. of Liège, on the Gulpe.

Hombruch, hom'brook, **Klein** (Little Hombruch), a working-men's colony of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Hörde. Pop. in 1900, 7061.

Homburg, hom'bōōRG, a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 6 miles N. of Zweibrücken. Pop. in 1900, 4785.

Homburg (HOMBURG-VOR-DER-HÖHE, hom'bōōRG vor dĕR hö'ẹh), a town and fashionable watering-place of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, formerly capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, district of Wiesbaden, 9 miles NNW. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. It has a castle of the landgraves of Hesse-Homburg, now a royal castle, a splendid kursaal, and elegant bath-houses. The mineral springs of Homburg are among the most famous in Europe. Homburg came into the possession of Prussia in 1866. Its famous gambling places were suppressed a few years later. The manufactures include machines, hats, and white-lead. Pop. in 1900, 9635.

Home, a post-village of Marshall co., Kan. Pop. 150.

Home, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa., 44 miles WNW. of Altoona. Pop. about 125.

Home Bay, in Arctic America, on the E. coast of Baffin Land, is in lat. 68° 30′ N., lon. 68° W.

Home City, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 10 miles W. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 868.

Homedahl, a post-hamlet of Faribault co., Minn.

Homel, a town of Russia. See GOMEL.

Homeland, a post-village of Polk co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Bartow. Pop. about 150.

Homeland, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va.

Homeplace, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La. Pop. 80.

Homer, a post-hamlet of Alaska, on the SW. coast of the Kenai peninsula.

Homer, a post-town, capital of Banks co., Ga., 80 miles NE. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 221.

Homer, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 20 miles WSW. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 1089.

Homer, a post-village of Rush co., Ind., 8 miles by rail WSW. of Rushville. Pop. 125.

Homer, a post-village of Hamilton co., Iowa, 18 miles SE. of Fort Dodge. Pop. 90.

Homer, a post-hamlet of Logan co., Ky., 10 miles N. of Russellville.

Homer, a banking city, capital of Claiborne parish, La., 50 miles ENE. of Shreveport, on the Louisiana and Northwest R. It has the Homer Academy and is surrounded by cotton-plantations. Pop. in 1900, 1157.

Homer, a banking post-village of Calhoun co., Mich., on the Kalamazoo River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 46 miles S. by W. of Lansing. It has various manufactures and is a shipping point for wheat. Pop. in 1890, 1063; in 1900, 1097.

Homer, a post-village of Winona co., Minn., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 5 miles below Winona. The bluffs here are nearly 500 feet high. Pop. about 100.

Homer, a banking post-village of Dakota co., Neb., 14 miles S. by W. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 341.

Homer, a banking post-village of Homer township (town), Cortland co., N.Y., is finely situated in a valley on the Tioughnioga River and on the Lackawanna R., 33 miles S. of Syracuse. It has manufactures of carriages, woollens, hardware, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2381.

Homer, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, about 35 miles NE. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

Homer, a township (town) of Potter co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Homer, a post-hamlet (formerly the capital) of Angelina co., Tex., about 68 miles (direct) ESE. of Palestine.

Homer, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis., 6 miles SE. of Boscobel.

Homer, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ontario, 4 miles E. of St. Catharine's. Pop. about 125.

Homer City, a post-borough of Indiana co., Pa., on Black Lick Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles N. by E. of Blairsville. Pop. in 1900, 570.

Homerville, a banking post-town, capital of Clinch co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 122 miles SW. of Savannah. Pop. in 1900, 434.

Homerville, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, about 30 miles NE. of Mansfield. Pop. 150.

Homestead, a post-village of Iowa co., Iowa, near the Iowa River, and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 20 miles SSW. of Cedar Rapids. It was founded by the Amana Society. Pop. about 350.

Homestead, a post-hamlet of Chase co., Kan.

Homestead, a post-hamlet of Benzie co., Mich., about 32 miles NNE. of Manistee.

Homestead, a village of Hudson co., N.J., on the Erie R., 4 miles N. of Jersey City. The post-office is Christia. Pop. 175.

Homestead, a banking post-village of Blaine co., Okla. Pop. about 150.

Homestead, a banking post-borough of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 7 miles SE. of Pittsburg, of which it is a suburb, on the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Rs. It has extensive manufactures of steel armor-plate, fire-brick, etc. The steel-plants give employment to upward of 6000 men. The borough was the scene of a notable strike in 1892. Pop. in 1890, 7911; in 1900, 12,554.

Homets Ferry, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa. The banking point is Wyalusing. Pop. about 115.

Homewood, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 24 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 352.

Homewood, a post-village of Franklin co., Kan.

Homewood, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Miss., 9 miles S. of Forest.

Homewood, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 35 miles NNW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 250.

Homeworth, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 6 miles S. of Alliance. Pop. about 300.

Hominy Creek, a post-hamlet of Buncombe co., N.C., 10 miles W. of Asheville.

Homochitto River, Miss., runs through Franklin co., forms the boundary between Adams and Wilkinson cos., and enters the Mississippi River.

Homolitz, or **Homolicz,** ho'mo-lits', a village of Hungary, co. of Torontál, on the Danube, 6 miles SSE. of Pancsova. Pop. about 4000.

Homonna, ho'mon'nŏh', a town of Hungary, 30 miles E. of Eperies. Pop. about 4000.

Ho'mosas'sa, a post-village of Citrus co., Fla., on the Homosassa River, about 3 miles E. of the Gulf of Mexico and 40 miles SSE. of Cedar Keys. It is on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. about 100.

Ho'mowack', Ulster co., N.Y. See SPRING GLEN.

Homs, hŏms, or **Hems** (anc. *Em'esa*), a town of Syria, 86 miles NNE. of Damascus, near the Orontes and the lake of Homs. It has manufactures of gold and silver thread, textiles, and fine furniture, and is a busy trading place. It has a Catholic (Melchite) archbishop, an American Protestant mission, and several churches and mosques. Pop. estimated at between 35,000 and 60,000. Here, in 1832, the Egyptian forces, under Ibrahim Pasha, gained a great victory over the Turks.

Honaker, a post-town of Russell co., Va., 20 miles from Saltville, on the Norfolk and Western R. Pop. in 1900, 295.

Ho-nan, ho' nän', an inland province of China. Its N. part is intersected by the Hoang-ho. The soil is highly fertile, producing cereals, cotton, tobacco, indigo, hemp, etc., and there are extensive deposits of coal, iron, lead, tin, copper, etc. Area, about 65,000 sq. m. Pop. about 20,000,000. Capital, Kai-fong.

Ho-nan, a city of China, in the province of the same name, on an affluent of the Hoang-ho.

Hon'awar', or **Honore,** a seaport of British India, on the W. coast, in North Canara, about 350 miles SSE. of Bombay. Pop. about 6000.

Honcut, a post-village of Butte co., Cal., on the Feather River, 15 miles N. of Marysville. Pop. 350.

Honcut Creek, a small stream of California, falls into the Feather River about 10 miles above Marysville.

Honda, ŏn'dä, a town of Tolima department, Colombia, about 60 miles (direct) N.W. of Bogotá, with which it is connected by rail. It is the principal river-port of the Magdalena River, at the virtual head of navigation, and through it passes the commerce of the central region of Colombia. Almost completely destroyed by an earthquake in 1805, it has never fully recovered. The navigation of the river is here interrupted by rapids, which are circumvented by a railroad. Pop. about 4000.

Honda, a bay on the W. coast of Cuba, 60 miles W. of Havana.

Honda, a bay on the N. coast of the republic of Colombia. Lat. 12° 20' N.

Hon'do, or **Honshiu,** hon-shee'oo (*i.e.*, "mainland;" called by many geographers **Niph'on', Nipon,** or **Nippon,** but that name belongs in strictness to the whole Japanese empire), the largest island of Japan, extending from the Strait of Matsmai (Matsumai, Sugaru) southwestward for more than 800 miles to the narrow channels which separate it from the islands of Kiushiu and Shikoku. It is long, narrow, and curved in outline, with many bays and outlying islets. Its climate and productions vary much with the latitude. The island is by far the most important and populous in Japan (under which head it is more fully described), and contains the capital of the empire (Tokyo) and the loftiest summit of the realm (Fujiyama). Area, about 87,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1899, 33,327,935.

Hondo, hon'do or on'do, a banking post-village, capital of Medina co., Tex., in a farming and stock-raising district, on the Southern Pacific R., 50 miles W. of San Antonio. Pop. about 400.

Hondo Creek, or **Rio Hondo,** Tex., rises in Bandera co. and enters the Rio Frio in Frio co.

Hondo, Rio, a river of Yucatan and British Honduras. See RIO HONDO.

Hondschoote, ôn'skōt' (Flem. pron. hont'sкō'tęh), a village of France, in Nord, 10 miles SE. of Dunkirk. Pop. about 1800.

Honduras, hon-doo'rȧs (Sp. pron. on-doo'rȧs), a republic of Central America, lying between lat. 13° 10' and 16° 2' N., lon. 83° and 90° W., and having N. the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Honduras, W. Guatemala, SW. Salvador and the Bay of Fonseca, and SE. Nicaragua. Capital, Tegucigalpa. Area, about 46,250 sq. m., with a coast-line of about 350 miles. Estimated population, exclusive of uncivilized Indians, in 1900, 587,500. The large island of Ruatán and its dependencies belong to the state. (See BAY ISLANDS.) The greater part of the surface is mountainous, having numerous more or less parallel ridges with E. and W. or ESE.-WNW. trends, enclosing intercommunicating plains and elevated plateaus. The ancient volcanic coast-ridge on the N. culminates in Congrehoy peak, about 8030 feet in height. A younger volcanic series attains in the S., in the Cerro de Selaque, an altitude of over 9200 feet. Most of the mountains are composed of ancient schists, overlaid by newer sedimentary deposits (Trias, Cretaceous), which are largely metalliferous. There are no active volcanoes on the mainland. The principal rivers are the Chamelicón, Santiago (or Ulúa), Román (or Aguán), Patook (Patuca), Negro, and Segovia (or Wanks), flowing to the Caribbean Sea, the last forming part of the boundary on the side of Nicaragua; and the Choluteca and Goascorán, which fall into the Pacific Ocean. Near the sources of the Goascorán and the Humuya there is a low divide in the mountains, permitting of easy inter-oceanic communication. Most of the streams are badly obstructed by rapids and difficult of navigation. The most important is the Santiago. Lake Yojoa, in the W. of the state, 25 miles long by 8 miles broad, is the only lake of note. The Bay or Gulf of Fonseca contains numerous islands, on one of which (Tigré) is situated Amapala, the only port of Honduras on the Pacific Ocean. The principal ports on the N. coast are Omoa, Puerto Caballos (or Puerto Cortés), Ceiba, and Trujillo. The exports consist chiefly of metals (valued at about $900,000 in 1902), fruits (mainly bananas), horned cattle, coffee ($750,000), hides and skins, timber, tobacco, and indigo. Gold is found in the sands of all the streams, and there are copper-mines of great richness. Iron-ores, platinum, cinnabar, zinc, and antimony exist, but are not extensively worked; coal has been discovered in several localities. The valuable timbers, chiefly mahogany and rosewood, constituted at one time a very important article of commerce. Other products are fustic, Brazil-wood, annotto, copaiba, copal, ipecacuanha, rubber, the pitch-pine and cedar, lime, lemon, orange, and cocoanut. The chief culture is that of bananas. Sarsaparilla and vanilla of the best quality grow on the NE. coast. The sugar-cane yields two or three crops a year; the coffee is of excellent quality; wheat and other cereals flourish in the elevated districts, and maize near the coasts. Among wild animals are the deer, peccary, tapir, various monkeys, raccoon, opossum, ant-eater, armadillo, jaguar, ocelot, tiger-cat, coyote, and puma. The climate is generally healthy in the mountainous interior, but fevers prevail

over the low coast tracts. There are as yet few good roads in the republic, and transportation is mainly accomplished by mules and ox-carts. A single line of railway, 57 miles in length, connects Tegucigalpa with La Pimienta. Mean temperature of year, 79°; maximum, about 92°; minimum, 62°. Annual rainfall, 47 inches. The government of the republic is vested in a president, elected for four years and assisted by a cabinet of ministers, and in a chamber of deputies. Honduras was from 1823 to 1839 one of the states of the republic of Central America, founded after the overthrow of Spanish dominion, and on the dissolution of that confederacy became an independent republic.

Honduras, Bay of, a wide inlet of the Caribbean Sea, mostly between lat. 16° and 18° N. and lon. 86° and 88° W., having S. Guatemala and Honduras, and W. British Honduras and Yucatan. It receives the Belize, Motagua, and numerous other rivers, and contains the Bay Islands, with a multitude of islets and reefs, termed keys.

Honduras, British. See BRITISH HONDURAS.

Honduras, Cape, or **Punta del Castillo,** poon'tä dĕl käs-teel'yo, a headland on the N. coast of Honduras. Lat. 16° N.; lon. 86° 16′ W.

Honeapath, hŭn'ę-path, a banking post-town of Anderson co., S.C., on the Southern R., 34 miles S. of Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 617.

Honeoye, ho-ne-oy', a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., at the outlet of Honeoye Lake, about 27 miles S. of Rochester. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Honeoye Falls, a banking post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., on Honeoye Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 19 miles W. by N. of Canandaigua. It has milling- and manufacturing-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1175.

Honeoye Lake, N.Y., is in Ontario co., 8 miles W. of Canandaigua Lake. It is 5 miles long. Its outlet, Honeoye Creek, issues from the N. end of the lake and enters the Genesee River in Monroe co., 4 miles N. of Avon.

Honesdale, hōnz'dāl, a banking post-borough, capital of Wayne co., Pa., on the Lackawaxen River, at the mouth of Dyberry Creek, about 16 miles E. of Carbondale and 32 miles NE. of Scranton, on the Erie and the Delaware and Hudson Rs. It is in an important coal-mining region, and has large manufactures of glass, woollens, shoes, silks, axes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2864.

Honeybend, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 57 miles NE. of St. Louis, Mo.

Honeybrook, a banking post-borough of Chester co., Pa., 23 miles E. by N. of Lancaster, on the Pennsylvania R. It has manufactures of cigars and leaf-tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 602.

Honeybrook, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1268.

Honey Creek, Ind., enters the Wabash River about 8 miles below Terre Haute.

Honey Creek, Iowa, rises in Hardin co. and enters the Iowa River in Marshall co.

Honey Creek, Mo., rises near the S. border of Mercer co. and enters the Crooked Fork of the Grand River 7 miles N. of Chillicothe.

Honey Creek, Wis., enters the Wisconsin River in Sauk co.

Honey Creek, Walworth co., Wis., joins Sugar Creek to form an affluent of the Fox River.

Honeycreek, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 3 miles E. of Oregon, its banking point. Pop. 75.

Honeycreek, a post-village of Henry co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 12 miles SE. of Anderson. Pop. 175.

Honeycreek, a post-hamlet of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 12 miles N. of Council Bluffs.

Honeycreek, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 993.

Honeycreek, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., on Honey Creek, about 30 miles SW. of Milwaukee. Pop. about 190.

Honeycutt, a post-hamlet of Johnston co., N.C.

Honeygrove, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. The banking point is Port Royal. Pop. about 200.

Honeygrove, a banking city of Fannin co., Tex., 20 miles E. of Bonham, on the Texas and Pacific and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Rs. It has oil-mills, cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2483.

Honeyhill, a post-village of Berkeley co., S.C. Pop. 60.

Honey Island, a post-station of St. Tammany parish, La.

Honey Lake, Lassen co., Cal., is about 14 miles W. of Pyramid Lake (which is in Nevada). It is surrounded by the Sierra Nevada and has no outlet. It is nearly 20 miles long, is irregular in shape, and shallow. Altitude, 3949 feet. Here is Honey Lake Valley, with fine farming- and meadow-land.

Honeyville, a post-village of Boxelder co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Brigham. Pop. 150.

Honeyville, a post-village of Page co., Va., 13 miles SE. of Market.

Honfleur, ôn'flŭr' (L. *Honfle'rium*), a seaport of France, department of Calvados, on the S. or left bank of the estuary of the Seine, 8 miles SE. of Havre. Honfleur exports large quantities of eggs, butter, poultry, and other produce to England. Large sums have been expended on its harbor in recent times. Melons and other fruit are grown in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 8853.

Hon-gay, a port of Tongking, near the northern end of the delta of the Song-ka. It communicates by a narrow but deep channel with the Bay of Ha-long (Along). Here are productive coal-mines.

Höngen, höng'ęn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 5 miles NW. of Eschweiler. It has coal-mines, one of which is worked at a depth of 2000 feet. Pop. in 1900, 5100 (commune).

Höngg, höng, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles NW. of Zürich.

Hong-hoa, or **Hung-hon,** a town and capital of a province in Tongking, on the Song-ka (or Red River), 35 miles WNW. of Han-oi.

Hong Kong (*i.e.*, "the fragrant streams"), an island belonging to Great Britain, off the SE. coast of China, situated at the mouth of the estuary that leads to Canton, from which it is distant (SE.) 95 miles. Together with a small tract on the main-land, on the peninsula of Kow-lung, it constitutes the crown colony of Hong Kong, having an area of about 30 sq. m. Appended to this is an area of nearly 400 sq. m. leased from China in 1898 (see below). Lat. of the observatory, 22° 18′ 12″ N.; lon. 114° 10′ 28″ E. The island is about 10 miles in extreme length from NW. to SE. and 7 miles in extreme breadth, and is separated from the main-land by a strait, which, at Ly-e-Mun ("Carpfish") Pass, is less than half a mile wide. The general appearance of the island is unprepossessing, it being composed mostly of lofty barren rocks that rise from the sea to heights of from 1000 to 1825 feet (Victoria Peak or, more properly, Mount Gough), and so abruptly as to leave hardly any space to build upon. Some rank vegetation here and there, and a little herbage and brushwood constitute almost its entire flora, which is, however, rich and varied, numbering upward of a thousand species of flowering plants and ferns. The fauna, excepting insects, is limited. The climate is enervating, with the summer temperature rising to 90°–95°, and rarely falling below 75°. Victoria, the capital (itself commonly called Hong Kong), is situated on a magnificent bay of the same name, on the N. side of the island. It contains the bulk of the population of the colony. The city stretches for 4 miles along the shore, portions of it clambering up the steep hillsides, while a part consists of boats. It has many stately buildings and all the appurtenances of a well-equipped modern city, except in the matter of transportation, which is rendered difficult by the precipitous site. Hong Kong is a free port. Its capacious harbor, which is strongly fortified, is one of the most animated in the East, every day witnessing the arrival of a whole fleet of junks and fishing-boats in addition to the steamers which come from all parts of the world. Some of the docks and magazines are on the main-land, and on the S. side of the little island, at Aberdeen, there are ship-building yards and graving-docks. Hong Kong is a great centre of the foreign trade of China, and a mart for opium, flour, mercury, ivory, betel, cotton and cotton-goods, hemp, amber, oil, petroleum, woollens, silks, salt, tea, sugar, etc. It has manufactures of sugar, cotton, vermilion, etc., and various native industries, such as ivory-carving and metal-working, are carried on.

Hong Kong was occupied by the British in 1841 and was ceded to England by the treaty of Nanking in 1842. The government of the colony is vested in a governor, aided by a secretary, commandant, chief-justice, attorney-general, treasurer, harbor-master, director of public works, and legislative council. It is the see of an Anglican bishop. For purposes of defence, an area was leased by Great Britain in 1898, including part of the peninsula of Kow-lung, Lan-tao Island, and the waters of Mirs and Deep bays. The population in 1901, including the military and naval establishments, was 284,000, of which number 275,000 were Chinese and 6430 European and American foreigners.

Honiton, hŭn'e-tŏn, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Otter, 16 miles ENE. of Exeter. It is picturesquely situated and has an interesting old parish church. It has long been celebrated for its lace. Pop. in 1901, 3271.

Honjo, a town and port of call of the main island of Japan, on its NW. coast, about 115 miles NNE. of Niigata.

Honley, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles S. of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 4904.

Honnef, hon'nĕf, a town of Rhenish Prussia, district of Cologne, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900, 5537.

Hönningen, hön'ning-ẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles NW. of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900, 2726.

Honolulu, hon-o-loo'loo, a city, capital and principal port of the Hawaiian Islands, on a good harbor of the S. coast of Oahu. Lat. 21° 18′ 12″ N.; lon. 157° 50′ 36″ W. The surrounding country is a narrow volcanic plain, about 9 miles in length, and generally barren. The city is regularly laid out, with clean streets, fine public squares, and tropical gardens, and has a pleasant and healthful climate. It contains the extensive and handsome government buildings, a (former) palace of the king, schools and colleges, public library, museum, theatre, quarantine and general hospitals, large warehouses, banks, street-railways, electric lights, wharves (with landing facilities for the largest vessels), foundries, ship-yards, and manufactories of iron, carriages, ice, etc. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop and of a Roman Catholic vicar apostolic. Newspapers and magazines are published here in the Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, and various European languages. Pop. in 1890, 22,907; in 1900, 39,306. Honolulu has regular steamship communication with San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, Sydney, and Chinese, Japanese, and New Zealand ports. In the vicinity are the Punch Bowl and Diamond Head Hills, and Waikiki, a sea-bathing resort.

Honor, a post-village of Benzie co., Mich., on the Manistee and Northeastern and the Pere Marquette Rs. The banking point is Benzonia. Pop. about 250.

Honoraville, a post-hamlet of Crenshaw co., Ala., 15 miles E. of Greenville.

Honshiu, island of Japan. See Hondo.

Hont, or Honth, hont, a county in the NW. of Hungary, bounded S. by the Danube. It is in great part mountainous and is rich in minerals. Chief town, Schemnitz.

Hön'trop, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arensberg, circle of Gelsenkirchen. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 5203.

Honuapo, hon-oo'ä-po, a village and port of entry on the SE. coast of Hawaii island.

Hood, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 436 sq. m. It is intersected by the Brazos River. Among its prominent features is Comanche Peak. Capital, Granbury. Pop. in 1890, 7614; in 1900, 9146.

Hood, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. about 160.

Hood, Mount, Oregon, a volcanic peak bordering the Cascade Range, 50 miles E. by S. of Portland, in about lat. 45° 24′ N. and lon. 121° 40′ W. Elevation, 11,225 (11,934?) feet. It has giant precipices and gives origin to several glaciers. Although reported in activity as late as 1875, the volcano appears to have been for a long time extinct.

Hood River, a banking post-town of Wasco co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, 70 miles E. of Portland, and on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s R. Pop. in 1900, 766.

Hoods, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky. The banking point is Greenup. Pop. 100.

Hood's Canal (or Channel), Wash., a narrow navigable inlet of salt water, which extends from Admiralty Inlet southwestward. It forms the boundary between Kitsap co. on the SE. and the cos. of Jefferson and Mason on the other side. It is about 44 miles long and has an average width of 2 or 3 miles.

Hood's Island, one of the Galápagos group.

Hood's Island (native name, *Fetoo'ka* or *Fetou'ga*), one of the Marquesas Islands, in lat. 9° 25′ S., lon. 138° 57′ W. It is said to be uninhabited.

Hood's Island. See Lord Hood's Island.

Hoods Mills, a post-hamlet of Jackson parish, La.

Hoods Mills, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 34 miles W. of Baltimore.

Hoodsport, a post-village of Mason co., Wash. The banking point is Shelton. Pop. 100.

Hood's River, Canada, flows into Coronation Gulf, Arctic Ocean.

Hoodsville, a post-hamlet of Marion co., W.Va.

Hoodville, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Ill., 3 miles by rail SE. of McLeansboro.

Hoogeveen, hō'ngh-vain', one of the fen colonies in the province of Drenthe, Netherlands, 19 miles S. of Assen.

Hoogeveld, a plateau occupying the S. part of the Transvaal Colony, South Africa, connected with the Drakenberg mountains, and forming part of the water-shed between the streams flowing into the Indian Ocean and those flowing into the Atlantic. On it are located some of the richest gold-fields of the continent, including those of the Witwatersrand. Elevation, 4000–5000 feet.

Hoogezand, hō'ngh-zânt', one of the fen colonies in the province of Groningen, Netherlands, 8 miles NE. of Groningen. Pop. 2000.

Hoogkarspel, hōg-kar'spĕl, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, NE. of Hoorn.

Hooglede, hōg'lā-dẹh, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 17 miles SSW. of Bruges. Pop. in 1900, 4685.

Hoogly. See Hugli.

Hoogstraeten, hōg'strā'tẹn, a small town of Belgium, province and 20 miles NE. of Antwerp. Pop. 2700.

Hooker, a county in the NW. part of Nebraska. Area, 725 sq. m. It is intersected by tributaries of the Loup River. Capital, Mullen. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Hooker, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., about 10 miles SW. of Salem.

Hooker, a post-village of Lawrence co., Miss. The banking point is Hazlehurst or Jackson. Pop. about 200.

Hooker, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Mo.

Hooker, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. about 200.

Hooker, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., 27 miles S. of Franklin. Pop. about 100.

Hooker, Cape, a headland of Victoria Land, Antarctica, in about lat. 70° 35′ S.

Hooker Island, one of the larger of the eastern group of islands of Franz-Josef Land, in about lat. 80° 15′ N.

Hooker, Mount, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, on the E. border of British Columbia, near lat. 52° 27′ N., lon. 118° 18′ W. Elevation, 10,500 (?) feet. It was at one time supposed to attain an altitude of 15,000 feet.

Hookersville, a post-hamlet of Nicholas co., W.Va., 40 miles NE. of Kanawha Falls station.

Hookerton, a post-town of Greene co., N.C., on Moccasin Creek, about 40 miles NW. of Newbern. It has the Hookerton Collegiate Institute. Pop. in 1900, 139.

Hookerville, a post-hamlet of Burleson co., Tex.

Hookset, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Hookset township (town), on the Merrimac River and on the Boston and Maine R., 11 miles below Concord. It has cotton-factories, extensive brick-yards, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1665.

Hookstown, a post-borough of Beaver co., Pa., about 30 miles WNW. of Pittsburg and 2 miles S. of the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Hoole, a town of Cheshire, England, near Chester. Pop. in 1901, 5341.

Hoo-nan, a province of China. See Hu-nan.

Hooniah, a harbor (with settlements) on the N. coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska, on Icy Strait. Also known as Port Frederick.

Hoopa, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on the Trinity River, about 70 miles WNW. of Shasta.

Hoo-pe, a province of China. See Hu-peh.

Hooper, a banking post-town of Costilla co., Colo., 35 miles by rail S. by E. of Villagrove. Pop. in 1900, 177.

Hooper, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Neb., on the Elkhorn River and on the Northwestern Line, 15 miles N. of Fremont. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 840.

Hooper, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on the Susquehanna River and on the Erie R., 6 miles W. of Binghamton. Pop. 150.

Hooper, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, near Salt Lake, 7 miles SW. of Ogden, on the Rio Grande Western R. and the Oregon Short Line. It has canneries, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Hooper's Island, an island in the Sea of Korea, off the S. coast of Quelpaert Island.

Hoopers Valley, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., ½ mile from Smithboro.

Hoopersville, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., on Chesapeake Bay and on Hooper's Island, about 28 miles NW. of Crisfield. The banking point is Cambridge. Pop. about 600.

Hoopeston, hoops'tọn, a banking city of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Lake Erie and Western Rs., 100 miles S. of Chicago. It has canning-factories, nail-works, etc., and is the seat of Greer College. Pop. in 1900, 3823.

Hoople, a banking post-village of Walsh co., N.Dak., 13 miles by rail NW. of Grafton. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Hooppole, a post-village of Henry co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Hoopstad, hōpe'stätt, a district in the NW. part of the Orange River Colony, separated from the Transvaal Colony by the Vaal River, by affluents of which it is intersected. Capital, Hoopstad, 97 miles (direct) N. by E. of Bloemfontein. Pop. of the town, 240.

Hoorn, hōrn, a seaport town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the Zuider Zee, 20 miles NNE. of Amsterdam. It was an important town in the Middle Ages and presents a quaint aspect. It has ship-yards, fisheries, and trade in cattle and dairy produce. Pop. in 1899, 10,714.

Hoorn, Cape. See Horn (Cape).

Hoosac Mountain, a range or ridge in Berkshire co., Mass., is a portion of the Green Mountains. Altitude, 2500 feet. The Hoosac Mountain is perforated by the Hoosac Tunnel, which is nearly 5 miles long, being the longest railroad tunnel in the United States.

Hoosac (or **Hoosick**) **River** rises in Berkshire co., Mass., runs northwestward through southern Vermont, and enters the Hudson River about 14 miles above Troy. It is about 90 miles long.

Hoosac Tunnel, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Deerfield River and on the Boston and Maine and the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington Rs., 8 miles E. of North Adams. It is at the E. end of the tunnel through the Hoosac Mountain. Pop. 90.

Hoosick, or **Hoosick Corners,** a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Hoosick River, in a township (town) of the same name, and on the Boston and Maine R., 36 miles NE. of Albany. The town contains Hoosick Falls village. Pop. in 1900, 8631; of the village, about 300.

Hoosick Falls, a banking post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Hoosick River, in Hoosick township (town), and on the Boston and Maine (Fitchburg) R., 27 miles NE. of Troy. It has manufactures of reapers, mowing-machines, woollen goods, malleable iron, and paper-making machinery. Pop. in 1890, 7014; in 1900, 5671.

Hoosierville, hoo'zhẹr-vil, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ind., 4 miles SE. of Brazil.

Hootalinqua River, Canada. See Teslin.

Hoover, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., 11 miles by rail NE. of Logansport. Pop. 100.

Hooverhill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., on the Uharee River.

Hooverhurst, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. The banking point is Glen Campbell.

Hooversburg, a post-hamlet of Miami co., Ind., about 18 miles N. of Peru.

Hoovers Run, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa.

Hooversville, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., on Stony Creek, 14 miles S. of Johnstown. It has flour-, saw-, and planing-mills, and coal-mining. Pop. in 1900, 465.

Hooverton, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Norristown. Pop. about 200.

Hopatcong, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., near Lake Hopatcong, 4 miles N. of Drakesville and 50 miles WNW. of New York, on the Lackawanna R.

Hopatcong, Lake, N.J., is in the S. part of Sussex co. and touches the W. border of Morris co. It is about 8 miles long. Elevation, 725 feet. Its outlet is the Musconetcong River. It is a summer-resort.

Hopbottom, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R., 27 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 326.

Hope, or **Hope City,** a mining camp of Alaska, on Turnagain Arm, Cook Inlet.

Hope, a banking post-town of Hempstead co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and other railroads, 33 miles NE. of Texarkana. It has a cotton-compress, manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, lumber, and flour, and is a shipping point for cotton, lumber, and hides. Pop. in 1900, 1644.

Hope, a post-village of Kootenai co., Idaho, 57 miles NE. of Rathdrum, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 300.

Hope, a post-hamlet of Vermilion co., Ill., 8 miles NNW. of Fithian.

Hope, a banking post-town of Bartholomew co., Ind., on Haw Creek, 12 miles NE. of Columbus, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 1088.

Hope, a banking city of Dickinson co., Kan., 21 miles S. by E. of Abilene, on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs. Pop. in 1900, 557.

Hope, a post-township (town) of Knox co., Me., about 10 miles N. of Rockland and 5 miles W. of Penobscot Bay. Pop. in 1900, 599.

Hope, a post-hamlet of Midland co., Mich., 13 miles N. by W. of Midland.

Hope, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., about 9 miles NE. of Belvidere. Pop. about 400.

Hope, a post-village of Hamilton co., N.Y., on the Sacondaga River, about 6 miles NW. of Northville. Pop. about 200; of the township (town), in 1900, 463.

Hope, a banking post-village of Steele co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 30 miles NNW. of Ripon. Pop. in 1900, 606.

Hope, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Ohio, 16 mile NE. of Columbus.

Hope, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa., 8 miles N. of Waynesburg.

Hope, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 12 miles SW. of Providence. It has cotton-mills. Pop. about 700.

Hope, a post-village of Lavaca co., Tex., 23 miles NE. of Cuero.

Hope Bay, a village and bay on the NE. coast of Jamaica, 7 miles WNW. of Port Antonio.

Hopechurch, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 6 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 800. It has iron- and steel-foundries, manufacture of car-wheels, bricks, etc.

Hope City, Alaska. See Hope.

Hopedale, a banking post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 23 miles S. by W. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Hopedale, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., about 18 miles SE. of Worcester. It has manufactures of looms and spindles. Pop. of Hopedale township (town) in 1900, 2087.

Hopedale, a post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, about 18 miles WSW. of Steubenville. Pop. in 1900, 365.

Hopedale (Ger. *Hoffenthal*, hof'fẹn-tȧl'), a post and Moravian missionary station on the E. coast of Labrador. Lat. 55° 30′ N.

Hopefalls, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Northville.

Hopefield, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark., 2 miles W. of Memphis, Tenn., from which it is separated by the Mississippi River.

Hope Hull, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ala. The banking point is Montgomery.

Hope Island, off the SE. coast of Spitzbergen, in the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 76° 30′ N.

Hope Islands, a group off the E. coast of Australia.

Hopeland, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Ephrata or Lincoln. Pop. about 275.

Hope Mills, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Fayetteville. It has manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. in 1900, 881.

Hope Mills, a post-hamlet of Page co., Va.

Hope, Point, on the Arctic coast of Alaska, about 30 miles S. of Cape Lisburne.

Hope River, Jamaica, enters the Caribbean Sea 5 miles ESE. of Kingston.

Hope's Advance Bay, on the N. coast of Labrador, in Hudson Strait, a W. extension of Ungava Bay. Lat. 59° 30′ N.

Hope's Advance, Cape, a headland of Canada, Hudson Strait, in lat. 61° 45′ N., lon. 70° W.

Hopetown, a post-settlement of Bonaventure co., Quebec, on the Bay of Chaleur. Pop. about 200.

Hope Town, a division in the N. part of Cape Colony, bounded N. and E. by the Orange River and W. by an affluent. Capital, Hopetown, on the Orange River, which is here spanned by a fine bridge, 80 miles SW. of Kimberley. It is in the diamond-fields, and has considerable trade in ostrich plumes. Pop. in 1891, 751 (white, 369). Elevation, 3600 feet.

Hope Valley, a banking post-village of Washington co., R.I., on the Wood River, opposite Locustville, and at the terminus of the Wood River Branch R., 22 miles W. of Newport. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, machinery, and printing-presses. Pop. about 1100.

Hopevilla, a post-village of East Baton Rouge parish, La., on Manchac Bayou, 21 miles N. of Donaldsonville.

Hopeville, a post-town of Clarke co., Iowa, about 14 miles SW. of Osceola. Pop. in 1900, 145.

Hopeville, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., Va.

Hopeville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W.Va., 38 miles SSW. of Keyser.

Hopeville, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario. The banking point is Dundalk. Pop. about 200.

Hopewell, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn. The banking point is Hartford. It has manufactures of woollen-goods, etc.

Hopewell, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky R., 6½ miles NNE. of Grayson. Pop. about 200.

Hopewell, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R., 3 miles NE. of Crisfield. Pop. 100.

Hopewell, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Miss., 32 miles E. of Grenada.

Hopewell, a township of Cumberland co., N.J., bordering on the navigable Cohansey Creek. Pop. in 1900, 1807.

Hopewell, a banking post-borough of Mercer co., N.J., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 40 miles NE. of Philadelphia. It is the centre of an orchard and gardening district and has the Hopewell Seminary. Pop. in 1900, 980.

Hopewell, a township of Mercer co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 3360.

Hopewell, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., in Hopewell township (town), on the Central New England and other railroads, 6 miles E. by S. of Canandaigua. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1550; of the village, about 175.

Hopewell, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., N.C., 10 miles NW. of Charlotte.

Hopewell, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio. The banking point is Zanesville. Pop. about 200.

Hopewell, a township of Beaver co., Pa., on the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900, 1346. It has beds of coal.

Hopewell, a post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain R. and on the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, 20 miles NE. of Bedford. It has extensive coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 482.

Hopewell, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1394.

Hopewell, Chester co., Pa. See HOPEWELL COTTON-WORKS.

Hopewell, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 892.

Hopewell, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 570.

Hopewell, a township of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 662.

Hopewell, a township of York co., Pa., bordering on Maryland. Pop. in 1900, 1376.

Hopewell, a post-hamlet of York co., S.C., 70 miles N. by W. of Columbia.

Hopewell, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial R., 17 miles S. of Pictou. It contains a spool-factory, woollen-mill, etc. Pop. about 1650. The banking point is Stellarton.

Hopewell Cape, the chief town of Albert co., New Brunswick, on the S. side of the Petitcodiac River, at the head of Shepody Bay, 29 miles SE. of Salisbury, on the Salisbury and Harvey R. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Moncton.

Hopewell Center, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., 5 miles E. of Canandaigua.

Hopewell Center, a post-village of York co., Pa., 22 miles SSW. of Lancaster. Pop. 200.

Hopewell Cotton-Works, a post-borough of Chester co., Pa., on the Lancaster, Oxford and Southern R., 3 miles W. of Oxford. Pop. about 250.

Hopewell Hill, a post-village of Albert co., New Brunswick, on Shepody Bay, 32 miles SE. of Salisbury. Pop. about 400.

Hopewell Junction, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut R., 13 miles ENE. of Newburgh. Pop. about 300.

Hopewell Springs, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn., 15 miles E. of Sweetwater.

Hopkins, a river of western Victoria, Australia, rises in the Pyrenees, flows generally southward, and discharges E. of Portland Bay. Length, about 110 miles, of which but a few miles are navigable.

Hopkins, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of 555 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Pond River and on the W. by the Tradewater River. The county has beds of bituminous coal. Capital, Madisonville. Pop. in 1890, 23,505; in 1900, 30,995.

Hopkins, a county in the NE. part of Texas, has an area of 666 sq. m. It is drained by the Sulphur Fork of the Red River and by White Oak Creek. Capital, Sulphur Springs. Pop. in 1890, 20,572; in 1900, 27,950.

Hopkins, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. about 110.

Hopkins, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Great Northern and other railroads, 8 miles W. by S. of Minneapolis. It has manufactures of threshing-machines. Pop. about 1600.

Hopkins, a banking city of Nodaway co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 60 miles N. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 907.

Hopkins, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Hopkins Station, a banking post-village of Allegan co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 8 miles N. of Allegan. Pop. about 300.

Hopkins Turnout, a post-village of Richland co., S.C., 12 miles ESE. of Columbia. Pop. 75.

Hopkinsville, a banking city, capital of Christian co., Ky., on the Little River and on the Louisville and Nashville and the Illinois Central Rs., 74 miles S. of Henderson. It has a court-house, the Western Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, the South Kentucky and the Bethel Female Colleges, and various manufactures. It is an important tobacco market. Pop. in 1890, 5833; in 1900, 7280.

Hopkinsville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ohio, 2 miles from South Lebanon.

Hopkinton, a banking post-town of Delaware co., Iowa, on the South Fork of the Maquoketa River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 35 miles WSW. of Dubuque. Lenox College is located here. Pop. in 1900, 767.

Hopkinton, a banking post-village of Hopkinton township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., about 28 miles WSW. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2623.

Hopkinton, a post-township (town) of Merrimack co., N.H., on the Contoocook River, 8 miles W. of Concord, of which it is a post sub-station. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1652.

Hopkinton, a post-village of Hopkinton township (town), St. Lawrence co., N.Y., near the St. Regis River, about 40 miles E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2521; of the village, about 275.

Hopkinton, a post-village of Hopkinton township (town), Washington co., R.I., 4 miles W. of Woodville station. Pop. 100. The town is bounded E. by the Wood River and S. by the Charles River. Pop. in 1900, 2602.

Hopland, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., near the Russian River, 14 miles NW. of Cloverdale. The banking point is Ukiah. It has fruit-packing industries. Pop. about 400.

Hoppenville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 20 miles S. of Allentown. Pop. 150.

Hopper, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., Ill.

Hopper, a post-village of Knox co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Hoppin Springs, a resort of Lake co., Cal. The banking point is Lakeport.

Hop River, a small stream of Tolland co., Conn., falls into the Willimantic River.

Hopriver, a post-hamlet of Tolland co., Conn., 5 miles by rail W. of Willimantic.

Hopton (Upper), a parish of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

Hopwood, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Uniontown. Pop. 100.

Hoquiam, ho'kwe-ăm, a banking city of Chehalis co., Wash., 18 miles W. of Montesano, on the Northern Pacific R. It has a ship-yard and is a shipping point for lumber, fish, and furs. Pop. in 1900, 2608.

Hoquiam (or **Hoquium**) **River,** Chehalis co., Wash., enters Gray's Harbor.

Hor, the Biblical name of a mountain of Arabia Petræa, on the E. side of the Arabah, between the Dead Sea and the head of the Gulf of Akabah. Here the Biblical narrative places the death of Aaron.

Horace, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., 7 miles by rail N. of Paris. Pop. 75.

Horace, a post-city of Greeley co., Kan. Pop. in 1900, 90.

Horace, a post-hamlet of Cass co., N.Dak., 8 miles SW. of Fargo.

Horatio, a banking post-town of Sevier co., Ark., on the Kansas City Southern R., 47 miles NW. by N. of Texarkana. Pop. in 1900, 625.

Horatio, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 16 miles by rail W. of Piqua. Pop. 70.

Horatio, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania Rs., 11 miles W. of Winslow. It has coal-mines, etc. Pop. about 800.

Horazdio'witz, a town of Bohemia, 63 miles SSW. of Prague. Pop. about 3500.

Horb, horb, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Black Forest, on the Neckar, 31 miles SW. of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1900, 2317. It has manufactures of textiles.

Horbury, a town of England, co. of York, 3 miles SW. of Wakefield. Pop. in 1901, 6736.

Horcajada, OR-kȧ-Hȧ'Dȧ, a small town of Spain, province of Cuenca, 50 miles SE. of Madrid.

Horche, OR'chȧ, a small town of Spain, in New Castile, 7 miles from Guadalajara.

Horcones Valley, on the borders of Argentina and Chile, and entering the lower *massif* of Aconcagua.

Hord, or **Hoard,** hôrd, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ill., about 32 miles E. by S. of Vandalia.

Hörde, hör'dĕh, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, 2 miles SE. of Dortmund. It has coal- and iron-mines, steel- and boiler-works, foundries, and other industrial establishments. Pop. in 1900, 25,166.

Hördt, hönt, a village of the Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Rhine.

Horeb, ho'rĕb, a mountain of Arabia, in the peninsula of Sinai, forming the N. end of the ridge. See SINAI.

Horeb, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Minn.

Horeb, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va., 9 miles SW. of Liberty.

Horfield, a small suburb of Bristol, England, situated in the co. of Gloucester.

Horgen, hor'ghẹn, a town of Switzerland, canton of Zürich, on the W. shore of the Lake of Zürich, 8 miles SSE. of Zürich. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 6914.

Horicon, or **South Horicon,** a post-village of Horicon township (town), Warren co., N.Y., on the Schroon River, 20 miles WNW. of Whitehall. The town is mountainous. Pop. in 1900, 1136; of the village, about 250.

Horicon, a banking city of Dodge co., Wis., on the Rock River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., at the S. end or outlet of Horicon Lake, 54 miles NW. of Milwaukee. It has wagon-, windmill- and farm-implement works. Pop. in 1900, 1376.

Horicon Lake, N.Y. See GEORGE, LAKE.

Horicon Lake, Wis., formerly called **Winnebago Marsh,** is in the N. part of Dodge co. and touches the S. part of Fond du Lac co. It is about 15 miles long and 6 miles wide, and discharges its surplus water by the Rock River, which issues from the S. end of the lake.

Horine (hō'rin) **Station,** a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 29 miles S. of St. Louis.

Hořitz, hor'zhits, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles NE. of Bidschow, on the Bistritz. It has manufactures of textiles and sandstone quarries and a school for the training of sculptors and stone-cutters. The town is noted for its cherries. Pop. in 1900, 7771.

Hö'ritz, a small town in the district of Krumau, Bohemia, which has become noted through the performance by its inhabitants of the Passion Play.

Hormigueros, or-me-gā'roce, a town of western Porto Rico, about 7 miles (direct) NW. of San German. Pop. in 1899, 965.

Hormuz, Persia. See ORMUZ.

Horn, horn, a town of Lower Austria, 46 miles NW. of Vienna. Pop. in 1900, 2727.

Horn, a town of Germany, in Lippe, 10 miles S. of Lemgo. Pop. about 2000.

Horn, horn, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 2 miles W. by N. of Roermond.

Horn (horn), CAPE, written also **Hoorn,** the southernmost point of South America, on the last island of the Fuegian Archipelago, in lat. 55° 58′ 40″ S., lon. 67° 16′ W. It is a lofty, steep, bare, black rock, with pointed summits. It was named by Schouten, its discoverer, in 1616, in honor of his birthplace, Hoorn, in the Netherlands. Twenty miles NW. of Cape Horn is FALSE CAPE HORN.

Hornachos, or-nā'choce, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 46 miles SE. of Badajoz. Pop. about 4500.

Horn-Afvan, horn äf'vän, a lake in Swedish Lapland, about lat. 66° N. and between lon. 16° and 18° E. Length, from NNW. to SSE., about 60 miles; breadth, 10 miles. It discharges into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Skellefte.

Hornbach, horn'bäk, a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Hornbach River, 5 miles S. of Zweibrücken. Pop. about 1300.

Hornbeak, a post-village of Obion co., Tenn. The banking point is Obion. Pop. about 400.

Hornbeck, a post-village of Vernon parish, La. The banking point is Leesville.

Hornberg, horn'bĕrg, a town of Baden, in the Black Forest, 23 miles NE. of Freiburg, with an old castle. Pop. about 2500. It is a summer-resort.

Hornbrook, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Yreka. Pop. about 400.

Hornbrook, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 3 miles above Towanda.

Hornburg, horn'bŏŏrg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 45 miles WSW. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 2458.

Hornby, a post-village of Hornby township (town), Steuben co., N.Y., 8 miles N. of Corning. Pop. of the town in 1900, 959; of the village, about 150.

Horn, Cape, South America. See HORN (Cape).

Horncastle, a town of England, co. and 18 miles ESE. of Lincoln on the river Bane. The town has remains of Roman fortifications and is noted for its horse fair. Pop. in 1901, 4038.

Horneburg, hor'nĕh-bŏŏrg', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 8 miles SSE. of Stade. Pop. about 1700.

Hornellsville, a city of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Canisteo River and on the Erie and the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Rs., 60 miles S. of Rochester. It is the trade-centre of a large agricultural region and has commercial and academic schools, railroad repair-shops, and manufactures of railway and electric supplies, furniture, leather, woollens, sash, doors, and blinds, etc. Pop. in 1890, 10,996; in 1900, 11,918.

Hornerstown, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., on the Pemberton and Hightstown R., 10 miles S. of Hightstown. Pop. 150.

Hornerville, a post-village of Dunklin co., Mo., 60 miles S. of Dexter. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Hornhausen, horn'hŏw'zẹn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 21 miles WSW. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 3589.

Hornhead, a bold, rocky promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Donegal, between Dunfanaghy Harbor and the Atlantic.

Hornick, a banking post-town of Woodbury co., Iowa, 26 miles SE. of Sioux City, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 284.

Horning's Mills, a post-village of Grey co., Ontario, on a branch of the Nottawasaga River, 20 miles N. of Orangeville. Pop. about 300.

Hornitos, hor-nee'tọs, a post-town of Mariposa co., Cal., 16 miles NW. of Mariposa. Pop. in 1900, 196.

Hornos (OR'noce) **Islands,** a group of islets in the Rio de la Plata, 31 miles NE. of Buenos Aires.

Hornoy, OR'nwȧ', a commune of France, in Somme, 20 miles WSW. of Amiens.

Hornsby, a post-village of Macoupin co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 50 miles NE. of St. Louis. Pop. about 200.

Horns Corners, a post-village of Ozaukee co., Wis.

Horns Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Miller co., Ga.

Hornsea, a town of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the North Sea, 14 miles NNE. of Hull. It is a watering-place. Pop. in 1901, 2381.

Hornsey, a NW. suburb of London, on the New River, 5½ miles NNW. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1901, 72,056.

Horns Mills, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H., about 40 miles NE. of Concord.

Horn Sunds Tinder, the loftiest elevation of Spitsbergen, near South Cape. Height, about 5000 feet.

Horntown, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., near the sea and about 22 miles E. of Crisfield, Md. Pop. about 100.

Hornu, OR'nü, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 6 miles W. of Mons. It has coal-mines, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,330.

Horodenka, ho-ro-den'kȧ, a town of Austria, in Galicia, 24 miles NE. of Kolomea. Pop. in 1900, 11,615.

Horodlo, ho-rod'lo, a town of Poland, in Lublin, on the Bug, 38 miles ENE. of Zamosc. Pop. about 1500.

Hořowitz, hor'zho-vits, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles SW. of Beraun. Pop. in 1900, 3570.

Horr, a post-village of Park co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Livingston. Pop. about 250. It has coal- and coke-industries.

Horrs, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. about 75.

Horrs Ranch, a post-hamlet of Stanislaus co., Cal., about 28 miles E. of Modesto.

Horry, or'ree', the most eastern county of South Carolina, has an area of 1075 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Atlantic Ocean and on the W. by the Little Pedee River, and is intersected by the Waccamaw River. The Great Pedee touches its SW. border. Capital, Conway. Pop. in 1890, 19,256; in 1900, 23,364.

Horsebranch, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 96 miles SW. of Louisville. Pop. about 140.

Horsecave, a banking post-town of Hart co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 7 miles S. of Munfordville. Pop. in 1900, 867.

Horse Creek, Ill., rises in Marion co. and enters the Skillet Fork in Wayne co.

Horse Creek, Mo., rises in Dade co. and enters the Sac River. It is about 80 miles long.

Horse Creek, Wyo., enters the North Fork of the Platte River in Nebraska, about 2 miles from the W. boundary of Nebraska.

Horsecreek, a post-town of Walker co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham or Jasper. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 385.

Horsecreek, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., 7 miles E. of Greeneville.

Horseheads, a banking post-village of Chemung co., N.Y., in Horseheads township (town), on the Chemung Canal and on the Northern Central and other railroads, 7 miles N. of Elmira. It has manufactures of chemicals, optical goods, bricks, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1901.

Horse Island, in Lake Ontario and in Jefferson co., N.Y., is 2 miles from Sacketts Harbor. It has a light-house.

Horse Island, an island in Lake Huron, SE. of Great Manitoulin Island.

Hörsel, hör'zęl, a small river of Thuringia, an affluent of the Werra. Eisenach is on its banks.

Hörselberg, hör'zęl-bĕrg', a mountain-range of Thuringia, between Eisenach and Kreuzburg, about 1600 feet high.

Horsens, hor'sęns, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 25 miles SW. of Aarhus, on the Horsens-Fjord. It has diversified manufactures and an active trade, the exports being chiefly eggs, butter, pork, and cattle. Pop. in 1901, 22,232.

Horse Pasture, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 32 miles NW. of Reidsville, N.C.

Horseshoe, a post-hamlet of Henderson co., N.C.

Horseshoe Bend, a post-hamlet of Boisé co., Idaho.

Horseshoe Bottom, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ky., on the Cumberland River.

Horseshoe Curve, a point of scenic interest on the line of the Pennsylvania R., at Kittaning Point, Pa., 5 miles from Altoona. It is in the Alleghany Mountains, near the water-parting between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. Elevation above sea-level, 1595 feet.

Horseshoe Falls, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn., on the Caney Fork, 10 miles NE. of McMinnville.

Horseshoe Mountain, Colo., a peak of the Park Range, in the South Park. Altitude, 13,912 feet.

Horseshoe Run, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W.Va.

Horsforth, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles NW. of Leeds. Pop. in 1901, 7784.

Horsham, hors'ąm, a borough of England, co. of Sussex, 26 miles NE. of Chichester and 37 miles SSW. of London. It has a beautiful old parish church recently restored. Among other interesting edifices are the corn exchange and a grammar-school. At Horsham are the new buildings of the vast educational institution known as Christ's Hospital, until recently established in London. Pop. in 1901, 9446.

Horsham, a municipal borough of Victoria, on the Wimmera River, 203 miles by rail WNW. of Melbourne. Pop. 2500.

Horsham, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 16 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1157; of the village, 100.

Horst, horst, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 18 miles N. of Roermond. Pop. about 4000.

Horst, a village of Prussia, in Holstein, 8 miles E. of Glückstadt. Pop. in 1900, 2278.

Horst, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, circle of Hattingen, on the Ruhr. Pop. in 1900, 5129.

Horst, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, circle of Recklinghausen. Pop. in 1900, 11,284.

Horstmar, horst'mar, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 16 miles NW. of Münster. Pop. about 1000.

Horta, or'tå, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, 50 miles SW. of Tarragona, on an affluent of the Ebro.

Horta, a village of Spain, 4 miles from Barcelona.

Horta, or'tå, a seaport town of the Azores, capital of the island of Fayal, on its SE. coast. It is pretty well built, though very irregularly laid out. Pop. in 1900, 6734.

Horten, hor'tęn, a town of Norway, on the Christiania Fjord, opposite Moss, 32 miles S. of Christiania. It is the chief naval port of the kingdom and station of the fleet and has an arsenal and building-yards. Pop. in 1900, 8460.

Horton, or **Great Horton,** a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, 2 miles SW. of Bradford, of which it forms a suburb. Pop. in 1901, 52,454.

Horton, a post-village of Bremer co., Iowa, 20 miles SSE. of Charles City and 1 mile E. of the Cedar River. Pop. 75.

Horton, a banking city of Brown co., Kan., 13 miles S. of Hiawatha, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It has machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3398.

Horton, a post-village of Ohio co., Ky. The banking point is Beaver Dam. Pop. about 150.

Horton, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 12 miles SW. of Jackson. Pop. about 400.

Horton, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Horton, a post-village of Randolph co., W.Va., on the Dry Fork R., 52 miles SE. of Elkins, its banking point. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 100.

Horton, Nova Scotia, on an arm of Minas Basin, opposite Cornwallis, 63 miles NNW. of Halifax. See GRAND PRÉ.

Hortonia, a township (town) of Outagamie co., Wis., bounded N. by the Wolf River. Pop. in 1900, 654.

Hortons, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. Pop. about 100.

Hortonville, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind. The banking point is Westfield. Pop. 200.

Hortonville, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass. The banking point is Fall River. Pop. about 300.

Hortonville, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., 2 miles from Callicoon Depot.

Hortonville, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., about 15 miles NW. of Rutland. Pop. 110.

Hortonville, a banking post-village of Outagamie co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles WNW. of Appleton. It has grist-, saw- and planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 913.

Horwich, hor'ij, a town of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles WNW. of Bolton. Pop. in 1901, 15,084.

Hoschton, a banking post-town of Jackson co., Ga., on the Gainesville Midland R. Pop in 1900, 290.

Hosensack, hō'zęn-sak, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Perkiomen R., 15 miles S. of Allentown. Pop. about 400.

Hosey, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss. The banking point is Laurel. Pop. 100.

Hoshiarpur', a town of British India, capital of the Hoshiarpur district, 25 miles NE. of Jullinder. Pop. about 20,000.

Hoshiarpur, a district of British India, in the Jullinder division of the Punjab, lying between the Beas and the Sutlej. Capital, Hoshiarpur.

Hoshungabad, or **Hoshangabad,** ho-shŭng'å-båd', a town of British India, capital of the Hoshungabad district, on the Nerbudda River, 68 miles N. of Baitul. Pop. about 13,000.

Hoshungabad, a district of British India, Central Provinces, in the Nerbudda division. It is very fertile and in part level; but the hill-country is densely timbered. Capital, Hoshungabad.

Hoskins, a post-hamlet of Woodbury co., Iowa, 7 miles from Sioux City.

Hoskins, a post-town of Wayne co., Neb. The banking point is Norfolk. Pop. in 1900, 175.

Hoskinsville, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ohio, 30 miles N. of Marietta.

Hosmer, hoz'męr, a hamlet of Pike co., Ind., about 24 miles SE. of Vincennes.

Hosner, a post-village of Macomb co., Mich. The banking point is Romeo. Pop. 100.

Hospenthal, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri and in the Urseren Valley, 2 miles from Andermatt. Elevation, 4870 feet. Pop. about 280.

Hosper, a banking post-town of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 50 miles NNE. of Sioux City. Pop. in 1900, 415.

Hospital, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Limerick, 11 miles W. of Tipperary.

Hospitalet, os-pe-tå-lĕt', a small town of Spain, 4 miles SW. of Barcelona.

Hospital Island, an island in the river Richelieu, Quebec, below Ash Island.

Hosszúfalu, hos'sōō-fōh'lōō (Ger. *Lanzendorf*), a town of Transylvania, Hungary, co. of Kronstadt. Pop. in 1890, 6420.

Host, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. 275.

Hostalrich, os-tål-reech', a town of Spain, province and 18 miles SSW. of Gerona. Pop. about 1300.

Hostau, hos'tŏw, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles WNW. of Klattau. Pop. about 1250.

Hoste (os'tå) **Island,** Tierra del Fuego, is between lat. 55° and 55° 40′ S. and lon. 68° and 70° W., 90 miles in length. It is separated eastward from Navarin Island by Ponsonby Sound.

Hosterlitz, hos'tęr-lits', a small town of Moravia, 24 miles SW. of Brünn.

Hostetter, a village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Latrobe. It has coaling-industries.

Hostomitz, hos'to-mits', a town of Bohemia, 25 miles SW. of Prague. Pop. about 2000.

Hotchkiss, a banking post-town of Delta co., Colo., 19 miles (direct) ENE. of Delta. Pop. in 1900, 261.

Hotchkissville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., about 10 miles W. by N. of Waterbury, its banking point. It has manufactures of cutlery. Pop. about 700.

Hötensleben, hö'tęns-lā'bęn, a village of Prussian Saxony, 26 miles W. of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 5075.

Hotham, Victoria. See NORTH MELBOURNE.

Hotham Inlet, Alaska, an offshoot of the N. part of Kotzebue Sound (about lat. 67° N., lon. 162° 20′ W.), from which it is separated by a long and narrow peninsula.

Hotham Mountain, one of the highest summits of Victoria, Australia. Elevation, 6100 feet.

Hothouse, a post-hamlet of Fannin co., Ga.

Hothouse, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., N.C.

Hot Lakes District, an extensive region in North Island, New Zealand, extending SW. from the Bay of Plenty, and abounding in geysers, hot springs, solfataras, and more or less active volcanoes.

Hot Spring, a county in the southwest-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 631 sq. m. It is intersected by the Ouachita River. It has deposits of magnetic iron-ore and quarries of excellent oil-stone (novaculite). Capital, Malvern. Pop. in 1890, 11,603; in 1900, 12,478.

Hot Spring Lake, a lake 3 miles NW. of Salt Lake City, Utah. Length, 3 miles.

Hot Springs, a post-village of Yavapai co., Ariz. The banking point is Phœnix. Pop. about 75.

Hot Springs, a banking city and health-resort, capital of Garland co., Ark., on the Little Rock and Hot Springs and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 56 miles WSW. of Little Rock and 5 miles E. of the Ouachita River. It is situated in a narrow valley, between two ridges in a spur of the Ozark Mountains, and has numerous (70) hot springs, which are celebrated for the cure of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, and other chronic diseases. The temperature of these springs varies from 76° to 158° Fahr. The water holds carbonic acid and some carbonates and silicates in solution, but is clear, tasteless and odorless. Fine novaculite (or oil-stone) is found at this place; lead and silver also occur. It has manufactures of oil-stone. The Army and Navy General Hospital situated here is one of the chief features of interest. Pop. in 1890, 8086; in 1900, 9973. Elevation, 425 feet above the sea.

Hot Springs, a post-hamlet of Tulare co., Cal.

Hot Springs, a post-village and resort of Madison co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Marshall. Pop. in 1900, 445.

Hot Springs, a banking city, capital of Fall River co., S.Dak., 35 miles S. by W. of Rapid City, on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern Line. It is in a stock-raising region and has a Soldiers' Home and thermal waters. Pop. in 1900, 1319.

Hot Springs, a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Bath co., Va., is situated in a valley of 2000–2500 feet elevation, 18 miles NNE. of Covington, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery and has several springs which are esteemed efficacious in the treatment of dyspepsia, scrofula, and affections of the liver. Near by are the Healing and the Warm Springs.

Hot Sulphur Springs, Grand co., Colo. See SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Hottentots, an African race, by some ethnologists thought to be the aboriginal occupants of the S. end of that continent. Their limits may be said, in general terms, to have been the Orange River on the N. and NE. and the Key on the E.; while on the NW. they passed the Orange River and advanced N. and NE. far into the interior through what is now Great Namaqualand into Damaraland. The Hottentots are generally tall and meagre, of a pale olive complexion, with projecting cheek-bones. They have thick lips, a flat nose with wide nostrils, woolly hair, and little beard. The women are often elegantly formed in early life, but become repulsively deformed. Both sexes are distinguished by excessive incurvation of the spine. When the Dutch first settled at the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots were a numerous nation of pastoral and partially nomadic habits. At the present day this race, in its pure type, is nearly extinct within the wide territory which formerly belonged to it; and of the 200,000–300,000 Hottentots, as they are now called, there are few, except in the extreme N., who understand the true Hottentot language. Of the unmixed pure Hottentots the number is thought not to exceed 13,000. The Koras, or Korannas (shoe-wearers), higher up the Orange River, still remain a favorable specimen of the pure Hottentot race. The Namas (or Namaquas) dwell towards the mouth of the Orange. The Bushmen are by some regarded as of Hottentot race; by others, again, they are thought to be the true aboriginal element of South Africa, from which, modified by crossings, has developed the Hottentot. The Hottentot language shows in certain directions a marked perfection and is strongly accentuated by the "click" sounds.

Hötting, höt'ting, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, on the Inn, near Innspruck.

Hotzenplotz, hot'sẹn-plots' (Slavic, *Osoblaha*, o-so-blä'hä), a town of Austrian Silesia, 26 miles NNW. of Troppau, on the Prussian frontier. Pop. about 3000.

Hount, oo'ä', a small island off the W. coast of Brittany, France, in Morbihan, 6 miles SE. of the peninsula of Quiberon.

Houcktown, hŏwk'tŏwn, a post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, 28 miles SW. of Tiffin. Pop. about 160.

Houdain, oo'dăN', a village of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 6 miles SW. of Béthune.

Houdan, oo'dŏN', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 15 miles SSW. of Mantes-sur-Seine. It has a trade in poultry. Pop. about 2000.

Houdeng-Aimeries, oo'dŏN' ā'mẹh-ree', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 10 miles W. of Mons. It has iron-works. Pop. about 7500.

Houdeng-Goegnies, oo'dŏN' gon'yee', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, adjoining the above. It has iron-works. Pop. in 1900, 7574.

Houffalize, oof'fä'leez', a small town of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 9 miles NE. of Bastogne.

Hougaerde, hoo'gȧrd' or hŏw-gȧrd', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 2½ miles SW. of Tirlemont. It has breweries and distilleries.

Houghton, hō'tọn, a county of Michigan, is in the NW. part of the upper peninsula and is bounded on the NW. by Lake Superior. It is drained by the Sturgeon River and contains Portage Lake, which is connected with Lake Superior by ship-canal. The copper deposits of this county are among the richest in the United States. Silver is also found here. Area, 1077 sq. m. Capital, Houghton. Pop. in 1890, 35,389; in 1900, 66,063.

Houghton, a port of southeastern Alaska, in Frederick Sound.

Houghton, a banking post-village, capital of Houghton co., Mich., on the S. shore of Portage Lake, which is connected with Lake Superior by ship-canal. It is about 10 miles from Lake Superior, almost adjacent to Hancock, and 95 miles NW. of Marquette, on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, the Mineral Range, and the Copper Range Rs. Large steamboats ply to the lake ports E. and W. It has highly productive copper-mines, with smelters, etc., and is the seat of the Michigan College of Mines. Pop. in 1890, 2062; in 1900, 3359.

Houghton, a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Fillmore. Pop. 200.

Houghton, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. The banking point is Bonham. Pop. about 170.

Houghton, a post-village of Bayfield co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Washburn. Pop. 125.

Houghton Center, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 32 miles SW. of Simcoe. Pop. 100.

Houghton (or Roscommon) Lake, Mich., in Roscommon co., is about 10 miles long and 5 miles wide. The water is discharged by the Muskegon River.

Houghton Lake, a post-village of Roscommon co., Mich., on Houghton Lake, 75 miles NW. of Bay City.

Houghton-le-Spring, a town of England, co. and 6 miles NE. of Durham. It has a large cruciform church, containing the monument to Bernard Gilpin, the founder of a well-known grammar-school at this place. It has collieries and iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 7858.

Houghtonville, hō'tọn-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Windham co., Vt.

Houlgate, ool'gȧt', a watering-place of northern France, adjacent to Beuzeval. It contains many handsome villas.

Houlka, hūl'kạ, a post-town of Chickasaw co., Miss., about 50 miles NW. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 104.

Houlton, hōl'tọn, a post-village, port of entry, and capital of Aroostook co., Me., in Houlton township (town), on the Bangor and Aroostook and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 12 miles W. of Woodstock, New Brunswick. It has an iron-foundry, machine-shop, grist- and woollen-mills, starch factories, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4686.

Houlton, a post-village of Columbia co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 150.

Houlton, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis. The banking point is Hudson. Pop. about 400. It has lumbering interests.

Houma, hoo'mạ, a banking post-town, capital of Terrebonne parish, La., on Bayou Terrebonne and on the Southern Pacific R., 70 miles SW. of New Orleans. It is in a cane and rice country, and has extensive manufactures of sugar, moss, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3212.

Hounsfield, a township (town) of Jefferson co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, including Sacketts Harbor, 2772.

Hounslow, hŏwnz'lo, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, 2¾ miles SW. of Brentford. Hounslow Heath, noted in ancient times for tournaments and military encampments and in modern times for the depredations of highwaymen, is now in great part enclosed. Here are barracks and powder-mills. Pop. of parish in 1901, 12,863.

Houplines, oo'pleen', a town of France, in Nord, 7 miles N. of Lille. It has thriving textile industries. Pop. in 1901, 7156.

Hourn, Loch, lox hoorn, an inlet of Scotland, co. of Inverness, stretching inland from the Sound of Skye for 13 miles.

Hourtin, oor'tăn', a village of France, in Gironde, 10 miles SSW. of Lesparre.

Housatonic, hoo-sa-ton'ĭk, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 4 miles N. of Great Barrington. It has manufactures of paper, quilts, etc. Pop. about 1200.

Housatonic River rises in Berkshire co., Mass., runs southward into Connecticut, and enters Long Island Sound about 4 miles E. of Bridgeport. It is about 150 miles long. The tide ascends to Derby, nearly 14 miles from the Sound.

House Harbor, a station of Quebec, on Magdalen Island.

Houser (hŏwz'ẹr) **Mill,** a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Pa., about 28 miles SSE. of Scranton.

Houserville, howz'ẹr-vĭl, a post-village of Center co., Pa., 7 miles S. by W. of Bellefonte. Pop. 75.

House Springs, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mo., 28 miles SW. of St. Louis.

Houseville, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., about 32 miles N. of Rome. Pop. about 100.

Housley, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex. The banking point is Dallas. Pop. about 115.

Houssa, hŏw'sa, written also **Hausa,** a region of central Africa, in about lat. 12°–13° N. and lon. 5°–10° E., named from the Houssa people, who founded here a confederation of states (empire), which after the Fulah invasion rapidly disintegrated. The people, apparently Negroid in relationship (partially of Berber and Tuareg stock), are often spoken of as kindred to the Fulahs. Their speech is the language of trade in most of the region included between Lake Chad and the Guinea coast. The region inhabited by the Houssas extends from the middle Niger to Bornu, is largely mountainous, attaining to nearly 7000 feet elevation, and is in part densely forested. The more important separate kingdoms are those of Gando, Sokóto, and Nupé. The S. part of the region is under the nominal sovereignty of Nigeria.

Houston, hū'stọn, a county in the southwest-central part of Georgia, has an area of 591 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocmulgee River and is also drained by Echaconnee and Mossy creeks. Capital, Perry. Pop. in 1890, 21,613; in 1900, 22,641.

Houston, the most southeastern county of Minnesota, borders on Iowa. Area, 561 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by the Root River, and partly drained by the Houston River. Capital, Caledonia. Pop. in 1890, 14,653; in 1900, 15,400.

Houston, a county in the NW. part of Middle Tennessee. Area, 200 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Cumberland River and on the W. by the Tennessee River. Capital, Erin. Pop. in 1890, 5390; in 1900, 6476.

Houston, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 1192 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Neches River and on the W. by the Trinity River. Capital, Crockett. Pop. in 1890, 19,360; in 1900, 25,452.

Houston, a post-hamlet of Winston co., Ala., on a branch of Sipsey Creek, 55 miles NNW. of Birmingham.

Houston, a post-village of Perry co., Ark. The banking point is Morrillton. Pop. about 200.

Houston, a post-village of Suwanee co., Fla., 76 miles by rail W. of Jacksonville.

Houston, a post-village of Heard co., Ga., 66 miles SW. of Atlanta. Pop. about 70.

Houston, a post-village of Custer co., Idaho. The banking point is Blackfoot. Pop. about 100.

Houston, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ill., 50 miles by rail SSE. of St. Louis.

Houston, a post-village of Jackson co., Ind., on Salt Creek, about 24 miles SW. of Columbus. Pop. 200.

Houston, a banking post-village of Houston co., Minn., on the Root River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 23 miles W. of La Crosse, Wis. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Houston, a banking post-town, capital of Chickasaw co., Miss., 18 miles SW. of Okolona. It has a court-house, the Mississippi Normal School, etc. Pop. in 1900, 677.

Houston, a banking city, capital of Texas co., Mo., 2 miles E. of the Piney River and 145 miles SW. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 514.

Houston, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, 10 miles W. of Sidney, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. about 300.

Houston, a banking village of Washington co., Pa.

Houston, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Tenn.

Houston, a city of Texas, the second city (in 1900) in population of the state, an important railroad centre, and capital of Harris co., is on Buffalo Bayou, 49 miles NW. of Galveston, on the Southern Pacific, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé and other railroads. It has the Houston Lyceum, a polytechnic institute, a cotton exchange, masonic exchange, government building, and manufactures of carwheels, engines, machinery, carriages, agricultural implements, etc.; it has also cotton-mills and compresses, cotton-seed oil works, foundries, and several machine-shops of the railroads. Large quantities of cotton, corn, sugar, and other products are shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 27,557; in 1900, 44,633.

Houston, a banking post-town, capital of Halifax co., Va., 45 miles S. by E. of Rustburg, on the Norfolk and Western R. It is an important tobacco market. Pop. in 1900, 687.

Houston Heights, a post-town of Harris co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Houston. Pop. in 1900, 800. It has manufactures of furniture, cotton-seed oil, etc.

Houstonia, hū-sto'nẹ-a, a banking post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 16 miles NW. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 307.

Houston Station, a post-village of Kent co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 68 miles S. of Wilmington. Pop. about 250.

Houstonville, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 23 miles by rail SSW. of Pittsburg.

Housum, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa. The banking point is Chambersburg. Pop. about 100.

Houtzdale, hŏwtz'dale, a banking post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the New York and Pittsburg Central Rs., 26 miles S. of Clearfield. Pop. in 1900, 1482. Much coal is mined and shipped here.

Hove, a municipal borough of Sussex, England, adjacent to Brighton. Pop. in 1901, 36,535.

Howakel, ho-wä'kĕl', an island in the Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia.

Howard, a county in the SW. part of Arkansas. Area, 611 sq. m. It is drained by the Saline Bayou, an affluent of the Little River. The county is extensively mineralized. Capital, Center Point. Pop. in 1890, 13,789; in 1900, 14,076.

Howard, a county in the north-central part of Indiana. Area, 295 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wildcat River. Capital, Kokomo. Pop. in 1890, 26,186; in 1900, 28,575.

Howard, a northern county of Iowa, bordering on Minnesota, has an area of 460 sq. m. It is drained by the Upper Iowa River and the head-streams of the Turkey and Wapsipinicon rivers. Capital, Cresco. Pop. in 1890, 11,182; in 1900, 14,512.

Howard, a county in the central part of Maryland, has an area of 240 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Patapsco River and on the SW. by the Patuxent River. Capital, Ellicott City. Pop. in 1890, 16,269; in 1900, 16,715.

Howard, a county in the north-central part of Missouri, has an area of 450 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Missouri River, on the NW. by the East Chariton River, and is drained by Bonne Femme and Moniteau creeks. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Fayette. Pop. in 1890, 17,371; in 1900, 18,337.

Howard, a county in the east-central part of Nebraska, has an area of 574 sq. m. It is drained by the Middle Loup and North Loup rivers, which unite in the E. part of this county and form the Loup Fork of the Platte River. Capital, St. Paul. Pop. in 1890, 9430; in 1900, 10,343.

Howard, a county in the NW. part of Texas, traversed by the Salt Fork of the Colorado River. Area, 888 sq. m. Capital, Bigspring. Pop. in 1890, 1210; in 1900, 2528.

Howard, a post-village of Taylor co., Ga., 10 miles by rail W. of Butler.

Howard, a banking city, capital of Elk co., Kan., near the Elk River, 29 miles S. by E. of Eureka, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 1207.

Howard, Montcalm co., Mich. See HOWARD CITY.

Howard, Wright co., Minn. See HOWARD LAKE.

Howard, a post-town of Holmes co., Miss. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 104.

Howard, a post-village of Jasper co., Mo. The banking point is Galena. Pop. 100.

Howard, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., about 42 miles WNW. of Elmira. Pop. about 250.

Howard, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R., 10 miles E. of Mount Vernon. Pop. about 200.

Howard, a post-hamlet of Crook co., Oregon.

Howard, a post-borough of Center co., Pa., on Bald Eagle Creek, 12 miles N. of Bellefonte, on the Pennsylvania R. It has iron-works and other manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 563.

Howard, a banking post-village, capital of Miner co., S.Dak., 21 miles W. of Madison, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 588.

Howard, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. The banking point is Waxahachie. Pop. about 110.

Howard, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W.Va., 14 miles SSE. of Mounds.

Howard, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Sheboygan. Pop. about 130.

Howard, a coal-mining town of Queensland, Australia, 18 miles by rail NW. of Maryborough. Pop. about 500.

Howard City, a banking post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Pere Marquette Rs., 34 miles NNE. of Grand Rapids. It has extensive manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1398.

Howard City, a village of Howard co., Neb. Pop. in 1900, 183.

Howard Lake, a banking post-village of Wright co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 55 miles W. of St. Paul. It is a trade-centre and shipping point for wheat. Pop. in 1900, 737.

Howards Mills, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Ky., 6 miles NE. of Mount Sterling.

Howardsville, a post-village of San Juan co., Colo., about 6 miles NE. of Silverton.

Howardsville, a post-hamlet of Jo Daviess co., Ill.

Howardsville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Baltimore. Pop. 150.

Howardsville, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., about 22 miles S. by W. of Kalamazoo. Pop. 100.

Howardsville, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., on the James River, about 40 miles NE. of Lynchburg. Pop. 100.

Howardville, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 25 miles E. of Oswego.

Howden, a town of England, co. of York, East Riding, on the Ouse, 22 miles W. of Hull. Pop. about 2000.

Howden-Panns, a small town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, 2½ miles WSW. of North Shields.

Howe, a post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 7 miles from Wister, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Kansas City Southern Rs. The banking point is Poteau. Pop. in 1900, 626.

Howe, a banking post-village of Nemaha co., Neb. Pop. about 175.

Howe, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1670.

Howe, a banking post-town of Grayson co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 10 miles S. of Sherman. Pop. in 1900, 531.

Howe Brook, a village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Houlton. Pop. about 100.

Howe, Cape, the SE. point of Australia. Lat. 37° 35′ S.; lon. 150° E.

Howecave, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 39 miles W. of Albany. The banking point is Cobleskill. Pop. about 250. Near by is the famous Howe's Cave, with fine stalactitic and stalagmitic formations in the Helderberg limestone.

Howe Island, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, on an island in the St. Lawrence, 9 miles E. of Kingston.

Howell, a county in the S. part of Missouri, bordering on Arkansas, has an area of 907 sq. m. It is drained by the Spring and the Eleven Point rivers. Capital, West-plains. Pop. in 1890, 18,618; in 1900, 21,834.

Howell, a post-village of Woodruff co., Ark. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. about 150.

Howell, a post-village of Echols co., Ga. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. about 130.

Howell, in Vanderburg co., Ind., is a suburb and post-station of Evansville. Pop. in 1900, 1421.

Howell, a banking post-village, capital of Livingston co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette and the Ann Arbor Rs., 33 miles ESE. of Lansing. It has manufactures of flour, condensed milk, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2518.

Howell, a village of St. Charles co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Howell, a banking post-village of Colfax co., Neb., 21 miles W. by N. of Scribner, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 515.

Howell, a township of Monmouth co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 3103.

Howells Depot, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 11 miles WNW. of Goshen. Pop. about 200.

Howellsville, a post-township of Robeson co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1594.

Howels Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala., 85 miles SE. of Huntsville.

Howersville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. The banking point is Slatington. Pop. 200.

Howe's Cave, Schoharie co., N.Y. See Howecave.

Howes Mill, a post-hamlet of Dent co., Mo., 5 miles N. of Salem.

Howesville, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ind.

Howesville, a post-hamlet of Preston co., W.Va., 5 miles W. of Kingwood.

Howevalley, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky.

Howick, a post-village of Chateauguay co., Quebec, on the English River and on the Grand Trunk and the Canada Atlantic Rs., 19 miles SSW. of Caughnawaga. Pop. about 400.

Howison, a post-village of Harrison co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Howkan, an Indian village of Alaska, on Long Island, Alexander Archipelago, and on Cordova Bay. The post-office is Jackson.

Howland, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Howland township (town), on the W. bank of the Penobscot River, at the mouth of the Piscataquis, 35 miles N. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 519.

Howland, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo., 5 miles NE. of Unionville.

Howland, a post-village of Lamar co., Tex., on the Texas Midland R. The banking point is Paris. Pop. about 200.

Howland Flat, a village of Sierra co., Cal., about 60 miles NE. of Marysville. The banking point is Downieville. The name of its post-office is Table Rock. Pop. about 100.

Howland Island, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 0° 49′ N., lon. 176° 40′ W., at one time afforded considerable guano.

Howlands, a post-village of Marion co., Ind. Pop. 75.

How'rah, a town of Bengal, on the Hugli, opposite Calcutta. It is a great railway terminus and has large dock-yards and a number of jute- and cotton-mills. Pop. in 1901, 157,847.

Howth, a post-hamlet of Waller co., Tex., 55 miles NW. of Houston.

Hoxbar, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 60.

Hoxie, a post-town of Lawrence co., Ark., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Walnut Ridge. Pop. in 1900, 125.

Hoxie, a banking city, capital of Sheridan co., Kan., 33 miles E. of Colby, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Höxter, hör'tẹr, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 3 miles by rail E. by N. of Paderborn, on the Weser. It i an ancient town and was an important trading-place in th Middle Ages. Near by is the former Benedictine abbey of Corvei. Pop. in 1900, 7625.

Hoxton, a district of London, 2 miles NE. of St. Paul's.

Hoy, an island of Orkney, Scotland, 3½ miles S. of Stromness. It has fine cliff scenery, with a heavily beating surf, and a harbor at Longhope. The "Old Man of Hoy," a detached cliff of sandstone, 450 feet in height, is 1 mile from Roray Head.

Hoya, hoi'å, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the Weser, 23 miles SSE. of Bremen. Pop. about 2000.

Hoyer, hoi'ẹr, a seaport town of Prussia, in Schleswig, on the North Sea, 26 miles SW. of Ribe. Pop. about 1200.

Hoyerswerda, hoi'ẹrs-ṽêr'då (Wendish, *Wojerecy*), a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 84 miles WNW. of Liegnitz, on the Black Elster. Its leading industry is the manufacture of shoes. Pop. in 1900, 4657.

Hoylake (Hoylake and West Kirby), a watering-place of England, co. of Chester, on the sea, 7 miles W. of Birkenhead. Pop. in 1901, 10,911.

Hoyland, Nether, a parish and town of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 3 miles SSE. of Barnsley. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 12,464.

Hoyland Swayne, a village of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Pop. in 1901, 594.

Hoyleton, hoil'tọn, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the Illinois Southern R., 10 miles SW. of Centralia. Pop. in 1900, 352.

Hoym, hoim, a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt, 14 miles NE. of Halberstadt. Pop. in 1900, 3375.

Hoyo Colorado, o'yo ko-lo-rå'do, a town of Havana province, Cuba, 17 miles by high-road SW. by W. of Havana. It produces much tobacco. Pop. in 1899, 1046.

Hoyo de Pinares, o'yo då po-nå'rẹs, a small town of Spain, in Old Castile, 35 miles W. of Madrid.

Hoyos, o'yoce, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 48 miles NNW. of Cáceres.

Hoyt, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Fort Smith, Ark. Pop. 125.

Hoyt, a post-village of Jackson co., Kan., 16 miles S. by W. of Holton. Pop. about 200.

Hoyt, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Ambler. Pop. about 100.

Hoytdale, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R. The banking point is Newcastle. Pop. about 500. It has coaling-industries.

Hoytsville, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, 40 miles SSW. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 431. The banking point is North Baltimore.

Hoytville, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Hoytville, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on the Erie R., 34 miles SSW. of Tiog It has a tannery, etc. Pop. about 550.

Hradisch, Moravia. See UNGARISCH-HRADISCH.

Hrubieszow, Russian Poland. See GRUBESCHOW.

Huacho, wå'cho or hwå'cho, a small bay port of Peru, in the department of Lima, about 80 miles NNW. of Callao. Extensive salt deposits are found near here.

Huaheine, or **Huahine,** hoo-å-hee'nå, one of the Society Islands, NW. of Tahiti. Estimated pop. 1300.

Huaina Potosí, a mountain of the Bolivian Andes, in the department and 20 miles N. of La Paz. Altitude, 20,500 feet.

Huajuapam, a town of Oaxaca, Mexico, 90 miles NW. of the city of Oaxaca.

Hualalai, hoo-å-lå'ī, a peak near the W. coast of the island of Hawaii; altitude, 8275 feet. The summit is a large crater, inactive for some time.

Huallaga, wål-yå'gå or hwål-yå'gå, a river of Peru, rises in the Andes, in about lat. 10° 40′ S., 13,200 feet above the sea. It flows mostly northward and joins the Amazon (or Marañon) near lat. 5° S. and lon. 75° 40′ W., after a total course estimated at 700 miles. The towns of Tingo Maria, Yurimaguas, and Laguna are on its banks, and near lat. 7° S. it runs through a narrow gorge, forming there and elsewhere several falls. It is navigable for light craft for about 350 miles, but for the larger steamers only to Laguna, less than 30 miles above its mouth.

Huallatiri, volcano. See GUALATEIRI.

Hualqui, a town of Chile, in the province of Concepción. Pop. about 1300.

Huamachuco, wå-må-choo'ko, or **Guamachuco,** gwå-må-choo'ko, a town of Peru, department of Libertad, capital of a province, 65 miles NE. of the town of Trujillo. Elevation, 10,500 feet.

Huamanga, a town of Peru. See AYACUCHO.

Huamantla, wå-mänt'lå, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tlaxcala, about 15 miles NE. of Puebla.

Huamblin, wåm-bleen', or **Socorro,** so-kor'ro, an island off the W. coast of Chile, in lat. 44° 49′ S.

Huancabamba, a town and commune of Peru, department and about 100 miles E. by S. of the town of Piura.

Huancavelica, wån-kå-vå-lee'kå, or **Guancabelica,** gwån-kå-bå-lee'kå, a town of Peru, capital of a province and of a department of its own name, in the Andes, about 70 miles WNW. of Ayacucho. Elevation, 11,850 feet. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in mining and smelting the ores of gold, silver, and mercury. Pop. about 4000.

Huancavelica, a department of Peru, lying S. of Junín and W. of Ayacucho. It is highly mountainous and rich in mineral resources. Area, about 9300 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 223,796. Capital, Huancavelica.

Huancayo, wan-ki'o, a town of Peru, in the department of Junín, on the Mantaro river, about 125 miles E. of Lima. Pop. about 5000.

Huanchaca, wån-chå'kå, a silver-mining town and district of Bolivia, in Potosí, about 85 miles WSW. of the city of Potosí, on the railroad connecting with Antofagasta. It lies at an elevation of 13,000 feet above the sea.

Huanchinango, wån-che-nån'go, a town of Mexico, in the state of Puebla, 40 miles E. by N. of Pachuca.

Huanimaro, wå-ne-må'ro, a town of Mexico, state and 35 miles SSW. of the city of Guanajuato.

Huanta, wån'tå, or **Guanta,** gwån'tå, called also **Huancayo,** wån-ki'o, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Ayacucho, and about 12 miles N. of the town of Ayacucho.

Huánuco, wå'noo-ko, or **Guánuco,** gwå'noo-ko, a town of Peru, capital of a department of its own name, among the Andes, 170 miles NNE. of Lima. Pop. about 7000. Elevation, 6160 feet. It is the see of a bishop.

Huánuco, a department of Peru, lying N. of Junín, and crossed by lat. 10° S. It is traversed by the Cordillera Oriental and by the Huallaga river. The mountains are rich in deposits of gold, silver, quicksilver, and other metals. Area, about 14,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 645,369. Capital, Huánuco.

Huanuni, a tin-mining district of Bolivia, E. of Lake Aullagas.

Huara, a town of the province of Tarapacá, Chile, on a railroad.

Huaraz, wå-rås', a town of Peru, capital of the department of Ancachs, on the river Huaraz, 185 miles N. by W. of Lima. A railway connects it with Chimbote. Pop. about 17,000. Elevation, 10,000 feet.

Huarí, wå-ree', a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Ancachs, 35 miles E. by S. of Huaraz. Pop. about 4000.

Huarmey, wår-må', a town and port of Peru, in the department of Ancachs. Pop. about 1500.

Huarochirí, wå-ro-che-ree', or **Guarochiri,** gwå-ro-che-ree', a town of Peru, department of Lima, at the foot of the Andes, 60 miles E. of Lima.

Huascán, wås-kån', a volcano of Peru, in the department of Ancachs. Elevation, upward of 20,000 (?) feet.

Huasco, wås'ko, or **Guasco,** gwås'ko, a town of Chile, in the province of Atacama, about 95 miles SW. of Copiapó. It has ore-smelters and is a shipping point for the ores of Valleñar, with which it is connected by rail. It is located at the mouth of the river Huasco, in which it has a small harbor. It is also called Huasco Bajo, to distinguish it from Huasco Alto, a small inland place on the same river.

Huatusco, wå-toos'ko, a town of Mexico, state and 50 miles W. of the city of Vera Cruz. Pop. in 1895, 6299.

Huaura, wŏw'rå, or **Guaura,** gwŏw'rå, a seaport town of Peru, department of Lima, 50 miles NW. of Chancay, near the mouth of the river Guaura, with some saltworks and remains of ancient edifices.

Huautla, wŏwt'lå (San Juan Evangelista), a town of Mexico, state and 75 miles N. by W. of the city of Oaxaca. Pop. about 6000.

Huaylas, wī'lås, a town of Peru, in the department of Ancachs, 230 miles N. by W. of Lima. Pop. about 6000.

Hub, a post-hamlet of Thomas co., Ga.

Hub, a village of Marion co., Miss. The banking point is Columbia.

Hubbard, a county in the N. part of Minnesota. Area, 547 sq. m. Capital, Park Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 6578.

Hubbard, a banking post-town of Hardin co., Iowa, 10 miles SW. of Eldora, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 676.

Hubbard, a post-village of Hubbard co., Minn., 4 miles S. by E. of Park Rapids. Pop. about 350.

Hubbard, a post-village of Dakota co., Neb. Pop. in 1900, 90.

Hubbard, a banking post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, 8 miles NE. of Youngstown, on the Erie and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rs. It has powder-works. Pop. in 1900, 1230.

Hubbard, a post-city of Marion co., Oregon, in the Willamette Valley, 20 miles by rail N. of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Hubbard, a banking city of Hill co., Tex., 26 miles SW. of Corsicana, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 1608. It is in a cotton, grain, and lumber region.

Hubbard Glacier, in SE. Alaska, at the head of Yakutat Bay.

Hubbard Lake, a village of Alpena co., Mich. The banking point is Alpena.

Hubbard, Mount, in SE. Alaska, N. of Yakutat Bay. Height, 12,064 feet.

Hubbards Cove, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Halifax. Pop. about 450.

Hubbard's Creek, Tex., enters the Clear Fork of the Brazos River in Stephens co.

Hubbard Springs, a post-village of Lee co., Va., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Jonesville. Pop. about 100.

Hubbardston, a post-township (town) of Worcester co., Mass., 20 miles by rail NNW. of Worcester. It has manufactures of woollen-cloth, fire-extinguishers, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1227.

Hubbardston, a banking post-village of Clinton and Ionia cos., Mich., on Fish Creek, about 33 miles NNW. of Lansing. Pop. about 450.

Hubbardstown, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., W.Va.

Hubbardsville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R., 30 miles SSW. of Utica. Pop. about 500.

Hubbardton, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., in Hubbardton township (town), at the N. end of Bomaseen (or Bombazine) Lake, 8 miles N. of Castleton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 488; of the village, about 150.

Hubbardton River, in Addison co., Vt., falls into the Poultney River.

Hubbell, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich., on the Copper Range R. The banking point is Lake Linden. It has lumber-industries. Pop. about 1200.

Hubbell, a banking post-village of Thayer co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 15 miles SE. of Hebron. Pop. in 1900, 375.

Hubbleton, a post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., on the Crawfish River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 27 miles ENE. of Madison. Pop. 75.

Hub City, a post-village of Richland co., Wis. Pop. about 80.

Hubelsville, a post-hamlet of Huntingdon co., Pa., about 34 miles SE. of Altoona.

Huberdeau, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the Great Northern (of Canada) R. The banking point is Lachute. Pop. about 140.

Hubert, a post-village of Bullock co., Ga. Pop. about 100.

Hubertusburg, hoo-bĕr'tŏŏs-bŏŏrg', a locality 24 miles E. of Leipsic, Saxony. It is the seat of insane asylums and hospitals. The peace of Hubertusburg (Hubertsburg) between Prussia, Austria, and Saxony was signed at the castle here on Feb. 15, 1763, 5 days after the Peace of Paris.

Hubertville, a post-hamlet of Robertson co., Tenn., 6 miles from Springfield.

Hublersburg, a post-village of Center co., Pa., in the beautiful Nittany Valley, about 16 miles SSW. of Lockhaven. Pop. about 150.

Hubley, a township of Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 932.

Hubli, hoo'ble, a town of British India, Bombay Presidency, 13 miles SE. of Darwar. It is an important cotton mart. Pop. in 1901, 60,214.

Hubs, a post-village of Marion co., Miss. The banking point is Columbia. Pop. 100.

Huching, a post-village of Oglethorpe co., Ga. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. about 100.

Hu-chow, a town of China, in the province of Chekiang, 70 miles NW. of Ning-po.

Huckabay, a post-village of Erath co., Tex. The banking point is Stephenville. Pop. about 175.

Huckarde, hook'ar-dĕh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Dortmund. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 5005.

Hückeswagen, hük'kĕs-vä'ghĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 25 miles ESE. of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 3937.

Huck'nall Tor'kard, a town of England, co. and 7 miles NW. of Nottingham. The church contains a monument to Byron, who was interred here in 1824. Pop. in 1901, 15,250.

Hucknall under Huthwaite, a town of England, co. of Nottingham, 4 miles from Mansfield. Pop. in 1901, 4076.

Huddersfield, a county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of York, West Riding, on the Colne, 14 miles SW. of Leeds. It is altogether a modern town and most of the principal edifices are of recent construction. The spacious cloth-hall, however, dates from the early part of the reign of George III. Huddersfield is noted as a great seat of the woollen manufacture. Other industries are cotton- and silk-spinning, iron-founding, and machine-making. It is in a rich coal region. Huddersfield sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1861, 34,877; in 1901, 95,047.

Hudiksvall, hoo'diks-vall', a seaport town of Sweden, län and 70 miles N. of Gefle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. in 1900, 4902.

Hudlitz, hŏŏd'lits, or **Hudlice,** hŏŏd-leet'sä, a village of Bohemia, 4 miles from Beraun.

Hudson, a small county in the NE. part of New Jersey, is bounded E. by the Hudson River and New York Bay, S. by Newark Bay, and W. by the Passaic River. Area, 43 sq. m. It is intersected by the Hackensack River. Capital, Jersey City. Pop. in 1890, 275,126; in 1900, 386,048.

Hudson, a post-village of Little River co., Ark., on the Port Arthur Route. The banking point is Texarkana.

Hudson, a banking post-town of McLean co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 9 miles N. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 378.

Hudson, a post-town of Steuben co., Ind., 10 miles SW. of Angola, on the Wabash R. The banking point is Ashley. Pop. in 1900, 558.

Hudson, a banking post-town of Blackhawk co., Iowa, on Blackhawk Creek, 11 miles S. of Cedar Falls. Pop. in 1900, 359. It is on the Chicago Great-Western R.

Hudson, a post-township (town) and hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., 15 miles N. by W. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 430.

Hudson, a banking post-village in Hudson township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Assabet River and on the Boston and Maine R., 28 miles W. of Boston. It has manufactures of leather, rubber shoes, and webbing, gossamers, paper boxes, lasts, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5454.

Hudson, a banking city of Lenawee co., Mich., on the Tiffin River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Cincinnati Northern Rs., 17 miles W. by S. of Adrian. It has manufactures of pumps, bicycles, voting-machines, evaporated fruits, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2403. A sanitarium is located here.

Hudson, a post-village of Hillsboro co., N.H., in Hudson township (town), 3 miles E. of Nashua, on the Boston and Maine R. The town is bounded on the W. by the Merrimac River. Pop. in 1900, 1261.

Hudson, a former town of Hudson co., N.J., on the E. bank of the Hackensack River, about 3 miles W. of New York city, now forming part of Jersey City.

Hudson, a city, the capital of Columbia co., N.Y., is finely situated on the E. bank of the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River, the Boston and Albany and the Albany and Hudson Rs., 28 miles S. of Albany. It is built in part on the slope of a steep bluff, known as Prospect Hill, which commands a fine view of the valley of the Hudson. Hudson contains a court-house, city-hall, public library, St. Mary's Academy, the State House of Refuge for Women, State Volunteer Firemen's Home, a state armory, etc., and has extensive manufactures of clothing, paper, car-wheels, knit goods, machinery, tobacco, etc.; it has also several blast-furnaces and iron-foundries, etc. A steam ferry-boat plies between this city and Athens, which is on the W. bank of the river. Hudson was settled about 1784, and in the early period of its history was actively engaged in the foreign trade and in the whale-fishery. Pop. in 1890, 9970; in 1900, 9528.

Hudson, a post-village of Caldwell co., N.C.

Hudson, a banking post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 26 miles SE. of Cleveland, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus and the Pennsylvania Rs. It has flouring-mills, creameries, and manufactures of evaporators, etc. Here is the Western Reserve Academy. Lat. of observatory, 41° 14' 12" N.; lon. 81° 26' 2" W. Pop. in 1900, 983.

Hudson, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Delaware and Hudson R. It is in a coaling region. The banking point is Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 2000.

Hudson, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., S.Dak., 13 miles S. by E. of Canton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 1400.

Hudson, a banking city, capital of St. Croix co., Wis., on the E. bank of the St. Croix River (here navigable for large steamboats), at the mouth of the Willow River, 20 miles E. of St. Paul, Minn., on the Northwestern Line. It has breweries, car-repair shops, and manufactories of boxes, brooms, furniture, farming implements, etc. It has a large trade in garden produce, fruits, and poultry. Pop. in 1900, 3259.

Hudson, a township (town) of St. Croix co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 849.

Hudson, or **Pointe à Cavagnol,** pwänt ä kä'vän'yŏl', a post-village of Vaudreuil co., Quebec, on the Ottawa River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 7 miles NW. of Vaudreuil. Pop. about 200.

Hudson Bay, North America, is an inland sea connected with the Atlantic Ocean by Hudson Strait. It is comprised between lat. 51° and 70° N. (inclusive of the arm lying N. of Fox Channel) and between lon. 75° and 95° W. It is about 1300 miles long and its greatest width is nearly 600 miles. In the extreme S. it narrows into a long arm, called James Bay. It lies entirely in British territory, in a region of rigorous climate, having for its borders chiefly Keewatin on the W. and S. and Ungava on the E. The bay occupies a basin in the ancient Laurentian area, the greater part of which is shallow, with low shore-lines, especially in the S., sloping up to the water-parting of the St. Lawrence River. Steep bluffs, rising to 1000 and 2000 feet, are found at a few points on the E. and W. coasts. The general depth of water in the main bay is 70–100 fathoms. Navigation is obstructed by ice for 9 or 10 months in the year. On the extreme N. the bay communicates with the Arctic Ocean through Fury and Hecla Strait and the Gulf of Boothia, and by this passage receives much Arctic ice. The most important port on Hudson Bay is York Factory. The largest affluents are the Nelson River on the W., the Albany, discharging into James Bay, on the SW., and the Main and Rupert rivers on the E.

Hudson Bay Territory, a name formerly given to the region in British America which is now included in a portion of what was until recently officially designated the Northwest Territories of Canada and in Keewatin.

Hudson Center, a post-hamlet of Hillsboro co., N.H., 2½ miles E. of Nashua.

Hudson City, a former city of New Jersey, now forms part of Jersey City.

Hudsondale, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 7 miles NW. of Mauch Chunk. Pop. 150.

Hudson Land, a part of the E. coast of Greenland, between Scoresby Land and King William Land. Approx. lat. 73° 45′ N.

Hudson River, called for a short distance above its mouth, **North River,** a river of the state of New York, rises in its highest source in the small lake "Tear of the Clouds," off the S. of Mount Marcy, in the Adirondack Mountains, at an elevation of 4320 feet. It runs southward, with wide deviations from a direct course, and intersects Warren co. At Luzerne, in the S. part of this county, it falls 60 feet over a nearly perpendicular ledge of gneiss. Below Sandy Hill it runs southward almost continually, with small deviations from a direct line. It forms the boundary between the cos. of Saratoga, Albany, Greene, Ulster, Orange, and Rockland, N.Y., and Bergen and Hudson, N.J., on the right, and the cos. of Washington, Rensselaer, Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam, Westchester, and New York, on the left, and enters New York Bay at the city of New York, separating Manhattan Island from New Jersey. It is about 350 miles long. The tide ascends about 150 miles to Troy, which is the head of navigation. Magnificent steamboats ply over the entire course, between Troy and New York, and the largest ships can ascend to Hudson, 117 miles. At Albany and Poughkeepsie railroad bridges have been constructed. The chief cities on the Hudson are New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Hudson, Albany, Troy, Cohoes, and Glens Falls. Minor well-known places are Tarrytown, Ossining (Sing Sing), Haverstraw, Peekskill, West Point, and Catskill. The largest affluents are the Mohawk, Walkill, Hoosic, and Sacondaga. The Hudson is perhaps unrivalled among American rivers for picturesque and magnificent scenery. Below Newburgh the river passes through the Highlands of the Hudson, an ancient range of the Appalachian system, whose peaks rise abruptly from the shore to the height of 1000–1600 feet. (See HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDSON.) Between Rockland and Westchester cos. is an expanded part of the river, called Tappan Bay which is about 3½ miles wide and 13 miles long. Immediately above this is another expansion called Haverstraw Bay. Below Tappan Bay the W. bank of the river is a vertical or very steep wall of trap rock, 250–500 feet high, known as the Palisades. This remarkable bluff extends in a nearly straight line for a distance of about 16 miles. The banks of the Hudson are studded with beautiful villas. The river is a mile or more in width opposite the Palisades and is about a mile wide between New York and Jersey City. In the passage through the Highlands it contracts to about 1600 feet. This river was named in honor of Henry Hudson, who explored it in 1609. It was on the Hudson River that steam-navigation was first successfully inaugurated in 1807. It is connected at Troy by means of the Erie Canal with Buffalo on Lake Erie.

Hudsons Mill, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., 8 miles W. of Culpeper.

Hudson Strait, North America, connects Hudson Bay with the Atlantic Ocean and washes the northern part of Labrador. It is about 400 miles long and from 60 to 130 miles wide. It is largely obstructed by ice and is navigable with steam-power only during the months (in part) of July and October. It was first entered by Henry Hudson. The water exceeds 100–150 fathoms in depth and has tides of from 35 to 60 feet.

Hudsonville, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., 11 miles by rail SW. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 175.

Hudsonville, a post-village of Marshall co., Miss., 8 miles by rail N. of Holly Springs. Pop. 75.

Hué (Chinese, *Thua-Thien,* t'hwâ' te-ên'), the capital of Annam, in French Indo-China, on the Hué River, about 10 miles from its mouth in the China Sea. Lat. 16° 30′ N.; lon. 107° 30′ E. Its extensive fortifications were constructed by French engineers in the first half of the nineteenth century. They enclose a large citadel, in which are the mandarins and other functionaries of the king of Annam. The town is the seat of a French resident. Hué is of little commercial importance. Pop. in 1894, 50,325.

Huefner, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. about 70.

Huehuetenango, wâ-wâ-tâ-nân'go, a department in the W. part of Guatemala. It is mountainous and is intersected by several large rivers. Coffee and sugar are raised in the lower sections, and wheat, oats, and maize are other products. Some lead is found. Capital, Huehuetenango. Pop. in 1893, 117,127.

Huehuetenango, a town of Guatemala, the capital of Huehuetenango department. It is in a fertile plain, where the Chiapas River has its source. Pop. in 1893, 10,279.

Huehuetoca, wâ-wâ-to'kâ, or **Gueguetoca,** gwâ-gwâ-to'kâ, a commune of Mexico, state and 30 miles N. of the city of Mexico.

Huejocingo, or **Huexocingo,** wâ-ho-seeng'go, a village of Mexico, state of Puebla, 18 miles NW. of the city of Puebla.

Huejutla, wâ-hoot'lâ, a town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 69 miles N. by E. of Pachuca.

Huelgoat, wêl'go-â', a village of France, in Finistère, 20 miles NE. of Châteaulin.

Huelma, wêl'mâ, a small town of Spain, province and 27 miles SE. of Jaén.

Huelva, wêl'vâ (anc. *Onoba* or *Onuba*), a maritime town of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 49 miles WSW. of Seville. It has a large export trade in metallic ores. Pop. in 1900, 20,927.

Huelva, a province of Spain, in Andalusia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and on Portugal. Area, 3913 sq. m. It is a picturesque mountain-country and is rich in metals. Capital, Huelva. Pop. in 1900, 260,880.

Huéneja, wâ'nâ-hâ, a small town of Spain, province and 37 miles E. of Granada.

Hueneme, wên'e-mâ (Sp. pron. wâ'nâ-mâ), a banking post-village of Ventura co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, about 40 miles ESE. of Santa Barbara. It is a shipping point for grain and produce. Pop. about 500.

Huércal-Overa, wêr'kâl o-vâ'râ, or **Huercal-Obera,** a town of Spain, province and 40 miles NE. of Almería, near the Almanzora. Pop. in 1900, 15,774.

Huerfano, wer'fâ-no, a county in the S. part of Colorado. Area, 1537 sq. m. It is drained by the Huerfano and Cucharas rivers. The county comprises a part of the Sangre de Cristo range of mountains. Capital, Walsenburg. Pop. in 1890, 6882; in 1900, 8395.

Huerfano, a post-hamlet of Pueblo co., Colo., on the Huerfano River. Huerfano station on the Denver and Rio Grande R. is 156 miles S. of Denver.

Huerfano Cañon, Huerfano co., Colo., on the Huerfano River, 25 miles NW. of Walsenburg.

Huerfano River, Colo., rises in the Sierra Blanca and enters the Arkansas River about 25 miles below the town of Pueblo. It is about 100 miles long.

Huesca, wês'kâ (anc. *Os'ca*), a city of Spain, in Aragon, capital of the province of Huesca, on the right bank of the river Isuela, 36 miles NE. of Saragossa. It is built on an eminence rising above a fertile valley and is a quaint town still retaining remnants of its old walls. The principal edifice is the cathedral, with numerous statues and a magnificent altar-piece. Its university, founded in 1354, was united in 1845 with that of Saragossa. The town is a bishop's see. Near it are monasteries containing striking works of art. Huesca was an important place under the Romans, the Arabs, and the kings of Aragon. Pop. in 1900, 11,976.

Huesca, a province of Spain, in Aragon, bounded on the N. by France and E. by the province of Lérida. Area, 5848 sq. m. Capital, Huesca. Pop. in 1900, 244,867.

Huéscar, wês'kar, a town of Spain, province and 68 miles NE. of Granada. It has manufactures of woollen cloth. Pop. in 1900, 7917.

Hueston, Bourbon co., Ky. See HOUSTON.

Huetamo, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán, 78 miles SE. of Morelia.

Huete, wâ'tâ, a small town of Spain, province and 34 miles NW. of Cuenca.

Huexocingo, Mexico. See HUEJOCINGO.

Huey, hū'I, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., 4 miles by rail E. of Carlyle. Pop. in 1900, 267.

Huey, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. The banking point is Rimersburg. It has coaling-industries.

Hueysville, hū'Iz-vil, a post-village of Floyd co., Ky.

Huff, a post-village of Gwinnett co., Ga. Pop. about 80.

Huff, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind. Pop. 65.

Huffs Church, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 40 miles NNW. of Philadelphia. Pop. 200.

Huffsmith, a village of Harris co., Tex. The banking point is Houston.

Huffville, a post-village of Floyd co., Va., 12 miles NE. of Floyd. Pop. about 200.

Hüfingen, hü'fing-en, a town of Baden, 9 miles S. of Villingen. Pop. about 1600.

Hughenden, a post-town of Queensland, Australia, on the Flinders River, 153 miles by rail SW. of Charters Towers. Pop. about 1600.

Hughes, a county in the south-central part of South Dakota, is bounded on the SW. by the Missouri River. Area, 765 sq. m. Capital, Pierre, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 5044; in 1900, 3684.

Hughes, a coal-mining village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is South McAlester.

Hughes, a post-township of Nodaway co., Mo., about 38 miles N. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 1883.

Hughes, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio. The banking point is Hamilton. Pop. about 100.

Hughesdale, or **Hughes,** a post-village of Providence co., R.I., 2½ miles from Olneyville. Pop. 75.

Hughes River, W.Va., is formed by its North and South Forks, which unite on the SW. border of Ritchie co. It enters the Little Kanawha River at Newark, Wirt co. The North Fork runs southwestward through Ritchie co. The South Fork drains part of Doddridge and Ritchie cos.

Hughes Springs, a banking post-village of Cass co., Tex., 6 miles by rail SE. of Daingerfield. Pop. about 400.

Hughestown, a borough of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1548.

Hughesville, a post-hamlet of Charles co., Md., 54 miles S. of Baltimore.

Hughesville, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 11 miles NW. of Sedalia. Pop. 150.

Hughesville, a banking post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., on the Williamsport and North Branch R., 16 miles E. of Williamsport. It has foundries, machine-shops, woollen- and lumber-mills, furniture-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1528.

Hughesville, a post-hamlet of Loudoun co., Va., 3 miles from Hamilton station.

Hughsonville, hū'sŏn-vĭl, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., on Wappinger's Creek, about 9 miles S. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 200.

Hugh Town, the capital of the Scilly Islands, on St. Mary's, has a good harbor and the Star Castle (erected in the reign of Elizabeth).

Hugli, or **Hoogly,** the westernmost arm of the Ganges, at its delta, known above Nuddea as the Bhagirathi. Total length, about 200 miles; its mouth is nearly 10 miles across. It is the only branch of the Ganges extensively navigated by large vessels and the only one in the delta which is held sacred by the Hindus. Calcutta, which is reached by vessels drawing 26 feet of water, is situated on it.

Hugli, a town of Bengal, capital of Hugli district, on the river Hugli, 23 miles N. of Calcutta. The finest edifice is the building of the Imambarra, a Mohammedan institution, with which the Hugli government college, a well-endowed school, was formerly connected, as the great hospital is still. Chinsura now forms part of this town. Pop. in 1901, 29,383.

Hugli, a district of Bengal, bounded E. by the river Hugli. It is a flat, fertile, and well-cultivated region, subject to some extent to overflow. Capital, Hugli. Chief town, Howrah.

Hugo, a post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Colo., 143 miles by rail SE. of Denver. Pop. about 150.

Hugo, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Ill., about 20 miles N. of Charleston.

Hugo, a banking village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Frisco System. It has cotton and other interests. Pop. about 1500.

Hugo, a post-village of Washington co., Minn. The banking point is Stillwater. Pop. about 100.

Hugoton, a post-city, capital of Stevens co., Kan., 25 miles WNW. of Liberal. Pop. in 1900, 54.

Huguenot, a post-village of Elbert co., Ga. Pop. about 75.

Huguenot, hū'ghe-not, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 4 miles NE. of Port Jervis. Pop. about 150.

Huguenot, a post-hamlet of Powhatan co., Va.

Hühnerwasser, hü'nęr-*äs'sęr, a small town of Bohemia, 12 miles NW. of Jung-Bunzlau.

Huichapán, we-chä-pän', a town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 48 miles E. by S. of Querétaro.

Huila, wee'lä, a vapor-emitting volcano of the Colombian Andes, about 60 miles NE. of Popayán. Altitude, 18,000–19,000 feet.

Huilla, a town of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, in the district of Mossamedes.

Huimanguilla, we-män-ghil'yä, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco, on the Grijalva River, 200 miles SE. of the city of Vera Cruz.

Huizen, hoi'zęn, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 16 miles ESE. of Amsterdam.

Hukeri, a town of British India, in Bombay presidency. Lat. about 16° 13′ N.; lon. 74° 38′ E. Pop. about 5000.

Hulburton, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, 25 miles W. of Rochester. Pop. about 300.

Hulda, a post-village of Concordia parish, La. The banking point is Natchez, Miss.

Huletts Landing, a post-hamlet of Washington co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Lake George.

Hull, or **Kingston-upon-Hull,** a parliamentary, municipal, and county borough and river-port of England, within the East Riding of Yorkshire and on the N. shore of the estuary of the Humber, where it is joined by the Hull, about 20 miles from its mouth and 34 miles ESE. of York. Lat. 53° 44′ N.; lon. 0° 20′ W. The old town, about three-fourths of a mile in length, stands on the W. side of the river Hull and is enclosed on the N. and W. by three noble docks. Hull, in its modern quarters, is well built, but is lacking in striking edifices. In the centre of the old town is the beautiful church of the Holy Trinity, in Decorated and Perpendicular style, 272 feet in length and having a lofty central tower. Among the notable public buildings of the city are the custom-house, exchange, royal infirmary, royal theatre, town-hall (in Italian Renaissance), the modern prison, and post-office.

Among the institutions may be mentioned the Trinity House (a nautical school), the Royal Institution, and a grammar-school dating from 1486. There are numerous hospitals and other charities, collegiate and medical schools, mechanics' institute, lyceum, sailors' institute, zoological garden, botanical garden, and several fine public parks.

Hull ranks as the third port in the kingdom. It is the outlet for woollen and cotton goods from the midland counties and is the great entrepôt for the oversea trade with Germany and Scandinavia. Its docks and basins are very extensive and complete, are surrounded by broad quays and large warehouses, and are crowded with shipping of all nations. The city is the head-quarters of a deep-sea fishing fleet of 500 boats. The chief industries comprise shipbuilding (including the building of iron-clads), the manufacture of boilers and steam-engines, milling, tanning, sugar-refining, and the making of ropes and chains, canvas, machinery, chemicals, and oils.

The town, under the name of **Myton-Wyke,** figures as early as the time of Athelstan; but its consequence as a port dates from the time of Edward I., who conferred on it the designation of Kingston. It is the seat of a bishop and returns 3 members to parliament. Pop. in 1841, 65,670; in 1871, 121,892; in 1881, 165,690; in 1891, 199,991; in 1901, 238,618.

Hull, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 10 miles by rail S. of Tuscaloosa, its banking point. Pop. about 100.

Hull, a banking post-village of Pike co., Ill., 10 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo., on the Burlington Route and the Wabash R. It is a shipping point for live-stock and grain.

Hull, a banking post-town of Sioux co., Iowa, 19 miles ESE. of Canton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 626.

Hull, a post-township (town) of Plymouth co., Mass., is a small peninsula in Massachusetts Bay, 9 miles SE. of Boston. Pop. in 1900, 1703.

Hull, a banking city, the capital of the co. of Ottawa, Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific and other railroads and on the Ottawa River, opposite Ottawa. It has paper-, pulp-, lumber- and other mills. Iron-, phosphate- and mica-mines are worked in the vicinity. A handsome suspension-bridge connecting Hull and Ottawa spans the Chaudière Falls, a magnificent cataract. Pop. in 1891, 11,265; in 1901, 13,993.

Hullein, höol'line, a village of Moravia, Austria, 23 miles by rail S. of Olmütz.

Hull Prairie, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 16 miles SSW. of Toledo. Pop. 140.

Hull River, a stream in England, co. of York, East Riding, rising near Great Driffield, flows S., and, after a total course of 30 miles, enters the Humber at Hull.

Hulls, a post-hamlet of Athens co., Ohio.

Hulls Cove, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Bar Harbor. Pop. about 150.

Hulls Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., N.C.

Hulls Mills, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y.

Hulmeville, hŭm'vĭl, or **Hulmesville,** hŭmz'vĭl, a banking post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., on Neshaminy Creek, about 8 miles SW. of Trenton, N.J. It has a yarn-mill, hair-cloth factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 454.

Hulpe, La, lä ülp, a village of Belgium, in Brabrant, 4 miles ENE. of Waterloo.

Hüls, hüls, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles NW. of Düsseldorf. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 6192.

Hulst, hülst, a town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on an affluent of the Scheldt, 15 miles WNW. of Antwerp. Pop. in 1899, 2804.

Hultschin, höolt-sheen', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Oppa, 13 miles E. of Troppau. Pop. in 1900, 3013.

Humacao, oo-mä-kä'o, the chief town in the E. of Porto Rico, on the Humacao River, 4 miles from the coast and 32 miles (direct) SE. of San Juan. It had a large and attractive plaza, a fine church, barracks, hospital, town-hall, and jail, but was much damaged by a hurricane in

1899. Pop. in 1899, 4428; of the jurisdiction, 14,313; of the department, 88,501.

Humaitá, a village and fortress of Paraguay, situated on the Paraguay River, about 18 miles (direct) NNE. of its confluence with the Paraná. Pop. 4000.

Humansdorp, hoo'mâns-dorp', a division on the SE. coast of Cape Colony, bordering on the Indian Ocean. It is bounded N. by the Winterhoek range. Capital, Humansdorp, near the coast and 40 miles (direct) WSW. of Uitenhage. Pop. in 1899, 554 (white, 254).

Humansville, a banking city of Polk co., Mo., 20 miles S. by E. of Osceola, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. in 1900, 1055.

Humbeek, hŭm'bāk, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 9 miles N. of Brussels.

Humber, an estuary of the E. coast of England, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, formed by the junction of the Ouse and Trent rivers, 8 miles E. of Goole, whence it proceeds for about 18 miles eastward and then for about 22 miles SE. to the North Sea. It receives from the N. the Foulness and Hull and from the S. the Ancholme and Ludd rivers. It is navigable for the largest steam-vessels to Hull and for its full extent for craft of minor draught. It is connected by means of canals with the principal rivers of England.

Humber, or **Clairville,** a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Humber River. Pop. 200.

Humber Bay, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Toronto.

Humberstone, or **Petersburg,** also called **Stonebridge,** a post-village of Welland co., Ontario, on the Welland Canal, 1 mile from Port Colborne. Pop. 700.

Humbert, a village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Confluence. It has lumber-industries.

Humbird, a post-village of Clark co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 38 miles ESE. of Eau Claire. Pop. about 300.

Humboldt, hŭm'bōlt, a county in the NW. part of California, is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean and is intersected by the Eel and Mad rivers. Area, 3496 sq. m. Among its physical features is Cape Mendocino, the westernmost point of California. The surface is diversified with high mountains, fertile valleys, and rolling prairies, and a large part of the county is covered with dense forests of large evergreen trees, among which is the red-wood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). Capital, Eureka. Pop. in 1890, 23,469; in 1900, 27,104.

Humboldt, a county in the northwest-central part of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is drained by the East and West Forks of the Des Moines River. Capital, Dakotah. Pop. in 1890, 9836; in 1900, 12,667.

Humboldt, a county in the NW. part of Nevada, borders on Oregon. Area, 16,126 sq. m. It is intersected by the Humboldt River and drained by the King, Quinn, and Little Humboldt rivers. The Humboldt River enters Humboldt Lake, which is in the S. part of this county and has no outlet. Silver, copper, and gold are mined. Capital, Winnemucca. Pop. in 1890, 3434; in 1900, 4463.

Humboldt, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 15 miles NW. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Humboldt, a banking post-town of Humboldt co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 16 miles N. of Fort Dodge, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has lime-kilns, bottling-works, etc., and is a shipping point for produce; it is the seat of Humboldt College, which was organized in 1869. Pop. in 1900, 1474.

Humboldt, a banking city of Allen co., Kan., on the E. bank of the Neosho River and on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 60 miles SE. of Emporia. It has natural-gas and oil and various industries. Pop. in 1900, 1402.

Humboldt, a post-village of Marquette co., Mich., 26 miles by rail W. of Marquette.

Humboldt, a banking city of Richardson co., Neb., on the Big Nemaha River and on the Burlington Route, 71 miles SE. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 1218.

Humboldt, a banking post-village of Minnehaha co., S.Dak., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 200.

Humboldt, a banking post-town of Gibson co., Tenn., on the Mobile and Ohio and the Louisville and Nashville Rs., 17 miles N. of Jackson. It has cotton-mills and gins, flour- and planing-mills, and manufactories of ploughs, ice, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2866.

Humboldt Bay, of Humboldt co., Cal., is about 270 miles N. of San Francisco. It is 16 miles in length and from ⅔ of a mile to 4 or 5 miles wide. It forms one of the best harbors on the coast.

Humboldt Bay, on the N. coast of Dutch New Guinea, on the border of German New Guinea.

Humboldt Glacier, a giant ice-sheet of northwestern Greenland, discharging into Kane Basin, between lat. 79° and 80° N. It is thought to terminate in a wall nearly 60 miles across.

Humboldt House, or **Humboldt,** a post-hamlet of Humboldt co., Nev., on the Humboldt River and the Southern Pacific Rs., 40 miles SW. of Winnemucca. Gold has been mined here.

Humboldt Lake (or **Sink**), in Humboldt and Churchill cos., in the west-central part of Nevada, near 40° N. lat. and 118° 40′ W. lon. Length, about 20 miles; greatest breadth, from 8 to 10 miles. It receives the Humboldt River, but has no outlet. It is ordinarily no more than a marshy place, becoming a lake in certain seasons.

Humboldt Mountains, a lofty snow-covered range of Chinese Central Asia, on the northern border of Tibet and uniting the Nan-shan and Altin-Tag mountain systems.

Humboldt Range, a N. and S. mountain axis in Nevada, lying N. of lat. 40° N. and W. of lon. 118° W. See East Humboldt Mountains.

Humboldt (or **Mary's**) **River,** in the NE. part of Nevada, rises in Elko co. and falls into Humboldt Lake. Its length is estimated at 375 miles. Its waters are alkaline.

Humboldt River Mountains. See East Humboldt Mountains.

Humburd, Clark co., Wis. See Humbird.

Hume, a banking post-village of Edgar co., Ill., 22 miles E. of Tuscola, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. It is a large mule-market. Pop. in 1900, 598.

Hume, a banking post-village of Bates co., Mo., 6 miles by rail E. of Miami, Kan. Pop. in 1900, 540.

Hume, a post-township (town) of Allegany co., N.Y., is drained by the Genesee River. Pop. in 1900, 1749. Hume, a banking village, 24 miles N. of Cuba, has a population of about 300.

Hume, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio, 8 miles SW. of Lima. Pop. 100.

Hume, a post-village of Fauquier co., Va. The banking point is Warrenton. Pop. about 150.

Humeston, hum'es-ton, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Iowa, 17 miles SW. of Chariton, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 945.

Humirpur, or **Hamirpur,** hŭm'eer-poor', a town of India, capital of Humirpur district, on the Jumna, near the junction of the Betwa, 155 miles SE. of Agra.

Humirpur, or **Hamirpur,** a district of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, bounded NE. by the Jumna. It is very level and fertile. Capital, Humirpur.

Hummells Wharf, a post-hamlet of Snyder co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, about 3 miles below Sunbury.

Hummelo, hŭm'mĕh-lo', a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 14 miles E. by N. of Arnhem.

Hummels Store, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa.

Hummelstown, a banking post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., on the Swatara River and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 9½ miles E. of Harrisburg. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, hosiery, underwear, cigar-boxes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1729.

Hump, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho.

Humphrey, a post-village of Arkansas co., Ark. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop. about 150.

Humphrey, a banking post-village of Platte co., Neb., 30 miles E. of Albion, on the Union Pacific R. and the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 869.

Humphrey, a post-township (town) and village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 50 miles S. by E. of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 794; of the village, about 400.

Humphrey Center, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. The banking point is Ellicottville or Franklinville. Pop. about 300.

Humphrey Peak, a summit of the San Francisco Mountains in Arizona. Elevation, 12,562 feet.

Humphreys, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 435 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River, here navigable by steamboats, and is intersected by the Duck River. Capital, Waverly. Pop. in 1890, 11,720; in 1900, 13,398.

Humphreys, a banking post-village of Sullivan co., Mo., 14 miles by rail SW. of Milan. Pop. in 1900, 393.

Humphreys, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. 100.

Humphreysville, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., 5 miles E. of Hudson.

Hump Isle, in Geelvink Bay, N. coast of Papua.

Humpoletz, hŏŏm'po-lĕts', a town of Bohemia, 25 miles S. of Czaslau. Pop. in 1900, 5832.

Humptolips, a river of the state of Washington, enters Grays Harbor at its N. extremity.

Humrick, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill. The banking point is Ridgefarm. Pop. about 100.

Hu-nan, hoo' nän' ("south of the lake"), an inland province of China, drained by southern tributaries of the Yang-tse-kiang, the principal of which reach that river through the lake called Tung-ting-hu. Area, about 75,000 sq. m. The province is one of the chief tea-producing regions of the empire, and it also grows in large quantities tobacco, hemp, and rice. It has extensive deposits of coal and iron. Pop. estimated at 22,000,000. Capital, Chang-sha.

Hun-chun, a town of Manchuria, 9 miles NE. of the Korean boundary, near the confluence of the Hun-chun and Tyumen rivers, 35 miles above the mouth of the latter in the Sea of Japan, in lat. 42° 45′ N., lon. 130° 20′ E. It has a considerable trade with Korea.

Hundred, a banking post-town of Wetzel co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 38 miles SE. of Moundsville. Pop. in 1900, 261.

Hundred and Two, a river of Missouri, falls into the Platte River in Buchanan co., about 10 miles SE. of St. Joseph.

Hundsfeld, höönts'fĕlt, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 4 miles NE. of Breslau. Pop. in 1900, 1935.

Hünfeld, hün'fĕlt, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles NNE. of Fulda. Pop. in 1900, 1854.

Hungary, hung'ga-re (Hun. *Magyarország*, möd'yŏr'-or'sȧg,—*i.e*, "the land of the Magyars;" L. *Hungaria;* Ger. *Ungarn*, ŏŏng'gȧrn), a kingdom of central Europe, constituting one of the autonomous halves of the dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy. It is situated between lat. 44° 10′ and 49° 34′ N. and lon. 14° 25′ and 26° 30′ E. Capital, Budapest. From the fact that the little river Leitha forms a part of its W. limit, it is sometimes called Transleithania, "the country beyond the Leitha," the Austrian division of the monarchy being known as Cisleithania, "the country on this side of the Leitha." Within these limits are comprised Hungary proper (with Transylvania), the united kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, and the district of Fiume. Croatia-Slavonia has a diet of its own for legislation in its local affairs and is also represented in the Hungarian diet or parliament. The kingdom of Hungary is bounded on the N. by Galicia and, for a short distance, by Austrian Silesia; on the E. by Bukowina and Rumania; on the S. by Rumania, Servia, Bosnia, and Dalmatia (the rivers Danube and Save forming the boundary on the side of Servia and Bosnia); on the SW. by the Adriatic; on the W. by Carniola, Styria, and Lower Austria; and on the NW. by Moravia. The area of the kingdom is 125,430 sq. m.; of Hungary, exclusive of Croatia-Slavonia, 109,010 sq. m. The population in 1880 (close of the year) was 15,739,259; in 1890, 17,463,791; in 1900, 19,254,559. Among the principal towns of Hungary are Budapest, Szegedin, Szabadka (Maria Theresiopel), Debreczin, Pressburg, Agram (capital of Croatia-Slavonia), Kecskemét, Arad, Temesvár, Grosswardein, Klausenburg, Fünfkirchen (Pécs), Miskolcz, Kaschau, Fiume, Ödenburg, and Stuhlweissenburg. Hungary proper (with Transylvania) is divided into 63 counties.

Hungary is bordered for nearly 800 miles by the Carpathian mountains, which, in a vast curve, starting from the Danube near Pressburg, sweep through the N., the E., and the SE., finally bending westward, till they again regain the Danube at Orsova (the Iron Gate), on the frontiers of Rumania and Servia. The southeastern section of this great natural bulwark is frequently known as the Transylvanian Alps, and is continued in the Balkan Peninsula as part of the Balkan system of mountains. The northern and northwestern Carpathians, the central portion of which is known as the Beskids and the Tátra or High Tátra (Ger. *Hohe Tátra;* Hun. *Magas Tátra*), give out various ramifications and minor mountain associations, which are known under special names, as the Little Carpathians, the mountains of Neutra and of Liptau, the Fátra, and the Hungarian Ore mountains, the last-named being particularly mineralized. Transylvania is in great part enclosed and covered by the ranges and ramifications of the Carpathians. The highest summits of all Hungary are found in the Tátra, with elevations reaching 8700 feet. For the general characteristics of this vast mountain-range, its scenery, peaks, passes, etc., see CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.

A well-pronounced, although not very lofty, series of volcanic heights, known as the Tokay mountains and the Hegyalya, and famous for their wine product, occupy the north-central part of the kingdom, and have a course directed at right angles to the Carpathians nearest to them. The western part of Hungary, S. and W. of the Danube, is broken by spurs of the Noric and Carnic Alps, and in this section is the forested highland known as the Bakonyer Wald. The lowland tracts of Hungary are comprised almost entirely in what are known as the two Hungarian plains,—the Little Hungarian Plain (or Kis Alföld), which lies chiefly west of the Danube and covers an area of about 4500 sq. m., and the Great Hungarian Plain (the Alföld proper), which lies between the Danube and the Carpathians and covers an area of 25,000–30,000 sq. m. This great plain, a relict of a former oceanic basin and at a still recent geological period made up of a series of large lacustrine areas, appears to the eye as in most part an unending, uniformly flat, and monotonous surface, with the horizon relieved here and there by growths of tall shade-trees and the clustered roofs of the village settlements. Although containing much unproductive area, the larger Hungarian plain is in general very fertile and contains vast ploughed fields and pasture grounds, filled with herds of horned cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. The large stretches of grazing- and farm-land are known as *puszta*, a name prominent in literature in association with the types of peasantry to be met with on the Alföld, especially the Csikós, or horseherd, who, however, is no longer the romantic figure that he was before the advent of railways. The southeastern part of the Alföld, known as the Banat, is considered one of the most fertile districts of Europe, and is famed for its wheat. The heart of Hungary contains large tracts of sandy downs and dunes, and there are large morasses which are the home of myriads of wild-fowl. Most of the central plain is elevated only from 300 to 400 feet above the level of the sea.

The rivers of Hungary belong to the basins of the Danube and its largest affluent, the Theiss; only one, the Poprád, breaks northward through the Carpathian barrier and is tributary to the Vistula. The principal river is the Danube (Duna), which enters Hungary on the W. at Pressburg, flows SE. and E. to Waitzen, then S. to Vukovár, and again generally E. to Orsova, forming in this final stretch the S. boundary. Its principal affluents in Hungary proper are, on the right, the Leitha, Raab, Kapos, and Drave, which last forms the S. boundary W. of the Danube; on the left, the March (on the W. border), Wang (with the Neutra), Gran, Theiss (which has a long and exceedingly tortuous southerly course), and the Temes. The larger affluents of the Theiss (Tisza), which for 200 miles flows parallel to the Danube, at about 60 miles distance, are the Sajó (which receives the Hernád) on the right and the Szamos, Körös, and Maros on the left. The principal lakes are on either side of the Bakonyer Wald and are the Plattensee (or Lake Balaton), the largest lake of southern Europe, which measures about 50 miles in length, and the Neusiedler See (Fertö-Tava), impregnated with salt and soda, SSW. of Pressburg, which has a length of about 20 miles. The largest canals are the Franzens Canal, in the S., connecting the Danube and the Theiss, and the Béga Canal, in the Banat, which unites the lower Theiss with the Temes. The climate varies exceedingly. In the mountainous districts the winters are rigorous. In the great plain the cold of winter is severe and the heat of summer intense. The annual rainfall in the mountains is 40–50 inches; over the great plains, 20–25 inches. Droughts are not infrequent. The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, antimony, lead, cobalt, mercury, salt (which occurs in vast deposits in the region of the northeastern Carpathians), alum, coal, lignite, and petroleum. The Hungarian opals are famous for their beauty. Mineral springs are numerous and many of them (Hunyadi, etc.) celebrated for their medicinal qualities. Soda lakes are scattered over both the Hungarian plains and nitre exists in vast quantities. Among the chief watering-places are Balaton-Füred, on Lake Balaton; Schmecks (or Tátra-Füred), in the High Tátra; and Hercules Fürdö (Baths of Hercules), near Mehadia. The country produces bountiful crops of grain, which is exported in large quantities. The leading cereals are wheat and maize. The Hungarian flour is celebrated for its quality. It was exported in 1902 to the value of about $35,000,000. The exports of wheat in the same year were valued at about half of that amount. The cultivation of the vine is carried to great perfection. Next to France, Hungary produces the greatest quantity of wine of any country in Europe, and the quality of several of its vintages, especially that of Tokay, is unrivalled. Fruit is raised in great variety and abundance. In addition to its grapes, the country excels in its melons, plums, cherries, and apricots. The various kinds of nuts constitute an important product. Tobacco is extensively grown. The mountains are covered with dense forests and woods (evergreens, oaks, beech). The rich pastures of Hungary produce some of the finest cattle in Europe. In some districts buffaloes are extensively used in farm-labor. Wild and domestic fowls are abundant and bees are extensively reared. Among the indigenous quadrupeds are the wolf, bear, fox, badger, lynx, wild-cat, roe, red deer, boar, chamois, ibex, etc. Among the characteristic birds of Hungary are the nightingale, sky-lark, and stork. Fish are plentiful in the rivers and lakes and the Theiss is

reckoned the richest in fish of any river in Europe. The chief occupations are agriculture and cattle-rearing. Manufactures are still relatively unimportant, comprising woollens, linens, silks, leather, paper, tobacco, beer, and ironware, machinery, coaches, locomotives, and steel rails. The Hungarian mines, many of which have been worked since the Middle Ages, employ a large number of hands. Hundreds of vessels are engaged on the Danube in the transportation of produce and merchandise. The length of railroad lines was, in 1901, 10,360 miles; of telegraph lines, 13,770 miles. The economic development of Hungary in the last quarter of a century has proceeded with gigantic strides, and is evidenced by the introduction of all kinds of modern improvements in the cities and their architectural embellishment. Budapest has become one of the finest capitals of Europe.

The sovereign of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is king of Hungary and governs the kingdom through a Hungarian ministry. (See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.) The legislative power is vested in a diet (or parliament) of two houses, the upper house, known as the House of Magnates, and the lower house, or house of representatives. The former consists of princes (archdukes) of the reigning dynasty, hereditary peers, archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries (representing the various churches), life peers, various state dignitaries, and delegates from Croatia-Slavonia. The house of representatives consists of 453 members, of whom 40 are delegates from Croatia-Slavonia. The language of the diet, which until recently was Latin, is Hungarian, with the exception that the representatives of Croatia-Slavonia may speak their own language. The suffrage is limited by a property-income qualification.

Hungary is peopled by numerous distinct races, speaking different languages. The dominant race is that of the Magyars (or Hungarians), who belong to the Finnic branch of the Uralo-Altaic family of nations and whose language belongs to the so-called agglutinating type. The Magyar language is spoken by about 9,000,000 people, or nearly one-half of the total population of the Hungarian kingdom, but only about three-fourths of this number are Magyars by blood. The Slavic population of the kingdom numbers between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000. Of these somewhat more than half belong to the southern Slavs (Croats and Serbs), who dwell outside of Hungary proper, and the remainder to the northern Slavs (Slovaks and Ruthenians), the former, who inhabit the region of the northwestern Carpathians, comprising four-fifths of the number. Next to the Magyars and Slavs the most numerous element is that of the Wallachs (Rumans), who number about 3,000,000 and constitute the bulk of the population of Transylvania. There are about 2,000,000 Germans in Hungary. The number of Jews is not far from 1,000,000. There is a considerable Gypsy population. Somewhat more than one-half of the inhabitants of Hungary are Roman Catholics; about one-fifth are Protestants; next in order come the Orthodox Greeks, the members of the United Greek Church, and the Jews. Of the Magyars more than one-half are Roman Catholics, the remainder belonging mainly to the Reformed Church. The seat of the Catholic primate of Hungary is Gran. The chief educational institution is the university of Budapest.

The southwestern and southeastern parts of Hungary belonged to the Roman Empire, being included in Pannonia and Dacia. At the time of the great migration of nations various Germanic tribes, and the Huns, Avars, and Slavs, made their way into these regions. The advent of the Magyars took place at the close of the ninth century. They came as a barbarous people, and for more than half a century their incursions made them the terror of Europe. After receiving chastisement at the hands of the Germans (933, 955), they began to settle down to a more peaceful existence, embraced Christianity, and became civilized. Their energetic ruler, Saint Stephen, assumed the title of king in 1000 and added Transylvania to his dominions. Under Matthias Corvinus (1458–90), the most enlightened ruler of the closing period of the Middle Ages, Hungary enjoyed great prosperity, but little more than a generation after his death the tide of Turkish invasion partly engulfed the country. From 1526, when Ferdinand I. of Hapsburg was elected king by part of the nobles, the history of Hungary has formed part of that of Austria. Turkish dominion in Hungary was brought to a close by the wars waged by Austria and her allies between 1683 and 1718. In 1687 the emperor Leopold I. forced the Hungarians to declare their crown hereditary in the Austrian dynasty. The Hungarians were successful in maintaining their constitutional liberties against the aggressions of the Hapsburg sovereigns until the revolutionary struggle of 1848–49, after which for a time Hungary was a subject province of Austria. In 1867, Hungary recovered its liberties, the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy being reconstituted on a dualistic basis.

Hungen, hŏŏng'ẹn, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 10 miles SE. of Giessen, on the Horloff. Pop. about 1400.

Hungerford, a town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Kennet, 26 miles WSW. of Reading. Pop. about 3000.

Hungerford, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., 7 miles SW. of Big Rapids. Pop. 100.

Hungerford, a post-village of Wharton co., Tex., on the New York, Texas and Mexican R. The banking point is Wharton. Pop. about 200.

Hungerford Mills, Ontario. See TWEED.

Hung-yen, a town of Tongking, on the Song-ka, 30 miles SSE. of Ha-noi.

Hüningen, hü'ning-ẹn, a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the left bank of the Rhine, 2 miles NW. of Basel. It was formerly a strong fortress. Pop. in 1900, 2936. Near by is an imperial fish-breeding establishment.

Hunker Creek, a gold-stream of the Klondike region of the Yukon district of Canada, rises in the mass of Dome Mountain and is tributary to the Klondike River.

Hunkers, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Greensburg. Pop. 100.

Hunlock Creek, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna R., 10 miles WSW. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 300.

Hunnewell, a banking city of Sumner co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 233.

Hunnewell, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky., on the Eastern Kentucky R., 10 miles NE. of Grayson. Pop. about 300.

Hunnewell, a banking city of Shelby co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 37 miles W. of Hannibal. Pop. in 1900, 473.

Hunse, hŭn'sẹh (anc. *Unsin'gis*), a river of the Netherlands, provinces of Drenthe and Groningen, enters the Lauwer Zee after a NW. course of 50 miles.

Hunsrück, hŏŏns'rük, a mountain-region of Germany, covering the S. part of Rhenish Prussia, between the rivers Moselle and Nahe, extending also S. into the Palatinate where it is connected with the Vosges. Its loftiest elevation is the Walderbeskopf, 2676 feet.

Hunstanton St. Edmunds, a watering-place of Norfolk, England, 20 miles by rail from Wells.

Hunsworth, a town of Yorkshire, England, 3 miles from Bradford. Pop. about 1350.

Hunt, a county in the NE. part of Texas, has an area of 888 sq. m. It is drained by the Sabine River. Capital, Greenville. Pop. in 1890, 31,885; in 1900, 47,295.

Hunt, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill. The banking point is Newton. Pop. about 300.

Hunt, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y. The banking point is Nunda. Pop. about 300.

Huntdale, a post-village of Mitchell co., N.C. The banking point is Elizabethton, Tenn. Pop. about 200.

Hunte, hŏŏn'tẹh, a river of Germany, in Hanover and Oldenburg, rises in the marshes of Osnabrück, flows tortuously northward, and, after a course of about 100 miles, joins the Weser 17 miles NW. of Bremen.

Hunter, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala.

Hunter, a post-village of Woodruff co., Ark. The banking point is Brinkley. Pop. about 150.

Hunter, a post-village and summer-resort of Greene co., N.Y., in Hunter township (town), on Schoharie Creek, about 40 miles SSW. of Albany. It is on the Ulster and Delaware R. Pop. in 1900, 431. The town comprises peaks of the Catskill Mountains, named Round Top, High Peak, and Pine Orchard. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2788.

Hunter, a banking post-village of Cass co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 20 miles N. of Casselton. It has grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Hunter, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, about 20 miles WSW. of Bellaire.

Hunter, a banking village of Garfield co., Okla. Pop. about 225.

Hunter, a post-village of Comal co., Tex. The banking point is Braunfels. Pop. 100.

Hunter, a post-village of Mingo co., W.Va. See RED JACKET.

Hunterdon, a county of New Jersey, bordering on Pennsylvania, has an area of 437 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Musconetcong Creek and on the SW. by the Delaware River. It is also drained by the Lamington River and the South Branch of the Raritan. Musconetcong Mountain is in the NW. portion of the county. Capital, Flemington. Pop. in 1890, 35,355; in 1900, 34,507.

Hunter Island, in Micronesia, Radack chain.

Hunter Islands, a group in Hunter Channel, a portion of Bass Strait, between Australia and Tasmania, com-

prising Barren, Three Hummocks, Albatross, and some smaller islands.

Hunter River, in Australia, New South Wales, rises in the Liverpool Range, flows tortuously S. and E. 300 miles, and enters the Pacific Ocean at Newcastle and Port Hunter.

Hunter River, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R. The banking point is Charlottetown. Pop. about 200.

Hunters, a post-hamlet of Tehama co., Cal.

Hunters, a post-village of Abbeville co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Hunters Creek, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., 5 miles S. of Lapeer. Pop. 100.

Hunters Depot, a post-hamlet of Nelson co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., about 3 miles NW. of Bardstown.

Hunters Hill, a town of New South Wales, 4 miles N. of Sydney, of which it is a suburb. Pop. about 4200.

Hunters Hot Springs, a post-village of Park co., Mont. The banking point is Livingston. Pop. 100.

Hunter's Island, a tract of land in NW. Ontario, bounded S. by Minnesota and surrounded by navigable lakes and streams, tributaries of the Rainy River.

Hunters Land, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 30 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. about 170.

Hunters Lodge, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va., 10 miles S. of Cobham station.

Hunters Mills, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., 18 miles by rail NW. of Washington, D.C.

Hunters Point, a former village of Queens co., N.Y., on the East River, forming the principal nucleus of Long Island City and with it now constituting a portion of Queens borough, New York city. It is separated from Brooklyn by Newtown Creek and is the principal western terminus of the Long Island R.

Hunters Retreat, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tex.

Hunters Run, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Gettysburg and Harrisburg R., 8 miles E. by N. of Pinegrove. Pop. 150.

Hunterstown, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., about 5 miles NE. of Gettysburg. Pop. about 300.

Hunterstown, a post-village of Maskinonge co., Quebec, 17 miles NW. of Rivière du Loup en Haut.

Huntersville, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Ky., 5 miles S. of Albany.

Huntersville, a post-town of Mecklenburg co., N.C., on the Southern R., 16 miles N. of Charlotte, its banking point. It has cotton-gins and manufactures of cotton goods. Pop. in 1900, 533.

Huntersville, Miami co., Ohio, on the Miami River, opposite Piqua. See PIQUA.

Huntersville, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., about 14 miles ENE. of Williamsport. Pop. 100.

Huntersville, a post-village of Greenville co., S.C., 14 miles S. of Greers.

Huntersville, a post-village of Pocahontas co., W.Va., on a tributary of the Greenbrier River, 6 miles (direct) SE. by S. of Marlinton. Pop. 120.

Huntertown, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rs., 11 miles N. of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 250.

Huntingburg, a banking city of Dubois co., Ind., 44 miles ENE. of Evansville, on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis (Southern) R. It has brick-works, a pottery, brewery, etc. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 2527.

Huntingdale, a post-village of Henry co., Mo., 38 miles SW. of Sedalia.

Huntingdon, Huntingdonshire, or **Hunts,** an inland county of England, having W. and N. the county of Northampton. Area, 359 sq. m. Chief rivers are the Ouse and Nene. The eastern portion is included in the Bedford Level. Agriculture is in an advanced state. The county returns 2 members to the House of Commons. Capital, Huntingdon. Pop. in 1891, 57,761; in 1901, 57,773.

Huntingdon, a borough of England, capital of Huntingdonshire, on the N. bank of the Ouse, connected by bridges with Godmanchester, 17 miles NW. of Cambridge. The town has ancient churches, an old grammar-school, a town-hall, theatre, breweries, iron-foundry, carriage-works, manufactures of perforated bricks, nurseries, etc., and considerable trade by the Ouse. Oliver Cromwell was born in Huntingdon, in 1599. Pop. in 1901, 4264.

Huntingdon, a county in the south-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 940 sq. m. It is intersected by the Juniata River, and is also drained by the Raystown Branch of the same and the Little Juniata. The surface is diversified with several mountain-ridges and valleys, which present beautiful scenery. Rich mines of bituminous coal have been opened in Broad Top Mountain, in the SW. part of this county, which has also mines of iron-ore. Capital, Huntingdon. Pop. in 1890, 36,751; in 1900, 34,650.

Huntingdon, a banking post-borough, capital of Huntingdon co., Pa., is beautifully situated on the Juniata River and on the Pennsylvania and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rs., 34 miles E. of Altoona. It has important industries, including the manufacture of boilers and radiators, sewer-pipe, knit goods, stationery, flour, etc.; it has tanneries and iron-foundries, and is the seat of Juniata College and of a state industrial reformatory. Pop. in 1900, 6053.

Huntingdon, a banking post-town, capital of Carroll co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 107 miles W. by S. of Nashville. It has the Southern Normal University and is a large shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 1332.

Huntingdon, a county of Quebec, bounded on the S. by the state of New York and on the NW. by the St. Lawrence River. It is drained by the Chateauguay River and other streams. Capital, Huntingdon.

Huntingdon, an outport of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction of New Westminster.

Huntingdon, a banking village, the capital of Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 47 miles SW. of Montreal. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 1122.

Huntingdonshire, England. See HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon Valley, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 12 miles NE. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 400.

Huntington, a county in the NE. part of Indiana, has an area of 385 sq. m. It is intersected by the Wabash and Salamonie rivers and is also drained by the Little River. Capital, Huntington. Pop. in 1890, 27,644; in 1900, 28,901.

Huntington, a banking post-town of Sebastian co., Ark., on the Frisco System, 2 miles NNW. of Mansfield. It has coaling- and coking-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1298.

Huntington, a post-township (town) of Fairfield co., Conn., is bounded on the E. and NE. by the Housatonic River. It contains a village named Huntington, which is 13 miles W. of New Haven, and the borough of Shelton. It has various manufactures, saw-mills, and distilleries. Pop. in 1900, 5572; of the village, 2735.

Huntington, a post-village of Sumter co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Americus. Pop. about 150.

Huntington, a city, capital of Huntington co., Ind., on the Little River, 1 mile from its entrance into the Wabash and 24 miles SW. of Fort Wayne, on the Erie and the Wabash Rs. It has extensive water-power, machine-shops, and manufactures of lime, staves, spokes, headings and handles, pianos, boots and shoes, bicycles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9491.

Huntington, a banking post-village of Emmet co., Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R.

Huntington, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., in Huntington township (town), on the Westfield River and on the Boston and Albany R., 21 miles NW. of Springfield. It has woollen-, oil-, and paper-mills. Pop. of the town (which includes Norwich) in 1900, 1475.

Huntington, a post-village of Bolivar co., Miss. Pop. about 60.

Huntington, a post-hamlet of Ralls co., Mo., 15 miles by rail W. of Hannibal.

Huntington, a village of Hamilton co., Neb., in Union precinct. Pop. in 1900, 282.

Huntington, a banking post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., is in Huntington township (town) and on an inlet of Long Island Sound, called Huntington Bay. It is about 30 miles (direct) E. by N. of New York, on the Long Island R. The town, which is bounded on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean, also contains the village of Northport. Pop. in 1900, 9483.

Huntington, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, about 40 miles SW. of Cleveland. Pop. about 100.

Huntington, a banking post-town of Baker co., Oregon, 47 miles SE. of Baker City, on the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s R. Pop. in 1900, 821. It is a trade-centre.

Huntington, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1428.

Huntington, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C., 15 miles ENE. of Laurens.

Huntington, a post-village of Angelina co., Tex. The banking point is Lufkin. Pop. about 150.

Huntington, a post-town of Emery co., Utah. The banking point is Provo. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Huntington, a post-village in Huntington township (town), Chittenden co., Vt., about 20 miles SE. of Burling-

ton. Camel's Hump is on the E. border of the town. Pop. of the town in 1900, 728; of the village, about 100.

Huntington, a city, the capital of Cabell co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, just below the mouth of the Guyandotte River, and 18 miles above Ironton, Ohio, on the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs. It contains Marshall College and a state asylum for incurables, and has manufactures of cars and car-wheels, lumber, glass, iron-castings, stoves, and cigars. It is a shipping point for coal, iron, salt, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 11,923.

Huntington Bay, a small arm of Long Island Sound, about 20 miles ENE. of New York city.

Huntington Center, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Huntington township (town), about 24 miles W. by N. of Montpelier. Pop. about 250.

Huntington City, Md. See BOWIE.

Huntington Mills, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Shickshinny. Pop. about 200.

Huntingtown, a post-village of Calvert co., Md., 57 miles S. of Baltimore. Pop. 60.

Huntingville, a post-village of Sherbrooke co., Quebec. The banking point is Sherbrooke. Pop. about 150.

Huntland, a post-village of Franklin co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. The banking point is Winchester. Pop. about 200.

Huntley, a banking post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 55 miles WNW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 606.

Huntley, a post-village of Faribault co., Minn. The banking point is Winnebago City. Pop. about 100.

Huntley, a post-hamlet of Yellowstone co., Mont.

Huntley, a post-village of Harlan co., Neb. The banking point is Alma. Pop. 100.

Huntley, a post-hamlet of Sampson co., N.C.

Huntley Grove, Ill. See HUNTLEY.

Huntly, a town of Scotland, co. and 34 miles NW. of Aberdeen. Pop. about 4000.

Hunts, a county of England. See HUNTINGDON.

Huntsburg, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J. Pop. 75.

Huntsburg, a post-village of Geauga co., Ohio, 38 miles E. of Cleveland. Pop. about 250.

Hunts Corners, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., 5 miles W. of Marathon.

Huntsdale, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Carlisle. Pop. about 600. It has flouring-industries.

Hunt's Peak, Colo., a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state. It has an elevation of 12,333 (14,055?) feet.

Huntspur, a post-village of Mackinac co., Mich. The banking point is Manistique. Pop. 100.

Huntsville, a banking post-town, the capital of Madison co., Ala., on the Southern and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Rs., 98 miles WSW. of Chattanooga, Tenn. It contains the Central Alabama Academy, the State Normal and Industrial School (colored), Huntsville Female Seminary, and the Huntsville Female College, and has a foundry, machine-shops, oil-works, cotton-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8068.

Huntsville, a banking post-village, capital of Madison co., Ark., about 140 miles NW. of Little Rock. Pop. about 500.

Huntsville, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., 37 miles WNW. of Hartford.

Huntsville, a post-village of Paulding co., Ga. Pop. 50.

Huntsville, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., 36 miles ENE. of Quincy. Pop. about 190.

Huntsville, a post-hamlet of Reno co., Kan.

Huntsville, a post-town of Butler co., Ky. Pop. in 1900, 120.

Huntsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Miss., 21 miles SE. of Winona.

Huntsville, a banking city, capital of Randolph co., Mo., is near the East Chariton River and on the Wabash R., 22 miles S. of Macon City. It has various manufactures. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1805.

Huntsville, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., N.J., about 6 miles S. of Newton.

Huntsville, a post-village of Yadkin co., N.C., on the Yadkin River, about 30 miles N. of Salisbury.

Huntsville, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 6 miles N. of Bellefontaine. Pop. in 1900, 408.

Huntsville, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., about 7 miles NW. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 150.

Huntsville, a post-village, capital of Scott co., Tenn., about 44 miles NW. of Knoxville. Pop. 200.

Huntsville, a banking post-town, capital of Walker co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 74 miles N. of Houston. It contains the state penitentiary, the Sam Houston Normal School, court-house, etc., and is in a cotton, stock-raising, and lumbering region. It has manufactures of cotton, cotton-seed oil, steam engines and boilers, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2485.

Huntsville, a post-village of Weber co., Utah, 12 miles NE. of Ogden. It has lumber-mills, etc. The banking point is Ogden. Pop. about 1000.

Huntsville, a post-village of Columbia co., Wash., on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co.'s and the Washington and Columbia River Rs. The banking point is Waitsburg. Pop. about 225.

Huntsville, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W.Va., 50 miles S. by W. of Parkersburg.

Huntsville, a banking post-village of Muskoka district, Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 24 miles N. of Bracebridge. It has machine-shops, planing-, saw- and woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2152.

Hunucmá, a town and commune of Mexico, in the state of Yucatan, 9 miles SE. of Sisal. Pop. in 1895, 8920.

Hunyad, hoon'yŏd', a county in the SW. part of Transylvania, Hungary. Capital, Déva.

Huon, hoo'on, a river of Tasmania, joins D'Entrecasteaux Channel by an estuary 3 miles across.

Huon Gulf, in the E. part of German New Guinea (Kaiser-Wilhelmland). It has good harbors.

Huon Islands, Pacific Ocean, a group NW. of New Caledonia.

Hu-peh, hoo' pā' (*i.e.*, "north of the lake"), a central province of China, traversed by the Yang-tse-kiang. Area, about 70,000 sq. m. Population estimated at about 33,000,000. The province contains productive mines of coal and iron. Capital, Wu-chang; largest city, Hankow.

Hurdland, a banking post-village of Knox co., Mo., 54 miles by rail WNW. of Quincy, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Hurdles Mills, a post-hamlet of Person co., N.C.

Hurdoi, hûr'do-ee, or **Hardoi,** a town of British India, capital of a district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, about 60 miles NW. of Lucknow. Pop. about 10,000.

Hurds, a post-hamlet of St. John co., Fla. The banking point is St. Augustine.

Hurdwar, or **Hardwar,** hûrd'war' (originally *Haridwar,* "gate of Vishnu," or *Gangi-dwar,* "gate of the Ganges"), a town and place of pilgrimage in British India, 36 miles E. of Saharunpur, on the Ganges, where it issues from the Himalayas. The town is small, but at the spring equinox the largest fair in India is held here, attended annually by vast numbers of persons, and every twelfth year several hundred thousand pilgrims and dealers congregate here. These duodecennial gatherings have been regarded potent causes of the spread of cholera. Pop. in 1901, 25,597.

Hurffville, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., about 13 miles S. of Camden. Pop. about 200.

Hurlburt, a post-village of Porter co., Ind. The banking point is Hebron. Pop. 125.

Hurleton, a post-village of Butte co., Cal. The banking point is Oroville. Pop. about 100.

Hurley, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 4 miles W. of Kingston and about 54 miles S. by W. of Albany. It has stone-quarries. Pop. about 800.

Hurley, a banking post-village of Turner co., S.Dak., 9 miles S. of Parker, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Hurley, a post-village of Buchanan co., Va. The banking point is Tazewell.

Hurley, a banking post-village, capital of Iron co., Wis., 42 miles E. by S. of Ashland, on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs. It is a shipping point for iron (from the Gogebic region) and lumber. Pop. about 1800.

Hurleyville, a post-village and summer-resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Liberty or Monticello. Pop. about 475.

Hurlford, hûrl'ford', a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 2 miles S. of Kilmarnock. It has coal-mines and iron-works. Pop. about 4000.

Hurlock, a banking post-village of Dorchester co., Md., 17 miles NE. of Cambridge, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Rs. Pop. in 1900, 280.

Hu'ron, LAKE (formerly pronounced hu-ron'), a body of water of the United States and Canada, the second in size of the five great lakes of North America communicating with the St. Lawrence River, lies between 43° and 46° 15′ N. lat. and between 80° and 84° 40′ W. lon., being bounded on the SW. by the state of Michigan and in other directions by the Canadian province of Ontario. It receives its main supplies from lakes Michigan and Superior, by the Straits of Mackinaw and St. Mary's River, and its outlet is the St.

Clair River. It is divided into two unequal portions by a long peninsula named Bruce Promontory (terminating in Cabot's Head) and the Manitoulin chain of islands. The parts to the N. and E. are called Manitou (*i.e.*, the Great Spirit) Bay, or the North Channel, and Georgian Bay. With the exception of these bodies of water and Saginaw Bay, the outline of Lake Huron approaches in form very nearly to a crescent. Its position, lengthwise, is about SSE. and NNW., and the distance from one extremity to the other, following the curve, does not vary much from 280 miles. The greatest breadth, exclusive of Georgian Bay, is 105 miles; average breadth, 70 miles. Area, 23,000 sq. m. The surface of the water is elevated 8 feet above Lake Erie, 334 ft. above Lake Ontario, and 581 ft. above the level of the sea. The depth of Lake Huron is seemingly greater than that of any other in the chain, averaging, probably, not less than 700 ft., and increasing in a few places to 1500 or even 1700 ft. The waters are remarkably clear, especially towards the Straits of Mackinaw, and very pure and sweet. This lake is said to contain upward of 3000 islands. It is the reservoir of numerous streams and its coast affords some fine harbors. Like most of the other lakes in the chain, it is subject to fearful storms; but its navigation is not generally dangerous. The most important ports are Bay City, at the head of Saginaw Bay, in Michigan, and Goderich, Owen Sound, and Collingwood, in Ontario, the last two being on Georgian Bay. The outlet is between Port Huron and Sarnia.

Huron, a county in the E. part of Michigan. Area, 841 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. and E. by Lake Huron and on the NW. by Saginaw Bay. It is drained by the Pigeon River and other streams. Capital, Badaxe. Pop. in 1890, 28,545; in 1900, 34,162.

Huron, a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of 516 sq. m. It is intersected by the Huron and Vermilion rivers. Capital, Norwalk. Pop. in 1890, 31,949; in 1900, 32,330.

Huron, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 53 miles E. of Vincennes. Pop. about 200.

Huron, a banking city of Atchison co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 16 miles NW. of Atchison. Pop. about 200.

Huron, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., on Lake Huron, 66 miles ENE. of Bay City. Pop. 75.

Huron, a post-township (town) of Wayne co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, about 28 miles WSW. of Oswego. It is deeply indented by Sodus Bay. Here are the Chimney Bluffs. Pop. in 1900, 1667.

Huron, a banking post-village of Erie co., Ohio, on Lake Erie and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 9 miles ESE. of Sandusky and about 44 miles by water W. of Cleveland. It is the N. terminus of the Wheeling and Lake Erie R. It is at the mouth of the Huron River (which serves as a harbor) and is connected with Milan by a navigable canal. Large quantities of fish are shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 1708.

Huron, a banking city, the capital of Beadle co., S.Dak., 119 miles E. by N. of Pierre, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Great Northern Rs. It has grain-elevators, machine-shops, breweries, and various manufactures. It is an important shipping and supply point. Pop. in 1900, 2793.

Huron, a county in the W. part of Ontario, bordering on Lake Huron. It is watered by the Maitland and its tributaries. Extensive salt-wells are worked near its chief town, Goderich.

Huron City, Mich. See HURON.

Huron River, of Michigan, rises among the small lakes of Oakland and Livingston cos., flows southwesterly to Portage Lake, and, turning thence towards the SE., enters Lake Erie 20 miles S. of Detroit. It is 90 miles long. In the upper course it is called Woodruff's Creek.

Huron River, of Ohio, rises in the N. part of the state and enters Lake Erie at the village of Huron.

Hurricane, a post-hamlet of Baldwin co., Ala.

Hurricane, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Ark.

Hurricane, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ill. Pop. about 75.

Hurricane, a post-hamlet of Humphreys co., Tenn.

Hurricane, a banking post-village of Putnam co., W.Va., 25 miles by rail W. by N. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Hurricane, a post-village of Grant co., Wis. Pop. 60.

Hurricane Branch, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn.

Hurricane Creek, Ark., rises in Saline co., runs southward through Grant co., and enters the Saline River.

Hurricane Creek, of Georgia, enters the Satilla River in Ware co. It is also called Telfair Creek. Little Hurricane Creek enters it in the N. part of the same county.

Hurricane Creek, in the west-central part of Tennessee, enters the Duck River in Humphreys co.

Hurricane Creek, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. 100.

Hurricane Island, a post-township (town) of Knox co., Me., on Hurricane Island, in the entrance of Penobscot Bay, 4 miles SW. of Carvers Harbor. Here are granite-quarries. Pop. in 1900, 257.

Hurricane Mountain, N.Y., a peak of the Adirondacks, has an altitude of 3687 feet.

Hurrur, Africa. See HARRAR.

Hurst, a town of Lancashire, England, adjoining Ashton-under-Lyne. Pop. in 1901, 7145.

Hurst, a post-hamlet of Colbert co., Ala.

Hurst, a post-village of Polk co., Fla. The banking point is Fort Meade. Pop. about 125.

Hurst, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Hurst, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., on the Southern R. The banking point is Chatham. Pop. about 100.

Hurtsboro, a banking post-town of Russell co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R. and the Seaboard Air Line, 20 miles WSW. of Seale. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Husavik, hoo'sä-vik, a village of Iceland, on the E. side of Skjalfandi Bay, on the N. coast.

Hush, hoosh (Ruman, *Husi*), a town of Rumania, in Moldavia, 47 miles SE. of Jassy. It is a Greek bishop's see and has an old cathedral. Pop. in 1899, 15,484.

Husiatyn, hoos-yä'teen, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, adjacent to a small Russian town of Gusiatin. Pop. in 1900, 5721.

Husinetz, hoo'ze-nĕts, a small town of Bohemia, 75 miles SSW. of Prague. It is the birthplace of John Huss.

Huson, a post-village of Missoula co., Mont. Pop. 75.

Hustad, a post-village of Mitchell co., Iowa. The banking point is Lyle, Minn. Pop. about 300.

Hustburg, a post-village of Humphreys co., Tenn. The banking point is Waverly. Pop. about 100.

Husted, a post-hamlet of El Paso co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 13 miles N. of Colorado Springs.

Husteds, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., 52 miles NNE. of Newburgh.

Hüsten, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, circle of Arnsberg, on the river Ruhr. Pop. in 1900, 4715.

Hustisford, hŭs'tis-ford, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on the Rock River, in Hustisford township (town), 44 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1606; of the village, about 550.

Hustler, a post-village of Juneau co., Wis., on the Northwestern Line. The banking point is New Lisbon. Pop. about 100.

Hustontown, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., about 25 miles WNW. of Chambersburg. Pop. 200.

Hustonville, a banking post-town of Lincoln co., Ky., about 46 miles S. by W. of Lexington. It is the seat of Central Christian College. Pop. in 1900, 425.

Husum, hoo'zŏŏm, a seaport of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein, 22 miles W. by S. of Schleswig. Pop. in 1900, 8268.

Huszt, hoost, a town of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, at the junction of the Theiss with the Nagy Ag, 28 miles WNW. of Sziget. Pop. about 7500.

Hutchins, a post-village of Hancock co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Hutchins, a post-village of McKean co., Pa. The banking point is Wilcox. Pop. 100.

Hutchins, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., 11 miles by rail S. of Dallas. Pop. about 200.

Hutchinson, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota. Area, 817 sq. m. It is intersected by the Dakota River (or Rivière à Jacques, also called James River). Capital, Olivet. Pop. in 1890, 10,469; in 1900, 11,897.

Hutchinson, an unorganized (1900) county of the Panhandle of Texas, traversed by the Canadian River. Area, 850 sq. m.

Hutchinson, a city, the capital of Reno co., Kan., on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads, 45 miles NW. of Wichita. It has a state reformatory, flouring- and planing-mills, etc., and extensive manufactures of salt, of which large deposits occur here. Pop. in 1900, 9379.

Hutchinson, a banking post-village of McLeod co., Minn., on the South Fork of the Crow River, 59 miles W. of St. Paul, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern Rs. It has grain-elevators, a foundry and machine-shops, manufactures of flour and lumber, and is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 2495.

Hutchison, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky. The banking point is Paris. Pop. about 200.

Huthera, an island of Africa. See PEMBA.

Hutsonville, a banking post-village of Crawford co., Ill., on the Wabash River, 30 miles below Terra Haute, Ind., and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 743.

Hutt, a post-town of New Zealand, in the district of Wellington, North Island, 8 miles NE. of the city of Wellington. Pop. of the borough, about 1500.

Hütteldorf, hüt'tel-dorf', a W. suburb of Vienna.

Hüttenberg, hüt'ten-bĕrg', a town of Austria-Hungary, in Carinthia, 25 miles NNE. of Klagenfurt. It has rich iron-mines which have been worked since ancient times. Pop. about 2000.

Hüttenheim, hüt'ten-hīme', a village of Alsace, canton of Benfeld. Pop. about 2000, engaged mainly in spinning and weaving cotton.

Hutto, a banking post-village of Williamson co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 27 miles NE. of Austin. Pop. about 750.

Hutton, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., 8 miles SSE. of Charleston. Pop. about 250.

Hutton, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind. Pop. about 80.

Huttonsville, a post-village of Randolph co., W.Va., on the Tygart's Valley River, about 100 miles ENE. of Charleston. Pop. 100.

Hutton Valley, a post-village of Howell co., Mo., 50 miles S. by W. of Salem.

Huttwyl, hoot'wil, a town of Switzerland, canton and 22 miles NE. of Bern. Pop. in 1900, 3912.

Huxley, a banking post-village of Story co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 150.

Huxley, Mount, a summit of the St. Elias group of mountains in Alaska. Altitude, 11,907 feet.

Huy, ü'ee' (Flem. *Hoey*), a town of Belgium, province and 17 miles SW. of Liège, on the Meuse, here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. in 1900 14,644. There are manufactures of paper and tin-plate, distilleries, etc. Huy has a citadel, recently strengthened.

Huysse, hois'seh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 11 miles SW. of Ghent. Pop. about 3000.

Huyton with Roby, a town of Lancashire, England, 5 miles from Liverpool. Pop. in 1901, 4661.

Huzara, hŭz'ă-ră, or **Huzrah,** hŭz'ră, a commercial town of British India, in the Hazara district, Punjab, 28 miles E. of Attock.

Hvalöerne, hvăl'ö-ain'nĕh, an island group belonging to Norway, in the Skaggerrak, near the entrance of the Christiania Fjord.

Hven, a Swedish island, in the Sound, 8 miles S. of Elsinore, long the residence of Tycho Brahe, remains of whose observatory exist here.

Hvidding, a village of Denmark, 6 miles SW. of Ribe.

Hvidtland, the easternmost land-parts of the Franz-Josef Archipelago, in about lat. 81° 35′ N., lon. 62° 20′ E. The several islands are separated by Michael Sars Sound.

Hwang-ho, a river of China. See HOANG-HO.

Hwei-chow, hwâ' chă'-oo', a town of China, in Kwang-tung, 95 miles E. of Canton.

Hwei-ngan, hwâ' ngân', a town of China, in Kiang-su, 100 miles NNE. of Nanking.

Hyannis, a banking post-village and resort of Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 79 miles SSE. of Boston. It has a state normal-school. Pop. about 1400.

Hyannis, a banking post-village, capital of Grant co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 59 miles E. by S. of Alliance. Pop. 200.

Hyannis Light, on Point Gammon, at the entrance of Hyannis Harbor, S. side of Cape Cod, Mass. Lat. 41° 38′ 20″ N.; lon. 70° 15′ W.

Hyannisport, a post-village and summer-resort of Barnstable co., Mass., on the Atlantic Ocean, 2 miles from Hyannis station and about 80 miles SSE. of Boston. Pop. about 175.

Hyatt, a post-village of Daviess co., Ind. The banking point is Washington. Pop. about 100.

Hyatt, a post-village of Tyler co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. about 350.

Hyattstown, a post-town of Montgomery co., Md., about 40 miles W. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 81.

Hyattsville, a post-hamlet of Garrard co., Ky., 3 miles E. of Lancaster.

Hyattsville, a post-town of Prince George co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 6 miles NE. of Washington. It is adjacent to Bladensburg. Pop. in 1900, 1222.

Hyattville, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio. The banking point is Delaware. Pop. about 100.

Hyattville, a post-village of Bighorn co., Wyo. The banking point is Basin. Pop. about 125.

Hybla Major. See PATERNO.

Hyco, a post-village of Halifax co., Va., on the Hyco River, 115 miles SW. of Richmond.

Hycootee River rises in Caswell co., N.C., runs northeastward into Virginia, and enters the Dan River in Halifax co., about 10 miles from the junction of the Staunton River with the Dan.

Hydaspes, the ancient name of the JHELUM.

Hyde, a municipal borough of England, in Cheshire, 7 miles SE. of Manchester. It is an important seat of the cotton manufacture and has coal-mines. It was a mere village at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Pop. in 1901, 32,766.

Hyde, a county in the E. part of North Carolina, has an area of 596 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. and S. by Pamlico Sound and contains Mattamuskeet Lake and several other lakes. Capital, Swan Quarter. Pop. in 1890, 8903; in 1900, 9278.

Hyde, a county in the central part of South Dakota, bounded on the SW. by the Missouri River. Area, 875 sq. m. Capital, Highmore. Pop. in 1890, 1860; in 1900, 1492.

Hyden, hī'den, a post-town, capital of Leslie co., Ky., 26 miles (direct) S. by W. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Hydepark, a former post-town of Cook co., Ill., but now a southern suburban section of Chicago, to which city it was annexed in 1889. In it is Jackson Park, the site of the Columbian Exposition.

Hydepark, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., in Hydepark township (town), on the Neponset River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 8 miles S. by W. of Boston. It is the seat of the Blue Hill Observatory. The town, which also comprises Readville, Clarendon Hills, Hazlewood, and Fairmount, has manufactures of cotton, curled hair, machinery, paper, morocco, rubber, and woollen goods. Pop. of the town in 1900, 13,244.

Hydepark, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., in Hydepark township (town), on the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 6 miles N. of Poughkeepsie, its banking point. It is finely situated and has many country-seats. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2806.

Hydepark, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 4 miles from Cincinnati, with which it is connected by street-railway and of which it forms a postal substation. Pop. in 1900, 1691.

Hydepark, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Leechburg. It manufactures iron, steel, and bricks. Pop. in 1900, 312.

Hydepark, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, about 100 miles N. of Salt Lake City. It is on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Logan. Pop. about 500.

Hydepark, a banking post-village, capital of Lamoille co., Vt., in Hydepark township (town), on the Lamoille River and on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R., 26 miles N. of Montpelier. It has manufactures of lumber, leather, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1472, of the village, 422.

Hyde Park, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is London. Pop. about 150.

Hyderabad, Haidarabad, hī'der-a-bād', or the **Nizam's Dominions,** a native state of India, in the Deccan, bounded SE. by the Madras presidency, W. by the Bombay presidency, N. chiefly by Berar, and NE. by the Central Provinces. Area, 82,700 sq. m. The country is a fertile though ill-cultivated table-land, traversed by the Godavery in the N. and the Kistna in the S., with a generally healthful climate. Wild animals still abound in some parts. The bulk of the people are of Hindu faith, but the reigning family is Mohammedan and descends from a viceroy of the former Mogul ruler. Among the chief products are rice, wheat, maize, cotton, sugar-cane, teak, hides, dyestuffs, indigo, oil, and fruits. The lands are generally held by the military tenure. The ruler is called the Nizam. Capital, Hyderabad. Pop. in 1901, 11,174,897.

Hyderabad, a city of British India, capital of the state of Hyderabad, or the Nizam's Dominions, on the Musi, a tributary of the Kistna. Lat. 17° 20′ N.; lon. 78° 33′ E. It is connected by rail with the railway system of India. The city, about 4 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth, is enclosed by a stone wall and irregularly laid out. Among the interesting buildings are the Nizam's palace, the edifice known as the "Four Minarets," the British residency, and the mosques. The city has extensive water-works. Three miles N. of Hyderabad are the vast British cantonments of Secunderabad and near by is also Golconda. Hyderabad is a great centre of Mohammedanism. The city with its suburbs had a population in 1901 of 446,291.

Hyderabad, a town of British India, capital of the Hyderabad district and of Sindh, near the E. bank of the Indus, opposite Kotri, whence a railway extends to Kur-

rachi, 105 miles to the SW. and northward along the Indus. A great fort commands the place. Hyderabad has manufactures of silks, silver and gold ornaments, arms, lacquered wares, pottery, etc. Pop. in 1901, 69,378.

Hydesville, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on the Eel River, 24 miles S. of Eureka. Pop. about 300.

Hydetown, a post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Titusville. Pop. in 1900, 337.

Hydeville, a post-village of Rutland co., Vt., on the Castleton River and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 11 miles ENE. of Whitehall, N.Y. Pop. about 275.

Hydra, hee'drȧ (anc. *Hydrea*), an island of Greece, off the E. coast of the Morea. Area, about 20 sq. m. It is a mere barren rock, but on its N. side is the city of Hydra. The Hydriotes previous to the Greek war of independence had a large fleet of vessels and carried on an extensive commerce. They played a prominent part in the struggle against the Turks. Since then the population of the island has greatly diminished, being now about 7000.

Hydrabad, India. See HYDERABAD.

Hydro, a banking village of Caddo co., Okla. Pop. about 300.

Hydron, hee'dron, an island between Hydra and the Morea, 4 miles in length by 2 miles across.

Hyères, ee-air', a town of southern France, in Var, 12 miles E. of Toulon. It is beautifully situated on a declivity facing the Mediterranean, from which it is 2½ miles distant. The town-hall has a column with a bust of Massillon, a native of Hyères. The town has manufactures of silk twist, brandy, essences and oil, and an active trade in fruits and salt. There are ruins of an old castle. Sheltered from the north winds, Hyères enjoys a mild climate, the average temperature being about 60°, and is surrounded by subtropical vegetation. It is a noted winter-resort. Pop. in 1901, 9949 (commune, 17,659).

Hyères Islands (Fr. *Les Îles d'Hyères*, lâz eel dee-air), a group of small islands of France, in the Mediterranean, off Hyères. The chief isles are Porquerolles (fortified), Port Cros, and Île du Levant. The islands are barren and scantily peopled.

Hygiene, a post-village of Boulder co., Colo. The banking point is Longmont. Pop. about 100.

Hylton, a post-village of Nolan co., Tex. The banking point is Sweetwater. Pop. about 180.

Hymera, hi-me'rȧ, a banking post-village of Sullivan co., Ind., on Busseron Creek, about 21 miles S. by E. of Terre Haute, and on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 700.

Hymettus, a mountain-range of Greece, in Attica, lying SE. of the Athenian plain. It reaches a height of 3370 feet. This range anciently was, and still is, celebrated for its honey. Fine marble is found here. The modern name is Trelo Vuno.

Hyndman, hind'man, a banking post-borough of Bedford co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 23 miles S. by W. of Bedford. It has brick-, tanning- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1242.

Hyndsdale, hindz'dale, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind., on the White River, 33 miles SSW. of Indianapolis.

Hyndsville, hindz'vil, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., on West Kill Creek, 50 miles by rail W. of Albany. Pop. 175.

Hynemansville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Hyner, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., 21 miles NNW. of Lockhaven. Pop. about 300.

Hynes, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. 100.

Hynes, a post-village of Monroe co., Iowa. The banking point is Albia. Pop. about 400.

Hyphasis, the ancient name of the BEAS.

Hyrcania, hir-kā'ne-ą, an ancient country of Asia, lying SE. of the Caspian Sea, now the Persian province of Astrabad.

Hyrum, a post-city of Cache co., Utah, 8 miles S. of Logan, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1652. It has woollen-mills, etc.

Hytersgap, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va.

Hythe, hith, a municipal borough of England, one of the Cinque Ports, co. of Kent, near the English Channel, 11 miles WSW. of Dover, and near the E. end of Romney Marsh. It has many curious old houses, and a venerable cruciform church, recently restored. Hythe was anciently a port of great importance, but its harbor has been choked up. It is a resort for sea-bathing. Pop. in 1901, 5557. Near by is a national School of Musketry. The town is part of the parliamentary borough of Hythe.

Hyutanaham, a station and falls of the Purus River, Brazil, at the head of steamboat navigation.

I

"I," a county in the central part of Oklahoma. Area, 1016 sq. m. It is watered by the Canadian and Washita rivers and their tributaries.

Iaeger, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va. Pop. 75.

Iaguarón, a village of Paraguay, about 25 miles from Asunción. Pop. 3200.

Iamonia, a post-village of Leon co., Fla. Pop. about 60.

Iantha, a post-village of Barton co., Mo., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. The banking point is Lamar. Pop. 200.

Iatan, i'ą-tăn, a post-village of Platte co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 14 miles by rail N. of Leavenworth, Kan. Pop. 125.

Iba, or **Yba,** a pueblo on the W. coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands, capital of Zambales province, 80 miles (direct) NW. by W. of Manila, and on a river descending from Mount Iba, a short distant inland. It has a good *casa real, casa de la communidad*, court-house, parish-house, church, etc., and post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. 3512.

Ibaan, ee-bā'ăn, a pueblo of Batangas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a very fertile region. Pop. 8900.

Ibadan, ee-bā'dăn, a native city of Africa, in Yoruba, 80 miles NNE. of Lagos, with which it is connected by rail. It has some wide, straight streets, and a reputed population of 150,000 (a few English residents).

Ibagué, e-bā-gwā', or **San Bonifacio de Ibagué,** sān bo-ne-fā'se-o dā e-bā-gwā', a town, capital of Tolima department, Colombia, 60 miles W. of Bogotá. It is picturesquely situated on a fertile plain (elevation, 4300 feet), watered by affluents of the Magdalena River, in the centre of a rich agricultural region, which yields temperate and semi-tropical products. It has an endowed college. Pop. in 1902, 16,000.

Ibajay, ee-bā-hī', a pueblo on the N. coast of Panay Island, Philippines, in Capiz province, near the mouth of the Rio de Ibajay. Pop. 11,351.

Ibapah, a post-village of Tooele co., Utah. The banking point is Salt Lake City. Pop. about 200.

Ibar, a river of Servia, an affluent of the Morava.

Ibaraki, a district or prefecture on the E. side of the main island of Japan.

Ibarra, e-BAR'RȦ, a town of Ecuador, capital of the province of Imbabura, 60 miles NNE. of Quito, at the N. foot of the volcano of Imbabura. It is a bishop's see. It is in a fertile region, at an elevation of 7300 feet above the sea-level, is well built, and has woollen-, cotton- and other industries. Pop. about 5000. It was overthrown by the great earthquake of 1868.

Ibarra, a hamlet of Cuba, province and 7 miles by rail SSE. of Matanzas. The revolutionary standard was raised here first, when the insurrection of 1895 broke out.

Ibbenbüren, ib'bęn-bü'ręn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 14 miles by rail W. of Osnabrück. It has active manufactures of glass, leather, linen, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5068.

Ibera, or **Ybera,** e-bā'rȧ, a marshy lake, or rather series of lakes, in the Argentine Republic, province of Corrientes, between the rivers Paraná and Uruguay, extending from near lat. 28° to near 30° S. It occupies the depression of a former inland sea.

Iberg, ee'bĕRG, a village of Switzerland, 7 miles NE. of Schwyz.

Iberia, in ancient geography a country between the Caucasus and Armenia, corresponding approximately to the modern Georgia.

Iberia, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has an area of 583 sq. m. It is in-

tersected by Bayou Teche, bounded on the NE. by Chetimaches Lake, and on the SW. by Vermillion Bay. Beds of rock-salt occur. Capital, New Iberia. Pop. in 1890, 20,997; in 1900, 29,015.

Iberia, a banking post-village of Miller co., Mo., about 38 miles S. of Jefferson City. Pop. in 1900, 264.

Iberia, a post-village of Morrow co., Ohio, 53 miles N. of Columbus. Pop. about 250.

Iberian Mountains, an appellation sometimes given to the mountains in the central and E. parts of Spain, and specifically to those which form the NE. and E. contours of Old and New Castile, delimiting the basin of the Ebro on the SW.

Iberian Peninsula, the SW. peninsula of Europe, comprising Spain and Portugal, so named from the ancient Iberians, a people who possessed considerable civilization.

Iberus, the ancient name of the river Ebro.

Iberville, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana. Area, 643 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and on the W. by Atchafalaya Bayou. The surface is level and low, subject to inundation, and extensively covered with forests and cypress swamps. Capital, Plaquemine. Pop. in 1890, 21,848; in 1900, 27,006.

Iberville, a county in the S. part of Quebec, bounded on the W. by the Richelieu River. Capital, Iberville.

Iberville, or **Saint Athanase,** a banking town of Quebec, capital of the co. of Iberville, on the river Richelieu and on the Canadian Pacific and other railroads, opposite St. John's. It has manufactures of earthenware, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1512.

Ibi, ee'bee, a small town of Spain, province and 23 miles NW. of Alicante.

Ibi, a town (and administrative seat) of Nigeria, on the Benue (Benuwe) River.

Ibiapaba, e-be-å-på'bå, **Hibbiappaba, Hibiappaba,** hib-e-åp-på'bå, or **Biapina,** be-å-pee'nå, a mountain-chain of Brazil, stretching from E. to W., in the state of Ceará. It is divided into the mountains of Biapina, Bonvista, Boritana, etc.

Ibicui, e-be-kwee', a river of South America, rises in the SW. of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in Brazil, and joins the Uruguay River at Yapeyu, after a course of about 400 miles.

Ibi Gamin, ee'be gå'min, or **Kamet,** kå'met, a mountain of the Himalayas, on the Tibetan border, NW. of Nanda Devi. Lat. 30° 35′ N.; lon. 79° 38′ E. Height, 25,373 feet. It was ascended by the Schlagintweit brothers, in 1855, to a height of 22,259 feet.

Ibi Gamin, a pass of the Himalayas. Elevation, 20,459 feet. See Ibi Gamin (mountain).

Ibiza, one of the Balearic Islands. See Iviza.

Ibo, ee'bo, one of the Querimba Islands, in Mozambique Channel. Lat. (NW. part) 12° 20′ S.

Ibo, ee'bo, a town on one of the Querimba Islands, is one of the chief ports of Portuguese East Africa. It exports wax, rubber, indigo, sesamum, and some ivory.

Ibros, or **Ibros del Rey,** ee'broce dĕl rå, a small town of Spain, province and 19 miles NNE. of Jaén.

Iburg, ee'bŏŏrg, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 8 miles S. of Osnabrück. Pop. about 1000.

Içá, a tributary of the Amazon. See Putumayo.

Ica, or **San Geronimo de Ica,** sån hå-ron'e-mo då ee'kå, a town of Peru, capital of the department of Ica, 168 miles SSE. of Lima and 45 miles by rail SE. of Pisco, its port. Pop. 9000.

Ica, a small maritime department of Peru, between the departments of Lima and Arequipa. Chief towns, Ica and Pisco. Area, about 8700 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 90,962.

Ic'ard, a post-township of Burke co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 2150.

Icatu, or **Hycatu,** e-kå-too', a town of Brazil, state and 52 miles SE. of Maranhão, on the Monim.

Iceboro, a post-village of Sagadahoc co., Me. Pop. about 80.

Iceland (called *Island*, ees'lånd, by the natives; L. *Islan'dia*), an island subject to the crown of Denmark and situated between the North Atlantic and the Arctic oceans, 155 miles SE. of the nearest point of Greenland and 570 miles from the coast of Norway, extending between lat. 63° 24′ and 66° 33′ N. and lon. 13° 31′ and 24° 30′ W. Greatest length, from E. to W., 290 miles. Area, about 40,450 sq. m. The coast-line for a considerable extent on the SE. is almost unbroken, but in all other directions it presents a continued succession of deep bays, fjords, and jutting promontories. The water along the coast is generally deep, and the bays furnish a great number of harbors, with good anchorage and complete shelter. The interior of the island has for the most part a very wild and desolate appearance, being chiefly a volcanic highland, with an average elevation of about 2000 feet. Many of the higher summits are crowned with perpetual snow and ice, which, stretching down their sides into the intervening valleys, form immense glaciers. The snow-line varies in position between about 1300 ft. in the NW. and 3500–4000 ft. in the centre. The icy mountains, which take the common designation of Jökull, have their culminating point in Öräfa Jökull, near the SE. coast, with an altitude of 6241 (6425) ft. The Snäfell, near the W. coast, is 4710 ft. Hecla, the noted volcano, is 5110 ft. in elevation. (See Hecla.) Skaptar Jökull, the eruption of which, in 1783, was one of the most violent in the records of volcanic outbreaks, occupies an immense tract in the SE. part of the island. The glaciers cover a surface of about 4000–5000 sq. m.; they exist on all the mountains above 4000 ft. in elevation, and extend down to the sea. The greatest mass of ice, known as the Vatnajökull, is in the SE. of the island; and this region has for centuries been the scene of the most violent volcanic eruptions. There are 100 or more volcanoes in Iceland, several of which have been active within a century. The island also contains numerous small mud-volcanoes and intermittent thermal springs, or geysers, the best known of which is the Geysir (or Great Geyser), which has given the name to the general phenomena represented by these waters. The Strokkur, which was initiated by an eruption in the early part of the eighteenth century, ceased its activity in 1896. The immense reservoirs of snow and ice furnish inexhaustible supplies to numerous lakes and rivers, but the latter, owing to the rugged nature of the surface, are more remarkable for their number than for their length. The most noted are the Hvitá (or White River), the Thjorsá, and the Jokulsá, the first two being each about 150 miles in length. The most valuable mineral product is sulphur; *surturbrand*, or lignite, is also found. The other minerals deserving of notice are chalcedony, rock crystal, and the well-known double refracting spar, for which the island has long been famous. On many parts of the coast, particularly the W., basaltic caves occur; that of Stappen is not unworthy to be compared with Fingal's Cave.

The climate is variable. The temperature is more elevated than that of any other country in the same latitude; mean of year at Reykjavik, 40° Fahr.; of the summer, 56°, and of the winter, 29°. The S. coasts, washed by the Gulf Stream drift, are much milder than the N. and generally free from ice. Forests formerly abounded, but the island is now almost destitute of trees. Clumps or small woods of stunted beech and mountain-ash occur. The want of fuel is severely felt, although the Gulf Stream and the polar currents occasionally float driftwood to these shores, and a fine white turf is used. Except a few oats, and a kind of wild grass whose seeds are carefully garnered for food, no grain can be raised; but potatoes and garden-vegetables are cultivated. There are fine natural pastures and rich grass-fields surround the farms. The most important domestic animal is the sheep, which, with the goat, cow, horse, ox, and dog, was introduced from Norway. Reindeer, introduced in 1770, now exist in large herds, but are not domesticated. The polar bear is sometimes cast on the shores from the northern ice-fields. The fox is one of the commonest of the land animals. Fish (cod, herring, flounder) are very abundant on all the coasts and form an important part of the support of the inhabitants. Birds are very numerous, the most valuable of which is the eider-duck. No reptiles of any kind exist in the island. There are practically no manufactures, and most of the inhabitants live by breeding cattle and sheep. Until recently there were no roads in the island, and transport was effected almost exclusively over bridle-paths by horses. Good roads are now being constructed, together with bridges over the numerous streams.

The inhabitants belong to the Scandinavian race. Their language is peculiar to the island; it is more nearly allied to the old Norse than any other now spoken. They are strongly attached to their country and hospitable to strangers. Domestic education is universal and the intellectual capacity of the people is of a superior order. A university has recently been established in the capital city, where there are also a theological school (since 1847), medical school (since 1876, with a four years' course), and a general library, containing, besides other works, a complete collection of works in Icelandic literature. Iceland possesses a rich literature. Parts of the Edda appear to have been composed soon after the colonization of the island. Many of the most valuable works of European literature have been translated into the native tongue. Almost all the inhabitants are Lutherans, the whole island forming a single bishopric. In 1874 the 1000th anniversary of Iceland's history was celebrated at Reykjavik, the capital, on which occasion the island received its autonomy, but it still remains subject to the king of Denmark, who appoints its

governor. It has its own legislature (Althing) and all its citizens are equal before the law. The trade of Iceland is chiefly restricted to Danish and Icelandic vessels, but the ports are open to commerce. The chief exports are fish, cod-liver oil, sheep and horses, mutton, wool, and eider-down.

Iceland was discovered by the Norwegians about 860 and permanently settled in 874, but is believed to have been known to the Irish fishermen and temporarily colonized by them before this period. The Norse settlement continued to increase rapidly by the arrival of new settlers, and early in the tenth century the inhabitants formed themselves into a republic, which existed for about 350 years. In the latter part of the thirteenth century Iceland became subject to Norway, and through it, in 1380, to Denmark, with which it still remains. Pop. in 1703, 50,444; in 1843, 57,180; in 1880, 72,445; in 1890, 70,927; in 1901, 78,489.

Ichaboe, ik'ȧ-bo, an island off the SW. coast of Africa, in lat. 26° 18′ S. It has afforded guano.

I-chang, ee'chȧng', a town and treaty port of the province of Hu-peh, China, on the N. bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, 165 miles W. by N. of Hankow. It is at the head of steam navigation on the river. The trade is not important. Pop. estimated at about 35,000.

Ichapur, itch-ȧ-poor', a village of Bengal, on the Hugli, 14 miles N. of Calcutta.

Ich'awaynoch'away Creek, Ga., enters the Flint River about 15 miles below Newton.

Ichenhausen, ik'ẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a small town of Bavaria, on the Günz, 6 miles SE. of Günzburg.

I-chow, ee'chȧ'oo', a town of China, province of Chi-li, 60 miles SW. of Peking.

I-chow, a town of China, in the S. part of the province of Shan-tung.

I-chow, a town of Manchuria, about 100 miles W. by S. of Mukden.

Ichteghem, ik'tẹ-ghĕm, a village of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 12 miles SW. of Bruges.

Ichtershausen, ik'tẹrs-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 12 miles ESE. of Gotha, on the Gera. Pop. in 1900, 2638.

Ickesburg, iks'burg, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., 10 miles SW. of Millerstown. Pop. about 250.

Ico, ee'ko, or **Icco,** a town of Brazil, state of Ceará, on the Salgado, near its junction with the Jaguaribe, about 52 miles NNE. of Crato.

Icod, ee-kod', a town on the W. coast of Teneriffe.

Icolmkill, in the Hebrides, Scotland. See Iona.

Iconium, the ancient name of Konieh.

Iconium, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, about 32 miles WSW. of Ottumwa. Pop. about 150.

Iconium, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mo., 30 miles SSE. of Clinton.

Icy Bay, on the SE. coast of Alaska, S. of Mount St. Elias.

Icy Cape, Alaska, in the Arctic Ocean, midway between Cape Lisbourne and Point Barrow. Lat. 70° 20′ N.; lon. 161° 46′ W.

Icy Strait, Alaska, connects Chatham Strait with the Pacific Ocean.

Ida, ī'dạ (Turk. *Kaz-Tagh*, kȧz tȧg), a mountain-range of Asia Minor, near the head of the Gulf of Adramyti and 30 miles SE. of the plain of Troy. The summit of Mount Gargarus, its highest peak (5750 feet), commands a magnificent view, extending over the Sea of Marmora, the Ægean with its islands, etc.

Ida, a mountain of Crete. See Psiloriti.

Ida, a county in the W. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is intersected by the Maple River and partly drained by the Little Sioux River. Capital, Idagrove. Pop. in 1890, 10,705; in 1900, 12,327.

Ida, a post-village of Caddo parish, La. The banking point is Shreveport.

Ida, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 10 miles W. of Monroe. Pop. about 400.

Ida, a post-hamlet of Dawes co., Neb.

Ida, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex. Pop. about 70.

Ida, a town of Nigeria, on the Niger, is on the boundary of Northern and Southern Nigeria.

Idagrove, a banking post-town, capital of Ida co., Iowa, on the Maple River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 125 miles NW. of Des Moines. It is in a rich agricultural region. Pop. in 1900, 1967.

Idaho, ī'dạ-ho, one of the northwestern states of the American Union, situated in the Pacific highland and principally in the basin of the Columbia River, is bounded N. by British Columbia and Montana, E. by Montana and Wyoming, S. by Utah and Nevada, and W. by Oregon and Washington. It lies between lat. 42° and 49° N. and lon. 111° and 117° 6′ W. The crest of the Bitter Root Mountains forms the boundary on the NE. The W. boundary follows for about 180 miles the course of the Snake (Shoshone or Lewis) River. Area, 84,290 sq. m.

Surface.—The face of the country is principally mountainous, but there are several large prairie tracts. In the N. lateral spurs (the Kootenai, Cœur d'Alène, and Lapwai Mountains and others) extend westward from the Bitter Root range. Idaho is roughly divided by the Salmon River Mountains, whose snow-clad peaks exceed in some cases an altitude of 12,000 feet, into two portions, sometimes known as Northern and Southern Idaho. In the S. and SE., respectively, are the Goose Creek and Bear River Mountains, which form part of the watershed dividing the Snake River valley from the Great Salt Lake basin, in which the SE. part of the state lies. Northward of these ranges and of the Snake River, but SE. of the Salmon River Mountains, is the fertile Camas Prairie, and there are elsewhere great sage-plains and rocky desert. Great desert plains, or fields of basalt, cover a large part of the state S. of the Bitter Root and Salmon River Mountains, extending to the Snake River and occupying most of the region between the E. and W. boundaries. These great "Snake River Plains" are largely covered with drifting sands, which support a growth of arborescent artemisia. Towards the middle of this remarkable desert are the detached mountain prominences known as the "Three Buttes," which have long served as landmarks to the traveller. The chief rivers of the state are the Snake (a tributary of the Columbia) and its main branch, the Salmon. Remarkable points of interest are the Great Shoshone, American, and Salmon Falls, all cataracts of the Snake River. The first is, at high water, a rival of Niagara in magnificence, and the fall or perpendicular descent exceeds that of Niagara. (See Snake River and Shoshone Falls.) The great cañon of the Shoshone, where the river flows for many miles at the bottom of a vast trough or chasm in the rocks, is another noteworthy feature. There are many lakes and rivers, with fertile valleys, and picturesque waterfalls abound in the mountains. Evergreen (coniferous) trees cover some of the hills and mountains with a dense forest. Red cedar especially abounds in the N., and pines, firs, spruces, etc., are abundant in many districts; but hard-wood timber is, as a rule, very deficient.

Mineral Resources.—The various geological ages, from the Silurian to the Pliocene, are nearly all represented in the state, but none of them extensively so, except the Tertiary and the Post-Tertiary, whose strata and deposits cover large areas. The Azoic rocks are also largely represented. Idaho is one of the most important sources of supply of the precious metals. Gold was discovered on the Pend d'Oreille River in 1852; in 1860 placer-mining operations were undertaken on the South Fork of the Clearwater, and on the forks of the Cœur d'Alène River are the famous Cœur d'Alène mines, rich in gold, silver, and lead. Both quartz and placer gold is obtained in nearly all parts of the state, and there has been some dredging in the gold-bearing streams. The gold product for the year 1900 was valued at $1,727,000; the yield of silver was 6,500,000 fine ounces, with a valuation of $3,986,000; lead, 85,000 short tons. The yield of gold in 1903 was valued at $1,570,400, and of silver, $3,514,000. The copper product during the same period (largely increasing) was nearly 800,000 pounds. Coal (strictly a lignite, Tertiary or Cretaceous) is found at various points. Salt, sulphur, iron-ore, and building-stones are abundant.

Agriculture, etc.—Idaho is in general much better adapted for grazing than for agriculture. It has vast wastes covered with bunch-grasses and with "winter-fat" or "white sage" (*Eurotia lanata*), which is eagerly sought by cattle, and upon it they thrive and fatten even in winter. Notwithstanding the elevated character of the state, the winters are not often severe, considering the latitude; and even in the N. cattle may range in the valleys without shelter or foddering. The country, where not of a desert character, is well watered by rivers, and the soil when irrigated is wonderfully productive. Over 8,000,000 acres are reported as capable of successful irrigation, and of this number probably over 700,000 acres are now artificially watered. Among the mountains there are sheltered basins or parks, with fine soil and excellent pasturage. The principal agricultural crops for the year 1900 were: wheat, 3,104,629 bushels; oats, 1,349,845 bushels; barley, 399,012 bushels: potatoes, 684,080 bushels; and hay, 659,103 tons. There were estimated to be in the state, in the same year, 2,676,240 sheep, which gave wool (washed and unwashed) weighing 19,321,800 pounds. The total railroad mileage of the state was, in 1900, 1332.

Government.—The state constitution was adopted in 1889. The state officers are elected for terms of two years. The

legislature holds biennial sessions. Idaho has 1 representative in the lower house of the national congress.

Education.—In 1900 there were 756 school-houses, with an attendance of 35,329 pupils. There were 7 public high-schools, 2 public normal-schools (at Albion and Lewiston), and a state university (the University of Idaho, located at Moscow), with about 185 students. An agricultural and mechanical college is located at Idaho Falls. There are a number of denominational colleges or academies at Caldwell, Lewiston, and Boisé. There are Roman Catholic and other mission schools, chiefly among the Indians.

Counties and Towns, Population.—Idaho has 23 counties,—viz., Ada, Alturas, Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Blaine, Boisé, Canyon, Cassia, Custer, Elmore, Fremont, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lincoln, Logan, Nez Percés, Oneida, Owyhee, Shoshone, and Washington. The principal towns are Boisé (the capital), with 5957 inhabitants; Pocatello, 4046; Moscow, Lewiston, Wallace, Weiser, etc.

The total population in 1870 was 20,583, of whom 10,618 were whites. In 1880 the population was 32,610; in 1890, 84,385; and in 1900, 161,772. The native Indians belong mainly to the Shoshone, Nez Percé, Bannack, and Kootenai tribes, the total number located on reservation lands in 1900 having been 4226. There are in Idaho over 15,000 Mormons.

History.—In 1863 the territory of Idaho was formed, being set off mainly from Washington, Dakota, and Nebraska. It then included Montana and a great part of Wyoming. Idaho received its present limits in 1868, after having parted with a large share of its area in 1864. On July 3, 1890, it was admitted to the Union as a state.

Idaho, a county of Idaho, is bounded on the W. by the Snake (or Lewis) River and intersected by the Salmon River. The Lapwai Mountains extend along the N. border. The county has gold-mines (quartz and placer). Area, 11,074 sq. m. Capital, Mount Idaho. Pop. in 1890, 2955; in 1900, 9121.

Idaho, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Ala.

Idaho, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C., 3 miles from Fayetteville.

Idaho, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio, on Sunfish Creek, 28 miles SSW. of Chillicothe. Pop. 200.

Idaho City, a banking city, the capital of Boisé co., Idaho, is situated in the Boisé Basin, on Moore's Creek, about 35 miles NE. of Boisé. Its prosperity is derived from rich placer-mines of gold. Silver is also found here. It has saw-mills, a brewery, quartz-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Idaho Falls, formerly **Eagle Rock,** a banking city of Bingham co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line, 30 miles NE. of Blackfoot. It has mining- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1262.

Idaho Springs, a banking post-town and resort of Clear Creek co., Colo., on Clear Creek and on the Colorado and Southern R., 38 miles W. of Denver. The hot soda springs attract many visitors. Gold and silver are found near this place, which is surrounded by beautiful scenery. The town has machine-shops, concentrators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2502. Elevation, 7540 feet.

Idalia, a banking post-village of Arapahoe co., Colo., 30 miles S. of Wray. Pop. about 50.

Idalia, a post-village of Beaufort co., N.C. Pop. about 65.

Idana, a banking post-village of Clay co., Kan., on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western R. Pop. about 100.

Idanha a Nova, e-dân'yå å no'vå, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 13 miles E. of Castello Branco. Pop. about 3000.

Idar, ee'dar, a town of Germany, in the principality of Birkenfeld (belonging to Oldenburg), 3 miles NW. of Oberstein. Pop. in 1900, 4632.

Idaville, a banking post-village of White co., Ind., 16 miles W. of Logansport, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. about 500.

Idaville, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., 14 miles S. of Carlisle. Pop. about 300.

Idaville, a post-hamlet of Tipton co., Tenn., 3 miles from Atoka station.

Iddah', a town of Africa, capital of Ibo, on the left bank of the Niger, about 10 miles NNE. of Abo. Lat. 7° 6′ N.

Ideles, a town of the Sahara, on the SW. slope of the Tasili plateau, in about lat. 24° 50′ N., lon. 5° 10′ E. It belongs to the Hoggar territory.

I'dell', a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Kan., about 18 miles NE. of Parsons.

Idenbro, a post-hamlet of Labette co., Kan.

Ider, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Ind.

Idiazabal, e-de-å-thå-bål', a small town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, 27 miles S. of San Sebastián.

Idjeng, id-jĕng', an active volcano at the E. end of the island of Java, about 9200 feet high.

Idle, a river of England, co. of Nottingham, after a NE. course, joins the Trent 4 miles below Gainsborough.

Idle, a town of England, co. of York, in the West Riding, 3 miles NNE. of Bradford. It is engaged in the woollen manufacture. Pop. of the census district in 1901, 16,128.

Idlewild, a post-hamlet in the township (town) of Cornwall, Orange co., N.Y., 55 miles N. of New York. Here was the residence of the poet N. P. Willis.

Idlewild, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, 3 miles by rail NNE. of Cincinnati, its banking point.

Idlewild, a post-village of Gibson co., Tenn., 8 miles N. of Milan.

Idlewood, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ill.

Idlewood, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 6 miles W. of Pittsburg, its banking point. Pop. about 750.

Idria, ee'dre-å, a town of Carniola, Austria-Hungary, in an Alpine valley, 23 miles WSW. of Laibach. Its quicksilver-mine, next to those of Almadén, in Spain, is the richest in Europe. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5772.

Idro, ee'dro (anc. *E'drum*), a small town of northern Italy, province and 18 miles NNE. of Brescia, on a declivity on the SE. shore of the lake of the same name.

Idro, Lake (anc. *Edri'nus La'cus*), in northern Italy, is 17 miles N. of Brescia, between the lakes of Garda and Iseo. Length, from N. to S., 7 miles; greatest breadth, 1½ miles; depth, about 400 feet. It is traversed by the Chiese, an affluent of the Po, and it has on its W. side the Rocca d'Anfo. Elevation, 1207 feet.

Idstedt, id'stĕtt, a village of Prussia, 5 miles NNW. of Schleswig. A battle was fought here in 1850 between the Danes and the Schleswig-Holsteiners, in which the former were victorious.

Idstein, id'stine, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 15 miles N. of Mainz. It has a fine castle. Pop. in 1900, 3064.

Idumæa, id-u-mee'a, or **E'dom** (Hebrew, *edŏm*, "red"), in ancient geography, the mountainous tract S. of the Dead Sea, extending to the Gulf of Akabah.

Ielsi, e-ĕl'see, a town of Italy, province and 9 miles ESE. of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Ierne, an ancient name of IRELAND.

Iesi, or **Jesi,** yå'zee (anc. *Æ'sis*), a town of Italy, in the Marches, 15 miles SW. of Ancona, on the left bank of the Esino. It is a bishop's see and the seat of varied manufactures. It is the birthplace of the Emperor Frederick II. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 23,208.

If, eef, an islet off the S. coast of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, opposite Marseilles. It is noted for its fortress, Château d'If.

Ife, a petty native state of W. equatorial Africa, in Yoruba.

Iffezheim, if'fĕts-hīme', a village of Baden, in the district of Rastatt, on the Rhine.

Igal, ee'gŏl', a town of Hungary, 34 miles NNW. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. about 2000.

Igbaras, eeg-bå'råås, a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay Island, Philippines, near the Rio de Igbaras. Pop. 12,140.

Igea, e-hå'å, a small town of Spain, province and 35 miles SE. of Logroño.

Igel, ee'ghĕl, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the circle of Treves. It contains the famous Igel obelisk, a sandstone monument 75 feet in height, which is one of the most interesting Roman remains N. of the Alps.

Igerwa, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Igharghar, a large valley and ancient water-course of the north-central Sahara, extending from the region of Hoggar (elevation, 6000 feet) to the Shott Melrhir, a distance of about 800 miles. The wady is now entirely dry.

Iglau, ig'lŏw (Czech, *Jihlawa*; L. *Igla'via*), a town of Moravia, on the Iglawa, 49 miles WNW. of Brünn. Among the noteworthy buildings are the town-hall, barracks, cloth-hall, and some of the churches, including a very ancient one. Iglau is a great centre of the woollen manufacture and has a government cigar-factory employing over 2000 women. In the Middle Ages it was an important mining town. The treaty of Iglau, which terminated the struggle between Sigismund and the Hussites, was concluded in 1436. Pop. in 1900, 24,387, mostly Germans.

Iglawa, ig'lå-wå, a river of Moravia, an affluent of the Thaya.

Iglesias, e-glå'se-ås, a town of Sardinia, 32 miles WNW. of Cagliari, near the W. coast of the island. It is enclosed by ruined fortifications and has a cathedral, a handsome episcopal palace, and an old castle. Many of its inhabitants are engaged in the mining-industry, of which lead and zinc are the principal products. There is a mining academy in the town. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 21,011.

Igli, or **Igheli,** a village of the Sahara, 150 miles S. by W. of Figuig (Morocco).

Igló, ig'lō' (Ger. *Neudorf*, noi'dorf), a free town of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Hernád, 7 miles S. of Leutschau. It has copper- and iron-mines, smelting-works, and forges. There are several higher educational institutions. Pop. about 7500.

Igloo'lik, a small island of northern Canada, in Fury and Hecla Strait. Lat. 69° 21′ N.

Ignacio (ig-nä'se-o) **Islands,** a group in the Gulf of California, off the coast of the Mexican state of Sinaloa.

Igo, a post-village and mining-camp of Shasta co., Cal., about 13 miles SW. of Shasta.

Igo, a post-hamlet of Rooks co., Kan.

Igous Ferry, a post-hamlet of Hamilton co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 18 miles above Chattanooga.

Igrapiuna, e-grä-pe-oo'nä, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, near São Jorge dos Ilheos.

Iguaçú, Iguazú, e-gwä-soo', or **Curitiba,** koo-re-tee'bä, a river of Brazil, forms the boundary between the states of Paraná and Santa Catharina, and joins the Paraná in lat. 25° 40′ S., after a W. course of 250 miles. See Curitiba.

Iguaçú, or **Iguazú,** a town of Brazil, state and 21 miles NW. of Rio de Janeiro.

Iguala, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guerrero, 41 miles S. by W. of Cuernavaca. Pop. in 1895, 6631.

Igualada, e-gwä-lä'dä, a town of Spain, province and 33 miles NW. of Barcelona, on the Noya. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 10,470.

Igualdad, an agricultural colony of Uruguay, in the department of Minas.

Igualeja, e-gwä-lä'nä, a small town of Spain, province and 42 miles WSW. of Malaga.

Iguapé, e-gwä-pä', a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic Ocean about 85 miles SW. of Santos.

Iguapé, a town of Brazil, state of São Paulo, on the S. bank of the Iguape River, near its mouth. It has a good harbor and exports rice and timber.

Iguaraçú, e-gwä-rä-soo', or **Iguarassú,** e-gwä-räs-soo', a town of Brazil, the earliest founded in the state of Pernambuco, 20 miles NNW. of the city of that name. It stands on a height, beside the Iguaraçú, a tributary of the upper Parnahiba.

Iguazú, Brazil. See Iguaçú.

Igumen, e-goo'mĕn, a town of Russia, government and 38 miles ESE. of Minsk, on the Beresina. Pop. in 1897, 4579.

Iguvium, the ancient name of Gubbio.

Ihna, ee'nä, a river of Prussia, in Pomerania, enters the Dammsche See, an arm of the Stettiner Haff, 9 miles N. of Stettin. Length, 55 miles.

Ihringen, ee'ring-ĕn, a village of Baden, near Breisach.

Ijamsville, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on the Eel River, about 30 miles ENE. of Logansport.

Ijamsville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on Bush Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 52 miles W. of Baltimore. Pop. 75.

Ijlst, īlst, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 1½ miles WSW. of Sneek. Pop. about 1500.

Ijssel, a river of the Netherlands. See Yssel.

Ijsselmonde, or **Ysselmonde,** ī'sĕl-mŏn'dĕh ("Yssel mouth"), an island of the Netherlands, in South Holland, formed by two branches of the Meuse, opposite Rotterdam. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 5 miles.

Ijsselmonde, a small town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the island of Ijsselmonde.

Ijsselstein, ī'sĕl-stīn', a town of the Netherlands, 6 miles SW. of Utrecht, on the Yssel. Pop. about 3500.

Ijzendijke, ī'zĕn-dīk'ĕh, a small town of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, 10 miles ENE. of Sluis.

Ik, ik, a river of Russia, a left affluent of the Kama.

Ikarma, e-kar'mä, one of the Kurile Islands, Pacific Ocean.

Ike-Aral-Nor, ee'kä ä'räl' nŏr', or **Ike-Aral-Nur,** a lake of Mongolia, near the E. frontier of Dzungaria, between lat. 47° and 48° N. and intersected by the meridian of 92° E. lon. Length, 40 miles. It receives several rivers, but has no known outlet.

Ikegami, a locality in Japan, between Tokyo and Yokohama, with a Buddhist temple, and having an annual festival.

Ikengul, or **Ikungul,** a station on the right bank of the lower Congo, in the Congo Free State, nearly opposite Matadi.

Ikirun, a native town of W. equatorial Africa, in Yoruba, NE. of Lagos, in about 7° 50′ N. Estimated pop. 60,000.

Ikishima, a small island of Japan, NW. of Kiushiu.

Ikropa, e-kro'pä, or **Ikiopa,** e-ke-o'pä, a river of Madagascar, rises in the province of Ankova and falls into Bembatuka Bay, on the NW. coast of the island, being known in the lower part of its course by the name of the Bembatuka. It is navigable to Marca-be (or Marovoay), about 25 miles from the sea. Entire length, about 270 miles.

Ikuno, a town in the SW. part of the main island of Japan, about 35 miles from Kobe. It has rich gold-, silver- and copper-mines.

Ilagan, ee-lä-gän', a pueblo of the Philippines, capital of Isabela de Luzon province, Luzon, on the Rio Grande de Cagayán and 160 miles (direct) N. by E. of Manila. Pop. in 1903, 16,008.

Il'lam, a village of England, co. of Stafford, 9 miles ENE. of Cheadle.

Ilanz, e-länts' (Romansh, *Glion*; Ital. *Iante*), a town of Switzerland, in Grisons, on the Vorder-Rhein, 18 miles SW. of Coire. It is situated at an elevation of about 2300 feet, and is a quaint little place. Pop. about 800.

Il-Bassan, a town of Turkey. See El-Bassan.

Ilbono, il-bo'no, a village of Sardinia, 30 miles NNE. of Cagliari.

Il'chester, or **Iv'elchester** (anc. *Ischalis?*), a village of England, co. of Somerset, on the line of the old Roman road called the Foss Way, and on the little river Yeo, 4¼ miles SSE. of Somerton. Ilchester was an important Roman station and a flourishing town under the Saxons.

Ilchester, a post-village of Howard co., Md., on the Patapsco River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 13 miles WSW. of Baltimore. It has a Roman Catholic college, organized in 1868, also a convent, cotton- and flour-mills. Pop. 300.

Ilchi, a town of Eastern Turkestan. See Khotan.

Il'derton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 10 miles NW. of London, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. 200.

Île aux Moines, eel ō mwăn, a small island of France, in the Gulf of Morbihan, Côtes-du-Nord, 12 miles N. of Lannion. It is the largest of the group called Sept Îles (or Seven Isles) and the only one which is inhabited.

Île Bonaparte. See Réunion.

Île d'Aix, eel daix, a small island off the W. coast of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 14 miles NW. of Rochefort. It has a fort and a fine roadstead.

Île de France, in the Indian Ocean. See Mauritius.

Île (Isle) de France, eel dĕh frŏnss ("Isle of France"), an old province of France, of which the capital was Paris, now included mainly in the departments of Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, and Oise. It was called an island because it was included between the rivers Seine, Marne, Aisne, Oise, and Oureq.

Île de la Réunion. See Réunion.

Île des Faisans, eel dā fā'zŏn' (*i.e.*, "isle of pheasants"), a small island, formed by the Bidassoa, on the borders of France and Spain, near Irún. Here the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded between France and Spain, Sept. 7, 1659.

Île des Roches, eel dā rosh (*i.e.*, "isle of rocks"), one of the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean.

Île du Diable. See Îles du Salut.

Île d'Yeu, or **Isle-Dieu,** eel de-uh', a fortified island of France, department of Vendée, in the Bay of Biscay, about 10 miles from the coast and 28 miles NW. of Les Sables d'Olonne. It is a mass of granite with an area of about 10 sq. m. It contains the little town of Yeu. Pop. about 3000.

Île l'Etoile, eel lā'twäl', one of the Amirante Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

Iler, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio. Pop. 60.

Ilerda, the ancient name of Lérida.

Ilesboro, Me. See Islesboro.

Îles d'Institut, eel dăn'stee'tü', a group of islands off the NW. coast of Australia, opposite the entrance to Admiralty Gulf, respectively named after the distinguished French authors Fénelon, Montesquieu, Pascal, Descartes, Corneille, and Condillac.

Îles du Salut, eel dü sä'lü', a group of three islands off the coast of French Guiana, to which they belong. They have an elevation of from 100 to 200 feet. The climate is salubrious, with refreshing breezes. Here is located a French penal station, with administrative headquarters on Île Royale, nearest the main-land. Here are stores, an immense hospital, work-shops for convict-labor, a coaling-station, and a brick-yard. The light-house on the W. end is in lat. 5° 16′ 50″ N., lon. 52° 34′ 31″ W. To the seaward is the Île du Diable (or Devil's Island), noteworthy as the prison of Alfred Dreyfus, confined here in 1894–99. It is inhabited mainly by transported lepers. Between these two islands is the isle of St. Joseph, the third mem-

ber of the group; it has abundant cocoanut trees, and manufactures cocoanut oil.

Ilesha, a native town of W. equatorial Africa, in the Yoruba country, 145 miles NE. of Lagos. Estimated pop. 40,000.

Iletsk, e-lĕtsk', or **Iletsky-Gorodok,** a town of Russia, 78 miles SW. of Orenburg, at the confluence of the Ilek and Ural rivers. Pop. in 1897, 7277.

Ilets'kaya Zashtchi'ta, a town of Russia, 40 miles S. of Orenburg. It has large salt-mines. Pop. in 1897, 11,802.

Ilfeld, il'fĕlt, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, district of Hildesheim. It has a celebrated school dating from the middle of the sixteenth century. Pop. about 1250.

Ilford, a town of England, in Essex, 5 miles NE. of London. It has extensive manufactures of photographic materials and is the seat of a vast lunatic asylum. Pop. in 1891, 10,900; in 1901, 41,250.

Ilfracombe, il'frą-koom, a town of England, co. of Devon, on its N. coast, 10 miles NW. of Barnstaple. It is a picturesque and fashionable bathing-resort and enjoys a delightful climate. It has pleasant promenades, including the famous Tors Walk. Pop. in 1901, 8557.

Ilha das Rolhas, eel'yå dåsh rōl'yåsh, a small Portuguese island in the Gulf of Guinea, just S. of the island of St. Thomas (São Thomé).

Ilha do Principe. See PRINCE'S ISLAND.

Ilha dos Ovos, eel'yå dosh o'vųsh, an island of Brazil, state of Maranhão, at the entrance of the Bay of Cuma. Lat. 2° 4' S.

Ilha dos Porcos, eel'yå dosh por'kųsh, a group of islets of Brazil, off the coast of Rio de Janeiro, 16 miles NE. of the island of São Sebastião.

Ilha Grande, eel'yå grån'då (*i.e.*, "great island"), an island of Brazil, state and 68 miles WSW. of Rio de Janeiro, in the Bay of Angra. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 8 miles. On its W. side is the village of Santa Anna.

Ilha Grande, a town of Brazil. See ANGRA DOS REIS.

Ilhas Verdes, the Portuguese for CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

Ilhavo, eel-yå'vo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 4 miles S. of Aveiro, near the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. in 1900, 12,545.

Ilheos, eel-yå'ush, a group of small islands of Brazil, close to the coast of the state of Bahia, formerly called the Capitania of Jorge de Figueire do Correa.

Ilheos, a maritime town of Brazil, state and 125 miles SSW. of the town of Bahia. Pop. about 6000.

Ili, a river of Central Asia, rises in the Tian-shan mountains, in Dzungaria, flows generally W. and NW., and enters Lake Balkash, near its S. extremity, after a course of about 650–700 miles. It is navigable from its mouth for a distance of 400 miles. Its upper course is known as the Tekes. The most important town situated on its banks is Kulja.

Iliamna, e-le-am'nå, an active volcano of Alaska, W. of Cook Inlet and immediately N. of the parallel of lat. 60° N. Height, 12,066 feet. It was in eruption in 1901 and 1902.

Iliamna (or **Shel'ikof**) **Lake,** a lake of Alaska, about 75 miles long and 24 miles broad, discharges its waters by the Kwichak River into Bristol Bay.

Iligán, ee-lee-gån', a large bay on the N. coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. The Iligán River empties into the SE. corner. Here is Iligán town. Pop. 6020.

Ilije, il'e-jeh, or **Ilidze,** a watering-place of Bosnia, a few miles from Sarayevo.

Ilim, e-lim', a river of Siberia, tributary to the Angara. On it is Ilimsk, a fortified post, 300 miles N. of Irkutsk.

Iliniza, e-le-nee'så, a sub-equatorial mountain-peak of the western Andes, in Ecuador. Height, 17,400 feet.

Ilion, a banking post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on the S. bank of the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 2 miles W. of Herkimer and 11 miles ESE. of Utica. It has a large armory for the manufacture of rifles, pistols, etc.; also manufactories of bicycles, typewriters, type-setting machines, farming-implements, and wagons. Pop. in 1900, 5138.

Ilissus, e-lis'sŭs, a little stream which skirts Athens on the S. and joins the Cephisus.

Iliuliuk Harbor, Alaska. See UNALASKA.

Il'keston, a municipal borough of England, in Derbyshire, 8 miles ENE. of Derby. It has an interesting parish church and is noted for its alkaline springs and baths. There are manufactures of silk, hosiery, lace, earthenware, etc. A considerable number of the inhabitants are also employed in mining coal and iron. Pop. in 1901, 25,383.

Ilkley, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles NW. of Otley, on the Wharfe. It is a popular watering-place. Pop. in 1901, 7455.

Ilkley, East, a town of England, in Berkshire, 9 miles N. of Newbury. It has important sheep markets. Pop. about 500.

Ill, a river of Alsace, rises near Altkirch, flows N., passing through Strassburg, and joins the Rhine. Length, over 100 miles. It is navigable for 62 miles.

Ill, a river of Vorarlberg, Austria-Hungary, falls into the Rhine 14 miles S. of the Lake of Constance. Total course, about 50 miles.

Illabasco, Salvador. See COJUTEPEQUE.

Illampu, il-yåm'poo, a name of the loftiest summit of the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, in Bolivia, more generally known as Sorata. (See SORATA.) In a more accurate sense the name applies to one of the two peaks of this mountain, 21,275 feet in elevation.

Illana, eel-yå'nå, a small town of Spain, New Castile, province of Guadalajara, 40 miles ESE. of Madrid.

Illana, eel-yå'na, a bay on the SW. coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. It is about 40 miles wide at the mouth and contains several harbors.

Illapel, eel-yå-pĕl', a town of Chile, province of Coquimbo, on a stream of the same name, 110 miles N. by E. of Valparaiso. Pop. 3200. Gold has been mined here.

Illasi, il-lå'zee, a village of Italy, 9 miles ENE. of Verona.

Illau, il'lŏw (Hun. *Illava*, il'lŏh'vŏh'), a town of Hungary, 10 miles NE. of Trentschin, on the Waag. Pop. 2000.

Illawara, a post-village of East Carroll parish, La. The banking point is Lake Providence.

Il'lawar'ra, a maritime district of New South Wales, 40–50 miles S. of Sydney, noted for its vegetation and beautiful scenery. It contains a fine lake or salt lagoon of the same name, which is connected with the ocean by a canal. Chief town, Wollongong.

Ille, eel, a river of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, rises in the *étang* Boulet, flows S. 18 miles, and joins the Vilaine at Rennes.

Ille, a town of France, in Pyrénées Orientales, on the Tet, 10 miles ENE. of Prades. It is noted for its fruit, especially peaches and olives. Pop. about 3000.

Illecillewaet (or **Great**) **Glacier,** in the Selkirk Mountains of British Columbia, about ½ mile from Glacier House, on the Canadian Pacific R., having its origin in the snows and ice of Sir Donald. It is in a condition of recession.

Ille-et-Vilaine, eel à vee'lån', a department in the NW. of France, bordering on the English Channel, forming part of the old province of Brittany. It is named after the rivers Ille and Vilaine. Area, 2597 sq. m. The surface is mostly flat, but diversified in the N. with forests, dunes, and marshes. The chief rivers are the Vilaine, Ille, Couesnon, and Rance. Grain, tobacco, hemp, flax, and potatoes are important crops, and cider is extensively made. Fine cattle are reared. There are mines of iron and lead. Oysters are largely exported from Cancale. Capital, Rennes; principal port, Saint-Malo. Pop. in 1901, 613,567.

Iller, il'lęr, a river of Germany, rises in Tyrol, flows mostly northward through Bavaria and along the frontier of Württemberg, and joins the Danube near Ulm. Length, about 100 miles.

Illertissen, il'lęr-tis'sęn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Iller, 38 miles WSW. of Augsburg. Pop. about 1600.

Illescas, il-yĕs'kås (anc. *Illacuris?*), a small town of Spain, province of Toledo, 22 miles SW. of Madrid.

Illiberis, the ancient name of ELNE.

Illiberis, the ancient name of GRANADA.

Illiers, ee'yå' or eel'yå', a town of France, in Eure-et-Loir, on the Loir, 15 miles SW. of Chartres. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Illimani, eel'ye-må'ne, one of the loftiest mountains of the Bolivian Andes, in the Eastern Cordillera (or Cordillera Real), about 30 miles ESE. of La Paz, whence its appearance is singularly imposing. It is a serrated ridge with three principal peaks, the loftiest of which, in lat. 16° 38' N., has an altitude of approximately 21,190 feet. The snowy part of the Eastern Cordillera begins with the gigantic mass of the Illimani, and proceeds in a continuous line of snow-clad peaks to the group of Vilcanota, where it unites with the Cordillera of the Coast. The mountain derives its name from being perpetually covered with snow. On its N. side it has glaciers above the height of 16,000 ft. On it, also, is the Lake of Illimani, nearly 16,000 ft. above the sea. The highest point of Illimani was reached by Conway in 1898.

Illinois, il'lin-oi' or il'lin-oiz', a north-central state of the American Union, lying in the valley of the Mississippi River and in that of the Great Lakes, and bounded N. by Wisconsin, E. by Lake Michigan and Indiana, SE. by Kentucky, SW. by Missouri, and W. by Missouri and Iowa.

Lake Michigan washes its northeastern border; the Wabash River separates it in part from Indiana; from Kentucky it is divided by the Ohio River; and along its whole western limit flows the Mississippi River, separating it from Iowa and Missouri. Area, 56,000 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—Illinois is generally level, elevated from about 350 to 800 feet above the sea, and gently inclined to the south. Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, is at its lowest point, 267 ft. above the Gulf of Mexico; Silver Creek, one of the highest points of the state, is at an altitude of 1145 ft. Along the principal rivers there are some bluffs; in the NW. there is a broken tract of uneven country; and in the alluvial districts there are, in some places, deep valleys eroded by the action of streams. In the extreme S. there is a marked elevation which crosses the state from Shawneetown to Grand Tower, on the Mississippi, reaching a height of 850 ft. or more above sea-level. Another height of land runs from NNW. to SSE. across the state, crossing the Rock River at Grand Detour and the Illinois at Split Rock. The prairie-country is in part very level, but more generally gently undulating. It is not very many years since this region was almost destitute of trees; but the area of woodland, which is most developed in the S., has extended somewhat as the result of tree-planting. As a rule, the natural forests include but few coniferous trees.

Rivers and Lakes.—The Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash rivers afford important means of steam-communication. The principal river of the state is the Illinois, formed by the union of the Des Plaines and the Kankakee; by means of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, uniting with the Chicago River, it receives a supply of water from Lake Michigan and affords communication between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. Its main tributaries have also been fitted, to some extent, for navigation. The rivers Sangamon, Kaskaskia, Fevre, Spoon, Rock, Embarras, and others have a limited extent of navigation. Peoria Lake is a beautiful expansion of the Illinois. In the NE. are several shallow lakes in a marshy region considerably resorted to by sportsmen and fowlers.

Climate.—The climate is quite varied, for the state extends N. and S. through five and a half degrees of latitude (from lat. 37° to 42° 30′ N.), the northern limit having the latitude of Salem, Mass., and the southern extremity being farther S. than Petersburg, Va. The mean annual temperature is, therefore, about 11° Fahr. higher in the S. than in the N., while the variation is greater in the N. The summers and winters are both apt to be severe, and the extremes of temperature (normal) are about 104° and —10° to —15°. The average rainfall over most of the region is about 38 inches. In the S., especially on the Mississippi bottom-lands, paludal fevers are apt to prevail during certain seasons of the year.

Mineral Resources.—Of the total area of Illinois, about two-thirds belongs to the productive coal-field, but nearly all the state is deeply overlaid by the drift. The extreme S. of the state is Tertiary and Post-Tertiary; but the greater portion of the area is of Palæozoic age (Silurian-Carboniferous). The coals of Illinois are widely distributed, abundant, and easily accessible; all are bituminous. In 1899 Illinois stood second among the states of the Union in the mining of coal, with a production of 24,439,019 short tons. In 1900 there were in operation 920 mines, and in 1903 the coal product amounted to 36,957,104 short tons. The iron-ores of the state are mostly of inferior quality, but are improved by admixture with ores from other states. The production of pig-iron in 1903 aggregated 1,692,375 long tons; of Bessemer steel, 1,366,569 tons; and of open-hearth steel, 422,919 tons. Galena-ores are found chiefly in the NW., where they are largely associated with zinc, the annual product being about 30,000 tons. Copper-ores, gypsum, and marble are found at various points. Saline, sulphur, and chalybeate springs occur, mainly southward.

Agricultural Resources, etc.—Few states of the Union exceed Illinois in agricultural capabilities. In 1900 91 per cent. of the land area was in farms, of which upward of 84 per cent. was improved. Spring and winter wheat, corn and other cereals, live-stock, hay, and dairy products are the principal articles of export. The production of the principal crops was, in 1900, corn, 264,176,226 bushels; wheat, 17,982,068 bushels; oats, 133,642,884 bushels; barley, 342,144 bushels; rye, 1,270,684 bushels; potatoes, 15,296,104 bushels; and hay, 2,119,419 tons.

Fruit-culture is carried on in nearly every part of the state; but the hilly belt of the extreme S. is regarded as the best section for this industry. Here the production of apples, peaches, pears, and the small fruits is the leading pursuit. In the southernmost counties cotton has been successfully grown. Stock-raising is a most important pursuit in the state, which in the number of horses (over 1,000,000), milch-cows (1,000,000), and hogs (upward of 5,000,000) stands nearly first among the states of the Union. The value of the dairy products was, in 1899, $29,640,000.

Manufactures.—Illinois stands next to New York and Pennsylvania as the third manufacturing state of the Union. The leading manufactures are those of iron, steel, steel rails, machinery, castings, pig-lead and zinc, flour, cement, lime, brick, drain-tile, boots, shoes, clothing, hardware, glass-ware, watches, wooden-ware, cooperage, lumber, furniture, farming-implements, bridge-work of wood and iron, carriages and railroad-cars, electrical appliances, bicycles, automobiles, leather, saddlery, tobacco, lard, lard oil, soap, whiskey, malt and malt liquors, woollens, hosiery, and the coarser and simpler kinds of manufactured goods, which are largely produced in nearly all parts of the state. Chicago, Peoria, Aurora, Elgin, Joliet, Jacksonville, Rockford, Dixon, Bloomington, and many other towns have large manufacturing interests. The value of the manufactures of iron and steel was, in 1900, $60,144,081; of liquors, $57,941,897; agricultural implements, $42,033,796; and men's clothing, $37,278,717. Peoria is the centre of the liquor-industry and stands first among the cities of the Union in the production of whiskeys and high-wines. The most important industry of the state is that of slaughtering and meat-packing, the centre of which is Chicago, and of which the product in 1900 was valued at $287,922,277.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of the state centre chiefly at Chicago. Lake Michigan produces wall-eyed pike, several kinds of bass, pike, salmon-trout, white-fish, sucker, carp, sauger, lake-herring (a white-fish), sturgeon, etc. The Mississippi and its tributaries yield wall-eyed pike, pike-perch, buffalo-fish, sturgeon, paddle-fish, and other species, many of them utilized as food-fishes.

Railroads.—Trunk lines connect all the important towns with one another and with the cities in the adjacent states, extending in every direction, while of the minor or subsidiary roads and branches there are a great number. In 1846 there were 22 miles of railroad in the state; in 1850, 111; in 1855, 887; in 1860, 2790; in 1870, 4823; in 1880, 7851; in 1890, 10,130; in 1900, 10,997. The first railroad in the state was the Sangamon and Morgan, a part of which was opened in 1839. At present the railroad service is so effective and so cheap that the transportation of freight upon the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, formerly very extensive, is greatly reduced. The lake commerce, centring chiefly at Chicago, extends, *via* the Canadian canals and the river St. Lawrence, to the Atlantic ports and to Europe (direct).

Education.—The leading educational institution of the state is the University of Chicago, which was opened in 1892 and which is attended by upward of 3000 students. The State University (University of Illinois) is situated at Urbana and Champaign, and the Northwestern University at Chicago. Among the minor collegiate and technical institutions are the Armour Institute of Technology and Rush Medical College at Chicago, Knox College at Galesburg, and the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. There are normal schools at Carbondale, Charleston, Chicago, Dekalb, Dixon, Macomb, and Normal. There are institutions for the blind and for deaf-mutes at Jacksonville; insane hospitals at Jacksonville, Elgin, Chicago, Anna, Peoria, and Watertown; reform schools at Pontiac and Chicago; a state institution for feeble-minded youth at Lincoln; an asylum for insane criminals at Chester; a soldiers' orphans' home at Normal; a soldiers' widows' home at Wilmington; and at Joliet is the state penitentiary, where the convicts are instructed and made to earn enough to pay the expenses of the institution.

Counties.—Illinois had in 1900 102 counties, as follows: Adams, Alexander, Bond, Boone, Brown, Bureau, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Coles, Cook, Crawford, Cumberland, Dekalb, Dewitt, Douglas, Dupage, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Jo Daviess, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, Lasalle, Lawrence, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Massac, McDonough, McHenry, McLean, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Perry, Piatt, Pike, Pope, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Richland, Rock Island, Saline, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, Stark, St. Clair, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion, Wabash, Warren, Washington, Wayne, White, Whiteside, Will, Williamson, Winnebago, and Woodford.

Cities.—The principal cities are Chicago, on Lake Michigan (pop. in 1880, 503,185; in 1890, 1,099,850; in 1900, 1,698,575); Springfield, the capital (pop. in 1900, 34,159); Peoria, on the Illinois River, 56,100; Quincy, 36,352; Rockford, 31,051; Joliet, 29,353; East St. Louis, 29,655; Bloom-

ington, 23,286; Aurora, 24,147; Elgin, 20,754; Decatur, 22,433. Other places of importance are Belleville, Galesburg, Rock Island, Jacksonville, Moline, Danville, Streator, Cairo, Alton, Freeport, Ottawa, Lasalle, Kankakee, and Galena.

Constitution.—The present constitution was adopted in 1870. Judges are chosen by the people and hold their office for limited terms. The General Assembly consists of a Senate whose members are elected for 4 years and a House of Representatives, elected for 2 years. There is a system of minority representation in the election of representatives. Most of the state executive officers, including the governor, are chosen for four years. The state sends 25 representatives to the lower house of the Federal Congress.

History.—The name of the state is derived from that of the Illinois confederacy of Indian tribes, chiefly Algonquins, who once inhabited a large part of this state, although the Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, etc., lived in the north. In 1673 the French explorer Joliet descended the Mississippi past what is now Illinois, and in 1675 Father Marquette founded a mission among the Kaskaskia Indians. In 1679 La Salle entered this region from Canada and founded Fort Crèvecœur on the Illinois River. A few years later French traders made their appearance. Kaskaskia was the first permanent European settlement in the Mississippi Valley. The French lived at peace with the Indians, but the settlements did not increase greatly in population under their system. In 1763 occurred the cession of Canada to England, and with it the Illinois country was held to have passed under English sway. In 1787 the United States government organized the Northwest Territory, and in 1800 the Indiana Territory, to each of which in succession Illinois belonged. In 1809 Illinois Territory was set off, extending northward to British America. In 1818 the state was admitted to the Union, with its present limits. A great stream of immigrants poured into the fertile region. The period from 1830 to 1850 witnessed the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal and the rise of Chicago from a small village to a great emporium of commerce. The Mormon troubles occurred in 1840–44. The important land-grant of 1850 made by Congress in aid of the Illinois Central Railroad was the means of greatly stimulating the development of the resources of the state. During the Civil War Illinois was the principal granary and feeder of the United States armies. In 1871 occurred the great fire at Chicago. In 1893 the Columbian Exposition was held in that city. Illinois has given two presidents to the United States, Lincoln and Grant.

Population.—The population in 1800 was 2458; in 1810, 12,282; in 1820, 55,162; in 1830, 157,445; in 1840, 476,183; in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,711,951; in 1865, 2,141,510; in 1870, 2,539,891; in 1880, 3,077,871; in 1890, 3,826,351; in 1900, 4,821,550. The foreign-born population in 1900 was 966,747. The Germans constitute the largest foreign element.

Illinois Bayou, Pope co., Ark., runs southwestward and enters the Arkansas River about 12 miles SW. of Dover. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Illinois Bend, a post-village of Montague co., Tex. The banking point is Saint Jo. Pop. about 100.

Illinois City, a post-village of Rock Island co,, Ill., 8 miles E. by S. of Muscatine, Iowa, and 1 mile from the Mississippi River. Pop. about 200.

Illinois River rises in Benton co., Ark., and runs nearly southwestward into Indian Territory. It enters the Arkansas River about 22 miles below Tahlequah, which is on this river.

Illinois River is formed by the Des Plaines and Kankakee rivers, which unite in Grundy co., Ill., about 10 miles from Morris. It runs westward through Lasalle co., further on has a generally S. and SW. course, and enters the Mississippi River about 18 miles above Alton. The length of the main stream is estimated at 350 miles. It is the largest river that traverses the state and is navigable through its whole extent. The chief towns on its banks are Peoria, Ottawa, Lasalle, and Pekin. Its principal tributaries are the Fox and Sangamon rivers. The river is connected by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, starting from Lasalle, with a branch of the Chicago River (South Branch) and thus makes uninterrupted water communication with Lake Michigan. The great Chicago Drainage Canal also joins the waters of the Des Plaines (leaving at Lockport) with the Chicago South Branch.

Illinois River, a small river of Oregon, rises in Josephine co., runs NW., and enters the Rogue River in Curry co.

Illiopolis, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 23 miles E. by N. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 744.

Illkirch-Grafenstaden, ill'kĕĕrk grä'fen-stä'den, a village of Germany, in Alsace, 5 miles S. of Strassburg. Pop. in 1900, 6111.

Illnau, ill'nŏw, Unter, ŏŏn'ter, and Ober, o'ber, two nearly contiguous villages of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles ENE. of Zürich, on the Kempt.

Illora, eel'yo-rä, a town of Spain, province and 22 miles WNW. of Granada, on the Charcón. Pop. in 1900, 9496.

Illorin, Nigeria. See Ilorin.

Illueca, eel-yoo-ä'kä, a small town of Spain, province and 42 miles WSW. of Saragossa.

Illuxt, a small town of Russia, in Courland, 103 miles ESE. of Mitau.

Illyefalva, il'yĕ-fŏl'vŏh, a small town of Transylvania, on the Aluta, 14 miles NE. of Kronstadt.

Illyria, il-lir'ia (Ger. *Illyrien*, il-lee're-en), a division and titular kingdom of Austria, comprising Carniola, Carinthia, and the Küstenland (which see). The ancient Illyrians inhabited the region E. of the Adriatic Sea. Their country, together with an extensive territory to the N., extending as far as the Danube, constituted under the Roman emperors the division called Illyricum, a name later used also in a much wider sense. The population of Illyria consists of Slavs, Germans, and Italians. The Slavic inhabitants are Slovens and Serbo-Croats. The name Illyrian Provinces was given by Napoleon in 1809 to a dominion organized from Carniola, part of Carinthia, most of Croatia, Dalmatia, Istria, etc.,—territories taken from Austria.

Illyria, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Iowa, 66 miles WNW. of Dubuque.

Ilm, ilm, a river of Upper Bavaria, joins the Danube near Neustadt.

Ilm, a river of Germany, rises in the Thuringian Forest, flows past Weimar, and joins the Saale 13 miles N. of Jena.

Il'men, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, 30 miles in length from E. to W. by 24 miles in greatest breadth. Its chief tributary is the Lovat. It discharges its surplus waters by the Volkhov northward into Lake Ladoga. The town of Novgorod is on its shores.

Ilmenau, a small river of Hanover, joins the Elbe from the S. 15 miles SE. of Hamburg.

Ilmenau, il'meh-nŏw', a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 27 miles SW. of Weimar. It has manufactures of porcelain, papier-maché wares, colors, gloves, toys, physical instruments, etc. It has recently become a favorite watering-place. Manganese and coal are mined. Pop. in 1900, 10,416.

Il'minster, a town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Isle, 10 miles SE. of Taunton. Pop. in 1901, 2287.

Ilo, or **Ylo,** ee'lo, a port of Peru, department of Moquegua, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Ilo, 63 miles by rail SW. of Moquegua.

Ilo, a post-village of Nez Perces co., Idaho.

Ilobu, or **Ilabu,** a native town of W. equatorial Africa, in the Yoruba country, about 150 miles NE. of Lagos. Estimated pop., 60,000.

Ilocos Norte, ee-lo'koce nor'tä, a mountainous coast province of northwestern Luzon, Philippine Islands. Area, 1873 sq. m. Its peaks are in part volcanic. The valleys are watered by the Pagsán and other streams, and are very fertile, yielding tobacco and all kinds of fruit; livestock is raised. Good roads connect with Manila and points within the province. The climate is especially agreeable to foreigners. Capital, Laoag. Pop. of the province, in 1903, 178,995.

Ilocos Sur, ee-lo'koce soor, a coast province of northwestern Luzon, Philippine Islands. Area, 644 sq. m. It is rather flat and very fertile, and is watered by the Abra and other large rivers. Vegetables are produced abundantly, and cattle and swine are very numerous; medicinal plants grow in the mountains. Capital, Vigán. Pop. of the province in 1903, 187,411.

Iloilo, or **Yloilo,** ee'lo-ee'lo, the southwestern province of Panay, Philippine Islands, opposite Negros Island. Area, about 2600 sq. m. It is level and fertile, watered by many rivers (among them the Iloilo), and produces tobacco, cacao, sugar-cane, abacá, rice, and maize. Cattle and horses are raised in the pastures, and fabrics of sinamay, piña, jusi, etc., are manufactured extensively; gold and other minerals are found. Capital, Iloilo. Pop. in 1903, 410,315.

Iloilo, a seaport, capital of Iloilo province, Panay, Philippines, in Iloilo Strait, opposite Guimaras Island. It was an open port and commercially important under Spanish dominion, exporting sugar, rice, tobacco, coffee, hides, and abacá, and manufacturing fabrics, hats, carriages, etc. It has a cathedral, seminary, *casa real*, and court-house. The anchorage is good. Pop. in 1903, 19,054.

Ilongos, ee-long'goce, a town and pueblo on the SW. coast of Leyte Island, Philippines, in a fertile region. Pop. about 14,000.

Ilopango, ee'lo-pân'go, a lake of Salvador, SE. of the city of San Salvador, is about 5½ miles in length. A minor volcanic cone was erected in its waters in Jan., 1880.

Ilorin, or **Illorin,** a walled native town of Nigeria, capital of an administrative province, and former capital of an association of states of the Yoruba country, W. equatorial Africa, about 170 miles NNE. of Lagos. It lies on the Asa, a tributary of the Niger. It has a caravan trade and some local industries. Pop. estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000.

Ilovla, e-lov'lâ, a river of Russia, government of Saratov and the Territory of the Don Cossacks, joins the Don after a SW. course of 150 miles.

Ilpendam, ilp'ẹn-dâm', a village of the Netherlands, on the North Holland Canal, 6 miles N. by E. of Amsterdam.

Ilsenburg, il'zẹn-boorg', a town and watering-place of Prussian Saxony, 16 miles W. of Halberstadt. It has iron-works. There is a fine castle. Pop. in 1900, 3868.

Ilsley, a post-village of Hopkins co., Ky. Pop. 60.

Il'versgeho'fen, a manufacturing suburb of Erfurt. Pop. in 1900, 8411.

Ilwaco, il-wâ'ko, a post-town and summer-resort of Pacific co., Wash., on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Columbia River, 15 miles NW. of Astoria. It is on the Ilwaco Railway and Navigation Co.'s R. The banking point is Astoria, Oregon. Pop. in 1900, 584.

Ilz, ilts, a small river of Lower Bavaria, joins the Danube at Passau.

Ilza, il'zhâ, a town of Poland, government of Radom, on the Ilza, 25 miles NNW. of Opatow. Pop. in 1900, 4200.

Imaklit (e-mâ'kleet) or **Ratmanov** (rât-mân'ov) **Island,** one of the Diomede Islands, in Bering Strait. It belongs to Russia.

Imalaguán, e-mâ-lâ-gwân', an island of the Philippines, in the Sulu Sea.

Imandra, e-mân'drâ, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel, 35 miles S. of Kola. Length, 50 miles. It drains into the White Sea.

Imataca, e-mâ-tâ'kâ, a river of Venezuela, after a course of about 75 miles, joins the Orinoco on the right about 60 miles above its mouth.

Imataca Mountains, in eastern Venezuela, form part of the NW. boundary of British Guiana. The course is WNW.-ESE. They lie S. of the lower Orinoco.

Imatra Rapids, Finland, on the Vuoxen, a short distance from its exit from Saima Lake, 39 miles N. of Viborg.

Imbabura, eem-bâ-boo'râ, an inter-Andean province in the NW. part of Ecuador. Area, 2415 sq. m. It is surrounded by high mountains and has a mountainous surface, intersected by the Mira and Verde rivers and other streams; the soil is fertile. The volcano of Imbabura, 15,000 feet in elevation, is within its boundaries. Cattle-raising is the chief industry. Capital, Ibarra. Pop. in 1892, 67,940.

Imbituba, a seaport town of Santa Catharina, Brazil, in about lat. 28° 15′ S.

Imbo'den, a banking post-town of Lawrence co., Ark., on the Frisco System, 10 miles NW. of Powhatan. It has roller-mills, a cotton-gin, etc. Pop. in 1900, 421.

Im'bros, or **Im'bro,** an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, off the entrance of the Hellespont; its highest summit is about 2000 feet above the sea. Length, from E. to W., 19 miles; breadth, 10 miles. Pop. about 9000. Capital, Kastron (Castro).

Imérina, or **Emérina,** a central town of Madagascar, about 35 miles W. of Antananarivo.

Imeritia, e-mẹr-ish'e-ạ, or **Imeretia,** a district in the Russian government of Kutais, Transcaucasia, formerly an independent state. The Imeritians belong to the Georgian race.

Imlay City, a banking post-village of Lapeer co., Mich., on the Chicago and Grand Trunk and the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern Rs., 34 miles W. of Port Huron. It has grain-elevators, and is an important shipping point for farm-produce. Pop. in 1900, 1122.

Imlaystown, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Pemberton and Hightstown R., 5 miles S. of Hightstown. Pop. about 400.

Imlertown, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa., 2½ miles from Younts station, which is 4 miles N. of Bedford. Pop. 100.

Immenhausen, im'mẹn-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 9 miles NNW. of Cassel. Pop. about 1700.

Immensee, im'mẹn-zâ', a village of Switzerland, on Lake Zug, charmingly situated at the base of the Rigi. Elevation, 1518 feet.

Immenstadt, im'mẹn-stâtt', a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 13 miles SW. of Kempten. Pop. in 1900, 3963.

Imogene, a banking post-town of Fremont co., Iowa, 41 miles by rail SE. of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900, 296.

Imola, ee'mo-lâ (anc. *Fo'rum Corne'lii*), a town of central Italy, province and 22 miles by rail ESE. of Bologna. It is picturesquely situated on an island in the Santerno and is enclosed by old walls. It has been the seat of a bishop since the beginning of the Middle Ages. Its cathedral has undergone a modern reconstruction. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 33,210.

Imoschi, ee-mos'ke, **Imoski,** or **Imotski,** a town of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, about 40 miles ESE. of Spalato. Pop. about 1500 (commune in 1900, 36,789).

Imperatriz, Villa da, veel'lâ dâ eem-pâ-râ-trees', a town of Brazil, state of Ceará, on the Serra Ururburelama, 70 miles NW. of Fortaleza.

Imperial, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles.

Imperial, a banking post-town, the capital of Chase co., Neb., 24 miles (direct) S. by E. of Grant, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 258.

Imperial, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 11 miles by rail WSW. of Montour Junction. Pop. about 600.

Imphal, a town of India. See Manipur.

Imphy, ăm'fee', a village of France, in Nièvre, on an affluent of the Loire, 7 miles SE. of Nevers.

Imst, imst, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, on the Inn, 31 miles W. of Innspruck. Pop. about 2500.

Imus, a pueblo of Cavité province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, in a rich plain. Pop. 14,676.

Imusdale, a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal.

Ina, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1900, 317.

Inabangán, ee-nâ-bân-gân', a pueblo in the NW. part of Bohol Island, Philippines. Pop. 9957.

Inaccessible Island, the westernmost of the Tristan d'Acunha group, in the Atlantic Ocean.

Inagua, e-nâ'gwâ, or **Great Heneagua,** one of the Bahama Islands, the most southerly of the group, 50 miles in length and 25 miles in greatest breadth. It affords salt and good pasturage. Pop. about 1500. The chief settlement is Matthew Town. Lat. of NE. point, 21° 18′ N. Little Inagua or Heneagua, 10 miles northward, is about 8 miles in length by 6 miles across.

Inambari, ee-nâm-bâ're, a river of South America, the head-stream of the Madre-de-Dios, and recognized, by treaty of Nov., 1901, as forming part of the boundary between Peru and Bolivia.

Inanda, a post-town of Buncombe co., N.C. The banking point is Asheville. Pop. in 1900, 150.

Inavale, a post-village of Webster co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 8 miles W. of Red Cloud. Pop. 125.

Inca, ing'kâ, a town of the island of Majorca, 17 miles by rail NE. of Palma. Pop. in 1897, 7364.

Ince-in-Makerfield, a town of Lancashire, England, adjacent to Wigan. Pop. in 1901, 21,262.

Inchcape, North Sea. See Bell Rock.

Inch'colm (Columba's Island), an island of Scotland, co. of Fife, in the Firth of Forth, 2 miles S. of Aberdour. On it are the ruins of a monastery founded by Alexander I. in 1123.

Increase, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Tenn.

Inculisma, the Latin name of Angoulême.

Inda, a post-village of Harrison co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Wiggins. Pop. 150.

Indefatigable Island, one of the Galápagos group.

Indented Head, a peninsula of Australia, in Victoria, bounding the entrance to Port Phillip on its W. side.

In'depen'dence, a county in the NE. part of Arkansas. Area, 779 sq. m. It is intersected by the White River and is bounded on the E. by the Black River. Capital, Batesville. Pop. in 1890, 21,961; in 1900, 22,557.

Independence, a post-hamlet of Autauga co., Ala., about 27 miles WNW. of Montgomery.

Independence, a banking post-village, capital of Inyo co., Cal., on the Owen's River, near the E. base of the Sierra Nevada, about 270 miles ESE. of San Francisco and 12 miles NNE. of Mount Tyndall. It is a shipping point for ores, grain, fruit, and live-stock. Pop. about 400.

Independence, a post-village of Teller co., Colo., on the Florence and Cripple Creek and other railroads. The banking point is Victor. It has mining interests. Pop. about 1500.

Independence, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho. The banking point is Rexburg. Pop. about 400.

Independence, a post-village of Warren co., Ind., on the Wabash River, on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R., and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 16 miles WSW. of Lafayette. Pop. about 250.

Independence, a banking city, the capital of Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Wapsipinicon River and on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific

Rs., 40 miles NNW. of Cedar Rapids. It has noted horse-breeding farms, and a race-track. The Iowa state hospital for the insane is located here. Pop. in 1900, 3656.

Independence, a banking city, capital of Montgomery co., Kan., on the W. bank of the Verdigris River and on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 38 miles S. by W. of Humboldt. It is surrounded by a rich country, which is well watered and diversified by mounds, groves, and prairies. It has a court-house, steam grist- and planing-mills, brick-yards, etc., and manufactories of ice, crackers, cotton, paper, candy, and tiles. It is an agricultural trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 4851.

Independence, a post-town, capital of Kenton co., Ky., 12 miles by rail S. by W. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 193.

Independence, a post-village of Tangipahoa parish, La., 62 miles by rail N. of New Orleans. Pop. 250.

Independence, a post-village of Tate co., Miss., 40 miles SSE. of Memphis, Tenn. Pop. 75.

Independence, a city, capital of Jackson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads, 10 miles E. of Kansas City and 4 miles S. of the Missouri River. It has iron-foundries and machine-shops, various mills, and manufactures of flour, scales, etc. It has fruit-growing and canning-industries and is engaged in stock-breeding. Pop. in 1900, 6974.

Independence, a township (town) of Allegany co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1280.

Independence, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, near the W. bank of the Cuyahoga River, 12 miles SSE. of Cleveland, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Independence, a banking post-town of Custer co., Okla. Pop. in 1900, 64.

Independence, a banking city of Polk co., Oregon, on the Willamette River and on the Southern Pacific R., 12 miles SW. of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 909.

Independence, a post-village in Independence township, Washington co., Pa., 34 miles WSW. of Pittsburg. Pop. of the township in 1900, 772.

Independence, a post-village of Washington co., Tex., 12 miles NE. of Brenham. Pop. 50.

Independence, a post-village, capital of Grayson co., Va., on the New River, about 56 miles E. by S. of Abingdon. Pop. about 175.

Independence, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., Wash.

Independence, a post-town of Preston co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 11 miles ENE. of Grafton. Pop. in 1900, 206.

Independence, a banking post-village of Trempealeau co., Wis., 30 miles NNE. of Winona, Minn., on the Green Bay and Western R. It has flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 630.

Independence Bay, at the NE. extremity of the mainland of Greenland, discovered by Peary. Approximate lat. 81° 37′ N.

Independence Creek, N.Y., rises in Hamilton co. and enters the Black River about 3 miles E. of Martinsburg.

Independence, Mount, in western Vermont, about 2 miles SE. of Fort Ticonderoga, N.Y. It is chiefly distinguished as having contained important military fortifications in the early history of the country.

Independencia (een-dā-pēn-dēn'she-ā) **Bay,** an inlet of Peru, on the Pacific coast, 40 miles S. of Pisco. It was formerly resorted to for guano.

Independencia, a town of Uruguay. See FRAY BENTOS.

Independent Hill, a post-hamlet of Prince William co., Va., 8 miles SE. of Bristoe station.

Index, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mo., 6 miles S. of Gunn City.

Index, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Monroe.

Index Peak, Wyo., a volcanic peak near the source of Clark's Fork and 1 mile N. of Pilot Peak. It has an altitude of 11,740 feet.

India, a vast empire belonging to the British crown, consisting of the great central peninsula of southern Asia, an extensive region to the N. of the peninsula, and a narrow strip along the E. side of the Bay of Bengal. A part of this empire (Burma) belongs geographically to Indo-China, and another part, W. of the Indus, lies outside of India in the physical sense. In a broader sense, India includes the whole of Indo-China, to which the name Farther India has been applied. The name Hindustan was formerly used as synonymous with India (in the narrower sense), and in a more proper signification (in its original sense) has designated the north-central part of India (the region of the upper Ganges basin, with part of the Punjab), the land *par excellence* of the Hindus. British India is bounded on the N. by Eastern (Chinese) Turkestan, Tibet (from which it is separated by the Himalaya Mountains), Nepal, and Bhutan; on the W. by Afghanistan and Beluchistan, on the E. by China and Siam; and on the other sides by the Indian Ocean (mainly the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea). The peninsula of India terminates in Cape Comorin, in lat. 8° 5′ N. Off its extremity lies the large island of Ceylon, which is not included in the Indian empire. On the N. the Indian realm extends to where the Hindu Kush and Karakorum meet, in about lat. 36° 30′ N. Its length, from N. to S., is about 2000 miles, and the extreme breadth, from E. to W. (if we include all of Beluchistan now under British control), is about equal. India comprises many native states besides the territory directly subject to British rule. Over these the British have control, but they allow the native prince to govern, guaranteeing external protection and internal tranquillity upon payment of an annual tribute. Some of them are required to provide a native force, placed at the disposal of the British. For administrative and political purposes, the possessions of the British Empire in India (provinces and native states) are distributed as follows:

Political Divisions.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1901.
BRITISH PROVINCES:		
Burma	236,738	10,490,624
Assam	56,243	6,126,343
Bengal	151,185	74,744,866
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh: Agra	83,198	34,858,705
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh: Oudh	23,966	12,833,077
Ajmere-Merwara	2,711	476,912
Punjab	97,209	20,330,339
Northwest Frontier Province	16,466	2,125,480
British Beluchistan	45,804	308,246
Bombay (with Aden)	123,064	18,559,561
Central Provinces	86,459	9,876,646
Madras	141,726	38,209,436
Berar; Coorg; the Andamans and Nicobars,—individual provinces.	22,480	2,959,272
Total of Provinces	1,087,249	231,899,507
NATIVE STATES:		
Hyderabad	82,698	11,141,142
Baroda	8,099	1,952,692
Mysore	29,444	5,539,399
Kashmir	80,900	2,905,578
In Central India	78,772	8,628,781
In Rajputana	127,541	9,723,301
In Bengal	38,652	3,748,644
In the United Provinces	5,079	802,097
In the Punjab	36,532	4,424,398
In the Central Provinces	29,435	1,996,383
In Madras	9,969	4,188,086
In Bombay	65,761	6,908,648
Beluchistan Agency	86,511	.....
Total of Native States	679,393	61,959,049
Total of British India with dependencies	1,766,642	293,858,556

The peninsula of India has a very regular coast-line of about 3000 miles, the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch, on the W., being the only indentations of any extent, and is very deficient in harbors. In physical features India is extremely diversified, consisting (exclusive of the regions formerly constituting the kingdom of Burma) of three distinct parts,—a peninsular table-land, a vast circumvallation of mountains, and a series of low plains. The table-land occupies generally the space between the coast ranges and agglomerated hills of what have been designated the Eastern and Western Ghats and the Vindhya Mountains on the N.; it has a mean height of 1400 to 3000 feet, and its surface is sprinkled over with isolated conical hills, rising to 2000 ft. above the plain, or 4000 to 5000 ft. above the sea. This table-land is divided into two portions,—the Deccan in the N., between the Nerbudda and Kistna (Krishna) rivers, including the valley of Berar; and the plateau of Mysore, between the Kistna River and the Nilgiri Hills. A large portion of this region (the Deccan), whose general slope, as indicated by the drainage, is towards the E., is occupied by a basaltic trap formation (dating from the Cretaceous period), the thickness of which in some parts is not less than 6000 ft., and to the disintegration of which is due the remarkably fertile soil which has so generously lent itself to the cultivation of cotton and the cereals. Between this and the Himalayas lies the immense Gangetic plain in the E., comprehending the vast tract of level country drained by the Ganges and its affluents, the lower part of which is annually submerged for several months. This plain, which is in greater part con-

structed of the detrital material derived from the denudation of the Himalayas, and seems to have had little or no existence before the uplift (at various times in the Tertiary period) of the great mountain bulwark, is exceedingly fertile and the most thickly populated portion of India. In the W. the great sandy desert called the Thurr (Thar), intersected by the Indus, extends from the Punjab to the Runn of Cutch, a distance of about 500 miles, with a similar breadth, forming part of the generally arid region extending into Central Asia and northern Africa. Gradually rising towards the interior it unites with the "height of land" (no separating mountain) which forms the low Indo-Gangetic divide. The culminating points of the peninsular portion of India are found in the Nilgiri (Dodabetta, 8760 ft.) and the Anamalli Hills of the Cardamum Mountains, near the extreme south (9700 ft.). The great mountain-bulwark of the Himalayas in the N., which presents a practically unbroken wall between the Pamir and the headstreams of the Irawadi, and is penetrated by passes rarely falling below 17,000 ft. and often rising to upward of 20,000 ft., contains the loftiest mountain-summits of the globe (Everest, 29,002 ft.; Godwin-Austen or Dapsang, known also as Peak K^2, Kunchinjunga, Dhawalaghiri, etc.). It is broken through by the Indus, Sutlej, Ganges, and Brahmaputra. See HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS and KARAKORUM.

The largest rivers of India are the Indus, Sutlej, and Chenab (tributaries of the Indus), Ganges, Jumna (affluent of the Ganges), Brahmaputra, Irawadi and Salwin (both in Burma), Godavery, Kistna, and Nerbudda. The Indus, with its magnificent tributaries which intersect the Punjab, and the Ganges (with its affluents, the Jumna, Gumti, Gogra, Gunduk, etc.) and the Brahmaputra derive their chief supplies from the melting of the snows on the Himalayas. The Godavery and Kistna, the principal streams of the peninsular part of India flowing towards the Bay of Bengal, originate in the western mountains, and are fed by the rains which fall over these, to the extent of 100 inches or more, during June, July, and August. Whether fed by snow or by rain, these rivers are in flood at the same period of the year, and their waters are sent to the ocean through tracts of the finest country in the world. Canals for irrigation have been constructed in India on a gigantic scale.

The climate of India is very varied. The temperature varies extremely, according to latitude and elevation. On the plains in the S. showers are frequent at all seasons; in central India the rains are extremely light; in the N there are both summer and winter rains; in Sindh (on both sides of the lower Indus) there is no rainy season, and showers fall only at intervals of years. Near the level of the sea the annual rainfall is at Madras 52, at Bombay 75, and at Calcutta 66 inches. On the highlands, again, the rainfall is immense: at Cherra Punji, in the Khasi Hills, in Assam, it is 500–600 inches in a year,—indeed, has reached the extraordinary figure of upward of 800 inches. As the result of this, the productiveness of the different regions presents the most striking contrasts. In the upper and arid regions of Bengal famine recurs at regular intervals of eighteen or nineteen years, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh at intervals of seven to ten years; while in the moist alluvial plains food products are superabundant. The heat is intense in the region of the plains, whereas in the hilly and mountainous regions, 3000 to 7000 feet above the sea, the climate is healthy, and there sanataria are established as a refuge from the heat of the lowlands. At Madras the average temperature of the hottest month (May) is 87° and at Calcutta 83°; of the coldest month, 76° and 66°. At Darjiling Pass, at an elevation of 7100 feet, the July temperature is about 61°. In the N. of the Indian Ocean, the SW. monsoon blows from March to October; the NE. monsoon succeeds, and continues from October to March. The SW. monsoon brings foul weather, and the wind blows with greater force during this than during the NE. monsoon, when the sky is generally clear.

The vegetation of India is exceedingly varied, as would naturally be expected in a tropical region of so vast a latitudinal extent and extending through so many climatic zones. Subarctic types are found in the upper mountain tracts, where stray flowering plants are still met with at elevations of 17,000–18,000 feet. Forests no longer occupy any very large extent of territory, except in central India and along the mountain slopes, and much of the remaining forest tract is now under government protection. Among the more useful trees are the teak, sandal, blackwood, shorea, deodar, and various other cedars and conifers, numerous species of palm, the oak, etc. The bamboo is one of the most serviceable products of the jungle. Among the remaining vegetable types mention should be made of the magnolia, rhododendron, camphor, and fig (banian). Extensive tracts of country are covered with dense jungles, and at the mouths of the rivers, especially in the delta of the Ganges, immense marshes, with a thick rank vegetation, are the resort of formidable wild animals. The fauna of India comprises various apes, the tiger, leopard, lion (in the NW.), several species of bear, wild-dog, rhinoceros, buffalo, elephant, numerous large and small deer and antelope; birds of brilliant plumage (pheasants, peacock, trogons, finches, pigeons); the gavial among crocodiles; the cobra and a host of other venomous serpents, to whose fatal bite from 18,000 to 22,000 of the inhabitants annually fall victims.

The chief vegetable products of India are wheat, rice, and other cereals, cotton, jute, sugar, indigo, opium, oil-seeds, tobacco, tea, and timber. Wheat is grown in most abundance in the Punjab and in the United Provinces; barley and millet are extensively consumed by the population throughout the peninsula; rice is the staple food of the inhabitants of Bengal and Burma. Cotton is most largely grown in the central area of the peninsula, but is not restricted to it; its cultivation has shown marked advances during the last 50 years. The sugar-cane is grown nearly all over the peninsula and in Bengal and the United Provinces. Indigo is still cultivated in Bengal proper, where it is a staple product, but it no longer holds its former importance. Opium is a government monopoly and its cultivation is restricted to certain regions, notably the Gangetic country about Benares. Tea has been grown for years in Assam and lower Bengal, and it is also cultivated over extensive tracts on the slopes of the Himalayas, where it grows at an elevation of 5000 feet. Tea is grown also in the Nilgiris, where to a certain extent coffee is also cultivated; and the cinchona plant has been successfully introduced there, at Darjiling, and in other localities.

The total acreage under crops was, in 1900–01, 198,300,000, of which 20,165,000 acres were given over to the cultivation of wheat; 92,600,000 to other food grains; 70,100,000 to rice; 12,950,000 to oil-seeds; 9,600,000 to cotton; 2,575,000 to sugar-cane; 1,000,000 to tobacco; 984,000 to indigo; and 502,000 to tea.

The mineral resources of India comprise the ores of iron, copper, lead, and tin (southern Burma), seemingly only limited quantities of silver and gold (chiefly in Mysore), fairly extensive deposits of coal (Damodar region of western Bengal, the Nerbudda and Godavery valleys), petroleum, salt, and various precious stones, as the diamond (now only scantily found) and ruby (Burma). The output of coal was, in 1901, 6,635,727 tons, representing the work of 427 collieries.

The exports include cotton, rice, seeds, jute, hides and skins, opium, tea, wheat, lac, coffee, indigo, raw wool, wood, oils, saltpetre, silks, provisions, ores and metals, chemicals and drugs, textile fabrics, metal-manufactures, etc. The exports (including precious metals) in the year 1902–03 amounted to £92,700,000; the imports, to £74,100,000. About one-half of the exports go to Great Britain, the British possessions, and China. Germany, France, the United States, and Egypt together take about one-fourth. The bulk of the remainder goes to Japan, Belgium, Italy, and Austria-Hungary. The bulk of the imports come from Great Britain. All but about 5 per cent. of the foreign trade of India is by sea. There were, in 1901–02, 193 cotton-mills in operation, 35 jute-mills, 4 woollen-mills, and 9 paper-mills, employing collectively about 292,000 hands.

Great public works have been executed in India by the British, mainly in the way of canals, constructed chiefly for irrigation purposes, and of a magnificent system of railways, in making which the greatest engineering difficulties have been overcome. The number of miles operated by the railways was, in 1900, 25,373.

In consequence of large expenditure for public works, famine-relief, etc., the public debt of the empire is large, and taxation, though apparently light, bears heavily upon a people where the rate of wages is so low as in India.

The king of England bears the title of Emperor of India. The administration of the Indian Empire in England is vested in the secretary of state for India (a member of the cabinet), who is assisted by a council. At the head of the government in India is the governor-general and viceroy, who is appointed by the crown and is assisted by a council. The various departments of the executive are entrusted to the members of the council, except the department of foreign affairs, which is directly under the governor-general. The governor-general's council is expanded by the appointment of a large number of additional members into a legislative council, which is empowered to make laws for India. Of the various provinces of India, two, Madras and Bombay, are administered by governors appointed by the crown. The remaining divisions are under lieutenant-governors and chief commissioners. These are appointed by the gov-

ernor-general, the lieutenant-governors with the approval of the crown. The rulers of the native states have no right to make war or peace or to maintain diplomatic relations with each other or any foreign power. There were, in 1900, 764 municipal towns, embracing a population of 16,500,000. These municipalities enjoy a large degree of autonomy, the local governing bodies in the large towns and in many of the smaller ones being elected by the rate-payers. The capital of India is Calcutta. About 225,000 men (exclusive of about 25,000 volunteers) are employed in the British military service of India, and one-third of them are Europeans.

In this extensive country a great diversity of language prevails. In northern India the numerous and various dialects are of Indo-European stock, allied in roots to the Sanskrit, the most important being Hindi and Bengali, the former spoken by about 90,000,000 people and the latter by upward of 40,000,000. Punjabi, a modern Hindu dialect, is the language of the bulk of the people of the Punjab. In southern India the leading tongues are Telugu, Tamil, Canarese, and other Dravidian languages and Mahrathi. The Mahrathi, a mixed tongue, is the language of the Mahrattas (in Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, the Deccan, etc.). Hindustani, the *lingua franca* of India, is an adulterated form of Hindi, having many Persian, Arab, Turkish, and Dravidian words. Brahmanism prevails throughout India proper, the next most important religion being Mohammedanism, which numbers more adherents than are to be found in all the rest of Asia. Buddhism is the religion of Burma and of some of the tribes on the slopes of the Himalayas. Devil-worship and fetish-worship prevail among the aboriginal tribes. In the Punjab, which was subjected to British rule in 1849, the inhabitants are partly Sikhs, or disciples of Nanak, who bear an implacable hatred to the Mohammedans, the most numerous class there. Of the total population of 294,000,000 (census of 1901), the numbers assigned to the various religions are about: Hindus, 207,000,000; Mohammedans, 62,000,000; Buddhists, 9,000,000; Animistics (spirit-worshippers), nearly 9,000,000; Christians, 3,000,000; Sikhs, 2,000,000; Jains, upward of 1,000,000. There are about 100,000 Parsis and about 20,000 Jews. The aboriginal races of India have no literature and almost no traditions. The Mohammedan invasion of India began at the beginning of the eleventh century and was completed in the sixteenth century; but most of the Mohammedans now in India spring from a Brahmanical stock. The Parsis (Zoroastrians) are descended from refugees from religious persecution in Persia. Though small in number, they have in Bombay earned a distinguished name for public munificence, as well as success in commerce; and they have led the way in the cause of female education. The government of India has been devoting much attention to education. English is taught in all schools and is highly prized by the native youth of India as a means towards gaining employment in government and mercantile offices. But a very small fraction of the population, however, has the benefit of school instruction. At the head of the system of higher education are the examining bodies known as the universities of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and the Punjab, which have a large number of colleges affiliated with them. In 1901 but 9 cities in India returned a population of over 200,000. They were Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Rangoon (Burma), Benares, Delhi, and Lahore. The number of cities having a population exceeding 50,000 was 75. India abounds in magnificent monuments of Mohammedan art (mosques, mausoleums, palaces), in remarkable rock-cut Hindu and Buddhist temples, and in the ruins of great cities. In the regions where resort is had to artificial irrigation the vast water-tanks, in places miles in circuit, excite the wonderment of the traveller.

The invasion of India by the Aryans (Indo-Europeans), of which family the Hindus form a branch, occurred in prehistoric times. The sacred books of the Hindus known as the Vedas date from a period antecedent by many centuries to the beginning of the Christian era. At the dawn of history there were many independent Hindu states in India, the most famous of which was Magadha. Buddha lived about 500 B.C. In the third century B.C. Buddhism obtained a firm foothold, and it continued to spread until several centuries after the beginning of the Christian era, when Hinduism reasserted itself. Alexander the Great made a victorious advance into India in 326 B.C. About two centuries later the Græco-Bactrian realm was extended into the valley of the Indus and that of the upper Ganges. The first invasion of Mahmud of Ghuzni in 1001 inaugurated the period of Mohammedan conquest. The Mohammedan empire of the Great Mogul was established by Baber, a descendant of Tamerlane, in 1526. Under his successors, the most celebrated of whom were Akbar and Aurungzebe, this realm attained an extraordinary height of splendor, and Agra and Delhi assumed in modern Mohammedan art the place occupied by Bagdad and Cordova in the Middle Ages. In 1498 India was reached by way of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. In 1510 the Portuguese took Goa, which rose to be a great centre of commerce. The English East India Company was chartered in 1600 and the French East India Company in 1664. An English factory was established at Surat in 1612. In 1662 Portugal transferred Bombay to England, and in 1686 an English factory was established at Calcutta. The middle of the seventeenth century witnessed the rise of the Mahratta power. The struggle for supremacy between France and England (1745–63) was decided in favor of the English, who soon built up a mighty empire. In 1765 the Mogul emperor made a formal cession of Bengal and other territories to the English East India Company. Warren Hastings was installed as first governor-general in 1774, and in 1784 a Board of Control was created for India. In 1792–99 the kingdom of Mysore was destroyed by the British, and in 1801 they annexed the Carnatic, a country on the E. coast of the Indian peninsula, which had been ruled by the nawaubs of Arcot. In 1803–18 the Mahrattas succumbed to the British arms. Sindh was annexed in 1843, the Punjab in 1849, and Oudh in 1856. The mutiny of the Sepoys (or native soldiers) in the service of the East India Company, in 1857–58, came near putting an end to the British dominion, and in 1858 the government of India was transferred to the crown. In 1876 Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. In 1885–86 Burma was conquered and annexed.

India, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Indiana, a north-central state of the American Union, extending from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River, bounded on the N. by Lake Michigan and the state of Michigan, on the E. by Ohio, on the SE. and S. by Kentucky, and on the W. by Illinois. Its northern limit is the parallel of 41° 46′ N. lat. The entire southern boundary is formed by the Ohio River, and on the SW. the Wabash River separates the state, in part, from Illinois. Area of the land-surface, 35,910 sq. m., and of the appertaining waters, 440 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—The surface is on the whole level and has generally a slight southern slope. In the extreme NW. is a sandy tract, covered with dunes, to the southward of which occurs a flat region, containing much marsh-land and a number of shallow lakes. The NE. also has a number of small lakes and tarns. Northward from the White and Wabash rivers the country is generally level or gently rolling, and much of the soil is exceedingly fertile. In the S. and SW. there is much broken and bluffy land, especially near the streams, where the country is still partially wooded. The highest elevations probably nowhere reach 1500 feet. The timber of the state is very generally of the hard-wood kinds. Oak abounds, especially northward. Ash, hickory, maple, whitewood, black walnut, and other useful trees are plentiful. Of coniferous trees, the NW. affords pines; tamarack trees abound in many marshy regions, and the cypress grows in the SW.

Rivers.—The chief streams, besides the Ohio, are the Wabash, which, with its tributaries (the White, Tippecanoe, Eel, Mississinewa, and other streams), drains the greater part of the state; the Whitewater, tributary to the Ohio; Little and Big Pigeon, also tributary to the Ohio; the St. Joseph, Maumee, Kankakee, etc. The only lake of considerable size is English Lake, which is a part of the upper waters of the Kankakee.

Geology, Minerals, etc.—A large portion of the state is covered by glacial drift. The northwestern and eastern parts belong to the Silurian system. Between these areas that system is mainly overlaid by Devonian and Carboniferous strata, and in the limestone regions of the S. occur some remarkable and interesting caves. In the SW. and W. there are important coal-fields. The "block coal," a valuable non-caking or splint coal, is highly prized for its adaptation to the manufacture of steel and the better grades of iron. There are good coking-, gas-, and cannel-coals, which together underlie an area of several thousand square miles. The output of coal in 1901 was 6,918,225 short tons; in 1903, 10,794,692 tons. The field of natural gas is one of the largest in the world, but it would seem from the diminution in pressure that before many years the supply of gas might be exhausted. The number of wells in 1903 was 5514. The production of petroleum was, in 1903, 9,186,411 barrels, valued at $10,474,127. The iron-product has become very considerable; but the ores are mainly from the Lake Superior region or from Missouri and Tennessee. Bog-ore and local deposits of higher grades of iron exist, however, and in some places have been wrought. Other minerals are fire-brick and fictile clays, kaolin, limestone, and good sandstone. Salt springs exist, and other

springs yielding medicinal waters are common in the S. part of Indiana. Epsom salts and saltpetre have been obtained from the earth of some of the caves.

Agriculture, etc.—Indiana takes a leading position both as a grain-producing and as a stock-raising state. The cereal crops, hay, live-stock, provisions, flour and meats, potatoes, tobacco, dairy products, fruit, timber and other forest products are the chief articles of export. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were: corn, 153,200,800 bushels; wheat, 6,411,702 bushels; oats, 44,866,035 bushels; barley, 185,533 bushels; rye, 485,722 bushels; potatoes, 9,060,529 bushels; and hay, 1,663,452 tons. Other products of large aggregate value are grass- and clover-seeds, linseed, maple sugar, sorghum syrup, pulse, sweet potatoes, honey, and wax. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 4,250,094 pounds.

Manufactures.—The leading manufacturing industry is that of meat-packing, the products of which in 1900 were valued at $43,862,273. The centres of this industry are Hammond, Indianapolis, and Fort Wayne. The flour- and grist-mill products were valued in 1900 at $30,150,766. The manufactures of iron, lumber, and cheese are all of importance. To these may be added those of glass, woollens, machinery, carriages and railway-cars, castings, furniture, starch, bricks, saddlery, cooperage, beer, malt, spirits, metallic wares, boots and shoes, clothing, and agricultural implements.

Railroads.—The railroad system extends to almost every part of the state, and has greatly limited the navigation of canals and rivers. In 1847 the Madison and Indianapolis R. was opened. In that year there were 42 miles of railroad in the state; in 1850, 228 miles; in 1860, 2163 miles; in 1870, 3177 miles; in 1880, 4373 miles; in 1890, 6106 miles; in 1900, 6597 miles.

Education, State Institutions.—The leading educational institutions are the State University, at Bloomington; Purdue University, at Lafayette, with schools of natural science, engineering, agriculture, etc.; De Pauw University, at Greencastle; Indianapolis University (including Butler College, at Irvington); University of Notre Dame du Lac, at Notre Dame; Manchester College, at North Manchester; Wabash College, at Crawfordsville; Vincennes University and Rose Polytechnic Institute, at Terre Haute. There are state normal schools at Indianapolis and Terre Haute, a normal college at Covington, and private normal schools at Angola, Valparaiso, Rochester, and Muncie; and several schools of law, medicine, and theology. The state has hospitals for the insane at Logansport, Richmond, Evansville, and Indianapolis; a state soldiers' home at Lafayette; soldiers' orphans' home at Knightstown; a school for deaf, dumb, and blind at Indianapolis; a state reformatory at Jeffersonville; a state prison at Michigan City, etc.

Counties.—There were 92 counties in 1900: Adams, Allen, Bartholomew, Benton, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Cass, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, Dekalb, Delaware, Dubois, Elkhart, Fayette, Floyd, Fountain, Franklin, Fulton, Gibson, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Huntington, Jackson, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusko, Lagrange, Lake, Laporte, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Newton, Noble, Ohio, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Porter, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Randolph, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Shelby, Spencer, Starke, Steuben, St. Joseph, Sullivan, Switzerland, Tippecanoe, Tipton, Union, Vanderburg, Vermilion, Vigo, Wabash, Warren, Warrick, Washington, Wayne, Wells, White, and Whitley.

Cities.—The principal cities are Indianapolis, the capital (pop. in 1900, 169,164); Evansville, the commercial centre of the SW. (59,007); Fort Wayne, the emporium of the NE. (45,115); Terre Haute, on the Wabash River (36,673); South Bend, on the St. Joseph River (35,999); Muncie (20,942); New Albany (20,628); Anderson (20,178); Richmond (18,226).

Constitution, Laws, etc.—The first constitution of the state was framed in 1816; that now in force was adopted in 1851. The governor is chosen for a term of four years. Most of the other important executive officers are elected for two years. The legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives; the members of the former are elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The judiciary is elective. Thirteen representatives are sent by the state to the Congress of the United States.

History.—A French settlement grew up at Vincennes in the first half of the eighteenth century. In 1763 the country came under British sway. In 1787 the Northwest Territory was organized, which included all the United States territories N. of the Ohio River. Indiana Territory was organized in 1800; it included the present states of Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota. Michigan Territory was set off in 1805. Illinois Territory was detached in 1809. Indiana was admitted into the Union as a state in 1816. Meanwhile the power of the Indians had been crushed by Harrison's victory over the Prophet, the brother of Tecumseh, at Tippecanoe (1811). After the war of 1812–15 with England there was a prodigious stream of immigration to this new and bountiful region. A period of great prosperity was interrupted by the financial panic of 1837, but after a few years normal conditions were restored, and the economic development of the state proceeded again with rapid strides. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century the manufacturing industries of Indiana rose to large dimensions.

Population.—The population in 1800 was 5641, of which 4875 were within the present state limits; in 1810, 24,520, chiefly in the present limits; in 1815, 60,074; in 1820, 147,178; in 1830, 343,031; in 1840, 685,866; in 1850, 988,416; in 1860, 1,350,428; in 1870, 1,680,637; in 1880, 1,978,301; in 1890, 2,192,404, and in 1900, 2,516,462. Of the total population in 1900, 146,205 were foreign-born.

Indiana, a county in the west-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 820 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Conemaugh River, and is also drained by Mahoning, Black Lick, and Two Lick creeks. This county has mines of bituminous coal and iron-ore, also salt springs. Capital, Indiana. Pop. in 1890, 42,175; in 1900, 42,556.

Indiana, a banking post-borough, capital of Indiana co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 40 miles WNW. of Altoona. It has a state normal school, a foundry, woollen-mills, brick-, tile-, and glass-works, etc., and is a shipping point for coal and farm-produce. Pop. in 1900, 4142.

Indiana Harbor, a banking village of Lake co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads. Pop. about 400. It has steel-mills.

Indianapolis, in-de-an-ap'o-lis, a city, the capital of Indiana and of Marion co., is on the West Fork of the White River, 109 miles NW. of Cincinnati, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Lake Erie and Western and several other railroads. Lat. 39° 40′ N.; lon. 86° 8′ W. The site is nearly level and covers a very extended area. The streets generally cross one another at right angles, and especially in the residence quarter present a fine appearance in their handsome houses and shaded lawns. The city contains a fine court-house, the state institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind, a hospital for the insane, a state library, a public library (with upward of 100,000 volumes), masonic hall, the Heron Art Museum and Art School, city hospital, the University of Indianapolis, medical colleges, and various collegiate institutions. The capitol building, measuring 492 feet in length, was erected at a cost of $2,000,000. Other noteworthy buildings are the new post-office, city-hall, Commercial Club, the Propylæum (used for literary purposes), national arsenal, the chamber of commerce, and an academy of music. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, by Bruno Schmidt, of Berlin, having a shaft 285 feet in height, stands in Monument Place. Indianapolis is noted for the beauty of its parks (Riverside, Garfield, St. Clair, Brookside, etc.), which together cover an area of nearly 1300 acres. The railroads centring in it traverse localities unsurpassed in agricultural resources, and furnish the best facilities for bringing the country products to the city and for distributing the city manufactures through the country. The region is rich in mineral resources, and Indianapolis derives great advantages from the proximity of large natural gas- and oil-fields. The city's industries are represented by about 1100 manufactories employing more than 25,000 people, with an annual output of $70,000,000 worth of products. Among the leading industrial establishments are agricultural-implement factories, architectural-iron works, belting-factories, car-works, carriage- and wagon-factories, canned-goods factories, chemical-works, electric-light machinery factories, numerous foundries, engine- and boiler-works, fertilizer-factories, milling machinery works, railroad-frog and switch-works, furniture-factories, malleable-iron works, medicinal laboratories, pork-packing establishments, stove-foundries, starch-works, stave- and heading-factories, breweries, woollen-mills, etc. Other manufactures are those of terra-cotta, glass, pianos and organs, sewing-machines, and cotton goods. The receiving-yards for live-stock cover upward of 100 acres and the stock-sheds have a capacity for 4000 cattle and 35,000 swine. The grain-elevators have a capacity for 1,000,000 bushels. Owing to its central location and railroad facilities, Indianapolis is a favorite meeting-place for organized bodies and is widely known as the "Convention City." The place became the capital of the state in 1825. Pop. in 1850, 8090; in 1860, 18,611; in 1870, 48,244; in 1880, 75,056; in 1890, 105,436; in 1900, 169,164. Elevation above the sea, 700 feet.

Indianapolis, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, about 28 miles N. of Ottumwa. Pop. 150.

Indian Archipelago. See MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

Indian Arm, a hamlet and harbor in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, 63 miles from Catalina.

Indian Bay, a post-village of Monroe co., Ark., near the White River. Pop. 75.

Indian Camp, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, 24 miles NE. of Zanesville. Pop. 80.

Indiancamp, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W.Va.

Indian Creek, a small stream of Yuba co., towards the N. part of California, falls into Dry Creek about 22 miles from its junction with the Yuba River.

Indian (or **Big Indian**) **Creek,** Ill., enters the Fox River about 8 miles NE. of Ottawa.

Indian Creek, Ill., enters the Illinois River in the W. part of Cass co.

Indian Creek, Ind., enters the Ohio River about 8 miles above Leavenworth.

Indian Creek, Ind., enters the East Fork of the White River in Martin co. about 3 miles E. of Doverhill.

Indian Creek, Morgan co., Ind., falls into the West Fork of the White River a few miles below Martinsville.

Indian Creek, Switzerland co., Ind., flows into the Ohio near Vevay.

Indian Creek, Tishemingo co., Miss., enters the Tennessee River near Eastport.

Indian Creek, Mo., enters the Maramec from the right, in Franklin co.

Indian Creek, Tenn., enters the Tennessee River in the N. part of Hardin co.

Indiancreek, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ky.

Indiancreek, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., about 28 miles WSW. of Hannibal.

Indiancreek, a post-hamlet of Unicoi co., Tenn.

Indiancreek, a post-village of Brown co., Tex., 125 miles SW. of Fort Worth. Pop. 110.

Indiancreek a post-hamlet of Norfolk co., Va.

Indian Desert, a largely arid region of northwestern India, chiefly in Rajputana, which separates the valley of the Indus from the plateau of central India.

Indian Falls, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., on Tonawanda Creek, about 28 miles ENE. of Buffalo. Here is a cascade 30 feet high. Pop. about 250.

Indian Fields, a post-office of Clark co., Ky.

Indian Fields, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., about 17 miles SSW. of Albany. Pop. about 300.

Indiangap, a post-village of Hamilton co., Tex., 15 miles (direct) W. of Hamilton. Pop. 75.

Indiangrove, a post-hamlet of Chariton co., Mo., 7 miles from Dalton.

Indiangulch, a post-hamlet of Mariposa co., Cal., about 80 miles SE. of Stockton. Gold has been found here.

Indian Harbor, a small fishing-settlement of Newfoundland, 34 miles from Burgeo.

Indian Harbor, a village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the sea, 18 miles SE. of Sherbrooke.

Indian Harbor, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on St. Margaret's Bay, 20 miles W. of Halifax. Pop. about 500.

Indianhead, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Pa., 12 miles ENE. of Connellsville. Pop. 60.

Indian Head, a banking post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 11 miles from Qu'Appelle. Pop. in 1901, 768.

Indian Islands, two small islands of Newfoundland, 14 miles from Fogo.

Indian Kentucky Creek, of Indiana, flows into the Ohio 8 miles above Madison.

Indian Lake, N.Y., is in the E. part of Hamilton co., and is about 7 miles long. Its surplus water flows through a short outlet into the Hudson River.

Indian Lake, a post-village and resort of Hamilton co., N.Y., in a township (town) of the same name and on the shore of Indian Lake, about 50 miles WNW. of Whitehall. The town includes Eckford and other lakes, and is a wild mountainous forest. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1219; of the village, about 300.

Indian Lorette, a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, on the Quebec and Lake St. John R. The banking point is Quebec, 9 miles distant. It has manufactures of moccasins and Indian goods. Pop. about 1200.

Indian Mills, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J. Pop. 75.

Indian Mills, a post-hamlet of Summers co., W.Va.

Indianmound, a post-village of Stewart co., Tenn., 10 miles NW. of Cumberland City. Pop. 95.

Indianneck, a post-hamlet of King and Queen co., Va.

Indian Ocean (anc. *Ma're In'dicum* or *In'dicus Oce'anus*), a vast sea, separated from the Pacific Ocean on the E. by the Malay Archipelago and Australia and from the Atlantic Ocean by Africa on the W., and enclosed by the countries of Asia on the N. It extends from about lat. 25° N. in the Arabian Sea to the Antarctic Circle. Its southern limit is differently stated by different geographers, some of whom consider it to be a line drawn from Bass Strait to the Cape of Good Hope, the body of water S. of that imaginary line being spoken of as the South Sea. The N. shores are rendered singularly irregular by the projection of three vast peninsulas, Arabia, India, and Indo-China, which are separated by the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. It communicates with the China Sea and the various Moluccan waters by the Strait of Malacca, Sunda Strait, Strait of Flores, the Bali and Lombok Passages, and Timor Sea. Two great nearly land-locked seas project northward from the NW. portion of the Indian Ocean,—the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, the connecting channels being the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb and Ormuz. The other principal arms are the Mozambique Channel, the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, the Gulf of Manar, Palk Strait, and Bass Strait. The most important islands are Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion, the Comoro Islands, the Seychelles, Socotra, the Laccadives, Maldives, Chagos, Ceylon, and the Andaman and Nicobar groups. The main affluents are: in Asia, the Salwin, Irawadi, Brahmaputra, Ganges, Godavery, Kistna, Nerbudda, Indus, and the Shat-el-Arab, formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates; and in Africa, the Zambezi. The monsoons, or periodical winds, prevail in the N. part, blowing from the SW. between April (or March) and October and from the SE. during the rest of the year. Tempests are general at the periods of change; and between lat. 5° and 40° S. violent hurricanes frequently occur.

In the S. part of the Indian Ocean the equatorial current, connecting the Pacific and Atlantic, flows from E. to W. with velocities varying from 20 to 60 miles per day, and is deflected southward along the coast of Madagascar, to be again turned east. A SW. current also flows along the African coast through the Mozambique Channel and is known as the Mozambique Current. The Antarctic Drift enters into the more southerly portion of this basin, having an E. and (along the Western Australian coast) a northerly trend. The average depth of the ocean is assumed to be about 11,000 feet. A depth of 21,000 feet has recently been measured about lat. 18° S. and lon. 102° E. The maximum heat of the water occurs seemingly in the Arabian Sea, where it reaches 87.5° F.

In'diano'la, a post-hamlet of Brevard co., Fla.

Indianola, or **Chil'licoth'e,** a banking post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Little Vermilion River, 18 miles by rail SSW. of Danville. Pop. in 1900, 381.

Indianola, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. Pop. 125.

Indianola, a banking city, capital of Warren co., Iowa, 1 mile N. of the South River and 21 miles S. of Des Moines, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington Route. It has various manufactures and is the seat of Simpson College (Methodist), organized in 1867. Pop. in 1900, 3261.

Indianola, a banking post-town of Mississippi, the capital of Sunflower co., on the Southern R., 25 miles E. of Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 630.

Indianola, a banking city of Red Willow co., Neb., is on the Republican River, 22 miles E. of Culbertson, and on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 626.

Indianola, a former post-village of Calhoun co., Tex., on the W. shore of Matagorda Bay, was destroyed by successive cyclones in 1885 and 1886. Its site is occupied by PORT LAVACA.

Indian Orchard, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., on the Chicopee River and on the Boston and Albany R., 6 miles NE. of Springfield. It has manufactures of yarn, worsteds, carpets, valves, etc. Pop. about 3100.

Indian Pass, a defile or gorge in the Adirondack Mountains of New York, between Mount McIntyre and Wallface Mountain, and containing one of the head-streams of the Hudson River. It is distinguished for magnificent scenery, the great cliff of Wallface Mountain (3890 feet), itself 1300 feet in height, rising with stupendous effect.

Indian Point, a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the N. shore of Mahone Bay, 11 miles N. of Lunenburg.

Indianridge, a post-hamlet of Grainger co., Tenn.

Indian River, of Sussex co., Del., flows eastward into the Atlantic Ocean.

Indian River, a navigable tidal inlet of Florida, on the E. side of the peninsula, flows nearly parallel with the coast in Brevard and Volusia cos. Length, about 100 miles. The breadth is very unequal; in some parts it expands

into extensive lakes or lagoons. It communicates by canal with the Halifax River and by Indian River Inlet with the sea, and is continuous southward with St. Lucie Sound. Rockledge, Georgiana, and St. Lucie, winter-resorts, are situated on its banks, which are largely clothed with tropical or subtropical vegetation.

Indian River, N.Y., rises in Lewis co. and enters Black Lake in St. Lawrence co.

Indian River, of the Yukon district of Canada, flows into the Yukon River about 20 miles SW. of Dawson. Its chief tributaries are Quartz, Sulphur and Dominion creeks.

Indian River, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. Pop. in 1900, 2090. It contains Rehoboth Bay and is bounded S. by the Indian River.

Indian River, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Me., on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, about 15 miles SW. of Machias.

Indian River, a post-village and summer-resort of Cheboygan co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 18 miles SSW. of Cheboygan. Pop. 300.

Indian River, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Indian River, 30 miles E. of Watertown.

Indian River, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, 9 miles E. by N. of Peterborough. Pop. about 150.

Indian River, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 10 miles from Summerside.

Indianrock, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Me.

Indianrock, a post-hamlet of Botetourt co., Va., on the James River, 200 miles above Richmond and 7 miles from the Natural Bridge.

Indianrun, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., about 14 miles SE. of Sharon. Pop. 75.

Indian Springs, a post-village of Butts co., Ga., about 50 miles SSE. of Atlanta. It has saline sulphur springs. Pop. about 300. It is on the Flovilla and Indian Springs R.

Indian Springs, a post-village and watering-place of Martin co., Ind., 9 miles N. of Shoals. Here are chalybeate and sulphur springs. Pop. about 150.

Indian Springs, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Md., 87 miles W. of Baltimore.

Indian Springs, a post-town of McDonald co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 55.

Indian Stream, N.H., is one of the head-streams of the Connecticut River. It rises in the N. part of Coos co. and runs in a SSW. direction until it unites with the East Branch.

Indian Territory, a territorial region of the United States, primarily set apart by the general government as an abode for tribal Indians, is bounded N. by Kansas, E. by Missouri and Arkansas, S. by Texas, and W. by Oklahoma. Area, 31,400 sq. m., of which 400 sq. m. belong to water-surfaces.

Face of the Country.—The general slope of the land is towards the SE. to the lower valley of the Red River. Between the Red and Canadian rivers are several groups of hills, such as the Shawnee and the Sans Bois, which are continuations of the Ozark Mountains from Arkansas. Sugar Loaf Mountain has an elevation of 2600 feet. The rivers have broad and fertile bottom-lands which are separated from the rolling upland prairies by bluffs more or less abrupt. The valleys and southern prairies are especially rich and productive and well adapted for crops of cereals.

Rivers.—Indian Territory is well watered. The principal rivers are the Arkansas, which, with the Canadian River and other tributaries, drains the northern and middle portions, and the Red River, which, with numerous affluents, drains the southern section and forms the southern boundary.

Climate.—The climate is generally mild and healthful. The summers are hot, but there is an ample rainfall and not the liability to droughts which characterizes some of the neighboring sections.

Geology and Minerals.—Most of the territory is constructed of rocks of Carboniferous age, containing much good coal of a semi-bituminous character, which has been extensively mined. The product in 1899 was 1,537,427 (short) tons; in 1903, 3,517,388 tons. Iron, copper, lead, zinc, asphaltum, petroleum, natural gas, marble, and various building-stones are more or less abundantly found.

Vegetation and Animals.—There are extensive wooded districts in the northern portion of the territory. A belt of forest known as the "Cross-Timbers," from 5 to 60 miles wide, extends along the border of the Carboniferous formation in the western part of the territory. A large lumber-industry has also grown up in the southeast. The native wild animals have very generally disappeared, but some bears and other fur-bearing animals, wild turkeys, and several varieties of grouse are found. Many portions of the territory, especially the rocky regions in the Cherokee and Creek Nations, are well adapted for grazing.

Agriculture, Industries.—The territory, enjoying a rich and fertile soil, with a sufficiency of rain-fall, is well adapted to agricultural pursuits. In 1900 36.6 per cent. of the land was included in farms. The principal crops were corn, wheat, oats, and hay. Fruits and vegetables are largely grown, and much attention is paid to stock-raising. The number of cattle in 1900 exceeded 1,500,000. The most important industry is the milling of flour and corn, with a product, in 1900, valued at $1,198,472. Cotton-ginning and the making of cotton-seed oil and cake constitute the second industry; the combined products were valued, in 1900, at $797,407.

Education, Transportation.—The more civilized tribes have their own school laws, and considerable advance has been made in education. There are a large number of day-schools, and several boarding-, industrial- and manual-labor schools. Collegiate or academic institutions are found at Bacone (Indian University), Muskogee (Spalding Institute, Henry Kendall College), Tahlequah (Cherokee National Seminaries), Vinita, Wagoner, and Ryan. The school population in 1899 was about 60,000, of whom about four-fifths were whites. Most of the Indians preserve the use of their old languages. There were in 1900 about 1500 miles of railway in operation.

Nations.—Indian Territory has 5 "nations" (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole) and 7 reservations (Modoc, Ottawa, Peoria, Quapaw, Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte). The Cherokee and Creek nations comprise most of the northern half of the territory and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations most of the southern half. The Seminole Nation embraces a small district in the W.

History.—This region was purchased by the United States as part of the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803, was selected in 1832 as the abode of the southern Indians E. of the Mississippi River, who were to be removed by the United States government from their ancient hunting-grounds, and set apart for that purpose by Congress in 1834. Besides its present limits, the territory thus set apart included the greater part of what is now the territory of Oklahoma, and also portions of Kansas and Nebraska. Between the years 1833 and 1838 the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, and Chickasaws were removed hither, and they were followed by the Seminoles in 1846. Together they constitute what are now known as the "five civilized tribes." The government covenanted to maintain the exclusive title of the land to the Indians and to protect them from the westward tide of white civilization. In 1850 the area of this grant was stated to be over 195,000 sq. m., but by subsequent treaties the Indians ceded back to the United States the region lying N. of the 37th parallel. In 1866 the western portion of their domain was ceded to the government in consideration of the payment of a fixed valuation for the land thus released. The treaty stipulated that these lands were to be used by the government for the settlement of other Indian tribes or freedmen, but was not to be open to white settlers. This region was known as the Oklahoma district, and the Sacs, Foxes, and Pottawatomies were settled here in 1867, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in 1869, the Iowas and Kickapoos in 1883, and at various other times, both on this land and among the civilized tribes themselves, reservations were established for remnants and parts of other tribes. By further payment to the Creeks and Seminoles in 1889, and to the Cherokees in 1893, the government obtained a removal of the clause in the treaties prohibiting white immigration, and was thus enabled to throw open and organize Oklahoma Territory. Under the treaties the Indians were looked upon as wards of the United States government. The lands allotted to each tribe were held in common, and each nation regulated its internal affairs according to its own code of primitive laws. Forms of government were organized similar to those of the states of the Union. The civilized tribes were slave-holders, and during the war of 1861–65 took sides with the Southern Confederacy, and for a time were considered to have forfeited their lands. By the treaties of 1866 amnesty was granted, and the liberated slaves were given certain landed rights. Among the Creeks and Seminoles the amalgamation with the African race has been so great that the characteristics of the latter are predominant. Intermarrying of the white and Indian races has been encouraged by the five nations, and in this way the white man readily acquired citizenship. But few full-blooded Indians are found to-day. While the few Indians of pure blood still technically act as legislators, the whites who have become citizens or their half-breed descendants really control "the affairs of the nations" and receive the benefit of the revenues. The Federal courts have now jurisdiction in the Indian Territory. The United States government in recent years has been directing its efforts to secure

a change in the tenure of land so that it shall be held in severalty, a modus which would admit of the Indians becoming citizens of the United States.

Population and Towns.—The total population, according to the census of 1890, was 186,490, made up as follows: Indians of the 5 civilized tribes, 52,065; Indians of other tribes, 8708; colored citizens and claimants, 14,224; colored persons not citizens, 3500; whites, 107,987; Chinese, 6. The population was in 1900, 391,960; in June, 1901, 413,000, of whom about 300,000 were whites and 16,000 negroes. The principal towns are Ardmore (in the Chickasaw Nation), 5681; Muskogee, 4254; South McAlester, 3479; Chickasha, 3209; Durant, Coalgate, Vinita, Wagoner, Purcell, Hartshorne, and Tahlequah (the territorial capital).

Indiantown, a township (town) of Washington co., Me., bounded S. by Big Lake. Pop. in 1900, 87.

Indiantown, St. John co., New Brunswick, a suburb of St. John.

Indian Trail, a post-village of Union co., N.C., 22 miles SE. of Charlotte. Pop. 75.

Indian Valley, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Idaho.

Indian Valley, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Va.

Indian Village, a post-village of Ouachita parish, La., 17 miles W. of Monroe. Pop. 75.

Indian Wheeling Creek, of Ohio, enters the Ohio opposite Wheeling.

Indies, East. See EAST INDIES, and INDIA.

Indies, West. See WEST INDIES.

Indigirka, in'de-ghir'kȧ, or **Zapadnaya-Kolima,** zȧ-pȧd'ni-ȧ ko-lee'mȧ, a river of eastern Siberia, territory of Yakutsk, rises in the Stanovoi mountains, and, after a N. course estimated at 700 miles, enters the Arctic Ocean in lat. 71° 30′ N., lon. 150° E., by an estuary containing numerous islands. It receives many affluents, but the region it traverses is almost wholly a frozen desert with a few villages.

Indigo, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, 175 miles NE. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1500. It is in a mining district.

Indio, een'de-o, a river of the Isthmus of Panama, in the republic of Panama, unites with the Pacora to form a considerable stream, which enters the Pacific E. of Panama.

Indio, a post-village of Riverside co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Colton. Pop. about 175.

Indo-China, also called **Farther India** and **Chin-India,** the southeastern peninsula of Asia, comprising Tongking, Annam, French Cochin-China, Cambodia, Laos, Siam, the Shan country, Burma, and Malacca. The region differs entirely in character from India proper, in great part consisting of forest-clad mountain-ridges separated by narrow valleys. The people are almost entirely of the Mongolian stock, and employ languages of monosyllabic character, more or less closely allied to the Chinese, except in the Malay sub-peninsula, where the Malay race and language predominate. The prevailing religion is Buddhism. See the different countries enumerated.

Indo-China, French, a name under which the French dependencies of Cochin-China, Tongking, Annam, Cambodia, and Laos have been to an extent incorporated. Annam, Tongking, and Cambodia were united into a customs union in 1887. A portion of Siam E. of the Mekong River was annexed by France in 1893–96, and in 1900 the territory of Kwangchi-wan, on the coast of China, was placed under the authority of the governor-general of Indo-China. The seat of the governor-general is at Ha-noi. See the various countries enumerated.

Indore, in'dōr', a native state of Central India, often called **Holkar's Dominions,** from its ruler, a Mahratta chief, who is called the Maharajah Holkar. The country is an aggregate of several isolated tracts, of which the southernmost are traversed by the Nerbudda River and the Vindhya Mountains, and the more northern are mostly parts of a fertile table-land. Capital, Indore. Among the chief products are wheat and other cereals, opium, cotton, and sugar-cane.

Indore, a town of British India, the capital of Indore, is situated on a wooded table-land, elevation nearly 2000 feet, on a railway, 33 miles S. of Ujjain. The massive granite palace of Holkar is its only edifice of importance. Pop. in 1901, 86,200.

Indragiri, in-drȧ-ghe'ree, or **Andragery,** ȧn-drȧ-ghȧ'ree, a navigable river of Sumatra, enters the ocean on its E. coast in lat. 0° 32′ S.

Indragiri, or **Andragery,** a native state in the island of Sumatra, on the SE. coast, between the rivers Kampar and Jambi, which enter the sea respectively in lat. 0° 30′ N. and 1° S. It is traversed by the river Indragiri, and is in general flat, especially towards the coast. Indragiri is governed by a sultan, but is under the supremacy of the Dutch.

Indramayu, een-drȧ-mi'oo, a cape, river, and town of Java: the town near the mouth of the river, which enters the sea on its N. coast, near the cape, 105 miles E. of Batavia.

Indrapura, in-drȧ-poo'rȧ, a town, river, state, and volcano (about 12,200 feet) of Sumatra: the town near the SW. coast, 150 miles NW. of Benkulen.

Indrapura Point, Sumatra, on the SW. coast, is in lat. 2° 5′ S., and N. of it is a bay in which are the Indrapura Islands.

Indre, ȧnd'r, a river of France, departments of Indre and Indre-et-Loire, joins the Loire 18 miles WSW. of Tours, after a NW. course of 115 miles. It is navigable from Loches to the Loire, 45 miles.

Indre, a central department of France, formed of part of the old province of Berry. Area, 2624 sq. m. The surface is uniformly level. The principal rivers are the Indre and Creuse. The department produces grain, wine, fruits, etc., and its chestnuts are noted. It furnishes the best lithographic stones in France. Capital, Châteauroux. Pop. in 1891, 292,868; in 1901, 334,073.

Indre, a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 5½ miles from Nantes.

Indre-et-Loire, ȧnd'r ȧ lwar, a department in the NW. of France, formed chiefly of the old province of Touraine, comprising a region on both sides of the Loire. Area, 2360 sq. m. The surface is level. The soil near the Loire is very fertile, but there are large stretches of poor land, especially in the south. The Cher, Indre, and Vienne rivers water its S. portion. Among the chief products are grain, wine, hemp, fruit, and sugar-beets. The culture of silk is important, as are the silk, woollen, and leather manufactures of Tours. Capital, Tours. Pop. in 1891, 337,298; in 1901, 334,073.

Indret, ȧn'drȧ', a small island of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, formed by the Loire, 5 miles W. of Nantes, with machine-shops and other works belonging to the French naval establishment.

Induno, in-doo'no, a village of Italy, province of Como, near Varese.

Indus (Sanskrit, *Sindhu*), a great river of Asia, rises in Tibet, on the N. side of the Kailas (Himalayas), in lat 31° 20′ N., lon. 82° E., near the sources of the Sutlej and Brahmaputra (Sanpo) and about 65 miles from the extreme headwaters of the Ganges. The stream flows NW. through Ladak nearly to Gilgit (lat. 36° N.), and is then deflected sharply SW., maintaining this general course in its traverse of the Himalaya mountains and beyond (across the Punjab, Sindh, etc.) to the sea. The total course of the river is estimated at 1800 miles and the drainage basin at 375,000 sq. m. The only important tributary of the Indus in its upper course is the Shayok, which joins it on the right in Baltistan, a short distance above Iskardo. South of the mountains it receives the Kabul, and, in lat. 28° 55′ N., lon. 70° 28′ E., 470 miles from the ocean, it is joined from the NE. by the Punjnud, or "five rivers," which brings to it the united streams of the Punjab,—the Sutlej (anc. Hesudrus), the Beas (anc. Hyphasis), the Chenab (anc. Acesines), the Ravi (anc. Hydraotes), and the Jhelum (anc. Hydaspes). Below this it has no tributary of much size, but repeatedly subdivides, giving off lateral streams, the principal being the Fulaili and Narra branches; and in about lat. 25° 9′ N. the delta commences, the chief arms of which are the Buggaur, Sata, and Pinyari. The Indus enters the sea by a great number of mouths, among which, the Kori, properly an arm of the sea, is 7 miles wide and 20 feet deep. The present chief arm is the Hajamro. The delta extends from the ocean to a short distance beyond Hyderabad, and from Kurrachi to Luckput, being about 130 miles in extreme length and breadth. The only important town on the Indus is Hyderabad. The river has a total fall of about 18,000 feet; its bed at Leh is 11,000 ft. above the sea, and at Attock, about 900 miles from its mouth, it is 1000 ft., and is 800 ft. across and 60 ft. in depth. At this point it has a current of 6 miles an hour. Below this point it runs with great velocity, mostly between high cliffs (in one place 700 ft. in elevation), as far as Caulabagh, after which its course is through a level country, with a breadth usually varying from one-fourth of a mile to upward of 1 mile, and an average velocity of from 2 to 3 miles an hour. During the season when it is lowest, tides are perceptible upward to about 25 miles below Tatta, or 75 miles from the ocean. The mean annual discharge of water is estimated to be 150,000,000,000 tons, a large proportion of its waters being consumed in irrigation and evaporation. The Indus is navigable from the sea as high as the influx of the Kabul River, near Attock, about 900 miles, and its tributaries are mostly navigable to the foot of the mountains; but the

channel is so encumbered by shifting banks as to be adapted only for steamers and vessels of comparatively small draught. The gavial, or long-snouted crocodile, is numerous in the river, and the alligator is found in its lagoons. The *bolun*, a cetacean, is also abundant. Fish, especially the *pulla*, a species of carp, are very abundant and form a chief article of food for the natives. The country immediately adjacent to the banks of the Indus, in its delta especially, is of high fertility, but on either side this region is flanked by a bare desert.

Industry, a banking post-village of McDonough co., Ill., 52 miles NE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 463.

Industry, a post-village of Clay co., Kan. Pop. 115.

Industry, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa., on the N. bank of the Ohio River, 34 miles WNW. of Pittsburg, and on the Pennsylvania Co's. R. Pop. of Industry township in 1900, 664.

Industry, a post-village of Austin co., Tex., 70 miles WNW. of Houston. Pop. about 300.

Indwe, a settlement of Cape Colony, with important coal-mines of the Stormberg region, 25 miles from Dordrecht. Pop. about 800 whites.

Ineboli, ee-nĕb'o-lee, a seaport of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, in the vilayet of Kastamuni, 72 miles WSW. of Sinope. It has a fair roadstead and exports much wool, mohair, etc. Pop. about 8000 (?).

Inez, a post-village of Martin co., Ky. The banking point is Louisa. Pop. about 175.

Inez, a post-village of Victoria co., Tex., on the New York, Texas and Mexico R. The banking point is Victoria. Pop. 100.

Inficionado, een-fe-se-o-nä'do, a town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, 12 miles N. of Mariana.

Ingaliuk (in-gä'le-ook), **Ignaliuk,** or **Krusenstern** (kroo'zẹn-stern) **Island,** one of the Diomede Islands, in Bering Strait. It belongs to the United States.

Ingalls, ing'gạlz, a post-town of Madison co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 23 miles E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Ingalls, a post-village of Gray co., Kan. The banking point is Cimarron. Pop. 90.

Ingalls, a post-village of Menominee co., Mich., 18½ miles by rail N. of Menominee. Pop. about 250.

Ingalls, a post-village of Payne co., Okla. The banking point is Stillwater. Pop. 150.

Ingalls Crossing, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 16 miles by rail SE. of Oswego. Pop. 130.

Ingallston, ing'gạlz-tọn, a post-township of Menominee co., Mich. Pop. in 1900, 769.

Ingalton, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Chicago Great-Western and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Rs. The banking point is Wheaton. Pop. about 100.

Ingelfingen, ing'ọl-fing'ọn, a town of Württemberg, on the Kocher, 43 miles NNE. of Stuttgart. It has two castles. Pop. about 1300.

Ingelhime, Nieder, and **Ober,** two contiguous towns of Hesse. See NIEDERINGELHEIM and OBERINGELHEIM.

Ingelmunster, ing'ḥọl-mun'stọr, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 7½ miles N. of Courtrai. It has manufactures of textiles and large carpet-mills. Pop. in 1900, 6429.

Ingenbohl, ing'ẹn-bōl', a village of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles SW. of Schwyz.

Ingenio, een-hä'ne-o, a town of the Canary Islands, on the E. side of the island of Gran Canaria.

Ingermanland. See INGRIA.

Ingersheim, ing'ẹrs-hīme', a village of Alsace, 3 miles NW. of Colmar. Pop. in 1900, 2663.

Ingersoll, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mich., 8 miles WNW. of Lansing.

Ingersoll, a banking village of Woods co., Okla. Pop. 150.

Ingersoll, a banking town of Oxford co., Ontario, on the river Thames and on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs., 10 miles NNE. of London. It has saw- and grist-mills and manufactories of furniture, pianos, agricultural implements, carriages, bolts, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4573.

Ingham, ing'ạm, a county in the S. part of Michigan, has an area of 547 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and is partly drained by Red Cedar Creek. Capital, Mason. Pop. in 1890, 37,666; in 1900, 39,818.

Ingham Mills, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., on East Canada Creek, 3 miles from Eastcreek station. Pop. 125.

Inglefield, a post-village of Vanderburg co., Ind., 10 miles N. of Evansville. Pop. about 100.

Inglefield Gulf, in northwestern Greenland, in Prudhoe Land, opens into the North Water (Baffin Bay). Approximate lat. 77° 25′ N. It has at its mouth Herbert, Northumberland, and Hakluyt islands. It is largely encompassed by glaciers, especially at its E. end.

Ingleside, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ga. Pop. about 65.

Ingleside, a post-village of Queen Anne co., Md., about 15 miles ENE. of Centerville.

Ingleside, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y. The banking point is Prattsburg. Pop. 100.

Inglewood, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern California R. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. about 300.

Inglewood, a post-village of Peel co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Rs. The banking point is Brampton, 10 miles distant. Pop. about 400.

Inglewood, a mining town of Victoria, Australia, 130 miles by rail NNW. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1300.

Ingoda, in-go'dä, a river of Siberia, in Transbaikalia, after a NE. course of about 360 miles, joins the Onon to form the Shilka River, one of the constituents of the Amur River. It is navigable E. of Tchita.

Ingogo, a station in Natal, south Africa, on the Ingogo River, near Majuba Hill.

Ingold, a post-village of Sampson co., N.C. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 86.

Ingolstadt, ing'ol-stått', a town and fortress of Upper Bavaria, on the left bank of the Danube, 35 miles SW. of Ratisbon. It has an old castle. Its celebrated university, founded in 1472, was transferred in 1800 to Landshut and afterwards to Munich. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war, army supplies, and cannon. Pop. in 1900, 22,207.

In'gomar', a post-hamlet of Union co., Miss.

Ingonish, een-go-neesh', a post-village of Victoria co., Nova Scotia, in Cape Breton Island, on the sea-coast, 45 miles NW. of Sydney. It has lobster-packing industries. Pop. (with Igoniche Island) about 1100.

Ingraham, ing'gra-ạm, a post-village of Clay co., Ill., 14 miles NE. of Flora. Pop. about 200.

Ingraham, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., 9 miles N. of Plattsburg.

Ingram, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 5 miles W. of Pittsburg. Coal is found here. Pop. about 1000.

Ingram, a post-village of Kerr co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Ingram, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Ingram River, a village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Halifax. Pop. 300.

Ingrandes, ăn'grŏnd', a commune of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 20 miles WSW. of Angers.

Ingria, in'gre-ạ, or **Ingermanland,** an ancient district of Russia, now forming part of the government of St. Petersburg. The Ingrians are one of the native Finnic tribes of this region.

Ingul, in-gool', a river of Russia, government of Kherson, rises N. of Yelizavetgrad and flows S. into the Bug near Nikolayev.

Ingulets, or **Inguletz,** in-goo-lĕts', a river of Russia, government of Kherson, rises N. of Yelizavetgrad and flows S. into the Dnieper 8 miles NE. of Kherson.

Ingur, in-goor, a river of Russia, in Transcaucasia, rises in the Caucasus, and after a southwesterly course of about 110 miles, empties into the Black Sea, at Anaklia.

Ingweiler, ing'wī-lẹr, a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the Moder, 11 miles NNE. of Zabern. Pop. about 2400.

Inhamban, or **Inhambane,** een-ăm-băn', a seaport of Portuguese East Africa, at the head of a deep bay, 200 miles NE. of Delagoa Bay. It has a fort and a Mohammedan mosque, and exports oil-nuts, india-rubber, wax, ivory, and copal. Pop. 3500. Near it the Inhamban River, after a SE. course of 150 miles, reaches the sea.

Iniada, e-ne-ä'dä, a small seaport of European Turkey, in Rumelia, on the Black Sea, 75 miles ENE. of Adrianople.

In'ishan'non, or **Innishannon,** a town of Ireland, co. and 12 miles SSW. of Cork, on the Bandon. Pop. about 500.

Inishmore. See ARAN ISLANDS.

Inistioge, in-is-te-ōg', a small town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, on the Nore, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 8 miles NNW. of New Ross.

Inje (in'jĕh), **Cape** (Turk. *Inje-Burun*), the northernmost point of Asia Minor, extending into the Black Sea. Lat. 42° 8′ N.

Inkerman, ink-ẹr-măn', a locality in the Crimea, a few miles E. of Sebastopol. It has numerous cave-dwellings cut in the rock, supposed to be the work of the monks in the Middle Ages. Here, Nov. 5, 1854, was fought the battle of Inkerman, between the English and French, on one side, and the Russians on the other.

Ink'erman, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Pittston.

Inkerman, a post-hamlet of Hardy co., W.Va.

Inkerman, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, 21 miles N. of Iroquois. Pop. 250.

Inkster, a post-village of Wayne co., Mich., 14 miles by rail W. of Detroit. Pop. 300.

Inkster, a banking post-village of Grand Forks co., N.Dak., 19 miles N. by W. of Larimore, on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 300.

Inland, a post-hamlet of Benzie co., Mich., 33 miles NNE. of Manistee.

Inland, a post-village of Clay co., Neb. Pop. 100.

Inland, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio. The banking point is Akron. Pop. about 250.

Inland Sea, a name given to the exceedingly picturesque water or strait which in Japan separates the island of Hondo on the N. from the islands of Shikoku and Kiushiu on the S. Length, about 240 miles.

Inman, a post-village of Fayette co., Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is Fayettesville. Pop. about 120.

Inman, a banking post-city of McPherson co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 12 miles SW. of McPherson. Pop. in 1900, 352.

Inman, a post-village of Holt co., Neb., in an agricultural and stock-raising region, 8 miles by rail SE. of O'Neill. Pop. about 200.

Inman, a post-town of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Spartanburg. Pop. in 1900, 294.

Inman, a post-village of Marion co., Tenn.

Inn, inn (anc. *Œ'nus*, *Ænus*), a river of Europe, and one of the principal affluents of the Danube, rises in the Engadine, Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, flows mostly NE., through the Tyrol and Bavaria, and joins the Danube at Passau. Total course estimated at 310 miles. In a part of its course it forms the W. frontier of Austria. Innsbruck is on its banks. It is navigable to Hall.

In'nerkip, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 8 miles NNE. of Woodstock. It contains grist- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. 300.

Innerleithen, in'nẹr-lee'тнẹn, a town and watering-place of Scotland, co. and 5½ miles ESE. of Peebles. It is a busy seat of the woollen-industry. It has a mineral spring, the "St. Ronan's Well" of Scott. Pop. about 2500.

Innertkirchen, in'nẹrt-kĕĕRK'ẹn, or **Hof,** a village and commune of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern and in the Upper Haslithal, 3½ miles from Meiringen. Pop. about 1300. Elevation, 2050 feet.

Innisfail, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 75 miles N. of Calgary. Pop. in 1901, 361.

Innishannon, a town of Ireland. See INISHANNON.

Innistogue, a town of Ireland. See INISTIOGE.

Innisville, or **Ennisville,** a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, on the Mississippi River, 15 miles N. of Perth. Pop. 200.

Innsbruck, inz'brŏŏk, in English often written **Innspruck** (*i.e.*, the "bridge of the Inn;" anc. *Œ'nipons*), the capital of Tyrol, Austria, near the entrance of the Sill into the Inn, here crossed by several bridges, 60 miles S. by W. of Munich. Pop. in 1900, 27,056. It consists of an old and a new town and several suburbs, and is one of the most picturesquely situated of all the towns of the German Alps, having for its background lofty snow-capped summits. The principal edifices are the Franciscan church, containing a splendid monument to the Emperor Maximilian I., several other fine churches, the imperial palace (or Hofburg), with public gardens stretching along the Inn, the Fürstenburg (a palace built by Maximilian I.), the Ferdinandeum and various other museums, the new orphanage, council-chambers, the town-hall, theatre, etc. The university, founded in 1673, has a library of 200,000 volumes, and was attended, in 1900–01, by 1032 students. A statue of Joseph II., a triumphal arch erected in 1765, and the old city-tower (Feuerturm, 236 feet high) are among the conspicuous ornaments of the city. Innsbruck has various establishments connected with the textile industry, manufactures of substitutes for coffee, mosaic work-shops, a glass-painting establishment, etc. Elevation, 1880 feet.

Ino'la, a post-village of the Creek Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 16 miles NNW. of Wagoner. Pop. about 200.

Inowrazlaw, or **Inowraclaw,** e-nov-rȧts'lȧv, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, 26 miles ESE. of Bromberg. It has saline springs and beds of rock-salt. Pop. in 1900, 26,141.

Inquisivi, een-ke-se-vee', a town of Bolivia, department of La Paz, on a plateau in the mountains of Cocasuyo, 65 miles E. by S. of the city of La Paz. It has silver-mines in the vicinity.

Insalah, or **Ain-Salah,** a town of the Algerian Sahara, in Tidikelt, 375 miles SW. of Wargla (Ouargla).

Insar', a town of Russia, government of Penza. Pop. 4000.

Inskip, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., 60 miles N. of Marysville.

Instanter, a post-village of Elk co., Pa. The banking point is Wilcox. Pop. about 500. It has tanning interests.

Insterburg, in'stẹr-bŏŏRG', a town of East Prussia, 16 miles WNW. of Gumbinnen, at the confluence of the Angerap and the Inster, which form the Pregel. Pop. in 1900, 27,287.

Institute, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. about 200.

Institute, a post-village of Door co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Institut, Îles d'. See ÎLES D'INSTITUT.

Insua, een'soo-ȧ, a mountain-range of Brazil, state of Matto Grosso, near the W. bank of the Paraguay.

Interamna, the ancient name of TERNI.

Interamnia, the ancient name of TERAMO.

Intercourse, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 12 miles E. of Lancaster. Pop. about 400.

Interlachen, in'tẹr-lȧk'ẹn, a post-city of Putnam co., Fla., about 18 miles by rail W. by S. of Palatka. Pop. in 1900, 147.

Interlaken, in'tẹr-lȧk'ẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 26 miles by rail SE. of Bern, on the Aar, between lakes Thun and Brienz. It is much resorted to in summer and is one of the most charmingly situated of all the tourist spots of Switzerland. The Höheweg commands a magnificent view of the Jungfrau. Interlaken consists of the villages of Aarmühle, Matten, and Unterseen. Elevation, 1863 feet. The visiting residents at times number upward of 70,000. The rich abbey of Interlaken was suppressed in the sixteenth century. Pop. in 1900 (commune), 2962.

Interlaken, a village and resort of Berkshire co., Mass. The banking point is Stockbridge.

Interlaken, a resort of New Jersey, N. of Asbury Park.

Interlochen, a post-village of Grand Traverse co., Mich. Pop. 80.

Intermediate, a post-hamlet of Charlevoix co., Mich., 13 miles S. of Charlevoix.

Internum Mare, the ancient name of the MEDITERRANEAN.

Intervale, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me. The banking point is Portland. Pop. about 200.

Intervale, a post-village and summer-resort of the White Mountain region, in Carroll co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central Rs., 1½ miles N. of North Conway, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Intervale, a post-village of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Guysborough, 10 miles distant. It has a woollen-mill. Pop. about 800.

Intibuca, een-te-boo'kȧ, a southern department of Honduras. The surface is rugged and mountainous in the N. part, lower and level in the S. Tobacco, coffee, and cacao are its products. Capital, La Esperanza. Pop. about 20,000. The large Indian town of Intibuca is about 80 miles W. of Tegucigalpa.

Intra, in'trȧ, a town of Italy, in the province of Novara, 1½ miles NE. of Pallanza, on the W. side of Lago Maggiore. Pop. in 1901, 6902.

Introdacqua, in-tro-dȧk'kwȧ, a town of Italy, province of Aquila, 4 miles SSW. of Sulmona. Pop. about 3000.

Inveraray, in-vẹr-ȧ'ree, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Argyll, on a bay on the W. shore of Loch Fyne, 40 miles NW. of Glasgow. W. of the town is Inveraray Castle, the chief seat of the Duke of Argyll. Pop. in 1901, 735.

Invera'ry, or **Stor'rington,** a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, 12 miles N. of Kingston. Pop. 100.

In'vercar'gill, a post-borough of New Zealand, capital of the co. of Southland, on New River, an inlet reaching N. from Foveaux Strait, at a railway junction, 139 postal miles SW. of Dunedin. It has breweries, flour-, saw- and woollen-mills, foundries, etc., and manufactures of boots and shoes and preserved meats. Bluff Harbor is its port. Pop. in 1901, 9950.

Inverell, a township and municipal district of New South Wales, 464 postal miles N. of Sydney. It is in a diamond- and tin-mining region. Pop. about 3400.

In'vergor'don, a small town of Scotland, co. of Ross and Cromarty, on the N. side of the Firth of Cromarty, 12 miles NE. of Dingwall. Pop. about 1000.

Invergrove, a post-township of Dakota co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 1402.

In'verhu'ron, a post-hamlet of Bruce co., Ontario, on Lake Huron, 23 miles SSW. of Southampton.

Inverkeithing, in-vẹr-kee'тning, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 10 miles WNW. of Edinburgh. Pop. about 1600.

In'vermay', a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, 18 miles SW. of Owen Sound. Pop. 150.

In'verness', or **Inverness-shire,** in'vẹr-nẽss'-shir, a maritime and Highland county of Scotland, the largest in the kingdom, extending across it from sea to sea, and having N. the co. of Ross and Cromarty. It comprises some of the Western Islands, of which Skye is the principal. Area, 4211 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, Ben Nevis, the highest point in Britain, being in the extreme S. The principal rivers are the Spey, Ness, and Beauly. Lakes are numerous, among them being Lochs Ness, Lochy, Archaig, and Laggan. Inverness is chiefly a pastoral county. It is traversed by the Caledonian Canal. The principal town is Inverness, the capital. The county sends 1 member to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 88,362; in 1901, 90,182.

Inverness, formerly written **Innerness,** a burgh and seaport of Scotland, capital of the co. of Inverness, on both sides of the river Ness, within a mile of its influx into Moray Firth, at the NE. terminus of the Caledonian Canal, 82 miles WNW. of Aberdeen. The principal edifices are the county buildings on Castle Hill, the modern town-hall, and the fine Anglican cathedral. There are remains of a citadel built by Cromwell. The Islands, in the Ness, constitute a beautiful promenade, and in the environs are many handsome villas. Inverness has manufactures of woollens, tanneries, ship-yards, and considerable trade. It is the seat of an Anglican bishop. Inverness is very ancient and was for a time the capital of the Pictish kingdom. Pop. in 1901, 21,193.

Inverness, a post-village of Bullock co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Union Springs. Pop. about 100.

Inverness, a post-village, capital of Citrus co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 20 miles N. of Brooksville. It has phosphate and turpentine interests. Pop. about 400.

Inverness, a post-village of Sunflower co., Miss. The banking point is Indianola. Pop. 90.

Inverness, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C., 23 miles W. of Fayetteville.

Inverness, a county of Nova Scotia, occupying the WNW. portion of the island of Cape Breton. Coal and petroleum are found here. Capital, Port Hood.

Inverness, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, 11 miles ESE. of Becancour station. It contains a tannery, several grist-, saw-, carding- and fulling-mills, etc. Pop. about 300.

Inverness, a banking village of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on the Intercolonial (Inverness) R. It has coaling interests.

Inverness, a village of British Columbia. The banking point is Victoria. Pop. 150.

Inveruno, in-vȧ-roo'no, or **Invruno,** in-vroo'no, a village of Italy, 17 miles W. by N. of Milan.

In'veru'rie, a burgh of Scotland, co. and 16 miles NW. of Aberdeen, at the confluence of the Don and the Ury. Pop. about 3000.

Investigator Islands, a group off the SW. coast of Australia, in lat. 33° 45′ S., lon. 134° 30′ E., comprising Flinders Island and several islets.

Investigator Strait, of South Australia, between Kangaroo Island and Yorke Peninsula, 25 miles across, connects Spencer Gulf with the ocean.

Inwood, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind., 90 miles by rail ESE. of Chicago. Pop. about 150.

Inwood, a banking post-town of Lyon co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 9 miles E. by S. of Canton, S. Dak. Pop. in 1900, 477.

Inwood, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y. The banking point is Far Rockaway or Lawrence. It has oyster-industries. Pop. about 2000.

Inwood, a post-village of Berkeley co., W.Va., on the Cumberland Valley R. The banking point is Martinsburg. Pop. 100.

Inwood, a post-village of Lambton co., Ontario, on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Aloniston, 7 miles distant. Pop. about 300.

In'yack, In'yak, or **Saint Mary,** an island of Portuguese East Africa, at the mouth of Delagoa Bay.

In'yan Ka'ra Creek rises among the Black Hills, near the W. boundary of South Dakota, and enters the Belle Fourche in Laramie co., Wyo.

Inyan Reakah, ẹ-ah'kȧ ("river of the rock"), or **Rock River,** rises in Minnesota and enters the Sioux River on the W. border of Sioux co., Iowa.

Inyo, a county of California, borders on Nevada. Area, 10,294 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Sierra Nevada, and is traversed by two parallel ranges, called Inyo and Panamint mountains, the direction of which is nearly N. and S. On the western border are two of the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada,—Mount Whitney, which has an altitude of 14,898 feet, and Mount Tyndall. This county contains extensive plains of sterile sand, in which water and timber are scarce. The largest stream is the Owens River, which enters Owens Lake, a body of saline water having no outlet. Among the remarkable features of this region is the "Death Valley," which is about 40 miles long, is sunk far below the level of the sea, and is destitute of vegetation. Gold and silver are found in this county near the Sierra Nevada. Capital, Independence. Pop. in 1890, 3544; in 1900, 4377.

Inzago, in-zȧ'go (L. *Anticiacum*), a village of Italy, province of Milan, 4 miles W. by N. of Gorgonzola. Pop. about 3500.

Inzersdorf, int'sẹrs-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, 2 miles S. of Vienna. It has large brick-yards. Pop. in 1900, 5188.

Ioka, i-o'kȧ, a post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, 20 miles NE. of Ottumwa. Pop. 125.

Iola, i-o'lȧ, a post-village of Calhoun co., Fla., on the Apalachicola River, about 60 miles WSW. of Tallahassee. Pop. about 200.

Iola, a post-village of Clay co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 83 miles SE. of Springfield. Pop. about 200.

Iola, a banking city, capital of Allen co., Kan., on the Neosho River and on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads, 8 miles N. of Humboldt. It has cement- and carriage-works, a sulphuric-acid plant, zinc-smelters, etc. It is an agricultural trade-centre and is in the heart of the natural-gas region of the state. Pop. in 1900, 5791.

Iola, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., 14 miles N. by E. of Danville. Pop. 75.

Iola, a post-village of Grimes co., Tex., 20 miles E. by N. of Bryan. Pop. 75.

Iola, a banking post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., 44 miles WNW. of Appleton, on the Iola and Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 558.

Ion, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, 20 miles S. of Lansing.

Iona, i-o'nȧ, **Icolmkill,** i'kom-kill' (*i.e., I-Columb-kill,* "the isle of Columba's retreat" or "cell"), an island of the Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyll, off the SW. extremity of the island of Mull. Area, 3 sq. m. Its celebrated abbey, founded in the sixth century by St. Columba, long remained the chief seat of learning in the N. and the centre of missionary enterprise undertaken by the Culdees. The ruined cathedral dates from the latter part of the Middle Ages, when the Benedictines had supplanted the Culdees. Pop. about 250.

Iona, a post-village of Knox co., Ind. The banking point is Vincennes. Pop. about 150.

Iona, a banking post-village of Murray co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 6 miles S. of Slayton. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Iona, formerly **Cranetown,** a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 25 miles S. of Camden. Pop. about 300.

Iona, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. 175.

Iona, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, on the Canada Southern R., 13 miles SW. of St. Thomas. Pop. about 300.

Iona Island, an island of Rockland co., N.Y., in the Hudson River, amid the Highlands.

Ione, i'ōn, a banking post-village of Amador co., Cal., 40 miles ESE. of Sacramento, on the Southern Pacific R. Gold has been found near this place. Pop. about 850.

Ione, a post-town of Morrow co., Oregon, in a grain and stock region, 17 miles by rail NW. by W. of Heppner. Pop. in 1900, 223.

Ionia, in ancient geography, the middle portion of the western coast-land of Asia Minor and neighboring islands, peopled by Greeks of the Ionian stock. Among the cities were Ephesus, Miletus, Phocæa, Smyrna, and Colophon. The chief islands were Chios and Samos.

Ionia, a county in the southwest-central part of Michigan, has an area of 575 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and is also drained by the Flat, Maple, and Looking-Glass rivers. Capital, Ionia. Pop. in 1890, 32,801; in 1900, 34,329.

Ionia, a banking post-town of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 8 miles W. by S. of New Hampton. Pop. in 1900, 306.

Ionia, a post-village of Jewell co., Kan., 11 miles SW. of Jewell. Pop. 100.

Ionia, a banking city, capital of Ionia co., Mich., on the Grand River and on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rs., 34 miles E. of Grand Rapids. Ionia is noted for its fine residences, and has iron-foundries, wagon-works, shirt- and clothing-factories, railroad machine-shops, etc. It is the seat of a state house of correction and the State Asylum for Insane Criminals. Pop. in 1900, 5209.

Ionia, a post-village of Ontario co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Canandaigua. Pop. about 200.

Ionia, a post-hamlet of Dinwiddie co., Va., 18 miles W. of Petersburg.

Ionia City, or **Ionia,** a post-hamlet of Pettis co., Mo., about 61 miles SSW. of Sedalia.

Ionian (ī-o'ne-an) **Islands,** an insular group, situated in the Ionian Sea, off the W. coast of Greece and Epirus, and forming the nomarchies of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, and Leucas, in the kingdom of Greece. The political division of the Ionian Islands comprises Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura (Leucas, Leucadia), Ithaca, Paxos, and many smaller islands. Area, 905 sq. m. Pop. in 1896, 252,-937, nearly all Greeks. Cerigo, off the S. coast of the Morea, was formerly included in the political division of the Ionian Islands. The surface of the Ionian Islands is very mountainous and generally covered with heath, but in some of the larger islands there are fertile plains. The greatest elevation, in Cephalonia, exceeds 5000 feet. The islands enjoy a mild climate, but suffer from lack of water. The leading products are currants, wine, olive oil, and fruits. Many of the inhabitants are busily engaged in navigation and the fisheries. The principal towns are Corfu, Zante, Argostoli, and Vathi (Ithaca). These islands figured in ancient history, but are only spoken of singly. They were subject to Venice from the close of the Middle Ages to 1797. In 1814 they were placed under British protection, though forming an autonomous republic; and in 1864 they were annexed to the kingdom of Greece.

Ionian Sea (anc. *Ma're Io'nium*), that part of the Mediterranean between Greece and European Turkey on the E. and Italy and Sicily on the W. The principal gulfs are those of Taranto, Squillace, Arta, and Patras (with its continuation, the Gulf of Corinth). It communicates with the Adriatic Sea by the Strait of Otranto, and contains the Ionian Islands.

Ios, Nios, or **Nio,** an island of the Cyclades (belonging to Greece), 13 miles SW. of Naxos. It is very mountainous; its highest summit, Pyrgos, rising to a height of about 2400 feet. Pop. about 2000.

Iosco, i-os'ko, a county in the E. part of Michigan, is adjacent to Saginaw Bay and is bounded on the E. by Lake Huron. Area, 560 sq. m. It is intersected by the Ausable River and is also drained by the Au Gres River. Capital, Tawas City. Pop. in 1890, 15,224; in 1900, 10,246.

Iosco, a post-village of Livingston co., Mich., 33 miles SE. of Lansing. Pop. about 100.

Iota, a post-village of Acadia parish, La., on the Louisiana Western R. The banking point is Crowley. Pop. about 350.

Iowa, ī'o-wa (named from the Iowa Indians, a tribe of Dakota stock), a river of the state of Iowa, rises in Hancock co., has a generally SE. course, and enters the Mississippi River, in Louisa co., about 20 miles S. of Muscatine. It is about 350 miles long, and is navigable to Iowa City.

Iowa, a north-central state of the American Union, situated in the Mississippi Valley, and bounded N. by Minnesota, E. by Wisconsin and Illinois, S. by Missouri, and W. by Nebraska and South Dakota. Its northern limit is the parallel of 43° 30′ N. lat. The Mississippi River washes its E. border. On the S. is the parallel of 40° 36′ N., but the Des Moines River, for a little distance, is its southern boundary. The Big Sioux and Missouri rivers, on the W., respectively separate it from South Dakota and Nebraska. Area of the land-surface, 55,475 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 550 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—Iowa is for the most part what is called rolling prairie,—that is, a country with no marked hills, but with long wave-like elevations of gentle slope. Some of the rivers have bold, bluffy, and rocky banks; and in some regions near the larger streams the soil and underlying drift and loess have been deeply eroded by torrents, giving to the country a broken character. This is especially true of some portions of the Missouri Valley. The highest elevation in the state, at Primghar, in O'Brien co., is 1800 feet; the lowest point, the low-water surface of the Mississippi at the SE. angle of the state, is 450 feet.

The rivers are all direct or indirect tributaries of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Among them are the Upper Iowa, Turkey, Maquoketa, Wapsipinicon, Cedar, Iowa, Skunk (or Checauqua), Des Moines, Chariton, Crooked, Nishnabatona, Boyer, Soldier, Maple, Little Sioux, Floyd, and Rock rivers. A few of these have had a limited importance as navigable streams; many of them afford water-power at their falls. The principal lakes are in the N., and they are all small. Spirit Lake, Lake Okoboji, Clear, Swan, High, Palo Alto, Butler, and Storm lakes are beautiful sheets of water; and the Walled Lakes, of which there are a number, present the singular phenomenon of a natural wall of loose stones surrounding their waters.

Geology and Minerals.—The formations of the state belong almost entirely to the Paleozoic series, but are, as a rule, overlaid by a drift of considerable depth. In point of economic value the most important geological strata are the coal-measures. The lower coal-measures are the most important, and cover an area of about 6000 sq. m. Towards the SW. occur the middle coal-measures; the upper Carboniferous formation extends into the neighboring states of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. The coals of Iowa are bituminous, and as compared with the coals of the Allegheny field they are mostly inferior in quality, but they are nevertheless of the highest importance to the industrial development of a state no more abundantly supplied with timber and wood than Iowa is. The coal product was, in 1900, 5,202,939 short tons, valued at $7,155,341; that of 1903 was 6,419,811 short tons, valued at $10,563,91[illegible]. Lead is found mainly in the galena limestone, and Dubuque has a large annual product of this commodity. Lime, gypsum, sandstone, limestone, and other building-stones, brick-materials, and fictile clays are abundant.

Vegetation.—Less than one-eighth of the state is covered by natural forests, mostly of hard-wood and other deciduous trees,—such as the oak, walnut, hickory, elm, maple, cottonwood, etc. The native or wild grasses serve well as pasturage and afford a large supply of cheap hay. The wild rice of the N., of which the seed was formerly eaten by the Indians, affords a useful paper-stock. The native tanning plant (a *Polygonum*) is collected and employed in tanning leather, for which use it is well adapted.

Agricultural Resources, Climate, etc.—There is very little absolutely waste land in the state. The prairies are everywhere covered with a deep friable loam, with few stones and stumps, and with but little marsh- or slough-land. The bluff-country of the W. has a very deep soil of good character, always free from surplus moisture. The climate is generally very healthful, although showing extremes of winter cold and summer heat (—40° and 105°–110°). The average annual rainfall is about 30 inches, well distributed in quantity for the purposes of agriculture. In 1900 Iowa took first rank in the states of the Union in the value of its farm-products and likewise in the cultivation of fruits. Corn, oats, wheat, barley, and other cereals, potatoes, hay, dairy products, wool, linseed, sorghum are produced very largely. The southern portion is generally well adapted to vine-growing. The leading crops in 1900 were: corn, 305,-859,948 bushels; wheat, 21,798,223 bushels; oats, 130,572,-138 bushels; barley, 11,708,822 bushels; rye, 1,806,570 bushels; buckwheat, 148,800 bushels; potatoes, 14,004,576 bushels; and hay, 5,006,470 tons. The amount of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 3,813,186 pounds. Iowa stands next to Texas in the value and extent of its live-stock interests.

Manufactures.—The leading industry is that of meat-packing, the products of which, in 1900, were valued at $25,695,044. Following this is the making of butter, cheese, and condensed milk, which yielded a product valued at $15,846,077. Other important articles of manufacture are flour, lumber, furniture, carriages, woollens, cooperage, saddlery, agricultural and other machinery, bricks, pottery, leather, leather goods, pig-lead, metallic wares, brewed and distilled liquors, linseed oil, lime, etc.

The *Counties,* 99 in number, are Adair, Adams, Allamakee, Appanoose, Audubon, Benton, Blackhawk, Boone, Bremer, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clarke, Clay, Clayton, Clinton, Crawford, Dallas, Davis, Decatur, Delaware, Des Moines, Dickinson, Dubuque, Emmett, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Grundy, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Howard, Humboldt, Ida, Iowa, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Kossuth, Lee, Linn, Louisa, Lucas, Lyon, Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Mills, Mitchell, Monona, Monroe, Montgomery, Muscatine, O'Brien, Osceola, Page, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Polk, Pottawattamie, Poweshiek, Ringgold, Sac, Scott, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Tama, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Woodbury, Worth, and Wright.

Cities.—The largest are Des Moines, the capital (pop. in 1900, 62,139); Dubuque, on the Mississippi (pop. 36,297); Davenport, on the Mississippi, opposite Rock Island, Ill. (35,254); Sioux City (33,111); Council Bluffs (25,802);

Cedar Rapids (25,656); Burlington, a manufacturing and business centre on the Mississippi (23,201); Clinton (22,698); Ottumwa (18,197); Keokuk, on the Mississippi, at the SE. angle of the state (14,641); Muscatine; Waterloo.

Railroads.—Iowa has greatly extended its railroad system, so that nearly all the counties are traversed by lines which extend directly or indirectly to every important point within the state. In 1855 there were 68 miles of railroad; in 1860, 655; in 1870, 2095; in 1890, 8416; in 1900, 9405.

Education.—The State University is at Iowa City and provides professional as well as academic instruction for both sexes. Other leading collegiate institutions are Drake University, at Des Moines; Griswold College, at Davenport; Highland Park College, at Des Moines; Upper Iowa University, at Fayette; Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant; Central University of Iowa, at Pella; Humboldt College, at Humboldt; Iowa College, at Grinnell; Cornell College, at Mount Vernon; Burlington Institute, at Burlington; Mount St. Joseph's Academy, at Dubuque; and St. Francis Academy, at Council Bluffs. The Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is located at Ames. Normal schools and colleges are at Cedar Falls, Bloomfield, Algona, Shenandoah, Humeston, and other towns. There is a state college for the blind at Vinton. The state institution for deaf-mutes is at Council Bluffs; the reform school for boys is at Eldora and that for girls at Salem. A school for feeble-minded children is established at Glenwood.

Constitution, History.—The governor and other chief executive officers are chosen for the term of two years. The legislature consists of a Senate, whose members are elected for 4 years, and of a House of Representatives, elected for 2 years. The state sends 11 members to the lower house of Congress.

Iowa was formerly the abode of portions of the Sac, Fox, and Iowa tribes of Indians. The region was claimed by the French and was a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803. It belonged successively to Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin territories, and was organized as Iowa Territory in 1838. Iowa was admitted as a state into the Union in 1846. The French came to Dubuque in 1788 and wrought the lead-mines there; but the settlement was not permanent, and no town or settled white population existed here before 1832. The admission of Iowa into the Union was followed by unexampled and uninterrupted prosperity.

Population.—The population in 1838 was 22,859; in 1840, 43,112; in 1846, 97,588; in 1850, 192,214; in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,194,020; in 1875, 1,350,544; in 1880, 1,624,615; in 1890, 1,911,896; in 1900, 2,231,853. The foreign-born population in 1900 was 305,920, composed mainly of Germans and Scandinavians.

Iowa, a county in the southeast-central part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Iowa River and the North Fork of the English River. Capital, Marengo. Pop. in 1890, 18,270; in 1900, 19,544.

Iowa, a county in the SW. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 763 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Wisconsin River and is partly drained by the head-streams of the Pecatonica River. Lead, copper, and zinc are found. Capital, Dodgeville. Pop. in 1890, 22,117; in 1900, 23,114.

Iowa Center, a post-village of Story co., Iowa, on Indian Creek, 27 miles NNE. of Des Moines.

Iowa City, a post-village of Placer co., Cal., about 48 miles E. of Marysville. The banking point is Auburn. Pop. about 500.

Iowa City, the capital of Johnson co., Iowa, and the capital of the state from 1839 to 1856, is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the Iowa River, 54 miles W. by N. of Davenport, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It is the seat of the Iowa State University, organized in 1860, which has departments in arts, science, law, medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, and over 1500 students, about one-fourth of whom are women. The Iowa City Academy is also located here. Iowa City has important meat-packing and manufacturing industries, foundries and machine-shops. Pop. in 1900, 7987.

Iowa Falls, a banking post-town of Hardin co., Iowa, on the Iowa River and on the Illinois Central and other railroads, 50 miles E. of Fort Dodge. It has manufactories of gasoline-engines, store-fixtures, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2840.

Iowapark, a banking post-village of Wichita co., Tex., on the Fort Worth and Denver City R., 11 miles NW. of Wichita Falls. Pop. about 750.

Iowa Point, a post-village of Doniphan co., Kan., on the Missouri River, 31 miles N. of Atchison.

Iowaville, a post-hamlet of Sedgwick co., Kan.

Ipava, i-pah'va, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 10 miles WSW. of Lewistown. Pop. in 1900, 749.

Ipek, a town of European Turkey. See Petch.

Iphofen, ip'ho'fen, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 32 miles NNW. of Ansbach. Pop. about 1,50.

Ipiales, ee-pe-ä'lès, a town and customs station of the department of Cauca, in Colombia, 30 miles SSW. of Pasto, near the Ecuador frontier. Pop. about 14,000.

Ipoly, ee'pol' (Ger. *Eipel*, i'pel), a river of Hungary, joins the Danube, 10 miles below Gran, after a SSW. course of about 120 miles.

Ipolyság, ee'pol'shåg', a town of Hungary, co. of Hont, on the Ipoly. Pop. about 3250.

Ips, a town of Austria. See Yybs.

Ipsala, ip'sä'lä, a town of European Turkey, in Rumelia, on the Maritza, at the influx of the river Ipsala.

Ipsambul, Nubia. See Abu-Simbel.

Ipsara, or **Psara** (anc. *Psyra*), an island belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 9 miles NW. of Chios. Length and breadth, 5 miles each.

Ipsus (Gr. Ἶψος), in ancient geography, a town of Phrygia, where in 301 or 300 B.C. the army of Antigonus and his son Demetrius Poliorcetes was overwhelmed by Seleucus and Lysimachus.

Ipswich, a parliamentary, municipal, and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the co. of Suffolk, on the left bank of the Gipping, which here takes the name of Orwell, 66 miles NE. of London. Lat. of observatory, 52° 0′ 33″ N.; lon. 1° 13′ 57″ E. In the older portion of the town, near the river, the streets are narrow and irregular and, with their quaint decorated houses, present a picturesque appearance. The newer section of the city contains many handsome buildings. The most interesting edifices are the old Sparrowe's House (1567), in which Charles II. is said to have hidden after the battle of Worcester, Neptune Inn (1639), the town-hall, in Italian Renaissance style, with a clock-tower, the post-office, the corn exchange, the museum, containing fine collections of Suffolk Crag fossils and British birds, and the church of St. Mary le Tower. The principal parks are Christchurch Park, with two arboretums, and the promenade on the river-side near the docks. The industries of Ipswich comprise the manufacture of agricultural implements, artificial manures, soap, and paper, and brewing and ship-building. Ipswich returns 2 members to parliament. Cardinal Wolsey was born here. Of the college founded by him in the town only the gateway now remains. Pop. in 1801, 11,3 6; in 1841, 25,264; in 1891, 57,360; in 1901, 66,630.

Ipswich, a banking post-village and township (town) of Essex co., Mass., on the Ipswich River, 3 miles from its entrance into the ocean and 27 miles NNE. of Boston, on the Boston and Maine R. The river, which here affords water-power, is crossed by several bridges. The town has manufactures of cottons and woollens, hosiery, heels, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4658.

Ipswich, a banking post-village, capital of Edmunds co., S.Dak., 26 miles W. of Aberdeen, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 397.

Ipswich, a town of Australia, in Queensland, 23 miles by rail W. of Brisbane. It is on the Bremer River. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 8000 (with suburbs, in 1901, 15,246).

Ipswich River, Mass., traverses Essex co. and enters the Atlantic Ocean 10 miles SSE. of Newburyport.

Iquique, ee-kee'kä, a seaport town of Chile, capital of the province of Tarapacá, on the Pacific Ocean, 40 miles W. of Tarapacá. It is opposite the island of Iquique (lat. 20° 12′ S., lon. 70° 14′ W.). Iquique exports much nitrate of soda (saltpetre), of which there are large deposits in the vicinity, and also iodine and ores of silver. The city is well built, of a modern aspect, and extensively connected by railroads with the interior. In 1868 and in 1877 it suffered greatly from earthquakes. Pop. in 1900, 42,440.

Iquitos, ee-kee'toce, a town and river-port of Peru, in the department of Loreto, on the Upper Amazon, 60 miles above the mouth of the Napo. It has a large floating-dock, government iron-works, ship-yard, machine-shops, saw-mills, etc. It has an extensive trade in rubber, straw hats, etc. Pop. about 5000.

Ira, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R. The banking point is Colfax. Pop. 100.

Ira, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., in Ira township (town), 22 miles N. of Auburn. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1668; of the village, about 150.

Ira, a township (town) of Rutland co., Vt., 7 miles SW. of Rutland. Pop. in 1900, 350; of the village, about 150.

Irak-Ajemi, ee'räk' äj'ĕh-mee', an extensive region in the west-central portion of Persia, corresponding approximately to the ancient Media. The surface is an elevated table-land, traversed by several mountain-ranges. Ispahan is the great emporium of trade.

Irak-Arabi, ee'rȧk' ȧr'a-bee', a district in Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad, mostly between the lower courses of the Euphrates and the Tigris, and including the city of Bagdad. It corresponds approximately to the ancient Babylonia.

Iran', the name applied to the great table-land between Turan (Turkestan) and the Arabian Sea, stretching from Mesopotamia to India. It includes Persia, Afghanistan, and Beluchistan. Iran is also the official name of Persia.

Iranghi, a region of German East Africa, NW. of the district of Mwapwa. It is bordered by the Iranghi mountains, about 7000 feet high.

Irapuato, ee-rȧ-pwȧ'to, a town of Mexico, state and 21 miles S. by W. of Guanajuato, on the railroad connecting the city of Mexico with Guadalajara. Pop. about 20,000.

Irasburg, i'raz-burg, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Irasburg township (town), on the Black River, 40 miles NNE. of Montpelier. Pop. of the town in 1900, 939.

Irawadi, or **Irrawaddy** (originally *Erivati,—i.e.*, the "great river"), one of the great rivers of southeastern Asia, rises by two branches on the southern face of the Nam-kiu mountain, NE. of Assam, in about lat. 28° 30′ N., lon. 98° E. It flows generally S., traversing Burma, and enters the Indian Ocean (Bay of Bengal), by numerous mouths, E. of Cape Négrais, in about lat. 16° N., lon. 95° E. Its length is estimated at 1200–1300 miles. Its principal affluents are the Khyendwin (Chindwin) and Bhamo rivers. In lat. 17° N. it separates into numerous arms, which cover an area of about 20,000 sq. m. with a network of ramifications. The Rangoon and Bassein branches form the E. and W. boundaries of this delta, a region covered with teak-forests and grass-jungles, interspersed with rice-grounds. The main stream, from the head of the delta to above Ava, varies from 1 to 4 miles in breadth, and is navigable for steamers of considerable size for 800 miles. Smaller craft are towed up to Bhamo, and there are considerable stretches available for navigation beyond. There are some rapids, which impede navigation, 20 miles above Bhamo, where the stream suddenly contracts from over a half-mile width to 500 feet. The mean discharge at the delta is about 500,000 cubic feet per second, which is quadrupled in periods of flood. The principal city on the river, not reckoning Rangoon (which is on the Rangoon branch, near its mouth), is Mandalay.

Irazú, e-rȧ-soo', a volcano of Costa Rica, near the city of Cartago. Elevation, about 11,200 feet.

Irbit, ir-bit', a town of Russia, government of Perm, 100 miles ENE. of Yekaterinburg, at the junction of the Irbit and Nitsa. It is noted for a large annual fair, which lasts through the month of February, and is attended by a great concourse of European and Asiatic merchants. It is connected by steamboat-lines with the principal towns of the Obi valley. Pop. in 1897, 20,064.

Irby, a post-village of Irwin co., Ga. The banking point is Tifton. Pop. 100.

Iredell, ir'dęl, a county in the NW. part of North Carolina, has an area of 592 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Catawba River and is drained by several small affluents of the Yadkin River. Capital, Statesville. Pop. in 1890, 25,462; in 1900, 29,064.

Iredell, a banking post-village of Bosque co., Tex., on the Texas Central R., 74 miles NW. of Waco. It is in a cotton region. Pop. about 570.

Ireg, ee'rĕg', a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, 24 miles SSE. of Veszprim. Pop. about 3000.

Ireg, or **Irig,** a town of Hungary, in Slavonia, co. of Syrmia, 12 miles S. of Peterwardein. Pop. about 5000.

Ireland (Erse, *Erin*, ȧ'rin, usually pronounced ee'rin; L. *Hiber'nia*, Gr. Ἰέρνη, *Iernē*), the more western of the two principal islands of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed, between lat. 51° 25′ and 55° 23′ N. and lon. 5° 20′ and 10° 26′ W. It has the Atlantic Ocean on all sides except the E., where it is separated from Great Britain by St. George's Channel, the Irish Sea, and the North Channel. Length, from Fair Head to Mizzen Head, about 300 miles; greatest breadth, 170 miles. Area, including the adjacent islands, 32,605 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 8,196,000; in 1851, 7,896,000; in 1861, 5,797,000; in 1871, 5,412,000; in 1881, 5,175,000; in 1891, 4,706,162; in 1901, 4,458,775. The extraordinary decrease is the result of emigration, which assumed immense proportions after the great famine of 1846–47, consequent upon the potato rot. The Irish and their descendants in the New World probably number about 10,000,000, the great bulk of whom are in the United States. A considerable fraction of the Canadian population is Irish. Australia has also had a large Irish immigration.

Ireland is divided into 4 provinces, 32 counties, and 2 independent cities (Dublin and Belfast), the populations and the areas of the provinces of which are given in the following table:

	Pop. in 1891.	Pop. in 1901.
LEINSTER (area, 7626 sq. m.):		
Carlow	40,899	37,748
Dublin	429,111	157,568
Kildare	69,988	63,566
Kilkenny	87,154	79,159
King's	65,408	60,187
Longford	52,553	46,672
Louth	70,852	65,820
Meath	76,616	67,497
Queen's	64,639	57,417
Westmeath	65,028	61,629
Wexford	111,536	104,194
Wicklow	61,934	60,824
Total	1,195,718	1,152,829*
MUNSTER (area, 9521 sq. m.):		
Clare	123,859	112,334
Cork	436,641	404,611
Kerry	178,919	165,726
Limerick	158,563	146,098
Tipperary	172,882	160,232
Waterford	98,130	87,187
Total	1,168,994	1,076,188
ULSTER (area, 8613 sq. m.):		
Antrim	427,968	196,090
Armagh	143,056	125,392
Cavan	111,679	97,541
Donegal	185,211	173,722
Down	266,893	205,889
Fermanagh	74,037	65,430
Londonderry	151,666	144,404
Monaghan	86,089	74,611
Tyrone	171,278	150,567
Total	1,617,877	1,582,826†
CONNAUGHT (area, 6845 sq. m.):		
Galway	214,256	192,549
Leitrim	78,379	69,343
Mayo	218,406	199,166
Roscommon	114,194	101,791
Sligo	98,338	84,083
Total	723,573	646,932
Grand total (area, 32,605 sq. m.):	4,706,162	4,458,775

* Inclusive of Dublin city (290,638).
† Inclusive of Belfast city (349,180).

Religious denominations: Roman Catholics in 1891, 3,549,745; in 1901, 3,308,661; Protestant Episcopalians in 1891, 600,830; in 1902, 581,089; Presbyterians in 1891, 446,687; in 1901, 453,173; Methodists in 1901, 62,006; Jews in 1901, 3898. The chief cities are: Dublin, the capital, with a population in 1901 of 290,638 (with the suburbs, 373,179); Belfast, 349,180; Cork, 75,978; Londonderry, 39,873; Limerick, 38,085; and Waterford, 26,743.

Physical Aspect.—Ireland has a wavy continuous outline on the E. coast, but is indented by deep inlets and fjords on its other sides, with rock-bound coasts N. and W. The surface is mostly level. Most of its mountains, as the Wicklow, Mourne, Donegal, Mayo, Galway, and Kerry mountains, are in isolated groups towards the coasts and extremities of the island, surrounding a central plain comprising a large extent of bog-land and traversed by a few low hill-ranges. Carran-tual, in the McGillicuddy Reeks, Kerry, is the highest summit, rising to 3414 feet. Granite, flanked by Silurian strata, forms the Wicklow range of mountains on the E. coast. The same rocks prevail in the Mourne mountains, and an extensive trap formation in Antrim is succeeded by clay-slate on the W. Granite again appears in the Galway mountains, and the Old Red Sandstone extensively prevails in Munster. The axes of most of the mountains are directed NE.–SW., but in the extreme S., where the trends have been determined in post-Carboniferous times, their course is nearly E.–W. The great plain in the centre, 250 to 300 feet above the sea, is formed of Carboniferous limestone, and contains many bogs, lakes, and green meadows. In this limestone region are the coal-basins, the output from which, almost wholly of anthracite, is not very large. In 1901 the production was only 103,029 tons. Besides coal, Ireland possesses two other species of fuel, viz., lignite and turf (or peat). The former is found in dense strata encompassing the S. half of Lough Neagh; while the turf has been estimated to cover nearly one-seventh of the entire area. Copper and lead are now but

little worked, and there are but few places where the mining of iron-ores is actively carried on. A small quantity of silver is found in the various lead-mines. Gold appears to have been at one time abundant, as is attested by the number of gold prehistoric ornaments, but the supply was apparently early exhausted. Ireland is rich in marbles (the black from Galway and Kilkenny, the red from Cork, and the green serpentinous from Connemara) and has also many varieties of fine building-sandstones. The total mineral product of 1901 was valued at £244,234.

The country is well watered. The principal rivers are the Shannon (with a length of about 200 miles), Lee, Barrow, Blackwater, Suir, Nore, Bann, Foyle, Boyne, Slaney, Liffey, Bandon, and Erne. Lakes—termed loughs—are very numerous, and the better known are Neagh, Erne, Allen, Corrib, Mask, Conn, Rea, and Derg, and the famed Lakes of Killarney. Loughs Strangford, Belfast, Foyle, and Swilly, on the N. and NE. coast, are inlets of the sea. Other principal inlets are Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk, and Dublin bays, and Wexford harbor, on the E.; Bantry, Dunmanus, Dingle, Tralee, Galway, Clew, Blacksod, Killala, Sligo, Donegal, and Guibarra bays, with the estuaries of the Shannon and Kenmare rivers, on the W.; and Waterford, Dungarvan, and Cork harbors, on the S. coast. Ireland is so much indented by the sea, that no locality is over 60 miles from its shores; and this, together with its exposure to the warm winds from the Atlantic Ocean, conduces to the general mildness and moisture of its climate. The mean annual temperature ranges from 48° in the N. to 52° in the S. At Dublin the average temperature of the coldest month is about 39°; of the warmest, about 60°. The annual rainfall is here 29 inches, but the quantity is nearly doubled at many points of the W. coast. Westerly winds prevail for nine months in the year. Plants that require artificial heat in England flourish here in the open air. The broad-leaved myrtle grows luxuriantly in some southern counties, and many plants (arbutus, menziesia, etc.) of southern Europe flourish; while Alpine plants of the extreme north of Europe are also found on some of the mountains. The generally green-covered surfaces, with their bright or luxuriant growths of grass, have suggested for the island the name of "Emerald Isle." The animal life is less abundant than in England or Scotland, and it lacks a number of the more prominent mammalian types that belong to those regions, as the roebuck, polecat, brown hare, and various weasels and field-mice. The wolf and (Irish) elk were formerly a part of the Irish fauna. No serpent of any kind is found in the island at this time.

Agriculture, Fisheries, Manufactures.—Farms are generally very small. The great bulk of the land was confiscated by the governments of James I., Cromwell, and William III., and bestowed on English proprietors, by whose descendants most of the Irish property is still possessed. Potatoes long formed the staple crop and food of the Irish peasantry, till the failure of the potato crop in 1845, 1846, and 1847, which led to a famine and to the emigration of many of the people. In 1902 the corn and green crops were grown on 2,376,847 acres. In 1901 the yield of wheat was 1,470,000 bushels; of barley and bere, 6,536,000 bushels; of oats, 51,069,000 bushels; of potatoes, 3,372,000 tons; and of turnips and swedes, 4,884,000 tons. Many vessels are employed in the fisheries around the coasts, where herrings, pilchards, cod, ling, and hake are among the more plentiful kinds taken, and in the estuaries, where salmon and eels are abundant. In 1900 the number of persons engaged in the fisheries was 28,315, while the catch of 1901 was valued at £284,735. The leading manufacturing industry of Ireland is the making of linen. The chief seat of this industry is Ulster, the city of Belfast being its great centre. There were, in 1896, 225 linen-manufactories, employing 72,785 hands. Other textiles are also produced, and the manufacture of paper is important. Brewing and the distilling of whiskey are extensively carried on. Dublin porter is famous. In the north of Ireland many persons are employed in embroidering on muslin. Belfast is the centre of this manufacture, as well as of an extensive shipbuilding industry. Principal exports are live-stock, linen, fish, whiskey, eggs, bacon, and salt beef. The exports go almost entirely to Great Britain.

Communication.—All the principal towns are connected with one another by rail, and there is an extensive system of canals, by which the E. is placed in water-communication with the W. and many of the lakes united with one another. There were, in 1902, 3208 miles of railroad in operation.

Education.—Among the higher educational institutions of Ireland are the University of Dublin, founded in 1591; the Royal University of Ireland, an examining body, founded in 1880; and the Catholic University (College) of Ireland, at Dublin. There are Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway. Among the technical institutions the most noteworthy are the Royal College of Science, at Dublin, and the Metropolitan School of Art. The number of elementary schools in operation in 1901 was 8692, having an average attendance of 482,031.

Government, Churches.—Ireland has had no parliament of its own since 1800. It is represented in the British House of Lords by 28 temporal peers elected for life by the whole body of Irish peers. In the House of Commons it is represented by 103 members, 85 of whom are sent by the counties, 16 by the cities and boroughs, and 2 by the University of Dublin. The government is vested in the lord-lieutenant (viceroy), assisted by the secretary for Ireland and a privy council nominated by the crown. In 1869 an act was passed by which from Jan. 1, 1871, the Protestant church in Ireland was disendowed and ceased to be a state establishment, all religions being placed on the same footing. The Episcopal church comprises 2 archbishoprics (Armagh and Dublin) and 11 bishoprics; the Roman Catholic church has 4 archbishoprics (Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam) and 23 bishoprics. The Presbyterian church, which in 1902 counted 569 congregations, has two colleges, one, purely theological, at Belfast, and the other (Magee College), with theological, literary, and scientific departments, at Londonderry. The Roman Catholics comprise about 70 per cent. of the whole population. Down to near the middle of the nineteenth century the Irish language was the speech of the great mass of the rural population. At present it is spoken by only about one-eighth of the inhabitants, while the number of persons who cannot speak English is only about one per cent. of the total population.

History.—The greater part of the Irish are descendants of the Celts who invaded the island in prehistoric times. Early in the fifth century Christianity was introduced by St. Patrick. For many centuries the country was the scene of perpetual warfare between the petty kings and their chiefs. The Northmen who invaded England did not spare Ireland. In 1014 a stop was finally put to their inroads. The English conquest of Ireland was begun in the reign of Henry II., in 1169. This king allowed a number of Norman adventurers to seize portions of the country and to hold them as fiefs of the English crown. The descendants of these Norman chieftains and of their followers were largely merged in the Celtic population. The Anglo-Norman element before long was arrayed, along with the native Irish, in opposition to the English crown, and for a time the authority of the English kings did not extend beyond a small so-called Pale. At length, at the close of the fifteenth century, Henry VII. succeeded in repressing the power of the Anglo-Irish lords, and the Irish parliament was made dependent upon the English crown. In 1542 Henry VIII. assumed the title of King of Ireland. There were two great insurrections in the reign of Elizabeth, at whose close Ireland was completely subdued. James I. settled large numbers of English and Scotch in Ulster. There was a great revolt in 1641–52, which was suppressed by Cromwell. There was a rebellion in favor of James II. in 1689–91, and an unsuccessful uprising took place in 1798. In 1801 the parliamentary union of Ireland with Great Britain was consummated. In 1829 the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act was passed. In 1843 the Irish repeal agitation under Daniel O'Connell was at its height, and in 1848 an insurrection took place, but was speedily suppressed. Gladstone's first Land Act was passed in 1870 and the second in 1881. For the last 35 years a vigorous movement for Home Rule has been carried on.

Ireland, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., 45 miles NE. of Evansville. Pop. about 250.

Ireland, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., W.Va.

Ireland Hill, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ala.

Ireland Island. See BERMUDA ISLANDS.

Irelands Mills, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 12 miles NW. of Norwich.

Irena, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario. The banking point is Morrisburg, 7 miles distant. Pop. 100.

Irene, a post-village of Lexington co., S.C. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. 250.

Irene, a banking post-village of Turner co., S.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 22 miles N. of Yankton. Pop. about 300.

Irene, a post-village of Hill co., Tex. The banking point is Hubbard. Pop. about 125.

Ireton, ir'ton, a banking post-town of Sioux co., Iowa, on the Northwestern Line, 13 miles W. of Orange City. Pop. in 1900, 545.

Irghiz, ir-gheez', or **Ulu-Irghiz,** oo'loo' ir-gheez', a river of Turkestan, falls into lake Tchalkar-Tenis, NE. of the Aral Sea.

Iri, the modern name of the river EUROTAS.

Irigny, ee'reen'yee', a village of France, in Rhône.

Iringa, a station and district in the SW. part of German East Africa.

Irion, ir'e-on, a county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 800 sq. m. In the S. part is the Monument Mount. Capital, Sherwood. Pop. in 1900, 848.

Iris, the ancient name of the YESHIL-IRMAK.

Irisburg, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 30 miles W. of Danville.

Irishbend, a post-village of St. Mary parish, La.

Irish Cove, a post-village of Nova Scotia, on Bras d'Or Lake, Cape Breton Island, 33 miles SW. of Sydney. Pop. 150.

Irishlane, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Shickshinny. Pop. 100.

Irish Ripple, a post-village of Lawrence co., Pa. The banking point is Newcastle. Pop. 250.

Irish Sea is that part of the Atlantic Ocean extending between lat. 53° and 54° 30′ N. and lon. 3° and 6° W., having Ireland on the W. and England on the E. On the SW. it is continuous with St. George's Channel, and communicates with the Atlantic Ocean N. by the North Channel. It contains the Isle of Man and Anglesey, with Holyhead and some smaller islands.

Irishtown, a post-village of Adams co., Pa. The banking point is Hanover. Pop. 100.

Irkut, ir'koot', a river of Siberia, government of Irkutsk, rises near the frontiers of China, and, after a NE. course of about 220 miles, joins the Angara at the town of Irkutsk.

Irkutsk, ir'kootsk', a city of Siberia, capital of the government of Irkutsk, on the Angara, at the influx of the Irkut, 30 miles from the NW. shore of Lake Baikal. Lat. 52° 17′ N.; lon. 104° 16′ E. It is fortified and well built, with numerous stone edifices and broad paved streets. It has a large bazaar, an exchange, several banks, a prison, theatre, collegiate schools for both sexes, public library, important geographical society, magnetic-meteorological observatory, etc. Several newspapers are published here. Irkutsk is the seat of the imperial cloth-manufactories for the Siberian troops, and it has an active general trade, which has received an impetus through the construction of the Transsiberian railway. It sends tea, rhubarb, fruits, paper, silks, porcelain, and other Chinese products, with furs and ivory, to Russia, in exchange for European goods. Irkutsk is the see of an archbishop. Pop. in 1897, 51,434.

Irkutsk, a government of Russia, in eastern Siberia, bordering on the SE. on Lake Baikal. It has the lofty Sayan mountains on the SW. and is also ruggedly mountainous in the interior. It is watered in part by the Lena, Angara, and Tunguska rivers. There is steamboat navigation on Lake Baikal, a portion of which belongs to this government. Irkutsk is rich in mines of gold, iron, salt, and coal. Extensive forests cover a great portion of the government. Barley and rye are the chief crops; the climate is too cold for fruit-trees. Capital, Irkutsk. Area, about 287,000 sq. m. Pop. about 500,000, comprising Russian exiles, Cossacks, and different tribes of Buriats, Tungusses, and Mongols.

Irlam, a town of Lancashire, England, 7 miles W. of Manchester, on the Manchester Ship Canal. Pop. in 1901, 4335.

Irma, a post-village of Lincoln co., Wis. The banking point is Merrill.

Irmãos (ĕĕn-mŏwnsh'), **Serra dos,** a mountain-range of northern Brazil, is a continuation NE. of the Serra do Pinhuy, separating the basins of the Parnahyba and São Francisco rivers. Height, about 3200 feet.

Irmo, a post-town of Lexington co., S.C., on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens R. The banking point is Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 193.

Irnis, the German name of GIORNICO.

Iron, a western county of the northern peninsula of Michigan. Area, 1143 sq. m. It is partly bounded S. by the Menominee River and is drained by tributaries of that stream; it contains several lakes. Capital, Crystal Falls. Pop. in 1900, 8990.

Iron, a county in the SE. part of Missouri, has an area of 555 sq. m. It is drained by the head-streams of the Black River and small affluents of the St. Francis River. Among its prominent features is the Pilot Knob, a conical mount rich in iron-ore. Capital, Ironton. Pop. in 1890, 9119; in 1900, 8716.

Iron, a county in the S. part of Utah, is intersected by the Colorado River. Area, 3284 sq. m. The surface is diversified with mountains and arid plains or table-lands in which water and timber are scarce. The county is traversed by the Wasatch Mountains. Capital, Parowan. Pop. in 1890, 2683; in 1900, 3546.

Iron, a county in the N. part of Wisconsin. Area, 786 sq. m. It is partly bounded N. by Lake Superior, into which flows the Montreal River; it is intersected by the Chippewa and Flambeau rivers and other streams. Capital, Hurley. Pop. in 1900, 6616.

Iron, a post-village of St. Louis co., Minn. The banking point is Virginia. Pop. in 1900, 118.

Irona, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., N.Y., 34 miles E. of Malone.

Ironaton, a post-town of Talladega co., Ala. The banking point is Anniston. It has coaling- and iron-industries. Pop. in 1900, 735.

Ironbelt, a post-village of Iron co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Hurley. Iron is mined here. Pop. about 1000.

Ironbridge, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Schwenksville. Pop. about 300.

Ironcity, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Anniston. Pop. about 150.

Iron City, a post-village of Decatur co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Bainbridge.

Iron City, a post-town of Lawrence co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 24 miles SW. of Lawrenceburg. Pop. in 1900, 331.

Irondale, i'urn-dāle, a post-town of Jefferson co., Ala., 5 miles by rail E. by N. of Birmingham, its banking point. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1900, 525.

Irondale, a banking post-village of Washington co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 70 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. Iron-ore is found in the vicinity. Pop. about 200.

Irondale, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R., 37 miles SSE. of Alliance and about 3 miles from the Ohio River. It has manufactures of sewer-pipe and fire-brick. Coal and iron-ore are found here. Pop. in 1900, 1136.

Irondequoit', a post-village of Monroe co., N.Y., 4 miles NE. of Rochester. It has manufactures of wine. Pop. about 300.

Irondequoit Bay, N.Y., extends S. from Lake Ontario into Monroe co.

Irondequoit Creek, N.Y., drains part of Monroe co. and enters Irondequoit Bay 6 miles NE. of Rochester.

Ironduff, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., N.C., 35 miles S. of Wolfcreek, Tenn.

Iron Gate, a name given to a mountain passage and obstructed course of the Danube, between Orsova, in Hungary, and Gladova, in Servia. The boulder masses impeding navigation were finally removed in 1896, and the river was declared open for navigation on Sept. 27 of that year.

Irongate, a post-village of Alleghany co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Clifton Forge. Pop. in 1900, 392. It has iron-industries.

Ironhill, a post-hamlet of Crittenden co., Ky.

Ironhill, a post-hamlet of Columbus co., N.C.

Iron Hill, or **Brome Woods,** a post-village of Brome co., Quebec, 8 miles NE. of Sweetsburgh. Pop. 60.

Ironhills, a post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, on Beaver Creek, 24 miles S. of Dubuque. Pop. 75.

Ironia, e-rō'nę-a, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 5 miles NW. of Chester. Iron has been mined here. Pop. 100.

Iron, Lough, lŏn ī'ęrn, a lake of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Westmeath, 7 miles NW. of Mullingar.

Iron Mountain, Mo., a hill in St. François co., about 80 miles S. by W. of St. Louis. It rises to 1077 feet above the sea. It consists mainly of porphyry, traversed and capped by specular iron-ores, which contain about 70 per cent. of metal.

Iron Mountain, Va., is a long ridge, extending between the cos. of Grayson and Smyth, in the SW. part of the state. The highest peak rises about 4200 feet above sea-level.

Iron Mountain, a city of Michigan, capital of Dickinson co., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 51 miles W. of Escanaba. It has extensive iron-mines and ships great quantities of excellent ore. Pop. in 1900, 9242.

Iron Mountain, a post-hamlet of Missoula co., Mont., in a mining region, 64 miles NW. by W. of Missoula, on the Northern Pacific R.

Iron Mountain, a post-hamlet of Rusk co., Tex.

Iron Mountain, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis. The banking point is Mayville. Pop. about 200.

Ironosa, a post-village of San Augustine co., Tex. The banking point is San Augustine. Pop. 100.

Ironridge, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 47 miles NW. of Milwaukee. Pop. 175.

Iron River, a banking post-village of Iron co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 40 miles NW. of Iron Mountain. It has mining-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1482.

Iron River, a banking post-village and township (town) of Bayfield co., Wis., on the Northern Pacific and other railroads, 35 miles SW. of Washburn. It has milling-industries and bottling-works. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2439.

Ironshire, a post-village of Worcester co., Md. Pop. 60.

Ironside, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Va., 38 miles WNW. of Danville.

Ironside, a post-village of Ottawa co., Quebec, on the Gatineau River 5½ miles N. by W. of Ottawa. Pop. 150.

Iron Station, a post-village of Lincoln co., N.C., 7 miles E. of Lincolnton. Pop. 100.

Ironton, a post-town of Ouray co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 71.

Ironton, a post-village of Trigg co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Ironton, a banking city, capital of Iron co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 88 miles S. by W. of St. Louis and 2 miles S. of Pilot Knob. Good iron-ore abounds near this place. Pop. in 1900, 797.

Ironton, a city, the capital of Lawrence co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 10 miles from the most southern point of the state and 140 miles SE. of Cincinnati, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads. The city is built on a small plain, or bottom, at the base of hills abounding in iron-ore and bituminous coal. Here are several rolling-mills, iron-foundries, furnaces, wire- and nail-works, and other manufactories. The city has also a large lumber trade and an extensive river commerce. Pop. in 1900, 11,868.

Ironton, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 7½ miles NW. of Allentown. Pop. about 125.

Ironton, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., about 38 miles W. of Portage. Pop. about 200; of the township (town) in 1900, 1362.

Irontown, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 8 miles ENE. of Grafton.

Ironville, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ala.

Ironville, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., 6 miles by rail W. of Crownpoint. Pop. 200.

Ironwood, a banking city of Gogebic co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Wisconsin Central Rs., 6 miles SW. of Bessemer. It has iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9705.

Iroquois, ir-o-qwoi', a name given by the French to an Indian people, consisting of the Confederated Five Nations,—Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas,—who dwelt in what is now the state of New York. About 1715 the Five Nations were joined by a sixth nation, the Tuscaroras, from Carolina. The Iroquois now number between 15,000 and 20,000. More than a half live in Ontario and Quebec, Canada; the remainder, in New York, Wisconsin, and Indian Territory.

Iroquois, a county in the E. part of Illinois, bordering on Indiana, has an area of 1123 sq. m. It is intersected by the Iroquois River and is partly drained by Sugar Creek. Capital, Watseka. Pop. in 1890, 35,167; in 1900, 38,014.

Iroquois, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Iroquois River and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 80 miles S. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Iroquois, a banking post-town of Kingsbury co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 18 miles E. of Huron. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Iroquois, or **Matilda,** a banking village of Dundas co., Ontario, on the Point Iroquois Canal and on the Grand Trunk R., 26 miles SW. of Cornwall. Pop. in 1901, 1097.

Iroquois (or **Pickamink**) **River** rises in Jasper co., Ind., runs westward to Watseka, in Illinois, and finally enters the Kankakee River about 5 miles SE. of Kankakee. It is about 120 miles long.

Irrawaddy, a river of Asia. See IRAWADI.

Irsina, ĕĕr-see'nȧ, formerly **Montepeloso,** a town of Italy, 24 miles NE. of Potenza. Pop. in 1901, 7576.

Irthlingborough, a town of Northamptonshire, England, 4 miles from Wellingborough. Pop. in 1901, 4314.

Irtish, or **Irtysh,** ĕĕr-tish', a river of Asia, rises (as the Black Irtish) in the Altai mountains, near lat. 47° N., lon. 90° E., and flows NW. through Dzungaria and western Siberia. It traverses lake Zaisan (which it leaves as the White Irtish) and joins the Obi 180 miles N. of Tobolsk, after a course of about 2300 miles, by far the greater part of which is in the Russian territories and largely between the Kirghiz and Baraba steppes. Its principal affluents on the right are the Bukhtarma, Om, Tara, Shish, Tui, and Demyanka, and on the left the Tundus, Osha, Isbim, Vagai, Tobol, and Konda. The country around its upper portions is one of the best agricultural districts in Siberia. The river is navigable to lake Zaisan, and is ascended by steamers to Semipalatinsk, a distance of 1550 miles. At this town it is frozen from about Nov. 15 to April 15; at Tobolsk, until May. The chief towns on its banks are Omsk, Tobolsk, Pavlodar, and Semipalatinsk.

Irún, e-roon', a town of Spain, in Guipúzcoa, near the Bidassoa and the frontier of France, 10 miles E. of San Sebastián. Pop. in 1900, 9669.

Irville, a post-village of Muskingum co., Ohio. The banking point is Zanesville. Pop. 100.

Irvine, ir'vin, a river of Scotland, co. of Ayr, rises on the borders of Lanarkshire, flows W., and, after a course of 20 miles, joins the Firth of Clyde by an estuary.

Irvine, a town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, 21 miles SW. of Glasgow. Among the interesting features of the town are the new town-hall, the statue of the Lord Justice General Boyle, and the bridge. There are chemical- and locomotive-works and foundries, and ship building is carried on. There is an active trade in coal and wood. Pop. in 1901, 6457.

Irvine, ir'vin, a post-town, capital of Estill co., Ky., on the right bank of the Kentucky River, about 40 miles SE. of Lexington, on the Louisville and Atlantic R. It is near Estill Springs, a watering-place. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Irvine, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., on the Allegheny River, at the mouth of Brokenstraw Creek, 23 miles by rail ESE. of Corry. Pop. about 350.

Irvine, ir'vin, or **Dublin Range,** a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, 14 miles ESE. of Becancour Station.

Irvinestown, a small town of Ireland, on a railway, 9 miles N. of Enniskillen.

Irving, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Ill., 54 miles by rail ENE. of Alton. Pop. in 1900, 675.

Irving, a post-village of Tama co., Iowa, on Salt Creek, 17 miles NW. of Marengo. Pop. 110.

Irving, a banking post-city of Marshall co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific Rs., 91 miles W. of Atchison. Pop. in 1900, 366.

Irving, a post-village of Barry co., Mich., on the Thornapple River, 8 miles by rail W. by N. of Hastings. Pop. about 90.

Irving, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on the E. shore of Green Lake, 40 miles WSW. of St. Cloud.

Irving, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on Cattaraugus Creek and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 29 miles SSW. of Buffalo and ½ mile from Lake Erie. Pop. about 300.

Irving, or **Irvine,** a post-village of Lane co., Oregon, 7 miles by rail N. of Eugene. Pop. 75.

Irving, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Wis., in Irving township (town), on the Black River, 33 miles NNE. of La Crosse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 878.

Irving College, a post-village of Warren co., Tenn. Pop. 65.

Irving Park, a former post-village of Cook co., Ill., now a station of Chicago.

Irvington, a post-village of Alameda co., Cal., in a farming and wine-making region, 34 miles SE. by E. of San Francisco, on the Southern Pacific R. It is the seat of Curtner Seminary. Pop. about 700.

Irvington, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 7 miles S. of Centralia. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Irvington, a post-town of Marion co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 4 miles E. of Indianapolis. It is the seat of Butler College. Pop. in 1900, 1799.

Irvington, a post-village of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the East Fork of the Des Moines River, 5 miles below Algona. Pop. 80.

Irvington, a banking post-town of Breckenridge co., Ky., on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 385.

Irvington, a post-village of Douglas co., Neb., 2 miles from Warner and 8 miles NW. of Omaha. Pop. about 200.

Irvington, a post-town of Essex co., N.J., 3 miles SW. of Newark. It has smelting-works and manufactures of steel, ropes, tools, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5255.

Irvington, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the expansion known as Tappan Bay, 23 miles N. of New York and 3 miles S. of Tarrytown, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. in 1900, 2231. Here is Sunny Side, the residence of Washington Irving.

Irvington, a post-hamlet of Chesterfield co., S.C., 20 miles W. by N. of Chesterfield.

Irvington, a banking post-village of Lancaster co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, 60 miles N. of Norfolk, with which it is connected by steamer. Pop. 150.

Irvona, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 25 miles NW. of Bellwood. It has coal- and coke-industries, car-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 723.

Irwell, a river of England, in Lancashire, after a very tortuous S. course of 40 miles joins the Mersey at Flixton. It passes Rochdale, Bury, and Manchester.

Irwin, a county in the S. part of Georgia. Area, 686 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ocmulgee River and intersected by the Allapaha River. Capital, Irwinville. Pop. in 1890, 6316; in 1900, 13,614.

Irwin, a village of Gunnison co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 26.

Irwin, a banking post-town of Shelby co., Iowa, 6 miles by rail N. by E. of Kirkman. Pop. in 1900, 295.

Irwin, a post-village of Barton co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Sheldon or Lamar. Pop. 100.

Irwin, a post-village of Union co., Ohio, 23 miles by rail NE. of Springfield. Pop. about 100.

Irwin, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 21 miles ESE. of Pittsburg. It has foundries, etc. Coal is largely mined here. Pop. in 1900, 2452.

Irwinton, a post-town, capital of Wilkinson co., Ga., 34 miles E. by S. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 227.

Irwinville, a post-village, capital of Irwin co., Ga., about 50 miles E. of Albany. Pop. 175. Here Jefferson Davis was captured in 1865.

Isaac's Harbor, or **Stormont,** a post-village and outport of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic coast, 90 miles SE. of New Glasgow. The banking point is Antigonish. Several gold-mines are worked here. Pop. about 500.

Isaba, e-sä'bä, a village of Spain, in Navarre, province and 29 miles NE. of Pamplona.

Isabel, a post-village of Edgar co., Ill., 14 miles W. by N. of Paris. Pop. 75.

Isabel, a post-village of Cameron co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Isabela, a port and cape on the N. coast of the island of Haiti, in Santo Domingo, 130 miles NNW. of the town of Santo Domingo. Here Columbus, in 1493, established the first European settlement in the New World.

Isabela, e-sä-bä'lä, a pueblo of Negros Island, Philippines, in West Negros province. Pop. 11,104.

Isabela, a town of Porto Rico, near the NW. coast, on the road between Aguadilla and Quebradillas, 10 miles (direct) NE. by E. of the former. Its buildings are modern and good. Pop. of the jurisdiction in 1899, 14,888.

Isabela de Basilan, e-sä-bä'lä dä bä-see'län, a pueblo of the Philippines, capital of Basilan district, Mindanao, on the N. coast of Basilan Island and 460 miles (direct) S. by E. of Manila. Pop. 1300.

Isabela de Luzon, e-sä-bä'lä dä loo-thōn', a province of Luzon, Philippine Islands, N. of Manila, between the Sierra Madre Oriental and the Caraballo mountains. Area, 4467 sq. m. The surface is much broken, is well watered, and is covered with forests of good timber. It produces maize, palay, fruits, and good tobacco, beside much live-stock. Capital, Ilagán.

Isabela de Sagua, Cuba. See LA ISABELA.

Isabella, a county in the central part of Michigan, has an area of 568 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chippewa River and is partly drained by the sources of the Pine River. Capital, Mount Pleasant. Pop. in 1890, 18,784; in 1900, 22,784.

Isabella, a post-village, capital of Worth co., Ga., 3 miles NW. of Sylvester. Pop. about 200.

Isabella, a post-hamlet of Ozark co., Mo., about 70 miles SE. of Springfield.

Isabella, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 24 miles S. of Reading. Pop. 200.

Isabella, a post-village of Polk co., Tenn., on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. The banking point is Blue Ridge, Ga. Pop. about 400.

Isabella, Cape, a headland of Boothia Felix, Arctic America. Lat. 69° 26′ N.

Isabella, Cape, in the E. part of Ellesmere Land. Arctic America, at the entrance of Smith Sound. Lat. 78° 10′ N.

Isabella Islands, in the Solomon Islands group, Pacific Ocean, belonging to Germany.

Is'abelle, or **Isabella,** a township (town) of Pierce co., Wis., on Lake Pepin. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Isabelle River, a small stream of Pierce co., Wis., flows southward and enters Lake Pepin.

Isabel Segunda, e-sä-bĕl' sä-goon'dä, a port on the N. coast of Vieque Island, Porto Rico.

Isac, ee'zăk', a river of France, in the department of Loire-Inférieure, flows W. and, after a course of 45 miles, joins the Vilaine opposite Rieux.

Isaccea, is-äk'chä, a small town of Rumania, in the Dobrudja, on the right bank of the Danube, 100 miles NE. of Silistria.

Isadore, a post-village of Leelanau co., Mich. Pop. 70.

Isala, the ancient name of the YSSEL.

Isandhlwana, e-sänd-lwä'nä, or **Isandula,** e-sän-doo'lä, a hill in the W. part of Zululand, South Africa, near the left bank of the Buffalo River and 85 miles (direct) N. by E. of Pietermaritzburg. Here a detachment of the British army was disastrously defeated by an overwhelming force of Zulus under Cetywayo, Jan. 22, 1879.

Isanotzkoi, e-sä-not'skoi, one of the straits uniting Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean. It separates the island of Unimak, in the Aleutian Archipelago, from the peninsula of Alaska.

Isanti, i'san-te, a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 446 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rum River. Capital, Cambridge. Pop. in 1890, 7607; in 1900, 11,675.

Isanti, a banking post-village of Isanti co., Minn., 40 miles N. of Minneapolis, on the Great Northern R. Pop. 180.

Isar, ee'zar (anc. *Isara*), a river of Bavaria, rises in Tyrol, N. of Innsbruck, flows N. and NE., and joins the Danube on the right, opposite Deggendorf. Length, 175 miles. Munich and Landshut are on its banks.

Isara, the ancient name of the ISÈRE.

Isauria, in ancient geography, a region in the middle of the S. part of Asia Minor, N. of the Taurus.

Isbar'ta, a town of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Konieh, 64 miles N. of Adalia. It is picturesquely situated and presents an attractive appearance. It is noted for its pears. Carpet-weaving is carried on. Isbarta is the ancient Baris. Pop. about 25,000.

Isborsk, iz-borsk', a small town of Russia, government and 22 miles WSW. of Pskov. It is a very ancient place.

Isca, an ancient name of EXETER.

Iscanderun, Syria. See ALEXANDRETTA and ISKANDERUN, BAY OF.

Isca Silurum, the ancient name of CAERLEON.

Ischia, is'ke-ä (anc. *Æna'ria, Pithecu'sa*), an island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Italy, SW. of Cape Miseno, from which it is separated by a channel 8 miles across, in which lies the island of Procida. Ischia is 16 miles SW. of the city of Naples. It is about 20 miles in circumference and contained a population in 1901 of 26,891. The entire island is of volcanic origin, with a genial climate and beautiful scenery. Near its centre is Monte Epomeo, an extinct volcano, rising about 2600 feet, from which the surface gradually slopes in all directions towards the sea. Its last eruption took place in 1302. The soil is very fertile, producing great quantities of superior wine, with figs, other fruit, and corn. Sulphur is abundant. The island was visited by a disastrous earthquake on July 28, 1883, which wrecked the town (since rebuilt) of Casamicciola, a favorite resort for its springs. Principal town, Ischia, on the NE. coast.

Ischia, a town of Italy, on the NE. coast of the island of Ischia. Pop. about 3000 (commune, about 7000).

Ischia, a village of Italy, 21 miles WNW. of Viterbo.

Ischitella, is-ke-tĕl'lä, a town of Italy, province of Foggia, 25 miles ENE. of San Severo, near the Adriatic, at the N. foot of Monte Gargano. Pop. about 5000.

Ischl, ish'l, a town of Upper Austria, in the Salzkammergut, on the Traun, at the junction of the Ischl, 28 miles E. by S. of Salzburg. It has saline springs and salt-works, with elegant bath-establishments, which, with the beauty of its situation, have rendered it a fashionable watering-place. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 9646. Elevation, 1535 feet.

Ischua, ish'u-ą, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Ischua township (town) and on a creek of the same name. It is on the Pennsylvania R., 57 miles SSE. of Buffalo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 832; of the village, 200.

Ischua Creek, of Cattaraugus co., in the SW. part of New York, falls into the Allegheny River.

Iseghem, ee'seh-ghĕm', a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 24 miles SW. of Bruges. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 12,172.

Isel, ee'zęl, a river of Tyrol, rises in the Grossvenediger group and empties into the Drave at Lienz.

Isel, or **Iselsberg,** ee'zęlz-bERG, a mountain of Tyrol, immediately adjoining Innsbruck. Height, 2460 feet.

Iselin, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Rahway. Pop. 100.

Iseltwald, a village of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, on the S. bank of Lake Brienz.

Iseo, e-zä'o, a town of Italy, province of Brescia, at the SE. extremity of Lake Iseo. Pop. about 2500.

Iseo, Lake (anc. *Sevi'nus La'cus*), a lake of Lombardy, Italy, is 15 miles E. of Bergamo. It is traversed by the

Oglio, a river tributary to the Po. Length, from N. to S., 15 miles; average breadth, 2½ miles; greatest depth, 984 feet. Its banks are luxuriantly green with vegetation and afford beautiful mountain views.

Iser, ee'zẹr, a river of Austria, rises in the N. part of Bohemia and, after a SSW. course, joins the Elbe above Brandeis.

Iser, a river of Bavaria. See ISAR.

Isère, ee'zair' (anc. *Isara*), a river of France, rises on Mont Iseran (in Savoy), flows tortuously W. and SW. past Grenoble and Romans, and joins the Rhone on the left, 4 miles NNW. of Valence. Length, about 175 miles.

Isère, a department in the SE. of France, comprising part of the old province of Dauphiné. Area, 3178 sq. m. It is partly covered by the Alps, which here attain an elevation of 13,000 feet. Chief rivers are the Rhone and Isère. Among the minerals are coal, marble, iron, and lead. There are many mineral springs. The products include wheat and other cereals, potatoes, wine, tobacco, nuts, etc. Silk is produced. Capital, Grenoble. Pop. in 1891, 572,145; in 1901, 568,693.

Isergebirge, ee'zẽr-ghẹh-beer'ghẹh, a portion of the Sudetic mountains, a continuation of the Riesengebirge or Giant Mountains, lie on the borders of Bohemia and Prussian Silesia. Highest point is the Tafelfichte, 3680 feet.

Iserlohn, ee'zẹr-lōne, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 18 miles W. of Arnsberg. It has manufactures of brass- and bronze-wares, needles, cutlery, other metal goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 27,265.

Isernia, e-zẽr'ne-ȧ (anc. *Æser'nia*), a town of Italy, province and 23 miles W. of Campobasso, on the W. slope of the Apennines. It has manufactures of textiles, pottery, etc. Isernia has remains of extreme antiquity. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1805. Pop. in 1901, 9322.

Ishikari-gawa, the longest river of Yezo, Japan, and noted for its salmon.

Ishim, ish-im', a river of Siberia, rises in Akmolinsk, S. of lat. 50° N., and, after a tortuous N. course of 700 miles, largely through a sterile tract termed the Steppe of Ishim, joins the Irtish 120 miles SE. of Tobolsk. On its banks are the towns of Petropavlovsk and Ishim.

Ishim, a town of Siberia, government and 160 miles SSE. of Tobolsk, on the Ishim. It has an annual fair in December. Pop. in 1897, 7161.

Ishinomaki, a seaport of Hondo, in Japan, 130 miles ENE. of Niigata, on Sendai Bay. Pop. about 15,000.

Ishiyama, a village of Japan, with a famous monastery, is near Kyoto, at the outlet of Lake Biwa.

Ishpeming, a city of Marquette co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic and other railroads, 15 miles WSW. of Marquette. It has machine-shops, smelting-furnaces, powder-works, etc. It is supported chiefly by its iron-mines, which are very rich. Pop. in 1900, 13,255.

Isigny, ee'zeen'yee', a town of France, in Calvados, on an inlet of the English Channel, at the mouth of the Vire, 20 miles WNW. of Bayeux. Pop. about 2000.

Isili, iz'e-lee, a town of the island of Sardinia, 37 miles N. of Cagliari. Pop. about 2000.

Isinglass River, in the SE. part of New Hampshire, falls into the Cocheco River.

I'sinours, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn., 50 miles E. of Austin.

Isipingo, a village of Natal, 11 miles from Durban. Pop. about 2200.

I'sis, the name applied to the river Thames, in England, in its upper course.

Isium, a town of Russia. See IZIUM.

Iskanderun, a town of Syria. See ALEXANDRETTA.

Iskanderun', Bay (or **Gulf**) **of** (anc. *Si'nus Is'icus*), an arm of the Mediterranean Sea, which extends inland for 45 miles at the angle between Syria and Asia Minor. On its shores are the Amanian Gates of the ancients and the plains of Issus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander.

Iskardo, is-kar'do, a valley of Little Tibet (Bultistan), 19 miles in length and 7 miles across, traversed by the Upper Indus.

Iskardo, a town of Asia, capital of Bultistan, is situated N. of the Himalayas, on the upper Indus, in about lat. 35° 15′ N. and lon. 75° 50′ E.

Iskelib, is'kẹh-leeb, a town of Asia Minor, in the vilayet of Kastamuni, near the Kizil-Irmak. It has an old castle on a rocky height. Pop. about 15,000.

Isker, is'kẹr (anc. *Œs'cus*), a river of Bulgaria, rises in the Balkans, flows NNE., and joins the Danube 22 miles W. of Nikopoli.

Iskuria, a promontory on the E. coast of the Black Sea, 54 miles NW. of Poti.

Isla, i'lȧ, a river of Scotland, cos. of Forfar and Perth, enters the Tay after a SW. course of nearly 50 miles.

Isla-Cristina, ees'lȧ kris-tee'nȧ, a village of Spain, province and 22 miles WSW. of Huelva, on the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Guadiana. It is a flourishing Catalan fishing colony. Pop. in 1900, 5969.

Isla del Ángel de la Guardia, ees'lȧ dĕl ȧng'nĕl dȧ lȧ gwar'dee-ȧ, **Ángeles,** ȧng'nĕ-lĕs, or **Santa Inez,** sȧn'tȧ ee'nĕs, the largest island in the Gulf of California, Mexico, is separated from Lower California by the Whales (or Ballenas) Channel. Length, 49 miles.

Isla de León, ees'lȧ dȧ lȧ-ōn', a long, narrow island in the S. of Spain, province of Cadiz, in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from the main-land by the channel of Santi Petri. Length, 10 miles; breadth, about 2 miles. On it are the cities of Cadiz and San Fernando.

Isla del Rey, ees'lȧ dĕl rȧ, the largest of the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama.

Isla de Negros, ees'lȧ dȧ nȧ'groce, an island of the Pacific Ocean, near the N. coast of Admiralty Island.

Isla de Pinos, the Spanish name of the ISLE OF PINES.

Islam'abad', a town of Kashmir, on the Jhelum, 27 miles SE. of Serinagur. It has manufactures of shawls.

Islamabad, a town of Bengal, British India. See CHITTAGONG.

Isla Mayor, ees'lȧ mī-or', a large island of Spain, province of Seville, embraced by two arms of the Guadalquivir, between Seville and the sea. Length, 17 miles.

Island, a county in the NW. part of Washington, borders on the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Area, 238 sq. m. It consists of two islands, named Camano and Whidby. The latter is about 40 miles long, is comparatively narrow, and is bounded on the SW. by Admiralty Inlet, which is navigable for large ships. Camano Island is much inferior in size to Whidby. Capital, Coupville. Pop. in 1890, 1787; in 1900, 1870.

Island, a post-village of McLean co., Ky. Pop. 100.

Island, a post-village of Iberville parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 20 miles S. by E. of Baton Rouge. Pop. 75.

Island, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, about 3 miles below Lockhaven. Pop. 100.

Island, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Islandbranch, a post-hamlet of Kanawha co., W. Va., 7 miles NE. of Sissonville.

Island Brook, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 9 miles ESE. of Cookshire. Pop. 100.

Island City, a post-hamlet of Owsley co., Ky., 36 miles NE. of Livingston.

Island City, a post-village of Gentry co., Mo., about 36 miles NNE. of St. Joseph.

Island City, a post-village of Union co., Oregon, 4 miles NE. of Lagrande. Pop. about 200.

Island Cove, a fishing and farming village of Newfoundland, on the N. shore of Conception Bay, 27 miles from Carbonear.

Island Cove, a village of Newfoundland, 9 miles from Harbor Grace.

Island Creek, a post-hamlet of Calvert co., Md.

Island Creek, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ohio, 7 miles NW. of Steubenville.

Island Falls, a post-hamlet of Aroostook co., Me., in Island Falls township (town), on the Mattawamkeag River, 26 miles WSW. of Houlton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1063.

Islandford, a post-station of Rutherford co., N.C., on the Broad River, 20 miles W. by S. of Shelby.

Islandford, a post-village of Morgan co., Tenn. The banking point is Harriman. Pop. 100.

Islandgrove, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. about 150.

Island Heights, a post-borough and resort of Ocean co., N.J., 5 miles E. by S. of Toms River. Pop. in 1900, 316.

Island Home, a post-hamlet of Tallapoosa co., Ala., on the Tallapoosa River, 5 miles NW. of Sturdevant.

Island Lake, a post-hamlet of Lyon co., Minn., 11 miles SW. of Marshall.

Island Mills, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 4 miles from Union Depot.

Island No. 10 is situated in the Mississippi River, at the W. extremity of Kentucky, and on the border of Tennessee, about 40 miles below Columbus. It was taken by the Union army in April, 1862.

Island of Desolation. See KERGUELEN ISLAND.

Island of St. John. See PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Island Pond, a banking post-village of Essex co., Vt., on a small lake of the same name and on the Grand Trunk

R., 60 miles NE. of Montpelier. It has lumber-mills, a shirt-factory, cannery, etc. Pop. about 2000.

Islands, Bay of, a large, deep, and safe harbor near the N. extremity of North Island, New Zealand, in lat. 35° 14′ S., lon. 174° 11′ E., is visited by whale-ships. On its southern side is the port and town of Russell.

Islands, Bay of, a large bay formed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the W. coast of Newfoundland, N. of St. George Bay. Lat. 49° 20′ N. It receives on the SE. the Humber and encloses a great number of small islands.

Islands, Bay of, Newfoundland. See BAY OF ISLANDS.

Islands of the Blessed. See CANARIES.

Islay, ī'lȧ, one of the larger islands of the Inner Hebrides, in Scotland, co. of Argyll, immediately SW. of the Island of Jura, from which it is separated by the sound of Islay, and 14 miles W. of the peninsula of Kintyre. It is 25 miles long by 17 miles broad and contains an area of about 250 sq. m. Agriculture and dairy-farming are extensively carried on, and whiskey is manufactured. Iron and lead are found. On the coast are Bowmore, Port Ellen, and Port Askaig. Pop. in 1901, 6891.

Islay, ees-lī′, a maritime town of Peru, in the department of Arequipa, 10 miles NW. of Mollendo, with which it is connected by rail.

Islay Sound, Inner Hebrides, between the islands of Islay and Jura, has an average breadth of 1 mile.

Isle, eel, a river of France, rises in the department of Haute-Vienne and joins the Dordogne at Libourne, after a SW. course of 100 miles.

Isle au Carrot, eel ō kar'rō′, an island in the St. Lawrence, N. of Crane Island, below Quebec.

Isle au Chat, eel ō shȧ, an island in the mouth of Lake St. Francis, an expansion of the river St. Lawrence, off the SW. angle of Grand Isle.

Isle au Haut, eel ō hō, at the entrance of Penobscot Bay, Hancock co., Me., is composed of high, steep cliffs and bears a fixed light. The township (town) of Isle au Haut comprises this and several other islands. Pop. in 1900, 182.

Isle au Héron, eel ō hȧ'rôNᵛ′, an island in the Lachine Rapids, a little below Caughnawaga, Quebec.

Isle au Raisin, eel ō rȧ'zȧNᵛ′, an island at the entrance of Lake St. Peter, between La Pierre and Dumoine Islands, on the S. side of the S. channel of the St. Lawrence.

Isle au Sépulcre, eel ō sȧ-pülk'r′, an island of Quebec, in the river Chicoutimi, 4 miles above Portage de l'Enfant.

Isle aux Chats, eel ō shȧ, a settlement in Argenteuil co., Quebec, on the North River, 1½ miles from Carillon. It is connected with an island of the same name.

Isle aux Chiens, eel ō shee'ȧNᵛ′, an islet and fishing village at the harbor entrance of the French island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland.

Isle aux Coudres, eel ō kood'r ("hazel island"), a post-village of Charlevoix co., Quebec, on an island of the same name in the St. Lawrence, 12 miles SE. of St. Paul's Bay. The banking point is Murray Bay. Pop. about 800.

Isle aux Grues, eel ō grü, a post-village of Montmagny co., Quebec, on an island in the St. Lawrence, 6 miles N. by E. of St. Thomas. Pop. about 500.

Isle aux Noix, a post-village of St. Johns co., Quebec. The banking point is St. Johns. Pop. about 150.

Isle aux Pommes, eel ō pôm, an island in the river St. Lawrence, off Green Island.

Isle aux Reaux, eel ō rō, an island in the St. Lawrence, off the NE. end of the island of Orleans, Quebec.

Isle aux Têtes, eel ō tȧt, or **Ash Island,** an island in the Richelieu River, Canada, near the mouth of the Lacolle.

Isle Bellerive, eel bel'reev′, the largest islet in the mouth of the St. Maurice River, Quebec.

Isle Bizard, eel be'zaR′, an island in the Lake of Two Mountains, Quebec, in Jacques Cartier co., 6 miles S. of St. Eustache. Pop. about 1000. The banking point is Montreal.

Isle Bouquet, eel boo'kȧ′, an island in the river St. Lawrence, opposite Laprairie, Quebec.

Isle Brulée, eel brü'lȧ′, an island in the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite the mouth of the Kamouraska River. It is one of the Kamouraska group.

Isle Carillon, eel kȧ'ree'yôNᵛ′, an island in the Ottawa, at the entrance of the Lake of Two Mountains.

Isle-d'Aix, L', France. See ÎLE D'AIX.

Isle de Bourbon. See RÉUNION.

Isle de France. See ÎLE DE FRANCE.

Isle-Dieu, an island of France. See ÎLE D'YEU.

Isle Dupas, eel dü'pȧ′, a post-village of Berthier co., Quebec, on an island in the river St. Lawrence, 2½ miles SE. of Berthier-en-Haut. Pop. 70.

Isle du Portage, eel dü poR'tȧzh′, a small island of Quebec, at the NE. end of the island of Montreal, below Ste. Thérèse de Blainville.

Isle-en-Dodon, L', France. See L'ISLE-EN-DODON.

Isle Jésus, eel zhȧ'züs′, an island of Quebec, 8 miles NW. of Montreal, bounded by the Jesus and Prairie rivers, branches of the Ottawa before it joins the St. Lawrence. Length, 23 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles.

Isle-Jourdain, L', leel zhooR'dȧNᵛ′, a town of France, in Gers, 14 miles NNE. of Lombez, on the Save. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 4000).

Isle-Jourdain, L', a commune of France, in Vienne, 16 miles SW. of Montmorillon, on the Vienne.

Isle, L', a town of France. See L'ISLE.

Isle Lamotte, eel lȧ-mŏt′, a post-township (town) of Grand Isle co., Vt., on an island of its own name, 6 miles long, in Lake Champlain, about 30 miles N. of Burlington. Here are extensive quarries of marble. Pop. in 1900, 508.

Isle la Pêche, eel la paish, an island in the St. Maurice River, at the NE. extremity of the rear of Batiscan, Quebec. It is much frequented for its excellent fishing.

Isle Madame, eel mȧ'dȧm′, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Nova Scotia, and separated by Lennox Passage, on the N., from Cape Breton Island. It contains Arichat and other towns and is 16 miles long from E. to W.

Isle Madame, an island in the St. Lawrence, off the NE. point of the island of Montreal.

Isle Moran, eel mo'rôNᵛ′, an island on the S. side of Lake St. Peter, at the mouth of the Nicolet River, Quebec, which it divides into two branches.

Isle of Axholme, England. See AXHOLME ISLE.

Isle of Coves, an island in Lake Huron, at the entrance of Georgian Bay.

Isle of Dogs, or **Poplar Marshes,** a peninsula formed by the Thames, England, co. of Middlesex, 3½ miles ESE. of St. Paul's, London. In former times the king's hounds were kept here.

Isle of Ely, a district of England. See ELY.

Isle of France. See MAURITIUS.

Isle of France (province). See ÎLE DE FRANCE.

Isle of Graine, a small island in the co. of Kent, England, at the mouth of the Thames, 1½ miles W. of Sheerness.

Isle of Hope, a post-village of Chatham co., Ga. The banking point is Savannah. Pop. 100.

Isle of Man. See MAN.

Isle of Orleans, Canada. See ORLEANS.

Isle of Pines. See PINES.

Isle of Portland, a peninsula of England, co. of Dorset, extending into the English Channel, about 5 miles long, and connected with the main-land by the Chesil Bank, a narrow ridge of shingle 10 miles in length, and terminating in Portland Bill, a rocky promontory with two light-houses, one of them over 200 feet above the sea. It forms the W. side of Weymouth Bay. It has quarries of oölitic limestone, extensively worked. Portland has a great convict-prison and a magnificent harbor of refuge formed by the construction of great breakwaters. Strong fortifications have been constructed here. On the peninsula is Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII.

Isle of Purbeck, a peninsular district of England, co. of Dorset, projecting into the English Channel, and cut off by Poole Harbor and the Frome River. Length, about 12 miles. The surface rises to a height of about 650 feet. On the S. side is St. Albans Head. Corfe Castle is in this district, which affords much marble, limestone, and pipe-clay.

Isle of Serpents, a lofty islet in the Black Sea, about 25 miles E. of the delta of the Danube.

Isle of Springs, a seaside resort of Lincoln co., Me.

Isle of Whithorn, a maritime village and island of Scotland, co. of Wigton, at the head of a small bay, 3 miles SE. of Whithorn.

Isle of Wight, England. See WIGHT, ISLE OF.

Isle of Wight, a southeastern county of Virginia, is adjacent to the mouth of the James River. Area, 352 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the James River and on the W. by the Blackwater River. Capital, Isle of Wight. Pop. in 1890, 11,313; in 1900, 13,102.

Isle of Wight, a post-hamlet, capital of Isle of Wight co., Va., about 28 miles W. of Norfolk.

Isle Perrot, eel pĕR'rō′, an island in the river St. Lawrence, SW. of the island of Montreal, between the Lake of Two Mountains and Lake St. Louis. Length, 7 miles.

Isle Perrot North, a post-village of Vaudreuil co., Quebec. The banking point is Montreal. Pop. about 200.

Isle Perrot South, a post-village of Vaudreuil co., Quebec. The banking point is Montreal. Pop. about 400.

Isle Royale (Fr. pron. eel rwȧ'yȧl'), a group of islands N. of Michigan, in Lake Superior, near the international boundary-line. They were formerly a county, called Isle Royale after the largest island of the group, but have been annexed to Houghton co. The chief settlement is Minong.

Isle Saint George, a post-hamlet of Ottawa co., Ohio, on the island of St. George, one of the Wine Islands, in Lake George.

Isles aux Morts, eelz ō mor, or **Dead Islands,** SW. of Newfoundland, 22 miles W. of Burgeo.

Islesboro, a post-township (town) and resort of Waldo co., Me. The banking point is Belfast. Pop. in 1900, 923. It is on Long Island, in Penobscot Bay.

Islesboro, a post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, 32 miles E. by N. of Chillicothe. Pop. 80.

Isles Communes, eel kom'mün', a group of islands in the St. Lawrence, opposite Boucherville, Quebec.

Isles de Los, ilz dę los, a group of volcanic islands off the W. coast of Africa, 75 miles NW. of Sierra Leone, consisting of Factory Island, Tamara, and Ruma.

Islesford, a post-village and resort of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. about 120.

Isles of Shoals, 10 miles SSE. of Portsmouth, N.H., consist of several small islands, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. On White Island is a revolving light, in lat. 42° 58' N. They are partly in Maine and partly in New Hampshire, and are much resorted to by summer visitors.

Isle-sur-la-Sorgue, L', leel sür lȧ sorg, a town of France, department of Vaucluse, arrondissement of Avignon, picturesquely situated on the river Sorgue, an affluent of the Rhone. It has a fine seventeenth century church. Pop. in 1901, 3940 (commune, 6514), many of them engaged in the textile industry.

Isleta, a post-village of New Mexico, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. about 150.

Islet Jérémie, ee'lȧ' zhȧ'rȧ'mee', an island in the St. Lawrence, 80 miles from Rivière du Loup en Bas.

Isleton, il'tọn, a post-village of Sacramento co., Cal. Pop. about 150.

Isle Verte, eel vȇrt ("green island"), a post-village of Temiscouata co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River and on the Intercolonial R., 16 miles from Fraserville. Pop. about 300. The town is sheltered by an island of the same name, 6 miles long.

Isleworth, il'wọrth, a village of England, co. of Middlesex, on the Thames, 2 miles SW. of Brentford.

Islington, iz'ling-ton, one of the parliamentary boroughs of London, 2½ miles N. of St. Paul's. Pop. in 1901, 334,928.

Islington, a post-village of Norfolk co., Mass., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles S. by W. of Boston.

Islington, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 3 miles from Mimico. It is on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Islip, a post-village and summer-resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., in Islip township (town), on Great South Bay and on the Long Island R., 2 miles E. of Bay Shore. It has fishing- and fruit-canning industries. Islip is opposite Fire Island light-house. Pop. of the town in 1900, 12,545; of the village, about 1700.

Islúga, a volcano of the Western Cordillera of Chile-Bolivia, E. of Pisagua. Height, about 17,000 feet.

Isly, a small river of Morocco, on the frontiers of Algeria, an affluent of the Tafna. On its banks the French under Bugeaud gained a signal victory over the Moroccans in 1844.

Ismail, is-mȧ-eel', a town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Kilia, or N. arm of the Danube, 42 miles E. of Galatz and 120 miles SW. of Odessa. It is the seat of an active export trade. Ismail was formerly a Turkish fortress. The massacre which followed the storming of the city by the Russian general Suvaroff, in 1790, is one of the bloodiest events in the annals of European warfare. Pop. in 1897, 31,293.

Ismailia, is-mȧ-ee'lę-ȧ, a town of Egypt, on Lake Timsah, on the Suez Canal, and on the Freshwater Canal, equidistant from the Red and Mediterranean seas. It is connected by railway with Suez and Cairo, and has fine gardens, straight, wide streets, and public squares. Pop. about 7000.

Ismailia, a name sometimes given to Gondokoro, in the Sudan, and the district near it.

Ismailovo, is-mī-lo'vo, a village of Russia, adjoining Moscow, with an imperial palace.

Ismaliyah, is-mȧ-lee'yȧ, a town of Persia, in Khuzistan, on the Karun, 28 miles SW. of Ahwaz.

Ismid, or **Izmid,** iz'meed', written also **Iskimid** (anc. *Nicome'dia*), a town of Asia Minor, capital of the mutessariflik of Ismid, at the head of the Gulf of Ismid, 56 miles ESE. of Constantinople (by railway from Scutari). Lat. 40° 47' N.; lon. 29° 53' E. It is finely situated, is the residence of a pasha and of Greek and Armenian archbishops, and has a considerable trade (silks, pottery, etc.) and an excellent port. Nicomedia was the capital of Bithynia. There are but scanty remains of the ancient city. Pop. about 25,000.

Ismid, Gulf of (anc. *Astace'nus Si'nus*), an inlet forming the E. extremity of the Sea of Marmora, 45 miles in length and 25 miles in breadth.

Ismil, is-meel', a large village of Asia Minor, 32 miles ESE. of Konieh.

Ismir, Turkey. See Smyrna.

Isnello, is-nȇl'lo, a town of Sicily, 6 miles SW. of Cefalù. Pop. about 3500.

Isney, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala., about 90 miles N. by W. of Mobile. Pop. about 150.

Isnik, or **Iznik,** iz'neek' (anc. *Nicæ'a*), a small town at the E. extremity of Lake Iznik, Asia Minor, 32 miles SSW. of Ismid and 40 miles ENE. of Brusa. It is enclosed by ancient walls with gates and towers still in a good state of preservation. The first general ecclesiastical council met at Nicæa (Nice) in 325, on which occasion the Nicene creed was framed.

Isnik, a lake of Asia Minor, the ancient *Ascanius Lacus*, 17 miles E. of the Gulf of Mudania (Sea of Marmora), into which it discharges by a small river. Length, 14 miles.

Isny, is'nee, a town of Württemberg, on the Danube, 48 miles S. of Ulm. Pop. in 1900, 3004. It is enclosed by walls and was formerly a free city of the empire. It has active manufactures.

Isola, ee'zo-lȧ, a town of Austria, in Istria, 9 miles SW. of Triest, on the SE. shore of the Gulf of Triest. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 7500. It grows the famous Isola wine.

Isola, a post-village of Washington co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Belzona. Pop. about 300.

Isola Bella. See Borromean Islands.

Isola Caporizzuto, a town of Italy, in Calabria, 8 miles S. of Cotrone. Pop. about 3000.

Isola della Scala, ee'zo-lȧ dȇl'lȧ skȧ'lȧ, a town of Italy, 11 miles S. of Verona, on the Tartaro. Pop. about 2000 (commune in 1901, 6077).

Isola del Liri, ee'zo-lȧ dȇl lee'ree, a commune of Italy, province of Caserta, 5 miles SW. of Sora, on an island formed by the river Liri. Pop. in 1901, 8202.

Isola Dovarese, ee'zo-lȧ do-vȧ-rȧ'zȧ, a village of Italy, in the province of Cremona, on the Oglio.

Isola Grossa, ee'zo-lȧ gros'sȧ, or **Isola Lunga** (*i.e.*, "great or long island;" anc. *Scardo'na*), an island of Austria, in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, 10 miles SW. of Zara. Length, from SE. to NW., 27 miles; extreme breadth, about 3 miles. Pop. about 3500. The vine, figs, and olives are cultivated.

Isola Madre, Isola San Giovanni, and **Isola Superiore.** See Borromean Islands.

Isole Pelagie, ee'zo-lȧ pȧ-lȧ'jȧ, an island group of the Mediterranean Sea, between Malta and Tunis, comprising the islets Lampedusa, Lampion, Linosa, Rabbit Island, etc.

Isoline, a post-village of Cumberland co., Tenn. The banking point is Crossville. Pop. 100.

Isom, a post-hamlet of Maury co., Tenn.

Isonzo, e-zon'zo (anc. *Sontius*), a river of Austria, rises near Mount Terglou, at the junction of the Julian and Carnic Alps, flows tortuously southward, and enters the Gulf of Triest 5 miles from Monfalcone. Length, about 75 miles, of which but little is navigable. It has much altered its course since the Roman period.

Isorella, ee-so-rȇl'lȧ, a village of northern Italy, 8 miles SE. of Leno.

Ispahan, is-pȧ-hȧn', written also **Isfahan** (anc. *Aspadana*), a famous city, formerly the metropolis of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, on the Zendeh-Rud, 210 miles S. of Teheran, in the midst of an extensive plain and at an elevation of 5500 feet above the sea. It is surrounded by groves and orchards. In the seventeenth century Ispahan was one of the largest and most magnificent cities in the world. Now by the side of the monuments of its former splendor and of beautiful gardens are vast areas covered with ruins. The streets are for the most part narrow and uninviting, but there are spacious caravansaries and handsome bazaars, the latter stretching away for miles, many of them in a state of decay. Famous among the bazaars is the Bazaar of the Tailors. The public baths are numerous. A magnificent bridge, consisting of a double row of 34 arches, spans the river and gives access to the once flourishing suburb of Julfa. The chief square of Ispahan

is the Maidan Shah, formerly regarded as one of its greatest ornaments. Of the palaces the Tchehel-Situn, or "Forty Pillars," built by Abbas the Great, is the finest. Of the scores of mosques the most magnificent is the Mesjid Shah, situated on the Maidan Shah, which is frequently stated to be the most sumptuous mosque of the Orient. The body of the edifice is surmounted by a vast dome, considered one of the finest specimens of Persian architecture. Connected with this mosque is a college of high rank. The suburb of Julfa was originally founded for a colony of Armenians whom Shah Abbas transplanted hither from Julfa-on-the-Aras, and who brought their weaving-industry with them. There are still many Armenians, and the city is the seat of an Armenian bishop. The artisans of Ispahan are esteemed the best in Persia; and its manufactures comprise all kinds of woven fabrics, gold-, silver- and leather-wares, paper articles, fire-arms, sword-blades, glass, earthenware, and articles of luxury, which are sent by caravans to Bagdad, Herat, India, and elsewhere. Under the caliphs of Bagdad, Ispahan became the capital of the province of Irak and rose to be a place of great population, wealth, and trade. Shah Abbas made it the seat of his empire, and spared no cost in embellishing it with the most splendid edifices. In 1722 it was plundered by the Afghans; in 1729 it was retaken by Nadir Shah, since which time it has not been a royal residence. The number of inhabitants is about 80,000, which is only about one-tenth of the population which Ispahan once possessed.

Ispingli, is-ping-lee', or **Ispungli,** a town of British Beluchistan, in the Bolan Pass, 65 miles N. of Kelat.

Israel, an ancient kingdom. See PALESTINE.

Israel River, of Coos co., N.H., rises near the foot of Mount Washington and falls into the Connecticut River.

Issaqua, a banking post-village of King co., Wash., in a coal-mining region, on the Northern Pacific R., 40 miles ESE. of Seattle. Pop. about 700.

Issaquena, a county in the W. part of Mississippi, has an area of 473 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River and on the SE. by the Yazoo River, and is intersected by the Sunflower River and Issaquena Creek. Capital, Mayersville. Pop. in 1890, 12,318; in 1900, 10,400.

Issaquena (or Deer) Creek, Miss., runs southward, divides into the Little Deer Creek and the Rolling Fork, and enters the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers about 15 miles NNE. of Vicksburg.

Issequena, a post-hamlet of Goochland co., Va.

Issoire, ees'swaR', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, capital of an arrondissement, on the Couze, 30 miles SSE. of Clermont-Ferrand. The Romanesque church of St. Paul is noteworthy. Pop. in 1901, 5387.

Issoudun, ees'soo'dŭN', a town of France, in Indre, capital of an arrondissement, 17 miles NE. of Châteauroux. It has manufactures of textiles, parchment, etc., and lithographic stone is quarried in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 10,784.

Issue, a post-village of Charles co., Md. Pop. 70.

Issum, is'sŏŏm, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles SSE. of Cleves. Pop. in 1900, 3496.

Issus, is'sŭs, in ancient geography a town of Cilicia, on the gulf now called Iskanderun. Here was fought the battle of Issus, in 333 B.C., between Alexander the Great and Darius III., in which the Persians were vanquished.

Issy, ees'see', a village of France, in Seine, near the river Seine, 5 miles SW. of Paris, with which it is connected by electric tramway. Pop. in 1901, 13,404. It comprises many handsome villas and the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, once the mansion of Margaret of Valois. It has several chemical works and manufactures of silks, oil-cloths, etc.

Issyk-Kul, is'seek kool, also called **Issikul,** a lake of Asiatic Russia, government of Semirietchensk. Lat. 42° 30′ N.; lon. 77° 30′ E. Area, about 2300 sq. m. Elevation, 5300 feet. It receives many streams, and at high-water its surplus flows into the river Tchu; but the water has been contracting. It is somewhat salt.

Issy l'Évêque, ees'see' lå'vâk', a village of France, in Saône-et-Loire, on the Somme, 22 miles SW. of Autun.

Istalif, is-tą-leef', a town of Afghanistan, 22 miles NW. of Kabul.

Istambul. See CONSTANTINOPLE.

Istampalia, Grecian Archipelago. See STAMPALIA.

Ister, an ancient name of the DANUBE.

Isthmus of Chiquimula, Corinth, Panama, etc. See CHIQUIMULA, CORINTH, PANAMA, etc. (ISTHMUS OF).

Istip', or **Istib** (Slav. *Shtiplie*), a town of European Turkey, in the vilayet of Kossovo, 60 miles SW. of Ghiustendil, on the Bagranitza. Pop. about 15,000. It has the remains of an old castle.

Istres, eest'r, a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, near the W. side of the Étang de Berre, 25 miles NW. of Marseilles. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 3500).

Istria, is'tre-ą (Ger. *Istrien*, is'tre-ęn), a peninsula projecting into the northern end of the Adriatic Sea, and constituting with Cherso, Veglia, and other islands an Austrian crownland, with the title of margraviate, forming part of the so-called Küstenland. Area, 1910 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, especially in the N., being traversed by offsets of the Julian Alps. The highest point is Monte Maggiore, on the E. coast, about 4600 feet. The principal rivers are the Dragogna, Arsa, and Quieto. The inhabitants of the towns are mostly Italian; those of the rural districts are Slavs; nearly all are Roman Catholics. Istria is rich in oil, wine, and fruits and has extensive forests. The population of the coasts is employed in navigation, ship-building, fishing, and the preparation of salt. Chief towns are Pola and Rovigno. Capital, Parenzo. Pop. in 1900, 344,173. The greater part of Istria was included in the dominions of Venice at the time of the extinction of that republic in 1797, the northern portion belonging to Austria, to which power Napoleon gave Venetian Istria.

Istvándi, isht'vân'dee', a small town of Hungary, co. of Somogy, 16 miles W. by S. of Fünfkirchen.

Isvornik, a town of Bosnia. See ZVORNIK.

Ita, ee'tå, a small town of Spain, province and 11 miles N. of Guadalajara.

Ita, a village of Paraguay, in a tobacco district, 22 miles SE. by E. of Asunción.

Itabaianna, ee-tå-bī-ån'nå, or **Itabahianna,** e-tå-bå-e-ån'nå, a town of Brazil, state and 50 miles WNW. of Sergipe.

Itabira, ee-tå-bee'rå, a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, on the Velhas, 18 miles WNW. of Ouro Preto. Ten miles W. of the town is the high conical mountain of Itabira, which contains auriferous soil.

Itabira de Mata Dentro, ee-tå-bee'ra då må'tå dĕn'tro, a gold-mining town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, 60 miles NE. of Ouro Preto.

Itaborahi, ee-tå-bo-rå-ee', a town of Brazil, state and 26 miles NE. of Rio de Janeiro.

Itacolumi, ee-tå-ko-loo-mee' (the "giant"), a mountain of Brazil, state and 50 miles NNW. of Maranhão. Near it is a light-house which is a principal mark in making the port of Maranhão.

Itacolumi, a mountain of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, immediately S. of Ouro Preto. Height, 5750 feet.

Itacolumi, a peak of Brazil, in the Serra dos Orgãos, state of Rio de Janeiro.

Itaguahi, ee-tå-gwå-ee', a town of Brazil, state and 40 miles W. of Rio de Janeiro.

Itagui, a town of Colombia, in Antioquía. Pop. (commune) about 8000.

Itaipu, ee-tī-poo', a maritime village of Brazil, state and 12 miles ESE. of Rio de Janeiro.

Itajahy, e-tå-zhå'ee, a river of Brazil, state of Santa Catharina, discharges into the Atlantic Ocean just below the settlement of Itajahy, which is the port of the German colony of Blumenau.

Italian Peak, Colo., a granitic peak of the Elk Mountains, in lat. 38° 56′ N. It has an altitude of 13,350 feet.

Italian Somaliland. See SOMALILAND, ITALIAN.

Italy (anc. *Ita'lia*), a kingdom in the S. of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, or continental portion, the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, and a number of small islands. The main-land extends from the extremity of Sicily, from which it is separated by the narrow Strait of Messina, to the Alps, between lat. 36° 38′ and 46° 40′ N. and between lon. 6° 32′ and 18° 32′ E. It is bounded E. by Austria and the Adriatic and Ionian seas (connected by the Strait of Otranto), SW. and S. by the Mediterranean (the arms known as the Tyrrhenian and Ligurian seas), W. by France, and N. by Switzerland and Austria. Its natural confines are the Alps and the sea. Previous to 1859, Italy was divided into the kingdoms of Sardinia and the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily), the Pontifical States, or States of the Church, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the grand-duchy of Tuscany, the duchies of Parma and Modena, and two diminutive states—the principality of Monaco and the republic of San Marino. In 1859 Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, obtained Lombardy, Parma, Modena, and part of the Pontifical States; Tuscany, the Marches, Umbria, and the Two Sicilies were annexed in 1860. In 1861 these were all united under the title of Kingdom of Italy. In 1866 Venetia was added, and finally in 1870 the unification of Italy was completed by the annexation of Rome and its territory. The island of Corsica, whose population is Italian, belongs to France, and the Maltese islands belong to Great Britain. Area, 110,659 sq. m.

The following table shows the divisions of the kingdom of Italy and the population of the provinces according to the latest census returns:

Provinces.	Pop. in 1881.	Pop. in 1901.
Alessandria	729,710	811,838
Ancona	267,338	302,172
Aquila	353,027	396,629
Arezzo	238,744	271,676
Ascoli	209,185	245,172
Avellino	392,619	402,425
Bari	679,499	827,698
Belluno	174,140	192,800
Benevento	238,425	256,504
Bergamo	390,775	459,594
Bologna	457,474	527,367
Brescia	471,568	538,427
Cagliari	420,635	483,548
Caltanisetta	266,379	327,977
Campobasso	365,434	366,571
Caserta	714,131	785,357
Catania	563,457	705,412
Catanzaro	433,975	476,227
Chieti	343,948	370,907
Como	515,050	580,214
Coni or Cuneo	635,400	638,235
Cosenza	451,185	465,267
Cremona	302,138	327,838
Ferrara	230,807	271,776
Florence	790,776	939,954
Foggia	356,267	425,450
Forlì	251,110	280,823
Genoa	760,122	994,627
Girgenti	312,487	371,638
Grosseto	114,295	144,722
Lecce	553,298	736,520
Leghorn (including Elba)	121,612	123,877
Lucca	284,484	319,523
Macerata	239,713	259,429
Mantua	295,728	311,942
Massa e Carrara	169,469	195,636
Messina	460,924	543,809
Milan	1,114,991	1,442,179
Modena	279,254	315,804
Naples	1,001,245	1,151,834
Novara	675,926	743,115
Padua	397,762	443,227
Palermo	699,151	785,357
Parma	267,306	294,159
Pavia	469,831	496,969
Perugia	572,060	667,210
Pesaro and Urbino	223,043	253,982
Piacenza	226,717	320,829
Pisa	283,563	245,126
Porto Maurizio	132,251	142,846
Potenza	524,904	490,705
Ravenna	225,764	235,485
Reggio di Calabria	372,723	428,714
Reggio nell' Emilia	244,959	274,495
Rome	903,472	1,196,909
Rovigo	217,700	221,904
Salerno	550,157	564,328
Sassari	261,367	308,206
Siena	205,926	233,830
Sondrio	120,534	125,565
Syracuse	341,526	427,507
Teramo	254,806	307,444
Trapani	283,977	368,099
Treviso	375,704	412,267
Turin	1,029,214	1,124,218
Udine	501,745	592,592
Venice	356,708	401,241
Verona	394,065	422,437
Vicenza	396,349	447,999
Total	28,459,628	32,475,253

The provinces are distributed into 16 *compartimenti*,—viz., Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, Venetia, Emilia, Umbria, the Marches, Tuscany, Rome, the Abruzzi and Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, and Sardinia. (See these titles.) The republic of San Marino and the principality of Monaco are Italian, though not connected with the kingdom politically; and the same may be said of parts of Austria, Switzerland, and France.

The continental portion of the country is separated from the rest of Europe by the chain of the Alps, and its waters belong entirely to the basin of the Mediterranean Sea. The shores of the Adriatic are little indented, and on the N. are low and bordered by marshes; those of the Ionian Sea are flat at the foot of the Gulf of Taranto only. The W. shores of Italy are generally more elevated than the E., except in the Maremme (in Tuscany) and in the Pontine marshes. The chief islands are Sicily, Sardinia, Elba, and the Lipari Islands. The principal gulfs and bays are, in the Adriatic, those of Venice and Manfredonia; in the Ionian Sea, Taranto and Squillace; on the W. coast, the bays of Santa Eufemia, Policastro, Salerno, Naples, and Gaeta, and the Gulf of Genoa.

Relief of the Land.—The great mass of the Alps forms the N. and NW. boundary with France, Switzerland, and Austria, and comprises parts of the Maritime, Cottian, Graian, Pennine, Lepontine, Rhætian, Venetian, and other groups, some of the loftiest summits of these, as Mont Blanc (on the border of France), 15,782 feet, and Monte Rosa (on the Swiss frontier), 15,215 ft., being partially within Italian territory. Other lofty summits of these northern mountains are Gran Paradiso, 13,324 ft.; Piz Bernina, 13,295 ft.; Monte Viso, 12,608 ft.; Disgrazia, 12,050 ft.; and Adamello, 11,660 ft. For the general characteristics of these mountains and for the passes that traverse them (Mont Cenis, Col di Tenda, Great and Little St. Bernard, Simplon, St. Gotthard, Splügen, Bernina, etc.) see the articles on ALPS and SWITZERLAND.

Southward and eastward of the great Alpine curve is the fertile bottom-land of Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venetia, traversed by the Po and other rivers, and made up in principal part of sediment derived from the destruction and disintegration of the bounding mountains. Until a comparatively recent (geological) period this plain, formed in part by subsidences, constituted an arm of the Adriatic, extending westward. Its general slope is to the E. and inward in the direction of the Po. The peninsular-mass of Italy conforms closely in trend to its axial mountain-system, the Apennines, which join on closely in the NW. to the Alps and extend through virtually the whole length of the peninsula, passing out into Sicily, and continued orographically as one of the outer ranges of the Atlas mountains in Tunis. Their loftiest summit is the Gran Sasso d'Italia (or Monte Corno), 9583 feet. A number of other summits exceed 8000 ft. (See APENNINES.) In Italy alone, on the continent of Europe, do we to-day find active vulcanism: Mount Vesuvius, on the Bay of Naples, about 4200 ft., with long periods of rest, may be said to have been continuously active since its first recorded great eruption in A.D. 79. Etna, on the island of Sicily, 10,755 ft., is equally active. Stromboli, one of the Lipari Islands, is in almost perpetual turmoil. Numerous evidences of past vulcanism are found in the Euganean Hills of the northern plain, in some of the mountains of the Alban region, near Rome, and in the Phlegræan fields of the Neapolitan region.

Rivers and Lakes.—The country is generally well watered, but, except the Po, the rivers are small and frequently mere torrents; the chief of these are, in the basin of the Adriatic, the Tagliamento, Piave, Brenta, Adige, Po, Aterno, Sangro, and Ofanto; in the basin of the Ionian Sea, the Bradano; and in that of the Mediterranean (Ligurian and Tyrrhenian seas), the Arno, Ombrone, Tiber, Garigliano, and Volturno. Italy has some of the largest mountain-lakes in Europe; the chief are Maggiore, Garda, and Lugano, only in part in Italy, with Como and Iseo, which are entirely Italian, among the S. slopes of the Alps; and on the W. side of the Apennines the lakes of Trasimeno, Bolsena, and Bracciano, mostly of classic interest, some of them seemingly of the nature of crater-lakes. The northern lakes are famous for the beauty of their scenery. On the low parts of the Adriatic coast are several extensive shallow lagoons formed by the sea, the largest being those of Venice and Comacchio.

Climate.—From its position, form, and configuration, the country enjoys a varied and excellent climate, which permits the productions of the temperate and some of those of the torrid zone to mingle on its almost uniformly fertile surface. The exceptions to this are the pestilential marshes, especially the Maremme in Tuscany, the theatre of a prolonged struggle between human industry and the malignity of the climate. Snow lies during the year on the Alps at elevations of 9500 feet, and over, only. The valley of the Po has a temperate climate, resembling that of the centre of France; its lakes and portions of the lagoons of Venice are frozen in winter. In the region between lat. 38° and 40° 30′ N. or S. of the line of Naples, snow falls on the slopes of the mountains only, and the olive, orange, and citron ripen in the open air; and in the S. of Calabria, in Sicily, and the neighboring islands the climate permits of the cultivation of tropical plants. Mean annual temperature: Milan (lat. 45° 28′), 55°; Venice (lat. 45° 25′), 54°; Florence (lat. 43° 45′), 59°; Rome (lat. 41° 54′), 60°; Naples (lat. 40° 52′), 61°; Palermo (lat. 38° 6′), 64° Fahr. The winters are mild, even in the N., or on the plains of Lombardy, and S. of the Apennines snow rarely falls. Exceptionally, however, it has been seen at Naples and also in Sicily. One of the most favored climatic regions of Italy is the Riviera, bordering on the Gulf of Genoa. The prevailing winds of Italy are W. and SW., during which the air is pure and healthy, but the S. portion of the country is frequently visited by the hot, pestilential winds of Africa, the Sirocco

and Libeccio, during which vegetation is arrested and the human frame becomes languid and feeble. In the south the prevailing summer winds are from the N. The average annual rainfall for northern Italy is about 40 inches (rising to 51 inches at Genoa); for central Italy, 32 inches; and for the south, about 27 inches. The highest fall, about 100 inches, has been registered at Tolmezzo, in the extreme NE., at the foot of the Alps. Fever prevails in marshy districts. It is asserted that one-sixth of the population of Italy suffers from malaria.

Natural Products, etc.—Italy is rich in mineral products, the metals that are worked comprising iron, copper, zinc, lead, and mercury. Some silver, gold, antimony, and manganese are also obtained. There were, in 1901, 719 productive mines of sulphur, whose combined product, valued at 43,819,718 lire, was 3,726,916 metric tons. The quarries of Italy employed 57,000 men and yielded building, sculptural, and decorative stone valued at 22,000,000 lire (more than one-half of which was marble). The Apennines supply the beautiful marble of Carrara. Borax, salt, nitre, alum, alabaster, lava, and other volcanic products are abundant. There are many mineral and gaseous springs. The vegetable productions of Italy are extremely varied. The Alps afford excellent pasture and forests with a great variety of timber. The chief products of the soil are corn in Sicily and in the plain of the Po (which latter also possesses some of the most extensive rice-fields in Europe), wheat, various fruits, and the vine. The chestnut forms an important article of food in the Apennines. The vine, olive, and other fruit-trees yield abundant crops; and in the S., cotton, the sugar-cane, orange, lemon, and fig are cultivated. The date and some other palms grow in favorable situations. The culture of the mulberry and the rearing of the silk-worm form an important branch of industry. The flora generally is typically Mediterranean, with numerous evergreens (evergreen-oak, pine, cypress), specially fitted to resist drought, and with the myrtle and olive as among the most distinctive forms. The chestnut forests of Sicily, at elevations of between 2000 and 3000 feet (where they are succeeded by the beech) are particularly impressive. The fauna resembles that of the rest of Europe in similar latitudes, but is generally deficient in the higher types, many of which have been exterminated. Lizards are very numerous, as are likewise the land-snails. Many of the African and north European birds pass as migrants. Fish are abundant in the rivers. The tunny-, anchovy-, and sardine-fisheries in the Mediterranean are very productive. The coasts of Sicily furnish sponges and corals. Cattle are reared to a considerable extent in the N., and goats and swine in the S. Among the domestic animals is the buffalo.

Manufactures, Transportation, etc.—Manufactures comprise silk (chiefly in Lombardy and Piedmont), woollens, gauze, porcelain, artificial flowers, hats, paper, parchment, musical instruments, leather, gold- and silver-ware, jewelry (filigree-work), mosaics, ivory-carvings, iron-, steel-, marble- and alabaster-products, etc. In 1895 there were engaged in the rearing of silk-worms 550,048 persons; and there were 172,000 skilled workmen (mostly women and children) employed in the manufacture and treatment of silk. As a wine-producing country Italy stands only second to France, her vineyards covering about 8000 sq. m. Parmesan cheese and macaroni are noted products. Italy had, in 1901, 9852 miles of railway in operation. The mercantile marine comprises numerous steamers and sailing-vessels; and Italian merchants are extensively engaged both in Mediterranean and oceanic commerce. At the close of 1900 the number of vessels engaged in the fisheries was 23,578, with an aggregate tonnage of 69,645. The naval force consists of battleships, armored cruisers, torpedo-boats, torpedo gun-boats, and torpedo-destroyers, the first two classes comprising about 40 vessels. The strength of the army on the peace footing is about 265,000 enlisted men, with more than 13,700 officers.

Religion, Education, etc.—Throughout the whole of Italy, Italian, in different dialects, is almost universally the language of the country; it is spoken in its greatest purity in Tuscany. The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the state and is professed by almost the entire population. The pontifical hierarchy comprises 49 archbishops and 220 bishops, besides 6 cardinal bishops. The Pope, who continues to enjoy the privileges of a sovereign, is the supreme head of the church. In the installation of archbishops and bishops the royal exequatur is required. The government has realized enormous sums through the confiscation of the property of monastic institutions. A great part of the funds has been applied to the maintenance of the church and the purposes of education. The Italian government has done much to foster education; but notwithstanding that very great progress has been made, a very large proportion of the people are unable to read or write. There are 21 universities, of which 17 are sustained by the general government. Nine universities are of the first class, viz., those of Bologna, Genoa, Naples, Padua, Palermo, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, and Turin; and 8 of the second class, viz., those of Cagliari, Catania, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Parma, Sassari, and Siena. Camerino, Ferrara, Perugia, and Urbino have universities supported by provincial governments. The University of Naples is the largest, having over 5000 students. The University of Bologna is the most ancient. There are numerous public lyceums, gymnasia, and technical schools. The Accademia dei Lincei, whose seat is at Rome, and the Accademia della Crusca, of Florence, are among the foremost learned societies in the world. Italy is surpassed by few countries in the number of books annually issuing from the press. The history of European art since the thirteenth century is in great measure the history of art in Italy.

Government, etc.—The government of Italy is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The reigning house is that of Savoy. The parliament consists of a senate and chamber of deputies. The senate, whose members sit for life, is composed of notables nominated by the king out of 21 categories,—ecclesiastics, officers of state, deputies who have served through 3 legislative terms, persons who have rendered great services to their country, persons paying taxes above a certain amount, etc. In addition, the princes royal have a seat in this body, whose members number about 400. The members of the chamber of deputies, 508 in number, are elected for a term of 5 years. All male citizens above the age of 21 years who are able to read and write and who pay taxes to the amount of 4 dollars (the payment of a certain amount of rent is a substitute) are entitled to the suffrage. The capital is Rome. The foreign possessions of Italy consist of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, whose combined population is less than 1,000,000.

Italy had, in 1901, 3 towns whose population exceeded 400,000: Naples, 563,540; Milan, 491,460; Rome, 462,783.

History.—At the dawn of history the Italian peninsula was inhabited by a number of tribes designated as Italic (belonging mainly to the Latin, Oscan, Umbrian, and Sabellian groups) and by the Etruscans. Along the coasts of the southern portion were numerous Greek colonies (Rhegium, Croton, Sybaris, Tarentum, Locri, etc.), whence this part of Italy received the name of Magna Græcia. The region to the north of the peninsula was peopled by Gauls (whence the Roman name of Cisalpine Gaul). By 265 B.C. Rome was mistress of the peninsular part of Italy, whose inhabitants were gradually absorbed into a nation of Latin speech. Cisalpine Gaul was subjugated by Rome in 225–222 B.C. The Roman Empire was extinguished by the German invasions, and disappeared in A.D. 476. Soon after an Ostrogothic kingdom was established in Italy, which was conquered by the Byzantines in 536–53. The Lombards founded their Italian kingdom in 568–72, and enlarged their state on the ruins of the Byzantine dominion. A papal realm came into existence in the eighth century. In 774 Charles the Great, king of the Franks, put an end to the Lombard kingdom and crowned himself king of Italy. This Italian kingdom, which embraced the northern half of the country, was ruled by his descendants until 961, when Otho the Great, king of Germany, placed the Lombard crown on his head. His coronation by the pope as emperor in 962 inaugurated the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation, within which realm the lands of northern and central Italy, or portions of them, were included throughout the greater part of the Middle Ages. The Byzantine dominions in the S. were conquered in the eleventh century by the Normans, who wrested Sicily from the Saracens. In 1194 the German dynasty of the Hohenstaufen (which ruled the Holy Roman Empire for a century) came into possession of the kingdom founded by the Normans (the Two Sicilies). They were dispossessed in 1266 by the French House of Anjou, which, however, succeeded only in retaining hold of the Sicilian dominions on the main-land (the kingdom of Naples), while Sicily itself passed under Aragonese rule, soon to become for a time independent.

During the early centuries of the Middle Ages the republic of Venice, from slender beginnings, grew up into a state which developed untrammelled by the yoke imposed upon the neighboring regions by the German emperors. By the twelfth century it had become very powerful. At this time there were two other great maritime republics, Pisa and Genoa. At the close of the thirteenth century Genoa destroyed the power of Pisa, and a century later Venice came off victorious in her long struggle with Genoa. In the twelfth century the numerous city republics of northern Italy began to play an important rôle. In 1167 the Lombard League was formed against the German emperors, whose dominion in Italy waned away completely in the course of the thirteenth century. Milan and Florence

outstripped the other republics of the interior. Florence led Europe in the great revival of the arts and letters. Dante shed lustre upon her at the beginning of the fourteenth century and Giotto was his contemporary. Two centuries later Italian art reached its culmination in Raphael and Michelangelo.

Before the close of the Middle Ages most of the city republics had fallen into the hands of petty tyrants, and the smaller ones had been swallowed up by their neighbors. At the close of the fifteenth century Italy consisted mainly of Piedmont (belonging to the dukes of Savoy), Genoa, the duchy of Milan, Mantua, Venetia, Florence, the Papal States, and the kingdom of Naples. Sicily had passed into the possession of Aragon, which also ruled Sardinia. In 1503 the Spaniards became masters of the kingdom of Naples, and before the middle of the century Milan passed under Spanish rule. The duchy of Parma was created in 1545. In 1569 the Florentine dominions were erected into the grand-duchy of Tuscany. In 1713–14 Lombardy and Naples passed under the rule of Austria. In 1720 Sardinia passed to Savoy, whose duke assumed the title of King of Sardinia. In 1734–35 the Bourbon dynasty was established on the throne of the Two Sicilies. The period of the Napoleonic wars wrought great changes in the political complexion of Italy. At their close the former political divisions and dynasties were in a great measure restored. The republics of Venice and Genoa had, however, disappeared,—the Venetian dominions having passed to Austria and Genoa being annexed to Sardinia. In 1859–70 the liberation and unification of Italy were achieved (see beginning of article).

Italy, a post-village and township (town) of Yates co., N.Y. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1094; of the village, 100.

Italy, a banking post-town of Ellis co., Tex., in a grain and cotton region, 15 miles S. by W. of Waxahachie, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the International and Great Northern Rs. It has a cotton-seed oil mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1061.

Italyhill, a village of Yates co., N.Y., 12 miles SW. of Penn Yan. Pop. 100.

Itamaraca, ee-tä-mä-rä-kä', written also **Itamarca,** and **Maraca,** mä'rä-kä', an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic Ocean, state and 20 miles N. of Pernambuco, separated from the continent by a narrow strait. Length, from N. to S., 9 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles. It contains the town of Conceição and several villages.

Itamarati, ee-tä-mä-rä'tee, a fine cataract of Brazil, 50 miles NW. of Rio de Janeiro.

Itambé, a mountain of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, SE. of Diamantina.

Itanhaen, ee-tän-yä'ĕn, formerly **Conceição,** kon-sä-sŏwn', a maritime town of Brazil, state and 40 miles S. of São Paulo, on a bay of the Atlantic.

Itapacoroya, ee-tä-pä-ko-ro'yä, a bay and headland of Brazil, state of Santa Catharina.

Itaparica, ee-tä-pä-ree'kä, an island of Brazil, in the Bay of Bahia, immediately opposite Bahia, whose harbor it shelters. Length, 18 miles.

Itapemirim, ee-tä-pä-me-reen', a village of Brazil, state of Espirito Santo, 65 miles SW. of Victoria, on the river of its own name, near its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean.

Itapeteninga, ee-tä-pä-tä-neeng'gä, a town of Brazil, state and 120 miles W. of São Paulo, in a fertile valley. Near it great numbers of cattle are reared, which are exported to Rio de Janeiro.

Itapeva, ee-tä-pä'vä, a market-town of Brazil, state and 160 miles W. of São Paulo.

Itapicuru, ee-tä-pe-koo-roo', a river of Brazil, state of Bahia, enters the Atlantic Ocean 90 miles NE. of the city of Bahia, after an E. course of 350 miles.

Itapicuru de Cima, ee-tä-pe-koo-roo' dä see'mä, a town of Brazil, state and 110 miles NNE. of Bahia, near the river Itapicuru.

Itapicuru Grande, ee-tä-pe-koo-roo' grän'dä, a river of Brazil, state of Maranhão, after a northward course of upward of 400 miles joins the river São José SW. of Maranhão Island.

Itapicuru Grande, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, on the Itapicuru, about 45 miles from its mouth.

Itapua, or **Ytapua,** ee-tä-poo'ä, a town of Paraguay. See Encarnación.

Itaqueira, ee-tä-kä'e-rä, a mountain-range of Brazil, in the SE. part of the state of Matto Grosso, stretches for a great distance along the right bank of the Paraná.

Itasca, a county in the N. part of Minnesota, bounded on the N. by Rainy Lake and the Rainy Lake River, and on the SW. by the Mississippi River. Area, 5575 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Big Fork River and contains numerous lakes. Capital, Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1890, 743; in 1900, 4573.

Itasca, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 20 miles WNW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 256.

Itasca, a banking post-village of Hill co., Tex., 11 miles N. of Hillsboro, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has agricultural and cotton interests. Pop. in 1900, 1277.

Itasca, a post-village of Douglas co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. The banking point is Superior.

Itasca Lake, Minn., the main source of the Mississippi River, is in Beltrami co. and in lat. 47° 10′ N. It is environed by pine-covered hills and lies at an elevation of 1460 feet.

Itata, ee-tä'tä, or **Chillán,** cheel-yän', a river of Chile, enters the Pacific Ocean 60 miles NNE. of Concepción, after a westward course estimated at 150 miles. The name Chillán is more properly applied to the N. and principal branch of the Itata. The small town of Itata is near the river, 20 miles SE. of its mouth.

Itati, or **Itaty,** ee-tä-tee', a town of the Argentine Republic, 35 miles NE. of Corrientes, on the Paraná.

Itatiaia, or **Itatiaiasu,** a mountain of Brazil, in the Serra da Mantiqueira, is generally recognized as the culminating point of the republic. Height, variously estimated at from 9400 to 10,340 feet.

Itaves, e-tä'vĕs, a district of northern Luzon, Philippine Islands, named from its natives, the Itaves, who raise rice and a fine tobacco. It is intersected by the Rio Chico de Cagayán and its affluents.

Itawamba, a county in the NE. part of Mississippi, has an area of 526 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tombigbee River. Capital, Fulton. Pop. in 1890, 11,708; in 1900, 13,544.

Itchen, itch'ĕn, a river of England, in Hampshire, enters Southampton Water E. of Southampton.

Itenez, a river of South America. See Guaporé.

Ithaca, ith'ą-ką, **Ithaki,** e-thä'kee, or **Thiaki,** the-ä'kee (Gr. *Ἰθάκη, ithakē*), one of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, 2 miles E. of Cephalonia. Length, 14 miles. Area, 37½ sq. m. It is nearly divided into two halves by a deep bay on its E. side, the Gulf of Molo. The surface is wholly mountainous, culminating in the N. in the plateau of Anoi, 2645 feet in elevation. The Hagios Stephanos, in the S., rises to 2200 feet. Olive-oil, currants, and superior wine are the chief products. Many of the inhabitants live by maritime trade. The chief town is Vathy (Ithaca). On this island are some cyclopean walls and other remains of antiquity. Pop. in 1896, 11,409. In the Homeric epic of the Odyssey, Ulysses is king of Ithaca.

Ithaca, a banking post-village, capital of Gratiot co., Mich., 51 miles WSW. of Saginaw, on the Ann Arbor R. It has iron-works, potteries, manufactures of butter-tubs, staves, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2020.

Ithaca, a banking post-village of Saunders co., Neb., on Cottonwood Creek, about 36 miles WSW. of Omaha. Pop. about 225.

Ithaca, a city, the capital of Tompkins co., N.Y., is situated at the head or S. end of Cayuga Lake, 37 miles S. of Auburn, on the Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna Rs. Three streams, named Cayuga Inlet, Fall Creek, and Six Mile Creek, here enter the lake. Few towns in the state enjoy such beautiful and picturesque scenery, abounding in waterfalls and cascades. The celebrated Taughanic (or Taughannock) Fall, with a vertical plunge of 215 feet, is 9 miles N. of the city. The long, deep, and narrow lake is a link in the chain of the inland navigation of the state, and communicates with the Erie Canal. Steamboats ply regularly between this place and the village of Cayuga. The city has manufactures of flour, paper, barrels, autophones, organs, cigars, carriages, farming-implements, iron castings, machinery, traction-engines, guns, clocks, type-writers, etc. It has also important coaling interests. Ithaca is the seat of Cornell University (non-sectarian), organized in 1865 and endowed with funds amounting to several millions of dollars. It is open to both sexes, and occupies several fine stone edifices situated on an eminence. It has an attendance of about 3000 students, and libraries containing about 300,000 volumes. A state school of forestry was for some time associated with the university. Pop. in 1890, 11,079; in 1900, 13,136.

Ithaca, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio, 25 mil NW. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Ithaca, a post-village and township (town) of Richland co., Wis., 48 miles WNW. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 916.

Ithaca, a village of British Guiana, on the left bank of the Berbice River.

Ithan, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa. The banking point is Bryn Mawr or Berwyn. Pop. about 200.

Ithome, ee-tho'mee, a mountain of Greece, in Messenia, 25 miles NW. of Kalamata. Altitude, 2630 feet. On the summit are the ruins of a monastery. Ithome was the acropolis of the ancient town of Messene.

Itimbiri, an affluent of the Congo River. See LOIKA.

Itinivini, ee-te-ne-vee'nee, a branch of the Cassiquiare river, in Venezuela, separates from that river about 45 miles below the point where it leaves the Orinoco, and unites with the Rio Negro 40 miles NW. of the influx of the Cassiquiare.

Itium Promontorium. See GRIS-NEZ, CAPE.

Iton, or **Yton,** ee'tôn', a river of France, rises 5 miles N. of Mortagne, department of Orne, and joins the Eure after a N. course of 58 miles. Above Evreux it runs under ground for 3 miles.

Itri, ee'tree, a town of Italy, province of Caserta, 7 miles NW. of Gaeta. Pop. in 1901, 5677.

It'tabe'na, a banking post-town of Leflore co., Miss., in a grain and cotton region, 9 miles W. by S. of Greenwood, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 416.

Ittiri, it-tee'ree, a town of Sardinia, 10 miles S. of Sassari. Pop. in 1901, 6924.

Ittú, or **Ytú,** ee-too', a town of Brazil, state and 70 miles WNW. of São Paulo, on the Tiete. It has numerous religious edifices, a hospital, prison, and schools, iron- and bronze-foundries, and an extensive trade in coffee. Pop. 11,000.

Itucambira, ee-too-kâm-bee'râ, a river of Brazil, joins the Jequitinhonha after a course of about 120 miles.

Itunama, ee-too-nâ-mâ', or **Tunama,** too-nâ-mâ', a river of Brazil, rises in Matto-Grosso and joins the Guaporé in lat. 12° 20′ S. Its principal affluent is the Machapo.

Ituræa, i-too-re'â, a district of ancient Syria, between Lake Tiberias and Damascus.

Iturup, ee-too-roop', **Atorku,** â-tor-koo', **Gortpu,** gort-poo', or **Staten Island,** the largest of the Kuril Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, belonging to Japan, separated northward by Vries Strait from the island of Urup, and southward by St. Anthony Strait from the Japanese island of Kunashiri. Length, 140 miles; average breadth, 20 miles. It is mountainous. Principal products are fish and timber, with furs.

Itza, a lake of Central America. See PETÉN.

Itzehoe, it'sẹh-ho', a town of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein, on the Stör, 31 miles NW. of Altona. Pop. in 1900, 15,649. It consists of an old and a new town, and has several churches and collegiate institutions, an orphanage, manufactures of tobacco, chiccory, sugar, beer, spirits, netting, soap, cement, etc., and a flourishing general trade.

Iuka, i-yū'kạ, a post-hamlet of Izard co., Ark.

Iuka, a banking post-village of Marion co., Ill., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 78 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 421.

Iuka, a post-village of Pratt co., Kan., 42 miles SSE. of Larned. Pop. 100.

Iuka, a banking post-village, capital of Tishemingo co., Miss., on the Southern R., 22 miles SE. of Corinth. Pop. in 1900, 882. Here occurred an indecisive battle between General Rosecrans and General Price on Sept. 19, 1862.

Iuka Springs, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mo. The banking point is Appleton City.

Iva, a post-village of Anderson co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Anderson. Pop. about 250.

Ivahi, ee-vâ-hee', or **Ubahi,** oo-bâ-hee', a river of Brazil, state of São Paulo, flows W. and joins the Paraná in lat. 23° 20′ S.

Ivaki-Shima, ee-vâ'kee shee'mâ, an island of Japan, in the Sea of Japan, 21 miles from the W. coast of Hondo. It is 15 miles long.

Ivan, a post-village of Stephens co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Ivanhoe, i'van-ho, a post-hamlet of Bullock co., Ga., 2 miles W. of the Ogeechee River.

Ivanhoe (formerly **Dean's Corners**), a post-village of Lake co., Ill., 38 miles NNW. of Chicago. Pop. 125.

Ivanhoe, a banking village of Lincoln co., Minn., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. about 475.

Ivanhoe, a village of Washington co., Pa. The banking point is Monongahela. Pop. about 250. It is in a gas and coal region.

Ivanhoe, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. The banking point is Bonham. Pop. 210.

Ivanhoe, a banking post-village of Wythe co., Va., in an iron-mining district, on the Norfolk and Western R., 32 miles SW. of Pulaski. Pop. about 900. It has iron- and coal-industries.

Ivanhoe, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 21 miles N. of Belleville, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Ivanić, ee'vâ-nich, a town and fortress of Hungary, in Croatia-Slavonia, co. of Belovár-Kreutz (Belovár-Körös).

Ivan'ovo-Voznesensk', a town of Russia, government and 66 miles NNE. of Vladimir. It is an important seat of the cotton-industry. Pop. in 1897, 53,900.

Iverson, a post-hamlet of Red River parish, La.

Ivesdale, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 28 miles E. by N. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 476.

Ivesgrove, a post-hamlet of Racine co., Wis., 3½ miles N. of Windsor.

Ivester, a post-village of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Ivigtut, e'vig'toot, a settlement on the SW. coast of Greenland, in about lat. 61° 10′ N. It was for a long time the seat of an extensive cryolite-mining industry.

Iv'inghoe, a small town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 3 miles NNW. of Tring.

Íviza, ee'vith-â, in modern Spanish orthography, **Ibiza** (anc. *Ebusus*), the smallest and westernmost of the three principal Balearic Islands, belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, 54 miles SW. of Majorca. Length, 22 miles; average breadth, 12 miles. The coast is indented by numerous small bays, the principal being those of San Antonio and Íviza. The surface is hilly and well wooded. The valleys are fertile, producing olives, wheat and other cereals, figs, almonds, etc. The product of large salt-works along the coast is the leading article of export. The capital is Íviza. The two islands of Íviza and Formentera were anciently named Pityusæ, from the number of pine-trees which grew on them, πίτυς in Greek signifying a "pine." Pop. of Íviza in 1900, 23,648.

Íviza, a town of Spain, capital of the island of Íviza, on its SE. coast. It has a good and spacious harbor and exports much sea-salt. Pop. in 1900, 6404.

Ivor, a post-village of Southampton co., Va., 45 miles by rail W. of Norfolk. Pop. 100.

Ivory Coast, a flat, monotonous coast-region and French colony of Upper Guinea, lying E. of the Grain Coast (Liberia) and W. of the Gold Coast. It is traversed by the Sassandra, Lahou, and Akba rivers. Population estimated at 2,000,000, of which number 347 were, in 1901, Europeans. The seat of administration is Bingerville, succeeding Grand Bassam, the former capital.

Ivorydale, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. about 200.

Ivoryton, a post-village of Middlesex co., Conn., 9 miles S. by E. of Haddam. It has manufactures of ivory goods, etc. Pop. about 700.

Ivrea, ee-vrâ'â (anc. *Eporedia*), a town of Piedmont, Italy, 29 miles NNE. of Turin, on the left bank of the Dora Baltea, here crossed by a Roman bridge, a little below the opening of the Val d'Aosta. It is overlooked by an old castle, now a prison, and has a cathedral. It is a bishop's see. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 11,528.

Ivry-la-Bataille, ee'vree' lâ bâ'tï', a small town of France, in Eure, 17 miles SE. of Évreux. It is celebrated for the victory gained by Henry IV. over Mayenne in 1590.

Ivry-sur-Seine, ee'vree' sür sân, a village of France, in Seine, on a slope near the Seine, 4½ miles SSE. of Paris. It has a celebrated glass-, porcelain- and earthenware-factory and manufactures of chemical products, varnish, soap, wax-cloth, etc. Pop. in 1901, 25,555.

Ivy, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 11 miles SW. of Barrie.

Ivybridge, a town and parish of Devonshire, England, 10 miles E. by N. of Plymouth. Pop. in 1901, 1575.

Ivy Depot, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 7 miles W. of Charlottesville.

Ivyland, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 19 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 250.

Ivy Log, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ga., 10 miles N. of Blairsville.

Ivy Mills, a post-hamlet of Delaware co., Pa., about 7 miles WNW. of Chester.

Ivy Mills, a post-station of Hickman co., Tenn.

Iwana, ee-wâ'nâ, a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala., 10 miles W. of Goodwater station.

Iwuy, ee'vwee', a town of France, department of Nord, 6 miles NE. of Cambrai. Pop. about 4000.

Ixcaquixtla, ees-kâ-kees'tlâ, a town of Mexico, state and 50 miles SE. of Puebla, with extensive remains of antiquity.

Ixelles, eex'ĕll' (Flem. *Elsene*, ĕl'sẹh-nẹh), a manufacturing suburb of Brussels. Pop. in 1900, 58,615.

Ixmiquilpán, ees-mee-keel-pân', a town of Mexico, state of Hidalgo, 80 miles N. by W. of the city of Mexico, with silver-mines. Pop. about 9000.

Ixonia, ix-o'ne-ą, a post-village in Ixonia township (town), Jefferson co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 39 miles W. by N. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1374; of the village, 90.

Ixtaccihuatl, or **Iztaccihuatl,** ees-tăk-see'hwät'l, "the white woman," an extinct volcano of the table-land of Mexico, state and 30 miles WNW. of Puebla. It adjoins Popocatepetl on the N. and is united to that mountain by the saddle of Tlamacas. Elevation, about 16,900 (17,320?) feet. It is covered with perpetual snow and ice, and in part by glaciers (Porfirio Diaz Glacier).

Ixtamaxtitlán, a commune of Mexico, in the state of Puebla. Pop. about 8000.

Ixtapalapa, ees-tä-pä-lä'pä, a town of Mexico, 10 miles SE. of the city of Mexico. It was formerly a place of much importance, but is now greatly declined. Pop. about 6000.

Ixtlahuaca, ees-tlä-wä'kä, a town of Mexico, state and 40 miles W. by N. of the city of Mexico. Near it are silver-lodes.

Ixtlán, ees-tlän', or **Villa Juarez,** a town of Mexico, state and 30 miles NE. of Oaxaca. Here are located silver-mines.

Iza, ee'zŏh, a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, about 25 miles from Sziget, on the Nagy-Ag.

Izabal, Isabal, or **Yzabal,** e-sä-bäl', a department of Guatemala, touching on the NE. the Caribbean Sea. The surface is low on the coast and is cut by mountain-spurs into valleys towards the E., in one of which is Lake Izabal (Dulce), emptying into the Caribbean Sea. It has extensive forests, and yields timber, sarsaparilla, and other forest products, and bananas. Capital, Livingston.

Izabal, a port of Guatemala, department of Izabal, pleasantly situated on the S. shore of Lake Izabal (or Golfo Dulce, 30 miles long, 15 miles broad), 40 miles from the sea by the beautiful river Rio Dulce (or Izabal).

Izalco, Isalco, or **Yzalco,** ee-säl'ko, a volcano of Central America, in Salvador, 10 miles N. of Sonsonate. A town of the same name in the republic is situated about 40 miles W. by S. of the city of San Salvador. The volcano, which first appeared in 1770 (or 1793), has been active during long periods and as late as 1902. Elevation, about 6200 feet.

Izamal, or **Yzamal,** e-sä-mäl', a town of Yucatan, 40 miles E. of Mérida, with which it is connected by rail. It is a large town and has imposing remains (pyramid, etc.) of antiquity. Pop. about 6000.

Izard, a county in the N. part of Arkansas, has an area of 611 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the White River and is also drained by the Strawberry River, Rock Creek, and other streams. Capital, Melbourne. Pop. in 1890, 13,038; in 1900, 13,506.

Izel, ee'zęl, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Semoy, 21 miles W. of Arlon.

Izhevsk', or **Izhev'sky Zavod',** an industrial community in the government of Vyatka, European Russia, circle of Sarapul. It has an imperial manufactory of iron-wares, including fire-arms. Pop. in 1897, 21,500.

Izhma, eezh-mä', a river of Russia, governments of Vologda and Archangel, joins the Petchora, after a northward course of about 200 miles through a desert region.

Izieux, ee'ze-uh', a village of France, in Loire, on the Ban, 1 mile ENE. of Saint-Étienne. Pop. about 6000 (commune, 7500).

Izium, iz-e-oom', a town of Russia, government and 70 miles SE. of Kharkov, on the Donets. Pop. in 1897, 12,959.

Izmid, a town of Asia Minor. See Ismid.

Izmir. See Smyrna.

Iznájar, eeth-nä-har', a town of Spain, province of Cordova, near the Genil, 14 miles SE. of Lucena. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 7930.

Iznalloz, eeth-näl-yoth', a small town of Spain, 11 miles NNE. of Granada.

Iznatoraf, eeth-nä-to-räf', a small town of Spain, province and 45 miles NE. of Jaén.

Iznik, a town of Asia Minor. See Isnik.

Izsák, ee'zhäk', a village of Hungary, 40 miles SSE. of Budapest. Pop. about 4000.

Iztaccihuatl, a volcano of Mexico. See Ixtaccihuatl.

Izvornik. See Zvornik.

Izzano, it-sä'no, a village of northern Italy, 4 miles E. of Crema.

J

Jabalpur, India. See Jubbulpur.

Jabary, Xabary, hä-bä-ree', or **Javary,** zhä-vä-ree', a river of South America, forming a part of the boundary between Brazil and Peru, rises in lat. 8° S. and lon. 72° W. and, after a NE. course of at least 450 miles, joins the Marañon at Tabatinga. It is navigable for 300 miles.

Jabbeke, yäb'bä'kęh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles WSW. of Bruges.

Jabbok, a river of eastern Palestine, which flows W. and empties into the Jordan about 25 miles above the Dead Sea. It is the modern Nahr ez-Zerka.

Jábea, a town of Spain. See Jávea.

Jablonka, yŏh'blon'kŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Árva, 60 miles NE. of Neusohl. Pop. about 3000.

Jablonoi Mountains, Siberia. See Yablonoi.

Jablunkau, yä-bloon'kŏw, a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles SSE. of Teschen, on the Olsa. It has cattle-markets. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 3523. Five miles by rail S. of the town is the Pass of Jablunkau, leading across the Carpathians into Hungary.

Jabobo, Rio de, ree'o dä hä-bo'bo, a river of Cuba, rises in the east-central part of Puerto Príncipe province, of which it is an eastern boundary, flows E., then S., and empties on the S. coast opposite Tamayo Bay.

Jabok, a river of Palestine. See Jabbok.

Jabua, ja-boo'ä, a small native state of Central India, bounded N. by Banswara. Jabua, its capital, is a town about 300 miles NNE. of Bombay.

Jaca, hä'kä, a frontier town of Spain, province and 30 miles NNW. of Huesca, in the mountain district of Sobrarbe. It has an old cathedral. Pop. about 5000.

Jacala, a town of Mexico, in the state of Hidalgo, 62 miles NW. of Pachuca.

Jachin, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C. Pop. 60.

Jacinto, ja-sin'to, a post-village of Glenn co., Cal. The banking point is Willows. Pop. 100.

Jacinto, a post-village of Alcorn co., Miss., in a hilly country, about 16 miles SSE. of Corinth. Pop. 120.

Jack, a county in the N. part of Texas, has an area of 858 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Trinity River. Capital, Jacksboro. Pop. in 1890, 9740; in 1900, 10,224.

Jackman, a post-plantation of Somerset co., Me., on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 352.

Jackman Sound, a harbor in Frobisher Strait, Canada, opposite Sussex Island.

Jacks, a post-township of Laurens co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 2543.

Jacksboro, a post-town, capital of Campbell co., Tenn., about 33 miles NNW. of Knoxville. Pop. in 1900, 621. Coal is mined near this place.

Jacksboro, a banking post-town, capital of Jack co., Tex., near the West Fork of the Trinity River, 90 miles WNW. of Dallas. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf R. It has quarrying, oil, and milling interests. Pop. in 1900, 1311.

Jacks Creek, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Tenn.

Jack's Fork, Mo., rises in Texas co. and enters the Current River about 10 miles SE. of Eminence.

Jackson, a county in the NE. part of Alabama, borders on Tennessee. Area, 1163 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tennessee River. Capital, Scottsboro. Pop. in 1890, 28,026; in 1900, 30,508.

Jackson, a county in the NE. part of Arkansas, has an area of about 619 sq. m. It is intersected by the White River and bounded on the NW. by the Black River. Capital, Newport. Pop. in 1890, 15,179; in 1900, 18,383.

Jackson, a county in the N. part of Florida, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 643 sq. m. It is drained by the Chipola River. Capital, Newport. Pop. in 1890, 17,544; in 1900, 18,383.

Jackson, a county in the NE. part of Georgia, has an area of 460 sq. m. It is drained by two branches of the Oconee River, called the North Fork and the Middle Oconee. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. in 1890, 19,176; in 1900, 24,039.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 558 sq. m. It is bounded on

the SW. by the Mississippi River, intersected by the Big Muddy River, and also drained by Beaucoup Creek. This county has rich mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Murphysboro. Pop. in 1890, 27,809; in 1900, 33,871.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 520 sq. m. It is intersected by the Driftwood Fork (or East Fork) of the White River and is bounded on the S. by the Muscatatuck River. Capital, Brownstown. Pop. in 1890, 24,139; in 1900, 26,633.

Jackson, a county in the E. part of Iowa, borders on Illinois. Area, 619 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. and E. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Maquoketa River. Capital, Maquoketa. Pop. in 1890, 22,771; in 1900, 23,615.

Jackson, a county in the NE. part of Kansas, has an area of 658 sq. m. It is intersected by Soldier Creek and also drained by Bills and Straight creeks, affluents of the Delaware River. Capital, Holton. Pop. in 1890, 14,626; in 1900, 17,117.

Jackson, a county in the southeast-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 351 sq. m. It is drained by several forks or head-streams of the Rock Castle River. Capital, McKee. Pop. in 1890, 8261; in 1900, 10,561.

Jackson, a parish in the N. part of Louisiana, has an area of 574 sq. m. It is drained by the Dugdemona River and Bayou d'Arbonne and Bayou Castor. Capital, Vernon. Pop. in 1890, 7453; in 1900, 9119.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Michigan, has an area of 695 sq. m. It is drained by the Grand, Kalamazoo, and Raisin rivers. Bituminous coal is mined. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1890, 45,031; in 1900, 48,222.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, bordering on Iowa, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Des Moines River (or its West Fork) and also drained by the Chanyuska River. The surface is diversified with small lakes, the largest of which is Heron Lake, nearly 12 miles long. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1890, 8924; in 1900, 14,793.

Jackson, the most southeastern county of Mississippi, borders on Alabama. Area, 1073 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico and is intersected by the Pascagoula and Escatawpa rivers. Capital, Scranton. Pop. in 1890, 11,251; in 1900, 16,513.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 607 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River and is drained by the Big Blue and Little Run rivers. The Kansas River enters the Missouri at the NW. corner of the county. Capital, Independence. Pop. in 1890, 160,510; in 1900, 195,193.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, borders on South Carolina. Area, 494 sq. m. It is drained by the Tuckasegee River. The Blue Ridge occupies the S. part of this county. Capital, Webster. Pop. in 1890, 9512; in 1900, 11,853.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Ohio, has an area of 411 sq. m. It is drained by the Little Scioto River and by Symmes Creek. The county has good bituminous coal and iron-ore. Capital, Jackson. Pop. in 1890, 28,408; in 1900, 34,248.

Jackson, a county in the SW. part of Oregon, borders on California. Area, 2721 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rogue River and is also drained by Stewart and Applegate creeks. It is bounded on the N. by the Rogue River Mountains and on the E. by the Cascade Range. On the E. border is Mount Pitt, which has an altitude of 9760 feet, and the Siskiyou Range extends along the S. border. Gold is found here. Capital, Jacksonville. Pop. in 1890, 11,455; in 1900, 13,698.

Jackson, a county of middle Tennessee, has an area of 325 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River. Capital, Gainesboro. Pop. in 1890, 13,325; in 1900, 15,039.

Jackson, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 888 sq. m. It is intersected by the Lavaca River and is partly drained by the Navidad River. Lavaca Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, touches the SW. part of this county. Capital, Edna. Pop. in 1890, 3281; in 1900, 6094.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, has an area of 455 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Ohio River and is drained by Big Mill Creek. Capital, Ripley. Pop. in 1890, 19,021; in 1900, 22,987.

Jackson, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 978 sq. m. It is intersected by the Black River and is partly drained by the Fox River and Morrison's and Pigeon creeks. Capital, Black River Falls. Pop. in 1890, 15,797; in 1900, 17,466.

Jackson, a banking post-village of Clarke co., Ala., near the Tombigbee and 60 miles N. of Mobile, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 1039.

Jackson, a post-office, mission station, and trading-post on Long Island, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska.

Jackson, a banking post-village, capital of Amador co., Cal., on Jackson Creek, about 50 miles ESE. of Sacramento. Gold is found in the vicinity in quartz- and placer-mines. Pop. 2500.

Jackson, a banking post-town, capital of Butts co., Ga., 45 miles SSE. of Atlanta on the Southern R. It is in a cotton region. Pop. in 1900, 1487.

Jackson, a post-village of Tipton co., Ind., 12 miles by rail S. of Kokomo. Pop. 100.

Jackson, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Caddo.

Jackson, a banking post-town, capital of Breathitt co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, 90 miles ESE. of Lexington, on the Lexington and Eastern and the Ohio and Kentucky Rs. Pop. in 1900, 941. It has engine-works and lumbering interests. Pop. in 1900, 941.

Jackson, a post-town of East Feliciana parish, La., on the Jackson R., 32 miles N. of Baton Rouge. It is the seat of Centenary College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1825, the Millwood Female Institute, the Louisiana Female Collegiate Institute, and the state asylum for the insane. Pop. in 1900, 2012.

Jackson, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., in Jackson township (town), 22 miles SW. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 439.

Jackson, a city, the capital of Jackson co., Mich., is on the Grand River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 37 miles S. of Lansing. It contains the state prison and has large flouring- and planing-mills, machine-shops, foundries, sash- and blind-factories, breweries, and manufactories of furniture, agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, chemicals, pumps, cigars, pottery, springs, wheels, etc. It has also railroad machine-shops and many minor industries and trades. Pop. in 1890, 20,798; in 1900, 25,180.

Jackson, a banking post-village, capital of Jackson co., Minn., on the Des Moines River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 68 miles SW. of Mankato. It has grain-elevators and stock-yards. Pop. in 1900, 1756.

Jackson, a city, the capital of Mississippi, and a county-seat of Hinds co., on the Pearl River, 180 miles N. of New Orleans and 45 miles E. of Vicksburg, on the Illinois Central and other railroads. It contains the state-house, a government building, state library (about 90,000 volumes), lunatic asylum, institutions for the blind, the deaf, and the dumb, Jackson and Millsaps Colleges, Belhaven College for Young Ladies, the James Observatory, etc., iron-foundries, sash-, door- and blind-factories, cotton-seed oil mills, and manufactories of agricultural implements, machinery, etc. Cotton is largely shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 5920; in 1900, 7816.

Jackson, a banking city, capital of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 150 miles by rail SSE. of St. Louis, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1658.

Jackson, a village of Daviess co., Mo., in Jackson township. Pop. in 1900, 172.

Jackson, a post-village of Beaverhead co., Mont. The banking point is Dillon. Pop. 225.

Jackson, a banking post-village of Dakota co., Neb., on the Missouri River and on the Great Northern R. and the Northwestern Line, 9 miles W. of Dakota City. Pop. in 1900, 339.

Jackson, a post-village and resort of Carroll co., N.H., in Jackson township (town), on the Glen Ellis River, 38 miles N. of Ossipee and 10 miles SSE. of Mount Washington. It is on the Maine Central R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 622.

Jackson, a township of Ocean co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1595.

Jackson, a township (town) of Washington co., N.Y., bordering to a small extent on the Vermont line. It is mountainous and has several fine lakes. Pop. in 1900, 1059.

Jackson, a post-town, capital of Northampton co., N.C., about 85 miles NE. of Raleigh and 4 miles N. of the Roanoke River, on the Northampton and Hertford R. Pop. in 1900, 441.

Jackson, a banking city, capital of Jackson co., Ohio, on the Detroit Southern and other railroads, 44 miles NE. of Portsmouth. It has blast iron-furnaces, woollen-, flour- and planing-mills, etc. Coal and iron-ore are extensively mined. Pop. in 1900, 4672.

Jackson, Licking co., Ohio. See JACKSONTOWN.

Jackson, the name of several townships in Pennsylvania: Butler co., pop. in 1900, 1406; Cambria co., 2006; Columbia co., 700; Dauphin co., 983; Greene co., 1099; Huntingdon co., 1276; Lebanon co., 3820; Luzerne co., 658; Lycoming co., 531; Mercer co., 984; Monroe co., 711; Northumberland co., 1277; Perry co., 981; Snyder co., 719; Tioga co., 1591; Venango co., 854; York co., 1596.

Jackson, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., in Jackson township, about 34 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. about 300; of the township in 1900, 849.

Jackson, a city, capital of Madison co., Tenn., on the South Fork of the Forked Deer River and on the Mobile and Ohio and other railroads, 90 miles ENE. of Memphis. It is the seat of the Southwestern Baptist University, founded in 1874, Lane College, the Memphis Conference Female Institute, etc., and has planing-mills, carriage-works, woollen-, cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, foundries, and manufactories of spokes, sewing-machines, ploughs, etc. Cotton and grain are largely shipped here. Pop. in 1890, 10,039; in 1900, 14,511.

Jackson, a post-village of Van Zandt co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Jackson, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va., 38 miles NW. of Richmond.

Jackson, a township (town) of Adams co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 589.

Jackson, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., in Jackson township (town), on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 24 miles NNW. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1760; of the village, 100.

Jacksonboro, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio, 32 miles N. of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 77.

Jacksonboro, a post-town of Colleton co., S.C., on the Edisto River, 30 miles by rail W. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 44.

Jacksonburg, a post-village of Wayne co., Ind., 18 miles W. of Richmond. Pop. about 200.

Jacksonburg, Butler co., Ohio. See JACKSONBORO.

Jacksonburg, a village of Wetzel co., W.Va. The banking point is New Martinsville. Pop. 150.

Jackson Center, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, 50 miles N. of Dayton, on the Ohio Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 644.

Jackson Center, a post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 6 miles NE. of Mercer. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 276.

Jackson Corners, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 18 miles by rail NE. of Kingston. Pop. 75.

Jackson Court-House, W.Va. See RIPLEY.

Jacksonham, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., S.C., 60 miles N. of Columbia.

Jackson Hill, a post-village of Davidson co., N.C., 20 miles S. of Lexington. Pop. 100.

Jackson Junction, a post-town of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Lawler. Pop. in 1900, 171.

Jackson, Mount, a summit of the White Mountains, N.H., is on the NE. border of Grafton co., about 36 miles NNE. of Plymouth. Altitude, 4012 feet.

Jacksonport, a post-town of Jackson co., Ark., on the White River, at the mouth of the Big Black, 83 miles (direct) NE. of Little Rock. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 265.

Jacksonport, a post-village of Jacksonport township (town), Door co., Wis., on Lake Michigan, about 37 miles ENE. of Oconto. Pop. of the town in 1900, 913; of the village, about 300.

Jackson, Port, Australia. See PORT JACKSON.

Jacksons Creek, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C.

Jacksons Gap, a post-village of Tallapoosa co., Ala., 36 miles by rail NW. of Opelika. Pop. 60.

Jackson's Lake, Wyo., is about 2 miles from Mount Moran and near the western boundary of Wyoming. Its surface is 6800 feet above the sea. It is about 8 miles long. An outlet which issues from it is the main branch or head-stream of the Snake River.

Jacksons Mills, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., 22 miles E. of Bordentown. Pop. about 100.

Jackson's River, a branch of the James River, Va., rises by two forks in Highland co. and drains part of Bath co. It unites with the Cowpasture River in the N. part of Botetourt co. Length, including one fork, about 120 miles.

Jackson Summit, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., Pa., 17 miles SW. of Elmira.

Jacksontown, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 31 miles E. of Columbus. The banking point is Newark. Pop. 250.

Jackson Valley, a post-hamlet of Susquehanna co., Pa., 20 miles SSW. of Binghamton, N.Y.

Jacksonville, a banking post-town and summer-resort of Calhoun co., Ala., 51 miles SW. of Rome, Ga., on the Southern R. and the Atlanta and Birmingham Air Line. It has a state normal-school, a cotton-seed oil mill, etc., and is a shipping point for coal, iron, cotton, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1176.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. 75.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., on the Tuolumne River, about 54 miles ESE. of Stockton. It formerly had rich gold-mines.

Jacksonville, a city, port of entry, and the capital of Duval co., Fla., is situated on the left or W. bank of the St. John's River, about 14 miles from its mouth and 155 miles S. by W. of Savannah, on the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Southern and other railroads. Lat. 30° 19′ N. The river is navigable for steamboats 200 miles above this place. Jacksonville is the largest city and commercial centre of the state. It is a busy shipping point for cotton, phosphates, naval stores, lumber, fruit, vegetables, etc. It has ship-yards, engineering-works, iron-foundries, cigar-, ice-, palmetto-fiber- and other factories, lumber-mills, etc. It is the seat of a national marine hospital and of a Confederate Soldiers' Home. Its mild winter climate (average temperature, 55°) has made it a much frequented resort. The city was founded in 1822. Pop. in 1860, 2118; in 1890, 17,201; in 1900, 28,429.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Telfair co., Ga., 1 mile from the Ocmulgee River and about 135 miles W. by S. of Savannah. Pop. 125.

Jacksonville, a city of Illinois and the capital of Morgan co., is situated on a fertile undulating prairie, 34 miles W. by S. of Springfield, on the Chicago and Alton, the Wabash and other railroads. Jacksonville has many handsome buildings and is noted for its educational and charitable institutions. It is the seat of the Illinois College, the Illinois Woman's College, the Jacksonville Female Academy, a state conservatory of music, a state asylum for the insane, an institution for the education of the blind, an institution for the deaf and dumb, etc. The city has large woollen-mills, bridge- and machine-works, iron- and brass-foundry, car-shops, etc. Pop. in 1890, 12,935; in 1900, 15,078.

Jacksonville, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Iowa.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Towson. Pop. about 200.

Jacksonville, a post-hamlet of Kemper co., Miss., 17 miles NW. of Lockhart.

Jacksonville, a post-town of Randolph co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 11 miles S. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 195.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., 15 miles S. of Trenton. Pop. 75.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., about 7 miles NW. of Ithaca and 2½ miles W. of Cayuga Lake. Pop. 250.

Jacksonville, a post-village, capital of Onslow co., N.C., near an inlet of the ocean, about 50 miles NE. of Wilmington, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 309.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio, in a coal-mining region, 12 miles N. of Athens, on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. in 1900, 1047.

Jacksonville, a banking post-town, capital of Jackson co., Oregon, is in the fertile valley of the Rogue River, 25 miles W. of the Cascade Range and 180 miles in a direct line S. of Salem. It is on the Rogue River Valley R. It is in a gold-mining region and is the seat of St. Mary's Academy. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on Maiden Creek and on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 27 miles N. of Reading. Pop. about 150.

Jacksonville, a banking city of Cherokee co., Tex., 28 miles ENE. of Palestine. It is on the International and Great Northern and other railroads, and has cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1568.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., about 20 miles ESE. of Bennington. Pop. about 175.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Lewis co., W.Va., about 65 miles ESE. of Parkersburg. Pop. 60.

Jacksonville, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, near the right bank of the river St. John, 4½ miles N. of Woodstock, its banking point. Pop. 300.

Jacksonwald, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 4 miles E. of Reading. Pop. 60.

Jacksville, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Pa., about 10 miles E. of Newcastle.

Jacmel, or **Jacquemel,** zhȧk'mĕl′, a town of Haiti, on its S. coast, 30 miles SW. of Port au Prince, with a good anchorage at the extremity of the Bay of Jacmel. Pop. about 6000; of the commune, about 35,000. It exports coffee, logwood, cotton, gum-guaiacum, orange-peels, and cotton-seeds.

Ja'cobabad′, a town of British India, capital of Jacobabad district, Sindh, 30 miles NNW. of Shikarpur, near the frontier of Beluchistan, on the railway to Quetta. It has large cantonments. Pop. about 10,000.

Jacobi (ja-ko'bee) **Island,** one of the Sitka Islands, of Alaska.

Jacobia, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 125.

Jacobina, zhå-ko-bee'nå, a town of Brazil, state and 210 miles WNW. of Bahia, on the Itapicurú, here joined by the Oura.

Jacobsburg, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 14 miles SW. of Wheeling, W.Va. Pop. about 150.

Jacob's Creek, Pa., runs westward, forms part of the boundary between Fayette and Westmoreland cos., and enters the Youghiogheny River.

Jacobs Creek, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 40 miles SSE. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 300.

Jacobsdal, yå'kobs-dål', a district in the W. part of the Orange River Colony, bordering on Griqualand West. It is intersected by the Modder and Riet rivers. Capital, Jacobsdal, about 100 miles by road W. of Bloemfontein. It has an important commerce.

Jacobsdal, a town of Marico district, Transvaal Colony, 135 miles (direct) W. of Pretoria. Here are the Malmani gold-fields, and the village of Malmani is a few miles by road S. by W.

Jacobs Fork, a post-township of Catawba co., N.C., 8 miles SW. of Newton. Pop. in 1900, 1576.

Jacobs Mills, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa., 4 miles NE. of Hanover.

Jacobstown, or **Jacobston,** a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Mo., 5 miles from Cuba.

Jacobstown, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., 15 miles SE. of Trenton. Pop. about 500.

Jacobsville, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. about 500.

Jacobus, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is York. Pop. about 300.

Jacquemel, a town of Haiti. See JACMEL.

Jacques-Cartier, zhåk kar'te-å', a river of Quebec, after a SSW. course of 50 miles, joins the St. Lawrence on the left, 22 miles WSW. of Quebec.

Jacques-Cartier, a county of Quebec, in the W. part of the island of Montreal, bounded on the S. by the river St. Lawrence and on the W. and N. by the Ottawa.

Jacquet River, a village of Restigouche co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Dalhousie.

Jacquinot (zhå'kee'nō') **Island,** off the N. coast of Papua, in lat. 3° 24' S., lon. 144° 24' E. It is one of the Schouten group.

Jacuhy, zhå-koo-ee', a river of Brazil, state of Rio Grande do Sul, enters the Lagoa dos Patos, at its N. extremity, after a S. and E. course of upward of 250 miles.

Jade. See JAHDE.

Jade Mountain, in northwestern Alaska, on the N. bank of the Kowak River. Height, about 3500 feet.

Jadraque, нå-drå'kå, a small town of Spain, 18 miles NE. of Guadalajara.

Jadwin, a post-hamlet of Dent co., Mo.

Jaén, нå-ėn', a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, in a hilly district, at the foot of the Jabalcuz, 37 miles N. of Granada. But little remains of its Moorish walls and the citadel. It is the seat of a bishop and has a noteworthy cathedral of the sixteenth century. The extensive manufacture of silks which existed here under the Moors has disappeared. Jaén was for a time the capital of a small Moorish kingdom. Pop. in 1900, 25,566.

Jaén, a province of Andalusia, Spain, in the valley of the Guadalquivir. Area, 5200 sq. m. It is mountainous and contains large deposits of lead. Capital, Jaén. Pop. in 1900, 469,881.

Jafarabad, a town of India. See JAFFERABAD.

Jaffa, jaf'fą or yåf'få, **Yafa,** or **Yaffa** (anc. *Joppa*), a town of Palestine, on a tongue of land projecting into the Mediterranean, 45 miles NNE. of Gaza and 31 miles (54 miles by a railway opened in 1892) NW. of Jerusalem. Lat. 32° 3' N.; lon. 34° 45' E. It is built on a declivity, and has several mosques and churches, some convents, a bazaar, hospitals and hotels, and fine gardens. There is considerable trade. It exports largely oranges and other fruit, corn, sesame, wine, soap, and wool. It gathers annually large numbers of pilgrims (15,000–20,000). In the days of Solomon it was the port of Jerusalem and the landing-place of the cedars with which the temple in that city was built. It figured prominently in the Crusades. In 1799 it was taken by Napoleon. Pop. over 20,000 (by some estimated at nearly 40,000).

Jaf'fatin' (or **Jaffatine,** jåf-få-teen') **Islands,** a group in the Red Sea, near the Gulf of Suez.

Jafferabad, jåf'fer-å-båd', a town of British India, in Gujerat, on the Gulf of Cambay, 37 miles ENE. of Diu Head.

Jaffnapatam, jåf'na-på-tåm', or **Jaffna,** a seaport on the W. coast of the island of Jaffna, which is separated by a narrow channel from the N. extremity of Ceylon. It is well built and has a ruined fort dating from Portuguese times. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is fishing. Pop. in 1900, 33,860.

Jaffnapatam, a district of Ceylon, consisting mainly of the island of Jaffna, lying N. of Ceylon proper, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, fordable on horseback. The island is low, dry, and of coral formation, but affords much palmyra timber, tobacco, rice, fruit, etc. Capital, Jaffnapatam.

Jaffrey, a post-village in Jaffrey township (town), Cheshire co., N.H., 28 miles NNW. of Fitchburg, Mass. The Great Monadnock Mountain is in this town. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1891; of the village, about 550.

Jagannath, a town of India. See PURI.

Jagdispur, a town of India. See JUGDISPUR.

Jägerhorn, a summit of the Alps, adjoining the Monte Rosa group, on the confines of Italy and Switzerland. Elevation, 13,042 feet.

Jägerndorf, yå'ghęrn-dorf, or **Krnov,** a town of Austrian Silesia, 14 miles NW. of Troppau, at the confluence of the Golden Oppa and the Oppa. It contains a handsome church, a Minorite monastery, and a castle of the princes of Liechtenstein. There are manufactures of cloth, woollen goods, etc. Pop., with suburbs, in 1900, 14,675.

Jägersfontein, yä'gęrs-fon'tīne, a village of Fauresmith district, Orange River Colony, 13 miles by road SE. by E. of Fauresmith. It has celebrated diamond-mines, the product from which (valued at about £500,000 per annum) is only second to that of Kimberley. Pop. about 3700 (1100 whites). Elevation, 4712 feet.

Jaghatu, jå-gå-too', a river of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, rises in Mount Zagros, 40 miles SW. of Takhti Suleiman, flows northward, and enters Lake Urumiah, 10 miles WSW. of Binab.

Jagodina, yå-go-dee'nå, a town of Servia, near the Morava, 63 miles SSE. of Semendria. Pop. in 1901, 4809.

Jagst, yåxt, or **Jaxt,** a river of Württemberg, which joins the Neckar near Wimpfen, after a course of over 100 miles. It gives its name to a circle of the kingdom.

Jagsthausen, yåxt'hŏw'zęn, or **Jaxthausen,** a village of Württemberg, on the Jagst, 18 miles NE. of Heilbronn. It has 3 castles, one of which was the birthplace of Götz von Berlichingen, whose tomb is in a neighboring village. Pop. about 900.

Jagua Bay, or **Bahía de Jagua** (or **Xagua**), bå-ee'å då нå'gwå, a fine bay on the S. coast of Cuba, 45 miles NW. of Trinidad, defended by a strong castle on Cape Los Angeles. Upon it is the town of Cienfuegos.

Jaguarão, zhå-gwå-rŏn', a town of Brazil, on the S. frontier, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Pop. about 6000.

Jaguarí, zhå-gwå-ree', a town of Brazil, state of Minas Geraes, on the W. slope of Serra do Mantiqueira and on the road from Rio de Janeiro to Campinas.

Jaguaribe, zhå-gwå-ree'bå, a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains of Boa Vista, state of Ceará, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean about lat. 4° 8' S., lon. 37° 50' W.

Jaguaripe, zhå-gwå-ree'på, a town of Brazil, state and 45 miles WSW. of Bahia, on a river of its own name.

Jahanabad, British India. See JEHANABAD.

Jahde, yå'dęh, officially **Jade,** a river of northern Germany, in Oldenburg, which, after a northward course of 13 miles, enters Jade Bay, an inlet of the North Sea, having an area of about 75 sq. m., immediately W. of the mouth of the Weser. The bay was formed in modern times by the breaking in of the sea into the East Frisian lowlands. In 1853, Prussia secured from Oldenburg the cession of a small bit of territory at the entrance to the bay, and here the naval station of Wilhelmshafen has been established.

Jahicos, zhå-ee'koce, a town of Brazil, in Piauhy, 70 miles ESE. of Oeiras, near the Itahim.

Jahnsdorf, yånz'dorf, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, near Chemnitz. Pop. about 3000.

Jaintia (jīn'te-å) **Hills,** a mountainous district of Assam, S. of the Brahmaputra River and E. of the Khasi Hills. At their southern foot is the town of Jaintiapur.

Jaipur, jī-poor', or **Jeypore,** a Rajput state of British India, feudatory to the British. It is situated in the E. part of Rajputana and borders on the SW. on Ajmere. Area (including feudatory states), 15,579 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 2,658,700. Capital, Jaipur.

Jaipur, or **Jeypore,** a city of India, capital of the native state of Jaipur, 148 miles SW. of Delhi. It is a modern city, handsome and regularly built, with broad streets, gas illumination, and municipal water-works. It has many architectural attractions, the most striking edifice being the magnificent palace of the maharajah. Jaipur is surrounded by a wall with lofty towers and has a citadel and an arsenal. Among the public institutions are the

Sanskrit College, the Maharajah's College, a meteorological observatory, a school of art, and Mayo Hospital. There are beautiful public gardens. The city contains many temples and mosques. Jaipur is the chief commercial emporium of Rajputana and a great financial centre. The chief manufactures are those of textiles and jewelry. A few miles distant is the ruined city of Amber, the former capital of the state and a noted seat of learning. Pop. in 1901, 159,500.

Jaisalmir, India. See JESSULMIR.

Jaispitz, yīs'pits, a town of Moravia, 10 miles NNW. of Znaim. Pop. about 1200.

Jajce, yit'sẹh, or **Jaitza,** yit'sȧ, a town of Bosnia, on the Vrbas, 30 miles S. of Banialuka. It has a number of mosques and an interesting castle. It was the capital of the mediæval kingdom of Bosnia. Pop. in 1895, 3929.

Jajpur, jȧj'poor', or **Jaj'pore',** a town of British India, district and 40 miles NE. of Cuttack. It is a place of pilgrimage. Pop. about 12,000.

Jakatra, or **Jacatra,** yȧ-kȧ'trȧ, a former town in the island of Java, capital of the kingdom of the same name. Its site is now occupied by Batavia.

Jake Prairie, a post-village of Crawford co., Mo. Pop. 60.

Jakin, a post-town of Early co., Ga., 21 miles SSW. of Blakely. Pop. in 1900, 267.

Jakó, yōh'kō', a village of Hungary, co. of Veszprim, 11 miles SE. of Pápa.

Jakobshavn, yȧ'kobs-hōwn', a Danish village or settlement in Greenland, opposite Disko Island. Also the name of a large and rapidly moving glacier discharging into Disko Bay.

Jakobstad, yȧ'kob-stȧd', a seaport of Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 50 miles NNE. of Nikolaistad. Pop. about 2500.

Jakobstadt, yȧ'kob-stȧt', a town of Courland, Russia, on the Düna, 78 miles ESE. of Mitau. It has a trade in flax, hemp, and grain. Pop. in 1897, 5343, mainly Jews.

Jakutsk, a town of Siberia. See YAKUTSK.

Jalacingo, nȧ-lȧ-sing'go, a town of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, 30 miles NW. of Jalapa.

Jalalabad. See JELALABAD.

Jalalpur, a town of the Punjab. See JULALPUR.

Jalandhar, India. See JULLUNDER.

Jalapa, a department in the SE. part of Guatemala. It has the Rio Grande for a N. boundary and is intersected by its tributaries. There are extensive forests and the principal products of the district are rice, coffee, maize, sugar-cane, and tobacco. Capital, Jalapa. Pop. in 1893, 33,285.

Jalapa, a town of Guatemala, capital of Jalapa department, 30 miles E. by N. of the city of Guatemala. It has a good climate and is the centre of a local trade. Pop. in 1893, 12,246.

Jalapa, or **Xalapa,** nȧ-lȧ'pȧ, a city of Mexico, capital of the state and 55 miles NW. of Vera Cruz, with which it is connected by rail. It is beautifully situated at an elevation of 4400 feet, at the foot of the Cofre de Perote. It is healthy and well built. The principal edifices are the cathedral and several other churches and the convent of San Francisco. It is a good deal resorted to by invalids and others from Vera Cruz and is one of the most delightful summer-resorts of Mexico. The surrounding vegetation is particularly rich and attractive. The drug *jalap* grows here wild and derives its name from this city, which has manufactures of pottery, leather, etc. Pop. in 1900, 20,388.

Jalap'a, a village of Grand co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River, 7 miles NW. of Marion. Pop. 150.

Jalapa, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Tenn., 18 miles E. by S. of Athens.

Jalaun, jȧ-lōwn', a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 65 miles WSW. of Cawnpore. Pop. about 8000.

Jalgaon, jūl'gȧ'ọn, a town of Bombay, British India, in Khandesh, 120 miles S. by W. of Indore. Pop. about 15,000.

Jalgaon, a town of Berar, British India, district of Akola. Pop. about 10,000.

Jalhay, zhȧ'lȧ', a village of Belgium, province and 19 miles ESE. of Liège.

Jalisco, Xalisco, nȧ-lis'ko, or **Guadalajara,** gwȧ-dȧ-lȧ-nȧ'rȧ, a maritime state of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific, the territory of Tepic, and the states of Durango, Zacatecas, Aguas Calientes, Guanajuato, Michoacán, and Colima. Area, 31,846 sq. m. It is one of the finest regions of Mexico. The E. portion, although traversed by the western Cordillera, is extremely fertile, and the districts near the coast are covered with luxuriant forests; but the climate is unhealthy. The Sierra Nayarrit and Sierra Jalisco are the dominant orographic features. Most of the region is volcanic, and in the S. is the active volcano of Colima, 12,750 feet in altitude, and near to it the Nevado de Colima, 14,100 feet. Jalisco is intersected by the Rio Grande (or Santiago) and its numerous affluents, and on its S. side has the large lake of Chapala. Agriculture and (silver) mining are the chief industries. Sugar-cane, cotton, and tobacco are extensively cultivated. Capital, Guadalajara. Pop. in 1900, 1,137,311.

Jallais, zhȧl'lȧ', a small town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 5 miles E. of Beaupréau.

Jallieu, zhȧl'le-uh", a village of France, in Isère, arrondissement of La-Tour-du-Pin, close to Bourgoin.

Jallore, jȧl-lōr', or **Jahlore,** jȧ-lōr', a town of British India, in Rajputana, dominions and 65 miles SSW. of Jodhpur.

Jalna, a town of British India. See JAULNA.

Jalomitza, yȧ-lom-it'sȧ, or **Yalomitza,** a river of Wallachia, rises in the Carpathians, flows SE. and E., and joins the Danube opposite Hirshova. Length, 140 miles.

Jalon, nȧ-lōn', a river of Spain, joins the Ebro, 13 miles above Saragossa, after a course of 120 miles.

Jalon, a village of Spain, in Valencia, province and about 45 miles NE. of Alicante.

Jaloun, a town of British India. See JALAUN.

Jalpan, nȧl'pȧn, a town of Mexico, state and 75 miles NE. of the city of Querétaro. Pop. about 6000.

Jalpigori, a town of British India. See JULPIGORI.

Jalta, a town of Russia. See YALTA.

Jaluit, the seat of government of the Marshall Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, is on Jaluit Island.

Jamaica, jạ-mȧ'kạ (Sp. pron. nȧ-mī'kȧ; Fr. *Jamaïque,* zhȧ'mȧ'eek'), one of the Great Antilles, and the principal of the British West India Islands, in the Caribbean Sea, between lat. 17° 40′ and 18° 32′ N. and lon. 76° 12′ and 78° 25′ W., about 90 miles S. of Cuba. Length, 144 miles. Area, inclusive of the Turks and Caicos islands, Cayman Islands, Morant and Pedro cays, 4424 sq. m., of which 4200 sq. m. belong to the island proper. Its general appearance is extremely beautiful. On the N. it rises into hills of gentle ascent, covered with pimento groves and a brilliant verdure and intersected by vales, while on the S. it presents abrupt precipices and cliffs. The coast-line is 500 miles long, and is indented by a great number of excellent harbors, of which Port Royal, or the harbor of Kingston, and Old Harbor to the SW. are the most considerable. Almost everywhere it is bordered inwardly by lines of cliff or ancient beach-lines. The island is traversed by lofty mountains in all directions, the principal chain, called the Blue Mountains, occupying the axis, and stretching from E. to W., with a sharp crest, having numerous lofty elevations: Blue Mountain, towards the centre (7360 feet), John Crow Hill, Silver Hill, St. Catherine's Peak (5036 ft.). The declivities are covered with stately forests. The valleys are all very narrow, not more than a twentieth part of the island being level ground. The principal rivers are the Minho, Black, and Cobre, which all empty on the S. coast. The mountains consist of shales, clays, and conglomerates, with some limestones, the last being properly the matrix of the hilly table-land which covers much of the central and western districts, in which are found the sinks or "cockpits." The N. side of the island is reputed to be the more healthy, though all insalubrity ceases at an elevation of 1400 ft. The rainy seasons are from May to August and in October and November. Earthquakes are frequent; hurricanes less so than in the other West India Islands. At Kingston the range of temperature is from 67° to 90°, with an annual rainfall of 44 inches. On some of the mountain slopes the precipitation increases to 100 inches. The soil is naturally less productive than in many of the West India Islands, but most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Indigo, cotton, and cacao were formerly important staples, but at present these are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, and spices (pimento). In 1901 the exports of bananas amounted to £825,288; of coffee, to £152,091; and of oranges, to £102,780. Tobacco, corn, yams, arrow-root, and ginger are also extensively cultivated. The plantain, banana, sweet potato, etc., compose the principal food of the blacks. The forests yield many varieties of fine wood, such as ebony, logwood, fustic, mahogany, lance-wood, etc., which are or have been largely exported. A very large part of the soil still remains uncultivated.

Jamaica is divided into 3 counties (Surrey, Middlesex, and Cornwall) and subdivided into 15 parishes. The government is vested in a governor, who is assisted by a privy and a legislative council. The island has 185 miles of railway.

Besides Spanish Town, the old capital, and Kingston, the chief port and present seat of government, the island contains the towns of Port Royal and Morant on its S. side, and the maritime villages of Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, St. Ann's, Port Maria, and Port Antonio on its N. coast, and several minor ports. Jamaica was dis-

covered by Columbus in 1494. It was wrested from the Spaniards by the English in 1655. The native population died out under the Spanish yoke, and the English imported a vast number of negro slaves. In 1833 parliament passed an act abolishing slavery. The fugitive negro slaves and their descendants were known as Maroons. Pop. in 1891 (Jamaica proper), 639,491, of whom 488,624 were blacks, 14,692 whites, 121,955 colored or half-breeds, 10,116 East Indians, and 481 Chinese. In 1900 the population was 753,115 (inclusive of the dependencies).

Jamaica, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Fairmount. Pop. about 200.

Jamaica, a banking post-village of Guthrie co., Iowa, 2 miles E. of Herndon, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 350.

Jamaica, a former post-village of Queens co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 8 miles E. of Brooklyn and now forming a part of New York city, in the borough of Queens.

Jamaica, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Jamaica township (town), on the West River, about 40 miles S. by E. of Rutland. It has manufactures of chairs, axe-handles, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 800.

Jamaica, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va.

Jamaica, a suburb of Guantánamo, Cuba.

Jamaica Plain, a former post-village of Suffolk co., Mass., now forming part of Boston (on the SW. side).

Jamalpur, towns of India. See JUMALPUR.

Jamaltica, hä-mäl-tee'kä, a ruined town of Honduras, 20 miles N. of Comayagua, with prehistoric remains of much interest.

Jaman, the name of a small lake, mountain-peak (Dent de Jaman, 6160 feet), and pass of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, about 3½ miles NE. of Montreux.

Jambi, a town of Sumatra, 130 miles NNW. of Palembang, extends for ¾ of a mile on both sides of the Jambi River. In and around it many Hindu sculptures have been discovered.

Jamboli, a town of Eastern Rumelia. See YAMBOLI.

Jamburg, a town of Russia. See YAMBURG.

Jambusar, jŭm'bŏŏ-sär', a town of Bombay, British India, district of Broach. Pop. about 12,000.

James, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 160 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River. Capital, Ooltewah. Pop. in 1890, 4903; in 1900, 5407.

James, a post-village of Bullock co., Ala. The banking point is Union Springs. Pop. about 100.

James, a post-village of Jones co., Ga. The banking point is Macon. Pop. about 175.

James, a post-hamlet of Plymouth co., Iowa, 8 miles NE. of Sioux City.

Jamesburg, a post-village of Vermilion co., Ill., 27 miles by rail N. by E. of Sidell. Pop. about 200.

Jamesburg, a banking post-borough of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 20 miles NE. of Trenton. It has a shirt-factory, etc., and is the seat of the state reform school. Pop. in 1900, 1063.

James City, a county in the SE. part of Virginia. Area, 159 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the York River, on the S. by the James River, and on the W. by the Chickahominy. Capital, Williamsburg. The first place at which the English began to settle in the United States was Jamestown, in this county. Pop. in 1890, 5643; in 1900, 5732.

James Creek, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Pa. The banking point is Huntingdon. Pop. about 300.

James Fork of the White River drains parts of Webster, Greene, and Christian cos., Mo., and enters the White River in the S. part of Stone co. It is about 100 miles long.

James Island, in Charleston co., S.C., one of the Sea Islands chain, has James Island Creek on the landward side and is bounded N. by the Ashley River and Charleston harbor. Pop. of James Island village, 75.

James Island, one of the Galápagos Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, 12 miles E. of Albemarle Island. It is mountainous and has the inlet of James Bay at its W. extremity.

Jameson, jā'mę-sęn, a banking post-town of Daviess co., Mo., near the Grand River and on the Wabash R., 31 miles NW. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 335.

James Peak, Colo., a mountain in lat. 39° 51′ N., about 10 miles from Central City. It has an altitude of 13,283 feet.

Jamesport, a banking city of Daviess co., Mo., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 10 miles NE. of Gallatin. Pop. in 1900, 728.

Jamesport, a post-village and resort of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the NW. shore of Great Peconic Bay and on the Long Island R., 80 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 350.

James River, of Missouri, flows through Greene co. and enters the White River in Taney co.

James River, N.Dak. See DAKOTA RIVER.

James River, of Virginia, called by the Indians Powhatan, and named by the English in honor of James I., is formed by the Jackson's and Cowpasture rivers, which unite near the N. extremity of Botetourt co. It runs eastward through the S. part of Rockbridge co. and effects a passage through the Blue Ridge at Balcony Falls, the scenery of which is very picturesque. It runs thence southeastward to Lynchburg, below which it flows northeastward and forms the boundary between the cos. of Appomattox and Buckingham on the right and Amherst, Nelson, and Albemarle on the left hand. From Scottsville it pursues an ESE. direction to Richmond, where it rushes and tumbles over granite rocks and meets the tide about 150 miles from the ocean. Below this city it flows southeastward with a very tortuous course, and gradually expands into an estuary which is more than 50 miles long and at some places is nearly 5 miles wide. This estuary communicates with Chesapeake Bay through Hampton Roads. The main river is about 450 miles long. It is navigable for steamboats of about 150 tons to Richmond. The chief affluents are the Appomattox, on the right, and the Chickahominy, on the left.

James River, a post-village of Amherst co., Va. The banking point is Lynchburg. It has a foundry, etc.

James's (or **James**) **Bay,** the southern part of Hudson Bay, between lat. 51° and 55° N. and lon. 79° and 82° 30′ W. It encloses numerous islands. The water is brackish. The chief tributaries are the Albany River on the W. and the East Main River on the E.

Jamestown, a small town on the W. side of the island of Barbados.

Jamestown, the capital town of St. Helena, is on the NW. coast of the island. It has a harbor well protected by strong batteries, a spacious parade lined with official residences, and a handsome church. On the heights around the town are the houses of the principal inhabitants, among which is Plantation House, occupied by the governor. Pop. about 2500. See SAINT HELENA.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala. Pop. 60.

Jamestown, a post-town of Independence co., Ark. Pop. in 1900, 130.

Jamestown, a post-village of Tuolumne co., Cal., about 50 miles E. of Stockton. It is on the Sierra of California R. and has iron-works. Pop. about 800.

Jamestown, a post-town of Boulder co., Colo., is 10 miles from Long's Peak and 15 miles NW. of Boulder. Gold and silver have been mined here. Pop. in 1900, 164.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Chattahoochee co., Ga., 2 miles E. of the Chattahoochee River and 18 miles SSE. of Columbus.

Jamestown, a post-village of Clinton co., Ill., on Big Shoal Creek, about 30 miles ENE. of Belleville. Pop. 150.

Jamestown, a banking post-town of Boone co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 27 miles WNW. of Indianapolis. It has lumber-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 640.

Jamestown, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa. The banking point is Davenport. Pop. about 250.

Jamestown, a banking post-city of Cloud co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 11 miles W. of Concordia. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Jamestown, a banking post-village, capital of Russell co., Ky., about 95 miles S. of Frankfort. Pop. about 200.

Jamestown, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., 18 miles SW. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 150.

Jamestown, a banking post-town of Moniteau co., Mo., 5 miles W. of the Missouri River and about 20 miles SE. of Booneville. Pop. in 1900, 344.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Dodge co., Neb., 10 miles NW. of Fremont.

Jamestown, a city and summer-resort of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the navigable outlet of Chautauqua Lake, 69 miles S. by W. of Buffalo, on the Erie and the Jamestown, Chautauqua and Lake Erie Rs. It is finely situated on the hill-sides, 2 miles from the beautiful Chautauqua Lake. It has extensive manufactures, embracing textile fabrics, furniture, washing-machines, saws, stained-glass, boots and shoes, photographic paper, iron fabrics, shirts, knitted and worsted goods, etc. Numerous steamboats ply between this place and the head of the lake. The Chautauqua Outlet here furnishes water-power, which is employed in flouring- and other mills. Pop. in 1890, 16,038; in 1900, 22,892.

Jamestown, a post-village of Guilford co., N.C., on the Deep River and on the Southern R., 10 miles SW. of Greensboro. It has cotton-mills, fertilizer-works, etc. Pop. about 200.

Jamestown, a banking city of Stutsman co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific and other railroads, 94 miles W. of Fargo. It is an agricultural and stock-raising centre, and is the seat of St. John's Academy and of an asylum for the insane. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 2853.

Jamestown, a banking post-village of Greene co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 28 miles E. by S. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 1205.

Jamestown, a banking post-borough of Mercer co., Pa., on the Shenango River and on the Pennsylvania and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rs., 21 miles SW. of Meadville. It has manufactures of paints, varnish, and wood-veneer. Pop. in 1900, 834.

Jamestown, a post-village and resort of Newport co., R.I., in Jamestown township (town), on Canonicut Island, 4 miles W. by N. of Newport. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1498.

Jamestown, a post-village, capital of Fentress co., Tenn., about 70 miles WNW. of Knoxville. Pop. 200.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tex., 20 miles E. of Tyler.

Jamestown, a settlement founded by the English, in 1607, in Virginia, on the N. bank of the James River, and in what is now James City co., about 45 miles NW. of Norfolk. It was the first place permanently settled in the United States by the English. It was the capital of Virginia until 1698, when Williamsburg took its place. But slight ruins of it remain.

Jamestown, a post-hamlet of James City co., Va.

Jamestown, a post-village of Grant co., Wis., in Jamestown township (town), 8 miles NE. of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. of the town in 1900, 978.

Jamestown, a village of Cape Colony, about 25 miles by road from Dordrecht.

James Town, a post-town of South Australia, 68 miles SE. of Port Augusta.

Jamesville, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Lackawanna R., 7 miles SE. of Syracuse. It has manufactures of automobile parts. Pop. 450.

Jamesville, a post-town of Martin co., N.C., on the Roanoke River and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 54 miles N. of Newbern. Pop. in 1900, 235.

Jamesville, a post-village of Yankton co., S.Dak., on the Dakota River, 15 miles N. of Yankton. Pop. 60.

Jamiltepec, a town of Mexico, state and 20 miles SW. of the city of Oaxaca.

Jamison, a post-village of Clarke co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Jamison, a post-village of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Jamison City, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., on the Bloomsburg and Sullivan R. The banking point is Bloomsburg. Pop. about 400. It has lumbering interests, etc.

Jammu, India. See JUMMU.

Jamnitz, yäm'nits, a town of Moravia, 25 miles NW. of Znaim. It has a mediæval church and a modern castle. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Jamoigne, zhä'mwäñ', a village of Belgium, on the Semoy, 18 miles W. of Arlon.

Jam'pur', a town of the Punjab, British India, district and 40 miles S. of Dera Ghazi Khan. Pop. about 5000.

Jamrud, jäm'rood', a fort, 10 miles W. of Peshawer, at the entrance of the Khyber Pass.

Jamu, India. See JUMMU.

Jane Island, one of the Carolines, in the Pacific Ocean.

Janelew, jān'loo', a banking post-village of Lewis co., W.Va., 16 miles S. of Clarksburg. Pop. about 300.

Janesville, a post-village of Lassen co., Cal., on Honey Lake, 12 miles SSE. of Susanville. Pop. 75.

Janesville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Mattoon or Toledo. Pop. about 500.

Janesville, or **Jaynesville,** a banking post-town of Bremer co., Iowa, on the Cedar River and on the Illinois Central R., 6 miles S. of Waverly. Pop. in 1900, 311.

Janesville, a banking post-village of Waseca co., Minn., at the S. end of Elysian Lake, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 13 miles E. by S. of Mankato. Pop. in 1900, 1254.

Janesville, a city, the capital of Rock co., Wis., is finely situated on both sides of the Rock River and on the Northwestern Line and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 70 miles WSW. of Milwaukee. It is mostly built on a small plain or level space between the river and the bluffs, which are about 100 feet higher than the river, here crossed by dams and affording much water-power. It contains a state institution for the education of the blind, large cotton-factories, woollen- and flouring-mills, machine-shops, foundries, and manufactories of reapers and mowers, farming-implements, carriages, boots, shoes, fountain-pens, furniture, etc. It has important tobacco- and stock-industries. Pop. in 1890, 10,836; in 1900, 13,185.

Janetville, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario. The banking point is Lindsay, 12 miles distant. Pop. about 200.

Jangipur, a town of Bengal. See JUNGIPUR.

Janina, yän'e-nä or jän'e-nä, **Jannina,** or **Yanina,** a town of European Turkey, capital of a vilayet of its own name, situated in the southern part of Albania (Epirus), near the Grecian frontier, on the little Lake of Janina (anc. Pambotis), 44 miles N. by W. of Arta. It is a busy, commercial, and industrial town, although its trade has greatly declined. A hundred years ago, when the strenuous but sanguinary Ali Pasha (the Lion of Janina) lorded it over the city and the surrounding country, Janina had some notable architectural features, but the lofty Iron Castle is now dilapidated and the fort on the lake a ruin, and the streets present a mean appearance in spite of the many mosques and churches. The manufactures include gold-woven and silk stuffs and morocco. There are several foreign consulates. The population is estimated at about 25,000, of whom more than one-half are Greeks, in whose hands is most of the trade and industry. The bulk of the remainder are Mohammedans, mainly Albanians, and there are many Jews. Janina rose to be an important place in the latter part of the Middle Ages.

Janinay, hä-ne-nī', a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay, Philippine Islands, on the Suagne River, 3 miles from Iloilo. Pop. 28,738.

Jankau, yän'kŏw, a small town of Bohemia, 32 miles SSE. of Prague. The Swedes here defeated the Imperialists in 1645.

Jankovácz, yon'ko'väts', a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 40 miles NNE. of Zombor. Pop. about 9000.

Jan-Mayen, yän mī'ĕn, written also **Jean-Mayen,** an island of the Arctic Ocean. Lat. (approx.) 71° N.; lon. 8° W. Area, about 160 sq. m. On its N. extremity are the Beerenberg mountain, an extinct volcano, about 8400 feet in height, and the Esk. Some of the glaciers reach the sea. The island is not permanently inhabited. The Wilczek meteorological station was established here in 1882.

Jannina, a town of European Turkey. See JANINA.

Jánosháza, yä'nosh-hä'zŏh, a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg (Vas), 12 miles NW. of Sümeg. Pop. about 3500.

Janow, yä'nov, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 11 miles NW. of Lemberg. Pop. about 2500.

Janow, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 24 miles SSE. of Tarnopol.

Jansdorf, yäns'dorf, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles from Leitomischl.

Jansen, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Neb., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 6 miles NE. of Fairbury. Pop. in 1900, 271.

Jansen Creek, of Columbia co., N.Y., falls into the Hudson River about 4 miles S. of Catskill.

Jansenville, yän'sĕn-vil', a district in the SE. part of Cape Colony. It is bounded S. by the Winterhoek range and is intersected by the Zondag (Sunday) River, on which is Jansenville, the capital, about 47 miles (direct) S. by E. of Graaf-Reinet. Pop. in 1891, 557 (white, 214).

Jansi, a town of India. See JHANSI.

Jantra, or **Yantra,** yän'trä, a river of Bulgaria, after a N. course of 75 miles, joins the Danube 13 miles E. of Sistova.

Januaria, zhä-noo-ä're-ä, a town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, on the São Francisco River, 350 miles N. of Ouro Preto.

Janvier, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J. The banking point is Camden. Pop. about 200.

Janville, zhôn'veel', a commune of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 25 miles SE. of Chartres.

Janzé, zhôn'zä', a commune of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles SE. of Rennes. Pop. about 4500.

Jaora, jä'o-rä, a small native state of Central India, in Malwa. The capital is the town of Jaora, about 80 miles NW. of Indore, with a population of about 25,000.

Japan, called **Niphon,** nip'hon', **Nippon',** or **Dai** (dī) **Nippon,** by the Japanese, an insular empire of Asia, composed of the four large islands of Japan proper, Hondo (Honshiu or Nippon), Kiushiu, Shikoku, and Yezo, together with Formosa, the southern half of Saghalin, the Kuril, Liu-kiu (Loo-choo), Bonin, and other islands. Area, 174,000 sq. m., of which 13,450 sq. m. belong to the island of Formosa. Pop. in Jan., 1904, 49,632,427, of which number 35,460,507 were on the main island (Hondo), 3,167,707 on Shikoku, 7,260,910 on Kiushiu, 843,717 on Yezo, and 2,899,586 on the island of Formosa.

The islands of Japan proper are included between the parallels of 30° and 45° 30′ N. lat., and are disposed in crescentic form between the meridians (approx.) of 130°

and 145° E. lon. Including its dependencies, the empire stretches on the N. to beyond lat. 50° and on the S. to lat. 22°, thus having a linear extent of upward of 2000 miles. All the main islands have irregular contours and are deeply indented with bays and harbors. The interior is ruggedly mountainous, various chains of granitic and other rocks, associated with a large number of volcanic cones, following axially in the line of the islands and sending off spurs and contreforts to the line of coast, where they abruptly terminate in steep cliffs. Most of the mountains are densely wooded and their included valleys highly cultivated. The loftiest summit of the empire is the non-volcanic Mount Morrison, in Formosa (13,595 feet). The most interesting of the Japanese mountains are the volcanoes, among which the famous Fujiyama, SW. of Tokyo, snow-covered and strikingly symmetrical in outline, holds first position (12,390 ft.). Other noted volcanic summits are Ontake, Tateyama (both about 10,000 ft. in height), Asamayama (about 8260 ft., in violent eruption in 1783), Aso-san (about 5600 ft., whose crater, 12 miles in diameter, is thought to be, with one exception, the largest in the world), and Bandai-san, which underwent a paroxysmal eruption in 1888. Most of the volcanoes are extinct or in a condition of dormancy. There are, however, numerous thermal springs and other indications of recent activity. Earthquakes are exceedingly numerous,—seemingly more so than in any other country in which the phenomena have been studied,—and some of them have been very destructive and productive (as those recurring in the Mino and Owari provinces in 1891–92) of great topographic changes.

The rivers of Japan are numerous and generally wide at their mouths, but their courses are short and they are not navigable for many miles inland. Many of them are of a torrential character and spread destruction along their banks. Of the lakes, the principal is Biwa, in the S. of Hondo, regarded by the Japanese with superstitious reverence and having shores of striking beauty. It is about 40 miles in length.

Climate and Productions.—The climate of the Japanese Empire partakes of tropical characteristics in the S. and of those of the subarctic tract in the N., and is in the central zone considerably influenced by the Japanese Gulf Stream, the Kuro-siwo. In the main islands, over all of which snow falls in greater or less quantity during the winter, the hottest period is usually from the middle of July to the middle of September. The mean annual temperature of Tokyo is 57°, with an absolute maximum of 98° and a minimum of 15°. Japan enjoys an abundant rainfall, the mean yearly precipitation (at Tokyo) being 58 inches. Destructive revolving storms, or typhoons, sometimes accompany the rains at the end of the summer heat, or in September. Along the coast of Yezo the sea at times freezes and the land is snow-bound for several months.

The flora of Japan is of marked luxuriance, and combines elements drawn from the tropics as well as from the temperate regions. Among the former are the bamboo and the sago-palm: among the latter, some of the most conspicuous are the pine, elm, maple, chestnut, beech, and oak. A variety of cedar, the *Cryptomeria japonica*, is one of the largest and most picturesque trees of the land, bordering the ancient highways and the approaches to famous shrines. Other trees are the ginko, or *Salisburia*, wax-tree (a species of *Rhus*), camphor-laurel, paper-mulberry, and the lacquer-tree. Many of the commoner fruits of the north, such as the apple, pear, peach, and fig, are cultivated, but the fruits are generally of an inferior quality; the Japanese orange and persimmon form, however, an exception to this rule. The cherry and plum are cultivated for their blossoms, and it is difficult to conceive of a landscape of greater beauty than that which is adorned by these magnificent products of the Japanese flora. The tea-plant, which furnishes one of the staples of the Japanese soil, thrives best in the central regions. The staple cereals are rice, barley, and rye. The production of rice in 1901 was about 220,000,000 bushels; of barley, about 43,000,000 bushels; of rye, about 34,000,000 bushels; and of wheat, about 20,000,000 bushels. In 1900 the product of the tea cultivated was 72,000,000 pounds, and of sugar, 170,000,000 pounds.

The fauna of Japan is essentially that of south-temperate Asia, with certain well-marked American types, and an infusion of tropical elements (monkey) in the south. Among the better-known quadrupeds may be mentioned the bear, boar, deer, fox, badger, squirrel, and hare; the domesticated animals, some of them introduced only at a very recent period, include the horse, cow, buffalo, sheep, pig, and dog; the animals of draught being the ox and buffalo. Japanese song-birds (lark and a species of nightingale) are few in species. Fish abound everywhere on the coast; the salmon and trout are numerous in some of the fresh-water streams.

The mineral productions of Japan are chiefly gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, coal, antimony, and sulphur, the yield of which in most cases is not very considerable. The product of copper in 1899 was 60,000,000 pounds, of iron, 54,000,000 pounds, and of antimony, 2,000,000 pounds. Coal was mined to the extent of 6,705,763 tons, the richest coal-fields being those of the islands of Kiushiu and Yezo.

Manufactures, Transportation.—In its manufactures Japan has taken a significant place among the nations of the world. Its people have long been famous for their handiwork in the making of sword-blades and other metallic goods, fine bronzes, silk and cotton fabrics, porcelain, lacquered and Japanned wares, and paper. Silk, cotton, and other textiles were manufactured in 1900 to the value of about $85,000,000. There were in the land, in 1900, 59 cotton-spinning mills, employing 16,154 men and 54,124 women. The first line of railway was opened in 1872, connecting Yokohama with the capital, 18 miles. The mileage of railroads in 1900–01 was 1010 of state railroads and 2905 of railroads owned by private companies, the two together carrying 113,000,000 passengers. Where railroads have not yet been introduced, the jinriksha, or high-wheeled cart, patterned after a vehicle introduced from the United States, and drawn by natives, is the chief form of conveyance. The length of telegraph lines was, in 1901–02, 6377 miles; of telephone lines, in 1899, 1562 miles.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory. The schools have all the grades from the elementary to the university. In 1900–01 there were 26,857 elementary schools. There are two universities, that of Tokyo, with colleges of law, medicine, literature, science, engineering, and agriculture, and that of Kyoto, with colleges of law, medicine, science, and engineering. Both of these institutions, as well as the bulk of other schools, are supported by the government. The former possesses a library of about 350,000 volumes. The number of books published in 1900 was 18,281, and of periodicals, 944.

Government, Defence.—The government of Japan is a constitutional monarchy, modelled after the pattern of western nations. The emperor, who bears the title of Mikado, exercises the executive powers with the advice of the cabinet ministers. There is also a privy council. The imperial diet, or parliament, is composed of a house of peers (numbering about 300 members) and a house of representatives, whose membership is fixed at 369. The house of peers consists of princes of the imperial family, nobles, persons nominated by the emperor as a reward for meritorious services to the state, and representatives of the largest tax-payers. Suffrage is limited by a tax-payment qualification. The emperor may declare war, make peace, and conclude treaties. The cabinet has 9 portfolios, those of foreign affairs, finance, interior, justice, war, navy, public instruction, agriculture and commerce, and communications. The capital of Japan is Tokyo. Until recently the actual seat of government was at Kyoto. The total effective force of the Japanese army, including the reserves, landwehr, etc., at the time of the outbreak of the war with Russia was about 625,000 men; the personnel of the navy was 35,000 men, including officers. The effective force of the Japanese fleet consisted of 98 vessels, of which 6 were battle-ships, 6 armored cruisers, 47 modern torpedo-boats, and 20 torpedo-boat destroyers. Extensive docks, arsenals, and barracks have been located at different ports, and there are important ship-building works at Nagasaki.

Commerce.—In 1901 the merchant navy of Japan (excluding Formosa) consisted of 1321 steamers of European type, 3850 sailing vessels of European type, and 911 native craft of various kinds. The following are some of the leading articles of export to foreign countries: rice, other foodstuffs, tea, silk (raw and manufactured, valued in 1901 at 109,000,000 yen, the yen being equivalent to about 49 cents), cotton yarn (21,465,000 yen), textiles, copper (13,904,000 yen), drugs and paints, watches (7,392,000 yen), floor-mats, and coal. The largest imports are those of rice, sugar (33,500,000 yen), wool and woollens, cotton and cotton-seed (60,650,000 yen), cotton manufactures, iron, steel, and manufactures of these metals (20,000,000 yen), fire-arms, machines, petroleum, etc.

In 1854 a general convention of peace and amity (the Perry Treaty) was signed between Japan and the United States, by which the ports of Shimoda and Hakodadi were opened to the ships of the latter. This was the beginning of a new era in the history of Japan, the policy of non-intercourse with the western world being gradually abandoned. Treaties were successively concluded with nearly all the Christian nations. The extra-territorial rights of foreigners in Japan have been abrogated, such aliens having the same privileges and obligations as the citizens of that country, except that they may not own land in Japan; Japanese subjects in foreign countries have as full rights as

any other aliens, and Japan is now entirely open to foreigners for residence, trade, and industry. The chief ports opened for foreign trade are Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Moji, Shimonoseki, Hakodadi, and Niigata. An Imperial Commercial Museum for the exhibition of export and import products and the furtherance of trade has been established. A gold standard went into effect in 1897, with beneficial results, and there is a national banking system.

Political Divisions, Religion, etc.—Japan is divided (excepting Yezo, the Kuril Islands, and Formosa) into 3 *fu* (Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka) and 43 *ken*, or prefectures. The subdivisions are *gun* (county), *shi* (municipality), *cho* (small town), and *son* (village). The system of justice is based on modern methods of jurisprudence. All religions are recognized, and there is no state religion or any state support. The ancient religion is Shintoism, with its numberless deities (some of them human beings), and its worship of nature. The Shinto temples and shrines, scattered all over the empire, number nearly 200,000. The majority of the population are adherents of Buddhism. The educated classes are largely followers of Confucius. There are many thousand Christians. The Japanese are of the Mongolian race. Their language is altogether different from that of the Chinese. In the island of Yezo dwell the Ainos (Ainus), a small tribe of uncertain ethnic affinities, who appear anciently to have been spread over a great part of Japan. Aino blood is supposed to be largely mingled with the Mongolian blood in the veins of the Japanese people.

History.—The Japanese records place the foundation of the reigning dynasty about the year 660 B.C. In the sixth century A.D. Buddhism entered the country, where it was received with such favor that in the following century it was proclaimed the national religion. In the course of the Middle Ages the supreme civil power became gradually divorced from the military power. The authority of the head of the state, the mikado, was reduced to a shadow, although the traditional honor still clung to his position. The virtual ruler was the *shogun*, who held the military power in his hands. The journeys of Rubruquis and Marco Polo to eastern Asia in the thirteenth century brought a knowledge of Japan to the peoples of Europe. In the sixteenth century the Portuguese came to Japan, entering into trade relations, and the Jesuits made numerous converts to Christianity. Before long, however, there was a violent revulsion against Christianity. The Portuguese were expelled, after which, for a brief period, the Dutch were allowed to have intercourse with Japan. Then for more than two centuries the empire was closed to the western world, until in 1854 Commodore Perry succeeded in inducing the government to enter into relations with the United States. In 1867–68 occurred the great revolution in which the shogunate was overthrown and the supreme power restored to the mikado. With the shogunate the system of landed feudal nobility which had prevailed under it, that of the daimios, came to an end. Japan now went through a process of transformation, regeneration, and material and intellectual progress unparalleled in history. The nation embraced the civilization of the West. A great military and naval power on modern lines was built up. In 1889 parliamentary government was instituted. In 1894–95 recreated Japan gave evidence of her strength in a victorious struggle with China. As a result of the war Japan acquired by cession Formosa and the Pescadores Islands. In the Boxer troubles in China, in 1900, her troops took a conspicuous part, in association with the allies, in quelling the insurrection and establishing peace. The years 1904–5 witnessed a war between Japan and Russia, growing out of the encroachments of the latter in Manchuria. In this struggle, which was virtually concluded by the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5, 1905, Japan asserted her position as a military and naval power able to cope with almost any in the world. She forced Russia to withdraw from Manchuria, acquired possession of Port Arthur, received one-half of Saghalin, and was given a free hand in the control of the affairs of Korea. Among the larger cities of the empire are Tokyo, with a population, in 1904, of 1,818,655; Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kobe, Yokohama, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki.

Japan, Sea of, is that portion of the Pacific Ocean situated between the islands of Japan on the E. and the Russian Maritime Province and Korea on the W. It communicates with the main Pacific by Sangar (Tsugaru) Strait on the E., with the Sea of Okhotsk by the Gulf of Tartary and La Pérouse Strait on the N., and with the Eastern Sea by Korea Strait on the S. It is generally shallow (about 200 metres), especially on the Japanese side, but eastward of the Gulf of Korea there is a zone of great depth, exceeding 10,000 feet. It receives no important tributary.

Japara, or **Djapara,** jȧ-pȧ'rȧ, a Dutch residency on the N. coast of the island of Java. Capital, Japara, on the coast, 30 miles NNE. of Samarang.

Japurá, zhȧ-poo-rȧ', or **Yupurá,** yoo-poo-rȧ' (sometimes called, in the upper part of its course, the **Caquetá,** kȧ-kȧ-tȧ'), a large river of South America, has its chief source in the Andes of the republic of Colombia, about 50 miles NE. of Pasto, whence it flows E. by S., and then SE., forming for some distance the (contested) boundary between Ecuador and Colombia. It traverses the forests of Ecuador and Brazil for many miles. Its lower course, with a few deviations, is nearly due E. to lat. 1° 50′ S. and lon. 65° 15′ W., when it suddenly takes a S. direction and falls into the Amazon (a short distance from Teffe) in lat. 3° S. and lon. 64° 40′ W., having been for more than 350 miles of its course wholly a Brazilian river. Its entire length is upward of 1300 miles. The navigation of the Japurá is interrupted by a great cataract, situated in lat. 1° 10′ S. and lon. 72° 20′ W., below which it is navigated by steamers.

Jaquemel, a town of Haiti. See JACMEL.

Jarafuel, nȧ-rȧ-fwĕl', a small town of Spain, province and 52 miles SW. of Valencia.

Jaragua, zhȧ-rȧ'gwȧ, a town of Brazil, state of Goyaz, situated on a small river of the same name, which formerly yielded rich gold-washings.

Jaragua, one of the best-frequented seaports in the state of Alagoas, in Brazil, near Maceió, of which it is a suburb.

Jaraicejo, nȧ-rī-thȧ'no, a small town of Spain, province and 40 miles ENE. of Cáceres.

Jarama, nȧ-rȧ'mȧ, a river of Spain, unites with the Henares about 10 miles ESE. of Madrid and falls into the Tagus a little below Aranjuez.

Jarandilla, nȧ-rȧn-deel'yȧ, a small town of Spain, in Cáceres, 14 miles E. of Plasencia.

Jarbalo, a post-hamlet of Leavenworth co., Kan.

Jarboesville, jar'bōz-vil, a post-hamlet of St. Mary's co., Md., 50 miles S. of Annapolis.

Jardin, a favorite spot of tourist observation in the group of the Mont Blanc Alps, rising as a triangular rock from the Taléfre Glacier. Altitude, 9830 feet.

Jardin, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Jardine, a post-village of Park co., Mont. The banking point is Livingston. Pop. 225.

Jardines (nar-dee'nĕs) **and Jardinillos** (nar-de-neel'yoce), or **Canarreos,** kȧ-nar-rȧ'oce, the W. portion of an archipelago off the S. coast of Cuba, to which it belongs. It stretches E. from the Isle of Pines. The E. portion of the same archipelago is called Jardines de la Reina.

Jardines de la Reina, nar-dee'nĕs dȧ lȧ rȧ'nȧ, the E. portion of an archipelago off the S. coast of Cuba; it stretches from near Cayo Largo to Cape Cruz and includes the Laberinto de las Doce Leguas and the Buena Esperanza bank.

Jardines del Rey, nar-dee'nĕs dĕl rȧ, the E. portion of the chain of islands that stretches for 300 miles along the N. coast of Cuba, from Cardenas to Nuevitas; the W. portion is called Sabaneque (or Sabana Camaguey, etc.). The Jardines del Rey include the larger islands of the chain,—Sabinal, Romano, and Cocos cays, etc.

Jargeau, zhar`zhō', a town of France, in Loiret, on the Loire, 10 miles ESE. of Orleans. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Jarilla, a post-village of Otero co., N. Mex. The banking point is El Paso, Tex. Pop. about 100.

Jarkovácz, yor'ko`vȧts`, a village of Hungary, co. of Torontál, 30 miles SW. of Temesvár.

Jarlsberg (yarls'bĕrg) **and Laurvik** (lōwr'vik), an amt of Norway, bordering on Christiania Fjord. Capital, Laurvik.

Jarmello, zhar-mĕl'lo, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 18 miles S. of Guarda.

Jarmen, yar'mẹn, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 61 miles NW. of Stettin. Pop. about 3000.

Jarmeritz, yȧr'mĕ-rits, a small town of Moravia, about 17 miles NW. of Znaim. It has a castle.

Jarnac, zhar`nȧk', a town of France, in Charente, 7 miles E. of Cognac, on the right bank of the Charente. It has brandy distilleries and a trade in fine cognac. It is celebrated for the victory, in 1569, of the Duke of Anjou over the Prince of Condé, who perished in the battle. Pop. about 4500.

Jaro, hȧ'ro, pueblos in the Philippine Islands: (1) In Leyte Island, WSW. of Taclobán, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 12,475. (2) In the most important region of Panay Island (Iloilo province), produces sugar, and tissues of silk, cotton, and piña. Pop. 9482.

Jaromeř, yȧ'ro-myĕrzh, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 68 miles ENE. of Prague. It has two technical schools. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 7000).

Jaroslau, yȧ'ro-slōw, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 17 miles NNW. of Przemysl, on the railway from

Lemberg to Cracow. It has manufactures of textiles, pottery, brandy, etc., and an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 22,614.

Jaroslav, or **Jaroslavl,** Russia. See YAROSLAV.

Jarotschin, or **Jaroczyn,** yä-rotch'in, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 40 miles SE. of the city of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 4355.

Jarratt, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Va., 30 miles by rail S. of Petersburg. Pop. 55.

Jarrettown, or **Jarrattown,** a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 14 miles N. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 200.

Jarrettsville, a post-village of Harford co., Md., 28 miles NNE. of Baltimore. Pop. 120.

Jarrolds Valley, a post-hamlet of Raleigh co., W.Va.

Jarrow, a municipal borough of England, co. of Durham, on the Tyne, 5½ miles ENE. of Gateshead. Until recently it was of little economic importance. Its rapid rise was due to the construction of docks and the establishment of vast ship-building and marine-engine works, blast-furnaces, iron-foundries, a gun-factory, etc. The industries also comprise the manufacture of paper and chemicals. Coal is exported in large quantities. The Venerable Bede lived and labored in the Benedictine monastery established here in 682. Pop. in 1871, 18,115; in 1901, 34,295.

Jaruco, HÄ-roo'ko, a city of Havana province, Cuba, about 8 miles from the N. coast and 24 miles by rail SE. of Havana. The city is built of stone and stucco and is comparatively clean and healthful. It has a hospital, post- and telegraph-offices, etc. The country is mountainous. Pop. in 1899, 1139. Its port, to which there is no practicable road, is Los Almacenes de Jaruco, about 3 miles from the mouth of the Jaruco River.

Jarum, jä'room', a town of Persia, province of Fars, 90 miles SSE. of Shiraz.

Jarvis, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala. Pop. about 70.

Jarvis, a post-hamlet of Liberty co., Tex.

Jarvis, a banking post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk and the Wabash Rs., 14 miles SW. of Cayuga. It is a shipping point for grain and produce. Pop. about 850.

Jarvisburg, a post-hamlet of Currituck co., N.C.

Jarvis Island, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 0° 23' S., lon. 159° 54' W. It has yielded guano.

Jarvis Store, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ky.

Jarzé, zhar'zä', a small town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 6½ miles W. of Baugé.

Jasenovac, yä-sĕn'o-väts, a town of Croatia, at the confluence of the Save and Unna. Pop. about 2500.

Jashpur, a state of India. See JUSHPUR.

Jask, jäsk, a town of Persia, province of Kerman, on the Arabian Sea, N. of Cape Jask, near the entrance to the Strait of Ormuz.

Jasliska, yäs-lis'kä, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 20 miles SW. of Sanok.

Jaslo, yäs'lo, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 30 miles SE. of Tarnow. Pop. in 1900, 6578.

Jason Mountain, in King Oscar II. Land, American Antarctic regions. Lat. 66° S.

Jasonville, a banking post-village of Greene co., Ind., 26 miles SSE. of Terre Haute, on the Southern Indiana R. It has extensive coaling-industries. Pop. about 3000.

Jasper, a county in the north-central part of Georgia, has an area of 410 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Ocmulgee River and is drained by Cedar and Rocky creeks. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1890, 13,879; in 1900, 15,033.

Jasper, a southeastern county of Illinois, has an area of 503 sq. m. It is intersected by the Embarras River. This county is a part of the coal-field of Illinois. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1890, 18,188; in 1900, 20,160.

Jasper, a county in the NW. part of Indiana, has an area of 565 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Kankakee River and is also drained by the Iroquois River. Capital, Rensselaer. Pop. in 1890, 11,185; in 1900, 14,292.

Jasper, a county in the south-central part of Iowa, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Skunk River and the North Fork of that river. Mines of bituminous coal have been opened in the county. Capital, Newton. Pop. in 1890, 24,943; in 1900, 26,976.

Jasper, a county in the southeast-central part of Mississippi. Area, 647 sq. m. It is drained by several small affluents of the Leaf River and by Tallahoma Creek. Capital, Paulding. Pop. in 1890, 14,785; in 1900, 15,394.

Jasper, a county in the SW. part of Missouri, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 632 sq. m. It is intersected by the Spring River and Centre Creek. Rich lead-mines have been opened in the county, which has also zinc-mines. Capital, Carthage. Pop. in 1890, 50,500; in 1900, 84,018.

Jasper, a county in the E. part of Texas, has an area of 977 sq. m. It is watered by the Neches River and is partly drained by the Angelina River. Capital, Jasper. Pop. in 1890, 5592; in 1900, 7138.

Jasper, a banking post-town, capital of Walker co., Ala., on the Frisco System and the Northern Alabama R., 35 miles NW. of Birmingham. It is in a coal and cotton district. Pop. in 1900, 1661.

Jasper, a banking post-village, capital of Newton co., Ark., is 100 miles NNW. of Little Rock. Pop. about 300.

Jasper, a banking post-town, capital of Hamilton co., Fla., 90 miles by rail W. by N. of Jacksonville, on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Georgia Southern and Florida R. It is in a rice, cotton, and sugar district and has lumber- and naval-stores industries. Pop. in 1900, 993.

Jasper, a post-town, capital of Pickens co., Ga., 50 miles N. of Atlanta and at the southeastern base of the Blue Ridge, and on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 379.

Jasper, a banking post-town, capital of Dubois co., Ind., on Patoka Creek and on the Southern R., 38 miles N. of Rockport. It has machine- and furniture-works, etc., and coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1863.

Jasper, a banking post-village of Lenawee co., Mich., 7 miles S. of Adrian, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. Pop. 275.

Jasper, a banking post-village of Pipestone co., Minn., on the Great Northern and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 12 miles SSW. of Pipestone. Pop. in 1900, 559.

Jasper, a banking city of Jasper co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 12 miles N. of Carthage. Pop. in 1900, 627.

Jasper (often called **Jasper Four Corners**), a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., in Jasper township (town), 37 miles W. of Elmira. Pop. 350; of the town in 1900, 1430.

Jasper, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio, on the Scioto River and on the Ohio Canal, about 20 miles S. of Chillicothe. Pop. about 250.

Jasper, a post-village, capital of Marion co., Tenn., on the Sequatchie River, about 3 miles from its entrance into the Tennessee and 20 miles W. of Chattanooga, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. Jasper has the Pryor Training School and the Sam Houston Academy. Coal is mined near this place. Pop. about 900.

Jasper, a banking post-village, capital of Jasper co., Tex., 125 miles NE. of Houston. It has lumber-mills, etc., and is the seat of the Southeast Texas Male and Female College. Pop. about 450.

Jasper, a post-village of Greenville co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Smith's Falls. Pop. about 250.

Jassy, yäs'see, or **Yassy** (Ruman, *Iaşi*, yäsh), a city of Rumania, the former capital of Moldavia, on an affluent of the Pruth, near the Russian frontier, about 200 miles NNE. of Bucharest. It was until recently altogether an unpretentious town, but now has a more modern appearance, good pavements having been introduced, as well as electricity for illumination and transportation. Many churches, one or two of which are interesting edifices, and a number of palaces of the boyars stand forth from among the vast collection of low houses. There is a stately government-building, facing a square, embellished with an equestrian statue of Stephen the Great, voyvode of Moldavia. Jassy has a university, installed in a recently erected edifice, a school of music, a school of art, etc. The town has little to show in the industrial field, but it carries on an active commerce. It is the seat of a Greek Orthodox metropolitan and of a Roman Catholic bishop. A peace was concluded here between Russia and Turkey in 1792, by which Russia received Otchakov and extended her frontiers to the Dniester. Pop. in 1899, 78,069, of whom half were Jews.

Jastrow, yäs'tro', a town of West Prussia, 90 miles WSW. of Marienwerder. The industries comprise spinning, the weaving of cloth, and the manufacture of machinery and shoes. Pop. in 1900, 5418.

Jász-Apáti, yäs ŏb'pä'tee', a town of Hungary, in Jazygia, 11 miles E. of Jász-Berény. Pop. in 1900, 10,872, employed in agriculture, the cultivation of the vine, and the breeding of horses.

Jász-Berény, yäs bĕr'äñ', a town of Hungary, in Jazygia, on both sides of the Zagyva, 38 miles E. of Budapest. It has a town-hall, containing the archives of Jazygia and Cumania. Its principal trade is in corn, horses, and cattle. Pop. in 1900, 26,791.

Jász-Fénszaru, yäs fäñ'sŏb'roo', a village of Hungary, on the Zagyva, 18 miles NW. of Jász-Berény.

Jász-Ladány, yäs lŏh'däñ', a village of Hungary, 9 miles from Jász-Berény. Pop. about 8000.

Jász-Nagy-Kún-Szolnok, a county of Hungary. See JAZYGIA-GREAT-CUMANIA-SZOLNOK.

Jászó, yä'so', a town of Hungary, co. of Abauj-Torna, in a beautiful valley, on the Bodva, 30 miles SE. of Leut-

schau. It contains an old Premonstratensian abbey, the church of which is one of the finest in Hungary.

Jatibonico, Rio, ree'o hä-tee-bo-nee'ko, a river of Cuba, forms the boundary between Puerto Príncipe and Santa Clara provinces. It rises in the Jatibonico mountains, in the former province, flows S., and empties on the S. coast.

Játiva, hä'tē-vä, formerly **San Filipe de Játiva** (anc. *Sæt'abis*), a town of Spain, in the province and 31 miles S. by W. of Valencia. It is picturesquely situated on the Albaida, an affluent of the Júcar, in a fruitful region, at the base of a mountain, on which are two castles. It has preserved in a considerable measure its Moorish aspect. The numerous fountains, fed by an aqueduct, are an attractive feature of the town. Among the buildings is a silk-exchange. In Roman times the place was celebrated for its linen. Játiva is the birthplace of Pope Alexander VI. and of the painter Ribera. Pop. in 1900, 12,602.

Jauco, Rio, ree'o hŏw'ko, a river of Cuba, empties over a sandy beach, ½ mile from the Playa Blanca, on the N. coast of Santiago de Cuba province. It is navigable for boats during the rainy season. A rocky point near its mouth has a cavern, Cueva de Jauco.

Jauer, yŏw'ẹr, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the right bank of the Neisse, 10 miles SE. of Liegnitz. It has interesting churches and an ancient castle. There are manufactures of machinery, leather, cloth, carpets, cigars, carved wood-work, carriages, gloves, and sugar. It is noted for its sausages. Pop. in 1900, 13,024.

Jauernig, yŏw'ẹr-nig', a town of Austrian Silesia, 52 miles NW. of Troppau. Pop. about 2000.

Jauja, hŏw'hä, or **Atanjauja,** ä-tän-hŏw'hä, a river of Peru, joins the Apurimac 110 miles NE. of Huancavelica, after a very tortuous SE. and E. course of at least 400 miles. In its lower part it is called the Mantaro.

Jauja, or **Atanjauja,** a town of Peru, department of Junín, capital of a province of its own name, 115 miles E. by N. of Lima, on the E. bank of the river of the same name. It has considerable trade in rural produce and in cattle. Pop. about 3000. Silver-mines exist in the province. It is a health-station. Elevation, 11,100 feet.

Jaulna, jawl'nạ, a town of British India, in Hyderabad, 34 miles ESE. of Aurungabad. It has a cantonment for troops. Pop. about 6000.

Jaulnay, zhōl'nä', a commune of France, in Vienne, arrondissement of Poitiers.

Jaumave, how-mä'vä, a town and commune of Mexico, in the state of Tamaulipas, 38 miles SW. of Ciudad Victoria. Pop. about 10,000.

Jaun (Fr. *Bellegarde*), a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Fribourg, 10 miles E. of Bulle. It is the chief settlement in the Jaunthal, a valley famous for its Gruyère cheese.

Jaúnde, Kamerun. See YAUNDE.

Jaunpur, jŏwn'poor', a town of British India, capital of the district of Jaunpur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, situated on the Gumti, 35 miles NW. of Benares. It was the seat of a mediæval Mohammedan kingdom. Pop. in 1901, 42,771.

Jaura, India. See JAORA.

Jauru, zhŏw-roo', a river of Brazil, rises in the serra of its own name, in the state of Matto Grosso, flows SE., and joins the Paraguay after a course of about 220 miles.

Jauziers, zhō'ze-ä', a commune of France, in Basses-Alpes, 5 miles NE. of Barcelonnette.

Java, jä'vạ (Sanskrit, *Yava*, "millet"), an island in the Malay Archipelago, the principal seat of the Dutch power in the East, and, after Sumatra and Borneo, the largest in the Sunda group. It is bounded N. by the Java Sea and S. by the Indian Ocean, separated W. by the Strait of Sunda from Sumatra, and E. by that of Bali from the island of Bali. Lat. 5° 52′–8° 51′ S.; lon. 105° 10′–114° 30′ E. Its shape somewhat resembles a parallelogram, the greater axis lying E. and W., with a slight inclination N. at the W. end. The island is 630 miles long by 35 to 120 miles broad. Area, inclusive of the adjoining island of Madura (which has about 2000 sq. m.), 50,554 sq. m.

Physical Aspects.—The S. coast of Java presents a continuous front of crags and rocks, forming the outer edge of an extremely mountainous country; the N. is flat and low, and covered in many places with mangrove swamps. The principal capes and bays along its coast are Java Head, at the entrance of the Strait of Sunda from the Indian Ocean; Cape St. Nicholas, where that strait opens into the Java Sea; Cape Panka at the W. and Cape Sendano at the E. entrance of the Strait of Madura; capes East and South, at the SE. extremity of Java; Wyncoop's, Welcome, and Pepper bays, at the W. end of the island; Bantam and Batavia bays, on the NW.; Rembang on the N.; and along the S. coast from W. to E., Penanjong, Pachitan, Pangol, Sambreng, Segara-Wedi, Dampar, and Gradjagan bays. The chief harbors are those of Batavia and Surabaya, on the N., and that of Chilatjap, formed by the small island of Kembangan, on the S.

The island is traversed throughout its whole length by chains of mountains, which are thickly set with volcanoes, active and extinct, varying generally from 6000 to 9000 feet in height; some of them, rising to even 12,000 ft., form landmarks to the navigator. About one-half of the 50 or more volcanic peaks are active. Among the most noted summits are Semeru, in the E. group of mountains, constituting the culminating point of the island, 12,100 ft.; Tengger, also in the E. group, 8930 ft., having a crater about 6 miles in diameter; Galunggung, in the western mountains, famous for its destructive eruptions of 1822; Papandayang, about 8600 ft.; Guntur, and Slamat (11,240 ft.).

The mountains are intersected by large and beautiful valleys, watered by rivers and torrents, and covered, for the most part, with thick forests. A multitude of rivers flow from the N. and S. sides of the mountains, affording supplies to innumerable artificial water-courses used in irrigation. These streams are generally rapid, shallow, and encumbered with sand-banks. The only rivers navigable for vessels to any distance inland are the Solo, Kediri, Tjimanok, and Tji-tarum; the others are only suitable for canoes or for floating timber. The formation of the island is essentially volcanic, but there are areas of Tertiary and Quaternary (fossiliferous) sediments. Granite is found in some parts of the W., but the plutonic rocks are limited. The island has no extensively wrought metallic deposits. The Bantam coal-mines yield lignite; naphtha and asphalt abound in various localities; and the salines of Kuwu, SE. of Samarang, yield a large supply of salt. Warm medicinal waters are very plentiful. The volcanoes, when in an active state, are remarkable for the quantity of sulphur and sulphurous vapors they discharge. An extinct volcano near Batar, called Guevo Upas, or the Vale of Poison, about half a mile around, is held in horror by the natives on account of its (assumed) deadly atmosphere of carbonic vapors.

Climate.—Java was formerly considered very unhealthy; but, with the exception of a few marshy districts on the N. coast and some parts on the S., the climate is as salubrious as that of most intertropical countries, and the more elevated regions are even remarkably healthy. In the plains the temperature during the day is from 85° to 94° and during the night from 73° to 80°. At Batavia (one of the unhealthy places) the daily range of the thermometer is from about 70° to 90°. The average annual rainfall there is about 75 inches (the amount varying greatly from year to year), which is increased to 185 inches on the hill-station of Buitenzorg. Over a large part of the island (not, however, in the west where Batavia is situated) there is a dry season from April to October, while the rest of the year is a season of rains. Thunder-storms are common, but hurricanes are rare. The island is subject to earthquake shocks.

Fauna.—The mammalian types of Java are numerous. Though so close to Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, neither the elephant nor the tapir is found in the island; but in the W. part the one-horned rhinoceros is not uncommon, and in numerous districts the tiger, leopard, and tiger-cat keep the inhabitants in alarm by their depredations. The babiroussa, wild dog, deer, and several species of ape form part of the larger game. The lemurs inspire the inhabitants with superstitious fear by their mysterious nocturnal habits; and this island may be considered the native seat of the largest bats, some of which measure several feet across the wings. Civets are common, and supply a perfume of which the Javanese are passionately fond; the wild ox (*Bos sondaicus*), a beautiful and graceful animal, which has been found untamable, abounds in the woods; and the buffalo, said to have been brought from continental Asia in the twelfth century by the same prince to whom tradition assigns the introduction of the rice-plant, is the chief animal used in agricultural labor. There are about 2,700,000 buffaloes in the land, and perhaps a smaller number of cows and oxen. Among the birds of Java may be mentioned the peacock, jungle-fowl, partridges, pigeons, fruit-doves, etc.

Vegetation, Agriculture, etc.—Java possesses a soil of astonishing fertility and a vegetation unsurpassed in its luxuriance. Behind the coast-line, which is fringed with cocoanut-trees, the ground rises gently to the foot of the mountain-chain and is everywhere cultivated. Javanese villages of bamboo houses, surrounded with hedges of fruit-trees, the banana, and bamboo, contrast agreeably with the vast fields of rice, artificially watered, and yielding often three harvests annually. The bases of the mountains are covered with vast forests of different species of the fig-tree or rubber. At an elevation of 5000 feet are heavy growths

of *Podocarpus cupressus* (a tree allied to the yew and furnishing the best timber in Java), the Dammar pine, rhododendrons, and the Dipteris or two-leaved fern. Laurels of numerous species, chestnuts, oaks, melastomes, eugenias, magnolias, myrtles, numerous orchids, etc., grow still higher up the mountains. At about 7000 feet the vegetation changes its aspect. Many plants of European types (various heaths, the raspberry, honeysuckle, St. John's wort, violet, buttercup, cowslip, guelder-rose, cypress) appear on the higher zones. The famed poison-tree, the Upas (*Antiaris toxicaria*), is a noted Javanese plant. Forests of teak cover very extended areas.

Rice forms the staple food of the natives and is raised in enormous quantities. Coffee, sugar, tobacco, tea, indigo, copra, pepper, and cinchona are among the staples of the island. The cultivation of nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, pimento, rubber, and cacao is carried on with success. The population is almost wholly agricultural. There are but few large towns. Most of the soil is claimed as government property. A system of compulsory labor exists to some extent, the peasants being obliged to give a certain amount of their labor to the government or private landowners in the cultivation of coffee. The yield of sugar in 1899 was 796,000 tons; in 1900, 710,000 tons. The production of coffee in 1900 was 106,506,933 pounds; of tea, 6,636,571 kilograms; of tobacco, 21,737,198 kilograms; of cinchona, 5,669,695 kilograms; of indigo, 716,556 kilograms. The chief articles of export include sugar, copra, coffee, rice, tobacco, tea, tapioca, cinchona, tin, teak, hides, pepper, and cocoa, the quantity of the first being, in 1901, 726,110,000 kilograms. The great bulk of the foreign trade is carried on through the ports of Batavia, Samarang, and Surabaya, and is chiefly in the hands of the Dutch and Chinese. There were about 1200 miles of railway in operation in 1901.

Government.—Java is administered by the governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, whose seat of government is Batavia. He is assisted by a council of 5 members and by the directors of the various departments of the administration. The island (together with Madura) is divided into 17 districts, called "residencies." At the head of each is a resident, under whom are assistant residents and comptrollers. The lower administrative offices are filled by natives. In each residency a "regent," selected by the government from the old nobility, is appointed, who is the intermediary between the native officials and the Dutch. The sultanates of Jokjokarta and Surakarta have been allowed to continue their existence, the sultans, however, retaining but a shadow of power. The administration of law, as far as natives are concerned, is in accordance with the old national customs. Among the educational or scientific institutions of the island is the famous botanical garden of Buitenzorg, which surpasses all the botanical gardens of the world in the wealth and variety of its tropical productions.

Inhabitants, Religion, etc.—The Javanese belong to the Malay family. They consist of the Javanese proper, the Sundanese, and the Madurese, speaking distinct dialects of the Javanese language. The Javanese early developed a high degree of civilization through commercial contact with India, and in the Middle Ages an extensive Javanese literature came into existence. The ancient literary language is the Kavi, which is to the modern dialects of Java what Sanskrit is to the modern Hindu tongues of India. There is a large infusion of Sanskrit words in Kavi, as well as in modern Javanese. The art of India was transplanted to Java, which has splendid architectural remains, Hindu and Buddhist. The vast temple of Boro Budor is the most imposing monument of Buddhist architecture in the world. Hinduism and Buddhism gave way at the close of the Middle Ages to Islam. The great mass of the Javanese profess Mohammedanism, but spirit-worship pervades the population. Pop., with Madura, in 1891, 24,133,685; in 1900, 28,745,698, of whom nearly 60,000 were Europeans and about 290,000 Chinese. There are between 15,000 and 20,000 Arabs.

History.—In the Middle Ages Java became the seat of powerful Hindu realms. These crumbled with the spread of Islam among the people just before the advent of the Europeans. The Portuguese made their way to the island early in the sixteenth century, but at its close they were supplanted by the Dutch. At this time the two principal native states were Mataram and Bantam, which had arisen on the ruins of the Hindu kingdoms. The Dutch conquest was not completed until the first half of the nineteenth century. About the middle of the eighteenth century the realm of Mataram, after having been reduced to vassalage, was divided into the sultanates of Surakarta and Jokjokarta, which still linger on. The state of Bantam disappeared a hundred years ago. The Dutch East India Company was dissolved at the close of the eighteenth century. Java was in the hands of the English from 1811 to 1816, during which time it was ably administered by Sir S. T. Raffles.

Java, a post-village of Neshoba co., Miss. The banking point is Newton. Pop. about 300.

Java, a post-township (town) of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 30 miles SE. of Buffalo. It contains the villages of Java (pop. 100) and Java Village. Pop. in 1900, 1770.

Java, a village of Walworth co., S.Dak. The banking point is Selby. Pop. 100.

Java Center, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, Attica and Arcade R. The banking point is Arcade. Pop. 125.

Javary, a river of South America. See JABARY.

Java Sea is that part of the Pacific Ocean between lat. 3° and 7° S. and lon. 106° and 116° E., having the Strait of Macassar and the Sea of Flores on the E., Java and Bali on the S., Borneo on the N., and Sumatra on the W. It communicates southward with the Indian Ocean by the Straits of Sunda, Bali, and Lombok, and on the NW. with the China Sea by the Carimata Passage.

Java Village, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., in Java township (town), on Buffalo Creek, about 28 miles SE. of Buffalo. It has manufactures of barrels and cheese-boxes. Pop. about 200.

Jávea, hä'vä-ä, formerly **Xávea,** a town of Spain, 45 miles NE. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 6606.

Jawana, jä-wä'nä, or **Joana,** jo-ä'nä, one of the largest rivers on the N. coast of Java, rises in an inland lake, whence it flows NE. to the Java Sea. The town of Jawana, with a population of about 10,000, is situated 28 miles ESE. of Japara.

Jaworow, yä-vo'ruv, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 30 miles ENE. of Przemysl. The industries comprise the manufacture of pottery, brewing and distilling. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 10,090.

Jaworzno, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, district of Chrzanow. Coal and calamine are mined here. Pop. of the commune in 1900, 9206.

Jaxartes, a river of Asia. See SYR-DARYA.

Jaxt, a river of Württemberg. See JAGST.

Jaxthausen, a village of Württemberg. See JAGSTHAUSEN.

Jay, a county in the E. part of Indiana, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 370 sq. m. It is drained by the Salamonie River, which rises in it, and by small affluents of the Wabash River. Capital, Portland. Pop. in 1890, 23,478; in 1900, 26,818.

Jay, a village of Santa Rosa co., Fla. The banking point is Brewton, Ala. Pop. 200.

Jay, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Jay township (town), on the Androscoggin River and on the Maine Central R., 39 miles N. of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2758.

Jay, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in Jay township (town), 28 miles SSW. of Plattsburg. The town is drained by the Ausable River and comprises several high peaks of the Adirondack and Ausable mountains. It affords much iron-ore. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1744; of the village, about 450.

Jay, a township of Elk co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1048.

Jay, a post-hamlet of Williamsburg co., S.C., about 15 miles NE. of Kingstree.

Jay, a post-township (town) of Orleans co., Vt., borders on Canada. Pop. in 1900, 530. The town comprises Jay Peak.

Jayanca, hī-än'kä, a town of Peru, province and 37 miles N. by W. of Lambayeque.

Jaynesville, a post-village of Simpson co., Miss., about 50 miles SSE. of Jackson.

Jazygia, ja-zij'ę-a (Hun. *Jászság*, yäs'säg'), a district of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss, belonging to the basin of the Theiss. The chief town is Jász-Berény. In the early part of the Middle Ages a fragment of the tribe of the Jazyges (Sarmatians?), who had wandered from their homes on the steppes of southern Russia, settled down in central Hungary. The Hungarian kings made use of them as bowmen (Hun. *jászok*), whence the district received the name of Jászság, which was Latinized into Jazygia, as though the Hungarian name had corresponded to the ancient Latin designation of the ancestors of these people. The Jazyges, who number about 70,000, are completely Magyarized.

Jazygia-Great-Cumania-Szolnok (*Jász-Nagy-Kún-Szolnok*), a county in the centre of Hungary. Capital, Szolnok.

Jean, or **Jean Babel,** zhôn bä'bĕl', a town of Haiti, near its NW. extremity, with a harbor NE. of Cape St. Nicholas.

Jeanerette, a banking post-town of Iberia parish, La., on the navigable Bayou Teche, about 130 miles W. of New

Orleans and 80 miles above Morgan City. It is on the Southern Pacific R. It has sugar and rice interests. Pop. in 1900, 1905.

Jeanesville, jeenz'vil, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 2 miles S. of Hazleton. It has coaling and iron interests. Pop. about 1300.

Jean-Mayen. See JAN-MAYEN.

Jeannette, jĕn-nĕt', a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 4 miles W. of Greensburg. It has manufactures of flint- and window-glass, chemicals, and electrical supplies. Pop. in 1900, 5865.

Jeannette Island, in the Arctic Ocean, is an outlying member of the New Siberian Islands, in about lat. 76° 40' N.

Jearoldstown, a post-village of Greene co., Tenn. The banking point is Greeneville. Pop. 200.

Jeba, or **Geba,** jå'bå, a river of Senegambia, S. of the Gambia. At its mouth, in lat. 11° 40' N., it is 15 miles across. See GEBA.

Jebba, a station in Northern Nigeria, the former seat of the civil and military administration.

Jebeil, or **Jebail,** je-bil' (the Biblical *Gebal* and the classical *Byblus*), a small town on the coast of Syria, 20 miles SW. of Tripoli. It has interesting mediæval churches, an imposing castle, dating probably from the Crusades, and a vast number of columns belonging to ancient buildings; and near by are extensive necropolises where many sarcophagi have been found. Byblus was one of the towns of the Phœnicians.

Jebel-Akhdar, a mountain of Arabia, in Oman, in about lat. 23° N., lon. 56° 30' E. Altitude, 9940 feet.

Jebel-Akrab, jĕb'ęl åk'råb', a mountain of Syria, immediately SW. of Antioch, bounding the valley of the Orontes on the SE.

Jebel-Arab, jĕb'ęl å'råb', a mountain of Arabia, near its SW. extremity, with a continuous range of peaks (the "Chimney Peaks" of Horsburgh) extending for 18 miles from NW. to SE.

Jebel-Ayashin, a summit of the Atlas mountains of Morocco, usually considered to be the culminating point of northern Africa, in about lon. 4° W. Its height is variously placed between 12,000 and 14,760 feet.

Jebel-esh-Sheikh. See HERMON.

Jebel-es-Soda, a volcanic mountain of Tripoli, E. of the Hammada-el-Homra.

Jebel-et-Tur, jĕb'ęl ęt toor, the Arabic name of the Mount of Olives.

Jebeliyah, jĕb'ęl-ee'yå, the easternmost of the Kuria Muria Islands, off the SE. coast of Arabia.

Jebel-Mokatteb, jĕb'ęl mo-kåt'tĕb, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, 40 miles NW. of Mount Sinai.

Jebel-Mokattem, jĕb'ęl mo-kåt'tĕm, a hilly range in Egypt, extending for 25 miles eastward from the Nile, immediately SE. of Cairo. It is of nummulitic limestone and commands a magnificent view.

Jebel-Musa, Sinaitic Peninsula. See SINAI.

Jebel-Musa, a mountain in the N. of Morocco, on the Mediterranean, nearly opposite Gibraltar, and forming part of the broken chain of which the Rock of Gibraltar is another portion. Altitude, 2700 feet.

Jebel-Nur, jĕb'ęl noor, a mountain of Arabia, near Mecca, where the Mohammedans believe that the angel Gabriel delivered to the prophet the first portions of the Koran.

Jeb'el-Sham'mar, or **Shomer,** a mountainous region in the interior of northern Arabia, traversed by the parallel of 28° N. and situated S. of the great Nefud desert. There are two parallel ranges, extending in a SW. and NE. direction, which have an elevation of about 6000 feet above the sea, although their height above the lofty plateau is not great. The region is ruled by the sultan of Shammar, whose capital is Hail (Hayel).

Jebel-Soghair, jĕb'ęl so'ghir', an island in the Red Sea, 35 miles NW. of Mocha. Length and breadth, about 14 miles each.

Jebel-Sub'h, jĕb'ęl soob'h, a mountain in the W. of Arabia, between Yanbo and Jiddah. It is famous for producing the "balm of Mecca."

Jebel-Tar, jĕb'ęl tar (anc. *Combusta*), a volcanic island in the Red Sea, 55 miles WSW. of Loheia.

Jebel-Tarik, the Arabic name of GIBRALTAR.

Jebel-Tyh, jĕb'ęl tee, a mountain-chain in the peninsula of Sinai, extending from the Gulf of Suez to the Gulf of Akabah, in lat. 29° N., and bounding southward the desert of Et-Tyh, or "the wandering."

Jebi, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 55 miles SW. of Sana.

Jebuland, a territory in the Lagos colony of British Western Africa. The chief settlement is Ode.

Jed, a river of Scotland, rises in the Cheviot Hills and joins the Teviot 3 miles N. of Jedburgh.

Jedburg, jĕd'burg, a post-hamlet of Dorchester co., S.C.

Jedburgh, jĕd'bûr-rûh, a royal burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of Roxburgh, on the Jed, 38 miles SE. of Edinburgh. Its buildings present a curious mixture of the modern and antique. The remains of Jedburgh Abbey, founded in 1118, are among the most beautiful of the ecclesiastical ruins of Scotland. There are also ruins of a noted castle. The town has manufactures of tweeds and blankets. Pop. in 1901, 4533.

Jeddo, the former name of TOKYO.

Jeddo, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., 18 miles NW. of Port Huron. Pop. 100.

Jeddo, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., 40 miles NE. of Buffalo. Pop. about 150.

Jeddo, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Rs., 7 miles NE. of Hazelton. It has coaling interests. Pop. in 1900, 1632.

Jeddo, a post-hamlet of Bastrop co., Tex., 8 miles N. of Waelder.

Jeddo, a post-hamlet of Marquette co., Wis., about 14 miles NNE. of Portage.

Jed'dore', a maritime village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on the SE. coast, 42 miles ENE. of Halifax, its banking point. Its inhabitants are engaged in lumbering and lobster-packing. Pop. about 1200.

Jedi, a river of the Algerian Sahara, discharges into the Shott Melrhir (Melghir).

Jedlersdorf, yå'dlęrz-dorf', or **Grossjedlersdorf,** a manufacturing village in the northern outskirts of Vienna.

Jeendana. See SANDALWOOD ISLAND.

Jeff Davis, a county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 1922 sq. m. The surface is diversified by valleys and mountains. Capital, Fort Davis. Pop. in 1900, 1150.

Jeffers, a banking post-village of Cottonwood co., Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. about 300.

Jefferson, a county in the south-central part of Alabama, has an area of 1059 sq. m. It is intersected by the Black Warrior River, or that part of it which some call the Locust Fork, and is partly drained by the Cahawba River. Coal and iron-ore are found here. Capital, Birmingham. Pop. in 1890, 88,501; in 1900, 140,420.

Jefferson, a county in the southeast-central part of Arkansas, has an area of 919 sq. m. It is intersected by the Arkansas River. Capital, Pine Bluff. Pop. in 1890, 40,881; in 1900, 40,972.

Jefferson, a county in the north-central part of Colorado, has an area of 858 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the South Platte River and is partly drained by Clear Creek. Capital, Golden. Pop. in 1890, 8450; in 1900, 9306.

Jefferson, a northern county of Florida, borders on Georgia. Area, 593 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico and on the E. by the Aucilla (or Ocilla) River. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1890, 15,757; in 1900, 16,195.

Jefferson, a county in the E. part of Georgia, has an area of 686 sq. m. It is intersected by the Ogeechee River and is also drained by Rocky Comfort and Brier creeks. Capital, Louisville. Pop. in 1890, 17,213; in 1900, 18,212.

Jefferson, a county in the S. part of Illinois, has an area of 590 sq. m. It is drained by the Big Muddy River, which rises in it, by the East Fork of that river, and by Horse Creek. Bituminous coal is found. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1890, 22,590; in 1900, 28,133.

Jefferson, a southeastern county of Indiana, borders on Kentucky. Area, 362 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Ohio River and is partly drained by Big Creek. The surface is nearly level, except some steep hills which occur near the Ohio River. Capital, Madison. Pop. in 1890, 24,507; in 1900, 22,913.

Jefferson, a county in the SE. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq. m. Skunk River runs through the NE. part of this county, which is intersected by Big Cedar Creek. Capital, Fairfield. Pop. in 1890, 15,184; in 1900, 17,437.

Jefferson, a county in the NE. part of Kansas, has an area of 560 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Kansas River and is intersected by the Delaware (or Grasshopper) River. Capital, Oskaloosa. Pop. in 1890, 16,620; in 1900, 17,533.

Jefferson, a county in the N. part of Kentucky, has an area of 371 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. and W. by the Ohio River and is intersected by Floyd's Creek. Capital, Louisville. Pop. in 1890, 188,598; in 1900, 232,549.

Jefferson, a parish in the SE. part of Louisiana, has an area of 413 sq. m. It is a part of the delta of the Mississippi River, by which it is intersected. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Pontchartrain and is contiguous to the city of New Orleans. Capital, Gretna. Pop. in 1890, 13,221; in 1900, 15,321.

Jefferson, a county in the SW. part of Mississippi, has an area of 519 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Louisiana. Capital, Fayette. Pop. in 1890, 18,947; in 1900, 21,292.

Jefferson, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of 687 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Big River. The Maramec River forms a part of the northern boundary of the county, which is also drained by Plattin Creek. The county has rich lead deposits. Capital, Hillsboro. Pop. in 1890, 22,484; in 1900, 25,712.

Jefferson, a county in the SW. part of Montana, has an area of 1585 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri River. This county comprises part of the Rocky Mountains. Among its minerals are gold, silver, etc. Capital, Boulder. Pop. in 1890, 6026; in 1900, 5330.

Jefferson, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, bordering on Kansas, has an area of 566 sq. m. It is intersected by the Little Blue River and is also drained by Brush, Little Sandy, and Muddy creeks. Capital, Fairbury. Pop. in 1890, 14,850; in 1900, 15,196.

Jefferson, a county in the N. part of New York, has an area of 1252 sq. m., excluding Lake Ontario. It is bounded on the NW. by the St. Lawrence River and on the W. by Lake Ontario, and is intersected by the Black and Indian rivers, which afford abundant water-power. There are extensive deposits of iron-ore. Capital, Watertown. Pop. in 1890, 68,806; in 1900, 76,748.

Jefferson, a county in the E. part of Ohio, has an area of 390 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Ohio River, which separates it from West Virginia, and is drained by Yellow and Cross creeks. The county has mines of bituminous coal. Capital, Steubenville. Pop. in 1890, 39,415; in 1900, 44,357.

Jefferson, a county in the west-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 620 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Clarion River and is drained by Red Bank and Mahoning creeks. Among its minerals are coal and iron. Capital, Brookville. Pop. in 1890, 44,005; in 1900, 59,113.

Jefferson, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 310 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Holston River and intersected by the French Broad River. There are valuable deposits of zinc and iron. Capital, Dandridge. Pop. in 1890, 16,478; in 1900, 18,590.

Jefferson, a county in the SE. part of Texas, has an area of 1109 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Neches River and Sabine Lake and on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico. Capital, Beaumont. Pop. in 1890, 5857; in 1900, 14,239.

Jefferson, a county in the W. part of Washington. Area, 1765 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Admiralty Inlet and Hood's Canal and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. The surface is partly mountainous, extensively covered with forests, and watered by numerous rivers and streams, among them the Ohalat, Quiets, Raft, and Quinaiult rivers. The most prominent feature is Mount Olympus, which stands near the N. border and has an altitude of 8150 feet. Capital, Port Townsend. Pop. in 1890, 8368; in 1900, 5712.

Jefferson, the most eastern county of West Virginia, bordering on Maryland, has an area of 213 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Potomac River and is intersected by the Shenandoah River. It is bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge and is a continuation of the Great Valley of Virginia. The surface presents picturesque scenery, especially in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. Capital, Charlestown. Pop. in 1890, 15,553; in 1900, 15,935.

Jefferson, a county in the SE. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 548 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rock River and is also drained by the Crawfish and Bark rivers. In the SW. part of this county, the Rock River expands into a lake, named Koshkonong, which is about 8 miles long. Capital, Jefferson. Pop. in 1890, 33,530; in 1900, 34,789.

Jefferson, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala., 11 miles SW. of Demopolis, its banking point. Pop. about 250.

Jefferson, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., 5 miles S. of Redfield. Pop. about 100.

Jefferson, a post-village of Park co., Colo., about 65 miles SW. of Denver. Pop. about 100.

Jefferson, a banking post-town, capital of Jackson co., Ga., 18 miles NW. of Athens, on the Gainesville Midland R. It has a court-house, the Martin Institute, cotton-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 726.

Jefferson, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., 22 miles SE. of Lafayette and 4 miles W. of Frankfort. Pop. 300.

Jefferson, a banking city, capital of Greene co., Iowa, on the Raccoon River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 65 miles NW. of Des Moines. It is in the natural-gas region. Pop. in 1900, 2601.

Jefferson, a post-village of Montgomery co., Kan. Pop. about 50.

Jefferson, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me., in Jefferson township (town), on the Damariscotta River, 18 miles ESE. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1155.

Jefferson, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 7 miles SW. of Frederick, its banking point. Pop. about 325.

Jefferson, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Worcester. It has manufactures of satinets and cassimeres. Pop. about 850.

Jefferson, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co., Mich., 8 miles SE. of Hillsdale.

Jefferson, Jefferson co., Mont. See JEFFERSON CITY.

Jefferson, or **Jefferson Hill,** a post-hamlet and summer-resort of Coos co., N.H., in Jefferson township (town), 7 miles SE. of Lancaster. It is situated in the White Mountains and commands a magnificent view of the Presidential Range. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1080.

Jefferson, a post-village of Gloucester co., N.J., 15 miles S. by W. of Camden, on the Atlantic City R. Pop. 100.

Jefferson, a township of Morris co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1341.

Jefferson, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., in Jefferson township (town), 48 miles WSW. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1409; of the village, about 225.

Jefferson, a post-town, capital of Ashe co., N.C., a few miles NW. of the Blue Ridge and 40 miles SE. of Abingdon, Va. Pop. in 1900, 230.

Jefferson, a banking post-village, capital of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 60 miles ENE. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 1319.

Jefferson, a banking post-town of Grant co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 4 miles N. of Pondcreek. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Jefferson, a post-city of Marion co., Oregon, on the Santiam River and on the Southern Pacific R., 19 miles S. of Salem. Pop. in 1900, 273.

Jefferson, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4219.

Jefferson, a township of Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 800.

Jefferson, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1422.

Jefferson, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 286.

Jefferson, a township of Fayette co., Pa., bounded W. by the Monongahela River. Pop. in 1900, 2896.

Jefferson, a post-borough of Greene co., Pa., on Ten-Mile Creek, 40 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 311.

Jefferson, a township of Greene co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 976.

Jefferson, a township of Washington co., Pa., bounded on the W. by West Virginia. Pop. in 1900, 776.

Jefferson, a borough of York co., Pa., on the Western Maryland R., 14 miles SSW. of York. Pop. in 1900, 374.

Jefferson, a post-village of Chesterfield co., S.C., about 65 miles NNE. of Columbia. Pop. 75.

Jefferson, a banking post-village of Union co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 13 miles NW. of Sioux City, Iowa. It is near the Big Sioux River and about 1 mile from the Missouri River. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Jefferson, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., 20 miles SE. of Nashville. Pop. 60.

Jefferson, a banking city, capital of Marion co., Tex., on Big Cypress Bayou, 4 miles from its entrance into Caddo Lake, and on the Texas and Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 162 miles E. of Dallas. Steamboats ascend from the Red River through the lake and bayou to this point, and large quantities of cotton, hides, and cattle are shipped here. It has iron-foundries, iron-works, a cotton-gin, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2850.

Jefferson, a post-hamlet of Powhatan co., Va., on the S. bank of the James River, 35 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

Jefferson, a township (town) of Green co., Wis., on the Illinois boundary-line. Pop. in 1900, 1184.

Jefferson, a banking city, capital of Jefferson co., Wis., on the Rock River, at the mouth of the Crawfish River, and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 25 miles NNE. of Janesville. It has woollen- and flouring-mills, tanneries, foundries and machine-shops, and manufactories of furniture, farming-implements, boots and shoes, chairs, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2287; in 1900, 2584.

Jefferson, a township (town) of Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1729.

Jefferson, a township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1223.

Jefferson, a township (town) of Vernon co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1548.

Jefferson Barracks, a national military post in St. Louis co., Mo., on the Mississippi River and on the St.

Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 10 miles S. of the initial station at St. Louis. Here is a government reservation, with an arsenal, powder-magazines, and a national cemetery.

Jefferson Center, a post-village of Butler co., Pa. The banking point is Butler. Pop. about 200.

Jefferson City, the capital of the state of Missouri and of Cole co., is situated on the S. bank of the Missouri River, here crossed by a steel bridge, about 150 miles from its mouth. It is 125 miles W. of St. Louis, on the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Chicago and Alton Rs. The city is built on elevated ground, which commands a fine view of the river, and contains a state-house, court-house, state prison, state library, the Lincoln Institute, foundries, shoe-factories, breweries, and manufactories of carriages, brick and tile, brooms, cigars, etc. Coal and limestone are found in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 6742; in 1900, 9664.

Jefferson City, a post-village of Jefferson co., Mont., on the Prickly Pear River, about 15 miles S. of Helena and near the base of the Rocky Mountains. Gold and silver have been found here. Pop. 125.

Jefferson City, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 8 miles SW. of Morristown. It has manufactures of woollen goods, lumber, flour, etc.

Jefferson Highlands, a post-village and resort of Coos co., N.H. It commands fine views of the White Mountains. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. 75.

Jefferson Hill, N.H. See JEFFERSON.

Jefferson Island, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Mont.

Jefferson Lake, Minn., is in the S. part of Lesueur co., about 8 miles SE. of St. Peter.

Jefferson Line, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., 20 miles W. of Clearfield.

Jefferson, Mount, N.H., a peak of the White Mountains (Presidential Range), in Coos co., about 5 miles N. of Mount Washington, has an altitude of 5725 feet.

Jefferson, Mount, Oregon, a peak of the Cascade range, on the E. border of Linn co. Its top is covered with perpetual snow.

Jefferson River, or **Jefferson Fork of the Missouri,** is formed by three branches, named Beaver Head River, Big Hole (or Wisdom) River, and Passamari Creek, which rise in the Rocky Mountains and unite on the NW. border of Madison co., Mont. It runs northeastward and, after a course of about 140 miles, unites with the Madison River and the Gallatin Fork, at Gallatin, Mont., about 30 miles NW. of Bozeman. The stream formed by this confluence is the Missouri River.

Jeffersonton, a post-village of Culpeper co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, about 56 miles WSW. of Washington, D.C. Pop. about 200.

Jeffersontown, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ky., on the Southern R., 10 miles E. by S. of Louisville. Pop. about 400.

Jefferson Valley, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., 20 miles SSE. of Newburgh. Pop. 150.

Jeffersonville, a post-village, capital of Twiggs co., Ga., 22 miles SE. of Macon, on the Macon, Dublin and Savannah R. It has the Auburn Institute. Pop. 250.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Wayne co., Ill., 125 miles SSE. of Springfield and 5 miles N. of Fairfield. Pop. in 1900, 286.

Jeffersonville, a city of Indiana, the capital of Clark co., on the Ohio River, opposite Louisville, Ky., 5 miles above New Albany and 108 miles S. of Indianapolis, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and other railroads, which here cross the river on imposing iron bridges. The city is built on elevated ground, which commands a fine view of the river and of Louisville. It contains the Jefferson depot for army supplies (one of the largest in the United States), the Southern State Prison, several iron-foundries and machine-shops, extensive car-works, hollowware-works, steamboat-yard, chain-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,774.

Jeffersonville, a post-town of Montgomery co., Ky., about 40 miles E. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 84.

Jeffersonville, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., 35 miles NNW. of Port Jervis. Pop. about 400.

Jeffersonville, a banking post-village of Fayette co., Ohio, 40 miles SW. of Columbus, on the Ohio Southern R. It has canning-works. Pop. in 1900, 790.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., near the Schuylkill River, about 3 miles NW. of Norristown. Pop. 200.

Jeffersonville, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt., on the Lamoille River and on the Central Vermont R., 24 miles ENE. of Burlington. It has manufactures of butter-tubs, oars, etc. Pop. about 550.

Jeffersonville, Tazewell co., Va. See TAZEWELL.

Jeffrey Creek, of South Carolina, flows into the Pedee River, from the right, in Marion co.

Jeffreys Creek, a post-village of Florence co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Jeffries, a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., about 30 miles N. of Altoona.

Jeffriesburg, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., 12 miles S. by W. of Washington.

Jeffris, a post-village of Lincoln co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Rhinelander. Pop. about 300.

Jégun, zhā'gŭn', a commune of France, in Gers, 12 miles NW. of Auch.

Jehanabad, or **Jahanabad,** jȩ-hän-ȧ-bȧd', a town of Bengal, on the Dalkissore, 40 miles NW. of Calcutta. Pop. about 8000; formerly much greater.

Jehanabad, or **Jahanabad,** a town of Bengal, 31 miles N. of Gaya.

Jehol, zhē-hol', or **Cheng-te,** chĕng-tȧ', written also **Ching-te,** a city of China, in the province of Chi-li, 115 miles NNE. of Peking. It is situated in a charming valley, in which is a celebrated palace, the summer-residence of the emperor. There are many lamaserais in the vicinity. The town has manufactures of inlaid-wares and considerable trade.

Jehoshaphat, Valley of. See JERUSALEM.

Jeisk, a town of Russia. See YEISK.

Jejuy, a river of Paraguay, enters the Paraguay in about 24° 12′ S. It is partially canalized.

Jekaterinburg, Russia. See YEKATERINBURG.

Jekaterinodar, Russia. See YEKATERINODAR.

Jekaterinograd, Russia. See YEKATERINOGRAD.

Jelalabad, jĕl-ȧ-lȧ-bȧd', a town of Afghanistan, in a fertile plain, near the Kabul River, 78 miles ESE. of Kabul, on the route to Peshawur. Pop. about 3000. It is famous for the heroic and successful resistance made here by the British, under Sir Robert Sale, in 1841–42.

Jelalabad, a town of British India, district and 20 miles SW. of Shahjehanpur. Pop. about 7000.

Jelebu, a state of the Malay Federation known as Negri Sembilan.

Jeletz, a town of Russia. See YELETS.

Jelisabetgrad, Russia. See YELISAVETGRAD.

Jellico, a town of Whitley co., Ky. The post-office is Jellico, Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Jellico, a banking post-town of Campbell co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Rs., 66 miles NW. of Knoxville. Coal is mined and shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 1283.

Jelloway, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio. The banking point is Danville or Loudonville. Pop. 100.

Jelsi, yĕl'see, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles ESE. of Campobasso. Pop. about 3500.

Jemappes, zhęh'mȧp', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles W. of Mons. It has coal-mines. It is noted for the victory of the French, under Dumouriez, over the Austrians, on Nov. 6, 1792. Pop. in 1900, 12,778.

Jemeppe, zhęh'mĕpp', a town of Belgium, in Liège, on the Meuse, opposite Seraing. It has coal-mines, iron- and glass-works, and machine-shops. Pop. in 1900, 10,435.

Jemison, a post-town of Chilton co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 51 miles NNW. of Montgomery. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Jem'seg, a post-village of Queens co., New Brunswick, on the Jemseg, a navigable affluent of the St. John River, 49 miles from St. John. Pop. 150.

Jemtland, yĕmt'lȧnt, or **Östersund,** ös'tęr-soont', a län or province of Sweden, bounded W. by Norway. Area, 19,712 sq. m. Much of the surface is mountainous. Only a very small part of the area is under cultivation. The forests cover about two-thirds of the surface, and there are extensive lakes. Capital, Östersund. Pop. in 1900, 111,391.

Jemtland, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me., on the Bangor and Aroostook R. The banking point is Caribou. Pop. about 300.

Jena, yȧ'nȧ, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, on the Saale, 12 miles ESE. of Weimar. Lat. of observatory, 50° 55′ 35″ N., lon. 11° 35′ 12″ E. The remains of its fortifications, its old inn, the Black Bear, at which Luther stopped on his flight from the Wartburg, the City Church dating from the fifteenth century, and the monuments to distinguished men, lend interest to the city. The castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Jena, contains several of the university collections. The University of Jena, founded in 1548 by the Elector John Frederick of Saxony, enjoyed its greatest prosperity during the reign of Duke Charles Augustus (1787–1806). Among its pupils were Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, and Schiller. The university library, containing 200,000 volumes, has a handsome building. Jena is rich in memories of Goethe and

Schiller. Here, on Oct. 14, 1806, Napoleon totally defeated the Prussians. Pop. in 1900, 20,686.

Jena, jee'nạ, a post-hamlet of Tuscaloosa co., Ala.

Jena, a post-hamlet of Catahoula parish, La., 50 miles W. of Natchez, Miss.

Jenatz, yâ-nâts', a large village of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Lanquart, 12 miles SE. of Mayenfeld. It has sulphur baths. Elevation, 2400 feet.

Jendi, a town of Dagomba, in Togoland, western equatorial Africa, in about lat. 9° N.

Jenera, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Ohio, on the Northern Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Jenezano, a town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá. Pop. about 9000.

Jenifer, a post-town of Talladega co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Rs. The banking point is Anniston. Pop. in 1900, 331.

Jenil, a river of Spain. See GENIL.

Jenin, or **Jennin,** jĕn-neen' (anc. *Ginæ'a*), a town of Palestine, 17 miles NNE. of Nablus. Pop. about 1300. It has a bazaar, mosques, and schools.

Jenisei, a river of Siberia. See YENISEI.

Jenison, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 7 miles S. by E. of Grand Rapids. It is on the Grand River. Pop. 150.

Jenkins, a post-hamlet of Calhoun co., Ala.

Jenkins, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Belair. Pop. 175.

Jenkins, a post-village of Barry co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Jenkins, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J. The banking point is Moorestown. Pop. 200.

Jenkins, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2792.

Jenkinsburg, a post-village of Butts co., Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 255.

Jenkinsville, a post-village of Fairfield co., S.C. Pop. about 75.

Jenkintown, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 10 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has railway-supply works. Pop. in 1900, 2091.

Jenks, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2423.

Jenksville, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., 12 miles N. of Owego.

Jen'ne, or **Jenneh,** jen'nĕh', written also **Jin'ne,** a walled town of western Africa, in French Sudan, on the Niger, 285 miles S. by W. of Timbuktu and 100 miles NE. of Segu. It is a place of great commercial activity, and is resorted to for trade by the people of the surrounding country. The inhabitants are all Mohammedans.

Jenner, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1673.

Jenners, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Somerset or Stoystown. Pop. about 250.

Jennerstown, a post-borough of Somerset co., Pa., 15 miles SSW. of Johnstown. Pop. in 1900, 96.

Jennersville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 18 miles SW. of Westchester. Pop. about 100.

Jennings, a county in the SE. part of Indiana, has an area of 380 sq. m. It is intersected by Graham's Fork and the Vernon Fork of the Muscatatuck River and by Sand Creek. Capital, Vernon. Pop. in 1890, 14,608; in 1900, 15,757.

Jennings, a post-village of Hamilton co., Fla., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Jasper or Valdosta, Ga. Pop. about 400.

Jennings, a banking post-village of Decatur co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 17 miles NW. of Lenora. Pop. 150.

Jennings, a banking post-town of Calcasieu parish, La., on the Southern Pacific R., 40 miles W. of Lafayette. It is in a fruit and lumber region and has rice-mills and manufactures of oil-well supplies. Pop. in 1900, 1539.

Jennings, a post-village of Missaukee co., Mich. The banking point is Lake City. Pop. about 450.

Jennings, a post-village of St. Louis co., Mo., is near the Mississippi River, on the Wabash R., 7 miles N. by W. of St. Louis. It has a dry-plate factory. Pop. about 700.

Jennings, a post-hamlet of Iredell co., N.C., 18 miles N. of Statesville.

Jennings, a banking post-village of Pawnee co., Okla., 17 miles (direct) SE. of Pawnee. It has lumbering and cotton interests. Pop. about 400.

Jennings Falls, a post-hamlet of Yell co., Ark., on a branch of the Fourche la Fave River, 8 miles SE. of Danville.

Jennings Gap, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 12 miles NW. of Staunton.

Jennings Ordinary, a post-hamlet of Nottoway co., Va., 50 miles by rail WSW. of Richmond.

Jenningsville, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., 30 miles NNW. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 200.

Jenny Jump Mountain, in Warren co., N.J., SE. of the Kittatinny Range. Elevation, 1130 feet.

Jenny Lind, a post-village of Sebastian co., Ark., 11 miles SE. of Fort Smith. It has coal-mining interests. Pop. about 500.

Jenny Lind, a post-village of Calaveras co., Cal., 25 miles NE. of Stockton. Gold has been mined here.

Jennys, a post-village of Barnwell co., S.C. The banking point is Bamberg or Barnwell. Pop. about 200.

Jenolan Caves, in the Blue mountains of New South Wales, with beautiful stalactitic formations.

Jensen, a banking post-village of Brevard co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. Pop. 100.

Jequitinhonha, zhâ-kee-teen-yōn'yâ, or **Rio Grande do Belmonte,** ree'o grân'dâ do bĕl-mon'tâ, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra do Espinhaço, flows NE. through the state of Minas Geraes, enters the state of Bahia, and shortly after passing the town of Belmonte falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

Jerash, Palestine. See GERASA.

Jerauld, a county in the central part of South Dakota. Area, 548 sq. m. Capital, Wessington Springs. Pop. in 1890, 3605; in 1900, 2798.

Jerba, or **Gerba,** jĕr'bạ, an island of Africa, belonging to Tunis, in the Gulf of Gabes, 15 miles NW. of Zarzis. Length, 20 miles. Surface level and fertile. On this island is a triumphal arch in honor of Marcus Aurelius and Verus and there are other Roman remains. The date and olive thrive.

Jérémie, zhâ'râ'mee' or zhĕr'ẹh-mee', a seaport town of Haiti, on the N. shore of its SW. peninsula, 120 miles W. of Port-au-Prince. It is important commercially and exports coffee, cacao, and logwood. It is the birthplace of the elder Dumas. Pop. about 5000.

Jerez, hâ-rĕth', a small town of Spain, province and 35 miles E. of Granada.

Jerez, a town of Honduras. See XERES.

Jerez, Mexico. See CIUDAD GARCÍA.

Jerez de la Frontera, hâ-rĕth' dâ lâ fron-tâ'râ, or simply **Jerez,** formerly **Xerez** (Port. *Xeres,* shâ-rĕs'), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles NNE. of Cadiz. It is pleasantly situated a few miles from the Guadalete and presents a modern appearance with its broad streets and fine promenades. Among the prominent structures are the large collegiate church, the church of San Miguel, the old town-hall, and the Alcázar, an old Moorish castle. Jerez is noted for its wines, known under the name of sherry, the export of which in 1901 amounted to over 20,000,000 gallons. Some of the vineyards in its vicinity are of vast extent. A short distance from the town is the Cartuja, a former Carthusian convent, with very interesting architectural features. The great battle in which the Saracens overwhelmed the Visigoths in 711 was fought here. Pop. in 1900, 60,846.

Jerez (or **Xerez**) **de los Caballeros,** hâ-rĕth' dâ loce kâ-bâl-yâ'roce, a city of Spain, in Estremadura, 40 miles S. of Badajoz, near the Ardilla. Pop. in 1900, 10,095.

Jérica, or **Xérica,** hâ'ree-kâ, a small town of Spain, in Valencia, 27 miles WSW. of Castellón de la Plana, on the Palancia. Near by are interesting ruins of a Moorish castle.

Jericho, jĕr'ẹ-ko, an ancient city of Palestine, famed in Scripture history, now represented by the miserable village of Eriha, near the N. extremity of the Dead Sea, 14 miles ENE. of Jerusalem.

Jericho, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Ala., 15 miles N. of Marion.

Jericho, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. 100.

Jericho, a post-village of Henry co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 32 miles ENE. of Louisville. Pop. about 250.

Jericho, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., 25 miles ENE. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 475. It manufactures cider and vinegar.

Jericho, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Jericho township (town), 12 miles E. of Burlington, on the Central Vermont R. It has manufactures of pumps and woodenware. The town is bounded on the W. by the Winooski River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1373; of the village, about 800.

Jericho, a post-village of Calumet co., Wis. The banking point is Chilton.

Jericho Center, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., in Jericho township (town), 14 miles E. of Burlington. Pop. about 400.

Jerichow, yâ're-kov', a town of Prussian Saxony, 30 miles NNE. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. Pop. about 1700.

Jerico, a banking city of Cedar co., Mo., in a grain and stock region, 16 miles (direct) WSW. of Stockton. Coal,

lead, zinc, and fire-clay are found here. Pop. in 1900, 443.

Jericó, a town and commune of Colombia, in the department of Antioquía. Pop. about 11,000.

Jermyn, a banking post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., in the Lackawanna Valley, on the Delaware and Hudson and the New York, Ontario and Western Rs., 13 miles NE. of Scranton. It has powder- and other mills. Here are rich coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 2567.

Jernigan, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Ala., 17 miles SE. of Seale station and ½ mile from the Chattahoochee River.

Jerome, a banking post-town of Yavapai co., Ariz., on the United Verde and Pacific R., 28 miles NE. of Prescott. It has copper-mines, smelters, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2861.

Jerome, a post-village of Howard co., Ind. The banking point is Kokomo. Pop. 200.

Jerome, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, 5 miles NW. of Numa. Pop. about 250.

Jerome, a post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Cincinnati Northern Rs., 14 miles NE. of Hillsdale. Pop. about 200.

Jerome, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y.

Jerome, a post-town of Bladen co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 61.

Jerome, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ohio, 20 miles NW. of Columbus.

Jerome, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va. The banking point is Woodstock. Pop. 100.

Jeromeville, a banking post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, on a branch of the Mohican River and on the Ashland and Western R., 20 miles E. by N. of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900, 308.

Jerry City, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, 30 miles S. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 555.

Jerrys Run, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W.Va.

Jersey, jėr'zee (anc. *Cæsare'a*), the largest and southeasternmost of the Channel Islands, belonging to Great Britain, in the English Channel, 15 miles W. of the coast of France (Cotentin) and 90 miles S. by E. of the Isle of Portland. Lat. of St. Helier 49° 11′ N.; lon. 2° 7′ W. Length, from E. to W., 11 miles; average breadth, 4 miles. Area, 45 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 52,795. The coasts are rocky and abrupt, and the only considerable inlet is St. Aubin's Bay, on the S. side. The whole island appears like a continuous orchard dotted with picturesque villages. The surface is undulating, the hill-ranges enclosing fertile valleys. The climate is very mild, the mean annual temperature being 51.5° and the January temperature, 42°. The annual rainfall is about 34 inches. Leading articles of export are apples, pears, cider, potatoes, butter, and cows of an excellent breed ("Jerseys" or "Alderneys"). Off the SE. coast are extensive oyster-beds, resorted to by a large fishing-fleet belonging to the island. The trade is active (with England, France, and Canada), and the people of Jersey engage largely in the Newfoundland fishery. Numbers of vessels are annually built in Jersey. Steamers communicate frequently with Southampton, Saint-Mâlo, and other ports. The island is the residence of numerous English families, but French is the language of the native people. Jersey has its own legislature, the "states," or insular parliament, consisting of 50 members and of a presiding officer, their acts being confirmed or annulled, in special cases, by the lieutenant-governor, the chief executive of the island. From the decisions of its royal court appeal lies only to the sovereign in council. The inhabitants preserve many Norman feudal customs. The principal towns are St. Helier (the capital) and St. Aubin. Jersey is an agreeable place of resort and is somewhat noted as a winter sanitarium; but its climate is less mild and equable than that of Guernsey. The island abounds in old buildings of much antiquarian interest.

Jersey, a southwestern county of Illinois, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 360 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Mississippi River and on the W. by the Illinois River, and is partly drained by Macoupin Creek. Picturesque bluffs extend along the Mississippi River. Coal is found here. Capital, Jerseyville. Pop. in 1890, 14,810; in 1900, 14,612.

Jersey, a banking post-village of Walton co., Ga. Pop. about 160.

Jersey, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 18 miles NE. of Columbus. Pop. about 150.

Jersey, or **Jersey Mills,** a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, on the river Chaudière, 13 miles SE. of St. François. Pop. 150.

Jersey City, capital of Hudson co., N.J., on the right or W. bank of the Hudson River, at its entrance into New York Bay and opposite New York city, from which it is 1 mile distant and with which constant communication is maintained by several lines of ferries. It adjoins Hoboken on the N. and Newark Bay and the Hackensack River on the W. It is a terminus of several important lines of railroad,—as the Pennsylvania, the Central R. of New Jersey, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the West Shore, etc.,—and it has also the piers of a number of Transatlantic lines of steamers. Immense quantities of iron, coal, produce, and general merchandise are brought and shipped from here. Among the more notable buildings and institutions are the city-hall, court-house, public library (with upward of 100,000 volumes), various hospitals, etc. Among the educational institutions are Hasbrouck Institute, St. Peter's College, St. Dominic's Academy, and St. Mary's Academy.

Jersey City has many and various manufacturing industries, among which the more important are extensive tobacco manufactories, crucible-works, foundries and machine-shops, boiler-works, locomotive and railroad-supply manufactories, car-works, large sugar-refineries, silk-mills, numerous zinc-works, glass-works, breweries, planing-mills, potteries, manufactories of chemicals, jewelry, fireworks, lead-pencils, automobiles, candles, soap, hydrants, rubber goods, castor and linseed oils, copper-ware, oakum, chains and spikes, car-springs, stoves, steam heaters, etc. Here are located large stock-yards and an extensive abattoir where vast quantities of cattle and sheep are slaughtered for the New York markets. This establishment was opened in 1874 and is one of the largest, most complete, and best appointed in the United States. The slaughtering of hogs is carried on upon the Hackensack meadows, beyond the city limits. The site whereon Jersey City stands was formerly called Paulus Hook. In 1820 the place was chartered as "the City of Jersey," which was changed in a subsequent charter (in 1838) to "Jersey City." The population in 1850 was 6856; in 1860, 29,226; in 1870, 82,546; in 1880, 120,722; in 1890, 163,003; in 1900, 206,433.

Jersey Harbor, a fishing station in the district of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 2½ miles from Harbor Briton.

Jersey Mills, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on Pine Creek, about 18 miles N. of Lockhaven. Pop. 225.

Jersey Shore, a banking post-borough of Lycoming co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 12 miles WSW. of Williamsport, and on the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs. It has a foundry and machine-shop, electric-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3070.

Jerseytown, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., 10 miles by rail N. of Danville. Pop. 300.

Jerseyville, a banking city, capital of Jersey co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Rs., 20 miles NNW. of Alton. It has agricultural and stock-raising interests. Pop. in 1900, 3517.

Jerseyville, a post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, 4 miles S. of Lynden. Pop. 200.

Jersitz, yĕr'sits, or **Jerzyce,** a former town of Prussia, now a suburb of Posen.

Jerte, or **Xerte,** hĕr'tĕ, a small town of Spain, province and 66 miles NNE. of Cáceres.

Jerusalem, jė-ru'sa-lĕm (Hebrew, *Yerushala'yim*; Gr. Ἱεροσόλυμα, *Hierŏsŏluma*; L. *Hierosol'yma*; Arab. *El-Kuds*, "the Holy"), a city of Palestine, the seat of the most important events described in the Bible, now comprised in the Turkish dominions. It is situated in the mountain region between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, 35 miles SE. of its port, Jaffa, with which it is connected by a railway 54 miles long, and 15 miles W. of the northern end of the Dead Sea. Lat. 31° 47′ N.; lon. 35° 13′ E. The city stands on a rocky plateau at an elevation of about 2500 feet above the level of the sea. On the E. is the deep-cut valley of Kidron (or of Jehoshaphat), beyond which rises the Mount of Olives, and on the W. and S. is the tortuous valley of Hinnom, the two depressions meeting in the southeastern outskirts of the city, about 500 ft. below the level of its site. The southern half of the modern town represents roughly the site of the main portion of ancient Jerusalem (the upper city), which was separated on the E. by a long depression, the Valley of Tyropœon, now largely obliterated by the débris of centuries, from the City of David (or Zion) and Mount Moriah (or the Temple Hill), to which the name Zion was afterwards applied. David's City is not included within the present walls. Beyond the walls, mainly on the NW., an extensive new quarter has sprung up within the last 50 years. The city within the walls is divided into the Christian quarter, in the NW.; the Mohammedan, in the NE.; the Jewish, in the SE.; and the Armenian, in the SW. The streets are mostly narrow and there are many arched passages. The dwellings are for the most part massively built of hewn stone and frequently consist of a number of detached apartments. The roofs are flat, but a large number of the houses have low cupolas, a single dwelling often having several. The

many establishments that serve the needs of tourists and the various educational and philanthropic institutions detract greatly from the mediæval and oriental appearance of the city. The modern walls of Jerusalem were built by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent in the first half of the sixteenth century, and rest, except in the S., in great part upon ancient foundations. They are of hewn stone, about 40 feet in height, and have a circuit of about 2½ miles. They are surmounted by numerous towers and pierced by 8 gates (one of them walled up), the principal being the Jaffa Gate, the Damascus Gate, and the Abdul-Hamid Gate.

The most striking and interesting feature of Jerusalem is the Haram esh-Sherif ("the distinguished sanctuary"), occupying the site of the Temple Hill. It is a rectangle about 500 yards long and about 300 yards wide. This area is still partly enclosed by walls, which on the E. side form a part of the outer wall of the city, and both here and at the SW. corner are portions composed of stones of vast size dating from the early period of the existence of the city. In the centre of the Haram esh-Sherif, upon a platform paved with marble, stands the magnificent mosque called Kubbet es-Sakhra (the "dome of the rock,"—*i.e.*, the sacred rock), an octagonal structure surmounted by an imposing dome. This edifice, the chief architectural feature of Jerusalem, which is generally known as the Mosque of Omar, was erected by the caliph Abd ul-Melik (685–705). On the southern edge of the Haram esh-Sherif is another celebrated ancient mosque, the Masjid el-Aksa. A short distance to the north of the temple area extends the Via Dolorosa (Road of Suffering). In the Christian quarter, about a third of a mile W. of the Kubbet es-Sakhra, stands the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, on the site of a church built by Constantine. The present edifice dates from the latter part of the Middle Ages, but much of it represents restoration and rebuilding at various times. North of the Haram esh-Sherif, on the ancient Bezetha, is the mediæval church of Saint Anne, recently restored by the French. Close to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, on a large open place called Muristan, is the German Church of the Redeemer, consecrated in 1898. Among the many other ecclesiastical edifices in the city may be mentioned the great Greek monastery, the Coptic and Franciscan monasteries, the Armenian monastery of Saint James, and the Latin patriarchal church. The Orthodox Greek Church possesses a large number of convents. Just outside of the city, on the western declivity of the Mount of Olives, is the Gethsemane Church of the Russians; and in the northwestern suburbs, in the Russian settlement, is the Russian cathedral. The Jews have over 70 synagogues. On the Mount of Olives is the Church of the Ascension. Jerusalem has a vast number of religious and educational establishments, hospitals, and other philanthropic institutions belonging to the various churches and religious orders and to different nationalities. These are to a great extent in the suburbs, where are also the European consulates. There are about 20 Jewish colonies in the outskirts of the city. Close to the Jaffa Gate is the citadel, with massive walls and towers, dating in part from ancient times. The remains of ancient Jerusalem, outside of the vast accumulations of débris, are scanty, consisting mainly of portions of the old walls, cisterns, pools, water-conduits, and burial-places. Near what was the southern end of the old City of David, about a quarter of a mile away from the modern city-wall, is the pool of Siloam. The tunnel, 1700 feet in length, which was excavated in the time of the kings of Judah to supply this pool, has recently been discovered. To the N. of the city are the burial-places which, from the mediæval legends that grew up about them, have come to be known as the "tombs of the kings and of the judges." The trade and industries of Jerusalem are unimportant. The city is the capital of the mutessarriflik of Jerusalem. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic, a Greek, and an Armenian patriarch, and of an Anglican bishop. The population is about 60,000, of whom about two-thirds are Jews, the remainder being about two-thirds Christians and one-third Mohammedans.

Jerusalem is mentioned as early as 1400 B.C. in the Egyptian records. About 400 years later it became the capital of the Hebrew kingdom. On the disruption of the realm, after the death of Solomon, it was the capital of the kingdom of Judah. In 586 B.C. it was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylonia. The Jews were permitted to rebuild it under the Persians. After the Persians it passed successively under the sway of Macedon, Egypt, and Syria. It was the capital again of an independent Jewish state under the Maccabees in the second and first centuries B.C., after whose fall it rose to great splendor under Herod the Great, when Judæa had become a dependency of Rome. In A.D. 70 the city was destroyed by the Romans under Titus. In the following century the emperor Hadrian founded a new city on its site, which he named Ælia Capitolina. The city was the capital of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem, established by the Crusaders, from 1099 to 1187. It has been in the hands of the Ottoman Turks since 1516.

Jerusalem, a post-hamlet of Pickens co., Ga., 27 miles NNE. of Cartersville.

Jerusalem, a township of Franklin co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 35.

Jerusalem, a post-village of Harford co., Md. The banking point is Belair. Pop. 100.

Jerusalem, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. Pop. 100.

Jerusalem, a township (town) of Yates co., N.Y., on the W. side of Keuka Lake. Pop. in 1900, 2775.

Jerusalem, a post-hamlet of Davie co., N.C., 12 miles N. of Salisbury. Pop. 50.

Jerusalem, a post-hamlet of North Dakota, in Ramsey co., 20 miles SE. of Devils Lake.

Jerusalem, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, on the Ohio River and Western R., 12 miles S. of Barnesville. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Jervis, a small island in Torres Strait.

Jervis Bay, New South Wales, 85 miles SSW. of Sydney, is one of the safest and most commodious harbors in the world. It is 9 miles in length and breadth, and has an entrance 2 miles in width.

Jervis Cape, South Australia, bounds Spencer Gulf on the W. side of its entrance.

Jervis Island, Pacific Ocean. See JARVIS ISLAND.

Jesalmir, India. See JESSULMIR.

Jesi, a town of Italy. See IESI.

Jesmond, a parish of England, in Northumberland, is a suburb of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Jessamine, a county in the central part of Kentucky, has an area of 160 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Kentucky River and is drained by Jessamine Creek. Capital, Nicholasville. Pop. in 1890, 11,248; in 1900, 11,925.

Jessamine, a post-hamlet of Jessamine co., Ky., 2 miles by rail W. of Nicholasville.

Jessamine Creek, of Jessamine co., Ky., flows SW. into the Kentucky River.

Jessees Mills, a post-hamlet of Russell co., Va., 20 miles N. of Abingdon.

Jesselton, a town on the W. coast of British North Borneo, on Gaya Bay.

Jessen, yĕs'sẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 50 miles NE. of Merseburg, on the Black Elster. Pop. about 2700.

Jessie, a post-hamlet of Hill co., Tex. Pop. 50.

Jessnitz, yĕss'nits, a town of Germany, in Anhalt, on the Mulde, 10 miles S. of Dessau. Pop. in 1900, 4647.

Jesso, an island of Japan. See YEZO.

Jes'sore', or **Jessor** (Sanskrit, *Yashohara*), also called **Kasba,** kŭs'ba, a town of Bengal, British India, capital of the Jessore district, in a marshy region, 67 miles NE. of Calcutta. It has a college. Pop. about 8000.

Jessore, a district of Bengal, in the Ganges delta. It is a fertile plain, traversed by innumerable navigable watercourses and including a part of the Sunderbunds. Its forests abound in large game.

Jessulmir, Jesselmere, Jesalmir, jĕs'sẹl-meer', or **Jaisalmir,** one of the principal Rajput states of India, subject to the British. It is the westernmost portion of Rajputana and is situated in the great Indian Desert. Its sterile soil supports but a scanty population. Area, 15,920 sq. m. Pop. in 1891, 115,701; in 1901, only 73,436.

Jessulmir, or **Jaisalmir,** a town of British India, capital of the Rajput state of the same name, 138 miles WNW. of Jodhpur. It has some fine Jain temples. Pop. about 10,000.

Jessup, a post-village of Parke co., Ind. Pop. 75.

Jessup, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. It has coaling-industries. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. about 1500.

Jessup, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 596.

Jessups, or **Jessups Cut,** a post-village of Howard co., Md. The state House of Correction is located here.

Jessup's River, N.Y., rises in Hamilton co., passes through Indian Lake, and enters the Hudson River in Essex co.

Jesterville, a post-village of Wicomico co., Md. Pop. 75.

Jesuit Bend, a post-village of Plaquemines parish, La., on the Mississippi River. Pop. about 240.

Jesup, a banking post-town, capital of Wayne co., Ga., 57 miles SW. of Savannah, on the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 805.

Jesup, a banking post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R., 9 miles W. of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 690.

Jesus Maria, an island of the South Pacific, E. of Admiralty Island.

Jesus Maria, a town of Colombia, in Santander, about 100 miles by road N. of Bogotá. Pop. of the district, about 18,000.

Jesus Maria (hä-soos'mä-ree'ä), **Cape,** in Uruguay, N. of the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, 40 miles NW. of Montevideo.

Jet, a banking post-village of Woods co., Okla. Pop. 100.

Jetersville, a post-village of Amelia co., Va., on the Southern R., 43 miles WSW. of Richmond. Pop. 75.

Jethou, zhĕh'too', one of the smaller Channel Islands belonging to Great Britain, 2½ miles E. of Guernsey.

Jetmore, a banking city, capital of Hodgeman co., Kan., on the Buckner River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 46 miles W. by S. of Larned. Pop. in 1900, 230.

Jettscreek, a post-hamlet of Breathitt co., Ky.

Jeumont, zhu'mòn', a town of France, department of Nord, arrondissement of Avesnes, on the river Sambre. It is a trade-centre. Pop. in 1901, 4523.

Jever, yä'vẹr, a town of Germany, grand-duchy and 33 miles NNW. of Oldenburg, on the Sieltief Canal, near the North Sea. Wool-spinning, tanning, dyeing, and brewing are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 5486.

Jewell, a county in the N. part of Kansas, bordering on Nebraska. Area, 900 sq. m. It is drained by Limestone and Buffalo Creeks and other affluents of the Republican River. Capital, Mankato. Pop. in 1890, 19,349; in 1900, 19,420.

Jewell, a banking post-town of Hamilton co., Iowa, 14 miles S. by E. of Webster City, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 947.

Jewell, a banking post-city of Jewell co., Kan., in a fertile valley, on Buffalo Creek, 93 miles NW. of Junction City, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 736.

Jewell, a post-hamlet of Defiance co., Ohio, on the Wabash R., 7 miles NE. of Defiance.

Jewell, a post-hamlet of Clatsop co., Oregon, on the Nehalem River, 30 miles S. of Astoria.

Jewell, a post-village of Eastland co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Jewella, a post-village of Caddo parish, La., 4 miles W. of Shreveport.

Jewells, a post-village of Hancock co., Ga., on the Ogeechee River, 60 miles W. by S. of Augusta. It has cotton- and woollen-mills. Pop. about 400.

Jewellville, a post-village of Banks co., Ga. Pop. 100.

Jewett, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 18 miles ENE. of Effingham. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Jewett, a post-village of San Juan co., N.Mex. Pop. 75.

Jewett, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., in Jewett township (town), in the Catskill Mountains, 24 miles W. of Catskill. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1028; of the village, about 250.

Jewett, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 29 miles W. of Steubenville. Pop. in 1900, 743.

Jewett, a banking post-village of Leon co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 44 miles SW. of Palestine. Pop. 350.

Jewett, a post-village of St. Croix co., Wis. The banking point is New Richmond. Pop. about 150.

Jewett Center, a post-hamlet of Greene co., N.Y., 25 miles W. by S. of Catskill.

Jewett City, a banking post-borough of New London co., Conn., on the Quinebaug River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 9 miles NE. of Norwich. It has cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900, 2224.

Jeypur, British India. See JAIPUR.

Jezierna, yĕz-e-ĕr'nä, a town of Austria, in Galicia, NW. of Tarnopol. Pop. about 5000.

Jezireh-Ibn-Omar, jĕz-ee'rĕh ib'n o'mar', a town of Asiatic Turkey, 130 miles ESE. of Diarbekr, on an island in the Tigris. It has interesting ruins.

Jezreel, an ancient town of Palestine, situated on the plain of Jezreel (Esdraelon), 53 miles N. of Jerusalem, near Mount Gilboa. In Christian times it was known as Esdraela. The village of Zerin is on its site.

Jezreel, Plain of. See ESDRAELON.

Jhalawan, jä-lä-wän', a region in Beluchistan, between lat. 26° and 29° N. and lon. 65° and 67° 30' E. Area, about 16,000 sq. m. It has only a few productive tracts.

Jhalawar, jäl'lạ-war, a native state of India, in the SE. corner of Rajputana. The capital is Jhalrapatan, about 120 miles NW. of Bhopal.

Jhang-Maghiana, a town of India. See JUNG-MAGHIANA.

Jhansi, jän'see, a town of the native state of Gwalior, India, on the boundary of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 230 miles W. of Allahabad. It is an important railway centre. Pop. in 1901, 55,288. Adjoining it is the little town of Jhansi Naoabad, capital of the British district of Jhansi.

Jhansi, a district of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, division of Allahabad.

Jhe'lum, or **Jhe'lam** (anc. *Hydaspes*), the westernmost of the "five rivers of the Punjab." It rises in Kashmir, traverses the valley of Kashmir in a NW. direction, passing Serinagur, turns W. and then S. and finally flows SW. through the Punjab, joining the Chenab 80 miles NNE. of Multan. Its length is about 500 miles and it is navigable throughout the greater part of its course for river craft. The town of Jhelum (or Jhelam), the capital of a district in the Punjab, is situated on the river near the Kashmir boundary.

Jhind, jeend, a small native state of the Punjab, British India, in the Sirhind plain. Capital, Jhind, a town 75 miles NW. of Delhi.

Jhylum, a river of India. See JHELUM.

Jibara, a village of Cuba. See GIBARA.

Jibuti, or **Jibutil,** a French port of Africa, on the S. coast of Tajura bay, Gulf of Aden. It has a good harbor, well protected, and has superseded Obok; it is important in the landing of goods for Abyssinia. The town is modern, being of recent establishment. Native pop. 1500 to 2000; the European population, besides the officials and the garrison, is very small. Jibuti was made a free port in 1901. It is connected by railway with Harrar.

Jičin, a town of Bohemia. See GITSCHIN.

Jiddah, jid'dä, or **Jeddah,** the chief seaport of Arabia, on the Red Sea, in Hejaz, 65 miles W. by N. of Mecca, of which it is the port. It has numerous khans, several mosques, the governor's residence, custom-house, and the reputed tomb of Eve. The vicinity is a bare desert. Rain-water has to be carefully preserved in cisterns, and provisions have to be brought from a long distance. Jiddah has a large transit trade with the surrounding countries. It exports mother-of-pearl shells (the industry in which has considerably fallen off), sheep- and goat-hides, dates, henna, honey and wax, besides Oriental articles. Many thousand pilgrims arrive here annually on the route to Mecca. Pop. about 30,000.

Jiguani, he-gwä'nee, a town of Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba, 51 miles by road NW. of Santiago de Cuba. It has picturesque surroundings and an old castle, besides other fortifications. The region is rich agriculturally. Pop. in 1899, 655.

Jiguey, Rio, ree'o hee-gwä', Cuba, rises in the Sierra de Cubitas, and flows N., emptying into the channel between Cayo Romano and the main-land.

Jihun, a river of Asia. See AMU-DARYA.

Jijeli, or **Gigelli,** je-jĕl'lee (anc. *Igil'gili*), a fortified maritime town of Algeria, in Kabylia, province and 54 miles NW. of Constantine. Pop. about 5000. It has a modern European quarter and a trade in woollens, metals, and grain.

Jijón, a town of Spain. See GIJÓN.

Jijona, he-ho'nä, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles NW. of Alicante. It is noted for its honey and honey-cake and has manufactures of shoes. Pop. in 1900, 6901.

Jilitla, he-lit'lä, a town of Mexico, in the state of San Luis Potosí, 30 miles E. by N. of Jálpan.

Jillifrey, jil'le-frä', or **Jillifri,** a town of western Africa, Senegambia, on the N. shore of the river Gambia, near its mouth. It is an old English port of call.

Jiloca, he-lo'kä, a right affluent of the Jalón in Aragon.

Jilolo, Malay Archipelago. See GILOLO.

Jilotepec, he-lo-tä-pĕk', a town of Mexico, in the state of Mexico, 18 miles WSW. of Tula.

Jimena, or **Ximena,** he-mä'nä, a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, 14 miles from Jaén. Pop. about 3000.

Jimena (or **Ximena**) **de la Frontera,** he-mä'nä dä lä fron-tä'rä, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 46 miles E. of Cadiz. It has an old Moorish castle. Pop. in 1900, 7549.

Jiménez, a town of Mexico, in Chihuahua, 120 miles SE. of the city of Chihuahua. Pop. about 6000.

Jimps, a post-village of Bulloch co., Ga. Pop. 80.

Jinotega, he'no-tä'gä, a central department of Nicaragua, NW. of Matagalpa. Capital, Jinotega.

Jinotega, a town of Nicaragua, capital of a department of the same name, 13 miles NW. of Matagalpa. It is in a coffee region. Pop. of the district about 10,000.

Jinotepe, he'no-tä'pä, a town of Nicaragua, capital of the department of Carazo, 16 miles SW. of Granada. It is in a sugar region. Pop. about 6000.

Jipijapa, he'po-hä'pä, a town of Manabí province, Ecuador, on a small coast-stream, 80 miles NW. of Guaya-

quil. It is a handsome and well-built town and manufactures the fine and expensive "Panama" hats. Pop. about 6000.

Jiquilpán, he-kil-pân', a town of Mexico, in Michoacán, 96 miles W. by N. of Morelia.

Jirón, he-ron', a town of Colombia, in Santander, 170 miles N. by E. of Bogotá, in a tobacco and gold-mining region. Pop. of the district, about 12,000.

Jitomir, a town of Russia. See ZHITOMIR.

Jiul, a river of Rumania. See SCHYL.

Jizak, jiz'âk', a town in the Russian Asiatic territory of Samarkand, 65 miles NE. of the city of Samarkand, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1897, 16,041.

Joachimsthal, yo'â-kims'tâl (Bohem. *Jachymov*), a town of Bohemia, 14 miles NNE. of Elbogen. It has manufactures of gloves, colors, paper, lace, tobacco, and cigars. It was formerly an important mining place. The silver pieces called Joachimsthaler were coined here as early as the time of the Reformation, and from this name is derived the word *thaler*. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 7378.

Joachimsthal, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 35 miles NE. of Berlin. Pop. about 2300. Near by is the Schorfheide, a great royal hunting ground.

Joanko, jo-ân'ko, a lake of Siberia, within the Arctic Circle, discharges itself through the Anadir, which issues from its W. extremity.

Jo'an'na, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 19 miles S. by E. of Reading. Pop. 200.

Joannes, a large island of Brazil. See MARAJÓ.

Joaquin, wah-keen', a post-village of Shelby co., Tex., on the Houston, East and West Texas R., 50 miles NE. by E. of Nacogdoches. Pop. about 150.

Joazeiro, zho-â-zâ'ro, a town of Brazil, state of Bahia, on the São Francisco, 65 miles NNW. of Jacobina. It is connected by rail with Bahia.

Job, or **Jobe,** jōb, a post-hamlet of Oregon co., Mo., 54 miles WSW. of Poplar Bluff.

Job, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Wilkinsburg.

Jobi, jo'bee, an island of Dutch New Guinea, off the N. coast, near Geelvink Bay. Length, from W. to E., 100 miles; greatest breadth, 25 miles. The Strait of Jobi separates it on the N. from Schouten Island. It is scantily peopled by a race of savages. The village of Ansus is on the S. shore.

Job's Cove, a fishing settlement in the district of Bay de Verds, Newfoundland, on Conception Bay, 25 miles from Carbonear.

Jobstown, jōbz'tŏwn, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles S. of Bordentown. Pop. about 200.

Jockmock, yok'mok, a small town of northern Sweden, 95 miles NW. of Piteå.

Jódar, hō'dar, a town of Spain, 26 miles E. of Jaén, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

Jo Daviess (da'viss), the most northwestern county of Illinois, borders on Wisconsin. Area, 656 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Apple and Fevre rivers. Capital, Galena. Pop. in 1890, 25,101; in 1900, 24,533.

Jodhpur, jŏd'poor', or **Marwar,** a native state in the southwestern part of Rajputana, British India. It is the largest of the Rajput states, having an area of nearly 35,000 sq. m. The Aravalli mountains are on the SE. border. The country is traversed by the river Luni, which flows SW. to the Runn of Cutch. Wheat and cotton are raised, and there are manufactures of textiles, arms, leather goods, and noted ivory-wares. Pop. in 1901, 1,936,000. The inhabitants are mainly Jats and Rajputs, and the prevailing religion is Hinduism. The prevailing language is Marwari. Capital, Jodhpur.

Jodhpur, the capital of Jodhpur, about 100 miles W. by S. of Ajmere. It is surrounded by an extensive wall and has a fortress on a lofty eminence. It is a progressive town, with fine buildings, electrical lighting, etc., and has an active trade. Near by are the ruins of Mandor, the former capital of the state. Pop. in 1901, 60,400.

Jodoigne, zho'dwañ', a town of Belgium, in South Brabant, 6 miles SSW. of Tirlemont. Pop. about 4000.

Joggins (or **Joggin**) **Mines,** a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from River Hebert. It has extensive beds of coal. Pop. about 500.

Johanna, called also **Anjouan,** ân'zhoo-ân', or **Anzuan,** ân'zoo-ân', the central and most frequented, though not largest, of the Comoro Islands, in Mozambique Channel. It is 26 miles in length by 18 miles in breadth, and has a central peak 3800 feet above the sea. On the N. side is the walled town of Johanna (or Musamondu), the seat of the nominal (native) sultan of the island.

Johannesburg, a gold-mining town of the Transvaal Colony, South Africa, in the famous Witwatersrand goldfield, 30 miles S. by W. of Pretoria. Pop. in 1896, 48,330, of whom 35,868 were whites. The climate is agreeable and healthful, with a nearly rainless winter, when dust-storms prevail. It has wide, straight streets, electric lights, telegraph- and telephone-offices, tramways, court-house, theatres, public library, stock-exchange, etc.; and it has rail connection with Pretoria and with Cape Colony, Durban, and Lourenço Marquez. It was built by the enterprise of the Uitlanders ("outlanders" or foreigners), who, previous to its acquisition by England, controlled the mines in the vicinity. Elevation, 5689 feet. Johannesburg was occupied by the British in May, 1900.

Johannesburg, a post-village of Kern co., Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. about 100.

Johanngeorgenstadt, yo'hânn-gâ-or'ghĕn-stâtt', a town of Saxony, on the Schwarzwasser, 29 miles SW. of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 5948.

Johannisbad, yo-hân'nis-bât', a watering-place in Bohemia, in the district of Trautenau, on the S. slope of the Schwarzenberg.

Johannisberg, yo-hân'nis-bĕRG', a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near the Rhine, 13 miles W. of Mainz. Pop. about 1500. Near by is the large modern castle of Johannisberg, famous for its vineyard, yielding the finest hock wine.

Johannisburg, yo-hân'nis-bŏŏRG', a town of East Prussia, 70 miles SSW. of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1900, 3481.

Johannisburg, a post-village of Washington co., Ill., 15 miles W. of Nashville.

John Adams, a post-village of Butte co., Cal. The banking point is Chico. Pop. about 150.

John Day, a post-town of Grant co., Oregon, on the Columbia River, at the mouth of the John Day River, 29 miles E. of The Dalles. Pop. in 1900, 282.

John Day River, Oregon, rises among the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the state, and enters the Columbia River 29 miles above The Dalles. Estimated length, 250 miles.

Johnetta, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa. The banking point is Ford City. Pop. about 400. It has coaling interests.

John Gray River rises in the W. part of Wyoming, runs northwestward into Idaho, and enters the Snake River in Oneida co.

John O'Groat's (o-grawts) **House,** Scotland, co. of Caithness, 1½ miles W. of Duncansby Head, is the name of a site once occupied by a cottage, nearly the northernmost point of Great Britain.

John River, a small stream of Coos co., N.H., falls into the Connecticut River in the N. part of the state.

Johns, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala. The banking point is Bessemer. Pop. about 300.

Johnsburg, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., about 24 miles N. of Elgin. Pop. about 300.

Johnsburg, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y., in Johnsburg township (town, which is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River), 50 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2374; of the village, about 400.

Johnsburg, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 20 miles NNW. of Cumberland, Md. Pop. 75.

Johnsburg, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis. Pop. 90.

Johnshaven, a seaport village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, on the North Sea, 4 miles by rail SSW. of Bervie.

John's Island, one of the Sea Islands chain or group, in Charleston co., S.C.

Johnson, a county in the NW. part of Arkansas, has an area of 666 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Arkansas River, here navigable by steamboats, and is drained by Spadra Creek. Coal is found here. Capital, Clarksville. Pop. in 1890, 16,758; in 1900, 17,448.

Johnson, a county in the east-central part of Georgia. Area, 258 sq. m. It is intersected by the Great Ohoopee River and is bounded on the W. by the Oconee River. Capital, Wrightsville. Pop. in 1890, 6129; in 1900, 11,409.

Johnson, a county in the S. part of Illinois. Area, 340 sq. m. It is drained by the Cache River and Big Bay Creek. Capital, Vienna. Pop. in 1890, 15,013; in 1900, 15,666.

Johnson, a county in the south-central part of Indiana, has an area of 312 sq. m. It is drained by the East Fork and the West Fork of the White River; also by Sugar Creek. Capital, Franklin. Pop. in 1890, 19,561; in 1900, 20,223.

Johnson, a county in the SE. part of Iowa, has an area of 578 sq. m. It is intersected by the Iowa River and is partly drained by the Cedar River. Capital, Iowa City. Pop. in 1890, 23,082; in 1900, 24,817.

Johnson, a county in the E. part of Kansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 480 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Kansas River and is partly drained by the Big Blue River and small affluents of the Osage River. Capital, Olathe. Pop. in 1890, 17,385; in 1900, 18,104.

Johnson, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, has an area of 266 sq m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Big Sandy River. Capital, Paintsville. Pop. in 1890, 11,027; in 1900, 13,730.

Johnson, a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of 835 sq. m. It is drained in the central and NE. portion by the Black River, and in the SW. part by Big Creek. Coal is found in the county. Capital, Warrensburg. Pop. in 1890, 28,132; in 1900, 27,843.

Johnson, a county in the SE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 382 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Nemaha River, sometimes called the North Branch of the Nemaha, and it is partly drained by affluents of the Little Nemaha. Capital, Tecumseh. Pop. in 1890, 10,333; in 1900, 11,197.

Johnson, the most northeastern county of Tennessee, borders on Virginia and North Carolina. Area, 290 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Watauga River. Iron-ore is found. Capital, Mountain City. Pop. in 1890, 8858; in 1900, 10,589.

Johnson, a county in the north-central part of Texas, has an area of 740 sq. m. The Brazos River touches the SW. corner. Capital, Cleburne. Pop. in 1890, 22,313; in 1900, 33,819.

Johnson, a county in the north-central part of Wyoming, has an area of 4168 sq. m. It is drained by the Powder River and other streams. The W. portion is very mountainous. Capital, Buffalo. Pop. in 1890, 2357; in 1900, 2361.

Johnson, or **Johnson City,** a mining camp of Alaska, on Seward Peninsula, W. of Council.

Johnson, a post-village of Cochise co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson.

Johnson, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Johnson, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Byars. Pop. in 1900, 204.

Johnson, a post-city, capital of Stanton co., Kan. The banking point is Syracuse. Pop. in 1900, 15.

Johnson, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich. The banking point is Brooklyn. Pop. 100.

Johnson, a banking post-village of Nemaha co., Neb., 12 miles from Tecumseh. Pop. in 1900, 352.

Johnson, a post-village of Orange co., N.Y. The banking point is Middletown. Pop. about 400.

Johnson, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio. The banking point is Akron. Pop. 350.

Johnson, a post-hamlet of Kane co., Utah, 2 miles from the S. boundary.

Johnson, a post-village of Lamoille co., Vt., in Johnson township (town), on the Lamoille River and on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain R., 5 miles NW. of Hyde Park. It has manufactures of woollens, butter-tubs, etc. It has a state normal school. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1391; of the village, 587.

Johnson, a post-village of Whitman co., Wash. The banking point is Pullman. Pop. about 200.

Johnsonburg, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., about 25 miles WNW. of Morristown. Pop. about 250.

Johnsonburg, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., on the Buffalo, Attica and Arcade R. The banking point is Attica. Pop. about 300.

Johnsonburg, a banking post-borough of Elk co., Pa., 8 miles NNE. of Ridgway, on the Erie and other railroads. It has manufactures of paper, pulp, carbon, vitrified brick, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3894.

Johnson City, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mo., 22 miles S. by W. of Clinton.

Johnson City, a banking post-town of Washington co., Tenn., 25 miles SSW. of Bristol, on the Southern and other railroads. It has foundries and machine-shops, manufactures of leather, blinds, furniture, etc. A national Soldiers' Home is located here. Pop. in 1900, 4645.

Johnson City, a post-village of Texas, the capital of Blanco co., is situated on a branch of the Colorado River, 45 miles W. of Austin. Pop. about 150.

Johnson Creek, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., 34 miles NNE. of Buffalo. Pop. 300.

Johnson Creek, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 8 miles S. of Watertown. Pop. about 400.

Johnson Junction, a post-hamlet of Fleming co., Ky., 16 miles SW. of Maysville.

Johnsons Bayou, a post-village of Cameron parish, La., near the Gulf of Mexico, 30 miles S. of Orange, Tex. Pop. 60.

Johnsons Crossing, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ind., 6 miles W. of Anderson.

Johnsons Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., W.Va., 6 miles E. of Lowell.

Johnsons Grove, a post-hamlet of Crockett co., Tenn., 8 miles NW. of Bells Depot.

Johnsons Mills, a post-hamlet of Pitt co., N.C., on Swift Creek, NE. of Kinston.

Johnsons Springs, a post-hamlet of Goochland co., Va., 25 miles WNW. of Richmond.

Johnsons Station, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., about 20 miles WSW. of Dallas. Pop. 125.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Wayne co., Ill., 44 miles SE. of Vandalia. Pop. in 1900, 268.

Johnsonville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ind., 11 miles by rail NE. of Danville, Ill. Pop. 75.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the Hoosic River and on the Boston and Maine and other railroads, 16½ miles NNE. of Troy. Pop. about 550. It has manufactures of bobbins and leather-board.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, 66 miles E. by S. of Cleveland. Pop. about 700.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., about 17 miles N. of Easton. Pop. about 200.

Johnsonville, a post-hamlet of Williamsburg co., S.C., about 30 miles ENE. of Kingstree.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Humphreys co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 78 miles by rail W. of Nashville. Pop. 250.

Johnsonville, a post-village of Sheboygan co., Wis., on the Sheboygan River.

John's River, N.C., rises in the N. part of Burke co. and falls into the Catawba River.

Johnston, a county of North Carolina. Area, 688 sq. m. It is drained by the Neuse and Little rivers and by Swift and Middle creeks. Capital, Smithfield. Pop. in 1890, 27,239; in 1900, 32,250.

Johnston, a banking post-town of Edgefield co., S.C., on the Southern R., 52 miles WSW. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 865.

Johnstone, jŏnz'tŏn, a town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 3 miles SSW. of Paisley. It has textile-mills, brass- and iron-foundries, and machine-shops. Near it are productive collieries. Pop. in 1901, 10,502.

Johnstone River, Queensland. See GERALDTON.

Johnston (or Cornwallis) Islands, a group of British islands in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 16° 53′ N.; lon. 169° 50′ W.

Johnston Isles, a rocky group in the Pacific Ocean, SW. of the Hawaiian Islands.

Johnstons Station, a post-village of Pike co., Miss., 70 miles by rail S. of Jackson. Pop. 80.

Johnston Station, a banking post-village of Liberty co., Ga., 48 miles SW. by W. of Savannah. Pop. about 300.

Johnston Strait, British Columbia, separates Vancouver Island from the main-land on its N. side.

Johnstown, a village of Ireland, co. of Kildare, 2 miles NE. of Naas.

Johnstown, a village of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, 1½ miles NE. of Urlingford. Pop. 500.

Johnstown, a city of Williamson co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Illinois Central Rs., 5 miles N. of Marion. Pop. in 1900, 787.

Johnstown, a post-hamlet of Ionia co., Mich.

Johnstown, a post-village of Bates co., Mo., about 58 miles SW. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 75.

Johnstown, a banking post-village of Brown co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line. Pop. 100.

Johnstown, a city, capital of Fulton co., N.Y., on Cayadutta Creek, 48 miles WNW. of Albany, on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R. It has extensive manufactures of gloves, mittens, shoe-leather, etc. Pop. in 1890, 7768; in 1900, 10,130.

Johnstown, a township (town) of Fulton co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2661.

Johnstown, a post-village of Grand Forks co., N.Dak., on the Northern Pacific R., 29 miles NW. by N. of Grand Forks. Pop. 30.

Johnstown, a banking post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 22 miles NE. of Columbus, on the Ohio Central Lines Pop. in 1900, 638.

Johnstown, a city of Cambria co., Pa., on the Conemaugh River and on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., at the W. base of the Alleghany Mountains, 39 miles WSW. of Altoona. The city is surrounded by picturesque mountain-scenery and contains, besides other iron-industries, the extensive works of the Cambria Steel Company, which give employment to nearly 10,000 men in the manufacture of steel rails and a great variety of other steel products. Johnstown has car-works, tanneries, flour-

and planing-mills, manufactures of wall- and tar-paper, fire-brick, paints, enamel-ware, etc., and extensive coal interests. The town was destroyed by a flood, resulting from the breaking of the Conemaugh dam, on May 31, 1889. Upward of 2000 lives were lost in this disaster. Pop. in 1880, 8380; in 1890, 21,805; in 1900, 35,936. See CONEMAUGH.

Johnstown, a post-village of Harrison co., W.Va. Pop. 75.

Johnstown, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., in Johnstown township (town), 54 miles WSW. of Milwaukee. Pop. of the town in 1900, 932; of the village, 100.

Johnstown Center, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., 40 miles SE. of Madison. Pop. 100.

Johnsville, a post-village of Bradley co., Ark., on the Saline River, 60 miles ESE. of Camden. Pop. 100.

Johnsville, a post-village of Plumas co., Cal., in a mining region, 15 miles S. by W. of Quincy. Pop. about 300.

Johnsville, a post-village of Bracken co., Ky. The banking point is Augusta. Pop. 150.

Johnsville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 40 miles WNW. of Baltimore. It has a coach-factory. Pop. about 300.

Johnsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 14 miles W. of Dayton. Pop. 225.

Johnsville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 18 miles by rail N. of Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Johnville, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec, 11 miles NE. of Compton, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. 150.

Johore, jo'hōr', a state occupying the S. part of the Malay Peninsula. It is governed by a sultan, the foreign relations being under the control of the British. Area, about 9000 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 200,000. The inhabitants are mainly Malays and Chinese. The capital is Johore Bahru, on the S. coast, about 15 miles from Singapore. This town has gas, a water supply, etc. Johore was formerly a more extensive state.

Jöhstadt, yö'stått, formerly **Josephstadt,** yo'zĕf-stått', a town of Saxony, 45 miles SW. of Dresden. Pop. about 2000.

Joice, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. The banking point is Wiscasset. Pop. about 125.

Joigny, zhwȧn'yee' (L. *Jor'niacum*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Yonne, on the Yonne and on the Paris and Lyons railway, 17 miles NNW. of Auxerre. It has some interesting old churches. Good wine is produced in the district. Pop. in 1901, 5039 (commune, 6234).

Joint, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Pittsburg or Carnegie. Pop. about 200.

Joinville, zhwȧn'veel', a town of France, in Haute-Marne, charmingly situated on the Marne, 27 miles N. of Chaumont. Pop. about 3500.

Joinville, a colony of Brazil, in the state of Santa Catharina, about 90 miles NW. of Desterro.

Joinville Island, in Antarctica, lies immediately NE. of Graham Land, in about lat. 63° 20′ S. Mount Percy is its most elevated point.

Joinville-le-Pont, zhwȧn'veel' lẹh pŏn', a village of France, in Seine, 6 miles E. of Paris. Pop. in 1901, 5673.

Jojutla, HO-HOOT'lȧ, a town of Mexico, in Morelos, 21 miles S. of Cuernavaca.

Jokjokarta, jok-yo-kȧr'tȧ, a Dutch residency of Java, on the S. coast of the island, near its centre. Area, 1200 sq. m. Pop. in 1895, 814,959.

Jokjokarta, a town of Java, capital of the residency of Jokjokarta and the seat of a native sultan, a vassal of the Dutch, situated in the southern part of the island near the coast; lat. 7° 47′ S., lon. 110° 21′ E. It is connected by rail with Batavia and other cities. The sultan's water-palace is a town of itself, with subterranean approaches, walls, and towers. A fort commands the palace and town. Pop. in 1895, 58,299.

Jökulsá, yö'küls-ȧ', a river of Iceland, discharging into the Axarf fjord. On it is the Dettifoss waterfall.

Joliba, a river of Africa. See NIGER.

Joliet, jo'le-et, a city, the capital of Will co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River and on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, 37 miles SW. of Chicago. It is situated on several important railways, including the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Chicago and Alton, and the Michigan Central. It contains many handsome buildings, two Catholic academies (St. Francis and St. Mary), high schools, a convent, and a state prison. The last is a magnificent structure, built of fine gray limestone quarried in the vicinity. Joliet has extensive flour-mills, machine-shops, breweries, lime-kilns, brick-yards, manufactories of boots and shoes, cigar-factories, Bessemer steel-works and rolling-mills (employing several thousand men), horseshoe-works (employing 500 men), tin-plate mills, nail- and marble-works, carriage-shops, and manufactures of builders' hardware, engines, cooperage, farming-implements, stoves, sash, doors, and blinds, and cereal foods. The extensive barbed-wire plant, employing upward of 1600 hands, is probably the largest in the world. The river affords water-power at this place. Here are large quarries of excellent Silurian limestone, called Joliet limestone, which is extensively used in constructions. About 3000 men are employed in these quarries. Pop. in 1890, 23,264; in 1900, 29,353.

Joliet, Hamilton co., Ind. See JOLIETVILLE.

Joliet, a post-village of Carbon co., Mont. The banking point is Billings. Pop. 150.

Joliett, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 20 miles WSW. of Pottsville.

Joliette, zho'lee-ĕtt', a county in the W. part of Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence. It is drained by the river L'Assomption and several smaller streams. Chief town, Joliette.

Joliette, or **Industry Village,** a banking town and outport and capital of Joliette co., Quebec, on the river L'Assomption, 40 miles N. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern (of Canada) Rs. It contains a college and a mechanics' institute, and has large grist-, saw-, carding-, fulling- and paper-mills, extensive foundries, a tannery, etc. An extensive trade is done in grain, country-produce, and timber. Pop. in 1901, 4220.

Jolietville, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ind., 22 miles N. of Indianapolis, on the Central Indiana R. Pop. about 250.

Jolley, a banking post-town of Calhoun co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 266.

Jolly, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio. The banking point is Sistersville, W.Va. Pop. 90.

Jollytown, a post-village of Greene co., Pa., about 60 miles SSW. of Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

Joló, Philippine Islands. See SULU.

Jolon, HO-lōn', a post-hamlet of Monterey co., Cal., 38 miles S. of Soledad.

Jólsva, yŏlsh'vŏh' (Ger. *Eltsch,* ĕltch), a town of Hungary, 46 miles W. of Kaschau. Pop. about 2400.

Jonacatepec, a town of Mexico, in Morelos, 45 miles SE. of Cuernavaca.

Jonasridge, a post-hamlet of Burke co., N.C.

Jonathan, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., N.C.

Jonathan Creek, Ohio, rises in Licking co. and enters the Muskingum River in Muskingum co., 3 miles below Zanesville.

Jones, a county in the central part of Georgia, has an area of 397 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Ocmulgee River and is drained by Cedar and Commissioner's creeks. Capital, Clinton. Pop. in 1890, 12,709; in 1900, 13,358.

Jones, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Maquoketa and Wapsipinicon rivers. Capital, Anamosa. Pop. in 1890, 20,233; in 1900, 21,954.

Jones, a county in the SE. part of Mississippi, has an area of 674 sq. m. It is intersected by the Leaf and Bogue Homo rivers and by Tallahoma and Tallahala creeks. Capital, Ellisville. Pop. in 1890, 8333; in 1900, 17,846.

Jones, a county in the SE. part of North Carolina, has an area of 403 sq. m. It is intersected by the Trent River. Capital, Trenton. Pop. in 1890, 7403; in 1900, 8226.

Jones, a county in the north-central part of Texas, has an area of 900 sq. m. It is drained by the Clear Fork of the Brazos River. Capital, Anson. Pop. in 1890, 3797; in 1900, 7053.

Jones, a post-village of Morehouse parish, La. The banking point is Bastrop. Pop. 100.

Jones, a post-village of Cass co., Mich. The banking point is Three Rivers. Pop. about 300.

Jones, a banking post-village of Oklahoma co., Okla., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. Pop. 125.

Jones, a post-village of Haywood co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Brownsville. Pop. 275.

Jonesboro, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 13 miles SW. of Birmingham. The banking point is Bessemer. Coal and iron are shipped here. Pop. 150.

Jonesboro, a banking city, capital of Craighead co., Ark., 67 miles NNW. of Memphis, Tenn., on the St. Louis Southwestern and other railroads. It is a lumber-centre and has large heading- and box-factories. Pop. in 1900, 4508.

Jonesboro, a post-city, capital of Clayton co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 20 miles S. of Atlanta. Much cotton is shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 877.

Jonesboro, a banking city, capital of Union co., Ill., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 30 miles N. of Cairo. Large

quantities of fruit are exported from this place. Near here is a state asylum for the insane. Pop. in 1900, 1130.

Jonesboro, a banking post-town of Grant co., Ind., on the Mississinewa River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 8 miles S. of Marion. It has insulated-wire works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1838.

Jonesboro, a banking post-village of Jackson parish, La., on the Arkansas Southern R., 14 miles SW. of Vernon. Pop. about 500.

Jonesboro, a post-township (town) of Washington co., Me., on the Atlantic Ocean, 8 miles WSW. of Machias. Pop. in 1900, 606.

Jonesboro, a post-hamlet of Tippah co., Miss.

Jonesboro, a banking post-town of Moore co., N.C., 35 miles SW. of Raleigh, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It has cotton- and lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 640.

Jonesboro, a banking post-town, capital of Washington co., Tenn., is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley, on the Southern R., 98 miles ENE. of Knoxville. It has flouring- and cotton-yarn mills, and ships wheat, poultry, and fruit. Pop. in 1900, 854.

Jonesboro, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex., on the Leon River, 50 miles W. of Waco. Pop. about 375.

Jonesboro, a post-hamlet of Brunswick co., Va., on the Nottoway River, 38 miles SW. of Petersburg.

Jonesburg, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., Kan., 11 miles SE. of Sedan.

Jonesburg, a banking post-village of Montgomery co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 68 miles WNW. of St. Louis. It has manufactures of wire-fencing and ploughs. Pop. in 1900, 407.

Jones Chapel, a post-hamlet of Cullman co., Ala.

Jonescove, a post-village of Sevier co., Tenn., 15 miles SW. of Newport.

Jones Creek, of Delaware, runs southeastward in Kent co. and enters Delaware Bay. Dover, the capital of the state, is on this creek.

Jones Creek, of North Carolina, flows into the Yadkin River at the E. border of Anson co.

Jones Creek, in the northwest-central part of Tennessee, flows into the Harpeth River in Dickson co.

Jonescreek, a post-hamlet of Anson co., N.C.

Jones Mills, a post-village of Monroe co., Ala. Pop. about 70.

Jones Mills, a post-hamlet of Meriwether co., Ga.

Jones Mills, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 44 miles ESE. of Pittsburg.

Jonespoint, a post-village of Rockland co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western and the West Shore Rs. The banking point is Haverstraw. Pop. 200.

Jonesport, a post-village of Washington co., Me., in Jonesport township (town), on the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles SSW. of Machias and about 66 miles ESE. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2124.

Jones Prairie, a post-hamlet of Milam co., Tex., 11 miles SW. of Calvert.

Jones Sound, a body of water connecting Baffin Bay with the main Arctic Sea N. of the American Arctic archipelago. It separates North Devon on the S. from North Lincoln (Ellesmere Land) on the N. At its mouth is Coburg Island, in about lat. 75° 50′ N.

Jones Springs, a post-village of Berkeley co., W.Va., 8 miles SW. of North Mountain station. Pop. 60.

Jones Switch, a post-hamlet of Autauga co., Ala.

Jonestown, a banking post-town of Coahoma co., Miss., 15 miles S. by E. of Helena, Ark. It is on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 317.

Jonestown, a banking post-borough of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 7 miles N. of Lebanon. Pop. in 1900, 571.

Jones Valley, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., 18 miles NW. of Columbia.

Jonesville, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. Pop. about 80.

Jonesville, a post-village of McIntosh co., Ga., on the South Newport River, 8 miles SE. of Walthourville.

Jonesville, a post-town of Bartholomew co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 11 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 268.

Jonesville, a banking post-town of Grant and Owen cos., Ky. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Jonesville, a post-village of Catahoula parish, La. The banking point is Natchez, Miss. Pop. 175.

Jonesville, a banking post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 60 miles S. of Lansing. It has cider-mills, etc., and has manufactories of vinegar, flour, cement, and harness. Pop. in 1900, 1367.

Jonesville, a post-village of Saratoga co., N.Y., 22 miles N. of Albany. Pop. about 150.

Jonesville, a post-village of Yadkin co., N.C., 38 miles N. of Statesville. A bridge over the Yadkin River connects it with Elkin. Pop. about 200.

Jonesville, a banking post-town of Union co., S.C., on the Southern R., 12 miles NNW. of Unionville. Pop. in 1900, 508.

Jonesville, a post-village of Harrison co., Tex., 16 miles by rail E. of Marshall. Pop. 75.

Jonesville, a post-village of Chittenden co., Vt., on the Winooski River and on the Central Vermont R., 20 miles ESE. of Burlington. It has wood-turning industries. Pop. about 250.

Jonesville, a banking post-village, capital of Lee co., Va., near the Powell River, 28 miles N. of Rogersville, Tenn., and near the E. base of the Cumberland Mountain. It has various industries. Pop. about 500.

Jongsong La, a pass in the Himalayas, across a ridge connecting Kunchinjunga with Nepal. Altitude, about 21,500 feet.

Jönköping, yön'chö-ping, a län of southern Sweden. Area, 4447 sq. m. The principal towns are Jönköping (the capital), Grenna, and Eksjö. Pop. in 1900, 203,036.

Jönköping, a town of Sweden, capital of the län of the same name, picturesquely situated at the S. extremity of Lake Vetter, and on a railway, 80 miles E. of Gothenburg. It is noted for its manufacture of matches. There are paper-mills, establishments connected with the textile industry, and machine-shops. The town is the seat of an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 23,143.

Jonquières, zhôn'ke-air', a village of France, in Vaucluse, 15 miles NNE. of Avignon.

Jonquières, zhôn'ke-air', a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, on the Saguenay River and on the Quebec and Lake St. John R., 12 miles W. of Chicoutimi, its banking point. Pop. 275.

Jonzac, zhôn'zăk', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Seugne, 22 miles SSE. of Saintes. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 3366.

Joplin, a city of Jasper co., Mo., 16 miles SW. of Carthage, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and other railroads. It contains large smelting- and white-lead works, foundries and machine-shops, flour-mills, etc. It is the commercial centre of the southwestern Missouri lead- and zinc-mining region, the output from which was in 1902 valued at $9,500,000. Pop. in 1880, 7038; in 1890, 9731; in 1900, 26,023.

Joplin, a post-village of Jack co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Joppa, the ancient name of JAFFA.

Joppa, a post-town of Cullman co., Ala., about 18 miles NE. from Cullman, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 130.

Joppa, a post-village of Massac co., Ill., on the Ohio River, 24 miles above Cairo. Pop. about 200.

Joppa, a post-village of Harford co., Md. Pop. 75.

Joppa, a post-village of Grainger co., Tenn. Pop. 75.

Jorat, zho'rå', or **Jurten,** yoor'tęn, a chain of plateau-heights in Switzerland, forming the watershed between the lakes of Neufchâtel and Geneva, and connecting the Bernese Alps with the true Jura. Highest point about 3000 feet. —Jorat is also the name of the height on Lake Geneva on the slopes of which the city of Lausanne is situated.

Jordan (Hebrew, *Yarden*; Arab. *Sheriah-el-Kebir*, shę-ree'å ĕl kę-beer', "the great watering-place"), the principal river of Palestine. Its head-streams rise on the slope and at the foot of Mount Hermon. It flows S. through lakes Huleh (anc. Merom) and Tiberias, or Tabariyeh (Lake of Gennesaret, Sea of Galilee), and enters the Dead Sea at its N. extremity, after an extremely tortuous course of about 200 miles. The width of the river in its lower course is between 100 and 250 feet. From Lake Huleh, which is a few feet above the level of the sea, it falls nearly 700 feet to Lake Tiberias, and thence to the Dead Sea about 600 feet. It has many rapids. Its valley is about 5 miles wide, hemmed in by precipices; the soil is sandy and barren, though the banks of the river are covered with a dense vegetation. The principal affluents are the Yarmuk and the Jabbok, both from the E.

Jordan, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., 35 miles N. of Richmond.

Jordan, a post-village of Fulton co., Ky., on the Mobile and Ohio R. The banking point is Union City, Tenn. Pop. about 100.

Jordan, a banking city of Scott co., Minn., near the Minnesota River and on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rs., 39 miles WSW. of St. Paul. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1270.

Jordan, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal, the outlet of Skaneateles Lake, and the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs.,

17 miles W. of Syracuse. It has manufactures of malted liquors, cement, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1118.

Jordan, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Oregon.

Jordan, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1284.

Jordan, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 14 miles NW. of Allentown. Pop. 240.

Jordan, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 878.

Jordan, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 886.

Jordan, a post-village of Clarendon co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Manning. Pop. 100.

Jordan, a post-hamlet of Green co., Wis., in Jordan township (town), 37 miles SW. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 966.

Jordan, a village of Lincoln co., Ontario, 1¼ miles from Jordan station. Pop. 200.

Jordan Alum Springs, a watering-place of Rockbridge co., Va., 5 miles S. of Millboro.

Jordan Bay, an outport of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on a bay at the mouth of the Jordan River. See JORDAN RIVER.

Jordan Creek rises in Owyhee co., Idaho, and enters the Owyhee River about lon. 117° W.

Jordan Creek, Pa., enters the Lehigh River at Allentown.

Jordan River, Utah, issues from the N. end of Utah Lake, runs northward through the co. of Salt Lake, and enters the Great Salt Lake. The direct distance from its origin to its mouth is nearly 40 miles. Salt Lake City is on the bank of this river.

Jordan River, a post-village of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Shelburne, 7 miles distant. Pop. about 600.

Jordanrun, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W.Va.

Jordan Springs, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tenn.

Jordan Springs, a watering-place of Frederick co., Va., 1½ miles from Stephenson, which is 5 miles NE. of Winchester.

Jordans Store, a post-hamlet of Powhatan co., Va.

Jordan Valley, a post-village of Malheur co., Oregon. The banking point is Caldwell, Idaho. Pop. 95.

Jordan Valley, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa. The banking point is Slatington. Pop. 90.

Jordan Village, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ind., 30 miles E. by S. of Terre Haute.

Jordanville, a post-village of Herkimer co., N.Y., 22 miles SE. of Utica. Pop. 150.

Jordanville, a post-village of Horry co., S.C. Pop. 70.

Jorhaut, a village of northeastern Assam, near the Brahmaputra, about 30 miles SW. of Sibsaugur.

Jorullo, Xurullo, or **Xorullo,** ho-rool'yo (often pronounced ho-roo'yo), a volcano of Mexico, state of Michoacán, 75 miles SSW. of Morelia and about 80 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Elevation, about 4300 feet. It is noted for the great eruption of Sept. 28–29, 1759, when it came into existence. It has a summit crater.

Josefstadt, yō'zĕf-stät', a town of Bohemia and until recently a strong fortress, 11 miles N. of Königgrätz, on the Elbe. Pop. in 1900, 6116.

Joseph, a banking post-town of Wallowa co., Oregon, 50 miles SE. of Elgin. Pop. in 1900, 237.

Joseph, a post-village of Sevier co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Richfield. Pop. 150.

Joseph Henry, Cape, in Arctic America, is the termination of Fielden Peninsula, in the NE. of Grant Land. Approx. lat. 82° 50′ N.

Josephine, a county in the SW. part of Oregon, has an area of 1684 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rogue River and is partly drained by the Illinois River and Applegate Creek. It has gold-mining. Capital, Grants Pass. Pop. in 1890, 4878; in 1900, 7517.

Josephine, a post-hamlet of Eldorado co., Cal.

Josephine, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Farmersville. Pop. 275.

Josephine-Peary Island, off the NW. coast of Greenland, at the head of Inglefield Gulf.

Josephs Mills, a post-hamlet of Tyler co., W.Va.

Josephstadt, a town of Saxony. See JÖHSTADT.

Josephstadt, a town of Galicia. See PODGORZE.

Josephville, a post-village of St. Charles co., Mo. The banking point is St. Charles. Pop. about 200.

Josgad, a town of Asia Minor. See YUZGAT.

Joshua, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y. The banking point is Syracuse. Pop. 150.

Joshua, a post-village of Johnson co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Cleburne. Pop. about 450.

Joslin, a post-hamlet of Rock Island co., Ill., 19 miles by rail E. of Rock Island.

Joslowitz, yos'lo-ẘits', or **Jaroslovice,** yä-ros-lo-veet'sä, a town of Moravia, 11 miles SE. of Znaim. Pop. 2000.

Josselin, zhos'sęh-lăN', a town of France, in Morbihan, 30 miles NNE. of Vannes. It has a fine old château and an interesting church. Pop. about 2500.

Josserand, a post-village of Trinity co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Groveton. Pop. about 300.

Jostedal, yos'tęh-dăl', or **Justedal,** a village of Norway, province of North Bergenhus, about 110 miles NE. of Bergen. It is on the E. side of the Jostedals-Brä, a lofty snow-plateau and the largest continuous ice-mass (glacial field) of all Europe: it covers about 380 sq. m.

Jouarre, zhoo'ARR', a small town of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, 12 miles E. of Meaux. It has a Benedictine convent behind whose church is an old crypt with columns taken from an ancient edifice.

Joué, zhoo'ā' (Joué-lès-Tours), a village of France, department of Indre-et-Loire, 3 miles SSW. of Tours.

Joué (Joué-sur-Erdre), a village of France, department of Loire-Inférieure, on the Erdre, 15 miles NW. of Ancenis.

Joué (Joué-du-Bois), a village of France, in Orne, 21 miles NW. of Alençon.

Jougne, zhooñ, a small town of France, department of Doubs, 9 miles S. of Pontarlier.

Jouques, zhook, a village of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 miles NE. of Aix.

Joure, yōw'ręh, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 6 miles NW. of Heerenveen. Pop. about 3500.

Jourmain (zhoor'măN'), **Cape,** a headland of New Brunswick, on Northumberland Strait. Lat. 46° 10′ N. On it is a light-house.

Joux, zhoo, a lake of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, near the Jura and the French frontier. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 1 mile. It is 350 feet above the sea. The valley is remarkable for its three lakes, for the "perte de l'Orbe," for its romantic scenery, and for the industry of its inhabitants.

Joux, FORT DE, for dęh zhoo, an old castle in the department of Doubs, France, commanding the defile of La Cluse, one of the principal passes over the Jura from France to Switzerland. It was the prison of Mirabeau and Toussaint L'Ouverture.

Jouy-sur-Morin, zhwee sür mo'răN', a village of France, department of Seine-et-Marne, on the Morin.

Jovellanos, ho-vĕl-yä'noce, or **Bemba,** bĕm'bä, a city of Matanzas province, Cuba, 18 miles by rail S. of Cardenas. It is an important place; the streets are lighted with gas; drinking-water is furnished through an aqueduct. The region is flat and is covered with brush, but is naturally fertile. Pop. in 1899, 4721.

Jowaur, jo'war', a town of British India, capital of the Jowaur state, 44 miles SE. of Daman.

Jowaur, or **Jawhar,** ja-war', a native state of Bombay, British India, between the Western Ghats and the sea, on the twentieth parallel of N. latitude. Area, about 300 sq. m. Pop. about 50,000.

Jowrah, or **Jaura,** India. See JAORA.

Joy, a banking post-village of Mercer co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 7 miles W. of Aledo. Pop. about 400.

Joy, a post-hamlet of Ottertail co., Minn.

Joy, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., 30 miles E. of Rochester. Pop. 60.

Joy, a post-village of Morgan co., Ohio, 12 miles N. of Bigrun station. Pop. 100.

Joyceville, a post-hamlet of Mecklenburg co., Va., 1 mile from the Roanoke River and 15 miles N. of Macon, N.C.

Joyeuse, zhwä'yuz', a town of France, in Ardèche, on the Baume, at the foot of the Cévennes, 7 miles SSW. of Largentière. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Joyfield, a post-village of Benzie co., Mich., about 2 miles E. of Lake Michigan and 1 mile S. of Benzonia. Pop. 70.

Joy'nug'ger, Jynugger, or **Jainagar,** ji-nŭg'gęr, a town of Bengal, 28 miles S. by E. of Calcutta. Pop. about 8000.

Jozgad, a town of Asia Minor. See YUZGAT.

Ju'ab, a county in the central part of Utah. Area, 3300 sq. m. The surface is mountainous. Among its prominent features is Mount Nebo, 11,887 feet high. Capital, Nephi. Pop. in 1890, 5582; in 1900, 10,082.

Juab, a post-village of Juab co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Nephi. Pop. 125.

Juanacatlán, hoo-å-nå-kwåt-lån', a famous water-fall of Mexico, on the Lerma River, a short distance from Guadalajara. Height, 70 feet; width, about 600 ft.

Juana Diaz, hoo-å'nå de'ås, a village of Porto Rico, about 8 miles (direct) ENE. of Ponce, with which it is connected by a high-road. The district contains mineral waters, quarries of lime and gypsum, and a curious cave. Pop. in 1899, 2246.

Juan de Alicante, hoo-ån' då å-le-kån'tå, a village of Spain, province and 4 miles NE. of Alicante.

Juan de Fuca. See Fuca.

Juan Fernandez, ju'an fer-nan'dĕz (Sp. pron. hoo-ån' fĕr-nån'dĕth), or **Mas-á-Tierra,** mås å te-ĕr'nå, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, about 400 miles off the coast of Chile, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 33° 37′ S.; lon. 78° 53′ W. It is 18 miles long and 6 miles broad, rises to 3225 feet above the ocean, and has steep shores and a desolate appearance. In its N. half is Cumberland Bay. It has a few Chilean inhabitants and is the seat of a small German colony. The solitary residence here for four years of a Scotchman named Alexander Selkirk is supposed to have formed the basis of De Foe's tale of "Robinson Crusoe." Mas-á-Fuera is another rocky and precipitous island, lying to the W. Lat. 33° 49′ S.; lon. 80° 27′ W.

Juan Godoi, hoo-ån' go-doi', a small town of Chile, in the province of Atacama, 40 miles S. of Copiapó, with which it is connected by rail.

Juan Griego, hoo-ån' gree-å'go, a port of Venezuela, island of Margarita.

Juanita, a banking village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T. Pop. about 200.

Juba (called also **Govind, Fumbo,** and **Rogue's River**), a river of E. equatorial Africa, after a SE. course falls into the Indian Ocean in lat. 0° 14′ S. It rises in Abyssinia and forms for most of its course the E. boundary of British East Africa. It is navigable for some distance for stern-wheel steamers.

Jubaland, a region of British East Africa, adjoining the Juba River.

Jubbulpur, or **Jabalpur,** jŭb'bŭl-poor', written also **Jubbulpore,** a town of British India, capital of the district and division of Jubbulpur, 200 miles SSW. of Allahabad. It is picturesquely situated near the Nerbudda River at an elevation of about 1500 feet. It is a progressive town, a busy seat of trade and industry, and an important railway-centre. The chief manufactures are cotton goods and carpets. Pop. in 1901, 89,700, nearly three-fourths Hindus and the remainder mostly Mohammedans.

Jubbulpur, the northernmost division of the Central Provinces, British India. Area, 19,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 2,061,000. It is traversed by the river Nerbudda. Capital, Jubbulpur.

Jubi (joo'bee), **Cape,** of Africa, on the W. coast of the Sahara, opposite Fuerteventura, one of the Canary Islands, is a low, sandy point. Lat. 27° 57′ N.; lon. 12° 55′ W.

Jubilee, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill. Pop. about 100.

Jublains, zhü'blån', a village of France, 7 miles SE. of Mayenne. It is remarkable for its interesting Roman remains, among which are the walls and towers of a fort.

Jubrique la Nueva, hoo-bree'kå lå nwå'vå, a small town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 55 miles from Malaga.

Júcar, hoo'kar (anc. *Sucro*), a river of Spain, in New Castile and Valencia, rises in the Sierra Albarracín, flows successively W., S., and E., and enters the Mediterranean at Cullera, 26 miles S. of Valencia. Length, about 300 miles.

Juchipila, a town of Mexico, state and 99 miles S. by W. of Zacatecas.

Juchitán, or **Xuchitán,** hoo-che-tån', a town of Mexico, state of Oaxaca, on the river Juchitán, 9 miles NE. of Tehuantepec.

Juckow, joo'kŏw, sometimes written **Jakhau,** jå'kŏw, a seaport of British India, in Cutch, 60 miles NW. of Mandvi.

Juda, a banking post-village of Green co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 25 miles W. by S. of Janesville. Pop. about 450.

Judæa, or **Judea,** ju-dee'a, the name of the Jewish kingdom in Palestine established by the Hasmoneans (Maccabees). In the Roman period the name came to be applied to the southern division of Palestine, having N. Samaria, W. the Mediterranean, S. Arabia, and E. the Dead Sea and the river Jordan. In another sense it designated a Roman province, which included much more than the division here described. See Palestine.

Judah (territory of the tribe of Judah), a division of Palestine, between the Dead Sea and Edom on the E. and Philistia and Simeon on the W., and bordering on the N. on Dan and Benjamin.

Judah, one of the two kingdoms into which the Jewish monarchy was divided on the death of Solomon. It was the southern kingdom, Israel being the northern one. The capital was Jerusalem. The realm of Judah was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar in 586 B.C., after an existence of three and a half centuries.

Juddhaven, a resort of Muskoka district, Ontario.

Judds Corners, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich.

Judenburg, yoo'dĕn-bŏŏrg', a town of Styria, picturesquely situated on the Mur, 40 miles WNW. of Gratz. Its most interesting feature is the so-called Roman Tower, 235 feet high, dating from the close of the Middle Ages. There is an old castle, now used as a government-building. Near by is the castle of Liechtenstein. Pop. in 1900, 4901.

Judge-and-his-Clerk, two islets of the Macquarie group, in the South Pacific, SW. of New Zealand.

Judge Daly Promontory, in Arctic America, in Grinnell Land, bordering upon Kennedy Channel.

Judique, zhü'deek', a post-village of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 8 miles SSE. of Port Hood. Pop. 200.

Judith Mountains, a range in the central part of Montana, a few miles E. of the Judith River. Elevation of Judith Peak, 6386 feet.

Judith River, Mont., rises in Meagher co., runs northward, and enters the Missouri River in Choteau co., about 45 miles (direct) E. of Fort Benton.

Judson, a post-town of Parke co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 7 miles NE. of Rockville. Pop. in 1900, 186.

Judson, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Kan., 70 miles N. of Russell.

Judson, a post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn., about 10 miles W. of Mankato. Pop. 60.

Judson, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Mo., 12 miles N. by W. of Milan.

Judsonia, a banking post-town of White co., Ark., on the Little Red River and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 53 miles NE. of Little Rock. It has various manufactures and is an important shipping point for fruit. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Jugadri, or **Jagadhri,** jŭg'å-dree', a town of the Punjab, British India, in the Umballa district.

Jugdispur, or **Jagdispur,** jŭg'dees-poor', a town of Bengal, in Shahabad district, 25 miles E. by S. of Buxar.

Jugduluk, jŭg'dŭ-lŭk', a village of Afghanistan, in the defiles between Jelalabad and Kabul. It was the scene of a massacre of British troops in 1842.

Juggernaut, or **Jagannath,** a town of British India. See Puri.

Jugtown, a post-hamlet of Catawba co., N.C.

Juhangirabad, or **Jahangirabad,** jŭh-hån'gheer-å-båd', a town of British India, Bulundshahur district, 63 miles SE. of Delhi. Pop. about 10,000.

Juhl, a post-village of Sanilac co., Mich. Pop. 100.

Juigalpa, hwe-gål'på, a town of Nicaragua, about 11 miles ENE. of Lake Nicaragua, in lat. 12° N.

Juillac, zhwee'yåk', a small town of France, in Corrèze, 18 miles NW. of Brives-la-Gaillarde.

Juillan, zhwee'yôn', a village of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, arrondissement of Tarbes.

Juiz de Fora, zhoo-ĭs' då fo'rå, formerly Parahybuna, a town of Brazil, in Minas Geraes, 54 miles SE. of Barbacena. It is connected by rail with Rio de Janeiro. Pop. about 8000.

Jujurieux, zhü'zhü're-uh', a village of France, in Ain, 22 miles SW. of Nantua.

Jujuy, hoo-hwee', a town of the Argentine Republic, capital of the province of Jujuy, on Jujuy River, 40 miles NE. of Salta, with which it is connected by railway. It has a custom-house, national college, etc. Pop. in 1895, 4159.

Jujuy, the northwesternmost province of the Argentine Republic. Area by latest estimates, 19,000 sq. m. It is very rich in minerals, especially gold, which are practically unworked, and has immense forests and abundant water. Petroleum and asphalt are also found. Pop. in 1900, 54,405.

Jujuy River, or **Rio Grande de Jujuy,** ree'o grån'då då hoo-hwee', a river of the Argentine Republic, rises on the frontiers of Bolivia, and, after a course of about 300 miles, first S. and then E., joins the Vermejo in lat. 23° 5′ S., lon. 62° 40′ W.

Julamerk, joo-lå-mĕrk', a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the sanjak of Hakkiari, in the vilayet of Van, 95 miles S. of Van, near the Greater Zab. It is in a ravine enclosed by rocky mountains. In the vicinity are districts inhabited by Nestorians. Pop. about 5000.

Julesburg, a banking post-town of Colorado, the capital of Sedgwick co., on the South Fork of the Platte River and on the Union Pacific R., 139 miles E. of Cheyenne, Wyo. Pop. in 1900, 371.

Julfa, jool'få, a suburb of Ispahan (which see).

Julgaum. See JALGAON.

Juli, hoo-lee', a town of Peru, department and 46 miles SE. of Puno, with which it is connected by rail, on the SW. shore of Lake Titicaca.

Julia, a post-village of St. John co., Fla. The banking point is St. Augustine. Pop. 100.

Juliaca, hoo-lee-ä'kä, a village and railway-junction of Peru, a few miles N. of Puno.

Juliaetta, a banking post-town of Latah co., Idaho, 22½ miles by rail NE. of Lewiston. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Julian, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., about 44 miles NE. of San Diego. Pop. about 750.

Julian, a banking post-village of Nemaha co., Neb., 9 miles by rail N. of Auburn. Pop. in 1900, 206.

Julian, a post-village of Center co., Pa., on Bald Eagle Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 21 miles NE. of Tyrone. Pop. about 250.

Julian Alps, a division of the Eastern Alps of Europe, on the borders of Italy and Austria-Hungary and between the Tagliamento and Save rivers. The highest point is the Triglav or Mont Terglou, 9395 feet.

Julianshaab, yoo'le-ăns-hȧb', or **Julianehaab,** a maritime station in the Southern Inspectorate of Greenland, on its SW. coast, 110 miles NW. of Cape Farewell, and the principal place of an extensive district. Pop. of the colony, about 2500.

Jülich, yü'lik (Fr. *Juliers*, zhü'le-ä'), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles NE. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Ruhr. It has manufactures of paper, leather, sugar, etc. There is a mediæval castle. The town was the capital of the duchy of Jülich, which passed to the counts-palatine of Neuburg in the seventeenth century, and was annexed to Prussia in 1814. Pop. in 1900, 5448.

Julier, or **Col du Julier,** a road-pass of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, on the route from Thusis to the Engadine. Height of summit (5¼ miles from Silvaplana), 7500 feet. The road was completed in 1827.

Julier, Piz, a summit of the Alps of the Engadine, Switzerland, a short distance N. of Silvaplana. Height, 11,105 feet.

Juliette, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Ocala.

Juliette, a post-village of Monroe co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Juliff, a post-village of Fort Bend co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Juliobona, the ancient name of LILLEBONNE.

Juliodunum, the Latin name of LOUDUN.

Juliomagus, an ancient name of ANGERS.

Juliustown, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles ENE. of Mount Holly. Pop. about 250.

Jul'lunder, or **Jalandhar,** jŭl'lăn-dar, a town of the Punjab, British India, capital of the Jullunder division and district, 75 miles E. of Lahore, in the Jullunder Doab, a fertile plain between the Sutlej and the Beas. It has an extensive cantonment. Pop. in 1901, 67,735.

Jullunder, or **Jalandhar,** a division of the Punjab, British India. Area, 19,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 4,307,100. Capital, Jullunder.

Julpigori, jŭl-pĭ-go'ree, **Jalpaiguri,** or **Jalpigori,** a town of Bengal, British India, capital of a district of the same name, about 50 miles SE. of Darjiling. Pop. about 10,000.

Julyss, a post-village of Washington co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Jumalpur, or **Jamalpur,** jŭm-ăl-poor', a town of Bengal, British India, 5 miles S. of Monghyr. Here are extensive railway-shops. Pop. about 20,000.

Jumalpur, or **Jamalpur,** a town of Bengal, British India, on the Brahmaputra, 32 miles NW. of Maimunsingh. Pop. about 15,000.

Jumeaux, zhü'mō', a village of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 9 miles SSE. of Issoire.

Jumelles, zhü'mĕll', a village of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 8 miles S. of Baugé.

Jumet, zhü'mȧ', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, 3 miles N. of Charleroi. It has noted glass-works and extensive coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 25,937.

Jumièges, zhü'me-ăzh', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 16 miles W. of Rouen. It has remains of a Benedictine abbey.

Jumilhac-le-Grand, zhü'mee'yȧk' lẹh grôN', a small town of France, in Dordogne, on the Isle River, 33 miles ENE. of Périgueux.

Jumilla, noo-meel'yä, a town of Spain, province and 37 miles NNW. of Murcia. Pop. in 1900, 15,868.

Jummu, or **Jammu,** jum-oo', a town of Kashmir, British India, 75 miles N. of Amritsir. It is in the southern range of the Himalayas, on an affluent of the Chenab. It is a progressive town. Pop. in 1901, 36,130.

Jumna, or **Jamna,** jŭm'nä (anc. *Yamuna* or *Jamuna*, yä-moo'nä; the *Jom'anes* of Pliny), a river of British India, rises among the loftiest peaks of the Himalayas, at an elevation of nearly 11,000 feet, in lat. 31° 3′ N., E. of Simla and not far from the upper waters of the Sutlej. It flows at first S., breaks through the Siwalik Hills, and is then directed SE., joining the Ganges below Allahabad, after having enclosed with that river the territory called the Doab. Total course estimated at 860 miles. It is generally shallow, but its lower part has been rendered fit for navigation. Its chief affluents are the Tons, Chumbul, Sind, Betwa, Ken, and Rind. On it are the cities of Delhi and Agra. It feeds two great systems of irrigation-canals.

Jumnutri, jŭm-noo'tree, or **Jamnotri,** a peak of the Himalayas, in India. Lat. about 30° N.; lon. 78° 20′ E. Height, upward of 25,000 feet.

Jumnutri, or **Jamnotri** (Hindu, *Yamunavatari*, yä-moo-nä-vä-tä'ree), a famous place of Hindu pilgrimage in Gurwhal, northern India, near the source of the Jumna, in lat. 30° 52′ N., lon. 78° 20′ E., about 11,000 feet above the sea.

Jump River, Wis., enters the Chippewa River about 27 miles NNE. of Chippewa Falls. It is about 100 miles long.

Jumui, or **Jamui,** jŭm-oo'ee, a town of Bengal, district and 32 miles SSW. of Monghyr. Pop. about 10,000.

Junaghur, or **Junagarh,** joo'nä-gŭr', a native state of Bombay, British India, in the Kathiawar Peninsula. Area, about 3300 sq. m. Pop. about 400,000. Capital, Junaghur.

Junaghur, capital of the native state of Junaghur, British India, about 40 miles N. of Somnath, on the Arabian Sea, with which it is connected by rail. It is a picturesque, interesting, and progressive town. There are noteworthy Buddhist caves and an ancient citadel, the Uparkot. A college of arts has recently been established. Pop. in 1901, 24,251.

Juncal, hoon-kȧl', a summit of the Chile-Argentine Andes, 33 miles S. of Aconcagua. Altitude, about 20,175 (19,500?) feet. Also, a second summit of the same range, in about lat. 25° 40′ S. Height, 17,500 feet.

Juncos, hoon'koce, a town and district of eastern Porto Rico, 9 miles by road NW. of Humacao. Pop. in 1899, 2026.

Junction, a banking post-city of Union co., Ark., on the Arkansas Southern R., 14 miles S. of Eldorado. Pop. in 1900, 1251.

Junction, a post-village of Gallatin co., Ill. The banking point is Shawneetown. Pop. 100.

Junction, a post-village of Yellowstone co., Mont. Pop. 75.

Junction, a post-hamlet of Nye co., Nev.

Junction, a post-borough of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the New Jersey Central and the Lackawanna Rs., 17 miles E. of Easton, Pa. Pop. in 1900, 998.

Junction, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, on the Auglaize River and on the Miami and Erie Canal, 10 miles SW. of Defiance. Pop. about 400.

Junction, a hamlet of Comanche co., Okla.

Junction, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 33 miles WSW. of Reading, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. It has cigar, tobacco, and coal interests. Pop. about 500.

Junction, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C. The banking point is Spartanburg.

Junction, a post-village, capital of Kimble co., Tex., on two forks of the Llano River, 125 miles NW. of San Antonio. Pop. about 450.

Junction, a post-village, capital of Piute co., Utah, near the Sevier River and 25 miles S. of Belknap. Pop. about 200.

Junction, a post-village of Portage co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 14 miles N. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 125.

Junction City, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal., on the Trinity River, about 36 miles NW. of Shasta. Gold has been found near this place. Pop. 90.

Junction City, a banking city, the capital of Geary co., Kansas, is finely situated on the left bank of the Kansas (or Smoky Hill) River, about 1 mile from the Republican River. It is 71 miles W. of Topeka, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Union Pacific Rs. It is an agricultural trade-centre and shipping-point for produce, etc. Near by is Fort Riley. Pop. in 1900, 4695.

Junction City, a banking post-town of Boyle co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. and the Queen and Crescent Route, 4 miles S. of Danville. It has manufactures of tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 817.

Junction City, a city of Claiborne and Union cos., La. Pop. in 1900, 389.

Junction City, a post-village of Perry co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio, the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Rs. and the Ohio Central Lines, 34 miles SW. of Zanesville. Coal abounds here. Pop. in 1900, 443.

Junction City, a banking city of Lane co., Oregon, on the Southern Pacific R., 15 miles N. of Eugene. Pop. in 1900, 506.

Junction City, formerly **Denman,** Kimble co., Tex. See JUNCTION.

Jundiahi, zhoon-de-å'ee, a town of Brazil, state and 28 miles N. by W. of São Paulo, with which it is connected by rail.

Juneau, joo'nō', a county in the central part of Wisconsin. Area, about 790 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Wisconsin River and is also drained by the Lemonweir, Yellow, and Baraboo rivers. Capital, Mauston. Pop. in 1890, 17,121; in 1900, 20,629.

Juneau, a city of Alaska, on Gastineau Channel. Lat. 58° 17' N.; lon. 134° 16' W. It is the metropolis of Alaska and is the miners'-supply point. It has banks, an electric-light plant, newspaper offices, etc., and is connected by steamers with Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, San Francisco, Sitka, Skagway, and Nome. Near it are the famous Treadwell gold-mines of Douglass Island and the Silver Bow mines. Pop. in 1900, 1864.

Juneau, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. The banking point is Punxsutawney. Pop. about 300.

Juneau, a banking city, capital of Dodge co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 32 miles SSW. of Fond du Lac. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 891.

Juneda, hoo-nå'på, a small town of Spain, 16 miles SE. of Lérida.

Junee, a post-borough of New South Wales, 90 miles NNE. of Albury. Pop. 2000.

Jungbunzlau, yōōng'bōōnts'lŏw (*i.e.*, "Young Bunzlau"), a town of Bohemia, on the Iser, 32 miles NE. of Prague. It has an old castle, now used for barracks, and other interesting buildings. Among the industrial establishments are several connected with the textile-industry, a sugar-refinery, various mills, breweries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 13,479.

Jungfrau, yōōng'frŏw (the "Maiden" or the "Virgin Mountain"), one of the most famous mountains of the Swiss Alps, on the boundary-line between the cantons of Bern and Valais, 7 miles W. of the Finsteraarhorn and overlooking Lauterbrunnen and Mürren. Height, 13,670 feet. It is surrounded on all sides by precipices and capped with a heavy mantle of snow and ice. Its summit was attained in 1811 by the brothers Meyer of Aarau, and by many since. A tunnel-railway, projected to reach the summit of the mountain, is in course of construction. The Jungfrau adjoins the Mönch. Between the two is the "saddle" known as the Jungfrau-Joch, 11,090 feet.

Jungipur, or **Jangipur,** jung'ghę-poor', a town of Bengal, British India, 17 miles NW. of Murshidabad, on the Bhagirathi. Pop. about 10,000.

Jung-Maghiana, or **Jhang-Maghiana,** jŭng mâge-å'nâ, a town of the Punjab, British India, capital of the district of the same name, 90 miles NNE. of Multan. Pop. about 25,000.

Jungwoschitz, yōōng'vot'shits, a town of Bohemia, 12 miles from Tabor. Pop. about 2000.

Juniata, ju'ne-at'ą, a river of Pennsylvania, rises in the Raystown Branch, in Somerset and Bedford cos. It flows NE., then southeastward through Huntingdon co., and again northeastward through Mifflin co. Below Mifflintown it flows southeastward, intersects Perry co., and enters the Susquehanna River above Duncannon. The main stream is about 140 miles long. Some of the most picturesque scenery of the state occurs on the banks of this river, which crosses or breaks through several mountain-ridges and irrigates several fertile valleys. The Little Juniata, which, with the Frankstown Branch, is sometimes considered to be a head-stream, is a mere creek, which runs southeastward and is 25 or 30 miles long. See FRANKSTOWN BRANCH and RAYSTOWN BRANCH.

Juniata, a county in the south-central part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 398 sq. m. It is intersected by the Juniata River and also drained by Tuscarora Creek. The surface is diversified with picturesque mountain-scenery. Capital, Mifflintown. Pop. in 1890, 16,655; in 1900, 16,054.

Juniata, a village of Buena Vista co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Storm Lake. Pop. 100.

Juniata, a post-hamlet of Tuscola co., Mich., 25 miles by rail E. of Saginaw.

Juniata, a banking post-village of Adams co., Neb., on the Burlington Route and the Missouri Pacific R., 103 miles W. of Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Juniata, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1195.

Juniata, a township of Blair co., Pa., bounded W. by the main ridge of the Alleghanies. Pop. in 1900, 612.

Juniata, a post-borough of Blair co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg and Easton R. Pop. in 1900, 1709.

Juniata, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Here the Raystown Branch joins the main stream of the Juniata River. Pop. in 1900, 402.

Juniata, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 878.

Junin, or **Xunin,** hoo'neen', a department in the central part of Peru, traversed by the Andes, and extending E. into the forest region. It contains the lake of Junín or Chinchaycocha (elevation, 13,000 feet, and drained by the Mantaro River) and has great mineral wealth. Capital, Cerro de Pasco. Pop. in 1896, 394,393.

Junín, or **Reyes,** rå'yĕs, a town of Peru, department of Junín, 108 miles ENE. of Lima (with which it is connected by the Oroya railway), on the SE. side of Lake Junín. Near it is the Pampa of Junín, where, in Aug., 1824, the Spanish were beaten by Bolivar. Elevation, 13,000 feet.

Junior, a post-town of Barbour co., W.Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Belington. Pop. in 1900, 335.

Juniper, a post-village of Talbot co., Ga., 26 miles by rail E. by N. of Columbus. Pop. 125.

Junius, a post-township (town) and village of Seneca co., N.Y., 5 miles N. of Waterloo. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1053; of the village, 60.

Juniville, zhü'nee'veel', a village of France, department of Ardennes, 33 miles SSE. of Mézières.

Junkseylon, Junk-Ceylon, jŭnk'sel-on', or **Salang,** så-lång', an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Siam, near the W. coast of the northern part of the Malay Peninsula. It contains tin-mines.

Juno, a post-hamlet of Dade co., Fla., near the Atlantic coast.

Juno, a post-village of Dawson co., Ga., 7 miles N. of Dawsonville. Pop. 70.

Juno, a post-village of Henderson co., Tenn., 20 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. 100.

Juno, a post-village of Valverde co., Tex. The banking point is Delrio. Pop. 100.

Junonis Promontorium. See TRAFALGAR, CAPE.

Junquera, hoon-kå'rå, a small town of Spain, 28 miles NNE. of Gerona.

Jupille, zhü'peel' (L. *Jobii Villa*), a town of Belgium, 3 miles E. of Liège, on the Meuse. It is an ancient place. Pop. about 3500.

Jupiter, a post-village of Dade co., Fla., on Jupiter Inlet, 19 miles N. of Palm Beach (its banking point).

Jupiter Ammon, Oasis of. See SIWAH.

Juquila, hoo-kee'lå, a town of Mexico, state and 60 miles E. by S. of Oaxaca.

Jura, joo'rą (Fr. pron. zhü'rå'), a chain of mountains which separates France from Switzerland, extending in France from the department of Ain to the borders of Alsace, and in Switzerland along the cantons of Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Bern, whence in broken masses it is continued to the Rhine. Beyond this river, in Württemberg and Bavaria, a series of irregular elevations, having a largely identical geological structure, are known as the Swabian and the Franconian Jura. The main or typical Jura is composed of a series of parallel ranges, extending for 180 miles in the form of a curve, from S. to NE., with a mean breadth of 30 miles; these are separated by long valleys, which are traversed by streams flowing N. and S. The culminating point is the Crêt-de-la-Neige, in France, 12 miles W. by N. of Geneva, 5650 feet; the highest summits in Switzerland are the Dôle, 8 miles W. by N. of Nyon, 5509 ft., and the Mont Tendre, of nearly the same elevation. The best known passes are those of Pontarlier and the Col de la Faucille, the latter (4355 ft.), a few miles SW. of the Dôle, commanding a famous view. The chief geological feature is the Jura limestone. Here are found also Cretaceous gypsums, alabaster, beds of asphalt (Val Travers), marble, abundance of iron, and mineral springs. There are numerous cascades and stalactite grottos in the mountains, and their summits are covered with fine forests. Wolves and the brown bear are occasionally met with. The vine is cultivated in the valleys and cattle are extensively reared. The Swabian Jura rises in its highest point to about 3300 ft.

Jura, an island, one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. of Argyll, immediately NE. of Islay. Length, 24 miles. Near its S. extremity are 3 lofty peaks, termed the "Paps of Jura." On the E. is the harbor of Small Islands; on the W. is the deep inlet Loch Tarbet. Principal village, Jura, on the E. coast. Pop. about 600.

Jura, joo'rą (Fr. pron. zhü'rå'), a department of France, part of the old province of Franche-Comté, bordering on Switzerland. Area, 1928 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 261,288. It is situated almost entirely in the basin of the Rhone. The surface is mostly covered with ramifications of the

Jura mountains. Principal rivers are the Oignon, Doubs, Loue, Seille, and Ain. The soil is rich and fertile in the valleys. Cheese is made in large quantities. The wine is of good quality. The mineral products include iron, coal, salt, and marble. Capital, Lons-le-Saunier.

Juragua, hoo-rä'gwä, an iron-mining location of Cuba, near Santiago de Cuba, with which it is connected by rail.

Jurançon, zhü'rôⁿ'sôⁿ', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 1¼ miles W. of Pau.

Jurbise, zhür'beez', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 30 miles SW. of Brussels.

Jurjura (jŭr'joo-rä) **Mountains** (anc. *Ferra'tus Mons*), of Algeria, form a division of the Little or Outer Atlas, 50 miles SE. of Algiers. They are bold and precipitous, with deep and richly-fertile valleys, and presenting magnificent scenery. Many of the lofty villages of Kabylia are located on their spurs. Highest summit, the Lalla Khadidja (Khedridja), about 7650 feet.

Jurten, mountains of Switzerland. See Jorat.

Juruá (Port. pron. zhoo-roo-ä'), a river of Brazil, rises in the mountains of Peru, flows NNE., and joins the Amazon on the S., between the confluence of the Teffé and that of the Jutahy.

Juruena, zhoo-roo-ä'nä, a river of Brazil, state of Matto Grosso, rises 50 miles NE. of Matto Grosso city and flows N. to the Tapajos.

Jushpur, or **Jashpur,** jŭsh-poor', a native state of British India, in Chota-Nagpur. Area, 1963 sq. m. Pop. about 90,000. The capital of the state is the little town of the same name, 75 miles N. by E. of Sumbhulpur.

Jussey, zhüs'sä', a small town of France, in Haute-Saône, 22 miles by rail NW. of Vesoul.

Justedal and **Justedals-Brä,** Norway. See Jostedal.

Justin, a post-village of Denton co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Denton. Pop. about 450.

Justus, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, 8 miles by rail S. by W. of Massillon. Pop. 200.

Jutay (Port. pron. zhoo-tī'), a river of Brazil, in the state of Amazonas, falls into the Amazon in lat. 2° 40' S., after a course of nearly 400 miles.

Jüterbog, yü'ter-bok', a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 27 miles S. of Potsdam. Some of its ancient gates are still standing. Among other interesting features are the mediæval church of St. Nicholas, the old town-hall, and the Abbot's House, which once belonged to a Cistercian abbey. The industries include spinning, weaving, and dyeing, and the manufacture of screws. Pop. in 1900, 7407.

Juthia, Siam. See Ayuthia.

Jutiapa, hoo-tee-ä'pä, a department in the SE. part of Guatemala. The Pacific Ocean and the Rio Paz form the S. and SE. boundaries. Lake Guija forms part of the E. boundary. Cattle-raising is the chief industry; coffee and sugar-cane are grown. Capital, Jutiapa. Pop. in 1893, 52,856.

Jutiapa, a town of Guatemala, capital of the department of Jutiapa, about 45 miles (direct) ESE. of Guatemala. Pop. in 1893, 11,023.

Jutigalpa, hoo-te-gäl'pä, or **Juticalpa,** hoo-te-käl'pä, a town of Honduras, capital of Olancho department, 100 miles (direct) ENE. of Tegucigalpa. It is in a gold-mining section and has considerable trade in cattle and agricultural products. Pop. about 12,000.

Jutland, jŭt'land (Dan. *Jylland*, yül'länd; Ger. *Jütland*, yüt'länt), the northern part of the Cimbric Peninsula (anc. *Chersone'sus Cimbrica*), embracing the continental portion of Denmark. It is a low, flat peninsula, comprised between the North Sea, the Skagerrak, and the Cattegat. Area, about 9750 sq. m. On the S. it is attached to Germany (Schleswig-Holstein); on the NE. it terminates in Cape Skagen (or The Skaw). Its coasts are greatly indented, the Lym-Fjord, which crosses it, insulating the N. part. Jutland has many lakes. The E. coast has a number of fine harbors; on the W. the sea is shallow. The greatest elevation is about 550 feet. The principal river is the Guden. The name of Jutland is derived from the Jutes, a nation who anciently inhabited this country.

Jutland, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Clinton. Pop. 100.

Jutroschin, yōōt'ro-sheen, a town of Prussia, 54 miles SSE. of Posen. Pop. about 2000.

Juvavia, or **Juvavum.** See Salzburg.

Juvigni, zhü'veen'yee', a commune of France, in Orne, 7 miles ESE. of Domfront.

Juxtlahuaca, hoost-lä-wä'kä, a town of Mexico, state and 78 miles W. by N. of Oaxaca.

Jyhun, jī-hoon', or **Jaihan,** jī-hän' (anc. *Pyr'amus*), a river of Asia Minor, rises in the Taurus mountains, and, after a S. course of 160 miles, enters the Gulf of Iskanderun on its W. side. Ain-Zarbe is the chief town on its banks.

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Kaaden, kä'den, a town of Bohemia, 13 miles NW. of Saaz, on the Eger. Among its interesting features are a mediæval church founded by the Knights of Saint John, a fine modern town-hall, and an ancient gate. Lignite is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 7459.

Kaafjord, ko'fe-ord', a small seaport of Norway, in Finmark, at the mouth of the Alten River and on the Gulf of Alten, near lat. 70° N.

Kaagö, ko'gö', an island of Norway, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° N. Length, 11 miles; breadth, 7 miles. It has a glacier.

Kaarta, kär'tä, a native kingdom of western Africa, in the NE. of Senegambia, in the French Sudan. It is mountainous, well cultivated, and has a population of about 300,000. It is watered by tributaries of the upper Senegal. Chief towns, Kuniakari and Nioro.

Kaaterskill, a post-village and resort of Greene co., N.Y., in the Catskill Mountains, and on the Ulster and Delaware R., 6 miles E. by N. of Tannersville. Elevation, 2145 feet. Pop. about 150.

Kaaterskill Creek, N.Y., has its source, in one of two branches, in two small lakes near the summit of the Catskill plateau, between the North and South Mountains, and joins the Catskill Creek at Catskill. In the early part of its course it forms a series of remarkable falls and cascades, the most celebrated, known as the Kaaterskill Falls (half a mile from its source), having two separate falls of 108 and 80 feet respectively, and forming with the rapids immediately below an aggregate descent of over 300 ft. Lower down it traverses the Kaaterskill Clove, a noted ravine abounding in falls, cascades, and pools. In a second upper arm of the creek are the Haines Falls, 155 and 80 feet high.

Kaatsbergs. See Catskill Mountains.

Kaba, kŏh'bŏh', a village of Hungary, 6 miles SW. of Szoboszló. Pop. about 6000.

Kabah, kä'bä', a ruined city of Yucatan, 20 miles SE. of Uxmal.

Kabarda, kä-bar'dä, a district in the Russian territory of the Terek, Ciscaucasia. It is named from the Kabardines, a Circassian people.

Kabenda, or **Kabin'da.** See Cabenda.

Kabletown, a post-village of Jefferson co., W.Va. The banking point is Charlestown.

Kabra, kä'brä, a town of Africa, 10 miles SSE. of Timbuktu, on the left bank of the Niger.

Kabru, a summit of the Himalayas, SW. of Kunchinjunga. Altitude, 24,015 feet. The ascent of this mountain is claimed by Graham—the highest point of the earth's surface, apparently, that has been reached by a man.

Kabruang, kä-broo-äng', an island between the Philippines and Gilolo, 20 miles in circumference.

Kabshari, käb'shä'ree, a town of Africa, in Bornu, on the Yeu, 90 miles WNW. of Kuka.

Kabul, käb-ool', the capital of Afghanistan, on the Kabul River, 80 miles NNE. of Ghuzni. Lat. 34° 30' N.; lon. 69° 18' E. Altitude, 7280 feet. The city contains no important public buildings, but is becoming somewhat modernized. It is an emporium of central Asiatic trade, being at the junction of routes from Turkestan, Herat, Ghuzni, and Jelalabad. Its former mud and brick walls no longer exist. The city is dominated by the dismantled fort of Bala-Hissar. It was partially destroyed at the time of its occupation by the British in 1842. Kabul is famous for its fruit and is well supplied with water. Pop. about 60,000.

Kabul River, or **Jui-Shir,** joo'ee sheer, the only large tributary of the Indus from the W., rises near lat. 34° 21' N. and lon. 68° 20' E., at an elevation of 8400 feet, and,

after an eastward course of 320 miles and the addition of many tributaries, joins the Indus opposite Attock. The towns of Kabul and Jelalabad are on its banks.

Kabylia, a mountainous region of Algeria, lying between about lon. 3° 30′ and 5° E., and comprising a considerable portion of the Jurjura range. It is divided by the Sahel River into a western section, or Great Kabylia, and an eastern section, Little Kabylia. The region is inhabited mainly by a Hamitic tribe of Berbers, the Kabyles, who distinguished themselves by their obstinate resistance to French domination.

Kachar, a district of India. See CACHAR.

Ka'chemak' Bay, Alaska, a narrow indentation of the SW. coast of the Kenai peninsula, opening about lon. 152° W.

Kadavu, Fiji Islands. See KANDABU.

Kaddo, kăd'do, one of the Dhalak Islands of the Red Sea, about 2 miles long, with a rocky islet off its W. end.

Kadero, a village of Nubia, on the Blue Nile, 3 miles S. of Sennaar.

Kadiak (written also **Kodiak**), or **Saint Paul,** a post-village on the NE. coast of Kadiak Island, Alaska. It has several large trading stores, etc. Pop. about 350.

Kadiak (kăd-yăk') **Islands,** an Alaskan group, separated from Alaska Peninsula by Shelikof Strait. Lat. 56° 20′–58° 45′ N. The group has coal and gold and abounds in fish. Kadiak (or Kodiak), about 90 miles long, is the largest island. It has good harbors and abundant timber and pasturage. Fish are canned here. Other islands are Afognak (a fish-culture and forest reserve), Shuyak, Tugidak, etc.

Kadiköi, a large village in the Asiatic outskirts of Constantinople, near Scutari, where the Bosporus opens into the Sea of Marmora. It is on the site of the ancient Chalcedon.

Kadi'na, a town of South Australia, on Yorke's Peninsula, about 10 miles by rail SSE. of Wallaroo, a port on Spencer Gulf.

Kad'nikov, a town of European Russia, 28 miles NE. of Vologda. Pop. about 2500.

Kadom, kă-dom', a town of Russia, 128 miles NNE. of Tambov, on the Moksha. Pop. in 1897, 6361.

Ka'dur', a district of India, in Mysore.

Ka'far', a town of Arabia, in Jebel-Shammar, 15 miles SW. of Hail.

Käferthal, kā'fĕr-tȧl', a former village of Baden, now part of Mannheim.

Kaffa, a town of Russia. See FEODOSIA.

Kaffa, or **Go'mara,** a country of east-central Africa, S. of Abyssinia, of which it is a dependency. It is a lofty plateau drained in part by the Omo river. It is by many assumed to be the native country of the coffee-plant (the *kahvah* of the Arabs), and much of the coffee exported from Mocha arrives in that market from the N. frontier of Kaffa and the S. part of Enarea. The language of the inhabitants belongs to the Hamitic group, and they call themselves Christians. The town of Bonga is an important mart.

Kaffraria, a populous and fertile region of southeast Africa, in Cape Colony, bordering on the Indian Ocean and now chiefly comprised in the districts or divisions of Pondoland, Griqualand East, Tembuland, and Transkei. The region is mountainous, especially in the W., and is traversed or watered by several streams (Bashi, Umtata, Umsimvubu, Kei, and Umtamvuna). The native inhabitants, called Kafirs or Kaffres, before 1785 extended their dominion to the Great Fish River, in lat. 33° 27′ S. The breadth of the territory from the mountains to the sea is from 80 to 90 miles.

The mountains which run parallel to the sea-coast, bounding Kaffraria on the NW., rarely exceed the height of 3000 feet. The level plains terminate about 20 miles from the sea; then follows a land of hill and dale extremely varied and picturesque. The chief vegetable products are maize, millet, and watermelons. From May to August it seldom rains. In summer the rainy season sets in with terrific thunder-storms. In spring the temperature of the plains seldom exceeds 50°; in summer it is between 70° and 90°, and before storms it frequently rises to upward of 100°.

The Kafirs are tall and well formed. Their color is a dark iron-gray; except thick lips, they have no negro feature. They are hospitable, intelligent, and brave. Polygamy is practised.

Kafiristan, kă'fe-ris-tăn' ("land of the Kafirs," an Arabic name signifying "unbelievers"), a country on the borders of Afghanistan and British India, constituting a dependency of the former. It lies between lat. 35° and 36° N. and lon. 69° 20′ and 71° 20′ E. and borders on Kabulistan, Khunduz, Badakhshan, and Chitral. Estimated area, 5000 sq. m. It is situated on the S. declivity of the Hindu-Kush and is drained by affluents of the Kabul river. Its narrow but fertile valleys produce an abundance of fruits, with barley, wheat, and millet, and feed large herds of cattle, sheep, and goats. The inhabitants, a warlike Aryan people, number between 100,000 and 200,000. They claim descent from the Greeks of Alexander the Great and exhibit perpetual enmity towards Mohammedans.

Kafirs. See KAFFRARIA.

Kafue, a district of Northeastern Rhodesia, South Africa.

Kagera, a river of Africa. See ALEXANDRA NILE.

Kagoshima, kä-go-shee'mä, a town of Japan, capital of the province of Satsuma, on a large bay at the S. end of the island of Kiushiu. It was for many years the capital of the feudal prince of Satsuma. It has an excellent harbor, with a light-house, and manufactures pottery, largely in imitation of Satsuma-ware, cotton, silk, and glass. Pop. in 1904, 59,001.

Kagul, kä-gool', a lake of Russia, in the SW. part of Bessarabia. Greatest length, 24 miles; breadth, about 9 miles.

Kagul, or **Kahul** (Ruman, *Formosa*), a town of Russia, in that part of Bessarabia retroceded in 1878 by Rumania, 32 miles N. of Galatz. Pop. in 1897, 7094.

Kaguyak, a village of southern Alaska, on the SW. shore of Kadiak Island. Also, the name of another village, on Shelikof Strait, 25 miles SW. of Cape Douglas.

Kahla, kä'lä, a town of Saxe-Altenburg, district of Roda. It retains its old walls. Its leading industry is the manufacture of porcelain. Pop. in 1900, 5340.

Kahlenberg, kä'lęn-bĕrg', a low mountain on the Danube, a little NW. of Vienna, commanding a beautiful view. Elevation, 1404 feet above sea-level. Its top is reached by a cog-railway.

Kahoka, a banking city, capital of Clark co., Mo., on the Keokuk and Western R., 20 miles W. of Keokuk, Iowa. It has coaling and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1818.

Kahoolawe, kä-hoo-lä'wee, one of the Hawaiian Islands, SW. of East Maui, from which it is separated by the Alalakeiki Channel. Area, 63 sq. m. It is low, with an extreme altitude of 1450 feet. Coarse grass is almost the only verdure. The rocks are volcanic, but no craters are known. The soil is poor and is unfitted for cultivation, and the island is used chiefly as a sheep-run.

Kahului, kä-hoo-loo'ee, a harbor of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, on the N. side of the isthmus. (See MAUI.) It is connected by rail with Wailuku and Spreckelsville and exports the produce of the N. part of the island.

Kaiapoi, a borough of South Island, New Zealand, 10 miles N. of Christchurch. Pop. about 2000.

Kaibab Plateau, a portion of the lofty table-land of Arizona, immediately N. of lat. 36° N., and separated by the deep trench of the Colorado River (the Grand Cañon of the Colorado) from the Colorado Plateau on the S.

Kaiba River, South Africa. See MODDER.

Kaieie Waho (kä-ee-ä'ee-ä wä'ho) **Channel,** between Kauai and Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, has a width of 64 miles.

Kaieteur, kī-ęh-toor', or **Kaiteeur,** kī-tę-oor', a cataract of British Guiana. Lat. 5° N.; lon. 59° 19′ W. Here, in a short distance, the river Potaro descends 822 feet. The volume of water is large.

Kaiffa, a town of Syria. See HAIFA.

Kai-fung, kī' fŭng', or **Kai-fong,** a city of China, capital of Ho-nan, near the right bank of the Hoang-ho. Lat. 39° 55′ N.; lon. 114° 20′ E. It is to be a station on the Hankow-Peking railway. Its trade is extensive. Pop. estimated at about 100,000. Here are found some Jews, the remnants of an ancient colony.

Kai-hoa, kī hŏ'ä, a city of China, province of Yun-nan, near the frontier of Tongking.

Kailas, kī'läs' ("paradise"), the Olympus of the Hindus, a mountain of the Himalayas, in Tibet, close to Lake Manasarowar, near the sources of the Indus and Brahmaputra. Height, over 22,000 feet.

Kailua, a minor port of the island of Hawaii.

Kain, kīn or kăn, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 28 miles WNW. of Mons.

Kain, kīn, or **Gain,** a town of Persia, in Khorassan, 230 miles ENE. of Yezd. It was formerly an important place, significant strategically, but its population has dwindled down to about 5000.

Kainsk, kīnsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk, on the Om and on the Siberian railway, 260 miles WSW. of Tomsk. Pop. in 1897, 5858.

Kaipara, kī-pä'rä, a fine harbor of New Zealand, in North Island, on its W. coast, in lat. 36° 30′ S., lon. 174° 75′ E. Average breadth, from 5 to 6 miles. It receives several considerable rivers, including the Wairoa at the N. and the Kaipara at the S. extremity.

Kai-ping, kī'ping', a town of China, in the province of Chi-li, 72 miles NE. of Tien-tsin, with which it is connected by rail. There are extensive and largely operated coal-mines in the vicinity.

Kaira, kī'rȧ, a town of British India, capital of Kaira district, Gujerat, 265 miles N. of Bombay. Pop. about 10,000.

Kairwan, kīr'wȧn', a city of Tunis, 30 miles WSW. of Susa, with which it is connected by rail. Lat. 35° 37′ N.; lon. 10° 15′ E. Pop. (inclusive of suburbs), about 26,000. It stands on a sandy desert plain, and has a large citadel, magnificent mosques, numerous remains of antiquity, and manufactures of morocco-leather boots and slippers, copper-wares, etc. It has a large caravan-trade. Kairwan was founded by the Arabs about the close of the seventh century, and for several centuries it was a great seat of Mohammedan power and famous as a centre of theological learning. It is the holiest of the Mohammedan cities of Africa. It was occupied by the French in 1881.

Kaisariyeh, kī-zȧr-ee'ẹh (anc. *Mazaca* and *Cæsare'a*), one of the most important cities of Asia Minor, at the N. foot of Mount Argæus, 160 miles ENE. of Konieh. It is partly enclosed by a dilapidated wall, and has a picturesque old castle and an interesting mediæval mosque. There are extensive and well-supplied bazaars. Near by are remains of both the ancient and a subsequent Mohammedan city. Kaisariyeh is the entrepôt for a large extent of country. In the vicinity are fine pear and apricot orchards and vineyards and many fine residences. The city is the seat of a Greek bishop, an Armenian archbishop, and a Roman Catholic bishop. The ancient Cæsarea figures prominently in the early history of Christianity. In the third century it is said to have contained several hundred thousand inhabitants. Population estimated at about 70,000, the Armenians and Greeks constituting a large fraction.

Kaisariyeh, Palestine. See CÆSAREA.

Kaiser-Ebersdorf. See EBERSDORF.

Kaiser-Franz-Josef Fjord, Greenland. See FRANZ-JOSEF FJORD.

Kaiserin-Augusta, kī'zẹr-in ŏw-goos'tȧ, a river of Kaiser-Wilhelms Land, Papua (or New Guinea), rises in the mountainous interior near the W. boundary, flows a tortuous course generally E., and empties on the N. coast near lat. 3° 53′ S., lon. 144° 34′ E. It is navigable for a considerable distance.

Kaiserin-Augusta Bay, on the SW. shore of Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands group.

Kaiserslautern, kī'zẹrs-lŏw'tẹrn, a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Lauter, 25 miles NW. of Landau. It has spinning-mills, iron- and boiler-works, machine-shops, and breweries, and manufactures of sewing-machines, artificial manures, shoes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 48,306.

Kaiserstuhl, kī'zẹr-stool', a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Rhine, 20 miles NE. of Aarau.

Kaiserswald, kī'zẹrs-wȧlt', a village of Bohemia, 35 miles NNE. of Leitmeritz.

Kaiserswerth, kī'zẹrs-wĕrt', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles NNW. of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. It has a noted school for deaconesses. Pop. about 2500.

Kaiser-Wilhelm Islands, in the American Antarctic regions, between Biscoe Island and Graham Land, at the outlet of Bismarck Strait. Lat. about 65° 30′ S.

Kaiser-Wilhelms (kī'zẹr wil'hẹlms) **Land,** the major portion of a German protectorate, the NE. portion of Papua (or New Guinea). Area, with some islands, about 70,000 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous (Bismarck mountains, etc.), and covered with growths of bamboo, ebony, areca- and sago-palms, and other woods. It is watered by the Kaiserin-Augusta and Ramu rivers. Cotton, tobacco, cocoanuts, and coffee are cultivated, and horses, cattle, and goats are raised; the natives supply copra, mother-of-pearl, and trepang. Gold occurs in the Bismarck mountains, in the SE. part. The seat of government is at Stephansort and at Herbertshöhe, in Neupommern. Pop. about 110,000.

Kai-song, a town and former capital of Korea, 35 miles NW. of Seul.

Kaisten, kīs'tẹn, OBER, o'bẹr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tẹr, two contiguous villages of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, about 10 miles N. of Aarau.

Kaitangata, a borough of South Island, New Zealand, 54 miles SW. of Dunedin. Pop. about 1700.

Kaithal, kī'thūl', a town of the Punjab, British India, 46 miles SW. of Umballa. Pop. about 15,000.

Kaiwi (kȧ'ee-wee) **Channel,** between Oahu and Molokai, Hawaiian Islands, is 22 miles wide.

Kakabik'ka, a cataract of Canada, in the course of the Kaministiquia, a river which, before entering Lake Superior at its W. end, is precipitated in a vertical fall of 130 feet.

Kake, a village of southeastern Alaska, in the NW. part of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago.

Kakebonga (kȧ-ke-bong'gạ), **Lake,** a large lake of Canada, near the head-waters of the Ottawa River.

Kakonda, a station of Angola, SE. of Benguela, is situated on one of the head-waters of the Kunene.

Kakongo, a minor port of Portuguese West Africa, in the northern part of Angola.

Kakundi, a river of Africa. See NUNEZ.

Kakundi, kȧ-kun'dee, or **Kacunda,** written also **Buddua,** a town of Senegambia, on the Nunez, 100 miles NE. of its mouth.

Kalabagh, a town of the Punjab, British India, on the right bank of the Indus, 68 miles S. of Peshawur. Here are great cliffs of rock-salt. Pop. about 7000.

Kalabryta, a town of Greece. See KALAVRITA.

Kalabsheh, kȧ-lȧb'shĕh (anc. *Talmis*), a village of Nubia, on the Nile, 40 miles S. of Assuan. Here are the ruins of a grand temple, erected by the Roman emperors on the site of an ancient Egyptian one. At a short distance from the village, at Beit el-Walli, are the remains of a temple of Rameses II., with most interesting reliefs. Kalabsheh is a station of the Nile steamers.

Ka Lae, kȧ lȧ'ȧ, the S. point of the island of Hawaii.

Kalafat, kȧ'lȧ-fȧt', a fortified town of Rumania, on the Danube, opposite Vidin. Pop. in 1899, 7113.

Kalahari (kȧ'lȧ-hȧ'ree) **Desert,** a vast sandy plain of south Africa, occupying the centre of the continent between the Zambezi and Orange rivers for a distance of about 600 miles, at elevations of 3500–5000 feet above the sea. It is almost destitute of water, Lake Ngami itself being now hardly more than a drying marsh. Lagoons and "salt-pans" encrusted with salt are frequent in some parts, and may be remnants of the vast lacustrine waters which at one time occupied the region. True desert conditions prevail only in distributed areas, the surface being mostly overgrown with grass, scrub, and bush. Sand-dunes are found on the borders, and in the interior there are lines of separated hills (*kopjes*).

Kalah-Sefid, kȧ'lȧ sĕf-eed', a town of Persia, in Fars, 55 miles WNW. of Shiraz.

Kalah-Shergat. See KILEH-SHERGAT.

Kalama, ka-lȧ'mạ, a banking post-town, capital of Cowlitz co., Wash., is on the Columbia River, 40 miles N. of Portland, Oregon, and 70 miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is on the Northern Pacific R. It has fishing- and logging-industries. Steamers connect here with the railroad-trains. Pop. in 1900, 554.

Kalamaki, kȧ-lȧ-mȧ'kee, a bay on the S. coast of Asia Minor, in lat. 36° 10′ N., lon. 29° 28′ E., near the head of which are the ruins of the aqueduct of the ancient Patara.

Kalamata, kȧ-lȧ-mȧ'tȧ, a seaport of Greece, capital of Messenia, near the head of the Gulf of Messenia (Koron). The district produces olives, figs, mulberries, oranges, and silk. There is an active trade. Pop. in 1896, 14,298 (commune, 20,309).

Kalamazoo, kal'ạ-mạ-zoo', a county in the SW. part of Michigan, has an area of 575 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kalamazoo River and is also drained by the Portage River. Capital, Kalamazoo. Pop. in 1890, 39,273; in 1900, 44,310.

Kalamazoo, a city, capital of Kalamazoo co., Mich., is situated in a beautiful valley, on a river of the same name and on the Michigan Central and other railroads, 68 miles W. of Jackson. Here are the Kalamazoo College (Baptist), which was organized in 1855, the Michigan Female Seminary, organized in 1866, and the state asylum for the insane (with accommodations for about 1000 inmates). The city is an agricultural centre, with an extensive celery industry, and has engine- and boiler-works, beet-sugar factory, paper- and planing-mills, and manufactures of playing-cards, caskets, wind-mills, mill-machinery, wagons, automobiles, farm-implements, etc. Pop. in 1890, 17,853; in 1900, 24,404.

Kalamazoo River, Mich., rises in Hillsdale co. and runs northwestward through Calhoun co. Its general direction is WNW. It enters Lake Michigan at Saugatuck. It is about 200 miles long. The chief towns on this river are Marshall, Kalamazoo, Battlecreek, and Allegan (reached by vessels of 50 tons).

Kalamo, a post-village of Eaton co., Mich., 28 miles SW. of Lansing. Pop. about 170.

Kalanao, kȧ-lȧ-nȧ'o, on Molokai, Hawaiian Islands, was established in 1865 for the isolation of lepers. It is near the centre of the N. coast, at the base of very precipitous mountains. It has churches, a public hall, homes for boys and girls, and a monument to the missionary, Father Damien.

Kalani-Gunga, or **Kelani-Ganga,** kạ-lȧ'nee gŭn'gạ, a river of Ceylon, enters the ocean 3 miles N. of Colombo, after a W. course of 60 miles.

Kalantan, kå-lån-tån', a state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along its E. coast, and paying a small yearly tribute to Siam. The products comprise tin and pepper, with some gold and lead. Principal town, Kalantan, on a boatable river, in lat. 6° 10′ N.

Kalaro'a, or **Kalaru'a,** a small town of Bengal, 50 miles NE. of Calcutta.

Kalat, a town of Beluchistan. See KELAT.

Kalatoa, kå-lå-to'å, an island in the Flores Sea, between Flores and Celebes.

Kalau, a town of Prussia. See CALAU.

Kalavrita, or **Kalabryta,** kå-lå-vree'tå, a small town of Greece, in the Morea, nomarchy of Achaia, 28 miles SE. of Patras. The rising against the Turks in Greece began at this place in 1821.

Kalbe, a town of Prussia. See CALBE.

Kaldenkirchen, kål'den-kēĕRK'ęn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles WSW. of Kempen. Pop. in 1900, 3812.

Kalenberg, Germany. See CALENBERG.

Kale-Sultanic. See TCHANAK-KALESSI.

Kalgan, kål'gån' (a "gate"), a town of China, province of Chi-li, 125 miles NW. of Peking, lat. 40° 50′ N., and near the Great Wall. It is very populous (60,000–70,000 inhabitants), and is divided by a river into a Mongol and a Chinese town, both of which are fortified. It is an important post on the Siberian caravan route, and much tea passes through it. Elevation, 2550 feet.

Kalgoorlie, a town of Western Australia, 24 miles by rail ENE. of Coolgardie. It is the head-quarters of the East Coolgardie gold-field. Pop. of the municipality in 1901, 6652.

Kalguyev, an island of Russia. See KOLGUYEV.

Kalhat, kål-håt', a town of Arabia, in Oman, 70 miles SE. of Muscat, on the Arabian Sea.

Kalida, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Ottawa River, 18 miles N. by W. of Lima. Pop. in 1900, 622.

Kalimno. See KALYMNOS.

Kalis'pell', a banking city, capital of Flathead co., Mont., on the Flathead River and on the Great Northern R., 95 miles (direct) N. by W. of Missoula. It has a brewery and manufactures of flour and lumber, and is a trading centre. Pop. in 1900, 2526.

Kalisz, kå'lish (Ger. *Kalisch*), a city of Poland, and the westernmost city in the Russian dominions, capital of a government of the same name, on the Prosna, 130 miles WSW. of Warsaw. It has breweries and manufactures of textiles, leather, etc. Pop. in 1897, 21,680.

Kalisz, a government of Russian Poland, bounded W. by Prussia. Area, 4391 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 846,719. Capital, Kalisz.

Kalk, kålk, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne and adjoining Deutz, of which until recently it formed a part. It has machine-shops, iron-foundries, boiler- and chemical-works, rolling-mills, and manufactures of porcelain, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 20,606.

Kalkandele, kål-kån-då'lå, a town of European Turkey, in the vilayet of Kossovo, 17 miles SE. of Prisrend. Pop. about 10,000.

Kalkar, a town of Prussia. See CALCAR.

Kalkaska, a county in the N. part of Michigan, has an area of 570 sq. m. It is intersected by the Manistee River and is also drained by the Grand Traverse River. Capital, Kalkaska. Pop. in 1890, 5160; in 1900, 7133.

Kalkaska, a banking post-village, capital of Kalkaska co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Pere Marquette Rs., 24 miles E. of Traverse City. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 1304.

Kalkun (kål-koon') or **Turkey Isles,** a group of isles in the Java Sea, NE. of Kangelung. Lat. 6° 30′ S.

Kalle-Nuddie, kål'lee nūd'dee, a right affluent of the Ganges, which it joins about lat. 27° N. and lon. 80° E.

Kallinjar, kal'lin-jęr, a town and former hill-fortress of British India, in Bundelcund, 90 miles WSW. of Allahabad.

Kall-Sjön, kåll syön, a lake of Sweden, in the NW. part of the län of Jemtland, 15 miles long by about 9 miles broad. It is enclosed by lofty mountains and communicates with the larger Stor-Sjön on the SE.

Kallundborg, kål'loond-boRG', a town of Denmark, on the W. coast of Seeland, 58 miles W. of Copenhagen. It has an interesting old church. Pop. in 1900, 4327.

Kalmar, kål'mar, a län of Sweden, extending along the coast of the Baltic. It includes the island of Öland. Area, 4443 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 228,117.

Kalmar, or **Calmar,** a fortified city of Sweden, capital of the län of the same name, on Kalmar Sound, opposite the island of Öland, 190 miles SSW. of Stockholm. The principal objects of interest are the seventeenth century cathedral and the mediæval castle. The leading manufactures include matches, tile, stoves, and paper. There is an active trade. By the union of Kalmar, effected by Queen Margaret in 1397, the crowns of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were to be united under one sovereign.

Kalmar Sound, a strait of the Baltic Sea, separating the island of Öland from the main-land.

Kalmucks, a Mongolian people, inhabiting the Chinese Empire (the NE. corner of Tibet and Eastern Turkestan), the eastern part of European Russia, and part of Siberia. The majority of them are subjects of China.

Kalna, a town of India. See CULNA.

Kalo, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa. The banking point is Fort Dodge. It is on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. It has coaling interests. Pop. about 400.

Kaloa, kå-lo'å, a village of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, on Kaloa Bay, about 1 mile from the S. point of the island, in a country much broken by hills and inactive craters.

Kalocsa, kŏh'lo'chŏh', a town of Hungary, 68 miles S. of Budapest, near the left bank of the Danube. It is the seat of an archbishop. The cathedral and archiepiscopal palace are noteworthy edifices. The town possesses an observatory. Pop. in 1900, 11,380.

Kalogria (kå-lo-gree'å), **Cape,** or **Papas,** på-pås', at the NW. extremity of the Morea, Greece, at the S. entrance of the Gulf of Patras.

Kalona, a banking post-town of Washington co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 15 miles N. of Washington. Pop. in 1900, 530.

Kalpi, or **Calpi,** kål'pee, a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 45 miles SW. of Cawnpore, on the Jumna.

Kalpitiya, kål-pee-tee'yå, or **Kalpentyn,** a small town of Ceylon, on the W. coast, 93 miles N. of Colombo. It was formerly important.

Kaltag, a native village of Alaska, on the left bank of the Yukon River, near the E. end of the Unalaklik trail. The name is also applied to a range of mountains between Nulato and the coast.

Kaltbad, Switzerland. See RIGI-KALTBAD.

Kaltbrunnen, kålt'brŏŏn'nęn ("cold springs"), a village of Switzerland, 23 miles SW. of St. Gall.

Kaltenleutgeben, kål'tęn-loit'gå-b'n, a village of Lower Austria, near Mödling, with hydropathic establishments.

Kaltennordheim, kål'tęn-nord'hime, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 25 miles SSW. of Eisenach. Pop. about 1600.

Kaltern, a town of Austria. See CALDARO.

Kaluga, kå-loo'gå, a government of Russia, near its centre. Area, 11,942 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 1,185,700. The chief river is the Oka. There are extensive forests. Large quantities of hemp are produced.

Kaluga, capital of the government of Kaluga, Russia, 95 miles SW. of Moscow, on the Oka. The chief manufactures are leather and sail-cloth. There is a considerable trade. Pop. in 1897, 49,700.

Kaluganga, kå'loo-gūn'gą, or **Kalo-Gunga,** a river of Ceylon, reaching the sea at Kalutara.

Kalumulle, ka-loo-mūl'lęh, a small town of Ceylon, about 4 miles S. of Kalutara.

Kalusz, kå'loosh, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 28 miles SE. of Stry. It has salt-works. Pop. in 1900, 7821.

Kaluszyn, kå-loo'shin', a town of Poland, 33 miles E. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897, 7371.

Kaluta'ra, or **Caltura,** a seaport of Ceylon on the W. coast, about 25 miles SSE. of Colombo. Pop. about 10,000.

Kalw, a town of Germany. See CALW.

Kalwarya, kål-vå'ry-å, a town of Russian Poland, government and 24 miles NE. of Suwalki. Pop. in 1897, 8420, in great part Jews.

Kalyazin, kål-yå'zin, a town of Russia, about 75 miles ENE. of Tver, on the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 5497.

Kalym'nos, or **Kalymno** (anc. *Calymna*), an island of the Sporades, belonging to Turkey, 15 miles NW. of Cos. The sponge-fishery is carried on.

Kalyub, kå-le-oob', a town of Egypt, at a railway junction, 9 miles NNW. of Cairo.

Kama, a river of European Russia, which rises in the government of Vyatka, flows through the government of Perm, then SW. between Vyatka and Ufa, and finally W. through Kazan, and joins the Volga 40 miles S. of the city of Kazan, after a course of nearly 1200 miles. It is the longest affluent of the Volga. One of its affluents is connected with an affluent of the Dvina by a canal 12 miles in length, and it forms an important line of traffic between the regions of the south and those around the White Sea.

Kamaalaea (kå-må-å-lå'å-å) **Bay,** in Maui, Hawaiian Islands, on the S. side of the isthmus between the two sections of the island. Mackerrey and Maalaea villages

are on this bay and Wailuku is about 6 miles distant. The region produces sugar, wheat, maize, and potatoes.

Kamaishi, a village of Japan, on the NE. coast of the main island, in about lat. 39° 20′ N.

Kamakura, kå-må-koo′rå, a fishing-village and tourist-spot of Japan, on the SE. coast of the island of Hondo and 12 miles SW. of Yokohama, with which it is connected by rail. It was for many centuries the capital of the Shogunate, but to-day has little to show for its former importance, except the colossal image of Buddha (Dai-Butsu), cast in bronze, and measuring nearly 50 feet in height.

Kamal, kå-mål′, a town of the Malay Archipelago, on the SW. coast of the island of Madura, with a good haven.

Kamalia, kå-må′lee-å, a town of eastern Senegambia, in the Mandingo country.

Kamaran, kå-må-rån′, an island off the W. coast of Arabia, 20 miles S. of Loheia.

Kamas, kå′mas, a post-village of Summit co., Utah, 27 miles S. by E. of Echo City. Pop. 400.

Kambakonam, a town of India. See COMBACONUM.

Kambara, kåm-bå′rå, one of the Fiji Islands.

Kambay, India. See CAMBAY.

Kambing, a Portuguese island of the Malay Archipelago, lying N. of Timor.

Kamchatka, a peninsula of Asia. See KAMTCHATKA.

Kamenetz, or **Kamenetz-Podolsk,** kåm-ên-yĕts′ po-dolsk′ (Pol. *Kamieniec*), a town of Russia, capital of Podolia, on the Smotritch, an affluent of the Dniester, 235 miles NW. of Odessa. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop. Under the Poles it was an important fortress. Pop. in 1897, 34,483, over one-third Jews.

Kamenitz, kå′mĕn-its′, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 11 miles E. of Iglau. Pop. about 2000.

Kamenitz, a town of Bohemia, 20 miles ESE. of Tabor. Pop. about 2000.

Kamenz, kå′mĕnts, a town of Saxony, on the Black Elster, 20 miles NE. of Dresden. It has manufactures of cloth, glass, earthenware, etc. It is the birthplace of Lessing. Pop. in 1900, 9726.

Kamerun, kå-mĕh-roon′, a German colony of western equatorial Africa, bordering on the Bight of Biafra, and extending (in the Hinterland) northeastward to Lake Chad and to lon. 15° E. Area, estimated at 191,000 sq. m. It is generally low near the coast, except about the Kamerun mountains, which rise to upward of 13,000 feet. The interior is a series of high plateaus, 3000–4000 feet in elevation, and adapted to cattle-raising. The soil near the coast is of volcanic origin and is exceedingly fertile, producing cacao, coffee, and tobacco. Palm-oil and kernels, ivory, and india-rubber are exported. The rivers of the country, owing to falls and cataracts, are navigable only for short distances. The yearly rainfall is in some parts exceedingly heavy (370 inches at Dabunja). The administration of the colony is by an imperial governor, whose seat is at Buča. Other trading posts and stations are Duala, Victoria, Batanga, Kribi, and Campo. Pop. estimated at 3,500,000, of whom, in 1903, 670 were whites.

Kamerun Mountains, a volcanic group of western equatorial Africa, in Kamerun, close to the Gulf of Guinea and immediately N. of lat. 4° N. They contain the loftiest mountain summits of western Africa, and attain in Albert Peak or Fako an altitude of 13,370 feet. Several of the summits, as Mount Hooker (12,260 ft.), have terminal craters. The Kameruns are forested to a height of about 8200 ft.

Kamiah, a post-village of Nez Percés co., Idaho, on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Nezpercés. Pop. about 200.

Kamieniec, a town of Russia. See KAMENETZ.

Kamikawa, a port of call of Japan, in Yezo. Lat. 43° 47′ N.; lon. 142° 22′ E.

Kamilche, a post-hamlet of Mason co., Wash.

Kamin, a town of Prussia. See CAMMIN.

Kamionka Strumilowa, kå-mee-on′kå stroo-mee-lo′vå, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Bug, 27 miles NE. of Lemberg. Pop. in 1900, 7311.

Kamir, a town of Persia, on the Persian Gulf, opposite the island of Kishm.

Kamishin, a town of Russia. See KAMYSHIN.

Kamishlov, a town of Russia. See KAMYSHLOV.

Kamloops, a banking village and outport, capital of the district of Yale, British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific R., 253 miles NE. of Vancouver, at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers. It has machine- and railroad-shops and is the trade-centre of an agricultural and mining region. Pop. in 1901, 1594.

Kammerer, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., 7 miles W. by S. of Monongahela. Pop. 200.

Kammersee, Austria. See ATTERSEE.

Kammerswaldau, kåm′mĕrs-vål′dŏw, a village of Prussian Silesia, government of Liegnitz.

Kamms, a post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio. The banking point is Cleveland. Pop. about 200.

Kamnitz, kåm′nits, a town of Bohemia, 27 miles NNE. of Leitmeritz. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry and a trade in glass-ware. Near by are the ruins of the mediæval castle of Wartenberg. Pop. in 1900, 4958.

Kamo, a port of call on the W. coast of Hondo, Japan.

Kamorta, one of the Nicobar Islands.

Kamouraska, kå-moo-ras′kạ, a county of Quebec, bounded N. by the St. Lawrence and watered by the Wallostook, Kamouraska, and St. Francis rivers. Capital, Kamouraska.

Kamouraska, a post-village of Quebec, capital of the co. of Kamouraska, on the St. Lawrence River, 4½ miles from St. Paschal and 90 miles NE. of Quebec. It is much frequented during the summer months for its fine salt-water bathing. Pop. about 250.

Kamouraska, a group of small rocky islets of Quebec, in the St. Lawrence River, opposite the mouth of the Kamouraska River.

Kamouraska River, Quebec, flows NNW. through a county of the same name and falls into the St. Lawrence about lat. 47° 33′ N.

Kampala, a station and for some time seat of the British administration of Uganda, British East Africa, is situated NW. of the Victoria Nyanza, near Mengo.

Kampen, kåm′pẹn, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, on the Yssel, near its mouth in the Zuider Zee, 9 miles NNW. of Zwolle. It is an attractive town, with pleasant promenades, on the site of the former fortifications, of which some of the gates have been preserved. It has some old churches and an interesting town-hall. The town has machine-shops, cigar-factories, etc., and manufactures of lime and brick. In the Middle Ages Kampen was a flourishing member of the Hanseatic League. It reached the height of its prosperity in the fifteenth century, but afterwards, owing to the silting up of its harbor, declined in importance. Jetties have recently been constructed to remedy the evil. Pop. in 1900, 19,664.

Kampeska, a post-village of Codington co., S.Dak., on Lake Kampeska, 8 miles W. of Watertown, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. 100. Lake Kampeska is 15 miles in circuit.

Kampsville, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ill. The banking point is Hardin. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Kamp'ti, or **Kamthi,** a town of British India, district and 9 miles NE. of Nagpur. It has a large trade. Pop. about 40,000.

Kamrar, a banking post-town of Hamilton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 223.

Kamrat, or **Komrat,** a Bulgarian colony, in the Russian government of Bessarabia, circle of Bender. Pop. in 1897, 5700.

Kamrup, kåm`roop′, a district of Assam, British India, traversed by the Brahmaputra. Capital, Gauhati.

Kamtchatka, kåm-chåt′kạ, a peninsula in the NE. part of Asia, projecting into the Pacific Ocean and included in the Russian province of Primorskaya. It extends between lat. 51° and 61° N. and lon. 155°.40′ and 165° 40′ E. and bounds the Sea of Okhotsk on the E. Length, 750 miles; breadth very irregular,—in the middle and widest part, about 280 miles. It terminates S. in Cape Lopatka. Pop. estimated at 7500, consisting of Kamtchadales, Koryaks, and Russians. Capital, Petropavlovsk, on the E. coast. A chain of mountains, in two or more nearly parallel ridges, traverses the greater part of the peninsula, forming its axial elevation. South of about lat. 57° 30′ there are a considerable number of active, extinct, or dormant volcanoes, the chief of which, and the culminating point of the region, is Kliutchevskaya (or Kliutchev), about 15,750 feet in altitude. Its latest eruption was in 1854. Other summits are Shivelyutch, Utkinskaya, and Avatchinskaya, the last named near the extreme S. Hot springs are abundant and earthquakes are not infrequent. The chief river is the Kamtchatka, which rises in about lat. 54° N. and flows northerly through the central valley and E. through the mountain-range to the sea, in lat. 56° 30′. Length, 300 miles; chief affluent, the Yelovka, from the N. The principal lake is the Kuril, near the SW. point; length, 20 miles. The climate is very severe; winter lasts 9 months and frost is common even in summer. At Petropavlovsk, on the E. coast, the mean annual temperature is 36°, the January temperature is 17°, and July, 58°. On the Kamtchatka River, in the interior, where the country is protected by mountains, the climate is milder; here the larch grows and small quantities of rye, barley, and potherbs are cultivated. The scanty population live chiefly on the produce of hunting and fishing. Among the wild animals are the reindeer, sheep, bear, wolf, fox,

otter, sable, ermine, hare, marmot, and beaver. The exports comprise sable-, fox- and other skins, whale oil, fish, and eggs. The trade is chiefly with Okhotsk. Kamtchatka was discovered and conquered by the Russians between 1696 and 1706.

Kamyshin, kå-meesh'in,' a town of Russia, 106 miles SSW. of Saratov, on the Volga. It is an important shipping point. Pop. in 1897, 15,934.

Kamysh'lov, a town of Russia, government of Perm, 65 miles NW. of Shadrinsk. Pop, in 1897, 8064.

Ka'nab', a post-town, capital of Kane co., Utah, on the Kanab Wash, about 100 miles (direct) SSE. of Milford. Stock-raising and farming are the chief industries. Pop. in 1900, 710.

Kan'abec', a county in the E. part of Minnesota, has an area of 536 sq. m. It is intersected by the Snake River and is drained by the Grindstone and Knife rivers. Capital, Mora. Pop. in 1890, 1579; in 1900, 4614.

Kanaga, kå-nå'gå, or **Konniaga,** kon-ne-å'gå, one of the Aleutian Islands of the Andrean group, in lat. 51° 50′ N., lon. 177° W., about 22 miles long and 11 miles wide. Altitude, 1392 feet.

Kanagawa, kå-nå-gå'wå, a prefectural town of Japan, on the W. side of the Bay of Tokyo and on the railway from Tokyo to Yokohama, 15 miles SW. of Tokyo and 3 miles N. of Yokohama, from which it is separated by a lagoon. It has a fort and barracks and is nominally one of the treaty-ports of Japan; but Yokohama is the real seat of its commerce, and since the rise of the last-named town Kanagawa has declined in importance. Pop. about 12,000.

Kanala, kå'nå'lå', lately called **Napoléonville,** nå'-po'lå'ôⁿ'veel', a town of the French colony of New Caledonia, on a fine bay on the NE. side of the island, about 50 miles NW. of Nouméa. It has nickel-mines.

Kananur. See CANNANORE.

Kanara, India. See NORTH CANARA and SOUTH CANARA.

Kanaran'zie, a post-township of Rock co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 512.

Kanar'raville, a post-hamlet of Iron co., Utah.

Kanary (kå-nå'ree) **Isles,** a cluster of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, at the S. entrance to the Gilolo Passage. The larger (or Grand Kanary) is in lat. 1° 48′ S.

Kanathia, kå-nå'the-å, one of the easternmost of the Fiji Islands.

Kanauga, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R. and the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Point Pleasant. Pop. 100.

Kanauj, ka-nŏwj', or **Kunnoj,** a ruined city of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Furruckabad district, 40 miles N. of Cawnpore, on the Kalli-Nuddi, near the Ganges. The ruins cover a large area. In the Middle Ages Kanauj was a great centre of Hindu power. The place has now a small poverty-stricken population.

Kanawha, kạ-naw'wạ, a county in the W. part of West Virginia, has an area of 872 sq. m. It is intersected by the Great Kanawha River and is also drained by the Coal, Elk, and Pocotalico rivers. Bituminous coal, iron, and salt are found. Capital, Charleston. Pop. in 1890, 42,756; in 1900, 54,696.

Kanawha, a banking post-village of Hancock co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R., 12 miles S. of Britt. It is in a stock-raising region. Pop. about 200.

Kanawha, a post-hamlet of Red River co., Tex. Pop. 55.

Kanawha City, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Great Kanawha River, 4 miles from Charleston, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It has manufactures of bedding, etc. Pop. about 800.

Kanawha Falls, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Great Kanawha River, 2 miles below the mouth of the Gauley, and on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. and the Ohio Central Lines, 36 miles SE. of Charleston. Pop. about 200.

Kanawha Head, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W.Va.

Kanawha River. See GREAT KANAWHA.

Kanawha Station, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W.Va., on the Little Kanawha River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 10 miles SE. of Parkersburg.

Kanayama, a port of call of Japan, in Hondo. Lat. 37° 53′ N.; lon. 140° 46′ E.

Kanaza'wa, a town of Japan, near the W. coast of the island of Hondo, a short distance S. of the parallel of 37° N. It manufactures bronzes and the beautiful porcelain known as Kaga-ware. The silk-industry is also represented. Pop. in 1899, 83,662; in 1904, 99,657.

Kan-chow, a city of China, province of Kiang-si, on the Kan-kiang. Lat. 25° 53′ N.; lon. 114° 50′ E.

Kan-chow-fu, a city of China, province of Kan-su, near the NW. frontier and the Great Wall. Lat. 39° 10′ N.; lon. 100° 40′ E. It corresponds to the Kampion of Marco Polo.

Kandabu, kån'då-boo', or **Kantavu,** the southwesternmost of the Fiji Islands. Lat. 19° 5′ S. It is 35 miles long and mountainous. Mount Washington, in the SW., is 2750 feet high.

Kandahar, kån'då-haR', called by the Afghans **Ahmed Shahi,** åh'mĕd' shå'hee', a fortified city of Afghanistan, in a fertile plain about 3500 feet above the sea, 280 miles SW. of Kabul. Lat. 31° 37′ N.; lon. 65° 45′ E. It is enclosed by walls and has a citadel. It is well supplied with water. Kandahar is economically the most important town in Afghanistan. Various manufactures (silks, felts, rosaries) are carried on and its transit trade is considerable. Its vicinity is well watered by canals and produces the finest fruits, with corn, tobacco, madder, etc. Kandahar is reputed to have been founded by Alexander the Great. It has figured prominently in the wars between the English and Afghans. It is the capital of the province of the same name. Pop. variously estimated at from 25,000 to 50,000.

Kandalaska (kån-då-lås'kå), **Gulf of,** an arm of the White Sea, penetrating deeply into Russian Lapland. Length, 130 miles; average breadth, 40 miles.

Kandel, kån'dęl, a mountain-peak of the Black Forest, in the grand-duchy of Baden. Height, 4075 feet.

Kandel, kån'dęl, or **Langenkandel,** lång'ęn-kån'-dęl, a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 10 miles SE. of Landau. Pop. in 1900, 3601.

Kander, a river of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, discharges into the S. shore of Lake Thun, between Einigen and Strättligen. It carries much sediment.

Kandern, kån'dęrn, a town of Germany, in Baden, 21 miles SW. of Freiburg. Pop. about 2000.

Kandersteg, a village and resort of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, is situated in the upper Kander valley, near the N. foot of the Gemmi Pass. Elevation, 3835 feet.

Kandiyohi, kan-de-yo'he, a county in the west-central part of Minnesota, has an area of 814 sq. m. It is partly drained by the South Fork of the Crow River. It has numerous small lakes, one of which is called Kandiyohi. Capital, Willmar. Pop. in 1890, 13,997; in 1900, 18,416.

Kandiyohi, a post-village of Kandiyohi co., Minn., 88 miles by rail W. by N. of Minneapolis. Pop. 100.

Kandiyohi Lake, Minn., is in the county of the same name, about 7 miles SE. of Willmar. It is nearly 6 miles long.

Kandy, or **Candy,** kån'dee (Singhalese, *Maha Nuwara,* "great city"), a town of Ceylon, formerly the capital of the kingdom, near the centre of the island, on the banks of a fine artificial lake, 62 miles NE. of Colombo, with which it is connected by rail. It stands in an amphitheatre of beautifully wooded hills. It contains the residence of the British governor-agent, the former king's palace, now used as government offices, and the Buddhist temple of Dalada Malagawa. In the vicinity are the cemetery where were deposited many generations of native kings and heroes, and the beautiful botanical gardens of Peradenia (Peradeniya). Pop. in 1901, 26,522.

Kane, a county in the NE. part of Illinois, has an area of 540 sq. m. It is intersected by the Fox (or Pishtaka) River and is partly drained by the Kishwaukee River. Capital, Geneva. Pop. in 1890, 65,061; in 1900, 78,792.

Kane, a county in the S. part of Utah, bordering on Arizona, has an area of 4368 sq. m. It is intersected by the Colorado River and is also drained by the Rio San Juan. Capital, Kanab. Pop. in 1890, 1685; in 1900, 1811.

Kane, a banking post-village of Greene co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 25 miles NNW. of Alton. Pop. in 1900, 588.

Kane, a post-hamlet of Campbell co., Ky.

Kane, a banking post-borough and summer-resort of McKean co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and other railroads, 95 miles ESE. of Erie. It has glass- and chemical-works. Pop. in 1900, 5296. It is in an oil and gas district.

Kane'a, kå-nå'å, **Canea,** or **Khania,** a fortified seaport and the capital of Crete, on the N. coast of the island, 64 miles WNW. of Candia. Its trade is extensive. It is the seat of a Greek bishop. It is on the site of the ancient Cydonia. Pop. in 1900, 20,972.

Kane Basin, a broad and deep bay off the NW. of Greenland, between about lat. 78° and 81° N. It communicates with the Arctic Sea on the N. through Kennedy and Robeson channels, and with the North Water on the S. through Smith Sound. It receives on the E. the great Humboldt Glacier and is throughout most of the year blocked with ice.

Kanem, kå'nĕm, a country of central Africa, on the N. and E. shores of Lake Chad, formerly a vassal state of Wadai, but now forming part of the French Military District of the Chad. Area, about 30,000 sq. m. It stretches N. to the Sahara. Chief town, Mao, in the centre of the state. Pop. about 100,000.

Kaneohe, kå-nå-o'hå, the principal place on the NE. side of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, is situated near the Pali of Nuuanu, back of Honolulu, on a harbor of the same name.

Kanev, kå-nyov', a town of Russia, 64 miles SE. of Kiev, on the Dnieper. Pop. in 1897, 8892.

Kaneville, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., 48 miles W. of Chicago and 12 miles WNW. of Aurora. Pop. about 300.

Kaneville, a post-village of Venango co., Pa. The banking point is Oil City. Pop. 200.

Kangaroo Island, a large island of South Australia, at the mouth of St. Vincent Gulf. Area, 1700 sq. m. Pop. about 600.

Kangaroo Valley, a post-town of New South Wales, 107 miles S. of Sydney. Pop. 1700.

Kangelung, kång'gę-lūng', **Kangelang,** kång'gę-lång', or **Cangayang,** kång'gå-yång', an island in the Java Sea. It is 25 miles long and 8 miles broad.

Kangley, a post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Streator. Pop. in 1900, 1004.

Kangra, kån'grå, a town of the Punjab, British India, capital of the Kangra district, 120 miles ENE. of Lahore. Pop. about 5000.

Kang-wha, an island off the W. coast of Korea, at the mouth of the Han River, the stream on which Seul is situated.

Kanin, kå-neen', a large barren peninsula of Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, between the Gulf of Tcheskaya and the White Sea. It terminates in Cape Kanin Noss.

Kanizsa, Nagy, nŏdj kŏh'ne'zhŏh' (*i.e.*, "Great Kanizsa"), a free royal town of Hungary, formerly an important fortress, co. of Zala, about 120 miles SW. of Budapest. It has manufactures of spirits, liqueurs, tiles, etc. It is an important commercial centre. Pop. in 1900, 23,000.

Kanizsa, Ó, ō kŏh'ne'zhŏh' (*i.e.*, "Old Kanizsa"), a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, on the right bank of the Theiss, 14 miles S. of Szegedin. Pop. in 1900, 23,978. On the opposite bank of the river, in the co. of Torontál, is the town of Török-Kanizsa ("Turkish Kanizsa) or Kis-Kanizsa ("Little Kanizsa"), with about 3500 inhabitants.

Kankai, kån-kī', or **Conki,** kon-kī', a river of India. It traverses Nepal and joins the Mahananda 20 miles E. of Purnea. It is navigable for a considerable distance.

Kankakee, kang'kạ-kee', a county in the E. part of Illinois, borders on Indiana. Area, 692 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kankakee River and is also drained by the Iroquois River. Capital, Kankakee. Pop. in 1890, 28,732; in 1900, 37,154.

Kankakee, a city, the capital of Kankakee co., Ill., or a river of the same name, 56 miles SSW. of Chicago, on the Illinois Central and other railroads. It has quarries of good limestone, carriage- and furniture-factories, horseshoe-nail and paper-mills, and manufactories of flour, starch, agricultural implements, etc. It is the seat of the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, erected at a cost of $2,000,000 and having accommodations for 2300 patients. At Bourbonnais Grove, about 3 miles distant, is the theological department of St. Viateur's College. Pop. in 1890, 9025; in 1900, 13,595.

Kankakee River rises near South Bend, in the N. part of Indiana. It unites with the Des Plaines River to form the Illinois. It is about 230 miles long.

Kankan, kån-kån', a town of the French Sudan, in the Mandingo country, on a tributary of the Joliba (Niger), about 160 miles SSW. of Bamaku. It is an important mart.

Kankari, kån'kå-ree', or more properly **Kyankari,** also called **Changra** (anc. *Gangra*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the vilayet of Kastamuni, about 50 miles NE. of Angora. The district produces fine apples. There is an interesting Mohammedan building, called the Mejid Tash. Pop. about 15,000.

Kan-kiang, kån'ke-ång', a river of China, forming a part of its great internal line of navigation, flows through the province of Kiang-si from S. to N., traverses Lake Poyang, and joins the Yangtse-kiang after a course estimated at 350 miles.

Kannstadt, a town of Württemberg. See CANNSTADT.

Kano, a walled town of Africa, in Sokoto, Northern Nigeria, in lat. 12° N., lon. 8° 20' E. It is built in the Moorish style, and has an extensive trade and manufactures of silks, blue cottons, leather, etc. Population estimated at from 30,000 to 80,000.

Kanoje, a town of India. See KANAUJ.

Kanona, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on the Conhocton River and on the Erie and other railroads, 4 miles NW. of Bath. Pop. about 200.

Kanopolis, a post-city of Ellsworth co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific Rs. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Ka'nosh', a post-village of Millard co., Utah, about 70 miles SW. of Manti. Pop. about 450.

Kanosha Pass, Colo., a depression in the Kanosha range, has an elevation of about 10,200 feet. Lat. 39° 25' N.

Kanosha Twin Cones, Colo., two peaks of the Rocky Mountains, each about 12,350 feet high. They are 1½ miles apart. The eastern is in lat. 39° 24' N., lon. 105° 40' W.

Kanowra, a country of Africa. See BORNU.

Kan-pu, an ancient town of China, province of Chekiang, at the head of a considerable bay, 32 miles SW. of Cha-pu. It was originally the port of Hang-chow, but is now deserted.

Kansas, kan'zạs, a state of the American Union, bounded N. by Nebraska, E. by Missouri, S. by Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and W. by Colorado. Its northern line is the 40th degree of N. lat.; its eastern limit is partly the Missouri River and partly the meridian of 94° 38' W.; the southern boundary is on the line of the 37th degree of N. lat.; and it extends westward to 102° W. lon. Area of the land-surface, 81,700 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, 380 sq. m. In this state is the geographical centre of the United States domain, exclusive of Alaska.

Face of the Country.—The surface is chiefly a gently rolling prairie, and there are no water-falls with a greater descent than 7 feet, and few mill-dams can be made to give as much as 10 ft. fall. The elevation of the extreme NW. is 4000 ft., with the highest point in the state rising to about 4400 ft.; that of the extreme SW. 3400 ft.; and nearly the whole state slopes to the east and south, with the average fall of 7½ ft. to the mile. In the SW. there are tracts of sand-hill country abounding in native small fruits. There are no mountains, no marshes of any extent except a few valuable salt-marshes, almost no sloughs, and only a few small and shallow lakes or ponds. The river-bottoms throughout most of the state contain more or less timber, including ash, elm, hackberry, cottonwood, box-elder, black walnut, sycamore, pecan, oak, hickory, mulberry, bass, chicot, maple, and other species; but the western half of the state is very scantily supplied. The original timber-land did not cover more than 5 per cent. of the state's area, but a judicious system of planting has considerably increased the extent of the woodland.

Rivers.—The Missouri forms a portion of the eastern boundary and is an important commercial highway. Its principal affluent in the state is the Kansas River, which, with its longest branch, the Smoky Hill Fork, traverses the whole length of the state from W. to E. The Kansas River has been navigated as far as Fort Riley by steamers, but the construction of bridges and dams has interfered with this steam-navigation. The Republican, Solomon, Saline, Marais des Cygnes, Blue, Neosho, Arkansas, and Cimarron are the other principal streams. Many of these, as well as their tributaries, afford water-power, and at some points irrigation has been undertaken, but as yet not on a large scale.

Geology and Minerals.—The Permian and Carboniferous formations cover the eastern third of the state, which has yielded considerable coal. The quantity of coal mined in 1899 was 3,852,267 short tons, valued at $4,478,112; in 1903 the yield was 5,839,976 tons. In the W. part of the state there is a region covered by Pliocene deposits abounding in mammalian remains. The remainder of the state is mostly of Cretaceous age, but some 3000 sq. m. of its high prairies and hills are overlaid by patches of Pliocene strata. The Cretaceous beds abound in fossil remains and yield much lignite and fossil wood. Other minerals of economic value are limestone, gypsum, sandstone, flagstones, good chalk (in the W.), lead, zinc (the latter mined and smelted at several points), salt (abundant in the salines, and yielding about 2,000,000 barrels annually), fire-clay, ochre, black shales, hydraulic limestone, etc. Natural gas occurs in the SE. section and has become a valuable commercial product. The petroleum wells are largely developed, the yield of oil in 1903 being 932,214 barrels, valued at $988,230. In 1900 the output of lead-ore was 5059 tons; of zinc, 57,275 short tons.

Vegetation, Animal Life.—The principal trees of the state have already been named. To these may be added certain fruit-bearing trees and shrubs, such as the apple, plum, and cherry, which are now extensively cultivated. The native grasses of all parts of the state afford excellent pasturage, which endures throughout the year. Considerable plantations of trees have been made: the locust, ailanthus, eucalyptus, and the more rapidly growing native trees are favorites. The vast plains of Kansas were until comparatively recently the pasture-grounds of great numbers of bison, antelopes, and wild horses, but of these practically nothing now remains. The state is still the autumnal resort of many sportsmen, for its wild lands are the breeding-ground of countless grouse and other game-birds. The

rivers contain some useful food-fishes, including the gar-pike, sturgeon, paddle-fish, perch, eel, cat-fish, sucker, and river-herring. The state has had several visitations of the Rocky Mountain locust or "hateful" grasshopper (*Caloptenus spretus*). Among the mammals now remaining or only recently driven beyond the boundaries of the state are the panther, lynx, wolf, fox, Texas civet, raccoon, bear, deer, opossum, hare, prairie-dog, and many small species.

Climate.—The winters are often severe, with high winds, but the air is so dry that the cold is easily endured. The snow-fall is slight, especially southward, and the winter is much shorter than in the northern Atlantic states. In the extreme W. the rainfall is scanty, but it is ordinarily sufficient for a pastoral country. The E. seldom suffers from drought, for the rainfall, though relatively small, is quite evenly distributed throughout the year. The mean annual rainfall for the state is about 26 inches, ranging from 15 inches in the W. to 40 inches in the E. The S. is quite within the cotton-belt, and some attention has been paid to cotton-growing in the SE.

Agricultural Resources.—The bottom-, bench- and table-lands of Kansas are for the most part a rich black loam of the highest agricultural excellence. Winter and spring wheat, corn, rye, oats, and potatoes are the great staples, and large crops of sorghum, broom-corn, hay, hemp, flax, flaxseed, castor-beans, tobacco, etc., are produced. An immense business is done in fattening and shipping cattle, which are partly native-bred and partly driven in from Texas and the Cherokee country. Sheep-husbandry is attracting much attention, and to it the state is finely adapted. Dairy-farming is also largely on the increase. The leading agricultural crops in 1900 were: corn, 163,870,630 bushels; wheat, 82,488,655 bushels; oats, 43,063,943 bushels; barley, 4,186,802 bushels; rye, 1,922,481 bushels; potatoes, 7,246,224 bushels; and hay, 4,031,461 tons. The quantity of washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 2,165,728 pounds.

Industries.—Slaughtering and meat-packing is a leading industry of the state, and its products were in 1900 valued at $77,411,883. The chief seat of this industry is Kansas City. The manufacture of soap and candles and of cheese, butter, and condensed milk is very extensive. The beet-sugar industry is also important. Other important manufactures are those of lumber, flour, furniture and cabinet goods, castings, metallic wares, woollens, castor and linseed oils, dressed stone, paint, ground plaster, lime, glass, salt, syrup, bricks, leather, cheese, carriages, machinery, cigars, brooms, wine, and beer.

Education.—There is a state university at Lawrence and a state agricultural college at Manhattan, both free to youth of either sex. Among the collegiate institutions are the Kansas City University; Baker University, at Baldwin; Bethany College, at Lindsborg; Lane University, at Lecompton; Friends' University, at Wichita; Southwest Kansas College, at Winfield; Washburn College, at Topeka; Kansas Wesleyan University, at Salina; and the Ottawa University, at Ottawa. Normal instruction is given at the state normal school at Emporia, at the state university, at the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott, at the Central Normal College at Great Bend, and at other institutions. There is an institution for deaf-mutes at Olathe, one for the blind at Kansas City, a state insane asylum at Osawatomie, and a state penitentiary near Leavenworth.

Railroads have received a large development in Kansas. In 1864 there were 40 miles of railroad; in 1870, 1501 miles; in 1884, 4227 miles; and in 1900, about 9000.

The Counties are 105 in number, named as follows: Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Ellsworth, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Gove, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Greenwood, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kearney, Kingman, Kiowa, Labette, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Logan, Lyon, McPherson, Marion, Marshall, Meade, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Nemaha, Neosho, Ness, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Saline, Scott, Sedgwick, Seward, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Thomas, Trego, Wabaunsee, Wallace, Washington, Wichita, Wilson, Woodson, and Wyandotte.

Cities and Towns.—Of these the principal are Kansas City, opposite Kansas City, Mo. (pop. in 1900, 51,418); Topeka, the capital (33,608); Wichita, at the junction of the Arkansas and Little Arkansas rivers (24,671); Leavenworth (20,735); Atchison (15,722); Lawrence (10,862); Fort Scott (10,322), etc.

The Constitution of Kansas went into effect in 1861. The governor is chosen for the term of two years, as are also the other executive officers. The legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The members of the former are elected for 4 years and those of the latter for 2 years. The state sends 8 representatives to the lower house of Congress.

History.—Coronado's exploring party of Spaniards visited this region in 1541, crossing the country from S. to N.; and in 1719 a party of French traversed it. The Louisiana purchase of 1803 made the greater part of it a portion of the United States domain; but a portion of southwestern Kansas was Mexican territory and afterwards part of Texas until 1850. Through the opening of the "Santa Fé Trail" an important overland trade passed through the region. Kansas was included successively in Louisiana and Missouri territories. In 1854 it was organized as a territory, the slavery-restriction clause of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 being repealed by Congress. For some years Kansas was a battle-ground of the party in favor of the extension of slavery and of those who opposed it, the latter finally triumphing. In 1861 the state was admitted into the Union.

Pop. in 1855, 8601; in 1860, 107,206; in 1870, 364,399; in 1880, 996,096; in 1890, 1,427,096; in 1900, 1,470,495 (foreign-born, 126,685).

Kansas, a post-village of Walker co., Ala. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. about 100.

Kansas, a banking post-village of Edgar co., Ill., 13 miles WSW. of Paris, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Rs. It has a canning-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1049.

Kansas, a post-village of Seneca co., Ohio, 12 miles by rail SW. of Fremont. Pop. about 350.

Kansas City, the largest city of Kansas, capital of Wyandotte co., created in 1886 by the consolidation of the then village of Kansas City with the towns of Wyandotte, Armourdale, and Armstrong under its present name, is situated at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, adjacent to Kansas City, Mo. (from which it is nominally separated by the state line). It is on the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific Rs. This city is noted as the seat of immense stock and meat-packing interests, its yards and packing-houses being second only to those of Chicago in the volume of business done. Several million head of stock are handled here yearly, and the value of the "packed" product exceeds $50,000,000. The city has also a very extensive grain and flour trade, with vast grain-elevators, railroad- and machine-shops, manufactories of soap, fertilizers, engines, locomotives, etc. It is the seat of Kansas City University and of a state institution for the blind. Numerous bridges span the Kansas River within the corporate limits of the city. Pop. in 1880, 3200; in 1890, 38,316; in 1900, 51,418.

Kansas City, a city of Missouri, the second in population and importance, is in Jackson co., on the right or S. bank of the Missouri River, ½ mile below the mouth of the Kansas River. Lat. 39° 8′ N.; lon. 94° 37′ W. It is an important railroad-centre and situated 235 miles (direct) W. by N. of St. Louis. Among the railroads centring here are the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Wabash, etc. Several fine bridges cross the Missouri at this point. The city is mostly built on the top and sides of a steep hill, the site having been originally very rough and uneven. Among the most prominent buildings are the city-hall, court-house, art-museum, Board of Trade, and custom-house. The city has various higher educational institutions (Kansas City School of Law, University Medical College, Scarritt Training School), opera-house, theatres, etc., and is adorned with three fine parks,—Troost, Fairmount, and Washington. Elevation, 730 feet. The centre of a region of extraordinary agricultural resources and abounding in coal, lead, iron, etc., it has become an important commercial city, doing a very large business in live-stock and grain and in manufacturing railroad-iron, furniture, agricultural implements, paints, linseed oil, car-wheels, flour, etc. In its vast slaughtering- and packing-industries it is closely associated with the adjoining Kansas City in Kansas. Pop. in 1860, 4418; in 1870, 32,260; in 1880, 55,785; in 1890, 132,716; in 1900, 163,752.

Kansas (or **Kaw**) **River** is formed by two large branches, the Smoky Hill Fork and the Solomon River, which, after traversing the great treeless plains of western Kansas, unite about 10 miles W. of Abilene. It runs northeastward through Geary and Riley cos. to Manhattan, where the Big Blue River enters it from the N. Below Manhattan it flows generally eastward and enters the Missouri River at the W. boundary of the state of Missouri, within the limits of Kansas City, Kan. It is nearly 300 miles long, or, if we include the Smoky Hill Fork, about 900 miles. Its largest tributaries are the Republican and Big Blue

rivers, which enter it from the left. The chief towns on its banks are Lawrence, Topeka, and Junction City. It traverses fertile prairies, in which bituminous coal abounds. It is not a very important river for navigation.

Kansasville, kan'zas-vĭl, a post-village of Racine co., Wis., 18 miles by rail W. of Racine. Pop. 75.

Kansk, kånsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Yeniseisk, on the Kana, 250 miles SE. of Yeniseisk, on the Siberian railway. Pop. in 1897, 7507.

Kan-su, kån' soo', the northwesternmost province of China, having on the east the province of Shen-si, on the south Se-chuen, and on other sides Mongolia, into which stretches a long tongue of land N. of the territory of the Koko-nor. Surface mountainous, with the lofty Nan-shan mountains occupying a part of its southern border. Principal river, the Hoang-ho. The products comprise dyes, gold, mercury, silks, musk, and tobacco. Lanchow is the capital. The population of the province is estimated to be over 10,000,000.

Kantavu, one of the Fiji Islands. See KANDABU.

Kanth, kånt, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Weistritz, 13 miles SW. of Breslau. Pop. about 3000.

Kantner, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Somerset. Pop. 150.

Kanturk', a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, 12 miles W. by N. of Mallow. Pop. about 2000.

Kantz, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., 9 miles SW. of Sunbury. Pop. 100.

Kanum, a town of British India, Punjab, on the upper Sutlej, lat. 31° 37′ N., lon. 78° 28′ E., on a table-land, 9000 feet above the sea. It has a celebrated Buddhist temple.

Kanye, kån'yå, a native village of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, South Africa, about 75 miles (direct) NNW. of Mafeking. It has a Protestant mission-church and conducts an active trade.

Kao, kä'o, one of the Friendly Islands, Tonga group, with a lofty volcano. Lat. 19° 42′ S.

Kao-cheng, kä'o chĕng, a town of China, province of Ho-nan. Lat. 34° 42′ N.; lon. 115° E.

Kao-chow, or **Kao-chow-fu,** a city of China, in the province of Kwang-tung, 168 miles SW. of Canton.

Kaoko, a littoral region in the N. part of German Southwest Africa.

Kaolin, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 3 miles from Avondale. Pop. 100.

Kao-yu, a town of China, province of Kiang-su, on the Grand Canal, 60 miles NE. of Nanking.

Kapella, kå-pĕl'lå, a mountain-range of Croatia, consisting of two distinct parts, the Great and Little Kapella, having a general direction from NW. to SE., nearly parallel to the Vellebit mountains, which skirt the Adriatic Sea, and forming a continuation of the Dinaric Alps. Loftiest elevation, about 4900 feet.

Kapelle, kå-pĕl'lęh, a village of the Netherlands, in South Beveland, 4 miles E. of Goes.

Kapfenberg, kåp'fęn-bĕRG', a small town of Styria, 3 miles NNE. of Bruck.

Kaplan, a village of Vermilion parish, La. The banking point is Abbeville. Pop. about 500.

Kaplitz, kä'plits, a town of Bohemia, 17 miles S. of Budweis. Pop. about 2500.

Kapnik-Bánya, kŏp'nik' bån'yŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Szatmár, 8 miles E. of Nagy-Bánya. Gold, silver, and lead are found here. Pop. about 3000.

Kápolna, kå'pol'nŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Heves, district of Erlau. The Hungarians were defeated here by the Austrians in Feb., 1849.

Kaposvár, kŏp'osh'våR', a town of Hungary, co. of Somogy, on the Kapos, 97 miles SW. of Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 18,218. It exports wine and tobacco.

Kapowsin, a village of Pierce co., Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. about 100.

Kappa, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Mackinaw River and on the Illinois Central R., 14 miles N. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 175.

Kappel, kåp'pęl, a town of Austria, in Carinthia, 16 miles SE. of Klagenfurt. Pop. about 1000.

Kappel, a hamlet of Switzerland, canton of Zürich, 4 miles N. of Zug, is noted as the place where Zwingli fell in battle, Oct., 1531.

Kappeln, a town of Prussia, in Schleswig-Holstein, 17 miles from Schleswig, and on the Schlei, 4 miles from its mouth. Pop. in 1900, 2384.

Kappel-Rodeck, kåp'pęl ro'dĕk, a village of Baden, near Achern.

Kappel-Windeck, kåp'pęl vin'dĕk, a village of Baden, near Buhl.

Kapps Mill, a post-hamlet of Surry co., N.C.

Kapronca, a town of Hungary. See KOPRIVNITZ.

Kapuas, a river of Dutch Borneo, discharges in the SW. part of the island. It flows through a coal region and is navigable for large vessels for 450 miles.

Kapun'da, a town of South Australia, 45 miles by rail NNE. of Adelaide. Near it marble and copper are obtained. Pop. about 5000.

Kapurthala, kå-poor-t'hå'la, a native state of India, in the Punjab, between the rivers Beas and Sutlej. Area, about 600 sq. m. Pop. about 300,000. The capital, Kapurthala, is 65 miles E. of Lahore. The town is the seat of Rundhir College.

Kapuvár, kŏh'poo'våR', a town of Hungary, co. of Odenburg (Sopron), 40 miles S. of Pressburg. Pop. about 6000.

Kara, kå'rå, a river forming a part of the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia, rises in the Ural mountains, flows N., and enters the Kara Sea after a course of 125 miles.

Kara, a gulf or bay on the NW. coast of the government of Tobolsk, Siberia, constituting a southeastern arm of the Kara Sea.

Kara-Amid, a city of Turkey. See DIARBEKR.

Karabagh, kå-rå'båg' ("black garden"), a district of Transcaucasia, between the Kur and Aras rivers, in the government of Yelizavetpol. The chief town is Shusha.

Kara-Boghaz, kå'ra' bo'gåz', a remarkable gulf of Russia, on the E. shore of the Caspian Sea. It is about 90 miles across and nearly circular, but the strait connecting it with the sea and penetrating the separating sandspit is only 450 feet wide and 5 feet deep. It is intensely salt, much more so than the main body of the Caspian. Depth unknown.

Karachi, a seaport of Sindh. See KURRACHI.

Kara-Dagh, kå'rå' dåg, or **Kara-Tagh,** kå'rå' tåg, several mountains of Asia Minor, and a chain in Persia, between Khuzistan and Laristan.

Karadagh, kå'rå' dåg, a district of the Persian province of Azerbaijan.

Kara-Dengis, the Turkish name for the BLACK SEA.

Karadive, kå-rå-deev', an island on the coast of Ceylon, in the Gulf of Manar. Length, about 9 miles.

Karaghinski, kå-rå-ghin'skee, an island about 20 miles off the E. coast of Kamtchatka. Lat. of the N. point, 59° 13′ N.

Karaghinski, a bay on the S. side of the above island. It receives the river Karaga.

Karagwe, a native kingdom of German East Africa, on the W. borders of Victoria Nyanza. The German station Bukoba lies on the lake.

Karahissar. See AFIUN-KARAHISSAR.

Karahissar-Sharki, or **Shabin Karahissar,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the vilayet of Sivas, about 100 miles E. of Tokat.

Karaja-Tagh, kå-rå'jå tåg (anc. *Mons Ma'sius*), a mountain-range of Asiatic Turkey, separates the basins of the Euphrates and Tigris.

Karak, kå'råk', or **Kharek,** kå'rĕk', an island of the Persian Gulf, in lat. 29° 12′ N. It is about 15 miles in circumference, of coral formation, and has on its N. side an old Dutch fort, with a village inhabited by Arabs. It has fruit- and pearl-industries.

Karakal, a town of Rumania. See CARACAL.

Karakash, kå-rå-kåsh', a considerable river of Eastern Turkestan, rises on the N. slope of the Karakorum mountains, flows in a general NE. course, traverses the main chain of the Kuen-lun, and is thought to unite with the Yurungkash to form the Khotan.

Karakash, a city of Eastern Turkestan, on the Karakash River, 17 miles NW. of Khotan.

Karakol, kå-rå-kol', a town of Central Asia, in the Russian territory of Semiryetchensk, E. of Lake Issikkul. Pop. in 1897, 7897. It is officially known as Przhevalsk, having been renamed in honor of the great traveller, Przhevalski, who died here.

Karakorum, kå'rå-ko'rŭm, a mountain-pass of Central Asia, on the route from Eastern Turkestan to Bultistan, descending into the valley of the Shayok.

Karakorum, or **Holin,** ho-leen', a ruined city of Mongolia, thought to have been the capital of Genghis Khan, near the river Orkhon, about 200 miles SW. of Urga.

Karakorum (or **Mustagh**) **Mountains,** also called **Tsung-ling,** the central range of the great plateau of Central Asia, separating Kashmir from Eastern Turkestan and traversing a portion of Tibet. It commences at the knot of Pusht-Khar, in lon. 74° 30′ E., as an orographic continuation of the Hindu-Kush, and extends to about lon. 80° E., with a possible extension eastward in the Gungri mountains to near Lhasa. It forms the watershed between the rivers flowing to the Indian Ocean and those in the

basin of continental drainage. It contains some of the highest summits on the globe—the peak of Godwin-Austen (also known as Dapsang and Peak K²), 28,278 feet (the loftiest of all mountains after Everest), Mustagh Tower, Masherbrum, Gusherbrum, and others of little inferior altitude—and is crossed by several passes (Karakorum, Mustagh, and Hispar passes) of fairly easy ascent and of slight elevation above the surrounding plains, generally 18,000 or 19,000 ft. above the sea. The limit of perpetual snow occurs at 18,600 ft. on its S. side and at 18,000 ft. on its N. side. Glaciers extend almost continuously W. of 80° E. and form one of the most considerable icy regions of the Asiatic plateau. The Baltoro, Biafo, Chogo Lungma, and Hispar glaciers are among the largest of all continental ice-sheets.

Karakul, kå-rå-kool', a town of Central Asia, in Turkestan, on the Zerafshan, 38 miles SW. of Bokhara, with which it is connected by rail.

Kara-Kul, a lake of Central Asia, in the NE. of the Pamir. Altitude, about 12,700 feet.

Kara-Kum, the name given to two desert tracts of Central Asia, in Turkestan: one lying NE. of the Sea of Aral, and the other, also known as the Desert of Khiva, S. of the city of Khiva.

Karamakotan, kå-rå-må-ko-tån', one of the Kuril Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, separated from the island of Onekotan by a channel 8 miles wide. Lat. 49° N.

Karaman, kå-rå-mån' (anc. *Laranda*), a town of Asia Minor, near the N. foot of Mount Taurus, 63 miles SSE. of Konieh. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was the capital of the flourishing kingdom of Karamania.

Karamania, Caramania, kå-rå-må'ne-ạ, or **Karaman-Kharidj,** kå-rå-mån' kå'rij', a region of Asia Minor, comprising the E. portion of its central table-land, mostly in the vilayet of Konieh. The principal towns are Konieh, Kaisariyeh, Akshehr, and Nigdeh. See KARAMAN.

Karangbolong, kå-rång'bo-long', a district and town of Java, near its centre, on the S. coast. The inhabitants export great numbers of edible birds'-nests to China.

Karanja, an island in Bombay harbor, about 4 miles in diameter.

Karansebes, kŏh'rŏn'shĕ'bĕsh', a town of Hungary, co. of Krassó-Szörény, on the Temes, 50 miles SE. of Temesvár. It is the seat of a Greek bishop. Pop. about 5500, chiefly Wallachs.

Kara Sea, a portion of the Arctic Ocean, lying NE. of Russia and having Nova Zembla on the N. On its SW. side it is entered by the straits of Kara and Yugor. On the SE. side is the Gulf of Kara, and on the S. the river Kara enters it. It is blocked by ice throughout the greater part of the year, but is passable during a few weeks.

Kara-Su, kå'rå' soo ("black river"), the W. upper branch of the Euphrates, which unites with the Murad-Su near Keban-Maden.

Kara-Su, a river of Asia Minor, tributary to the Kizil-Irmak, near Kaisariyeh. It is the Melas of Strabo.

Kara-Su, a river of Persia, joins the Aras SE. of Mount Ararat.

Kara-Su, a river of Asiatic Turkey, falls into the N. shore of Lake Dengis.

Kara-Su, a river of European Turkey. See STRUMA.

Kara-Su, or **Mesta** (anc. *Nes'tus*), a river of European Turkey, on the borders of Rumelia and Macedonia, enters the Ægean Sea, opposite Thasos, after a S. course of 130 miles.

Karasubazar, kå-rå-soo-bå-zar', a town of southern Russia, government of Taurida, in the Crimea, 24 miles ENE. of Simferopol. It is quite Oriental in appearance, with its mosques and minarets. It is a busy mart and has manufactures of leather goods. The district yields fruit and wine. Pop. in 1897, 12,961.

Kara-Tagh. See KARA-DAGH.

Karatchev, kå-rät-shov', a town of Russia, 47 miles WNW. of Orel. Pop. in 1897, 15,605.

Karategin, kå-rå-tå-gheen', a river of Central Asia, an affluent of the upper Amu-Darya, in the Pamir table-land.

Karategin, a country of Central Asia, a part of the Pamir plateau. It is subject to the authority of Bokhara.

Karawanken, a division of the Eastern Alps of Austria-Hungary, chiefly in Carinthia, E. of the Julian Alps, and occupying the region between the Save and the Drave. Highest point, about 7300 feet.

Karbers Ridge, a post-village of Hardin co., Ill. The banking point is Elizabethtown. Pop. about 200.

Karbitz, kar'bits (Bohem. *Chaborovice*), a town of Bohemia, 12 miles NW. of Leitmeritz. Pop. in 1900, 5494.

Karczag, kŏr'tsŏg', or **Kardszag,** a town of Hungary, in Great Kumania, 35 miles SW. of Debreczin. Great quantities of melons are raised in the district. Many turtles are caught in the neighboring swamps. Pop. in 1900, 20,896.

Kardash', Cape, on the SE. coast of Asia Minor, at the W. entrance to the Gulf of Iskanderun.

Kardas-Rečice, kar'dăsh rzhĕ-chit'sĕ, a town of Bohemia, 18 miles SSE. of Tabor. Pop. about 2500.

Karditsa, a town of Greece, capital of the nomarchy of Karditsa, in Thessaly, 13 miles SE. of Trikkala. It has considerable trade. Pop. in 1896, 9446 (commune, 16,663).

Karelia, or **Carelia,** a region in the northwest of Russia, embracing the SE. corner of Finland and parts of the modern governments of St. Petersburg, Olonets, and Archangel, and bordering NE. on the White Sea. The Karelians belong to the Finnish stock. In addition to Karelia they are found in the governments of Tver and Novgorod.

Karens, kå'rĕnz', a people inhabiting Burma and the W. portions of Siam. Large numbers of them have been converted to Christianity by American missionaries.

Karghalik, kar-gå-leek', a town of Eastern Turkestan, 36 miles SSE. of Yarkand, at the junction of important trade routes from India to Yarkand and Kashgar.

Kargopol, kar-go'pol, a town of Russia, government and 185 miles ENE. of Olonets, on the Onega. Pop. 3000.

Karikal, kar-re-kål', a town of India, belonging to the French government of Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast, 152 miles S. of Madras, at the mouth of a delta-arm of the Cavery. It has a large trade in rice. Pop. in 1901, 18,038. The district of Karikal has an area of 63 sq. m. and in 1901 contained 58,090 inhabitants.

Karima'ta Islands, a group of over 100 islands in the Billiton Passage W. of Borneo. Between Grand Karimata (the largest) and the island of Billiton is the Karimata Strait.

Karitena, a town of Greece. See KARYTAINA.

Karkaraly, a town of Russian Asia, in Semipalatinsk, about 210 miles WSW. of the town of Semipalatinsk.

Karl-Alexander Land, an island of Franz-Josef Land, in lat. 81° 30' N., lon. 58° E.

Karlburg, karl'bŏŏrg (Hun. *Oroszvár*), a small town of Hungary, near the Danube, 10 miles S. of Pressburg.

Karli, a village of British India, presidency of Bombay, 34 miles NW. of Poona, famous for its cave-temples.

Karlo, kar'lo, an island in the Gulf of Bothnia. Length, 11 miles.

Karlova, kŏr'lo'vŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Torontál, 11 miles SW. of Nagy-Kikinda. Pop. about 5000.

Karlowitz, kär'lo-vits (Hun. *Karlócza*; Croat, *Karlovce*), a town of Croatia-Slavonia, Hungary, near the Danube, 7 miles SE. of Peterwardein. It is noted for its wine and plum brandy. Pop. about 5500, mostly Serbs. By the treaties concluded here at the beginning of 1699 the war which Turkey had been compelled to wage against four enemies—Austria, Poland, Venice, and Russia—was brought to a close. The Sultan relinquished Hungary between the Danube and Theiss to Austria, which was also secured in the possession of Transylvania; Poland regained possession of extensive territories in the Ukraine; the Morea was ceded to Venice; Russia retained Azov.

Karlowitz, kar'lo-vits', a village of Moravia, 37 miles ESE. of Prerau.

Karlsbad, karlz'bät (Bohem. *Karlovy Vary*), a town of Bohemia and the most celebrated watering-place in the interior of Europe, situated on the Tepl, near its junction with the Eger, 70 miles WNW. of Prague. It lies at the bottom of a narrow valley, enclosed by wooded mountains, at an elevation of about 1200 feet. The springs, which attract tens of thousands of fashionable visitors annually, belong mainly to the class known as hot, alkaline, Glauber-salt springs, the chief ingredients being sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, and common salt. The most famous is the Sprudel, which has a temperature of 164° and which, through its numerous openings, discharges about 2000 quarts a minute. From the incrustations deposited by its waters beautiful fancy articles are manufactured. The Karlsbad waters are very efficacious in stomach and liver troubles and in gout. The splendid establishments connected with the springs and baths, the park, colonnades, promenades, and sculptural monuments, combined with the charming surroundings, render Karlsbad one of the most attractive of resorts. The water from the springs and the Karlsbad salts are exported in large quantities. Pop. in 1900, 14,640. Karlsbad began to figure on account of the curative properties of its waters as early as the reign of the Emperor Charles IV. (1347–78), from whom it took its name. In 1819 a conference of ministers of the principal German rulers was held here, which resulted in the framing of the reactionary Karlsbad Decrees.

Karlsborg, a fortress of Sweden, on the W. shore of Lake Vetter.

Karlsbrunn, kaRlz'brŏŏn, a watering-place of Austrian Silesia, in the district of Freudenthal.

Karlsburg, kaRlz'bŏŏRG (Hun. *Gyulafehérvár*, dyoo'lŏh-fĕ'hâR'vaR; mod. L. *Alba Julia;* called also *Weissenburg*), a town and fortress of Transylvania, capital of the co. of Alsó-Fehér, on the Maros, 48 miles S. of Klausenburg. It consists of a citadel on a height and a lower town. The principal edifices are a fine cathedral, with the tomb of its founder, John Hunyady; the building of a university which once existed here, and the mint. In the fortress is the Batthyányi Institute, with an observatory and various collections. The town possesses also a fine archæological museum. Karlsburg is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. The town played an important part in the history of Transylvania. Pop. in 1900, 11,507.

Karlshafen, kaRlz'hâ'fęn, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Weser, 24 miles N. of Cassel. Pop. about 1600.

Karlshamn, kâRls'hâm, a town of Sweden, 26 miles W. of Karlskrona, on the Baltic. It has a school of navigation, large distilleries, and an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 7091.

Karlskrona, or **Carlscrona,** kaRls-kroo'nâ, a fortified town of Sweden and the principal station of the Swedish navy, capital of the län of Blekinge or of Karlskrona, on several small islands in the Baltic, connected by bridges with one another and the main-land, 55 miles E. by N. of Christianstad. It has a splendid harbor, admitting the largest ships and defended by strong forts. There are docks excavated in the granite rock and naval arsenals. The town has various educational institutions connected with the navy, and an extensive trade. Pop. in 1900, 23,955.

Karlsruhe, or **Carlsruhe,** kaRlz'roo'ęh ("Charles's Rest"), a city of Germany, capital of the grand-duchy of Baden, at the junction of several railways, 6 miles E. of the Rhine and 39 miles WNW. of Stuttgart. Its principal streets, or streets of the old town, converge towards the grand-ducal palace as a centre. The edifice has a tower commanding a fine view, the Zähringen Museum, and an extensive library. Other notable buildings are the court theatre, the palace of the margraves, the Hall of Art (with collections of paintings), the building of the United Grand-Ducal Collections, palace of the crown-prince (erected in 1891–96), the polytechnic school (the oldest institution of its kind in Germany, founded in 1825), mausoleum (1896), and museum of industrial art (1900). Karlsruhe is ornamented with several public fountains, an obelisk, and a stone pyramid, under which the founder of the city was buried. The gardens of the palace form the chief public promenade. Public institutions comprise various lyceums and seminaries, military, medical, and veterinary schools, academies of architecture, painting, and music, a botanical garden, society of arts, and numerous literary associations. The chief manufactures are those of engines, railroad-cars, plated goods, and furniture. Karlsruhe is a modern city, its foundation having been laid in 1715 by Charles William, margrave of Baden. Pop. in 1890, 73,684; in 1900, 97,185.

Karlsruhe, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 18 miles NNW. of Oppeln. Pop. about 2000.

Karlstad, a town of Sweden, capital of the län of Wermland (or Karlstad), on the N. shore of Lake Vener, 160 miles W. of Stockholm. It has machine-shops and manufactures of matches and tobacco. It is a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900, 11,869.

Karlstadt, kaRl'stâtt (Croat, *Karlovac;* Hun. *Károlyváros*), a fortified town of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, 33 miles SW. of Agram, on the river Kulpa. It has an active transit trade. Pop. in 1900, 7396.

Karlstadt, kaRl'stâtt, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 14 miles NW. of Würzburg. It has extensive manufactures of cement. Pop. about 3000.

Karluk, a post-village on Shelikof Strait, NW. coast of Kadiak Island, Alaska. Here are some of the most important salmon-canneries of the territory. Pop. about 450.

Karmö, an island of Norway, in the North Sea, 20 miles NW. of Stavanger. It is about 20 miles long. The inhabitants are actively engaged in the herring-fishery.

Karnack, a post-village of Harrison co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Marshall.

Karnak, kar'nâk, a village of Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, near Luxor, occupying a part of the site of ancient Thebes. It is noted for its grand remains of a collection of temples, the most famous of which, frequently spoken of as the "temple of Karnak," is the temple of Ammon.

Karnes, karnz, a county in the S. part of Texas. Area, 740 sq. m. It is intersected by the San Antonio River and partly drained by the Rio Cibolo. Capital, Karnes City. Pop. in 1890, 3637; in 1900, 8681.

Karnes City, a banking post-village, capital of Karnes co., Tex., 55 miles SE. of San Antonio, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. Pop. about 600.

Karns City, a post-borough of Butler co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 10 miles SW. of Parker, in an oil region. Pop. in 1900, 265.

Kärnten. See CARINTHIA.

Karolinenthal, kâ-ro-lee'nęn-thâl' (Bohem. *Karlin*), a northeastern suburb of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 21,094.

Károly, a town of Hungary. See NAGY-KÁROLY.

Karonga, a station of the British Central Africa Protectorate, on the NW. shore of Lake Nyassa, at the terminus of the Stevenson Road.

Karotcha, a town of Russia. See KOROTCHA.

Karpenision, kâr-pâ-nee'ze-on, often written **Karpenisi,** a town of Greece, capital of the nomarchy of Eurytania (formed in 1899 out of part of the nomarchy of Acarnania and Ætolia), situated at the foot of Mont Velukhi. Here in Aug., 1823, Botzaris made a gallant attack on the Turkish camp and fell. Pop. about 2000.

Karpfen, kaRp'fęn (Hun. *Kor'pona*), a royal free town of Hungary, co. of Hont, 60 miles N. of Budapest. Pop. about 4000.

Karput, Turkish Armenia. See KHARPUT.

Karrsville, a post-hamlet of Warren co., N.J.

Kars, a province (territory) of the Russian Empire, in the SW. part of Transcaucasia, bordering on the Black Sea and embracing a mountain region, which rises to an elevation of 10,000 feet. Area, about 7200 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 292,498. About one-half of the inhabitants are Mohammedans and about one-fourth Armenians. Previous to 1878 the region formed part of Turkish Armenia.

Kars (anc. *Chor'sa*), a strongly fortified town and place of strategic importance of Russia, in Transcaucasia, capital of the province of Kars, 105 miles NE. of Erzerum. Pop. in 1897, 20,891. It has several mosques and a cathedral dating from the Middle Ages. It was taken from the Turks by the Russians in 1828, in 1855 (after a splendid defence), and again in 1877, and was ceded to Russia in 1878. The town lies at an elevation of 6060 feet and is connected by railway with Tiflis.

Kars, or **Wellington,** a póst-village of Carleton co., Ontario, on the Rideau River, 3 miles from Osgoode. Pop. about 200.

Karshi, a town of Central Asia, in the khanate and 80 miles SE. of the city of Bokhara. Pop. about 40,000. It has an important trade and manufactures woollens, carpets, etc.

Karst, a limestone region of Austria-Hungary, distinguished by its large number of "sinks," underground watercourses, and certain other "karst" phenomena, and occupying broadly the region between Carniola and the Adriatic Sea. It is a plateau of minor elevation, whose characteristics are shared by some of the adjoining regions.

Karsun, kaR-soon', a town of Russia, 65 miles WSW. of Simbirsk. Pop. in 1897, 4141.

Kartasana, kaR-tâ-sâ'nâ, a town of Java, on the Kediri River, 40 miles WSW. of Surabaya.

Karthaus, kaRt'hŏwss, a village of East Prussia, 16 miles W. of Danzig. Pop. about 2500.

Karthaus, kart'hŏwss, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 36 miles W. of Lockhaven, on the Pennsylvania R. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 375.

Karthaus, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1066.

Karturpore, kar-tŭr-pōr', or **Kartarpur,** a town of British India, in the Punjab, district of Jullunder. Pop. about 10,000.

Karun, kâ-roon' (anc. *Eulæ'us*, the *Ulai* of the Scriptures?), a river of Persia, which has its sources in the mountains of Ahwaz, in about lat. 32° 15′ N., and falls into the Shat-el-Arab (united Euphrates and Tigris) at Mohammerah. It has lately become a considerable artery of commerce, steamboats ascending it to the town of Ahwaz, beyond which there is another navigable stretch.

Kar'ur', a town of Madras, British India, 66 miles E. of Coimbatore. Pop. about 10,000.

Kar'war', a seaport of Bombay, British India, capital of the district of North Canara, 50 miles SSE. of Goa. Pop. about 15,000. Old Karwar, 3 miles distant, was formerly a place of importance.

Karwin, a village of Austrian Silesia, district of Freistadt. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 14,328.

Karyes, kar'yĕs', a small town of European Turkey, in the centre of the peninsula of Mount Athos.

Karystos (L. *Carystus*), a small seaport of Greece, near the S. extremity of the island of Eubœa. Here are quarries of fine marble.

Karytai'na, or **Karitena,** a small town of Arcadia, Greece, near the site of the ancient Megalopolis. It is a

picturesque little place with mediæval churches and amid romantic surroundings. On a rocky height above the town towers a castle, an imposing monument of the late mediæval French architecture.

Kasaan, a post-village of Alaska, on Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago. Pop. about 100.

Kasan, a city and government of Russia. See KAZAN.

Kasanlik, a town of Eastern Rumelia. See KAZANLIK.

Kasbeer, a post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on the Burlington Route and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa R. The banking point is Princeton. Pop. about 150.

Kasbek. See KAZBEK.

Kasbin′, Kazbin, or **Kasvin,** a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 90 miles NW. of Teheran. It is surrounded by gardens and vineyards and is largely engaged in the rearing of camels and goats, in silk and brocade manufactures, etc. It has been repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes. Its trade has much increased. Pop. about 40,000.

Kaschau, kä′shŏw (Hun. *Kassa,* kŏsh′ŏh′; Slovak, *Kosice;* mod. L. *Casso′via*), a royal free city of Hungary, capital of the co. of Abauj-Torna, on the Hernád, 130 miles NE. of Budapest. It is the principal town of upper Hungary. The chief edifice is the imposing Cathedral of Saint Elizabeth, erected in the fourteenth century and recently restored. There are other noteworthy ecclesiastical structures, and among other buildings the museum and the theatre deserve mention. The educational institutions of Kaschau are of a high order. There are gunpowder- and paper-mills, oil- and sugar-refineries, and a number of manufactories of various kinds. The town is the centre of an extensive trade between Galicia and Hungary. Kaschau is situated among vine-clad hills and there are several attractive watering-places in the vicinity. Pop. in 1890, 28,884; in 1900, 40,102. The inhabitants are mainly Catholic Magyars.

Kasey, a post-village of Bedford co., Va. The banking point is Bedford City. Pop. about 200.

Kaseyville, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Mo., about 14 miles SW. of Macon.

Kashan, kä′shän′, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 92 miles N. by W. of Ispahan, on the route to Teheran. It is one of the most important towns of the country. It has numerous mosques, bazaars, baths, and caravansaries. It is noted for its manufactures of copper goods, brocades, silk stuffs, and gold and silver articles. It is the seat of an active trade. Pop. about 30,000. Elevation, about 3650 feet.

Kashgar, kăsh′gar′, or **Kizil-Darya,** kiz′il dar′yä, a river of central Asia, rises in the northeastern mountains of Pamir, near Mount Kaufmann. It joins the Yarkand after an easterly flow of about 500 miles. Its principal tributaries are the Artush and Khanarik rivers.

Kashgar, kăsh′gar′, a city of Eastern Turkestan, about 100 miles NW. of Yarkand. Lat. 39° 27′ N.; lon. 76° E. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart and consists of an old and of a new town, the latter founded in 1838. It has manufactures of cotton goods, carpets, and articles of gold and jasper. It is at the junction of roads to Peking, India, and the Russian Empire, and commands a large general trade. Kashgar was a commercial city of importance before the Christian era. It was for a time the capital of the dominions of Yakub Beg, and after his death it was retaken by the Chinese in 1877. The traveller Adolf Schlagintweit was murdered here in 1857. Elevation, 4400 feet.

Kashin, kä′shin, a town of Russia, government and 73 miles NE. of Tver, on an affluent of the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 7468.

Kashira, kä-shee′rä, a town of Russia, 46 miles NNE. of Tula, on the Oka. Pop. in 1897, 4046.

Kashmir, or **Cashmere,** kash-meer′, a country of northern India, in the trans-Himalayan tract. It comprises, in addition to Kashmir proper, Bultistan (or Little Tibet), Ladakh (or Western Tibet), Gilghit, Punch, and Jummu. The sovereign, who is a vassal of the British, is called the "Maharajah of Jummu and Kashmir." Total area, 80,900 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 2,905,578. The region is watered by the Indus and Shayok rivers, and is traversed in the NE. by the Karakorum mountains, which have the lofty summits of Peak K² or Godwin-Austen (also known as Dapsang), 28,278 feet (probably the highest mountain in the world after Mount Everest); K¹ or Masherbrum, 25,676 ft.; K⁶, 25,119 ft.; K⁷, 22,764 ft.; and K⁸, 23,906 ft. It belongs to the basin of the Indus, which traverses it from SE. to NW., flowing through Ladakh, Bultistan, and Gilghit. The river Jhelum, which rises in Kashmir, forms for a considerable distance the W. boundary, on the side of the Punjab. Kashmir proper (or the Vale of Kashmir), with its surrounding mountains, consists mainly of an extensive valley of an irregular oval form, extending NW. and SE., from 5500 to 6000 feet above the sea, and surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, secondary ranges of the Himalayas. The alluvial plain in the bottom of the valley, seemingly the remains of a former sea, is about 90 miles long and 35 miles in greatest width. The mountain-ranges which enclose the valley are, on the N., the Durawur and Kuhiama mountains; NE., the Haramuk (16,900 ft.) and Sonamurg mountains; E., the snowy Panjal; S., the Futi Panjal and Panjal of Banihal; and W., the Pir Panjal (15,500 ft.). Many of the summits are covered with perpetual snow. The valley is entered by passes, which are practicable for horses, but none of them for wheeled carriages. The most important are the Baramula and Punch, on the W. frontier, Banihal, on the S., and Nabog, on the E., all practicable at all seasons of the year; and the pass of the Pir Panjal, passable in summer, 10,690 ft. The Jhelum flows NW. through the centre of the valley, receiving numerous streams from both sides and expanding into the shallow Wulur Lake. The whole of the valley is admirably supplied with the means of irrigation. The Vale of Kashmir has long been famous for its delightful climate and fruitfulness. All the grains are cultivated and yield bountiful crops. Among the natural productions is the *Singhara* (or water-nut), the seed of *Trapa bispinosa*, on which many of the poorer inhabitants largely subsist. The principal fruits are apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, etc. Among the trees of Kashmir are the *deodar* (or Himalayan cedar), the chunar (*Platanus orientalis*), poplar, chestnut, lime, maple, willow, and, on the mountains, birch, alder, and pine. Flowers, especially roses, grow in vast profusion. The mineral resources of Kashmir include iron, lead, copper, and plumbago.

Kashmir has long been celebrated for its shawls, the industry in which, however, has very greatly declined in late years. The wool used in their manufacture is of two kinds, one obtained from the tame goat and the other from the wild goat, wild sheep, and other wild animals. Paper, saddlery, and arms are also manufactured, all of superior quality. The attar of roses made in the Vale of Kashmir is in high repute. The country exports large quantities of butter.

The Kashmirians, who constitute the bulk of the inhabitants of Kashmir, represent physically a splendid type of the Hindu. About two-thirds of the population are Mohammedans. Nine-tenths of the remainder are adherents of Hinduism. In 1586, Kashmir was subjugated by Akbar and was incorporated in the Mogul Empire. The Afghans conquered it in 1752, and held it untill 1819, when it was conquered by the Sikhs of the Punjab. Since 1846 it has been under the protection of the British. Capital, Serinagur (Srinagar), situated in the Vale of Kashmir. See BULTISTAN and LADAKH.

Kasimov, a town of Russia. See KASSIMOV.

Kasipur, kä′se-poor′, or **Kashipur,** a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 64 miles N. of Bareilly. It has numerous Hindu temples. Pop. about 15,000.

Kaskas′kia, a river of Illinois, rises in Champaign co. and enters the Mississippi River at Chester. It is about 300 miles long and is navigable to Vandalia.

Kaskaskia, a former post-village (latterly destroyed by fire) of Randolph co., Ill., on the W. bank of the Kaskaskia River, about 1 mile E. of the Mississippi River and 40 miles S. of Belleville. It was settled by the French at the close of the seventeenth century, and was the first permanent European settlement in the valley of the Mississippi. It was the first capital of Illinois Territory. Pop. in 1900, 177.

Kaslo, a banking post-village and port of British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific and the Kaslo and Slocan Rs., 42 miles from Nelson. It has mining interests. Pop. in 1901, 1680.

Käsmark, a town of Hungary. See KÉSMÁRK.

Kaso, kä′so, a Turkish island in the Grecian Archipelago, one of the Sporades, in lat. (SE. point) 35° 19′ N., lon. 26° 50′ E., 13 miles long and 5 or 6 miles broad. It is the ancient Casus.

Kasoag, kass-ōg′, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 31 miles WNW. of Rome. Pop. 150.

Kas′ota, a banking post-village of Lesueur co., Minn., on the Minnesota River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. and the Northwestern Line, 3 miles S. of St. Peter. It has extensive stone-quarries. Pop. in 1900, 764.

Kasr-el-Kebir′, or **Alcasar′-Kebir′** (Sp. *Alcazarquivir*), a town of Morocco, in Fez, 58 miles S. of Tangier. It is in a fruitful region. Pop. about 25,000. In the vicinity, King Sebastian of Portugal was defeated and slain in 1578.

Kassaba, kăs′sä-bä, a town of Asia Minor, 30 miles E. by N. of Smyrna.

Kassaba, a town of Asia Minor, 54 miles SSE. of Konieh.

Kassai, kȧs-sī, a river of west-central Africa, one of the chief southern tributaries of the Congo, rises in the E. of Loango, forms part of the boundary between the Portuguese territory and the Congo Free State, and discharges in about lat. 3° 20′ S. Its most important tributaries are the Lulua, Sankuru, and Kwango; below the last-named the stream is sometimes known as the Kwa. Length, about 1000 miles; navigable to Wissmann Falls, in lat. 5° 50′ S.

Kassala, a town of Nubia (Egyptian Sudan), capital of the province of Kassala, on the Gash, an affluent of the Atbara, 300 miles SSW. of Suakin, at the junction of several telegraph-lines. It has a trade in gum-arabic, hides, and ivory, and is peopled by Arabs. Pop. about 8000. It is near the base of the Jebel-Kassala.

Kassali, a lake of the Congo Free State, in the course of the Lualaba River, in about lat. 8° S.

Kassandra, kȧs-sȧn′drȧ (anc. *Palle′ne*), a peninsula of European Turkey, between the gulfs of Saloniki and Kassandra. It is 25 miles in length, terminating in Cape Paliuri.

Kassandra, Gulf of (anc. *Torona′icus Si′nus*), an arm of the Ægean Sea, between the peninsula of Kassandra and the one terminating in Cape Drepano.

Kassel, a town of Germany. See CASSEL.

Kassimov, kȧ-see′mov, a town of Russia, 67 miles ENE. of Ryazan, on the Oka. Pop. in 1897, 13,545.

Kasson, kȧs-son′, a state of western Africa, separated from Bambuk on the S. and W. by the Senegal River. The French have a station here, at Mediné.

Kas′son, a post-village of Vanderburg co., Ind., 5 miles NW. of Evansville. Pop. about 150.

Kasson, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Iowa, 44 miles SW. of Des Moines.

Kasson, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 65 miles W. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 1112.

Kasson, a post-hamlet of McKean co., Pa.

Kasson, a post-hamlet of Barbour co., W. Va.

Kasson, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis.

Kastamuni, kȧs′tȧ-moo′nee′, called also **Kastambul,** a town of Asia Minor, capital of the vilayet of Kastamuni, on the Kara-Su, 114 miles NNE. of Angora. Pop. about 15,000.

Kastamuni, a vilayet of Turkey, in Asia Minor, bounded N. by the Black Sea. It forms the northernmost part of Asia Minor, and corresponds to the ancient Paphlagonia and eastern Bithynia. Area, about 19,500 sq. m. Pop. about 1,000,000. Capital, Kastamuni.

Kastel′ (Kastel am Rhein), or **Castel,** a town of Hesse, on the Rhine, opposite Mainz. Pop. in 1900, 8098. It is on the site of the Roman Castellum Mattiacorum.

Kastellaun, kȧs′tęl-lōwn′, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles SW. of Coblenz. Pop. about 1500.

Kastoria, kȧs-to′ree-ȧ (Turk. *Kesrieh*; anc. *Celethrum*, or *Celetrum*), a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 25 miles S. of Monastir, on a peninsula in the lake of Kastoria, which is about 6 miles in length and breadth. Pop. about 8000.

Kastri, kȧs′tree, a village of Greece, in Phocis, on the southern declivity of Mount Parnassus, 7 miles E. of Salona. It occupies a portion of the site of ancient Delphi. Near by is the Castalian spring. Excavations on a large scale have been carried on here since 1892.

Kastro, or **Kastron,** one of the names of the chief towns of the islands of Mitilini (Mytilene), Chios, and Limno (Lemnos), otherwise known by the names of the islands.

Kastrop, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, in the rural circle of Dortmund. Pop. in 1900, 9235.

Kataba, kȧ-tȧ′bȧ, a walled town of Arabia, in Yemen, 80 miles NNW. of Aden.

Kataʃanga, kȧ-tȧ-ʃȧng′gȧ, one of the smaller Fiji Islands.

Katagum, kȧ-tȧ-goom′, a town of central Africa, in Sudan and in Sokoto, 135 miles ENE. of Kano. Pop. 8000.

Katah′din, also written **Katahden, Katadn, Ktadn,** a mountain of Piscataquis co., Me., about 130 miles NNE. of Augusta. It is the most elevated land in the state, being 5200 feet in height. It commands a magnificent view.

Katahdin Iron-Works, a post-township (town) of Piscataquis co., Me., on the Pleasant River, 54 miles NNW. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 114.

Katama, or **Katayma,** kȧ-tā′mȧ, a summer-resort in Edgartown township (town), Dukes co., Mass., on Martha's Vineyard, near Katama Bay, 3 miles S. of Edgartown.

Katchall, kȧtch′ȧll′, or **Katschull,** kȧtch′ūll′, one of the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. (N. point) 8° 1′ N. It is about 12 miles long.

Kater, Cape, in the SW. part of Cockburn Land, Arctic America, on the Gulf of Boothia.

Katernberg, kȧ′tęrn-bĕrg′, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Essen. Pop. in 1900, 15,374, largely engaged in coal-mining and the manufacture of brick.

Katharinaberg, kȧ-tȧ-ree′nȧ-bĕrg′, a small mining town of Bohemia, 10 miles NW. of Brüx.

Kathay. See CATHAY.

Kathiawar′, or **Kattywar,** a peninsula of India projecting into the Arabian Sea, between the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay. It forms part of the region of Gujerat and is sometimes called the Peninsula of Gujerat. Area, about 21,000 sq. m. Ranges of low hills traverse it. Nearly the whole of it is divided among petty native states, of which there are nearly 200. The principal towns include Rajkot, Navanagar, Junagarh, and Somnath. Diu is off the S. extremity.

Kathlamba, mountains of Africa. See QUATHLAMBA.

Kathleen, a post-village of Polk co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Lakeland. Pop. 100.

Kathleen, a post-village of Houston co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Kathryn, a village of Barnes co., N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Nome. Pop. 100.

Katif, El, a town of Arabia. See EL-KATIF.

Katiwar, India. See KATHIAWAR.

Katlabuga, kȧt-lȧ-boo′gȧ, a lake of Russia, in Bessarabia, 12 miles ENE. of Ismail. Greatest length, 18 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles.

Katmandu. See KHATMANDU.

Katonah, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. (Harlem Division), 44 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. about 600.

Katoomba, a post-town of New South Wales, 66 miles by rail W. of Sydney. Pop. about 2000.

Katragam, kȧ′trȧ-gȧm′, a celebrated place of pilgrimage in Ceylon, 118 miles ESE. of Colombo.

Katrine, a post-village and resort of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Kingston. Pop. about 400.

Katrine, Loch, lok kat′rin, a lake of Scotland, in the SW. part of the co. of Perth, 9½ miles W. of Callander and 5 miles E. of Loch Lomond. Length, 9½ miles; breadth, 2 miles. It is surrounded by lofty mountains and rocky wooded ravines, and discharges at its E. end (where is the celebrated pass of the Trossachs) by a stream which flows into Loch Achray. The scene of Scott's "Lady of the Lake" is in great part laid here. Altitude, 365 feet. Maximum depth, 495 ft.

Katscher, kȧtch′ęr, a frontier town of Prussian Silesia, 42 miles SSE. of Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 4082.

Katse′na, a walled town of Sudan, in Sokoto, 80 miles NW. of Kano. Pop. about 7000.

Kat'takit'tekon, Lake (Fr. *Lac Vieux Désert*, lȧk ve′ch′ dȧ′zain′), a lake at the head of the Wisconsin River, on the border between the states of Wisconsin and Michigan. Length, about 7 miles.

Kattegat, a strait of North Europe. See CATTEGAT.

Kattelville, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., 6 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. about 250.

Katti-Kurgan, a town of Turkestan, in Bokhara, 50 miles W. by N. of Samarkand. Pop. 10,000.

Kattowitz, kȧt′to-ẅitz, a town of Prussian Silesia, at the junction of several railways, 10 miles SE. of Beuthen. It has coal-mines, iron-works, and tile-shops. Pop. in 1900, 31,745.

Kattskill Bay, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y. The banking point is Glens Falls. Pop. 100.

Kattywar, a peninsula of India. See KATHIAWAR.

Katunga, kȧ-tung′gȧ, or **Eyeo,** ī′yō, a town of British Sudan, in Yoruba, 80 miles S. of Bussa.

Katungwa, kȧ-tung′wȧ, a town of central Africa, on the route between Kano and Katagum.

Katwijk-aan-den-Rijn, kȧt′ẅik ȧn dĕn rīn, a village of the Netherlands, 4 miles NW. of Leyden.

Katwijk-aan-Zee, kȧt′ẅik ȧn zā, a large fishing village and watering-place of the Netherlands, 8 miles NW. of Leyden, at the mouth of the Aude Rijn (Old Rhine). Here are enormous stone dikes, with gates to exclude the sea at high-tide.

Katy, a post-village of Harris co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Katzbach, kȧts′bȧk, a river of Silesia, Prussia, which joins the Oder on the left, 29 miles NW. of Breslau, after a course of 60 miles. On its banks the Prussians gained a victory over the French in 1813.

Katzbachgebirge, a minor mountain-range of Prussian Silesia, in the district of Liegnitz. Highest point, the Kammerberg, 2375 feet.

Katzenbuckel, kȧts′ęn-bŏŏk′kęl, a mountain in Baden, the highest point of the Odenwald. Height, 2055 feet.

Katzenelnbogen, kăts'ĕn-ĕln'bo'gĕn, a town of Prussia, in the district of Wiesbaden, 9 miles ESE. of Nassau. Pop. about 1000.

Katzhütte, kăts'hüt'tĕh, a village of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, S. of Königsee.

Kauai, kä-oo-ä'ee, **Atauai,** or **Atui,** one of the Hawaiian Islands, 64 miles WNW. of Oahu, from which it is separated by the Kaieie Waho Channel. Area, 590 sq. m. It is of volcanic origin, irregularly circular in shape, and has an extreme elevation of 6000 feet at Waialeale, the central peak. It is well adapted to agriculture and is in places very productive, coffee, rice, and sugar doing well. Pop. in 1900, 20,562. Kauai was the first island of the group visited by Cook in 1778. Waimea harbor is on the S. coast.

Kau-el-Kebir, kŏw ĕl kĕh-beer' (anc. *Antæop'ŏlis*), a village of Egypt, with the remains of a temple, on the E. bank of the Nile, 26 miles SE. of Siut.

Kaufbeuren, kŏwf'boi'rĕn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Wertach, 36 miles S. by W. of Augsburg. It has two mediæval churches and a fine new town-hall in the Renaissance style. Cotton-spinning and weaving and various manufactures are carried on, and there is an immense lithographic establishment. Pop in 1900, 8361.

Kauffman, kawf'man, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R., 8 miles S. by W. of Chambersburg. Pop. 200.

Kaufman, a northeastern county of Texas, has an area of 932 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Trinity River and is also drained by Cedar Creek. Capital, Kaufman. Pop. in 1890, 21,598; in 1900, 33,376.

Kaufman, a banking city, capital of Kaufman co., Tex., on Cedar Creek and on the Texas Midland and the Texas and New Orleans Rs., 35 miles SE. of Dallas. It has cotton-seed oil mills, etc., and is an important shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 2378.

Kaukauna, kaw-kaw'nạ, a banking city of Outagamie co., Wis., on the Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 7 miles NE. of Appleton. It has manufactures of paper, pulp, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1880, 834; in 1890, 4667; in 1900, 5115.

Kaula, kä'oo-lä, or **Tahura,** tä-hoo'rä, a small elevated rock of the Hawaiian Islands, nearly 20 miles WSW. of Niihau.

Kaulung, kŏw-lŏŏng', a peninsula on the S. coast of China. See Hong Kong.

Kauneanga, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y. The banking point is Monticello. Pop. 100.

Kaunitz, kŏw'nits, a village of Bohemia, 8 miles NW. of Kaurim.

Kaurim, kŏwr'zhim, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles ESE. of Prague. Pop. about 3000. At the neighboring village of Lipan is a splendid monument to the Hussite leader, Procopius the Great, slain in battle in 1434.

Kausooth, kaw'sooth', a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W.Va., 5 miles from Bellton.

Kauth, kŏwt, a village of Bohemia, 20 miles W. of Klattau.

Kavala, kä-vä'lä, a picturesque seaport of European Turkey, vilayet of Saloniki, on the Ægean Sea, opposite the island of Thasos. Pop. about 3000. It has a considerable trade.

Kavaya, kä-vī'ä, a small town of European Turkey, in Albania, about 3 miles from the Adriatic Sea and 8 miles SSW. of Durazzo.

Kavery, a river of India. See Cavery.

Kavirondo, a region of the Uganda Protectorate, eastern equatorial Africa, NE. of the Victoria Nyanza.

Kaw, a banking post-village of Kay co., Okla. The banking point is Ponca or Newkirk. Pop. about 150.

Kawagoe, a railroad town of Japan, on the island of Hondo, 25 miles NW. of Tokyo. Pop. about 15,000.

Kawaihae, kä-wä-ee-hä'ä, a bay and village of Hawaii Island, on the W. coast. The principal products of the district are hides, tallow, and beef.

Kawau, kä-waw', a rocky island and resort of New Zealand, in the Gulf of Hauraki, 30 miles N. of Auckland, 25 miles in circumference.

Kawe'ah (or **Cawiah,** kạ-wee'a) **Peak,** Cal., a peak of the Sierra Nevada, near lat. 36° 30′ N., about 10 miles SE. of Mount Silliman. Height, about 14,000 feet.

Kawich, a gold-camp of Nye co., Nev., SE. of Tonopah.

Kawkaw'lin, a post-village of Bay co., Mich., on the Kawkawlin River and on the Michigan Central R., 6 miles N. of Bay City. It has dynamite-works, etc. Pop. about 300.

Kawkawlin River, Mich., a small stream which enters Saginaw Bay about 6 miles N. of Bay City.

Kaw River. See Kansas River.

Kay, a county in the NE. part of Oklahoma, in the famous "Cherokee Strip" opened to settlement in 1893. Area, 895 sq. m. It is drained by the Arkansas, Salt Fork, and Chikaskia rivers. Capital, Newkirk. Pop. in 1900, 22,530.

Kayaderos'seras Mountains, in the E. part of New York, are situated in Warren co., between Lake George and the Schroon River.

Kaye, Cape, a promontory in the W. part of Cockburn Land, N. of Fury and Hecla Strait, Arctic America.

Kayes, kāz, an island of the North Pacific Ocean, Alaska, in lat. 59° 48′ N., lon. 144° 28′ W.

Kayes, capital of French Sudan, Africa. It is at the head of steamboat navigation on the Senegal River, about 570 miles SE. by S. of Saint-Louis, at its mouth. It has fortifications and is the head of the railway which now extends 94 miles to Befulabé. Pop. over 10,000.

Kaylor, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 65.

Kaysersberg, ki'zẹrs-bĕrg', a town of Alsace, Germany, on the Weiss, 8 miles WNW. of Colmar. It has some quaint old buildings. Pop. about 2700.

Kaysville, a banking city of Davis co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western R., 18 miles S. of Ogden. Pop. in 1900, 1708. It has canning and other industries.

Kazalinsk, kä-zä-linsk', a town of Russian Turkestan, on the N. bank of the Syr-Darya, about 100 miles from its mouth. It has various public buildings, forts, and barracks. Pop. 7600.

Kazan, kä-zän', a government in the E. part of European Russia. Area, 24,600 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 2,204,027. It is traversed by the Volga and the Kama, which here unite. The surface is level and about one-third is covered with forests. Agriculture is the main occupation of the inhabitants. Over one-half of the people are Russians, more than one-fourth Tartars, and the rest in great part of Finnic stock. The extensive Tartar kingdom of Kazan was conquered by Ivan the Terrible and annexed to Russia in 1552.

Kazan, a city of Russia, capital of the government of Kazan, on the Kazanka, near its mouth in the Volga, 430 miles E. of Moscow. Lat. of observatory, 55° 47′ 24″ N.; lon. 49° 7′ 15″ E. Pop. in 1897, 131,508 (about one-quarter Tartars). It is composed of three parts,—the citadel (Kremlin), the town, and suburbs. It has an electric railway. Kazan has some striking churches and mosques, a park ("Kazan Switzerland"), and a number of monuments. The cathedral, in the Kremlin, contains a famous image of the Virgin. Kazan has long been celebrated for its educational establishments. Its university, founded in 1804, has an extensive library, an observatory, a botanical garden, and several museums. Among other leading institutions are the theological seminary and the veterinary school. The town is the seat of several scientific associations. There are manufactures of leather, cloth, cottons, soap, steel- and iron-wares, bells, wooden articles, etc. Kazan is a leading publishing centre. It has an arsenal and a powder-factory. Kazan is the entrepôt of the commerce between Siberia, Bokhara, and European Russia, and has an extensive trade on the Volga. The town is the seat of an archbishop. It was several times nearly ruined by fire.

Kazanlik, kä'zän-lik', or **Kezanlik,** a town of Bulgaria, in Eastern Rumelia, 88 miles NW. of Adrianople. It is noted for its manufacture of attar of roses. The valley of the river Tunja, near which the town is situated, is a vast rose-garden. Pop. in 1893, 10,765.

Kazan'skaya Stanit'sa, a town of Russia, province of the Don Cossacks, on the left bank of the Don, 156 miles SSE. of Voronezh. Pop. 4000.

Kazbek', or **Kasbek,** one of the highest summits of the Caucasus, 90 miles ESE. of Elbruz and near the middle of the range. It is an extinct volcano with a conical form. Height, 16,546 feet. Glaciers form in its hollows and passes, the chief one being that of Devdorak, from which huge avalanches sweep down.

Kazbin, a town of Persia. See Kasbin.

Kazembe, kä-zĕm'be (more correctly, "The Kazembe's Country,"—Kazembe being the title of a chief), a country of Africa, lying SE. of Lake Moero, with a principal settlement on the Luapula River. It was formerly of considerable importance.

Kazembe, a town of the Congo Free State, on the upper Lualaba, in about lat. 10° 30′ S.

Kazerun, kä-zä-roon', a decayed town of Persia, province of Fars, 55 miles W. of Shiraz.

Kazimierz, a small town of Russian Poland, 25 miles WNW. of Lublin.

Kazvin, a town of Persia. See Kasbin.

Keady, kä'dee, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, co. and 7 miles SSW. of Armagh. Pop. about 1500. It has manufactures of linen.

Kealakekua, kä-ä-lä-kä-koo'ä, or **Karakakua,** kä-rä-kä-koo'ä ("path of the gods"), a bay on the W. coast of the island of Hawaii. At Kealakekua village, a

port on the W. side of Kanwalda Cove, is a monument to Captain Cook, killed at Kealakekua Bay.

Keansburg, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Keyport. Pop. 100.

Kearney, kar'ne, a county in the W. part of Kansas, has an area of 848 sq. m. Capital, Lakin. Pop. in 1890, 1571; in 1900, 1107.

Kearney, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of 503 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Platte River. Capital, Minden. Pop. in 1890, 9061; in 1900, 9866.

Kearney, a banking city of Clay co., Mo., on Fishing Creek and on the Burlington Route, 24 miles NNE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 621.

Kearney, a banking city, the capital of Buffalo co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R. and the Burlington Route, 195 miles W. by S. of Omaha. It is the seat of a state industrial school, a military academy, etc., and has an opera-house, foundry, and various manufacturing establishments. It is an important shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1880, 1782; in 1890, 8074; in 1900, 5634.

Kearney, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. The banking point is Everett. Pop. about 300.

Kearney, a settlement of the Parry Sound district, Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. The banking point is Parry Sound, 50 miles distant. Pop. about 500.

Kearneysville, a post-village of Jefferson co., W.Va. Pop. 100.

Kearny, kar'ne, a township (town) of Hudson co., N.J., on the Passaic River, opposite Newark, with which it is connected by bridge. It has foundries and manufactures of yarn, linoleum, small metal goods, chemicals, wire, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,896. The post-office is Arlington.

Kearsarge, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich., on the Mineral Range R. The banking point is Calumet. Pop. about 400.

Kearsarge, a post-village and summer-resort of Carroll co., N.H., 1 mile from North Conway. Pop. about 200.

Kearsarge, keer'sarj, a mountain of Merrimack co., N.H., about 22 miles NW. of Concord. Altitude, 2943 feet. Another Kearsarge, called also **Kiarsarge** and **Pequawket,** is in Carroll co., just NE. of the village of North Conway, and is 3251 feet high.

Kearsarge, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., 4 miles S. of Erie. Pop. 200.

Kearsley, a town of England, in Lancashire, on the river Irwell, near Bolton. Pop. in 1901, 9217.

Keasbey, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Perth Amboy. Pop. about 800. It has manufactures of fire-proofing and fire-brick.

Keatchie, or **Keche,** kee'chee, a post-village of De Soto parish, La., 25 miles S. by W. of Shreveport. Pop. about 300.

Keating, a post-village of Clinton co., Pa., 13 miles SW. of Renovo.

Keating, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2845.

Keating, a township of Potter co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 784.

Keating Summit, a village of Potter co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Buffalo and Susquehanna Rs. The banking point is Emporia. Pop. 200.

Keb, a post-village of Wapello co., Iowa. The banking point is Ottumwa. Pop. about 400. It has coal-industries.

Keban-Maden, kā-bän' mā'den, or **Kaban-Maaden,** kā-bän' mā'den, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, vilayet and 88 miles NNW. of Diarbekr, on the upper Euphrates. Its formerly productive lead-mines are no longer worked.

Kebneknisse, chĕb'neh-kī'seh, the loftiest mountain summit of Sweden, in about lat. 67° 52′ N., lon. 18° 25′ E. Height, 7005 feet.

Kechi, kee'chee, a post-township of Sedgwick co., Kan. Pop. in 1900, 831.

Kecksburg, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa. The banking point is Greensburg or Mount Pleasant. Pop. 150.

Kecskemét, kĕch'kĕ'mait', a town of Hungary, 50 miles SE. of Budapest. It is a large, straggling place. The inhabitants are mostly employed in breeding live-stock, tanning, soap- and wine-making, and the growing of fruit. The Kecskemét apples are in high repute. There is a great annual cattle fair. The town has several higher educational institutions. Pop. in 1890, 49,600; in 1900, 57,812.

Keczel, kĕts'ĕl', a village of Hungary, 35 miles W. of Budapest. Pop. about 6000.

Ked'ah, a small principality in the Malay Peninsula, on the W. coast, adjoining Perak. It is tributary to Siam. It is rich in tin. The capital is Old Kedah, on the coast.

Kediri, kā-dee'ree', a residency in the island of Java, on its S. coast. Rice and coffee are cultivated.

Kediri, a town in the island of Java, capital of the residency of Kediri, 60 miles SW. of Surabaya, on the Kediri. It has a bazaar and a mosque. Pop. in 1891, 16,967.

Kediri (or **Brantas,** brän'tăs') **River,** Java, is formed of two streams, about 20 miles S. of Kediri, flows N. and NE., and falls into the Strait of Madura, one arm at Surabaya, the other, 25 miles farther S., at Banjil.

Ke'dron, a post-village of Cleveland co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Pine Bluff. Pop. 100.

Kedron, a post-hamlet of Coweta co., Ga.

Kedron, a post-hamlet of Fillmore co., Minn.

Kedu, kā'doo', a central residency of Java. Chief town, Magelang (Mangalang).

Kedywari, kĕd-e-wā'ree, an offset from the W. side of the Sata, the great eastern mouth of the Indus. It is one of the main entrances to the river.

Keech, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. The banking point is Coudersport. Pop. 100.

Keechi, kee'chee, a post-hamlet of Jack co., Tex.

Keechi Creek, Tex., runs southeastward through Leon co. and enters the Trinity River. The Upper Keechi Creek enters the Trinity River in Leon co., about 16 miles above the mouth of the former creek.

Keedysville, a banking post-town of Washington co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 11 miles S. of Hagerstown and 1 mile E. of Antietam Creek. Here is the Antietam National Cemetery. Pop. in 1900, 426.

Keeler, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich. The banking point is Hartford. Pop. about 300.

Keelers Bay, a post-village of Grand Isle co., Vt., on Lake Champlain.

Keelersburg, a post-hamlet of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, 8 miles below Tunkhannock.

Keeling, a post-hamlet of Haywood co., Tenn.

Keeling (or **Cocos**) **Islands,** a group in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, in lat. 12° 5′ S., lon. 96° 53′ E., consisting of Horsburg, Keeling, and a number of minor islands. Pop. in 1898, 595 (mostly Malays). These islands have cable connections with Europe and Australia.

Keels, a fishing village of Newfoundland, on Bonavista Bay, in lat. 48° 38′ N.

Keelsville, a town of Pitt co., N.C., in Carolina township. Pop. in 1900, 42.

Kee-lung, a port of Formosa. See KELUNG.

Keelville, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Kan., 13 miles W. by N. of Baxter Springs.

Keen, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa. The banking point is Des Moines. Pop. 100.

Keenan, a village of Montgomery co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Course. Pop. 100.

Keenansville, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, 18 miles W. of Bradford. Pop. about 200.

Keene, a post-hamlet of Kern co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 36 miles SE. of Bakersfield.

Keene, a post-hamlet of Wabaunsee co., Kan., 20 miles W. by S. of Topeka.

Keene, a post-village of Jessamine co., Ky., 11 miles SW. of Lexington. Pop. about 500.

Keene, a post-hamlet of Kearney co., Neb., 24 miles S. of Kearney.

Keene, a city, the capital of Cheshire co., N.H., on the Ashuelot River and on the Boston and Maine R., 50 miles WSW. of Concord. It contains a court-house, a city-hall, public library, etc., and has railroad repair-shops, manufactures of furniture, leather, toys, chairs, woollen goods, matches, glue, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9165.

Keene, a post-village and resort in Keene township (town), Essex co., N.Y., on the East Fork of the Ausable River, 39 miles SSW. of Plattsburg. The town comprises Mount Marcy and other peaks of the Adirondack Mountains. Pop. in 1900, 1394; of the village, about 250. Elevation, 1000 feet.

Keene, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, 6 miles N. of Coshocton. Pop. 200.

Keene, a post-village of Johnson co., Tex. The banking point is Cleburne. It has food manufactures. Pop. about 500.

Keene, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis., 60 miles N. of Portage.

Keene, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, on Rice Lake, 12 miles SE. of Peterborough, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 300.

Keener, a post-village of Etowah co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Keene Valley, a post-village and resort of Essex co., N.Y., in Keene township (town), about 5 miles NE. of the base of Mount Marcy. It is one of the favorite spots in the Adirondack Mountains region. The valley is watered by a branch of the Ausable. Elevation of the village, 1030 feet. Pop. 60.

Keeney, a post-hamlet of Cortland co., N.Y.

Keeneyville, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., 33 miles SW. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. 200.

Keensburg, a post-village of Wabash co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 7 miles SW. of Mount Carmel. Pop. about 150.

Keens Mills, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, 14 miles N. of Lewiston Pop. 150.

Keenville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ill., about 27 miles E. by S. of Centralia.

Keepawa, keep'â-wâ, a river of Quebec, having a number of lakes as tributaries, plunges into the Ottawa River, in a magnificent cascade 120 feet in height, below Lake Temiscamingue. Several miles above the falls it expands into the capacious Lake Keepawa.

Keeptryst, a post-village of Washington co., Md. The banking point is Hagerstown. Pop. about 350.

Keepville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., 1½ miles from Albion.

Keerbergen, kair'bĕr'ghĕn, a village of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 16 miles NE. of Brussels.

Keeseville, keez'vĭl, a banking post-village and picturesque resort of Clinton and Essex cos., N.Y., on both sides of the Ausable River and on the Keeseville, Ausable Chasm and Lake Champlain R., 15 miles S. of Plattsburg and 4 miles W. of Lake Champlain. It has roller-mills and manufactures of nails, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2110. Near this place the Ausable River flows through a deep chasm between vertical walls of Potsdam sandstone and falls 90 feet.

Keetmanshop, kât'mâns-hop', a station of German Southwest Africa.

Keewatin, kee-wah'tin, a district of Canada, bounded on the N. by Arctic waters, on the E. by Hudson Bay, on the S. by Manitoba and Ontario (from which latter it is separated by the Albany River), and on the W. by Manitoba and the districts of Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and Mackenzie. It is intersected by the Kazan, Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Attahwahpiskat, and other rivers. Lake Winnipeg forms part of the SW. boundary. Area, about 470,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 8546.

Keewatin, a banking post-village of the Rainy River District, Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R., 129 miles E. of Winnipeg. It has large lumber- and flour-mills. Pop. about 1200.

Keewaydin, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Eaglesmere R. The banking point is Clearfield. Pop. about 150.

Keezletown, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., about 22 miles NNE. of Staunton. Pop. about 130.

Kef, a town of Egypt, on the Red Sea, a suburb of Suakin.

Kef, or **El-Kef,** a fortified town in the regency and 88 miles SW. of Tunis, at the intersection of several trading routes. It has a geographical and archæological association. Pop. 5000.

Keffing (kĕf'fing'), or **Kessing** (kĕs'sing'), GREAT and LITTLE, two islands of the Malay Archipelago, in the Moluccas, SE. coast of the island of Ceram. Great Keffing is united to Ceram by a coral reef.

Keg Creek, Iowa, enters the Missouri River 5 miles below the mouth of the Platte River, after a course of about 80 miles.

Kegonsa Lake, Wis., is in Dane co., about 10 miles SE. of Madison and is the most southeastern of the Four Lakes.

Kegworth, a village of England, co. of Leicester, on the Soar, 5½ miles NNW. of Loughborough.

Kehl, kail, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Rhine, here crossed by two bridges, near the mouth of the Kinzig and nearly opposite Strassburg. It was founded as a fortress by the French towards the close of the seventeenth century and figured repeatedly in the Franco-German wars. The modern fortifications form part of the defences of Strassburg. The town has varied manufactures and a considerable trade. A new harbor in the Rhine was opened in 1900. Pop. in 1900, 3008. Adjoining the town is the rural commune of Kehl with about 4000 inhabitants.

Kehler, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Ashland.

Kei, Malay Archipelago. See KEY.

Kei, kī'ee, **Kai,** or **Great Kei,** a river of Cape Colony. It rises in numerous branches on the S. slope of the Stormbergen range, the Black Kei, White Kei, and Indwe being the chief branches. They unite to form the Great Kei, which flows SE. and empties into the Indian Ocean in about lat. 32° 40′ S. It was formerly the E. boundary of the Colony.

Keifer, kī'fẽr, a post-hamlet of Muskingum co., Ohio, 16 miles SSE. of Zanesville.

Keighley, keeth'lee, a municipal borough of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Aire, 9 miles NW. of Bradford. It has manufactures of worsteds, paper, sewing- and washing-machines, etc. Pop. in 1901, 41,564.

Keighley, a post-village of Butler co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Keiser, a village of Northumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Mount Carmel. Pop. about 300.

Keiskamma, a river of southern Africa, in Cape Colony, enters the ocean 30 miles ENE. of the Great Fish River, after a SE. course of 80 miles.

Keith, keeth, a town of Scotland, co. of Banff, on the Isla, 20 miles WSW. of Banff. It has manufactures of tweeds, blankets, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4753.

Keith, a county in the W. part of Nebraska, borders on Colorado. Area, 1113 sq. m. It is intersected by the North and South Platte rivers. Capital, Ogalalla. Pop. in 1890, 2556; in 1900, 1951.

Keith, a post-hamlet of Noble co., Ohio, 5 miles WNW. of Dexter.

Keithsburg, keeths'burg, a banking city of Mercer co., Ill., on the Mississippi River, 32 miles WNW. of Galesburg, on the Iowa Central R. and the Burlington Route. It has manufactures of pearl buttons. Pop. in 1900, 1566.

Kej, kĕj (anc. *Chobda* or *Chodda?*), a town of Beluchistan, capital of Mekran, on the Dusti (or Dasht) River, in lat. 26° 30′ N., lon. 62° 30′ E. It stands at the foot of a rock crowned by a fort, and had formerly 3000 houses and extensive trade, but has fallen into decay.

Kekoskee, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., about 20 miles SSW. of Fond du Lac and 1 mile E. of Horicon Lake. Pop. 150.

Kelang, kâ'lâng', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the W. extremity of Ceram. It is 20 miles in circumference.

Kelat, kẹl-ât', **Khelat,** or **Kalat,** a walled and fortified town of Beluchistan, situated on a hill, 6600 feet above the sea, in lat. 28° 52′ N., lon. 66° 33′ E. It is the capital of the khan of Kelat, whom most of the chiefs in the various sections of Beluchistan acknowledge as their overlord, and who himself is a vassal of the British. Pop., with suburbs, about 12,000 (Beluchis, Afghans, Hindus, and others). It is ill built, and has an aspect of poverty, although it has some transit trade and manufactures.

Kelat-i-Ghilzai, kẹl-ât' e ghil'zī, a hill-fort of Afghanistan, 78 miles NE. of Kandahar, on the route to Ghuzni.

Kelat-Nadiri, kẹl-ât' nâ-dee'ree, a natural fortress of Persia, in Khorassan, 58 miles NE. of Meshed. Elevation, 3400 feet.

Kelayres, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Hazelton.

Kelbra, kĕl'brâ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 12 miles ESE. of Nordhausen. Pop. about 1200.

Kelford, a post-town of Bertie co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast and Seaboard Air Lines. The banking point is Windsor. Pop. in 1900, 167.

Kelheim, kĕl'hime, a town of Bavaria, at the junction of the river Altmühl and the Ludwig Canal with the Danube, 12 miles SW. of Ratisbon. It has interesting churches and some sculptural monuments. On a neighboring eminence is the Befreiungshalle, a fine circular edifice, with rich works of art, erected in commemoration of the War of Liberation. Pop. in 1900, 3736.

Kell, a post-village of Marion co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Salem. Pop. about 250.

Keller, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., in a cotton, grain, and stock region, 14 miles by rail NNE. of Fort Worth. Pop. about 300.

Keller, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. Pop. 100.

Keller, a post-village of Ferry co., Wash., 22 miles N. of Wilbur. Pop. 50.

Kellersburg, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek, 48 miles NE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

Kellers Church, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 6 miles NE. of Perkasie station. Pop. about 300.

Kellerton, a banking post-town of Ringgold co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 11 miles E. of Mount Ayr. Pop. in 1900, 458.

Kellerville, a post-village of Adams co., Ill. The banking point is Clayton. Pop. 100.

Kellerville, a post-hamlet of Dubois co., Ind.

Kellettville, a post-village of Forest co., Pa. The banking point is Sheffield. Pop. about 400.

Kelley, a post-town of Story co., Iowa, 31 miles N. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 187.

Kelley, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis. The banking point is Wausau. Pop. about 150.

Kelleybrook, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis. The banking point is Oconto. Pop. about 200.

Kelleys Island, a post-village of Erie co., Ohio, is 12 miles from Sandusky and is on the island of the same name in Lake Erie. It has quarries of limestone and manufactures of wine. Pop. in 1900, 1174.

Kelleys Mills, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ohio, on Pine Creek, 5 miles from the Ohio River and 8 miles NW. of Ironton.

Kellinghusen, kĕl'ling-hoo'zĕn, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 24 miles S. of Rendsburg. It has a thirteenth-century church. Pop. in 1900, 4073.

Kellis Store, a post-hamlet of Kemper co., Miss.

Kellnersville, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis. The banking point is Manitowoc. Pop. about 250.

Kellogg, a post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho. The banking point is Wallace. Pop. about 800.

Kellogg, a banking post-town of Jasper co., Iowa, near the North Skunk River, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 44 miles E. by N. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Kellogg, a post-village of Wabasha co., Minn., near the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 6 miles SSE. of Wabasha. Pop. in 1900, 228.

Kellogg, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon.

Kelloggs Landing, a post-hamlet of Madison parish, La., 20 miles SW. of Delta.

Kelloggsville, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., 16 miles SE. of Auburn. Pop. 70.

Kelloggsville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on the Ashtabula River, 32 miles SW. of Erie, Pa. Pop. 75.

Kells, kĕlz (anc. *Kenlis*), a town of Ireland, in co. Meath, on the Blackwater, 36 miles NW. of Dublin. Among the interesting features of the place are the building known as St. Columba's house, a round tower, and several stone crosses. Pop. about 2400.

Kelly, a banking post-village of Nemaha co., Kan. Pop. about 175.

Kelly, or **Kelley,** a post-village of Christian co., Ky., 8 miles N. of Hopkinsville. Pop. 100.

Kelly, a post-village of Caldwell parish, La. The banking point is Monroe. Pop. 125.

Kelly, a post-village of Socorro co., N.Mex. The banking point is Socorro. Pop. about 275.

Kelly, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1080.

Kelly Crossroads, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa., 3 miles W. of West Milton.

Kelly Point, a post-hamlet of Union co., Pa.

Kelly's Cross, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island. The banking point is Charlottetown, 16 miles distant.

Kellys Ferry, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Tenn., on the Tennessee River, 10 miles below Chattanooga.

Kellys Ford, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., 9 miles E. of Culpeper.

Kellys Station, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 35 miles NE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

Kellyton, a post-hamlet of Coosa co., Ala., 53 miles NW. of Opelika.

Kellyville, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on Darby Creek, 6 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. It has quarrying interests. Pop. about 400.

Kellyville, a post-village of Marion co., Tex. The banking point is Jefferson. Pop. 275.

Kelm, a post-village of Navarro co., Tex. The banking point is Corsicana. Pop. about 115.

Kelmis, the German name of MORESNET.

Kelowna, a post-village of British Columbia. The banking point is Vernon, 35 miles distant. Pop. about 200.

Kelsey, a post-hamlet of Eldorado co., Cal., about 5 miles N. of Placerville.

Kelsey, Lake co., Cal. See KELSEYVILLE.

Kelsey, a banking post-village of Caldwell co., Ky. Pop. about 200.

Kelsey, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. The banking point is Hancock. Pop. 100.

Kelsey River, Cal., rises in Mendocino co. and enters the Eel River in Humboldt co.

Kelseyville, or **Kelsey,** a post-town of Lake co., Cal., at the base of Uncle Sam Mountain, amidst beautiful scenery, 25 miles NE. of Cloverdale and 3 miles S. of Clear Lake. Pop. in 1900, 994.

Kelso, a town of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the Tweed, which is here joined by the Teviot and crossed by a handsome five-arch bridge, 23 miles SW. of Berwick. It has fine remains of a mediæval abbey. Pop. in 1901, 4006.

Kelso, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., 26 miles WNW. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 200.

Kelso, a post-village of Morris co., Kan. Pop. 75.

Kelso, a post-village of Scott co., Mo., about 170 miles S. of St. Louis. Pop. 100.

Kelso, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., on the Elk River, 46 miles by rail SE. of Columbia.

Kelso, a banking post-town of Cowlitz co., Wash., in an agricultural and lumbering region, 50 miles N. of Portland, Oregon, on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 694.

Kelso, or **Elgin,** ĕl'ghin, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, 8½ miles SSW. of Huntingdon. Pop. 125.

Kelsterbach, kĕl'stẹr-bȧĸ', a small town of Germany, in Hesse, on the left bank of the Main, 8 miles WSW. of Frankfort.

Kelton, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 46 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. Pop. 100.

Kelton, a post-town of Union co., S.C. The banking point is Union. Pop. in 1900, 76.

Kelton, a post-village of Boxelder co., Utah, on the Southern Pacific R., 68 miles W. of Corinne and 2 miles from Great Salt Lake. Pop. 100.

Keltsch, kĕlch, a town of Moravia, 18 miles E. of Prerau, with an old castle. Pop. about 2500.

Keltys, a post-village of Angelina co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Lufkin. Pop. 250.

Kelung', or **Kilung,** a port of Japan, on the island of Formosa, 23 miles ESE. of Tamsui. Much coal is mined and shipped here. Pop. about 1200.

Kelvin, a small river of Scotland, enters the Clyde 2 miles below Glasgow.

Kelvin, a mining post-village of Pinal co., Ariz. The banking point is Tucson.

Kelvin, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario. Pop. about 250.

Kelvingrove, a post-hamlet of Wake co., N.C.

Kem, a river of Russia, in the W. part of the government of Archangel. It flows into the White Sea after a course of about 250 miles. Among the lakes which discharge through it is Kutno.

Kem, a seaport of Russia, government and 180 miles W. by N. of Archangel, at the entrance of the river of its own name into the White Sea. Pop. about 2000.

Kema, a port in the NE. part of the island of Celebes, about 20 miles from Menado.

Kembangan, kĕm-băn-gȧn', an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S. coast of Java, in lon. 109° E., about 15 miles long by 7 miles broad.

Kemberg, kĕm'bĕRG, a town of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles NE. of Merseburg. Pop. about 2500.

Kemblesville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 15 miles W. of Wilmington, Del. Pop. about 200.

Kemiyoki, kȧ'me-yo'kee, or **Kemi,** kȧ'mee, a river of Finland. It rises in Lapland and flows in a generally SW. direction, emptying into the Gulf of Bothnia, about 10 miles E. of Tornea, after a course of about 300 miles. It forms Lake Kemi.

Kemmerer, a banking post-village of Uinta co., Wyo., in a coal-mining region, 40 miles WNW. of Granger, on the Oregon Short Line. Pop. about 2000.

Kemp, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga. Pop. 80.

Kemp, a post-village of Douglas co., Ill. Pop. 80.

Kemp, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Denison or Sherman, Tex. Pop. in 1900, 221.

Kemp, a banking post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R., 11 miles SE. of Kaufman. Pop. about 700.

Kempen, kĕmp'ẹn, or **Kempno,** a town of Prussia, in Posen, 33 miles S. of Kalisz. It has manufactures of tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5718.

Kempen, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 miles NW. of Düsseldorf. Among its educational institutions are a royal gymnasium located in the old castle and a Catholic normal school occupying a Franciscan monastery. In 1901 a monument was erected to the memory of Thomas à Kempis, who was born here. There are manufactures of various kinds of textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6319.

Kemper, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 704 sq. m. It is drained by the Sucarnoochee Creek. Capital, Dekalb. Pop. in 1890, 17,961; in 1900, 20,492.

Kemper, a post-village of Jersey co., Ill., about 24 miles by rail N. of Alton. Pop. 75.

Kemper City, a post-hamlet of Victoria co., Tex.

Kemp Island (Land), in Antarctica, just S. of the Antarctic Circle, in about lon. 60° E. It lies E. of Enderby Island.

Kempner, a post-village of Lampasas co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Lampasas. Pop. 100.

Kemps Creek, a post-hamlet of Cleburne co., Ala.

Kemps Mills, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C.

Kempston, a town of Bedfordshire, England, 2 miles from Bedford. Pop. in 1901, 4729.

Kempsville, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ala., 13 miles by rail N. of Monroeville.

Kempsville, a post-village of Princess Anne co., Va., 11 miles SE. of Norfolk. Pop. 100.

Kempten, kĕmp'tĕn, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Iller, where it becomes navigable, 51 miles SSW. of Augsburg. The principal buildings are the former palace of the abbots of Kempten, the ancient abbey church, and the town-hall. The town contains a number of establishments connected with the textile industries and various other manufactures are carried on. Kempten is near the site of the ancient Campodunum, whence its name is derived. Pop. in 1900, 18,864.

Kempt, Lake, a large lake of Quebec, between the head-waters of the Rivière du Lièvre and the Mattawa River and Lake. It is studded with numerous islands.

Kempton, a banking post-village of Ford co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 409.

Kempton, a banking post-village of Tipton co., Ind., on the Lake Erie and Western R., 10 miles W. of Tipton. Pop. about 800.

Kempton, a post-village of Grand Forks co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 7 miles S. of Larimore. It has grain-elevators.

Kempton, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 24 miles N. of Reading. Pop. 175.

Kemptown, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 35 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. Pop. 100.

Kemptown, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, 5 miles from Riversdale.

Kemptville, a banking village of Grenville co., Ontario, on a branch of the Rideau River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 22½ miles N. of Prescott. It has milling and other industries. Pop. about 1500.

Ken, or **Kent,** a river of England, co. of Westmoreland, flows S. through the small lake of Kentmere and past Kendal into Morecambe Bay.

Ken, a river of Scotland, rises on the borders of the co. of Ayr, flows S., and joins the Dee, above its confluence with which it expands into the beautiful Loch Ken, having at its head Kenmore Castle.

Ken, a river of British India, in Bundelcund. It joins the Jumna, 23 miles from Banda, after a NE. course of 250 miles.

Kenai (kĕn-ī') **Peninsula,** Alaska, between Cook Inlet on the NW. and the Gulf of Alaska on the SE. Lat. 59° 10′ to 61° 10′ N.; lon. 148° to 152° W. It is a rough mountain-mass, joined to the main-land by an isthmus of about 12 miles breadth, separating Turnagain Arm and Portage Bay. The coasts are irregular, but the NW. side (on Cook Inlet) is a broad lowland; Kachemak Bay indents the SW. coast. Good coal is mined and gold is found on Turnagain Arm and elsewhere; the fish-canneries are important. On the NW. coast are Kenai (or Fort Kenai) and other villages. Hope City and Sunrise City, on Turnagain Arm, were gold camps in 1898 and 1899.

Kenansville, a post-town, capital of Duplin co., N.C., 54 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 271.

Kendaia, ken-dī'ą, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., 22 miles SW. of Auburn. Pop. 200.

Kendal, or **Kirby Kendal,** a town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 38 miles SSE. of Carlisle, in the beautiful valley of the Kent. It has an ancient Gothic church and a ruined castle in which Catharine Parr was born. The Flemings settled here in 1337, and before long the town was noted for its manufactures of woollens and "Kendal-green" buckram. There are now extensive manufactures of various kinds of textiles. Pop. in 1901, 14,183.

Kendal Green, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R. The banking point is Waltham. Pop. about 300.

Kendalia, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., about 20 miles E. of Charleston. Pop. 100.

Kendall, a county in the NE. part of Illinois, has an area of 324 sq. m. It is intersected by the Fox (or Pishtaka) River. Capital, Yorkville. Pop. in 1890, 12,106; in 1900, 11,467.

Kendall, a county in the south-central part of Texas, has an area of 613 sq. m. It is intersected by the Guadalupe River. Capital, Boerne. Pop. in 1890, 3826; in 1900, 4103.

Kendall, a post-township of Kendall co., Ill., about 14 miles SSW. of Aurora. Pop. in 1900, 1365 (including Yorkville).

Kendall, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., 15 miles W. of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 150.

Kendall, a village of Fergus co., Mont. The banking point is Lewistown. Pop. 200.

Kendall, a post-village and township (town) of Orleans co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 54 miles E. of Lewiston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1616.

Kendall, a township (town) of Lafayette co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 685.

Kendall, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 80 miles NW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 460.

Kendall, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 11 miles from Newcastle, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Kendall Mills, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., 22 miles WNW. of Rochester. Pop. 100.

Kendall, Mount, Colo., a mountain of the San Juan Range, in lat. 37° 47′ N. Its altitude is 13,480 feet.

Kendallville, a banking city of Noble co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rs. and on an affluent of the St. Joseph River, 27 miles N. by W. of Fort Wayne. It has a large trade in grain and manufactures of flour, wooden novelties, gloves, pumps and wind-mills, refrigerators, carriages, furniture, etc. Pop. in 1890, 2960; in 1900, 3354.

Kendallville, a post-village of Winneshiek co., Iowa, on the Upper Iowa River, 8 miles NE. of Cresco. Pop. 100.

Kenderes, kĕn'dĕ'rĕsh', a village of Hungary, 10 miles from Török-Szent-Miklós. Pop. about 5000.

Kendrapara, kĕn-drą-pą'rą, a town of India, district and 35 miles E. of Cuttack. Pop. about 18,000.

Kendrick, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Kendrick, a banking post-town of Latah co., Idaho, in a farming and fruit-growing region, about 100 miles SE. of Spokane, Wash. It is on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 490.

Kendricks Creek, a post-hamlet of Sullivan co., Tenn., 15 miles N. of Jonesboro.

Kenduskeag, ken-dus'keeg, a small river of Penobscot co., Me., enters the Penobscot River at Bangor.

Kenduskeag, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the river of its own name, in Kenduskeag township (town), about 12 miles NW. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 423.

Kenedy, a banking post-village of Karnes co., Tex., in a farming and stock-raising region, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R., 7 miles S. of Karnes City. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 550.

Keneh, kĕn'ĕh' (anc. *Cœnap'olis* and *Neap'olis*), a city of Upper Egypt, capital of the province of Keneh (or Keneh-Kosseir), near the right bank of the Nile, 150 miles above Siut and 397 miles by rail from Cairo. It is an important mart for agricultural produce and for the trade with Arabia and central Africa. It has extensive manufactures of earthenwares, its porous jugs, or pots, being floated down the Nile in very large quantities. Keneh has several mosques and is much frequented by pilgrims during the Mecca pilgrimages. Pop. in 1897, 27,478.

Ken'esaw', or **Ken'nesaw',** a post-town of Cobb co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R., 24 miles NW. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 320. Near it is Kenesaw Mountain (1809 feet high), which gives name to a battle between the Union forces and the Confederates, June 27, 1864.

Kenesaw, a banking post-village of Adams co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 25 miles E. of Kearney. Pop. in 1900, 504.

Kenia, an extinct volcano, without crater, of equatorial Africa, in lat. 0° 12′ S., lon. 37° 30′ E., 17,200 feet in height. It supports numerous glaciers and was ascended for the first time by Mackinder, in Sept., 1899. The timber-line is at 10,300 feet. It is also called Kimaja-kegnia, "mount of whiteness."

Kenilworth, a town of England, co. and 4½ miles N. of Warwick. The castle, immortalized by Scott, is more closely associated with the history of England than almost any other similar building in the kingdom. It was presented, in 1563, by Queen Elizabeth to Leicester, who at a later date entertained her regally here. Its ruins are among the noblest in England. There are remains of an old Augustinian priory and an interesting parish church. Pop. in 1901, 4544.

Kenilworth, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Evanston. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Kenilworth, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio. The banking point is Cortland. Pop. about 200.

Kenilworth, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. The banking point is Pottstown. Pop. 150.

Kenly, a post-town of Johnston co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Wilson. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Kenmare, kĕn'mair', a town and resort of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on the estuary of the Roughty, 13 miles SSW. of Killarney. Pop. about 1500.

Kenmare, a banking post-village of Ward co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 51 miles NW. of Minot. It has coaling, grain, and lumber interests. Pop. about 850.

Kenmare River (or **Bay**), Ireland, is a deep inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, between the cos. of Cork and Kerry, NW. of Bantry Bay. Breadth of entrance, 5 miles.

Kenmore, an island of Ireland. See VALENTIA.

Kenmore, kĕn-mōr', a village of Scotland, co. of Perth, at the head of Loch Tay, 6 miles WSW. of Aberfeldie.

Kenmore, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Tonawanda township (town). Pop. in 1900, 318.

Kenmore, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va.

Kenmore, a post-village of Russell co., Ontario, 19 miles SSE. of Ottawa. Pop. about 300.

Kennamer Cove, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ala.

Kennan, a post-village of Price co., Wis., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Phillips.

Kennard', a post-town of Henry co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Newcastle. Pop. in 1900, 417.

Kennard, a banking post-town of Washington co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line, 7 miles SW. of Blair. Pop. in 1900, 275.

Kennard, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Erie R., 43 miles NNE. of Dayton. Pop. 150.

Kennard, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa., 21 miles SW. of Meadville.

Kennard, a village of Houston co., Tex.

Ken'nebacca'sis, a river of New Brunswick, takes its rise near the sources of the Petitcodiac and, after a SW. course of about 20 miles, enters the St. John through Kennebaccasis Bay, a sheet of water 18 miles long.

Kennebago Lake, a post-hamlet and sheet of water of Franklin co., Me.

Ken'nebec', a river of Maine, rises in Moosehead Lake, on the W. border of Piscataquis co. It runs southward through the cos. of Somerset, Kennebec, and Sagadahoc, and enters the Atlantic Ocean about 14 miles S. of Bath. It is about 175 miles long. The chief towns on its banks are Bath, Gardiner, Augusta, Waterville, and Hallowell. In the season of navigation steamboats can usually ascend to Hallowell or Augusta, and large ships to Bath. The navigation is closed by ice for 3½ or 4 months in a year.

Kennebec, a county in the southwest-central part of Maine, has an area of 880 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kennebec River, and is partly drained by the Sebasticook River, which enters the Kennebec opposite Waterville. Capital, Augusta, which is also the capital of Maine. Pop. in 1890, 57,012; in 1900, 59,117.

Kennebec, a post-township of Monona co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 921.

Kennebec Line, a post-village of Quebec, 85 miles SSE. of Quebec.

Kennebunk, a small river of York co., Me., enters the Atlantic Ocean.

Kennebunk, a banking post-village of York co., Me., in Kennebunk township (town), on a river of the same name, 3 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Boston and Maine R., 25 miles SSW. of Portland. It has manufactures of boots, leatheroid, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3228.

Kennebunk Beach, a post-village and resort of York co., Me., on the Boston and Maine R., 1 mile W. of Kennebunkport. Pop. 125.

Kennebunkport, a post-village and summer-resort of York co., Me., is on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Kennebunk River, in a township (town) of its own name, about 10 miles S. of Biddeford and 3 miles from Kennebunk. It is on the Boston and Maine R. and has manufactures of lumber and boats. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2123.

Kennedale, a post-village of Tarrant co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R. The banking point is Fort Worth. Pop. about 200.

Kennedy, a post-town of Lamar co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Fayette. Pop. in 1900, 166.

Kennedy, a banking post-village of Kitson co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 158.

Kennedy, a post-village of Cherry co., Neb. The banking point is Valentine. Pop. 150.

Kennedy, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Conewango River and on the Erie R., 9 miles ENE. of Jamestown, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Kennedy, a post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern R. The banking point is Cincinnati. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Kennedyville, a post-village of Kent co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 36 miles E. of Baltimore. It has fruit-industries. Pop. 175.

Kenneh, Egypt. See KENEH.

Kenner, a city of Jefferson parish, La., on the Mississippi River and on the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Rs., 10 miles W. of New Orleans. Pop. in 1900, 1253.

Ken'nerdell', a post-village of Venango co., Pa., 12 miles S. of Franklin. Pop. about 250.

Kennesaw, Ga. See KENESAW.

Kennet, a river of England, in Berkshire, rises near East Kennet, flows mostly E., and joins the Thames at Reading.

Kennetcook, or **Burlington,** a post-village of Hants co., Nova Scotia, 8 miles from Newport. Pop. 350.

Kenneth, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Logansport. Pop. about 250.

Kennett, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal. The banking point is Redding. Pop. 100.

Kennett, a banking city, capital of Dunklin co., Mo., is near a lake formed by the expansion of the Little River, about 190 miles S. of St. Louis, on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 1509.

Kennett, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1144.

Kennett Square, a banking post-borough of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 33 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. It has paper- and flour-mills and manufactures of road-machines, agricultural implements, terra-cotta, and phosphates. Pop. in 1900, 1516.

Kennewick, a post-village of Yakima co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 3 miles SW. of Pasco. Pop. about 250.

Kenney, a banking post-village of Dewitt co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R. and the Vandalia Line, 36 miles ENE. of Springfield. It has grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 584.

Kenney, a post-village of Austin co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Brenam. Pop. 150.

Kennington, an extensive southern section of London, co. of Surrey, 1½ miles SSW. of St. Paul's.

Kennon, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., Ohio, 28 miles W. by N. of Bellaire.

Kennonsburg, a post-village of Noble co., Ohio, 36 miles E. of Zanesville.

Kenny, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal. The banking point is Fort Bragg. Pop. 100.

Kenock'ee, a post-hamlet of St. Clair co., Mich., 54 miles NNE. of Detroit.

Kenogami (ke-nog'a-me) or **Long Lake,** a lake in Chicoutimi co., Quebec, is fed by the Chicoutimi River from the S. and drains into the Saguenay.

Kenogami (or **Long**) **Lake,** of northwestern Ontario, N. of Lake Superior, is 54½ miles long by 1½ miles broad. It drains through a river of the same name into the Albany.

Kenoma, a post-village of Barton co., Mo. The banking point is Lamar or Golden City. Pop. about 90.

Kenosha, the most southeastern county of Wisconsin, borders on Illinois. Area, 274 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan and is intersected by the Fox and Des Plaines rivers. Capital, Kenosha. Pop. in 1890, 15,581; in 1900, 21,707.

Kenosha, a city, capital of Kenosha co., Wis., is on Lake Michigan, 34 miles S. of Milwaukee, and on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has a good harbor, extensive fisheries, and an active business in shipping. It has academic schools (Kemper Hall) and extensive manufactures of type-writers, metal-beds, wagons, automobile-lamps, organ-reeds, etc. Pop. in 1890, 6532; in 1900, 11,606.

Kenova, a banking post-village of Wayne co., W.Va., 8 miles W. by S. of Huntington, on the Chesapeake and Ohio and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 863.

Kenoza Lake, a small lake within the limits of Haverhill, Mass.

Kenoza Lake, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y. The banking point is Monticello or Port Jervis. Pop. 100.

Kensal, a banking post-village of Stutsman co., N.Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. 100.

Kensee, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Kensett, a post-village of White co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 49 miles NE. of Little Rock. Pop. 150.

Kensett, a banking post-town of Worth co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs., 6 miles S. of Northwood. Pop. in 1900, 459.

Kensico, ken'se-ko, a post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., 29 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. 115.

Kensington, a western section of London. The most interesting feature of the place is Kensington Palace, in which William and Mary, Queen Anne and her consort, and George II. died, and Queen Victoria was born. Surrounding the palace are the extensive and beautiful Kensington Gardens. Historically interesting is Holland House, with which are associated the names of many of the most famous men of England. Kensington contains also Albert Hall, the South Kensington Museum, and the Natural History Museum. Pop. in 1901, 176,623.

Kensington, a post-village of Hartford co., Conn., 11 miles SSW. of Hartford. It has manufactures of leather, hardware, and paper. Pop. about 750.

Kensington, a post-village of Walker co., Ga., on the Chattanooga Southern R. The banking point is Chattanooga, Tenn. Pop. 100.

Kensington, Cook co., Ill., is a station of Chicago.

Kensington, a banking post-village of Smith co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 14 miles W. of Smith Center. Pop. about 200.

Kensington, a post-town of Montgomery co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 5 miles SE. of Rockville. Pop. in 1900, 477.

Kensington, a post-hamlet of Oakland co., Mich., 36 miles WNW. of Detroit.

Kensington, a banking post-village of Douglas co., Minn., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 24 miles SW. of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900, 207.

Kensington, a post-township (town) of Rockingham co., N.H., 14 miles SW. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1900, 524.

Kensington, a post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 6 miles E. of Bayard. Pop. 250.

Kensington, a northeastern section of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Delaware River, about 2 miles from Independence Hall. Here are extensive ship-yards.

Kensington, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, on the Prince Edward Island R. The banking point is Summerside, 8 miles distant. Pop. about 300.

Kensington, a suburb of Adelaide, South Australia.

Kent, a river of England. See KEN.

Kent, a county of England, forming the SE. extremity of Great Britain and adjoining the counties of Essex (from which it is separated by the Thames), Middlesex, Surrey, and Sussex. The Strait of Dover bounds it on the SE. Area, 1570 sq. m. Two principal ranges of hills, a continuation of the North Downs of Surrey and Hants, extend through the county from W. to E. (terminating in the cliffs of Dover, Folkstone, and Hythe), which is elsewhere diversified with many minor ranges. In the S. are Romney Marshes and the tract termed the "Weald," formerly a part of extensive forests and still interspersed with numerous oak woods. In the N. are the islands of Sheppey and Thanet and the mouths of the Medway, Stour, and Darent rivers. The products are very varied and generally superior in quality. The cultivation of fruit is an important industry. The stock of sheep is large, and the Romney breed is noted for its long wool. The manufacturing industries include paper-making, the making of tiles, pottery, gunpowder, hop-bags, tobacco-pipes, etc. Capital, Maidstone. In this county are the extensive dock-yards and arsenals of Woolwich, Chatham, and Sheerness, the famous cathedral of Canterbury, the ports of Dover and Folkstone, and the watering-places of Margate, Ramsgate, and Tunbridge Wells (in part). Kent was the country of the Cantii and was the first established kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy. It has 8 parliamentary divisions, apart from the parliamentary boroughs. Pop. in 1901, 1,351,849.

Kent, the most central county of Delaware, has an area of 434 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Delaware Bay and is drained by the Choptank River and Duck and Mispillion creeks. Capital, Dover, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 32,664; in 1900, 32,762.

Kent, a county in the NE. part of Maryland, has an area of 281 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Sassafras River, on the SE. by the Chester River, and on the W. by Chesapeake Bay. Capital, Chestertown. Pop. in 1890, 17,471; in 1900, 18,786.

Kent, a county in the W. part of Michigan, has an area of 862 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and is also drained by the Rouge and Thornapple rivers. Capital, Grand Rapids. Pop. in 1890, 109,922; in 1900, 129,714.

Kent, a county of Rhode Island, bordering on Connecticut, has an area of 169 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Narragansett Bay and is drained by the Pawtuxet, Moosup, and Wood rivers. Capital, East Greenwich. Pop. in 1890, 26,754; in 1900, 29,976.

Kent, a county in the NW. part of Texas. Area, 777 sq. m. It is drained by the Brazos River and its tributaries. Capital, Clairemont. Pop. in 1890, 324; in 1900, 899.

Kent, a county of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Northumberland Strait. It is drained by the Richibucto, Cocagne, and other navigable streams. Cocagne, Buctouche, and Richibucto harbors afford excellent facilities for ship-building. Capital, Richibucto.

Kent, a county of Ontario, bordering on Lakes St. Clair and Erie. It is intersected by the Thames River. Capital, Chatham.

Kent, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., in Kent township (town), on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 48 miles NNW. of Bridgeport. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1220.

Kent, a post-village of Nassau co., Fla., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Jacksonville. Pop. 200.

Kent, a post-village of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Chicago Great-Western R., 18 miles W. of Freeport. Pop. about 100.

Kent, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., on Ramseys Creek, 8 miles W. of Madison. Pop. 100.

Kent, a banking post-village of Union co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 9 miles SW. of Creston. Pop. 170.

Kent, a post-village of Wilkin co., Minn. Pop. 75.

Kent, a post-hamlet of Newton co., Mo.

Kent, a post-hamlet of Loup co., Neb.

Kent, a township (town) of Putnam co., N.Y., about 55 miles N. by E. of New York. Pop. in 1900, 1026.

Kent, a banking post-village of Portage co., Ohio, on the Cuyahoga River and on the Erie and other railroads, 10 miles NE. of Akron. It has machine-shops and manufactures of chains, steel fence-posts, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4541.

Kent, a post-village of Indiana co., Pa. The banking point is Indiana. Pop. about 150.

Kent, a banking post-town of King co., Wash., 16 miles by rail SSE. of Seattle. It has manufactures of cheese, condensed milk, saw- and planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 755.

Kent, a post-village of Langlade co., Wis. The banking point is Antigo. It has lumbering interests.

Kentbridge, a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Chatham, 6 miles distant. Pop. 150.

Kent City, a post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 19 miles N. of Grand Rapids. Pop. 200.

Kent Cliffs, a post-village of Putnam co., N.Y., about 56 miles N. of New York city. Here is a storage-reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. Pop. 80.

Kentish-Town, a northern quarter of London.

Kent Island, Queen Anne co., Md., is the largest island in Chesapeake Bay. It was colonized in 1631 by Claiborne, who here established the first settlement of white men in what is now the state of Maryland. Pop. about 1500. The island is 15 miles long.

Kent Islands, a group at the E. end of Bass Strait, between Tasmania and the colony of Victoria.

Kentland, a banking post-town, capital of Newton co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 57 miles W. of Logansport and about 40 miles NW. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 1006.

Kenton, a county of Kentucky, has an area of 177 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River, which separates it from Cincinnati, and on the E. by the Licking River. Capital, Independence. Pop. in 1890, 54,161; in 1900, 63,591.

Kenton, a post-town of Kent co., Del., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 42 miles S. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 192.

Kenton, a post-village of Kenton co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 6 miles S. of Cincinnati. Pop. 100.

Kenton, a post-village of Houghton co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. about 400.

Kenton, a post-village of Christian co., Mo., on Finley Creek, 16 miles SSE. of Springfield.

Kenton, a city, capital of Hardin co., Ohio, on the Scioto River and on the Erie and other railroads, 56 miles N. of Springfield. It has manufactures of iron toys, hardware, tools, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6852.

Kenton, a post-village of Beaver co., Okla., 40 miles SW. of Clayton, N.Mex. Pop. 50.

Kenton, a banking post-village of Obion co., Tenn., at the confluence of the Middle and South Forks of the Obion

River and on the Mobile and Ohio R., 44 miles N. by W. of Jackson. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 800.

Kentontown, a post-village of Robertson co., Ky., 16 miles NE. of Cynthiana. Pop. 75.

Kents Hill, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., on a hill which commands a beautiful view, 14 miles NW. of Augusta. Here is the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College. Pop. about 100.

Kents Store, a post-hamlet of East Feliciana parish, La., 5½ miles ENE. of Clinton.

Kents Store, a post-hamlet of Fluvanna co., Va.

Ken'tuck', a post-hamlet of Talladega co., Ala.

Kentuck, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W.Va.

Kentucky, a south-central state of the American Union, in the Mississippi Valley, bounded N. by Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, E. by West Virginia and Virginia, S. by Tennessee, and W. by Missouri and Illinois. The Ohio River separates it from the states on the N.; its E. boundary-line follows the Big Sandy River and its Tug Fork to the crest of the Cumberland Mountains, which form the SE. limit of the state; the S. boundary, to the E. of the Tennessee River, is approximately the parallel of 36° 38′ N., and thence westward follows that of 36° 30′ N.; and the Mississippi River marks the W. limit. Area, 40,400 sq. m., of which 400 belong to the water-surfaces.

Face of the Country.—The E. and SE. sections of Kentucky are traversed by numerous parallel and often precipitous NE. and SW. ranges of the Alleghany system, with deep and narrow intervening valleys, the mountains not exceeding 3000 feet in extreme height and often crowned by narrow table-lands. Here are forests of beech, cedar, hemlock, laurel and holly, and many other trees; and the whole region abounds in picturesque scenery. Westward, in east-central Kentucky, is the beautiful and exceedingly fertile "blue-grass region," with a soil based upon blue limestone and famous for its immense stock-breeding and grazing interests. A portion of this tract is skirted by regions known as "barrens," which are, however, by no means barren, as a rule. Westward there is a large tract which was open prairie within the memory of living men, but is now well wooded. In the extreme W. there are bluffs and fertile river-bottoms, which in the SW. decline into cypress-swamps, with large shallow lakes.

Rivers.—Several affluents, large and small, of the Ohio are adapted to steamboat navigation. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers are important channels of commerce. The Kentucky, Green, Licking, and Big Sandy admit of considerable navigation; and this has been largely extended by means of slackwater improvements, such as locks, dams, and short canals. The extent of the navigable waters of Kentucky is placed at upward of 3000 miles.

Geology.—The Lower Silurian limestone and other Subcarboniferous strata extend southward from Cincinnati in a wide strip, completely dividing the extensive coal-bearing fields of the E. and W. from each other. This tract is girt about by a wide belt of Subcarboniferous or cavernous limestone, which supports noble forests and excellent farms, as well as wide "barrens." The mountain-region of eastern Kentucky abounds in beds of bituminous, block, and cannel coals and is plentifully supplied with excellent iron-ores. It is also finely timbered and has an abundance of salt-licks and springs, and petroleum is obtained at various points. The area of the eastern coal-field is put at 10,000 sq. m. The western coal-field has an area of 4000 sq. m., bordering upon Illinois and Indiana, and containing both block and cannel coals. The quantity of coal mined in the state in 1899, representing the product of 97 mines, was 4,607,255 (short) tons, valued at $3,618,222; in 1901 the output was 5,469,986 tons; in 1903, 4,379,060 tons. In the abundance and richness of its iron-ores, Kentucky holds an important position. This source of wealth, however, has hitherto been but little exploited. The product of the iron-mines in 1903 amounted to 23,327 long tons of red hematite and 8900 tons of brown hematite (total value, $46,547). Epsom and other cathartic salts are manufactured to some extent from the natural mineral waters, and nitre has been obtained from the cavern-earths. The SW. part of the state is of the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations.

Climate.—The climate of the state is salubrious and not marked by accentuated extremes of temperature. The summer heat rises to about 100°, while the cold of winter descends but rarely to zero. The average January temperature is about 35° and the July temperature 78°. Over almost the entire state there is a generous rainfall, which averages for the year about 40 inches.

Agricultural Resources.—Kentucky has a high reputation as a stock-raising state. Its splendid herds of short-horn cattle and excellent thoroughbred horses have a world-wide fame. Not less important is the breeding of mules, of which many thousands are yearly exported, largely to the Gulf states, and of swine, chiefly marketed at Louisville and Cincinnati. The blue grass furnishes pasture throughout the year. The wool product is large and of excellent quality. Wheat of high excellence is a leading crop. Indian-corn, hemp, and tobacco are productions for which the climate is especially adapted. The leading agricultural crops were, in 1900: corn, 69,267,224 bushels; wheat, 12,442,846 bushels; oats, 9,304,293 bushels; rye, 294,593 bushels; potatoes, 2,807,490 bushels; and hay, 390,064 tons. The annual yield of tobacco is from one-third to one-half of that of the entire United States. In 1900 there were upward of 380,000 acres under cultivation with this product. The washed and unwashed wool obtained from the wool-clip of 1900 was 2,701,876 pounds.

Industries.—The leading industry of the state is the manufacture of tobacco, the product of which in 1900 was valued at $21,922,111. In 1899 there were in the state 543 manufactories of cigars and tobacco, the combined product from which was 54,323,245 cigars and 40,032,452 pounds of plug, fine-cut, and smoking tobacco. The manufacture of iron and steel and meat-packing are among the leading industries of the state. Whiskey is a leading product of the central belt. In 1900 the value of the produced alcoholic and malted liquors was $12,973,154. Cooperage, glass-blowing, flour- and lumber-milling, and the production of woollen and cotton goods, rope, bagging, furniture, carriages, and machinery, all employ considerable capital. The lumber- and timber-products of the state were in 1900 valued at $13,774,911. Salt is largely made by evaporation or boiling from the natural saline waters.

Railroads.—This state early developed a splendid system of macadamized roads, which, with her navigable streams, for many years gave her a preëminence in point of internal communication. In 1841 it had 28 miles of railroad; in 1848, 28 miles; in 1860, 534 miles; in 1870, 1017 miles; in 1890, 2946 miles; in 1900, 3127 miles.

Education.—In 1798 the Transylvania University (now Kentucky University) was founded at Lexington, and other colleges and academies soon followed. With Kentucky University are affiliated the state agricultural college (also at Lexington) and several professional schools. Among the collegiate institutions are the Central University at Richmond, the Berea College, and numerous denominational academies and seminaries at Georgetown, Louisville, Maysville, etc. There are special schools of theology, law, medicine, pharmacy, and military science. There are state and other normal schools at Corinth, Bowling Green, Madisonville and elsewhere, and for colored, at Frankfort. There is a state institution for deaf-mutes at Danville, for the blind at Louisville, for the feeble-minded at Frankfort, state insane hospitals at Lexington, Hopkinsville, and Anchorage, state penitentiaries at Frankfort and Eddyville.

Objects of Interest to Tourists.—Among these we notice first the MAMMOTH CAVE (which see) and the other numerous caves and sinks of the state; the salt-licks; the beautiful park-like forests of the blue-grass country; Reelfoot Lake, in the SW.; and the numerous mounds, rock houses, and fortifications built by some aboriginal people.

Counties.—Kentucky in 1900 was divided into 119 counties: Adair, Allen, Anderson, Ballard, Barren, Bath, Bell, Boone, Bourbon, Boyd, Boyle, Bracken, Breathitt, Breckenridge, Bullitt, Butler, Caldwell, Calloway, Campbell, Carlisle, Carroll, Carter, Casey, Christian, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Crittenden, Cumberland, Daviess, Edmondson, Elliott, Estill, Fayette, Fleming, Floyd, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Garrard, Grant, Graves, Grayson, Green, Greenup, Hancock, Hardin, Harlan, Harrison, Hart, Henderson, Henry, Hickman, Hopkins, Jackson, Jefferson, Jessamine, Johnson, Kenton, Knott, Knox, Larue, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Lewis, Lincoln, Livingston, Logan, Lyon, Madison, Magoffin, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Mason, McCracken, McLean, Meade, Menifee, Mercer, Metcalfe, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Muhlenburg, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohio, Oldham, Owen, Owsley, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Powell, Pulaski, Robertson, Rockcastle, Rowan, Russell, Scott, Shelby, Simpson, Spencer, Taylor, Todd, Trigg, Trimble, Union, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, Whitley, Wolfe, and Woodford.

Cities and Towns.—Of these the principal are Louisville, at the falls of the Ohio, the commercial metropolis of the state (pop. in 1900, 204,731); Covington (42,938) and Newport (28,301), manufacturing cities on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati; Lexington, the emporium of the blue-grass country (26,369); Paducah, on the lower Ohio (19,446); Owensboro (13,189) and Henderson (10,272), both large tobacco markets on the Ohio; Frankfort, the state capital (9487); and Bowling Green (8226).

Government, History.—The governor and other executive officers are chosen for the term of 4 years. The legislature consists of a Senate, whose members are elected for 4 years,

and a House of Representatives, elected for 2 years. The state sends 11 representatives to the lower house of Congress.

In 1769 Daniel Boone established himself in this region, which was claimed by Virginia, and was followed by numerous hardy adventurers from Virginia and North Carolina. The first permanent settlement was made at Harrodsburg in 1774. In 1775 the settlers organized a local government and gave their new country the name of Transylvania; but in 1776 Virginia declared the whole region a county, and afterwards a district, of her own. After a long dispute as to the terms of separation, the people were finally permitted to set up an independent government, and in 1792 Kentucky was received into the Union as a state with its present limits. Kentucky being a slave state, many of her people sympathized with the South during the war of 1861–65; but the Union party, sustained by the presence of Federal troops, was strong enough to prevent the secession of the state, which was the arena of several active campaigns.

Population.—In 1790 the population was 73,677; in 1800, 220,955; in 1810, 406,511; in 1820, 564,135; in 1830, 687,917; in 1840, 779,828; in 1850, 982,405; in 1860, 1,155,684; in 1870, 1,321,011; in 1880, 1,648,690; in 1890, 1,858,635; in 1900, 2,147,174. The negro population in 1900 was 284,706 and the foreign-born 50,249.

Kentucky River is formed by the North, South, and Middle Forks, which rise in the Cumberland Mountains and unite at Proctor, Ky. It runs generally northwestward, with many abrupt deviations from a direct course, and enters the Ohio River at Carrollton. Its length is about 250 miles. Steamboats ascend it to Frankfort, the capital of the state. Near this place the river runs in a deep chasm between perpendicular walls of limestone. It traverses a beautiful and fertile country.

Kentuckytown, a post-village of Grayson co., Tex., 6 miles SW. of Savoy. Pop. 110.

Kentville, a banking post-town and port of Nova Scotia, capital of the co. of Kings, on the Cornwallis River and on the Dominion Atlantic R., 60 miles NW. of Halifax. It has mills, foundries, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1731.

Kentwood, a banking post-town of Tangipahoa parish, La., on the Illinois Central R., 30 miles N. of Hammond. It has lumbering and brick-making industries, a cotton-seed oil mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1313.

Kenty, kĕn'tee, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Sola, 35 miles WSW. of Cracow. Pop. in 1900, 5479.

Kenvil, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. It has dynamite-works. The banking point is Dover. Pop. about 400.

Kenwood, a post-village of Sonoma co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Santa Rosa. Pop. about 150.

Kenwood, a post-town of Crawford co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Charter Oak. Pop. in 1900, 283.

Kenwood, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R. The banking point is Oneida. Pop. about 500.

Kenwood Park, a post-village of Linn co., Iowa. The banking point is Cedar Rapids. Pop. 200.

Kenyon, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ark., on the Black River, 25 miles E. by N. of Batesville.

Kenyon, a banking post-village of Goodhue co., Minn., on the Zumbro River, 14 miles E. of Faribault, on the Chicago Great-Western R. Pop. in 1900, 1202.

Kenyon, a post-village of Washington co., R.I. The banking point is Westerly. Pop. 150.

Kenyonville, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on Oak Orchard Creek, 35 miles WNW. of Rochester. Pop. 150.

Kenzie, a post-village of Upson co., Ga. Pop. 50.

Kenzingen, kĕnt'sing-en, a town of Baden, on the Eltz, 15 miles NNW. of Freiburg. Pop. about 2500.

Keo, a post-village of Lonoke co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 23 miles SE. by E. of Little Rock. Pop. about 150.

Keocloch, kee'o-klox, a mountain on the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Ross and Cromarty, between the inlets of Loch Gruinard and Little Loch Broom.

Keokuk, ke'o-kŭk, a county in the SE. part of Iowa, has an area of 576 sq. m. It is intersected by the Skunk River, the North and South Forks of which unite in the SE. part of the county; it is also drained by the South Fork of the English River. Capital, Sigourney. Pop. in 1890, 23,862; in 1900, 24,979.

Keokuk, a city and one of the capitals of Lee co., Iowa, is situated on the Mississippi River, at the foot of the Lower Rapids, about 205 miles above St. Louis and 161 miles SE. of Des Moines, on the Burlington Route, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads. Elevation, 480 feet. Lat. 40° 23′ N.; lon. 91° 27′ W. The largest steamboats ascend the river to this place. The Des Moines Rapids, interfering with navigation at this point, are now circumvented by a canal with locks. The city is built on a stratum of fine limestone, and is connected with Hamilton, Ill., by bridge. Keokuk is the seat of the Keokuk Medical College and of St. Vincent's Academy. It has breweries, machine-shops, stove-foundries, flour-mills, lumber-mills, and manufactures of soap, glue, starch, paper bags, tin cans, gas-engines, motor-cars, electrical supplies, furniture, sash, doors, baskets, tobacco, etc. A national cemetery is located here. Pop. in 1880, 12,117; in 1890, 14,101; in 1900, 14,641.

Keokuk Falls, a post-town of Pottawatomie co., Okla., on the Canadian River, 20 miles (direct) NE. of Tecumseh. Pop. in 1900, 198.

Keosauqua, ke-o-sawk'wą, a banking post-town, capital of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the left or N. bank of the Des Moines River, 48 miles W. of Burlington, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 1117.

Keota, a banking post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 15 miles W. of Washington. Pop. in 1900, 996.

Ke'owee', a post-hamlet of Oconee co., S.C.

Keown, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is Allegheny. Pop. about 200.

Keownville, a post-village of Union co., Miss., 16 miles S. of Ripley. Pop. 70.

Kephalonia. See CEPHALONIA.

Kepner, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Tamaqua. Pop. 125.

Keppel's Isle, Australia, 6 miles from the E. coast of Queensland, off Keppel Bay. Lat. 23° 11′ S.

Kerak, El (*i.e.*, "the fortress"), a town in the Turkish vilayet of Syria, a few miles E. of the southern part of the Dead Sea, in the Wady Kerak. It has an imposing castle, erected by the Crusaders, in which a Turkish garrison is now lodged. El-Kerak is the ancient Kir Moab or Kir Hareseth. Pop. about 2000.

Kerang, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, 179 miles by rail NNW. of Melbourne. Pop. 1400.

Kerasunt, kâ-rą-soont', or **Kiresûn** (anc. *Pharnacia* and *Cer'asus*), a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, 70 miles W. of Trebizond, on the Black Sea. It stands on a rocky promontory, with a spacious bay on its E. side. The neighboring heights are clothed with an exuberant vegetation, conspicuous in which is the wild cherry, which Lucullus is said to have introduced hence into Italy (L. *cerasus*, "cherry"). Pop. about 10,000 (?).

Kerauli, kĕr'ow-lee', a native state of India, in the E. part of Rajputana, NW. of the Chumbul River. Area, about 1200 sq. m. Pop. about 150,000. The capital, Kerauli, is 55 miles SW. of Bhurtpore.

Kerbela, kĕr-bâ'lâ', or **Meshed-Hossein,** mĕsh'-ĕd' hos'sân', a town of Asiatic Turkey, a short distance W. of the Euphrates, with which it is connected by an ancient canal, about 55 miles SW. of Bagdad and about half that distance NW. of the ruins of Babylon. It is a growing place and extensive modern quarters have arisen by the side of the old town with its crooked streets. The town is the seat of an active trade. The principal building is the mosque containing the tomb of Hossein, a son of the Caliph Ali, which is much venerated by the Shiites, who regard Kerbela as a second Mecca and make pilgrimages to it in vast numbers. Pop. estimated at 65,000, mainly Persians.

Kerby, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich. The banking point is Corunna. Pop. about 200.

Kerby, a post-village of Josephine co., Oregon, 220 miles S. by W. of Salem and 40 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 100.

Kerempe (kâ-rĕm'pĕh), **Cape** (anc. *Caram'bis*), a headland of Asia, on the N. coast of Anatolia, extending into the Black Sea. Lat. 42° 2′ N.; lon. 33° 20′ E.

Keren, a town of the Massowa district of Eritrea, eastern Africa, 60 miles W. by N. of Massowa.

Kerens, a banking post-village of Navarro co., Tex., in a grain and stock region, 14 miles E. of Corsicana, on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 735. It has cotton-gins and cotton-seed oil mills.

Kerens, a post-village of Randolph co., W.Va., on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg R. The banking point is Elkins. Pop. 150.

Kerensk, kĕr-ĕnsk', a town of Russia, government and 91 miles WNW. of Penza, on the Vâd. Pop. in 1897, 4006.

Kerera, an island off the W. coast of Scotland. See KERRERA.

Keresztúr, kĕr'ĕst'oor', a town of southern Hungary, in the co. of Bács-Bodrog, on the Francis-Joseph Canal. Pop. about 5000.

Keret, kĕr-ĕt', a lake of Russia, in the W. part of the government of Archangel. Lat. 66° N.; lon. 32° 30' E. It is about 20 miles long.

Kerguelen (kĕrg'ĕ-lĕn; Fr. pron. kĕR'gā-lôN') **Land (Island),** or **Island of Desolation,** a volcanic island of the Indian Ocean, in lat. 49° 40' S., lon. 70° E. Area, about 1350 sq. m. It is sterile, or covered with moss, and inhabited by wild fowl, while its bold coasts are visited by large numbers of sea-lions and sea-elephants. The chief harbors are Christmas Harbor and Royal Sound. Mount Ross rises to 6117 feet and is perpetually covered with snow. The island was discovered by Kerguelen, a French navigator, about the year 1772. It produces a curious and useful plant, the Kerguelen Land cabbage, and has beds of coal. The island, belonging to France, is uninhabited. It was visited by the German Antarctic Expedition in 1901–03.

Kerhonkson, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill River and on the New York, Ontario and Western R., about 22 miles SW. of Rondout. Pop. about 400. The banking point is Ellenville.

Kerin'ia, or **Kerynia,** a small seaport of Cyprus, on its N. coast.

Kerka, kĕR'kȧ (anc. *Titius*), a river of Dalmatia, enters the Adriatic Sea a little below Sebenico. It has splendid water-falls.

Kerkesiah, kĕr-kē-see'ȧ, a locality in Mesopotamia, at the junction of the Khabur with the Euphrates. It is at the site of the ancient Circesium.

Kerkha (anc. *Choaspes*), a river of western Persia. Its principal head-stream is the Gamas-ab, which rises in the lofty mountain region to the S. of Hamadan. It flows S. through Luristan, enters Khuzistan, passes into Turkish territory, and joins the Shat-el-Arab a short distance below the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris.

Kerkhoven, a banking post-village of Swift co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 15 miles SE. of Benson. Pop. in 1900, 411.

Kerki, a town of Turkestan, in Bokhara, 115 miles S. by E. of the city of Bokhara, on the Amu-Darya (Jihun).

Ker'kini, or **Kar'kenah** (anc. *Cercina*), an island group of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tunis, in the Gulf of Gabes, the principal island being 150 miles SSE. of Tunis.

Kerkinit (kĕr-ke-nit') or **Kerkinet, Gulf of,** an inlet of the Black Sea, on the NW. side of the Crimea.

Kerkrade, kĕRk'rȧ-dĕh, a commune of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 16 miles E. of Maestricht. Pop. about 7000.

Kerkuk, kĕr'kook', a town of Turkish Kurdistan, in the vilayet of Mosul, 155 miles N. of Bagdad. It is the see of a Chaldean bishop. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 30,000, mostly Kurds.

Kerkyra. See CORFU.

Kermadec' Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in about lat. 30° S., lon. 179° W., consisting of Macaulay, Curtis, Sunday, and other islands. They are fruitful and inhabited and belong to New Zealand.

Kerman, kĕr-mȧn', or **Kirman,** kir-mȧn' (anc. *Carma'nia*), a SE. province of Persia, bordering on Beluchistan and the Persian Gulf, and landward on the provinces of Laristan, Fars, and Khorassan. It belongs in part to the central desert region and is traversed by the Koh-rud mountains. Surface mostly barren, the irrigation being almost wholly artificial; climate in general unhealthy. A portion of the coast-line, called Moghistan (or Maghistan), belongs to the Muscat dominions. Capital, Kerman.

Kerman (anc. *Carmana*), a city of Persia, capital of the province of Kerman. Lat. 30° 22' N. Pop. estimated at from 45,000 to 70,000. It is the largest town of southeastern Persia and stands in a plain (5500 feet elevation) commanded by two hill-forts, and has a citadel and various fine buildings. It was once very flourishing and still has manufactures of silks, shawls, carpets, and matchlocks.

Kermanshah, kĕr'mȧn'shah', or **Kermisin,** kĕr'mē'seen', a town of Persia, province of Ardilan, occupying two or three small hills at the W. extremity of a broad plain, 280 miles WSW. of Teheran. Lat. 34° 30' N. Pop. about 30,000. In the vicinity are ancient remains. The city is surrounded by an earthen wall nearly 3 miles in circumference. The routes from Bagdad, Shuster, Ispahan by way of Hamadan, and Suleimaniyah meeting here make it the entrepôt of considerable traffic (wines, opium, carpets, etc.).

Kermineh, a town of Bokhara, on the railroad to Samarkand, 55 miles E. by N. of the city of Bokhara.

Kern, a large county in the south-central part of California, is partly drained by the Kern River. Area, 8050 sq. m. Tulare Lake touches its N. border and the Coast Range of mountains extends along its SW. border. This county comprises several high peaks of the Sierra Nevada and an extensive plain or valley lying between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. The Tejon Pass is in the S. part. Mining (gold, etc.) is one of the industries. Capital, Bakersfield. Pop. in 1890, 9808; in 1900, 16,480.

Kern, a post-city of Kern co., Cal., in a grain, fruit, and stock region. It adjoins Bakersfield. Pop. in 1900, 1291.

Ker'nan', a post-hamlet of Lasalle co., Ill., 6 miles ENE. of Streator.

Kernersville, a banking post-village of Forsyth co., N.C., on the Southern R., 18 miles W. of Greensboro. Pop. in 1900, 652.

Kerneysville, or **Kearneysville,** a post-village of Jefferson co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 11 miles WNW. of Harper's Ferry. Pop. 100.

Kern Lake (sometimes called **Upper Tule Lake**), Kern co., Cal., is situated in about 35° 10' N. lat. and 119° 20' W. lon. It is about 15 miles long by 8 miles wide. It receives part of the waters of the Kern River and its outlet communicates with Tule Lake.

Kern River, Cal., rises in the Sierra Nevada and enters Tulare Lake. Most of its waters have been absorbed by irrigation canals. Its length is estimated at 200 miles. Near its source it runs in a cañon of immense depth between Mount Whitney and Kaweah Peak.

Kerns, kĕRns, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, 1 mile NE. of Sarnen.

Kernstown, a post-village of Frederick co., Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 4 miles S. by W. of Winchester. Pop. about 100.

Kernuk, kĕR'nook', a town of central Africa, on the S. side of Lake Chad.

Kernville, a post-village of Kern co., Cal., is near the North Fork of the Kern River, about 12 miles NE. of Havilah. Pop. about 250.

Ker'owli', Rajputana. See KERAULI.

Kerpen, kĕR'pĕn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles SW. of Cologne. Pop. about 3000.

Kerr, a county in the southwest-central part of Texas, has an area of 1210 sq. m. It is drained by the head-streams of the Guadalupe River. Capital, Kerrville. Pop. in 1890, 4462; in 1900, 4980.

Kerrera, an island of Scotland, co. of Argyll, in the Firth of Lorne, opposite Oban. Length, 5 miles.

Kerrick, a post-village of Pine co., Minn., on the Great Northern R. The banking point is Rush City. Pop. 100.

Kerrmoor, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the New York Central and Hudson River R. The banking point is Clearfield. Pop. 175.

Kerrs Creek, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va., 6 miles S. of Goshen.

Kerrsville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R., 8 miles W. by S. of Carlisle.

Kerrville, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., 20 miles by rail NNE. of Memphis. Pop. 75.

Kerrville, a banking post-town, capital of Kerr co., Tex., on the Guadalupe River and on the Aransas Pass and San Antonio R., 65 miles NW. of San Antonio. Pop. in 1900, 1423.

Kerry, a maritime county in the SW. part of Ireland, in Munster, having N. the estuary of the Shannon and E. Limerick and Cork. Area, 1852 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 165,331 (294,095 in 1841). MacGillicuddy Reeks, the loftiest mountains in Ireland (Carran-tual, 3404 feet), are in this county. The coast-line is deeply indented with bays, of which Tralee, Dingle, and Kenmare are the chief. Dunmore Head, between the two former, is the most westerly land in Ireland. Principal rivers are the Feale, Maine, Laune (or Lane), and Roughty. The lakes comprise those of Killarney, Carra, and Currane. Capital, Tralee.

Kerry, a village of Wales, co. of Montgomery, 2½ miles ESE. of Newton.

Kerry Head, a lofty promontory of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Kerry, S. of the entrance to the Shannon.

Kersey, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., on the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern R. The banking point is St. Marys. Pop. about 700. It has manufactures of lumber and shingles.

Ker'shaw', a northern county of South Carolina, has an area of 705 sq. m. It is intersected in the SW. part by the Wateree River and bounded on the E. by Lynch's Creek. Capital, Camden. Pop. in 1890, 22,361; in 1900, 24,696.

Kershaw, a banking post-town of Lancaster and Kershaw cos., S.C., in a grain and cotton region, 18 miles SE. of Lancaster, on the Southern R. It has a cotton-seed oil mill. Pop. in 1900, 627.

Kertch, kĕRch (anc. *Panticapæ'um*), a fortified seaport and watering-place of Russia, government of Taurida, in the Crimea, picturesquely situated on a tongue of land forming a peninsula of the same name, noted for its mud-volcanoes, on the Strait of Yenikale, connecting the Sea of

Azov with the Black Sea, 130 miles ENE. of Simferopol. It has a very ancient church and an archæological museum. Near by are various remains of antiquity, including the reputed burial-place of Mithridates. The manufactures include flour, tobacco, and soap. The modern town is of recent growth. Pop. in 1897, 29,000.

Kerwood, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Strathroy, 6 miles distant. Pop. 250.

Kerzers, kĕrt'sẹrs (Fr. *Chiètres*, shee-ât'r'), a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles N. of Fribourg. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to have derived its name from the Latin word *carceres* ("prisons").

Keshan, kā'shän', a small town of European Turkey, in Rumelia, 26 miles N. of Gallipoli.

Keshena, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., on the Wolf River, 8 miles N. of Shawano. Pop. about 200.

Keshin, kĕsh'een', a small seaport of Arabia, on its SE. coast, 35 miles SW. of Cape Fartash.

Késmárk, kāsh'mark', or **Käsmark,** kās'mark, a royal free town of Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprád, 125 miles NE. of Budapest, situated at an elevation of about 2000 feet at the foot of the Carpathians. It has interesting churches and an old castle. There are manufactures of textiles. Pop. about 5000.

Kessel, kĕs'sẹl, a village of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 8 miles NNE. of Roermond.

Kessel-Loo, kĕs'sẹl lō, an eastern suburb of Louvain, Belgium. Pop. in 1900, 7414.

Kesselsdorf, kĕs'sẹlz-dorf', a village of Saxony, 5 miles W. of Dresden. Here in Dec., 1745, the Prussians defeated the Saxons.

Kessenich, kĕs'sẹh-nik', a village of Belgium, in Limburg, on the Meuse, 24 miles NE. of Hasselt.

Kessenich, a village of Rhenish Prussia, circle of Bonn, near the Rhine. Pop. in 1900, 6105.

Kessing, Malay Archipelago. See KEPPING.

Kessler, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Kestenholz, kĕs'tẹn-holts (Fr. *Châtenois*, shâ'tẹn'-wâ'), a town of Germany, in Lower Alsace, 3 miles W. of Schlettstadt. It has interesting remains of old fortifications and a mediæval church. Pop. about 2750.

Kesteren, kĕs'tā-rẹn, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 14 miles WNW. of Nimeguen.

Kesteven, PARTS OF, the SW. subdivision of the English co. of Lincoln.

Keswick, kĕz'wik or kĕz'ik, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Greta, near Derwentwater, 24 miles SSW. of Carlisle. It is situated in the midst of charming scenery and is a great centre for tourists. The old parish church of Crosthwaite is an interesting edifice. On an eminence in the vicinity of Keswick is Greta Hall, the home of Southey. Shelley also lived in Keswick. There are manufactures of lead-pencils and textiles. Pop. in 1901, 4450.

Keswick, a post-village of Shasta co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 6 miles from Redding, its banking point. It has copper-mines and smelters. Pop. about 1750.

Keswick, a banking post-village of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 4 miles W. of Webster. Pop. 275.

Keswick, a post-village of Albemarle co., Va., 7 miles E. of Charlottesville. Pop. 50.

Keswick, or **Medina,** a post-village of York co., Ontario, 16 miles N. of Newmarket. Pop. about 100.

Keswick Lake, England. See DERWENTWATER.

Keswick Ridge, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R., 12 miles NW. of Fredericton. Pop. 150.

Keszthely, kĕst'hĕl', a town and watering-place of Hungary, co. of Zala, near the W. extremity of Lake Balaton, 96 miles S. of Pressburg. It has a mediæval church, a castle, and a school of agriculture, styled the *Georgicon*. The inhabitants are engaged in manufactures, viniculture, and fishing. Pop. about 6000.

Ket, kĕt, a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the government of Yeniseisk, about lat. 58° N., flows WNW., and joins the Ob on the right, about 18 miles above Narym, after a course of about 500 miles.

Ketchikan, ket'che-kăn', a post-village of Alaska, in the SW. part of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago. Pop. about 450.

Ketchum, a post-village of Blaine co., Idaho, on the Oregon Short Line, 12 miles NNW. of Hailey. Pop. about 400.

Ketchums Corners, a post-hamlet of Saratoga co., N.Y., 8 miles SE. of Saratoga Springs.

Ketchumstock Hills, Alaska, a minor range immediately N. of the Tanana River; it is a continuation of the divide between the Tanana and Yukon waters.

Ketchumville, a post-hamlet of Tioga co., N.Y., about 16 miles NW. of Binghamton. Pop. 60.

Kétegyháza, kāt'ĕj'hā'zŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Békés, 12 miles SE. of Csaba.

Kettering, a town of England, in Northamptonshire, 14 miles NNE. of Northampton. Pop. in 1901, 28,653, largely engaged in iron-manufactures, boot- and shoe-making, wool-combing, weaving, etc.

Kettleby, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 7 miles W. of Aurora. Pop. 150.

Kettle Creek, Pa., enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna about 5 miles above Renovo.

Kettle Falls, a banking post-town of Stevens co., Wash., in a mining region, 8 miles (direct) WNW. of Colville. Pop. in 1900, 297.

Kettle Island, an island in the Ottawa River, about 2 miles below the mouth of the Rideau.

Kettle River, Minn., enters the St. Croix River near lat. 45° 50' N.

Kettlersville, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio. The banking point is New Bremen. Pop. in 1900, 145.

Kettwig, kĕtt'vĭg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles NE. of Düsseldorf. Pop. in 1900, 6228.

Ketzelsdorf, kĕts'ẹls-dorf', a village of Bohemia, 27 miles N. of Königgrätz.

Keuka, ke-yu'ka, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Palatka. Pop. 100.

Keuka, a post-village of Steuben co., N.Y., on Keuka Lake, 10 miles NE. of Hammondsport. Pop. 150.

Keuka (or Crooked) Lake, N.Y., extends from Hammondsport, Steuben co., northeastward to Penn Yan, Yates co., a distance of about 20 miles. It is about 1½ miles wide and has an irregular form. The surface is 710 feet above the level of the sea and the depth is about 200 ft. The water is discharged by a short outlet, which issues from the NE. end and enters Seneca Lake, falling 271 ft. in a course of 7 miles. Steamboats navigate the lake in summer. Its shores are noted for vineyards.

Keuka Park, a post-village of Yates co., N.Y. The banking point is Penn Yan. Pop. about 200.

Keunjhar, kẹ-oon'jẹr, a native state of India, in Orissa. The capital, Keunjhar, a village, is 85 miles N. by W. of Cuttack.

Keuterville, a post-village of Idaho co., Idaho. The banking point is Grangeville. Pop. about 375.

Kevelaer, kā'vẹh-lâr', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 31 miles NW. of Düsseldorf, near the Niers. There are manufactures of shoes and ecclesiastical articles. An image of the Virgin attracts hundreds of thousands of pilgrims annually. Pop. in 1900, 6175.

Kew, kū, a village and parish of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 7 miles W. of London. The village is mostly built around a green and has many handsome mansions, including a royal palace, once the favorite residence of George III. The royal botanical garden, possessing one of the most celebrated collections of plants in Europe, is maintained at the national cost and is open to the public.

Kewanee, ke-wah'ne, a post-village of Laurens co., Ga. The banking point is Dublin. Pop. 100.

Kewanee, a city of Henry co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 9 miles NE. of Galva and 132 miles WSW. of Chicago. It has manufactures of steam-heaters, boilers, windmills, pumps, wagons, etc. Bituminous coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 8382.

Kewanee, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Miss.

Ke'wan'na, a banking post-town of Fulton co., Ind., about 20 miles N. of Logansport, on the Vandalia Line. Pop. in 1900, 646.

Kewaskum, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., on the Milwaukee River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 21 miles SSE. of Fond du Lac. It has a large malt-house, etc. Pop. in 1900, 679.

Kewaskum, a township (town) of Washington co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 851.

Kewaunee, ke-waw'nee, a county in the E. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 327 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan and is drained by the Kewaunee River and several creeks. Capital, Kewaunee. Pop. in 1890, 16,153; in 1900, 17,212.

Kewaunee, a banking city, capital of Kewaunee co., Wis., is on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Kewaunee River, about 27 miles E. of the city of Green Bay. It is on the Ann Arbor and the Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western Rs. It has various manufactures, foundries, machine-shops, etc., and an extensive lake-shipping trade in produce, canned goods, flour, and grain. Pop. in 1900, 1773.

Kewaunee River, a small stream of Wisconsin, enters Lake Michigan at the village of Kewaunee.

Keweenaw, kee'wee-naw, a county of Michigan, in the most northern part of the upper peninsula. Area, 570 sq. m. This county has some of the richest copper-mines in the world. Capital, Eagle River, on Lake Superior. Pop. in 1890, 2894; in 1900, 3217.

Keweenaw Bay, Mich., is an inlet of Lake Superior which extends into the central part of Baraga co. and washes the SE. shore of a peninsula called Keweenaw Point. An inlet named Portage Lake extends from the bay nearly across the peninsula and is connected with Lake Superior by a ship-canal, so that vessels can pass from Keweenaw Bay to Duluth by a direct route.

Keweenaw Bay, a village of Baraga co., Mich., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic and the Mineral Range Rs. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. 100.

Keweenaw Point, a peninsula of Michigan, projecting into Lake Superior, is identical with Keweenaw and part of Houghton cos.

Kexholm, kĕx'holm, a small town of Finland, län and 50 miles NE. of Viborg, on the W. shore of Lake Ladoga.

Key, Kei, or **Ke,** kā, a group of mostly volcanic islands in the Malay Archipelago, about 50 miles W. of the Aru Islands, in lat. 5° 30′ S., lon. 133° E., the principal being Great Key, which is covered with mountains (about 3000 feet high), and Little Key, which is comparatively low. They belong to the Dutch East Indies. A part of the people are Papuans, but others are Mohammedans of mixed descent. There is little trade, except in timber. Pop. in 1895, 22,081.

Key, a river of South Africa. See KEI.

Key, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala.

Key, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ark.

Key, a post-village of Brooks co., Ga. The banking point is Boston. Pop. about 150.

Key, a post-hamlet of White co., Tenn.

Keyapaha, a county in the N. part of Nebraska. Area, 772 sq. m. It is bounded S. by the Niobrara River and is intersected in the NE. by the Keyapaha. Capital, Springview. Pop. in 1900, 3076.

Keyapaha (kē'yȧ-pȧ'hȧ) or **Big Turtle River,** a considerable stream of Nebraska and South Dakota, rises in a small lake on the boundary-line between those states and falls into the Niobrara, in Nebraska.

Keyeser, kī'zẹr, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Wis., 20 miles SE. of Portage.

Keyesport, a post-village of Bond and Clinton cos., Ill., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 500.

Keyesville, kīz'vĭl, a post-hamlet of Richland co., Wis.

Keynsham, kān'shạm, a village of England, co. of Somerset, on the Avon, 5 miles SE. of Bristol.

Keyport, a banking post-town and summer-resort of Monmouth co., N.J., on Raritan Bay, 23 miles (direct) SSW. of New York (with which it is connected by boat and the Central R. of New Jersey). It has ship-building and an extensive oyster business. Pop. in 1900, 3413.

Keys, West Indies. See CAY.

Keys, a post-hamlet of York co., Pa.

Keysburg, a post-village of Logan co., Ky., 40 miles NW. of Nashville, Tenn. Pop. 200.

Keyser, kī'zẹr, a post-town of Moore co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 76 miles SW. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 180.

Keyser, a banking post-town, capital of Mineral co., W.Va., is on the North Branch of the Potomac River, at the mouth of New Creek, and on the Baltimore and Ohio and the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Rs., 5 miles SE. of Piedmont and 200 miles W. of Baltimore. It has railroad machine-shops and manufactures of lumber, wagons, furniture, yarns, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2536.

Keyser, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Ontario, 6 miles N. of Kerrwood.

Key Station, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Tenn.

Keystone, a post-town of Wells co., Ind., on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville R., 35 miles S. by W. of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Keystone, a banking post-town of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 405.

Keystone, a post-hamlet of Grand Traverse co., Mich.

Keystone, a post-hamlet of Wright co., Minn.

Keystone, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Mo., 6 miles SW. of Cameron.

Keystone, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ohio, 5 miles S. of Jackson.

Keystone, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., about 12 miles WNW. of Harrisburg. Pop. 250.

Keystone, a banking post-village of Pennington co., S.Dak., 10 miles E. of Hill City. It has quartz-mills and is engaged in gold-mining. Pop. about 1800.

Keystone, a post-town of McDowell co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Welch. Pop. in 1900, 1088. It has coal- and coke-industries.

Keystone Junction, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 115 miles SE. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 200.

Keysville, a post-hamlet of Hillsboro co., Fla., 26 miles SE. of Tampa.

Keysville, a post-village of Burke co., Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is Waynesboro. Pop. 100.

Keysville, a post-station of Crawford co., Mo., 98 miles SW. of St. Louis.

Keysville, a post-town of Charlotte co., Va., on the Southern R., 73 miles WSW. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 82.

Keytesville, keets'vĭl, a banking city, capital of Chariton co., Mo., on the W. bank of the Chariton River and the E. bank of the Muscle River and on the Wabash R., 100 miles E. by N. of Kansas City. It has a distillery. Pop. in 1900, 1127.

Key West (officially, **Keywest**), a city, United States naval station, and port of entry, the capital of Monroe co., Fla., on Thompson's Island, or Bone Key (Sp. *Cayo Hueso*, kī'o wā'so, "bone key" or "islet," whence the name), a small island of coral formation in the Gulf of Mexico or Strait of Florida, about 55 miles SW. of Cape Sable. Lat. 24° 32′ N.; lon. 81° 48′ W. It has a safe harbor, the entrance of which is defended by Fort Taylor, a large and costly work, and by other more modern fortifications. The harbor admits vessels drawing 20 feet or more of water. The city has extensive docks, repair-yards, marine railway, hospitals and barracks, and a number of prominent public buildings. Its mild climate has made it a popular health- and winter-resort. It has extensive manufactures of cigars (which employ upward of 6000 hands) and shell-work, and important industries in sponges, coral, and turtle-shell. Deep-sea fishing is extensively carried on. The range of temperature is from 50° to 97°, with a mean for the winter of 70°. Pop. in 1890, 18,080; in 1900, 17,114.

Key West, a post-hamlet of Kenton co., Ky.

Kezanlik, Eastern Rumelia. See KAZANLIK.

Kezar Falls, a post-village of York co., Me., on the Ossipee River, about 36 miles WNW. of Portland. It has manufactures of woollen goods, bobbins, etc. Pop. about 750.

Kezdi-Vásárhely, kĕz'dee' vȧ'shȧr'hĕl', a town of Transylvania, 35 miles NE. of Kronstadt. Pop. 5000.

Khabarovsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, seat of the general government of the Amur and capital of the Littoral or Maritime Province (Primorskaya), is situated at the junction of the Amur and the Ussuri and on the Ussuri branch of the Transsiberian railway. Lat. 48° 28′ N.; lon. 135° 6′ E. It has various government buildings, museums, library, etc. Pop. in 1897, 14,932. Average January temperature, —7°; July, 70°.

Khabur, kȧ'boor' (anc. *Chabo'ras*), a river of Asiatic Turkey, flows S. through Mesopotamia and joins the Euphrates at Kerkesiah. Length, about 200 miles.

Khabur, a river of Asiatic Turkey, flows S. and joins the Tigris 65 miles NW. of Mosul. Length, 50 miles.

Khafalun, kȧ-fȧ-loon', or **Khapalu,** kȧ-pȧ-loo', a town of Baltistan, at the junction of the Shayok and Leh rivers, 90 miles NW. of Leh.

Khaibar, kī'bar', a town of Arabia, in Nejd, 110 miles N. by E. of Medina.

Khaibar Pass. See KHYBER PASS.

Khaifa, a town of Syria. See HAIFA.

Khairabad, kī'rȧ-bȧd', a town of British India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, district of Sitapur. Pop. about 15,000.

Khairagarh, kī'rȧ-gŭr', or **Khyragurh,** a town of India, capital of the native state of the same name, 125 miles E. by N. of Nagpur.

Khairpur, kīr'poor', a native state of India, in upper Sindh, extending from the Indus to Rajputana. Area, about 6100 sq. m. Pop. about 130,000. The capital is Khairpur, a town near the Indus, about 10 miles SW. of Rori.

Khalkas (or **Kalkas,** kȧl'kȧs') **Country,** a region in the N. of Mongolia, inhabited by the Khalkas people, lying between the Gobi desert and Siberia and extending westward to or towards Eastern Turkestan. One of the chief settlements is Urga.

Khalki (kȧl'kee) or **Copper Island,** one of the Princess Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, 12 miles SE. of Constantinople. It has an ancient copper-mine.

Khamgaon, kȧm-gȧ'ŏn, a town of India, district and 28 miles W. of Akola. It has a large cotton-market and is a growing place. Pop. about 15,000.

Khami, kȧ'mee', written also **Hami,** hȧ'mee', a city of Eastern Turkestan. Lat. 43° 20′ N.; lon. 93° 40′ E. It

is the centre of a large trade and on the Turfan-Tian-shan route.

Khanâ-i-Bad, kä'nä ee bad, a town of Afghan Turkestan, in Kundus, 12 miles E. of the town of Kundus. Lat. 36° 20′ N.

Khandesh′, or **Candeish,** a region in the northern part of the province of Bombay, British India, between the parallels of 20° and 22° N. lat. Area, about 9950 sq. m. It is drained by the Tapti River, which traverses it from E. to W. It consists in great part of a fertile plain, N. of which rise the Satpura mountains. The most important town is Dhulia. Pop. in 1901, 1,460,000.

Khandpara, India. See KHUNDPARA.

Khandwa, känd'wä, or **Cundwa,** künd'wä, a town of British India, Central Provinces, 40 miles NNE. of Burhanpur. Pop. about 15,000.

Khania, Crete. See KANEA.

Khanpur′, a town of British India, dominion and 78 miles SW. of Bahawalpur. It has declined in importance, but it is still a flourishing commercial town. Pop. about 7500.

Khan-Tengri, a mountain-summit of Central Asia, the culminating point of the Tian-Shan, in about lat. 42° 20′ N. and lon. 80° 10′ E. Height estimated at 24,000 feet.

Khapa, a town of British India, Central Provinces, district of Nagpur. Pop. about 10,000.

Kharamukotan, an island. See KARAMAKOTAN.

Kharesm. See KHIVA.

Khargeh, Egypt. See EL-KHARGEH.

Kharkov′, a government in the S. part of European Russia, in the Ukraine, bounded E. by Voronezh, S. by Yekaterinoslav, W. by Poltava, and N. by Kursk. Area, 21,041 sq. m. It is watered by the Donets and its tributary, the Oskol. Surface flat and little wooded. Soil fertile, producing in abundance grain of all sorts, together with wine and tobacco. Cattle and sheep are reared in large numbers. Pop. in 1897, 2,509,811.

Kharkov, a city of European Russia, capital of the government of Kharkov, 420 miles SW. of Moscow. It has a university, founded in 1803, with about 1400 students, a technological institute, a theological seminary, a veterinary school, and several learned societies. Its manufactures comprise cigars, tobacco, spirits, soap, and sugar. Its trade is very extensive and its fairs are among the most important in South Russia. Pop. in 1897, 177,846.

Kharput′, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the vilayet of Mamuret-ül-Aziz, 60 miles NNW. of Diarbekr. It is situated at an elevation of more than 4000 feet, near the Murad-Su (Eastern Euphrates). It has a Jacobite convent, with a rich collection of manuscripts, and the College of Armenia, founded by American missionaries. Pop. about 30,000 (?).

Khartum, kar'toom′, a town of Africa, capital of the Egyptian general government of the Sudan, is situated on the left bank of the Blue Nile, close to its junction with the White Nile, in lat. 15° 37′ N. It is regularly built and has a number of stately edifices (government house, Gordon College, etc.), quays, and a street railway. It is connected by telegraph and steam railway with Lower Egypt. It was formerly the great depot of slaves sent from Sudan and Abyssinia into Egypt. The city fell into the hands of the Mahdi in 1885; here Gordon was killed. It was reduced to ruins by the Dervishes, who established their capital at the neighboring Omdurman, on the left bank of the White Nile. Khartum was retaken (1898) by the Anglo-Egyptian troops, who defeated the Dervishes under the Khalifa (successor to the Mahdi) and reconquered the country, of which it again became the capital. The population in 1882 (prior to its destruction by the Mahdists) was estimated at 70,000.

Khasab′, a bay of Arabia, at the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

Khasgunge, or **Kasganj,** käs-gŭnj′, a town of British India, Etah district, 60 miles NE. of Agra. Pop. about 15,000.

Khash, kăsh, a town and fort of Afghanistan, on the Khash-Rud. Lat. 31° 36′ N.

Khash-Rud, kăsh rood, a river of Afghanistan, enters the Hamun Lake, after a SW. course of 180 miles.

Khasi Hills, a region of Assam, S. of the Brahmaputra valley, in about lon. 90°–93° E. Chief town, Shillong. It forms, together with the Jaintia Hills, the district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills. In the Khasi Hills occurs the heaviest rainfall in the world.

Khasköi, or **Khaskovo,** a town of Bulgaria, in Eastern Rumelia, 55 miles WNW. of Adrianople. Pop. in 1900, 14,928.

Khatanga, kä-täng'gä, a river of Siberia, issues from a lake in the government of Yeniseisk, near lat. 68° N. and lon. 95° E., flows NNE., and falls into the Bay of Khatanga, in the Arctic Ocean, after a course estimated to be 700 miles.

Khatmandu, kät'măn'doo′, a town of Asia, capital of the native state of Nepal, in a mountainous region, about 145 miles N. of Patna. Lat. 27° 42′ N.; lon. 85° 15′ E. Pop. estimated at 50,000. It is situated at the junction of the Vishnumati and Baghmati rivers and has many Buddhist temples, with a palace of the rajah.

Khawak, kä-wäk′, a pass across the Hindu-Kush, in Kafiristan, 100 miles NE. of Kabul.

Khelidonia, kĕl-e-do-nee'ä (anc. *Chelido'niæ*), a group of islets of Asia Minor, on its S. coast, 60 miles S. by W. of Adalia.

Khelidonia, Cape, a headland of Asiatic Turkey, forming the SW. point of the Gulf of Adalia, near lat. 36° 9′ N., lon. 30° 26′ E.

Khelmos, kĕl'mos, a mountain of Greece, in the Morea, 6 miles SE. of Kalavrita. Elevation, about 7700 feet.

Kheri, kĕ-ree′, a town of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, district of Kheri, 25 miles N. by E. of Sitapur. Pop. about 6000.

Kherson′, a government of Russia, having S. the Black Sea. Area, 27,523 sq. m. It is in great part a wide steppe. Principal rivers, the Dnieper, the Dniester, forming the W. frontier, and the Bug. Capital, Kherson; principal town, Odessa. Pop. in 1897, 2,732,832.

Kherson, a fortified town of southern Russia, capital of the government of Kherson, on the right bank of the Dnieper, near its mouth, 92 miles ENE. of Odessa. It was founded by Potemkin in 1778. There are monuments to Potemkin and to the philanthropist John Howard, who died here. The town has an active trade with the towns on the Dnieper and with Odessa. Pop. in 1897, 69,219, about one-third Jews.

Khilok, ke-lok′, a river of Asiatic Russia, rises in the government of Irkutsk, in the Yablonoi mountains, and, after a course of about 350 miles, joins the Selenga about 20 miles below Selenginsk.

Khimara, a town of Albania. See CHIMARA.

Khin-gan, kin'gän′, and **Khin-gan-ula** are names applied to extensive mountain-chains or table-lands of eastern Asia, which separate Mongolia from Manchuria, extending from the Wall of China, or near Kalgan, in about 41° N. lat., to the great bed of the Amur, in 53° N. lat. The main chain is known as the Great Khin-gan. It separates the small or eastern Gobi Desert from the main desert on the W. Greatest altitude, about 7500 feet.

Khing-yang, king'yäng′, **Khin-yang,** or **Chin-yang,** a city of China, province of Kan-su, near lat. 36° N., lon. 107° 30′ E.

Khing-yuan, king'yoo'än′, **Khin-yuan,** or **Kin-yuen,** a city of China, province of Kwang-si, 320 miles WNW. of Canton.

Khinis, a large village of Turkish Armenia, 55 miles SSW. of Erzerum.

Khiva, kee'vä, a khanate of Central Asia, in Russian Turkestan, mainly between lat. 41° and 44° N., having N. the Kirghiz Steppe and the Sea of Aral, E. the Russian province of Amu-Darya and Bokhara, S. the Khiva or Kara-kum Desert (included in the Russian Transcaspian Province), and W. the Russian Transcaspian Province. Area, about 23,000 sq. m. Estimated population 800,000 (by some authorities stated to be less). Surface almost wholly a sandy desert, with some scattered hill-ranges in the N. and W. The Amu-Darya forms the boundary on the NE., and along its banks and the canals connected with it there are many fertile tracts. In these places wheat, millet, rice, barley, melons, fruits, cotton, and flax are grown. The vine also thrives. Camels are the ordinary beasts of burden, but the caravan traffic has been much reduced since the opening of the Caspian-Bokhara railway. Some cotton and silk stuffs and fine rugs are made; agriculture is, however, the principal occupation of the settled inhabitants. The population is very mixed, the dominant race being the Uzbeks, who with the Turkomans comprise about half of the inhabitants. There were in 1897 about 4000 Russians. The country was inhabited in ancient times by the Chorasmians, and it formed part of the mediæval realm of Khwaresm or Khowaresm (Chorasmia), which was swept away by the Mongols. The Uzbeks established their dominion about four centuries ago. In 1873 the khanate became virtually subject to Russia, but it retains a nominal independence. Capital, Khiva.

Khiva, the capital of the khanate of Khiva, is in an irrigated plain near the Amu-Darya. Lat. 41° 40′ N.; lon. 60° 13′ E. It is a dirty town, with mosques, bazaars, and a citadel. The city was taken by the Russians under General Kaufmann in May, 1873. Pop. about 5000.

Khmers. See CAMBODIA.

Khmielnik, a town of Poland. See CHMIELNIK.

Kho-Dahman, Afghanistan. See KOH-I-DAMAUN.

Khoḍavendikyar, ko-dȧ-vĕn-de-kyar′, a vilayet of Turkey, in Asia Minor, bordering on the Sea of Marmora. It comprises parts of ancient Phrygia and Bithynia. Area, about 26,000 sq. m. It is mountainous, with much fertile soil, and produces grain, wool, cotton, silk, and fruit in abundance. Capital, Brusa. Pop. estimated at about 1,600,000, of whom perhaps one-fifth are Armenians. The vilayet is also known by the name of its capital.

Khoi, koy, a town of northern Persia, province of Azerbaijan, 65 miles NW. of Tabriz. Pop. about 25,000.

Khojend, Khodjend, or **Khojent,** ko'jĕnd′, a town of Russian Turkestan, on the upper Syr-Darya, 50 miles WSW. of Khokan, with which it is connected by rail. It has manufactures of silks and cotton and woollen fabrics and a large trade in Russian goods. Fruit is largely exported. Pop. in 1897, 30,076.

Khokan, or **Khokand,** a former khanate of Central Asia. See FERGHANA.

Khokan, ko'kȧn′, a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of Ferghana, 350 miles ENE. of Bokhara, with which it is connected by rail. It has developed into a modern city, with spacious streets and squares. The former palace of the khan is now the governor's residence. The city is the seat of an extensive trade. Pop. in 1897, 82,054.

Kholm, kolm, a town of Russia, on the Lovat, 110 miles SE. of Pskov. Pop. in 1897, 5899.

Kholm, the Russian name of CHELM.

Khoms, a town of Tripoli, near the Mediterranean Sea, E. by S. of the city of Tripoli.

Khonas, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 60 miles SSE. of Ala-Shehr. It represents the ancient Chonæ, which was built near the site of Colossæ.

Khonsar, kon'sar′, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 83 miles WNW. of Ispahan.

Khoper, ko'pĕr, a river of Russia, rises in the government of Penza, flows SSW., and joins the Don after a course of about 500 miles.

Khorassan, or **Khorasan,** ko'rȧs-sȧn′ (*i.e.*, "region of the sun"), a north-central province of Persia, bordering on the Russian Transcaspian Province, from which it is separated by the Kopet-Dagh and other mountains (seemingly a continuation of the Caucasus), and E. on Afghanistan. Its inner boundaries are not clearly defined. It forms part of the great Iranian desert-plateau, with a general elevation probably not exceeding 1500–2000 feet. There are many fertile valleys, alternating with almost barren sand-wastes. Wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, hemp, and assafœtida are grown. The carpets of Khorassan are still adjudged to be among the finest manufactured in Persia. Principal towns, Meshed, the capital, and Nishapur.

Khorol′, a town of Russia, government and 60 miles WNW. of Poltava. Pop. in 1897, 8390.

Khorramabad, kor-rȧm-ȧ-bȧd′, or **Khorum-Abad,** ko-rūm′ ȧ-bȧd′, a town of Persia, in Luristan, on the Kun, 98 miles S. by E. of Hamadan.

Khorsabad, kor'sȧ-bȧd′, a village of Turkey in Asia, 13 miles in a direct line NE. of Mosul. Here Botta, in 1843, discovered the ruins of a large building containing Assyrian sculptures and inscriptions, the first discovery of the antiquities of Nineveh. Khorsabad occupies the site of Dur-sharrukin, which appears to have been founded by Sargon II. in 711 B.C. Most of the reliefs, etc., discovered here form part of the collections of the Louvre, in Paris.

Khotan, ko'tȧn′, or **Ilchi,** el-chee′, a town of Eastern or Chinese Turkestan. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 80° E. It is in a fertile district or oasis, lying on the S. border of the Tarim basin, at an elevation of about 4600 feet. The Yurung-kash, one of the constituents of the Khotan-Darya, flows past the town. It was formerly a large and important place, but its population appears to have dwindled down to a few thousand, many of whom are engaged in silk (Khotan carpets) manufactures. The famous jade implements and objects were formerly quarried here. Khotan lies on the caravan route to Kashgar. Pop. about 40,000 (?).

Khotan-Darya, a river of Central Asia which flows across the Takla-Makan desert and in the wet season joins the Tarim. It is formed by the Kara-kash and the Yurung-kash.

Khotin, ko'tyĭn (Pol. *Chocim*), a town of Bessarabia, Russia, on the Dniester, 20 miles SW. of Kamenetz, near the Austro-Hungarian frontier. Pop. in 1897, 18,126. Here Sobieski defeated the Turks in 1673.

Khozdar, koz'dar′, a decayed town of Beluchistan, in the province of Jhalawan, 80 miles S. by E. of Kelat.

Khrub, or **Krub,** a town of Algeria, province and 25 miles SE. of the city of Constantine, with which it is connected by rail.

Khulm, or **Khulum,** a district of Afghan Turkestan, formerly an independent khanate, between Balkh and Kunduz. The capital of the khanate was the town of Khulm, which has decayed and been supplanted by the town of Tashkurgan, 4 miles to the S.

Khulna, a town of Bengal, British India, in the Sunderbunds, 77 miles ENE. of Calcutta. Pop. about 10,000.

Khum, a city of Persia. See KUM.

Khun'awur′ (or **Kunawar,** koo-nȧ-wŭr′) **Pass,** one of the loftiest passes across the Himalayas. Lat. 31° 40′ N.; lon. 78° 30′ E. Elevation, 20,000 feet.

Khundpara, or **Khandpara,** kŭnd-pȧ′rȧ, a small native state of India, in Orissa. Capital, Khundpara, a village 48 miles W. by S. of Cuttack.

Khunduz. See KUNDUZ.

Khurd-Kabul Pass, a defile about 15 miles SE. of Kabul, Afghanistan, on the road to Jelalabad, memorable for the massacre of the English troops (on their retreat from Kabul) by the Afghans in 1842.

Khurja, koor'jȧ, a town of India, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bulundshahur district, 54 miles S. of Meerut. It has a large trade in cotton. Pop. in 1901, 29,277.

Khuzar, a town of the khanate of Bokhara, about 130 miles SE. of the city of Bokhara.

Khuzistan, koo-zis-tȧn′, originally **Khoristan,** ko'ris-tȧn′, the "country of estuaries" (or *khors*), (anc. *Susi-a'na*), a province of Persia, mostly between lat. 30° and 33° N. and lon. 47° and 50° E., having N. the Bakhtiyari mountains, separating it from Irak-Ajemi, and S. the Persian Gulf. The Shat-el-Arab forms part of its W. boundary. The region is scantily inhabited. Pasturages are extensive. The products are rice, maize, barley, cotton, sugar-cane, dates, indigo, and silk. The principal towns are Shuster, Dizful, and Mohammerah.

Khvalynsk, k'vȧ-leensk′, a town of Russia, government and 115 miles NE. of Saratov, on the right bank of the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 15,465.

Khwaresm. See KHIVA.

Khyber or **Khaibar** (kī'bĕr) **Pass,** in Afghanistan, is the principal N. pass into that country from India, commencing 10 miles W. of Peshawur and extending for 30 miles NW. to the plain of Jelalabad. It debouches at Dhaka, on the Kabul River. It narrows in places to less than 20 feet and is enclosed in part by lofty and nearly vertical cliffs. The pass is considered of great strategic importance, being on the military road. Elevation above Dhaka, 1970 feet. It is fortified.

Khyendwin, a river of Burma. See CHINDWIN.

Khyragurh. See KHAIRAGARH.

Khyrpur, Sindh. See KHAIRPUR.

Ki, islands of the Malay Archipelago. See KEY.

Kiakhta, or **Kiachta,** ke-ȧk'tȧ, a settlement in Siberia, government of Transbaikalia, 170 miles SE. of Irkutsk, close to the Chinese frontier, nearly contiguous to Troitskozavsk, and opposite the Chinese town of Maimachin. Lat. 50° 20′ N.; lon. 106° 35′ E. It has various educational institutions, a museum, library, geographical association, etc. Until recently it was the great emporium of the trade between Russia and China. Since the opening of the Suez Canal it has lost some of its importance as the mart for the overland or "caravan" tea. Pop. about 5000.

Kiam'a, a seaport town of Australia, New South Wales, on the coast, 70 miles SSW. of Sydney, with an artificial port designed as a harbor of refuge. Near it good coal abounds. Pop. about 2300.

Kiama, a town of west-central Africa, in British Sudan, W. of the Niger and 50 miles SW. of Bussa.

Kian-chang, China. See KIEN-CHANG.

Kiang-chow, ke-ȧng'chȧ'oo, a town of China, in the southern part of the province of Shan-si, on an affluent of the Hoang-ho.

Kiang-hung, ke-ȧng'hoong′, a town in the Chinese province of Yun-nan, near its S. extremity, on the Mekong.

Kiang-si, ke-ȧng'see′, a province of China, between lat. 24° and 30° N. and lon. 113° 20′ and 118° 30′ E., enclosed by the provinces of Hu-nan, Hu-pe, Ngan-hwei, Che-kiang, Fo-kien, and Kwang-tung. Area, about 72,000 sq. m. Pop. 20,000,000. The surface is mostly mountainous or hilly. The chief river is the Kan-kiang. The province is rich in minerals (coal, iron, copper) and produces tea, tobacco, hemp, silk, etc. Capital, Nan-chang.

Kiang-su, ke-ȧng'soo′, a province of China, between lat. 31° and 35° N. and lon. 116° and 122° E., having E. the Yellow Sea and landward the provinces of Shan-tung, Ho-nan, Ngan-hwei, and Che-kiang. Area, about 45,000 sq. m. Pop. about 21,000,000. The surface is mostly level and this is one of the most fertile and valuable provinces of the empire. There are a number of large lakes. The Yang-tse-kiang enters the sea here, as did at one time the Hoang-ho. Capital, Nanking. Shanghai and Su-chow are in this province.

Kiang-tung, ke-ăng'tŭng', a town in the Shan region of Burma. Lat. 21° 47′ N.; lon. 99° 39′ E.

Kian-ning, ke-ăn'ning', a city of China, in Fo-kien. See KIEN-NING.

Kiantone, kī'ăn-tōn, a village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., in Kiantone township (town), 6 miles SSE. of Jamestown, its post-office. Pop. of the town in 1900, 491.

Kiao-chau, ke-ŏw'chŏw', a town in the peninsula of Shan-tung, China, 5 miles from the bay of Kiao-chau, leased with adjoining territory by Germany, in 1898, and soon after made a protectorate. The territory leased has an area of about 200 sq. m., with 200 sq. m. additional in the bay. Pop. about 80,000. It is near extensive coal-fields and is penetrated or traversed by railroads. Surrounding the bay and protectorate is a neutral zone, limited by a line drawn 30 miles from high-water mark.

Kibanga, or **Lavigerieville,** a commercial station of the Congo Free State, on the NW. shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Kibbe, a post-village of Tolland co., Conn. The banking point is Springfield, Mass. Pop. about 125.

Kibbie, a post-hamlet of Van Buren co., Mich., 3 miles E. of South Haven.

Kibo, the highest summit of Kilimanjaro (which see).

Kickapoo, kik'ą-poo', a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., 10 miles NW. of Peoria. Pop. about 200.

Kickapoo, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Tex., 20 miles NNE. of Palestine.

Kickapoo, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., on the Kickapoo River, in a township (town) of the same name, about 36 miles SE. of La Crosse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 874.

Kickapoo City, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kan., on the Missouri River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 7 miles NW. of Leavenworth. Pop. about 200.

Kickapoo Creek, Ill., rises in McLean co. and enters Salt Creek in Logan co. about 6 miles SW. of Lincoln.

Kickapoo Creek, Peoria co., Ill., enters the Illinois River 4 miles below Peoria.

Kickapoo Creek, Tex., rises in Van Zandt co. and enters the Neches River in Henderson co.

Kickapoo River, Wis., rises in Monroe co. and enters the Wisconsin River 12 miles E. of Prairie du Chien. It is about 100 miles long.

Kicking-Horse Pass, in the Rocky Mountains of Eastern British Columbia, on the line of the Canadian Pacific R. Altitude, 5296 feet. It is traversed by the Kicking-Horse (or Wapta) River, amidst magnificent scenery.

Kidder, a county in the central part of North Dakota, intersected by the Northern Pacific R. Area, 1398 sq. m. Capital, Steele. Pop. in 1890, 1211; in 1900, 1754.

Kidder, a banking post-village of Caldwell co., Mo., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 43 miles E. of St. Joseph. It is the seat of Kidder Institute. Pop. in 1900, 357.

Kidder, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 651.

Kidderminster, a parliamentary and municipal borough of Worcestershire, England, on the Stour near its confluence with the Severn, 15 miles N. of Worcester. It has a parish church with a fine tower and a Renaissance town-hall. It is noted for its manufacture of carpets. Kidderminster returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. in 1900, 24,681.

Kid'derpur', a large southern suburb of Calcutta, on the Hugli, with a government and private dock-yards.

Kidders, a post-village and summer-resort of Seneca co., N.Y., on Cayuga Lake, 3 miles from Farmersville. Pop. 75.

Kiddville, a post-village of Clark co., Ky., about 32 miles E. by S. of Lexington. Pop. 150.

Kidron, Valley of, a deep depression extending in a N. and S. direction E. of Jerusalem, between the city and the Mount of Olives. In ancient times a brook flowed through it. In the popular mind it has been identified with the Valley of Jehoshaphat, mentioned in Joel. The Arabic name is Wady Sitti Maryam, "Valley of the Lady Mary."

Kidsgrove, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 5 miles N. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It has coal- and blast-furnaces. Pop. in 1901, 4552.

Kidwel'ly, or **Cydweli,** kid-wĕl'ee, a borough and port of Wales, co. and 9 miles by rail S. of Carmarthen, on both sides of the Gwendraeth, near Carmarthen Bay. It has iron- and tin-smelting works, coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2285.

Kief, a government and city of Russia. See KIEV.

Kieferstädtl, kee'fer-stĕtt'l, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 36 miles SE. of Oppeln. Pop. about 1000.

Kieferville, kee'fer-vil, a post-village of Putnam co., Ohio. Pop. 100.

Kiel, keel, a seaport of Prussia, in Holstein (province of Schleswig-Holstein), on a splendid and fortified bay of the Baltic, 53 miles NNE. of Hamburg, at the E. terminus of the Kaiser-Wilhelm ship canal, connecting the Baltic with the North Sea. Lat. of observatory, 54° 20′ 28″ N.; lon. 10° 8′ 55″ E. It is the chief naval station of the German Empire and presents a great array of basins, ship-ways, dry-docks, floating docks, etc. Here are a naval academy, a naval school for officers, a school for engineers, and a great naval hospital. Ship-building is carried on on a vast scale, and there are extensive machine-shops and iron-works. There are manufactures of safes, electrical apparatus, spirits, etc. Kiel is one of the principal commercial ports of Germany, about 7000 vessels entering the harbor annually. The city is famous as the seat of a university, founded in 1665, which has about 1100 students. There is a royal gymnasium, dating from the early part of the fourteenth century. Among the prominent buildings are the church of Saint Nicholas, dating from the thirteenth century, the old castle, now a royal palace, the new university buildings, the new railway station, and the buildings of the various museums. There are many sculptural monuments. Pop. in 1847, 14,000; in 1880, 43,549; in 1900 (including the village of Gaarden, since annexed), 121,824. Including the immediate suburbs, the inhabitants now (1905) number over 150,000. The village of Ellerbek, on the E. side of the harbor, is noted for its smoked sprats (*Kieler Sprotte*). By the treaty of Kiel, concluded in Jan., 1814, Norway was ceded by Denmark to Sweden.

Kiel, keel, a post-village of Kingfisher co., Okla. The banking point is Kingfisher. Pop. 200.

Kiel, a banking post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., on the Sheboygan River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 68 miles N. of Milwaukee. Pop. in 1900, 924. It has manufactures of tables, etc.

Kielce, kyĕl'tsęh, or **Kieltsy,** a government of Russia, in Poland, bordering on Galicia. Area, 3900 sq. m. Capital, Kielce. Pop. in 1897, 763,746.

Kielce, a town of Russian Poland, capital of the government of Kielce, 64 miles NNE. of Cracow. Pop. in 1897, 23,189.

Kieldrecht, keel'drĕkt, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles N. of Dendermonde.

Kieler, a post-village of Grant co., Wis. The banking point is Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. 100.

Kien-chang, ke-ĕn'chăng', or **Kian-chang,** a city of China, province of Kiang-si. Lat. 27° 35′ N.; lon. 116° 27′ E.

Kien-ning, ke-en'ning', a town of China, in the NE. part of the province of Fo-kien, 90 miles NNW. of Fu-chow.

Kienstra, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Miss., on the Mississippi River.

Kier, keer, a post-hamlet of Buchanan co., Iowa.

Kiester, kees'tęr, a post-village of Faribault co., Minn. Pop. 125.

Kiev, kee'yĕv, a government in the SW. of European Russia, in the Ukraine, bounded E. by the Dnieper. Area, 19,700 sq. m. The surface is generally flat or undulating. The soil is very fertile, except a small portion, in the N., which is covered with excellent timber. The chief crops are cereals, potatoes, beets (for sugar), and tobacco. Cattle are extensively reared. Pop. in 1897, 3,576,125.

Kiev, a fortified city of European Russia, capital of the government of Kiev, on the right bank of the Dnieper, 670 miles S. of St. Petersburg, 490 miles SW. of Moscow, and 290 miles by rail N. of Odessa. Lat. of observatory, 50° 27′ 11″ N.; lon. 30° 30′ 11″ E. Its venerable churches and monasteries, its relics of saints, and the part which it played as the cradle of Christianity in Russia, render it a holy city in the eyes of the Russians. It is picturesquely situated on and between considerable elevations, having at places steep acclivities, and, with its many gilded cupolas and its towers, presents a striking appearance. It consists of three main quarters: Old Kiev; Podol, the old commercial quarter, to the N., occupying level ground, subject to inundation; and the Petchersk, crowning an eminence in the extreme SE. There are, besides, a number of suburban sections, the most aristocratic quarter being Lipki, W. of the Petchersk. In the Petchersk, or "city of caves," is the famous old monastery called the Petcherskaya Lavra, the most venerated in Russia. It is surrounded by a high wall, and with its churches, chapels, cells of the monks, and various structures, constitutes a little town in itself. Here is a labyrinth of caves, excavated in the rock, containing the remains of saints, which attract vast numbers of pilgrims. In Old Kiev are the cathedral of Saint Sophia, dating from the eleventh century, the splendid modern cathedral of Saint Vladimir, and the churches of Saint Andrew and of the Three Saints. There are other noteworthy ecclesiastical structures. The principal work of sculpture is the Vladimir monument. Kiev is the seat of the University of Saint Vladimir, which has over 2500 students. It pos-

sesses a theological academy, a polytechnic institute, a museum of ecclesiastical antiquities, a gallery of paintings, and a large botanical garden. The city has an extensive trade, an exchange, a number of banks, and many manufacturing establishments. It is a great centre of the beet-sugar industry and its preserved fruits are in high repute. The Dnieper is crossed by two great iron bridges. There is an electric railway. The city is the seat of a metropolitan. Until a few years ago it was a fortress. Pop. in 1850, about 50,000; in 1902, 249,830. Kiev is called the "mother of Russian cities." Soon after the foundation of the Russian monarchy (second half of the ninth century) it became the capital, and for some time after the division of the realm (middle of the eleventh century) it remained the chief centre of power.

Kifri, kee'free, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the vilayet of Mosul, 108 miles NE. of Bagdad.

Kikinda, Hungary. See NAGY-KIKINDA.

Kikuyu, a region of the East Africa Protectorate, in its NW. part, and lying on the equator. It contains the lofty Mount Kenia.

Kilauea, ke-lâ-oo-â'â, one of the largest active volcanoes in the world, on the E. slope of Mauna Loa, Hawaii island. Altitude, 4400 feet; circumference of crater about 9 miles, with a depth varying from 700 to 1100 ft., depending upon the level of the molten lava, which occupies some portion of the basin. Great eruptions occurred in 1797, 1840, and 1866, and several times since.

Kilbaha, kil'bâ-hâ', a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, on a small bay of the same name.

Kilbarchan, kil-bar'kan, a town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 5½ miles W. of Paisley. It has manufactures of Paisley shawls, etc. Pop. about 2800.

Kilbeggan, a town of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, on the upper Brosna, 6½ miles N. of Tullamore.

Kilbirnie, or **Kilburnie,** a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 17 miles WSW. of Glasgow. It has coal-mines, manufactures of cotton and linen, and chemical- and other works. Pop. about 4500.

Kilbourn, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 48 miles by rail NW. of Keokuk. Pop. 60.

Kilbourn, or **Kilbourn City,** a banking post-village of Columbia co., Wis., on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 18 miles WNW. of Portage. It has various mills, foundries and machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1134.

Kilbourne, a post-village of Mason co., Ill., on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R., 36 miles NNW. of Springfield. Pop. about 400.

Kilbourne, a post-village of West Carroll parish, La. The banking point is Lake Providence. Pop. about 150.

Kilbourne, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio. The banking point is Delaware. Pop. 150.

Kilbowie, a manufacturing seat in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 8 miles from Glasgow.

Kilbrannan Sound, a strait of Scotland, between the NW. part of the island of Arran and the coast of Kintyre. It is about 14 miles long by 4 miles broad.

Kil'bride', a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, 17 miles N. of Hamilton. Pop. 100.

Kilbride, East, a village and parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 12 miles from Glasgow. Pop. about 1200.

Kilbride, West, a village and parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, 4 miles from Ardrossan. Pop. about 2000.

Kilburn, a suburban quarter of London, 5 miles NW. of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Kilchberg, kilk'bĕrg, a village of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles S. of Zürich.

Kildare, kil-dair', a county of Ireland, having E. the cos. of Dublin and Wicklow. Area, 654 sq. m. The surface is mostly flat. The chief rivers are the Barrow and Liffey. The soil is mostly a deep and fertile loam; and the Curragh of Kildare, a tract in its centre, is noted for its turf and rich verdure. The Bog of Allen lies partly in the N. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes. Principal towns, Athy, Kildare, and Naas, the capital. It sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Pop. in 1891, 69,998; in 1901, 63,469.

Kildare, a town of Ireland, in co. Kildare, 30 miles WSW. of Dublin. It contains a cathedral and various ecclesiastical antiquities and a lofty round tower. Pop. about 2000.

Kildare, a banking post-village of Kay co., Okla., 6½ miles S. of Newkirk. Pop. about 300.

Kildare, a post-village of Cass co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 14 miles N. of Jefferson. Pop. about 350.

Kildare, a township (town) of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 939.

Kildare, a post-village of Prince co., Prince Edward Island, 9 miles from Alberton.

Kildare, a post-village of Joliette co., Quebec, 4 miles NW. of Joliette. Pop. 250.

Kildrum'mie, a parish of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the Don, 15 miles SSW. of Huntley. It contains remains of a castle, famous for its siege by Edward I. in 1306.

Kileh-Shergat, kil'â shĕr-gât', or **Kalah-Shergat,** a heap of ruins in Asiatic Turkey, on the right bank of the Tigris, about 60 miles S. of Mosul, marking the site of Asshur, the most ancient capital of Assyria.

Kilemba, a village of the Congo Free State, in the Urua country. Lat. 7° 40' S.; lon. 25° 48' E.

Kileton, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Kil'finane', a village of Ireland, co. of Limerick, 5 miles SE. of Kilmallock.

Kilgore, a post-hamlet of Cherry co., Neb.

Kilgore, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 32 miles SE. of Canton. Pop. about 200.

Kilgore, a post-hamlet of Mercer co., Pa.

Kilgore, a post-village of Gregg co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 69 miles NNE. of Palestine. It has cotton-gins, manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. about 600.

Kilia, a town of Asia Minor. See SHILE.

Kilia, kil'e-a, the name of the north arm of the Danube at the delta.

Kilia, kil'e-â, or **Kilianova,** kil'e-a-no'vâ, a fortified town of Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Kilia, or north arm of the Danube, 12 miles from its mouth. It is a growing and prosperous place. Pop. in 1897, 11,700.

Kilif, a town of Russian Turkestan, in Bokhara, and on the Amu-Darya, 40 miles NW. of Balkh.

Kilimanjaro, or **Kilima-Njaro,** kil'e-mân'jâ'rō, an extinct volcanic mountain on the NE. boundary of German East Africa, the culminating point of the African continent, consists of two peaks (Kibo and Mawenzi) connected by a saddle of lava. Altitude of Kibo, 19,710 feet; of Mawenzi, 17,570 ft. It gives origin to some fairly large glaciers, and Kibo has a summit crater about 600 ft. in depth. The forest-line extends to about 11,000 ft., and all vegetation ceases at 14,500 ft., a short distance below the snow-line. The mountain was ascended for the first time by Meyer, in 1889, who named the loftiest pinnacle Kaiser-Wilhelm Spitze. Some more recent measurements give the altitudes somewhat greater.

Kil'kee', a town and watering-place of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the beautiful bay of the same name, 8 miles by rail WNW. of Kilrush. Pop. about 1600.

Kil'keel', a town of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Kilkeel, 1 mile above its mouth in the Irish Sea and 7½ miles ESE. of Rostrevor. Pop. about 1300.

Kilken'ny, an inland county of Ireland, having S. and SW. Waterford, and W. Tipperary. Area, 796 sq. m. The surface is in great part undulating or hilly. The chief rivers are the Nore, Barrow, and Suir. The soil is for the most part fertile. Agriculture is the chief industry. Dairy- and sheep-farms are numerous. Anthracite coal is mined. Pop. in 1841, 202,750; in 1881, 99,531; in 1901, 78,800.

Kilkenny, a town of Ireland, capital of the co. of Kilkenny, on the Nore, 62 miles SW. of Dublin. It has an Anglican cathedral (an edifice dating from the eleventh century), a modern Roman Catholic cathedral, and interesting ecclesiastical remains. On a rock above the Nore is Strongbow's castle. Swift, Congreve, and Bishop Berkeley were educated at the Kilkenny grammar-school. The town is the seat of a Catholic and of an Anglican bishop. It has manufactures of blankets, marble-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,493.

Kilkenny, a banking post-village of Lesueur co., Minn., on the Cannon River and on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R., 59 miles S. by W. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Kilkenny, a township (town) of Coos co., N.H., 98 miles N. of Concord, traversed by the Pilot Mountains. Pop. in 1900, 47.

Kilker'ran Bay, a large inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. coast of Ireland, co. of Galway, district of Connemara.

Killala, kil'la-lâ', a seaport town and Catholic bishop's see of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on a large inlet of the Atlantic Ocean bearing the same name, 7½ miles NNW. of Ballina. Pop. about 750.

Killaloe, kil'la-loo', a small town of Ireland, co. of Clare, is beautifully situated on the Shannon, here crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, 11 miles NNE. of Limerick. It is the seat of an Anglican and of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Killaloe, a village of Renfrew co., Ontario. The banking point is Eganville, 18 miles distant. Pop. 100.

Killaloe Station, a post-village of Renfrew co., Ontario, on the Canada Atlantic R. The banking point is Evansville, 16 miles distant. Pop. about 400.

Killaney, kil-lâ'ne, a small bay and village of Ireland, co. of Galway, near the E. end of Arranmore.

Killar'ney, a town of Ireland, in the co. of Kerry, 44 miles WNW. of Cork. It has a handsome Roman Catholic cathedral and a bishop's palace. Near by are the far-famed Lakes of Killarney. Pop. 5500.

Killarney, a banking post-village and outport of Turtle Mountain municipality, Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. about 600.

Killarney, a post-village in the district of Algoma, Ontario, on Georgian Bay, at the entrance of the strait dividing Manitoulin Island from the main-land. Pop. about 150.

Killarney, Lakes of, three picturesque sheets of water in the SW. part of Ireland, in the co. of Kerry. The largest, called the Lower Lake, is about 5 miles long. The river Laune carries the surplus water of these lakes to Dingle Bay. Towering above the lakes are the MacGillicuddy Reeks, the wildest and loftiest mountains in Ireland (Carran-tual, 3414 (3404) feet). The romantic scenery of the region attracts great numbers of tourists.

Killashee, a village of Ireland, co. of Longford, on the Royal Canal, 4½ miles SSE. of Tarmonbarry.

Killawog, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on the Tioghnioga River and on the Lackawanna R., 26 miles N. by W. of Binghamton. Pop. about 300.

Killbuck, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Erie and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Rs. The banking point is Salamanca. Pop. about 300.

Killbuck, a banking post-town of Holmes co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus R., 6 miles S. of Millersburg. Pop. in 1900, 370.

Killbuck, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1205.

Killbuck Creek, Ind., flows into the West Fork of the White River near Anderson.

Killbuck Creek, Ohio, rises near the S. border of Medina co. and enters the Mohican River in Coshocton co., 6 miles NW. of the village of Coshocton.

Killcreek, a post-township of Osborne co., Kan. Pop. in 1900, 307.

Killduff, a post-village of Jasper co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Kil'lean', a post-village of Wellington co., Ontario, on Mill Creek, 7 miles NE. of Galt.

Killeen, a banking post-town of Bell co., Tex., 17 miles W. by N. of Belton, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. It has cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 780.

Kil'liecran'kie, a pass through the Grampian Mountains, in Scotland, co. of Perth, 15 miles NW. of Dunkeld. Here the battle was fought, 1689, in which Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, fell.

Killiney, kil-le-nā', a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on Killiney Bay, 2½ miles SE. of Kingston.

Killinger, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 24 miles N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 175.

Killingly, a post-village of Windham co., Conn., in Killingly township (town), 28 miles N. by E. of Norwich. The town is bounded on the W. by the Quinebaug River and contains a larger village, named Danielsonboro. Pop. of the town in 1900, 6835.

Killington Peak, Vt., is a peak of the Green Mountains, in Rutland co., about 6 miles E. by S. of Rutland. Its altitude is 4241 feet above the level of the sea.

Killingworth, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Conn., in Killingworth township (town), 22 miles E. by N. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900, 651.

Kill'isnoo', a post-village of Alaska, on or near Killisnoo Island, Alexander Archipelago.

Killmaster, a post-village of Alcona co., Mich. The banking point is Harrisville. Pop. about 300.

Killmore, a post-village of Clinton co., Ind., 5 miles by rail N. of Frankfort. Pop. about 100.

Killona, a post-village of St. Charles parish, La. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. 200.

Killough, kil'lŏn, or **St. Ann's Port,** a small seaport of Ireland, co. of Down, on a bay of the same name, 1½ miles WSW. of Ardglass.

Killucan, kil-loo'kăn, a village of Ireland, co. of Westmeath, 8½ miles E. of Mullingar.

Kil'lybegs', a small seaport town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on an excellent harbor, 14 miles W. of Donegal.

Killyleagh, kil'le-lā', a seaport town of Ireland, co. of Down, on Lough Strangford, 16 miles SSE. of Belfast. Pop. about 2000.

Kilmalloch, or **Killmalloch,** kil-mal'lŏk, a town of Ireland, co. and 19 miles S. of Limerick. It has fine remains of antiquity. Pop. about 1300.

Kilmanagh, kil-man'a, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., near Saginaw Bay, 35 miles ENE. of Bay City. Pop. about 200.

Kilmar'nock, the largest town in Ayrshire, Scotland, on the Irvine and the Kilmarnock-Water, 12 miles NNE. of Ayr. It has extensive manufactures of carpets and woollen cloths, machine-shops, etc. The place is noted for its annual cheese fair. Pop. in 1901, 34,161.

Kilmarnock, a post-village of Lancaster co., Va., near Chesapeake Bay, 66 miles N. of Norfolk. Pop. about 250.

Kilmartin, a village of Scotland, co. of Argyll, between its W. coast and Loch Awe. The village stands in one of the most picturesque of the Highland glens.

Kil'maurs', a burgh of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 2 miles NNW. of Kilmarnock. Coal and iron are found in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000.

Kilmichael, kil-mi'kĕl, a post-town of Montgomery co., Miss., 5 miles SE. of Winona, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 227.

Kilmore, a town of Australia, in Victoria, 42 miles by rail N. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1900.

Kiln, a post-village of Hancock co., Miss. The banking point is Bay St. Louis. Pop. about 250.

Kilrenny, a parliamentary and royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the NE. shore of the Firth of Forth, 8½ miles SSE. of St. Andrews. Pop. about 3000.

Kil'rush', a seaport of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the estuary of the Shannon, 25 miles SW. by W. of Ennis. It has quarries of flagging and slate. Pop. about 4300.

Kilsyth, kil'sĭth', a burgh of Scotland, co. of Stirling, on the Kelvin, 12 miles by rail NE. of Glasgow. It has cotton-weaving establishments and coal- and iron-mines. It is on the Forth and Clyde Canal. In the parish are the ruins of Kilsyth Castle. Pop. of the municipal borough in 1901, 18,403.

Kilung, a port of Formosa. See KELUNG.

Kilwah, Africa. See QUILOA.

Kilwa Kisiwani, a seaport of German East Africa, about 150 miles S. by E. of Dar-es-Salaam. It is situated on a small island and is almost in ruins.

Kilwa Kivinje, a commercial seaport of German East Africa, S. of the Rufiji River, and 130 miles S. of Dar-es-Salaam. Pop. in 1901, 8000.

Kilwinning, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 3 miles NNW. of Irvine. It has remains of an abbey founded in 1140. It has iron- and engineering-works, muslin manufactures, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4439.

Kimbal, a post-village of Neosho co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Erie. Pop. about 160.

Kimball, a county in the SW. part of Nebraska. Area, 960 sq. m. It is intersected by Lodge Pole Creek. Capital, Kimball. Pop. in 1890, 959; in 1900, 758.

Kimball, a banking post-village of Stearns co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 327.

Kimball, a banking post-village, capital of Kimball co., Neb., 37 miles W. by N. of Sidney, on the Union Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Kimball, a banking city of Brulé co., S.Dak., in a grain and stock region, 20 miles E. by S. of Chamberlain, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 453.

Kimball, a post-village of Bosque co., Tex., near the Brazos, about 50 miles N. by W. of Waco. Pop. 300.

Kimball, a post-village of Page co., Va. Pop. 75.

Kimball, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va. The banking point is Welch. Pop. 100.

Kimball, a post-village of Iron co., Wis. The banking point is Hurley. Pop. about 100.

Kimballton, a post-village of Audubon co., Iowa. Pop. 75.

Kimberley, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa. The banking point is Ellwood City. Pop. about 400. It has coaling interests.

Kimberley, a post-village of Piute co., Utah. The banking point is Richfield.

Kimberley, a division of Griqualand West, Cape Colony, between the Vaal and Modder rivers and the Orange River Colony. Capital, Kimberley.

Kimberley, a town of Cape Colony, capital of Griqualand West, about 100 miles WNW. of Bloemfontein, on the railroad from Cape Town to Buluwayo. It is the centre of the famous diamond-field discovered in 1867, which produces 98 per cent. of the world's output. It has a handsome town-hall, post-office, high court, public library, sanatorium, and botanical gardens, is lighted by electricity, and has water-works fed by the Vaal River. Pop. in 1891, 28,718. Lat. 28° 43′ S.; lon. 24° 46′ E. Elevation, 4042 feet. The total yield of diamonds has been about 10 tons, valued at £60,000,000. Kimberley was the scene of a long siege in the Boer war of 1899–1902.

Kimberley, a gold-field of Western Australia, in Kimberley district and E. of the head-waters of the Fitzroy River, about 290 miles E. by S. of Derby, with which it is connected by telegraph. Gold was first discovered here in 1882.

Kimberton, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 4 miles SW. of Phœnixville. It has graphite-works. Pop. 150.

Kimble, a county in the west-central part of Texas, has an area of 1302 sq. m. It is drained by the Llano River and its North and South Forks. Capital, Junction City. Pop. in 1890, 2243; in 1900, 2503.

Kimble, a post-village of Pike co., Pa., on the Erie R., 4 miles E. of Hawley. Pop. 120.

Kimbolton, a town of England, co. and 10 miles WSW. of Huntingdon. Kimbolton Castle, the seat of the duke of Manchester, is located here. Pop. of the parish, about 1000.

Kimbolton, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 11 miles N. of Cambridge. Pop. in 1900, 245.

Kimbroughs (kim'brōz) **Store,** a post-hamlet of McMinn co., Tenn., 12 miles from Athens.

Kimeo, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Kan., 18 miles SW. of Waterville.

Kimesville, a post-village of Guilford co., N.C. The banking point is Greensboro. Pop. 100.

Kimito, ke-mee'to, an island off the SW. corner of Finland.

Kimmel, a post-hamlet of Somerset co., Pa.

Kimmelton, a village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Stoystown. Pop. about 200.

Kimmswick, a post-town of Jefferson co., Mo., on the Mississippi, 1 mile below the mouth of the Maramec, and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 21 miles S. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 212.

Kimolos, an island of the Cyclades. See ARGENTIERA.

Kimpina, a town of Rumania. See CAMPINA.

Kim'polung, a town of Austria-Hungary, in the southern part of Bukowina, near the border of Moldavia, on the Moldava, an affluent of the Sereth. Pop. in 1900, 8024.

Kimpulung, a town of Rumania. See CAMPULUNG.

Kinards, a post-village of Newberry co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Kinbrae, kin'brā', a banking post-village of Nobles co., Minn., 51 miles E. by S. of Pipestone, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 137.

Kinburn, kin'boorn', a former fortress of Russia, government of Taurida, at the mouth of the Dnieper.

Kinburn, a post-village of Carleton co., Ontario, 7 miles ENE. of Pakenham. Pop. about 200.

Kincaid, a banking city of Anderson co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 18 miles SE. of Garnett. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Kincardine, Kincardineshire, king-kar'din-shir, or **The Mearns** (mairnz), a county of Scotland, having N. the co. of Aberdeen and E. the North Sea. Area, 383 sq. m. A great part of the region is occupied by the Grampian Mountains. In the S. and E. lies the fertile tract called the "How of the Mearns." Principal rivers, the Dee on the northern border, the North Esk on the southern border, and the Bervie. Capital, Stonehaven. Pop. in 1901, 40,900.

Kincardine, king-kar'din, a burgh of Scotland, co. and 25 miles SSW. of Perth, on the Firth of Forth. It has sail-works, woollen-factories, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Kincardine, or **Penetangore,** a banking town and outport of Bruce co., Ontario, on Lake Huron and on the Grand Trunk R., 35 miles N. of Goderich. It contains salt-works, iron-foundries, boiler- and engine-works, woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2077.

Kinchafoona Creek, Ga., enters the Flint River at Albany.

Kinchin-Jinga, a mountain of Asia. See KUNCHINJUNGA.

Kin-chow, kin'chō'oo, a town of Manchuria, 8 miles from the N. shore of the Gulf of Liaotung, on the railway from Harbin to Peking. Pop. about 25,000.

Kindberg, kint'bĕRG, a town of Styria, 11 miles NE. of Bruck. Pop. about 1500.

Kinde, a banking post-village of Huron co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 9½ miles N. of Badaxe. Pop. about 200.

Kindelbrück, kin'dĕl-brük', a town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles N. of Erfurt, on the Wipper. Pop. 1600.

Kinder, a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La., on the St. Louis, Watkins and Gulf R. The banking point is Lake Charles. Pop. about 150.

Kinderhook, a post-village of Pike co., Ill., on the Wabash R., 12 miles E. of Hannibal, Mo. Pop. in 1900, 370.

Kinderhook, a post-village of Branch co., Mich., 10 miles S. of Coldwater. Pop. 100.

Kinderhook, a banking post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., on Kinderhook Creek, in a township (town) of the same name, 4 miles E. of the Hudson River and 20 miles S. by E. of Albany, on the Albany and Hudson R. It has cotton- and knitting-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3333; of the village, 913.

Kinderhook, a post-hamlet of Pickaway co., Ohio, 7 miles W. of Circleville.

Kinderhook Creek, N.Y., rises in the Taconic Mountains and enters the Hudson River 4 miles above the city of Hudson.

Kinderlou, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Kindred, a banking post-village of Cass co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R. Pop. 150.

Kineo, Mount, a promontory on the E. shore of Moosehead Lake, Me. Elevation, 1760 feet.

Kineshma, ke-nĕsh'mȧ, a town of Russia, government and 55 miles ESE. of Kostroma, on the Volga. Pop. in 1897, 7564.

Kineton, kin'e-tọn, a small town of England, co. and 9 miles SSE. of Warwick.

King, a county in the NW. part of Texas. Area, 928 sq. m. Capital, Guthrie. Pop. in 1890, 173; in 1900, 490.

King, a county in the west-central part of Washington, has an area of 2051 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range of mountains and on the W. by Admiralty Inlet and Puget Sound. It is drained by the Snoqualmie, Cedar, and Green rivers. Capital, Seattle. Pop. in 1890, 63,989; in 1900, 110,053.

King, a post-village of Gibson co., Ind., on the Evansville and Terre Haute R. The banking point is Princeton. Pop. 100.

King, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa.

King, a post-village of Stokes co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Winston. Pop. 100.

King, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. The banking town is Bedford. Pop. about 150.

King, a post-village of Wetzel co., W.Va. The banking point is New Martinsville. Pop. 100.

King, or **Springhill,** a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 22 miles N. of Toronto.

King and Queen, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 336 sq. m. It is a long and narrow division of territory, bounded on the SW. by the Mattapony and York rivers. Capital, King and Queen. Pop. in 1890, 9669; in 1900, 9265.

King and Queen, a post-village, capital of King and Queen co., Va., on the Mattapony River, 15 miles NW. of West Point. Pop. 25.

Ki-ngan-fu, ke-n'gȧn'foo', a city of China, province of Kiang-si, on the left bank of the Kan-kiang. Lat. 27° 7′ N.; lon. 115° E.

Kingani, or **Rufu,** a river of German East Africa, discharges into the Indian Ocean immediately N. of Bagamoyo.

King-Charles Land, the easternmost islands of Spitzbergen, E. of the entrance to Hinlopen Strait.

King-Charles' South Land, the largest island of Tierra del Fuego. It is mostly low and level, but is mountainous in the S., where Mount Sarmiento rises to 6910 feet.

King-chow-fu, king'chō'oo foo, a city of China, province of Hu-peh, on the left bank of the Yang-tse-kiang. Lat. 30° 28′ N.; lon. 111° 37′ E.

King-Christian IX. Land, a name given to the eastern littoral of Greenland, between about lat. 65° and 67° 30′ N.

King City, a post-village of Monterey co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 45 miles SE. of Salinas. Pop. about 250.

King City, a banking city of Gentry co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 33 miles NE. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 905.

King-Edward VII. Land, in the Antarctic regions, E. of Victoria Land and at the eastern termination of Ross's Ice Barrier, in about lat. 76° S., lon. 152° 30′ W.

King Ferry, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R., 7 miles S. by E. of Aurora. Pop. 275.

Kingfield, a post-village of Franklin co., Me., in Kingfield township (town), about 54 miles NNW. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 693.

Kingfisher, a county in the central part of Oklahoma. Area, 891 sq. m. It is drained by the Cimarron River and its tributaries. Capital, Kingfisher. Pop. in 1890, 8332; in 1900, 18,501.

Kingfisher, a banking city, capital of Kingfisher co., Okla., on Kingfisher Creek and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 24½ miles N. of El Reno. It has cotton-gins, ice-factory, various mills, etc. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 2301.

King-Frederick VI. Land, a name given to the southeastern littoral of Greenland, between about lat. 60° and 65° N.

King George, a county in the E. part of Virginia, bounded on the N. and E. by the Potomac and on the SW.

by the Rappahannock, has an area of 183 sq. m. Capital, King George. Pop. in 1890, 6641; in 1900, 6918.

King George, a post-village, capital of King George co., Va., 50 miles N. by E. of Richmond. The banking point is Fredericksburg. Pop. about 200.

King George Archipelago. See ALEXANDER ISLANDS.

King George Islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. 15° S., lon. 144° 40′ W., were discovered by Byron in 1765.

King George Sound, of Western Australia. Lat. of its entrance, 35° 6′ S. It contains Princess Royal and Oyster Harbors.

Kinghorn, a parliamentary and royal burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles by rail SSW. of Kirkcaldy. It has iron-ship building and manufactures of glue. It is a watering-place. Pop. about 2500.

King Island, in the Mergui Archipelago, 18 miles off the Tenasserim coast. Lat. (S. end) 12° 15′ N.; lon. 98° 26′ E.

King-ki-tao, king ke tâ'o, the capital of Korea. See SEUL.

Kingman, a southern county of Kansas. Area, 864 sq. m. It is drained by the Chikaskia River and the South Fork of the Ninnescah. Capital, Kingman. Pop. in 1890, 11,823; in 1900, 10,663.

Kingman, a banking post-village, capital of Mohave co., Ariz., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Line and the Arizona and Utah R., 172 miles W. of Flagstaff. Pop. about 650.

Kingman, a banking post-village of Fountain co., Ind., in a grain and stock region, 10 miles S. of Veedersburg, on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. 500.

Kingman, a banking city, capital of Kingman co., Kan., 32 miles S. of Hutchinson, on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs. It has salt-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1785.

Kingman, a post-township (town) of Penobscot co., Me., on the Mattawamkeag River and on the Maine Central and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 66 miles NNE. of Bangor. Pop. in 1900, 936.

King, Mount, a naked granite peak of the Sierra Nevada, on the W. border of Inyo co., Cal., near lat. 36° 44′ N. Estimated altitude, about 14,000 feet. Mount King breaks off in grand precipices on the northwest side like the Half Dome of the Yosemite.

King of Prussia, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 3½ miles W. of Norristown. Pop. 150.

King-Oscar Fjord, in eastern Greenland, in about lat. 72° N. Length, 75 miles.

King-Oscar Land, a land-mass or archipelago, described as being in the European Arctic waters, NW. of Franz-Josef Land. It appears to be non-existent.

King-Oscar Land, a name given to the southwestern littoral of Ellesmere Land, Arctic America, S. of Axel-Heiberg Land.

Kings, a central county of Ireland, in Leinster. Area, 772 sq. m., a portion of which in the N. forms a part of the Bog of Allen. The principal rivers are the Shannon, on the western border, Brosna, Barrow, and Boyne. Capital, Tullamore. Pop. in 1881, 72,852; in 1901, 60,100.

Kings, a county in the central part of California. Area, 984 sq. m. It contains Tulare Lake, which gives outlet to the San Joaquin River. Capital, Hanford. Pop. in 1900, 9871.

Kings, a county of New York, in the W. part of Long Island and co-extensive with Brooklyn, is now the borough of Brooklyn of the city of New York. Area, 77 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 1,166,582.

Kings, a county in the south-central part of New Brunswick, intersected by the river St. John. It has hills of gentle elevation and level fertile valleys. Capital, Hampton.

Kings, a county of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Bay of Fundy and on Minas Basin. It contains rich deposits of iron-ore. Capital, Kentville.

Kings, the easternmost county of Prince Edward Island. Capital, Georgetown.

Kings, a banking post-village of Ogle co., Ill., 13 miles S. of Rockford. Pop. 150.

Kingsbridge, a town of England, co. of Devon, on an inlet of the English Channel, 33 miles SSW. of Exeter. It has some ship-building, breweries, etc. It has a remarkably mild climate. Pop. in 1901, 3025.

Kings Bridge, a post-station of New York city, on the Harlem River, which separates the locality from Manhattan Island.

Kings Bridge, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa., 22 miles SE. of Lancaster.

Kingsbridge, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 13 miles N. of Goderich, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Kingsburg, a banking post-village of Fresno co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. about 500.

Kingsbury, a village of Middlesex, England. Pop. in 1901, 757.

Kingsbury, a county in the E. part of South Dakota, has an area of 834 sq. m. It is intersected by the Dakota River. Capital, Desmet. Pop. in 1890, 8562; in 1900, 9866.

Kingsbury, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind., 26 miles by rail SW. of South Bend. Pop. 300.

Kingsbury, a post-hamlet of Piscataquis co., Me., in Kingsbury plantation, 50 miles WNW. of Bangor. Pop. of the plantation in 1900, 106.

Kingsbury, a post-township (town and village) of Washington co., N.Y., 50 miles N. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 6100; of the village, about 160.

Kingsbury, a post-hamlet of Meigs co., Ohio.

Kingsbury, a post-village of Guadalupe co., Tex., on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R., 82 miles W. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

Kingsbury, a post-village of Richmond co., Quebec, on Salmon Creek, 6 miles S. of Melbourne. Pop. about 260.

Kingsclear, or **Bristol,** a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the river St. John, 17 miles above Fredericton.

Kingsclere, a town of England, in Hampshire, 31 miles NNE. of Southampton. Pop. about 3000.

Kings Corner, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., 7 miles S. of Baraboo.

King's Cove, a village and fishing-port in the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, 13 miles N. of Trinity.

King's Creek, Champaign co., Ohio, is an affluent of the Mad River.

King's Creek, York co., S.C., runs SW. to the Broad River.

Kings Creek, a post-hamlet of Letcher co., Ky.

Kings Creek, a post-hamlet of Caldwell co., N.C., 75 miles WNW. of Salisbury.

Kings Creek, a post-village of Champaign co., Ohio, on the Erie R. The banking point is Urbana. Pop. about 300.

Kings Creek, a post-village of York co., S.C. Pop. 70.

Kings Creek, a post-hamlet of Roane co., Tenn.

Kingsdale, a post-village of Adams co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 40 miles SSW. of Harrisburg. Pop. 200.

King'ses'sing, formerly a post-township of Philadelphia co., Pa., now included within the city limits of Philadelphia, 5 miles SW. of Independence Hall.

Kingsey Falls, a post-village of Drummond co., Quebec, on the Nicolet, 7 miles N. of Danville. It has paper- and other mills. Pop. 400.

Kings Ferry, a post-village of Nassau co., Fla., on the St. Mary's River, 37 miles NW. of Jacksonville. Pop. about 250.

Kingsford, a post-village of Polk co., Fla. Pop. 60.

King's Island, an island in Bass Strait, between Australia and Tasmania, in lat. 35° 50′ S. Length, 35 miles.

King's Island, one of the Maldive Islands, in lat. 4° 10′ N.

King's Island, a large island of British Columbia, near lat. 52° 10′ N.

Kingsland, a banking post-town of Cleveland co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 8 miles SW. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 364.

Kingsland, a post-village of Camden co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Brunswick. Pop. about 100.

Kingsland, a post-village of Wells co., Ind. The banking point is Bluffton. Pop. 100.

Kingsland, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J., on the Lackawanna R., 8 miles NW. of New York. Pop. about 350.

Kingsland, a post-village of Llano co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R. The banking point is Llano. Pop. 150.

Kings Landing, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Ala., on the Alabama River.

King's Langley, a parish of England, in Hertfordshire, 5 miles WSW. of St. Albans. Pop. 2000.

Kingsley, a post-hamlet of Clay co., Fla., 6 miles from Starke station.

Kingsley, a banking post-town of Plymouth co., Iowa, in a grain and stock region, 10 miles NE. of Moville, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 720.

Kingsley, a post-village of Grand Traverse co., Mich., 17 miles by rail SE. of Traverse City. Pop. in 1900, 419.

Kingsley, a post-hamlet of Wasco co., Oregon.

Kingsley, a township of Forest co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1169.

Kingsley, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. about 75.

King's Lynn, or **Lynn Regis,** a seaport and parliamentary and municipal borough of England, in Norfolk, on the E. side of the estuary of the Great Ouse, 3 miles from the North Sea (the Wash) and 26 miles NE. of Ely. It contains many quaint dwellings. The principal buildings are the church of St. Margaret, dating from the beginning of the eleventh century and recently restored, Red Mount Chapel, St. Nicholas Chapel, and the Guildhall. The South Gate is an interesting relic of the old fortifications. Lynn Regis was an important seaport in the Middle Ages. The town has extensive docks and considerable trade. Ship-building is carried on and there are machine-shops, oil-mills, breweries, etc. Pop. in 1901, 20,288.

Kings Mill, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Kings Mill, a post-village of Washington co., Va., 9 miles S. of Abingdon.

Kingsmill Group. See GILBERT ISLANDS.

Kings Mills, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Lebanon. Pop. about 500. It has various manufactures.

King's Mountain, a ridge on the borders of North and South Carolina, about 30 miles WSW. of Charlotte, N.C. Here, in South Carolina, a victory was gained by the American patriots over the British and Tories, Oct. 7, 1780.

Kings Mountain, a banking post-town of Cleveland and Gaston cos., N.C., on the Southern R., 33 miles W. of Charlotte. It has cotton-mills. It is the seat of Lincoln Academy. Pop. in 1900, 2062.

King's Norton (King's Norton and Northfield), a town and parish of England, co. of Worcester, 6 miles from Birmingham. It has rolling- and paper-mills, chocolate-works, screw-factory, etc. Pop. in 1901, 57,122.

Kings Park, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R. The banking point is Huntington. Pop. about 225.

Kings Point, a post-hamlet of Dade co., Mo., 40 miles W. of Springfield.

Kingsport, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn., at the junction of the North and South Forks of the Holston River, 24 miles W. of Bristol.

Kingsport, a post-village and outport of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R. The banking point is Canning, 4 miles distant. Pop. 200.

King's River, Ark., rises in Madison co. and enters the White River in Barry co. about 2 miles N. of the S. boundary of Missouri.

King's River, Cal., is formed by two branches which rise in the Sierra Nevada, in the E. part of Fresno co. One of them rises at the base of Mount Goddard. The river runs southwestward and enters Tulare Lake at its NW. side in Tulare co. Most of its waters have been absorbed by irrigation canals. Its upper cañon has been compared with that of the Yosemite.

King's River, a stream in the NW. of Nevada, ordinarily disappears about 60 miles NW. of Winnemucca.

Kingston, a post-hamlet of Autauga co., Ala., on Autauga Creek, 25 miles NW. of Montgomery.

Kingston, a post-village of Madison co., Ark. Pop. 100.

Kingston, a banking post-town of Bartow co., Ga., on the Western and Atlantic R., 58 miles NW. of Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 512.

Kingston, a post-village of Shoshone co., Idaho. Pop. 75.

Kingston, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Ill., on the Kishwaukee River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 62 miles WNW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 305.

Kingston, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind., 52 miles SE. of Indianapolis. Pop. 250.

Kingston, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 14 miles N. by E. of Burlington. Pop. 75.

Kingston, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., 33 miles SSE. of Lexington. Pop. about 150.

Kingston, a post-village of De Soto parish, La., 27 miles S. of Shreveport.

Kingston, a post-village of Somerset co., Md., on the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R., 10 miles NE. of Crisfield. Pop. 100.

Kingston, a post-village of Plymouth co., Mass., on the Jones River, 33 miles SSE. of Boston, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Kingston township (town) borders on the Atlantic Ocean and has manufactures of tacks, etc.; pop. in 1900, 1955.

Kingston, a banking post-village of Tuscola co., Mich., 40 miles NE. of Flint. It is on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 286.

Kingston, a post-village of Meeker co., Minn., on the North Branch of the Crow River, 60 miles WNW. of Minneapolis. Pop. 100.

Kingston, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Miss., 12 miles S. by E. of Natchez.

Kingston, a banking city, capital of Caldwell co., Mo., on Shoal Creek, 9 miles S. of Hamilton. Pop. in 1900, 655.

Kingston, a post-village of Rockingham co., N.H., in Kingston township (town), about 30 miles SE. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1132.

Kingston, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., on the Millstone River and on the Pennsylvania R., 14 miles NNE. of Trenton. Pop. about 300.

Kingston, a post-village of Sierra co., N.Mex. The banking point is Hillsboro. Pop. about 275.

Kingston, a city, the capital of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, at the mouth of Rondout Creek, and on the West Shore, the Ulster and Delaware and the Wallkill Valley Rs., 53 miles S. of Albany. Kingston contains a fine city-hall, a court-house, several collegiate institutions, etc. In the Senate House, built in 1676, the state legislature had its first home. The city has iron-foundries, brick-yards, flour-mills, and manufactures of cement, lime, beer, cigars, brushes, iron- and bronze-castings, motor-wheels and trucks, sash, blinds, soaps, candles, etc. Kingston was made a city in 1872, the village of Rondout being a part of the new corporation. Pop. in 1890, 21,985; in 1900, 24,535. Large quantities of building- and flag-stones are shipped from here and there is considerable boat-building and a trade in coal. Kingston was burned by the British in 1777.

Kingston, a township (town) of Ulster co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 524.

Kingston, a banking post-village of Ross co., Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R., 10 miles NNE. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 735.

Kingston, a banking post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 1 mile from Wilkesbarre, with which it is connected by bridge. It contains the Wyoming Seminary and has a cannery, car- and machine-shops, and manufactures of hosiery. Large collieries of anthracite have been opened here. Pop. in 1900, 3846. Kingston has a monument in commemoration of the massacre of Wyoming, which occurred here.

Kingston, a township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2061.

Kingston, a banking post-village, capital of Washington co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Narragansett Pier Rs., 27 miles S. by W. of Providence.

Kingston, a banking post-town, capital of Roane co., Tenn., at the point where the Clinch and Holston rivers unite to form the Tennessee River, about 33 miles WSW. of Knoxville. Steamboats ascend the Tennessee to this place. Grain and iron are extensively shipped. Pop. in 1900, 548.

Kingston, a post-village of Hunt co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. 275.

Kingston, a post-village of Piute co., Utah, 110 miles S. of York. Pop. 125.

Kingston, a post-village of Green Lake co., Wis., in Kingston township (town), on the Grand River, 20 miles NE. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 770; of the village, about 275.

Kingston, a city and port of entry of Ontario, situated at the outlet of Lake Ontario, 172 miles SW. of Montreal. Lat. 44° 12′ N.; lon. 76° 35′ W. It is on the Grand Trunk, the Kingston and Pembroke and the Bay of Quinte Rs. The city occupies the site of old Fort Frontenac, opposite Wolfe Island, and has its harbor at the mouth of the Cataraqui River. Kingston has, after Quebec and Halifax, the strongest fortifications in Canada. The city is regularly laid out, with streets crossing one another at right angles. Among the public buildings are the city-hall, court-house, Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals, mechanics' institute, the general hospital, and house of industry. The harbor has a dry-dock 280 feet in length. Kingston is the seat of the University of Queen's College and has a Royal Military College and an artillery school. About a mile to the W. of the city lies the Provincial Penitentiary, a massive stone building. Beyond the penitentiary is the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum. Kingston has breweries and manufactories of iron-castings, machinery, steam-engines, locomotives, cars, leather, cottons and woollens, soap, candles, boots, shoes, wooden-ware, brooms, pianos, etc. Ship- and boat-building is carried on to a great extent and vessels for both lake and ocean navigation are built and fitted out. The Rideau Canal connects it with Ottawa. It is the see of an archbishop. Kingston is a popular summer-resort. Pop. in 1891, 19,264; in 1901, 17,961.

Kingston, Kent co., New Brunswick. See REXTON.

Kingston, a post-village of Kings co., New Brunswick, on a navigable affluent of the river St. John, 19 miles W. of St. John, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Kingston, the capital and principal commercial city and seaport of Jamaica, co. of Surrey, on its S. coast and on the N. side of a fine harbor, 10 miles by rail E. of Spanish Town. Lat. 17° 58′ N.; lon. 76° 47′ W. It has various charitable and collegiate institutions, a workhouse, penitentiary, theatre, athenæum, society of arts, etc. Kingston harbor, a landlocked basin, available for the largest ships, is enclosed on the S. by a long tongue of land, at the extremity of which is Port Royal. The harbor and the entrance to it are defended by forts. Pop. about 50,000. Kingston is connected by rail with Montego and Port Antonio.

Kingston, or **Port Caroline,** a town of South Australia, 293 postal miles SE. of Adelaide. Pop. 750.

Kingston Center, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, 30 miles N. by E. of Columbus. Pop. 110.

Kingston Mills, a post-village of Frontenac co., Ontario, on Rideau Canal, 5 miles N. of Kingston.

Kingston Mines, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the NW. bank of the Illinois River, 16 miles below Peoria. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 509.

Kingston Springs, a post-village of Cheatham co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 25 miles W. of Nashville. The Vanderbilt Preparatory Academy is located here.

Kingston-upon-Hull, England. See HULL.

Kingston-upon-Thames, a municipal borough of England, co. of Surrey, on the right bank of the Thames, 10 miles SW. of London. Among the objects of interest in the town is the old coronation-stone on which are inscribed the names of the seven Anglo-Saxon kings who are reputed to have been crowned here. The town has cocoanut-fibre, oil- and other mills, brick-works, etc. Kingston is a favorite suburban residence and summer-resort of Londoners. Pop. in 1901, 34,375.

Kingston Village, or **Bloomfield,** a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, on the Dominion Atlantic R., 44 miles NW. of Halifax. Pop. about 500. It has canning and other interests.

Kingstown (formerly **Dunleary**), a town and watering-place of Ireland, co. and on the Bay of Dublin, 7 miles SE. of Dublin. It has an excellent artificial harbor and is the mail-packet station for communication with Liverpool and Holyhead. Pop. in 1901, 17,356.

Kingstown, a town of the British West Indies, capital of the island of St. Vincent, on its SW. coast, on Kingstown Harbor. It is regularly built and has substantial public edifices, a botanical garden, etc. Pop. in 1891, 4547. It exports rum, sugar, and cacao.

Kingstree, a banking post-town, capital of Williamsburg co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 64 miles N. of Charleston. It is in a cotton and lumber region. Pop. in 1900, 760.

Kings Valley, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Oregon.

Kingsville, a post-hamlet of Shawnee co., Kan., 13 miles W. by N. of Topeka.

Kingsville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Ky. The banking point is Stanford. Pop. about 400. It has canning-industries.

Kingsville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. Pop. 75.

Kingsville, a banking post-village of Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 48 miles W. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 323.

Kingsville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, on Conneaut Creek and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 60 miles ENE. of Cleveland. It has flouring- and lumber-mills, etc. Pop. about 400.

Kingsville, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa.

Kingsville, a post-hamlet of Richland co., S.C., 25 miles by rail ESE. of Columbia.

Kingsville, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., W.Va.

Kingsville, a banking village and outport of Ontario, co. of Essex, on Lake Erie, 29 miles SE. of Windsor, on the Pere Marquette R. It has manufactories of woollens, flour, canned goods, tobacco, etc. Kingsville is a port of entry. Pop. in 1901, 1537.

Kingswood, a town of Gloucestershire, England, 3 miles NE. of Bristol. The leading industry is the manufacture of shoes. Pop. in 1901, 11,961.

King-te-chen, king'tâ-chĕn′, or **King-te-chin,** a town of China, province of Kiang-si, 95 miles NE. of Nan-chang. It is a noted seat of the manufacture of porcelain. The imperial factories are on a vast scale. Lat. 29° 15′ N.; lon. 117° E. Pop. estimated at 500,000.

Kington, a town of England, co. and 18 miles NW. of Hereford. Pop. in 1901, 1944.

King-tung, king' toong′, a city of China, province and 125 miles SW. of Yun-nan.

Kingussie and Insh, a town and summer-resort of Scotland, co. of Inverness, 23 miles ESE. of Fort Augustus. Pop. about 750.

Kingville, a post-hamlet of Lamar co., Ala., 7 miles SE. of Vernon.

King William, a county in the E. part of Virginia, has an area of 246 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Mattapony River and on the SW. by the Pamunkey. Capital, King William. Pop. in 1890, 9605; in 1900, 8380.

King William, a post-village, capital of King William co., Va., 28 miles ENE. of Richmond. Pop. 50.

King-William Land, a name given to the eastern littoral of Greenland, between about lat. 74° and 77° N.

King Williams Town, a division in the SE. part of Cape Colony. Capital, King Williams Town, 28 miles by rail W. by N. of East London, on the Buffalo River. It is the chief centre of the frontier Kaffir trade and has a town-hall, museum, college, and botanical garden. Pop. in 1891, 7226.

Kingwood, a post-village of Colquitt co., Ga. The banking point is Moultrie. Pop. about 200.

Kingwood, a post-township of Hunterdon co., N.J., is bounded on the W. by the Delaware River and is about 24 miles NW. of Trenton. Pop. in 1900, 1304.

Kingwood, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 40 miles SSW. of Johnstown. Pop. 200.

Kingwood, a banking post-town, capital of Preston co., W.Va., on the Cheat River, 74 miles SE. of Wheeling, on the West Virginia Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 700.

Kinhaw, a post-village of Macon co., Ala. Pop. 65.

Kin'ibalu′, or **Kinabalu,** a mountain, apparently non-volcanic, of British North Borneo, according to recent measurements, 12,043 feet in elevation.

Kinkora, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., 4 miles SW. of Bordentown. It has brick-yards. Pop. 150.

Kinkora, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 8 miles N. of Sebringville. Pop. 75.

Kinkwazan, a sacred island of Japan, off the E. coast and the Bay of Sendai. It has a noted pilgrimage temple.

Kinlock, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ala.

Kinmount, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, on Burnt River, 20 miles N. of Bobcaygeon, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 500.

Kinmundy, a banking city of Marion co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Rs., 23 miles NE. of Centralia. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1221.

Kin'naird's′ Head, a promontory of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, projecting into the North Sea. Lat. 57° 42′ N.; lon. 2° W. It is surmounted by a light-house.

Kinnear's Mills, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, 18 miles ESE. of Becancour station. Pop. 175.

Kinneo, Mount, a peak in Grafton co., N.H., has an altitude of 3427 feet.

Kinney, a county in the SW. part of Texas, has an area of 1269 sq. m. It is drained by Elm and Las Moras creeks. Capital, Brackettville. Pop. in 1890, 3781; in 1900, 2447.

Kinney, a post-hamlet of Kent co., Mich.

Kinney Four Corners, a post-hamlet of Oswego co., N.Y., 8 miles SW. of Oswego.

Kin'nickinnick′, a small river of Wisconsin, enters the St. Croix River (or Lake) 6 miles N. of Prescott.

Kinnickinnick, a post-township (town) of St. Croix co., Wis., traversed by the Kinnickinnick River. Pop. in 1900, 679.

Kin'niconick′, a small river of Kentucky, enters the Ohio River about 10 miles below Portsmouth, Ohio.

Kin'nikinnick′, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, 6 miles NNE. of Chillicothe. Pop. 70.

Kin'ross′, or **Kinross-shire,** kin-ross shir, a small county of Scotland, having E. and S. the co. of Fife, and W. and N. the co. of Perth. Area, 73 sq. m. Capital, Kinross. Pop. in 1901, 7000.

Kinross, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Kinross, on Loch Leven, 14 miles SSE. of Perth. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, and linens. Pop. about 2200.

Kinross, a banking post-town of Keokuk co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 18 miles NE. of Sigourney. Pop. in 1900, 132.

Kinsale, kin'sail′, a seaport, fishing-town, and summer-resort of Ireland, co. and 13 miles SSW. of Cork, on the estuary of the Bandon River. Pop. in 1901, 4605.

Kinsale, kin'sāl′, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Va., on a navigable creek or branch of the Potomac River, 60 miles ENE. of Richmond. Pop. about 400.

Kinsey, a post-village of Henry co., Ala. The banking point is Dothan. Pop. in 1900, 342.

Kinsey, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. about 75.

Kin-sha-kiang. See YANG-TSE-KIANG.

Kin-shan, kin'shân′ (literally, the "golden mountain"), an island of China, province of Kiang-su, in the

Yang-tse-kiang, nearly opposite the mouth of the Grand Canal. It is covered with temples, pavilions, and gardens, now mostly in decay.

Kinsley, kinz'le, a banking city, capital of Edwards co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 25 miles SW. of Larned. Pop. in 1900, 780.

Kinsman, kinz'man, a post-village of Grundy co., Ill., 37 miles by rail SW. of Joliet. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Kinsman, a banking post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Pymatuning Creek and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 26 miles N. of Youngstown. Pop. about 700.

Kinsman, Mount, a peak of Grafton co., N.H., 14 miles S. of Littleton. Altitude, 4200 feet.

Kinston, a banking post-town, capital of Lenoir co., N.C., on the N. bank of the Neuse River and on the Atlantic and North Carolina R. and the Atlantic Coast Line, 33 miles WNW. of Newbern. It has a collegiate institute, manufactures of hosiery, yarn, shingles, furniture, etc., and is an important shipping point for cotton and tobacco. Pop. in 1900, 4106.

Kintail, a village of Huron co., Ontario. The banking point is Goderich, 16 miles distant. Pop. about 200.

Kintang, kin-tăng', or **Kingtong,** an island of China, near Chusan. Lat. 30° N.; lon. 121° 40' E.

Kintnersville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 12 miles below Easton. Pop. 150.

Kintore, kin-tōr', a parliamentary and royal burgh of Scotland, 12 miles WNW. of Aberdeen, on the Aberdeen Canal. It has many antiquities. Pop. about 750.

Kintore, kin-tōr', a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 10 miles W. of Ingersoll. Pop. 100.

Kintyre, kin-tīr', or **Cantire,** kan-tīr', a peninsula of Scotland, between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean, forming the S. end of the co. of Argyll. Length, 40 miles; average breadth, 6½ miles.

Kinvar'ra, a small seaport town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. of Galway, 11 miles SSE. of Galway. Pop. 500.

Kin-yang, a city of China. See KHING-YANG.

Kin-yuan, a city of China. See KHING-YUAN.

Kinzers, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 54 miles W. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 300.

Kinzig, kint'sig, a river of Germany, in Württemberg and Baden, after a NW. course joins the Rhine at Kehl.

Kinzig, a river of Prussia, in Hesse-Cassel, joins the Main near Hanau.

Kinzua, a post-village of Kinzua township, Warren co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 12 miles above Warren. The railway viaduct over the valley of Kinzua Creek is one of the highest in the world, the roadway being at a height of 300 feet. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1236; of the village, about 1000.

Kinzua (or **Kenjua**) **Creek,** Pa., rises in McKean co. and enters the Alleghany River in Warren co., 12 miles above Warren.

Kio, a town of Japan. See KYOTO.

Kiöge, a town of Denmark. See KJÖGE.

Kiokee, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Ga.

Kiokee Creek, Ga., flows into the Savannah River about 9 miles NE. of Appling.

Kiölen. See **Kjölen.**

Kiomache, a post-hamlet of Red River co., Tex.

Kioto. See KYOTO.

Kiowa, kī'o-wā, a southwestern county of Colorado. Area, 1780 sq. m. It is intersected N. and S. by the Big Sandy Creek and has several other streams. Capital, Sheridan Lake. Pop. in 1900, 701.

Kiowa, a county in the S. part of Kansas. Area, 720 sq. m. The Arkansas River touches the NW. corner and the county is intersected in the S. by tributaries of that stream and of the Cimarron. Capital, Greensburg. Pop. in 1890, 2873; in 1900, 2365.

Kiowa, a post-village, capital of Elbert co., Colo., 45 miles SE. of Denver. Pop. about 80.

Kiowa, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. about 350.

Kiowa, a banking city of Barber co., Kan., 85 miles SW. of Wichita, on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs. Pop. in 1900, 765.

Kiowa Creek, Colo., enters the South Fork of the Platte in Weldo co., 30 miles below Evans. Length, 125 miles.

Kiowee or **Keowee** (kē-o'wee) **River,** a branch of the Savannah, rises in the Blue Ridge in North Carolina. It unites with the Tugaloo to form the Savannah. Length, 90 miles.

Kipling, a post-village of Kemper co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. about 200.

Kipp, a post-village of Saline co., Kan. Pop. 60.

Kippen, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Hensall.

Kippewa, a resort of Ontario, E. of Temiscamingue.

Kipple, a post-village of Blair co., Pa. The banking point is Altoona. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 1000.

Kippure, a mountain of Ireland, in Wicklow, 11 miles SSW. of Dublin. Elevation, 2473 feet.

Kiptchak', Khanate of (khanate of the Golden Horde), a great Mongol realm which existed in the latter part of the Middle Ages and which embraced southeastern Russia and a vast region extending thence eastward into Asia. The khanates of Kazan and Astrakhan were fragments of it.

Kipton, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 5 miles W. of Oberlin. Pop. about 300.

Kirasün, a town of Asia Minor. See KERASUNT.

Kirby, a post-village of Pike co., Ark. The banking point is Arkadelphia. Pop. about 110.

Kirby, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 35 miles E. of Lima. Pop. in 1900, 187.

Kirby, a post-village of Greene co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Kirby, a township (town) of Caledonia co., Vt., 10 miles NE. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. in 1900, 350.

Kirbyton, a post-village of Carlisle co., Ky. The banking point is Bardwell. Pop. 125.

Kirbyville, a post-hamlet of Taney co., Mo.

Kirbyville, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., about 12 miles NE. of Reading.

Kirbyville, a post-village of Jasper co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. about 300.

Kirchberg, kēērk'bĕrg, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 23 miles SW. of Chemnitz. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry and other manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 7934.

Kirchberg, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 30 miles SSW. of Coblenz. Pop. about 1200.

Kirchberg, a town of Württemberg, circle of the Jagst, near Gerabronn. Pop. about 1000.

Kirchdrauf, kēērk'drŏwf' (Hun. *Szepes-Váralya,* sĕp'ĕsh' vâr'ŏl'yŏh), a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, 23 miles W. of Eperies. Here are an old castle and an interesting mediæval church. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. about 3000.

Kirchenlamitz, kēērk'ĕn-lâ'mits, a town of Bavaria, on the Lamitz, 24 miles NE. of Bayreuth. Pop. 2000.

Kirchhain, kēērk'hīne, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 66 miles SW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 4175.

Kirchhain, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Ohm, 8 miles E. of Marburg. Pop. about 2000.

Kirchhayn, kirk'hān, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., 22 miles NNW. of Milwaukee. Pop. 70.

Kirchheim, kēērk'hīm, a village of Baden, near Heidelberg.

Kirchheim, a town of Württemberg, 16 miles SE. of Stuttgart. It has a royal palace. It is actively engaged in the textile industry and has various other manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 8235.

Kirchheimbolanden, kēērk'hīm-bo'lân'dĕn, a town of Bavaria, in the Rhenish Palatinate, at the foot of the Donnersberg, 18 miles NNE. of Kaiserslautern. It has an old castle and a monument to the Emperor William I. Pop. in 1900, 3458.

Kirchhörde, keerk'hör'dĕh, a commune of Westphalia, Prussia, district of Arnsberg, circle of Hörde. It has tin-works and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 11,170.

Kirchwärder, kēērk'vâr-dĕr, a commune of Hamburg, 9 miles SE. of the city of Hamburg.

Kirenga', ke-rĕn-gâ', a river of Siberia, rises in the government of Irkutsk, flows N., and joins the Lena at Kirensk, after a course of nearly 300 miles.

Kirensk, a town of Siberia, in the government and 410 miles NNE. of the city of Irkutsk. It is on the right bank of the Lena river, at the confluence of the Kirenga, in lat. 57° 35' N. Pop. in 1897, 2253.

Kirghiz, kĭr'gheez', a people speaking a Turkic language who occupy a territory mainly in Russian Turkestan, between lat. 40° and 55° N. and lon. 53° and 82° E. This region includes the Russian governments of Turgai, Uralsk, Syr-Darya, and Tomsk in Asia, and that of Orenburg in Europe, embracing a large part of the steppes eastward of the Volga as far as the E. end of Lake Balkash. The surface of the country (the more northerly parts of which are known geographically as the Kirghiz Steppe) is traversed by many mountain-chains, but it chiefly consists of barren plains abounding in salt lakes. The inhabitants are nomadic, their principal occupation being the rearing of

sheep, goats, horses, and camels. Some land on river-banks, however, is tilled for millet, rye, and barley. The Kirghiz proper, who call themselves Kazaks, whence they are known as Kirghiz-Kazaks (Kazak-Kirghiz), have pronounced Mongolian affinities. They are divided into the so-named Great, Little, and Middle hordes. Their religion is a compound of Islamism and idolatry. The subjection of the Kirghiz-Kazaks to the empire of Russia was effected in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, and they are now active allies of the Russians. They number about 2,500,000. Linguistically related to the Kirghiz proper, but inimical to them, are the Kara-Kirghiz, or "Black Kirghiz," who inhabit the mountainous tracts of the eastern part of Russian Turkestan (basin of the Issik-Kul and the country to the W.) and who also dwell in Chinese territory (Eastern Turkestan).

Kiria, kir'ree'â, or **Kerin,** a town of Eastern Turkestan, 100 miles E. by S. of Khotan. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 81° 50′ E. It lies at an elevation of 4500 feet.

Kirilov, ke-ril'ov, a town of Russia, government and 265 miles ENE. of Novgorod. It is surrounded by lakes and owes its name to the convent of St. Cyril, founded in 1398. Pop. in 1897, 4304.

Kirin, kir-in', a province of Manchuria, is bounded on the N. by the Sungari river, on the E. by the Ussuri and the Russian Maritime Province (Primorskaya), on the S. by Korea and the province of Shing-king (Liao-tung), and on the W. by the Sungari. Area, 115,000 sq. m. Its surface is level in the NW., including the space enclosed within the elbow of the Sungari; the remainder of the province is mountainous, with elevations rising to 8000–10,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Sungari, the Hurka, and the Ussuri. Extremes of climate occur in the course of the year, but do not interfere with agriculture. Beans, pease, millet, corn, wheat, barley, opium, and potatoes are produced. The hilly regions are celebrated for their fertility and beauty, the mountains being in many cases clothed to the summit with luxuriant vegetation. Pop. estimated at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, mostly Chinese from the northern provinces of China proper. Capital, Kirin.

Kirin, or **Kirin-Ula,** a town of Manchuria, capital of the province of the same name, on the navigable river Sungari, or Kirin-Ula, about 270 miles W. by S. of Vladivostok. Numerous boats and junks are built here, and the town has a mint. Pop. estimated at 80,000. Lat. 43° 46′ N.

Kirk, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Kirk, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R. The banking point is Groesbeck. Pop. 175.

Kirk-Agatch, keerk â-gâtch', a town of Asia Minor, 52 miles NE. of Smyrna, with which it is connected by rail. It has cotton-mills.

Kirkburton, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 5 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 2976.

Kirkby-in-Ashfield, a town of England, co. of Nottingham, 4 miles from Mansfield. Pop. in 1901, 10,318.

Kirkby-Kendal, England. See KENDAL.

Kirkby-Lonsdale, a town of England, co. of Westmoreland, on the Lune, 11 miles SSE. of Kendal. It stands in a valley, and has a fine old church, a grammar-school, and an antique market-cross. Pop. in 1901, 1638.

Kirkby-Moorside, a small town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 24 miles NNE. of York. Malting is carried on, and near it are quarries and coal-mines.

Kirkby-Stephen, kir'bee stee'ven, a small town of England, co. of Westmoreland, 22 miles SE. of Penrith.

Kirkcaldy, kir-kaw'dee, a seaport of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 11 miles N. of Edinburgh. It is a great centre of the linen industry, and has large engineering-works and manufactures of floor-cloths and linoleum. Kirkcaldy is the birthplace of Adam Smith. Pop. in 1901, 22,347; of the police-borough, 34,064.

Kirkcudbright, kir-koo'bree, or **Kirkcudbrightshire,** a county in the SW. of Scotland, forming the E. half of the district of Galloway. Solway Firth separates it from Cumberland. Area, 898 sq. m. The surface is generally hilly and in the NW. mountainous. Merrick, with an elevation of about 2750 feet, is the highest mountain in the S. of Scotland. The principal rivers are the Dee, Fleet, Ken, Urr, Cree, and Nith. Lakes are numerous. The soil is productive. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Capital, Kirkcudbright. Pop. in 1901, 39,407.

Kirkcudbright, a burgh of Scotland, capital of the co. of its own name, on the estuary of the Dee, 6 miles from Solway Firth and 28 miles SW. of Dumfries. Pop. in 1901, 2386.

Kirkdale, a northern district of Liverpool, England.

Kirkdale Cave, England, co. of York, 1½ miles WSW. of Kirkby-Moorside. It was discovered in 1821. It has yielded an extraordinary assemblage of the bones of hyenas, tigers, pachyderms, etc.

Kirkersville, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, on the South Fork of the Licking River, 22 miles E. of Columbus. Pop. about 500.

Kirkfield, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, 76 miles NNE. of Toronto, on the Grand Trunk R. It has various mills and manufactures. Pop. about 400.

Kirkham, a market-town of England, co. of Lancaster, 8½ miles by rail WNW. of Preston. It is handsomely built and has a grammar-school and manufactures of cotton and flax. Pop. in 1901, 3693.

Kirkheaton, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 2 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 2492.

Kirkintilloch, kirk'in-til'lok, a town of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, on the Forth and Clyde Canal, 6 miles by rail NNE. of Glasgow. It has iron-foundries, chemical-works, coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1901, 10,502.

Kirk-Kilisseh, kĕĕrk ke-lis'seh, a town of European Turkey, 32 miles ENE. of Adrianople. Pop. about 16,000.

Kirkland, a post-village of Escambia co., Ala. Pop. 60.

Kirkland, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 93 miles W. of Brunswick. Pop. 125.

Kirkland, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 31 miles W. of Elgin. Pop. in 1900, 636.

Kirkland, a post-township (town and village) of Oneida co., N.Y., 6 miles SW. of Utica. The town contains the village of Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4545; of the village, about 130.

Kirkland, a post-village of King co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle. It has woollen-mills. Pop. about 375.

Kirk Lees, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, 4 miles W. of Dewsbury.

Kirklin, a banking post-town of Clinton co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R., 35 miles SE. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 624.

Kirklington cum Upsland, a village of the North Riding of Yorkshire, England. Pop. in 1901, 255.

Kirkman, a banking post-town of Shelby co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 203.

Kirkmansville, a post-town of Todd co., Ky., 15 miles S. of Greenville. Pop. in 1900, 126.

Kirkos'wald, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, 8 miles NNE. of Penrith, in the Vale of the Eden.

Kirkoswald, in Ayrshire, Scotland, near Maybole.

Kirkpatrick, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ind., on the Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. The banking point is Frankfort or Lafayette. Pop. 100.

Kirkpatrick, a post-village of Marion co., Ohio. The banking point is Caledonia. Pop. 100.

Kirksey, a post-village of Calloway co., Ky., 15 miles E. of Mayfield. Pop. 150.

Kirksey, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co., S.C.

Kirks Ferry, a post-hamlet of Catahoula parish, La., on the Tensas River.

Kirks Grove, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Ala.

Kirks Mills, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 32 miles W. of Wilmington.

Kirksville, a post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Sullivan. Pop. about 200.

Kirksville, a post-village of Madison co., Ky., 127 miles ESE. of Louisville. Pop. about 150.

Kirksville, a city, capital of Adair co., Mo., on the Wabash and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Rs., 70 miles NW. of Quincy, Ill. It contains a state normal school, iron-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5966.

Kirksy, a post-village of Panola co., Miss. Pop. 55.

Kirkton, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 11½ miles WNW. of St. Mary's. Pop. 200.

Kirkville, a post-town of Wapello co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 9 miles NNW. of Ottumwa. Pop. in 1900, 402.

Kirkville, a post-village of Itawamba co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Kirkville, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 10 miles E. of Syracuse. Pop. 200.

Kirkwall, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Orkney, on a bay on the NE. side of the island of Mainland, 26 miles NNE. of John o' Groat's. The most conspicuous edifice is the mediæval cathedral of St. Magnus; near it are the ruins of the castle of the earls of Orkney and of the bishop's palace. Kirkwall has a good harbor and active trade and fisheries. Pop. in 1901, 3660.

Kirkwood, a post-village of Newcastle co., Del., 16 miles by rail SSW. of Wilmington. Pop. 60.

Kirkwood, a post-town of Dekalb co., Ga. The banking point is Atlanta. Pop. in 1900, 699.

Kirkwood (formerly **Young America**), a banking post-village of Warren co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 7 miles SW. of Monmouth. Pop. in 1900, 1008.

Kirkwood, a post-hamlet of Appanoose co., Iowa, 5 miles E. of Centerville.

Kirkwood, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Miss.

Kirkwood, a banking post-town of St. Louis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 12 miles W. by S. of St. Louis. It has smelting-works and lumber interests. Pop. in 1900, 2825.

Kirkwood, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R., 11 miles SE. of Camden. Pop. about 400.

Kirkwood, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Kirkwood township (town), on the Susquehanna River and on the Erie R., 9 miles SE. of Binghamton. Pop. of the town in 1900, 918; of the village, about 150.

Kirkwood, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami River and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 6 miles S. by W. of Sidney. Pop. 100.

Kirkwood, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 20 miles SE. of Lancaster. Pop. 200.

Kirkwood Center, a post-hamlet of Broome co., N.Y., 5 miles ESE. of Binghamton.

Kirmán, a province and city of Persia. See KERMAN.

Kirmanshah. See KERMANSHAH.

Kirn, kēērn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 40 miles S. of Coblenz, on the Nahe. Pop. in 1901, 6105.

Kirn, a watering-place of Scotland, in Argyllshire, on the Firth of Clyde, 25 miles W. by N. of Glasgow.

Kiron, a banking post-village of Crawford co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles N. of Denison. Pop. about 250.

Kirpe (kēēr'pĕh), **Cape,** on the N. coast of Anatolia, extending into the Black Sea. Lat. 41° 15′ N.

Kirriemuir, kir-re-mūr', a police-burgh of Scotland, co. and 5 miles NW. of Forfar. The town is finely situated between the Grampians and the Vale of Strathmore. It has manufactures of brown linen. In the vicinity is Inverquharity Castle. Kirriemuir is the "Thrums" of Barrie. Pop. about 4000.

Kirrlach, kēēr'lăk, a village of Baden, near Philipsburg.

Kirrweiler, kēēr'vī'lẹr, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 12 miles WSW. of Speyer. Pop. in 1900, 4757.

Kirsanov, kēēr-sä'nov, a town of Russia, 44 miles ENE. of Tambov. Pop. in 1897, 10,676.

Kirschnerville, kirsh'nẹr-vĭl, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., N.Y., 30 miles E. of Watertown.

Kir-Shehr, keer shĕh'r' (anc. *Andrapa*), a town of Asia Minor, near its centre, on an affluent of the Kizil-Irmak, 60 miles NW. of Kaisariyeh. It has a fine mosque. The Kir-Shehr rugs are made in the district. Pop. about 3000.

Kirtland, a post-village of Lake co., Ohio, on an affluent of the Chagrin River, 22 miles NE. of Cleveland. It was formerly occupied by the Mormons, who built a temple here about 1836. Pop. about 100.

Kirunga, or **Kirungu-Cha-Gungo,** also known as **Mount Götzen,** a volcano of east-central Africa, in the Mfumbiro group. Height, 11,300 feet. See AFRICA.

Kirwin, a banking city of Phillips co., Kan., on the North Fork of the Solomon River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 15 miles SE. of Phillipsburg. Pop. in 1900, 586.

Kiryū, a town of the main island of Japan, about 60 miles NNW. of Tokyo. Pop. in 1899, 23,991.

Kirzhatch, kēēr-zhätch', a town of Russia, government and 60 miles W. of Vladimir. Pop. about 5000.

Kisamos, kis'ä-mos', a bay on the NW. coast of the island of Crete, having Cape Spada on the E. and Cape Buso on the W.

Kisamos, a small seaport of Crete, on its N. coast, on the Bay of Kisamos, 18 miles W. of Kanea. E. of it are the ruins of ancient Cysamus.

Kis-Becskerek, kish' bĕch'kĕ'rĕk', or **Little Becskerek,** a town of Hungary, 10 miles NW. of Temesvár. Pop. about 4000.

Kis-Bér, kish bār, a village of Hungary, 22 miles SE. of Komorn. It is noted for its royal stud.

Kiserton, a post-hamlet of Bourbon co., Ky., 6 miles N. of Paris.

Kish'acoquil'las, a post-village of Mifflin co., Pa., on a creek of its own name, 7 miles WNW. of Lewistown. Pop. 75. Kishacoquillas Valley is 20 miles long and lies between Jack's Mountain and Stone Mountain. KISHACOQUILLAS CREEK flows into the Juniata River near Lewistown.

Kis-Harta, kish hŏr'tŏh', a village of Hungary, on the Danube, 56 miles S. of Budapest.

Kis-Hegyes, kish' hĕd'yĕsh', a town of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 30 miles NE. of Bács. Pop. about 5500.

Kishinev, kish'ẹ-nĕv (Ruman, *Kislanou*), a town of Russia, capital of Bessarabia, on the Byk, 85 miles NW. of Odessa. It presents little of interest outside of the motley composition of its population, which consists of Rumans, Russians, Jews, Bulgarians, Germans, Tartars, and gypsies. The inhabitants are largely engaged in viniculture and the growing of tobacco. Pop. in 1897, 108,796. In 1903 a massacre of the Jews occurred here.

Kishm, kishm, the largest island in the Persian Gulf, near its entrance, 15 miles SW. of Ormuz. It is surrounded by many smaller islands. Length, 70 miles. Estimated pop. 12,000, chiefly Arabs. The island belongs to the imam of Muscat. On the E. side is the town of Kishm.

Kishnughur, a town of India. See KRISHNUGGUR.

Kish'on, a river of Palestine, flows NW. through the plain of Esdraelon and enters the Mediterranean 6 miles SSW. of Acre. The Arabic name is El-Mukatta.

Kishoregunge, kish'o-re-gŭnj', or **Kisoriganj,** kis'o-rẹ-gŭnj', a town of Bengal, British India, Maimansingh district. Pop. about 13,000.

Kishwaukee, a post-village of Winnebago co., Ill., on the Rock River, near the Kishwaukee, 9 miles SW. of Rockford. Pop. 150.

Kishwaukee River, Ill., rises in McHenry co. and enters the Rock River in Winnebago co. 8 miles below Rockford. It is 75 miles long. An affluent called the South Kishwaukee enters the Kishwaukee in Winnebago co. 8 miles SE. of Rockford.

Kis-Kanizsa, Hungary. See KANIZSA.

Kiskatom, a post-village and resort of Greene co., N.Y., 10 miles W. of Catskill and near the E. base of the Catskill Mountains. Pop. about 200.

Kiskiminetas, or **Kiskiminitas,** kis-ke-min'ẹ-tas, a river of Pennsylvania, formed by the Conemaugh River and Loyalhanna Creek, which unite at Saltsburg, Indiana co. It enters the Allegheny River at Freeport.

Kiskiminetas, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2620.

Kis-Körös, kish kö'rösh', a town of Hungary, 25 miles W. by S. of Félegyháza. Pop. about 8000. It is the birthplace of Petöfi.

Kis-Küküllö, kish kü'kül'lö' (Ger. *Klein Kokelburg*), a county of Transylvania, Hungary. Capital, Elisabethstadt (Erzsébetváros).

Kis-Kún-Félegyháza. See FÉLEGYHÁZA.

Kis-Kún-Halas, Hungary. See HALAS.

Kis-Kúnság, a district of Hungary. See CUMANIA.

Kisliar, a town of Caucasia. See KIZLIAR.

Kislovodsk', a Russian watering-place in the Caucasus, 30 miles SSW. of Georgievsk. Pop. in 1897, 1800.

Kis-Márton, a town of Hungary. See EISENSTADT.

Kismayu, kis'mä-yoo', an island and town of British East Africa, on the Somali coast, about 12 miles SW. of the mouth of the Jub. It carries on a brisk trade with the interior. Pop. in 1896, 2269.

Kissanga, Portuguese East Africa. See QUISANGA.

Kissavos, a mountain of Thessaly. See OSSA.

Kissee Mills, a post-village of Taney co., Mo., about 50 miles from Springfield. Pop. 100.

Kis'simmee', a banking post-city, capital of Osceola co., Fla., on Tohopekaliga Lake and on the Atlantic Coast Line, 75 miles E. by N. of Tampa. It has turpentine distilleries and manufactures of cigars. Pop. in 1900, 1132.

Kis'simmee' (or **Kis'sinee'**) **River,** Fla., rises in a lake of the same name, in Brevard co., runs in a SSE. direction, and enters the N. end of Lake Okeechobee. Length, nearly 90 miles. The lake is about 12 miles long.

Kissingen, kis'sing-ẹn, a town and watering-place of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Saale, 30 miles NNE. of Würzburg. It is noted for its mineral springs and is the most popular resort of its kind in Bavaria, there being as many as 20,000 visitors in the course of the season. The water of the principal springs is largely impregnated with carbonic acid. Pop. in 1900, 4757.

Kistler, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. The banking point is New Bloomfield. Pop. 100.

Kistna, or **Krishna,** a river of India, in the Deccan, rises in the Western Ghats, near lat. 18° N., lon. 74° E., flows generally SE. and E., and enters the Indian Ocean by several mouths, in lat. 15° 50′ N., lon. 81° E. Length, 600 miles. It receives some large tributaries, as the Bhma and Tumbuddra. It is navigable only for a short distance. Its waters are utilized by extensive irrigation-works.

Kis-Ujszállás, kish oo'e-sāl'āsh', a town of Hungary, 28 miles E. of Szolnok. Pop. in 1900, 13,224.

Kis-Várda, kish vär'dŏh, a town of northeastern Hungary, co. of Szabolcs. Pop. about 6500.

Kita, a town of the French Sudan, in Senegambia, NW. of the Niger and 125 miles SE. of Bafulabé. It is a fortified military station.

Kitab′, a town of Bokhara, about 37 miles S. by W. of Samarkand.

Kit Carson, an eastern county of Colorado, has an area of 2168 sq. m. It is intersected by the Big Sandy Creek. Capital, Burlington. Pop. in 1890, 2472; in 1900, 1580.

Kit Carson Peak, Colo., a mountain of the Sangre de Cristo Range, in the S. part of the state. It has an altitude of 14,100 feet.

Kitchings Mills, a post-hamlet of Aiken co., S.C.

Kite, a post-town of Johnson co., Ga., on the Wadley and Mount Vernon R. The banking point is Wrightsville. Pop. in 1900, 156.

Kitsap, a county in the W. part of Washington. Area, 407 sq. m. It is a peninsula bounded on the E. by Admiralty Inlet, on the S. and SE. by Puget Sound, and on the NW. by Hood's Canal. Capital, Port Orchard. Pop. in 1890, 4624; in 1900, 6767.

Kittanning, a township of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1396.

Kittanning, a banking post-borough, capital of Armstrong co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 44 miles NE. of Pittsburg. Iron is largely mined and manufactured here and there are extensive deposits of coal and fire-clay in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 3902.

Kittanning Point, a post-village of Blair co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., at the Horseshoe Curve, 5 miles W. of Altoona. It is a miners'-supply point. Pop. about 600.

Kittatinny (or **Blue**) **Mountain,** a long mountain-ridge of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is a portion of the Appalachian system. It extends from Orange co., N.Y. (continuing the Shawangunk Range), southwestward through Sussex and Warren cos. of New Jersey. In Pennsylvania it forms the boundary between the cos. of Monroe, Carbon, and Schuylkill on the NW. side, and Northampton, Lehigh, and Berks on the other side, and extends SW. to the Maryland frontier, whence it is continued by the Blue Mountains of Maryland and Virginia. The Delaware River passes through a very picturesque gorge in this ridge at the Delaware Water Gap. The Kittatinny Mountain is characterized by an almost level crest and an even outline without sharp peaks or very lofty summits. The highest points rise probably about 2400 feet above tide. This ridge is composed of stratified rocks of the Silurian age, mostly of Medina sandstone and Oneida conglomerate.

Kittery, kit′ter-ę, a post-village of York co., Me., on the Piscataqua River, opposite Portsmouth, N.H., and on the Boston and Maine R., about 4 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It is in Kittery township (town), which forms the SW. extremity of Maine, and is 51 miles SW. of Portland. It is mainly supported by ship-building, fisheries, and the coasting-trade. Here is a United States navy-yard. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2872.

Kittery Depot, a post-village of York co., Me., on the Piscataqua River and on the Boston and Maine R., 1 mile N. of Portsmouth. Pop. 400.

Kittery Point, a post-village of York co., Me., in Kittery township (town), on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, about 3 miles E. by N. of Portsmouth. Pop. about 900.

Kittitas, a county of Washington. Area, 2414 sq. m. Capital, Ellensburg. Pop. in 1890, 8777; in 1900, 9704.

Kittoctan Creek, Va., enters the Potomac River near the Point of Rocks.

Kittrell, a post-town of Vance co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 8 miles S. of Henderson. Pop. in 1900, 168.

Kittson, a county in the NW. part of Minnesota. Area, 1059 sq. m. Capital, Hallock. Pop. in 1890, 5387; in 1900, 7889.

Kitty Hawk, a post-hamlet of Currituck co., N.C., and a signal-station on the Atlantic coast.

Kitzbühel, kits′bü′ęl, or **Kitzbichl,** a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, on the Kitzbühel Ache, 47 miles ENE. of Innsbruck. Pop. about 2000.

Kitzingen, kit′sing′ęn, a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 11 miles ESE. of Würzburg. It is a busy manufacturing town and has an active trade. On the opposite bank of the river is the suburb of Etwashausen. Pop. in 1900, 8489.

Kiu-kiang, kyoo′ kyâng′, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-si, on the Yang-tse-kiang, about 130 miles SE. of Hankow. It is a treaty port and has a foreign settlement. Pop. about 62,000.

Kiung-chow, ke-oong′ chō′oo, a city of China, near the N. coast of the island of Hainan. Together with its port, Hoi-how, it constitutes a treaty port. Pop. about 40,000.

Kiushiu, ke-oo′she-oo′, the southernmost of the three principal islands of Japan, in the Pacific Ocean, separated from Korea by the Strait of Korea and from Hondo by the Strait of Shimonoseki and a portion of the Inland Sea. Lat. from 31° to 34° N.; lon. from 129° 30′ to 132° E. The surface is mountainous and there are a number of active volcanoes. Aso-sán, with a crater 12 miles in circumference, rises to 5630 feet. The island produces coal, copper, tobacco, etc. Chief town, Nagasaki. Pop. in 1899, 6,811,246.

Kivu, a lake of east-central Africa, draining S. into Lake Tanganyika through the Rusizi River and having N. a volcanic region. Elevation, about 4850 feet. Length, 60 miles.

Kizers, a post-village of Lackawanna co., Pa. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. about 170.

Kizil-Arvat, a town of the Transcaspian Province, Asiatic Russia, on the railway to Merv, 90 miles E. of the Caspian Sea. Pop. in 1897, 4130.

Kizil-Irmak, kiz′il′ ĕĕr′mâk′, or the "Red River" (anc. *Halys*), the principal river of Asia Minor, rises on the frontier of Armenia, flows W. and N., and enters the Black Sea 50 miles SE. of Sinope. Length, over 500 miles. Principal affluent, the Kara-Su or Kastamuni River.

Kizil-Kum, kiz′il koom, an extensive sandy desert of Asia, extending SE. from the Aral Sea, in Russian Turkestan.

Kizil-Uzen, kiz′il oo′zĕn, a river of northwestern Persia, which rises in the mountains of Ardelan, flows N., traversing part of Azerbaijan, turns abruptly SE. about 48° E. lon., finally turns NE., breaking through the Elburz mountains, and, flowing through Ghilan, empties into the Caspian Sea E. of Resht. In the lower part of its course it bears the name of Sefid-Rud.

Kizliar, kiz′le-ar′, written also **Kisliar,** a town of Ciscaucasia, in the Terek territory, on the Terek, 50 miles W. of its mouth in the Caspian Sea. Pop. in 1897, 7324.

Kjerteminde, kyĕr′tęh-min′dęh, a seaport of Denmark, on a small bay on the E. side of the island of Fünen, 12 miles ENE. of Odense. Pop. about 2500.

Kjöbenhavn, the Danish name of COPENHAGEN.

Kjöge, ke-ö′ghęh, a town of Denmark, on the E. shore of the island of Seeland, 20 miles SE. of Copenhagen. Pop. in 1901, 3997.

Kjölen, kyö′lęn, a mountain-range of Scandinavia, extending northward from about the parallel of 63° N. on the borders of Norway and Sweden and culminating in the Kebneknaisse, situated in Sweden near the 68th parallel, which has an elevation of about 7000 feet.

Klaarwater, a town of Africa. See GRIQUA TOWN.

Kladno, klâd′no, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles WNW. of Prague. It has great iron- and steel-works and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 18,600.

Kladovo, a town of Servia, on the Danube, 10 miles SE. of Orsova.

Kladrau, klâ′drŏw, a small town of Bohemia, 17 miles WSW. of Pilsen. It has a beautiful Gothic church.

Klagenfurt, klâ′ghęn-foort′, a town of Austria-Hungary, capital of Carinthia, on the Glan, 41 miles N. by W. of Laibach. The old fortifications have been converted into promenades. Among the interesting objects in the town are the cathedral, the palace of the prince-bishops of Gurk, the building of the provincial diet, the Rudolfinum museum, and the statue of Maria Theresa. Klagenfurt has manufactures of machinery, leather, tobacco, white lead, and cloth. Pop. in 1900, 24,314.

Klamath, klâ′mat, a county in the S. part of Oregon. Area, 5854 sq. m. It is intersected by the Sprague River; Klamath and Crater lakes are the principal bodies of water. Capital, Klamath Falls. Pop. in 1900, 3970.

Klamath, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal. Pop. 75.

Klamath Agency, a post-hamlet of Klamath co., Oregon. Here is an Indian agency.

Klamath Falls, a banking post-town, the capital of Klamath co., Oregon, 54 miles NE. of Ager, Cal. Pop. in 1900, 447.

Klamath Lake, Oregon, is at the E. base of the Cascade Range and extends across the S. boundary of the state into Siskiyou co., Cal. The S. part, called Lower Klamath Lake, is connected with the N. by a narrow strait scarcely 2 miles wide. The lake is about 44 miles long and 10 miles wide near the N. end. The surplus water is discharged by the Klamath River, which issues from the Lower Lake.

Klamathon, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Yreka. Pop. about 600.

Klamath River rises in the S. part of Oregon and flows into Klamath Lake. It issues from the Lower Klamath Lake, runs southwestward into Siskiyou co., Cal., and enters the Pacific Ocean in Humboldt co. Length, 275 miles. It traverses a mountainous region and runs in a deep and narrow cañon.

Klar Elf, klar ĕlf, a river of eastern Norway and southwestern Sweden flowing in a southeasterly direction

and emptying into Lake Vener. It flows through Fämund Lake, in Norway, between which and the Swedish border it bears successively the names of Fämund Elf and Trysil Elf.

Klarentza, klä-rĕnt'sä (officially **Kylle'ne,** the anc. name; L. *Cyllene;* It. *Chiarenza,* ke-ä-rĕnt'sä), a seaport at the W. extremity of the Morea, near Cape Klarentza, 17 miles NE. of Zante. Pop. about 400. It was an important place in the Middle Ages.

Klattau, klät'tŏw (Bohem. *Klatovy*), a town of Bohemia, 68 miles SW. of Prague. It has interesting churches and a quaint town-hall. There are manufactures of machinery, chicory, matches, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,793.

Klausen, klŏw'zĕn, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, district of Bozen, on the river Eisack. It has a Benedictine nunnery and a Capuchin monastery with fine paintings. Argentiferous lead, zinc, and copper are mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 700.

Klausenburg, klŏw'zĕn-bŏŏrg' (Hun. *Kolozsvár,* ko'lozh-vâr), a city of Hungary, in Transylvania, capital of the co. of **Klausenburg,** on the Szamos, 72 miles NNW. of Hermannstadt. It has a large number of educational institutions, among others the Francis Joseph University, founded in 1872. The house where Matthias Corvinus, Hungary's great king, was born is still shown. Klausenburg is the seat of a Reformed and a Unitarian superintendent. The town has manufactures of tobacco, beet-sugar, cloth, paper, and machinery. There are distilleries and flour-mills. Klausenburg was formerly the capital of Transylvania, and is the centre of the intellectual activity of the Hungarian population of the region. Pop. in 1890, 32,756; in 1900, 49,295.

Klausthal, a town of Prussia. See CLAUSTHAL.

Kla'wak', a post-village and fishing-station of Alaska, on the W. side of Prince of Wales Island. Here is a mission. Pop. about 130.

Kleburg, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans R. The banking point is Dallas. Pop. 100.

Klecknersville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., 13 miles N. of Allentown. Pop. about 600.

Klein Eiger, a mountain of Switzerland. See MÖNCH.

Klein Emmen, a river of Switzerland. See EMMEN.

Kleinfeltersville, klīn'felt-ẹrz-vĭl, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., 22 miles W. of Reading. Pop. about 250.

Kleinitz, klī'nits, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 56 miles N. by W. of Liegnitz.

Klemme, klem, a banking post-town of Hancock co., Iowa, 19 miles by rail S. of Forest City. Pop. in 1900, 262.

Klerksdorp, klĕrks'dorp, a town of Potchefstroom district, Transvaal Colony, near the Vaal River and 118 miles by rail SSW. of Johannesburg. It is the centre of a small gold-field and the oldest town of the Transvaal. Pop. about 6000. Elevation, 4600 feet.

Kleve, a town of Rhenish Prussia. See CLEVES.

Klickitat, klik'ẹ-tat, a small river of Washington, rises in the Cascade Range, in Skamania co. and enters the Columbia River about 13 miles below The Dalles.

Klickitat, a county in the S. part of Washington, borders on Oregon. Area, 2079 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Columbia River and is partly drained by the Klickitat River. The surface is diversified with mountains, forests, and prairies. At the NW. corner of the county stands Mount Adams, a peak of the Cascade Range. Capital, Goldendale. Pop. in 1890, 5167; in 1900, 6407.

Klimovitchi, kle-mo-vitch'ee, a town of Russia, 70 miles ESE. of Mohilev. Pop. about 5000.

Klin, kleen, a town of Russia, 40 miles NNW. of Moscow, on the Sestra. Pop. about 4000.

Kline, a post-town of Barnwell co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Barnwell. Pop. in 1900, 93.

Klineburg, klīn'burg, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the Humber River and on the Canadian Pacific R., 21½ miles NW. of Toronto. Pop. about 250.

Klines Cross Roads, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., W.Va.

Klines Grove, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 8 miles SW. of Danville. Pop. about 250.

Klinesville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 20 miles NNE. of Reading. Pop. about 190.

Klingenberg, a town of Bavaria, Germany, 15 miles S. of Aschaffenburg. It is noted for its potteries and red wine. Pop. in 1900, 1328.

Klingenthal, kling'ẹn-tâl', a town of Saxony, 13 miles ESE. of Plauen. Pop. in 1900, 5906.

Klingerstown, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 24 miles S. of Danville. Pop. about 350.

Klingnau, kling'nŏw, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aar, 16 miles NE. of Aarau. Pop. about 2000.

Klintsy, or **Klintzy,** klint'see, a town of Russia, in Tchernigov, 17 miles SSW. of Surazh. Pop. in 1897, 11,900.

Klipdrift, Cape Colony. See BARKLY WEST.

Klip River, a district in the NW. part of Natal. It is bounded W. by the Drakenberg Range, S. by the Tugela River, and E. by the Buffalo River, and is intersected by tributaries of both. Elevation, 3300 to 3900 feet. It is fertile and healthful. Capital, Ladysmith.

Klissura, klis-soo'rä, a small town of Albania, on the Voyusa, 40 miles E. of Avlona.

Kliuchef, a volcano of Alaska, on the island of Atka, middle Aleutians. See also KLYUTCHEV.

Kliutch, kle-cooch' (Kljuc), a town of Bosnia, 30 miles SW. of Banialuka. Pop. about 1500.

Klobauk, klo'bŏwk, a town of Moravia, 21 miles ENE. of Hradisch. Pop. about 3000.

Klobucko, klo-boots'ko, a town of Poland, 70 miles SE. of Kalisz, with 2000 inhabitants.

Klondike (Indian, *Throndiuk,* "river full of fish"), a small and shallow river of the Yukon district, Canada, empties into the Yukon, on the E. bank, in lat. 64° 5′ N., lon. 139° 30′ W. Length, estimated at 120 miles. The famous Klondike placer-gold region includes a portion of the drainage basins of the Klondike and Indian rivers. Between the two rivers lies "The Dome," a mountain-mass upward of 4000 feet in height, in which many of the gold-producing creeks (Bonanza,—to which the Eldorado is tributary,—Hunker, Dominion, Sulphur, etc.) rise. Dawson, at the mouth of the Klondike River, reached by regular steamboats ascending from St. Michael and by rail and steamboat along the upper course of the Yukon from Skagway, is the distributing point for the region. (See DAWSON.) Gold was discovered here in 1896. The Klondike is a well-wooded region, with warm summers (temperature rising to 90° or more) and rigorous winters (—50° to —65°). Successful attempts have been made to cultivate certain vegetables (cabbage, lettuce, radish, pease, beans), and even, on a small scale, grains. The yield of gold from the low-lying placers and the benches is about $20,000,000 annually.

Klondike, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y. The banking point is Adams. Pop. 100.

Klondike, a post-village of Delta co., Tex., on the Texas Midland R. The banking point is Cooper. Pop. 150.

Kloppenburg, klop'pẹn-bŏŏrg', a town of Oldenburg, 19 miles SSW. of the city of Oldenburg. Pop. about 2000.

Klossner, a post-village of Nicollet co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. The banking point is New Ulm.

Klösterle, klös'tẹr-lẹh, a town of Bohemia, 16 miles WNW. of Saaz, on the Eger. Pop. about 2500.

Kloster'man'sfeld, a village of Prussian Saxony, district of Merseburg, 5 miles from Eisleben. Pop. in 1900, 5123.

Klosterneuburg, klos'tẹr-noi'bŏŏrg, a town of Lower Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, a few miles above Vienna. It is the seat of the oldest Augustinian monastery in Austria. The mediæval monastery church is a very interesting edifice and the modern monastery buildings are palatial. The wine-cellars of the monastery are three stories deep and contain a cask of prodigious size. The monastery library contains a great number of incunabula. Pop. in 1900, 11,595.

Klosters, klos'tẹrs, a village, parish, and resort of Switzerland, in Grisons, on the Landquart, 16 miles ENE. of Chur. It consists of the hamlets Klosters-Dörfli, -Platz, and -Brücke. Elevation, 3940 feet.

Kloster-Zeven. See ZEVEN.

Kloten, klo'tẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles ENE. of Zürich. Pop. about 1500.

Klukwan, a village of southeastern Alaska, at the mouth of the Chilkat River.

Klundert, klŭn'dẹrt, a town of the Netherlands, North Brabant, 12 miles NW. of Breda. Pop. in 1899, 3801.

Klus, kloos, a town of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles E. of Soleure, at the N. extremity of the celebrated defile of the same name.

Klyazma, kle-âz'mä, a river of Russia, governments of Moscow and Vladimir, an affluent of the Oka.

Klyutchev, kle-oo'chĕv, or **Klyutchevskaya,** a volcanic mountain of Kamtchatka, generally considered to be the culminating point of the peninsula, in about lat. 56° 12′ N. Height, 15,750 feet. It was in eruption in 1854.

Knapp, nap, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa. The banking point is Wellsboro. Pop. 100.

Knapp, a post-village of Dunn co., Wis., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R., 37 miles E. of Hudson. Pop. about 450.

Knapp Creek, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. The banking point is Olean. Pop. about 200.

Knapps Creek, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Wis.

Knappton, nap'tǫn, a post-village of Pacific co., Wash., on the Columbia River, about 9 miles N. of Astoria. Pop. about 250.

Knaresborough, nairs'bŭr-rŭh, a borough of England, co. of York, West Riding, 3 miles E. of Harrogate and 16 miles WNW. of York, in the valley of the Nidd. Among the objects of interest are the parish church, the grammar-school, the remains of the ancient castle, a "Dropping Well," with petrifying properties, and St. Robert's Cave. Pop. in 1901, 4979.

Knauers, naw'ęrz, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Knawl, a post-hamlet of Braxton co., W.Va.

Knetzgau, knĕts'gŏw, a village of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main.

Knickerbocker, a post-village of Tom Green co., Tex. The banking point is San Angelo. Pop. about 175.

Knielingen, kneel'ing-ęn, a village of Baden, on the Rhine, 3 miles WNW. of Karlsruhe. Pop. in 1900, 3125.

Knierim, a banking post-village of Calhoun co., Iowa, on the Illinois Central R. Pop. 250.

Knife River, a village of Lake co., Minn. The banking point is Two Harbors. Pop. 150.

Kniffin, nif'fin, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Iowa, 8 miles E. of Allerton.

Knifley, a post-village of Adair co., Ky. The banking point is Campbellsville. Pop. about 125.

Knighton, nī'tǫn, a town of Wales, co. of Radnor, 10 miles NNE. of New Radnor. Pop. in 1901, 2138.

Knights, a post-village of Macon co., Ill. The banking point is Decatur. Pop. about 100.

Knights Ferry, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Stanislaus River, 38 miles E. by S. of Stockton. Gold is found near this place. Pop. about 300.

Knight's Island, an island of Alaska, in Prince William Sound, 30 miles long.

Knight's Island, an island in Lake St. Louis, W. of Lachine, Quebec.

Knights Landing, or **Grafton,** a post-village of Yolo co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Woodland. Pop. about 300.

Knightstown, a banking post-town of Henry co., Ind., on the Blue River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 34 miles E. of Indianapolis. It has manufactures of iron goods, paper, carriages and wagons, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1942.

Knightsville, a banking post-town of Clay co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line, 18 miles ENE. of Terre Haute. It has coaling-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1171.

Knightsville, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., 4 miles S. of Portland. Pop. about 950.

Kniman, a post-village of Jasper co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. The banking point is Rensselaer. Pop. 125.

Knin, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Dalmatia, near the borders of Croatia and Bosnia.

Kniphausen, knip'hŏw'zęn, an old castle at the mouth of the Jahde, 30 miles N. of Oldenburg. It was once the seat of the lords of Kniphausen, now a part of Oldenburg.

Knittelfeld, knit'tęl-fĕlt', a town of Styria, on the left bank of the Mur, 32 miles NW. of Gratz. It has railway-shops and manufactures of metal-wares. Pop. in 1900, 8052.

Knittlingen, knitt'ling-ęn, a town of Württemberg, 26 miles NW. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 3000.

Knivskjärodden, the most northerly point of Europe, on the island of Magerö, Norway, lying a few seconds N. of the North Cape, in lat. 71° 12′ N.

Knjaževač, a town of Servia. See KNYAZHEVATZ.

Knob, nŏb, a post-hamlet of Beaver co., Pa., about 22 miles NW. of Pittsburg.

Knob, a post-village of Tazewell co., Va., near Clinch Mountain, 37 miles NE. of Abingdon. Pop. 60.

Knobcreek, a post-township of Cleveland co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1156.

Knobcreek, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Tenn.

Knobel, no'bęl, a post-town of Clay co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 6 miles S. of Corning. Pop. in 1900, 392.

Knoblick, a post-village of Metcalfe co., Ky., 97 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. 100.

Knob Lick, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 95 miles S. of St. Louis. It has granite-works. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Knob Mountain, Pa., in the ENE. part of Columbia co., extends a short distance into Luzerne.

Knobnoster, a banking city of Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 75 miles ESE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 673.

Knobsville, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa., 18 miles WNW. of Chambersburg. Pop. about 110.

Knock, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 11 miles WSW. of Banff. Height, 1500 feet above the sea.

Knocklade, a mountain of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 2¾ miles S. of Ballycastle.

Knock'mel'edown Mountains, Ireland, in Munster, are between the cos. of Waterford and Tipperary. Highest point, 2600 feet.

Knock'to'pher, a town of Ireland, co. of Kilkenny, 2 miles ENE. of Newmarket.

Knott, a county in the E. part of Kentucky. Area, 341 sq. m. It is drained by the Kentucky River and other tributaries of the Ohio. Capital, Hindman. Pop. in 1890, 5438; in 1900, 8704.

Knottingley, a village of England, co. of York, West Riding, on the Aire, 3¾ miles ENE. of Pontefract. Pop. in 1901, 5809.

Knotts Island, a post-hamlet of Currituck co., N.C., on an island of this name in Currituck Sound.

Knotts Mill, a post-hamlet of Orangeburg co., S.C.

Knotts Store, a post-hamlet of Anson co., N.C.

Knottsville, a post-town of Daviess co., Ky., 12 miles E. of Owensboro. Pop. in 1900, 209.

Knottsville, a post-hamlet of Taylor co., W.Va., 5 miles SE. of Grafton.

Knowelhurst, a post-village of Warren co., N.Y. The banking point is Warrensburg. Pop. about 100.

Knowle, a village of England, co. and 10 miles NW. of Warwick.

Knowles, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Knowlesville, nōlz'vil, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 36 miles W. of Rochester. Pop. 350.

Knowlton, nōl'tǫn, a post-village of Desha co., Ark. The banking point is Rosedale, Miss. Pop. about 100.

Knowlton, a banking post-town of Ringgold co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R., 12 miles NW. of Mount Ayr. Pop. in 1900, 267.

Knowlton, a post-village of Warren co., N.J., in Knowlton township, about 8 miles N. by E. of Belvidere. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1210.

Knowlton, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 4 miles NW. of Lamokin. It has a starch-factory. Pop. about 200.

Knowlton, a post-village of Marathon co., Wis., in Knowlton township (town), on the E. bank of the Wisconsin River, 20 miles S. of Wausau. Pop. of the town in 1900, 435.

Knowlton, a banking village, capital of the co. of Brome, Quebec, is near Brome Lake, 10¼ miles S. of Waterloo, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 760. It is a summer-resort.

Knowlton Mills, Pa. See KNOWLTON.

Knox, a county in the NW. part of Illinois. Area, 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Spoon River. Many mines of bituminous coal have been opened in this county. Capital, Galesburg. Pop. in 1890, 38,752; in 1900, 43,612.

Knox, a county in the SW. part of Indiana, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 510 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the West Fork of the White River, on the S. by the White River, and on the W. by the Wabash River. Capital, Vincennes. Pop. in 1890, 28,044; in 1900, 32,746.

Knox, a county in the SE. part of Kentucky, has an area of 352 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River and also drained by Richland Creek. Capital, Barboursville. Pop. in 1890, 13,762; in 1900, 17,372.

Knox, a county in the S. part of Maine, has an area of 327 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Penobscot Bay and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is partly drained by the Medomac River and comprises several islands. Capital, Rockland. Pop. in 1890, 31,473; in 1900, 30,406.

Knox, a county in the NE. part of Missouri, has an area of 504 sq. m. It is intersected by three rivers, called the North Fabius, Middle Fabius, and South Fabius, and is partly drained by the North Fork of the Salt River. Capital, Edina. Pop. in 1890, 13,501; in 1900, 13,479.

Knox, a county in the NE. part of Nebraska, is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River, which separates it from South Dakota. It has an area of 1125 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Niobrara River. Capital, Niobrara. Pop. in 1890, 8582; in 1900, 14,343.

Knox, a county in the central part of Ohio, has an area of 514 sq. m. It is intersected by the Vernon and Mohican (or Walhonding) rivers and is also drained by the North Fork of the Licking River. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1890, 27,600; in 1900, 27,768.

Knox, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 520 sq. m. It is intersected by the Holston River, bounded on the W. by the Clinch River, and also drained by the French

Broad River. Capital, Knoxville. Pop. in 1890, 59,557; in 1900, 74,302.

Knox, a county in the N. part of Texas, drained by the Brazos and Big Wichita rivers. Area, 947 sq. m. Capital, Benjamin. Pop. in 1890, 1134; in 1900, 2322.

Knox, a banking post-town, capital of Starke co., Ind., on the Yellow River and on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Rs., 30 miles SW. of South Bend. It is in an iron and fruit region. Pop. in 1900, 1466.

Knox, a post-hamlet of Waldo co., Me., in Knox township (town), 17 miles WNW. of Belfast. Pop. of the town in 1900, 558.

Knox, or **Knoxville,** a post-village of Albany co., N.Y., in Knox township (town), about 20 miles W. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1244; of the village, about 200.

Knox, a post-village of Benson co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 35 miles NW. of Minnewaukon. Pop. 100.

Knox, a post-hamlet of Vinton co., O.

Knox, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 836.

Knox, a banking post-village of Clarion co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 20 miles SE. of Oil City. It has dynamite-works, numerous oil-wells, mills, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Knox, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 864.

Knox, a township of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1255.

Knoxboro, or **Knox Corners,** a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., 18 miles SW. of Utica. Pop. about 200.

Knox City, a banking post-village of Knox co., Mo., on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R., 38 miles WNW. of Quincy, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 365.

Knoxdale, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. The banking point is Brookville. Pop. 100.

Knoxhill, a post-village of Walton co., Fla., about 110 miles W. by N. of Tallahassee. Pop. about 700.

Knox Land, the name given to a portion of the assumed *terra firma* of the Antarctic regions known as Wilkes Land, in about lat. 66° 30′ S. and lon. 105° E.

Knox Station, a post-village of Waldo co., Me. The banking point is Belfast. Pop. 150.

Knoxville, nŏx'vĭl, a post-village of Greene co., Ala., 12 miles NE. of Eutaw. Pop. 75.

Knoxville, a post-hamlet of Marengo co., Ala. Pop. 50.

Knoxville, a post-village of Johnson co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop. about 250.

Knoxville, a post-village of Napa co., Cal. The banking point is Woodland. Pop. about 100.

Knoxville, a post-village, capital of Crawford co., Ga., about 28 miles WSW. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Knoxville, a banking city of Knox co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 5 miles SE. of Galesburg. Pop. in 1900, 1857.

Knoxville, a banking city, capital of Marion co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 36 miles SE. of Des Moines. It has coal-mines, stone-quarries, etc., and is the seat of the state industrial home for the blind. Pop. in 1900, 3131.

Knoxville, a post-village of Pendleton co., Ky., about 24 miles S. of Covington. Pop. about 250.

Knoxville, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Potomac River (which here flows through fine scenery) and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 75 miles W. of Baltimore. Pop. about 300.

Knoxville, a post-town of Franklin co., Miss., 24 miles SE. of Natchez, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Knoxville, a post-village of Ray co., Mo., 44 miles NE. of Kansas City. Pop. 80.

Knoxville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, 10 miles NNW. of Steubenville and 3 miles W. of the Ohio River. Pop. about 300.

Knoxville, or **Knoxville Borough,** a borough of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3511.

Knoxville, a banking post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., on the Cowanesque Creek, 60 miles N. of Lockhaven, on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Buffalo and Susquehanna Rs. It has grist-, sash- and saw-mills, tobacco-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 862.

Knoxville, a city, the capital of Knox co., Tenn., is on the right or NW. bank of the Holston River, about 180 miles E. of Nashville and 200 miles by water above Chattanooga. It is on the Southern, the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern and other railroads. It is built on a hilly or uneven site and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It is the seat of the University of Tennessee, which was reorganized in 1869, of the affiliated state agricultural college, and of the Knoxville College for colored students. Here are an institution for the deaf and dumb, founded by the state, an asylum for the insane, a custom-house, etc. Knoxville has an extensive trade in agricultural produce and a large marble-industry, iron-foundries, cotton-, woollen-, flouring-, and rolling-mills, and manufactures of car-wheels, cars, furniture, saddlery and harness, and sash and blinds. The city is located in the heart of a very productive coal and iron region. Steamboats ascend the river to this point. Knoxville was the first capital of the state. Pop. in 1880, 9693; in 1890, 22,535; in 1900, 32,637.

Knoxville, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W.Va.

Knutsford, nŭts'ford (*Cnut's Ford*, "Canute's Ford"), a town of England, in Cheshire, 14 miles SW. of Manchester. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the textile-industry and the manufacture of leather goods. Pop. in 1901, 5172. It is the "Cranford" of Mrs. Gaskell.

Knutweil, knoot'vīl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles NW. of Lucerne. Pop. in 1900, 934.

Knyazhevatz, knyä'zhe-vâts, a town of Servia, 25 miles E. of Alexinatz. Pop. about 5500.

Knyshin, knish'in (Pol. *Knyszyn*), a town of Russia, about 50 miles SW. of Grodno. Pop. about 3500.

Knysna, knīs'nä, a narrow mountainous division on the S. coast of Cape Colony. It is intersected by the Knysna River (on which is alluvial gold) and other streams and has valuable forests. The mouth of the Knysna River forms the port of Knysna (or Melville), the capital, 140 miles (direct) W. by S. of Port Elizabeth. It is one of the best harbors on the coast. Pop. 951.

Kobdo, a city of western Mongolia, in the Kobdo region or plateau. Lat. 48° N.; lon. 90° E. Pop. 6000. It has a considerable trade with the Russian and Chinese territories.

Kobe, or **Kobé,** ko'bā, a seaport of Japan, in the southern part of the island of Hondo, on the bay and adjoining Hiogo, with which it now forms one city. A railway extends hence 22 miles to Osaka. Kobe was founded in 1868. It is the seat of a large foreign trade, is regularly and neatly built, and has docks, railway-shops, and an extensive ship-yard. The town has direct steamship communication with China, Australia, and European and American ports. Pop., with Hiogo, in 1899, 215,780; in 1904, 285,002.

Kobe, or **Kobi,** a town of central Africa, formerly capital of Darfur, in lat. 14° N., 37 miles WNW. of El Fasher.

Kobelya'ki, a town of Russia, 37 miles SW. of Poltava. Pop. in 1897, 11,936.

Köben, kö'bĕn, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 38 miles NW. of Breslau, on the left bank of the Oder. It has an old castle and the ruins of a cathedral. Pop. 1000.

Koblenz, a city of Prussia. See COBLENZ.

Kobrin, ko'brin, a town of Russia, 100 miles SE. of Grodno. Pop. in 1897, 10,355.

Koburg, a town of Germany. See COBURG.

Kobylin, ko-bil'in, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 50 miles SSE. of the city of Posen. Pop. about 2000.

Koch, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, 12 miles SE. of Wooster. Pop. 100.

Kochem, a town of Prussia. See COCHEM.

Kocher, ko'kẹr, a river of Württemberg, joins the Neckar 6 miles N. of Heilbronn. Length, about 100 miles.

Koch-Hissar, a village of Asia Minor, on the E. bank of a large salt lake, the ancient Tattæa Palus, in lat. 38° 50′ N., lon. 33° 29′ E.

Kochi, ko'che, or **Kotsi,** kōt'se, a town of Japan, capital of Kochi prefecture, on an indentation of the S. coast of Shikoku island and about 125 miles SW. by W. of Kobe. It is noted for its coral. Pop. in 1899, 36,511.

Kochstedt, kox'stĕtt, a town of Prussia, province of Saxony, 21 miles SW. of Magdeburg.

Kochville, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich.

Kock, kotsk, a town of Russian Poland, about 40 miles S. of Siedlce. Pop. about 2000.

Kodiak, Alaska. See KADIAK.

Koeltztown, kelts'tŏwn, a post-village of Osage co., Mo., 20 miles S. of Jefferson City. Pop. 125.

Koenton, a post-village of Washington co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Koesfeld, kös'fĕlt, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, 20 miles W. of Münster. The manufacture of leather and textiles, printing, milling, distilling, etc., are among the industries. Pop. in 1900, 7445.

Koevorde, or **Koevorden.** See COEVORDEN.

Kofa, a post-village of Yuma co., Ariz. The banking point is Yuma. Pop. about 100.

Kofu, ko'foo, a town of Japan, capital of Yamanashi prefecture, 70 miles W. of Tokyo. It produces white and red wines and a thin fabric of silk, and has considerable commerce. Pop. in 1899, 37,561. It has numerous buildings in the European style.

Kogenheim, ko'ghẹn-hīme', a village of Germany, in Alsace, 7 miles NNE. of Schlettstadt.

Kohat, kō-hăt', a town of the Punjab, British India, capital of the Kohat district, 25 miles S. of Peshawur. Pop. about 30,000. Petroleum is found in the district.

Koh-chang, ko'chăng', an island in the Gulf of Siam, 6 miles long.

Koh-fai, ko'fī, a cluster of small islands in the Gulf of Siam, grouped around Cape Liant.

Koh-fang, ko'făng', or **Sancori,** săn'ko-ree', an island in the Gulf of Siam.

Koh-i-Baba, ko e bă'bă, a mountain-range of Afghanistan, off the SW. extremity of the Hindu-Kush, from which it is separated by the Bamian Pass, leading from Kabul into Turkestan. Westward the mountains are continued in the Safed-Koh. Highest summit, the Shah-fuladi, 16,870 feet.

Koh-i-Damaun, or **Koh-i-Daman,** ko e dă-măn' ("the mountain skirt"), a district of Afghanistan, N. of Kabul, comprising a portion of the S. declivity of the Hindu-Kush.

Kohistan, ko'his-tăn' ("the land of mountains"), is a name applied to part of northern Afghanistan and to the SE. section of Khorassan.

Koh-kai-tai, ko'kī'tī', a group of small islets in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 11° 57′ N., lon. 99° 38′ E.

Koh-karinj, ko'kă'rinj', a lofty summit of the Hindu-Kush, in Afghanistan, about 20 miles NNW. of Jelalabad.

Kohl-Janowitz, kōl yă'no-wits', a town of Bohemia, 33 miles SE. of Prague. Pop. about 2000.

Kohlsville, kōlz'vĭl, a post-village of Washington co., Wis., about 25 miles S. by E. of Fond du Lac. Pop. 100.

Koh-nok, ko'nok', an island in the Gulf of Siam.

Kohren, ko'rẹn, a town of Saxony, 24 miles SSE. of Leipsic, on the Sprottau. Pop. about 800.

Koh-sama, ko'să'mă, or **Carnam,** kar'năm', an island in the Gulf of Siam.

Koh-samet, ko'să'met', an island in the Gulf of Siam.

Koh-si-chang, ko'see'chăng', a larger and a lesser island, near the head of the Gulf of Siam. Lat. of the larger, 13° 10′ N.

Koh-si-chang, a harbor in the Gulf of Siam, formed by an island of the same name.

Koil, a town of India. See ALIGHUR.

Koiners Store, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va., 7½ miles from Waynesboro.

Kojetein, ko'yă-tīne', a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 10 miles SW. of Prerau. Pop. in 1900, 6036.

Kojuk' Pass, Afghanistan, traverses the mountains between the valley of Pishin and Kandahar.

Kóka, ko'kō', a village of Hungary, 23 miles ENE. of Budapest. Pop. about 3500.

Kokan, or **Kokand,** Central Asia. See KHOKAN.

Kokchetav, a town of Siberia, in Akmolinsk, 200 miles SW. of Omsk. It exports cattle and hides.

Kokel (Hun. *Küküllö*), GREAT, a river of Transylvania, which, after receiving the Little Kokel at Balasfalva, joins the Maros 10 miles N. of Karlsburg.

Ko'komo, a post-village of Summit co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern and the Denver and Rio Grande Rs. The banking point is Leadville. Pop. 100.

Kokomo, a city of Indiana, capital of Howard co., is situated on the Wild Cat River, 54 miles N. of Indianapolis, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and other railroads. It is the principal city in the natural-gas territory of Indiana, and has extensive steel-, wire-, and plate-glass works, paper- and pulp-mills, and manufactures of nails, pottery, automobiles, electrical appliances, rubber goods, etc. Pop. in 1880, 4042; in 1890, 8261; in 1900, 10,609.

Koko-nor, ko'ko-nor', **Kuku-nor** (*i.e.*, "blue sea"), or **Tsing-hai,** tsing'hī', a lake of the Chinese Empire, in Tsaidam, W. of the province of Kan-su, and lying between the Kuen-lun and Nan-shan mountains. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 100° E. It receives the Bukhain-gol and other waters, but has no outlet. Length, about 100 miles; altitude, 10,000 feet. The South Koko-Nor mountains, bordering the lake-basin on the S. and SW., have an altitude of 16,500 feet.

Kokstad, kōk'stăt', the principal town of Griqualand East, Cape Colony, about 90 miles (direct) SW. of Pietermaritzburg. Pop. about 2000.

Kokura, ko-koo'ră, a maritime town of Japan, in the island of Kiushiu, about 100 miles NNE. of Nagasaki, on the Strait of Van der Capellen. Pop. in 1899, 27,504.

Kola, ko'lă, a town of Russian Lapland (peninsula of Kola), 335 miles NW. of Archangel, near the Arctic Ocean. It is situated at the junction of the Kola and Tuloma rivers. Lat. 68° 52′ N.; lon. 33° E. Pop. about 600.

Kola, a large peninsula embracing most of Russian Lapland, and having NE. the Arctic Ocean and S. the White Sea. It is comprised in the circle of Alexandrovsk, government of Archangel.

Kolaba, a district of Bombay, British India, on the W. coast, just S. of the city of Bombay. It includes the little island of Kolaba, once a Mahratta stronghold.

Kolapur, India. See KOLHAPUR.

Kolar, a lake of India, in Madras, 5 miles E. of Ellore. It is about 22 miles long and from 7 to 12 miles broad and is formed chiefly by the overflowing of the Kistna and Godavery. It communicates with the Bay of Bengal, distant about 20 miles.

Kolberg, or **Colberg,** kol'bĕng, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 25 miles W. of Cöslin, on the Persante, near its mouth in the Baltic. The most noteworthy buildings are the mediæval cathedral of Saint Mary and the modern church of Saint Nicholas. Kolberg is a frequented watering-place. Until recently it was a fortress. The industries include iron-founding and the manufacture of agricultural implements. Pop. in 1900, 20,200.

Kolberg, a post-village of Door co., Wis. The banking point is Algoma. Pop. about 300.

Kolbuszowa, kol-boo-shov'ă, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, about 60 miles ENE. of Bochnia. Pop. about 3000.

Kolding, kol'ding, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 10 miles WSW. of Fredericia, on an inlet of the Little Belt. It is a busy seaport. Pop. in 1901, 12,530.

Koleah, ko'le-ă, a town of Algeria, in a fertile region, near the coast, 18 miles WSW. of Algiers. Pop. 6000.

Ko'leen', a post-village of Greene co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. The banking point is Bloomfield. Pop. 250.

Kolgu'yev, written also **Kalguyev,** an island of Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, NE. of the Kanin Peninsula. Lat. about 69° N.; lon. 49° E. Length and breadth, 45 miles each. It yields large quantities of furs, eggs, and feathers. It is included in the government of Archangel.

Kolhapur, or **Kolapur,** kō'la-poor', a native state of Bombay, India. Lat. 15° 58′–17° 17′ N.; lon. 73° 47′–74° 46′ E. Area (including dependencies), 2855 sq. m. It is a mountainous region, drained by the Kistna. Capital, Kolhapur. Pop. in 1901, 910,200.

Kolhapur, or **Kolapur,** a town of India, capital of the native state of the same name, 185 miles SSE. of Bombay. Pop. in 1901, 54,373.

Koliazin, a town of Russia. See KALYAZIN.

Kolima, a river of Asia. See KOLYMA.

Kolin, or **Neukolin,** noi'ko-leen', a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 35 miles E. of Prague. Its ecclesiastical edifices are of some interest. Among its various industries the manufacture of sugar takes the lead. Marshal Daun here defeated Frederick the Great, June 18, 1757. There is a monument to the Austrian slain. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 15,025.

Kölleda, a town of Prussia. See CÖLLEDA.

Kölln-an-der-Elbe. See CÖLLN-AN-DER-ELBE.

Kollum, kol'lŭm, a village of the Netherlands, Friesland, 8 miles SE. of Dokkum.

Kolmar, a town of Alsace. See COLMAR.

Kolmar, formerly **Chodziesen,** a town of Prussia, in Posen, 47 miles WSW. of Bromberg. Pop. about 3500.

Köln, a town of Prussia. See COLOGNE.

Kol'no, a town of Russian Poland, 16 miles NNW. of Lomza. Pop. about 5000.

Kolo, ko'lo, a town of Russian Poland, 40 miles NE. of Kalisz, on an island in the Warthe. Pop. in 1897, 9359.

Kolokythia (ko-lo-ke-thee'ă), **Gulf of** (anc. *Laco'nicus Si'nus*), called also the **Gulf of Marathonisi,** a gulf of Greece, indenting the S. part of the Morea.

Kolomea, ko-lo-mă'ă (Pol. *Kolomyja*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Pruth, 112 miles SE. of Lemberg. It has many potteries. Pop. in 1900, 34,188, consisting of Jews, Poles, and Ruthenians.

Kolomna, ko-lom'nă, a town of Russia, government and 58 miles SSE. of Moscow, on the Moskva, near its confluence with the Oka. It has machine- and car-shops and establishments connected with the textile industry, etc. Ship-building is carried on and there is an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 20,970.

Kolos, ko'losh' (Ger. *Salzgrub*, zălts'groob), a town of Hungary, in Transylvania, 12 miles E. of Klausenburg. Pop. about 3500.

Kolozsvár, a city of Transylvania. See KLAUSENBURG.

Kolpino', a town of Russia, government of St. Petersburg, district of Tsarskoye Selo, on the river Izhora. It has extensive government works, producing apparatus and materials for the construction and equipment of war-vessels, etc. Pop. in 1897, 8500.

Koluri, or **Kuluri,** a town of Greece. See SALAMIS.

Kolva, kol'vå, a river of Russia, rises in Perm and joins the Vishera.

Kolyma, or **Kolima,** ko-lee'må, a large river of Siberia, rises by several heads near lat. 61° 30′ N., on the N. side of the Stanovoi mountains, and, after a NE. course of 1000 miles, enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary, near lat. 69° 30′ N. and lon. 161° 30′ E. It is navigable for about 720 miles and is cleared of ice in the month of May.

Kolyvan, ko-le-vân', a town of Asiatic Russia, government and 110 miles SW. of Tomsk, on the Ob. Pop. in 1897, 11,703.

Kolyvan Lake, in Siberia, in the government of Tomsk.

Kolyvan Mountains, a spur of the Lesser Altai.

Kolze, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. about 200.

Komarno, ko-mar'no, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 25 miles ENE. of Sambor. Pop. about 5000.

Komárom, a town of Hungary. See KOMORN.

Komati, ko-mâ'te, a river of southern Africa, rises in the SE. part of the Transvaal Colony, flows E., then N. through the N. part of Swaziland, and joins the Crocodile to form the Komati Manhissa, which pierces the Lobombo range at the Komati Poort, and empties into Delagoa Bay near Lourenço Marquez. Near its source are the Komati gold-fields.

Komgha, a division on the SE. coast of Cape Colony. It is bounded NE. by the Great Kei River. Capital, Komgha, 34 miles (direct) NE. of King William's Town. Pop in 1891, 432.

Komlos, kom'losh' (Nagy Komlos,—*i.e.*, Great Komlos), a town of Hungary, co. of Torontál, 30 miles WNW. of Temesvár. Pop. about 5000.

Kommander Islands, also known as the **Comandorski Islands,** a group belonging to Russia, in Bering Sea, in about lat. 55° N. and lon. 167° E. The largest islands of the group are Bering and Copper. They are seemingly a continuation, in the direction of Kamtchatka, of the Aleutian Islands.

Kommenda, a fortified station of British western Africa, 15 miles WSW. of Cape Coast Castle.

Komoka, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 10 miles W. of London. Pop. 250.

Ko'morn (Hun. *Komárom*, ko'mâ'rom'), a royal free city of Hungary, capital of the co. of the same name, at the confluence of the Waag with the Danube, 48 miles WNW. of Budapest. It is on the island called Great Schütt, at its eastern or lower extremity. Close to the town is the old fortress of Komorn, formerly regarded as a great stronghold. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1848–49. There is a monument to its brave defender Klapka. Komorn has considerable trade. Pop. in 1900, 20,264.

Komotau, ko'mo-tŏw (Bohem. *Chomutov*), a town of Bohemia, 10 miles NNW. of Saaz. The industries include milling, dyeing, weaving, various kinds of manufacture, brewing, mining, etc. Pop. in 1900, 15,925.

Komstad, a post-hamlet of Clay co., S.Dak., 30 miles NE. of Yankton.

Kona, a village a few miles inland from Kealakekua Bay Hawaii Island. It is a health-resort.

Konakry, kon'â'kree', the capital of French Guinea, is on Tombo Island, W. coast of Africa. It has a governor's palace, hospital, various agencies, etc., is connected with the main-land by bridge, and is the terminus of a railway to the upper Niger. Lat. about 9° 40′ N.

Konbo, a lake of Russia, government of Archangel, in Lapland, discharges itself into the Gulf of Kandalaska by two outlets.

Kong, or **Pong,** a town of the French Sudan, in the Mandingo country, in about lat. 8° 55′ N., lon. 4° W. It is an important commercial mart and trades in kola, salt, textiles, gold, and horses. Pop. about 15,000.

Köngen, köng'en, a village of Württemberg, on the Neckar, 5 miles SE. of Esslingen.

Kong Mountains, an assumed mountain-range of Africa, thought at one time to extend from Sierra Leone eastward to Ashanti and Dahomey.

Kongsberg, kongs'bêrg, a town of Norway, in the amt of Buskerud, 43 miles WSW. of Christiania, on the Laagen. It has silver-mines and is the seat of the royal mint. Pop. in 1900, 5585.

Kongsvinger, kongs'ving-er, a town and fortress of Norway, amt of Hedemarken, beside the Glommen, 45 miles ENE. of Christiania. Pop. about 1500.

Kongun, kon'goon', a town of Persia, on the Persian Gulf, 115 miles SE. of Bushire.

Konieh, ko'ne-eh, or **Konia** (anc. *Ico'nium*), a city of Asia Minor, capital of the vilayet of Konieh. It is connected by railways with Scutari (opposite Constantinople) and with Smyrna. Its walls, now dilapidated, which are from 2 to 3 miles in circumference, were built with materials from the ancient edifices of Iconium by the Seljuk sultans. In and about the city are fine and interesting relics of Seljuk architecture. Konieh contains a celebrated monastery of the dancing dervishes and the tombs of the founder of their order and of his successors. The leading manufactures are carpets and colored leather. Around the town are irrigated orchards and fields of grain and flax. Beyond the walls are extensive suburbs. Pop. estimated at about 45,000. There are many Armenians and there is a Greek suburb. Under the Romans, Iconium was the capital of Lycaonia. The town figures in the early history of the Christian church. About the close of the eleventh century the Seljuks established the sultanate of Iconium or of Rum, which existed for about two centuries.

Königgrätz, kö'nig-grâts' (Bohem. *Hradec Kralove*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, 64 miles ENE. of Prague, on the Elbe. The chief edifices are the mediæval cathedral, a former Jesuits' church, and the episcopal palace. The manufactures include machinery, musical instruments, gloves, candles, paints, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9773. The town was until recently a fortress. Königgrätz is famous for the battle fought in its vicinity on July 3, 1866 (known also as the battle of Sadowa), in which the Prussians overwhelmed the Austrians.

Königheim, kö'nig-hime', a village of Baden, 3 miles WSW. of Bischofsheim.

Königinhof, kö'nig-in-hof' (Bohem. *Kralove Dvur*), a town of Austria-Hungary, in Bohemia, 16 miles N. of Königgrätz, on the Elbe. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 10,601.

Königliche Weinberge, kö'ne-glik-eh vin'bêrg-eh ("Royal Vineyards"; Bohem. *Vinohrady Kralovske*), a suburb of Prague. Pop. in 1900, 52,483.

Königlich-Neudorf, kö'ne-glik noi'dorf, a village of Silesia, Prussia, adjoining Oppeln. Pop. in 1900, 4339.

Königlich-Schmelz, kö'ne-glik shmêlts, a village of East Prussia, circle of Memel. Pop. in 1900, 4802.

Königsaal, kö'nig-sâl', a village of Bohemia, on the Moldau, 7 miles S. of Prague.

Königsbach, kö'nigs-bâk', a village of Baden, 10 miles SE. of Karlsruhe.

Königsberg, kö'nigs-bêrg', a town of Bohemia, 10 miles WSW. of Elbogen, on the Eger. Pop. in 1900, 4534.

Königsberg (Hun. *Ujbánya*, oo'ee-bân'yŏh'), a town of Hungary, co. of Bars, on the Gran, 24 miles ENE. of Neutra. Pop. about 4000.

Königsberg, a strongly fortified seaport of Prussia, capital of the province of East Prussia and of the district of Königsberg, 338 miles NE. of Berlin, on the Pregel, 5 miles from its mouth in the Frische Haff. Lat. of observatory, 54° 42′ 50″ N.; lon. 20° 29′ 47″ E. It consists of three parts, the Altstadt, the Kneiphof (on an island), and Löbenicht, besides various suburban sections. The most interesting edifice is the royal palace, the old residence of the grand masters of the Teutonic Knights and of the dukes of Prussia. In the palace church, Frederick I., the first monarch of Prussia who bore the title of king, placed the royal crown on his head in 1701, and here also William I. was crowned. The palace contains the interesting Prussia Museum. Other noteworthy structures are the fine Renaissance buildings of the university, the Gothic cathedral, adjoining which is the Stoa Kantiana containing the grave of Kant, who was born and spent his life at Königsberg, and the exchange. The University of Königsberg was founded in 1544. The industrial establishments include iron-foundries, machine-shops, especially locomotive-works, flour-mills, and distilleries. There are manufactures of tobacco and cigars, matches, amber articles, pianos, and mineral waters. The manufacture of marchpane (marzipan) is celebrated. Königsberg was founded by the Teutonic Knights in the thirteenth century in the region inhabited by the heathen Prussians. Pop. in 1880, 140,909; in 1900, 189,483.

Königsberg, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 41 miles N. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has a quaint town-hall, a fine thirteenth-century church, and mediæval gates. Pop. in 1900, 5932.

Königsberg, a small town of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in an exclave in Lower Franconia, Bavaria. It is the birthplace of the astronomer Regiomontanus (Johann Müller).

Königsbrück, kö'nigs-brük', a town of Saxony, 17 miles NNE. of Dresden. Pop. in 1900, 3248.

Königseck, kö'nigz-ĕk' (Bohem. *Kumzak*, koom'zhâk), a town of Bohemia, 31 miles SE. of Tabor. Pop. about 2000.

Königsee, kö'nig-zâ', a town of Germany, in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 17 miles WSW. of Rudolstadt. Pop. in 1900, 3104.

Kö'nigsegg, a ruined castle in Württemberg, district of Saulgau.

Königsfeld, kö'nigs-fĕlt', a village of Moravia, 2 miles N. of Brünn.

Königshain, kö'nigs-hīn', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 51 miles W. of Liegnitz.

Königshofen, kö'nigs-ho'fẹn, a town of Baden, 17 miles SE. of Wertheim. Pop. about 1500.

Königshofen-im-Grabfeld, kö'nigs-ho'fẹn im grâb'fĕlt, a town of Bavaria, on the Saale, 44 miles NE. of Würzburg. Pop. about 2000.

Königshütte, kö'nigs-hüt'tẹh, a municipality of Prussia, in Silesia, 54 miles ESE. of Oppeln. It has great iron- and steel-works and a large coal-mine. Pop. in 1871, 19,536; in 1900, 57,919.

Königslutter, kö'nigs-lŏŏt'tẹr, a town of Germany, duchy of Brunswick, 9 miles WNW. of Helmstedt, on the Lutter. Pop. in 1900, 3252. Near by is a convent, formerly a Benedictine abbey, with a magnificent mediæval basilica, recently restored.

Königssee, kö'nigs-zā, or **Bartholomäussee,** a lake in the extreme SE. of Bavaria, the most beautiful of the German lakes, with Alpine scenery. It lies at an elevation of 1975 feet and is surrounded by mountains rising 6000–7000 feet above its surface. Length, 6 miles; greatest depth, 616 feet.

Königstadtl, kö'nig-stâtt'l' (Bohem. *Viestetz Kralovy,* ve-ĕs'tĕts krā-lo've), a small town of Bohemia, 40 miles ENE. of Prague.

Königstein, kö'nig-stīne' (*i.e.,* "king's rock"), a town of Saxony, 17 miles SE. of Dresden, on the left bank of the Elbe. It has a fortress situated on an almost inaccessible mountain, rising 800 feet above the river. This stronghold has had the reputation of being impregnable. Pop. in 1900, 4274.

Königstein, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 12 miles NE. of Wiesbaden. Pop. about 2200. It is a health-resort. On a height above the town are the ruins of the castle of Königstein.

Königswald, kö'nigs-vâlt', a village of Bohemia, 10 miles from Tetschen.

Königswalde, kö'nigs-vâl'dẹh, a small town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, near Oststernberg.

Königswart, kö'nigs-wart' (Bohem. *Kynzvart*), a town of Bohemia, 15 miles SSW. of Elbogen, with mineral springs. Here is a noble castle, the property of Prince Metternich. Pop. about 2000.

Königswinter, kö'nigs-vin'tẹr, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles SSE. of Cologne, on the right bank of the Rhine. From here mountain railways lead up to the summits of the Drachenfels and the Petersberg. Pop. in 1900, 3804.

Königswusterhausen, kö'nigz-voos'tẹr-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Brandenburg, Prussia, circle of Teltow, in the outskirts of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 3486.

Konin, ko'nin, a town of Russian Poland, province and 33 miles NNE. of Kalisz, on the Warthe. It has machine-shops, breweries, tanneries, and manufactures of copper. Pop. in 1897, 8528.

Koningshoyckt, ko'nings-hoikt', a village of Belgium, 13 miles SE. of Antwerp. Pop. 2103.

Konitz, ko'nits, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 18 miles WSW. of Olmütz.

Konitz, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 58 miles WSW. of Marienwerder. It has iron-foundries and spinning-mills. Pop. in 1900, 10,697.

Koniyeh, Asiatic Turkey. See Konieh.

Köniz, kö'nits, a village and commune of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 2 miles SW. of Bern. Pop. about 6500.

Konkan, or **The Konkan,** a region of Bombay, British India, bounded W. by the Indian Ocean and E. by the Western Ghats, and extending from the Portuguese possession of Goa on the S. to Daman on the N. It is remarkable for its enormous rainfall. Pop. in 1901, 3,035,654.

Könnern, kön'nẹrn, a town of Prussia. See Cönnern.

Konotop, ko-no-top', a town of Russia, government and 96 miles E. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897, 19,406.

Konskie, koñsk'yā, or **Konsk,** koñsk, a town of Poland, 35 miles SW. of Radom. Pop. in 1897, 8235.

Konstadt, kon'stâtt, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 25 miles NNE. of Oppeln. Pop. in 1901, 3262.

Konstantinhafen, kon'stan-teen-hā'fẹn, a harbor and town on the SE. side of Astrolabe Bay, Kaiser-Wilhelmland, German New Guinea. Cotton, coffee, and cacao are cultivated here.

Konstantinograd, kon-stăn-tee'no-grăd, a town of Russia, government and 40 miles ESE. of Poltava. Pop. in 1897, 6456.

Konstantinov, a town of Volhynia. See Starokonstantinov.

Konstanz. See Constance.

Koochiching, a post-village of Itasca co., Minn., 125 miles NW. of Tower. Pop. 80.

Koomassie, Ashanti. See Kumasi.

Kooringa, a town of South Australia, 101 miles by rail N. by E. of Adelaide. Near it are the rich Burra-Burra copper-mines.

Koosharem, a post-village of Piute co., Utah. The banking point is Richfield. Pop. about 300.

Kootenai, koo'te-nā', the most northern county of Idaho. It is intersected by Clark's Fork of the Columbia River and also drained by the Kootenai River. Area, 5595 sq. m. Capital, Rathdrum. Pop. in 1890, 4108; in 1900, 10,216.

Kootenay, Lake, in British Columbia, crossed by lat. 50° N. and traversed by the Kootenay River. Length, about 65 miles.

Kootenay (Flat Bow, or **MacGillivray) River,** rises in British Columbia, on the W. slope of the Rocky Mountains, a little to the S. of lat. 52° N. It runs southward into Montana and Idaho, then, bending NW., returns into British Columbia, in which it flows northwestward and enters the Columbia River, first passing through Kootenay Lake. Its length is estimated at 450 miles. Various parts of its course are navigable. In the Kootenay district much gold is found and mined.

Ko'pal', a town of Russian Turkestan, government of Semiryetchensk, about 125 miles NW. of Kulja. Pop. 2300.

Köpcsény, köp'chān' (Ger. *Kittsee,* kit'sā'), a small town of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, 4 miles from Pressburg.

Köpenick, a town of Prussia. See Cöpenick.

Kopidino, ko-pe-dee'no, a small town of Bohemia, 10 miles NW. of Bidschow.

Köping, chö'ping, a town of Sweden, 20 miles SW. of Westerås, at the W. extremity of Lake Mälar. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 4657.

Kopparberg, kop'par-bĕrg', a län in the middle part of Sweden, bordering on Norway. Area, 11,522 sq. m. It is drained by the Dal Elf. It corresponds in part to old Dalecarlia. Capital, Falun. Pop. in 1901, 220,166.

Kopperel, a post-village of Bosque co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Morgan. Pop. about 325.

Kopreinitz, ko'pri-nits' (Hun. *Kaproncza,* kŏh'-pront'sŏh'), a town of Croatia, Hungary, 27 miles ESE. of Warasdin. Pop. about 7000.

Köprülü, or **Köprili,** a town of European Turkey. See Veleze.

Koptos, a town of Upper Egypt. See Kuft.

Korangamite Lake, Victoria, Australia. See Corangamite.

Koranko, ko-răn'ko, or **Kuranko,** a territory of western Africa, NE. of Sierra Leone.

Korassan, a province of Persia. See Khorassan.

Korat, ko'rât', a town of Indo-China, 138 miles NE. of Bangkok, capital of a small state of the same name.

Korbach, a town of Germany. See Corbach.

Korbel, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on the California Northwestern R. The banking point is Arcata. Pop. 200.

Kordofan, kor-do-fân', a country of Africa, forming a province of Egyptian Sudan, mostly between lat. 12° and 15° N. and lon. 28° and 32° E., having on the E. Sennaar and on the W. Darfur. The Bahr-el-Abiad, or White Nile, forms part of its E. limit. Area, estimated at about 100,000 sq. m. The country is of a plateau character, about 2000–2500 feet in elevation, with moderate heights rising above the general level. In some parts there is a rich vegetation, with acacias, tamarinds, etc. Gums, oil-seeds, sesame, durra, and cotton are staple products. Kordofan was subdued by Mehemet Ali in 1821; it separated from Egypt in 1883, and was for many years under the control of the Mahdists. Principal town, El-Obeid. The inhabitants consist of Arabs, Berbers, and negroes. Pop. about 300,000, of whom 120,000 are nomadic.

Korea, ko-ree'a (called by the natives *Kori* and *Chosön,* the latter, the Chinese form of which is *Chao-sien,* meaning "morning freshness"; Japanese, *Ko-rai,* ko'rī'; official designation, *Dai Han*), an empire and peninsular country of eastern Asia, bounded E. by the Sea of Japan, SE. by the Strait of Korea, W. by the Yellow Sea, and NW. and N. by Manchuria, from which it is separated by the Yalu and Tyumen rivers and the Pai-shan mountains. Its latitudinal extent is between the parallels of 34° 40′ and 43° N., with a N. and S. length of about 560 miles. Korea also includes numerous groups of islands in the Yellow Sea and the Strait of Korea and the island of Quelpaert, 50 miles S. of the peninsula. Area, about 82,000 sq. m. Population estimated at from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000. The number of

inhabitants liable to taxation was officially given in 1900 as 5,608,151.

The peninsula is traversed through its length by a mountain-range (known in its northern and southern parts as the Ham-gyong-Do and the Kang-wong-Do respectively), abrupt and precipitous on the E., but forming a gentle slope on the W. side, which, being watered by the principal rivers of the country (none of which is important), is exceedingly fertile. The Pai-shan (Paik-tu-san or Peh-tan-shen) or "White Mountain," in the N., is an extinct volcano, and rises to 8900 feet. The coasts are for the most part rocky and almost inaccessible; yet there are some excellent harbors. The climate is on the whole salubrious, cold in winter and hot in summer, the range of temperature being from near zero to about 90°–95°. The average annual rainfall is about 36 inches, the precipitation, however, being subject to great fluctuations. In the N. the grains that can be grown with advantage are barley and oats; but in the S. the soil is fertile, and wheat, cotton, rice, millet, beans, tobacco, and hemp are grown extensively. The ginseng root is a product of Korea, greatly valued in China and Japan. The uncultivated northern parts of the kingdom are covered with extensive forests of pine, fir, oak, maple, birch, ash, etc. Fruits are abundant, including the pear, plum, strawberry, melon, blackberry, apricot, and grape; but, on account of the continual summer rains, all are insipid. Gold, silver, copper, rock-salt, iron, and coal are found, but were not wrought to any extent until recent years. Gold-mining concessions are now held by Americans (at Wönsan), Russians (at Ham-heung), Germans (Teng Ko Koi), Japanese (S. of Seul), French and English (Unsan). The quantity of gold exported in 1900 was 4,101,260 yen, or about $2,043,000. The principal coal-mines are at Ping-yang. The domestic animals are oxen, pigs, goats, dogs, and cats, and a small race of horses, very strong and spirited. Oxen almost alone are used for agricultural labors. Sheep are almost unknown, owing to the prohibition against rearing them. The royal tiger and panther were until recently very numerous, and their hides formed an important article of commerce. Korean musk is much used as a medicine and perfume.

The manufactures of Korea have greatly declined. They comprise strong and coarse tissues of hemp, cotton, silk, and grass; mats, bamboo screens, inlaid wares, and especially paper, out of which are made hats, umbrellas, doors, sacks, and cloaks. A match-factory was established in Seul in 1901.

The foreign commerce is still mainly with China and Japan; but the trade with European countries and the United States has been increasing materially as the result of the commercial treaties which followed rapidly upon that of 1882 with the United States. Seul (Seoul) and the ports of Chemulpo, Fusan, Wönsan (Gensan), Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Masampo, and Songchin are now open to foreign trade and commerce; and this condition is considered to be semi-officially so for the inland city of Ping-yang, whose extensive coal-fields are operated chiefly by the Japanese. The chief articles of export are rice (4,274,500 yen in 1900), beans, cow-hides, ginseng, gold, and copper. The development of internal commerce is greatly retarded by the primitive methods of communication. Transport is by porters, oxen, and pack-horses. The lines of railroad are still extremely limited; a railway connects Chemulpo with Seul, and other roads, originated by the exigencies of the Russo-Japanese war, are now (1905) in course of construction. There were, in 1900, 2170 miles of telegraph in operation.

Korea is governed by an emperor (title assumed in 1897), whose sway, in a measure absolute, is modified by a cabinet and council of ministers, the central government consisting of 10 departments,—those of the cabinet, home office, foreign office, treasury, war office, education, justice, agriculture (trade and industry), household, and police. The empire is divided for administrative purposes into 13 *to* or provinces, and these again subdivided into 339 *kün* or districts. The mass of the common people are either believers in Buddhism (which prevails in a degraded form) or else sunk in spirit-worship coupled with all kinds of superstitions. Confucius, much esteemed, has many followers among the higher classes, on whom ancestor-worship has a strong hold. Korean life presents in a great measure the characteristics of life in China. There is a noble or privileged class. The women live in seclusion. There are many thousand Christians, mainly Catholics. The Koreans are a Mongolian people. Their language is of the agglutinative type, very different from the Chinese, and is written with individual alphabetic characters. Chinese is employed in official documents and business correspondence, and has become the literary language of the country. Korean literature, which is not important, is modelled mainly upon that of China.

In the Middle Ages Korea was a flourishing state under the Wang dynasty. Eventually it was compelled to place itself under the suzerainty of China, to whose ruler an annual tribute was paid. The western world possessed no knowledge of the country before the middle of the seventeenth century. Until recently the Koreans shut themselves off from foreign nations. In 1877–81 the principal ports were opened to the Japanese. The United States made a commercial treaty in 1882, and other leading foreign powers in 1883, 1884, 1886, 1892, 1899, 1901, and 1902. China continued to claim full suzerainty until 1894–1895, when, by the treaty of Shimonoseki (May, 1895), closing the disastrous war with Japan, this suzerainty was renounced and Japanese influence introduced. Korea was to some extent the theatre of military operations at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, which brought the country virtually under the control of Japan. The capital is Seul, which in 1902 had a population of 196,646. The foreign population of the country comprised in 1902 about 19,000 Japanese, 5000 Chinese, 275 Americans, 140 British, 30 Russians, etc.

Ko'rea, a small native state of India, in Chota Nagpur. Lat. 23°–24° N.; lon. 82°–83° E.

Korean Archipelago, in the Eastern and Yellow seas, off the W. coast of Korea, and extending from the island of Quelpaert to lat. 36° 50′ N. They form several groups, of which the best-known islands are Port Hamilton, Lyra, Amherst, Hatton, and Clifford.

Kore'a, Strait of, separates Korea from Japan and unites the Sea of Japan with the Eastern Sea. Width, in its narrowest part, about 115 miles. It contains Tsu-shima and other islands. The Russian naval power was destroyed here by the Japanese on May 27, 1905.

Korenica, ko-rà-nee'tsà, a village of Croatia, 60 miles SSE. of Karlstadt.

Korgo, kor'go, a small island in the Persian Gulf, 2 miles N. of Karak.

Kori, ko'ree', the easternmost arm of the Indus River, at its delta, dividing Sindh from Cutch.

Koringa, a small seaport of Madras, British India, in the delta of the Godavery. It was formerly important.

Korit'sa (Korica), a town of European Turkey, vilayet of Monastir, near Lake Malik, which is formed by the Devol River. Pop. about 8000 (?).

Koritschan, kor'itshân, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 30 miles ESE. of Brünn.

Kork, kork, a town of Baden, on the Kinzig, 8 miles by rail NNW. of Offenburg. Pop. about 1200.

Körlin, kör-leen', a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 17 miles SW. of Köslin. Pop. in 1900, 3107.

Kör'mend', a town of Hungary, co. of Eisenburg, on the Raab, 15 miles S. of Steinamanger. It has a fine old castle. Pop. about 5000.

Körmöczbánya, the Hungarian name of KREMNITZ.

Korna, kor'nà, a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Bagdad, at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, 38 miles NW. of Basra.

Kornegal, kor-nà-gàl', or **Kurnagalli,** also **Kurunegala,** a town of Ceylon, 48 miles NE. of Colombo. It is one of the ancient capitals of Ceylon and a place of pilgrimage to Buddhists.

Kornelymünster, kor-nà'lee-mün'ster, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 4 miles SE. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Kor'net' Spruit (sproit), a district on the SW. boundary of Basutoland, southern Africa. It is bounded S. and W. by the Orange River and NW. by the Kornet Spruit (or Makhalena) River, which rises in the Mont aux Sources and is tributary to the Orange.

Korneuburg, kor'noi'bŏŏrg, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 9 miles NNW. of Vienna, opposite Klosterneuburg. Pop. in 1900, 8298.

Kornhaus, korn'hŏwss, a small town of Bohemia, 24 miles WNW. of Prague.

Kornwestheim, kor-'west-hime', a village of Württemberg, circle of the Neckar, district of Ludwigsburg. Pop. about 3000.

Koro, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind. The banking point is Frankfort. Pop. 100.

Koro, a post-hamlet of Winnebago co., Wis.

Koroit, a town of Victoria, Australia, 175 miles by rail SW. of Melbourne. Pop. about 1900.

Koro'ni, or **Koron,** a seaport of Greece, in Messenia, on the Gulf of Koroni, 7 miles NW. of Cape Gallo. A short distance to the N. stood the ancient Corone. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 8500).

Koroni (or **Kalamata,** kà-là-mà'tà), **Gulf of,** a gulf on the S. coast of the Morea, Greece, having Messenia on the W. and Laconia on the E.

Korop', a town of Russia, government and 80 miles E. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897, 6268.

Körös, kö'rösh', a river of Hungary, which joins the Theiss at Csongrád. It is formed by the junction of the Rapid Körös (Sebes Körös), which rises in Transylvania,

and the Black and White Körös (Fekete Körös, Fehér Körös), which rise on the slopes of the Bihar mountains. The length from the source of the White Körös is about 350 miles.

Körös, Kis and **Nagy,** towns of Hungary. See Kis-Körös and Nagy-Körös.

Korosko, a village of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, about 110 miles SSW. of Assuan. It is the starting-point for caravans crossing the Nubian Desert.

Körös-Ladány, kör'ösh' lŏd'ân', a village of Hungary, co. of Békés, 25 miles NW. of Gyula. Pop. about 7000.

Körösmezö, kör'ösh-mĕz'ö, a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros. Pop. about 7500.

Korotcha, ko-ro'chà, or **Karotcha,** kà-ro'chà, a town of Russia, government and 68 miles SE. of Kursk. Pop. in 1897, 14,405. Cherries and other fruits are raised extensively in the vicinity.

Korotoyak', a town of Russia, government and 48 miles S. of Voronezh, on the Don. Pop. in 1897, 9391.

Korpo, kor'po, an island of Finland, län and 35 miles SW. of Abo, in the Baltic.

Korrumburra, a town of Victoria, Australia, 68 miles by rail SSE. of Melbourne, on Coal Creek. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. about 4000.

Korsabad, Asiatic Turkey. See Khorsabad.

Korsör, kor'sör', a seaport of Denmark, on the island of Seeland and on the Great Belt, 64 miles WSW. of Copenhagen. Pop. in 1901, 6081.

Korsun, a town of Russia. See Karsun.

Kortetz, an island formed by the Dnieper, 40 miles S. of Yekaterinoslav. It was formerly noted as the place where the Zaporogian Cossacks had their *setcha.*

Kortright, a post-village in Kortright township (town), Delaware co., N.Y., about 56 miles WSW. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1475.

Kortrijk, a town of Belgium. See Courtrai.

Korvey. See Corvei.

Kos, an island and gulf of Asiatic Turkey. See Cos.

Koschmin, kosh-meen', or **Kozmin,** a town of Prussia, province and 47 miles SSE. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 4651.

Kosciusko, kos'se-us'ko, a county in the NE. part of Indiana, has an area of 521 sq. m. It is drained by the Tippecanoe and Eel rivers and Turkey Creek. Capital, Warsaw. Pop. in 1890, 28,645; in 1900, 29,109.

Kosciusko, a banking post-town, capital of Attala co., Miss., on the Yockanockany Creek and on the Illinois Central R., 70 miles NNE. of Jackson. It has cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900, 2078.

Kosciusko, Mount, a mountain of New South Wales, in the Australian Alps, the culminating point of the continent. Altitude, 7308 feet. It is in the Muniong (or Warragong) Range. It is covered most of the year with snow.

Kosel, a town of Prussia. See Cosel.

Koselsk, a town of Russia. See Kozelsk.

Kösen, a town and watering-place of Prussia, in the province of Saxony, on the Saale, 4½ miles from Naumburg. It has mineral waters. Pop. in 1900, 2901.

Koserefski, a post-village and station of Alaska, on the left bank of the Yukon River, near the mouth of Shageluk slough, 90 miles SE. of St. Michael. Near it is Holy Cross Mission.

Kösfeld, a town of Prussia. See Koesfeld.

Koshima, a small island of Japan, off the SW. coast of Yezo.

Koshkonong, a post-village of Oregon co., Mo., on the Frisco System. The banking point is Thayer. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Koshkonong, a township (town) of Jefferson co., Wis., on Koshkonong Lake. Pop. in 1900, 1475.

Koshkonong, a post-hamlet of Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 13 miles NNE. of Janesville and 1 mile SE. of Koshkonong Lake.

Koshkonong Creek, Wis., enters Koshkonong Lake about 12 miles SW. of Jefferson.

Koshkonong Lake, Wis., is an expansion of the Rock River. It is about 8 miles long and 4 miles wide.

Koshtantau, a summit of the main range of the Caucasus. Height, 16,880 feet.

Kosima, Japan. See Koshima.

Köslin, kös-leen', or **Cöslin,** a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, capital of the district of the same name, 7 miles from the Baltic. Lat. 54° 12′ N.; lon. 16° 10′ E. It has iron-foundries, paper-mills, establishments for the manufacture of mineral waters, etc. Pop. in 1900, 20,417.

Koslov, a town of Russia. See Kozlov.

Kosmanos, kos'mà-nos, a village of Bohemia, 3 miles NE. of Buntzlau.

Kosmodemiansk, kos-mo-dĕm-yànsk', a town of Russia, government and 103 miles WNW. of Kazan, on the Volga. Pop. about 5000.

Kosse, kŏs'sē, a banking post-town of Limestone co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 155 miles NNW. of Houston. Pop. in 1900, 717.

Kosseir, or **Cosseir,** kos'sär', a seaport of Upper Egypt, on the Red Sea, 95 miles E. of Keneh. Lat. 26° 8′ N.; lon. 34° 15′ E. Pop. about 1500.

Kos'sovo, a vilayet (province) of European Turkey, mainly in Old Servia. Capital, Prisrend. It contains the plain of Kossovo, watered by the Sitnitsa, which flows into the Ibar, an affluent of the Morava. On this plain, near Pristina, was fought, in 1389, the great battle in which the army of the Turkish sultan, Amurath I., overwhelmed the Servians. Here, too, the Hungarians, under Hunyady, were defeated by the Turks in 1448. The battle-field is known as the Field of the Blackbird (Serb. *Kossovo Polye*).

Kossuth, kŏs-sooth', a northern county of Iowa, has an area of 984 sq. m. It is intersected by the East Fork of the Des Moines River. Capital, Algona. Pop. in 1890, 13,120; in 1900, 22,720.

Kossuth, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ind., 44 miles W. of Madison.

Kossuth, a post-village of Des Moines co., Iowa, 15 miles N. of Burlington.

Kossuth, a post-town of Alcorn co., Miss., 9 miles SW. of Corinth. Pop. in 1900, 162.

Kossuth, a post-village of Auglaize co., Ohio, 15 miles SW. of Lima. Pop. in 1900, 153.

Kossuth, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., 14 miles SSE. of Oil City.

Kossuth, a township (town) of Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1799.

Kossuth, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 4 miles SE. of Breslau.

Kostajnica, kos-tī-nit'sà, a small town of Croatia, 20 miles SE. of Petrinia, on the river Una. On the opposite bank of the river is the little Bosnian town of Kostajnica.

Kostel, kos'tęl, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, on the Thaya, 28 miles SSE. of Brünn.

Kosteletz, towns of Bohemia. See Adlerkosteletz, Elbekosteletz, and Rothkosteletz.

Kosteletz, kos'tęh-lĕts', a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 12 miles SW. of Olmütz.

Kosten, kos'tęn, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 26 miles SW. of Posen, on the Obra. Pop. in 1900, 5785.

Kostenblut, kos'tęn-blŏŏt', a small town of Prussia, in Silesia, 19 miles W. of Breslau.

Köstendil, or **Kiustendil,** a town in the SW. corner of Bulgaria, near the right bank of the Struma. It has mineral springs. It is the seat of a Greek metropolitan. Pop. in 1901, 12,003.

Kostheim, kost'hīme, a village of Hesse, circle of Mainz. Pop. in 1900, 5948.

Köstritz, kös'trits, a village of Germany, in Reuss-Schleiz, on the Elster, 4 miles NW. of Gera. Pop. about 2000.

Kostroma, kos-tro-mà', a river of Russia, which joins the Volga at Kostroma.

Kostroma, a north-central government of European Russia, near its centre. Area, about 32,500 sq. m. It is traversed by the Volga. More than half of the surface is covered with forests. Pop. in 1897, 1,429,228.

Kostroma, a city of European Russia, capital of the government of Kostroma, 200 miles NE. of Moscow, at the confluence of the Kostroma and the Volga. It has a mediæval cathedral. A considerable number of the inhabitants are engaged in the textile industry. Pop. in 1897, 41,268.

Koswig, a town of Germany. See Coswig.

Köszeg, a town of Hungary. See Güns.

Koszta, kos'tą, a post-village of Iowa co., Iowa, on the Iowa River, 32 miles WSW. of Cedar Rapids.

Kotah, ko'tà, a native state of India, in the SE. part of Rajputana. It lies in the upper basin of the Chumbul. Area, 3800 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 544,350. Capital, Kotah.

Kotah, a town of India, capital of the Kotah state, on the Chumbul, 190 miles SW. of Agra. Pop. about 40,000.

Kotakota, a station of the British Central Africa Protectorate, on the W. coast of Lake Nyassa, in about lat. 12° 55′ S.

Kota-raja, a town of the province of Achin, Sumatra.

Kotchan', a town of Persia, in Khorassan, on the Atrek, about 90 miles NW. of Meshed. It is peopled by Kurds.

Kote-Kangra, or **Kot-Kangra.** See Kangra.

Kotel'nitch, a town of Russia, government and 50 miles SW. of Vyatka, near the Vyatka River. Pop. about 4000.

Kotelnoi, ko-tĕl-noi', the largest of the New Siberian Islands, N. of Siberia, is crossed by the parallel of lat. 75° N. and by the meridian of lon. 140° E. It is a desolate

mass of rocky mountains, 120 miles long and 60 miles broad. It is also known as Kessel Island.

Köthen, a town of Germany. See CÖTHEN.

Koti, ko'tee, **Koeti,** koo'tee, or **Kutei,** a former governmental district on the E. coast of the island of Borneo, on the Strait of Macassar, subject to Dutch supremacy.

Koti, a town of Dutch Borneo, on an island in the chief arm of the river Koti, 6 miles from its mouth, in lat. 0° 58' S., lon. 117° 10' E. It contains a rajah's palace.

Koti, Kuti, or **Mahakkan,** a river in the island of Borneo, falls by many mouths into Koti Bay, in the Strait of Macassar.

Kotka, a seaport of Finland, in the län of Viborg, on the Gulf of Finland. It was founded in 1873. Pop. in 1898, 5418.

Kotonu, the chief seaport of Dahomey, French western Africa.

Ko'tri', a village of Sindh, on the Indus, nearly opposite Hyderabad.

Kotrung, or **Kotrang,** ko'trŭng', a town of Bengal, on the river Hugli, 7 miles N. of Howrah.

Kotsi, Japan. See KOCHI.

Kottbus, a town of Prussia. See COTTBUS.

Ko'tusk' Mountains, a small range in SE. Alaska, S. of lat. 60° N. In this chain are the Chilkoot and White Passes, routes to the Klondike gold region.

Kotzebue (kot'se-bū) **Sound,** in the NW. part of Alaska, N. of Prince of Wales (or Seward) Peninsula. The parallel of lat. 67° N. passes through about its centre.

Kotzenau, kot'sen-ŏw', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz, circle of Luben. Pop. in 1900, 3779.

Kotzman, a town of Austria-Hungary, in the northern part of Bukowina. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4788.

Kötzschenbroda, kŏt'shẹn-bro'dȧ, a town of Saxony, near Dresden. It has many modern villas. Pop. in 1900, 6089.

Kotzting, köts'ting, a town of Lower Bavaria, 36 miles ENE. of Ratisbon. Pop. about 2000.

Kouchibouguac, koo'she'boo'gwȧk', a post-village of Kent co., New Brunswick, on the Kouchibouguac River, 12 miles from Richibucto. It has several saw-mills and a large lumber-trade. Pop. about 300.

Kountze, a post-village, capital of Hardin co., Tex., on the Texas and New Orleans and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Rs., 25 miles NW. by N. of Beaumont. Pop. about 225.

Kouts, a banking post-village of Porter co., Ind., on the Erie and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 61 miles SE. of Chicago. Pop. about 600.

Kovdo, kov'do, or **Kovdozero,** kov-do-zair'o, a lake of Russia, in the W. part of the government of Archangel, about 30 miles long by 24 miles broad, contains numerous islands, and discharges itself by the river Kovda into the Gulf of Kandalaska.

Kovel, ko-vĕl', a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 97 miles NW. of Ostrog. Pop. in 1897, 17,304.

Kovno, a government of Russia, in Lithuania, bordering on Poland and Prussia, and nearly reaching the Baltic. Area, 15,524 sq. m. It is generally level and well watered, and has extensive forests. The Niemen flows on the SW. border. Capital, Kovno. The government corresponds approximately to the old Samogitia. Pop. in 1897, 1,549,444.

Kovno, kov'no (Lithuanian, *Kaunas*), a town of Russia, capital of the government of Kovno, 58 miles WNW. of Vilna, on the right bank of the Niemen, at the influx of the Viliya. It is a fortress of the first class. It consists of an old and a new town. Among the noteworthy buildings is the quaint old town-hall, now a palace. There are manufactures of wire and wire-nails and breweries. The town has a trade in grain, not as important, however, as formerly. Pop. in 1897, 75,543, nearly half Jews.

Kovrov, kov-rov', a town of Russia, government and 75 miles NE. of Vladimir. Pop. in 1897, 14,570.

Kowak (ko'wȧk') **River,** Alaska, rises in the lakes of mountainous NW. Alaska, in about lon. 155° W., flows generally W., and empties into the Hotham Inlet of Kotzebue Sound.

Kowal, ko'vȧl, a town of Poland, government and 80 miles WNW. of Warsaw. Pop. about 5000.

Kowaliga, kŏw'ạ-li-gah, a post-village of Elmore co., Ala. The banking point is Wetumpka. Pop. 90.

Kowie, a river of Cape Colony, flows into the Indian Ocean at Port Alfred.

Kow-lung, or **Kau-lung,** China. See HONG KONG.

Koy'ukuk River, Alaska, is one of the largest tributaries of the Yukon. It rises in the mountains, about lat. 68° N., flows generally SW., and empties into the Yukon about 420 miles above the mouth of that river and a short distance above Nulato. Gold is found sparingly in its basin.

Koyunjik. See NINEVEH.

Kozelets, a town of Russia, 40 miles SSW. of Tchernigov.

Kozelsk', a town of Russia, 35 miles SSW. of Kaluga, on the Zhizdra. Pop. about 6000.

Kozha'ni, a town of European Turkey, in the SW. part of Macedonia, 55 miles SSE. of Monastir. Pop. about 10,000 (?).

Kozienice, koz-yȧ-nit'sȧ, a town of Russian Poland, government of Radom, 65 miles NW. of Sandomierz, on the Vistula. Pop. about 5000.

Kozlov', a town of Russia, government and 52 miles WNW. of Tambov. It has manufactures of machinery, tobacco, leather, and tallow, and an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 40,347.

Kozmin, a town of Prussia. See KOSCHMIN.

Kra, krȧ, or **Pulo Kra,** poo'lo krȧ, two islands, called the North and South Kra, between the W. shore of Malacca and the island of Penang.

Kra, krȧ, or **Kraw, Isthmus of,** or **Lower Siam,** Siamese dominions, connects the Malay Peninsula with the rest of Indo-China, with a breadth of about 70 miles. Near its centre is the town of Kra.

Kragerö, krȧ'ghẹr-ö', a seaport of Norway, on an inlet of the Skagerrak, 70 miles NE. of Christiansand. Pop. in 1900, 5223.

Kraguyevatz, krȧ-goo'ye-vȧtz, a town of Servia, 15 miles W. of Yagodina. It has an arsenal and manufactures of arms and ammunition, and there is a powder-mill in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 15,503.

Krailsheim, a town of Württemberg. See CRAILSHEIM.

Krain, a province of Austria-Hungary. See CARNIOLA.

Krainburg, krīn'bŏŏRG, a town of Carniola, 15 miles NW. of Laibach, on the Save. Pop. about 2000.

Kraiova, a town of Rumania. See CRAIOVA.

Krakatoa, krȧ-kȧ-to'ȧ, more properly **Krakatao,** a volcanic island in the Strait of Sunda, about equally distant from the coasts of Sumatra and Java, in lat. 6° 9' S., lon. 105° 29' E. The island, which had an area of about 12 sq. m. and rose in its highest point to 2817 feet, was largely destroyed by one of the most catastrophic volcanic eruptions that has ever been recorded, in the night of Aug. 26–27, 1883. The loss of life, incident to the washing of the low-lying coasts by a high and rapidly-flowing sea-wave, is estimated to have exceeded 30,000.

Krakau, or **Krakow.** See CRACOW.

Krakow, krȧ'kŏ, a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 33 miles S. of Schwerin. Pop. about 2000.

Kralievo, krȧ-le-ȧ'vo, a town of Servia, on the river Ibar, about 35 miles WNW. of Kraguyevatz. Pop. in 1901, 3399.

Kralingen, krȧ'ling-ẹn, a former commune of the Netherlands, now forming part of Rotterdam. It has factories and salmon-fisheries.

Kral'ova Hor'a (Ger. *Königsberg*), a mountain of Austria-Hungary, in the Tátra. Height, 6375 feet.

Kralowitz, krȧ'lo-ẘits', a small town of Bohemia, 19 miles NNE. of Pilsen.

Kralup, krȧ'lŏŏp, a town of Bohemia, district of Schlan, on the river Moldau. It has railway-shops and manufactures of sugar, chemicals, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4703.

Kramer, a village of Warren co., Ind. The banking point is Attica. Pop. about 500.

Kramm, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill. The banking point is Peoria. Pop. about 100.

Kranichfeld, krȧ'nik-fĕlt', a town of Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 11 miles SW. of Weimar. Pop. about 2000.

Kranid'ion, a town of Greece, in Argolis, 23 miles SE. of Nauplia. Its inhabitants are expert divers and sponge-fishers. Pop. in 1896, 6954.

Krankenheil, a watering-place of Germany, in Bavaria, on the Isar, a short distance from Tölz.

Kranowitz, krȧ'no-ẘits', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 50 miles SSE. of Oppeln. Pop. about 3000.

Kranzburg, a post-village of Codington co., S. Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Watertown. Pop. 125.

Krapivna, krȧ-piv'nȧ, a town of Russia, 25 miles SW. of Tula, on the Upa. Pop. in 1897, 6797.

Krappitz, krȧp'pits, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Oder, 15 miles S. of Oppeln. Pop. about 2900.

Krasnik, krȧs'nik, a town of Russian Poland, government and 28 miles SW. of Lublin. Pop. in 1897, 8028.

Krasnokutsk, krȧs-no-kootsk', a town of Russia, government and 41 miles W. of Kharkov. Pop. in 1897, 6729.

Krasnoslobodsk', a town of Russia, government and 105 miles NNW. of Penza, on the Moksha. Pop. in 1897, 7378.

Krasno-Ufimsk, krås'no oo-feemsk', a town of Russia, government and 110 miles SSE. of Perm, on the Ufa. Pop. in 1897, 6427.

Kras'novodsk', a town of the Russian Transcaspian Province, on the E. shore of the Caspian Sea, in lat. 40° N. It is the starting-point of the Transcaspian railway. Pop. in 1897, 6329.

Krasnoyarsk', a town of Siberia, capital of the government of Yeniseisk, in a fertile plain, on the Yenisei. Lat. 56° N.; lon. 92° 48' E. It is on the Transsiberian railway and is the emporium of a wide region. It has collegiate institutions, a library, museum, theatre, etc. Pop. in 1897, 27,300.

Krasnoye Selo, krås'no-yǫh sǫh-lō', a summer-resort, 18 miles SSE. of St. Petersburg. It has fine villas and an imperial palace. Pop. in 1897, 3286.

Krasny, krås-nee', a town of Russia, 18 miles WSW. of Smolensk, on the Svinaya. Pop. about 3000.

Krasny-Kholm, krås-nee' kolm, a town of Russia, government and 95 miles NE. of Tver. Pop. about 2500.

Krasnys'taw, a town of Russian Poland, 34 miles SE. of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. in 1897, 7111.

Krasny-Yar, krås-nee' yar, a town of Russia, government and 35 miles ENE. of Astrakhan, on an island in the Volga. Pop. about 4500.

Krasso-Szörény, krosh'o' sö'rāñ', a county of Hungary, bordering on Transylvania, Rumania, and Servia. It is peopled mainly by Rumans. Capital, Lugos.

Kraszna, kros'nŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Szilágy, 40 miles E. of Grosswardein. Pop. about 3000.

Kratieh, a town of Cambodia, on the left bank of the Mekong, about 120 miles NNW. of Saigon.

Kratji, a trading station of Togoland, German west Africa.

Krätke Mountains, in German New Guinea, in about lon. 146° E. Height, 9000–10,000 feet.

Krato'vo, a town of European Turkey, vilayet of Kossovo, 37 miles E. of Üsküp. Pop. about 6000.

Kratzau, krät'sow, a town of Bohemia, 29 miles N. of Jungbunzlau. Pop. in 1900, 3503.

Kratzerville, a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., 5 miles NW. of Selinsgrove. Pop. 120.

Krauchthal, krŏwĸ'tāl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 9 miles NE. of Bern. Pop. about 3000.

Krauna, krŏw'nå, a small town of Bohemia, 29 miles from Chrudim.

Krautheim, krŏwt'hīme, a small town of Baden, near Tauberbischofsheim, not far from the Jagst.

Krawang, krå-wång', a former Dutch residency of Java, on the N. coast.

Kraw, Isthmus of. See KRA.

Kray, krī, a commune in the rural circle of Essen, Rhenish Prussia. Pop. in 1900, 8515, partly engaged in coal-mining.

Kreamer, Kremer, or **Smith Grove,** a post-village of Snyder co., Pa., on Middle Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 13 miles SW. of Sunbury. Pop. 150.

Krebs, a banking post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., in a coal and coke region, 3 miles NE. of South McAlester, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. about 2500.

Kreesa Islands, Alaska. See RAT ISLANDS.

Krefeld, krā'fĕlt, or **Crefeld,** a town of Rhenish Prussia, 12 miles NW. of Düsseldorf. It is the principal seat of the German silk- and velvet-manufacture. Pop. in 1900, 109,119. The town quadrupled its population in the second half of the nineteenth century. Here Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French in 1758.

Kreibitz, krī'bits, a small town of Bohemia, 28 miles NE. of Leitmeritz.

Kreidersville, krī'dẹrz-vil, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa., 9 miles N. of Allentown. Pop. 250.

Kreischa, krī'shå, a town of Saxony, 10 miles from Dresden. Pop. about 2000.

Kremenets, krĕm-ĕn-yĕts', a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 36 miles WSW. of Ostrog. Pop. in 1897, 17,618.

Krementchug, krĕm-ĕn-choog', a town of Russia, government and 64 miles SW. of Poltava, on the Dnieper. It has flour- and lumber-mills, etc., and manufactures of agricultural-machines and tobacco. Pop. in 1897 (including Krinkov, on the opposite bank of the river), 58,648.

Krem'lin, a banking post-village of Garfield co., Okla., in a farming and stock-raising region, 12 miles N. by E. of Enid. Pop. about 300.

Kremmen, krĕm'mẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 25 miles N. of Potsdam. Pop. about 2750.

Kremnitz, krĕm'nits (Hun. *Körmöczbánya,* kör'möts-bą̄n'yŏh), a mining town and royal free city of Hungary, co. of Bars, 8 miles W. of Neusohl. It stands in a deep valley surrounded by hills. It has retained its old walls and has interesting churches and other noteworthy buildings. Kremnitz is celebrated for its gold- and silver-mines, which have been worked since the Middle Ages. It has a mint. Water is supplied to the mines by an old aqueduct, about 15 miles long, and a long tunnel has recently been excavated for their drainage. Pop. about 10,000.

Krempe, krĕm'pẹh, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 4 miles NNE. of Glückstadt. Pop. about 1500.

Krems, krĕmz, a town of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, at the influx of the Krems, 88 miles NW. of Vienna. It has a town-hall, with interesting archives, a municipal library, and some special schools. The leading manufactures are those of steel-wares, mustard, and vinegar. The town is adjacent to Stein, which is its port. Pop. in 1900 (including several suburbs), 12,657.

Kremsier, krĕm-zeer' (Slavic, *Kromeriz*), a town of Moravia, 12 miles SW. of Prerau, on the March. It consists of the inner town, still surrounded by walls, and a number of suburbs. It has normal, agricultural, and industrial schools. The manufacture of machinery, iron-founding, brewing, and sugar-refining are carried on, and there is an active trade. The archbishop of Olmütz has a fine summer residence here. Pop. in 1900, 13,991.

Kremsmünster, krĕmz'mün'stẹr, a town of Upper Austria, on the Krems, 13 miles W. of Steyr. On a height above it is a celebrated Benedictine abbey. This establishment, which dates from the latter part of the eighth century, possesses a library of 70,000 volumes and an observatory (lat. 48° 3' 23" N.; lon. 14° 7' 55" E.). Pop. in 1900, 3318.

Krenitzin (krĕ-nit-seen') **Islands,** Aleutian Archipelago, so called from Krenitzin, the navigator who first saw them. Cape Krenitzin is the W. termination of the peninsula of Alaska.

Kres'geville, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 24 miles NW. of Easton. Pop. 200.

Kress, a city of Lafayette co., Ark., in Mars Hill township and on the St. Louis Southwestern R. Pop. in 1900, 264.

Kresson, a post-village of Camden co., N.J. The banking point is Haddonfield. Pop. about 250.

Kreuth, kroit, a village of Upper Bavaria, on the Tegernsee, 34 miles SE. of Munich. Near by is a summer-resort called Wildbad.

Kreutz, kroits (Hun. *Körös;* Croat, *Krizevci*), a town of Croatia, 24 miles SSE. of Warasdin. It is the seat of a Greek bishop and has an agricultural and forestry school. Pop. about 4000.

Kreutznach, a town of Prussia. See KREUZNACH.

Kreuzberg, kroits'bĕRG, a small town of Bohemia, 26 miles SE. of Czaslau.

Kreuzburg, kroits'bŏŏRG, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 24 miles NNE. of Oppeln. Flour-milling, iron-founding, the manufacture of machinery, and sugar-refining are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 10,230.

Kreuzburg, a town of East Prussia, 15 miles SW. of Königsberg. Pop. about 2000.

Kreuzburg, or **Creuzburg,** a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Werra, 16 miles NW. of Eisenach. Pop. about 2000.

Kreuzburg, a small town of Russia, government of Vitebsk, on the Düna, 52 miles W. of Rezhitsa.

Kreuzlingen, kroits'ling-ẹn, a town of Thurgau, Switzerland, on the Lake of Constance, adjoining the town of Constance. Pop. in 1900, 4788.

Kreuznach, kroits'nåĸ, a town and watering-place of Rhenish Prussia, on the Nahe, near its junction with the Rhine, 8 miles S. of Bingen. It stands in a fertile and picturesque tract at the foot of a hill, crowned by the ruins of a castle, and is separated by the river into two parts. It is celebrated for its saline springs. The various establishments connected with them are located on and about an island in the river. The manufactures include tobacco, chemicals, leather, vinegar, combs, glass, etc. The town has a large trade in wine. There are extensive salt-works. Pop. in 1900, 21,321.

Kribi, a port of call in Kamerun, German western equatorial Africa.

Kricks Mill, a post-hamlet of Berks co., Pa., 14 miles WNW. of Reading.

Kriegshaber, kreegs'hå-bẹr, a village of Bavaria, circle of Swabia, near Augsburg.

Kriens, kreenz, a village of Switzerland, canton and 2 miles SW. of Lucerne, with which it is connected by electric railway. It has important machine-, boiler-, iron- and copper-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5937.

Kriesdorf, krees'dORF, a village of Bohemia, circle of Jungbunzlau.

Krim. See CRIMEA.

Krimmitschau, Saxony. See CRIMMITSCHAU.

Krio (kree'o), **Cape,** on the SW. coast of Anatolia, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cos.

Krio, Cape, the southernmost point of Crete.

Krio, Cape, the W. point of Cyprus.

Kripple Bush, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., about 14 miles SW. of Rondout. Pop. 100.

Krise, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va. The banking point is Hinton. Pop. about 150.

Krishna, a river of India. See KISTNA.

Krishnuggur, or **Krishnagar,** krish-nŭg'gŭr, a town of Bengal, capital of the Nuddea district, about 60 miles N. of Calcutta, on the Jullungi River. It has noted manufactures of artistic clay figures. Pop. about 25,000.

Kristiania, a town of Norway. See CHRISTIANIA.

Kristiansand, Norway. See CHRISTIANSSAND.

Kristianstad, Sweden. See CHRISTIANSTAD.

Kristiansund, Norway. See CHRISTIANSUND.

Kristinehamn, Sweden. See CHRISTINEHAMN.

Kristinestad, Finland. See CHRISTINESTAD.

Kritskoi (krit'skoi) **Island,** in Bering Strait.

Krivan, kre-vän', a mountain of the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Galicia and in the High Tátra. Elevation, 8190 feet.

Krivitz, kree'vits, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles ESE. of Schwerin. Pop. about 3000.

Krivostchekovo, a town of Siberia, in Tomsk, on the Transsiberian railway, at its crossing of the Ob River.

Krivoy'-Rog, a town of Russia, government and 100 miles NE. of Kherson, on the river Ingulets. Great quantities of iron-ore are mined in the vicinity. Pop. about 10,000.

Kröben, a town of Prussia, in Posen, SE. of Kosten. Pop. about 2000.

Krojanke, kro-yän'kå, a town of Prussia, in West Prussia, 86 miles WSW. of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900, 3413.

Krok, a post-village of Kewaunee co., Wis. The banking point is Kewaunee. Pop. about 200.

Krolevets, krol-yĕv'ĕts, a town of Russia, government and 100 miles ESE. of Tchernigov. Pop. in 1897, 10,375.

Krommenie, krom'må-nee', a village of the Netherlands, in the province of North Holland, 12 miles NE. of Haarlem.

Kromy, kro-mee', a town of Russia, government and 20 miles SW. of Orel, on the Kroma. Pop. in 1897, 5429.

Kronach, kro'nåĸ, sometimes written **Kranach,** a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, at the foot of a mountain crowned by the castle of Rosenberg, 22 miles NW. of Bayreuth. The painter Cranach was born here. Pop. in 1900, 4788.

Kronberg, a town of Prussia. See CRONBERG.

Krone, kro'nęh, or **Crone,** a small town of Prussia, 13 miles NNW. of Bromberg.

Krone, Deutsch, Prussia. See DEUTSCH-KRONE.

Kronenberg, or **Cronenberg,** a town of Rhenish Prussia, 15 miles E. of Düsseldorf. It has extensive manufactures of iron and steel. Pop. in 1900, 10,220.

Kro'noberg, or **Wexiö,** a län of Sweden, near the S. extremity of the kingdom. Capital, Wexiö.

Kronprinzenkoog, krōn'print-sęn-kōg', a village of Prussia, in Ditmarsch, Holstein.

Kronstadt, krōn'stått (Hun. *Brassó,* brōh'sho'; L. *Brassoria*), a royal free city of Hungary, in Transylvania, capital of the co. of Kronstadt, romantically situated in a narrow valley at the base of the Transylvanian Alps, near the border of Rumania, 70 miles ESE. of Hermannstadt, and nearly 2000 feet above the level of the sea. The inner town, with the remnants of the old fortifications, is interesting, and there are noteworthy old churches and other buildings, including the town-hall, the Kaufhaus and the Honterus gymnasium, whose library was founded by Honterus, the initiator of the Lutheran reformation in Transylvania. Kronstadt is the leading commercial and industrial centre of Transylvania. Its manufactures comprise cloth, leather and leather articles, candles, Portland cement, etc., and there are oil-refineries and mills. The town is well supplied with banking institutions. Pop. in 1900, 31,689, made up almost entirely of Magyars, Germans, and Rumans (Wallachs) in nearly equal proportions.

Kronstadt, a town of Russia. See CRONSTADT.

Kroonstad, krōn'ståd, a district in the N. part of the Orange River Colony, separated by the Vaal River from the Transvaal Colony. It is intersected by the Valsh River, which rises in the Hooge Veld ("high country") in the SW. part. Kroonstad, the capital, is on the Valsh and on the railroad from the Cape to Pretoria, 135 miles SW. by S. of the latter. Pop. of the town, 2000. Elevation, 4489 feet. Coal is mined in the district.

Kröpelin, krö'pęh-leen', a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 15 miles W. of Rostock. Pop. about 2300.

Kroppenstedt, a town of Prussia. See CROPPENSTEDT.

Kros'no, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 13 miles ESE. of Jaslo, on the Wislok. Pop. about 5000. Petroleum is found in the vicinity.

Krossen, a town of Prussia. See CROSSEN.

Krotoschin (Pol. *Krotoszyn*), a town of Prussia, province and 54 miles SSE. of Posen. Pop. in 1900, 12,373.

Kroya, or **Croya** (Turk. *Akhissar,* åk-his-sar'), a town of Albania, 45 miles SSE. of Scutari.

Kruegerville, kru'ghęr-vil, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Mo.

Kruft, krööft, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Coblenz, near Mayen.

Krug, a post-village of Garrett co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Oakland.

Krügersdorp, krü'gęrs-dorp, a town of the Transvaal Colony, 22 miles by rail WNW. of Johannesburg. Elevation, 5500 feet.

Kruiningen, kroi'ning-ęn, a village of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, in South Beveland, 8 miles SE. of Goes.

Krum, a banking post-village of Denton co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 325.

Krumau, kroo'mŏw, a town of Bohemia, 14 miles SSW. of Budweis, on an island in the Moldau. It has a fine palace of Prince Schwarzenberg. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the textile industry and the manufacture of paper, celluloid, etc., and there is an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 8673.

Krumbach, krŏŏm'båĸ, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 27 miles WSW. of Augsburg. Pop. about 3000.

Krumhermersdorf, krŏŏm'hĕr'męrs-dorf', a village of Saxony, 7 miles SE. of Chemnitz. Pop. about 2200.

Krummenau, krŭm'męh-nŏw', a village of Switzerland, in St. Gall, 12 miles SW. of Appenzell.

Krummenöls, krŭm'męn-öls', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz.

Krummhübel, kroom'hü'bęl, a village and summer-resort of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz, in the Riesengebirge. Pop. about 800.

Krumroy, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio. Pop. 60.

Krumsville, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading or Kutztown. Pop. 100.

Krusch'witz, a town of Prussia, province of Posen, circle of Strelno. Pop. about 3000.

Krusenstern (kroo'zęn-stern') or **Ailu** (ī'loo) **Islands,** a group in the Pacific Ocean, Marshall Archipelago. Lat. of the northernmost, 10° 27′ N.; lon. 170° E. See also INGALIUK ISLAND.

Krusenstern, Cape, Alaska, projects from the N. coast of Kotzebue Sound. Lat. 67° 6′ N.; lon. 163° 39′ W.

Krush'evatz, a town of Servia, about 90 miles SE. of Belgrade. Pop. in 1901, 7206.

Kruzof Island, Alaska, is one of the larger islands of the Alexander Archipelago, NW. of Sitka.

Krzepice, k'zhęh-pit'så, a village of Russian Poland, 60 miles SSE. of Kalisz.

Kuango, a river of Africa. See KWANGO.

Kuanza, a river of Africa. See COANZA.

Kuba, koo'bå, a town of Russia, in the Caucasus, government of Baku, 55 miles SSE. of Derbend. Pop. in 1897, 15,346.

Kuban, koo-bän' (anc. *Hyp'anis*), a river of Ciscaucasia, Russia, rises near Mount Elbruz, receives numerous affluents from the Caucasian mountain-chain, and, after a generally W. course estimated at 500 miles, enters the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea by several mouths. It is navigable for about 125 miles. The chief tributary is the Laba.

Kuban, a territory or province of Russia, in Ciscaucasia, bordering on the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea and traversed by the river Kuban. Area, about 33,650 sq. m. Capital, Yekaterinodar. About two-fifths of the people are Cossacks. Pop. in 1897, 1,922,773.

Kubango, a river of southern Africa. See OKAVANGO.

Kubin, koo'bin, a village of Hungary, in the Banat, 65 miles SSW. of Temesvár. Pop. about 5000.

Kubina, koo-bee'nå, a river of Russia, rises in a small lake in the W. part of the government of Vologda and falls into Lake Kubinskoye.

Kubin, Alsó, Hungary. See ALSÓ-KUBIN.

Kubinskoye, koo-bin'sko-yęh, a lake of Russia, in the SW. of the government of Vologda. Length, 45 miles.

Kuçhan', a town of Persia, in Khorassan, about 85 miles NW. of Meshed. It has been several times destroyed by earthquakes.

Kuch Behar, kooch bå'har', a native state of India, in the NE. corner of Bengal. Area, about 1300 sq. m. The dominant race is called Koch or Rajbansi. Pop. in 1901, 567,037. The capital, Kuch Behar, has about 12,000 inhabitants.

Kuching, or **Kuchin,** Borneo. See SARAWAK.

Kuchuk-Kainarji. See KUTCHUK-KAINARJI.

Kuckville, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., 35 miles WNW. of Rochester. Pop. 60.

Kudat, a station of British North Borneo, in about lat. 6° 53′ N.

Kuei-chu, a province of China. See KWEI-CHOW.

Kuei-ling, a city of China. See KWEI-LIN.

Kuen-lun, or **Kwen-lun,** kwĕn'loon', the dominant mountain-range of inner Asia, extending between the Himalayas and the Tian-Shan, and with its ramifications forming a considerable part of Tibet, and in a general way separating that country from Yarkand, Khotan, and the great Tarim basin. Beginning at the Pamir highland in the W. and close to the inner wall of the Karakorum, its course trends eastward and at first in a well-defined single chain; but beyond the meridian of 85° E. the system is broken up into a vast number of subordinate ranges and lofty plateaus or longitudinal valleys, the relations of which still remain largely undetermined. These extend between lat. 32° and 40° N., the northernmost branch, known as the Altin-Tagh (with more southerly ramifications designated Humboldt, Przhevalski, Marco Polo, and Bayan-Kara ranges), being continued into China as the Nan-shan mountains. One of the most distinctive southern arms is the Tan-la or Dan-la, and a central mass is known as the Dupleix mountains, the latter containing a summit which has been assumed to be 26,000 feet in height. The loftiest summits as a rule occur in the western section, where the peak designated K17, in about lon. 77° 10′ E., has an altitude of 22,370 ft., and where the general crest is maintained at a height of over 19,000 ft. There are here also a number of passes upward of 16,000 ft. in height. The Kuen-lun mountains are in part extensively glaciated. They are largely constructed of Archæan crystalline rocks and schists, with ancient Paleozoic sediments.

Kufa, koo'fȧ, a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, about 90 miles S. of Bagdad, on an affluent of the Euphrates. The ancient Arabic characters called *Cufic* take their name from this town. Near by is the town of Nejef.

Kufstein, koof'stine, a town of Tyrol, on the Inn and on the Bavarian frontier, 43 miles NE. of Innsbruck. It was formerly a fortress. Above it towers the old stronghold of Geroldseck, noted formerly as an Austrian prison and now used as barracks. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 4539.

Kuft, kooft, **Kobt,** kobt, or **Koft,** a village near the site of the ancient Coptos, a city of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 15 miles NNE. of Thebes. The place was still of importance in the time of the caliphs.

Kuilenburg, koi'lẹn-bŭRG, or **Culemborg,** koo'lẹm-boRG, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the navigable Lek, 11 miles SSE. of Utrecht. It has manufactures of cigars and ribbons, and flour-mills. There is a railway bridge across the river with a single span of 492 feet. Pop. in 1899, 8280.

Kuji, a port of call in the NE. of the main island of Japan.

Kuka, koo'kȧ, a town of central Africa, the former capital of Bornu, near the W. shore of Lake Chad. It was an important slave-mart previous to 1894. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

Kukan, koo'kȧn, a village of Bohemia, 9 miles from Liebenau.

Kuku-nur, or **Kuku-nor,** lake of Central Asia. See KOKO-NOR.

Kúla, koo'lŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Bács-Bodrog, 26 miles NW. of Neusatz. Pop. about 8000.

Kuladji, or **Kaladji,** kūl'ȧd-jee', a small town of Bombay, British India, 71 miles ENE. of Belgaum.

Kul Ali, kool ȧ'lee, an island in the Caspian Sea, 120 miles SE. of Astrakhan.

Kulbarga, a town of India, state and about 100 miles W. of the city of Hyderabad. Pop. about 25,000.

Kulja, kool'ja, formerly called **Ili,** ee'lee, a district of Chinese Turkestan, forming the western portion of Dzungaria. From 1871 to 1881 it was a Russian possession. It is a mountainous region, traversed by the river Ili. Capital, Kuldja. A small part is still retained by Russia.

Kulja, or **Ili** (Chinese *Nin-Yuan*, nin'yoo-ȧn'), a town, capital of the Kulja district, on the river Ili. Lat. 43° 58′ N.; lon. 81° 25′ E. Pop. about 10,000. Twenty-five miles to the W. is the ruined town of New Kulja.

Kulluspelm Lake. See PEND OREILLE.

Kulm, a town of Prussia. See CULM.

Kulm, kŏŏlm (Bohem. *Chlumec*), a village of Bohemia, 16 miles NNW. of Leitmeritz. Here, on Aug. 29 and 30, 1813, the French, under Vandamme, were defeated by the armies of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Kulm, a banking post-village of Lamoure co., N.Dak., 46 miles WNW. of Oakes, on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. Pop. in 1900, 463.

Kulmbach, or **Culmbach,** kŏŏlm'bȧK, a town of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 48 miles NE. of Nuremberg. It is noted for its beer. There are various establishments connected with the textile industry, manufactures of linenware, brick-yards, etc. Near by is the old stronghold of Plassenburg, long the seat of the margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach. It is now used as a prison. Pop. in 1900, 10,591.

Kulmsee, kŏŏlm'zȧ, a town of Prussia. See CULMSEE.

Kulna, a town of British India. See CULNA.

Kulp, a post-hamlet of Columbia co., Pa.

Kulpa, kool'pȧ (anc. *Colapis*), a river of Croatia, rises 25 miles NNE. of Fiume, flows E., and, after a course of over 200 miles, joins the Save a little beyond Petrinia.

Kulpsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 10 miles N. of Norristown. Pop. about 300.

Kum, or **Kom,** a decayed town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 80 miles SW. of Teheran. It has a famous shrine, which attracts many pilgrims. Pop. about 25,000 (?).

Kuma, koo'mȧ, a river of Ciscaucasia, which flows NE. and then E., and for most of the time loses itself in the low-lying sandy region on the borders of the Russian governments of Stavropol and Astrakhan, near the Caspian Sea. At high water it reaches the sea. Length, nearly 400 miles.

Kumagaya, a port of call in the main island of Japan, in lat. 36° 9′ N., lon. 139° 23′ E.

Kumamoto, koo'mȧ-mo'to, a fortified city of Japan, in the island of Kiushiu, 35 miles E. of Nagasaki. Lat. 32° 48′ N. Pop. in 1904, 59,717. It is an important rice-mart.

Kumania, Hungary. See CUMANIA.

Kumaon, koo-mȧ'on, or **Kumaun,** koo-mȧ'oon, a division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, bordering on Tibet and Nepal. It includes a part of the Himalayas and their foot-hills, as well as a hot and sickly strip of country below. Area, 13,703 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 1,156,750. Best-known town, Almora.

Kumara, a mining borough of New Zealand, in South Island, 14 miles SSE. of Greymouth. Pop. about 1200.

Kumasi, koo-mȧ'see, the capital of Ashanti, in Upper Guinea, 100 miles NNW. of Cape Coast Castle. It is connected by railway with Sekondi, on the coast. Lat. 6° 34′ N. It stands in a wooded valley environed by swamps and has an active trade with central Africa. It was occupied and partially destroyed by the British in 1874. Pop. about 30,000 (?).

Kumbakonum, a town of India. See COMBACONUM.

Kumi, koo'me, or **Kymi,** kee'me, a town of Greece, in Eubœa, near its E. coast. Here are beds of lignite. Pop. in 1896, 4882.

Kumler, a post-hamlet of McLean co., Ill.

Kumo, koo'mo, a river of Finland, flows NW. past the town of Kumo and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia.

Kumpta, a seaport of Bombay, British India, North Canara district, on the W. coast, 330 miles SSE. of Bombay. Pop. about 10,000.

Kumukahi, koo-moo-kȧ'hee, a cape, the W. point of the island of Hawaii.

Kumukahi Channel, between Niihau and Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, has a width of 17 miles.

Kunar, called in its upper course **Chitral** and **Kashkar,** a river of Chitral and Afghanistan, which joins the river Kabul a few miles below Jelalabad after a course of about 200 miles.

Kunashir, koo-nȧ-sheer', one of the South Kuril Islands, close to the NE. coast of Yezo, Japan. It is about 70 miles long.

Kunchinjunga, koon-chin'joong'gȧ, or **Kinchinjinga,** kin-chin'jing'gȧ, one of the loftiest of the Himalaya Mountains and for a long time thought to be the second highest summit of the globe, in E. Nepal, in lat. 27° 43′ N. It has two peaks, the W. of which is 28,156 feet in height. It lies about 75 miles ESE. of Mount Everest. It is extensively glaciated, one of the largest of its glaciers being the Zemu. The region about Darjiling affords a magnificent view of this mountain. The Jongsong La, one of the highest passes of Asia, upward of 21,000 feet, crosses a northern ridge of Kunchinjunga into Nepal.

Kunckle, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 11 miles NNW. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. 160.

Kunda, koon'dȧ, a town of Russia, in Esthonia, on the Gulf of Finland, 10 miles NE. of Wesenberg.

Kundapur', a small town of British India, on the Malabar coast, 53 miles NNW. of Mangalore.

Kunduz, koon-dooz', a district of Afghan Turkestan, lying between Khulm and Badakhshan. The greater part of the surface is mountainous, but there are many fertile tracts, which yield abundant crops of grain, principally wheat and barley; while the marshy grounds, which are very extensive, produce much rice. Pop. about 400,000.

Kunduz, a town, capital of the above district, S. of the Amu-Darya It contains about 600 huts.

Kunene, a river of Africa. See CUNENE.

Kunersdorf, koo'NERS-dorf, a village of Brandenburg, Prussia, 4 miles E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Here on Aug. 12, 1759, Frederick the Great suffered a great defeat at the hands of the Russians and Austrians.

Kung'-chang', a town of China, province of Kan-su, near the parallel of 35° N. latitude.

Kungrad, koon'grâd', a town of Russian Turkestan, 90 miles N. of Khiva, on the Amu-Darya.

Kungur, koon'goor', a town of Russia, about 50 miles SSE. of Perm. Pop. in 1897, 14,324.

Kún-Hegyes, koon hĕd'yĕsh', a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 72 miles E. of Budapest. Pop. about 8500.

Kunkle, a banking post-village of Williams co., Ohio, on the Wabash River. Pop. about 400.

Kunkletown, a post-village of Monroe co., Pa., 20 miles NW. of Easton. Pop. about 180.

Kun'nersdorf, a village of Bohemia, 12 miles NNW. of Jungbunzlau.

Kunnersdorf, a village of Silesia, Prussia, circle of Hirschberg. Pop. in 1900, 3743.

Kunnoj. See KANAUJ.

Kúnság, the Hungarian for CUMANIA.

Kún-Szent-Márton, koon sĕnt mȧR'ton', a town of Hungary, in Cumania, on the Körös, 70 miles SE. of Budapest. Pop. in 1900, 10,769.

Kún-Szent-Miklós, koon sĕnt mik'lôsh', a town of Hungary, in Cumania, 32 miles SE. of Budapest, on an arm of the Danube. Pop. about 8000.

Kunwald, kŏŏn'wȧlt', a village of Bohemia, about 17 miles from Königgrätz.

Künzelsau, künt'sęl-zŏw', a town of Württemberg, on the Kocher, 24 miles NE. of Heilbronn. Pop. about 3000.

Kunzendorf, kŏŏnt'sęn-dorf', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 27 miles SSW. of Breslau.

Kunzendorf, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, circle of Habelschwerdt.

Kuopio, koo-o'pe-o, a town of Finland, capital of a län or government on Lake Kalla, 180 miles E. of Vasa. Pop. in 1897, 9688.

Kuopio, a län or government of Finland, forming part of Karelia and bounded E. by Russia proper. Area, 16,250 sq. m. It has many lakes. Pop. in 1897, 311,539.

Kupang, or **Koepang,** koo-pâng', a town and capital of the Dutch residency of Timor, near the SW. extremity of the island. It is neatly built, in the Dutch style, and has a good harbor. It is a free port and carries on an export trade. Pop. about 7000.

Kupferdreh, kŏŏp'fęr-drā', a commune in the rural circle of Essen, Rhenish Prussia, on the river Ruhr. It has iron-works, a copper-smelting establishment, and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 8077.

Kupferzell, kŏŏp'fęr-tsĕl', a village of Württemberg, 27 miles NW. of Ellwangen.

Kupiansk', a town of Russia, government and 61 miles ESE. of Kharkov. Pop. in 1897, 7797.

Kuppenheim, koop'ęn-hīme, a town of Baden, district of Rastatt, on the Murg. Pop. about 2000.

Küpper, küp'pęr, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz.

Kupreanof (koo-prâ-â'nŏf) **Island,** Alaska, in the Alexander Archipelago. Lat. (NW. point) 57° N.; lon. 134° W.

Küps, a village of Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 26 miles NE. of Bamberg.

Kur, koor, or **Kura** (anc. *Cyrus*), the principal river of Transcaucasia, flows mostly ESE. and enters the Caspian Sea 100 miles SSW. of Baku after a course estimated at 820 miles, of which about 350 are navigable. The chief affluent is the Alazan. It is joined by an arm of the Aras not far from its mouth. Until recently, when the course of the Aras was changed, the Kur received the whole of that stream.

Kurdistan (*i.e.*, the "country of the Kurds;" in its N. part the anc. *Cordue'ne* or *Gordye'ne*, the country of the *Cardu'chi*), an extensive region, with ill-defined boundaries, of western Asia, mostly between lat. 34° and 38° N. and lon. 39° and 48° E. and shared between Turkey and Persia, Turkish Kurdistan being mostly comprised in the vilayets of Diarbekr, Bitlis, Mamuret-ül-Aziz, and Van, and Persian Kurdistan in the provinces of Ardelan and Azerbaijan. The region extends northward to the Armenian highlands (to the sources of the Euphrates) and has largely a mountainous surface with lofty elevations. The principal rivers are the Tigris and the Greater Zab and Lesser Zab, its affluents. Cattle-rearing is the chief occupation of the population and large numbers of sheep and goats are annually transported hence to Constantinople, Aleppo, etc. A large proportion of the inhabitants wander in hordes over the country and the men are well armed and mounted. The language of the Kurds is of the same stock as the modern Persian. The great body of them are Mohammedans. They are extremely hostile to the Christians. The women, unlike those of most other Asiatic nations, are treated with much respect, while marriage is regarded as sacred. The Kurds are supposed to number somewhat over 2,000,000, of whom about two-thirds dwell in Turkish territory. The principal towns are Diarbekr, Bitlis, and Kermanshah.

Kure, an important naval port of Japan, on the Inland Sea, SSE. of Hiroshima. Pop. in 1904, 66,006.

Kurg, India. See COORG.

Kurgan, koor'gȧn', a town of western Siberia, on the Tobol, 200 miles SSW. of Tobolsk. Pop. 9000.

Kuria Muria (koo're-â moo're-â) **Isles,** a group of 5 islands off the SE. coast of Arabia, Hellaniyah, the largest, being in lat. 17° 33′ N., lon. 56° 6′ E. The islands belong to Great Britain and are administered from Aden.

Kuril (koo'ril) **Islands,** a group of islands in the North Pacific, extending from Kamtchatka to Japan (Yezo), of which latter they form a part, between lat. 43° 40′ and 51° N. and lon. 145° and 156° E. They extend in length more than 500 miles. Area, 6100 sq. m. The surface is very irregular. There are many volcanic mountains, some rising to upward of 6000 feet in elevation. The inhabitants are partly Kamtchadales and partly Ainos. They live mostly by hunting and fishing, the products of which they barter to Russian, American, Japanese, and other traders. The chief islands are Iturup, Kunashir, Paramushir, Urup, and Amakutan. They produce iron, copper, sulphur, etc., and are inhabited, among fur-bearing animals, by the wolf, fox, sable, beaver, and otter. Pop. (of the three southern islands) about 1200.

Kurisches Haff, koo'rishes hȧff, a lagoon or backwater of the Baltic Sea, in East Prussia, extending along the coast for about 60 miles S. of Memel, separated by a narrow sandy ridge—the Kurische Nehrung (koo'rish-ęh nâ'rŏŏng)—from the sea, with which it communicates at its N. extremity by a narrow channel called the Memel Deeps (Memeler Tief). It receives the Niemen (Memel).

Kurland, a government of Russia. See COURLAND.

Kurnaul, or **Karnal,** kŭr-nawl', a town of British India, in the Punjab, capital of the Kurnaul district, 78 miles by canal N. by W. of Delhi. Pop. about 20,000.

Kurnik, kŏŏR'nik, a town of Prussia, 13 miles SSE. of Posen. Here is the Biblioteka Kórnicka, a splendid library of 40,000 volumes, dealing mainly with Polish history and literature. Pop. about 2500.

Kurnul, or **Karnul,** kŭr-nool', a town of Madras, British India, capital of the Kurnul district, on the Tumbuddra, 110 miles SW. of Hyderabad. Pop. about 25,000.

Kuro-siwo, or **Kuro-shio,** the "Blue Stream" of Japan, a current of the Pacific Ocean skirting the Japanese islands on the E. (with a branch entering the Sea of Japan through Korea Strait), trending northward and sending a northeast and east "drift" to the Pacific coast of North America. It is the correspondent in the Pacific Ocean of the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic. On the American side the stream follows southward the Californian coast and then merges into the North Equatorial Current. The Kuro-siwo is determinable to a depth of 1300 feet.

Kurrachee, Kurrachi, or **Karachi,** kŭr-â'chee, one of the principal seaports of British India, capital of the division of Sindh, Bombay presidency, and of the district of Kurrachee, situated on the Arabian Sea, 12 miles NW. of the westernmost outlet of the Indus. It is the westernmost city of India. Lat. 24° 47′ N.; lon. 66° 56′ E. A railway extending to Kotri, on the Indus, opposite Hyderabad, connects Kurrachee with the railway system of India. It stands on a low, sandy shore, bordered by extensive mangrove swamps. It has a spacious harbor, the principal wharves being on the island of Kiamari, 3 miles to the SW., to which a mole extends. Kurrachee, which, when it passed into the hands of the British in 1842, was nothing but a straggling village, presents the features of a modern city and bustling emporium. The population in 1901 was 116,663. Carpets and fine silver-ware are manufactured.

Kur'rea, or **Kiria,** kee're-ą, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 95 miles E. by S. of Khotan. Pop. about 15,000.

Kur'reville, a post-hamlet of Cape Girardeau co., Mo.

Kursk, koorsk, a south-central government of European Russia, lying in the basins of the Dnieper and Don. Area, 17,960 sq. m. The soil is very fertile. Pop. in 1897, 2,603,205.

Kursk, a city of Russia, capital of the government of Kursk, 290 miles SSW. of Moscow. Tanning and the manufacture of candles, soap, and tobacco are carried on. There is an active trade. Pop. in 1897, 52,908.

Kuruman, koor'oo-mȧn, a district in the central part of Bechuanaland, bordering S. on Griqualand West. It is intersected by the Kuruman River, which flows N. to the Molopo, and on which is Kuruman town, an English mission station, about 90 miles (direct) WSW. of Vryburg.

Kurume, a town of Japan, in the island of Kiushiu, 50 miles NE. of Nagasaki. Pop. in 1899, 29,008.

Kus, koos, a decayed town of Upper Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, a few miles above Kuft. It was an important commercial centre in the Middle Ages. It stands on the site of the ancient Apollinopolis Parva.

Kusai, one of the Caroline Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Kusel, koo'zęl, a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Glan, 17 miles NW. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. in 1900, 3122.

Kush, the ancient name of the region S. of Egypt (Nubia).

Kush-Adassi, koosh ȧ-dȧs'see (It. *Scalanova*), a seaport of Asia Minor, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Pop. about 7000.

Kushan, koo'shȧn', a pass across the Hindu-Kush in Afghanistan. Lat. 35° 37′ N.; lon. 68° 55′ E. Its summit is estimated to be 14,000 feet in height.

Kushauqua, a resort of the Adirondacks, Franklin co., N.Y.

Kushequa, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Mount Jewett, Kinzua and Riterville R.

Kushiro, a town and port of call of Japan, on the island of Yezo, 200 miles NE. of Hakodadi.

Kushk, kcoshk, a river of Afghanistan, joins the Murghab in lat. 36° 16′ N.

Kushk-i-Nakhud, a town of Afghanistan, about 40 miles W. of Kandahar, near the Argandab. Here on July 27, 1880, the British suffered a severe defeat at the hands of Ayub Khan of Herat.

Kushtia, koosh'tę-ȧ, a town of Bengal, Nuddea district, on the Ganges, 100 miles by rail NNE. of Calcutta.

Kusi (Hindu, *Kausiki*), a river of Nepal and Bengal, a tributary of the Ganges, which it joins about 30 miles SW. of Purnea, after a southward course of 300 miles.

Kus'kokwim River, Alaska, rises in the heart of the country SW. of the McKinley group of mountains, flows generally SW., and empties into Kuskokwim Bay, in about lat. 60° N., lon. 162° 30′ W. Its course, much of which is navigable, is thought to be 700 miles in length.

Küsnacht, a village of Switzerland, canton and 4 miles SE. of Zürich, on the lake of Zürich. Pop. in 1900, 3414.

Kusnetsk. See KUZNETSK.

Küssnacht, küss'nȧkt, a village of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles WNW. of Schwyz, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne and at the foot of the Rigi. It is associated with the myth of William Tell. Pop. in 1900, 3572.

Kus'sur', or **Kasur,** a town of British India, in the Punjab, 27 miles SSE. of Lahore. Pop. about 20,000.

Kustania, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the Turgai province and on the Tobol, 395 miles SSW. of Tobolsk. Pop. in 1897, 14,065.

Kustendje, koos-tĕn'jęh, Ruman, **Constanţa,** konstȧnt'sȧ (anc. *Constantia'na*), a seaport of Rumania, in the Dobrudja, on the Black Sea, about 60 miles SW. of the delta of the Danube. It is at the termination of Trajan's Wall, of which some traces exist. Vast harbor works have been executed here and the town has become the great maritime port of Rumania. Kustendje is on the site of Tomi, Ovid's place of exile. Pop. in 1899, 12,725.

Küstenland, küs'tęn-lȧnt', or **Littorale,** lit-to-rȧ'lȧ (*i.e.*, Coastland), a division of Austria (Cisleithania), embracing the three crown-lands of Görz and Gradisca, Istria, and Triest. It is administered by a governor residing in Triest. Area, 3084 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 755,546.

Küstrin, küs-treen', or **Cüstrin,** a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Warthe with the Oder, 17 miles NE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It is a fortress of the first class. It has machine-shops and manufactures of copper- and brass-ware, etc. Pop. in 1900, 16,643.

Kutaia, koo-tī'yȧ (anc. *Cotyæ'um*), a town of Asia Minor, vilayet of Khodavendikyar, about 75 miles SE. of Brusa. It is connected by rail with Constantinople and Angora. It has numerous mosques, but is a mean-looking town. The industries are mainly agricultural. Meerschaum is obtained in the vicinity. Pop. estimated at between 20,000 and 25,000.

Kutais, koo-tīs', a government of the Russian Empire, in Transcaucasia, bounded W. by the Black Sea. Area, 14,100 sq. m. It is on the S. slope of the Caucasus and is watered by the Rion. It comprises Mingrelia, Imeritia, Abkhasia, and other districts peopled by tribes of the Caucasus. Large quantities of manganese are obtained here. Pop. in 1897, 1,075,861.

Kutais, the capital of the government of Kutais, Transcaucasia, 65 miles by rail E. of Poti, on the Rion. Pop. in 1897, 32,492. The town was formerly the capital of Imeritia.

Kutch. See CUTCH.

Kutchuk-Kainarji, kū-chook' kī-nar'jee (Kainarja), a village of Bulgaria, near Silistria. Here, in 1774, Catharine II., of Russia, concluded a peace with the Sultan of Turkey, who relinquished his suzerainty over the Crimea and other Tartar territories, which were soon brought under the sceptre of Russia.

Kutno, koot'no, a town of Poland, government and 70 miles W. of Warsaw. Weaving and dyeing are carried on. Pop. in 1897, 11,213.

Kutt'awa, a banking post-town of Lyon co., Ky., on the Cumberland River and on the Illinois Central R., 31 miles E. of Paducah. It has flouring-mills, a hub- and spoke-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 858.

Kuttenberg, kŏŏt'tęn-bĕrg' (Bohem. *Kutna Hora*), a mining town of Bohemia, 6 miles NW. of Czaslau. It has some noteworthy buildings, including two mediæval churches, an old royal residence, and a town-hall. Kuttenberg rose to importance in the Middle Ages through its mines of silver, the working of which ceased to be profitable at the close of the eighteenth century, but which have been reopened recently. Iron-founding, brewing, weaving, tanning, sugar-refining, and the manufacture of agricultural implements are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 14,799, mostly Czechs.

Kutuzof, Cape, on the N. shore of the peninsula of Alaska, E. of Port Moller.

Kuty, koo'tee, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 20 miles SE. of Kolomea. Pop. in 1900, 6702.

Kutztown, kŏŏts'tŏwn, a banking post-borough of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 16 miles NNE. of Reading. It contains a state normal school and has a foundry, shirt- and shoe-factories, silk-mill, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1328.

Kuwana, a town of Japan, on the island of Hondo, 50 miles E. by N. of Kyoto. Pop. in 1899, 20,131.

Kuyunjik, or **Koyunjik.** See NINEVEH.

Kuzistan, a province of Persia. See KHUZISTAN.

Kuznetsk', a town of Russia, government and 110 miles NNE. of Saratov. Pop. in 1897, 20,555.

Kuznetsk, a town of western Siberia, in the government and 205 miles SSE. of the city of Tomsk. It is on the upper Tom. Pop. about 3000.

Kvalö (*i.e.*, Whale Island), NORTH and SOUTH, two islands off the coast of Norway, near Tromsö. The island on which Hammerfest is situated is also called Kvalö.

Kwala Kangsa, a town and seat of governmental residence of the British protectorate of Perak, Malay Peninsula.

Kwala Lampur, the seat of residence of the British protectorate of Selangor, Malay Peninsula, in about lat. 3° 12′ N.

Kwando, a river of southern Africa, rises in Angola and falls into the Zambezi at Mpalera, above the Victoria Falls.

Kwang-binh, a fortified town of Annam, 75 miles NW. of Hué.

Kwang-chow, kwȧng'chȧ'oo, or **Kwang-chow-wan,** a bay on the E. coast of the peninsula of Lai-chow, which projects southward from the main-land of the Chinese province of Kwang-tung towards the island of Hainan. In 1898 France obtained from China the lease for 99 years of a considerable territory on this bay. In 1902 the harbor was made a free port.

Kwango, a river of west-central Africa, rises in Angola, forming part of the boundary with the Congo Free State, flows N., and empties into the Kassai (or forms with the Kassai the Kwa). See KASSAI.

Kwang-ping, kwȧng'ping', a city of China, province of Chi-li, 240 miles SSW. of Peking.

Kwang-ping, a city of China, province of Kwei-chow, 80 miles ENE. of Kwei-yang.

Kwang-si, kwȧng'see' (*i.e.*, the "western extent," or "western province"), a province of China, between lat. 22° and 26° N. and lon. 105° and 112° 30′ E., and having SW. Tongking. Area, about 80,000 sq. m. Surface mostly mountainous. Nearly all its rivers join the Chu-kiang (or Si-kiang, which has an E. course through the province. Principal products, cassia, grain, metals, and gems. Capital, Kwei-lin. Pop. about 5,000,000.

Kwang-si, a city of China, province and 75 miles SE. of Yun-nan.

Kwang-sin-fu, kwȧng'sin'foo', a town of China, in the NE. part of the province of Kiang-si. Lat. 28° 30′ N.; lon. 118° 10′ E.

Kwang-tung, kwȧng'toong' (*i.e.*, the "eastern extent," or "eastern province"), a southeastern province of

China, having on the west Kwang-si and E. and S. the China Sea. Its peninsular portion extends southward towards the island of Hainan, which belongs to the province. Area, about 80,000 sq. m. The province is watered by the Si-kiang (or Chu-kiang, near its mouth known as the Canton or Pearl River), Pe-kiang, Tung-kiang, and Han-kiang. Chief products, tea, cassia, betel, rice, hemp, sugar, iron, silks, cottons, grass cloths, and lacquered-wares, with a great variety of other goods made in Canton, the capital. Coal is mined. Pop. estimated at between 22,000,000 and 30,000,000.

Kwang-tung, a peninsula of Manchuria. See LIAO-TUNG.

Kwang-yen, a town of Tongking, 6 miles from the coast, on the Song-chong, and 45 miles E. of Hanoi. Important coal deposits are mined in the vicinity. Pop. 43,000 (?).

Kwanza, a river of Africa. See COANZA.

Kwei-chow, kwā'chā'oo, a province in the SW. part of China. Lat. 24° 30′ to 29° N. Area, about 65,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated at upward of 5,000,000. Surface mountainous and well watered. It has deposits of gold, silver, mercury, tin, coal, and iron. Capital, Kwei-yang.

Kwei-lin, a city of China, capital of the province of Kwang-si, 235 miles NW. of Canton.

Kwei-te, kwā'tā', a city of China, province of Ho-nan, 70 miles SE. of Kai-fung.

Kwei-yang, kwā'yâng', a town of China, capital of the province of Kwei-chow. Lat. about 22° N.; lon. 107° E. It has considerable commercial importance.

Kwen-lun. See KUEN-LUN.

Kwikhpak, kwĭk-pāk', a river of Alaska, the northern delta-arm of the great river Yukon, the arm generally used in navigation. It is wide and shallow and its length is about 52 miles.

Kwo-Ibo, a trading post of Nigeria, British western equatorial Africa.

Kyana, a post-village of Dubois co., Ind., on the Southern R. The banking point is Huntingburg. Pop. 125.

Kyauk-pyu, ke-ŏwk' pe-oo', a seaport of Arakan, at the N. end of Ramri Island.

Kyburg, or **Kiburg,** kee'boorg, a village of Switzerland, canton of Zürich, 3 miles from Winterthur. Here is the interesting mediæval castle of the counts of Kyburg.

Kyendwin, a river of Burma. See CHINDWIN.

Kyffhäuser, kif'hoi'zẹr, a low range of mountains in the extreme northern part of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Here, a short distance from the Prussian town of Kelbra, are the ruins of the old castle of Kiffhausen. Near by is the splendid Emperor William monument erected by the German soldiers.

Kyger, a post-village of Gallia co., Ohio, 9 miles SW. of Pomeroy. Pop. 100.

Kyle, kil, a post-village of Butler co., Ohio. The banking point is Hamilton. Pop. 125.

Kyle, a banking post-village of Hays co., Tex., 22 miles SSW. of Austin, on the International and Great Northern R. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 450.

Kylertown, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., 15 miles E. of Clearfield. Pop. about 400.

Kyles Ford, a post-village of Hancock co., Tenn., on the Clinch River, 20 miles N. of Rogersville.

Kyles of Bute, a narrow arm of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, between the NW. part of the Isle of Bute and the main-land of the co. of Argyll.

Kyllburg, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the Eifel region, 15 miles by rail from Gerolstein.

Kymi, Greece. See KUMI.

Kynance Cove, a picturesque bay on the SW. coast of Cornwall, England, 1½ miles from Lizard Head. It has fine serpentine cliffs.

Kynesville, a post-village of Jackson co., Fla. The banking point is Marianna. Pop. 100.

Kynetown, an agricultural and gold-mining town of Victoria, Australia, 56 miles by rail NW. of Melbourne. Pop. about 3500.

Kyoto, kee-ō'to, also called **Saikio,** sī-kee'o ("western capital"), a town of Japan, and its former capital, on the island of Hondo, 230 miles SW. of Tokyo, with which it is connected by rail. Its architectural attractions include an imperial palace, the old residence of the shoguns, and the numerous Shinto and Buddhist temples and shrines. It was long the literary centre of the empire. It has extensive manufactures of porcelain, lacquered goods, cutlery, silks, enamelled wares, bronzes, etc. It is the seat of a university (established in 1897), Buddhist and Christian academies, and other institutions. Pop. in 1890, 279,792; in 1899, 353,139; in 1904, 380,568.

Kyparissia, ke-pā-ris-see'ā, or **Arka'dia** (anc., in the L. form, *Cyparissia* or *Cyparissa*), a town of Greece, in the Morea, on the Gulf of Arkadia, 24 miles N. of Navarino. It is the capital of the nomarchy of Triphylia. It has a trade in currants. Pop. in 1896, 6529 (commune, 10,256).

Kyritz, kee'rits, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 53 miles NW. of Berlin. Pop. in 1900, 5389.

Kyserike, kī'zẹr-īk, or **Alligerville,** a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 6 miles SW. of Rosendale. Pop. 200.

Kyte River, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Kythul, a town of India. See KAITHAL.

L

Laa, lā, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 36 miles N. of Vienna. It is an ancient place and retains its old walls. Pop. about 3000.

Laach, lāĸ, a small lake of Prussia, in the Eifel region, 15 miles WNW. of Coblenz. It occupies the crater of an extinct volcano. Altitude, 750 feet. Near it is the splendid Romanesque church of the mediæval Benedictine abbey of Laach.

Laage, or **Lage,** lā'ghẹh, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Recknitz, 12 miles NE. of Güstrow. Pop. about 2500.

Laaland, lā'lând, or **Lolland,** lol'lând (*i.e.*, "Low-land"), an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between lat. 54° 38′ and 54° 58′ N. and lon. 11° and 11° 52′ E. Area, about 450 sq. m. Surface low and level and soil fertile. There is much woodland. The chief town is Maribo. Pop. in 1901, 70,596.

Laanna, a post-village of Pike co., Pa. The banking point is Scranton or Stroudsburg. Pop. about 125.

Laas, lās, a village of Tyrol, near Schlanders. Fine marble is quarried here.

Laasphe, lās'fẹh, a town and health-resort of Prussia, in Westphalia, 36 miles SSE. of Arnsberg, on the Lahn. A castle towers above it. Pop. about 2000.

Laba, lā'bā, a river of Ciscaucasia, an affluent of the Kuban.

Labaddie, lāb'ạ-dee, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo., on the Missouri River, 44 miles W. of St. Louis.

Labadieville, lāb'ạ-de-vil, a post-village of Assumption parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche, 67 miles W. of New Orleans. It is on the Southern Pacific System. Pop. about 400.

La Baie, La Baie du Febvre, or **Saint Antoine de la Baie du Febvre,** sânt ôn'twân' dẹh lā bā dü fĕvr, a post-village of Yamaska co., Quebec, on the S. shore of Lake St. Peter, 82 miles NE. of Montreal. Pop. about 600.

Laband, lā'bânt, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz, circle of Tost-Gleiwitz. Pop. in 1900, 4438.

La Barca, a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, 70 miles SE. of Guadalajara, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1895, 6465.

Labarre, lā'baR', Chicoutimi co., Quebec. See HÉBERTVILLE.

Lab'ashee'da, a village of Ireland, co. of Clare, 10 miles E. by S. of Kilrush, on a bay of the same name in the Shannon.

La Bassée, lā bās'sā', a town of France, in Nord, on the Canal of La Bassée, 13 miles SE. of Lille. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

La Basse Mazière, lā bās mā'ze-aiR', a village of France, in Corrèze, 14 miles SW. of Ussel.

Labastida, lā-bās-tee'dā, a small town of Spain, in Biscay, province of Alava, 30 miles from Vitoria.

La Bathie, lā bā'tee', a village of France, in Savoy, 10 miles NW. of Moutiers.

L'Abbaye, lāb'bā', a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Joux.

Labe, or **Labi,** a town of French western Africa, in Futa-Jallon, 260 miles NW. of Timbo, in lat. 11° 10′ N. Pop. about 10,000.

La Beauce, lå bōss, or **Sainte Marie de la Beauce,** sånt må'ree' dęh lå bōss, a banking post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the river Chaudiere, on the Quebec Central R., 30½ miles S. of Quebec. It has a college, tanneries, butter-factory, iron-foundry, etc. Pop. about 1500.

Labelle, lą-bęl', a banking post-town of Lewis co., Mo., on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R., 32 miles NW. of Quincy, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 966.

Labelle, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ohio, 6 miles from Huntington, W. Va.

Labelle, a post-village of Labelle co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is St. Jerome, 67 miles distant. Pop. about 500.

La Belle-Alliance. See BELLE-ALLIANCE, LA.

Labes, lå'bęs, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 42 miles ENE. of Stettin. Pop. in 1900, 5069.

Labette, lą-bet', a county in the SE. part of Kansas, bordering on the Indian Territory, has an area of 649 sq. m. The Neosho River flows southward through the eastern part of the county, which is also drained by the Labette and by small affluents of the Verdigris River. Capital, Oswego. Pop. in 1890, 27,586; in 1900, 27,387.

Labette, a post-village of Labette co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 9 miles S. by E. of Parsons. Pop. about 250.

Labette River, a stream of Kansas, rises in Neosho co. and joins the Neosho near Chetopa.

Labiana, lå-se-å'nå, a town of Spain, province of Oviedo. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8125.

Labiau, lå'be-ŏw', a town of East Prussia, 25 miles NE. of Königsberg, on the Deime. Pop. in 1900, 4455.

La Biolle, lå be-oll' (L. *Betulletum*), a village of France, in Savoy, 12 miles N. of Chambéry.

La Bisbal, lå bees-bål', a town of Spain, 10 miles E. of Gerona. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Labischin, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 13 miles SSW. of Bromberg. Pop. about 2000.

La Boca, lå bo'kå, a small village and harbor at the mouth of the Jaruco River, on the N. coast of Cuba, 9 miles by rail N. by E. of Jaruco.

Labonte, a post-hamlet of Converse co., Wyo.

Laboratory, a post-village of Washington co., Pa. The banking point is Washington. Pop. 150.

Labore, a station of Uganda, east-central Africa, on the Nile, in lat. 3° 56′ N.

Labott, a post-village of York co., Pa. The banking point is York. Pop. 100.

La Bourboule, lå boon'bool', a hamlet of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 22 miles SW. of Clermont-Ferrand, on the Dordogne, with mineral springs and baths.

Labrador, lab'rą-dor or lab'rą-dōr', a peninsula on the E. coast of British North America, lat. from 50° to 62° 30′ N. and lon. 56° to 80° W., bounded on the SE. and E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. and W. by Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay, and on the SW. by the province of Quebec (a considerable portion of which is included within the area of the peninsula), from which it is in part separated by the Rupert River and Lake Mistassini. Area, about 500,000 sq. m. Blanc Sablon, near the mouth of the North-West River, is the E. boundary of that portion of the peninsula which belongs to the province of Quebec, or the area which drains into the river and gulf of St. Lawrence. The portion belonging to Newfoundland is that which is drained by rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. The remaining area, draining into Hudson Bay, is frequently called East Main, and forms the unorganized territory of Ungava.

The interior of Labrador is still imperfectly known, but it consists in great part of an elevated and glaciated plateau, of from 1800 to 2000 feet elevation, bordered on the coast by mountains of 3000–5000 ft. in altitude, and reaching in a few places 8000 ft. (between Nachvak and Cape Chudleigh). The surface of this plateau, whose area is thought to exceed 200,000 sq. m., and on which is found the water-parting for the different streams, is largely base-rock and contains numerous marshes and lakes. The coast is deeply indented with fjords, the largest on the Atlantic side being Hamilton Inlet. On the N. is the large and open Ungava Bay. The Hudson Bay shore is mainly low, although rising between Cape Jones and Portland Promontory to 2000 ft.

The principal rivers are the East Main (or Stude), which flows W. into the SE. extremity of James Bay; the Big River, and the Great and Little Whale rivers, which flow westward into Hudson Bay; the Koksoak, which falls into Ungava Bay; the Grand (or Hamilton), which joins the Atlantic Ocean in Hamilton Inlet; and the Manicouagan, which flows southward into the St. Lawrence. The largest of the numerous lakes is Mistassini. The magnificent Grand Falls, on the Grand (or Hamilton) River, are among the most imposing water-falls of the world.

The prevailing rocks on the coast are granite, gneiss, and mica-slate. Above these, in some parts, is a massive bed of red sandstone, followed by limestone. The Archæan or Azoic rocks seem to constitute the great mass of the interior plateau. In the valleys, where the soil is sandy and the temperature considerably above the average, juniper, birch, and poplar trees are found growing, and form a covert during the summer for deer, bears, wolves, foxes, martens, otters, etc., till the approach of winter drives them to the coast.

The climate is too severe to ripen any of the ordinary cereals. Barley makes excellent fodder; potatoes and several species of culinary vegetables do well. The whole of this vast wilderness is uninhabited by civilized man, with the exception of a few settlements on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic coasts and some widely-separated trading and mission posts. Wandering tribes of Eskimos occupy the N. and E. coasts of Labrador, while Naskapee, Mistassini, and Montagnais Indians are thinly scattered over the interior. The exports, which are chiefly through Newfoundland, are codfish, salmon, seal and whale oil, and furs. Once the country was rich in fur-bearing animals and caribou or reindeer, but these are now greatly reduced in numbers.

The Indians who inhabit the interior of Labrador are all of the Algonquin race. Nearly all of them profess the Roman Catholic faith. They bring down furs to the coast and exchange them for ammunition and clothing. The Eskimos extend southward to Hamilton Inlet, those S. of Hopedale being of mixed blood. They number about 1000 on the Atlantic coast. They are mild and hospitable. During the brief Labrador summer the whole coast, for 500 miles N. of the Strait of Belle Isle, swarms with fishermen from Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and the United States, engaged in the capture and cure of seal, cod, salmon, salmon-trout, and herring.

The chief European settlements on the E. coast consist of Battle Harbor and Rigolet, and the Moravian stations Nain, Okkak, Hopedale, Hebron, Zoar, Mokkowik, and Ramah. The Hudson Bay Company has several settlements in Labrador, and receives valuable furs from it. The total population is thought not to exceed 10,000.

Labrador was probably visited by the Norsemen about the beginning of the eleventh century. The Portuguese navigator Cortereal landed on the coast about 1500. The name "Labrador" was given to the region because it was thought that the natives would make excellent laborers or, in other words, slaves.

Labrador Coast, that portion of the peninsula of Labrador which drains eastward into the Atlantic Ocean. It is a dependency of Newfoundland. See LABRADOR.

Labranza-Grande, a town of Colombia, in Boyacá, about 70 miles E. of Tunja. Pop. about 7000.

La Brea, a town of Honduras, in the department of Choluteca and on the Gulf of Fonseca, 75 miles SW. of Tegucigalpa.

La Brea, a village of the island of Trinidad, West Indies, on the W. coast. It is a shipping point for asphalt from the pitch-lake.

Labrède, lå'braid', a village of France, in Gironde, 11 miles S. of Bordeaux.

La Brenne, lå brênn, an old district of France, in Touraine and Berry. The name is preserved in the marshy district between Châteauroux and Le Blanc, department of Indre.

La Bress, lå brèss, a village of France, in Vosges, arrondissement of Remiremont.

La Brevine, lå brå'veen', a village of Switzerland, canton and 15 miles W. of Neuchâtel.

Labrit, lå'bree', a village of France, in Landes, 16 miles N. of Mont-de-Marsan.

La Broque, lå brōk, a village of France, in Vosges, arrondissement of Saint-Dié.

Labruguière, lå'brü'ghe-air', a village of France, in Tarn, 4 miles SSE. of Castres.

Labuan, lå-boo-ån', an island and British crown colony, since 1890 under the government of the British North Borneo Company, 6 miles from the NW. coast of Borneo, in lat. 5° 20′ N. Area, 31 sq. m. It has a fine harbor, thick beds of coal (which are mined), and a railway. Labuan is an important commercial depot for camphor, sago, wax, india-rubber, rattans, hides, trepang, and British goods designed for the Borneo trade. Capital, Victoria. Pop. in 1901, 8411, mostly Malays.

Labu-Haji, lå'boo hå'jee, a seaport town of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of the island of Lombok.

Labun, a small town of Russia, in Volhynia, 50 miles WSW. of Zhitomir.

Laby, a town of western Africa. See LABE.

L'Acadie, lå-kå-dee', a post-village of St. John's co., Quebec, on the Little Montreal River and on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 20½ miles SE. of Montreal. Pop. about 200.

La Caimanera, Cuba. See CAIMANERA.

Lac à La Tortue, a post-village of Champlain co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Grandmer, 2 miles distant. Pop. about 400.

La Calle, lå kål or lå kål'lå, the most eastern seaport town of Algeria, on a peninsula in the Mediterranean, 30 miles E. of Bona. It has a coral-fishery.

La Camargue. See CAMARGUE.

La Cañada, a town and commune of Mexico, in the state of Querétaro. Pop. about 5500.

La Canardière, lå kå'nar'de-air', a scattered village of Quebec co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the river St. Charles, opposite the city of Quebec.

Lacandones, a river of Guatemala and Mexico, is a western tributary of the Usumasinta, which it enters in the E. part of the state of Chiapas.

La Canourgue, lå kå'noorg', a small town of France, in Lozère, 9 miles SW. of Marvejols.

La Capelle, lå kå-pêl', a small town of France, in Aisne, 10 miles N. of Vervins, formerly fortified.

La Capesterre. See CAPESTERRE, LA.

Lacarne, la-karn', a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, near Lake Erie, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 29 miles E. by S. of Toledo. Pop. 75.

La Carneille, lå kar'nå'y, a village of France, in Orne, 34 miles NW. of Alençon.

La Carolina, lå kå-ro-lee'nå, a small town of Spain, 36 miles NNE. of Jaén.

La Carolina, a town of Colombia. See CAROLINA.

La Carrière, a village of Bagot co., Quebec. The banking point is St. Hyacinthe. Pop. about 200.

Lacasine, or **Lakassine,** lăk'as-seen', a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La., 150 miles WNW. of Morgan City.

Lacaune, lå'kōn', a village of France, in Tarn, 28 miles ENE. of Castres.

Lacaze, lå'kåz', a small town of France, in Tarn, 16 miles NE. of Castres.

Laccadive (lak'ka-dīv') **Isles** (Sanskrit, *Laksha Dviva*, the "hundred thousand islands"), a group of low coral islands in the Indian Ocean, belonging to the Madras presidency, British India, and extending between lat. 10° and 12° N. and lon. 72° and 74° E., about 170 miles W. of the Malabar Coast. They consist of 14 principal and many smaller isles. Anderot (or Underut), the largest, is 3 miles long. They had an aggregate population in 1901 of 10,274, nearly all Mohammedans. The principal products are coir, jaggery, cocoa- and betel-nuts, with some rice, sweet potatoes, and small cattle.

Lacchiarella, låk-ke-å-rêl'lå (L. *Lactarel'la*), a village of Italy, province of Milan, 2 miles ESE. of Binasco, on the Olona.

Lacco, låk'ko, a village of Italy, in the NW. part of the island of Ischia.

Lac de l'Isle à la Crosse, låk dęh leel å lå kross, a lake of northwestern Canada, in lat. 55° 25' N., lon. 107° 54' W. It is 60 miles long, collects the various sources of the Churchill River, and yields good fish both in winter and summer.

Lac des Milles Lacs, låk då meel låk, a lake of the NW. portion of Ontario, Canada. Its waters flow to Rainy Lake through the river La Seine.

Lac du Flambeau, låk doo flam-bō', a post-village of Vilas co., Wis., 37 miles SSE. of Hurley, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 800.

Lacedæmon, las-e-dee'mon (Gr. Λακεδαίμων, *Lakĕdaimōn*), an ancient Grecian state, of which Sparta was the capital. The territory of Sparta was called Laconia. Part of this district now constitutes the nomarchy of Lacedæmon, having Sparta for its capital. See LACONIA.

Lacedonia, lå-chå-dō'ne-å, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 19 miles ESE. of Ariano. Pop. in 1901, 6326.

La Ceiba, port of Honduras. See CEIBA.

La Ceiba, lå så'bå, a minor port of Venezuela, on the Gulf of Maracaibo, and the terminus of a railway, 80 miles N. by E. of Mérida.

Lacelle, lå-sell', a post-hamlet of Clarke co., Iowa, 10 miles SSW. of Osceola.

Lacenter, a post-village of Clarke co., Wash. Pop. 100.

Lacepede Bay, South Australia, is that part of Encounter Bay immediately N. of Cape Bernoulli.

Lacepede Islands, a group of low sandy islands, NW. of Australia, off Dampier.

Lacey, a post-village of Drew co., Ark., 18 miles SW. of Collins station. Pop. 75.

Lacey, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, 7 miles N. of Oskaloosa. Pop. 65.

Lacey, a post-village of Barry co., Mich. Pop. 60.

Lacey, a post-village of Hancock co., Miss. The banking point is New Orleans, La. Pop. about 250.

Lacey, a post-village of Thurston co., Wash. Pop. 75.

Lacey Spring, a post-village of Morgan co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Lacey Spring, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., 9 miles NE. of Harrisonburg. Pop. 75.

Laceyville, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ohio.

Laceyville, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 55 miles NNW. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 450.

La Chaise-Dieu, lå shåz de-uh', a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 26 miles NNW. of Le Puy. It has the remains of a mediæval abbey.

La Chapelle-aux-Bois, lå shå'pêll' ō bwå, a commune of France, in Vosges, 10 miles SSW. of Epinal.

La Chapelle-aux-Pots, lå shå'pêll' ō' pō', a commune of France, in Oise, arrondissement of Beauvais.

La Chapelle d'Aligné, lå shå'pêll' då'lee'nyå', a commune of France, in Sarthe, arrondissement of La Flèche.

La Chapelle-en-Vercors, lå shå'pêll' ôN' vêr'koR', a commune of France, in Drôme, 25 miles E. of Valence.

La Chapelle-Janson, lå shå'pêll' zhôN'sôN', a commune of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles E. of Fougères.

La Chapelle-Saint-Mesmin, lå shå'pêll' såN' mêz'måN', a commune of France, in Loiret, arrondissement of Orléans.

La Chapelle-Saint-Sauveur, lå shå'pêll' såN' sō'vuR', a commune of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 33 miles NW. of Mâcon.

La Chapelle-Voland, lå shå'pêll' vo'lôN', a commune of France, in Jura, 12 miles NW. of Lons-le-Saunier.

La Charité, lå shå'ree'tå', a town of France, in Nièvre, on the Loire, 14 miles WNW. of Nevers. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 5000).

La Chartre-sur-le-Loir, lå shart'r sür lęh lwår, a small town of France, in Sarthe, on the Loire, 25 miles SE. of Le Mans.

La Châtre, lå shåt'r, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Indre, 22 miles SE. of Châteauroux, on the Indre. Pop. about 5000.

Lachen, lå'kęn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 13 miles NNE. of Schwyz, on the S. shore of the Lake of Zürich. Pop. about 2000.

Lachenaie, lå'shen-å', or **Saint Charles du Lac,** sån shanl dü låk, a post-village of L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the N. side of Jesus River, 4½ miles E. of Terrebonne. Pop. about 100.

Lachevrotière, a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is St. Casimir, 7 miles distant. . Pop. 200.

Lachine, lå'sheen', a town of Jacques Cartier co., Quebec, on Lake St. Louis, opposite Caughnawaga, and on the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Rs., 8 miles SW. of Montreal. It is the summer residence of many city people and a favorite resort of pleasure-parties during the winter. It has a large tannery, brewery, pickle-factories, etc. The Lachine Canal extends from this point to Montreal (9 miles), circumventing the Lachine Rapids. All the water-commerce between Montreal and the west passes through this canal, which has 5 locks and a rise of 45 feet. Pop. in 1900, 5561.

Lachine Rapids, on the river St. Lawrence, are situated between Lachine and Montreal. They present a scene of great attraction. Steamers often descend or "shoot" the rapids, 3 miles in length, an exciting and thrilling feat.

Lachlan, lăk'lan, a river of New South Wales, joins the Murrumbidgee to form the Murray River, near lat. 34° 30' S., lon. 144° 5' E. In the last part of its course it expands into extensive marshes. Length, 700 miles.

Lachute, lå'shüt', a banking town, capital of Argenteuil co., Quebec, is situated on the North River, 45 miles N. of Montreal, on the Canadian Pacific R. Pop. in 1901, 2022.

Lachute Mills, a post-village of Argenteuil co., Quebec, 1 mile from Lachute, its banking point. It has paper- and pulp-mills, a shuttle-factory, etc. Pop. about 1000.

La Ciotat, lå see'o'tå' (anc. *Citharis'ta*), a seaport of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, on the W. side of a bay in the Mediterranean, 14 miles SE. of Marseilles. Here are extensive ship-yards of the Messagerie Maritime. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries and the coasting trade. There is a school of navigation. The neighborhood produces fine wine, olives, and oranges. Pop. in 1901, 10,034.

Lack, a post-township of Juniata co., Pa., bounded SE. by the Tuscarora Mountain. Pop. in 1900, 1208.

Lackawack, a post-village and summer-resort of Ulster co., N.Y., 8 miles N. by W. of Ellenville. It has manufactures of excelsior. Pop. 100.

Lack'awan'na, a county in the NE. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 470 sq. m. It is intersected by the Lackawanna River, is partly bounded on the W. by the Susquehanna, and on the SE. by the Lehigh River. Anthracite coal is largely mined. Capital, Scranton. Pop. in 1890, 142,088; in 1900, 193,831.

Lackawanna, a township of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna River. Pop. in 1900, 5623.

Lackawanna River, Pa., rises in Susquehanna co., and runs southward to Carbondale, below which it runs southwestward in Lackawanna co. and enters the Susquehanna River at Pittston. Rich mines of anthracite occur in the valley of this river. The chief towns on its banks are Scranton and Carbondale. The SW. part of the Lackawanna Valley opens into that of Wyoming, so that they form one continuous long, narrow valley. This valley largely coincides with the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal-basin, which extends through Lackawanna co. in a NE. and SW. direction.

Lack'awan'nock Mountain, Pa., extends from the Susquehanna River northeastward along the NW. side of the Lackawanna River for 25 or 30 miles. The average height is about 800 feet. This mountain, together with the Nanticoke and Shawnee mountains, of which it may be regarded as the continuation, constitutes the NW. boundary of the Lackawanna or Wyoming coal-valley, the Wyoming and Moosic mountains forming the SE. boundary.

Lack'awax'en, a post-village and resort of Lackawaxen township, Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware River, at the mouth of the Lackawaxen River and on the Erie R., 25 miles ESE. of Honesdale. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1259; of the village, about 375.

Lackawaxen Creek, Pa., rises in Wayne co. and runs SE. to Pike co., through which it flows E. until it enters the Delaware at Lackawaxen.

Laclair, a post-office of Lee co., Ill.

La Clayette, là klà'ĕtt', a commune of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 10 miles S. of Charolles.

Laclede, la-kleed', a county in the southwest-central part of Missouri, has an area of 729 sq. m. It is intersected by the Gasconade River, and also drained by the Osage Fork of the Gasconade and by the Grand Auglaize River, which rises in it. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. in 1890, 14,701; in 1900, 16,523.

Laclede, a village of Kootenai co., Idaho. Pop. 75.

Laclede, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 19 miles SSW. of Effingham. Pop. about 100.

Laclede, a post-hamlet of Pottawatomie co., Kan., 12 miles NE. of Wamego.

Laclede, a banking city of Linn co., Mo., 21 miles by rail E. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 770.

Lac Masson, or **Sainte Marguerite du Lac Masson,** sânt mar'greet' dü lâk mâs'sôn', a post-village of Terrebonne co., Quebec, on the W. of Lac Masson, 57 miles N. of Montreal. Pop. about 100.

Lacolle, là'koll', a post-village and outport of St. Johns co., Quebec, on the Richelieu River and on the Grand Trunk R., 44 miles SE. of Montreal. In 1812 a battle was fought here between the British and American troops, in which the latter were defeated. Pop. about 500.

Lacombe, a banking post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific R., 112 miles from Calgary. Pop. in 1901, 450.

Lacon, a banking city, capital of Marshall co., Ill., on the E. bank of the Illinois River, about 30 miles above Peoria and 128 miles WSW. of Chicago, on the Chicago and Alton R. It has manufactures of woollen goods, etc., and is a shipping point for produce. Pop. in 1900, 1601.

Lacona, a banking post-town of Warren co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 14 miles N. by W. of Chariton. Pop. in 1900, 496.

Lacona, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 44 miles N. of Syracuse. Pop. in 1900, 388.

La Conception, a post-village of Labelle co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Montreal. Pop. 150.

La Concordia, Mexico. See CONCORDIA.

Laconi, là-ko'nee, a village of the island of Sardinia, 45 miles N. of Cagliari, on a hill.

Laconia, or **Lacon'ica** (Gr. Λακωνική, *Lakōnikē*), in ancient geography, a region of Greece, in the SE. part of the Peloponnesus, constituting the territory of Sparta. Its principal river was the Eurotas. Part of the district now constitutes the nomarchy of Laconia, with Gythium as the capital. The main portion is included in the nomarchy of Lacedæmon (capital, Sparta), and a fragment in part of the nomarchy of Arcadia.

Laconia, a post-village of Desha co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, about 60 miles below Helena. Pop. 100.

Laconia, a post-town of Harrison co., Ind., 25 miles SW. of New Albany and 2 miles from the Ohio River. Pop. in 1900, 135.

Laconia, a banking city, capital of Belknap co., N.H., on the Winnepesaukee River, near Lake Winnesquam and on the Boston and Maine R., 27 miles N. by E. of Concord. It has extensive manufactures of hosiery, yarn, railroad-cars, woollen goods, machinery, sash and blinds, etc. Six miles distant is Mount Belknap. Pop. in 1890, 6143; in 1900, 8042.

Laconner, a banking post-town of Skagit co., Wash., on Puget Sound, 8 miles (direct) W. by S. of Mt. Vernon. Pop. in 1900, 764.

Laconte, a post-village of Berrien co., Ga. Pop. 60.

La Coruña. See CORUNNA.

Lacota, a post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 32 miles W. by N. of Kalamazoo. Pop. about 200.

La Côte-Saint-André, là kōt sânt ôn'drà', a small town of France, in Isère, 19 miles ESE. of Vienne. Its vicinity produces the celebrated liqueur Eau de la Côte. It is the birthplace of Berlioz.

Lacour, a village of Pointe Coupée parish, La. Pop. 60.

La Couronne, là koo'ronn', a commune of France, in Charente, 4 miles SW. of Angoulême.

Lac Qui Parle, or **Lac-qui-Parle,** lâk kee parl (*i.e.*, "talking lake"), a small lake of Minnesota, forms part of the SW. boundary of Chippewa co. It is an expansion of the Minnesota River, which issues from its SE. end.

Lac Qui Parle, a county in the W. part of Minnesota, bordering on South Dakota. Area, 763 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Minnesota River and is intersected by the Lac Qui Parle River. Capital, Madison. Pop. in 1890, 10,382; in 1900, 14,289.

Lac Qui Parle, a post-village of Lac Qui Parle co., Minn., is on the Minnesota River, at the mouth of the Lac Qui Parle River, 32 miles SE. by E. of Ortonville. Pop. about 150.

Lac Qui Parle River rises near the W. boundary of Minnesota and enters the Minnesota River at the lower end of the lake called Lac Qui Parle.

La Crescent, a post-village of Houston co., Minn., on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 25 miles SE. of Winona. Pop. about 400. The banking point is La Crosse, Wis.

La Crescenta, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. The banking point is Los Angeles. Pop. about 100.

La Croisille, là krwà'zeel', a village of France, in Haute-Vienne, 20 miles SE. of Limoges.

Lacross, a post-village of Schley co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Americus. Pop. 100.

La Crosse, la kross, a county in the W. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 475 sq. m. It is bounded on the NW. by the Black River, on the W. by the Mississippi River, and is intersected by the La Crosse River. Capital, La Crosse. Pop. in 1890, 38,801; in 1900, 42,997.

Lacrosse, a post-village of Izard co., Ark., 4 miles NE. of Melbourne. Pop. about 125.

Lacrosse, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. about 300.

Lacrosse, a post-village of Hancock co., Ill., 28 miles NE. of Keokuk, Iowa.

Lacrosse, a post-village of Laporte co., Ind., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and other railroads, 28 miles S. of Michigan City. Pop. 125.

Lacrosse, a banking city, capital of Rush co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 25 miles S. of Hays City. Pop. in 1900, 536.

Lacrosse, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., Va. Pop. 75.

Lacrosse, a post-village of Whitman co., Wash., on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R. The banking point is Colfax.

La Crosse, a city, the capital of La Crosse co., Wis., is beautifully situated on the Mississippi River, just below the mouth of the La Crosse River, about 40 miles below Winona and 130 miles SE. of St. Paul, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads. It has a fine city-hall, court-house, opera-houses, and county jail. La Crosse has manufactories of threshing-machines, ploughs, and other farming-implements, engine- and boiler-works, iron-foundries, and very extensive lumber-mills, whose annual product is upward of 300,000,000 feet of sawed lumber. It has also large breweries and cooperages, and is an important

shipping point for grain, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1880, 14,505; in 1890, 25,090; in 1900, 28,895.

La Crosse River, Wis., rises in Monroe co. and enters the Mississippi River at the city of its own name. It is about 70 miles long.

Lac Saint Jean, Quebec. See ROBERVAL.

Lacueva, lå kwā'vā, a post-village of Mora co., N. Mex., about 60 miles NE. of Santa Fé. Pop. about 200.

La Cumbre, lå koom'brā (*i.e.*, "the summit"), a pass across the Andes, Chile. See CUMBRE.

Lacus Asphaltites, Palestine. See DEAD SEA.

Lacygne, lā-seen', a banking city of Linn co., Kan., on the Osage River and on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 37 miles N. of Fort Scott. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 1037.

Lada (or **Ludda**) **Isles,** a cluster of high rugged islands off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 6° 12' N.

Ladakh, lä'däk', a country of Asia, included in the state of Kashmir, between lat. 32° and 35° N. and lon. 76° and 79° E., having S. and SW. the Himalaya Mountains, separating it from main Kashmir and the Punjab, N. the Karakorum Range, E. Tibet, and NW. Bultistan or Little Tibet, the last being sometimes considered to be a part of Ladakh. The people are mostly Tibetans. Surface wholly mountainous, interspersed with narrow valleys, the principal being those of the upper Indus and its affluents. The soil is sterile and the climate severe, but the protected mountain-sides are industriously cultivated and yield crops of wheat, barley, and buckwheat. Apples, apricots (to 13,500 feet elevation), the mulberry, walnut, grape, and tobacco are also cultivated. Prangos, a peculiar kind of fodder, is abundant, as is rhubarb. Gold, lead, copper, sulphur, and salt appear to be abundant, but are as yet little exploited. Borax is an important article of export. This country is a great source of supply of the wool used in the manufacture of Kashmir shawls. The transit trade with all the neighboring regions is extensive, and is conducted mostly by means of mules and sheep. The yak, horse, and Kashmir goat are among the domestic animals. Principal city, Leh.

Ladány, Jász, Hungary. See JÁSZ-LADÁNY.

Ladány, Körös, Hungary. See KÖRÖS-LADÁNY.

Ladario, Matto Grosso, Brazil. See CORUMBÁ.

Ladbergen, läd'bĕr'ghĕn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles NNE. of Münster.

Ladd, a banking post-village of Bureau co., Ill., in a coal-mining region, 36 miles NW. of Streator. Pop. in 1900, 1324.

Laddonia, a banking city of Audrain co., Mo., on the Chicago and Alton R., 14 miles NE. of Mexico. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 619.

Laddsburg, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 16 miles S. of Towanda. Pop. 60.

Laddsdale, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. The banking point is Eldon. Pop. about 250.

Ladenburg, lä'dĕn-bŏŏrg' (anc. *Lopodunum?*), a town of Baden, on the Neckar, 6 miles ESE. of Mannheim. Pop. in 1900, 3456.

Ladendorf, lä'dĕn-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, district of Mistelbach.

Ladiesburg, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Pennsylvania R., 15 miles NE. of Frederick. Pop. 100.

Ladiga, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ala., 36 miles by rail SW. of Rome.

Ladignac, lä'deen'yäk', a village of France, department of Haute-Vienne, 22 miles S. of Limoges.

La Digue, an island of the Seychelles group.

Ladik, lä'deek', or **Yorgan Ladik,** yor'gän' lä'deek' (anc. *Laodice'a Combus'ta*), a village of Asia Minor, 24 miles NNW. of Konieh. It has remains of antiquity.

Ladikia, or **Ladikiyeh,** Syria. See LATAKIA.

Ladismith, a division in the SW. part of Cape Colony, on the S. slope of the Zwarteberg. It is intersected by the Groote River, on an affluent of which is Ladismith, the capital, a little town, about 175 miles ENE. of Cape Town.

Ladner, a banking post-village and outport of British Columbia, 12 miles from New Westminster. It has salmon canneries, etc. Pop. about 1000.

Lado, lä-dō', a village of the Congo Free State, on the left bank of the Nile, in about 5° 5' N. lat., and a short distance below Gondokoro.

Ladoga, lä'do-gä, the largest lake of Europe, is situated in Russia, mostly between lat. 59° 58' and 61° 46' N., bordering upon Finland. Area, 7000 sq. m., inclusive of a number of islands. Depth very unequal, attaining in the N. 800 feet. The shores are generally low; it contains several islands and numerous rocks and quicksands. It receives about 70 streams and discharges its surplus waters by the Neva into the Gulf of Finland, the level of which is about 17 feet below it. The Ladoga Canals (Canals of Peter the Great and Alexander II.) and the Siaskoi and Svi canals form a navigable chain all around its S. and SE. side. The town of Novaya-Ladoga is on the S. shore of the lake.

Ladoga, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Ind., on Raccoon Creek and on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Central Indiana Rs., 39 miles S. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 1176.

Ladoga, a post-hamlet of Fond du Lac co., Wis., 12 miles W. of Fond du Lac.

Ladona, a post-village of Potter co., Pa. The banking point is Coudersport. Pop. about 125.

Ladonia, a banking post-town of Fannin co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R., 30 miles ESE. of Sherman. Pop. in 1900, 1409. It is in a cotton and grain region.

Ladora, a banking post-town of Iowa co., Iowa, 91 miles by rail W. of Davenport. Pop. in 1900, 239.

Ladore, lą-dōr', a post-hamlet of Neosho co., Kan., 5 miles by rail NNW. of Parsons.

Ladrones, lăd-rōnz' (Sp. pron. lä-dro'nĕs), or **Mariana** (or **Marianne**) **Islands,** a chain in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 13° to 21° N.; lon. 144° to 146° E. Area, about 420 sq. m. The islands are divided into 2 groups: those in the N. are volcanic and mountainous; an active crater on Alamagan is 2320 feet high, and there are other active and inactive volcanoes on Pagan, Guguan, and Asunción (or Assongsong—3120 feet high). Those in the S. are low and flat (Guam Rota, Agnijan, Tinian, and Saipan). Most are densely wooded and all are very fertile, producing cocoanuts, copra, rice, maize, wheat, cotton, sugar, tobacco, indigo, etc. The climate is temperate and salubrious. Guam (or Guahan) belongs to the United States (since 1898); the others were sold by Spain to Germany in 1899, and form part of a government district of German New Guinea (with an area of 240 sq. m. and a population in 1901 of 2132). Agaña, the former capital, is on Guam. The seat of the German government is Saisan. —Discovered by Magellan in 1521, the islands were named LAS ISLAS DE LOS LADRONES,—*i.e.*, "the islands of the thieves," because of the dishonesty of the natives. The population is about 10,000, many imported from the Philippines and Carolines by the Spanish. The islands were formerly much more thickly peopled.

Ladrones, a group of islands in the China Sea, opposite the entrance to the Canton River, 18 miles SE. of Macao.

Ladue, a post-village of Henry co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 7 miles SW. of Clinton. Pop. 115.

Ladybank, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, at a railway junction, 8 miles SW. of Cupar-Fife.

Ladybrand, a district on the SE. boundary of the Orange River Colony, separated from Basutoland by the Caledon River. It is long and narrow and has a hilly or mountainous surface. Capital, Ladybrand, near the Caledon, and 45 miles (direct) E. of Bloemfontein. Pop. of the town, 1000.

Lady Franklin Bay, in Arctic America and in Grant and Grinnell Lands, opposite the NW. coast of Greenland. Its northern point is in about lat. 82° N. Several Arctic expeditions have used this as a station or for winter-quarters.

Lady Franklin, Cape, a headland on the SW. part of Wollaston Land, in the Arctic Ocean, at the entrance of Dolphin and Union Strait. Lat. 68° 30' N.; lon. 113° W.

Lady Grey, a village of Cape Colony, 36 miles by road from Aliwal North. Pop. about 800. Elevation, 5200 feet.

Lady Grey, a village of Cape Colony, 12 miles by road from Robertson.

Lady Isle, a rocky islet off the W. coast of Scotland, co. and 5¼ miles NNW. of Ayr.

Lady Julia Percy Island, off the S. coast of Australia, in Portland Bay. Lat. 38° 35' S.

Lady Lake, a post-village of Lake co., Fla., on the Plant System. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. about 250.

Ladysmith, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R., 50 miles N. of Chippewa Falls. It has manufactures of paper, wooden-ware, lumber, etc.

Ladysmith, a banking post-village and outport (under the jurisdiction of Nanaimo) of British Columbia. It has iron-works, lumber-mills, etc. Pop. about 2500.

Ladysmith, a municipality, capital of Klip River co., Natal, on the Klip River, in the foot-hills of the Drakenberg range and 84 miles (direct) NNW. of Pietermaritzburg, with which it is connected by rail. Altitude, 3284

feet. It has an active trade. Pop. 4500, exclusive of military. The British army, under command of Sir George White, was, during the Boer war, besieged here from Oct., 1899, to Feb. 28, 1900.

Laeken, lā'kẹn, a northern suburb of Brussels. It has a royal park and residence and a Jardin Colonial. Pop. in 1900, 30,438.

Laer, lâr, a village of Wesphalia, Prussia, near Bochum. Pop. in 1900, 6102.

Laerne, lâr'nẹh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6 miles E. of Ghent.

La Escala, lâ ĕs-kâ'lâ, a small town of Spain, 18 miles NE. of Gerona, with a port in the Mediterranean.

La Esperanza, Cuba. See Esperanza.

La Esperanza, lâ ĕs-pâ-rân'zâ, a town of Honduras, capital of Intibuca department. It is on an elevated plain, 4950 feet above the sea, and the climate is temperate. Pop. about 4000. Near it is an Indian town, Intibuca.

Lafarge, la-farj', a banking post-village of Vernon co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 488.

Lafargeville, la-farj'vil, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the Chaumont River, about 17 miles N. of Watertown, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. about 450.

Lafayette, lah-fā-ĕtt', a SW. county of Arkansas, borders on Louisiana. Area, 524 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Red River and is also drained by the Bayou Bodcau. Capital, New Lewisville. Pop. in 1890, 7700; in 1900, 10,594.

Lafayette, a county of Florida, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 1202 sq. m. It is bounded, throughout its entire length, on the NE. and E. by the Suwanee River, which enters the gulf at the S. extremity of the county. Capital, Mayo. Pop. in 1890, 3686; in 1900, 4987.

Lafayette, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, has an area of 259 sq. m. It is intersected by the Vermilion River, which is navigable. Capital, Lafayette. Pop. in 1890, 15,966; in 1900, 22,825.

Lafayette, a county in the N. part of Mississippi, has an area of 673 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tallahatchee River and is also drained by the Yocknapatalfa (or Yockeney) River. Capital, Oxford. Pop. in 1890, 20,553; in 1900, 22,110.

Lafayette, a county in the W. part of Missouri, has an area of 673 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Missouri River and is partly drained by Snibar Creek and the Dan's Fork of the Blackwater River. There are extensive beds of bituminous coal and limestone. Capital, Lexington. Pop. in 1890, 30,184; in 1900, 31,679.

Lafayette, a county in the SW. part of Wisconsin, bordering on Illinois, has an area of 634 sq. m. It is intersected by the two branches of the Pecatonica River, which unite at the E. border of the county. Among its mineral resources are lead, zinc, and copper. Capital, Darlington. Pop. in 1890, 20,265; in 1900, 20,959.

Lafayette, or **Chambers Court-House,** a banking post-town, capital of Chambers co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia and the Lafayette Rs., 86 miles ENE. of Montgomery. It has Lafayette College, a foundry, oil-mill, etc., and is a shipping point for cotton and grain. Pop. in 1900, 1629.

Lafayette, a post-village of Contra Costa co., Cal., about 20 miles NE. of San Francisco. Pop. 75.

Lafayette, a post-town of Boulder co., Colo., 12 miles SE. of Boulder, on the Burlington Route and the Colorado and Southern R. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 970.

Lafayette, a banking post-town, capital of Walker co., Ga., 40 miles N. of Rome, on the Central of Georgia R. It has cotton manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 491.

Lafayette, a banking post-village of Stark co., Ill., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 42 miles NNW. of Peoria. Pop. in 1900, 283.

Lafayette, a city, the capital of Tippecanoe co., Ind., is pleasantly situated on the Wabash River and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, at the junction of the Lake Erie and Western, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, the Wabash and other railroads, 63 miles NW. of Indianapolis. It contains a court-house, various denominational and charitable institutions, the St. Ignatius Academy, etc. The city has manufactures of machinery, ploughs, reapers and mowers, and other farming-implements, carriages, electrical machinery, wooden-ware, carpets, soap, etc. It has important pork-packing industries. It is the seat of Purdue University, an agricultural college supported by the state. Lafayette is surrounded by interesting scenery and fertile prairies and is an important market for grain. It was settled in 1825. Pop. in 1890, 16,243; in 1900, 18,116.

Lafayette, a post-hamlet of Linn co., Iowa, 12 miles N. of Cedar Rapids.

Lafayette, a banking post-town of Christian co., Ky., 17 miles SW. of Hopkinsville. It has tobacco-factories. Pop. in 1900, 199.

Lafayette, a banking post-town, capital of Lafayette parish, La., is situated near the head-waters of the Vermilion River, on the Louisiana Western and Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Rs., 144 miles W. of New Orleans. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries, a sugar-refinery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3314.

Lafayette, a post-township of Gratiot co., Mich., 44 miles N. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 1497.

Lafayette, a banking post-village of Nicollet co., Minn., on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. about 220.

Lafayette, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., in Lafayette township, on the Lackawanna R., 5 miles NE. of Newton, its banking point. Pop. of the township in 1900, 717.

Lafayette, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., in Lafayette township (town), 12 miles S. of Syracuse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1892; of the village, about 350.

Lafayette, a post-village of Allen co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 8 miles E. of Lima. See Herring.

Lafayette, a post-village of Madison co., Ohio, 22 miles W. of Columbus. Pop. in 1900, 316.

Lafayette, a post-town of Yamhill co., Oregon, is on the Yamhill River, near the junction of its North and South Forks, 28 miles SW. of Portland, on the Southern Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 359.

Lafayette, a township of McKean co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1690.

Lafayette, a post-village of Washington co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 20 miles S. by W. of Providence. It has manufactures of doeskins. Pop. about 1000.

Lafayette, a banking post-village, capital of Macon co., Tenn., 30 miles ENE. of Gallatin. Pop. about 300.

Lafayette, a post-village of Upshur co., Tex., 35 miles WNW. of Jefferson. Pop. 200.

Lafayette, a post-village of Montgomery co., Va., on the Roanoke River, 70 miles W. by S. of Lynchburg. Pop. 50.

Lafayette, a post-township (town) of Chippewa co., Wis., on the E. side of the Chippewa River, 18 miles NE. of Eau Claire. Pop. in 1900, 1797.

Lafayette, a township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 438.

Lafayette, a township (town) of Walworth co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 924.

Lafayette Hill, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs., 10 miles NW. of Philadelphia. It has a large soapstone-quarry and sewer-pipe works. Pop. about 600.

Lafayette, Mount, N.H., a peak of the Franconia Mountains (part of the White Mountains), in Grafton co., about 20 miles SW. of Mount Washington. Altitude, 5269 feet.

Lafayette Springs, a post-town of Lafayette co., Miss., 20 miles SE. of Oxford, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 124.

Lafayetteville, a post-hamlet of Dutchess co., N.Y., 50 miles S. of Albany.

Lafeld (Laveld, Lawfeld), a village of Belgium, near Maestricht. Here Marshal Saxe defeated the Duke of Cumberland on July 2, 1747.

La Fère, lâ fair, a town of France, in Aisne, on an island in the Oise, near its confluence with the Serre, 14 miles NW. of Laon. It is a fortress of the second class. It has a school of artillery. Pop. in 1901, 3083 (commune, 4982).

La Fère-Champenoise, lâ fair shôn'pẹh-nwâz', a village of France, in Marne, 25 miles S. of Epernay. Here the forces of Napoleon were defeated by the allies on March 25, 1814.

Lafernier, a post-village of Baraga co., Mich. The banking point is Houghton. Pop. 100.

La Ferté-Bernard, lâ fĕr'tâ' bĕr'nar', a town of France, in Sarthe, on the Huisne, 20 miles SE. of Mamers. It has an interesting church and a town-hall built into one of the old gates. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5080.

La Ferté-Gaucher, lâ fĕr'tâ' gō'shâ', a small town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, near Coulommiers.

La Ferté-Macé, lâ fĕr'tâ' mâ'sâ', a town of France, in Orne, 13 miles E. of Domfront. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry and manufactures of boxwood articles, etc. Pop. in 1901, 4215 (commune, 6467).

La Ferté-Milon, lâ fĕr'tâ' mee'lôn', a town of France, in Aisne, on the Ourcq, 15 miles NW. of Château-Thierry. It has ruins of a castle and of old fortifications. It is the birthplace of Racine. Pop. about 1500.

La Ferté-Saint-Aubin, lâ fĕr'tâ' sănt ô'băn', a town of France, Loiret, 13 miles SSE. of Orleans. It has a castle. Pop. (commune) about 3500.

La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, lå fĕr'tå' soo zhoo'ar', a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, on the Marne, 11 miles E. of Meaux. It is noted for its millstones. Pop. in 1901, 3782 (commune, 4822).

La Ferté-sur-Aube, lå fĕr'tå' sür ōb, a small town of France, in Haute-Marne, 16 miles W. of Chaumont.

La Feuillie, lå fuh'yee', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure.

Laff, a post-village of Tatnall co., Ga. Pop. 50.

La Flèche, lå flaish, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Sarthe, on the Loir, 24 miles SSW. of Le Mans. It has a military school, installed in a building formerly occupied by a famous Jesuit college. It has manufactures of gloves and other articles and a trade in country produce. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 10,519.

Laflin, a post-village of Bollinger co., Mo., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 138 miles S. of St. Louis. Pop. 125.

Laflin, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Delaware and Hudson R. The banking point is Pittston. Pop. in 1900, 254.

La Flotte, lå flott', a seaport of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the N. shore of the Île de Ré, 9 miles WNW. of La Rochelle. Pop. (commune) about 2000.

Lafollette, a banking post-town of Campbell co., Tenn., on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 366.

La'follett's'ville, a post-station of Hampshire co., W. Va.

Lafontaine, lah-fôn-tân', a banking post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 10 miles N. of Marion. Pop. about 500.

Lafontaine, a post-village of Wilson co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. The banking point is Fredonia. Pop. about 200.

Lafontaine, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario. The banking point is Penetanguishene. Pop. about 200.

La Fouillouse, lå foo'yooz', a village of France, in Loire, 6 miles NW. of Saint-Etienne.

Lafourche, lå-foorsh', a bayou of Louisiana and an outlet of the Mississippi River, from which it issues near Donaldsonville. It flows southeastward through the parishes of Assumption and Lafourche and enters the Gulf of Mexico at the S. extremity of the latter. It is about 150 miles long and is navigable for steamboats.

Lafourche, a parish in the S. part of Louisiana, borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 981 sq. m. It is intersected by the Bayou Lafourche (which is navigable by steamboats) and is partly bounded on the E. by Barataria Bay. Capital, Thibodeaux. Pop. in 1890, 22,095; in 1900, 28,882.

Lafourche Crossing, a post-village of Lafourche parish, La., on Bayou Lafourche and on the Southern Pacific R., 4 miles E. of Thibodeaux. Pop. about 500.

Lafox, la-fox', a post-village of Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 41 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. 80.

La Française, lå frôNs'sâz', a village of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 9 miles NW. of Montauban.

Laga-ån, lå'gå on, a river of Sweden which falls into the Bay of Laholm in the Cattegat.

Lagaete, lå-gå-å'tå, a village on the W. side of the Gran Canaria Island.

Lagan, lå'gan, a river of Ireland, in Ulster, rises in the Slieve-Croob mountains and, after a NE. course of 35 miles, enters Belfast harbor.

Lagarde, a post-village of Etowah co., Ala. The banking point is Gadsden. Pop. about 300.

La Garde Freinet, lå gard frå'nå', a village of France, in Var, 15 miles S. of Draguignan.

La Garriga, lå gar-ree'gå, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, 18 miles NNE. of Barcelona.

Lagartera, lå-gar-tå'rå, a small town of Spain, in New Castile, 70 miles SW. of Avila.

Lagarto, a post-village of Live Oak co., Tex., is on Lagarto Creek, 2 miles from the Nueces River and about 120 miles S. by E. of San Antonio.

Lagarto, lå-gar'to, a town of Brazil, state of Sergipe, 70 miles WSW. of São Christovão.

Lage, lå'ghĕh, a town of Germany, in Lippe, on the Werra, 7 miles SW. of Lemgo. Pop. in 1900, 5306.

Lage, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. See LAAGE.

Lages, lå'zhĕsh, a town of Brazil, state of Santa Catharina, 90 miles WSW. of Desterro.

Laggan, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, 19 miles NW. of Lancaster.

Laggan, a station of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R., 34 miles from Banff. Elevation, 4930 feet. Somewhat over 2 miles from here is the beautiful Alpine Lake Louise.

Laghouat, lå'ghoo'åt', or **El-Aghuat,** a town and military capital of the Algerian Sahara, in the department of Algiers, 200 miles S. by W. of the city of Algiers, with which it is connected by military road. It is surrounded by gardens and plantations of date-palms, oranges, and figs, and is an important Sahara mart. Pop. in 1901, 5167. Elevation, 2591 feet.

La Gleize, lå glåz, a village of Belgium, 19 miles SE. of Liège.

Lagnasco, lån-yås'ko, a town of Italy, 4 miles SE. of Saluzzo. Pop. about 1500.

Lagnieu, lån'ye-uh', a small town of France, in Ain, 18 miles N. of Belley, near the Rhone.

Lagny, lån'yee', a town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 12 miles SW. of Meaux, on the left bank of the Marne. Pop. in 1901, 4965.

Lago, lå'go, a village of Italy, province and 10 miles SW. of Cosenza.

Lagoa, lå-go'å, a town of Brazil, on the E. coast of the island of Santa Catharina.

Lagoa dos Patos, Brazil. See PATOS, LAGOA DOS.

Lagoa Mirim (or **Merim**), lå-gò'å me-reeN', a lagoon of eastern Uruguay and southern Brazil, discharging its surplus waters into the Lagoa dos Patos.

Lago di Como. See COMO, LAGO DI.

Lago di Garda. See GARDA, LAGO DI.

Lago di Lugano. See LUGANO, LAGO DI.

Lago Maggiore, lå'go mâd-jo'rå, or **Lake of Locarno,** lo-kar'no (anc. *Verba'nus La'cus*), a lake of northern Italy, enclosed by Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Swiss canton of Ticino, being the westernmost of the lakes in this region. Length, 37 miles; average breadth, 2 miles. It is traversed by the Ticino River, of which it is properly but an expansion. On its highly picturesque banks are the towns of Arona, Stresa, Pallenza, Intra, Canobbio, Locarno, Luino, and Laveno, and it contains the famous Borromean Isles (which see). The lake commands superb views of the Alps. Small steamers ply between the different towns. Elevation, 635 feet; greatest depth, 1220 feet.

Lagonda Creek, Ohio, rises in Champaign co. and enters the Mad River at Springfield.

Lagonegro, lå'go-nå'gro, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 76 miles SSE. of Salerno. Pop. about 4000.

Lagonoy, lå-go-noi', a pueblo of Camarines province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, inland from the great Gulf of Lagonoy. Pop. 8500.

Lagor, lå'gor', a village of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 15 miles NW. of Pau.

Lagorce, lå'gorss', a village of France, in Ardèche, 8 miles SE. of Largentière.

La Gorgue, France. See GORGUE, LA.

Lagos, lå'gush, a fortified seaport of Portugal, in Algarve, about 20 miles NE. of Cape St. Vincent and 110 miles S. of Lisbon. It has old walls and an aqueduct. It is near the site of the ancient Lacobriga. Pop. in 1900, 8268.

Lagos, lå'goce, a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, 100 miles ENE. of Guadalajara, having near it some rich silver-mines. It is on the Mexican Central R. and is noted for its churches. Pop. in 1895, 14,716.

La'gos, a British crown colony of western equatorial Africa, extending as a narrow strip of coast-land, with some islands, on the Bight of Benin, westward of Nigeria. It includes the island of Lagos. Area, about 3460 sq. m. The Lagos Protectorate extends northward over Yoruba. Area, about 25,000 sq. m. Chief exports are palm-oil, oil-nuts, rubber, and cotton. Coffee and cacao are cultivated. The government is invested in a governor and legislative and executive councils. Capital, Lagos. The total population is about 1,500,000, of whom 300 were in 1901 Europeans.

Lagos, a town of Africa, capital of the Lagos colony, 100 miles E. by N. of Whydah, on the island of Lagos, which is separated from the coast by a narrow lagoon. It is the most important commercial town of Guinea and is a port of call for nearly all steamers plying on the western African coast. In 1851 it was bombarded and taken by the British and in 1861 became British territory by convention with a native chief. It has wide and well-kept streets, brick storehouses, good wharves, markets, government buildings, custom-house, fort, barracks, race-course, etc., besides many Mohammedan and Christian schools. It is connected by railway with Abbeokuta. Pop. (inclusive of suburbs) in 1901, 41,874, of whom 233 were Europeans.

Lagos (lå'gos), **Gulf of,** an arm of the Ægean Sea, on the coast of European Turkey, to the E. of Thasos.

Lagosta, lå-gôs'tå, the southernmost island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea. Length, 6 miles, by 4 miles in breadth. On its N. coast is the village of Lagosta (pop. 1200), with a small port.

Lagrace, a post-village of Campbell co., S. Dak.

La Graciosa, Canary Islands. See GRACIOSA.

La Grand' Combe, lå grôx kôx, a town of France, in Gard, on the river Gard, 36 miles by rail NNW. of Nimes. It has coal-mines and various metallurgical establishments. Pop. in 1901, 6497 (commune, 11,481).

La Grand-Croix, lå grôx kro-å', a town of France, department of Loire, arrondissement of Saint-Étienne. Pop. in 1901, 3901 (commune, 4928).

Lagrande, lå-grånd', a banking city of Union co., Oregon, on the Grande Ronde River, 45 miles (direct) SE. of Pendleton, on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R. It is an important commercial centre, in an agricultural, fruit, and stock-raising region, and has railroad-shops, a beet-sugar factory, and the Sacred Heart Academy. It is surrounded by high mountains and beautiful scenery. Pop. in 1900, 2991.

La Grande Chartreuse, lå grôxd shan'trœz', a famous monastery of France, department of Isère, in the Alps, 14 miles N. of Grenoble, in a picturesque situation, surrounded by mountains, 3205 feet above the sea, and very difficult of access. It was founded by St. Bruno in 1084. In 1903 it was broken up by the government. The present building, which is of vast extent, dates from 1676. The cloister is 705 feet long. The mountains of the Grande Chartreuse range yield the aromatic herbs which flavor the famous Chartreuse liqueurs.

Lagrange, lą-grānj', a county in the N. part of Indiana, bordering on Michigan, has an area of 393 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pigeon River and is also drained by several small affluents of the St. Joseph's River. Capital, Lagrange. Pop. in 1890, 15,615; in 1900, 15,284.

Lagrange, a post-village of Lee co., Ark., near the St. Francis River, about 12 miles NNW. of Helena, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. 150.

Lagrange, a post-village of Stanislaus co., Cal., on the Tuolumne River, about 32 miles E. of Modesto. Pop. about 350.

Lagrange, a banking city, capital of Troup co., Ga., on the Atlanta and West Point and the Macon and Birmingham Rs., 15 miles NE. of West Point. It has cotton- and other mills and various manufactures, and is the seat of the Southern Female College, the Lagrange Female College, etc. Pop. in 1890, 3090; in 1900, 4274.

Lagrange, a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 15 miles SW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 3969.

Lagrange, a banking post-town, capital of Lagrange co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 46 miles N. by W. of Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1900, 1703.

Lagrange, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Kan.

Lagrange, a banking post-town, capital of Oldham co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 27 miles NE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 646.

Lagrange, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Lagrange township (town), on the Bangor and Aroostook R., 32 miles N. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 574.

Lagrange, a post-village of Cass co., Mich. Pop. about 100.

Lagrange, a post-hamlet of Choctaw co., Miss., about 50 miles ESE. of Grenada.

Lagrange, a banking city of Lewis co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, and on the Mississippi River, 11 miles above Quincy and 28 miles N. by W. of Hannibal. It contains the Lagrange College (Baptist) and has various industries. Pop. in 1900, 1507.

Lagrange, a township (town) of Dutchess co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1304.

Lagrange, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y., about 32 miles SSW. of Rochester. Pop. 125.

Lagrange, a banking post-town of Lenoir co., N.C., on the Atlantic and North Carolina R., 14 miles ESE. of Goldsboro. Pop. in 1900, 853.

Lagrange, a banking post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 29 miles SW. of Cleveland. Pop. in 1900, 528.

Lagrange, a post-village of Fayette co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 49 miles E. of Memphis. It has the Lagrange Male and Female College, a plough-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 355.

Lagrange, a banking city, capital of Fayette co., Tex., on the SW. bank of the Colorado River and on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs., 67 miles SE. of Austin. Steamboats ascend the river to this place. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, cotton-gins and compresses, etc. Pop. in 1880, 1325; in 1890, 1626; in 1900, 2392.

Lagrange, a post-village of Grand Isle co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, about 10 miles NW. of St. Albans. Pop. 300.

Lagrange, a post-township (town) of Walworth co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 882.

Lagrange Park, a village of Cook co., Ill. Pop. in 1900, 730. See LAGRANGE.

Lagrangeville, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 17 miles NE. of Newburgh. Pop. 200.

La Granja, lå grän'nå, officially **San Ildefonso,** sån eel-då-fon'so, a town of Spain, province and 6 miles SE. of Segovia and 40 miles NNW. of Madrid. The celebrated royal palace of La Granja, about 4000 feet above the sea, was built by Philip V. It has extensive grounds with splendid water-works. Pop. about 3500.

La Granja de Torrehermosa, lå grän'nå då tor'rå-ĕr-mo'så, a small town of Spain, province and 35 miles S. of Badajoz.

Lagrasse, lå'gråss', a commune of France, in Aude, 22 miles SE. of Carcassonne, on the Orbieu.

Lagrave, lå'grâv', a commune of France, in Hautes-Alpes, 19 miles NW. of Briançon.

La Grita, lå gree'tå, a town or village of Venezuela, state of Zulia, 65 miles SW. of Mérida.

Lagro, a post-town of Wabash co., Ind., on the Wabash River, at the mouth of the Salamonie River, 37 miles WSW. of Fort Wayne, on the Wabash R. Pop. in 1900, 456.

Laguán, lå-gwân', a small island off the NW. coast of Samar, Philippine Islands.

Laguan, a pueblo on the SW. coast of Laguán island, off the NW. coast of Samar, Philippine Islands.

La Guardia. See GUARDIA.

Lagunrdo, lą-gar'do, a post-village of Wilson co., Tenn.

La Guayra, or **La Guaira,** lå gwi'rå, a town and seaport of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, lat. 10° 36' N., lon. 66° 56' W., 2 miles N. of Caracas, closely surrounded by high mountains except to seaward. It is connected with the capital by a tortuous mountain railway, 23 miles in length. The streets are narrow and ill paved and the houses ill built, but there are some good churches and other fine public buildings. For nine months in the year the heat is excessive, giving rise to malignant fevers. Being the principal port of the republic, its trade is extensive. Its chief exports are coffee, cacao, indigo, cotton, sugar, and hides. The town is defended by forts and batteries. Pop. about 12,000.

Laguemba, lå-ghĕm'bå, or **Lakemba,** lå-kĕm'bå, one of the Fiji Islands, the largest of the E. group. It is of volcanic formation.

La Guerche, lå gairsh, a commune of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 24 miles SE. of Rennes.

La Guerche, a commune of France, in Cher, 28 miles ESE. of Bourges.

La Guerche, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 35 miles S. of Tours, on the Creuse, with an old château.

La Guerre, lå gair, a post-village of Huntingdon co., Quebec, on the La Guerre River, 3 miles from St. Anicet.

La Guia, lå ghee'å, a town of the Canaries, on the NW. coast of Gran Canaria, near Galdar.

La Guia, a village of the Canaries, on the S. coast of Teneriffe.

Laguna, lå-goo'nå, a province of Luzon, Philippine Islands, having Manila and Cavité on the W. and Laguna de Bay on the E. It is mountainous, with Banajao and Maquilín peaks, respectively about 6000 and 3500 feet in altitude. The valleys are very fertile, and are watered by many streams and rivers, in one of which is the Batacán cascade, 500 ft. high. Laguna produces rice, coffee, and cacao, and has an active trade with Manila. Capitol, Santa Cruz.

Laguna, a post-village and Indian pueblo of Valencia co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 67 miles W. by S. of Albuquerque. It has a Roman Catholic adobe church nearly two centuries old.

Laguna, lå-goo'nå, a town of Brazil, state of Santa Catharina, 60 miles SW. of Desterro.

Laguna, lå-goo'nå, a town of Peru, in the department of Loreto, on the Huallaga, in lat. 5° 10' S., lon. 75° 40' W.

Laguna, or **La Laguna,** a town of the island of Teneriffe, formerly capital of the Canary Islands, in lat. 28° 12' N., lon. 16° 24' W. It is a bishop's see and is situated at an elevation of 1800 feet.

Laguna de Bay, lå-goo'na då bi, called by the Tagals "Sea of Dagat," a lake (the most beautiful in the Philippines) in the S. part of northern Luzon. It contains the mountainous Talim Island and is supplied by numerous streams from the surrounding mountains. Its overflow forms the Pasig River, emptying into Manila Bay.

Laguna del Madre, lå-goo'nå dĕl må-dre', a large lagoon or shallow bayou in the S. part of Texas, between the main-land and the island of Padre. It extends from Corpus Christi Bay nearly to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Laguna-de-Negrillos, lå-goo'nå då nå-greel'yoce, a commune of Spain, 25 miles from León.

Laguna de Términos, a seaport town of Mexico. See CARMEN.

Laguna de Términos. See TÉRMINOS, LAGUNA DE.

La Habana, Cuba. See HAVANA.

La Hague (lå haig), **Cape** (Fr. pron. lå åg), sometimes improperly written **Cape La Hogue,** a headland of France, in Manche, forming the NW. extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, in the English Channel, 16 miles NNW. of Cherbourg. Lat. of the light-house, 49° 43′ 22″ N.; lon. 1° 57′ 6″ W.

Lahaina, lå-hå'ee-nå, a seaport village on the W. coast of West Maui, Hawaiian Islands. It was once the capital of the group and a chief port for whalers, but has greatly declined. The sugar-industry is carried on.

Lahaj, lå-håj', a town of Arabia, 18 miles NW. of Aden. It stands in a wide and cultivated plain, enclosed by gardens.

Lahajan, lå-hå-jån', a town of Persia, province of Ghilan, near the Caspian Sea, 30 miles ESE. of Resht. Pop. about 5000.

Laharpe, la-harp, a banking city of Hancock co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 20 miles SSE. of Burlington, Iowa. It has manufactures of tiles and bricks. Pop. in 1900, 1591.

Laharpe, a banking city of Allen co., Kan., 35 miles W. by N. of Fort Scott, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 610.

La'harpu', a town of British India, in Oudh, district of Sitapur. Pop. about 12,000.

Lahaska, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 30 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Pop. 200.

Lahat, lå-hât', a village of Sumatra, 33 miles SW. of Palembang.

Lahave, la-hâv, a river of Nova Scotia, has its source in a chain of lakes that also feed the Gaspereaux River, and, after a course of 60 miles, discharges into the sea, forming an inner and an outer harbor, navigable for vessels of 500–1000 tons. Large quantities of salmon are taken in the Lahave in the months of June and July. Ship-building is extensively carried on at different points on the river. Bridgewater is at the head of navigation.

Lahave, an outport of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, under the jurisdiction of Lunenburg.

La Haye, the French name of THE HAGUE.

La Haye-Descartes, lå å dà'kart', a small town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, on the Creuse, 29 miles S. of Tours. It is the birthplace of Descartes.

La Hestre, lå èst'r', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 9 miles E. of Mons.

Lahijan, lå-hee-jån', a plain of Persia, in Azerbaijan, SW. of Lake Urumiah.

Lahijan, a town of Persia. See LAHAJAN.

Lahmansville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., W.Va., 30 miles from Keyser.

Lahn, lån, a river of Germany, which, after a course of about 135 miles, mainly in a SW. direction, joins the Rhine on the right, 4 miles SE. of Coblenz. It flows through the Prussian provinces of Westphalia and Hesse-Nassau, and for a short distance through Hesse. Giessen (Hesse) is on its banks.

Lähn, lån, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 23 miles SW. of Liegnitz. Pop. about 1000. Near it are the ruins of the old castle of Lähnhaus.

Lahnstein. See NIEDERLAHNSTEIN and OBERLAHNSTEIN.

La Hogue, France. See HOGUE, LA.

La Hogue, la hōg, a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Toledo, Peoria and Western R., 18 miles W. of Watseka. Pop. 75.

Laholm, lå'holm, a town of Sweden, 15 miles SSE. of Halmstad, on the Laga-ån, near its mouth in Laholm Bay, an inlet of the Cattegat.

Lahoma, a banking post-village of Woods co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. about 350.

Lahonda, lå-hōn'då, a post-village of San Mateo co., Cal. Pop. 100.

Lahontan, Lake, the name given by geologists to an extensive lacustrine water which at a recent geological period occupied the NW. part of Nevada, and of which lakes Walker, Pyramid, and Winnemucca, in the Great Basin, are lingering relicts.

Lahore, lå-hōr', the chief city and capital of the Punjab, British India, and capital of the Lahore division and district, on an affluent of the Ravi, in lat. 31° 36′ N., lon. 74° 18′ E. It is situated on a populous and fertile plain surrounded by gardens. It is at the junction of several important railways. In the sixty years that it has been under British rule Lahore has developed into a dual city. By the side of the old town, with its encircling wall and citadel and its narrow streets, not without the architectural attractions of by-gone ages, has arisen an extensive and progressive European city, comprising the quarters of Naulakha, Anarkalli, and Donald Town. Near by are the extensive military cantonments of Meeanmeer. In the old town are many large and handsome mosques, and around for many miles are extensive Mohammedan ruins, with the tombs and gardens of former potentates. There are also many Hindu temples. The citadel contains the palace of the Sikh sovereigns. Lahore is the seat of the Punjab University (an examining body), the Oriental College and the University Law College, both affiliated with the university, of the Lahore Medical College, Forman Christian College, Government College, Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, and the Islamia College. The manufactures include carpets, textiles, pottery, arms, gold- and silver-wares, etc. There are great railway shops. The city is the seat of an Anglican bishop. Under the Mogul emperors Lahore was one of the proudest and most populous cities of Asia. On the defeat of the Sikhs, in 1846, it passed into the possession of the British. Pop., inclusive of the suburbs, in 1901, 202,964.

Lahore, a post-village of Orange co., Va. The banking point is Orange. Pop. 200.

Lahou (lå-hoo'), **Cape,** a headland of Africa, on the Ivory Coast, with a town of the same name near it.

La Hoya, lå ô'yå, a village of Mexico, at the mouth of a pass of the same name, about 100 miles NW. of Vera Cruz. A skirmish took place here between the Mexicans and the United States troops, June 19, 1847.

Lahr, lâr, a town of Baden, on the Schutter, 53 miles SSW. of Karlsruhe. It has a large public park, with a fine monument to Bismarck. There are manufactures of chicory, tobacco, cotton goods, hats, mattresses, artificial flowers, leather, vinegar, etc. Pop. in 1900, 13,577.

La Hune (lå hün), **Cape,** a prominent headland on the S. coast of Newfoundland, 23 miles E. of Burgeo. It forms the point of a fine inlet called La Hune Bay.

Laibach, lī'bâk, a town of Austria-Hungary, capital of Carniola, situated on the river Laibach, 7 miles from its confluence with the Save and 35 miles NE. of Triest. It has fine churches, some handsome palaces, and other noteworthy buildings, including an old castle. Among the sculptural embellishments are a bust of Radetzky and a monument to the poet Anastasius Grün. Laibach is the seat of a prince-bishop. Cotton-spinning, bell-founding, and a variety of other industries are carried on. Pop. in 1900, 36,547. In the neighboring Laibach Fen (Laibacher Moos), once extensive, but now largely drained, relics of lake-dwellings have been discovered, which are exhibited in the provincial museum. Laibach is the Roman Æmona or Hemona. A congress of the European powers was held here in 1821. The town was visited by a severe earthquake in 1895, which did considerable damage. The river Laibach is interesting as one of the streams traversing the Karst region. For a considerable distance it pursues a subterranean course.

Laichingen, lī'king-ęn, a village of Württemberg, 16 miles NW. of Ulm.

Lai-chow, lī chå'oo, a peninsula extending southward from the main-land of the province of Kwang-tung, China, towards the island of Hainan for a distance of about 100 miles. It has the China Sea on the E. and the Gulf of Tongking on the W. See KWANG-CHOW.

Lai-chow, or **Lai-chow-fu,** a seaport of China, province of Shan-tung, on the S. shore of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, 280 miles SE. of Peking.

Laigle, or **L'Aigle,** lâg'l (L. *A'quila*), a town of France, department of Orne, on the Rille, 18 miles NE. of Mortagne. It has manufactures of needles, glass, hardware, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5205.

Laigle (CAPE), France, between Marseilles and Toulon.

Laigle, lâg'l, an island of Canada, formed by the confluence of the Prairie and St. Lawrence rivers, 12 miles below Montreal.

Laignes, lâñ, a small town of France, in Côte-d'Or, 10 miles W. of Châtillon-sur-Seine.

Laigueglia, lī-gwâl'yå (L. *Lingula*), a small town of Italy, 6 miles SSW. of Albenga, on the Mediterranean.

Lailly, lâ'yee', a village of France, in Loiret, 15 miles SW. of Orleans.

Lainate, lī-nå'tå, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 11 miles NW. of Milan. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5000).

La Infanta, lå een-fân'tå, a central province of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the E. coast. Capital, Binangonán (or Lampón).

Laings, lângz, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Ohio, 18 miles SSE. of Barnesville.

Laingsburg, a banking post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 16 miles NE. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 690.

Laing's Nek, a defile in the Drakenberg range, Natal, about 16 miles S. of the N. point of that country. Altitude, 5399 feet. Here the British were defeated by the Boers, Jan. 28, 1881.

Lainio-Elf, lī'ne-oo ĕlf', a river in the extreme N. of Sweden, which flows SE. and joins the Torneå at Torneåfors.

Laino, lī'no, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 23 miles NW. of Cassano. Pop. about 2500.

Lainz, lints, a suburban district of Vienna, with a magnificent imperial villa and a vast imperial zoological garden.

Lair, a post-village of Harrison co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Cynthiana. Pop. 150.

Lairdsville, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., 11 miles W. of Utica. Pop. 65.

Lairdsville, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on Little Muncy Creek, about 22 miles N. of Danville. Pop. 200.

Lairg, a village and parish of Sutherland, Scotland, at the foot of Loch Shin.

La Isabela, lå e-så-bå'lå, a port and bathing-resort of Santa Clara province, Cuba, on the N. coast, at the mouth of the Sagua la Grande River, and 10 miles by rail NE. by N. of Sagua la Grande, for which it is the port. The harbor is 13 miles long by 6 miles wide and is comparatively shallow; it is protected by islands, but is not enclosed. The town has piers, warehouses, ship-offices, railroad repair-shops, custom-house, etc. It exports much sugar. Pop. in 1899, 2352.

Laishev, lī-shĕv', a town of Russia, 30 miles SE. of Kazan, on the Kama. Pop. in 1897, 3743.

Laissac, lās'sāk', a small town of France, in Aveyron, 28 miles NW. of Millau.

Lai-yang, lī'yäng', a town of China, province of Shan-tung, 50 miles SSW. of Chi-fu, in lat. 37° N., lon. 120° 55' E. Pongee silk is manufactured here and in the city's suburbs. Gold abounds in the district and is obtained by washing.

Laja, a river of Chile. See LAXA.

La Jana, lå hå'nå, a small town of Spain, in Valencia, 40 miles from Castellón de la Plana.

Lajara, lå-hå'rå, a post-town of Conejos co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 16 miles S. of Alamosa. Pop. in 1900, 208.

Lajas, a river of southwestern Nicaragua, discharges into Lake Nicaragua, SE. of Rivas.

Lajatico, lå-yå-tee'ko, a village of Italy, province and circle of Pisa.

Lajose, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Curwensville. Pop. 300.

Lajoya, a post-village of Socorro co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Albuquerque. Pop. about 350.

La Jumellière, lå zhü'mel'le-air', a village of France, Maine-et-Loire, 13 miles ENE. of Beaupréau.

Lajunta (Sp. pron. lå hoon'tå), a banking post-town, capital of Otero co., Colo., on the Arkansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 64 miles ESE. of Pueblo. It has railway-shops, a grain-elevator, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2513.

Lakassine, La. See LACASINE.

Lake, a county in the NW. part of California. Area, 1328 sq. m. The surface is mountainous and consists chiefly of a fertile valley bounded on the W. by the Coast Range. The most distinctive feature of its surface is Clear Lake, about 22 miles long. Borax, sulphur, and quicksilver are found. Capital, Lakeport. Pop. in 1890, 7101; in 1900, 6017.

Lake, a county in the west-central part of Colorado, has an area of 393 sq. m. It is drained by the Arkansas River. It comprises many high peaks of the Saguache Mountains, among which are Massive Mountain (14,424 feet), Mount Harvard (14,375 ft.), Mount Elbert (14,421 ft.), and La Plata Peak (14,342 ft.). Silver, gold, and lead are found in this county. Capital, Leadville. Pop. in 1890, 14,663; in 1900, 18,054.

Lake, a county in the central part of Florida. Area, 1129 sq. m. It contains lakes Eustis, Griffin, Harris, and others and is intersected by numerous streams. Capital, Tavares. Pop. in 1900, 7467.

Lake, the mo northeastern county of Illinois, borders on Wisconsin. Area, 463 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by Lake Michigan and is intersected by the Des Plaines River. In the NW. part of the county is Pishtaka Lake, an expansion of the Fox River. Capital, Waukegan. Pop. in 1890, 24,235; in 1900, 34,504.

Lake, the most northwestern county of Indiana, borders on Illinois. Area, 465 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Michigan and on the S. by the Kankakee River and is intersected in the N. part by the Calumet River. Capital, Crownpoint. Pop. in 1890, 23,886; in 1900, 37,892.

Lake, a county in the NW. part of the lower peninsula of Michigan, has an area of 575 sq. m. It is intersected by the Marquette, Memoosic, and Pine rivers. Capital, Baldwin. Pop. in 1890, 6505; in 1900, 4957.

Lake, a northeastern county of Minnesota. Area, 2122 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by a chain of lakes which separate it from the British possessions and on the SE. by Lake Superior. It is drained by the Manito, Baptism, and other small rivers. Copper and iron are found. Capital, Two Harbors. Pop. in 1890, 1299; in 1900, 4654.

Lake, a county in the NE. part of Ohio, has an area of 242 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie and intersected by the Grand and Chagrin rivers. Capital, Painesville. Pop. in 1890, 18,235; in 1900, 21,680.

Lake, a county in the S. part of Oregon, borders on California. Area, 7834 sq. m. It contains Abert, Goose, Summer, and Christmas (or Warner) lakes. Capital, Lakeview. Pop. in 1890, 2604; in 1900, 2847.

Lake, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota, has an area of 549 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Vermillion River and contains Herman and Madison lakes. Capital, Madison. Pop. in 1890, 7508; in 1900, 9137.

Lake, the most northwestern county of Tennessee, borders on Kentucky. Area, 128 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Mississippi River and on the E. by Reelfoot Lake. Capital, Tiptonville. Pop. in 1890, 5304; in 1900, 7368.

Lake, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho. Pop. 75.

Lake, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., 24 miles E. of Evansville, on the Michigan Central R. Pop. about 350.

Lake, a post-hamlet of Newaygo co., Mich.

Lake, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 54 miles E. of Jackson. It has the Lake Academy. Pop. 250.

Lake, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Mo., 15 miles W. of St. Louis.

Lake, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio. The banking point is Akron. Pop. about 300.

Lake, a post-township of Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1397.

Lake, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 681.

Lake, a post-hamlet of Logan co., W.Va., 7 miles N. of Logan.

Lake, a township (town) of Milwaukee co., Wis., adjoining the city of Milwaukee on the S. Pop. in 1900, 5302.

Lake Ann, a post-village of Benzie co., Mich., 18 miles by rail WSW. of Traverse City. Pop. in 1900, 241.

Lake Arthur, a post-village of Calcasieu parish, La., on a lake of its own name, 90 miles W. of Morgan City.

Lake Aylmer, or **Stratford,** a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec, 55 miles NE. of Lennoxville. Pop. 50.

Lakebay, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. 200.

Lake Benton, a banking post-village, capital of Lincoln co., Minn., on a lake of its own name and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 29 miles E. of Brookings, S.Dak. Pop. in 1900, 890.

Lake Beulah, a post-village and resort of Walworth co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R. The banking point is Elkhorn or Burlington.

Lake Bird, a post-village of Taylor co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Lake Bluff, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Waukegan. Pop. in 1900, 490.

Lake Butler, a post-town of Bradford co., Fla., is on a small lake, about 50 miles SW. of Jacksonville, on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. and the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 431.

Lake Charles, a banking post-town, capital of Calcasieu parish, La., on the navigable Calcasieu River and on a small lake of its own name, 219 miles W. of New Orleans, on the Southern Pacific and other railroads. It is the seat of Acadia College and has iron-works, manufactures of threshing-machines, and rice- and lumber-mills. Pop. in 1900, 6630.

Lake Church, a post-village of Ozaukee co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Lake Cicott (sī'kot), a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ind., 8 miles by rail W. of Logansport.

Lake City, a banking post-town, one of the capitals of Craighead co., Ark., on St. Francis Lake and on the Jonesboro, Lake City and Eastern R., 12 miles E. of Nettleton. It has cotton-gins and saw- and shingle-mills. Pop. in 1900, 434.

Lake City, a post-village of Modoc co., Cal., on the SW. shore of Upper Lake, about 160 miles NE. of Shasta. Pop. 100.

Lake City, a banking post-town and resort, capital of Hinsdale co., Colo., is on the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River, 63 miles S. by W. of Gunnison, on the Denver and Rio Grande R. It is surrounded by high mountains of the San Juan Range. It has sampling-works and ore-concentrating mills and stamps for the rich silver-mines in its vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 700.

Lake City, a banking post-town, capital of Columbia co., Fla., 60 miles W. of Jacksonville, on the Georgia Southern and Florida and other railroads. It is a winter health-resort for invalids. It has a state agricultural college, an experiment station, and an extensive trade in fruit, vegetables, lumber, phosphates, and turpentine. Pop. in 1890, 2020; in 1900, 4013.

Lake City, a post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., on the Vandalia Line, 4 miles WNW. of Lovington Junction. Pop. 250.

Lake City, a banking city of Calhoun co., Iowa, on a small lake and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 36 miles SW. of Fort Dodge. It has roller-mills, brick- and tile-works, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2703.

Lake City, a post-village of Barber co., Kan., on the Medicine Lodge River. Pop. about 250.

Lake City, a banking post-village, capital of Missaukee co., Mich., 16 miles ENE. of Cadillac, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. Pop. in 1900, 816.

Lake City, a banking city and resort of Wabasha co., Minn., on Lake Pepin, an expansion of the Mississippi River, and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 58 miles SE. of St. Paul. It has iron- and wagon-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2744.

Lake City, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., 9 miles E. of Independence.

Lake City, a banking post-city of Williamsburg co., S.C., in a tobacco and fruit region, 15 miles N. by E. of Kingstree, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 375.

Lake Comfort, a post-hamlet of Hyde co., N.C.

Lake Como, Italy. See Como, Lago di.

Lake Como, a post-village of Putnam co., Fla., 100 miles S. of Jacksonville. It has orange-groves. Pop. about 200.

Lake Como, a post-village of Jasper co., Miss. The banking point is Ellisville. Pop. 250.

Lake Como, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J. See Como.

Lake Como, a post-village of Wayne co., Pa., about 38 miles NNE. of Scranton. It is on a small lake. Pop. about 180.

Lake Cormorant, a village of De Soto co., Miss. Pop. 100.

Lake Creek, Tex., enters the San Jacinto near the middle of Montgomery co.

Lakecreek, a banking post-village of Williamson co., Ill., 6 miles N. of Marion. It has coal-mining and lumber-industries. Pop. about 750.

Lakecreek, a post-village of Delta co., Tex. The banking point is Cooper. Pop. 140.

Lake Crystal, a banking post-village of Blue Earth co., Minn., 12 miles WSW. of Mankato, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900, 1215.

Lake District, a name applied to a picturesque mountain region, studded with lakes, in the NW. corner of England, comprised in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. Among the lakes are Windermere, Coniston, Derwentwater, Crummock Water, Buttermere, Bassenthwaite, Grasmere, Ullswater, and Rydal Water. The highest peaks are Sca Fell Pike, Sca Fell, Helvellyn, and Skiddaw, which rise to a height of over 3000 feet above the sea.

Lake Elizabeth, a post-hamlet of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on a small lake, about 96 miles W. of St. Paul.

Lake Elmo, a post-village of Washington co., Minn. Pop. 75.

Lake Etch'emin, or **Saint Germain,** a post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, on Lake Etchemin, 36 miles SE. of St. Henri de Lauzon. Pop. 100.

Lakefield, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles W. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 862.

Lakefield, or **North Douro** (doo'ro), a banking post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario, at the head of the Otonabee River and on the Grand Trunk R., 9 miles N. of Peterborough. It possesses extensive water-power privileges and has manufactures of lumber, flour, cement, steam-yachts, and canoes. Pop. in 1901, 1244.

Lakefive, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Wis.

Lake Forest, a city of Lake co., Ill., on Lake Michigan and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 28 miles NNW. of Chicago, its banking point. Its site is diversified by picturesque ravines and bluffs. It contains the Lake Forest University and Lake Forest Academy and is largely engaged in the cultivation of roses. Pop. in 1900, 2215.

Lake Fork, Ohio, enters the Mohican River in the W. part of Holmes co.

Lake Fork, of the Sabine, enters the Sabine River after a course of about 60 miles.

Lakefork, a post-village of Logan co., Ill. The banking point is Mount Pulaski. Pop. about 350.

Lakefork, a post-village of Ashland co., Ohio. Pop. 50.

Lake Fremont, a post-hamlet and lake of Sherburne co., Minn., 8 miles S. of Princeton.

Lake Geneva, a banking city and resort of Walworth co., Wis., on Lake Geneva and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 53 miles SW. of Milwaukee. It has dairying-industries and contains the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 2585.

Lake George, a lake of New York. See George, Lake.

Lake George, a summer-resort of Warren co., N.Y. See Caldwell.

Lake Greeno, a post-hamlet of Lassen co., Cal. The banking point is Susanville.

Lakegrove, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., 48 miles E. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 400.

Lake Harbor, a post-village and resort of Muskegon co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 6 miles S. of Muskegon.

Lake Helen, a post-village of Volusia co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Deland. Pop. in 1900, 203.

Lake Henry, a post-village of Stearns co., Minn. The banking point is New Paynesville. Pop. 300.

Lakehill, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., 16 miles NW. of Rondout. Pop. 200.

Lake Hopatcong, a post-village and resort of Morris co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Dover. Pop. about 500. See Hopatcong.

Lake Huntington, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y. Pop. 100.

Lakehurst, a post-village and resort of Ocean co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Toms River or Lakewood. Pop. about 700.

Lake Johanna, a post-township of Pope co., Minn., on a small lake of the same name, about 22 miles ENE. of Benson. Pop. in 1900, 410.

Lakeland, a banking post-town and health-resort of Polk co., Fla., 83 miles SW. of Sanford, on the Atlantic Coast Line. It is in a tobacco and orange region. Pop. in 1900, 1180.

Lakeland, a post-village of Decatur co., Ga. The banking point is Bainbridge. Pop. 100.

Lakeland, a post-village of Pointe Coupée parish, La. The banking point is Newroads. Pop. 200.

Lakeland, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., on the W. bank of the St. Croix River (here expanded into a lake), about 16 miles E. of St. Paul. Pop. about 500.

Lakeland, Suffolk co., N.Y. See Ronkonkoma.

Lake Landing, a post-village of Hyde co., N.C., on Mattamuskeet Lake. Pop. 75.

Lakelet, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, 5 miles WSW. of Clifford, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Lake Lillian, a post-village of Kandiyohi co., Minn., on a lake of the same name. Pop. 100.

Lake Linden, a banking post-village of Houghton co., Mich., on Torch Lake, and on the Copper Range and the Mineral Range Rs., 5 miles S. of Calumet. It has copper-stamping-mills, smelting-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2597.

Lake Maitland, a post-town of Orange co., Fla., on a small lake, about 6 miles from Orlando. Pop. in 1900, 136.

Lake Mary, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Sanford. Pop. 125.

Lake Megantic, a banking post-village and outport of Compton co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific and the Quebec Central Rs., 60 miles E. by N. of Sherbrooke. It has saw- and pulp-mills, sash- and door-factory, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1883.

Lakemills, a banking post-town of Winnebago co., Iowa, 18 miles W. of Northwood, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs. It has lumber- and stock-yards, woollen-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1293.

Lakemills, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Wis., on Rock Lake, 9 miles NW. of Jefferson, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. It has various manufactures and is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 1387.

Lakemills, a township (town) of Jefferson co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1271.

Lakemont, a village of Yates co., N.Y. The banking point is Dundee. Pop. 150.

Lakemont, a post-village of Blair co., Pa. The banking point is Altoona. Pop. about 350.

Lakenan, a post-village of Shelby co., Mo., on the Burlington Route and on the Salt River, 42 miles W. of Hannibal. Pop. 130.

Lake Nebagemain (or **Nebagamon**), a banking post-village of Douglas co., Wis., on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R., 29 miles SE. of West Superior. It has lumber-mills. Pop. about 1400.

Lake Odessa, a banking post-village of Ionia co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 33 miles W. by N. of Lansing. Pop. in 1900, 1037. It is a summer-resort.

Lake of Geneva, etc. See GENEVA, etc.

Lake of the Woods, an irregularly-shaped body of water in the western part of Ontario, on the boundary of Minnesota and adjoining the SE. part of Manitoba. It is about 70 miles in length and 10–50 miles broad, with beautifully wooded shores. It is connected by the Rainy River with Rainy Lake and discharges through Winnipeg River into Lake Winnipeg. Height, 1060 feet.

Lakepark, a post-town of Lowndes co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. in 1900, 319.

Lakepark, a banking post-town of Dickinson co., Iowa, 12 miles W. by N. of Spirit Lake, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 541.

Lakepark, a banking post-village of Becker co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R., 33 miles E. of Moorhead. Pop. in 1900, 570.

Lake Placid, in the Adirondack Mountains. See PLACID, LAKE.

Lake Placid, a post-village and summer-resort of Essex co., N.Y., in the Adirondack region, and on the Delaware and Hudson R., 8 miles SE. of Saranac Lake (23 miles by road from Elizabethtown). It is at the S. end of Lake Placid, at an elevation of 1860 feet. Pop. about 750.

Lake Pleasant, a township (town) of Hamilton co., N.Y., in the northern wilderness. Pop. in 1900, 469. It contains Lake Pleasant, a summer-resort and the county-seat, on Lake Pleasant, about 30 miles (direct) N. of Johnstown. Pop. about 125. Length of lake, about 4 miles; elevation, 1706 feet.

Lake Pleasant, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., 15 miles SE. of the city of Erie.

Lakepoint, a post-hamlet of Tooele co., Utah, on Great Salt Lake.

Lakeport, a post-hamlet of Chicot co., Ark.

Lakeport, a banking post-town, capital of Lake co., Cal., on the W. shore of Clear Lake, about 100 miles N. by W. of San Francisco. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery, which attracts many tourists. Gold, silver, and quicksilver have been mined here. Pop. in 1900, 726.

Lakeport, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., on Lake Huron, about 12 miles NNW. of Port Huron. Pop. about 125.

Lakeport, Belknap co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R. and on Lake Winnepesaukee, adjoining Laconia, of which it forms a ward. Pop. in 1900, 2137.

Lakeport, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on Oneida Lake, about 16 miles ENE. of Syracuse. Pop. 200.

Lakeport, a post-hamlet of Yankton co., S.Dak., 8 miles W. of Yankton.

Lakeport, a post-village of Northumberland co., Ontario. The banking point is Colborne, 2 miles distant. Pop. about 300.

Lake Preston, a banking post-town of Kingsbury co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 9 miles E. of Desmet. Pop. in 1900, 706. It has a creamery, grain-elevators, etc.

Lake Providence, a banking post-town, capital of East Carroll parish, La., on the W. bank of the Mississippi River, near a beautiful lake of its own name, and about 40 miles NNW. of Vicksburg, Miss. Pop. in 1900, 1256.

Lakeridge, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., 12 miles NNW. of Ithaca and 1½ miles E. of Cayuga Lake. Pop. 150.

Lake Roland, a post-station of the city of Baltimore and a near-by lake. This lake is one of the sources from which Baltimore derives a supply of water and is a place of summer-resort.

Lake Saint Charles, a lake and settlement of Quebec co., Quebec, 10 miles N. of Quebec.

Lakesarah, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn.

Lakeshore, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me.

Lakeshore, a post-village of Utah co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. The banking point is Provo City. Pop. about 200.

Lakeside, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. and on Lake Michigan, 18 miles N. of Chicago. Pop. 150.

Lakeside, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 20 miles W. of Niles. Pop. 100.

Lakeside, a post-hamlet of Renville co., Minn.

Lakeside, a post-village of Sheridan co., Neb. Pop. 75.

Lakeside, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., on Lake Ontario, 20 miles ENE. of Rochester, on the New York Central and Hudson River R. Pop. about 250.

Lakeside, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, on the Lakeside and Marblehead R. The banking point is Sandusky. Pop. about 300.

Lakeside, a post-village of Colorado co., Tex., on the Cane Belt R. The banking point is Eagle Lake. Pop. 150.

Lakeside, a post-village of Oxford co., Ontario, 10 miles SE. of St. Marys. Pop. 60.

Lake Spring, a post-hamlet of Dent co., Mo., 14 miles S. by E. of Rolla.

Lake Station, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on the Calumet River and on the Michigan Central R., 35 miles SE. of Chicago. Pop. about 250.

Lakesville, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., 22 miles S. of Cambridge. Pop. 100.

Laketon, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on the Eel River and on the Wabash R., 33 miles ENE. of Logansport. Pop. about 500.

Laketown, a post-village of Rich co., Utah. The banking point is Logan. Pop. about 275.

Laketown, a township (town) of Polk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 811.

Lakevale, a post-village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Antigonish.

Lake Valley, a post-village of Sierra co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Hillsboro. Pop. about 210.

Lakeview, a post-station of Chicago, Ill.

Lakeview, a banking post-town of Sac co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles S. of Sac City. It is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 591.

Lakeview, a post-village of Douglas co., Kan., 6 miles W. by N. of Lawrence, on a lake.

Lakeview, a post-plantation of Piscataquis co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 173. The banking point is Dover.

Lakeview, a banking post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., 14 miles E. of Howard City, on the Pere Marquette R. It has manufactures of furniture, novelties, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 935.

Lakeview, a post-hamlet of St. Louis co., Minn.

Lakeview, a post-village of Passaic co., N.J., on the Erie R., 1 mile S. of Paterson.

Lakeview, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., near Lake Erie, and 14 miles S. of Buffalo. Pop. about 200.

Lakeview, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines. Pop. in 1900, 553.

Lakeview, a banking post-town, capital of Lake co., Oregon, near Goose Lake and about 70 miles (direct) E. of Klamath Falls. It has saw- and flouring-mills and exports largely of wool. Pop. in 1900, 761.

Lakeview, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., 9 miles S. of Tacoma. Pop. about 350.

Lakeview, a post-hamlet of Dane co., Wis., 10 miles S. by W. of Madison.

Lake Villa, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Wisconsin Central R., 15 miles NW. of Waukegan. Pop. about 500.

Lake Village, a banking post-village, capital of Chicot co., Ark., near the Mississippi River and on the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Rs., 80 miles SSE. of Pine Bluff. Pop. about 500.

Lake Village, a post-village of Newton co., Ind., 28 miles N. of Kentland. Pop. 70.

Lakeville, a post-hamlet of Sonoma co., Cal., on Petaluma Creek, 35 miles N. by W. of San Francisco.

Lakeville, a banking post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Central New England R., 10 miles SW. of Canaan. It has manufactures of cutlery. Here is Lake Wononscopomuc. Pop. about 1000.

Lakeville, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Ind., 13 miles S. of South Bend. Pop. about 275.

Lakeville, a plantation of Penobscot co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 129.

Lakeville, a post-village in Lakeville township (town), Plymouth co., Mass., on a small lake, about 37 miles S. by E. of Boston, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It has manufactures of tacks. The town contains several lakes. Pop. in 1900, 958.

Lakeville, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., 40 miles N. of Detroit. Pop. 100.

Lakeville, a banking post-village of Dakota co., Minn., about 24 miles S. of Minneapolis. Pop. in 1900, 373.

Lakeville, a post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., at the N. end and outlet of Conesus Lake, about 28 miles S. of Rochester, on the Erie R. Pop. 250.

Lakeville, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Wis.

Lakeville, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Woodstock. Pop. 200.

Lakeville, a post-village of Kings co., Nova Scotia, 9 miles from Kentville. Pop. about 200.

Lakeville Corner, a post-village of Sunbury co., New Brunswick. The banking point is Fredericton. Pop. about 200.

Lake Waccamaw, a post-village of Columbus co., N.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. 150.

Lake Washington, a hamlet of Lesueur co., Minn.

Lake Weedon, a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec, 11 miles from D'Israeli. Pop. in 1901, 512.

Lake Wilson, a banking post-village of Murray co., Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. 100.

Lakewood, a post-village of Shelby co., Ill., 8 miles by rail SW. of Shelbyville. Pop. 150.

Lakewood, a banking post-village and resort of Ocean co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 59 miles SW. of New York city (40 miles in direct line). It has two picturesque little lakes and an extensive pine park. In the last 25 years it has become a fashionable winter-resort. The winter temperature is 10°–12° higher than that of New York city. Pop. about 3500.

Lakewood, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Erie R. The banking point is Jamestown. Pop. in 1900, 574.

Lakewood, a banking post-village of Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 7 miles W. by S. of Cleveland. Pop. about 3300. It has manufactures of wines.

Lakewood, a post-village of Kent co., R.I. The banking point is Providence. Pop. about 300.

Lake Zurich (zu'rik), a post-village and summer-resort, on a fine lake, of Lake co., Ill., 36 miles NW. of Chicago, on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern R. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Lakin, a banking city, capital of Kearney co., Kan., on the Arkansas River, 22 miles W. of Garden City, and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 259.

Lakor, lä'kor', a small island in the Malay Archipelago, E. of Timor. It is about 12 miles long.

Lakota, a banking post-village, capital of Nelson co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 25 miles E. by S. of Devils Lake. Pop. in 1900, 576.

Lakota, a post-village of Parker co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Lalbenque, lål'bôŋk', a small town of France, in Lot, 8 miles SSE. of Cahors.

Laleham, a parish of Middlesex, England, 2 miles from Staines. It was the residence of Thomas Arnold, master of Rugby.

La Libertad, lä le-nĕn-täd', a department in the SW. part of Salvador. The Pacific Ocean is the S. boundary. The surface is generally mountainous; the Coast Range traverses the central part from E. to W. The valleys are fertile, producing coffee, indigo, rice, sugar, timber, corn, and balsam. There is considerable export trade. Capital, Nueva San Salvador or Santa Tecla. Pop. in 1892, 49,000.

La Libertad, a seaport of Salvador, in the department of La Libertad, 16 miles SSW. of Nueva San Salvador, with which it is connected by rail. It exports coffee, indigo, sugar, and rice. Pop. about 2000.

Lalín, lä-leen', a town of Spain, in Galicia, province and about 30 miles NE. of Pontevedra. Pop. in 1900, 17,882.

La-lin, a town of Manchuria, 120 miles N. of Kirin.

La Línea, lä lee'nä-ä, a town of Spain, province of Cadiz, at the Gibraltar boundary-line (línea). Pop. in 1900, 27,743.

Lalla Khadija (or **Khedrija**), the culminating point of the Jurjura mountains in Algeria, about 65 miles ESE. of Algiers. It has a marabout on the summit. Elevation, 7576 (7650) feet.

Lall'gunge', or **Lalganj,** lal'gŭnj', a town of Bengal, British India, Mozufferpur district, near the Gunduk. It has an active trade. Pop. about 12,000.

La Loggia, lä lod'jä, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 2 miles from Carignano.

La Londe, lä lond, a commune of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 12 miles SW. of Rouen.

La Loupe, lä loop, a commune of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 21 miles SW. of Chartres.

Lal'pur', or **Lalpura,** a town of Afghanistan, plain of Jelalabad, on the Kabul River, 36 miles WNW. of Peshawur.

Laluz, a post-village of Otero co., N.Mex. The banking point is El Paso, Tex. Pop. about 125.

La Luz, lä loos, a town of Mexico, state and 10 miles W. by N. of the city of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1895, 8318.

Lama, lä'mä, a commune of Spain, in Galicia, province of Pontevedra.

L'Amable, lä-mä'b'l, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, 70 miles N. of Belleville. Pop. 75.

La Machine, lä mä'sheen', a town of France, in Nièvre, 18 miles ESE. of Nevers. Pop. (commune), about 4500.

Lamacs, lŏm'ŏch' (Ger. *Blumenau*), a small town of Hungary, near Pressburg.

La Maddalena, lä mäd-dä-lä'nä, an island off the N. coast of Sardinia, 10 miles E. of Longo-Sardo.

Lama dei Peligni, lä'mä dä'e pä-leen'yee, a village of Italy, 12 miles S. of Chieti.

La Magistère, lä mä'zhis'tair', a commune of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 miles WNW. of Moissac.

Lamaline, lä'mä'leen', a port in the district of Burin, Newfoundland, 40 miles from Burin.

La Malmaison, France. See MALMAISON.

Lama-miao. See DOLONNOR.

La Mancha, lä män'chä, an old province of Spain, in the S. part of New Castile, now comprised in the province of Ciudad Real.

La Manche. See ENGLISH CHANNEL and MANCHE.

Lamanda, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal. The banking point is Pasadena. It has wine-, fruit-packing and shipping-industries. Pop. about 1000.

Lamar', formerly **Sanford,** a northwestern county of Alabama, bordering on Mississippi. Area, 606 sq. m. It is intersected by the Buttahatchee River and Luxapatilla (or Loosapatilla) Creek. Capital, Vernon. Pop. in 1890, 14,187; in 1900, 16,084.

Lamar, a county in the NE. part of Texas. Area, 903 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Red River and intersected by the North Branch of the Sulphur Fork of the Red River. Capital, Paris. Pop. in 1890, 37,302; in 1900, 48,627.

Lamar, a post-village of Randolph co., Ala. The banking point is Roanoke. Pop. 100.

Lamar, a banking post-town of Johnson co., Ark., in a cotton, grain, and fruit region, 5 miles SE. of Clarksville, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 474.

Lamar, a banking post-town, the capital of Prowers co., Colo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 33 miles E. of Las Animas. Pop. in 1900, 987.

Lamar, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind. The banking point is Rockport. Pop. 100.

Lamar, a post-village of Franklin parish, La. Pop. 75.

Lamar, a post-town of Benton co., Miss. Pop. in 1900, 70.

Lamar, a banking city, the capital of Barton co., Mo., near the North Fork of the Spring River, 25 miles N. of Carthage, on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads. It has manufactures of foundry-products, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2737.

Lamar, a township (and village) of Clinton co., Pa., about 3 miles S. of Lockhaven. Pop. in 1900, 1508; of the village, about 250.

Lamar, a banking post-town of Darlington co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 15 miles SW. of Darlington. Pop. in 1900, 220.

Lamar, a post-hamlet of Aransas co., Tex., on a bay which opens into the Gulf of Mexico, 40 miles NE. of Corpus Christi.

Lamar, a post-village of Polk co., Wis. Pop. 50.

Lamarche, lä'marsh', a village of France, department of Vosges, 20 miles S. of Neufchâteau.

L'Amaroux, lä'mä'roo', a post-village of York co., Ontario, 6 miles NW. of Scarborough. Pop. about 200.

Lamarque, a post-village of Galveston co., Tex. Pop. 65.

Lamars Mills, a post-hamlet of Upson co., Ga.

Lamartine, a post-village of Clear Creek co., Colo., about 30 miles W. of Denver. Pop. 200.

Lamartine, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, 30 miles SSE. of Canton. Pop. about 200.

Lamartine, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. The banking point is Emlenton. Pop. about 300.

Lamartine, a post-village of Fond du Lac co., Wis., 4 miles WSW. of Fond du Lac. Pop. about 150; of the township (town), 1223.

Lamartine, a post-village of L'Islet co., Quebec. The banking point is Montmagny, 15 miles distant. It has saw- and grist-mills. Pop. about 1500.

Lamasco, a post-town of Lyon co., Ky., 10 miles SW. of Princeton. Pop. in 1900, 134.

Lamasco, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. The banking point is Bonham. Pop. about 180.

Lamastre, lä'mäst''r, a commune of France, in Ardèche, 14 miles SW. of Tournon, on the Doux.

La Matanza, lä mä-tän'sä, a town of the Canaries, on the N. part of the island of Teneriffe.

Lamb, an unorganized county of the Panhandle of Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 1021 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 31.

Lamb, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich. The banking point is Memphis. Pop. 100.

Lambach, lȧm'bȧĸ (L. *Lambacum*), a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 18 miles SW. of Linz. It has an old Benedictine abbey, containing a large library. Pop. about 1500.

Lamballe, lȯ*'bȧll', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, on the Gouessan, 12 miles ESE. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. in 1901, 4161.

Lambaré, lȧm-bȧ-rā', a village of Paraguay, 6 miles from Asunción, on the left bank of the Paraguay.

Lambari, a town of Brazil, in the state of Minas Geraes, with springs.

Lambay, a small town of Ireland, co. of Dublin, 3 miles SE. of Rush.

Lambayeque, lȧm-bī-ā'kȧ, a town of Peru, department of Lambayeque, 6 miles from the sea. It is connected by railways with Etén, Ferriñafe, and Pimentel, and has a college, hospital, fine cathedral, manufactures of cottons, woollens, soap, quinine, etc. Pop. about 8000.

Lambayeque, a maritime department in the NW. of Peru. Capital, Chiclayo. Area, about 4600 sq. m. It produces sugar, cotton, tobacco, and rice. Pop. in 1896, 124,091.

Lamberhurst, a village and parish of England, cos. of Sussex and Kent, 6 miles from Tunbridge Wells. Pop. about 2000.

Lambermont, lȯ*'bėn'mȯx*', a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles E. of Liège.

Lambert, a post-village of Liberty co., Ga. The banking point is Johnston Station. Pop. 175.

Lambert, a post-village of Red Lake co., Minn., 18 miles E. by S. of Red Lake Falls. Pop. 100.

Lambert, a lumbering-village of Quitman co., Miss. The banking point is Marks.

Lambert, a banking post-village of Woods co., Okla. Pop. 125.

Lambert, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Tenn.

Lambert Lake, a post-plantation of Washington co., Me., on the Canadian Pacific and the Maine Central Rs., 5 miles W. of Vanceboro. Pop. in 1900, 113.

Lamberton, a banking post-village of Redwood co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 43 miles W. by S. of New Ulm. Pop. in 1900, 624.

Lamberton, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Masontown or Uniontown. Pop. about 700.

Lamberton, a post-hamlet of Racine co., Wis.

Lambertsville, a village of Somerset co., Pa. The banking point is Somerset or Stoystown. Pop. 150.

Lambertville, a post-village of Monroe co., Mich., 7 miles NE. of Sylvania, Ohio. Pop. 150.

Lambertville, a banking city of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Delaware River and on the Pennsylvania R., at the S. terminus of a branch railroad which connects it with Flemington, 15 miles above Trenton. It has paper-, flour- and saw-mills, manufactures of spokes, and rubber-works. A bridge across the river connects it with Newhope. Pop. in 1900, 4637.

Lambesc, lȯ*'bėsk', a town of France, in Bouches-du-Rhône, 12 miles WNW. of Aix. Pop. about 2500.

Lambèse, lȯ*'bėz', or **Lambessa,** a town of Algeria, in the province of Constantine, 5 miles SE. of Batna. Pop. in 1901, 1689. It contains extensive ruins (amphitheatre, temples, baths, statuary) of the ancient city of Lambessa, which was occupied by the Roman third legion.

Lambeth, a metropolitan borough of London, co. of Surrey, comprising the greater part of the SW. quarter of the metropolis S. of the Thames. Lambeth Palace, beside the river, is a castellated structure of various dates, which has been the metropolitan residence of the archbishops of Canterbury since the close of the twelfth century. Pop. in 1901, 301,873.

Lambeth, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, 6 miles SW. of London, its banking point. Pop. about 300.

Lambethville, a post-village of Crittenden co., Ark. Pop. 75.

Lambézellec, lȯ*'bȧ'zėl'lėk', a northern suburb of Brest.

Lambourn, a parish of England, in Berkshire, 6½ miles NNW. of Hungerford.

Lambrate, lȧm-brȧ'tȧ, a village of Italy, 3 miles ENE. of Milan, on the Lambro.

Lambrecht, lȧm-brėĸt', a town of the Palatinate, Bavaria, near Neustadt-an-der-Hardt. It has a church belonging to an old Benedictine abbey and a textile school. Pop. in 1900, 3629.

Lambro, lȧm'bro (anc. *Lam'brus*), a river of northern Italy, rises between the two arms of the Lago di Como, flows SSE., and joins the Po 15 miles S. of Lodi. Total course, about 70 miles.

Lambsburg, a post-village of Carroll co., Va.

Lambs Creek, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on the Erie R., 13 miles N. of Blossburg. Pop. 175.

Lambsheim, lȧmps'hīme, a village of the Palatinate, Bavaria, 5 miles WSW. of Frankenthal. Pop. in 1900, 4095.

Lambton, lam'tọn, a county of Ontario, bordering upon the S. portion of Lake Huron. The St. Clair River forms its western boundary. It has petroleum- and salt-wells. Capital, Sarnia.

Lambton, a seaport of New South Wales, 75 miles N. of Sydney. Pop. 3500. It has coal-mining interests.

Lambton, or **Saint Vital de Lambton,** sȧn* vee'-tȧl' dẹh lȯn*'tȯn*', a post-village of Beauce co., Quebec, 36 miles SSW. of St. François de la Beauce. It has saw- and grist-mills, etc. Pop. about 350.

Lambton Mills, a village of York co., Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Toronto. It has flour-mills. Pop. about 600.

Lamego, lȧ-mā'goo (anc. *Lame'ca* or *Lama*), a city of Portugal, in Beira, near the Douro, 46 miles E. of Oporto. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and relics of Moorish domination. Pop. in 1900, 9179.

Lamesa, a post-village of San Diego co., Cal., in a fruit-growing region, 11 miles by rail E. by N. of San Diego. Pop. about 200.

La Mesa, lȧ mā'sȧ, a town of Colombia, in the department of Cundinamarca, 25 miles W. by S. of Bogotá. Pop. 11,000.

Lames'ley, a parish of England, co. of Durham, 4 miles S. of Newcastle.

Lamia, lȧ-mee'ȧ (anc. *La'mia;* in modern times until recently, *Zeitun*), a town of Greece, capital of Phthiotis, near the head of the Gulf of Lamia. It has an old citadel and is a bishop's see. Among the relics of Turkish times is the rearing of camels, still carried on here. Pop. in 1896, 7414.

Lamia, Gulf of (anc. *Mali'acus Si'nus*, or *Malian Gulf*), an inlet on the E. coast of Greece, joining on the SE. the Channel of Talanti and on the NE. the Channel of Trikeri. It receives the river Hellada (anc. Sperchius) and on its S. shore is the pass of Thermopylæ.

La Mine River, Mo., enters the Missouri River about 7 miles above Boonville. Its length is estimated at 130 miles.

Lamington, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., 18 miles SW. of Morristown. Pop. about 300.

Lamington River, N.J., enters the North Branch of the Raritan River on the W. boundary of Somerset co.

Lamira, a post-hamlet of Belmont co., Ohio.

Lamison, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala. Pop. 75.

Lamkin, a post-village of Comanche co., Tex. The banking point is Comanche. Pop. about 95.

Lamlash, a small village and harbor of Scotland, on the SE. side of the Isle of Arran, 15 miles SSE. of Ayr.

Lamlash, a village of Grey co., Ontario. The banking point is Hanover, 7 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Lam'mermoor' (or **Lammermuir**) **Hills,** a range of mountains in Scotland, extending from the SE. extremity of the co. of Edinburgh, through the cos. of Haddington and Berwick, to the North Sea. Highest summit, Lammers Law, 1750 feet.

Lamo, east Africa. See Lamu.

Lamoille, lą-moil', a river in the N. part of Vermont, falls into Lake Champlain in Chittenden co., in the NW. part of the state.

Lamoille, a county in the N. part of Vermont, has an area of 436 sq. m. It is intersected by the Lamoille River and also drained by the Waterbury River. The surface is mountainous and presents beautiful scenery. In the W. part of this county stands Mount Mansfield (the highest peak of the Green Mountains), which has an altitude of 4364 feet above the level of the sea. Capital, Hydepark. Pop. in 1890, 12,831; in 1900, 12,289.

Lamoille, a banking post-village of Bureau co., Ill., on Bureau Creek and on the Burlington Route, 9 miles W. of Mendota. Pop. in 1900, 576.

Lamoille, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 7 miles W. of Marshalltown. Pop. about 150.

Lamoin Beach, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. Pop. 80.

Lamoine, lą-moin', a post-township (town) of Hancock co., Me., on a bay or inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. in 1900, 594.

La Moin River, Ill., enters the Illinois River about 10 miles S. of Rushville. It is nearly 100 miles long.

Lamokin, a station in Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 1 mile S. of Chester, on the Delaware River.

Lamone, lȧ-mo'nȧ, a river of Italy, enters the Adriatic 10 miles N. of Ravenna, after a NNE. course of 50 miles.

La'mong', Hamilton co., Ind., 12 miles WNW. of Noblesville.

Lamoni, a banking post-town of Decatur co., Iowa, in a grain and stock region, 14 miles SW. by W. of Leon, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 1540.

Lamont, a post-village of Jefferson co., Fla. The banking point is Tallahassee. Pop. 100.

Lamont, a banking post-town of Buchanan co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great-Western R., 20 miles NE. of Independence. Pop. in 1900, 636.

Lamont, a post-village of Ottawa co., Mich., on the Grand River, 13 miles W. of Grand Rapids. Pop. about 200.

Lamont, a post-village of Wyoming co., N.Y. The banking point is Pike. Pop. 125.

Lamont, a banking post-village of Grant co., Okla., 15 miles E. of Pondereek. Pop. about 600.

Lamont, a post-village of Robertson co., Tenn. Pop. 90.

Lamoute, lą-mōnt', a banking post-village of Pettis co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 12 miles WNW. of Sedalia. Pop. in 1900, 637.

Lam'orseck', called also **Swede Island, Lamotrek,** and **Namurek,** one of the Caroline Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Lamothe, a post-village of Rapides parish, La. Pop. 65.

La Motte, lȧ mott', a small town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 5 miles N. of Loudéac.

La Motte, Lake Champlain. See ISLE LA MOTTE.

Lamotte, lȧ-mott, a banking post-village of Jackson co., Iowa, 16 miles S. of Dubuque, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 272.

Lamotte, a post-township of Sanilac co., Mich., about 44 miles E. of Saginaw City. Pop. in 1900, 1036; of the village, 100.

La Motte Saint-Jean, lȧ mott sȧⁿ zhôⁿ', a commune of France, in Saône-et-Loire, at the junction of the Loire and the Arroux, 15 miles WNW. of Charolles.

Lamoure, lą-moor', a county in the southeast-central part of North Dakota, is intersected by the Dakota (or James) River. Area, 1148 sq. m. Capital, Lamoure. Pop. in 1890, 3187; in 1900, 6048.

Lamoure, a banking post-village, capital of Lamoure co., N.Dak., on the Dakota River and on the Northern Pacific R., 49 miles SSE. of Jamestown. Pop. in 1900, 457.

Lamourie, or **Lamourie Bridge,** a post-village of Rapides parish, La. Pop. 80.

Lampa, lȧm'pȧ, a town of Peru, capital of a province of its own name, in the department of Puno, on a tributary of Lake Titicaca, 155 miles SE. of Cuzco. Pop. about 2500.

Lampasas, lam-pȧ'sas, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 755 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Colorado River and is also drained by Lampasas Creek. Capital, Lampasas. Pop. in 1890, 7584; in 1900, 8625.

Lampasas, a banking post-town, capital of Lampasas co., Tex., 80 miles NW. of Austin, on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. It has several sulphur springs, cotton and wool interests, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2107.

Lampasas Creek, Tex., unites with the Leon River about 7 miles below Belton, after a course of nearly 125 miles.

Lampazos, a town of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo León, 75 miles SW. of Laredo, Tex. Pop. in 1900, 7704.

Lampedusa, lȧm-pȧ-doo'zȧ, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, about midway between Malta and the coast of Tunis. It is one of the Isole Pelagie. Circuit, 13 miles.

Lampertheim, lȧm'pĕrt-hīme', a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 21 miles SSW. of Darmstadt. The manufacture of cigars, growing of tobacco, and fruit-culture are among the industries. Pop. (with some adjacent places) in 1900, 8020.

Lam'peter (Welsh, *Llanbedr*, LAN'bĕd'ẹr), a municipal borough of Wales, co. and 25 miles ENE. of Cardigan, on the Teifi. It is the seat of St. David's College. Pop. in 1901, 1722.

Lampeter, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 5 miles SE. of Lancaster. Pop. 250.

Lampong, lȧm'pŏng', a district and bay at the SE. extremity of Sumatra, with a town and Dutch settlement. The native people are called Lampongs. Pop. of the district in 1895, 137,501, of whom 138 were Europeans.

Lamporecchio, lȧm-po-rĕk'ke-o, a town of Italy, province of Florence, 8 miles S. of Pistoja. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 5500).

Lamprey River, N.H., enters Grand Bay about 8 miles W. of Portsmouth.

Lamp'sacus (Gr. Λάμψακος), an ancient town of Asia Minor, in Mysia, on the Hellespont, at its NE. end. The village of Lapsaki is on the site.

Lampun, lȧm'poon', the capital of a small Laos state in Siam, 15 miles S. of Kieng-mai.

Lamson, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., 17 miles NW. of Syracuse.

Lamspringe, lȧm'spring'ẹh, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 14 miles S. of Hildesheim.

Lamu, an island, bay, and town of British East Africa, of considerable commercial importance, ENE. of Witu. Pop. of the island, about 15,000.

Lana, lȧ'nȧ, a village of Tyrol, circle of Bozen.

Lanacken, lȧ-nȧ'kẹn, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, on the Meuse, 13 miles E. of Hasselt.

Lanagan, a post-village of McDonald co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Lanai, lȧ'nȧ-ee, one of the Hawaiian Islands, 7½ miles W. of West Maui, from which it is separated by Auau Channel. Area, 150 sq. m. It is of volcanic origin. Extreme altitude, about 3400 feet. Pop. in 1900, 2504.

Lanark, Lanarkshire, lan'ạrk-shir, or **Clydesdale,** an inland southern county of Scotland, embracing most of the basin of the Clyde. Area, 882 sq. m. Along the Clyde and its affluents are some fine agricultural tracts. The S. part is mountainous. Here the Lowther Hills rise to an elevation of 2400 feet. The coal-, iron- and lead-mines of this county have rendered it one of the most wealthy in Britain. It contains the city of Glasgow, Scotland's chief industrial centre. Capital, Lanark. Pop. in 1901, 1,339,300. The population has increased tenfold since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Lanark, a borough of Scotland, capital of Lanarkshire, near the Clyde, 30 miles SW. of Edinburgh and 23 miles SE. of Glasgow. The most interesting building is the old church, in a niche of which is a colossal statue of the patriot Wallace. Near Lanark are the Falls of the Clyde. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the manufacture of oil, textiles, and nails. Pop. in 1901, 6440. The adjoining village of New Lanark became famous in the early part of the nineteenth century as the scene of Robert Owen's experiment with his model cotton manufacturing colony.

Lanark, a post-village of Bradley co., Ark. The banking point is Warren. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 450.

Lanark, a banking city of Carroll co., Ill., 21 miles SW. of Freeport, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 1306. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock.

Lanark, a post-hamlet of Lehigh co., Pa., 3½ miles S. of Allentown. It is in the beautiful Saucon Valley.

Lanark, a village of Raleigh co., W.Va. The banking point is Beckley. Pop. about 200.

Lanark, a township (town) of Portage co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 825.

Lanark, a county in the E. part of Ontario, is drained by numerous small rivers, among which are the Clyde, the Mississippi, and the Rideau. It has deposits of phosphate of lime, and iron and mica are also found. Capital, Perth.

Lanark, a banking post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, on the river Clyde, 12 miles NW. of Perth. It has flour- and woollen-mills. Pop. in 1901, 979.

Lanarkshire, a county of Scotland. See LANARK.

Lancashire, lank'ạ-shir, or **Lanc'aster,** a northwestern county of England, having N. Cumberland and Westmoreland, E. Yorkshire, S. Cheshire, and W. the Irish Sea. Area, 1757 sq. m. The deep indentation of Morecambe Bay cuts off the district known as Furness from the main body of the county. The surface is rugged and mountainous in the N., rising in Coniston Fells to over 2600 feet above the sea, and on the E. border, along which extends the Pennine Range; elsewhere it is generally level. Principal rivers are the Mersey (on the S. border), Lune, Wyre, and Ribble. A great artificial waterway has recently been constructed in the Manchester Ship Canal. Lancashire includes part of the picturesque Lake District. Coniston Lake is within it, as well as part of Lake Windermere. There are rich coal-fields and abundant deposits of iron. Copper and lead are also found. Lancashire owes its wealth to its manufactures, mines, and commerce. It is the great seat of the British cotton manufacture, which is carried on mainly at Manchester, Blackburn, Preston, Bolton, Oldham, and Ashton-under-Lyne. Liverpool is in this county. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. in 1901, 4,406,787. Lancashire is the most populous county of England. The duchy of Lancaster nearly coincides in extent with Lancashire. Its government vests in the sovereign, not as king, but as duke of Lancaster; and it has its own chancellor, frequently a member of the cabinet.

Lancaster (L. *Lancas'tria*), a municipal borough of England, capital of Lancashire, on the Lune, 20 miles NNW. of Preston. The ancient castle overlooking the town is now used as a jail. Lancaster has textile-mills, iron-foundries, potteries, breweries, and various other industrial

establishments. It contains the Storey Art Gallery, and near by is the Royal Albert Asylum for Imbeciles. Pop. in 1901, 40,329.

Lancaster, a county in the SE. part of Nebraska, has an area of 868 sq. m. It is intersected by Saline (or Salt) Creek and is also drained by its affluents, one of which is called Middle Creek. Capital, Lincoln, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 76,395; in 1900, 64,835.

Lancaster, a county in the SE. part of Pennsylvania, borders on Maryland. Area, 960 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Susquehanna River and is drained by the Conestoga, Pequea, and Octorara creeks. The surface is mostly undulating and agreeably diversified with wide valleys and hills of moderate height. Among its mineral resources are iron, nickel, and slate. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. in 1890, 149,095; in 1900, 159,241.

Lancaster, a county in the N. part of South Carolina, borders on North Carolina. Area, 501 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Catawba River, which in the lower part of its course is called the Wateree River, and it is partly drained by Lynch's Creek. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. in 1890, 20,761; in 1900, 24,311.

Lancaster, a county in the E. part of Virginia, borders on Chesapeake Bay. Area, 137 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Rappahannock River, which enters the Chesapeake at the SE. extremity of the county. Capital, Lancaster. Pop. in 1890, 7191; in 1900, 8949.

Lancaster, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 75 miles N. of Los Angeles. Pop. about 200.

Lancaster, a post-village of Suwanee co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Liveoak. Pop. 250.

Lancaster, a post-village of Wabash co., Ill., 11 miles N. by W. of Mt. Carmel. Pop. about 200.

Lancaster, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ind., 10 miles NW. of Madison. Pop. about 125.

Lancaster, a post-village of Keokuk, Iowa, 24 miles NNE. of Ottumwa. Pop. 100.

Lancaster, a banking city of Atchison co., Kan., 10 miles W. of Atchison, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Lancaster, a banking city, capital of Garrard co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 33 miles S. of Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 1640. It is in a grain and stock region.

Lancaster, a post-village and summer-resort of Worcester co., Mass., is finely situated in Lancaster township (town), on the Nashua River, near the junction of its branches, and on the Boston and Maine R., 18 miles NNE. of Worcester. It has manufactures of cotton-yarns, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2478; of the village, 1400.

Lancaster, a banking city, capital of Schuyler co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 60 miles N. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 980.

Lancaster, a banking post-village, summer-resort, and capital of Coos co., N.H., in Lancaster township (town), in the White Mountain region, on the Connecticut River, at the mouth of the Israel River, and on the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central Rs., 135 miles N. of Concord. It has machine-shops and various mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3190.

Lancaster, a banking post-village of Erie co., N.Y., in Lancaster township (town), on Cayuga Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 10 miles E. of Buffalo. It has iron- and brass-foundries, malleable-iron and glass-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3750; of the town, 8757.

Lancaster, a city, the capital of Fairfield co., Ohio, is situated on the Hocking River and the Hocking Canal, 32 miles SE. of Columbus, on the Hocking Valley and the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Rs. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley. It contains a court-house and railroad-shops, and has important manufactures, including those of agricultural implements flint- and window-glass, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8991.

Lancaster, a township of Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 834.

Lancaster, a city, the capital of Lancaster co., Pa., is situated near the W. bank of Conestoga Creek, on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 68 miles W. of Philadelphia. It is situated in a fertile tobacco and grain region, and has varied and important manufacturing and other industries, which are represented by numerous cigar- and cigarette-factories, boiler- and engine-works, cotton-mills, manufactures of general machinery, emery-wheels, umbrellas, caramels, watch-materials, soap, etc. The city is the seat of Franklin and Marshall College (German Reformed), which was organized in 1853, and of the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church. This place was first settled in about 1720 and was incorporated as a city in 1818. It was the capital of the state from 1799 to 1812. Pop. in 1880, 25,769; in 1890, 32,011; in 1900, 41,459.

Lancaster, a banking post-town, capital of Lancaster co., S.C., on the Southern and the Lancaster and Chester Rs., 60 miles N. by E. of Columbia. It is in a cotton and tobacco region and has extensive cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900, 1477.

Lancaster, a post-hamlet of Smith co., Tenn., on the Caney Fork River, 30 miles ESE. of Lebanon.

Lancaster, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Tex., 15 miles S. of Dallas, on the Houston and Texas Central and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rs. It has grain and cotton interests, a cotton-gin, compress, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1045.

Lancaster, a post-village, capital of Lancaster co., Va. The banking point is Irvington. Pop. 125.

Lancaster, a banking city, capital of Grant co., Wis., in Lancaster township (town), 86 miles W. by S. of Madison, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Lead-mines have been opened near this place. Pop. in 1900, 2403; of the town, 4062.

Lancaster, a banking post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, on the river St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R., 54 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. in 1901, 583.

Lancaster Bay, England. See Morecambe Bay.

Lancaster Court-House, S.C. See Lancaster.

Lancaster Court-House, Va. See Lancaster.

Lancaster Sound, a body of water, in Arctic America, which connects Barrow Strait with the NW. part of Baffin Bay, about lat. 74° N. It extends from lon. 78° to 87° W. and is from 35 to 65 miles wide.

Lancava, lăn-kä'vä, or **Langkavi,** lăng-kä'vee, an island off the coast of the Malay Peninsula.

Lance-au-Loup, lŏxss o loo, a fishing hamlet of Labrador, in Loup Bay, on the Strait of Belle Isle.

Lancerota, Canary Islands. See Lanzarote.

Laucha Piana, lăn'chä plä'nä, a post-hamlet of Amador co., Cal., on the Mokelumne River, 32 miles NE. of Stockton.

Lanchow, lan'chä'oo, a city of China, capital of the province of Kan-su, on the right bank of the Hoang-ho. It is a great centre of trade and manufactures woollen and camel's-hair stuffs. Pop. estimated at about 500,000 (?).

Lanciano, lăn-chä'no (anc. *Anxanum*), a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 6 miles from the Adriatic and 13 miles SE. of Chieti. It stands on three hills, two of them connected by a Roman bridge, and has an interesting cathedral. It has a trade in the products of the district and manufactures of hemp and linen fabrics. It is the seat of an archbishop. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 18,528.

Lancing, a small watering-place of Sussex, England, 8 miles W. of Brighton.

Lancing, a post-village of Morgan co., Tenn., on the Queen and Crescent Route. The banking point is Harriman or Rockwood. Pop. 150.

Lancut, lănt'soot, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 12 miles E. of Rzeszow. It has a handsome palace. Pop. in 1900, 4843.

Landa, a town of Mexico, in Querétaro, 13 miles E. of Jálpan. Pop. about 7000.

Landaff, a post-village and township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., 85 miles N. by W. of Concord and 3 miles S. of Lisbon. It lies among the Western Franconia Mountains. Pop. of the town in 1900, 500.

Landak, lăn'dăk', a town and district (or native kingdom) of Borneo, near its W. coast, NE. of Pontianak. It is under Dutch control.

Landas, lŏx"dä', a village of France, in Nord, 17 miles NE. of Douai.

Landau, lăn'dŏw, a town of the Rhenish Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Queich, 18 miles NW. of Karlsruhe. The manufacture of machinery and iron-founding are carried on and there is an active trade. The town was formerly a strong fortress. Pop. in 1900, 15,824.

Landau, a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, 36 miles SE. of Ratisbon. Pop. in 1900, 3205.

Landau, a small town of Germany, principality of Waldeck, on the Watter, 19 miles W. of Cassel.

Landaur, a station and sanitarium of British India, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and on the Himalayan slopes, about 75 miles E. of Umballa. Elevation, 7459 feet.

Landéan, lŏx"dä'ŏx", a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 miles NE. of Fougères.

Landeck, lăn'dĕk, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Breslau, on the Biala. It has mineral springs and is a frequented watering-place. Pop. in 1900, 3526.

Landeck, a village of Tyrol, on the Inn, 40 miles WSW. of Innsbruck. Pop. about 2200.

Landeck, a post-hamlet of Allen co., Ohio, 4 miles SW. of Delphos.

Landegem, lân'dęh-hĕm', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6 miles W. of Ghent.

Landeleau, lôNd'ęh-lō', a village of France, in Finistère, 17 miles E. of Châteaulin.

Landelles, lôNd'dĕl', a village of France, in Calvados, 6 miles NW. of Vire.

Landen, lân'dęn, a small town of Belgium, 19 miles NNW. of Huy, on the railway from Mechlin to Liège.

Landenburg, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 20 miles NW. of Wilmington, Del. It has manufactories of worsted goods and paper. Pop. about 650.

Lander, a county in the N. part of Nevada. Area, 5307 sq. m. It is intersected by the Humboldt River and also drained by the Owyhee and Reese rivers. A range called the Quartz Mountains traverses the middle of the county. Silver, gold, and lead are found. Capital, Austin. Pop. in 1890, 2266; in 1900, 1534.

Lander, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., 12 miles S. of Jamestown, N.Y. Pop. 200.

Lander, a banking post-town, capital of Fremont co., Wyo., 108 miles (direct) NW. of Rawlins. It has mining and grazing interests. Pop. in 1900, 737.

Landerneau, lôNd'dĕR'nō', a seaport of France, in Finistère, 12 miles ENE. of Brest. Pop. in 1901, 5779.

Landeron, lôNd'ęh-rôNd', a town of Switzerland, canton and 8 miles NE. of Neuchâtel, at the entrance of the Thiele into Lake Bienne.

Landersdale, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind.

Landersville, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ala., 36 miles ESE. of Tuscumbia.

Landes, lôNd, a department in the SW. of France, formed of part of the old province of Gascony, bounded N. by Gironde, E. by Garonne and Gers, S. by Basses-Pyrénées, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 3615 sq. m. The Adour traverses the southern portion. The surface in the S. is covered by offsets of the Pyrenees; N. of the Adour it is occupied by great sandy wastes, called *landes*. The landes extend for about 130 miles along the Bay of Biscay, embracing a part of the department of Gironde. They consist in many places of marshy land, interspersed here and there with bits of pasture and tracts covered with conifers. On the coast are numerous lagoons, communicating with the sea, and between these are extensive dunes, the sands of which are partially fixed by plantations of pines. These dunes are in places over 200 feet in elevation. Peasants tend their flocks on the landes often mounted on tall stilts. There are noted mineral springs at Dax. The department is very thinly peopled on account of its unproductiveness. Pop. in 1901, 291,657. Capital, Mont-de-Marsan.

Landes, a post-village of Grant co., Ind. The banking point is Marion. Pop. 175.

Landeshut, lân'dĕs-hoot, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Bober, 29 miles SSW. of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900, 8241.

Landévant, lôNd'dâ'vôNd', a village of France, in Morbihan, 11 miles E. of Lorient.

Landgraff, a post-village of McDowell co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Bramwell. It has coaling- and coke-industries. Pop. about 1000.

Landgrove, a post-township (town) of Bennington co., Vt., about 25 miles S. by E. of Rutland. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Landing, a post-village of Morris co., N.J. The banking point is Dover. Pop. about 200.

Landingville, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Schuylkill Canal, the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs., 7 miles SE. of Pottsville. Pop. in 1900, 244.

Landis, a township (town) of Cumberland co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 4721.

Landisburg, a banking post-borough of Perry co., Pa., on Sherman's Creek, about 14 miles NW. of Carlisle. Pop. in 1900, 300.

Landis Store, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 16 miles ENE. of Reading. Pop. 100.

Landis Valley, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 4½ miles NNE. of Lancaster. Pop. 200.

Landisville, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 6 miles ENE. of Vineland. Pop. 150.

Landisville, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 7 miles NW. of Lancaster. It has machine-works, etc. Pop. about 700.

Landivisiau, lôNd'dee'vee'ze-ō', a small town of France, in Finistère, 12 miles WSW. of Morlaix.

Landivy, lôNd'dee'vee', a village of France, department and 22 miles NW. of Mayenne.

Landl, lând'l, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, circle of Bruck.

Land of Promise, a post-hamlet of Princess Anne co., Va.

Landonville, a post-village of Somerset co., Md. The banking point is Princess Anne. Pop. 100.

Landport, an ecclesiastical parish of Hampshire, England, is a suburb of Portsmouth.

Landquart, lôNd'kaR', a river of Switzerland, rising in the Silvrettaberg, in the NE. part of the canton of Grisons, joins the Rhine after a short course.

Landquart, a village and resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, 4½ miles by rail from Ragatz. Elevation, 1730 feet.

Landrecies, or **Landrecy,** lôNd'dręh-see', a town of France, in Nord, 11 miles W. of Avesnes, on the Sambre. Until recently it was a fortress. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4000).

Landriano, lân-dre-â'no, a small town of Lombardy, Italy, 10 miles NNE. of Pavia, on the Lambro.

Landrum, a post-village of Dawson co., Ga. Pop. 50.

Landrum, a post-town of Spartanburg co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Spartanburg. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Landrus, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on the Erie R. The banking point is Blossburg.

Landsberg, lânts'bĕRG, a town of Bavaria, on the Lech, 22 miles S. of Augsburg. It has a town-hall, with fine frescoes. There are manufactures of ploughs and machines. Pop. in 1900, 5977.

Landsberg, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Warthe, 40 miles NE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. It has machine-shops, iron-foundries, lumber-trimming and furniture-making establishments, various other manufactures, brick-yards, breweries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 33,597.

Landsberg, a town of East Prussia, 28 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. in 1900, 2430.

Landsberg, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles NE. of Halle. Pop. in 1900, 1848.

Landsburg, lânts'bŏŏRG, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 33 miles NE. of Oppeln, on the Polish frontier. Pop. in 1900, 1069.

Land's End (anc. *Bole'rium Promonto'rium*), a headland forming the westernmost land of England, projects into the Atlantic Ocean at the W. extremity of the co. of Cornwall. It is formed of granite cliffs 60–100 feet in height. About 1 mile W. are the dangerous rocks called the Longships. Lat. 50° 4′ 4″ N.; lon. 5° 44′ 44″ W.

Landsford, a village of Chester co., S.C., on the Catawba (or Wateree) River, about 50 miles N. of Columbia. The post-office is Catawba.

Landshut, lânts'hoot, a town of Lower Bavaria, picturesquely situated on the Isar, which makes an island within the town, 39 miles NE. of Munich. The principal buildings are the church of Saint Martin, noted for its tower 432 feet high, the church of Saint Jodocus, the church of the Holy Ghost, the town-hall, and a beautiful Renaissance palace. Landshut has manufactures of machinery, safes, ropes, chemical products, and tobacco, and there are important mills and breweries. Pop. in 1900, 21,737.

Landshut, a town of Prussia. See LANDESHUT.

Landshut, a small town of Moravia, 37 miles SSE. of Brünn, near the March.

Landskron, lânts'krôn, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 18 miles SW. of Cracow.

Landskron, a town of Bohemia, 37 miles ESE. of Chrudim, on the Sazawa. It has a textile-school, textile-mills, and a large tobacco-factory. Pop. in 1900, 6112.

Landskrona, lânds'kroo'nâ, a seaport of southern Sweden, län of Malmöhus, on the Sound, 16 miles NE. of Copenhagen. It has an old castle, now used as an arsenal and prison, a good harbor, and manufactures of leather, tobacco, sugar, and iron-castings. Pop. in 1900, 14,399.

Landsort, lânds'ort, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, off the S. coast. Lat. 58° 44′ N.; lon. 17° 52′ E.

Landstreet, a village of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 80.

Landstuhl, lânt'stool, a town of the Rhenish Palatinate, Bavaria, 16 miles NE. of Zweibrücken. It has the ruins of an old castle of the counts of Sickingen. Pop. in 1900, 4204.

Landusky, a post-village of Choteau co., Mont. Pop. 65.

Lane, a county in the west-central part of Kansas, has an area of 720 sq. m. Capital, Dighton. Pop. in 1890, 2060; in 1900, 1563.

Lane, a county in the W. part of Oregon, is bounded on the E. by the Cascade Range of mountains and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 4380 sq. m. It is drained by the Willamette River and its branches, which are called the Middle Fork and Mackenzie's Fork. Capital, Eugene. Pop. in 1890, 15,198; in 1900, 19,604.

Lane, a post-village of De Witt co., Ill., 6 miles ESE. of Clinton. Pop. 300.

Lane, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Kan., 17 miles SW. of Paola, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 300.

Lane, a post-hamlet of Caddo parish, La.

Lanesboro, lānz'bûr-rûh, a post-village and township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., 5 miles N. of Pittsfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 780.

Lanesboro, a banking post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., on the Root River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 32 miles SW. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 1102.

Lanesboro, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River and on the Erie and the Delaware and Hudson Rs., 24 miles SE. of Binghamton. It has machine-shops, tannery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 821.

Lanesboro, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Vt.

Lanes Bottom, a post-village of Webster co., W.Va. The banking point is Sutton. Pop. about 350.

Lane's Creek, N.C., enters the Rocky River in Anson co.

Lanes Creek, a post-hamlet of Union co., N.C., about 42 miles SSE. of Charlotte.

Lanes Mills, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Rs. The banking point is Brockwayville. Pop. 150.

Lanes Prairie, a post-hamlet of Maries co., Mo., 16 miles N. of Rolla.

Lanesville, a post-hamlet of Litchfield co., Conn., on the Housatonic River, 12½ miles N. of Danbury.

Lanesville, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., 17 miles E. of Springfield.

Lanesville, a post-town of Harrison co., Ind., about 10 miles WSW. of New Albany. Pop. in 1900, 324.

Lanesville, a post-village of Webster parish, La. The banking point is Minden or Shreveport. Pop. 200.

Lanesville, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., on a harbor in the Atlantic Ocean called Lane's Cove, about 34 miles NE. of Boston.

Lanesville, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y. Pop. 150.

Lanesville, a post-hamlet of King William co., Va., 3 miles from Lester Manor.

Lanett, a post-town of Chambers co., Ala., on the Western of Alabama R. The banking point is West Point, Ga. Pop. in 1900, 2909.

Laney, law'ne, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., 18 miles NW. of Green Bay.

Lanford Station, a post-village of Laurens co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R. The banking point is Laurens. Pop. about 150.

Lang, a post-hamlet of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 43 miles N. of Los Angeles.

Lang, a plantation of Franklin co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 87.

Lang, a post-village of Peterborough co., Ontario. The banking point is Peterborough. Pop. 100.

Langarán, lân-gâ-rân', or **Langarang,** a pueblo on the N. coast of Misamis district, Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Pop. 11,779.

Langdale Pikes, two summits, 2401 and 2323 feet in height, of Westmoreland, England, at the head of the Great Langdale Vale, a few miles from Ambleside.

Langdon, a post-village of the District of Columbia, 4 miles NE. of the centre of Washington.

Langdon, a banking post-village of Reno co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 120.

Langdon, a post-village of Washington co., Minn., near the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 14 miles S. of St. Paul. Pop. 100.

Langdon, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Langdon township (town), 5 miles NE. of Bellows Falls. Pop. of the town in 1900, 339.

Langdon, a banking city, capital of Cavalier co., N.Dak., 76 miles NW. by N. of Larimore, on the Great Northern R. It is in an agricultural district. Pop. in 1900, 1188.

Langdon, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa.

Langdondale, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. The banking point is Everett. Pop. 200.

Langdon, Mount, N.H., is in Bartlett township (town), Carroll co., near the Saco. Altitude, 2410 feet.

Lange, a post-village of Nicollet co., Minn.

Langeac, lôⁿ'zhâk', a town of France, in Haute-Loire, on the Allier, 17 miles SSE. of Brioude. Pop. (commune) about 4500.

Langeais, lôⁿ'zhâ', a small town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 13 miles WSW. of Tours, on the right bank of the Loire.

Langebergen, lâng'gĕh-bĕrg'ĕn, a mountain-range in the SW. part of Cape Colony, trending E. and W. about 30 miles from the S. coast. Also, a range in the W. part of Griqualand West, Cape Colony.

L'Ange Gardien, a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, on the Quebec R. The banking point is Quebec, 9 miles distant. Pop. 300.

Langeland, lâng'ĕ-lând' (*i.e.*, "long land"), an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Fünen and Laaland. It extends 33 miles from N. to S., by about 3 miles in average breadth. Area, 106 sq. m. It is well cultivated. Principal town, Rudkjöbing. Pop. in 1901, 18,901.

Langells Valley, a post-village of Klamath co., Oregon.

Langelsheim, lâng'ĕls-hīme', a town of Germany, Brunswick, in the Harz, 5 miles NW. of Goslar. There are silver-mines in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 3393.

Langemarck, lân'na-mark', or **Langhemarcq,** a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 5 miles NNE. of Ypres. Pop. in 1900, 7279.

Langen, lâng'ĕn, a town of Hesse, province of Starkenburg, 9 miles NE. of Darmstadt. Pop. in 1900, 5632.

Langenargen, lâng'ĕn-ar'gĕn, a village of Württemberg, 17 miles E. of Constance.

Langenau, lâng'ĕn-ŏw', a small town of Bohemia, 28 miles NE. of Leitmeritz.

Langenau, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, 10 miles NE. of Ulm. Pop. in 1900, 3538.

Langenberg, lâng'ĕn-bĕrg', a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 miles N. of Elberfeld. It has manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9827.

Langenberg, a town of Reuss, Younger Line, district of Gera, on the White Elster. Pop. about 3000.

Langenbielau, lân'gĕn-bee'lŏw, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Breslau, 3 miles SW. of Reichenbach. Pop. in 1900, 19,122, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Langenbrück, lâng'ĕn-brük', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Neustadt.

Langenbrücken, lâng'ĕn-brük'kĕn, a village of Germany, in Baden, 7 miles NE. of Bruchsal. Pop. about 1400.

Langenburg, lâng'ĕn-bŏŏrg', a small town of Württemberg, 46 miles NE. of Stuttgart.

Langenburg, a station in German East Africa, at the N. end of Lake Nyassa.

Langendiebach, lâng'ĕn-dee'bâk, a village of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, district of Cassel.

Langendorf, lâng'ĕn-dorf', a village of Prussia, province of Silesia, district of Oppeln.

Langendreer, lâng'ĕn-drâr', a village and commune of Prussia, in Westphalia, 5 miles E. of Bochum. Pop. of commune in 1900, 19,928.

Langeness, lâng'ĕn-ĕs', an island of Schleswig, off its W. coast, 2 miles S. of Föhr. Length, 6 miles.

Langenhorn, lâng'ĕn-horn', a village of Prussia, 30 miles WNW. of Schleswig.

Langenkandel, a town of Bavaria. See KANDEL.

Langenleuba, lâng'ĕn-loi'bâ, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, 9 miles SE. of Altenburg.

Langenleuba Oberhain, lâng'ĕn-loi'bâ o'bĕr-hīne', a village of Saxony, 20 miles S. of Leipsic.

Langenlois, lâng'ĕn-lois', a small town of Lower Austria, 6 miles NE. of Krems.

Langenöls, lâng'ĕn-öls', OBER-, MITTEL-, and NIEDER- (Upper, Middle, and Lower Langenöls), three contiguous villages of Prussian Silesia, district of Liegnitz. Combined pop. about 5000.

Langensalza, lâng'ĕn-zâlt'sâ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles NW. of Erfurt, on the Salza. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry, machine-shops, brick-yards, and manufactures of tobacco, tin-ware, etc. Near by are sulphur springs. In the vicinity the Hanoverian army capitulated to the Prussians in June, 1866. Pop. in 1900, 11,926.

Langenschwalbach. See SCHWALBACH.

Langenselbold, lâng'ĕn-zĕl'bolt, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 6 miles ENE. of Hanau. Pop. in 1900, 4279.

Langensteinbach, lâng'ĕn-stīne'bâk, a village of Baden, on the Bocksbach, 6 miles SE. of Karlsruhe.

Langenthal, lâng'ĕn-tâl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 24 miles NE. of Bern. Pop. in 1900, 4833. Elevation, 1580 feet. It has mineral springs and baths.

Langenweddingen, lâng'ĕn-wĕd'ding-ĕn, a village of Prussia, 9 miles SSW. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3000.

Langenwetzendorf, lâng'ĕn-wĕts'ĕn-dorf', a village of Germany, in Reuss, Younger Line, on the Leube, 5 miles WNW. of Greiz.

Langenzenn, lâng'ĕn-tsĕnn', a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, 17 miles NE. of Ansbach. Pop. 2000.

Langeoog, lâng'ĕh-ōg', an island of Hanover, Prussia, in the North Sea, opposite Esens. Its shape has been

frequently altered by the action of the sea. It is a bathing-resort.

Langerfeld, läng'ẹr-fẽlt', a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, circle of Schwelm. It has machine-shops and manufactures of buttons, lace, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,478.

Langerwehe, läng'ẹr-wā'ẹh, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Langesund, läng'ẹh-soond', a seaport of Norway, on a small bay of the Skagerrak, 10 miles WSW. of Laurvik, with about 1500 inhabitants and considerable trade in timber.

Langevin, lôN'zhẹh-vâN', or **Sainte Justine,** sânt zhüs'teen', a post-village of Dorchester co., Quebec, 12 miles NE. of Lake Etchemin. It has mills and a large monastery of the Trappist Fathers.

Langewiesen, läng'gẹh-wee'zẹn, a town of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, district of Gehren. Pop. in 1900, 3192.

Langford, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., 22 miles S. by E. of Buffalo. Pop. about 250.

Langford, a banking post-village of Marshall co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 15 miles SSW. of Britton. Pop. in 1900, 239.

Langford, a post-village of Brant co., Ontario, on Sage's Creek, 8 miles ENE. of Brantford. Pop. 50.

Langford, Mount, in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. Altitude, 10,779 feet.

Langfuhr, a suburb of Dantzig, Prussia.

Langhei, lang'hī, a post-township of Pope co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 581.

Langhemarcq. See LANGEMARCK.

Langhirano, län-ghe-rä'no, a village of Italy, 13 miles S. of Parma.

Langholm, lang'ŭm, a market-town of Scotland, co. and 25 miles ENE. of Dumfries, on the Esk and Ewes rivers. It has manufactures of tweeds. Pop. in 1901, 3142.

Langholm, läng'holm, one of the islands in Lake Mälar, on which Stockholm is partly built.

Langhorne, formerly **Attleboro,** a banking post-borough of Bucks co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 22 miles NE. of Philadelphia. It has a Friends' School. Pop. in 1900, 801.

Langhorne Manor, a borough of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 222. See LANGHORNE.

Langkat, a town on the NE. coast of Sumatra. It has petroleum-wells.

Lang-ki-tsung, läng'kee'tsoong', a village of Tibet, about 210 miles ENE. of Lhasa.

Langkloof, läng'klōf', a mountain-range (and agricultural region) of Cape Colony, trending E. and W. about 10 miles from the S. coast.

Langlade, a county in the NE. part of Wisconsin. Area, 855 sq. m. Capital, Antigo. Pop. in 1890, 9465; in 1900, 12,553.

Langlade, a post-village of Langlade co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Langley, a post-village of Ellsworth co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Langley, a post-village of Aiken co., S.C., on the Southern R., 8 miles W. of Aiken. It has cotton- and kaolin-manufactures. Pop. about 650.

Langley, a post-village of Island co., Wash. The banking point is Seattle. Pop. 100.

Langley, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Frazer River, 15 miles from New Westminster, its banking point. Pop. 200.

Langley Island, or **Little Miquelon** (Fr. *Langlade*, läng'läd', or *Petite Miquelon*, pẹ-teet' mee'kẹh-lôN'), an island S. of Newfoundland, connected with the French island of Miquelon by a long, narrow, and sandy isthmus, formed since 1783.

Langley Marish, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire, 3 miles NE. of Windsor. Pop. about 2500.

Langley Point, on the S. coast of England, co. of Sussex, extends between Pevensey Bay and Beachy Head.

Langlois, a post-village of Curry co., Oregon. Pop. 50.

Langnau, läng'nŏw, a village of Switzerland, canton and 16 miles E. of Bern, in the Emmenthal, of which valley it is the principal mart. It has manufactures of cheese, thread, and of wooden-ware and parts of houses. Pop. in 1900, 8221. Elevation, 2243 feet.

Langnau, a village of Switzerland, canton and 6 miles S. of Zürich, on the Sihl. Pop. in 1900, 1904.

Langöen, läng'ö'ẹn, the most northern of the Lofoten Islands, off the coast of Norway. Length, 35 miles.

Langogne, lôN'goñ', a town of France, in Lozère, on the Allier, 27 miles NE. of Mende. Pop. about 3000.

Langoiran, lôN'gwä'rôN', a village of France, in Gironde, 14 miles SE. of Bordeaux.

Langon, lôN'gôN' (anc. *Alin'go*), a town and river-port of France, in Gironde, 25 miles SSE. of Bordeaux, on the Garonne. Pop. about 4000 (commune, 5000).

Langonnet, lôN'gon'nä', a commune of France, in Morbihan, 25 miles W. of Pontivy.

Langosco, län-gos'ko, a village of Italy, near Mortara.

Langport, a town of England, co. of Somerset, on the Parret, 32 miles SSW. of Bath. Pop. about 1000.

Langreo, län-grā'o, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 10 miles SE. of Oviedo. It has iron-foundries and large coal-mines. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 18,714.

Langres, lôN'gr' (anc. *Andematunum*, afterwards *Lingones*), a town of France, in Haute-Marne, capital of an arrondissement, 21 miles SSE. of Chaumont. Its old walls and remains of a Roman triumphal arch are interesting. Among the buildings worthy of note is the handsome cathedral of St. Mammès, in the Transition style of the twelfth century. There is a monument to Diderot, who was born here. Langres has manufactures of celebrated cutlery, leather, and vinegar. Brewing is carried on. The town is a fortress of the first class. It has been the seat of a bishop since the earliest times. Pop. in 1901, 6786.

Langrune-sur-Mer, lôN'grün' sür mair (L. *Langro'nia*), a small seaport of France, in Calvados, 10 miles N. of Caen, on the English Channel.

Langsdale, a post-village of Clarke co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian. Pop. about 300.

Langside, a southern suburb of Glasgow. Here, in 1568, Mary Queen of Scots was defeated and made prisoner by the regent Murray.

Lang-son', a town of Tongking, near the Chinese frontier, 82 miles NE. of Ha-noi. It is on the railway between that city and Lung-chow, in the Chinese province of Kwang-tung.

Langstaff, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 2½ miles from Richmond Hill.

Langston, a village of England, in Hampshire, at the head of Langston Harbor, an inlet of the sea, between Portsea and Hayling Islands.

Langston, a post-town of Jackson co., Ala., on the Tennessee River, about 35 miles ESE. of Huntsville. Pop. in 1900, 270.

Langston, a post-village of Claiborne parish, La. Pop. 55.

Langston, a post-village of Montcalm co., Mich., 10 miles N. of Greenville. Pop. 150.

Langston, a post-town of Logan co., Okla., the seat of Langston University, 12 miles NE. by E. of Guthrie.

Langsville, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, 54 miles ESE. of Chillicothe and 9 miles from the Ohio River. Pop. 150.

Languard, Piz, a peak of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, near Pontresina. Height, 10,715 feet. It is easily ascended. The summit commands a magnificent panorama, extending from Monte Rosa, on the SW., to the Zugspitze, on the NE.

Languedoc, lôN'ghẹh-dok' (anc. *Narbonen'sis Pri'ma*), one of the old provinces of France, embracing an extensive and beautiful region in the S. of the country, traversed by the range of the Cévennes. It now forms the departments of Aude, Tarn, Hérault, Lozère, Ardèche, and Gard, and portions of the departments of Haute-Garonne and Haute-Loire. The name originated in the Middle Ages as a designation for that part of France where the word (in Provençal) used to express "yes" was "oc" (Latin *hoc*, "this"), Languedoc (Langue d'oc) meaning the "Language of oc," in contradistinction to the Langue d'oïl, the Old French language in which "yes" was expressed by "oïl" ("oui"), derived from Latin *hoc illud* ("this [is] it"). The powerful counts of Toulouse gradually extended their sway over Languedoc. Their possessions were united with France in 1271. Later Toulouse was the capital of the province of Languedoc. The Canal of Languedoc (or Canal du Midi), commences at the Garonne, near Toulouse, and terminates in the Etang de Thau, in the Mediterranean. Length, 153 miles.

Languidic, lôN'ghee'deek', a commune of France, in Morbihan, 10 miles NE. of Lorient.

Langville, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Langworthy, a post-village of Jones co., Iowa, 46 miles SW. of Dubuque.

Lanham, a post-hamlet of Prince George co., Md., 11 miles NE. of Washington, D.C.

Lanham, a post-village of Gage co., Neb., on the Burlington Route, 28 miles SSW. of Beatrice. Pop. 125.

Lan-ho, län'ho', a river of China, rises in the mountains of Mongolia and falls into the Gulf of Pe-chi-li after a course of about 300 miles. In the upper part it bears the name of Shan-tu.

Lanier, la-neer', a post-village of Bryan co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Lanier, a post-village of Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Lanier, a village of Cass co., Tex., 11 miles N. of Jefferson.

Laniscat, lä'nees'kä', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 17 miles WNW. of Loudéac.

Lanjarón, lån-hå-rōn', a small town of Spain, province and 26 miles SE. of Granada, on the S. declivity of the Sierra Nevada.

Lankeran, Transcaucasia. See LENKORAN.

Lannemezan, lånn'męh-zôx", a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 17 miles SE. of Tarbes. Pop. 2000.

Lannepax, lån'nęh-påx', a town of France, in Gers, 13 miles SSW. of Condom. Pop. about 1000.

Lannilis, lån'ne'lee', a town of France, in Finistère, 13 miles N. of Brest. Pop. about 1000 (commune, 3500).

Lannion, lån'ne-ôx", a seaport of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, on the Guer, 5 miles from the English Channel and 40 miles WNW. of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 6010.

Lannius, a post-village of Fannin co., Tex. The banking point is Bonham. Pop. 120.

Lannon, a post-village of Waukesha co., Wis., 23 miles NW. by W. of Milwaukee, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. It has stone-quarries.

L'Annonciation, a post-village of Labelle co., Quebec. The banking point is Montreal. Pop. about 300.

Lannoy, lån'nwå', a small town of France, in Nord, 7 miles ENE. of Lille.

Lanoka, a post-village of Ocean co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Toms River.

Lanoraie, lå-no-rå', a post-village of Berthier co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 41 miles NE. of Montreal. Pop. about 600.

La Noria, a town of Chile, in the province of Tarapacá. Pop. 1800.

La Nouaille, lå noo'ī', a village of France, in Creuse, 9 miles SW. of Aubusson.

Lanrivain, lôx"'ree'våx", a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 14 miles S. of Guingamp.

Lansdale, a banking post-borough of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Stony Creek Rs., 22 miles N. of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of agricultural machines, silks, shirts, radiators, stoves, iron and brass products, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2754.

Lansdown, an elevated tract of land in England, co. of Somerset, 2 miles N. of Bath. It is noted for its breed of sheep. Elevation, about 800 feet.

Lansdowne, lanz'dōwn, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md. The banking point is Baltimore.

Lansdowne, a banking post-borough of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 5 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 2630.

Lansdowne, a banking post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 146 miles W. of Montreal. Pop. about 350.

Lansdowne, Mount, in the NW. of Canada, W. of the upper Yukon (or Lewes) River. Altitude, 6140 feet.

L'Anse, lanss (the French for "bay" or "creek"), a post-village, capital of Baraga co., Mich., is at the head or S. end of Keweenaw Bay, 63 miles WNW. of Marquette, on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic R. It has quarries of slate and brownstone and deposits of plumbago. Pop. in 1900, 620.

Lanse, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Philipsburg. Pop. about 500.

L'Anse à Giles, lôxss å zheel, a post-village of L'Islet co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R., 59 miles E. of Quebec. Pop. 100.

L'Anse à l'Eau, lôxss å lō, a picturesque little harbor of Canada, near Tadousac and the entrance to the Saguenay River. It is a landing-place of the steamers plying between Quebec and Ha Ha Bay.

L'Anse au Gascon, a village of Bonaventure co., Quebec. The banking point is Paspebiac, 23 miles distant. Pop. about 200.

Lansford, a banking post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 6 miles NE. of Tamaqua. It is mainly supported by coal-mining, and has several coal-breakers, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4888.

Lansing, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 27 miles S. of Chicago. It has brick-yards, etc. Pop. in 1900, 830.

Lansing, a banking city of Allamakee co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 81 miles NNW. of Dubuque. It has manufactures of pearl-buttons, wagons, etc. It is an important market for grain. Pop. in 1900, 1438.

Lansing, a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kan., on the Union Pacific and other railroads, 5 miles S. of Leavenworth. It has manufactures of barbers' supplies. Pop. about 650. Here is the state prison.

Lansing, a city, the capital of Michigan, is situated in Ingham co., on the Grand River, at the mouth of the Cedar River, 85 miles WNW. of Detroit, on the Grand Trunk, the Michigan Central and other railroads. Lat. 42° 45′ N.; lon. 84° 32′ W. Its site was covered with forests when the seat of government was located here in 1847. Lansing contains a state-capitol, state library (with upward of 100,000 volumes), the state reform school, the Michigan State Agricultural College, and the Michigan school for the blind. It has manufactures of iron-castings, automobiles, engines, machinery, show-cases, barrels, agricultural implements, steam-threshers, windmills, pumps, and condensed milk. Lansing was incorporated as a city in 1859. Pop. in 1860, 3074; in 1870, 5241; in 1880, 8319; in 1890, 13,102; in 1900, 16,485.

Lansing, a post-village of Mower co., Minn., on the Red Cedar River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 6 miles N. of Austin. Pop. 150.

Lansing, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y. The banking point is Oswego. Pop. about 230.

Lansing, a township (town) of Tompkins co., N.Y., lies on the E. side of Cayuga Lake. Pop. in 1900, 2550.

Lansing, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., 45 miles N. of Lockhaven.

Lansing, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 4½ miles NE. of Weston. Pop. 100.

Lansingburg, a former post-village of Rensselaer co., N.Y., on the E. bank of the Hudson River, and now (since 1901) forming a part of Troy, of which it is a post substation. It has extensive manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 12,595.

Lansingville, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., about 25 miles S. of Auburn. Pop. 125.

Lanslebourg, lôx"'leh'boor', a small town of France, in Savoie, 3 miles NW. of Mont Cenis.

Lantadilla, lån-tå-peel'yå, a small town of Spain, in Leon, 24 miles NNE. of Palencia, on the Pisuerga.

Lantao, lån-tå'o or lån-tōw', or **Lintao,** leen-tå'o (Chinese, *Taiho,* ti'ho'), an island of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, 17 miles E. of Macao and 1 mile from the main-land. It is long, narrow, and mountainous, with numerous bays and headlands. Ty-no (or Taino) village is on its NW. coast. Since 1898 it forms part of the British crown-colony of Hong Kong.

Lantaro, a town of Chile, in the province of Cautín. Pop. about 3200.

Lanterna, Sierra de la, se-ĕn'nå då lå lån-tĕn'nå, a mountain-range in the N. part of New Mexico. Lat. about 36° 20′ N.

Lantosque, lån'-tosk' (It. *Lantosca,* lån-tos'kå), a village of France, in Alpes-Maritimes, 20 miles N. of Nice.

Lantz Mills, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va.

Lanusei, lå-noo-zå'ee, a town of Sardinia, 57 miles NNE. of Cagliari. Pop. about 3000.

Lanvollon, lôx"'vol'lôx", a small town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 13 miles NW. of Saint-Brieuc.

Lanzarote, lån-så-ro'tå, or **Lancerota,** the northeasternmost of the larger Canary Islands. Area, about 300 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 17,299. It rises in the Monte Famara to 2240 feet, and has several times suffered from volcanic outbreaks (1730–36, 1824–25). It is scantily watered, but yields the finest wine and grapes in the Canaries; other products are barilla and archil. On its SE. coast is the town of Arrecife, with a good harbor. The largest settlement is Teguise.

Lanzo, lån'zo (L. *Lan'cium*), a town of Italy, 18 miles NNW. of Turin, on the Stura. Pop. about 2000.

Lao, a river of Italy. See LAINO.

Laong, lå-o-åg', a pueblo and capital of Ilocos Norte province, near the NW. coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Pop. 37,094. Laoag River empties near here.

Laoc, a post-village of Mercer co., Ill. The banking point is Viola. Pop. 100.

Laodicea, Asia Minor. See ESKI-HISSAR.

Laodicea ad Mare, the ancient name of LATAKIA.

Laodicea Combusta, the ancient name of LADIK.

Laon, lôx", a town of France, capital of the department of Aisne, picturesquely situated on a high, isolated hill, 87 miles by rail NE. of Paris. The cathedral, built in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, is one of the most interesting churches in France. Among the other edifices worthy of note are the ancient episcopal palace, now used as a Palais de Justice, the venerable church of St. Martin, and the old Benedictine Abbey of St. Vincent, just without the town. Some of the mediæval city gates have been preserved. There is a fine municipal library, with which is connected a collection of Gallo-Roman mosaics. The town also possesses a museum of arts and antiquities. The artichokes and asparagus of Laon are in high repute. The town is a fortress of the first class. Laon was an important place early in the Middle Ages and was the last residence of the Carlovingian kings. It is noted for the victory of Blücher over Napoleon on March 9–10, 1814. It was taken by the Germans in 1870. Pop. in 1901, 9613.

Laón, lå-ōn', or **Loón,** lo-ōn', a pueblo on the W. coast of Bohol Island, Philippines, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 15,365.

Laona, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R., 5 miles S. of Dunkirk. Pop. about 400.

Laona, a post-village of Forest co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Rhinelander. Pop. 100.

Laos, lå'oce, the name given to an indefinitely bounded region in the centre of the peninsula of Indo-China, on both sides of the river Mekong (in its middle course) and about the head-streams of the Menam, inhabited by the Laos, or Laotians, an Indo-Chinese people of the Thai stock. It has a fertile soil, but is thinly peopled, its inhabitants living mostly in migratory hordes. Its products comprise rice, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, indigo, tea, and various nuts, and valuable woods (teak, sapan, sandal). The region is thought to be rich in minerals. Silk and cotton fabrics, paper from bark, leather, etc., are manufactured, and the natives are ingenious as workers in metals, as mat-makers, embroiderers, and potters. A great part of this region, covering about 95,000 sq. m. with a population estimated at about 600,000, has constituted a French protectorate since 1893. Capital, Luang Prabang. The remaining territory forms part of the Siamese dominions and consists of separate minor states and principalities. Chief town, Kieng-(Xieng-) mai.

Laotto, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. and the Vandalia Line, 15 miles N. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 250.

La Pacaudière, lå på'kō'de-aiR', a small town of France, in Loire, 13 miles NW. of Roanne.

Lapak, one of the Sulu Islands.

La Palice. See LA ROCHELLE.

La Palma, lå pål'må, a town of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, 40 miles W. by S. of Tunja, on the Rio Negro. Pop. about 10,000.

La Palma, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba. It is 25 miles (direct) NNE. of Pinar del Rio. Pop. in 1899, 1240 (with Rio de Puercos).

La Palud, lå på'lü', a commune of France, in Vaucluse, 13 miles NNW. of Orange.

La Pampa, lå påm'på, a territory in the central part of the Argentine Republic. It is diversified and has extensive forests, good pastures, and many lakes and streams. The Rio Colorado forms the S. boundary. Capital, General Acha (or Acha). Pop. in 1895, 25,914.

La Patrie, a post-village of Compton co., Quebec. The banking point is Cookshire, 21 miles distant. Pop. about 950.

Lapaz, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 81 miles E. by S. of Chicago. Pop. about 400.

La Paz, a town of the Argentine Republic, in Entre Rios, on the Paraná River, 80 miles NE. of the town of Paraná.

La Paz, lå påth (South American pron. pås), officially, **La Paz de Ayacucho,** the capital (since 1898) of Bolivia and of the department of La Paz, is situated about 30 miles SE. of Lake Titicaca, in lat. 16° 30′ S., at an elevation of about 12,200 feet. Pop. in 1900, 57,018, mostly Indians. It is a bishop's see and has religious establishments with considerable revenue, a university, national college and seminary, museum, public library, etc., and ranks as a place of wealth and importance, being an entrepôt for Paraguay tea, gold, cinchona, and European goods. A railway connects it with Lake Titicaca, Cuzco, and Antofagasta.

La Paz, a department in the NW. part of Bolivia. The boundaries are not all well defined and the area is variously stated. The most important part is in the Andean region and is the highest part of Bolivia. It includes some of the loftiest summits of the continent and about half of Lake Titicaca and has large forests and good pastoral country. The minerals are abundant and varied and the agricultural products include cereals, potatoes, coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, tobacco, etc. Capital, La Paz. Pop. in 1900, 423,800.

La Paz, a southern department of Honduras. The surface is generally mountainous and is intersected by several rivers. In the valleys agriculture and cattle-raising are carried on. Capital, La Paz. Pop. of the department in 1887, 18,800.

La Paz, a town of Honduras, capital of the department of La Paz, is situated in the valley of Comayagua.

La Paz, a town of Mexico, capital of Baja (Lower) California, on the E. side of the Bay of La Paz, near its head. Lat. 24° 10′ N. It is well laid out and pleasantly situated on a small and secure harbor, suitable for large ships. It has a government-house, town-house, etc. It has silver-mining and agricultural interests and was formerly extensively engaged in the pearl-fishery. Pop. in 1895, 4737.

La Paz, a southern department of Salvador, bounded on the S. by the Pacific Ocean. The N. part is traversed from E. to W. by the Coast Range. The products are cereals, fruit, tobacco, indigo, sugar, and coffee. The manufacture of salt in the lowlands is an active industry. Capital, Zacatecoluca. Pop. in 1892, 70,000.

La Paz, a town of Nicaragua, on the railroad connecting León with Managua, 10 miles SE. of León.

La Paz, a town of Uruguay, in the department of Canelones, 14 miles N. of Montevideo.

Lapeer, lą-peer', a county in the SE. part of Michigan, has an area of 667 sq. m. It is drained by the branches of the Flint River and by the Belle River and Mill Creek. Capital, Lapeer. Pop. in 1890, 29,213; in 1900, 27,641.

Lapeer, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Kan., 22 miles SE. of Topeka.

Lapeer, a banking city, capital of Lapeer co., Mich., on the Flint River and on the Michigan Central and the Chicago and Grand Trunk Rs., 60 miles N. of Detroit. It has flouring- and lumber-mills, machine-shops, and manufactures of engines, etc. It is the seat of the state home for the feeble-minded. Pop. in 1900, 3297.

Lapeer, a post-township (town) of Cortland co., N.Y., 22 miles E. of Ithaca. Pop. in 1900, 538.

La'pel', a banking post-town of Madison co., Ind., on the Central Indiana R., 9 miles W. of Anderson. It has glass-factories, saw- and flouring-mills, grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1900, 869.

La Pérouse (pe-rooz') **Islands** (Fr. *Archipel de La Pérouse,* aR'she'pĕl' dęh lå på'rooz'), a group of small islands of the Pacific Ocean, near 10° S. lat. and between 165° and 170° E. lon. The largest is Santa Cruz; hence the group is sometimes called Santa Cruz Islands. La Pérouse, the French navigator, perished here about the year 1790.

La Pérouse, Mount, Alaska, a peak of the St. Elias Range, near the Gulf of Alaska and SE. of Mount Crillon. Altitude, 11,300 (10,740?) feet.

La Pérouse Strait is between the islands of Yezo (Japan) and Saghalin.

Lapham, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Delaware and Hudson R., 8 miles SW. of Plattsburg. Pop. 150.

Lapidum, a post-village of Harford co., Md., on the Susquehanna River, nearly opposite Port Deposit and about 36 miles NE. of Baltimore.

La Piedad, lå pe-å-dåd', a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoacán, on the Lerma River and on the Mexican Central R., 70 miles SW. of Guanajuato. Pop. in 1900, 15,123.

La Pierre, lå pe-air', an islet of the English Channel, off the coast of the French department of Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 miles NE. of Saint-Mâlo.

La Pigeonnière, Napierville co., Quebec. See SAINT MICHEL DE NAPIERVILLE.

Lapile, lå-peel', a post-hamlet of Union co., Ark., 15 miles from Hillsboro.

Lapine, a post-village of Crenshaw co., Ala., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Troy. Pop. 150.

Lapio, lå'pe-o, a town of Italy, province of Avellino, 13 miles WNW. of Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi. Pop. 2000.

Laplace', a post-village of Macon co., Ala. The banking point is Tuskeegee. Pop. 130.

Laplace, a banking post-village of Piatt co., Ill., on the Indiana, Decatur and Western R., 14 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. 300.

Laplace, a post-village of Saint John the Baptist parish, La., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. It has sugar-industries. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. about 300.

La Placilla de Caracoles. See CARACOLES.

Lapland (native, *Sameanda,* så-me-ån'då; Sw. *Lappmark,* låpp'mark; Russ. *Laplandiya,* låp-lån'-de-yå'), an extensive territory, with no precise limitations, in the N. part of Europe, between about lat. 65° and 71° N., reaching from the shores of Norway E. to the White Sea. Area, about 150,000 sq. m., of which more than one-half, situated E. of the Torneå and its tributary, the Muonio, belongs to Russia, while the remainder is shared between Sweden and Norway. Lapland is, accordingly, not the name of any political division. The Norwegian portion is included in the amt of Finmarken, the Swedish portion in the läns of Norrbotten and Westerbotten, and the Russian portion is partly in Finland and partly in the peninsula of Kola. Both from geographical position and from physical conformation, Lapland is one of the most forbidding regions of the globe, consisting either of rugged mountains, some of them covered with perpetual snow, or of vast monotonous tracts of moorland wastes. The highest summit of Sweden, the Kebnekaisse (7015 feet), lies in this region.

Swedish Lapland has recently risen to economic importance through the exploitation of iron deposits at Gellivare, a short distance N. of the Arctic Circle, which are among the richest in the world, and which have been made accessible by rail both from the Gulf of Bothnia and from the Norwegian coast. This extensive territory appears to have been at one time wholly occupied by the people to whom it owes its name; but its southern and better portions have been gradually encroached upon by Norwegians, Swedes, and Finns, till the Laplanders (Lapps) proper have in a great measure been pressed beyond the Arctic Circle. There they retain their distinctive features and ancient customs and follow their favorite modes of life, either as "mountain" Laplanders, leading a nomadic life and pasturing large reindeer herds, or as "shore" Laplanders, who dwell upon the coast and subsist chiefly by fishing. The total population of the region has been estimated to be about 100,000, of which not more than 25,000–30,000 are true or full-blooded Lapps. The Lapps speak a language allied to that of the Finns; but between the two nations there is a traditional dislike, the result of ages of hostility. The chief characteristics of the Lapps are: low stature, seldom exceeding 4 feet 9 inches in height; great muscular power; a large head; dark, long, and glossy hair; small brown eyes, obliquely placed; wide mouth, with ill-defined lips; a scanty beard; and a skin of a yellow, dingy hue. The Laplanders are not deficient either in intellectual or in moral capacity. They are simple-hearted, hospitable, and inclined to practise the duties of Christianity, which they all profess, under the form of Lutheranism in Norway and Sweden, and that of the Greek Church in Russia.

Lapland, a post-hamlet of Greenwood co., Kan., 33 miles S. by W. of Emporia.

Laplata, lȧ-plȧ'tȧ, a river of Colorado, rises in the Laplata Mountains, runs nearly southward into New Mexico, and enters the Rio de Chaco. Length, 60 miles.

Laplata, a county at the SW. extremity of Colorado, borders on New Mexico and Utah. Area, 1848 sq. m. It is drained by the Rio Dolores, the Rio Laplata, and other rivers. The Uncompahgre Peak, in the NE. part, is estimated to be 14,289 feet high. Capital, Durango. Mines of gold, silver, and coal have been opened in the county. Pop. in 1890, 5509; in 1900, 7016.

Laplata, a banking post-village, capital of Charles co., Md., on the Potomac River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 3 miles NE. of Port Tobacco. Pop. about 200.

Laplata, a banking city of Macon co., Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Wabash Rs., 20 miles N. of Macon. Pop. in 1900, 1345.

La Plata, lȧ plȧ'tȧ, a city of the Argentine Republic, capital of Buenos Aires province, about 5½ miles from the coast and 35 miles (direct) SE. by E. of the city of Buenos Aires, with which and the port of Ensenada it is connected by railway. It is well laid out, and has government buildings, banks, a university, observatory, public library, theatres, race-course, and a museum of natural history remarkably rich in geological and archeological collections. Founded in 1882 on a barren waste, it has grown into a beautiful city with a population in 1901 of 75,000.

Laplata Mountain, Colo., a peak of the Saguache Range, about 7 miles S. of Mount Elbert. Height, 14,342 feet.

Laplata Mountains, a small group in the SW. part of Colorado, the summits of which have an altitude of about 13,000 feet. The highest of them is named Mount Hesperus (13,185 feet). Gold, silver, and coal abound here.

La Plata, Rio de, ree'o dȧ lȧ plȧ'tȧ, or the **Plate River,** a great estuary of South America, formed by the junction of the Paraná and Uruguay rivers, in lat. 34° S., and draining through its numerous tributaries a great part of the Argentine Republic, the whole of Paraguay, most of Uruguay, with considerable portions of Bolivia and Brazil. The estuary resulting from this union is 190 miles in length from NW. to SE., and where it joins the Atlantic Ocean, between Maldonado and Cape San Antonio, is 135 miles across. Its muddy waters can be traced in the ocean 100 miles from its mouth. The total length of the La Plata, with its longest arm (the Paraná), has been estimated at nearly 2300 miles; and from the ocean to the island of Apipe, in the Paraná, at least 1250 miles, there is a continuous safe navigation. The Aguapehi, an affluent of the Paraguay (which is in itself a tributary of the Paraná), in the state of Matto Grosso, Brazil, near lat. 15° 40′ S., lon. 59° 20′ W., is separated only by a very narrow portage from the Alegre, a tributary of the Guaporé, and a canal made to connect the two streams has been cut. By this canal direct communication is made between the Amazon and La Plata systems of waters. During flood water it is estimated that 2,000,000 cubic feet are passed out of the estuary per second. The estuary is rapidly silting, the mean depth at Montevideo being now only 15 feet. Of the various estuarine channels the Paraná Guazú is alone available for large ocean vessels. Area of drainage basin, about 1,200,000 sq. m.

Laplatte, a post-hamlet of Sarpy co., Neb., on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Platte, 17 miles S. of Omaha.

Laplaya, lȧ-plī'ȧ, a post-hamlet of Santa Barbara co., Cal.

Laplume, lą-ploom', a post-borough of Lackawanna co., Pa., on the Lackawanna R. The banking point is Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 274.

La Poile, lȧ pwȧl, a post-town of Newfoundland, on La Poile Bay, near the SW. angle of the island, 40 miles W. by N. of Burgeo.

Lapointe, a post-village of Ashland co., Wis., on Madeleine Island, in Lake Superior, 14 miles NNE. of Ashland. Pop. about 100.

Laporte, lą-pōrt', a northern county of Indiana, borders on Lake Michigan and the state of Michigan. Area, 563 sq. m. It is intersected and partly bounded on the SE. by the Kankakee River. Capital, Laporte. Pop. in 1890, 34,445; in 1900, 38,386.

Laporte, a post-village of Plumas co., Cal., about 60 miles NE. of Marysville. Pop. about 100.

Laporte, a post-village of Larimer co., Colo., in a fertile valley, on Cache la Poudre Creek, 70 miles N. of Denver. Pop. 250.

Laporte, a city, the capital of Laporte co., Ind., is situated on several lakes, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, 28 miles W. of South Bend. It contains a court-house and a Catholic academy. It has manufactures of carriages, threshers, engines, automobiles, bicycles, woollen goods, wheels, doors, flour, etc. It is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 7113.

Laporte, or **Laporte City,** a banking post-town of Blackhawk co., Iowa, on Wolf Creek, about 1 mile from the Cedar River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 40 miles NW. of Cedar Rapids. Pop in 1900, 1419.

Laporte, a post-village of Midland co., Mich. Pop. 80.

Laporte, a post-village of Lorain co., Ohio, on the Black River, 22 miles SW. of Cleveland. Pop. 100.

Laporte, a banking post-borough, capital of Sullivan co., Pa., 100 miles N. by E. of Harrisburg, on the Williamsport and North Branch R. Pop. in 1900, 442.

Laporte, a township of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 465.

Laporte, a banking post-town of Harris co., Tex., 23 miles SE. of Houston, on the Galveston, Houston and Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 537.

Lappa, a treaty port of China at the mouth of the Canton River.

Lapps, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Pa.

Laprairie, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 29 miles ENE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 182.

Laprairie, a post-village of Itasca co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 88.

La Prairie, a township of Rock co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 943.

Laprairie, a county of Quebec, bordering on the river St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Montreal. Capital, Laprairie.

Laprairie, the capital of the co. of Laprairie, Quebec, is situated on the S. shore of the river St. Lawrence and on the Grand Trunk R., 7 miles S. of Montreal. It has canning-industries and manufactures of threshing-machines, brick, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1451.

Laprairie Center, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ill.

La Présentation, lȧ prȧ'zȯⁿ'tȧ'se-ȯⁿ', a post-village of St. Hyacinthe co., Quebec, 6 miles N. of St. Hyacinthe. Pop. 150.

Lapte, lȧpt, a village of France, Haute-Loire, 6 miles NW. of Brioude.

La Puebla. See PUEBLA.

Lapwai, lap'wā', a post-village of Nez Percés co., Idaho, 12 miles E. of Lewiston. Pop. 50.

Lar, lar, a river of Persia, province of Mazanderan, flows into the Caspian Sea.

Lar, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Laristan and formerly of an Arabian kingdom, 180 miles SE. of Shiraz. Pop. about 9000. It stands in an extensive plain and has a large and fine bazaar. It is the seat of some manufactures of arms, tobacco, and cotton and silk fabrics.

Lara, lȧ'rȧ, a NW. state of Venezuela, lying W. of Carabobo. Capital, Barquisimeto.

Larabee, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 32 miles N. of Emporium. Pop. about 250.

La Rábida, a Franciscan monastery, near Palos, Spain, which figures in connection with the career of Co-

lumbus. The buildings were restored half a century ago. In 1892 a splendid monument to Columbus was inaugurated here. It consists of a column about 225 feet in height, bearing a globe.

Larache, a town of Morocco. See EL-ARAISH.

La Rambla, lå råm'blå, a town of Spain, province and 14 miles S. of Cordova. The district produces fine wine. Pop. in 1901, 6110.

La Rambla, a town of the island of Teneriffe, on the W. coast.

Laramie, lår'a-mee, a county in the E. part of Wyoming, borders on Nebraska and Colorado. Area, 6986 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Fork of the Platte River and also drained by the Laramie and Niobrara rivers and the head-streams of the Cheyenne and by Chugwater and Lodge Pole creeks. Capital, Cheyenne. Pop. in 1890, 16,777; in 1900, 20,181.

Laramie, a city, the capital of Albany co., Wyo., is situated near the W. base of the Laramie Range of mountains, on the Great Laramie Plain and on the Union Pacific R., 57 miles NW. of Cheyenne. It is 7153 feet above the level of the sea and is surrounded by mountains and beautiful scenery. It contains a court-house, penitentiary, hospitals, public library, the Wyoming University, state agricultural college, etc., and has large railway- and machine-shops, rolling-mills, and manufactures of glass, leather, flour, etc. Near by is a fish-hatchery. It is an important supply point. Pop. in 1890, 6388; in 1900, 8207.

Laramie Mountains, a curvilinear range of Colorado and Wyoming, but mostly in the latter state. These mountains bound the Laramie Plains on the E. and NE. Laramie Peak, their highest point, is 9020 feet in elevation. The mountains contain extensive deposits of lignite.

Laramie Peak, Wyo., a peak of the Laramie Mountains or Range of mountains, in about lat. 42° 20′ N. Altitude, 9020 feet.

Laramie Plains, Wyo., a fertile plateau or table-land in the cos. of Albany and Carbon, enclosed on all sides by high mountains, among which are the Medicine Bow Mountains and the Laramie Range. The latter forms the boundary on the N. and E. The surface is a beautiful and almost treeless plain, which is about 7300 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is dry and pleasant in summer. The soil is alluvial and produces good pasture. The region is partly irrigated by the Laramie and Medicine Bow rivers.

Laramie River rises in the North Park, in Colorado, runs northward in Albany co., Wyo., drains part of Laramie co. (in which its direction is nearly eastward), and enters the North Fork of the Platte at Fort Laramie, Wyo. It is about 200 miles long.

Laranjeiras, lå-rån-zhå'råsh, a town of Brazil, state of Sergipe, on the Cotindiba, 20 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean.

Larantuka, lå-rån-too'kå, a Portuguese town of the Malay Archipelago, at the E. end of the island of Flores, on the Flores Strait.

Larat, lå-råt', an island in the Malay Archipelago, one of the Tenimber group, off the NE. coast of Timor Laut. It is 25 miles long by 10 miles broad.

Larax, lå'råx', a river of France, department of Gers, joins the Garonne. Total course, 70 miles.

L'Arbresle, lar'brāl', a village of France, department of Rhône, 18 miles WNW. of Lyons.

Larchland, a post-village of Warren co., Ill., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Monmouth. Pop. 100.

Larchmont, a banking post-village of Westchester co., N.Y., on Long Island Sound and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 19 miles from New York. It is in part a fashionable suburb of New York city. Pop. in 1900, 945.

Larchwood, a banking post-town of Lyons co., Iowa, 40 miles W. of Sibley, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Lardero, lar-dā'ro, a small town of Spain, in Old Castile, about 3 miles from Logroño, on the Iregua.

L'Ardoise, lar'dwåz', a post-village and outport of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on the SE. coast of Cape Breton Island, 8 miles SE. of St. Peters, its banking point. It has saw- and carding-mills.

Laredo, lå-rā'DO, a seaport and fishing town of Spain, in Santander, 34 miles WNW. of Bilbao. Pop. in 1900, 5097.

Laredo, a banking post-village of Grundy co., Mo., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 17 miles NE. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 286.

Laredo, lå-rā'do, a city, capital of Webb co., Tex., on the Rio Grande, opposite Nuevo Laredo in Mexico, 154 miles SW. of San Antonio, on the International and Great Northern, the Mexican National and the Rio Grande and Eagle Pass Rs. It has the Ursuline Academy or convent, the Laredo Seminary, concentrating and sampling works, car- and machine-shops, iron-works, brick-yards, etc. Coal and iron are extensively worked. Wool and cattle are largely exported. Pop. in 1890, 11,319; in 1900, 13,429.

Laredo, a town of Mexico. See NUEVO LAREDO.

La Reid, lå rit, a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles SE. of Liège.

Larek, lå'rĕk', a small island in the Persian Gulf, 5 miles SE. of the E. end of Kishm.

La Réole, lå rā'ol', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Gironde, on the left bank of the Garonne, 30 miles SE. of Bordeaux. It has some interesting old structures. Pop. about 4000.

Lares, lå'rès, a town and municipal jurisdiction of western Porto Rico, 20 miles (direct) SE. by E. of Aguadilla; it is connected by road with Aguadilla, Arecibo, and Mayaguez. It is at an elevation of 1800 feet, and has a good climate. Here are casinos, a municipal library, market, etc. Pop. in 1899, 3714; of the jurisdiction, 20,883.

L'Argent, a post-village of Tensas parish, La. Pop. 60.

Largentière, lar'zhôn'te-air', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Ardèche, on the Ligne, 21 miles SW. of Privas. Pop. about 2500.

Largo, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, on Largo Bay, an inlet of the Firth of Forth, 2½ miles ENE. of Leven.

Largo, a post-village of Hillsboro co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Tampa. Pop. about 100.

Largo, a post-village of San Juan co., N.Mex. The banking point is Durango, Colo. Pop. 150.

Largs, a watering-place of Scotland, co. of Ayr, on a bay of the same name, surrounded by beautiful hills, 22 miles WSW. of Glasgow. Pop. about 3000.

Lari, lå'ree, a small town of Italy, province and 14 miles SE. of Pisa.

Larimer, a county in the N. part of Colorado, borders on Wyoming. Area, 4337 sq. m. It is drained by the Cache la Poudre River and Big Thompson Creek. The Snowy Range of the Rocky Mountains extends along the western border of this county, at the SW. corner of which stands Long's Peak. Capital, Fort Collins. Pop. in 1890, 9712; in 1900, 12,168.

Larimer, a township (town) of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 784.

Larimer, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 20 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has a foundry, etc. Pop. 1050.

Larimore, a banking city of Grand Forks co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern R., 28 miles W. of Grand Forks. Pop. in 1900, 1235.

Larino, lå-ree'no, a town of Italy, province and 22 miles NE. of Campobasso. It is a bishop's see. Near by are some remains of the ancient Larinum. Pop. in 1901, 7063.

La Rioja, lå re-o'nå, a NW. province of the Argentine Republic, bounded by the Andes, and on other sides having the provinces of Catamarca, Córdoba, San Luis, and San Juan. It contains the lofty Nevado de Famatina and is watered by the upper waters of the Rio Bermejo. It is rich in metals. Wheat is raised and wine, brandy, etc., are exported. Capital, La Rioja. Area, about 30,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 77,783.

La Rioja, the capital of the province of La Rioja, Argentine Republic, is 80 miles SSW. of Catamarca, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1895, 7631. Elevation, 1650 feet.

Larissa, lå-ris'så (Turk. *Yeni Sheh'r*, yĕn'ee shĕh'r,—*i.e.*, "new town"), a town of Greece, in Thessaly, capital of the nomarchy of Larissa, on the Salamvria (anc. Peneus), 20 miles from the Gulf of Saloniki. It is a place of considerable commercial and industrial activity. It was the leading city of ancient Thessaly. Pop. in 1896, 15,517, including many Turks.

Larissa, a post-hamlet of Cherokee co., Tex., about 27 miles NNE. of Palestine.

Laristan, lar-is-tån', a maritime province of Persia, having S. the Persian Gulf and landward the provinces of Fars and Kerman. Estimated area, about 22,500 sq. m. It is largely an arid and pestilential waste, interspersed with salt steppes. Capital, Lar.

Larius Lacus, the ancient name of LAGO DI COMO.

Lark, a river of England, rises in the SW. part of the county of Suffolk and flows into the Ouse near Ely.

Larke, a post-village of Blair co., Pa. The banking point is Williamsburg. Pop. 200.

Larkhall, a village of Scotland, co. of Lanark, 9 miles WNW. of Lanark.

Larkhana, lar'kå'nå, a town of British India, in Sindh, 145 miles N. of Hyderabad and 7 miles W. of the Indus. Pop. about 12,000.

Larkin, a post-village of Jackson co., Kan.

Larkins, a post-village of Dade co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Larkinsville, a post-village of Jackson co., Ala., on the Southern R., 36 miles E. of Huntsville. Pop. about 200.

Larkspur, a post-village of Marin co., Cal., on the North Shore R. The banking point is San Rafael. Pop. about 200.

Larkspur, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Colo., on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 43 miles S. of Denver.

Larksville, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., 3 miles W. by N. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 475.

Larnaka, or **Larnaca,** lar'nä-kä (anc. *Citium*), a town and leading commercial place of Cyprus, near its S. coast, 23 miles SE. of Nikosia. Its port, the suburb of Marina, where the British have made great improvements, is much frequented, and there are the residences of many consuls and merchants. Pop. in 1901, 7964.

Larne, larn, a seaport of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on Lough Larne, an inlet of the North Channel, 17½ miles NNE. of Belfast. Pop. 4000.

Larned, a banking city, capital of Pawnee co., Kan., at the junction of the Pawnee and Arkansas rivers, 106 miles W. of Newton, on the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs. It is an important trade-centre and agricultural shipping point. Pop. in 1900, 1583.

La Roccella, a town of Italy. See ROCCELLA.

Laroche, là'rosh', a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 14 miles NW. of Bastogne.

La Roche, là rosh, a town of France, in Haute-Savoie, 5 miles WSW. of Bonneville. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3500).

La Roche-Beaucourt, là rosh bō'koor', a small town of France, department of Dordogne, 13 miles WSW. of Nontron.

La Roche-Chalais, là rosh shà'là', a small town of France, in Dordogne, 17 miles WSW. of Riberac.

La Rochefoucauld, là rosh'foo'kō', a town of France, in Charente, on the Tardoire, 13 miles NE. of Angoulême. It has a splendid old castle. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

La Rochelle, là ro'shĕl', a fortified seaport of France, capital of the department of Charente-Inférieure, on the Bay of Biscay, nearly midway between Nantes and Bordeaux. The roadstead, protected by the islands of Ré and Oléron, is one of the finest harbors on the W. coast of France. A new port has recently been inaugurated at La Pallice, where harbor-works on a vast scale have been constructed. The city walls were built by Vauban. La Rochelle has stately streets, in places lined with arcades and fine squares, one of which, the Place d'Armes, is especially attractive. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the sixteenth-century Hôtel de Ville, the Palais de Justice, and the arsenal. The Tour St. Nicolas and the Tour de la Chaîne, remnants of the mediæval fortifications, at the entrance to the dry-dock, date from 1384 and 1476 respectively. There is a fine bathing establishment. The town contains a lyceum, a botanical garden, a picture-gallery, schools of hydrography and of art, a theological seminary, a public library with about 50,000 volumes, and several scientific associations. The industries comprise fishing and sardine-packing, iron- and copper-founding, ship-building, weaving, sugar-refining, distilling, and the manufacture of vignettes, glass, and faïence. The town has considerable trade.

La Rochelle attained great importance as the stronghold of the Huguenots. It was reduced in 1628 by Richelieu, after which time its importance as a Huguenot centre waned. The town is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 23,611.

La Roche-Posay, là rosh po'zà', a small town of France, in Vienne, at the confluence of the Gartempe with the Creuse, 13 miles ESE. of Châtellerault.

La Roche-sur-Yon, là rosh sür yôn', formerly **Bourbon-Vendée** and **Napoléon-Vendée,** a town of France, capital of the department of Vendée, on the Yon, 40 miles S. of Nantes. It is mainly a modern town, built on a regular plan. Pop. in 1901, 10,965 (commune, 13,629).

La Rochette, là ro'shĕt', a small town of France, in Savoie, 16 miles SE. of Chambéry, on the Gelon.

La Rocque, the chief fishing station of the island of Jersey, Channel Islands, 2 miles from Gorey.

La Roda, là ro'dà, a town of Spain, province and 24 miles NW. of Albacete. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 7066.

Laroles, là-ro'lĕs, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, about 50 miles from Granada.

Larone, la-rōn', a post-village of Somerset co., Me., 6 miles S. of Skowhegan. Pop. 65.

La Roque, là rok, a headland of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine estuary, 7 miles NNW. of Pont-Audemer.

La Roquebrou, là rok'broo', a small town of France, in Cantal, on the Cère, 12 miles W. of Aurillac.

La Roquebrussane, là rok'brüs'sàn', a small town of France, in Var, 15 miles N. of Toulon.

Larose, a banking post-village of Marshall co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 33 miles NE. of Peoria. Pop in 1900, 146.

Larose, a post-village of Lafourche parish, La. The banking point is Thibodaux. Pop. about 100.

Larrabee, a banking post-town of Cherokee co., Iowa, in a grain and stock region, 8 miles by rail N. of Cherokee. Pop. in 1900, 125.

Larrabee, a post-village of Washington co., Me. The banking point is Machias. Pop. about 200.

Larrabee, a post-village of Foster co., N.Dak. The banking point is Carrington. Pop. 180.

Larrabee, a post-hamlet of Manitowoc co., Wis., about 14 miles N. of Manitowoc.

Larrabee, a township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1398.

Larrabees Point, a post-hamlet of Addison co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, nearly opposite Ticonderoga, and about 16 miles SW. of Middlebury.

Larraga, lar-rä'gä, a small town of Spain, in Navarre, 20 miles SSW. of Pamplona.

Larrys Creek, a post-hamlet of Lycoming co., Pa., 2 miles from Jersey Shore.

Larue, la-roo', a county near the middle of Kentucky, has an area of 299 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Rolling Fork of the Salt River and also drained by Nolin Creek. Capital, Hodgensville. Pop. in 1890, 9433; in 1900, 10,764.

Larue, a banking post-village of Marion co., Ohio, on the Scioto River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 14 miles W. of Marion. Pop. in 1900, 997.

Larue, a post-village of York co., Pa. Pop. 65.

Laruns, là'rūn', a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 22 miles S. of Pau. Pop. about 2000.

Larvego, lar-vä'go, a village of Italy, province of Genoa.

Larvik, a town of Norway. See LAURVIK.

Larwill, a post-village of Whitley co., Ind., on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 27 miles W. by N. of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 650.

La Salette, France. See SALETTE, LA.

Lasalle, là'sàl', a village of France, in Gard.

Lasalle, la-sàll, a county in the north-central part of Illinois, has an area of 1156 sq. m. It is intersected by the Illinois River and is also drained by the Fox and Vermilion rivers. Capital, Ottawa. Pop. in 1890, 80,798; in 1900, 87,776.

Lasalle, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 1707 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rio Prio and Rio Nueces. Capital, Cotulla. Pop. in 1890, 2139; in 1900, 2303.

Lasalle, a city of Lasalle co., Ill., on the N. bank of the Illinois River and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and other railroads, 60 miles N. of Bloomington. Steamboats ascend the river to this place, which is the W. terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It has extensive manufactories of clocks, Portland cement, pressed brick, etc., and zinc-rolling mills, zinc-smelting furnaces, etc. Coal is largely mined here. Pop. in 1890, 9855; in 1900, 10,446.

Lasalle, a post-village of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Niagara River, 17 miles N. of Buffalo. Pop. in 1900, 661.

Lasalle, a post-village of Limestone co., Tex. Pop. 70.

La Sal Mountains, a volcanic group in eastern Utah, E. of the Green River (Mount Peale, 13,089 feet).

La Salvetat, là sàl'vĕh-tà', a commune of France, in Hérault, 8 miles N. of Saint-Pons.

La Salvetat-Peyralès, a commune of France, in Aveyron, 18 miles SW. of Rodez.

Las Animas, làs àn'e-màs, a county in the SE. part of Colorado, borders on New Mexico. Area, 4802 sq. m. It is intersected by the Purgatory River and drained by the Apishapa River. The county is a part of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Coal is found in the Raton Mountains. Capital, Trinidad. Pop. in 1890, 17,208; in 1900, 21,842.

Las Animas, a banking post-town, the capital of Bent co., Colo., is on the Arkansas River, 87 miles E. by S. of Pueblo, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 1192.

Lasater, a post-village of Marion co., Tex., 12 miles W. of Jefferson. Pop. 100.

La Sauvagère, là so'và'zhair', a village of France, department of Orne, arrondissement of Domfront.

Las Bela, Beluchistan. See BELA.

Lasca, a post-village of Marengo co., Ala. The banking point is Thomasville. Pop. 250.

Las Cahobas, an inland town of Haiti, 35 miles NE. of Port-au-Prince. Pop. of the commune, 12,000.

La Scie, lä see, a fishing station on the French shore, Newfoundland, 18 miles N. by W. of Tilt Cove. It has a good harbor.

Las Cinco Villas, läs seeng'ko veel'yäs (Sp. "the five towns,"—viz., Sagua, Santa Clara, Remedios, Trinidad, and Cienfuegos), a popular territorial division of Cuba, comprising all between Santa Clara and Puerto Príncipe, or even Holguín.

Lascruces, läs-kroo'sĕs, a banking post-village, capital of Donna Ana co., N.Mex., near the Rio Grande and 43 miles NNW. of El Paso, Tex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. It is the seat of a state agricultural college and has mining- and other industries. Pop. about 1600.

Las Cruces, Cuba. See CRUCES.

La Seca, lä sā'kä, a small town of Spain, province and 19 miles SSW. of Valladolid.

La Serena, lä sā-rā'nä, a town of Chile, capital of the province of Coquimbo, at the mouth of the Coquimbo River, in about lat. 29° 50′ S., and 7 miles NE. of Coquimbo (with which it is connected by rail), its port. It is well built and surrounded by gardens. Pop. in 1895, 16,561.

La Serradilla, lä sĕr-ra-peel'yä, a small town of Spain, in Estremadura, province and N. of Cáceres.

Las'gird', a village of Persia, province of Khorassan, 15 miles SW. of Sinnan.

Lashkar, a city of India. See GWALIOR.

Lashley, a post-village of Fulton co., Pa. The banking point is Hancock, Md. Pop. 100.

Lask, a town of Russian Poland, government of Piotrkow. Pop. in 1897, 4238.

Lasker, a post-town of Northampton co., N.C. The banking point is Weldon. Pop. in 1900, 121.

Lasky, a post-village of York co., Ontario, on the East Branch of the Humber River, 2½ miles from King. Pop. about 200.

Las Mangas, läs mäng'gäs, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, on a high-road, 14 miles SW. of Guanajay. The town is insignificant, in a flat and bushy but cultivable agricultural district. Pop. in 1899, 1280.

Las Marias, läs mä-ree'äs, a village of Porto Rico, 10 miles (direct) ENE. of Mayaguez. It has theatres, casinos, etc. Pop. of the jurisdiction in 1899, 11,249.

Las Nuevitas, Cuba. See NUEVITAS.

Läsö, lä'sö', an island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, off the NE. coast of Jutland.

Las Palmas, läs päl'mäs, the chief city of the island of Gran Canaria, on the NE. coast. It is the largest, most beautiful, and most populous town in the Canaries. It has a theatre, the *audiencia* in the buildings formerly occupied by the Inquisition, a cathedral, gigantic mole, several hermitages and convents, hospitals and asylums, an academy of design, institutes for the higher branches of collegiate and scientific education, literary and musical societies, boards of commerce and agriculture, etc. The principal branches of industry are ship-building, fishing, and navigation, and the city has some minor manufactures. It (the Puerto de la Luz) is visited by numerous ocean steamers. Pop. in 1897, 34,770.

Las Palomas, a post-village of Sierra co., N.Mex. The banking point is Killsboro. Pop. 130.

Las Pedroñeras, läs pā-dron-yā'räs, a small town of Spain, province and 53 miles SSW. of Cuenca.

Las Piedras, a commercial town of Uruguay, in the department of Canelones.

Las Pilas, läs pee'läs, a quiescent volcano of Nicaragua, NW. of Lake León. Height, about 4000 feet.

Lassa, the capital of Tibet. See LHASA.

Lassan, läs'sän, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 40 miles SE. of Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop. about 2000.

Lassay, läs'sā', a small town of France, 10 miles NNE. of Mayenne.

Lassellsville, or **Lasellsville,** a post-village of Fulton co., N.Y., 36 miles E. of Utica. Pop. 200.

Lassen, a county in the NE. part of California, borders on Nevada. Area, 4520 sq. m. It is drained by the Pitt and Susan rivers. The surface is mountainous and is diversified by arid plains overgrown with sage, or *artemisia*, and several lakes, among which is Honey Lake. The S. and SW. part of the county is occupied by the Sierra Nevada. Silver is found in the county. Capital, Susanville. Pop. in 1890, 4239; in 1900, 4511.

Lassen's Peak, Cal., a volcanic peak of the Sierra Nevada, on the boundary between Plumas and Shasta cos., in lat. 40° 28′ N. Altitude, 10,437 feet.

Lasseube, läs'sœb', a small town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 6 miles ENE. of Oloron.

L'Assomption, läs'sôN'se-ôN', a river of Quebec, rises in Joliette co., and, following a serpentine course of over 100 miles through a mountainous country, discharges itself into the St. Lawrence above the village of Repentigny.

L'Assomption, a county in the W. part of Quebec, bordering on the St. Lawrence River. It is watered by the Mascouche, Achigan, and L'Assomption rivers. Capital, L'Assomption.

L'Assomption, a banking town, capital of L'Assomption co., Quebec, on a peninsula formed by the L'Assomption River, 24 miles N. of Montreal, on the Canada Great Northern R. It has saw- and grist-mills, manufactures of wine, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1605.

Lasswade', a village of Scotland, co. and 6 miles SE. of Edinburgh.

Las Tablas, a town of the republic of Panama, 105 miles SW. of the city of Panama. Pop. about 6000.

Lastourville, formerly **Madiville,** a station of French Congo, western equatorial Africa, on the Ogowe, about 240 miles ESE. of Libreville.

Lastra, läs'trä, a village of Italy, in Tuscany, 5 miles W. of Florence, on the Arno. The manufacture of straw hats is extensively carried on here and in the district.

Lastres (läs'trĕs), **Cape,** on the N. coast of Spain, Bay of Biscay. Lat. 43° 33′ N.; lon. 5° 20′ W.

Las Tunas. See TUNAS DE ZAZA.

Las Uvas, a village of Santa Clara co., Cal. The banking point is Gilroy. Pop. 100.

Las Vegas, läs vā'gäs, a banking city, capital of San Miguel co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., about 48 miles ESE. of Santa Fé. It is in a lumbering and pastoral region, and has extensive shipments of wool. Near by (6 miles) are medicinal hot springs (Las Vegas Hotsprings), with a sanitarium. The springs are about 40 in number, with temperatures ranging from 70° to 140°; their qualities are largely like those of the Arkansas Hot Springs. Pop. in 1900, 3552. Elevation, 6380 feet.

Las Vegas Hotsprings, San Miguel co., N.Mex. See LAS VEGAS.

Las Villas, läs veel'yäs, or **Cubanacán,** koo-bä-nä-kän', a territorial division of Cuba, comprising a small portion of Matanzas province, all of Santa Clara, and about one-fifth of Puerto Príncipe.

Las Vueltas, Cuba. See VUELTAS.

Las'war'i, a village of India, in Rajputana, 66 miles NW. of Agra, memorable for the victory gained by the British in its vicinity in 1803 over the Mahrattas.

Las Yeguas, Colombia, is at the head of navigation of the Magdalena River.

Latacunga, a town of Ecuador, capital of the province of León, 40 miles S. of Quito. It is on one of the main highways and at an elevation of 9118 feet. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1797. Pop. about 15,000. There are Inca remains in the vicinity.

Latah, lā'tah, a county in the NW. part of Idaho. Area, 1114 sq. m. In the north-central part are the Thatuna Hills and Cedar Mountain. It is intersected by the Pelouse River, Potlatch Creek, and other streams. Capital, Moscow. Pop. in 1900, 13,451.

Latakia, lä'tạ-kee'ạ, or **Latakieh,** lä'tạ-kee'yĕh (anc. *Laodice'a ad Ma're*), a seaport of Syria, in the Turkish vilayet of Beirut, 70 miles N. of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, in about lat. 35° 30′ N. Pop. about 22,000. It has a well-sheltered but shallow harbor. Among the remains of the ancient city is a Roman triumphal arch, attributed to Septimius Severus. Principal exports are tobacco of the finest quality, cotton, wax, scammony, and sponges. Latakia is an American mission station.

Latcha, lä'chä, a lake of Russia, in the SE. part of the government of Olonets, oval-shaped, 22 miles long from N. to S. and 12 miles broad.

Latchie, a post-hamlet of Wood co., Ohio, 9 miles SE. of Toledo.

Latera, lä-tā'rä, a small town of Italy, 14 miles S. of Acquapendente.

Laterina, lä-tä-ree'nä, a village of Italy, province of Arezzo, on the Arno, with mineral springs.

Laterrière, lä'tĕr'rẹ-air', or **Grand Brulé,** grôN brü'lä', a post-village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, 12 miles S. of Chicoutimi. Pop. 100.

Laterza, lä-tĕrd'zä, a village of Italy, province of Lecce, 25 miles NW. of Taranto. Pop. about 8000.

La Teste-de-Buch, lä tĕst dẹh büsh, a seaport and sea-bathing place of France, Gironde, in the sandy wastes known as the Landes, on the S. side of the Bassin d'Arcachon and 30 miles SW. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1901, 5371 (commune, 6840).

Latham, a banking post-village of Logan co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 14 miles NW. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 429. Coal is mined here.

Latham, a banking post-village of Butler co., Kan., on the Frisco System. Pop. about 350.

Latham, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y.
Latham, a post-village of Pike co., Ohio, 24 miles SW. of Chillicothe. Pop. 125.
Lathams, a post-hamlet of Beaufort co., N.C.
Latham Store, or **Latham,** a post-hamlet of Moniteau co., Mo., 8 miles S. of Clarksburg station.
Lathom and Burscough, an urban district of Lancashire, England, 8 miles from Wigan. Pop. in 1901, 7113.
Lathrop, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. and on the San Joaquin River, 9 miles S. by W. of Stockton, its banking point. Pop. about 250.
Lathrop, a post-village of Delta co., Mich. Pop. 75.
Lathrop, a banking city of Clinton co., Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. and the Burlington Route, 38 miles NNE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 1118.
Lathrop, a post-township (and village) of Susquehanna co., Pa., 24 miles N. by W. of Scranton. Pop. of the township in 1900, 735; of the village, about 60.
Latiano, lä-te-ä'no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 14 miles S. of Brindisi. Pop. in 1901, 7022.
Latillé, lä'tee'yä', a commune of France, department of Vienne, 12 miles WNW. of Poitiers.
Latimer, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Iowa, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. about 450.
Latimer, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Erie and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rs., 20 miles N. of Youngstown.
Latimore, a post-township (and village) of Adams co., Pa., about 20 miles SSW. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 1150; of the village, about 200.
Latimore Creek, Pa., enters the Conewago in Adams co.
Latisana, lä-te-sä'nä, a town of Italy, 23 miles SSW. of Udine. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 5500).
Latium, lä'she-ŭm (the country of the Latins), in ancient geography, a region of central Italy, extending along the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea southeastward from the mouth of the Tiber. Among the most ancient Latin cities were Lanuvium, Lavinium, Ardea, Tusculum, and Alba Longa, which was destroyed by the Romans. Other cities were Rome, which subjugated the Latins in the fourth century B.C.; Tibur, Gabii, Prænestę, Velitræ, Aricia, and Fidenæ. Latium (Lazio) is the name of one of the *compartimenti* (main divisions) of the kingdom of Italy.
Laton, a banking post-village of Fresno co., Cal., on the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley R.
Latona, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill. The banking point is Newton. Pop. about 200.
Latona, a post-hamlet of King co., Wash.
Latonia, a post-town of Kenton co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Covington. Pop. in 1900, 1882.
Latopolis, an ancient city of Egypt. See ESNEH.
Latorcza, lŏh'tort'sŏh', a river of Hungary, an affluent of the Bodrog.
Latour, a post-village of Johnson co., Mo. Pop. 90.
La Tour d'Aigues, lä toor daig, a small town of France, in Vaucluse, 3 miles NE. of Pertuis.
Latour d'Auvergne, lä'toor' dō'vairn', a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 25 miles S. of Clermont-Ferrand.
La Tour de Cordouan, lä toor dęh kor'doo-ŏn', a light-house at the mouth of the Gironde, on a rock, the remnant of the island of Antros, 60 miles NNW. of Bordeaux. The light-house is 212 feet in elevation.
La Tour de France, lä toor dęh frŏnss, a village of France, in Pyrénées-Orientales, 13 miles WNW. of Perpignan.
La Tour de Peilz, lä toor dęh pälz, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the N. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 1 mile SE. of Vevey. Pop. 2500.
La Tour du Pin, lä toor dü păn', capital of an arrondissement in the department of Isère, France, 31 miles ESE. of Lyons. Pop. about 3500. It has coal-mines and manufactures of silk and leather.
Latourell Falls, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. Pop. 60.
La Trappe, lä träpp, a famous Cistercian convent of France, department of Orne, near Soligny-la-Trappe, 6 miles N. of Mortagne. It was founded in 1140.
La Trinidad, lä tre-ne-dăd', a pueblo of the Philippine Islands, capital of Benguet district, Luzon, 120 miles (direct) N. by W. of Manila. Pop. 2000.
Latrobe, la-trōb', a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 38 miles E. of Sacramento. Pop. 150.
Latrobe, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on Loyalhanna Creek and on the Pennsylvania and the Ligonier Valley Rs., 41 miles ESE. of Pittsburg. It contains St. Xavier's Academy and has steel-works, breweries, etc., and large collieries and coke-furnaces. Pop. in 1900, 4614.
Latrobe, a post-town of Tasmania, near the mouth of the Mersey, 6 miles SE. of East Devonport. Pop. 1800.
Latrobe River, the largest stream in Gipps' Land, Victoria, Australia, rises in the S. ranges of the Baw-Baw Mountains, near lat. 37° 50' S. It flows first S. through a mountainous country, then E. through a level region, and falls into Lake Wellington. Length, 130 miles.
Latronico, lä-tron'e-ko, a town of Italy, province and 40 miles SE. of Potenza. Pop. about 3000.
Latta, a banking post-town of Marion co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 12 miles N. of Marion. Pop. in 1900, 453.
Lattah, a banking post-town of Spokane co., Wash., on the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.'s R., 41 miles SE. of Spokane. Pop. in 1900, 253.
Lattai, lät'tī, or **Lette,** lĕt'tee, one of the Fiji Islands.
Lat'taku', or **Lat'aku',** a town of southern Africa, in the Bechuana country, near Kuruman. Lat. 27° 10' S.; lon. 24° 30' E. OLD LATTAKU is 33 miles northeastward.
Latta-Latta Isles, a group in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo.
Lattasburg, a post-village of Wayne co., Ohio, about 10 miles NW. of Wooster. Pop. 150.
Lattimer, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Hazleton. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. about 500.
Lattimer Mines, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Hazleton. Pop. 150.
Lattimore, a post-village of Cleveland co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Shelby. Pop. 100.
Lattin, a post-village of Oceana co., Mich. Pop. 70.
Lattners, a post-hamlet of Dubuque co., Iowa, 14 miles W. of Dubuque.
Latty, a post-hamlet of Des Moines co., Iowa, 9 miles N. of Burlington.
Latty, a post-village of Paulding co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati Northern and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 3 miles S. of Paulding. It has grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 444.
Latzfons, läts'fons, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, circle of Bozen.
Laubach, lŏw'bäk, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 15 miles ESE. of Giessen. Pop. about 2000.
Lauban, lŏw'bän, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 40 miles WSW. of Liegnitz, on the Queiss. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry, railway-shops, and manufactures of earthenware. Pop. in 1900, 13,793.
Laucha, lŏw'kä, a town of Prussian Saxony, 17 miles SW. of Merseburg, on the Unstrut. Pop. about 2300.
Lauchheim, lŏwk'hīme, a town of Württemberg, circle of Jagst, on the Jagst River. Pop. about 1000.
Lauchstädt, lŏwk'stĕtt, a town of Prussian Saxony, 8 miles SSW. of Halle. Pop. about 2000.
Laud, a post-village of Whitley co., Ind., about 20 miles W. by S. of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 400.
Lauda, lŏw'dä, a town of Baden, circle of Mosheim, on the Tauber. Pop. about 2000.
Lauder, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Berwick, on Leader Water, 23 miles SE. of Edinburgh. Near by is the stately castle of Thirlestane, the seat of the earl of Lauderdale. Pop. about 700.
Lauderdale (*i.e.*, the "dale or valley of the Lauder"), anciently the western district of Berwickshire. It gives the title of earl to the Maitland family.
Lauderdale, the most northwestern county of Alabama, borders on Tennessee. Area, 702 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the navigable Tennessee River and is drained by Cypress and Shoal creeks. Capital, Florence. Pop. in 1890, 23,739; in 1900, 26,559.
Lauderdale, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, bordering on Alabama, has an area of 677 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chickasawha River and is also drained by several affluents of the same. Capital, Meridian. Pop. in 1890, 29,661; in 1900, 38,150.
Lauderdale, a county of West Tennessee, has an area of 460 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Hatchie River and on the W. by the Mississippi River and is also drained by the Forked Deer Creek. Capital, Ripley. Pop. in 1890, 18,756; in 1900, 21,971.
Lauderdale, a post-town of Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 18 miles NE. of Meridian. Pop. in 1900, 288.
Lauderdale, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis. Pop. 85.
Laudun, lō'dŭn', a commune of France, in Gard, 13 miles NE. of Uzès, on the Tave.

Lauenburg, lŏw'ĕn-bŏŏRG', DUCHY OF, a circle in the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein, bordering on Lübeck and Mecklenburg-Schwerin and bounded S. by the Elbe. Area, 446 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 51,833. It is a fertile and well-wooded region. It contains the towns of Lauenburg and Ratzeburg. The duchy of Lauenburg arose as a fragment of the old duchy of Saxony. It was ruled successively by the dukes of Saxe-Lauenburg, by the house of Hanover, and by the kings of Denmark, and in 1866 became part of Prussia.

Lauenburg, a town of Prussia, in the duchy of Lauenburg, on the right bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the Delvenau, 27 miles SE. of Hamburg. Pop. in 1900, 5346.

Lauenburg, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 68 miles ENE. of Köslin, on the right bank of the Leba. Among its industries are weaving, spinning, distilling, tanning, and the manufacture of matches and machinery. Pop. in 1900, 10,442.

Lauenburg Islands. See NEULAUENBURG ISLANDS.

Lauf, lŏwf, a town of Bavaria, 10 miles ENE. of Nuremberg, on the Pegnitz. Pop. in 1900, 4084.

Laufach, lŏw'fäk, a village of Bavaria, 8 miles ENE. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. about 1500.

Laufen, lŏw'fĕn, a town of Bavaria, on the Salzach, 10 miles NNW. of Salzburg. Pop. about 2500. It was a place of some importance in the Middle Ages.

Laufen (Fr. *Lauffon*, lōf fôN'), a town of Switzerland, canton and 33 miles NNW. of Bern, on the Birs. Pop. about 2000.

Laufenburg, or **Grosslaufenburg,** a small town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Rhine, opposite Laufenburg (Kleinlaufenburg) in Baden.

Laufenburg, lŏwf'fĕn-bŏŏRG', or **Kleinlaufenburg,** klīne'lŏw'fĕn-bŏŏRG', a small town in the SE. part of Baden, on the Rhine, opposite the town of Laufenburg (Grosslaufenburg) in Switzerland, canton of Aargau, with which it is connected by a bridge just above the cataract of Laufen.

Lauffen, lŏw'fĕn, a town of Württemberg, on the Neckar, 6 miles SSW. of Heilbronn. Pop. in 1900, 4426.

Laugharne, law'harn, a small seaport of Wales, co. and 9 miles SSW. of Carmarthen, on the estuary of the Taff and Towy. It has the ruins of a castle.

Laughery, lŏh'hĕr-e, a post-village of Ohio co., Ind. The banking point is Rising Sun. Pop. 100.

Laughery Creek, Ind., enters the Ohio River 2 miles below Aurora. It is nearly 75 miles long.

Laughlintown, lŏk'lin-tŏwn, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 50 miles ESE. of Pittsburg. It is at the base of Laurel Hill. Pop. 125.

Lauingen, lŏw'ing-ĕn, a town of Bavaria, in Suabia, on the Danube, 26 miles NW. of Augsburg. Among the noteworthy objects are the church of St. Martin (the burial-vault of the old dukes palatine of Neuburg), the old ducal residence (now used as a hospital), a statue of Albertus Magnus, who was born here, and an old tower, 180 feet high. There are manufactures of agricultural implements and cloth. Pop. in 1900, 3870.

Laujar de Andarax, lŏw-HAR' dā ăn-dā-RĂK', a small town of Spain, province and 18 miles NW. of Almería, on the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada.

Laun, lŏwn (Bohem. *Launy*, lŏw'nee), a town of Bohemia, 10 miles NE. of Saaz, on the Eger. It has manufactures of sugar and metallic-wares, machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,212.

Launceston, lawn'stŏn or lŏn'son, a town of England, in Cornwall, on the Kensey, 22 miles NNW. of Plymouth. There is an interesting Gothic church and some ruins of an old Norman castle still exist. All that remains of the old Augustinian Priory is a single gateway. Pop. in 1901, 4053.

Launceston, the second city in population of Tasmania and the most important business centre of the N., in Cornwall, is situated at the confluence of the North and South Esk rivers with the Tamar, 133 miles by rail N. of Hobart. It has important traffic with South Australia and Victoria. The principal buildings and institutions are a government house, court-house, barracks, museum and gallery of art, academy of music, mechanics' institute, various colleges, etc. The city has fine parks and commodious baths. Pop. in 1900, 21,046.

La Unión, lä oo-nĕ-ōn', a mining town about 5 miles E. of Cartagena, Spain. Pop. in 1901, 30,275.

La Unión, a town of Chile, in the province of Valdivia. Pop. 2800.

La Unión, a town of Mexico, in the state of Guerrero, 40 miles NW. of Acapulco.

La Unión, Cuba. See UNION DE REYES.

La Unión, a province of the W. coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands. Area, 741 sq. m. It has many streams and is mountainous. The climate is moist and the province is very fertile, producing much rice, maize, tobacco, sugar-cane, etc.; low-grade gold is gathered in the river-sands. The forests contain valuable timber. Capital, San Fernando.

La Unión, an eastern department of Salvador. The Gulf of Fonseca forms the S. boundary and the Goascorén River the E. It is mountainous in the W. part. It has mineral wealth and mines in operation and considerable commerce. Capital, La Unión. Pop. about 35,000.

La Unión, a town of Salvador, Central America, capital of the department of La Unión, on the W. side of the Gulf of Fonseca and at the foot of the volcano of Conchagua. It has an excellent and spacious port and a good trade. Pop. 3000.

Laupen, lŏw'pĕn, a town of Switzerland, canton and 11 miles WSW. of Bern, on the Saane. Pop. about 1000.

Lauperswyl, a village of Switzerland, canton and 14 miles from Bern, near the Emmen.

Laupheim, lŏwp'hīme, a town of Württemberg, 12 miles NNW. of Biberach. Pop. in 1900, 4859.

Laura, a post-village of Peoria co., Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Peoria. Pop. 150.

Laura, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, 8 miles E. of Arcanum, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 378.

Laura Furnace, a post-village of Trigg co., Ky.

Lauraguais, lō'rä'gä', a small ancient district of France, in Languedoc, now included in the departments of Tarn, Haute-Garonne, and Aude.

Laurahütte, lŏw'rä-hüt'tĕh, a rural commune of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Kattowitz. It has coal-mines, large iron-works, a manufactory of boilers, bridge-building works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 13,571.

Lauratown, a post-hamlet of Lawrence co., Ark., 4 miles S. of Powhatan.

Lauraville, a post-station of Baltimore, Md.

Laureana, lŏw-rä-ä'nä, a town of Italy, province of Reggio di Calabria, 10 miles ESE. of Nicotera. Pop. about 3000.

Laurel, a southeastern county of Kentucky, has an area of 448 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Rock Castle River, an affluent of the Cumberland River, and is partly drained by Laurel Creek. Capital, London. Pop. in 1890, 13,747; in 1900, 17,592.

Laurel, a banking post-town of Sussex co., Del., on Broad Creek and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 90 miles S. of Wilmington. It has a cannery, manufactures of flour, fruit-baskets, crates, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1825.

Laurel, a post-village of Dawson co., Ga. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 150.

Laurel, a banking post-town of Franklin co., Ind., on the Whitewater River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 32 miles SSW. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Laurel, a post-village of Marshall co., Iowa. Pop. 200.

Laurel, formerly **Laurel Factory,** a banking post-town of Prince George co., Md., on the South Branch of the Patuxent River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 22 miles SW. of Baltimore. It has a cotton-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2099.

Laurel, a banking post-town of Jones co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 7 miles NNE. of Ellisville. It has lumber- and cotton-industries. Pop. in 1900, 3193.

Laurel, a post-village of Yellowstone co., Mont., on the Northern Pacific R., 16 miles WSW. of Billings. Pop. about 250.

Laurel, a banking post-village of Cedar co., Neb., in a farming and stock-raising region, 18 miles by rail SE. of Hartington. Pop. in 1900, 514.

Laurel, a post-hamlet of Hillsboro co., N.H.

Laurel, a post-village of Franklin co., N.C. Pop. 150.

Laurel, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, 3 miles from the Ohio River and 24 miles SE. of Cincinnati. Pop. 130.

Laurel, a post-village of York co., Pa., on the Maryland and Pennsylvania R., 19 miles SE. of York. Pop. 150.

Laurel, a post-village of Newton co., Tex. The banking point is Jasper.

Laurel, a post-village of Whatcom co., Wash.

Laurel Bloomery, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Tenn., 20 miles S. of Abingdon, Va.

Laurelbranch, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., W.Va.

Laurelcreek, a post-village of Clay co., Ky. Pop. 100.

Laurelfork, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Va.

Laurelgrove, a post-village of St. Mary co., Md. Pop. 75.

Laurelgrove, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va., 16 miles E. of Danville. Pop. 150.

Laurel Hill, Pa., a long mountain-ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, which forms the boundary between Somerset co. on the E. or SE. and the cos. of Fayette and Westmoreland on the other side. It extends northward into Cambria and Indiana cos. and southward into West Virginia. The part which is in the latter state is called Chestnut Ridge. It is coal bearing.

Laurelhill, a post-village of Walton co., Fla., on the Yellow River R., 18 miles N. of Crestview. It has naval-stores industries. Pop. about 600.

Laurel Hill, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ky., 22 miles S. of Willard.

Laurel Hill, a post-village of West Feliciana parish, La., 13 miles N. of Bayou Sara.

Laurelhill, a post-village of Neshoba co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Laurelhill, a former post-village of Queens co., N.Y., 2 miles E. of Hunter's Point, on the navigable Newtown Creek. It forms part of the borough of Queens, New York city.

Laurelhill, a post-village of Scotland co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Laurinburg. Pop. about 100.

Laurelhill, a post-hamlet of Dekalb co., Tenn.

Laurelhill, a post-hamlet of Augusta co., Va.

Laurel Hill Creek, Pa., enters the Youghiogheny River at Confluence station.

Laurelia, a lumbering village of Polk co., Tex. The banking point is Livingston.

Laurel Knob, one of the Appalachian summits of western North Carolina. Altitude, 4416 feet.

Laurel Mills, a post-hamlet of Rappahannock co., Va., 16 miles NNW. of Culpeper.

Laurel Ridge, Pa. See CHESTNUT RIDGE.

Laurel Run, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 4 miles NE. of Ashley. Pop. in 1900, 696.

Laurel Springs, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the Atlantic City R. The banking point is Haddonfield or Camden. Pop. about 200.

Laurelsprings, a post-village of Alleghany co., N.C. The banking point is North Wilkesboro. Pop. 100.

Laurelton, a post-village of Union co., Pa., 18 miles W. of Lewisburg. Pop. about 370.

Laurelville, a banking post-village of Hocking co., Ohio, at the mouth of Laurel Creek, 1 mile from Adelphi. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Laurelville, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., 36 miles SE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 75.

Laurencekirk, a village of Scotland, co. of Kincardine, 10 miles N. of Montrose.

Laurens, law'rẹnz, a county in the south-central part of Georgia, has an area of 791 sq. m. It is intersected by the Oconee River and is also drained by the Palmetto Creek. Capital, Dublin. Pop. in 1890, 13,747; in 1900, 25,908.

Laurens, a county in the NW. part of South Carolina, has an area of 684 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Ennoree River and on the SW. by the Saluda and is partly drained by the Reedy River. Capital, Laurens. Pop. in 1890, 31,610; in 1900, 37,382.

Laurens, a banking post-town of Pocahontas co., Iowa, 14 miles NW. of Pocahontas, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 853.

Laurens, a post-village in Laurens township (town), Otsego co., N.Y., on Otego Creek, 9 miles N. of Oneonta. Pop. in 1900, 233; of the town, 1483.

Laurens, formerly **Laurensville,** a banking post-town, capital of Laurens co., S.C., in a farming section, 38 miles S. by W. of Spartanburg, on the Charleston and Western Carolina and the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Rs. It has cotton-mills. Pop. in 1900, 4029.

Laurens Hill, a post-hamlet of Laurens co., Ga., about 40 miles SE. of Macon.

Laurentian (law-ren'shạn) **Mountains,** or **Laurentides,** a range of highlands or mountains of Canada, extending along the valley of the St. Lawrence, on its N. side, from Labrador towards Montreal, and passing thence northwestward into the province of Ontario. At the mouth of the Saguenay they reach the river's shore, at Quebec they are 20 miles distant, and at Montreal, 30 miles. They form the watershed separating the tributaries of the St. Lawrence from those of Hudson Bay. The general elevation of the Laurentian range is from 1500 to 1600 feet. Among the loftier summits are Cape Tourmente, 1920 feet high, Les Éboulements, 2547 ft., and Trembling Mountain (N. of Montreal), 2380 ft. The highlands are in part thickly clothed with wood, the prevailing trees on the summits being evergreens, while hardwood sometimes abounds on the lower elevations and in the valleys. The valleys are in general not very wide and many of them hold ponds and lakes. The number of these sheets of water, great and small, is one of the most remarkable features of the region. The rocks are of extremely remote geologic (Laurentian) age.

Laurentides, a banking post-town of L'Assomption co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R. It has various mills, a creamery, etc. Pop. in 1901, 934.

Laurenzana, lŏw-rĕn-zä'nȧ, a town of Italy, province and 15 miles SSE. of Potenza. Pop. about 4000.

Lauria, lŏw're-ȧ, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 7 miles SSE. of Lagonegro. It consists of an upper and a lower town. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901, 10,099.

Lauricocha, lŏw're-ko'chȧ, a lake of Peru, in the department of Huánuco, in about lat. 10° 15' S. It is the source of the Marañon. Elevation, 14,270 feet.

Laurière, lō're-aiR', a commune of France, in Haute-Vienne, 23 miles NNE. of Limoges.

Laurin, a post-village of Madison co., Mont. The banking point is Virginia City, 12 miles distant. Pop. 150.

Laurinburg, a banking post-town of Scotland co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 20 miles SE. of Rockingham. It has manufactures of cotton, machinery, yarns, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1334.

Laurino, lŏw-ree'no, a town of Italy, province of Salerno, on the Calore, 11 miles WSW. of Diano. Pop. about 2000.

Laurion, Greece. See LAURIUM.

Laurito, lŏw-ree'to, a small town of Italy, province of Salerno, 9 miles SE. of Vallo.

Laurium, or **Laurion** (Gr. Λαύριον, Λαύρειον; mod. Gr. pron. lȧv'rẹ-on), a promontory and hill-range forming the SE. portion of Attica, in Greece. The ancient silver- and lead-mines of Laurium were very important and their working has been resumed within recent times. At present lead, cadmium, manganese, and silver are obtained here. The mines are connected with the port of Ergasteria by a railway 7 miles long. See ERGASTERIA.

Laurium, formerly **Calumet,** a banking post-village of Houghton co., Mich., in the extreme NW. of the state and on the Mineral Range and Copper Range Rs. It has a brewery, and is in one of the richest copper-ore regions of the United States. Pop. in 1900, 5643.

Lauro, lŏw'ro, a village of Italy, province of Avellino, 6 miles SE. of Nola.

Lau'rot' (or **Little Pulo Laut**) **Islands,** a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the SE. coast of Borneo.

Laurvik, lŏwR'vik', or **Laurvig,** a seaport of Norway on the Skagerrak, 65 miles SSW. of Christiania. It has various industries and sea-baths. Pop. in 1900, 10,664.

Laurys Station, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 9 miles N. by W. of Allentown. Pop. 175.

Lausanne, lō'zȧnn', a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Vaud, half a mile from Ouchy (its port, on the N. shore of the Lake of Geneva), is situated on the terraced slopes of Mont Jorat, 470 feet above the lake and 1690 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. in 1900, 47,444. It has in the old town narrow and ill-paved streets, but in the newer quarters there are many charming streets and promenades, commanding fine views of lake and mountain. The city has one of the finest cathedrals in Switzerland (built in 1235–75). It has also the imposing new edifice of the Tribunal Fédéral, or supreme court of appeal for the whole of Switzerland, a cantonal museum, library (with 125,000 volumes), art-gallery, etc. Its educational institutions comprise a university (with full faculties), a school of agriculture, a school for the blind, a normal school, military and other schools, numerous literary societies, and collections of art and sciences. Its manufacturing industries include the manufacture of iron-castings, machinery, malted and other liquors, tobacco, chocolate, paper, leather, etc. The city's numerous private schools attract to it many pupils from foreign countries. Voltaire, Haller, Tissot, and Byron resided here; and here Gibbon wrote the latter half of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Lausanne is a Catholic bishop's see.

Lausanne, a post-township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 242.

Lauscha, lŏw'shȧ, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, circle of Sonneberg, in the Thuringian Forest. It has glass-works, manufactures of china, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5007.

Lausigk, lŏw'zik, a town of Saxony, 18 miles SSE. of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 3776. Near by is the watering-place of Hermannsbad.

Lausitz, Germany. See LUSATIA.

Laussonne, lōs'sonn', a village of France, in Haute-Loire, 10 miles SE. of Le Puy.

Laut, an island of the East Indies. See PULO LAUT.

Lautenbach, lŏw'tẹn-bȧĸ', a village of Upper Alsace, circle of Gebweiler. Near by is a mediæval church in the form of a Roman basilica. Pop. about 2000.

Lautenburg, lŏw'tẹn-bŏŏʀg', a town of West Prussia, 50 miles SE. of Marienwerder. Pop. in 1900, 3593.

Lautenthal, lŏw'tẹn-tȧl', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 5 miles NNW. of Clausthal, in the Harz. Pop. 2600.

Lauter, lŏw'tẹr, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, joins the Rhine below Lauterburg.

Lauter, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 4 miles NW. of Schwarzenberg. Pop. in 1900, 4479.

Lauteraar Glacier, Switzerland. See AAR.

Lauteraarhörner, a group of elevations of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. The Gross-Lauterhorn, the loftiest summit, adjoins the Gross-Schreckhorn on the SE. Height, 13,265 feet.

Lauterbach, lŏw'tẹr-bȧĸ', a town of Germany, in Hesse, 14 miles WNW. of Fulda. Here and in the immediate vicinity are several castles. Pop. in 1900, 3844.

Lauterbach, a town of Bohemia, 6 miles S. of Elbogen. Pop. about 2000.

Lauterberg, lŏw'tẹr-bĕʀg', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 14 miles SE. of Clausthal. It is a health-resort. Near by are the iron-works of Königshütte. Pop. in 1900, 5305.

Lauterbrunnen, lŏw'tẹr-bʀŏŏn'nẹn, a village of Switzerland, canton and 33 miles SE. of Bern. It is on the Bernese Oberland railway, 8 miles from Interlaken. Elevation, 2615 feet. It lies on the White Lütschine river, in the valley of Lauterbrunnen, one of the grandest in Switzerland, and near the foot of the Jungfrau and Schwarze Mönch. The name (*lauter Brunnen*, "mere springs") is derived from the numerous springs and waterfalls, the most famous of which are the Staubbach (980 feet in height), Trümmelbach, and Schmadribach. A mountain railway ascends from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren. Pop. in 1900, 2547.

Lauterburg, lŏw'tẹr-bŏŏʀg', a town of Germany, in Alsace, on the Lauter, near its confluence with the Rhine, 34 miles NE. of Strassburg. It was formerly a fortress. Pop. about 1600.

Lauterecken, lŏw'tẹr-ĕk'kẹn, a town of the Rhenish Palatinate, Bavaria, at the junction of the Lauter with the Glan, 17 miles NW. of Kaiserslautern. Pop. about 2000.

Lauven, lŏw'vẹn, a river of Norway, which rises in Mount Harteigen, passes the town of Kongsberg (1 mile above which it forms a magnificent fall), and falls into the fiord at Laurvik. In its course it expands into numerous lakes. Length, about 200 miles.

Lauwer Zee, lŏw'wẽr zȧ, a gulf of the North Sea, in the Netherlands, between Friesland and Groningen, stretching inland N. to S. about 8 miles. It is about 6 miles broad.

Lauzerte, lō'zaiʀt', a small town of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 miles NNE. of Moissac.

Lauzet, Le, lẹh lō'zȧ', a village of France, in Basses-Alpes, 25 miles NNE. of Digne.

Lauzon, lō'zôɴ', or **St. Joseph de Levis,** sȧɴ zhō'zef' dẹh lẹh'vee', a post-village of Levis co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Intercolonial R., 2 miles from Levis, its banking point. It has a lumber-trade and manufactures of lumber and wood. Pop. in 1901, 3416.

Lauzun, lō'zŭɴ', a village of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 16 miles NE. of Marmande.

Lavaca, lȧ-vȧ'kȧ, or **Lavacca,** a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 992 sq. m. It is intersected by the Lavaca and Navidad rivers. Capital, Hallettsville. Pop. in 1890, 21,887; in 1900, 28,121.

Lavaca, a post-village of Choctaw co., Ala. The banking point is Demopolis. Pop. 200.

Lavaca, a post-village of Sebastian co., Ark., on the Arkansas Central R. The banking point is Fort Smith. Pop. 150.

Lavaca Bay, Tex., is principally included in Calhoun co. It is an arm of Matagorda Bay.

Lavaca River, Tex., enters Lavaca Bay. It is about 110 miles long.

Lavadores, lȧ-vȧ-do'rĕs, a town on the coast of Galicia, Spain, about 14 miles from Pontevedra. Pop. in 1900, 15,085.

Lavagna, lȧ-vȧn'yȧ, a town of Italy, 1½ miles SE. of Chiavari, on the Gulf of Genoa. It has great slate-quarries. Pop. about 4000 (commune in 1901, 7067).

Laval, lȧ'vȧl', a town of France, capital of the department of Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 45 miles E. of Rennes. The old portions are narrow and irregularly built, but picturesque viewed externally. The new quarter has wide, regular streets. The most interesting buildings are the huge old castle with a donjon, now used as a prison; the Palais de Justice (a portion of the castle known as the New Castle), the episcopal palace, and the cathedral. The weaving of linen and other textiles is carried on, and there are various other manufactures, tanneries, marble-works, etc. Laval is the seat of a bishop. It suffered greatly in the Vendean war. Pop. in 1901, 25,326.

Laval, or **Sainte Brigitte de Laval,** sȧɴt brė'zheet' dẹh lȧ'vȧl', a post-village of Montmorency co., Quebec, 19 miles from Quebec. Pop. 75.

La Valetta, a city of Malta. See VALETTA.

Lavalette, a city of Ocean co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R. Pop. in 1900, 21.

Lavalette, a post-village of Wayne co., W.Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Ceredo. Pop. 100.

Lavalle, lạ-val', a banking post-village of Sauk co., Wis., on the Baraboo River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 60 miles NW. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 386.

Lavalle, a township (town) of Sauk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1063.

Lavaltrie, lȧ'vȧl'tree', a post-village of Berthier co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 35 miles NE. of Montreal. Pop. 250.

Lavaltrie, an island in the St. Lawrence, opposite the village of Lavaltrie.

La Vandola, the easternmost of the Admiralty Islands.

Lavansville, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., 4 miles W. of Somerset. Pop. 175.

Lavant, a post-village of Lanark co., Ontario, 32 miles NW. of Perth. Pop. 100.

Lavardac, lȧ'vaʀ'dȧk', a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Baise, 16 miles W. of Agen.

Lavardens, lȧ'vaʀ'dôɴ', a small town of France, in Gers, 8 miles NNW. of Auch.

Lavaur, lȧ'vōʀ' (anc. *Varium*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Tarn, on the Agout, 23 miles SW. of Albi. It has a mediæval cathedral. The inhabitants are largely engaged in the silk-industry. At the beginning of the thirteenth century it was a stronghold of the Albigenses. Pop. in 1901, 4017 (commune, 6535).

La Vega, lȧ vā'gȧ, or **Concepción de la Vega,** a town of Santo Domingo, on the Yuna River, about 75 miles NW. of the capital. It is connected by rail with the Bay of Samaná. Pop. 9000.

La Vela, lȧ vā'lȧ, or **La Vela de Coro,** lȧ vā'lȧ dȧ ko'ro, a seaport of Venezuela, in Falcón, and on the Gulf of Coro, a few miles NE. of the town of Coro.

Lavelanet, lȧv'lȧ'nȧ', a town of France, in Ariège, 12 miles E. of Foix. Pop. in 1901, 3075.

Lavelle, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. about 500.

Lavello, lȧ-vĕl'lo, a town of Italy, province of Potenza, 8 miles NE. of Melfi. Pop. in 1901, 7445.

La Vendée, France. See VENDÉE.

Lavender, a post-village of Dufferin co., Ontario.

Lavenham, a small town of England, in Suffolk, 16 miles WNW. of Ipswich. It has a fine church.

Lavenir, lȧ'vẹh-neer', a post-village of Drummond co., Quebec, 11 miles NW. of Melbourne. Pop. about 300.

Laveno, lȧ-vȧ'no, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, on Lago Maggiore, 23 miles WNW. of Como. Pop. 2000.

Laventie, lȧ'vôɴ'tee', a small town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 12 miles NE. of Béthune.

Lavergne, lạ-vern', a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Burlington Route. The banking point is Chicago. Pop. about 300.

Lavergne, a post-village of Rutherford co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 15 miles SE. of Nashville. Pop. 130.

Lavernia, a post-village of Wilson co., Tex., 18 miles SW. of Seguin. It is in the valley of the Cibolo River and on the San Antonio and Gulf R. Pop. 350.

Laveta, lȧ-vȧ'tȧ, a post-town and summer-resort of Huerfano co., Colo., at the Veta Pass, on the Denver and Rio Grande R., 191 miles S. of Denver. It is at an elevation of 7000 feet. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Lavey, or **Lavez-les-Bains,** a watering-place of the canton of Valais, Switzerland, in the valley of the Rhone, 1½ miles above Saint-Maurice. Elevation, 1377 feet.

Lavigerieville. See KIBANGA.

La Villa, Duval co., Fla., is a suburb of Jacksonville.

Lavinia, a post-village of Calhoun co., Iowa. Pop. 60.

Lavino, lȧ-vee'no (anc. *Labin'ius*), a river of Italy, joins the Samoggia. Length, 30 miles.

Lavis, lȧ'vis, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 5 miles N. of Trent, on the Lavis (Avisio), where it joins the Adige. Pop. about 3000.

Lavit, lȧ'vee', a commune of France, in Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 miles SW. of Castel-Sarrasin.

Lavizzara (lȧ-vit-sȧ'rȧ), **Val,** a valley of Switzerland, canton of Ticino. It is the upper Val Maggia.

Lavon, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Rockwall. Pop. 175.

Lavonia, a banking post-village of Franklin co., Ga., on the Southern R., 10 miles NE. of Carnesville. It is in a cotton district. Pop. in 1900, 699.

Lavos, lá'vush, a town of Portugal, in Beira, near the mouth of the Mondego River in the Atlantic Ocean, 24 miles SW. of Coimbra. Pop. (commune) about 6000.

Lawler, a banking post-town of Chickasaw co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 29 miles E. of Charles City. Pop. in 1900, 646.

Lawn, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Cornwall and Lebanon R. The banking point is Elizabethtown or Annville.

Lawn, a post-village of Taylor co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Lawn, a fishing settlement in the district of Burin, Newfoundland, 25 miles SW. of Burin.

Lawndale, a post-village of Logan co., Ill., on the Kickapoo River and on the Chicago and Alton R., 35 miles NE. of Springfield. Pop. about 400.

Lawndale, a post-hamlet of Pratt co., Kan.

Lawnridge, a post-village of Marshall co., Ill., 22 miles N. of Peoria. Pop. about 200.

Lawnridge, a post-hamlet of Scotland co., Mo., 7 miles NE. of Memphis.

Lawrence, a northern county of Alabama, has an area of 642 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Tennessee River, here obstructed by the Muscle Shoals, and is partly drained by Sipsey and Town creeks. Capital, Moulton. Pop. in 1890, 20,725; in 1900, 20,124.

Lawrence, a county in the NE. part of Arkansas, has an area of 589 sq. m. It is intersected by the Black River, bounded on the E. by the Cache River, and also drained by the Spring River. Capitals, Powhatan and Walnut Ridge. Pop. in 1890, 12,984; in 1900, 16,491.

Lawrence, a southeastern county of Illinois, borders on Indiana. Area, 362 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Wabash River and intersected by the Embarras River. Capital, Lawrenceville. Pop. in 1890, 14,693; in 1900, 16,523.

Lawrence, a county in the S. part of Indiana, has an area of 460 sq. m. It is intersected by the East Fork of the White River and is also drained by Salt and Indian Creeks. Capital, Bedford. Pop. in 1890, 19,792; in 1900, 25,729.

Lawrence, a county in the E. part of Kentucky, borders on West Virginia. Area, 433 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Big Sandy River and is intersected by the West Fork of that river. Capital, Louisa. Pop. in 1890, 17,702; in 1900, 19,612.

Lawrence, a county in the S. part of Mississippi, has an area of 638 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pearl River. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1890, 12,318; in 1900, 15,103.

Lawrence, a county in the SW. part of Missouri, has an area of 612 sq. m. It is drained by the head-streams of the Sac and Spring rivers. Capital, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1890, 26,228; in 1900, 31,662.

Lawrence, the most southern county of Ohio, has an area of 469 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. and SW. by the Ohio river and intersected by Symmes' Creek. This county has valuable mines of coal and iron-ore. Capital, Ironton. Pop. in 1890, 39,556; in 1900, 39,534.

Lawrence, a western county of Pennsylvania, borders on Ohio. Area, 360 sq. m. It is drained by the Beaver River and its branches, the Mahoning and Shenango. It is also drained by Neshannock and Slippery Rock creeks. Coal and iron-ore abound. Capital, Newcastle. Pop. in 1890, 37,517; in 1900, 57,042.

Lawrence, a county in the W. part of South Dakota, comprises part of the Black Hills. Area, 814 sq. m. The soil is fertile and well watered by branches of the Cheyenne River. Gold is found here. Capital, Deadwood. Pop. in 1890, 11,673; in 1900, 17,897.

Lawrence, a county of Middle Tennessee, borders on Alabama. Area, 590 sq. m. It is drained by Shoal Creek and other creeks. Iron-ore and limestone abound here. Capital, Lawrenceburg. Pop. in 1890, 12,286; in 1900, 15,402.

Lawrence, a town of Teller co., Colo. Pop. in 1900, 299. The post-office is Victor.

Lawrence, a post-village of McHenry co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 65 miles NW. of Chicago.

Lawrence, a post-village of Marion co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 9 miles NE. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 400.

Lawrence, a city, the capital of Douglas co., Kan., is situated on the S. bank of the Kansas River, 29 miles E. by S. of Topeka, on the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs. It is the seat of the University of Kansas (non-sectarian), which was organized in 1864 and had, in 1900–01, 1151 students. Lawrence has manufactures of paper, carriages and horse-collars, iron and brass, brick and tile, flour, canned goods, etc. It has also large nurseries. The state university is situated on Mount Oread, which commands a beautiful view. The Haskell Institute for the instruction of the Indians is also located here. Lawrence was founded in 1854 by the Massachusetts Aid Society and was settled by the friends of free labor. Its citizens opposed the pro-slavery party in several violent contests. On Aug. 21, 1863, this place was surprised by Quantrell and a band of guerillas, who massacred about 125 persons and burned about 75 dwellings and many other buildings. Pop. in 1880, 8510; in 1890, 9997; in 1900, 10,862.

Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Plaquemines parish, La., on the Mississippi River, 48 miles below New Orleans.

Lawrence, a city, one of the capitals of Essex co., Mass., on both sides of the Merrimac River and on several divisions of the Boston and Maine R., 26 miles N. by W. of Boston and 10 miles NE. of Lowell. It contains a city-hall, court-house, public library, theatres, hospitals, a masonic temple, various other notable buildings and institutions, and city parks. The river, which is here nearly 900 feet wide and is held by a huge dam constructed in 1845–47, falls 28 feet in the course of half a mile, affording immense water-power, which is employed in cotton-mills and other factories. Lawrence is one of the foremost industrial cities of New England and its cotton-, woollen- and worsted-mills are among the largest in the world, giving employment to upward of 13,000 hands and producing annually about 170,000,000 yards of cloth, one mill alone furnishing about three-fifths of this amount. Lawrence has also large paper-mills and manufactures of steam-engines, boilers, mill-machinery, hardware, carriages, sewing-machines, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, belting, etc. Several bridges cross the river at this place. Lawrence was incorporated as a town in 1847 and as a city in 1853. Pop. in 1860, 17,639; in 1870, 28,921; in 1880, 39,151; in 1890, 44,654; in 1900, 62,559.

Lawrence, a banking post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Paw Paw River and on the Pere Marquette R., 9 miles W. of Paw Paw and about 26 miles WSW. of Kalamazoo. Pop. in 1900, 598.

Lawrence, a post-village of Newton co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 60 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. about 130.

Lawrence, a banking post-village of Nuckolls co., Neb., on the Burlington and Missouri River and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 64¼ miles E. by S. of Holdrege. Pop. in 1900, 406.

Lawrence, a township of Mercer co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1555.

Lawrence, a banking post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., 2 miles from Far Rockaway. Pop. in 1900, 558.

Lawrence, a township (town) of St. Lawrence co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1963.

Lawrence, a post-village of Edgecombe co., N.C. Pop. 90.

Lawrence, a post-township of Washington co., Ohio, about 8 miles NE. of Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 1726.

Lawrence, a township of Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3370.

Lawrence, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1000.

Lawrence, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Pa., 17 miles SW. of Pittsburg.

Lawrence, a post-village of Kaufman co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific R., 27 miles E. of Dallas. Pop. about 175.

Lawrence, a post-village of Whatcom co., Wash.

Lawrence, a township (town) of Brown co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1048.

Lawrenceburg, a banking city, capital of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 22 miles below Cincinnati and 90 miles SE. of Indianapolis. It has breweries, distilleries, flour-mills, and manufactories of pumps, wagons, saws, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4326.

Lawrenceburg, a post-hamlet of Cloud co., Kan.

Lawrenceburg, a banking city, capital of Anderson co., Ky., on the Southern R., 14 miles S. of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900, 1253.

Lawrenceburg, a post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., 24 miles W. of Springfield. Pop. 75.

Lawrenceburg, a banking post-town, capital of Lawrence co., Tenn., on Shoal Creek, 74 miles SSW. of Nashville, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Pop. in 1900, 823.

Lawrence, Cape, in Grinnell Land, Arctic America, at the entrance to Kennedy Channel, in about lat. 80° 20′ N.

Lawrence Cove, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ala.

Lawrence Creek, Middlesex co., N.J., falls into the Raritan River 3 miles below New Brunswick.

Lawrence Station, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 6 miles NE. of Trenton. Pop. 250.

Lawrence Station, a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the Canadian Pacific R., 29 miles N. of St. Andrews.

Lawrence Station, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 12 miles from St. Thomas, its banking point. Pop. 100.

Lawrencetown, a banking post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Annapolis River and on the Dominion Atlantic R., 22 miles NE. of Annapolis. It has saw- and other mills and manufactures of barrels and lumber. Pop. about 1400.

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Henry co., Ala., about 88 miles SE. of Montgomery. Pop. about 100.

Lawrenceville, a banking post-town, capital of Gwinnett co., Ga., 30 miles NE. of Atlanta, on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 853.

Lawrenceville, a banking city, capital of Lawrence co., Ill., on the Embarras River and on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Rs., 9 miles W. of Vincennes, Ind. Pop. in 1900, 1300.

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., about 32 miles WNW. of Cincinnati, Ohio. Pop. 100.

Lawrenceville, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Ky.

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Mercer co., N.J., about 6 miles NNE. of Trenton, its banking point. It has the Lawrenceville School. Pop. about 500.

Lawrenceville, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Deer River, about 42 miles E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. about 250. The banking point is Malone.

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Clark co., Ohio.

Lawrenceville, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., on the Tioga River, at the mouth of the Cowanesque and on the Erie and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 15 miles SSW. of Corning, N.Y. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 486.

Lawrenceville, a banking post-town, capital of Brunswick co., Va., on a small affluent of the Meherrin River, about 65 miles S. by W. of Richmond, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 760.

Lawrenceville, a post-village of Shefford co., Quebec, 21 miles S. of Melbourne. Pop. about 250.

Lawry, a post-village of Knox co., Me. The banking point is Thomaston or Waldoboro. Pop. 100.

Lawshe, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa. The banking point is Dubois. Pop. about 350.

Lawshill, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Miss.

Lawson, a post-village of Clear Creek co., Colo. The banking point is Georgetown. Pop. about 250.

Lawson, a banking city of Ray co., Mo., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 48 miles ESE. of St. Joseph. Pop. in 1900, 635. It is a shipping point for live-stock.

Lawson, a banking post-village of Pawnee co., Okla. Pop. 150.

Lawson, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn. The banking point is Bristol. Pop. about 150.

Lawson, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Lawsonham, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., on Red Bank Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 66 miles NE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

Lawsonville, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.C., 3½ miles NE. of Ruffin station.

Lawsonville, a post-hamlet of Rusk co., Tex.

Lawsville Center, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 14 miles S. of Binghamton, N.Y. Pop. 75.

Lawtey, a post-village of Bradford co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line, 66 miles SSW. of Fernandina. Pop. about 200.

Lawton, a banking post-village of Woodbury co., Iowa.

Lawton, a post-village of Carter co., Ky. Pop. 80.

Lawton, a banking post-village of Van Buren co., Mich., on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette Rs., 16 miles SW. of Kalamazoo. It is in a grape-growing region. Pop. in 1900, 942.

Lawton, a banking post-village of Oklahoma, on the Frisco System and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 49 miles (direct) SE. of Hobart. It has ginning, lumbering, and milling interests. Pop. about 7000.

Lawton, a post-village of Grant co., Oregon, 45 miles W. of Baker City.

Lawton, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash.

Lawton Station, a post-village of Erie co., N.Y., on the Erie R. The banking point is Gowanda. Pop. 100.

Lawtonville, a post-village of Burke co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 48 miles S. of Augusta. Pop. 100.

Lawyers, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., 11 miles S. of Lynchburg. Pop. 100.

Lawyersville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., 2 miles from Cobleskill and about 40 miles W. of Albany. Pop. 175.

Lax, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga. The banking point is Douglas. Pop. 100.

Laxa, or **Laja,** lä'hä, a river of Chile, joins the Bio-Bio after a course of nearly 150 miles, during which it forms some lofty cascades.

Laxas, a river of Nicaragua. See LAJAS.

Laxenburg, läx'ẹn-bo͝oRG', a town of Lower Austria, 7 miles SE. of Vienna. It has a palace, which alternates with that of Schönbrunn as the summer residence of the imperial family. The splendid park belonging to it, containing about 1000 acres, is situated upon 17 islands formed by the river Schwechat. Pop. about 1000.

Laxey, a village of the Isle of Man, 7 miles S. of Ramsey. It has lead- and zinc-mines.

Lay, a post-village of Knox co., Tenn. The banking point is Knoxville. Pop. 200.

Laybach, a town of Austria-Hungary. See LAIBACH.

Layfield, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa. The banking point is Boyertown. Pop. 100.

Layhill, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md. Pop. 75.

Layman, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ohio.

Laynesville, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Ky.

Laynesville, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo., near the Missouri River, 12 miles SW. of Miami station.

Layrac, lä'räk', a small town of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, 5 miles S. of Agen, on the Gers, near its confluence with the Garonne.

Laysan, an island of the North Pacific, in a small group lying NW. of the Hawaiian Islands. It is frequented by vast numbers of birds.

Layton, a post-village of Sussex co., N.J., 7 miles NW. of Branchville station. Pop. about 300.

Layton, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. The banking point is Dawson. Pop. 100.

Layton, a post-village of Davis co., Utah, on the Rio Grande Western R. and the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Kaysville. Pop. about 500.

Layton Corners, a post-hamlet of Saginaw co., Mich.

Laytons, a post-hamlet of Essex co., Va., on the Rappahannock River, 25 miles E. of Milford station.

Laytonsville, a post-village of Montgomery co., Md., about 32 miles W. by S. of Baltimore. Pop. in 1900, 148.

Laytonville, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal. Pop. 70.

Lazar'eff, Port, a fine harbor of Broughton Bay, E. coast of Korea.

Lazearville, a post-village of Brooke co., W.Va., on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R. The banking point is Wellsburg. Pop. about 300. It has glass-works.

Lazer Creek, Ga., flows into the Flint River in Talbot co., a few miles NE. of Talbotton.

Lazise, läd-zee'zä, a small town of Italy, 13 miles NNW. of Verona, on the E. shore of Lake Garda.

Lazistan, lä-zis-tän', a district of Asia Minor, forming part of the Turkish vilayet of Trebizond, near the SE. angle of the Black Sea. In 1878 a small portion passed (with Batum, its chief port) from Turkish to Russian sway. Its people, called Lazes (anc. Lazi), speak a language akin to the Georgian. They were once Christians, but are now chiefly Mohammedans.

Lé. See LEH.

Lea, lee, a river of England, rises in the co. of Bedford, near Luton, and joins the Thames at Blackwall, after a course of 40 miles, partly through the city of London. It is famous for its fish.

Leaburg, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon.

Leachburg, a post-hamlet of Johnston co., N.C.

Leachtown, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W.Va., 4 miles S. of Kanawha Falls.

Leacock, lē'kŏk, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., in Leacock township, about 7 miles ENE. of Lancaster. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2122; of the village, about 250.

Lead, a banking city of Lawrence co., S.Dak., on the Burlington Route and the Northwestern Line, 3½ miles SW. of Deadwood. It has one of the largest gold-mines in the world, upward of 600 stamps being in operation. Gold jewelry is manufactured here. Pop. in 1900, 6210.

Leadgate, a mining town of England, in Durham, 11 miles SW. of Newcastle upon Tyne. Pop. in 1901, 4657.

Leadhill, a post-village of Boone co., Ark., 5 miles from Dubuque landing, on the White River. The banking point is Harrison. It has cotton-gins. Pop. about 300.

Leadhills, a village (the highest) of Scotland, co. and 18 miles S. of Lanark, in a bleak district. Elevation, 1300 feet. It has lead-mines.

Leading (leed'ing) **Creek,** Meigs co., Ohio, enters the Ohio River about 5 miles below Pomeroy.

Leading Creek, a post-hamlet of Lewis co., W.Va.

Leading Tickles, a narrow passage, 5 miles in length, in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, 32 miles from Tilt Cove. Its banks are settled by fishermen.

Leadmine, a post-hamlet of Dallas co., Mo.

Leadmine, a post-hamlet of Tucker co., W.Va., about 36 miles SW. of Piedmont.

Leadmine, a post-village of Lafayette co., Wis. The banking point is Benton. Pop. 200.

Leadvale, a post-village of Jefferson co., Tenn., on the Southern R. The banking point is Newport. Pop. 150.

Leadville, a banking city, capital of Lake co., Colo., 76 miles (direct) SW. of Denver, on the Denver and Rio Grande and other railroads. It was founded in 1859 as "California Gulch," with important gold-washings, and in 1877, on the discovery of vast beds of silver-carbonate, became one of the most famous mining centres of the world, with a population rising to 30,000. Its annual yield of silver is very large. It has smelting-furnaces, reduction-works, an opera-house, etc., and is an important trade-centre. Altitude, 10,200 feet. Pop. in 1890, 10,384; in 1900, 12,455.

Leaf, a post-village of Greene co., Miss. The banking point is Hattiesburg or Mobile, Ala. It has lumber- and turpentine-industries. Pop. about 400.

Leaf Mountain, a post-hamlet and township of Otter-tail co., Minn., 28 miles N. of Alexandria. Pop. of the township in 1900, 716.

Leaf River, Minn., enters the Crow Wing River in the SE. part of Wadena co. It is nearly 60 miles long.

Leaf River, Miss., unites with the Chickasawha River in the S. part of Greene co. to form the Pascagoula. Its length is estimated at 200 miles.

Leaf River, a banking post-village of Ogle co., Ill., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles NW. of Oregon. Pop. in 1900, 507.

Leaf Valley, a post-township of Douglas co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 672.

League City, a village of Galveston co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern and other railroads, 24 miles from Houston. Pop. about 150.

League Island, an island in the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia, Pa., contains a United States navy-yard.

Leagueville, a post-village of Henderson co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Leake, a county in the central part of Mississippi, has an area of 561 sq. m. It is intersected by the Pearl River and also drained by the Young Warrior River. Capital, Carthage. Pop. in 1890, 14,803; in 1900, 17,360.

Leakesville, a banking post-village, capital of Greene co., Miss., on the Chickasawha River, 44 miles NNW. of Mobile. Pop. about 100.

Leakey, a post-village of Edwards co., Tex. Pop. 65.

Leaksville, a banking post-village of Rockingham co., N.C., on the Dan River, 25 miles SW. of Danville, Va., on the Danville and Western R. It has tobacco-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 688.

Leaksville, a post-hamlet of Page co., Va.

Leal, a post-village of Barnes co., N.Dak. Pop. 50.

Leam, a river of England, joins the Avon near Warwick.

Leaman Place, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Strasburg Rs., 12 miles E. of Lancaster. Pop. about 300.

Leamington, lĕm'ing-tŏn, or **Royal Leamington Spa,** a town and watering-place of England, co. and 2½ miles E. of Warwick. It is pleasantly situated on the Leam, an affluent of the Avon, and with its broad, shady streets presents an attractive appearance. The town owes its growth to the mineral springs (saline, sulphurous, and chalybeate), which attract large numbers of visitors. Among the interesting structures are the pump-room, Warneford Hospital, assembly-rooms, music-hall, college, the handsome Renaissance municipal offices, and the church of All Saints. There are fine public gardens. The manufacture of cooking-ranges is carried on. It unites with Warwick to send one member to parliament. Pop. in 1901, 26,888.

Leamington, a banking post-town and outport of Essex co., Ontario, on Lake Erie, 37 miles SE. of Windsor, on the Michigan Central and the Pere Marquette Rs. It has a large trade in lumber, country produce, and tobacco, and contains grist- and saw-mills, steel- and carriage-works, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2451.

Lean (or **Loop Head**), **Cape,** on the W. coast of Ireland, at the mouth of the Shannon.

Leander, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R. The banking point is Austin. Pop. about 350.

Leando, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa. The banking point is Keosauqua or Eldon. Pop. about 500.

Learned, a post-town of Hinds co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Utica. Pop. in 1900, 138.

Leary, a post-town of Calhoun co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 23 miles W. by S. of Albany. Pop. in 1900, 396.

Leasburg, a post-village of Crawford co., Mo.

Leasburg, a post-village of Caswell co., N.C., about 56 miles NW. of Raleigh.

Leaskdale, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, 10 miles N. of Uxbridge. Pop. 150.

Leasuresville, a post-village of Butler co., Pa., 26 miles NNE. of Pittsburg.

Leather Corner Post, a village of Lehigh co., Pa. The banking point is Allentown. Pop. 100.

Leatherhead, a small town of England, in Surrey, on the Mole, 4 miles W. of Epsom. Pop. in 1901, 4694.

Leathers Store, a post-hamlet of Anderson co., Ky.

Leathersville, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ga.

Leatherwood, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., 79 miles NE. of Pittsburg.

Leatherwood, a post-village of Henry co., Va., 30 miles NW. of Danville. It has manufactures of tobacco. Pop. 125.

Leatherwood, a post-town of Ohio co., W.Va. Pop. in 1900, 123.

Leathes Water, a lake of England. See THIRLMERE.

Leaton, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Mount Pleasant. Pop. about 100.

Léau, a village of Belgium. See LEEUW-SAINT-PIERRE.

Leavenworth, lĕv'ĕn-wŏrth, a county in the NE. part of Kansas, borders on Missouri. Area, 447 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Missouri River and is intersected by the Stranger River, an affluent of the Kansas River. Coal is found here. Capital, Leavenworth. Pop. in 1890, 34,485; in 1900, 40,940.

Leavenworth, a banking post-town of Crawford co., Ind., on the Ohio River, about 58 miles below Louisville and 30 miles W. by S. of New Albany. Pop. in 1900, 655. Five miles from this point is the remarkable Wyandotte Cave.

Leavenworth, a city of Kansas and the capital of Leavenworth co., is situated on the W. bank of the Missouri River, about 38 miles above Kansas City. It is on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Missouri Pacific, the Union Pacific and other railroads. Lat. 39° 19′ N.; lon. 94° 58′ W. The city is regular and rectangular and contains a number of fine edifices (Federal building, Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, etc.). A colossal bronze statue of President Grant was erected here in 1889. The Soldiers' Home, on the S., is the abode of upward of 3500 veterans of the Civil War. At Fort Leavenworth, on the N.,—a regimental head-quarters,—are garrisoned several companies of United States infantry and troops of cavalry. Here is also located the United States Infantry and Cavalry School for the instruction of officers of the regular army. The United States military prison for the punishment of violators of the articles of war is located here. A few miles S. of Leavenworth is also located the state penitentiary. In consequence of the abundance of cheap fuel, manufacturing industries flourish, the chief establishments embracing stove-foundries, flour-mills, and manufactories of mill-machinery, steam-engines, bridges, boilers, pumps, furniture, boots and shoes, woollen goods, harness, wagons, buggies, etc. Coal is extensively mined. Apples are shipped from here in large quantities. Iron bridges cross the Missouri at this point. Pop. in 1860, 7429; in 1870, 17,873; in 1890, 19,768; in 1900, 20,735.

Leavenworth, a banking post-village of Chelan co., Wash., on the Great Northern R., 109 miles ESE. of Snohomish. Pop. about 500.

Leavitt, a post-village of Dodge co., Neb. The banking point is Fremont. Pop. 150.

Leavittsburg, lĕv'its-burg, a post-village of Trumbull co., Ohio, on the Mahoning River and on the Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 49 miles ESE. of Cleveland. It has manufactures of brick, etc. Pop. about 400.

Leba, lā'bà, a river, lake, and town of Prussia, province of Pomerania, the river entering the lake and the town situated on the channel connecting this with the Baltic, 30 miles NE. of Stolpe. Pop. of the town, 2000.

Lebadea, a town of Greece. See LIVADIA.

Lebanon, lĕb'ą-non (a Semitic name meaning "the white"; L. *Lĭb'anus*), a mountain-chain of Syria, extending parallel with the coast of the Mediterranean, at a short distance from the sea, to which spurs project. It stretches for a distance of about 100 miles from the river Litany (Leontes), which empties into the sea near Tyre, northward to the Nahr el-Kebir, in the vicinity of Tripoli and

Homs. It is one of two parallel ranges, the other, to the E., being known as the Anti-Lebanon or Anti-Libanus. Between the two is the narrow, fertile valley called El-Buka'a, the ancient Cœle-Syria. The Lebanon rises in the peaks Dhor el-Khodib and Jebel-Makmal to a height of a little more than 10,000 feet, being somewhat higher than the Anti-Libanus. The general elevation of the crest is between 6000 and 7000 ft. above the sea; the valley of El-Buka'a is elevated about 1500 ft. The Lebanon presents mainly a formation of limestone, whose whiteness has given the range its name. The mountains are deeply cleft with ravines and chasms and the upper parts are bare and desolate. The eastern slope, which is more abrupt than the western, is almost barren. There are, however, many fruitful and well-watered valleys, nearly all on the western side, and in numerous places the slopes are terraced and brought into a high state of cultivation. Immense plantations of mulberry-trees, olive groves, fig and other orchards, vineyards, and patches of grain attest the untiring industry of the sturdy mountain folk. Hundreds of little villages are perched on the steep declivities. The forests of cedars that in ancient times were such a source of riches in the Lebanon are now represented by a few hundred trees. Two rivers flow in opposite directions through the valley of El-Buka'a, the Nahr el-Asi (the ancient Orontes) towards the N. and the Litany towards the S. Snow is found in the ravines throughout the year. A railroad, connecting Beirut with Damascus, crosses the range. The chief industry of the people is the production of silk. Many sheep and goats are reared. The bulk of the inhabitants are Christians, mainly Maronites. The greatest part of the non-Christians are the Druses, who are schismatic Mohammedans. Since the massacres perpetrated by the Druses upon the Christians in 1860, the Lebanon has had a Christian governor and has been under the protection of the European powers. The population of the province is in the neigbhorhood of 250,000.

Lebanon, a county in the SE. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 370 sq. m. It is intersected by the Swatara River and also drained by the Little Swatara and Tulpehocken Creek. The surface is mostly a valley of limestone formation, bounded on the NW. by the Kittatinny Mountain and on the SE. by South Mountain. Copper is found in this county, which has also mines of good iron-ore. Capital, Lebanon. Pop. in 1890, 48,131; in 1900, 53,827.

Lebanon, a post-village of Dekalb co., Ala. The banking point is Fort Payne. Pop. 100.

Lebanon, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Lebanon township (town), near the Central Vermont R., about 27 miles ESE. of Hartford. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1521.

Lebanon, a post-village of Kent co., Del., about 50 miles S. of Wilmington. Pop. about 225.

Lebanon, a banking city of St. Clair co., Ill., on Silver Creek and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 23 miles E. of St. Louis, Mo. It is the seat of McKendree College (Methodist Episcopal), which was organized in 1828. It is in a farming and coal-mining region. Pop. in 1900, 1812.

Lebanon, a banking city, capital of Boone co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Central Indiana Rs., 25 miles NW. of Indianapolis. It has novelty-works, manufactures of washing-machines, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4465.

Lebanon, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Gainesville, Tex. Pop. about 150.

Lebanon, a post-village of Van Buren co., Iowa, 30 miles SE. of Ottumwa. Pop. 100.

Lebanon, a banking city of Smith co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 12 miles E. of Smith Center. Pop. in 1900, 590.

Lebanon, a banking city, capital of Marion co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 67 miles SSE. of Louisville. It contains a court-house, St. Augustine's Academy, St. Augustine's Colored School, etc., and has manufactures of whiskey, flour, furniture, carriages, sash, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3043.

Lebanon, a post-village of York co., Me., in Lebanon township (town), 28 miles W. by S. of Biddeford. The town is bounded on the W. by the Salmon River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1335.

Lebanon, a banking city, capital of Laclede co., Mo., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 56 miles NE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 2125. It is an agricultural trade-centre.

Lebanon, a banking post-village of Redwillow co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 200.

Lebanon, a banking post-village of Grafton co., N.H., on the Mascoma River, about 4 miles from its mouth, and on the Boston and Maine R., 65 miles NW. by W. of Concord. The township (town), which is bounded on the W. by the Connecticut River, has manufactures of farm-implements, machinery, woollens, electrical supplies, watchmakers' tools, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4965.

Lebanon, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey, 38 miles W. of Elizabeth. Pop. about 800. It has manufactures of baskets, etc.

Lebanon, a township of Hunterdon co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 2253.

Lebanon, a post-village in Lebanon township (town), Madison co., N.Y., on the West Shore R., 38 miles SE. of Syracuse. The town is drained by the Chenango River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1243; of the village, 160.

Lebanon, a post-hamlet of Columbus co., N.C.

Lebanon, a banking post-village, capital of Warren co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern and the Dayton, Lebanon and Cincinnati Rs., 22 miles S. of Dayton. It has tobacco-works and is the seat of the National Normal University. Pop. in 1900, 2867.

Lebanon, a banking city of Linn co., Oregon, on the South Fork of the Santiam River, 14 miles SE. of Albany, on the Southern Pacific R. It has flouring- and paper-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 922.

Lebanon, a city, capital of Lebanon co., Pa., is pleasantly situated in a fertile limestone valley, 28 miles W. of Reading, on the Philadelphia and Reading, the Cornwall and Lebanon, and the Cornwall Rs. It is in a rich coal and iron region and has rolling-mills, iron-furnaces, large chain-works, etc., and manufactures of railroad-cars, iron-castings, engines, boilers, bolts and nuts, silk-machinery, carriages, farming-implements, organs, etc. Pop. in 1880, 8778; in 1890, 14,664; in 1900, 17,628.

Lebanon, a township of Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 548.

Lebanon, a post-village of Potter co., S.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 10 miles NE. of Gettysburg. Pop. about 200.

Lebanon, a banking post-town, capital of Wilson co., Tenn., 30 miles E. by N. of Nashville, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and the Tennessee Central Rs. It is the seat of Cumberland University (Cumberland Presbyterian), which was organized in 1842, and Lebanon College for Young Ladies. Lebanon has manufactures of flour, lead-pencils, hoops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1956.

Lebanon, a post-village of Collin co., Tex., 10 miles NW. of Plano station. Pop. 270.

Lebanon, a banking post-town, capital of Russell co., Va., is about 4 miles S. of the Clinch River and 20 miles N. by W. of Abingdon, near the base of Clinch Mountain. Here is the Russell College. Pop. in 1900, 325.

Lebanon, a post-township (town) of Dodge co., Wis., intersected by the Rock River. Pop. in 1900, 1469.

Lebanon, a township (town) of Waupaca co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 939.

Lebanon Church, a post-village of Shenandoah co., Va., 3½ miles W. of Caponroad.

Lebanon Junction, a banking post-town of Bullitt co., Ky., is on the Louisville and Nashville R., 30 miles S. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 599.

Lebanon Lake, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., about 15 miles N. by W. of Port Jervis.

Lebanon Springs, a post-village and summer-resort of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Rutland R., 25 miles SE. of Albany. It has mineral springs, which are thought to be beneficial in the healing of cutaneous and liver troubles. Pop. about 400.

Lebarge', Lake, in the Yukon district, Canada, is an expansion of the Yukon (or Lewes) River, about 75 miles N. by W. of Bennett and a short distance above the junction of the Teslin (Hootalinqua).

Lebbeke, lĕb-bā'kẹh, a commune of Belgium, in East Flanders, 18 miles E. by S. of Ghent. Pop. about 8000.

Leb'da, the name of the locality bearing the ruins of the ancient town of Leptis Magna, in Africa. The site is 64 miles E. by S. of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean. Septimius Severus was born in the vicinity.

Le Beausset, lẹh bō'sā', a small town of France, in Var, 8 miles NW. of Toulon.

Lebeck, a post-village of Cedar co., Mo., 16 miles SE. of Schell City.

Lebedin, lĕb-ā-deen', a town of Russia, government and 77 miles WNW. of Kharkov. Pop. in 1897, 14,206.

Lebedyan, lĕb-ā-dy-ăn', a town of Russia, government and 110 miles WNW. of Tambov. Pop. in 1897, 13,352.

Lebény, lĕ'baiñ' (Ger. *Leiden*, lī'dẹn), a village of Hungary, co. of Wieselburg, near Lake Neusiedl. Pop. 3000.

Leberau, lā'bẹr-ō̆w (Fr. *Lièpvre*), a village of Alsace, Germany, 14 miles NW. of Colmar. Pop. about 2000.

Le Biot, lẹh be-o', a village of France, in Savoie, on the Drance, about 9 miles from Thonon. In the vicinity is a natural bridge over the Drance.

Le Blanc, lęh blôⁿ, capital of an arrondissement in the French department of Indre, on the Creuse, 32 miles WSW. of Châteauroux. It is an ancient town and was formerly fortified. Pop. in 1901, 4786 (commune, 6663).

Lebo, a banking city of Coffey co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 18 miles E. of Emporia. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 605.

Lebo, a post-village of Perry co., Pa. The banking point is Carlisle or Landisburg. Pop. 200.

Lebœuf, lęh-bêf', a post-township of Erie co., Pa., about 20 miles S. by E. of Erie. Pop. in 1900, 1079.

Le Bois, lęh bwâ, a commune of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 14 miles W. of La Rochelle, on the Île de Ré.

Le Bourget. See Bourget, Le.

Le Bourg les Valence, lęh boor lâ vâ'lôⁿss', a village of France, in Drôme, adjoining Valence, on the Rhone.

Lebrija, lâ-bree'hâ, a river of Colombia, joins the Magdalena 120 miles NW. of Pamplona.

Lebrija, lâ-bree'hâ (anc. *Nebris'sa*), a town of Spain, province and 29 miles SSW. of Seville, near the left bank of the Guadalquivir. It has a tower in imitation of the Giralda, in Seville. The principal church was originally a mosque. Pop. in 1901, 10,997.

Lebú, lâ-boo', a town of Chile, capital of the province of Arauco, near the sea, at the mouth of the river Lebú. It has coal-mines. Pop. in 1895, 2784.

Le Bugue, lęh büg, a small town of France, in Dordogne, 14 miles W. of Sarlat, on the Vezère.

Lebus, lâ'boos, a town of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 5 miles N. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 2000.

Lecanto, a post-village of Citrus co., Fla. Pop. 80.

Le Cap, a town of Haiti. See Cape Haytien.

Le Cateau, lęh kâ'tô', formerly **Cateau-Cambrésis,** a town of France, in Nord, 14 miles ESE. of Cambrai. It has a Renaissance town-hall. The manufactures include machinery, sugar, oil, and textiles. The treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis, between France and Spain, was concluded in 1559. Pop. in 1901, 10,341.

Lecce, lêt'chà, formerly **Terra d'Otranto,** têr'nâ do-trân'to, a province of Italy, in Apulia, forming the extremity of the SE. fork of the Italian peninsula. Area, about 3000 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 706,520.

Lecce, a city of southern Italy, capital of the province of Lecce, 23 miles NW. of Otranto. It retains several of the gates of its old walls. Its noteworthy buildings—churches, prefecture, hospital—date mainly from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the old Campo Santo (cemetery) is a church dating from the close of the twelfth century. The building of the prefecture, originally a convent, contains a collection of vases, terra-cottas, etc. Seven miles from the town, on the coast, is the castle of San Cataldo. Lecce has a great tobacco-factory, manufactures of textiles, etc., and is noted for its oil. It is the seat of a bishop. Lecce stands on the site of the ancient Lupia. Pop. in 1901, 32,687.

Lecco, lêk'ko, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, province and 16 miles ENE. of Como, at the exit of the Adda from the Lake of Lecco, the southeastern arm of the Lake of Como. There is a picturesque mediæval bridge over the Adda. Lecco has manufactures of silk, cotton stuffs, and iron-ware. Pop. in 1901, 10,275.

Lecelles, lęh-sêll', a village of France, in Nord, 8 miles NNW. of Valenciennes.

Lecera, lâ-thâ'râ, a small town of Spain, in Aragon, 36 miles SSE. of Saragossa, near the Aguas.

Lech, lêk, a river of Vorarlberg and Bavaria, which, after a N. course of 160 miles, joins the Danube 26 miles N. of Augsburg. It is not navigable. On its banks Otho the Great vanquished the Hungarians in 955, and in 1632 Gustavus Adolphus forced the passage of the river in the face of the army of Tilly, who was mortally wounded.

Le Chapus, lęh shâ'püce', a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, on the coast of the Bay of Biscay, 3 miles NW. of Marennes, opposite the island of Oléron.

Le Château d'Oléron, lęh shâ'to' do'lâ'rôⁿ', a small, fortified seaport of France, in Charente-Inférieure 6 miles NW. of Marennes, on the SE. point of the island of Oléron.

Lechenich, lêk'ęn-ik, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles SW. of Cologne. Pop. about 3500.

Lechhausen, lêk'hŏw'zęn, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, constituting a NE. suburb of Augsburg. Pop. in 1900, 14,172.

Lechlade, a small town of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Isis, 15 miles W. of Oxford.

Lechnitz, a town of Transylvania. See Lekencze.

Leck, a river of the Netherlands. See Lek.

Leck Kill, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., about 20 miles S. of Danville.

Leckrone, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Leclaire, lę-klair', a banking post-town of Scott co., Iowa, on the Mississippi River, 17 miles above Davenport, on the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern and other railroads. It is at the head of the Upper Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 997.

Leclaire, a post-village of Douglas co., Wis. Pop. 75.

Leclercville, lę-klerk'vil, or **Sainte Émilie,** sânt â'me'lee', a post-village of Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, 51 miles above Quebec, its banking point. It has saw- and lumber-mills. Pop. in 1901, 525.

L'Écluse, lâ'klüz', a fort of France, in Ain, above the Rhone, 14 miles SW. of Geneva. It commands the railway from Switzerland into France between Seyssel and St.-Genix.

Lécluse, a village of France, in Nord, 6 miles S. of Douai.

Lecompte, lę-komt', a banking post village of Rapides parish, La., on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas and the Texas and Pacific Rs. Pop. 250.

Lecompton, a post-city of Douglas co., Kan., on the S. bank of the Kansas River and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 16 miles E. of Topeka. It was for a time the capital of Kansas Territory. It is the seat of Lane University, which was organized in 1865. The "Lecompton Constitution" was adopted here in 1857. Pop. in 1900, 408.

Le Conte, a bay and glacier of southeastern Alaska, E. of Mitkof Island.

Lecontes (lę-konts') **Mills,** a post-hamlet of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about 40 miles N. by E. of Altoona.

Le Coq, lęh kok, a town of Senegambia, in Futa-Toro, at the W. extremity of the island of Morfil, formed by a branch of the Senegal. Lat. 16° 38' N.; lon. 15° 5' W.

Le Creusot, lęh kruh'zo', or **Le Creuzot,** a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 18 miles SSE. of Autun. Here are the iron- and steel-works and machine-shops of Schneider and Company, one of the largest establishments of its kind in the world, located in an iron and coal district. It covers about 750 acres and employs over 15,000 men. Pop. of the town in 1900, 17,955; of the commune, 30,554.

Le Croisic, lęh krwâ'zeek', a seaport and watering-place of France, in Loire-Inférieure, on a point of land between the mouths of the Loire and Vilaine, 44 miles W. of Nantes. It has active fisheries and refineries of salt. Pop. about 2500.

Le Crotoy, lęh kro'twâ', a small seaport of France, in Somme, 10 miles NW. of Abbeville, at the mouth of the Somme.

Lectoure, lêk'toor' (anc. *Lacto'ra* or *Civ'itas Lactora'tium*), a town of France, in Gers, capital of an arrondissement, 20 miles N. of Auch. It stands on a steep rock, commanding a fine view of the Pyrenees. It has a massive venerable church, formerly a cathedral, an old episcopal palace, a statue of Lannes (a native of the place), and a fountain said to date from Roman times. Pop. about 2500.

Leczna, lêtch'nâ, a town of Poland, province and 15 miles ENE. of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. about 4000.

Ledbetter, a post-village of Fayette co., Tex., on the Houston and Texas Central R., 68 miles E. of Austin. Pop. 225.

Ledbury, a town of England, co. and 13 miles E. of Hereford. The old church, with a detached tower and a fine altar-piece, and the market-house are interesting structures. Pop. in 1901, 3259.

Lede, lâ'dęh, a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6½ miles SW. of Dendermonde.

Ledeberg, lâ'dęh-bêrg', a southern suburb of Ghent. Pop. in 1900, about 14,000.

Ledeghem, lâ'dęh-ghêm', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles WNW. of Courtrai.

Lederachsville, lêd'ęr-âks-vil, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., 12 miles N. of Norristown. Pop. 150.

Ledesma, lâ-dês'mâ (anc. *Bletisa*), a town of Spain, province and 20 miles NW. of Salamanca, on the Tormes. Pop. about 3500. Near by are frequented sulphur springs.

Ledesma, lâ-dês'mâ, a town of the Argentine Republic, province of Jujuy.

Ledetsch, lâ'dêtch (L. *Ledecium*), a town of Bohemia, 17 miles SSW. of Czaslau, on the Sazawa. Pop. 2000.

Ledger, a post-village of Mitchell co., N.C., 30 miles N. of Marion.

Ledger, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Gap. Pop. 250.

Ledgeville, a post-hamlet of Brown co., Wis., 11 miles S. of Green Bay.

Ledgewood, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Dover. Pop. about 200.

Le Dorat, lęh do'râ', a small town of France, in Haute-Vienne, 7 miles N. of Bellac. It has an interesting mediæval church.

Ledoux, lę-doo', a post-hamlet of Morrison co., Minn., 8 miles SW. of Little Falls.

Leduc, a post-village of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Strathcona, 18 miles distant. It has grain-elevators, etc. Pop. in 1901, 783.

Ledum Salinarium. See LONS-LE-SAUNIER.

Ledyard, a post-village of New London co., Conn., in Ledyard township (town), 8 miles SSE. of Norwich. The town is bounded on the W. by the Thames River. Pop. in 1900, 1236.

Ledyard, a banking post-town of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 25 miles N. of Algona. Pop. in 1900, 257.

Ledyard, a post-township (town and village) of Cayuga co., N.Y., is bounded on the W. by Cayuga Lake and about 16 miles SSW. of Auburn. Pop. in 1900, 1909; of the village, 80.

Lee, a river of Ireland, co. of Cork, rises in Lake Gougane-Barra, flows E., and enters Cork harbor.

Lee, a small river of Ireland, co. of Kerry, flows into Tralee Bay.

Lee, a southeastern suburb of London, in Kent, adjoining Blackheath.

Lee, a county in the SE. part of Alabama, separated from Georgia on the E. by the Chattahoochee River. Area, 631 sq. m. Capital, Opelika. Pop. in 1890, 28,694; in 1900, 31,826.

Lee, a county in the E. part of Arkansas. Area, 595 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River, is intersected by the St. Francis, and is also drained by the L'Anguille River. Capital, Marianna. Pop. in 1890, 18,886; in 1900, 19,409.

Lee, a county in the S. part of Florida. Area, 4641 sq. m. It is bounded W. by the Gulf of Mexico and is watered by numerous small streams. Important deposits of phosphates are found. Capital, Myers, on the Caloosahatchie. Pop. in 1900, 3071.

Lee, a county in the SW. part of Georgia, has an area of 436 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Flint River and is intersected by Kinchafoonee and Muckalee creeks. Capital, Leesburg. Pop. in 1890, 9074; in 1900, 10,344.

Lee, a county in the N. part of Illinois. Area, 738 sq. m. It is intersected by the Green and Rock rivers. Capital, Dixon. Pop. in 1890, 26,187; in 1900, 29,894.

Lee, the most southeastern county of Iowa. Area, 490 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Skunk River, on the E. by the Mississippi, and on the SW. by the Des Moines River, which enters the Mississippi at the S. extremity of this county. Capitals, Fort Madison and Keokuk. Pop. in 1890, 37,715; in 1900, 39,719.

Lee, a county in the east-central part of Kentucky. Area, 200 sq. m. It is intersected by the Kentucky River and is also drained by the South Fork of the same. Coal is found here. Capital, Beattyville. Pop. in 1890, 6205; in 1900, 7988.

Lee, a county in the NE. part of Mississippi, has an area of 449 sq. m. It is drained by the Tombigbee River and several creeks which enter that river. Capital, Tupelo. Pop. in 1890, 20,040; in 1900, 21,956.

Lee, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 666 sq. m. It is partly drained by the Yegua Creek. Capital, Giddings. Pop. in 1890, 11,952; in 1900, 14,595.

Lee, a county forming the SW. extremity of Virginia, borders on Kentucky and Tennessee. Area, 433 sq. m. It is intersected by the Powell's River and bounded on the NW. by Cumberland Mountain. The surface is partly diversified by Powell's Mountain and is extensively covered with forests. Capital, Jonesville. Pop. in 1890, 18,216; in 1900, 19,856.

Lee, a post-hamlet of Lee co., Ark.

Lee, a banking post-village of Dekalb and Lee cos., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 35 miles W. of Aurora. Pop. in 1900, 287.

Lee, a post-village of White co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. The banking point is Rensselaer. Pop. 250.

Lee, a post-village of Orleans parish, La. Pop. 60.

Lee, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Lee township (town), 48 miles NNE. of Bangor. It has flour- and saw-mills. Pop. of the town in 1900, 801.

Lee, a township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 11 miles S of Pittsfield. Here are wire-factories, large paper-mills, etc. The town has quarries of fine white marble. Pop. of the town (which includes the villages of East Lee and South Lee) in 1900, 3596.

Lee, a post-village of Allegan co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Lee, a post-village in Lee township (town), Strafford co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 9 miles SW. of Dover. Pop. of the town in 1900, 545.

Lee, a post-village in Lee township (town), Oneida co., N.Y., 8 miles NW. of Rome. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1571; of the village, 165.

Lee, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.C.

Lee, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Shickshinny. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 500.

Leeblain, an outport of Ontario, under the jurisdiction of Port Arthur.

Lee Center, a post-village of Lee co., Ill., near the Green River, 14 miles SE. of Dixon. Pop. about 300.

Lee Center, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., in Lee township (town), 8 miles N. of Rome. Pop. about 400.

Leech, a post-village of Cass co., Minn. The banking point is Walker. Pop. 100.

Leechburg, a banking post-borough of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Kiskiminetas River and on the Pennsylvania R., 35 miles NE. of Pittsburg. It has rolling- and other mills and has manufactures of sheet-iron, steel, shovels, and flour. Pop. in 1900, 2459.

Leech Lake, in the N. part of Minnesota, is about 7 miles S. of Lake Cass. It is nearly 20 miles long and 15 miles wide. Its surplus water is discharged by a short outlet into the Mississippi River. Elevation, 1297 feet.

Leech Lake, a hamlet and summer-resort of Cass co., Minn., on a lake of the same name.

Leechs Corners, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 18 miles SW. of Meadville. Pop. 100.

Leechville, a post-village of Beaufort co., N.C., on an inlet of Pamlico Sound, 55 miles NE. of Newbern. Pop. 65.

Lee City, a post-town of Wolfe co., Ky. The banking point is Mount Sterling. Pop. in 1900, 171.

Leecreek, a post-village of Crawford co., Ark. The banking point is Van Buren. Pop. 106.

Leeds, a parliamentary city and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Aire, an affluent of the Humber, 21 miles SW. of York. It is the first city in Yorkshire and the fifth in England in point of population. It is in a rich coal and iron district and communicates with Liverpool and Hull by canal. Among the prominent buildings are St. Peter's Church, with a tower and fine peal of bells, St. John's Church, the town-hall, with a richly decorated great hall (Victoria Hall) and one of the largest organs in Europe, the General Infirmary, erected from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, the Royal Exchange, Beckett's Bank, designed by Scott, the post-office, the new municipal offices, the Grand Theatre, the Yorkshire Penny Bank, the Corn Exchange, the Mechanics' Institute (with a large lecture hall), the grammar-school, the Unitarian Chapel, and the building of the Philosophical and Literary Society. The Central Public Free Library contains about 225,000 volumes and the Leeds Old Library, founded by Priestley, is a large collection. The university of Leeds, previous to 1904 a part of Victoria University (a body having its seat at Manchester) under the name of Yorkshire College, has handsome buildings and about 1200 students. In the vicinity of Leeds is Kirkstall Abbey, a noble ruin which now belongs to the borough. Among the public pleasure grounds is the beautiful Roundhay Park in the outskirts of the city. Leeds is the centre of the woollen manufacture in England and the iron-industry is almost as important as the woollen. Some of the largest tanneries in the kingdom are located here. There are manufactures of boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, locomotives, agricultural-machines, glass, paper, tobacco, oil, chemicals, fine pottery, worsted, and silk. Leeds sends 5 members to parliament. It was an important place in Saxon times. Pop. in 1801, 53,200; in 1851, 172,300; in 1891, 367,500; in 1901, 428,968.

Leeds, a village of England, co. of Kent, 4½ miles ESE. of Maidstone. Here are the ruins of Leeds Castle.

Leeds, a post-village of Conecuh co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 150.

Leeds, a post-village of Chautauqua co., Kan. Pop. 60.

Leeds, a post-township (town) of Androscoggin co., Me., about 20 miles W. of Augusta, is bounded on the W. by the Androscoggin River. Pop. in 1900, 1065.

Leeds, a post-village of Cecil co., Md. The banking point is Elkton. Pop. 175.

Leeds, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., on the Mill River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 5 miles NW. of Northampton. It has manufactories of silk and emery-wheels. Pop. about 1450.

Leeds, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo. Pop. 80.

Leeds, a post-village of Greene co., N.Y., on Catskill Creek, 4 miles NW. of the village of Catskill, on the Catskill Mountain R. Pop. about 400.

Leeds, a banking village of Benson co., N.Dak., on the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Rs., 30 miles WNW. of Devils Lake. Pop. in 1900, 349.

Leeds, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., in Leeds township (town), 16 miles N. of Madison. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1214.

Leeds, a county in the E. part of Ontario, near the commencement of the St. Lawrence River, which forms its S. boundary. Within its limits are several small lakes, which form the sources of the Cataraqui and Rideau rivers. Capital, Brockville.

Leeds, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, 18 miles E. of Becancour station. Pop. about 200.

Leeds Junction, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 11 miles NE. of Lewiston. Pop. 70.

Leeds Point, a post-village of Atlantic co., N.J., is near the sea, 9 miles N. of Atlantic City. Pop. about 250. It has an oyster trade.

Leedstown, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Va.

Leeds Village, Megantic, Quebec, 2 miles S. of Leeds. See LEEDS.

Leedsville, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 60 miles S. by E. of Albany.

Leefdael, laif'dāl', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 13 miles E. of Brussels.

Leek, a town of England, co. of Stafford, on the Churnet, 12 miles SSE. of Macclesfield. The most interesting buildings are the venerable parish church and the ruined Cistercian abbey. Silk-dyeing and weaving are carried on on an extensive scale. Pop. in 1901, 15,484.

Leek, lāk, a village of the Netherlands, province and 9 miles WSW. of Groningen.

Leek, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. The banking point is Franklinville. Pop. 100.

Leelan, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ohio.

Leelanau, lee'lą-naw, a northwestern county of Michigan, has an area of 355 sq. m. It is a peninsula, bounded on the E. by Grand Traverse Bay and on the NW. and W. by Lake Michigan. Capital, Leland. Pop. in 1890, 7944; in 1900, 10,576.

Leemine, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Nanticoke. Pop. 100.

Lee'mont', a post-village of Accomac co., Va., 25 miles S. of Pocomoke City. Pop. 150.

Leende, lain'dęh, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 7 miles SE. of Eindhoven.

Leeper, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa. The banking point is Clarion. Pop. 100.

Leer, lair, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 17 miles S. of Aurich, near the junction of the Ems and the Leda. It has iron-foundries, machine-shops, breweries, mills, and a variety of manufactures. There is an active trade by sea. Pop. in 1900, 12,301.

Leerdam, lair'dăm', a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 19 miles ENE. of Dordrecht. It has large glass-works. Pop. in 1899, 5042.

Lees, a town of England, in Lancashire, a suburb of Oldham. Pop. in 1901, 3621.

Leesburg, a post-village of Cherokee co., Ala. Pop. 115.

Leesburg, a banking post-town of Lake co., Fla., near Lakes Harris and Griffin, 65 miles S. by W. of Palatka, on the Atlantic Coast and the Seaboard Air Lines. Oranges, lemons, guavas, etc., flourish here. Pop. in 1900, 765. It has a large barrel-factory.

Leesburg, a post-town, capital of Lee co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 11 miles N. of Albany. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900, 413.

Leesburg, a banking post-town of Kosciusko co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 20 miles S. of Goshen. Pop. in 1900, 390.

Leesburg, a banking post-village of Harrison co., Ky., 20 miles NNE. of Lexington. Pop. 75.

Leesburg, a post-hamlet of St. Joseph co., Mich.

Leesburg, a post-village of Cumberland co., N.J., on the Maurice River, 10 miles S. of Millville, on the West Jersey and Seashore R. Pop. about 700. It has canning-, packing- and fertilizer-interests.

Leesburg, Carroll co., Ohio. See LEESVILLE.

Leesburg, a banking post-village of Highland co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 34 miles W. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 783.

Leesburg, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., on Neshannock Creek, 15 miles by rail NNE. of Newcastle. Pop. 100.

Leesburg, a post-village of Camp co., Tex., 42 miles NW. of Longview, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. about 200. It has a cotton-gin.

Leesburg, a banking post-town, capital of Loudoun co., Va., is situated 3 miles from the Potomac River and on the Southern R., 36 miles NW. of Washington, D.C. Pop. in 1900, 1513.

Lee's Creek, Ark., enters the Arkansas River 2 miles above Van Buren.

Lees Creek, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio. The banking point is Sabina. Pop. 150.

Lees Crossroads, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., 17 miles SW. of Carlisle. Pop. about 300.

Leeslick, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ky., 10 miles from Cynthiana.

Leesport, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Schuylkill River and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs., 8 miles N. of Reading, its banking town. It has manufactures of iron, leather, wire fence, roofing-materials, etc. Pop. about 1200.

Lees Summit, a banking city of Jackson co., Mo., on the Missouri Pacific R., 22 miles SE. of Kansas City. Pop. in 1900, 1453. It has large orchards and nurseries and ships grain and fruit.

Leesville, a post-hamlet of Colusa co., Cal., 75 miles NW. of Sacramento.

Leesville, a post-village of Lawrence co., Ind., 10 miles SE. of Bedford. Pop. 150.

Leesville, a banking post-town, capital of Vernon parish, La., 90 miles WNW. of Opelousas, on the Kansas City Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 1148.

Leesville, a post-village of Henry co., Mo., on Tebo Creek, about 32 miles SSW. of Sedalia. Pop. 125.

Leesville, a post-village of Carroll co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie R., 28 miles SSE. of Canton. Pop. in 1900, 269.

Leesville, Crawford co., Ohio. See LEESVILLE CROSSROADS.

Leesville, a post-town of Lexington co., S.C., on the Southern R., 31 miles WSW. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 538. It has cotton-seed oil and lumber-industries.

Leesville, a post-village of Gonzales co., Tex., 20 miles S. of Kingsbury. Pop. about 250.

Leesville, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., on the Staunton River, 30 miles SSW. of Lynchburg. Pop. 60.

Leesville Crossroads, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 3 miles W. of Crestline. Pop. in 1900, 178.

Leet, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1912.

Leete Island, a post-hamlet of New Haven co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, 13 miles E. of New Haven. Here are granite-quarries.

Leeton, a banking post-village of Johnson co., Mo., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. about 300.

Leetonia, a banking post-village of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Erie and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 20 miles E. of Alliance. It has coal- and coke-industries, blast-furnaces, machine-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2744.

Leetonia, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa. The banking point is Wellsboro. Pop. about 300.

Leetown, a post-village of Jefferson co., W.Va., about 13 miles W. of Harpers Ferry. Pop. 100.

Leetsdale, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Ohio River and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 15 miles NW. of Pittsburg. It has brick-yards, etc. Pop. about 800.

Leetsville, a post-hamlet of Kalkaska co., Mich., 141 miles N. of Grand Rapids.

Leeuwarden, lā'ū-wan'dęn (Frisian, *Lieuwert*, lyö'wĕrt; L. *Leovar'dia*), a town of the Netherlands, capital of Friesland, 70 miles NE. of Amsterdam and 10 miles from the sea, though once it lay on the shores of a deep bay. The town is well built and is intersected by numerous canals. Among the noteworthy buildings are the Stadhuis, the royal palace (originally the residence of the stadtholders of Friesland), the government house, the palace of justice, the old Kanselary (originally a court of justice), the weigh-house, orphanage, exchange, and the churches. The benevolent and educational institutions are numerous and there are several learned societies and collections of art and science. Leeuwarden carries on an extensive trade in grain, produce, and cattle. It has manufactures of gold- and silver-ware, musical instruments, mirrors, etc. Its gold- and silver-work was at one time much prized. Pop. in 1899, 32,162.

Leeuwin, Cape, the SW. point of Australia. Lat. 34° 32′ S.; lon. 115° 6′ E.

Leeuwin Land, a name formerly applied to that portion of the colony of Western Australia S. of lat. 30° S.

Leeuw-Saint-Pierre, or **Lénu,** a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 33 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. about 5000.

Lee Valley, a post-village of Hawkins co., Tenn., in a fertile valley of the same name, 13 miles W. of Rogersville. Pop. 175.

Leeville, a post-village of Wilson co., Tenn., 24 miles E. of Nashville. Pop. 50.

Leeward Islands (so called in distinction from the WINDWARD ISLANDS, with reference to the trade winds), a

name used by geographers in various senses. (1) A part of the West India Islands, including Porto Rico and all those islands which lie to the W. (or leeward) of it. (2) A chain of islands in the Caribbean Sea, extending westward from Trinidad and Tobago (not including them) along the N. coast of South America. Margarita, Buen Ayre, and Curaçao are the largest of this chain. They are usually regarded as part of the West Indian Archipelago. (3) A federal colony of Great Britain, comprising several islands of the Lesser Antilles, and divided into 5 presidencies: Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; St. Christopher (St. Kitts), with Nevis and Anguilla; Dominica; Montserrat; and the Virgin Islands. The principal islands have each a separate local legislature, with powers subordinate to a federal executive and a federal legislative council and to a governor appointed by the crown. Area, 701 sq. m. Capital, St. John, in Antigua. Pop. in 1901, 127,434. The name Leeward Islands is also sometimes applied to the northern Lesser Antilles (Virgin Islands to St. Lucia) in distinction from the islands of the southern group (St. Vincent to Grenadines).

Le Faou, lẹh fȧ'oo', a small town of France, in Finistère, 8 miles NNW. of Châteaulin.

Le Faouet, lẹh fȧ'oo-ȧ', a village of France, in Morbihan, on the Ellé, 24 miles W. of Pontivy.

Lefever Falls, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., near Rosendale station on the Wallkill Valley R. Pop. about 100.

Leffe, lĕf'fȧ, a village of Italy, province and 12 miles ENE. of Bergamo.

Le Fidelaire, lẹh fee'dẹh-lȧR', a village of France, in Eure, 16 miles WSW. of Évreux.

Lefke, lĕf'kĕh, a village of Asia Minor, 45 miles ENE. of Brusa.

Lefkosia, a town of Cyprus. See NICOSIA.

Leflore, a county in the NW. part of Mississippi. Area, 578 sq. m. The Tallahatchee and Yalabusha rivers unite in this county and form the Yazoo River. Capital, Greenwood. Pop. in 1890, 16,869; in 1900, 23,834.

Leflore, a post-village of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 54 miles SW. of Fort Smith, Ark.

Leflore, a post-hamlet of Grenada co., Miss., 17 miles SW. of Grenada.

Le Fœil, lẹh fu'ɪ a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 9 miles SW. of Saint-Brieuc.

Le'froy', a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 52 miles N. of Toronto. Pop. 200.

Lefroy, Mount, in the Rocky Mountains of Alberta, Canada, near Laggan. Altitude, 11,660 feet.

Lefthand, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W.Va.

Lefuga Island, one of the Tonga group, in the Pacific Ocean.

Leganes, lȧ-gȧ'nĕs, a small town of Spain, province and 7 miles SW. of Madrid.

Legaspi, lȧ-gȧs'pe, a seaport in Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on Albay Gulf. It exports abacá. Pop. 6017.

Legaspi, Mount, the N. end of the great eastern range of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Altitude, 3889 feet.

Legau, lȧ'gŏw, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 13 miles NW. of Kempten. Pop. about 2000.

Legazpia, lȧ-gȧth'pe-ȧ, a small town of Spain, in Biscay, on the Urola, 27 miles SW. of San Sebastián.

Leger, a banking post-village of Greer co., Okla. It has cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. Pop. about 1300.

Leggett, a post-village of Polk co., Tex., on the Houston East and West Texas R. The banking point is Livingston. Pop. 150.

Leghorn (It. *Livorno*, le-vor'no), a seaport of Italy, capital of the province of Leghorn, on a tongue of land extending into the Mediterranean, lat. 43° 32′ N., lon. 10° 27′ E., 50 miles WSW. of Florence. A navigable canal extends from the city to the Arno. It is well built, with spacious, regular, and well-paved streets and promenades (Via Vittorio Emanuele, Viale Regina Margherita, the latter leading to the suburb of Ardenza). It is of comparatively recent origin and hence possesses few objects of interest in architecture and art. The most remarkable buildings and establishments are the cathedrals; the church of the Madonna, with good pictures by Roselli and Volterrano; Greek churches; a synagogue, one of the finest in the world (erected in 1603); a royal palace, arsenal, and a vast cistern or reservoir for the storage of drinking water. The city has a number of open squares, adorned with imposing statues (those of Ferdinand I., Ferdinand III., Leopold II., Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel, and Cavour). It has an exchange, naval academy, public library, theatre, museum, etc. The lazarettos are remarkable structures, that of San Leopoldo being one of the most magnificent works of the kind in Europe. The more important industries are ship-building (including armored cruisers), the making of iron-castings, copper-work, etc., and the manufacture of glass, oil, woollen and silk goods, straw bonnets, paper, soap, leather, and coral (of which last there are important fisheries).

Leghorn has an extensive trade, both general and transit, furnishing the chief source of its prosperity. The harbor is of large extent, but is somewhat difficult of entrance. The outer harbor is protected by a fine mole. The Porto Vecchio (or Medico) is no longer deep enough for the largest vessels. The roadstead, lying WNW. of the harbor, is protected by a long sandbank from the violence of the waves.

Leghorn possesses various literary, scientific, artistic, and benevolent institutions. It is the seat of a bishop. It has well-regulated bathing-establishments and has become a favorite watering-place. Leghorn had dwindled down to a fishing village when its great capabilities for commerce were discovered by the Medici family, who surrounded it with fortifications, constructed its harbor and bestowed upon it valuable privileges. Pop. as a commune in 1901, 98,321.

Leghorn (It. *Livorno*), a province of Italy, in Tuscany, comprising the city of Leghorn and the island of Elba. Area, 133 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 121,612.

Legiep (lȧ-geep') or **Count Heiden** (hī'dẹn) **Islands,** a group in the Pacific Ocean, in the Marshall Archipelago.

Legnago, lĕn-yȧ'go, a town of Italy, 22 miles SE. of Verona, on the Adige. It is a fortress, constituting the SE. member of the so-called Quadrilateral. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1901 (commune), 14,529.

Legnaja, BORGO DI, bor'go dee lĕn-yī'ȧ, a western suburb of Florence.

Legnano, lĕn-yȧ'no, a town of Italy, province and 16 miles NW. of Milan, on the Olona. One of its churches contains a beautiful altar-piece by Luini. Near the town the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa was vanquished by the forces of the Lombard League. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 16,668.

Legnone, Monte, the highest summit of Lombardy, Italy, E. of Lake Como and 9 miles NE. of Bellano. Height, 8565 feet. A spur of this mountain, known as the Legnoncino, has an altitude of 5678 feet.

Lego, a post-village of Perry co., Tenn. Pop. 70.

Legoniel, or **Ligoniel,** a town of Ireland, 3 miles NW. of Belfast, of which it is a suburb. Pop. about 4000.

Le Gore, a banking post-village of Frederick co., Md., on the Pennsylvania R.

Le Gosier, or **Le Gozier,** lẹh go'ze-ȧ', a maritime village of the island of Guadeloupe, 5 miles SE. of Pointe-à-Pître.

Légrád, lȧ'grȧd', a small town of Hungary, co. of Zala, on the Drave, 10 miles N. of Kopreinitz.

Le Grand, a post-village of Merced co., Cal., 6 miles by rail from Merced, its banking point. Pop. about 200.

Legrand, a post-town of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Iowa River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 8 miles ESE. of Marshalltown. It has limestone-quarries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 408.

Legrande, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ala. Pop. 90.

Le Grand-Serre, lẹh grôN sair, a village of France, in Drôme, 25 miles NE. of Valence.

Leh, lȧ, capital of Ladakh, in the valley of the Indus, N. of the Himalayas. Lat. 34° 10′ N.; lon. 77° 40′ E. It is enclosed by a wall and towers and has several Buddhist temples, the rajah's palace, an ancient lamaserai, observatory, mint, and bazaar. It has an active trade in shawl wool and its large market is visited by traders from Kashmir, Afghanistan, Lhasa, and Turkestan. Pop. variously estimated at from 4000 to 12,000. Elevation, 11,535 feet.

Le Havre, France. See HAVRE.

Lehe, lȧ'ẹh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, at the head of the estuary of the Weser and on the Geeste, near Bremerhaven. It has breweries, distilleries, saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 24,301.

Lehesten, lȧ'ĕs-tẹn, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 7 miles SE. of Gräfenthal. Near it are immense slate-quarries. Pop. about 2000.

Lehi City, a banking city of Utah co., Utah, on the N. shore of Utah Lake and on the Rio Grande Western R. and the Oregon Short Line, 31 miles S. of Salt Lake City. Pop. in 1900, 2719. It has beet-sugar industries.

Lehigh, lee'hī, a river of Pennsylvania, rises near the S. extremity of Wayne co. and runs southwestward to White-haven, forming the boundary between the cos. of Lackawanna and Luzerne on the right and Monroe and Carbon on the left. It flows nearly southeastward from Mauch Chunk to Allentown, and thence northeastward to Easton, where it enters the Delaware. Length, about 120 miles. About 10 miles below Mauch Chunk it passes through a

gorge, or gap, in the Kittatinny Mountain. Rich mines of anthracite are worked near this river, which traverses a hilly and picturesque region. It has slack-water navigation to Whitehaven.

Lehigh, an eastern county of Pennsylvania, has an area of 328 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Lehigh River and is also drained by the Jordan and Saucon creeks. The Kittatinny or Blue Mountain extends along the NW. border of this county, which comprises a part of the beautiful and fertile Kittatinny Valley. Iron-ore is abundant, and furnishes material for a vast production of pig-iron. There are extensive slate deposits. Capital, Allentown. Pop. in 1890, 76,631; in 1900, 93,893.

Lehigh, a coal-mining village of Blount co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. about 500.

Lehigh, a banking post-town of the Choctaw Nation, I.T., 9 miles NW. of Atoka, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It is a trade-center. Pop. in 1900, 1500.

Lehigh, a banking post-town of Webster co., Iowa, on the Des Moines River, 16 miles SSE. of Fort Dodge, on the Crooked Creek and the Chicago Great-Western Rs. It has coal-mines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 806.

Lehigh, a banking post-village of Marion co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. about 350.

Lehigh, a post-hamlet of Stark co., N.Dak., in a coal-mining region, about 6 miles by rail ESE. of Dickinson.

Lehigh, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 3769.

Lehigh Gap, on the Lehigh River where it passes through the Kittatinny Mountain, 10 miles SE. of Mauch Chunk. The scenery is picturesque.

Lehigh Tannery, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., on the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R., 22 miles N. of Mauch Chunk. Pop. about 150.

Lehighton, a banking post-borough of Carbon co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Lehigh River and on the Lehigh Valley R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 4 miles SE. of Mauch Chunk. Coal is mined here. It has manufactures of silk, wagons, stoves, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4629.

Lehman, lee'man, a post-township (and village) of Luzerne co., Pa., about 10 miles NW. of Wilkesbarre. Pop. in 1900, 1120; of the village, about 250.

Lehman, a township of Pike co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 658.

Lehmasters, Franklin co., Pa. See LEMASTERS.

Lehnenburg, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa. The banking point is Easton. Pop. about 150.

Lehnin, lâ-neen', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, district and 14 miles WSW. of Potsdam. It has ruins of a mediæval Cistercian convent. The thirteenth-century convent church has been recently restored. Pop. about 2500.

Le Houlme, leh oolm, a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 5 miles NNW. of Rouen.

Lehr, a banking post-village of McKintosh co., N.Dak. Pop. 125.

Lehrberg, lair'bĕRG, a village of Bavaria, Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 25 miles WSW. of Nuremberg. Pop. 1155.

Lehri, lâ'ree, a town of Beluchistan, 30 miles NE. of Bhag. It is enclosed by walls, and has a well-supplied bazaar.

Lehrte, lair'tęh, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, district of Lüneburg, circle of Burgdorf. Pop. in 1900, 6551.

Lehua, lâ-hoo'â, or **Oreehina** (o-ree-hee'nâ) **Island,** one of the smaller Hawaiian Islands, off the N. end of Nihau.

Leia, lâ'yâ, a town of the Punjab, British India, 57 miles S. of Dera Ismail Khan.

Leib, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa. The banking point is Ashland. Pop. 100.

Leibhardt, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y. The banking point is Ellenville. Pop. about 200.

Leibicz, li'bits, or **Lubicza,** loo'bit'sŏh, a town of Hungary, co. of Zips, near Késmárk. Near by are sulphur springs. Pop. about 3000.

Leibnitz, lib'nits, or **Lindenstadt,** lin'dęn-stätt', a town of Styria, 20 miles S. by E. of Gratz. Pop. about 3000.

Leicester, lĕs'tęr, or **Leicestershire,** lĕs'tęr-shir, a county of England, nearly in its centre, having N. the cos. of Derby and Nottingham, E. Lincoln and Rutland, S. Northampton and Warwick, and W. Warwick and Derby. Area, 813 sq. m. The surface is undulating. The chief river flowing through the county is the Soar, an affluent of the Trent. The latter stream forms part of the N. boundary. Stock-raising and dairying are more important than the growing of crops, although the land is nearly all arable. The breed of long-woolled sheep is celebrated. The county is the principal seat of the woollen hosiery manufacture in England. Coal is mined. Capital, Leicester. Pop. in 1901, 434,000.

Leicester, a municipal, parliamentary, and county borough of England, capital of Leicestershire, on the Soar, 26 miles SSE. of Derby. It is agreeably situated and well built. It stands on the site of the ancient Ratæ, the capital of the British tribe of the Coritani, and is one of the oldest towns of England. In various places portions of the Roman pavement have been unearthed. One of the curious relics of the town is the "Jewry Wall," a fragment of a Roman structure which formed part of the boundary of the mediæval ghetto. Among the noteworthy buildings of Leicester are the assize-hall (all that now remains of the old Norman castle), the handsome clock-tower, the old town-hall with some good carving and stained glass, the new municipal buildings, and several old churches. Leicester is the centre of the hosiery-industry in England. There are also extensive manufactures of boots and shoes, and lace-making, wool-combing, and various other industries are carried on. There are iron-foundries. Leicester is a very progressive municipality, owning all kinds of public utilities. Pop. in 1851, 60,584; in 1891, 174,600; in 1901, 211,579. Leicester was an important place at the time of the Danish inroads into England. Its old fortifications were demolished by Henry II. Its Norman castle was dismantled after the capture of the town by the Royalists in 1645.

Leicester, les'tęr, a banking post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Leicester township (town), 6 miles WSW. of Worcester. It contains the Leicester Academy, a town-hall, etc. The Boston and Albany R. touches the S. part of the town, which is drained by the sources of the Quinebaug River, and has manufactures of cards and woollen goods. Pop. in 1900, 3416; of the village, about 1150.

Leicester, a township (town) of Livingston co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 1415.

Leicester, a post-town of Buncombe co., N.C. The banking point is Asheville. Pop. in 1900, 126.

Leicester, a post-township (town and village) of Addison co., Vt., is bounded on the W. by Otter Creek. Pop. in 1900, 509; of the village, 125.

Leicester Junction, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Leicester township (town), on the Onion River and on the Rutland R., 22 miles NNW. of Rutland. Pop. 150.

Leicestershire, England. See LEICESTER.

Leichardt, a suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, from which it is 3 miles W. Pop. about 15,500.

Leichardt District, a pastoral region of Queensland, lying W. of Port Curtis.

Leichlingen, lik'ling-ęn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 miles SE. of Düsseldorf, on the Wupper. It has manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1900, 5928.

Leiden, a village of Hungary See LEBÉNY.

Leiden, a city of the Netherlands. See LEYDEN.

Leidy, li'dę, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., in Leidy township, on Kettle Creek, about 22 miles NW. of Lockhaven. Pop. of the township in 1900, 663.

Leidy, Mount, Wyo., a granitic peak of the Rocky Mountains, is about 16 miles E. of Mount Hayden and near lat. 43° 44′ N. and lon. 110° 37′ W. Its altitude is 11,177 feet.

Leigh, lee, a municipal borough of England, in Lancashire, 7 miles SW. of Bolton. It has glass-works and manufactures of textiles, agricultural implements, etc. In the neighborhood are coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 40,001.

Leigh, a banking post-village of Colfax co., Neb., 26 miles NNW. of Schuyler, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 439. It is a shipping point for grain and live-stock.

Leighlin, or **Old Leighlin,** a decayed village of Ireland, Leinster, co. of Carlow, 2½ miles W. of Leighlin Bridge. The diocese, founded in 632, is now united with that of Ossory and Ferns.

Leighlinbridge, a small town of Ireland, co. and 7½ miles SW. of Carlow, on the Barrow.

Leigh-on-Sea, a seaport of Essex, England, 2 miles from Southend. Pop. in 1901, 3667.

Leigh Smith Island, in Franz-Josef Land, N. of Zichy Land, in about lat. 81° 17′ N.

Leighton, a post-town of Colbert co., Ala., on the Southern R., 56 miles W. of Huntsville. Pop. in 1900, 506.

Leighton, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 7 miles WNW. of Oskaloosa. Pop. 200.

Leighton- (lâ'tęn) **Buzzard,** a town of England, in Bedfordshire, near the Ouse, 38 miles NW. of London. It has a fine old cruciform church. Straw-plaiting is the principal industry. Pop. in 1901, 6331.

Leighton Corners, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., N.H.

Leimbach, lim'bâĸ, a town of Prussian Saxony, 29 miles NW. of Merseburg, on the Wipper. Pop. about 3500.

Leimen, li'męn, a town of Baden, 4 miles S. of Heidelberg. Pop. about 2000.

Leimersheim, li'męrs-hime', a village of the Palatinate, Bavaria, on the Rhine, 7 miles S. of Germersheim.

Leinbachs, līn'baks, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 7 miles NW. of Reading. Pop. 200.

Leine, lī'nẹh, a river of northwest Germany, rises in the Harz, and, after a N. course of about 115 miles, passing Göttingen and Hanover, joins the Aller. It becomes navigable at Hanover.

Leiningen, lī'ning-ẹn, a former principality of Germany, which was situated between the Lower Palatinate and the bishopries of Speyer and Worms. The district is now shared mainly between Baden and Bavaria.

Leiningen, ÄLT, ält, and NEU, noi, two nearly contiguous villages of Bavaria, Rhenish Palatinate, district of Grünstadt.

Leinster, lĕn'stẹr, one of the four provinces of Ireland, embracing the SE. portion of the country, comprising the cos. of Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, King's, Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Wexford. Area, 7622 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 1,982,165; in 1901, 1,150,480. The S. part only of this province formed the ancient Irish kingdom of the same name, the N. part having formed the kingdom of Meath.

Leipa, or **Böhmisch-Leipa,** bö'mish lī'pä, a town of Bohemia, 41 miles N. by E. of Prague. Calico-printing, the manufacture of velvet, sugar-refining, brewing, and the manufacture of pianos are among the industries and there are railway machine-shops. Pop. in 1900, 10,674.

Leipers (lee'pẹrz) **Fork,** a post-village of Williamson co., Tenn., 8 miles SE. of Franklin. Pop. 100.

Leiperville, lec'pẹr-vĭl, a village of Delaware co., Pa., on Ridley Creek, 12 miles SW. of Philadelphia and 2 miles NE. of Chester. It has stone-quarries.

Leipheim, lip'hīme, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, on the Danube, 11 miles E. of Ulm. Pop. about 1600.

Leipnik, lip'nik, a town of Moravia, 52 miles NE. of Brünn. Weaving and sugar-refining are carried on. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5881.

Leipsic, lip'sik (Ger. *Leipzig*, lip'tsig; L. *Lipsia*), the largest city in Saxony and the fourth city in size in the German Empire, 64 miles WNW. of Dresden, in a large and fertile plain, on the rivers Elster, Pleisse, and Parde. Lat. of observatory, 51° 20′ 5″ N.; lon. 12° 23′ 30″ E. Fine promenades on the site of the former fortifications enclose the old town, now the business section, which presents a picturesque appearance with its narrow and irregular streets, amid which are handsome modern structures, venerable edifices, and quaint shops. Without the old town lies a broad ring of modern suburban sections, with spacious thoroughfares, surrounded by an extended circle of villages still included within the municipal limits and devoted in great part to manufacturing purposes. Large suburban tracts are occupied by woods and meadows. Of the numerous squares of the old town the most important are the Augustusplatz, covering a large area, flanked by the Augusteum (the main building of the university), the post-office, the theatre, and the museum; the Johannisplatz, with the imposing Reformation monument to Luther and Melanchthon (unveiled in 1833); and the Marktplatz, with a fine monument in commemoration of the war of 1870–71. The most noteworthy ecclesiastical edifices are the church of St. Thomas, founded in the thirteenth century and rebuilt in the fifteenth, noted for its boy choir; the University or Pauline Church, dedicated by Luther; the new church of St. John, containing the remains of Bach and Gellert; the church of St. Nicholas; the recently erected church of St. Peter; and the Moorish synagogue. Of the secular buildings the most notable are the fine new concert house, with sculptures by Schilling; the old concert house, famous under the name of the Gewandhaus (or Cloth Hall), in which Mendelssohn conducted, no longer devoted to musical purposes; the splendid structure of the Imperial Supreme Court, the superb Renaissance booksellers' exchange, the stock exchange, the curious sixteenth-century town-hall, the new town-hall erected on the site of the old castle (Pleissenburg), the museum, the new theatre, the observatory, the building of the imperial bank, and the university buildings, including the magnificent new library. Auerbach's Keller, a wine-cellar and tavern, has been rendered famous through its association with Goethe's "Faust."

The university of Leipsic, founded in 1409, is the third largest in Germany, being attended by over 4000 students. Its library has about 500,000 volumes. Among the other educational institutions are a municipal gymnasium, founded in the thirteenth century, at which Bach was a "cantor," the royal academy of art, the school of industrial art, a school of architecture, a commercial high-school (the first established in Germany), and the famous Royal Conservatory of Music, with over 900 students. The Grassi Museum contains valuable art, industrial, and ethnographical collections, and there are a fine historical museum of music, a notable municipal museum, a permanent exhibition of machinery and furniture, a museum of the book-trade, and a municipal library containing over 120,000 volumes. Leipsic stands foremost among the cities of the world in the bookselling and publishing trade, and is a great centre of the music trade of Europe. It is also actively engaged in the metal-industry (including iron-founding and the manufacture of machinery, mechanical apparatus, etc.), in the textile industry, in the manufacture of pianos, in the graphic industries, in the manufacture of chemicals and food-stuffs, tobacco and cigars, and paper, and in milling, brewing, etc. The great fairs of Leipsic are world-famous, an immense trade in furs, leather, cloth, and glass being carried on. Leipsic is the seat of the Supreme Court of the German Empire. Pop. in 1834, 44,802; in 1852, 65,370; in 1880, 149,081; in 1890, 293,525 (with suburbs, 353,272); in 1900, 455,089.

The city of Leipsic dates from about the beginning of the eleventh century. It early obtained great commercial prosperity under the House of Wettin. On the partition of the Saxon dominions in 1485 it passed to the Albertine line. At Breitenfeld, in the outskirts of the city, Gustavus Adolphus vanquished Tilly, the imperial general, on Sept. 7 (new style Sept. 17), 1631. The same locality witnessed the victory of the Swedes under Torstenson in 1642. At Leipsic in 1813 (Oct. 16, 18, 19) was fought the greatest battle of modern times prior to the Russo-Japanese war of 1904–05, the so-called Battle of the Nations, in which Napoleon was overwhelmed by the forces of Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sweden, under the command of Schwarzenberg, seconded by Blücher, Bernadotte, and Bennigsen.

Leipsic, lip'sĭk, a post-town of Kent co., Del., 7 miles N. of Dover and about 38 miles S. of Wilmington. Pop. in 1900, 305.

Leipsic, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Ind.

Leipsic, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Ohio, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads, 27 miles N. of Lima. It has stave-mills and ships grain. Pop. in 1900, 1726.

Leiria, lä-ree'ä, a city of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Liz, 75 miles NE. of Lisbon. It is the seat of a bishop and has a cathedral. Near by is a large pine-forest. Pop. in 1900, 4488.

Leisenring, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Rs. The banking point is Connellsville. It has coke-industries. Pop. about 800.

Leisnig, lis'nic, a town of Saxony, 25 miles SE. of Leipsic, on the Mulde. Pop. in 1900, 7974, engaged partly in the textile industry, the manufacture of machinery, etc. There is a fine castle on the opposite side of the river and near the town is the watering-place of Mildenstein.

Leiston (LEISTON-CUM-SIZEWELL), a town of Suffolk, England, near the coast, about 10 miles SSE. of Halesworth. Pop. in 1901, 3259.

Leistville, leest'vĭl, a post-station of Pickaway co., Ohio.

Leitchfield, litch'feeld, or **Litchfield,** a banking post-town, capital of Grayson co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R., 38 miles N. of Bowling Green. Pop. in 1900, 914.

Leitchfield, a hamlet of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy, 5 miles from Annapolis.

Leitersburg, lī'tẹrz-burg, a post-village of Washington co., Md., on Antietam Creek, about 6 miles NE. of Hagerstown. Pop. about 350.

Leiters (lī'tẹrz) **Ford,** a post-village of Fulton co., Ind. Pop. about 250.

Leith, leeth, a municipal and parliamentary borough and important seaport of Scotland, 2 miles NNE. of Edinburgh, of which it is the port and with which it is now connected by continuous streets of houses, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth and at the mouth of the Water of Leith. The town cannot be said to present a prepossessing appearance. Among the principal edifices are St. James Episcopal Church, the town-hall, Trinity House, the exchange, corn exchange, and the buildings of the financial institutions. Leith Fort is the chief station of the artillery for Scotland. The harbor works of Leith, on which vast sums have been expended, comprise a large number of docks. There are two enormous parallel piers extending into the firth. There are ship-yards, machine-shops, manufactures of sail-cloth and rope, breweries, distilleries, soap-factories, etc. The town figures first under the name of Inverleith. Its importance as a seaport dates from the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1901, 76,667.

Leith, leeth, a post-village and lake port of Grey co., Ontario, on Georgian Bay, 7½ miles NE. of Owen Sound. Pop. 150.

Leitha, lī'tä, a river of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which, after a course of 110 miles, joins a southern arm of the Danube at Ungarisch-Altenburg (Magyar-Óvár),

in the Hungarian co. of Wieselburg (Moson). It forms part of the boundary between Lower Austria and Hungary, whence the designation Cisleithania and Transleithania for the Austrian and Hungarian halves of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Leithsville, a post-village of Northampton co., Pa. The banking point is Bethlehem. Pop. 100.

Leitmeritz, lite'mer-its', a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 34 miles NNW. of Prague. It has a mediæval castle, an episcopal palace, an old town-house, and a fifteenth-century building, the "Kelchhaus" or "Cuphouse," so called from its peculiar cup-shaped tower. The leading product of Leitmeritz is beer. The town is at the head of steamboat navigation on the Elbe. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 13,075.

Leitomischl, li'to-mish'l', a town of Bohemia, 24 miles SE. of Chrudim. It has a Piarist college with a fine church. Among the industries are sugar-refining, milling, brewing, and the manufacture of textiles. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8075.

Leitrim, lee'trim, a county of Ireland, in Connaught, touching Donegal Bay on the N. Area, 619 sq. m. It is nearly cut in two by Lough Allen, from which issues the Shannon to form the southern half of the W. boundary of the county. The greater part of Lough Melvin is comprised within Leitrim, in the extreme N. About half of the county is pasture-land. Capital, Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop. in 1841, 155,300; in 1900, 69,200.

Leitskau, lit'skŏw, a small town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles SE. of Magdeburg.

Leiva, lā'e-vȧ, a town of Colombia, in the department of Boyacá, 10 miles NW. of Tunja. Pop. 4500.

Leixlip, lāce'lip, a small town of Ireland, co. of Kildare, at the confluence of the Liffey and the Rye, 10 miles WNW. of Dublin.

Leiza, lā'e-thȧ, a small town of Spain, in Navarre, 17 miles NW. of Pamplona.

Lek, a river of the Netherlands, forming an arm of the Old Rhine at its delta N. of the Waal. It extends from near Arnhem to the Meuse, about 7 miles E. of Rotterdam.

Lekencze, lĕk'ĕnt'sẹh' (Ger. *Lechnitz,* lĕk'nits), a village of Transylvania, 20 miles from Bistritz.

Leki, a trading station of Nigeria, in the Niger delta region.

Lekkerk, lĕk'kĕrk, a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, on the Lek, 9 miles E. of Rotterdam.

Leksha, lĕk'shȧ, a long and narrow lake of Russia, in the NW. part of Olonets. Length, 24 miles.

Leksmond, lĕks'mŏnt', a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, on the Lek, 10 miles NNE. of Gorkum.

Leland, a post-village of Madison co., Fla. The banking point is Valdosta. Pop. 100.

Leland, a post-village of Nez Percés co., Idaho. The banking point is Kendrick. Pop. 100.

Leland, a banking post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 67 miles WSW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 634.

Leland, a banking post-town of Winnebago co., Iowa, on the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Leland, a post-village of Catahoula parish, La. The banking point is Vidalia. Pop. about 250.

Leland, a post-village, capital of Leelanau co., Mich., on Lake Michigan, 18 miles (direct) NNW. of Traverse City. Pop. about 350.

Leland, a banking post-town of Washington co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 762.

Leland, a post-hamlet of Josephine co., Oregon, in the valley of the Rogue River, 55 miles S. of Roseburg.

Leland, a post-village of Ellis co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Leland, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis. The banking point is Prairie du Sac.

Lelesz, lĕl'es', a town of Hungary, co. and 11 miles ENE. of Zemplin. Pop. about 2000.

Leliaton, a post-village of Coffee co., Ga. The banking point is Douglas. Pop. about 200.

Le Lion d'Angers, lẹh le-ôn' dôn'zhā', a small town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, on the Oudon, 13 miles NNW. of Angers.

Leloup, a post-village of Franklin co., Kan.

Le Luc, lẹh lük, a town of France, department of Var, 13 miles SW. of Draguignan. Pop. about 2500.

Lelunda, lā-loon'dȧ, a river of Africa, in the Portuguese colony of Angola, district of Congo, flows W., and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Atlantic Ocean about 40 miles SSE. of the mouth of the Congo River.

Le Maire, lẹh mȧR, a strait of South America, the channel which separates Staten Island from Tierra del Fuego, about 20 miles wide. It was discovered in 1616 by a Dutch navigator named Le Maire.

Lema (lā'mȧ) Islands, a group of small islands near the entrance to Canton River, China. The largest, called Great Lema by Europeans, but Tam-kwun-tow by the Chinese, is 6 miles long.

Leman, Lake. See GENEVA, LAKE OF.

Le Mans, lẹh mŏn' (anc. *Vindinum* and *Suindinum;* mediæval L. *Cenomani*), a town of France, capital of the department of Sarthe, on the Sarthe, 130 miles SW. of Paris. The principal building is the mediæval cathedral of Saint Julien, a splendid Gothic structure, with a very old choir. The other edifices deserving of notice are the churches of Notre Dame and L'Ancienne Visitation, the prefecture, library, museums of antiquity and natural history, picture-gallery, theatre, corn exchange, court-house, and orphanage. The city has schools of commerce and medicine, an artillery school, etc. It is an important military station. The principal manufactures are chemicals, linen, sail-cloth, coarse woollens, lace, hosiery, paper, tobacco, leather, and wax candles. The trade in country produce is extensive. Le Mans is the seat of a bishop. It is a place of great antiquity. Many vestiges of Roman times have been found. The town was taken by William the Conqueror in the eleventh century and long continued in the possession of the English, whose king, Henry II., was born in it. The Vendéans sustained a great defeat here in 1793. An important engagement was fought about Le Mans during the Franco-Prussian War on Jan. 10–12, 1871, between the forces under Prince Frederick Charles and General Chanzy. Pop. in 1901, 52,902.

Lemars, lẹh-marz', a banking city, capital of Plymouth co., Iowa, on Floyd's River, or Willow Creek, and on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rs., 25 miles NNE. of Sioux City. It is the seat of Western Union College, and has roller-mills, foundries and machine-shops, and a large trade in grain and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 4146.

Lemasters, a post-village of Franklin co., Pa., on the Cumberland Valley R., 4 miles E. of Mercersburg. Pop. about 250.

Lembach, lĕm'bȧK, a village of Alsace, 30 miles N. of Strasburg.

Lembecq, lŏn'bĕk', a village of Belgium, in Brabant, 11 miles SSW. of Brussels.

Lemberg, lĕm'bĕRG (Pol. *Lwów,* lvoov; L. *Leop'olis*), a town of Austria-Hungary, capital of Galicia, in a beautiful and romantic district, 365 miles ENE. of Vienna. Lat. of observatory, 49° 50′ 10″ N.; lon. 24° 1′ 15″ E. Its old walls have been levelled and converted into walks, and, though founded in the thirteenth century, it has all the appearance of a modern town. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic, an Armenian, and a United-Greek archbishop. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Greek metropolitan church, with the archbishop's palace, magnificent structures in the Italian style; the Roman Catholic and Armenian cathedrals; the Dominican church, after the model of St. Peter's at Rome; the Protestant church; a handsome synagogue, one of several; the town-hall, built on an imposing scale; the university; the polytechnic institution (completed in 1877); Ossolinski National Institute, with a library of over 100,000 volumes, relating mostly to Slavic history and literature, and numerous collections of paintings, engravings, coins, antiquities, etc.; and the theatre. There are various seminaries and gymnasia, an academy of arts, deaf and dumb institute, a general infirmary (Invalidenhaus) asylum, military and other hospitals, penitentiary, extensive barracks, etc. The city has a botanic garden. The university had an attendance in 1902–3 of 2414. Its library has about 180,000 volumes. The manufactures consist of machinery, matches, candles, woollen and cotton tissues, knitted goods, liquors, tobacco, and chocolate. The trade of Lemberg is largely in the hands of the Jews, who constitute about one-fourth of the population. A great fair is held in midwinter. Lemberg is an important military station, and an infantry-cadet school was located there in 1899. There is a new citadel. It fell to Austria in the partition of Poland in 1772. Pop. in 1870, 87,109; in 1890, 128,419; in 1900, 159,618.

Lemberg, lĕm'bĕRG, a village of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, 3 miles E. of Pirmasens.

Lemberg, a village of Germany, in Lorraine, 14 miles SE. of Saargemünd.

Lembeye, lŏn'bā', a small town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 16 miles NE. of Pau.

Le Merlérault, lẹh mĕR'lā'rō', a small town of France, in Orne, 15 miles E. of Argentan.

Lemert, a post-village of Foster co., N. Dak., on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie R. The banking point is Carrington. Pop. 100.

Lemert, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 90.

Lemförde, lĕm'fŏR'dẹh, a small town of Prussia, in Hanover, 10 miles S. of Diepholz.

Lemgo, lĕm'go, a town of the principality of Lippe, Germany, on the Bega, 6 miles N. of Detmold. It has many quaint old gabled houses and manufactures of linen, meerschaum-pipes, leather, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8840.

Lemhény, lĕm'hāñ' (Ger. *Lehmen*), a village of Transylvania, about 50 miles from Kronstadt.

Lemhi, a county of Idaho, borders on Montana. Area, 4455 sq. m. It is intersected by the Salmon River. The surface is mountainous and a range of the Rocky Mountains extends along the northeastern border. Capital, Salmon. Pop. in 1890, 1915; in 1900, 3446.

Lemhi Agency, a post-hamlet of Lemhi co., Idaho.

Lemington, a village of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Lemington, a post-township (town) of Essex co., Vt., on the Connecticut River. Pop. in 1900, 204.

Lemitar, a post-village of Socorro co., N.Mex. Pop. 90.

Lemlum, lĕm'loom', or **Lamlum,** lăm'loom', a village of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 62 miles SE. of the ruins of Babylon. SE. of it are the marshes of Lemlum, a wide and inundated tract, partly cultivated for rice.

Lemmer, lĕm'mẹr, a small town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Zuider Zee, 14 miles S. of Sneek.

Lemmongan, lĕm-mon-găn', or **Lammongan,** lăm-mon-găn', a semi-active volcano in Java, about 60 miles ESE. of Surabaya. Height, 5400 feet.

Lemnos (Gr. Λῆμνος), or **Limno,** formerly known by the Italian name of **Stalimene,** an island of the Grecian archipelago belonging to Turkey, about midway between Mount Athos and the coast of Asia Minor. Area, about 175 sq. m. It is divided into two peninsular portions by the bays of Port Paradise and Port Saint Anthony. It is hilly and presents volcanic formations. It has fertile valleys yielding grain, oil, wine, fruits, and tobacco. The famous Lemnian earth (yellowish-gray) was exported in ancient times as a remedy against wounds and snake-bites and preserved this reputation until recent times. On the W. coast is the little town of Lemnos, now usually called Kastro. Pop. of the island, about 30,000, mainly Greeks. In ancient times Lemnos was an important possession of Athens.

Lemon, a post-township of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. in 1900, 1825.

Lemon, a post-township (and village) of Wyoming co., Pa., 22 miles NW. of Scranton. Pop. of the township in 1900, 577; of the village, 100.

Lemon City, a post-village of Dade co., Fla., on the Florida East Coast R. The banking point is Miami. Pop. 125.

Lemoncove, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal. The banking point is Visalia. Pop. 100.

Lemonfair River, a mill-stream of Addison co., Vt., falls into Otter Creek.

Le'mont', a banking post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River and on the Chicago and Alton and other railroads, 25 miles SW. of Chicago. It has quarries of fine limestone called Athens marble, manufactures of aluminium, bottling-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2449.

Lemont, a post-village of Center co., Pa., 9 miles S. of Bellefonte. Pop. about 150.

Lemont Furnace, a post-village of Fayette co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 4 miles NE. of Uniontown. It has coke-works. Pop. 150.

Lemonum, the ancient name of POITIERS.

Lemonville, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Mo. Pop. 100.

Lemonville, a village of Orange co., Tex. The banking point is Orange. It has lumbering interests. Pop. 250.

Lemonville, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 6 miles NW. of Stouffville. Pop. 50.

Lemonweir, lem'on-weer', a hamlet of Juneau co., Wis., in a township (town) of the same name, on the Lemonweir River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 33 miles WNW. of Portage City. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1174.

Lemonweir Creek, Wis., enters the Wisconsin River about 10 miles E. of Mauston. It is 75 miles long.

Lemoore, lẹ-mōr', a banking post-village of Kings co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 32 miles S. of Fresno. It is in a fruit and agricultural region. Pop. about 900.

Le Moule, a town of the island of Guadeloupe, on Grande Terre.

Lemovices, the Latin name of LIMOGES.

Lemoyne, lẹh-moin', a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Hocking Valley R. The banking point is Perrysburg. Pop. 300.

Lemoyne, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa. The banking point is Harrisburg. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 600.

Lempa, lĕm'pä, a navigable river of Central America, in Salvador, enters the Pacific 35 miles SE. of San Salvador.

Lempdes, lôNd, a small town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 5 miles SE. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Lempster, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.H., in Lempster township (town), about 36 miles W. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 391.

Lemsal, lĕm-säl', a town of Russia, in Livonia, near the Gulf of Riga. Pop. about 2000.

Le Muy, lẹh mwee, a town of France, in Var, 5 miles SE. of Draguignan. Pop. about 2500.

Lemvig, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, on the Lym-Fjord, 32 miles NE. of Ringkjöbing. Pop. in 1901, 3219.

Le'na (Russ. pron. lä'nä), one of the principal rivers of Asia and the most easterly and largest of the great streams of Siberia, its basin lying between those of the Yenisei on the W. and the Yana and Indighirka on the E. It rises immediately W. of Lake Baikal, and enters the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths between lat. 72° and 73° N. and lon. 125° and 130° E. Total course, 2700 miles, the whole of which is within the Russian dominions. Chief tributaries are the Vitim, Olekma, Aldan, and Vilyui, the last two being received N. of lat. 63°. At a distance of 800 miles from the ocean it is a noble river, 5 or 6 miles in width, and it is generally navigable with safety. The river is free of ice between Yakutsk and Kirensk, along which stretch there is steamboat navigation, between the middle of May and the end of October. Other towns situated on its banks are Verkholensk (near the source of the river), Vitimsk, Olekminsk and Bulun, the last named above the delta-head. Navigation upward from the mouth to Yakutsk is occasionally possible. Area of drainage-basin, about 1,000,000 sq. m.

Lena, le'na, a banking post-town of Stephenson co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 38 miles E. of Galena. Pop. in 1900, 1252.

Lena, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio, 11 miles E. of Piqua. Pop. 150.

Lena, a post-village of Oconto co., Wis., 32 miles by rail N. of Green Bay. Pop. 160.

Lenapah, a banking post-town of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 154.

Lenape, len-āp', a post-village of Leavenworth co., Kan., on the N. bank of the Kansas River, 22 miles by rail W. of Kansas City. Pop. about 90.

Lenape, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 19 miles NNW. of Wilmington, Del.

Lena Station, a post-village of Rapides parish, La. The banking point is Alexandria. Pop. 100.

Lenawee, a county in the S. part of Michigan, bordering on Ohio, has an area of 742 sq. m. It is drained in the SE. part by the Raisin River and its branches and in the SW. part by the Tiffin River. Capital, Adrian. Pop. in 1890, 48,448; in 1900, 48,406.

Lenawee Junction, a post-hamlet of Lenawee co., Mich., 4 miles E. of Adrian.

Lencloître, lôNkl'klwât'r', a small town of France, in Vienne, 16 miles N. of Poitiers.

Lençoes, a town in a diamond district of the state of Bahia, Brazil, 150 miles NW. of Caxoeira.

Lenczna, lĕnch'nä, a town of Russian Poland, government of Lublin, circle of Lubartow. Pop. about 4000.

Lenczyca, lĕn-chit'sä, a town of Russian Poland, government of Kalisz, 80 miles WSW. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897, 8863.

Lendelide, lôNd'dẹh-leed', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, about 19 miles S. of Bruges.

Lendinara, lĕn-de-nä'rä, a fortified town of Italy, 9 miles W. of Rovigo. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4718.

Lendzin, lĕnt-seen', a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Plesse.

Lenexa, a post-village of Johnson co., Kan., on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R., 14 miles SW. of Kansas City. Pop. 175.

Leney, a town of Floyd co., Ga. Pop. in 1900, 62.

Lengby, a post-village of Polk co., Minn. Pop. 70.

Lengefeld, lĕng'ẹh-felt', a town of Saxony, 14 miles SE. of Chemnitz. Pop. about 3500.

Lengenfeld, lĕng'ẹn-fĕlt', a town of Saxony, 26 miles SW. of Chemnitz. It has manufactures of textiles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5493.

Lengerich, lĕng'ẹh-rik', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 19 miles NNE. of Münster, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. about 2500.

Lengnau, lĕng'nŏw, OBER, o'bẹr, and UNTER, ŏŏn'tẹr, two villages of Switzerland, in Aargau, 5 miles N. of Baden.

Lengsfeld, lĕngs'fĕlt, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, 16 miles SSW. of Eisenach. Pop. about 1500.

Lengsville, a post-village of Bay co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Bay City. Pop. 200.

Lenhartsville, a post-borough of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 19 miles N. of Reading. Pop. in 1900, 144.

Lenk, lĕnk, a village and health-resort of Switzerland, in Bern, in the Simmenthal, 22 miles SSW. of Thun. It has sulphur springs and baths. Pop. about 2000. Elevation, 3527 feet.

Lenkoran', a town of Transcaucasia, in the government of Baku, at the mouth of the Lenkoranka in the Caspian Sea, about 20 miles from the Persian border. It has a port about 1½ miles distant. Pop. in 1897, 8768.

Lenne, lĕn'nĕh, a river of Rhenish Prussia, joins the Ruhr 18 miles NE. of Elberfeld. Length, 75 miles.

Lennep, lĕn'nĕp, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 22 miles E. by S. of Düsseldorf, on the Lennep. It has various establishments connected with the textile industry, manufactures of iron and steel goods, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9704.

Len'nik Saint-Quen'tin (Fr. pron. lĕn'neek' sănⁿ kôⁿ'tănⁿ'), a small town of Belgium, in Brabant, 9 miles SW. of Brussels.

Lenni Mills, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on Chester Creek and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 17 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. It has manufactures of cottons, woollens, and upholstery goods. Pop. about 1000.

Lenno, lĕn'no, a village in the NW. part of Lombardy, province of Como, 6 miles from Menaggio.

Lennon, a post-village of Shiawassee co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Durand. Pop. 100.

Lennox, the ancient name of a district in Scotland, comprising the co. of Dumbarton, most of Stirling, and parts of Perth and Renfrew.

Lennox, a town of Massachusetts. See LENOX.

Lennox, a banking post-village of Lincoln co., S.Dak., in a farming and stock-raising region, 16 miles NW. of Canton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 591.

Lennox, a county of Ontario, on the N. coast of Lake Ontario, near its outlet. Capital, Napanee.

Lennox Hills, a range in Scotland, extending between the cos. of Dumbarton and Stirling. Greatest elevation, about 1900 feet.

Lennoxtown, a town of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 9 miles N. of Glasgow. Pop. about 3000.

Lennoxville, a post-village of Sherbrooke co., Quebec, attractively situated at the junction of the Massawippi and St. Francis rivers, on the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and the Boston and Maine Rs., 104 miles SE. of Montreal. Lennoxville is the seat of Bishop's College and Bishop's College School. Pop. in 1901, 1120.

Leno, lā'no, a market town of Italy, in Lombardy, 12 miles S. of Brescia, near the Mella. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 5500).

Leno, a post-village of Clay co., Fla.

Lenoir, lę-nore', a county in the SE. part of North Carolina, has an area of 436 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neuse River and also drained by the Trent River. Capital, Kinston. Pop. in 1890, 14,879; in 1900, 18,639.

Lenoir, a banking post-village, capital of Caldwell co., N.C., on the Carolina and Northwestern and the Caldwell and Northern Rs., 70 miles NW. of Charlotte. It has collegiate institutions, tanneries, planing-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1296.

Lenoir City, a post-village of Loudon co., Tenn., on the Holston River and on the Southern R., 20 miles SW. of Knoxville. It has a foundry, machine-shop, car-works, etc.

Lenola, lā-no'lā, a village of Italy, province of Caserta, 16 miles NNW. of Gaeta. Pop. about 3000.

Lenora, a banking post-village of Norton co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 247.

Lenora, a post-village of Fillmore co., Minn., 37 miles S. by W. of Winona.

Lenover, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Atglen. Pop. 100.

Lenow, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn. Pop. 95.

Lenox, a post-village of Berrien co., Ga., on the Georgia Southern and Florida R. The banking point is Tifton. Pop. 100.

Lenox, a banking post-town of Taylor co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 18 miles NE. of Bedford. It has a large shipping trade in grain and produce. Pop. in 1900, 1014.

Lenox, a post-town of Bracken and Pendleton cos., Ky. Pop. in 1900, 81.

Lenox, a banking post-township (town) of Berkshire co., Mass., near the Housatonic River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., about 33 miles SE. of Albany, N.Y. It is picturesquely situated among the Berkshire Hills. It has the Lenox Academy and numerous fine residences. Pop. in 1900, 2942. Lenox is one of the most fashionable of the New England resorts and has annual races. The town includes the villages of Lenoxdale and New Lenox.

Lenox, a banking post-village of Macomb co., Mich., 24 miles SW. of Port Huron, on the Grand Trunk and the Michigan Central Rs. Pop. about 600.

Lenox, a post-township (town) of Madison co., N.Y., about 24 miles W. of Utica, is bounded on the N. by Oneida Lake and on the E. by Oneida Creek. It is intersected by the Erie Canal and the New York Central and Hudson River R., and contains the large village of Canastota. Hops and dairy-products are the chief articles of export. Pop. in 1900, 4679; of the village, 100.

Lenox, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 4 miles S. of Jefferson. Pop. 100.

Lenox, a post-township of Susquehanna co., Pa., about 20 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 1304.

Lenox, a post-town of Shelby co., Tenn. Pop. in 1900, 327.

Lenoxburg, a post-hamlet of Bracken co., Ky.

Lenox Castle, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., N.C.

Lenoxdale, a post-village of Berkshire co., Mass., in Lenox township (town) and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Lee or Pittsfield. Pop. about 500.

Lenoxville, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., 20 miles N. of Scranton. Pop. 75.

Lens, a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Dender, 7 miles NNW. of Mons.

Lens, lŏns, a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 9 miles NE. of Arras. It is in the midst of a rich coal-field. It has sugar-refineries and various manufacturing establishments. It was formerly fortified. Pop. in 1901, 24,313.

Lens, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, 5 miles NE. of Sion. Pop. 2200.

Lent, lĕnt, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, opposite Nimeguen.

Lenta, lĕn'tā, a village of Italy, 12 miles N. of Vercelli, on the Sesia.

Lentia, the Latin name of LINZ.

Lentini, lĕn-tee'ne (anc. *Leonti'ni*), a town of Sicily, province of Syracuse, on a hill near Lago di Lentini (Biviere), 15 miles SSW. of Catania. Pop. in 1901, 17,134. The lake abounds in fish and in winter swarms with waterfowl; in summer it emits mephitic vapors.

Lentner, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Mo., 17 miles E. of Macon.

Lents, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 100.

Lentsville, a post-village of Otsego co., N.Y. Pop. 60.

Lenva, a town of Russia, government of Perm, circle of Solikamsk. Here are salines from which immense quantities of salt are obtained. Pop. about 4000.

Leny, a romantic mountain-pass of Scotland, co. of Perth, 2 miles W. of Callander. Loch Lubnaig here discharges its waters by a stream which joins the Teith near Callander.

Lenz, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, 11 miles SSE. of Chur. It is at the junction of the Splügen and Albula routes. Elevation, 4285 feet.

Lenzburg, lĕnts'bŏŏRG, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 7 miles E. of Aarau. It has various industries. Pop. in 1900, 2588.

Lenzburg, a post-village of St. Clair co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 17 miles S. by E. of Belleville. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Lenzen, lĕnt'sęn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 83 miles NW. of Potsdam. Pop. about 3500.

Lenzkirch, lĕnts'kĕĕRK (Oberlenzkirch), a small town and health-resort of Baden, 3½ miles S. of Neustadt, in the Black Forest.

Leo, a post-village of Allen co., Ind., on the St. Joseph River, 14 miles NE. of Fort Wayne. Pop. about 500.

Leo, a post-station of Stanley co., N.C.

Leo, a post-village of Jackson co., Ohio. Pop. 70.

Leo, a post-village of Cooke co., Tex. Pop. 80.

Leoben, lā-o'bęn, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Styria, 9 miles WSW. of Bruck, on the Mur. It is in the midst of a great coal region. It is the seat of a school of mining and metallurgy. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 10,204. A preliminary treaty of peace between France and Austria was signed here on April 18, 1797.

Leobersdorf, lā-o'bęrs-dorf', a village of Lower Austria, on the Triesting, 21 miles SSW. of Vienna.

Leobschütz, lā'op-shüts', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 33 miles SW. of Oppeln. It has manufactures of woollens, machinery, mineral waters, etc. Pop. in 1900, 12,629.

Leodium, the Latin name for LIÈGE.

Léogane, lā'o-gān', a town of Haiti, 20 miles W. of Port-au-Prince, on the Gonaïve Channel.

Leola, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Lancaster. Pop. 100.

Leola, a banking post-village, capital of McPherson co., S.Dak., about 20 miles N. by E. of Ipswich.

Leola, a township (town) of Adams co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 384.

Leomil, lā-o-meel', a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 15 miles SE. of Lamego.

Leominster, lĕm'stẹr, a town of England, co. and 12 miles NNW. of Hereford, on the Lugg. Its old parish church presents an interesting combination of various styles of architecture. Previous to 1885 it was a parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1901, 5826.

Leominster, lĕm'in-stẹr, a banking post-village of Worcester co., Mass., in Leominster township (town), on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 54 miles WNW. of Boston. It has manufactures of combs, paper, pianos, buttons, jewelry, and toys. The town is drained by the Nashua River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 12,392.

Léon, lā'ôN' a village of France, department of Landes, on a lagoon, 17 miles NW. of Dax.

León (Sp. pron. lā-ōn'), an old province, representing a mediæval kingdom, in the NW. part of Spain, now divided into the provinces of León, Salamanca, and Zamora. The new province of León, in the northern portion, has an area of 5935 sq. m. with a population in 1900 of 386,083. It is mountainous in the N. and W. and watered in part by the Esla. The soil is mostly unproductive and there are few industries.

The name of KINGDOM OF LEÓN was given early in the tenth century to the little realm of Asturias, which had struggled into existence soon after the invasion of Spain by the Saracens and whose rulers had gradually extended their dominions by conquest. In 1037, León was united with Castile. In 1157 they became again separate kingdoms, but in 1230 they were reunited and henceforth remained a single realm. As a territory (larger than the old province) still recognized by geographers and frequently mentioned by writers, León is bounded N. by Asturias, E. by Old Castile, S. by Estremadura, W. by Portugal, and NW. by Galicia. The Cantabrian mountains are in the N. and the Sierra de Gata in the S. The chief stream is the Duero (Douro).

León (anc. *Le'gio Sep'tima Gem'ina*), a city of Spain, capital of the province of León, on the Bernesga, at its confluence with the Torio, 174 miles NNW. of Madrid. Elevation, 2625 feet. Pop. in 1900, 17,022. It is built in the form of an octagon, surrounded by ancient walls in a somewhat dilapidated state, and entered by numerous gates. The streets are generally narrow, irregular, and ill paved, and many of the houses are untenanted. A few streets, however, are handsome. There are several squares, of which the Plaza Mayor or Plaza de la Constitución focuses the life and business of the city. The fountains, some of them constructed of marble and jasper, with allegorical figures, are elegant structures. León is a bishop's see. The principal public edifices are the cathedral (begun in the thirteenth century), a splendid specimen of the purest Gothic, with its main façade composed of richly sculptured pointed arches and flanked by two towers altogether unlike, one of them of remarkable elegance; the church of San Isidro, an ancient and massive structure; the Ayuntamiento, or town-hall, hospital, theatre, episcopal palace, and the convent of San Marcos. The town has a veterinary school.

León, lā-ōn', a province in the central part of Ecuador. Area, 2595 sq. m. In the extreme NE. is the volcano of Cotopaxi, and the surface, being mainly in the Andean plateau, is mountainous. It is drained by streams which flow eastward, affluents of the Napo and Pastasa rivers. Capital, Latacunga. Pop. in 1892, 109,600.

León, a department in the W. part of Nicaragua, bounded on the SW. by the Pacific Ocean and S. and E. by Lake Managua. It is drained by tributaries of both these bodies of water and contains a number of semi-active volcanic peaks. Capital, León.

León, lā-ōn', a town of Nicaragua, adjoining a large Indian town called Subtiaba, in a large and fertile plain, nearly equidistant from Lake Managua (or León) and the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 12° 25′ N.; lon. 86° 57′ W. It covers a large area and is laid out on a regular plan, in spacious streets, with intervening squares. The public edifices are considered among the finest in Central America and include a large and massive cathedral, crowned by a lofty central dome: the episcopal palace, surrounded by fine gardens; the Tridentine college of San Ramón; government house, barracks, and hospital. León is the seat of a university. It is connected by rail with the Pacific port of Corinto. Pop. about 34,000.

León, or **León de las Aldamas,** lā-ōn' dā lās ăl-dā'măs, a city of Mexico, state and 30 miles W. by N. of Guanajuato. It is on the Mexican Central R. It has manufactures of leather, cottons, woollens, saddlery, and gold and silver embroideries, and is one of the most thriving towns of Mexico. Pop. in 1900, 62,623.

León, a pueblo of Iloilo province, Panay, Philippine Islands. Pop. 13,950.

León, a river of Honduras, enters the Caribbean Sea 75 miles W. of Trujillo.

León, a lake of Nicaragua. See MANAGUA.

Leon, a northern county of Florida, borders on Georgia. Area, 730 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Ocklockonnee River. Capital, Tallahassee, which is also the capital of the state. Pop. in 1890, 17,752; in 1900, 19,887.

Leon, a county in the east-central part of Texas, has an area of 1066 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Trinity River and on the W. by the Navasoda River. Capital, Centerville. Pop. in 1890, 13,841; in 1900, 18,072.

Leon, a post-hamlet of Crenshaw co., Ala.

Leon, a post-town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Ardmore. Pop. in 1900, 221.

Leon, a banking post-town, capital of Decatur co., Iowa, 65 miles S. of Des Moines, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 1905. It has a large trade in cattle and hogs.

Leon, a banking city of Butler co., Kan., in a grain and stock region, 32 miles E. of Wichita, on the Frisco System. Pop. in 1900, 527.

Leon, a post-village of Carter co., Ky. The banking point is Grayson. Pop. 100.

Leon, a post-village in Leon township (town), Cattaraugus co., N.Y., about 30 miles NE. of Jamestown. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1003; of the village, about 300.

Leon, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 3 miles NNW. of Andover Junction. Pop. 65.

Leon, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Va., 11 miles SW. of Culpeper.

Leon, a post-village of Mason co., W.Va., on the Kanawha River, 12 miles by rail SE. of Point Pleasant. Pop. in 1900, 250.

Leon, a post-village of Monroe co., Wis., in Leon township (town), 24 miles E. by N. of La Crosse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 787.

Leon, a township (town) of Waushara co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 826.

Leona, or **Rio Leona,** ree'o lā-o'nā, a river of Texas, rises in Uvalde co. and enters the Rio Frio 10 miles S. of Frio Town.

Leona, a banking post-village of Doniphan co., Kan., on the St. Joseph and Grand Island R., 29 miles W. of St. Joseph. Pop. 170.

Leona, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., 22 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. 100.

Leona, a post-village of Leon co., Tex., 42 miles NW. of Huntsville. Pop. 75.

Leonard, len'ạrd, a post-village of Harlan co., Ky. Pop. 100.

Leonard, a post-village of Oakland co., Mich., on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern R. The banking point is Oxford. Pop. in 1900, 335.

Leonard, a post-village of Shelby co., Mo., about 65 miles W. of Hannibal. Pop. 175.

Leonard, a post-village of Cass co., N.Dak. Pop. 75.

Leonard, a banking post-village of Fannin co., Tex., 18 miles NNW. of Greenville, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil mills, cotton-gins, etc. Pop. in 1900, 750.

Leonardsburg, len'ạrdz-burg, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 30 miles N. of Columbus. Pop. 100.

Leonardsville, a post-village of Madison co., N.Y., on the Unadilla River and on the Unadilla Valley R., 22 miles S. of Utica. Pop. 375.

Leonardtown, len'ard-tŏwn, a banking post-town, capital of St. Mary co., Md., is near the estuary of the Potomac River, about 76 miles S. of Baltimore. It has a fine court-house, the St. Mary's Academy, etc. Pop. in 1900, 454

Leonardville, len'ạrd-vĭl, a banking city of Riley co. Kan., in a grain and stock region, 20 miles NW. of Manhattan, on the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western R. Pop in 1900, 335.

Leonardville, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J The banking point is Atlantic Highlands. Pop. about 100.

Leonberg, lā'on-bĕrg', a town of Württemberg, 8 miles WNW. of Stuttgart. Pop. about 2500.

Leon Creek, Bexar co., Tex., enters the San Antonio River about 12 miles S. of San Antonio.

Leondari, lā'on-dā'ree, a small town of Greece, in Arcadia, near the head of the Ruphia (anc. *Alpheus*), 18 miles SW. of Tripolitza.

Leonessa, lā-o-nĕs'sā, a commune of Italy, province of Aquila, 12½ miles N. of Cittaducale, on the Corno. It consists of an aggregation of villages in a mountain-ravine. Pop. in 1901, 6131.

Leonforte, lā-on-for'tā, a town of Sicily, 37 miles WNW. of Catania. Pop. in 1901, 16,004.

Leoni, le-o'nī, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 7 miles E. of Jackson. Pop. about 125.

Leoni, a post-hamlet of Cannon co., Tenn.

Leonia, le-o'nē-ą, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the Erie R., 12 miles N. of New York. Pop. in 1900, 804.

Leonidas, le-on'ē-dąs, a post-village of St. Joseph co., Mich., on Nottawa Creek, 24 miles SSE. of Kalamazoo, on the Michigan Central R. Pop. about 250.

Leonil, lā-o-neel', a village of Brazil, state of Matto Grosso, on the Guaporé.

Leonine (le'o-nin) **City,** that part of Rome N. of the Tiber, in which stand the Vatican and the Castle of Sant' Angelo; so called after Pope Leo IV., who fortified it.

León, Isla de, ees'lā dā lā-ōn', a long, narrow island on the S. coast of Spain, in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from the main-land by the channel of Santi Petri. Length, 10 miles; breadth, about 2 miles. On it are the cities of Cadiz and San Fernando.

Leon Junction, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Leonore, a post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., 10 miles NW. by W. of Streator, on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 300.

Leon River, Tex., rises in a ridge called the Leon River Mountains and unites with Lampasas Creek in Bell co. The stream formed by this confluence, sometimes called the Little River, runs eastward and enters the Brazos River. The length of the Leon River is estimated at 250 miles.

Leon Springs, a post-hamlet of Bexar co., Tex., 19 miles NNW. of San Antonio, is visited by many invalids.

Leontes, the ancient name of the LITANY.

Leontini, the ancient name of LENTINI.

Leonville, a post-village of St. Landry parish, La., on Bayou Teche, 8 miles E. of Grand Coteau. Pop. 150.

Leopard, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 9 miles SW. of Norristown. Pop. 110.

Leopold, lee'o-pōld, a cape on the W. coast of Baffin Bay, lat. 75° 47′ N.

Leopold, a post-village of Perry co., Ind., about 20 miles NE. of Cannelton. Pop. about 200.

Leopoldau, lā'o-pol-dŏw, a village of Lower Austria, 5 miles NNE. of Vienna.

Leopoldina, a town of Brazil, near the S. extremity of the state of Bahia and connected by rail with the port of Caravellas. It exports coffee, tobacco, and fruits.

Leopoldina, a town of Brazil, in the state of Minas Geraes, SE. of Ouro Preto, in about lat. 21° 40′ S.

Leopold Island, in Barrow Strait, Arctic America, lat. 74° 3′ N.

Leopold, Lake, or **Leopold II. Lake,** in the Congo Free State, discharges by the Mfini River into the Kwa (Kassai), a southern tributary of the Congo. Lake Leopold is also another name of Lake Rukwa, in the Nyassa region, in German East Africa.

Leopoldshall, lā'o-polds-hāl', a village of Anhalt, circle of Bernburg. It has a salt-mine. Pop. in 1900, 7221.

Leopoldstadt, lā'o-pold-stätt', an eastern quarter of Vienna.

Leopoldstadt (Hun. *Lipótvár*), a small town of Hungary, on the Waag, opposite Freistadtl.

Leopoldville, a mission station and settlement of the Congo Free State, on the left bank of the Congo, just below Stanley Pool, and 235 miles in a direct line ENE. of the mouth of the Congo. It is on the Congo railway and opposite Brazzaville, in French Congo. Pop. about 5000, of which, in 1901, 162 were whites.

Leopolis, the Latin name of LEMBERG.

Leopolis, le-op'o-lis, a post-village of Shawano co., Wis., 35 miles N. of New London. Pop. 100.

Leota, a post-village of Clare co., Mich. The banking point is Harrison.

Leota, a post-village of Nobles co., Minn. Pop, 80.

Leota Landing, a post-village of Washington co., Miss. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. about 200.

Leoti, le-o'tī, a banking city, capital of Wichita co., Kan., 138 miles W. of Great Bend, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 151.

Leovardia, the Latin name of LEEUWARDEN.

Le Palais, lęh pā'lā', a small seaport of France, in Morbihan, on the N. side of the island of Belle-Isle.

Lepanto, lā-pän'to, a province in the N. part of Luzon, Philippine Islands. It is mountainous, but very fertile, and is watered by tributaries of the Rio del Abra. Pop. 19,422. Capital, Cervantes, 264 miles from Manila.

Lepanto, lā-pän'to, *or* **Naupaktos,** called also **Epaktos** (anc. *Naupac'tus*), a seaport of Greece, in the nomarchy of Acarnania and Ætolia, on the N. coast of the Gulf of Corinth (or of Lepanto), 12 miles NE. of Patras. It was anciently of considerable importance. In the latter part of the Middle Ages it was a stronghold of the Venetians, from whom the Turks wrested it in 1499. On Oct. 7, 1571, was fought the memorable battle of Lepanto, in which Don John of Austria, at the head of the fleet of the Holy League (Spain, Venice, and the pope), shattered the naval power of Turkey. The engagement was not fought at Lepanto, but off the Curzolari Islands, at the mouth of the Aspro Potamo (Achelous). Pop. in 1896, 2645.

Lepanto, Gulf of. See CORINTH, GULF OF.

Lepanto, Strait of, the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth, at its narrowest part about 1 mile across.

Le Passage, lęh pās'sāzh', a village of France, in Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, near Agen.

Lepe, lā'pā, a town of Spain, province and 11 miles W. of Huelva, near the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 5125.

Lepel, lĕp-ĕl', a town of Russia, government of Vitebsk, on Lake Bereshta, 62 miles WSW. of Vitebsk. Pop. in 1897, 6316.

Le Pellerin, lęh pĕl'lęh-răN', a small town of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 9 miles W. of Nantes.

Lepers' (or **Lépreux,** lā-pruh') **Isle,** one of the New Hebrides group, Pacific Ocean, between Espiritu Santo and Aurora.

Le Petit Quevilly, lęh pęh-tee' kęh-vee'yee', a village of France, in Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 2½ miles from Rouen.

L'Épiphanie, lā'pee'fā'nee', a banking post-village of L'Assomption co., Quebec, near the river Achigan and on the Canadian Pacific R., 5 miles NW. of L'Assomption. It possesses good water-power and has grist-, saw- and carding-mills. Pop. about 1100.

Lepontine Alps, a division of the Alps, comprised between the Splügen and Simplon regions. It contains the St. Gotthard massif. The highest summit is Monte Leone, near the valley of the Rhone, 11,685 feet.

Le Portel, lęh por'tĕl', a seaport of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 2 miles from Boulogne. Here is the marine laboratory of the university of Lille. Pop. in 1901, 5293.

Lepreaux, lęh-prō', a post-village of Charlotte co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy and on the New Brunswick Southern R., 25 miles WSW. of St. John. It has a light-house, lat. 45° 3′ N., lon. 66° 44′ W. Pop. 150.

Lepsény, lĕp'shāñ', a village of Hungary, 17 miles ESE. of Veszprim.

Lepsinsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Semiryetchensk, 100 miles SE. of the eastern extremity of Lake Balkash. Pop. 3000.

Leptis Magna. See LEBDA.

Lepton, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. in 1901, 2771.

Le Puy, lęh pwee (mediæval L. *Podium*), a town of France, capital of the department of Haute-Loire, 68 miles SW. of Lyons, near the left bank of the Loire. The older part of the town occupies a remarkably picturesque site on the slopes of Mont Anis and presents a very quaint appearance. In its highest portion is the cathedral, one of the most venerable in France, displaying a variety of architectural styles. In the old town also are the ancient baptistry of St. Jean and the mediæval church of St. Laurent, with the tomb of Du Guesclin. In the lower or modern town are the prefecture, the palais de justice, a museum with valuable collections, the theatre (an octagonal building), and a splendid fountain. Overlooking the town, on the Rocher de Corneille, a basaltic mass rising from Mont Anis, is a statue of Notre Dame de France, 52 feet high, cast from Russian cannon taken at Sebastopol. Le Puy was the capital of Velay. There are manufactures of lace, bells, etc. Pop. in 1901, 20,507.

Lequeitio, lā-kā'te-o, a small seaport of Spain, in Biscay, 17 miles ENE. of Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay.

Le Quesnoy, lęh kās'nwā', a town of France, in Nord, between the Écaillon and the Rhonelle, 9 miles SE. of Valenciennes. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4000). Until recently it was a fortress.

Lequille, lęh-keel', a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, 2 miles from Annapolis. Pop. 100.

L'Erable, le'rab'l', a post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., 15 miles S. of Kankakee. Pop. in 1900, 135.

Lerado, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio. The banking point is Blanchester. Pop. 100.

Leray, lę-rā', a township (town) of Jefferson co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2576.

Leraysville, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., about 10 miles NE. of Watertown. Pop. 70.

Leraysville, a banking post-borough of Bradford co., Pa., 16 miles E. by N. of Towanda. Pop. in 1900, 375.

Lercara Friddi, lĕr-kä'rä frid'dee, a town of Sicily, 48 miles SE. of Palermo, with sulphur-mines. Pop. in 1901, 13,414.

Lerchenfeld, lĕRK'ĕn-fĕlt', a quarter of Vienna, W. of the principal section of the city.

Lerici, lĕr'e-che (anc. *E'ryx* or *Por'tus E'rycis*), a small seaport and fishing town of Italy, province of Genoa, on the Bay of Spezia, 5 miles ESE. of Spezia. It has an old castle. In the commune of Lerici is another little seaport, Pertusola. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 9026, only about half of whom resided in the town of Lerici.

Lérida, lĕr'e-dä (Catalan, *Lleyda*, lä'e-dä; anc. *Ler'da*), a city and fortress of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of the province of Lérida, partly on a citadel-crowned hill, on which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and partly in a well-cultivated plain, on the right bank of the Segre, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge (resting upon Roman foundations), 84 miles WNW. of Barcelona. As the key of Aragon and Catalonia, it is one of the most important military points in Spain. It is surrounded by walls and defended by several forts (Gardeny, El Pilar, and San Fernando). The principal edifices are the old cathedral, presenting a curious mixture of styles; the new cathedral, of the Corinthian order (dating from 1759); the church of San Lorenzo (1270–1300), the church of San Juan (occupying the site of a mediæval church), the episcopal palace, the old palace of the kings of Aragon, the town-house, and the military hospital. The town has various higher educational institutions. It was long the seat of a university. The manufactures include textiles, glass, etc. Lérida was an important place in antiquity and in the Middle Ages. Pop. in 1900, 21,352. Elevation, 495 feet.

Lérida, a mountainous province of Spain, in Catalonia, bounded N. by France and Andorra. Area, 4690 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 274,590.

Lerin, lä-reen', a small town of Spain, province of Navarre, 34 miles SSW. of Pamplona.

Lérins (lä'rănz'), **Îles de** (anc. *Leri'næ In'sulæ*), a group of islands in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to France, opposite Cannes, chief among which are the islands of Sainte-Marguerite and Saint-Honorat, the first of which was the prison of the "man with the iron mask" and of Marshal Bazaine, and the second was the seat of the famous mediæval monastery of Lérins.

Lerma, or **Zacoloacán,** a river of southern Mexico, rises about 18 miles W. of the city of Mexico, flows generally westward, and discharges into Lake Chapala, from which it emerges as the Rio Grande de Santiago, emptying into the Pacific Ocean NW. of San Blas. It is not navigable. Near Guadalajara are the falls of Juanacatlán.

Lerma, a town of Mexico, in the state of Mexico, a few miles E. of Toluca. Pop. about 7200.

Lerma, lĕR'mä, a small town of Spain, province and 23 miles S. of Burgos. It has a palace, built by the Cardinal Duke de Lerma, minister of Philip III.

Lerna, a banking post-village of Coles co., Ill., in a grain and stock region, 9 miles by rail SW. of Charleston. Pop. in 1900, 396.

Lero, lä'ro (anc. *Le'ros*), a small Turkish island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Sporades, off the coast of Asia Minor, 35 miles S. of Samos. Length, from N. to S., 6 miles; greatest breadth, 4 miles. Pop. about 3000. On the E. side is the town of Lero, with a ruined castle.

Le Rose, lä ro'sä, a small town of Italy, province and 7 miles N. of Cosenza.

Leroy, a post-village of Washington co., Ala. The banking point is Mobile. Pop. 100.

Leroy, a post-village of Marion co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. 100.

Leroy, a banking city of McLean co., Ill., on the Illinois Central and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 15 miles SE. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 1629.

Leroy, a post-village of Lake co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 7 miles SE. of Crown Point. Pop. 150.

Leroy, a banking post-village of Decatur co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. 100.

Leroy, a banking city of Coffee co., Kan., on the Neosho River and on the Missouri Pacific R., 39 miles SE. of Emporia. Pop. in 1900, 772.

Leroy, a banking post-village of Osceola co., Mich., on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 79 miles N. by E. of Grand Rapids. It has an active trade in lumber. Pop. in 1900, 375.

Leroy, a banking post-village of Mower co., Minn., on the Upper Iowa River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago Great Western Rs., 26 miles ESE. of Austin. Pop. in 1900, 772.

Leroy, a post-village of Adams co., Neb. Pop. 70.

Leroy, a banking post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., in Leroy township (town), on Oatka (or Allen's) Creek and on the New York Central and Hudson River, the Erie and other railroads, 24 miles SW. of Rochester. It has manufactures of patent medicines, agricultural implements, flour, etc., and has several collegiate institutions. Pop. in 1900, 3144; of the town, 4823.

Leroy, a post-village of Pembina co., N.Dak. The banking point is Neche. Pop. 100.

Leroy, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, 36 miles S. by W. of Cleveland. Pop. 100.

Leroy, a post-village of Bradford co., Pa., in Leroy township, on Towanda Creek, 32 miles S. of Elmira, N.Y. Coal is mined near by. Pop. of the township in 1900, 980; of the village, about 200.

Leroy, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W.Va., 16 miles N. of Jackson.

Leroy, a post-township (town) of Dodge co., Wis., 14 miles SSW. of Fond du Lac. Pop. in 1900, 1344.

Lers, lĕR, a river of France, which, after a course of more than 70 miles, joins the Ariége above Cintegabelle.

Lerwick, lĕr'rik, the county town of Shetland, Scotland, on the E. coast of Mainland and on Bressay Sound, 21 miles NNE. of Lumburgh Head. It has a fine town-hall. Lerwick is an important seat of the herring-fishery. Pop. in 1901, 4061.

Lesa, lä'zä (L. *Le'sia*), a small town of Italy, province of Novara, 7 miles S. of Pallanza.

Les Abîmes, lăz ä'beem', a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, on the SW. coast of Grande-Terre, 3 miles from Pointe-à-Pître.

Lesaca, lä-sä'kä, a small town of Spain, in Navarre, 28 miles N. of Pamplona.

Lesage, a post-hamlet of Cabell co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, 7 miles N. of Cabell.

Les Allues, lăz ăl'lü' (L. *Allodia*), a village of France, in Savoie, 5 miles S. of Moutiers.

Les Andelys, lăz ŏNx'dlee', a town of France, formed by the union of Grand- and Petit-Andely, in Eure, 20 miles NE. of Evreux and on the Seine. It is the capital of an arrondissement. Near Petit-Andely are the ruins of the castle of Gaillard built by Richard Cœur-de-Lion. Les Andelys has venerable churches and a monument to the painter Poussin, who was born in the vicinity. Pop. in 1901, 4539.

Les Arcs, lăz aRk, a town of France, in Var, 8 miles S. of Draguignan. It has a mineral spring. Pop. about 2000.

Les Aubiers, lăz ō'be-ā', a small town of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 9 miles NW. of Bressuire.

Les Avants, lăz ä'vŏNx', a resort of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, about 1½ miles from Montreux. Elevation, 3180 feet.

Les Bois, lä bwä (Ger. *Rudisholz*, roo'dis-hôlts), a village of Switzerland, canton and 26 miles WNW. of Bern, in the Jura mountains.

Les Bordes, lä boRd, a town of France, in Ariége, 12 miles W. of Pamiers. Pop. about 1000.

Lesbos, called also (from the name of its chief town) **Mytilene, Mitylene,** and **Mitilini,** mit-e-lee'nee (Turk. *Midüllü*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago belonging to Turkey. It lies off the W. coast of Asia Minor, separated by a channel, a few miles wide, from the SW. extremity of Troas. Area, 675 sq. m. It is divided into two peninsulas by the Gulf of Kalloni. The surface is broken by forest-clad mountains, between which are fruitful valleys. The chief exports are olive oil, figs, and almonds. The population is about 25,000, nearly all Greeks. The chief town is Mytilene (Mitilini), called also Kastro; the next largest is Potamos. The city of Mytilene, colonized by Ætolians, early rose to the position of a flourishing state and a naval power. The celebrated tyrant Pittacus ruled here in the first half of the sixth century B.C. At the beginning of the Peloponnesian War, Mytilene, having rebelled against the supremacy of Athens, was reduced by the Athenians (427 B.C.) and never recovered its importance. The island of Lesbos has belonged to Turkey since 1462. It is famed as the birthplace of Sappho, Alcæus, Terpander, and Theophrastus.

Les Brenets, lä breh'nä', a village of Switzerland, canton and 12 miles WNW. of Neuchâtel, on the Doubs, which here forms a cascade 85 feet in height. Elevation, 2800 feet.

Lescar, a town of France, in Basses-Pyrénées, 4 miles NW. of Pau. Pop. about 1500.

Les Cayes, a town of Haiti. See AUX CAYES.

Leschnitz, lesh'nits, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 22 miles SSE. of Oppeln. Pop. about 1700.

Lescure, lĕs'kŭR', a village of France, in Tarn, 2 miles NE. of Alby.

Lescure, a village of France, in Ariége, 5 miles ENE. of Saint-Girons.

Les Éboulements, lāz ā'bool'mŏNx', a post-village of Charlevoix co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 69 miles below Quebec. It is at the foot of Mount Eboulements, 2547 feet high. Pop. about 400.

Les Échelles, lāz ā'shĕll' (*i.e.*, "the stairs"), a village of France, in Savoie, 12 miles SW. of Chambéry, on the Guiers. It is named from the stairs which formerly existed here and which have been replaced by a road cut in the mountain.

Les Écureuils, lāz ā'kü'ruĭ', a post-village of Portneuf co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 25 miles above Quebec. Pop. 100.

Les Escoumains, lāz ĕs'koo'mĂNx', a post-village of Saguenay co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 27 miles below Tadousac. Pop. 100.

Les Essarts, lāz ĕs'saR', a small town of France, in Vendée, 10 miles NE. of La Roche-sur-Yon.

Les Gets, lā zhā (L. *Jac'tus*), a village of France, in Savoie, 6 miles NE. of Taninge.

Lesghians, les'ghe-ănz, a people of the Eastern Caucasus, living mainly in Daghestan.

Les Grandes Ventes, lā grŏNd vŏNt, a village of France, in Seine Inférieure, 12 miles SE. of Dieppe.

Lesignano di Bagni, lā-zeen-yā'no dee bān'yee, a village of northern Italy, 14 miles SW. of Parma. It is noted for its mineral springs.

Lesina, lĕz'e-nā (anc. *Pha'ros* or *Pha'rus In'sula*), an island of Dalmatia, 23 miles SE. of Spalato, in the Adriatic Sea, between the islands of Brazza and Curzola. Length, 40 miles; breadth, from 2 to 4 miles. It rises in the Monte San Nicolo to 2075 feet. Principal products are figs, wine, marble, anchovies, and rosemary oil. Chief towns, Cittavecchia and Lesina.

Lesina, a town of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, on the SW. coast of the island of Lesina. It is a health-resort and bishop's see, and contains an arsenal, observatory, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 3820.

Lesina, lā-zee'nā, a town of southern Italy, province and 29 miles NW. of Foggia, on the S. shore of the Lake of Lesina. Pop. about 2500.

Lesina, Lake of (anc. *Pantanus*), called also **Salso,** or **Salpe,** in southeastern Italy, near the promontory of Monte Gargano, forms a kind of lagoon along the Adriatic, into which it discharges. Length, from E. to W., 13 miles.

Les'kard', a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, on Spring Creek, 10 miles N. of Newcastle. It has mills. Pop. 100.

Les'kovatz, a town of Servia, near the SE. corner of the kingdom, 30 miles N. of Vranya. Pop. in 1901, 13,707.

Leslie, a burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, 12 miles SW. of Cupar-Fife. Pop. about 3500.

Leslie, a county in the SE. part of Kentucky. Area, 397 sq. m. In the extreme S. part are the Little Black Mountains. It is intersected N. and S. by the Kentucky River, on which is Hyden, the capital. Pop. in 1890, 3964; in 1900, 6753.

Leslie, a post-village of Searcy co., Ark. The banking point is Marshall. Pop. 100.

Leslie, a post-village of Sumter co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Americus. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Leslie, a post-village of Cumberland co., Ky., 35 miles from Glasgow. Pop. 150.

Leslie, a post-village of Cecil co., Md. Pop. 75.

Leslie, a banking post-village of Ingham co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R., 15 miles N. of Jackson. It has lumber-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1114.

Lesmahagow, lĕs-mā-hā'go, or **Abbey Green,** a village of Scotland, co. and 6 miles WSW. of Lanark.

Les Mées, lā mā, a small town of France, in Basses-Alpes, 14 miles WSW. of Digne.

Lesmo, lĕs'mo, a village of northern Italy, 15 miles NNE. of Milan, near the Lambro.

Lesneven, lā nĕh-vŏNv', a small town of France, department of Finistère, 16 miles NNE. of Brest.

Lesparre, lĕs'paR', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Gironde, 37 miles NW. of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1901, 2347 (commune, 3959).

L'Esquillade, lĕs-kee'yād', a small island in the Mediterranean, Hyères group, near the coast of France.

Les Riceys, lā ree'sā', three contiguous villages of France, forming together a commune in Aube, on the Laignes, 7½ miles S. of Bar-sur-Seine.

Les Rousses, lā rooss, a village of France, in Jura, 20 miles N. of Geneva.

Les Sables-d'Olonne, lā sāb'l do'lonn', a seaport, fishing town, and watering-place of France, on the Bay of Biscay, in Vendée, 21 miles SW. of La Roche-sur-Yon. It is the capital of an arrondissement. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 12,244.

Les Saintes, lā sănt, a group of small islands of the French West Indies, off the S. extremity of Gaudeloupe, of which they are dependencies. Aggregate area, 9 sq. m. Among them is one of the best roadsteads in the West Indies, strongly fortified. They were discovered by Columbus, Nov. 4, 1495. The principal islets are Terre-de-Haut, Terre-de-Bas, L'Ilot-à-Cabri, and Grand Ile.

Lessay, lĕs'sā', a commune of France, in Manche, 13 miles NW. of Coutances.

Lesse, lĕss, a river of Belgium, which joins the Meuse from the right near Dinant. On the borders of the provinces of Luxembourg and Namur it precipitates itself into a chasm and pursues a subterranean course for about three-fourths of a mile.

Lesse, lĕs'sęh, a village of Brunswick, 12 miles WSW. of Brunswick.

Lessen, lĕs'sęn, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 17 miles SSE. of Marienwerder. Pop. about 2500.

Lesser Antilles. See ANTILLES.

Lesser Slave Lake, a lake of Canada, in Athabasca, about 60 miles long and 8 miles in average width. Area, about 475 sq. m. It drains by the Lesser Slave River into the Athabasca River.

Lessines, lĕs'seen', a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Dender, 19 miles NNW. of Mons. It has manufactures of matches and porphyry quarries. Pop. in 1900, 9775.

Lesslie, a post-village of York co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Lessona, lĕs-so'nā, a village of Italy, province of Novara, 5 miles from Biella.

Lesson Islands, the easternmost of the Schouten Islands, German New Guinea. Lat. 3° 35' S.; lon. 144° 48' E.

Lester, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Ill.

Lester, a banking post-town of Lyon co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Great Northern Rs. Pop. in 1900, 225.

Lester, a post-village of Letcher co., Ky. The banking point is Whitesburg. Pop. 150.

Lester, a post-village of Rice co., Minn.

Lester Manor, a post-hamlet of King William co., Va., on the Pamunkey River, 26 miles E. of Richmond.

Lester Prairie, a banking post-village of McLeod co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 12 miles N. of Glencoe. Pop. in 1900, 418.

Lesterps, lĕs'tainp', a village of France, in Charente, 5 miles ENE. of Confolens.

Lesters, a post-hamlet of Giles co., Tenn., 42 miles S. of Columbia.

Lestershire, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., on the Erie and the Lackawanna Rs., 2 miles W. of Binghamton. It has manufactures of boots and shoes, spools and bobbins, furniture, paper-boxes, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3111. The banking point is Binghamton.

Lesterville, a post-village of Reynolds co., Mo., 15 miles SW. of Ironton. Pop. 150.

Lesterville, a banking post-village of Yankton co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 244.

Lesueur, lę-soo'ęr, a county in the S. part of Minnesota, has an area of 475 sq. m. It is bounded on the W. by the Minnesota River and also drained by the Cannon River. Capital, Lesueur Center. Pop. in 1890, 19,057; in 1900, 20,234.

Lesueur, a banking post-borough of Lesueur co., Minn., on the right or E. bank of the Minnesota River, 12 miles below St. Peter and 63 miles SW. of St. Paul, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. It has manufactures of flour. Pop. in 1900, 1937.

Lesueur Center, a banking post-village, capital of Lesueur co., Minn., 15 miles SE. of Lesueur. Pop. in 1900, 478.

Lesueur River, Minn., enters the Blue Earth River about 5 miles SW. of Mankato.

Léta, Nagy, nŏdj lā'tŏh' (*i.e.*, "Great Léta"), a village of Hungary, co. of Bihar.

Letart, a post-village of Mason co., W.Va., on the Ohio River, about 54 miles NNW. of Charleston. Pop. about 200.

Letart Falls, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 16 miles above Pomeroy. Pop. about 500.

Letcher, a county in the SE. part of Kentucky, borders on Virginia. Area, 348 sq. m. It is drained by the Kentucky River. The SE. boundary of this county extends along the summit of the Cumberland Mountains Capital, Whitesburg. Pop. in 1890, 6920; in 1900, 9172.

Letcher, a banking post-village of Sanborn co., S.Dak., 13 miles by rail S. of Woonsocket. Pop. in 1900, 130.

Letcher, a post-hamlet of Bath co., Va.

Le Teil, lęh tȧy, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 miles SW. of Vitré.

Letellier, a post-village of Manitoba, on the Canadian Northern R. The banking point is Emerson, 9 miles distant.

Lethbridge, a banking post-town and port of Alberta, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific and the Alberta Rs., about 109 miles W. of Medicine Hat. It is in an agricultural and coal-mining region. Pop. in 1901, 2279.

Leti, lȧ'tee, a marshy island of Rumania, formed by the Danube at its delta between the Kilia and Sulina mouths.

Leti, Malay Archipelago. See LETTI.

Letitchev, a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the Bug, 69 miles NNE. of Kamenetz-Podolsk. Pop. in 1897, 8731.

Letmathe, lĕt'mȧ'tęh, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, 22 miles W. of Arnsberg, near Iserlohn. Pop. in 1900, 5577.

Le-to, an island belonging to China, in the Yellow Sea, off the peninsula of Shan-tung. It has a good harbor.

Le'tohatch'ee, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 21 miles SSW. of Montgomery. Pop. about 175.

Letohatchee Creek, Ala., enters the Alabama River in Lowndes co.

Le Tréport, lęh trȧ'por', a seaport, fishing town, and watering-place of France, at the N. extremity of the department of Seine-Inférieure, 16 miles ENE. of Dieppe, at the mouth of the Brêle in the English Channel. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4949.

Letsinger, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Tenn.

Lettergap, a post-hamlet of Gilmer co., W.Va.

Let'terken'ny, a town of Ireland, co. of Donegal, on the Swilly, 6½ miles NW. of Raphoe. It has a harbor at the head of Lough Swilly. Pop. about 2000.

Letterkeny, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2199.

Letti, or Leti, an island in the Malay Archipelago, in the Serawatti group.

Lettowitz, lĕt'to-wits', a town of Moravia, 27 miles N. of Brünn, on the Zwittau. Pop. about 3000.

Letts, an Indo-European people, closely akin to the Lithuanians, who dwell mainly in the Russian governments of Courland and Livonia. They number between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000. They are mostly Lutherans.

Letts, a post-village of Decatur co., Ind., 10 miles SSW. of Greensburg. Pop. 200.

Letts, a banking post-town of Louisa co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 13 miles SW. of Muscatine. Pop. in 1900, 387.

Letur, lȧ-toor', a small town of Spain, province of Albacete, 30 miles N. of Caravaca.

Letzlingen, lĕts'ling'ęn, a village of Prussian Saxony, district of Magdeburg.

Leubsdorf, loibz'dorf, a village of Saxony, circle of Zwickau.

Leubus, loi'bŏŏs, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 28 miles WNW. of Breslau. Here is a beautiful edifice, formerly the seat of a Cistercian abbey.

Leuca (or **Santa Maria di Leuca,** sȧn'tȧ mȧ-ree'ȧ dee lȧ'oo-kȧ), **Cape** (anc. *Japy'gium* or *Salenti'num Promonto'rium*), on the coast of Italy, at the SE. entrance to the Gulf of Taranto. Lat. 39° 47′ N.; lon. 18° 24′ E.

Leucadia, an island of Greece. See SANTA MAURA.

Leucate, luh'kȧt', a village of France, in Aude, near the Mediterranean, 18 miles S. of Narbonne. The Lake of Leucate, partly in Aude, is a lagoon, 10 miles in length.

Leuchars, lu'kȧrz, a village of Scotland, co. of Fife, 4 miles NW. of St. Andrews.

Leuchtenberg, loik'tęn-bĕrg', a small town of Bavaria, 21 miles NE. of Amberg. It has a castle.

Leuctra, lūk'trȧ, in ancient geography a village of Greece, in Bœotia, memorable for the victory gained there by the Thebans, under Epaminondas, over the Spartans, in 371 B.C.

Leuk, loik (Fr. *Loueche,* loo-ĕsh'; L. *Leucia*), a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, at the influx of the Dala, 15 miles ENE. of Sion and 2470 feet above the sea. Pop. in 1900, 1752. Five miles to the N., surrounded by the magnificent scenery of the Gemmi and at an elevation of 4630 feet, is Bad Leuk (the Baths of Leuk—Loueche-les-Bains), with about 650 inhabitants and with thermal springs (92°–123°) beneficial in the treatment of cutaneous and rheumatic disorders.

Leuk-Susten, a resort of Switzerland, in Valais, 1 mile from Leuk. Elevation, 2045 feet.

Leutenberg, loi'tęn-bĕrg', a small town of Germany, in Swarzburg-Rudolstadt, 12 miles SSE. of Rudolstadt.

Leutershausen, loi'tęrs-hŏw'zęn, a town of Bavaria, in Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 7 miles WNW. of Anspach. Pop. about 1500.

Leuthen, loi'tęn, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, 10 miles W. of Breslau, where, Dec. 5, 1757, Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians.

Leutkirch, loit'kIRK, a town of Württemberg, 40 miles S. of Ulm. Pop. in 1900, 3383.

Leutschau, loit'shŏw (Hun. *Löcse,* lö'chĕ'), a town of Hungary, bearing the title of royal free city, capital of the co. of Zips, 123 miles NE. of Budapest. It is situated on a hill. It was once a place of great strength, but its fortifications are now dilapidated. It has quaint old houses, a thirteenth-century church with a noted organ, and an interesting old town-hall. One of its printing-houses dates from the sixteenth century. Pop. in 1900, 7866.

Leuven, a town of Belgium. See LOUVAIN.

Leuze, luz, a town of Belgium, in Hainaut, on the Dender, 17 miles NW. of Mons. Pop. in 1900, 5793.

Léva, lȧ'vŏh', or **Lewenz,** lȧ'wĕnts, a town of Hungary, on the Perecz, a tributary of the Gran, 54 miles NNW. of Budapest. Pop. (commune) about 7000.

Levadia, Greece. See LIVADIA.

Le Val, lęh vȧl, a village of France, in Var, 3 miles N. of Brignolles.

Levallois-Perret, lęh-vȧl'wȧ' pĕR-rȧ', a northwestern suburb of Paris, France, in the department of Seine. Pop. in 1901, 57,651. It has various manufactures.

Leval-Trahegnies, lęh-vȧl' trȧ'ĕn'yee', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, 13 miles E. of Mons.

Levan, a post-village of Juab co., Utah, about 10 miles S. by W. of Nephi, its banking point. Pop. about 500.

Levanger, lȧ'vȧng-ghęr, a seaport of Norway, 35 miles NE. of Trondhjem, on the NE. shore of Trondhjem-Fjord. Pop. about 1000.

Levanna, a post-village of Cayuga co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Cayuga Lake and on the Lehigh Valley R., about 14 miles SW. of Auburn. Pop. 100.

Levanna, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 9 miles below Maysville, Ky. It has manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. about 300.

Levant, lę-vȧnt' (the "rising," the "East;" Fr. *Levant;* It. *Levante;* L. *levare,* "to raise"), a name usually applied to the eastern coast lands of the Mediterranean, extending from the western part of Greece round to the western border of Egypt. In a more restricted sense it is applied to the coasts of Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt.

Levant, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Levant township (town), on the south branch of the Kenduskeag River, 9 miles WNW. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 789.

Levant, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., 1 mile from Falconer station. Pop. about 200.

Levanto, lȧ-vȧn'to, a small town of Italy, province of Genoa, on the Mediterranean, 18 miles NNW. of Spezia.

Levanzo, lȧ-vȧn'zo, one of the Ægades Islands, off the W. coast of Sicily, 9 miles W. of Trapani. Length, 4 miles.

Levashef, Alaska. See UNALASKA.

Levasy, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo.

Levee, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ky., 30 miles ENE. of Lexington. Pop. 100.

Levee, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis. The banking point is Portage. Pop. 130.

Level, a post-village of Harford co., Md. The banking point is Havre de Grace or Aberdeen. Pop. 190.

Level, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, 37 miles NE. of Cincinnati. Pop. about 100.

Levelcross, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C.

Levelgreen, a post-hamlet of Rockcastle co., Ky., 34 miles SE. of Danville.

Level Land, a post-hamlet of Abbeville co., S.C.

Level Plains, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., N.C., 10 miles S. of High Point.

Levelroad, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ala.

Le'ven, a small river of England, in Cumberland, flows SW. for 15 miles and joins the Esk 3 miles S. of Longtown.

Leven, a small river of England, in Lancashire, forms the channel by which Lake Windemere communicates with Morecambe Bay.

Leven, a small river of Scotland, co. of Dumbarton, rises at the S. extremity of Loch Lomond and flows S. into the Clyde at Dumbarton Castle. Length, 7 miles.

Leven, a small river of Scotland, co. of Fife, issues from the SE. extremity of Loch Leven, flows E. 14 miles, and enters the Firth of Forth at Leven.

Leven, a seaport and bathing-place of Scotland, co. of Fife, at the mouth of the Leven, 9 miles by rail NNE. of Kirkcaldy. Pop. in 1901, 5577.

Leven, Loch, lox lē'vęn, a lake of Scotland, in the co. of Kinross. Circuit, about 11 miles. It contains several

islands, on one of which, near Kinross, are the remains of the castle of Lochleven, in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1567–68 and from which she made her escape shortly before the battle of Langside.

Leven, Loch, a narrow arm of Loch Linnhe, Scotland, from which it stretches E. for 12 miles, between the cos. of Argyll and Inverness. On its S. side is the wide vale of Glencoe.

Levenshulme, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 3 miles SE. of Manchester. Pop. in 1901, 11,485.

Leventina (lā-vān-tee'nā), **Val,** a narrow valley of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, extends from the St. Gotthard to the confluence of the Ticino with the Blegno. Length, 20 miles. Chief town, Faido.

Levenzo, lā-vĕn'zo (Fr. *Lévens*), a village of France, 11 miles N. of Nice. It has Roman remains.

Leveque (lẹh-vaik'), **Cape,** on the NW. coast of Australia. Lat. 16° 20′ S.

Leverano, lā-vā-rā'no, a town of Italy, province and 10 miles WSW. of Lecce. Pop. about 4000.

Leverett, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Leverett township (town), on the Central Vermont R., 25 miles N. of Palmer. Pop. of the town in 1900, 744. The town has manufactures of fruit-boxes, etc.

Levering, a post-village of Emmet co., Mich. Pop. 70.

Levering, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio, 13 miles NW. of Mount Vernon. Pop. 100.

Levey, a post-village of Polk co., Iowa.

Levick Mill, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Mo.

Levico, lĕv'e-ko, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Tyrol, 10 miles SE. of Trent, near a small lake. It has mineral springs and is a frequented resort. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6342.

Levier, lẹh-ve-ā', a small town of France, in Doubs, 11 miles WNW. of Pontarlier.

Le Vigan, lẹh-vee'gŏn', a town of France, in Gard, on the Arre, an affluent of the Hérault, 50 miles WNW. of Nîmes. It is the capital of an arrondissement. The old Gothic bridge is a noteworthy object. Pop. in 1901, 4032 (commune, 5126), largely engaged in the silk- and the hosiery-industries.

Le Vigean, lẹh vee'zhŏn', a village of France, in Vienne, 18 miles SW. of Montmorillon.

Levingood, a post-hamlet of Pendleton co., Ky., 43 miles S. of Covington.

Levis, a township (town) of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 746.

Levis, lā'vee' or lĕv'is, a county of Quebec, bounded NW. by the river St. Lawrence. Chief town, Levis.

Levis, Levis Town, or **Point Lévis,** a city and capital of the co. of Levis, Quebec, situated on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence River, opposite Quebec, on the Grand Trunk, the Intercolonial and the Quebec Central Rs. It is the landing-place of the passengers arriving from Europe by the ocean steamships. It has extensive fortifications, large docks, convents and colleges, saw-mills and factories, and a very extensive shipping trade. Pop. in 1901, 7783.

Levita, lĕv'e-tā (anc. *Lebin'thos*), an island in the Grecian Archipelago belonging to Turkey, 20 miles ENE. of Amorgos. It is 4 miles long.

Levita, a post-village of Coryell co., Tex. Pop. 90.

Levkas. See SANTA MAURA and AMAXICHI.

Levon, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. about 150.

Levone, lā-vo'nā, a village of Italy, district and about 4 miles S. of Turin.

Levroux, lẹh-vroo', a town of France, in Indre, 13 miles N. of Châteauroux. Pop. in 1901, 3131 (commune, 4093).

Levuka, a town of the island of Ovalau, on the NE. coast, and former capital of the Fiji group. It has a good harbor.

Le'vy, a county of Florida, is bounded on the SW. by the Gulf of Mexico and on the W. by the Suwanee River. Area, 1133 sq. m. The surface is nearly level and is extensively covered with pine forests. Capital, Bronson. Pop. in 1890, 6586; in 1900, 8603.

Levyville, a post-village of Levy co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Lewbeach, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y. Pop. 75.

Lewenz, a town of Hungary. See LÉVA.

Lewes, loo'is, a municipal borough of England, capital of the co. of Sussex, on the navigable Ouse, 44 miles S. of London and 7 miles NNW. of its port, Newhaven. Among the noteworthy objects are the ruins of the old castle and priory, the town-hall, and the Fitzroy Memorial Library, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. Lewes was a place of importance in the time of the Saxon kings. In the vicinity Simon de Montfort defeated Henry III. in 1264. Pop. in 1901, 11,249.

Lewes, loo'is, a name given to that portion of the Yukon River, Canada, which is above the confluence with the Pelly. It is sometimes considered as one of the streams forming the Yukon.

Lewes, lew'ĕz, a banking post-town of Sussex co., Del., on Delaware Bay, about 4 miles WSW. of Cape Henlopen and 104 miles S. by E. of Wilmington. It is adjacent to the Delaware Breakwater and is on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the Queen Anne's Rs. It has canneries and fishing interests and various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 2259.

Lewes and Rehoboth, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. Pop. in 1900, 3959.

Lewiedale, a post-town of Lexington co., S.C. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. in 1900, 173.

Lewin, lā-ween', a town of Prussian Silesia, 14 miles W. of Glatz. Pop. about 1500.

Lewinsville, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va., 3 miles from Falls Church station.

Lewis, an island of the Hebrides. See LEWIS-WITH-HARRIS.

Lewis, a county in the NE. part of Kentucky, borders on the state of Ohio. Area, 476 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Ohio River. Capital, Vanceburg. Pop. in 1890, 14,803; in 1900, 17,868.

Lewis, a northeastern county of Missouri, has an area of 500 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Wyaconda, North Fabius, and Middle Fabius rivers. Capital, Monticello. Pop. in 1890, 15,935; in 1900, 16,724.

Lewis, a county in the north-central part of New York, has an area of 1265 sq. m. It is intersected by the Black River and is also drained by the Beaver, Moose, and Oswegatchie rivers. Capital, Lowville. Pop. in 1890, 29,806; in 1900, 27,427.

Lewis, a county of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 295 sq. m. The Buffalo River drains the southern part of this county. Capital, Hohenwald. Pop. in 1890, 2555; in 1900, 4455.

Lewis, a county in the SW. part of Washington, has an area of 2336 sq. m. It is drained by the Chehalis and Cowlitz rivers, which rise in it. The eastern part of this county is diversified with high mountains of the Cascade Range. Capital, Chehalis. Pop. in 1890, 11,499; in 1900, 15,157.

Lewis, a county in the north-central part of West Virginia, has an area of 414 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Fork of the Monongahela River. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Weston. Pop. in 1890, 15,895; in 1900, 16,980.

Lewis, a post-hamlet of Shelby co., Ala., 6 miles N. of Wilsonville.

Lewis, a post-village of Vigo co., Ind. The banking point is Terre Haute. Pop. about 300.

Lewis, a banking post-town of Cass co., Iowa, on the East Nishnabatona River, 44 miles E. of Council Bluffs, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 613.

Lewis, a banking post-village of Edwards co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. 200.

Lewis, a post-village of Genesee co., Mich. The banking point is Flint. Pop. 100.

Lewis, a post-hamlet of Lander co., Nev., 15 miles from Battle Mountain station.

Lewis, a post-village of Essex co., N.Y., in Lewis township (town), about 32 miles S. of Plattsburg. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1123; of the village, about 400.

Lewis, a township (town) of Lewis co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 917.

Lewis, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 839.

Lewis, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1030.

Lewis, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 896.

Lewis and Clarke, a county in the west-central part of Montana, has an area of 2572 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Missouri River and on the N. by the Sun or Medicine River. The county comprises part of the Rocky Mountains and has fertile valleys. Gold, silver, lead, and copper are mined. Capital, Helena. Pop. in 1890, 19,145; in 1900, 19,171.

Lewis Bay, a post-settlement of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, 30 miles from Sydney.

Lewisberry, a post-borough of York co., Pa., 11 miles S. of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 228.

Lewisboro, a post-township (and village) in the NE. part of Westchester co., N.Y., about 42 miles NE. of New York. It is partly drained by the Croton River. Pop. in 1900, 1311; of the village, 60.

Lewisburg, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100.

Lewisburg, a post-village of Wayne co., Iowa, 12 miles W. of Corydon. Pop. 80.

Lewisburg, a banking post-town of Logan co., Ky. Pop. in 1900, 239.

Lewisburg, Mason co., Ky. See NORTH FORK.

Lewisburg, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss., 10 miles E. of Hernando.

Lewisburg, a banking post-village of Preble co., Ohio, on Twin Creek, 20 miles WNW. of Dayton, on the Cincinnati Northern R. Pop. in 1900, 560.

Lewisburg, a banking post-borough, capital of Union co., Pa., is delightfully situated on the W. bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Pennsylvania Rs., 14 miles W. of Danville. It is the seat of Bucknell University (Baptist), and has manufactures of flour, furniture, nails, woollens, lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3457.

Lewisburg, a banking post-village, capital of Marshall co., Tenn., on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 50 miles S. of Nashville. Pop. in 1900, 1421. It has manufactures of lead-pencils, hoops and headings.

Lewisburg, a banking post-town, capital of Greenbrier co., W.Va., near the E. base of the Greenbrier Mountain and near the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 9 miles W. of the White Sulphur Springs. Pop. in 1900, 872.

Lewis Center, a post-village of Delaware co., Ohio, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Pennsylvania Co.'s Rs., 16 miles N. of Columbus. Pop. 300.

Lewis Creek, Vt., rises in Addison co., drains the S. part of Chittenden co., and enters Lake Champlain.

Lewiscreek, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., 8 miles by rail S. by W. of Shelbyville. Pop. 90.

Lewisetta, a post-village of Northumberland co., Va. The banking point is Reedville. Pop. 100.

Lewis Ferry, a post-hamlet of Jasper co., Tex., on the Angelina River.

Lewis Fork, a name formerly applied to the Snake River, one of the major tributaries of the Columbia.

Lewisfork, a post-township of Wilkes co., N.C., 40 miles NW. of Statesville. Pop. in 1900, 1164.

Lewisham, loo'ish-am, a suburban quarter of London, in Kent, S. of Greenwich. Pop. in 1901, 127,460.

Lewis Island, Dampier Archipelago, off the NW. coast of Australia, is in lat. 20° 35′ S.

Lewisport, a banking post-town of Hancock co., Ky., on the Ohio River, about 16 miles above Owensboro, on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 328.

Lewis River, Idaho. See SNAKE RIVER.

Lewis Run, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Erie R., about 5 miles S. of Bradford. Pop. about 200.

Lewis Station, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Mo., 33 miles SW. of Sedalia. Coal is found here.

Lewiston, a post-village of Trinity co., Cal., on the Trinity River, about 170 miles NNW. of Sacramento. Gold has been found here. Pop. about 200.

Lewiston, a banking city, capital of Nez Percés co., Idaho, on the E. bank of the Snake River, just above the mouth of the Clearwater and at the head of navigation. It is on the Northern Pacific R., 30 miles S. of Moscow. It is the centre of a great mining-industry and has foundries and machine-shops, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2425.

Lewiston, a city of Androscoggin co., Me., is situated on the E. (left) bank of the Androscoggin River, opposite Auburn, 35 miles N. of Portland, and about 30 miles SW. of Augusta. It is on the Maine Central, the Grand Trunk and the Portland and Rumford Falls Rs. The river, here crossed by several bridges, falls about 60 feet, affords abundant water-power, and presents picturesque scenery. Lewiston is the second city of Maine in population, and derives its prosperity chiefly from manufactures and trade, of which the manufacture of cottons and woollen goods takes first position and gives employment to upward of 7000 people. The woollen-mills produce fancy cassimeres, beaver cloths, meltons, repellants, etc. Among the other articles made in Lewiston are leather-belting, looms, machinery for cotton-mills, carriages, foundry-products, etc. Lewiston is the seat of Bates College (Free Baptist), founded in 1863. Pop. in 1880, 19,083; in 1890, 21,701; in 1900, 23,761.

Lewiston, a post-village of Montmorency co., Mich., in a farming and lumbering district, 27½ miles NE. of Grayling, on the Michigan Central R. Pop. about 800.

Lewiston, a banking post-village of Winona co., Minn., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 20 miles W. by S. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 371.

Lewiston, Lewis co., Mo. See LEWISTOWN.

Lewiston, a post-village of Pawnee co., Neb., 17½ miles by rail NW. of Pawnee. Pop. 100.

Lewiston, a post-village of Lewiston township (town), Niagara co., N.Y., on the Niagara River, at the head of steamboat navigation and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 7 miles below the cataract and 7 miles from Lake Ontario. It is opposite Queenston, Canada, and is at the N. base of a high terrace called the Mountain Ridge. Pop. in 1900, 697; of the town (including the Tuscarora Indian Reservation), 3221.

Lewiston, a post-town of Bertie co., N.C., 3 miles from the Roanoke River. Pop. in 1900, 163.

Lewiston, a post-village of Cache co., Utah, 17 miles (direct) N. of Logan.

Lewiston, a post-hamlet of Spottsylvania co., Va.

Lewiston, a post-village of Kanawha co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 13 miles SE. of Charleston. Pop. 100.

Lewiston, a post-village of Columbia co., Wis., in Lewiston township (town), near the Wisconsin River and 9 miles NW. of Portage. Pop. of the town in 1900, 901; of the village, about 150.

Lewiston, a post-village of Fremont co., Wyo. The banking point is Lander. Pop. 100.

Lewiston Junction, a post-hamlet of Androscoggin co., Me., 29 miles N. of Portland.

Lewistown, a banking city, capital of Fulton co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 39 miles WSW. of Peoria. It has manufactures and is a shipping point for grain, fruit, live-stock, and coal. Pop. in 1900, 2504.

Lewistown, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 10 miles N. of Frederick. Pop. about 270.

Lewistown, a banking post-town of Lewis co., Mo., on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City R., 6 miles SW. of Monticello. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Lewistown, a banking post-village, capital of Fergus co., Mont., on Big Trout Creek and 80 miles (direct) SE. of Fort Benton. Pop. in 1900, 1096.

Lewistown, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., 10 miles by rail E. of Mount Holly. Pop. 100.

Lewistown, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, 10 miles NW. of Bellefontaine. Pop. 200.

Lewistown, a banking post-borough, capital of Mifflin co., Pa., on the Juniata River, on the Pennsylvania Canal, and on the Pennsylvania R., 61 miles NW. of Harrisburg. It is at the mouth of the Kishacoquillas Creek and is surrounded by beautiful mountain-scenery. It has steel-works, blast-furnaces, foundries, tanneries, and manufactures of pumps, hydrants, edge-tools, brooms, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4451.

Lewisville, a post-village of Lafayette co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R., 52 miles WSW. of Camden and 7 miles E. of the Red River. Pop. about 250.

Lewisville, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop. 100.

Lewisville, a banking post-town of Henry co., Ind., on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 44 miles E. of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1900, 404.

Lewisville, a banking post-village of Watonwan co., Minn., on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. 150.

Lewisville, a post-village of Forsyth co., N.C. The banking point is Winston-Salem. Pop. 150.

Lewisville, a post-village of Monroe co., Ohio, 30 miles NNE. of Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 170.

Lewisville, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Oregon, 25 miles SW. of Salem.

Lewisville, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., 22 miles SW. of Westchester.

Lewisville, a borough of Potter co., Pa., near the source of the Genesee River, about 60 miles NW. of Williamsport. Pop. in 1900, 619.

Lewisville, a post-township of Chester co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 4944.

Lewisville, a banking post-village of Denton co., Tex., 17 miles W. of Plano, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. It has cattle-raising interests. Pop. about 700.

Lewisville, or **Louisville,** loo'e-vil, a post-village of Kent co., Ontario, on the river Thames and on the Grand Trunk R., 6 miles NE. of Catham. Pop. 50.

Lewis-with-Harris, the northernmost and largest island of the Outer Hebrides, off the W. coast of Scotland, separated from the main-land by the Minch, 30 miles across. Length, from N. to S., 60 miles; greatest breadth, 30 miles. On the E. side are Loch Erisort and Broad Bay and on the W. Loch Roag. Its N. headland, the BUTT OF LEWIS, lat. 58° 31′ N., lon. 6° 14′ W., rises to 80 feet above the sea. A great part of the island is rugged and it has many low swampy tracts. Much of the surface is covered with peat and with remains of ancient forests. The island abounds in Druidic structures and ruined fortresses. Stornoway, the chief town, is on the E. coast. Area, 777 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 34,224.

Lexington, a county in the central part of South Carolina, has an area of 885 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by

the Congaree River and on the SW. by the North Edisto and is intersected by the Saluda. Capital, Lexington. Pop. in 1890, 22,181; in 1900, 27,264.

Lexington, a post-hamlet of Lauderdale co., Ala., 24 miles NE. of Florence.

Lexington, a banking post-town, capital of Oglethorpe co., Ga., 85 miles E. by N. of Atlanta, on the Lexington Terminal R. Pop. in 1900, 635.

Lexington, a banking city of McLean co., Ill., 1 mile N. of the Mackinaw River and on the Chicago and Alton R., 15 miles NE. of Bloomington. Pop. in 1900, 1415.

Lexington, a banking post-village of Scott co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 29 miles N. by E. of Louisville, Ky. Pop. about 450.

Lexington, a post-village of Washington co., Iowa, 6 miles NW. of Washington. Pop. 150.

Lexington, a city, the capital of Fayette co., Ky., is on the Louisville and Nashville, the Queen and Crescent and other railroads, 29 miles ESE. of Frankfort. Lat. 38° 3′ N.; lon. 84° 33′ W. It is surrounded by a fertile, undulating country. It is the seat of the Kentucky University and of a state agricultural and mechanical college, and has also the Hamilton and McClelland Female Colleges, St. John's and St. Catherine's Academies, and the Sayre Female Institute. The city contains a state lunatic asylum, state reform school, court-house, public library, etc. A fine monument to the memory of Henry Clay has been erected here. The city has extensive manufactures of distilled and malted liquors, flour, foundry-products, carriages, soap, etc. It is in the centre of the "Blue Grass Country" and has a large trade in grain and live-stock. The Lexington race-track is famous. Lexington was formerly the capital of Kentucky. It was founded in 1775 and incorporated in 1782. Pop. in 1880, 16,656; in 1890, 21,567; in 1900, 26,369.

Lexington, a post-plantation of Somerset co., Me., 56 miles N. by W. of Augusta. Pop. in 1900, 231.

Lexington, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., in Lexington township (town), 11 miles NW. of Boston, with which it is connected by the Boston and Maine R. Here occurred on April 19, 1775, the first encounter between the British and Americans in the Revolutionary War. A monument has been erected here to the memory of the patriots who fell in that action. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3831.

Lexington, a banking post-village and former capital of Sanilac co., Mich., on Lake Huron, about 70 miles NNE. of Detroit. It has woollen-, flouring- and other mills. Pop. in 1900, 619.

Lexington, a post-village of Lesueur co., Minn., 17 miles NE. of St. Peter.

Lexington, a banking post-town, capital of Holmes co., Miss., is 62 miles N. of Jackson, on a small affluent of the Yazoo River and on the Illinois Central R. Pop. in 1900, 1516. It is in a cotton-growing region.

Lexington, a banking city, capital of Lafayette co., Mo., is situated on the right or S. bank of the Missouri River, about 84 miles below Kansas City by water (42 miles E. by the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs.). Its site is elevated nearly 300 feet above the river. It contains a court-house, the Baptist Female College, the Central Female College (Methodist Episcopal), and the Wentworth Military Academy; it is in a hemp-growing region. Coal is extensively mined. Pop. in 1900, 4190. Lexington was taken by the Confederates on Sept. 20, 1861.

Lexington, a banking post-city of Dawson co., Neb., on the Union Pacific R., 35 miles W. of Kearney. It has various mills and elevators. Pop. in 1900, 1343.

Lexington, a post-village and resort in the Catskill Mountains, in Lexington township (town), Greene co., N.Y., on Schoharie Creek, about 44 miles SSW. of Albany. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1153; of the village, about 400.

Lexington, a banking post-town, capital of Davidson co., N.C., on Abbott's Creek and on the Southern R., 16 miles NE. of Salisbury. Pop. in 1900, 1234. It has manufactures of cotton, furniture, foundry-products, etc.

Lexington, a banking post-village of Richland co., Ohio, on the Clear Fork of the Mohican River and on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 9 miles SSW. of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900, 448.

Lexington, a banking post-town of Cleveland co., Okla., about 1 mile E. of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. and 17 miles (direct) SE. by S. of Norman. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries. Pop. in 1900, 861 (largely increased since the census).

Lexington, a post-village of Morrow co., Oregon, 9 miles by rail NW. of Heppner. Pop. 150.

Lexington, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Lititz. Pop. about 250.

Lexington, a banking post-town, capital of Lexington co., S.C., on the Southern R., 14 miles WSW. of Columbia. It has cotton-, lumber- and turpentine-industries. The Palmetto Collegiate Institute is located here. Pop. about 800.

Lexington, a banking post-town, capital of Henderson co., Tenn., on Beech Creek and on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R., 120 miles WSW. of Nashville. Pop. in 1900, 1332. It has lumber- and other mills.

Lexington, a post-village of Lee co., Tex., 16 miles NW. of Giddings, on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. The banking point is Giddings. Pop. about 1200.

Lexington, a banking post-town, capital of Rockbridge co., Va., is on the North River, about 32 miles NNW. of Lynchburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Chesapeake and Ohio Rs. It is situated in the long and fertile limestone valley which is bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge. Here is the Washington and Lee University, reorganized in 1871, before which date it was styled Washington College. Lexington also contains the Virginia Military Institute, founded in 1839. Generals Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson are buried here. Pop. in 1900, 3203.

Lexington Court-House, Lexington co., S.C. See LEXINGTON.

Lexovium, the ancient name of LISIEUX.

Lexsy, a post-village of Emanuel co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Leyburn, a small town of England, co. of York, North Riding, 7 miles SSW. of Richmond.

Leyden, or Leiden, lī'dĕn (anc. *Lugdu'num Batavo'rum*), a city of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 22 miles SW. of Amsterdam and 17 miles N. of Rotterdam, on the Old Rhine, 6 miles from its mouth in the North Sea. Lat. 52° 10′ N.; lon. 4° 30′ E. Its old walls and fortifications have been removed. Leyden is intersected by canals and encompassed by windmills, country-seats, gardens, and fertile meadows. The main thoroughfare is Broad Street (Breedestraat), which, with its continuations, intersects the whole town. Among the most notable buildings and institutions are the town-hall (or Stadhuis), with a broach spire, erected in 1577; the Gemeene-Landshuis van Rijnland, containing the offices of the superintendent of dikes; the weigh-house, butter-house, municipal museum (in the hall of the former "cloth-hall," Laeckenhall), ethnographical museum, natural history museum (with some of the most important collections in the world), botanical garden, observatory, the churches of St. Pancras and St. Peter, and the university. The university, formerly one of the most famed in Europe, is still in excellent repute. It was founded in 1575 and had an attendance in 1903–04 of 1070 students. Its library contains about 200,000 volumes. The city has several learned societies and a fine-arts society. The benevolent and charitable institutions of Leyden are numerous. The cloth manufactures, for which Leyden was at one time greatly famed, have in a measure revived. The former great trade in books, rendered world-renowned by the Elzevirs, is represented by a few printing-offices.

The most memorable event in the history of Leyden is the siege it sustained at the hands of the Spaniards in 1573–74, and the relief of the city by the Prince of Orange, who ordered the piercing of one of the dikes, and caused a partial flooding of the besiegers' camp. Pop. in 1902, 54,857.

Leyden, an island off the coast of Java, opposite Batavia.

Leyden, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., in Leyden township (town), 9 miles N. of Greenfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 379.

Leyden, a township (town) of Lewis co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 38 miles N. of Utica. The town, which is bounded on the E. by the Black River, contains part of the village of Port Leyden. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1629.

Leyden, a post-village of Rock co., Wis. The banking point is Janesville.

Leyderdorp, lī'dẹr-dorp', a village of the Netherlands, on the Old Rhine, about 1½ miles E. of Leyden.

Leyland, lā'land, a town of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles S. of Preston. Pop. in 1901, 6865.

Leyre, lair, a river of France, rises in the department of Landes, and, after a course of 50 miles, falls into the basin of Arcachon.

Leyte, lā'e-tā or lā'tā, an island province of the Philippines, SSW. of Samar. Area, 3087 sq. m. The coasts are high, with good natural harbors. The soil is good; the climate hot and moist. It produces abacá, rice, and cocoanut-oil, and has deposits of gold, magnetite, and sulphur. Capital, Taclobán. Pop. 270,491.

Leyte, a pueblo on the N. coast of Leyte Island, Philippines, at the head of a gulf protected by Bilirán Island, 30 miles (direct) WNW. of Taclobán. The Leyte River discharges in the vicinity. Pop. 6719.

Leyton, lā'tọn, a town of England, a northeastern suburb of London, in Essex. Pop. in 1901, 98,912.

Lez, lå, a river of France, which, after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Mediterranean, 2 miles SE. of Montpellier.

Lez, a river of France, which joins the Rhone from the left a little below Pont-Saint-Esprit. Total course, 45 miles.

Lezajsk, lå-zhīsk', a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 25 miles NE. of Rzeszow, on the San. Pop. about 3000 (commune in 1900, 5224).

Lézardrieux, lā'zar'dre-uh', a commune of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 16 miles ENE. of Lannion.

Lezat, lęh-zå', a small town of France, in Ariége, 17 miles NW. of Pamiers.

Lézignan, lā'zeen'yôN', a town of France, in Aude, 13 miles W. of Narbonne. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4951.

Lezoux, lęh-zoo', a town of France, in Puy-de-Dôme, 15 miles ENE. of Clermont. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3641.

Lezuza, lå-thoo'thå, a small town of Spain, 22 miles W. of Albacete.

Lezzeno, lĕt-sà'no, a village of Italy, 5 miles SW. of Bellagio, on the E. shore of Lago di Como.

Lgov, a town of Russia, government and 36 miles W. of Kursk, on the Sem. Pop. in 1897, 5367.

Lha-ri, l'hå'ree, a village of Tibet, about 180 miles NE. of Lhasa, in a gorge, among barren and desolate mountains. Near the village are a large Buddhist convent and a handsome temple.

Lhasa, Lassa, lå'så, or **H'Lassa,** h'lås'så (*i.e.*, "land of the divine intelligence"), the capital of Tibet and residence of the Dalai Lama (the supreme head of the Lamaist hierarchy), on the Uichu, an affluent of the Sanpo. Approximate lat. 29° 30′ N.; lon. 91° 10′ E. Elevation, about 11,800 feet. It has numerous towers, bazaars, and temples. The great temple of Buddha is a vast square edifice, covering, with its precincts, many acres, its centre being surmounted by a gilded dome. Contiguous to it are four celebrated monasteries, greatly resorted to by the Chinese and Mongols as schools of the Buddhist religion and philosophy. The palace and monastery of Potala, a vast pile of buildings constituting the residence of the Dalai Lama, are in the neighboring Mount Buddha La. The city's treasures are in the fastness of Hodson Buddha La. Lhasa has a trade in silk, wool, goats' hair, cashmere fabrics, velvets, and other textiles, asafœtida, musk, tea, bullion, and precious stones. Its commerce extends to India, China, and many parts of Central Asia. It is virtually a closed city to Christians, but has several times been entered by foreigners and its characteristics described. In Aug., 1904, a British force appeared before Lhasa, and in the following month a treaty was concluded which brought Tibet within the sphere of British influence. Pop. about 10,000.

Liakhov, lyåĸ'ov, or **Liakhovski,** a large island of the Arctic Ocean, one of the New Siberian Islands, N. of Asia. The name is sometimes given to the whole group. Great Liakhov Island, in about lat. 73° N., is nearest to the Siberian coast.

Lian-chow, or **Lian-chow-fu,** written also **Lien-chow,** a city of China, in Kwang-tung, 240 miles SW. of Canton. Lat. 21° 43′ N.

Liancourt, le-ôN'koor', a town of France, in Oise, 5 miles SSE. of Clermont. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 3999.

Liane, le-ån', a small river of France, in Pas-de-Calais, falls into the English Channel and forms the harbor of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Liang-chow, a city of China, province of Kan-su, 140 miles NNW. of Lan-chow.

Liao-ho, le-ŏw'ho', a river of Asia, flowing E. along the N. frontier of the Chinese province of Chi-li and then S. through Shing-king (Manchuria) and emptying into the head of the Gulf of Liao-tung.

Liao-tung, le-ŏw'toong', a region of Manchuria, consisting partly of a large peninsula in the Yellow Sea, between the Gulf of Liao-tung and that of Korea, at the extremity of which Port Arthur is situated. It forms the greater part of the province of Shing-king. The name is now generally used by Europeans to designate the peninsula alone.

Liao-tung, Gulf of, an arm of the Yellow Sea, forming a northward extension of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li. It receives the Liao-ho at its head.

Liao-yang, le-å'o-yång', a city of Manchuria, province of Shing-king, in lat. 41° 18′ N., lon. 123° 10′ E., on the railway from Mukden to Port Arthur. Much of the area within the walls is occupied by market-gardens, but in the city are many large and excellent shops, and a large amount of trade is transacted. The place and its vicinity witnessed a fierce battle between the Russians and Japanese lasting from Aug. 30 to Sept. 3, 1904, in which the former suffered a great defeat. At the close of the engagement Liao-yang was occupied by the Japanese.

Liard River, a river of Canada, rises in Dease Lake, British Columbia, and after a generally NE. course discharges into the Mackenzie at Fort Simpson, in about lat. 62° N. Its course is impeded by rapids. On its banks, a short distance N. of the frontier of British Columbia, is Fort Liard.

Liazominskoi, an island of Russia, government of Archangel, in the White Sea, near the mouth of the Dvina.

Libadia, Greece. See LIVADIA.

Libanus, a mountain-range of Syria. See LEBANON.

Libau, lee'bŏw (Russ. *Libava*, le-bå'vå; Lettish, *Leapaja*, le-å-pī'å), a seaport of Russia, in Courland, on the Baltic Sea, N. of Lake Libau and 105 miles WSW. of Mitau. It has an artificial harbor, which has recently been improved by means of works on a great scale. Libau has risen to considerable importance as a seaport. Its foreign trade is extensive, large quantities of grain and other commodities being shipped hence. There are manufactures of agricultural machinery, flour- and lumber-mills, and various other industrial establishments. The town is resorted to as a watering-place. Pop. in 1897, 64,500.

Libby, a post-village of Aitkin co., Minn. Pop. 70.

Libby, a post-village of Flathead co., Mont., in a mining and lumbering region, 93 miles WNW. of Kalispell, on the Great Northern R. Pop. about 450.

Liber, a post-hamlet of Jay co., Ind., 2 miles from Portland.

Liberal, a banking city, capital of Seward co., Kan., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 38 miles WSW. of Meade. Pop. in 1900, 426.

Liberal, a banking city of Barton co., Mo., in a coal-mining and agricultural region, 14 miles WNW. of Lamar, on the Missouri Pacific and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 532.

Liberia, lī-bee're-ą, a republic on the W. coast of Africa, extending from the English colony of Sierra Leone to the French colony of the Ivory Coast, from which it is separated by the Cavally River. It has a direct coast-line of about 300 miles and extends inland 100–200 miles. Part of the region is mountainous and covered with magnificent tropical forests, in which game is plentiful. The climate, less unhealthy than that of Sierra Leone, is extremely hot. Liberia is well watered, being traversed by several considerable streams, the most important of which is the St. Paul's. The natural resources are very great, but owing to careless cultivation, the products are limited. The chief exports are rubber, palm oil and kernels, piassava fibre, cacao, coffee, ivory, ginger, camwood, etc. Cotton, sugar, and numerous fruits are cultivated. Gold and coal are among the mineral resources. A fair export and import trade is now carried on. The principal articles of import are cotton manufactures, spirits, iron-work, petroleum, and provisions. Liberia was founded as a colony of free blacks in 1822 by the American Colonization Society, with the idea that many of the liberated slaves in the United States would return to Africa. The inhabitants have built for themselves many churches, and possess schools and a number of printing-presses, and there is a local college. The government of the country is on the American model, consisting of a president, a vice-president, a senate, and a house of representatives; there is also a council of 6 ministers. Liberia was declared an independent state in July, 1847, and in the following year was recognized as such by Great Britain and France. The population is variously estimated at between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000, of which about 20,000 represent the civilized and colonized negroes. The natives of the coast-strip are Krumen. Liberia is divided into the four counties of Mesurado, Grand Bassa, Sinu (Sinoë), and Maryland. Capital, Monrovia.

Liberia, a town of Costa Rica. See GUANACASTE.

Libertad, le-bĕr-tåd' (*i.e.*, "liberty"), a maritime department in the NW. part of Peru. It is traversed by the Western Cordilleras. Area, about 10,200 sq. m. Capital, Trujillo. Pop. in 1896, 250,931.

Libertad, Salvador. See LA LIBERTAD.

Liberton, a village in the SE. outskirts of Edinburgh.

Liberty, a northern county of Florida, has an area of 725 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocklockonnee River and on the W. by the Apalachicola River. Capital, Bristol. Pop. in 1890, 1452; in 1900, 2956.

Liberty, a county in the SE. part of Georgia, has an area of 976 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Altamaha River and is partly drained by the Newport and Cannouchee rivers. Capital, Hinesville. Pop. in 1890, 12,887; in 1900, 13,093.

Liberty, a county in the SE. part of Texas, has an area of 1162 sq. m. It is intersected throughout its length, from N. to S., by the Trinity River. Capital, Liberty. Pop. in 1890, 4230; in 1900, 8102.

Liberty, a village of Maricopa co., Ariz. The banking point is Phœnix. Pop. 100.

Liberty, a post-hamlet of Ouachita co., Ark.

Liberty, a post-hamlet of Bear Lake co., Idaho, 40 miles NE. of Franklin and 15 miles N. of Bear Lake.

Liberty, a banking post-town of Adams co., Ill., 15 miles E. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 499.

Liberty, a banking post-town, capital of Union co., Ind., on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R., 15 miles S. by W. of Richmond. It has flour-mills, manufactures of agricultural implements, etc., and is an agricultural trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 1449.

Liberty, a post-village of Clarke co., Iowa, on Otter Creek, 35 miles S. of Des Moines. Pop. 100.

Liberty, a post-city of Montgomery co., Kan., on Big Hill Creek and on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 47 miles S. by W. of Humboldt. Pop. in 1900, 314.

Liberty, a banking post-town, capital of Casey co., Ky., on the Green River, about 66 miles E. of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Liberty, a post-village of Waldo co., Me., in Liberty township (town), on the St. George River, about 26 miles ENE. of Augusta. Pop. of the town in 1900, 737.

Liberty, a post-village of Jackson co., Mich., 12 miles S. of Jackson. Pop. about 100.

Liberty, a banking post-town, capital of Amite co., Miss., is near the Amite River, about 50 miles SE. of Natchez. Pop. in 1900, 392.

Liberty, a banking city, capital of Clay co., Mo., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. and the Burlington Route, 14 miles NE. of Kansas City and 3½ miles N. of the Missouri River. It has a court-house, the William Jewell College (Baptist), the Liberty Ladies' College, and has manufactures of flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2407.

Liberty, a banking post-village of Gage co., Neb., 20 miles SE. of Beatrice, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 450.

Liberty, a post-village of San Miguel co., N.Mex. The banking point is Tucumcari. Pop. 100.

Liberty, a post-village and summer- and health-resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Liberty township (town), on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 107 miles NNW. of New York and 32 miles N. of Port Jervis. It lies at an elevation of nearly 2000 feet in the region of the Shawangunk Mountains. It has a sanitarium for pulmonary affections. Pop. in 1900, 1760; of the town, 4568.

Liberty, a post-town of Randolph co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Greensboro. Pop. in 1900, 304.

Liberty, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 9 miles WSW. of Dayton. Pop. about 200.

Liberty, a township of Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 836.

Liberty, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1292.

Liberty, a township of Center co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1100.

Liberty, a township of McKean co., Pa., traversed by the Alleghany River. Pop. in 1900, 1694.

Liberty, a township of Mercer co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 537.

Liberty, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 989.

Liberty, a township of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the New York boundary-line. Pop. in 1900, 785.

Liberty, a post-borough of Tioga co., Pa., about 24 miles N. by W. of Williamsport. Pop. in 1900, 263.

Liberty, a township of Tioga co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1254.

Liberty, a banking post-town of Pickens co., S.C., on the Southern R., 141 miles NE. of Atlanta, Ga. Pop. in 1900, 368. It has manufactures of yarns, phosphates, and oils.

Liberty, a banking post-village of Dekalb co., Tenn., about 50 miles E. by S. of Nashville. Pop. about 300.

Liberty, a post-town, capital of Liberty co., Tex., on the E. bank of the Trinity River, about 22 miles from its entrance into Galveston Bay, and on the Southern Pacific R., 40 miles NE. of Houston, its banking point. Steamboats ascend to this place in all seasons. It is in a lumber and cotton region. Pop. in 1900, 865.

Liberty, a post-village of Putnam co., W.Va., 11 miles NE. of Winfield. Pop. 50.

Liberty, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 870.

Liberty, a township (town) of Manitowoc co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1383.

Liberty, a township (town) of Outagamie co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 599.

Liberty, a post-hamlet of Vernon co., Wis., in Liberty township (town), on the Kickapoo River, about 40 miles SE. of La Crosse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 539.

Libertybluff, a post-village of Marquette co., Wis., 31 miles N. of Portage.

Liberty Center, a post-village of Wells co., Ind., 7 miles by rail SW. of Bluffton. Pop. 300.

Liberty Center, a post-village of Warren co., Iowa, 30 miles S. by E. of Des Moines. Pop. 70.

Liberty Center, a banking post-village of Henry co., Ohio, near the Maumee River and on the Wabash R., 28 miles WSW. of Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 606.

Liberty Corner, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., 12 miles S. by W. of Morristown. Pop. 200.

Liberty Corners, a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio. Pop. 70.

Liberty Corners, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 5 miles S. of Towanda.

Liberty Falls, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., in Liberty township (town), 38 miles W. of Middletown. Pop. 100.

Liberty Furnace, a post-hamlet of Shenandoah co., Va., 12 miles W. of Edenburg.

Liberty Grove, a post-village of Cecil co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 6 miles NE. of Port Deposit. Pop. 175.

Liberty Grove, a township (town) of Door co., Wis., forms the N. extremity of the Green Bay peninsula. Pop. in 1900, 1550.

Libertyhill, a post-hamlet of Covington co., Ala.

Libertyhill, a post-village of New London co., Conn., 25 miles ESE. of Hartford. Pop. about 200.

Libertyhill, a post-village of Pike co., Ga., 46 miles S. by E. of Atlanta. Pop. 100.

Libertyhill, a post-hamlet of Bienville parish, La., 54 miles WSW. of Monroe.

Libertyhill, a post-hamlet of Kershaw co., S.C.

Libertyhill, a post-hamlet of Grainger co., Tenn., 22 miles N. of New Market.

Libertyhill, a post-village of Williamson co., Tex., 25 miles N. by E. of Austin, on the Houston and Texas Central R. Pop. about 450.

Liberty Mills, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., on the Eel River and on the Wabash R., 15 miles SW. of Columbia. Pop. about 300.

Liberty Mills, a post-village of Orange co., Va., on the Rapidan River, 6½ miles W. of Orange. Pop. 40.

Liberty, Mount, a peak in Grafton co., N.H., has an altitude of 4472 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit is 3 miles from the Flume House.

Liberty Peak, Mont., is in Gallatin co., very near Union Pass. Its height is 9162 feet.

Libertypole, a post-village of Vernon co., Wis., 4 miles SW. of Viroqua.

Liberty Prairie, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ill., 3 miles N. of Edwardsville.

Libertyridge, a post-hamlet of Grant co., Wis.

Liberty Square, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 15 miles S. of Lancaster. Pop. 200.

Liberty Store, a post-hamlet of Guilford co., N.C.

Libertytown, or **Liberty,** a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 12 miles NE. of Frederick. Pop. about 590.

Libertyville, a banking post-village of Lake co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River, about 36 miles NNW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 864.

Libertyville, a post-hamlet of Vigo co., Ind., 10 miles N. by W. of Terre Haute.

Libertyville, a banking post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. and the Burlington Route, 6 miles SW. of Fairfield. Pop. about 300.

Libertyville, a post-village of St. François co., Mo., about 70 miles S. of St. Louis. Pop. 100.

Libertyville, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Wallkill River, 3 miles from Lake Mohonk and about 16 miles SW. of Rondout. Pop. 100.

Libethen, lib'ā'ten (Hun. *Libetbánya*, lib'ĕt-bân'yŏh), a small town of Hungary, co. of Sohl, 14 miles E. of Neusohl.

Libmanán, leeb-mā-nân', a pueblo of Camarines province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Vicol. It has post- and telegraph-offices, etc. Pop. 14,512.

Libochowitz, le-bok'o-wits, a small town of Bohemia, 10 miles SW. of Leitmeritz.

Libonia, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Pa.

Libourne, lee`boorn', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Gironde, on the Dordogne, at its junction with the Isle, 20 miles ENE. of Bordeaux. Among the noteworthy structures are the church of St. John the Baptist, the Hôtel de Ville, and the fourteenth-century clock-tower. Liquors, sugar, woollens, etc., are manufactured and there are iron-foundries and shipbuilding yards. Pop. in 1901, 19,175.

Library, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., 13 miles S. of Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

Libreville, leeb'r'veel', a town of French Congo, on the N. shore of the Gabun estuary, in about lat. 0° 25′ N

It has factories and is a mission station. Pop. in 1900, about 1500, of which 130 were whites.

Libur'nia, in ancient geography, a region on the E. shore of the Adriatic Sea, near its head.

Libya, lib'e-a (Gr. Λιβύη, *Libuē*), the ancient name of Africa. It was later applied in a restricted sense to the region W. of Egypt (including the sea-coast), extending some hundreds of miles from E. to W. and of an indefinite breadth from N. to S.

Libyan Desert, that part of the Sahara (or Great) Desert bounded N. by Tripoli, E. by Egypt and Nubia, S. by Darfur and Wadai, and W. by Fezzan and Tibesti. Here the continent of Africa shelves down towards the Mediterranean Sea in a series of terraces, consisting of vast level, sandy or gravelly deserts, almost destitute of vegetation and separated by low, rocky ridges. Eastward the region extends almost to the valley of the Nile and is relieved by a series of oases (Bahriyeh, El-Dakhel, Farafreh, etc.). The Libyan Desert is seemingly the most inhospitable portion of the Sahara and is penetrated by but few caravan routes. Towards its centre is the Kufra "archipelago" of oases.

Licancaur, le-kän-kŏwr', a volcano on the borders of Chile and Bolivia, E. of the town of Atacama. Altitude, 19,500 feet. It was ascended in 1886 by Sanfelice.

Licata, le-kä'tä, or **Alicata,** a seaport of Sicily, on its S. coast, picturesquely situated at the entrance of the Salso River into the Mediterranean, province and 25 miles SE. of Girgenti. It exports sulphur, fish, country produce, etc. Pop. in 1901, 22,031.

Licenza, le-chĕn'zä, a village of Italy 12 miles from Tivoli, on the banks of the charming little stream of the same name (anc. Digentia) celebrated by Horace.

Lich, lik, a town of Hesse, on the Wetter, 8 miles SE. of Giessen. It has an old castle. Pop. about 2500.

Lichfield, a city and municipal borough of England, in Staffordshire, 17 miles ESE. of Stafford and 110 miles NNW. of London. It is pleasantly situated in a fine plain, watered by an affluent of the Trent. The cathedral, dating from the thirteenth century, is one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical edifices in England, exhibiting exquisite grace and proportion. The other buildings most worthy of notice are the episcopal palace and the grammar-school at which Addison, Dr. Johnson, and Garrick were educated. The town has many reminiscences of Johnson, who was born here, and a colossal statue of him adorns the market-place. Lichfield has been the seat of a bishopric since the seventh century. Pop. in 1901, 7902.

Lichten, lik'tẹn, a village of Austrian Silesia, on the Raben, 12 miles from Freudenthal.

Lichtenau, lik'tẹh-nŏw', a town of Baden, 26 miles SW. of Karlsruhe. Pop. about 1000.

Lichtenau, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Losse, 12 miles SE. of Cassel. It has retained its old walls. Pop. about 1500.

Lichtenau, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 47 miles S. of Minden, on the Sauer. Pop. about 1300.

Lichtenberg, lik'tẹn-bĕrg', a former principality of Germany, now in the S. part of Rhenish Prussia, between the Palatinate and Birkenfeld.

Lichtenberg, a village of Germany, in Alsace, 14 miles NNE. of Zabern. It contains a castle, which resisted the Germans in 1870.

Lichtenberg, an eastern suburb of Berlin. Pop. in 1900 (with Friedrichsfelde), 43,372.

Lichtenburg, lik'tẹn-bŏŏrg, a town of the Transvaal Colony, in a district of its own name, about 120 miles (direct) W. of Johannesburg. It is near the Potchefstroom boundary-line and has a road to Potchefstroom.

Lichtenfels, lik'tẹn-fĕls', a town of Bavaria, on the Main, 20 miles NNE. of Bamberg. Pop. in 1900, 3934.

Lichtensteig, lik'tẹn-stig', a town of Switzerland, 16 miles SW. of St. Gall, on the Thur. Pop. about 1350. It was formerly the capital of the district of Toggenburg.

Lichtenstein, lik'tẹn-stine', a town of Saxony, 14 miles WSW. of Chemnitz, near a mountain crowned by a castle. Pop. in 1900, 7006.

Lichtenthal, a commune and health-resort of Baden, about 2 miles from Baden-Baden. Here is the old Cistercian nunnery of Lichtenthal. Pop. in 1900, 4621.

Lichtenvoorde, lik'tẹn-vōr'dẹh, a village of the Netherlands, 5 miles SW. of Groenlo.

Lichterfelde, lik'tẹr-fĕl'dẹh, a southwestern suburb of Berlin, 5 miles from the city. It is the seat of a great military school (Hauptkadettenanstalt). Pop. in 1900, 23,168.

Lichtervelde, lik'tẹr-vĕl'dẹh, a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 13 miles WSW. of Bruges. Pop. in 1900, 6535.

Lick Creek, Ind., enters the East Fork of the White River in the S. part of Martin co.

Lick Creek, Ralls co., Mo., flows N. into the Salt River.

Lick Creek, Ohio, enters the Tiffin River in Defiance co.

Lick Creek, Tenn., enters the French Broad River about 9 miles SE. of Morristown.

Lickcreek, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ill., 12 miles NE. of Anna.

Lickcreek, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn.

Lickdale, a post-village of Lebanon co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Jonestown. Pop. about 450.

Licking, a county in the central part of Ohio, has an area of 665 sq. m. It is drained by the Licking River and its North and South Forks, which unite at Newark, and by Raccoon Creek. Coal is found here. Capital, Newark. Pop. in 1890, 43,279; in 1900, 47,070.

Licking, a banking post-town of Texas co., Mo., 40 miles S. of Rolla. Pop. in 1900, 193.

Licking, a township of Clarion co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 953.

Licking Creek, Pa., enters the Potomac River in Washington co., Md.

Licking Creek, a township of Fulton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 996.

Licking River, Ky., rises in the E. part of the state, runs northwestward, and enters the Ohio River opposite Cincinnati, between Covington and Newport. Length, about 220 miles. Small steamboats ascend to Falmouth. A small river, called the South Licking, enters the Licking at Falmouth. Its North Fork runs westward through Mason co. and enters the Licking about 10 miles SE. of Falmouth.

Licking River, Ohio, is formed by the North Fork, the South Fork, and Raccoon Creek, which unite at Newark. The river runs eastward to Muskingum co. and southeastward to Zanesville, where it enters the Muskingum River. It is about 80 miles long, including the North Fork.

Lickingville, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., 10 miles SSE. of Tionesta. Pop. 100.

Lickleys Corners, a post-hamlet of Hillsdale co., Mich., 33 miles S. of Jackson.

Lick Mountain, a post-hamlet of Conway co., Ark.

Lickrun, a post-hamlet of Botetourt co., Va.

Lickrun Mills, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 5 miles below Clearfield.

Licksville, a post-hamlet of Frederick co., Md., 1 mile from Tuscarora station.

Licodia Eubea, le-ko'de-ä ä-oo-bä'ä (anc. *Messa*), a town of Sicily, province of Catania, 7 miles SE. of Caltagirone Pop. in 1901, 6963.

Licosa (le-ko'zä), **Cape,** a promontory of Italy, forming the E. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Salerno.

Licques, leek, a commune of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 15 miles ENE. of Boulogne.

Lida, lee'dä, a town of Russia, government of Vilna. Pop. in 1897, 8626.

Lida, a post-hamlet of Esmeralda co., Nev., about 200 miles SE. of Virginia City.

Liddel, a river of Scotland, rises in a bog in the co. of Roxburgh, flows SW. for about 24 miles (for a part of which it divides Scotland from England), and joins the Esk 3 miles above Longtown, England.

Liddell, a post-village of Chippewa co., Wis.

Lidderdale, a banking post-village of Carroll co., Iowa, on the Chicago Great Western R.

Liddes, lid'dẹs or lidd, a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, in the valley of Entremont, on the road from Martigny to the Great St. Bernard. Elevation, 4390 feet.

Liddesdale, a valley of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, on the English border, traversed by the river Liddel.

Lidell, a post-village of Napa co., Cal. The banking point is St. Helena. It has quicksilver-mines.

Lidford, or **Lydford,** a village and parish of Devonshire, 6 miles from Tavistock. It has the remains of a castle and was formerly a stannary town. Near by are Lidford Cascade and Lidford Gorge.

Lidgerwood, a banking post-village of Richland co., N. Dak., 12 miles W. of Hankinson, on the Great Northern and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rs. Pop. in 1900, 585.

Lidingö, lee'din-gö, an island near Stockholm. It is a great holiday resort for the inhabitants of that city.

Lidköping, lid'chö'ping, a town of Sweden, in the län of Skaraborg, 30 miles SW. of Mariestadt, at the mouth of the Lida in Lake Vener. Pop. in 1900, 5446. It has a trade in grain.

Lido, lee'do (or in the plural **Lidi,** lee'dee), a chain of sandy islands of northern Italy, forming a curve between the rivers Brenta and Piave, and separating the lagoon of Venice from the Adriatic. They contain several small forts. Of these islands that of Malamocco is generally called the

Lido. This is a favorite bathing-resort with the Venetians. The principal channels through the islands are those of Lido and Malamocco.

Liebau, lee'bŏw, a town of Moravia, 18 miles NE. of Prerau. Pop. in 1900, 4677.

Liebau, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 34 miles SSW. of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900, 4642.

Liebemühl, lee'bẹh-mül', a town of East Prussia, 72 miles SSW. of Königsberg. Pop. about 2500.

Lieben, lee'bẹn, a northeastern manufacturing suburb of Prague, adjoining Karolinenthal. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 21,300.

Liebenau, lee'bẹh-nŏw' (Bohem. *Hodkovice*), a town of Bohemia, 19 miles NE. of Jungbunzlau. Pop. about 3000.

Liebenstein, lee'bẹn-stīne', or **Sauerbrunn,** sŏw'-ẹr-brŏŏn', a watering-place of Saxe-Meiningen, in a beautiful valley, 18 miles WSW. of Gotha. Pop. about 1500.

Liebenthal, lee'bẹn-tą̄l', a town of Prussian Silesia, 30 miles SW. of Liegnitz. Pop. about 1600.

Liebenwalde, lee'bẹn-*v*ą̊l'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 37 miles NNE. of Potsdam, on the Havel. Pop. about 3000.

Liebenwerda, lee'bẹn-*v*ĕr'dą̊, a town of Prussian Saxony, 60 miles ENE. of Merseburg, on an island in the Black Elster. Pop. about 3000.

Liebenzell, lee'bẹnt'-sĕll', a small town of Württemberg, 20 miles W. of Stuttgart, on the Nagold. It has mineral baths.

Lieberose, lee'bẹr-o'zẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 33 miles SSW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. about 1500.

Lieberwolkwitz, lee'bẹr-*v*olk'*v*its, a town of Saxony, 5¼ miles SE. of Leipsic. Pop. in 1900, 4036.

Liebstadt, leeb'stą̊t, a town of East Prussia, 54 miles SSW. of Königsberg, on the Muhl. Pop. about 2000.

Liechtenstein, leeĸ'tẹn-stīne', a principality, with the exception of Monaco and San Marino the smallest state in Europe. It is bounded on the NE. and E. by the Austrian crown-land of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, S. by the Swiss canton of Grisons, and W. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of St. Gall. Greatest length, from N. to S., 15 miles; average breadth, about 5 miles; area, 65 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 9477. The Alps here reach an elevation of about 8500 feet. Vaduz is the capital. The state is a constitutional monarchy ruled by the house of Liechtenstein, a princely house of Austria. There is a Landtag. There is no army and there are no direct taxes. The prince resides for the most part in Vienna. The principality is included in the Austro-Hungarian customs union. The supreme judicial authority is vested in the court at Innsbruck, Austria-Hungary. The house of Liechtenstein traces its origin back to the twelfth century. The principality was constituted in 1719 out of the principalities of Vaduz and Schellenberg. It was a member of the Germanic body till 1866.

Liedolsheim, lee'dols-hīme', a village of Baden, 10 miles N. of Karlsruhe.

Liège, le'ąrh' (L. *Leo'dium, Lie'gia;* Dutch, *Luik,* loik; Ger. *Lüttich,* lüt'tiĸ), a city of Belgium, capital of the province of Liège, 54 miles E. by S. of Brussels. It is picturesquely situated on the Meuse, at the influx of the Ourthe, and is surrounded by a circle of forts. The Meuse divides the city into the old town on the left bank, in which are the citadel and principal public buildings, and the new town on the right, containing the numerous manufacturing establishments and the homes of large numbers of the artisans. The newer sections are well built, and even in the old and cramped quarters of the city many improvements have been made. Of the numerous open places the most attractive is the Square d'Avroy. The most noteworthy edifices are the magnificent church of St. Jacques (eleventh century), the church of St. Paul, now the cathedral, founded in the tenth century and rebuilt in the thirteenth, with fine chimes; the church of Ste. Croix (founded in the tenth century), with an octagonal tower; the church of St. Barthélemy, with an interesting twelfth-century font; the imposing Gothic church of St. Martin; the church of St. Denis; the handsome Académie des Beaux Arts; the Théâtre Royal, built after the model of the Odéon at Paris; the splendid Palais de Justice, and the town-hall. Liège has a university, founded in 1817, which has over 1800 students, among them many foreigners. The university library contains about 200,000 volumes. Affiliated with the university are the School of Mines, Arts, and Manufactures and the School of Electricity. The city possesses a noted conservatory of music and an academy of art.

Liège owes its great industrial prosperity to its situation in the centre of a rich coal district. Some of the mines actually extend under the streets and houses. The oldest and most important branch of industry is the manufacture of arms, including cannon. There are extensive manufactures of machinery and articles of steel and iron, and the textile industry is also well represented. Among other articles produced in Liège are watches, gold- and silver-ware, leather, paper, oil, tobacco, and chicory. Near by is Seraing, with its vast machine-shops. Liège is the seat of an active commerce. The town is the centre of the Walloon country. The population has nearly trebled since the middle of the nineteenth century. Pop. in 1900, 173,706. Liège has since Frankish times been the seat of a bishop. The bishops of Liège were among the princes of the Holy Roman (German) Empire and ruled a large territory. They were engaged in interminable conflicts with the burghers of Liège. The French conquered the region at the close of the eighteenth century, and after that it shared the fortunes of Belgium.

Liège, a province of Belgium, bounded E. by Prussia. Area, 1117 sq. m. It belongs to the basin of the Meuse, by which it is traversed from SW. to NE. The province has great mineral wealth and extensive manufactures, and is finely cultivated. Capital, Liège. Pop. in 1901, 826,175. The inhabitants are mainly Walloons.

Liegnitz, leeg'nits, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Katzbach, at its confluence with the Schwarzwasser, 40 miles WNW. of Breslau. Among the notable buildings are the royal castle, now used as a government building; the mediæval church of Saints Peter and Paul, recently restored; the old Catholic church and the town-hall. There are manufactures of cloth, leather, tobacco, oil, woollens, machinery, pianos, hats, carriages, etc. In 1760 Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here. Pop. in 1900, 54,882. Near by, at a place which received the name of the Wahlstatt (battlefield), the Mongols, in 1241, vanquished the Silesians, Poles, and Teutonic Knights. On the site is the village of Wahlstatt.

Liegnitz, the westernmost district of the province of Silesia, Prussia, bordering on Bohemia and Saxony.

Lienen, lee'nẹn, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, circle of Tecklenburg. Pop. in 1900, 3984.

Lienz, le-ẹnts', a town of Tyrol, picturesquely situated on the Drave, near the confluence of the Isel and opposite the Lienz Dolomites, 40 miles ENE. of Bruneck. Pop. in 1900, 4278. Elevation, 2210 feet.

Liérganes, le-ẹr'gą̊-nĕs, a village of Spain, 10 miles from Santander.

Lierneux, le-ẹr'nuh', a village of Belgium, province and 25 miles SSE. of Liège.

Lierre, le-air' (Flem. *Lier*), a town of Belgium, province and 10 miles SE. of Antwerp, at the confluence of the Great and Little Nethe. The most noteworthy edifice is the church of St. Gommarius, built in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The town has a belfry of the fourteenth century. It possesses a municipal museum. There are manufactures of silk, lace, etc., and brewing is carried on. Pop. in 1900, 22,654.

Liesing, lee'zing, a village of Lower Austria, 5 miles SSW. of Vienna. It has manufactures of candles, soap, glycerine, and beer. Pop in 1900, 6890.

Liesse, le'ĕs', a village of France, in the department of Aisne, 8 miles from Laon. It is a pilgrimage spot.

Liesthal, or **Liestal,** lees'tą̄l, a town of Switzerland, capital of the half canton of Basel-Land, 8 miles SE. of Basel. It has a town-hall, barracks, etc., and in the vicinity are several springs. Pop. in 1900, 5488.

Lietor, le-ą̊-tor', a small town of Spain, province of Albacete, on the Mundo, 63 miles NW. of Murcia.

Lieu, Le, lẹh lyuh, a village of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on Lake Joux, 19 miles WNW. of Lausanne.

Lieurey, le-uh'rą̊', a commune of France, in Eure, 8 miles S. of Pont-Audemer.

Lieuwert, the Frisian name of LEEUWARDEN.

Liévin, le-ą̊'vă*n*', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 14 miles SE. of Béthune. It has large coal-mines. Pop. in 1866, 2075; in 1901, 17,600.

Liezen, leet'sen, a town in the NW. part of Styria, near the river Enns. It has iron-mines and iron-works. Pop. about 2000.

Liffey, a river of Ireland, in Leinster, rises in the mountains of Wicklow and after a course of 50 miles enters Dublin Bay.

Lifford, a small town of Ireland, in Ulster, capital of the co. of Donegal, on the Foyle, 14 miles SSW. of Londonderry.

Lifford, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, 5¼ miles W. by N. of Bethany.

Lifu, lee-foo', the largest and most northerly of the Loyalty Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. It is 37 miles long, from N. to S., and from 10 to 20 miles broad, and belongs to France. Pop. about 3000.

Ligao, le-gä'o, a pueblo of Albay province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on the Quinali River and W. of Mayón (or Albay) volcano. Pop. 17,900.

Ligauasán, le-gŏw-ä-sän', a large lake in the S. part of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Into and from it flows the Mindanao River.

Liger, the ancient name of the LOIRE.

Lightstreet, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 3 miles above Bloomsburg, on the Bloomsburg and Sullivan R. Pop. about 300.

Lightsville, a post-village of Darke co., Ohio. The banking point is Greenville, or Union City, Ind. Pop. 100.

Ligitan, lee'ghe-tän', a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, in the Sulu Sea.

Lignana, leen-yä'nä, a village of Italy, province of Novara, 3 miles from Vercelli.

Ligné, leen'yä', a village of France, in Loire-Inférieure, 16 miles NE. of Nantes.

Lignières, leen'ye-aiR', a town of France, in Cher, 25 miles SW. of Bourges. Pop. about 3000.

Lignières-la-Doucelle, leen'ye-aiR' lä doo'sĕll', a village of France, department and 25 miles NW. of Mayenne.

Lignite, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va. The banking point is Newcastle. Pop. 200.

Lignol, leen'yol', a village of France, in Morbihan, 14 miles W. of Pontivy.

Lignum, a post-hamlet of Culpeper co., Va., 7 miles from Brandy station.

Ligny, leen'yee', a village of Belgium, province and 14 miles WNW. of Namur, celebrated for an engagement between the Prussians and French, June 16, 1815 (two days before the battle of Waterloo), in which Blücher was defeated by Napoleon. Pop. in 1900, 1831.

Ligny-en-Barrois, leen'yee' ôN bä'RwÄ', a town of France, in Meuse, on the Ornain, 10 miles SE. of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. in 1901, 5270.

Ligny-le-Châtel, leen'yee' lçh shä'tĕl', a small town of France, in Yonne, 11 miles NE. of Auxerre.

Ligon, a post-village of Bartow co., Ga. Pop. 50.

Ligonier, lig-o-neer', a banking city of Noble co., Ind., on the Elkhart River and on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 15 miles SE. of Goshen. It has carriage-factories, lumber- and flour-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2231.

Ligonier, a banking post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on Loyalhanna Creek, at the SE. terminus of the Ligonier Valley R., 44 miles ESE. of Pittsburg. It has lumber-mills, wood-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1259.

Ligonier, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2934.

Ligor, le-gor' (Siamese, *Sakor*, sä'kor'), a town of Lower Siam, capital of a province of the same name, on the E. side of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 8° 17′ N.; lon. 100° 10′ E.

Ligua, lee'gwä, a town of Chile, province of Aconcagua. 50 miles NNE. of Valparaiso. Pop. about 2200.

Liguaner, le-gwä-nair', the tidal swamp (Sp. *ciénaga*) that extends E. and W. across the Isle of Pines, Cuba.

Ligueil, lee'gu'y, a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 25 miles S. of Tours.

Liguria, in ancient geography, a region between the Ligurian Sea (Gulf of Genoa) and the river Po. The Ligures were subjugated by the Romans in the second century B.C. The name is now applied to a *compartimento* of the kingdom of Italy, comprising the provinces of Genoa and Porto Maurizio. The name Ligurian Republic was borne by the republic of Genoa in the last years of its existence, 1797–1805, after the reorganization by Bonaparte.

Ligurian Sea. See GENOA, GULF OF.

Lihons, lee'ôN', a small town of France, department of Somme, 11 miles WSW. of Péronne.

Lika, lee'kä, or **Licca,** a small river in the Karst region of Croatia, which discharges into the Canale della Morlacca, in the Adriatic. Part of its course is subterranean.

Lika-Krbava, a county of Croatia-Slavonia, Hungary, bordering on Bosnia, Dalmatia, and the Adriatic Sea. Capital, Gospic.

Likhvin, liK-vin', a small town of Russia, 30 miles S. of Kaluga, on the Oka.

Li-kiang, lee'ke-äng', a city of China, province of Yun-nan. Lat. 26° 45′ N.; lon. 100° 20′ E.

Liledoun, a post-village of Alexander co., N.C. The banking point is Statesville. Pop. 125.

L'Île-d'Yeu, a town of France. See ISLE-DIEU.

Lilesville, lilz'vil, a post-town of Anson co., N.C., 57 miles ESE. of Charlotte. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Liletown, lil'town, a post-hamlet of Green co., Ky., 24 miles from Caverna.

Lilian, a post-village of Scott co., Miss. The banking point is Jackson or Meridian. Pop. about 500.

Lilienfeld, lee'le-en-fĕlt', a town of Lower Austria, 37 miles WSW. of Vienna. It has a rich Cistercian abbey. Pop. (commune) about 3000.

Lillard, a post-village of Hardin co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Beaumont. Pop. 250.

Lillards Mills, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Tenn., 12 miles E. of Hurricane station.

Lille, or **Lisle,** leel (L. *Insula, Lilla;* Flem. *Rijssel*, ris'sĕl), a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Nord (French Flanders), situated on the Deule, 26 miles NNE. of Arras and 155 miles by rail N. by E. of Paris. It is well built and in great part regularly laid out and has many open places and public squares. The principal structures include a number of handsome churches, the exchange, the Renaissance town-hall, and the Porte de Paris, built in the seventeenth century in the form of a triumphal arch to commemorate the union of French Flanders with France. The Palais des Beaux Arts contains some of the most important collections in France outside of Paris and is rich in pictures by Flemish and Dutch masters. Lille is the seat of a university (with about 1200 students), of a Catholic university (with over 500 students), of an institute of technology, and of a Pasteur institute. The municipal library has about 100,000 volumes and there are museums of natural history and archæology. Lille holds a prominent place in the textile industry of France. Its mills work up vast quantities of flax and cotton. There are also machine-shops, sugar-refineries, chemical-works, etc. Lille is a fortress of the first class. The circuit of its forts is about 30 miles. Pop. in 1856, 75,000; in 1891, 201,211; in 1901, 210,691.

Lille was wrested from Spain by Louis XIV. in 1667. It was fortified by Vauban and its citadel was regarded as his masterpiece. The town made a heroic defence under Boufflers against Prince Eugene, in 1708, but finally succumbed. It was restored to France in 1713.

Lillebonne, leel'bonn' (L. *Juliobo'na*), a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 22 miles E. of Havre. It has a castle which figured in the career of William the Conqueror. There are various manufacturing establishments and an active trade. A few miles to the west are the imposing remains of the castle of Tancarville. Pop. in 1901, 5583 (commune, 6425).

Lillehammer, lil'lçh-hăm'mer, a town of Norway, amt and 80 miles NNW. of Christiania, at the NE. extremity of Lake Mjösen, near the mouth of the Mesna. The town is the centre of a considerable trade. Pop. about 1800.

Lillers, le'laiR', a town of France, in Pas-de-Calais, 7 miles NW. of Béthune. It has an interesting mediæval church. It is reputed to possess the oldest artesian well. Interesting Roman remains have been found here. Pop. in 1901, 5179 (commune, 7747).

Lilley, a post-village of Newaygo co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R. The banking point is Grand Rapids. Pop. about 200.

Lillie, a post-village of Union parish, La., on the Arkansas Southern R. The banking point is Bernice.

Lillie, Mount, Colo., a mountain in lat. 40° 17′ N., lon. 105° 30′ W. Height, 11,433 feet.

Lillington, a post-town, capital of Harnett co., N.C., on the Cape Fear River, about 28 miles S. by W. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 65.

Lillington, a village of Pender co., N.C., 8 miles NW. of Rocky Point. Pop. in 1900, 87.

Lillo, leel'yo, a small town of Spain, province and 37 miles ESE. of Toledo.

Lilloet, lil'lo-ĕt, a post-village of British Columbia, 62 miles from Ashcroft, its banking point. It has saw-mills, etc. Pop. about 500.

Lilloet (or **Lillooet**) **Lake,** British Columbia, in about lat. 50° 10′ N. It is nearly 20 miles long and is connected by the Lilloet River with Harrison Lake, which is about 30 miles SE. of Lilloet Lake.

Lilly, a post-village of Tazewell co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 20 miles E. of Pekin. Pop. 150.

Lilly, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio. The banking point is Portsmouth. Pop. 300.

Lilly, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 5 miles SW. of Cresson. It has mining-, lumbering- and farming-industries. Pop. in 1900, 1276.

Lilly Chapel, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Ohio, 16 miles W. by S. of Columbus.

Lillydale, a post-village of Perry co., Ind.

Lillydale, a post-village of Chautauqua co., N.Y., on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg R.

Lillypond, a post-hamlet of Gordon co., Ga., 8 miles S. of Calhoun.

Lillyville, a post-village of Beaver co., Pa. The banking town is Ellwood City. Pop. 100.

Liloán, le-lo-ån', a pueblo of the E. coast of Cebú, Philippine Islands, on the Liloán River. Pop. 8380, including Dapdap.

Lily, a post-village of Laurel co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is London. Pop. about 350.

Lily, a banking post-village of Day co., S.Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 80.

Lilybæum, the ancient name of MARSALA.

Lilydale, a post-town of Victoria, Australia, 24 miles by rail NE. of Melbourne. Pop. 1000.

Lilylake, a post-village of Kane co., Ill., on the Chicago Great Western R. The banking point is Elburn. Pop. 150.

Lima, lee'mȧ, a river of central Italy, tributary to the Serchio.

Lima, lee'mȧ (anc. *Lim'ia*), a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, flows SW. for about 100 miles, and enters the Atlantic at Viana. It is navigable only for 12 miles.

Lima, lee'mȧ, a city, the capital of Peru and also of a department and province of its own name, is situated about 7 miles from its port, Callao, on the Pacific Ocean, with which it is connected by railroad. Lat. 12° 3′ S.; lon. 76° 6′ W. It stands at the foot of granitic hills and on both banks of the Rimac, here crossed by two bridges, which divides the city into two unequal portions. The larger division of the town, on the S. or left bank of the river, was formerly walled, but is now surrounded by boulevards; the smaller, or suburb of San Lázaro, is on the right bank. The streets of the city are narrow, generally badly paved, and intersect one another at right angles. The numerous domes and spires give to Lima an imposing appearance when viewed from a distance. The grand square, Plaza Mayor or Plaza de Armas, together with the adjoining streets, is the central point of its life and business. It is a regular quadrangle and has two sides occupied by the Portales. On the sides of the square stand the palace and offices of the government, the archbishop's palace, the cathedral (begun about 1535), and the senate-house and town-hall. There are in all upward of 30 squares or plazas in the city. Among the numerous buildings and institutions, other than those of a religious character, are the mint (founded in 1565), institute for industrial arts, military school, schools of engineering and navigation, national museum and library, museum of antiquities, geographical society (1888), and university, the last, founded in 1551, being the oldest institution of its kind in South America. There are various other technical and collegiate institutions and numerous charitable associations. The city has zoological and botanical gardens, exhibition palaces, and a vast bull-ring. Its monumental works include statues of Bolivar (in the Plaza de la Independencia) and Columbus.

Lima was long the grand commercial entrepôt for all the W. coast of South America and it still has a considerable trade through its port Callao. Its exports consist of silver, copper-ore, cinchona, soap, vicuña wool, chinchilla skins, nitre, sugar, etc. The manufactures are in general unimportant. The climate is very agreeable. The range of the thermometer throughout the year is from about 67° in winter to 87° in summer. From April to October a heavy and sometimes chilly mist overhangs the city in the mornings and evenings. Rain, even in partial showers, is of exceedingly rare occurrence; thunder and lightning are practically unknown. Lima is somewhat subject to earthquakes. The most destructive on record occurred in Oct., 1746, when many houses and public buildings were destroyed.

Lima was founded by Pizarro in 1535. It was at first called Ciudad de los Reyes, in commemoration of the festival day of the kings, on which the site was chosen. It was the seat of the Spanish viceroys of Peru, and when the rule of Spain came to an end it became the capital of the republic. It was taken by the Chileans in 1881. Pop. in 1876, 100,073; in 1891, 103,956; and in 1903, 130,000, of whom the whites, creoles, and foreigners constituted about a third.

Lima, the metropolitan department of Peru, extending from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the Andes. Area, about 13,300 sq. m. Its principal streams are the Rimac, Chancay, Mal, and the Rio Grande. Capital, Lima. Pop. in 1896, 298,106.

Lima, a post-hamlet of Randolph co., Ark., 10 miles N. of Pocahontas.

Lima, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., 18 miles N. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 280.

Lima, a banking post-village of Lagrange co., Ind., on the Pigeon River and on the Grand Rapids and Indiana R., 30 miles E. of Elkhart. Pop. about 575.

Lima, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Iowa, on the Volga River, 4½ miles NE. of Fayette.

Lima, a post-village of Washtenaw co., Mich., about 10 miles W. of Ann Arbor. Pop. 75.

Lima, a post-village of Beaverhead co., Mont., on the Oregon Short Line. The banking point is Dillon. Pop. about 350.

Lima, a banking post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., in Lima township (town), 18 miles S. of Rochester, on the Lehigh Valley R. It is the seat of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. The town is bounded on the E. by Honeoye Creek. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2279; of the village, 949.

Lima, a city, capital of Allen co., Ohio, on the Ottawa River, 71 miles N. of Dayton, on the Erie, the Pennsylvania Co.'s and other railroads. It is in the centre of the Ohio oil-field, with numerous oil-wells and refineries in the vicinity, and has locomotive- and car-works, manufactures of engines and boilers, torpedoes, cigars, straw-board, etc. Lima College is located here. Pop. in 1870, 4500; in 1880, 7567; in 1890, 15,981; in 1900, 21,723.

Lima, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., 7 miles NW. of Chester. Pop. about 500.

Lima, a post-hamlet of Greenville co., S.C.

Lima, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1051.

Lima, a township (town) of Pepin co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 743.

Lima, a township (town) of Rock co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1030.

Lima, a township (town) of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 2551.

Lima Center, a post-village of Rock co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 40 miles SE. of Madison. Pop. about 200.

Limache, le-mȧ'chȧ, a town of Chile, province and 25 miles E. by N. of Valparaiso. Pop. 3500.

Limagne, lee'mȧñ', an old district of France, in Auvergne, now comprised in the department of Puy-de-Dôme.

Limalonges, lee'mȧ'lôNzh', a village of France, in Deux-Sèvres, 16 miles ESE. of Melle.

Limari, le-mȧ-ree', a river of Chile, province of Coquimbo, enters the Pacific Ocean 70 miles SSW. of La Serena, after a W. course of 100 miles.

Limasol, lee'mȧ-sol', or **Limisso,** a seaport of Cyprus, the second in importance on the island, on the S. coast, 38 miles SW. of Larnaka. It has a large trade in wine. Pop. in 1901, 8298. It is near the site of the ancient Amathus.

Limatola, le-mȧ-to'lȧ, a small town of Italy, on the Volturno, province and 5 miles NE. of Caserta.

Limavad'y, a town of Ireland, co. and 16 miles ENE. of Londonderry, on the river Roe. Pop. about 3000.

Limaville, a post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on Deer Creek and on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 52 miles SE. of Cleveland. Pop. 150.

Limay, lee-mī', a river of the Argentine Republic (Patagonia), tributary to the Rio Negro.

Limay, lee'mȧ', a commune of France, in Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 3 miles ENE. of Mantes.

Limbach, lim'bȧK, a town of Saxony, 7 miles NW. of Chemnitz. It has important manufactures of hosiery. Pop. in 1900, 12,247.

Limbé, lȧN'bȧ', a town of Haiti, near the N. coast and W. of Cape Haytien. Pop. (commune) about 15,000.

Limbiate, lim-be-ȧ'tȧ, a village of Italy, province and about 10 miles N. of Milan.

Limbourg, lȧN'boor', or **Lim'burg** (Flem. pron. lim'bŭRH), the NE. province of Belgium, having N. and E. Dutch Limburg, and on other sides the provinces of Antwerp, Brabant, and Liège. Area, 931 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 240,796. Surface level. The Meuse forms its E. boundary. The province is almost exclusively an agricultural region. Capital, Hasselt.

Limbourg, a town of Belgium, province and 16 miles E. of Liège. Pop. in 1900, 4509.

Limburg, a mediæval duchy of Europe, included within the Holy Roman (German) Empire. It passed to Burgundy in 1430, and in the following century was united with Spain. In the seventeenth century a part of the territory was annexed to Holland. In 1839 the region was divided between Belgium and Holland.

Limburg (Dutch pron. lim'bŭRH), the SE. province of the Netherlands, having on the east Rhenish Prussia, and on other sides the province of North Brabant, in the Netherlands, and the provinces of Liège and Limbourg, in Belgium. Area, 850 sq. m. Pop. in 1899, 281,951. Surface level, consisting of the valley of the Meuse (or Maas),

which here receives the Roer; in the N. is a part of an extensive marsh, the Peel. The land is in a high state of cultivation. The manufacturing industry is confined mainly to Maestricht and Roermond. Capital, Maestricht.

Limburg, lim'bŏŏRG (Limburg-an-der-Lahn), a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, near its confluence with the Ems, 22 miles NNW. of Wiesbaden. It has a splendid cathedral with seven towers, dating from the seventeenth century. A mediæval bridge crosses the Lahn. Limburg has manufactures of tobacco, machine-shops, breweries, and large railroad-shops. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 8465. The famous Limburg Chronicle is in the possession of the town.

Limburg (Limburg-an-der-Lenne), a town of Prussia. See HOHENLIMBURG.

Lime City, a post-village of Cedar co., Iowa. The banking point is Wilton Junction. Pop. about 200.

Lime City, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, a few miles S. of Toledo. Pop. 200.

Lime Creek, Iowa, rises in Winnebago co. and enters the Shell Rock River at Rockford. It is nearly 80 miles long.

Limedale, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Ind.

Limehill, a post-station of Bradford co., Pa., 42 miles WNW. of Scranton.

Limehouse, an eastern quarter of London, in Middlesex, on the Thames.

Limehouse, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 32½ miles W. of Toronto. It has lime-kilns. Pop. 150.

Limekiln, a post-village of Frederick co., Md., 60 miles W. of Baltimore. It has manufactures of lime. Pop. about 175.

Limekiln, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., about 7 miles E. of Reading. Pop. 200.

Limekilns, a seaport of Scotland, co. of Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles S. of Dunfermline. Pop. about 750.

Lime Lake, a post-hamlet of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 26 miles N. of Olean.

Lime Point, Marin co., Cal., is on the N. side of the Golden Gate.

Limeport, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 7 miles S. of Allentown. It has manufactures of lime. Pop. 180.

Limeray, lee'meh-rà', a village of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 4 miles NE. of Amboise.

Limerick, an inland county of Ireland, in Munster, having N. the Shannon, separating it from the county of Clare. Area, 1064 sq. m. The surface in the centre and N. is mostly flat and the soil remarkably fertile, especially on the Shannon and in the "Golden Vale," or E. part of the plain of Limerick. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Mulkern, Maig, and Deel. In the W. is a hilly district with coal-fields. Capital, Limerick. Pop. in 1841, 331,000; in 1901, 146,000.

Limerick, a city, the capital of Limerick co., Ireland, constituting a civic county, on both banks of the Shannon, at the head of its estuary and on an island formed by the river, called King's Island, 106 miles SSW. of Dublin. It consists of three portions: Englishtown, situated on King's Island, and connected by a bridge with the suburb of Thomond Gate, in co. Clare; Irishtown, and Newtown-Pery, the modern and handsomest district. It contains a Protestant cathedral (St. Mary's), a Roman Catholic cathedral (St. John's), and a Norman castle. The bridges are a notable feature of the town. Among the industries of Limerick are flour-milling, bacon-curing, ship-repairing, lace-making, and the manufacture of fish-hooks. There is an extensive trade by sea, the Shannon being navigable for large ships to Limerick. There are important canal connections. The town is the seat of a Protestant and of a Catholic bishop. It is a military station. Limerick is supposed to occupy the site of the Regia of Ptolemy. It was a place of importance in the Middle Ages. It was the last stronghold of James II. in Ireland (1691). Pop. in 1901, 39,873.

Limerick, a banking post-village of York co., Me., in Limerick township (town), 30 miles W. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 874.

Limerick, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 8 miles NW. of Watertown. Pop. 100.

Limerick, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., in Limerick township, 13 miles NW. of Norristown. The township is bounded SW. by the Schuylkill River. Pop. in 1900, 2250; of the village, about 500.

Limeridge, a post-village of Columbia co., Pa., on the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and on the Lackawanna R. It has manufactures of lime. Pop. about 200.

Limeridge, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis., about 54 miles NW. of Madison. Pop. about 250.

Lime Ridge, a post-village of Wolfe co., Quebec, on the Maine Central R. The banking point is Sherbrooke, 27 miles distant. Pop. 300.

Limerock, a post-village of Litchfield co., Conn., on Salmon Creek, about 45 miles WNW. of Hartford, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. Car-wheels, castings, etc., are made here. Pop. about 600.

Limerock, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., 8 miles NNW. of Providence. It has limestone-quarries, producing excellent lime. Pop. about 500.

Limespring, a banking post-town of Howard co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 11 miles NW. of Cresco. Pop. in 1900, 605.

Limestone, a county in the N. part of Alabama, borders on Tennessee. Area, 600 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Tennessee River and intersected by the Elk River. Capital, Athens. Pop. in 1890, 21,201; in 1900, 22,387.

Limestone, a county in the northeast-central part of Texas, has an area of 987 sq. m. It is drained by the Navasota River, which rises in it. Capital, Groesbeck. Pop. in 1890, 21,678; in 1900, 32,573.

Limestone, a post-village of Walton co., Fla. The banking point is Pensacola. Pop. about 600.

Limestone, a post-village of Carter co., Ky., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. The banking point is Grayson. Pop. about 200.

Limestone, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., about 60 miles N. of Houlton. Pop. in 1900, 1131.

Limestone, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., on the Erie and other railroads, 12 miles S. by E. of Salamanca. It has a large tannery, etc. Petroleum is found here. Pop. in 1900, 732. The banking point is Salamanca or Bradford, Pa.

Limestone, a post-township of Buncombe co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1363.

Limestone, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio. The banking point is Oak Harbor. Pop. 100.

Limestone, a post-village of Clarion co., Pa., in Limestone township, about 32 miles SE. of Oil City. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1381; of the village, about 200.

Limestone, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1118.

Limestone, a township of Montour co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 620.

Limestone, a township of Union co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 864.

Limestone, a township of Warren co., Pa., on the E. bank of the Alleghany River. Pop. in 1900, 362.

Limestone, a post-village of Washington co., Tenn., on the Southern R., 11 miles SW. of Jonesboro. Pop. about 280.

Limestone, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W.Va.

Limestone Cove, a post-village of Unicoi co., Tenn.

Limestone Creek, Kan., enters the Solomon River about 12 miles above Beloit.

Limestone Springs, a post-village of Spartanburg co., S.C., about 90 miles NNW. of Columbia.

Limestone Springs, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn., 10 miles S. of Greeneville.

Limestoneville, a post-hamlet of Montour co., Pa., 10 miles NW. of Danville.

Lime Valley, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 10 miles SE. of Lancaster. Pop. 90.

Lim-Fjord, lim fe-ord', an inlet or arm of the sea, extending across the northern part of Jutland, Denmark, from the Cattegat, in about 57° N. lat., westward to the North Sea. It stretches far into the peninsula and there expands into a large, irregular, and shallow lagoon. Its whole length is about 100 miles: the breadth varies from 1 mile or less to about 15 miles. The Lim-Fjord is in many parts shallow and of difficult navigation, but elsewhere it has a considerable depth, reaching in the maximum about 50 feet. Several canals have been constructed to facilitate the navigation of its waters. It receives several small rivers and contains the island of Mors and several smaller islands.

Limington, a post-village in Limington township (town), York co., Me., about 26 miles W. by N. of Portland. The town is bounded on the N. and E. by the Saco River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1001.

Limmat, lim'mât, a river of Switzerland, cantons of Zürich and Aargau, leaves the Lake of Zürich at its N. extremity and, after a rapid NW. course of 18 miles, joins the Aar, 2 miles E. of Brugg. Its upper course is known as the Linth. See LINTH.

Limno, or **Limni.** See LEMNOS.

Limoeiro, le-mo-à'e-ro, a town of Brazil, province and 50 miles NW. of Pernambuco, with which it is connected by rail. It is in the centre of a sugar region.

Limoges, lee'mozh' (anc. *Augustori'tum Lemovi'cum*, or *Lemovi'ces*), a city and military station of France, capital

of the department of Haute-Vienne, crowning the top and occupying the acclivity of a hill washed by the Vienne, 88 miles W. of Clermont-Ferrand. The houses of the old quarters are largely of the timbered construction and the streets are narrow and tortuous. The old walls and towers which formerly surrounded the town have been levelled and their sites converted into fine shady boulevards. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, commenced in 1273, the church of St. Michel des Lions, a Gothic edifice, and the church of St. Pierre du Queyroy. The city has a fine Hôtel de Ville (1878–81), a public library containing 40,000 volumes, a lyceum, theological seminary, a preparatory school of medicine, normal schools, a ceramic museum, gallery of paintings, etc. There are extensive manufactures of porcelain, woollen fabrics, candles, paper, gloves, shoes, sabots, nails, leather, etc., and numerous book-printing and book-binding establishments. The number of porcelain manufactories is about 35, which employ upward of 5000 hands. The exquisite enamel-work for which the city was for a long time famous has declined. Limoges is the centre of an active trade. It is the seat of a bishop. Limoges was originally the capital of the Gallic tribe of the Lemovices. It was a place of importance under the Romans. It was the capital of the old province of Limousin. Pop. in 1881, 59,338; in 1891, 72,697; in 1901, 70,593.

Limón, or **Puerto Limón,** pwĕr'to lee-mōn', often called **Port Limon',** a seaport town of Costa Rica, on the E. coast. Lat. 10° N.; lon. 83° 2′ W. It has a good harbor and is the E. terminus of the Costa Rica railway. It is surrounded by forests and exports coffee, rubber, dye-woods, and bananas. Pop. about 4000.

Limona, a post-village of Hillsboro co., Fla.

Limonade, a town of Haiti, near the N. coast and SE. of Cape Haytien.

Limonar, a town of Cuba, near Matanzas, with invigorating climate.

Limone, le-mo'nā, a village of Italy, province and 16 miles S. of Cuneo.

Limones, a Pacific port of Colombia, in the department of Cauca.

Limon Station, a post-village of Lincoln co., Colo., on the Union Pacific R., 15 miles NW. by W. of Hugo. Pop. 50.

Limosano, le-mo-zā'no, a town of Italy, province and 7 miles NNW. of Campobasso. Pop. about 2500.

Limours, lee'moor', a small town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 22 miles E. of Rambouillet.

Limousin, lee'moo'zăⁿ', an old province of central France, now forming the department of Corrèze and part of Haute-Vienne. The capital was Limoges.

Limoux, lee'moo', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Aude, on the river Aude, 13 miles SSW. of Carcassonne. Pop. in 1901, 5458 (commune, 7084).

Limpopo (or **Crocodile**) **River,** an important river of Africa, forming for many miles the NW. and N. limit of the Transvaal Colony, in which region it rises. It flows in a somewhat semicircular course, reaching the Indian Ocean (after traversing Portuguese East Africa) in lat. 25° 15′ S., lon. 33° 42′ E. It has a bad bar at its mouth, but vessels of 200 tons can navigate it for 60 miles. It is navigated by light stern-wheel steamers in reaches beyond this point. Large deposits of copper are found near its course. Chief tributary, the Olifant's.

Limrock, a post-village of Jackson co., Ala. The banking point is Scottsboro. Pop. 150.

Linard, Piz, a mountain of the Lower Engadine region, Switzerland, 4 miles from Lavin. It is the highest of the Silvretta group. Elevation, 11,200 feet.

Linares, le-nā'rĕs, a town of Spain, province and 23 miles NE. of Jaén, in a fertile plain. It has rich mines of argentiferous lead and copper and great works for extracting the metals. There are foundries and manufactures of explosives. The mines were worked in ancient times. Pop. in 1900, 25,566.

Linares, le-nā'rĕs, an inland province of Chile. Area, 3489 sq. m. It is intersected by the head-waters of the Maule and has several volcanic peaks. It is very fertile in the N., but arid in the centre. Capital, Linares. Pop. in 1895, 101,858.

Linares, a town of Chile, capital of Linares province, of which it is the commercial centre It is connected by rail with Santiago. Pop. about 9000.

Linares, or **San Felipe de Linares,** sān fā-lee'pā dā le-nā'rĕs, a town of Mexico, state of Nuevo León, 65 miles SE. of Monterey, with which it is connected by the Monterey and Mexican Gulf R. It gives name to a bishop's see. Pop. in 1900, 20,690.

Lincecum, a post-village of Grant parish, La. The banking point is Colfax. Pop. 150.

Lincklaen, or **Linklaen,** link'lăn, a post-village of Chenango co., N.Y., in Lincklaen township (town), 32 miles SSE. of Syracuse. Pop. of the town in 1900, 647; of the village, about 250.

Lincklaen Center, a post-hamlet of Chenango co., N.Y., 5 miles S. of Deruyter.

Lincoln, link'ǫn, or **Lincolnshire,** link'ǫn-shir, a county of England, the second largest in the country, extending along its E. coast from the Wash to the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire. Area, 2646 sq. m. It is mainly a low-lying and level region. In the NE., parallel to the coast, at a distance of about 10 miles from it, stretches a long low range of hills, called the Wolds. In the SE., bordering on the Wash, is a district called the *fens*, protected from the sea by embankments. Lincolnshire is divided for administrative purposes into 3 sections: the Parts of Lindsey, comprising the northern half of the region; the Parts of Kesteven, in the SW.; and the Parts of Holland, in the SE. Chief rivers (in addition to the Humber) are the Trent, Welland, and Witham. Lincoln has a very fertile soil and is a great agricultural county. Stock-raising is extensively carried on and the fisheries are of importance. There is comparatively little manufacturing. Among the chief towns are Grimsby, Lincoln, Grantham, Gainsborough, and Boston. The county as such sends 7 members to parliament. Pop. in 1891, 472,778; in 1901, 498,780.

Lincoln (anc. *Lindum;* the name *Lincoln* derived from the combination of *Lindum* and *Colonia*), a parliamentary, municipal, and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Lincolnshire, on the Witham, 47 miles ENE. of Derby. It is one of the most ancient towns of the kingdom and vies with Chester in the interest attaching to its remains of the past. The most striking feature is its cathedral (480 feet in length and 80 feet wide), crowning the hill above the town, both externally and internally one of the noblest ecclesiastical edifices in England. Among the other structures of interest are the church of St. Mary-le-Wigford, Stonebow gate-house, dating from the fifteenth century, with the guild-hall above it; the mediæval Exchequer Gate; the Jew's House, one of the most ancient specimens of domestic architecture in England; the old castle; the bishop's palace, in which the mediæval episcopal residence is embodied; High Bridge, with a row of buildings on one side; and Newport Circle, the only specimen of a Roman city gate in England. Lincoln carries on an active trade in grain and wool, and there are manufactures of machinery, iron-foundries, and flour-mills. The town is noted for its spring horse-fair. The city returns 1 member to parliament. Lincoln was commercially important at the time of the Norman conquest. Pop. in 1901, 48,784.

Lincoln, a county in the SE. part of Arkansas, has an area of 560 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Arkansas River and is intersected by Bayou Bartholomew. Capital, Star City. Pop. in 1890, 10,255; in 1900, 13,389.

Lincoln, a county in the E. part of Colorado. Area, 2553 sq. m. It is drained by the Big Sandy and other creeks. Capital, Hugo. Pop. in 1900, 926.

Lincoln, a county of Georgia, bordering on South Carolina, has an area of 290 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Savannah River and on the S. by the Little River. The Broad River also touches its N. extremity. Capital, Lincolnton. Pop. in 1890, 6146; in 1900, 7156.

Lincoln, a county in the S. part of Idaho. Area, 3270 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Snake River, in which are the Shoshone Falls, and is intersected by the Big and Little Wood rivers. Capital, Shoshone. Pop. in 1900, 1784.

Lincoln, a county in the north-central part of Kansas, has an area of 713 sq. m. It is intersected by the Saline River and also drained by Spillman Creek. Capital, Lincoln. Pop. in 1890, 9709; in 1900, 9886.

Lincoln, a county in the south-central part of Kentucky, has an area of 326 sq. m. It is intersected by the Dick's River and also drained by the head-streams of the Green River. Capital, Stanford. Pop. in 1890, 15,962; in 1900, 17,059.

Lincoln, a parish in the NW. part of Louisiana, drained by Bayou d'Arbonne and some of the head-streams of the Dugdemona River and of Saline Bayou. Area, 465 sq. m. Capital, Ruston. Pop. in 1890, 14,753; in 1900, 15,898.

Lincoln, a county in the S. part of Maine, borders on the Atlantic Ocean, by the inlets or bays of which it is deeply indented. Area, 520 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the W. by the Kennebec River and is intersected by the Sheepscott and Damariscotta rivers. Capital, Wiscasset. Pop. in 1890, 21,996; in 1900, 19,669.

Lincoln, a county in the SW. part of Minnesota, bordering on South Dakota, has an area of 528 sq. m. It contains several lakes. Capital, Lake Benton. Pop. in 1890 5691; in 1900, 8966.

Lincoln, a county in the SW. part of Mississippi, has an area of 574 sq. m. It is drained by the Homochitto and Bogue Chitto rivers, which rise within it. Capital, Brookhaven. Pop. in 1890, 17,912; in 1900, 21,552.

Lincoln, a county in the E. part of Missouri, has an area of 613 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Cuivre (or Copper) River. Capital, Troy. Pop. in 1890, 18,346; in 1900, 18,352.

Lincoln, a county in the S. part of Nebraska, has an area of 2570 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Platte River and intersected by the Republican River. Capital, North Platte. Pop. in 1890, 10,441; in 1900, 11,416.

Lincoln, a county in the SE. part of Nevada, borders on Arizona and California. Area, 19,437 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Colorado River and comprises part of the Great Basin. It has rich mines of silver. Capital, Pioche. Pop. in 1890, 2466; in 1900, 3284.

Lincoln, a county in the S. part of New Mexico. Area, 4984 sq. m. It contains gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal. Capital, Lincoln. Pop. in 1900, 4953.

Lincoln, a county in the W. part of North Carolina, has an area of 296 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Catawba River and is intersected by the South (or Little) Catawba River. Mines of iron-ore have been opened in this county. Capital, Lincolnton. Pop. in 1890, 12,586; in 1900, 15,498.

Lincoln, a county in the E. part of Oklahoma, bordering on the Indian Territory. Area, 961 sq. m. It is drained by a fork of the Canadian River. Capital, Chandler. Pop. in 1900, 27,007.

Lincoln, a county in the W. part of Oregon. Area, 1008 sq. m. It is intersected by the Yaquina, Siletz, and Alsea rivers. Capital, Toledo. Pop. in 1900, 3575.

Lincoln, a county in the SE. part of South Dakota, borders on Iowa. Area, 579 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Big Sioux River. Capital, Canton. Pop. in 1890, 9143; in 1900, 12,161.

Lincoln, a county in the S. part of Middle Tennessee, has an area of 597 sq. m. It is intersected by the Elk River and is also drained by Flint Creek. Capital, Fayetteville. Pop. in 1890, 27,382; in 1900, 26,304.

Lincoln, a county in the E. part of Washington. Area, 2299 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Columbia River and is drained in the S. by Crab Creek; it has numerous small lakes. Capital, Davenport. Pop. in 1900, 11,969.

Lincoln, a county in the SW. part of West Virginia, has an area of 441 sq. m. It is intersected by the Guyandotte River. Capital, Hamlin. Pop. in 1890, 11,246; in 1900, 15,434.

Lincoln, a county in the N. part of Wisconsin, has an area of 885 sq. m. It is drained by the Wisconsin River and by the Pelican and Tomahawk rivers. It contains many lakes. Capital, Merrill. Pop. in 1890, 12,008; in 1900, 16,269.

Lincoln, a county of Ontario, on the shore of Lake Ontario. It is bounded on the E. by the Niagara River. Capital, St. Catharines.

Lincoln, a post-village of Talladega co., Ala., on the Southern R., 18 miles W. of Anniston. Pop. 100.

Lincoln, a banking city of Placer co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 29 miles NE. of Sacramento. It has large pottery-works. Pop. in 1900, 1061.

Lincoln, a post-village of Sussex co., Del., 76 miles S. of Wilmington. It has brick-yards, basket-works, etc. Pop. about 300.

Lincoln, a city, capital of Logan co., Ill., is situated near Salt Creek, on the Chicago and Alton and the Illinois Central Rs., 28 miles NE. of Springfield. It has the Lincoln University (Cumberland Presbyterian), which was organized in 1866, the state institution for feeble-minded children, and the Illinois Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home. There are manufactures of mattresses, horse-collars, caskets, cigars, etc. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 8962.

Lincoln, a small post-village of Cass co., Ind., on Deer Creek, 13 miles by rail SE. of Logansport. Pop. about 215.

Lincoln, a post-township of Grundy co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 676.

Lincoln, a banking city, capital of Lincoln co., Kan., on the Saline River, 25 miles N. of Ellsworth, on the Union Pacific R. Coal is mined in the vicinity. Pop. in 1900, 1262.

Lincoln, a plantation of Oxford co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 73.

Lincoln, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., in Lincoln township (town), on the E. bank of the Penobscot River and on the Maine Central R., 45 miles N. by E. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1731; of the village, 868.

Lincoln, a post-village in Lincoln township (town), Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 17 miles WNW. of Boston. The Sudbury River touches the W. border of the town. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1127.

Lincoln, a post-village of Alcona co., Mich. The banking point is Harrisville. Pop. about 200.

Lincoln, a post-village of Morrison co., Minn., on the Northern Pacific R. The banking point is Little Falls. Pop. 100.

Lincoln, a banking post-village of Benton co., Mo., 24 miles S. by W. of Sedalia, on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. in 1900, 357.

Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Lewis and Clarke co., Mont.

Lincoln, a city, the capital of the state of Nebraska and of Lancaster co., is situated on Salt Creek, about midway between Chicago and Denver, 54 miles SW. of Omaha, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Union Pacific and other railroads. Lat. about 40° 50′ N.; lon. 96° 45′ W. Lincoln is located in the midst of a net-work of railroads, and is surrounded by beautiful undulating prairie-land. It contains a state capitol, Federal building, state asylum for the insane, a penitentiary, state library, etc., and is the seat of the Nebraska State University and Agricultural College, with (1903–04) upward of 2500 students, all departments of which are open to both sexes; the Nebraska Wesleyan University, Cotner University (Christian), Union College (Adventist), and other denominational collegiate institutions. In the vicinity of Lincoln are abundant saline springs and a beautiful salt lake. This place was selected as the seat of government in 1867, since which for some time it increased rapidly. It has a thriving wholesale trade and many flourishing manufactories, including those of threshing-machines, straw-board and paper, steel ranges and boilers, shirts and overalls, pottery, wagons and carriages, brick and tile, etc. There are large canning- and packing-houses and machine-shops, and the city ships large quantities of grain. Pop. in 1880, 13,003; in 1890, 55,491; in 1900, 40,169.

Lincoln, a post-township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., contains some of the most attractive scenery of the Franconia Mountain group and is much visited in summer. Pop. in 1900, 541.

Lincoln, a post-village of Middlesex co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Bound Brook. Pop. about 200.

Lincoln, a banking post-village, capital of Lincoln co., N.Mex., on the Rio Bonito, about 150 miles S. by E. of Santa Fé. Pop. about 1000.

Lincoln, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., 17 miles E. of Rochester. Pop. 100.

Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Gallia co., Ohio.

Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Oregon, on the Willamette River, about 7 miles above Salem. Pop. 40.

Lincoln, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 694.

Lincoln, a township of Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 548.

Lincoln, a banking post-village of Lancaster co., Pa., 20 miles WSW. of Reading. It has manufactures of cigars. Pop. about 550.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Providence co., R.I. Pop. in 1900, 8937.

Lincoln, a post-village of Lincoln co., Tenn., 7 miles S. of Flintville station. Pop. 75.

Lincoln, a post-village of Lee co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. The banking point is Giddings. Pop. 100.

Lincoln, a post-village of Addison co., Vt., in Lincoln township (town), about 30 miles SSE. of Burlington. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1152; of the village, about 500.

Lincoln, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va., 2 miles from Purcellville station. Pop. 150.

Lincoln, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Wash.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Adams co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 479.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Buffalo co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 589.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Eau Claire co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1731.

Lincoln, a post-township (town) of Kewaunee co., Wis., about 22 miles SE. of Oconto and 5 miles W. of Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1900, 1250; of the village, about 100.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 863.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Polk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1010.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Trempealeau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 786.

Lincoln, a township (town) of Wood co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1128.

Lincoln Center, a post-village of Penobscot co., Me., on the Maine Central R. and on the Penobscot River, 46 miles N. by E. of Bangor. Pop. about 300.

Lincoln City, a post-village of Spencer co., Ind., on the Southern R. The banking point is Chrisney. Pop. 250.

Lincoln Falls, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Lincoln Green, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ill.

Lincolnia, or **Linconia,** lin-ko'nę-ą, a post-hamlet of Fairfax co., Va.

Lincoln, Mount, in the Park Range, Rocky Mountains of Colorado. Altitude, 14,297 feet.

Lincoln, Mount, a summit of the Franconia Mountains, N.H., near Mount Lafayette. Altitude, 5098 feet.

Lincoln Park, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 8 miles W. of Paterson. Pop. 75.

Lincoln Park, Monroe co., N.Y., 3 miles from Rochester.

Lincoln Place, a village of Allegheny co., Pa. The banking point is McKeesport. Pop. about 250.

Lincolnshire, England. See LINCOLN.

Lincolnton, a post-town, capital of Lincoln co., Ga., 48 miles WNW. of Augusta and 5 miles from the Savannah River. Gold, silver, copper, and lead are mined in the vicinity. The banking point is Washington. Pop. in 1900, 221.

Lincolnton, a banking post-town, capital of Lincoln co., N.C., on the Little Catawba River and on the Carolina and Northwestern R. and the Seaboard Air Line, 32 miles NW. of Charlotte. It has manufactures of cottons and yarns. Pop. in 1900, 828.

Lincoln University, a post-village of Chester co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 50 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. Here is Lincoln University (Presbyterian) for the education of colored men. Pop. about 250.

Lincolnville, a post-village of Wabash co., Ind., about 40 miles SW. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 200.

Lincolnville, a post-village of Marion co., Kan., 44 miles W. of Emporia. Pop. 125.

Lincolnville, a post-township (town) of Waldo co., Me., on Penobscot Bay, about 38 miles E. of Augusta and 10 miles SSW. of Belfast. Pop. in 1900, 1223.

Lincolnville, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., 16 miles NNW. of Titusville. Pop. 175.

Lincolnville, a post-town of Berkeley co., S.C., on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 400.

Linconia, Fairfax co., Va. See LINCOLNIA.

Lincroft, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J. The banking point is Redbank. Pop. about 100.

Lind, a banking post-village of Adams co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R. Pop. about 400.

Lind, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., in Lind township (town), 33 miles NW. of Oshkosh. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1096; of the village, 75.

Lindale, a post-village of Floyd co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia and the Southern Rs., 4 miles from Rome, its banking point. It has cotton-mills. Pop. about 2500.

Lindale, a post-village of Clermont co., Ohio, 17 miles E. of Cincinnati. Pop. 250.

Lindale, a banking post-village of Smith co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 11 miles S. of Mineola. It has lumber- and canning-industries. Pop. about 750.

Lindau, lin'dŏw, a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, 25 miles ESE. of Constance, on an islet in the Lake of Constance. It has a fine mediæval town-hall, recently restored. The inhabitants carry on an active trade and fisheries. Lindau is an ancient town and was one of the free imperial cities of the old German Empire. Pop. in 1900, 5853.

Lindau, a small town of Prussia, in Hanover, 12 miles NE. of Göttingen.

Lindau, a small town of Anhalt, circle of Zerbst.

Linde, lin'dĕh, or **Lindesberg,** lin'dĕs-bĕRG', a small town of Sweden, 20 miles N. of Örebro.

Lindell, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va.

Lindeman, Lake, Yukon district, Canada, is SW. of Lake Bennett, with which it is connected by a winding river. It lies on the N. side of the Chilkoot Pass and is the virtual source of the Yukon (here called Lewes) River.

Linden, lin'dęn, a town of Hanover, Prussia, immediately W. of the city of Hanover, of which it is a suburb and from which it is separated by a narrow stream, called the Ihme, here discharging into the Leine. It has iron-foundries, machine-shops, textile-mills, rubber- and chemical-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 50,628.

Linden, a village of Westphalia, Prussia, circle of Hattingen. It has iron-foundries and machine-shops. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 7123.

Linden, a post-village, capital of Marengo co., Ala., 52 miles W. by S. of Selma. Pop. about 200.

Linden, a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., 14 miles E. of Stockton. Pop. 150.

Linden, a post-village of Sumter co., Fla. Pop. 70.

Linden, a banking post-town of Montgomery co., Ind., on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Rs., 18 miles S. of Lafayette. Pop. in 1900, 572.

Linden, a banking post-town of Dallas co., Iowa, 15 miles W. of Adel, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. in 1900, 314.

Linden, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Md., 9 miles N. of Washington, D.C.

Linden, a banking post-village of Genesee co., Mich., on the Grand Trunk R., 18 miles S. by W. of Flint. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Linden, a post-township of Brown co., Minn., about 24 miles W. of Mankato. It contains several lakes. Pop. in 1900, 753; of the village, 50.

Linden, a post-village of Clay co., Mo. Pop. 55.

Linden, a post-borough of Union co., N.J., on the Pennsylvania R., 3 miles SW. of Elizabeth. Pop. in 1900, 402.

Linden, a township in Union co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 619.

Linden, a post-village of Genesee co., N.Y., on the Erie R., 38 miles E. of Buffalo. Pop. 200.

Linden, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 6 miles above Williamsport. Pop. about 200.

Linden, a banking post-village, capital of Perry co., Tenn., about 80 miles SW. of Nashville and 9 miles E. of the Tennessee River. Pop. about 350.

Linden, a post-village, capital of Cass co., Tex., 20 miles N. of Jefferson. Pop. about 450.

Linden, formerly **Manassas Gap,** a post-village of Warren co., Va., on the Southern R., where it passes through the Blue Ridge, 8 miles E. of Front Royal. Pop. 100.

Linden, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W.Va., 40 miles from Charleston.

Linden, a banking post-village of Iowa co., Wis., 7 miles NW. of Mineral Point and about 50 miles WSW. of Madison. Lead is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 543.

Linden, a township (town) of Iowa co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1353.

Lindenau, lin'dęh-nŏw', a village of Bohemia, ENE. of Leitmeritz.

Lindenau, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln.

Lindenau, a former village of Saxony, now included in Leipsic.

Lindenberg, lin'dęn-bĕRG', a town of Bavaria, in Swabia, near Lindau. Pop. in 1900, 3062.

Lindenfels, a town and resort of Germany, in Hesse, one of the most attractive spots of the Odenwald. Pop. in 1900, 1484. Elevation, 1170 feet.

Lindenhall, a post-village of Center co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., about 30 miles SW. of Lockhaven. Pop. 100.

Lindenhurst, a post-village of Suffolk co., N.Y., on the Long Island R. The banking point is Babylon. It has manufactures of buttons and novelties. Pop. about 1200.

Lindenville, a post-village of Ashtabula co., Ohio, about 60 miles E. of Cleveland. Pop. 75.

Lindenwold, a post-village of Camden co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Camden or Haddonfield. Pop. 250.

Lindenwood, a post-village of Ogle co., Ill., about 16 miles S. by E. of Rockford. Pop. 150.

Lindersville, a post-hamlet of Adair co., Mo., about 30 miles NNW. of Macon.

Lindesay, Mount, a summit of Queensland, Australia. Elevation, 4064 feet.

Lindesberg, a town of Sweden. See LINDE.

Lindesnäs, a cape of Norway. See NAZE.

Lindewiese, lin'dęh-wee'zęh, OBER, o'bęr, and NIEDER, nee'dęr, two nearly contiguous villages of Austrian Silesia, about 20 miles from Zuckmantel. Combined pop. about 4500.

Lindi, a town and port of German East Africa, near its SE. extremity, and on the bay of Lindi. It has a good roadstead, an extensive trade, and is the seat of a district agent. Pop. in 1900, 4500, of whom 33 were Europeans.

Lindina, a township (town) of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1036.

Lindisfarne, England. See HOLY ISLAND.

Lindlar, a village of Rhenish Prussia, district of Cologne, circle of Wipperfürth. Pop. in 1900, 6470.

Lindley, a post-village of Grundy co., Mo., on Medicine Creek, about 24 miles NNE. of Chillicothe.

Lindley, a post-village in Lindley township (town), Steuben co., N.Y., on the Tioga River and on the New

York Central and Hudson River R., 12 miles S. of Corning. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1306; of the village, about 200.

Lindo, lin'do, a village of the island of Rhodes, on a promontory of its E. coast, 23 miles S. of Rhodes, with interesting remains of the ancient town of Lindus.

Lindow, lin'dō, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 36 miles NNW. of Berlin. Pop. about 2000.

Lindsay, lin'ze, a post-village of Tulare co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Exeter or Visalia. It has fruit-packing industries. Pop. about 200.

Lindsay, a banking post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. It has lumbering interests. Pop. about 1000.

Lindsay, a banking post-village of Platte co., Neb., on the Northwestern Line, 25 miles NW. of Columbus. Pop. about 300.

Lindsay, a post-village of Cook co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 150.

Lindsay, a port and the chief town of the co. of Victoria, Ontario, on the navigable river Scugog and on the Grand Trunk R., 70 miles NE. of Toronto. It has an extensive trade in lumber and grain, grist- and saw-mills, a tannery, and manufactories of agricultural implements, veneer, carriages, leather, woollen goods, wooden-ware, beer, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. in 1901, 7003.

Lindsborg, linz'borg, a banking city of McPherson co., Kan., on the Smoky Hill River and on the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Rs., 20 miles S. of Salina. It was settled by Swedes. It is a shipping point for stock, and is the seat of Bethany College. Pop. in 1900, 1279.

Lindsey, lin'ze, a post-village of Clark co., Ill. The banking point is Martinsville. Pop. 100.

Lindsey, a post-village of Ottawa co., Kan., on the Solomon River, 2 miles SE. of Minneapolis.

Lindsey, a post-village of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R., 2 miles NW. of Fremont. Pop. in 1900, 614.

Lindsey, a post-village of Jefferson co., Pa., in a coal-mining region, on the Pennsylvania R., 51 miles SSW. of Ridgway. It has machine-shops, foundry, manufactures of brick, etc. Pop. about 2500. The banking point is Punxsutawney.

Lindsey, a post-village of Mingo co., W.Va.

Lindsey, a post-village of Wood co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Neillsville. Pop. 175.

Lindside, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., W.Va., 28 miles SW. of White Sulphur Springs.

Lindstrom, a banking post-village of Chisago co., Minn., on the St. Paul and Duluth R., 39 miles N. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 385.

Lindum, the ancient name of Lincoln.

Lindus, an ancient town of Rhodes. See Lindo.

Línea, La, a town of Spain. See La Línea.

Lineborough, lin'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Stanstead co., Quebec, adjacent to North Derby, Vt.

Linecreek, a post-village of Pulaski co., Ky. Pop. 75.

Linekin, a post-village of Lincoln co., Me. The banking point is Bath or Wiscasset. Pop. 175.

Line Lexington, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., 13 miles NNE. of Norristown. Pop. about 500.

Line Mountain, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Pa., 15 miles SE. of Sunbury.

Linespring, a post-hamlet of Sevier co., Tenn.

Linesville, a banking post-borough of Crawford co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania Co.'s and the Bessemer and Lake Erie Rs., 43 miles SSW. of Erie. It has lumber-, shingle- and flour-mills. Pop. in 1900, 661.

Lineville, a post-town of Clay co., Ala., 28 miles SE. of Talladega. Pop. in 1900, 211.

Lineville, a banking post-town of Wayne co., Iowa, on the S. boundary of the state and on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 16 miles NE. of Princeton, Mo. It has medicinal springs. Pop. in 1900, 690.

Linfield, a post-village of Montgomery co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R. The banking point is Royersford or Spring City. Pop. about 400.

Linga, lin'gå, the name of two of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, between Mainland and Yell; also an islet of the Hebrides, W. of Mull.

Lin'gah', a seaport of Persia, in Laristan, on the Persian Gulf, about 300 miles SE. of Bushire. It has a large trade, pearls constituting the leading item. Pop. about 15,000, about half being Arabs.

Lin'gan', a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 17 miles NE. of Sydney, its banking point. It has coal-mines. Pop. about 400.

Linganore, a village of Frederick co., Md., about 35 miles WNW. of Baltimore. Pop. 60.

Linganore Creek, Md., enters the Monocacy River 4 miles E. of Frederick.

Lingayén, leen-gå-yĕn', a pueblo, capital of Pangasinán province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on Lingayén Gulf and 92 miles (direct) NNW. of Manila and 8 miles W. of Dagupan. It is an important trade-centre. Pop. 18,886.

Lingayén Gulf, on the W. coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands, is about 30 miles long and about 20 miles wide at the entrance. Port Bolinao is the W. limit; lat. 16° 24' N., lon. 119° 54' E. It receives the Agno Grande River and contains Santiago and Cabarruyán Islands.

Lingen, ling'ẹn, a town of Hanover, Prussia, 36 miles WNW. of Osnabrück. It has an iron-foundry and machine-shops, railway-shops, and considerable trade. Pop. in 1900, 7048.

Lingen, ling'ghẹn, or **Lingga,** ling'gå, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Sumatra, 100 miles SSE. of Singapore. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 20 miles. It produces fine timber, and is governed by a native rajah under a Dutch assistant resident. Pop. about 8000. Lingga Peak rises to 3920 feet.

Lingenfeld, ling'ẹn-fĕlt', a village of the Palatinate, Bavaria, W. of Speyer.

Linglestown, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 8 miles NE. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 400.

Lingleville, a post-village of Erath co., Tex. The banking point is Dublin. Pop. 250.

Lingo, a post-village of Macon co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 20 miles W. of Macon. Pop. about 300.

Lingones, an ancient name of Langres.

Linguaglossa, lin'gwå-glos'så, a town of Sicily, 23 miles N. of Catania. Pop. in 1901, 13,121.

Linguetta (lin-gwĕt'tå), **Cape,** a headland of European Turkey, about 40 miles ENE. of Otranto, on the Strait of Otranto. Lat. 40° 26' N.; lon. 19° 17' E.

Linhares, leen-yå'rĕs, a small town of Portugal, province of Beira, 15 miles WNW. of Guarda.

Linhares, a town of Brazil, in Espirito Santo, on the Doce, 30 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

Linhart, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. 50.

Linière, a village of Beauce co., Quebec. The banking point is St. George East, 10 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Lin-kiang, or **Lin-kiang-fu,** lin'ke-ång'foo', a city of China, province of Kiang-si, on the Nan-ho. Lat. 28° N.; lon. 115° 24' E.

Linköping, a län of Sweden. See Östergötland.

Linköping, lin'chö'ping, a town of Sweden, capital of the län of Östergötland, or Linköping, on the Stångå, near its mouth in Lake Roxen, and on the Kinda Canal, 108 miles SW. of Stockholm. It has a splendid cathedral (*Domkyrka*, begun in 1150, with a tower, completed in 1886, 345 feet in height), an old castle, a library of upward of 100,000 volumes, and museums. Pop. in 1900, 14,552. The leading industry is the manufacture of tobacco. There is an active trade. The town is a Lutheran bishop's see.

Linkville, a post-village of Marshall co., Ind. Pop. 80.

Linkville, a post-village of Huron co., Mich., on the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern R. The banking point is Pigeon. Pop. 100.

Linkville, a post-village of Platte co., Mo.

Linkwood, a post-village of Dorchester co., Md., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 9 miles E. of Cambridge. Pop. about 300.

Linlithgo, a post-village of Columbia co., N.Y., near the Hudson River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 6 miles SSW. of Hudson. Pop. about 250.

Linlithgow, lin-lith'go, **Linlithgowshire,** or **West Lothian** (lo'thẹ-ạn), a county of Scotland, having on the N. the Firth of Forth, on the E. and S. the co. of Edinburgh, and on the West the cos. of Lanark and Stirling. Area, 120 sq. m. The surface is for the most part undulating and hilly. There is a level tract in the S. with moorland and swamps. Chief rivers, the Almond and Avon, on the SE. and the W. border respectively. The soil is generally fertile. Coal is mined. Capital, Linlithgow. Pop. in 1891, 52,808; in 1901, 65,700.

Linlithgow, a town of Scotland, capital of the co. of Linlithgow, 17 miles W. of Edinburgh and 28 miles ENE. of Glasgow. The principal structures are the old palace in which Mary Stuart was born, the noble St. Michael's Church, the Cross Well, and the town-hall. Pop. in 1901, 4279.

Linn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 10 miles NNW. of Düsseldorf. Pop. about 2000.

Linn, a county in the E. part of Iowa, has an area of 720 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cedar and Wapsipinicon rivers and is also drained by Buffalo and Prairie creeks. Capital, Marion. Pop. in 1890, 45,303; in 1900, 55,392.

Linn, a county in the E. part of Kansas, bordering on Missouri, has an area of 637 sq. m. It is intersected by the Osage River and also drained by Big Sugar Creek and North Sugar Creek. Capital, Mound City. Pop. in 1890, 17,215; in 1900, 16,689.

Linn, a county in the N. part of Missouri, has an area of 620 sq. m. It is intersected by Locust and Yellow creeks and is also drained by the Muscle River and several affluents of the Grand River. Capital, Linneus. Pop. in 1890, 24,121; in 1900, 25,503.

Linn, a county in the W. part of Oregon, has an area of 2311 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the North Fork of the Santiam River and on the W. by the Willamette. Mount Jefferson, a high peak of the Cascade Range, covered with perpetual snow, is on the eastern border of this county. Capital, Albany. Pop. in 1890, 16,265; in 1900, 18,603.

Linn, a post-village of Wabash co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Linn, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Madill. Pop. 100.

Linn, a banking post-village of Washington co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 200.

Linn, a banking post-village, capital of Osage co., Mo., about 100 miles W. of St. Louis and 8 miles S. of the Missouri River. Pop. in 1900, 491.

Linn, a township (town) of Walworth co., Wis., on the Illinois boundary-line. Pop. in 1900, 1082.

Linnburg, a post-village of Webster co., Iowa. The banking point is Dayton. Pop. 100.

Linn Creek, a banking post-village, capital of Camden co., Mo., on the Osage River, about 50 miles SW. of Jefferson City. Pop. in 1900, 340.

Linneus, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., 9 miles SW. of Houlton. It has manufactures of lumber. Pop. in 1900, 834.

Linneus, a banking city, capital of Linn co., Mo., on the Burlington Route, 26 miles NE. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 878.

Linnflat, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., Tex. Pop. 100.

Linngrove, a post-village of Adams co., Ind., on the Wabash River, 5 miles W. of Berne. Pop. about 200.

Linngrove, a banking post-village of Buena Vista co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 6 miles W. of Sioux Rapids. Pop. about 500.

Linnhe, Loch, lok lin'nee, a large inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the cos. of Argyll and Inverness, joining Loch Eil on the N. Length, 20 miles; breadth, 8 miles. Its branches are Lochs Etive, Creran, and Leven.

Linnich, lin'nik, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles NNE. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Roer. Pop. about 2000.

Linns Mills, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Mo.

Linnton, a post-village of Multnomah co., Oregon, on the Northern Pacific and the Astoria and Columbia River Rs. The banking point is Portland. Pop. 200.

Linnville, a post-village of Licking co., Ohio, 36 miles E. of Columbus.

Linnville River, Burke co., N.C., flows into the Catawba River.

Linosa, le-no'zȧ (anc. *Ægusa*), a small island of the Mediterranean, 100 miles SW. of Sicily and 85 miles W. of Malta. It is of volcanic formation and lies NE. of Lampedusa. It belongs to the Italian province of Girgenti.

Linscotts, a post-hamlet of Athens co., Ohio.

Linselles, lăn'sĕll', a small town of France, in Nord, 6 miles N. of Lille.

Linslade, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 10 miles NE. of Aylesbury. Pop. in 1901, 2157.

Linth, lint, a river of Switzerland, canton of Glarus, enters the Walensee after a N. course of about 26 miles. It leaves the lake at Wesen and, passing through the Linth Canal, 9 miles long, enters Lake Zürich. See Limmat.

Linthal, lint'tȧl', a village of Switzerland, 9 miles SSW. of Glarus, on the Linth. Elevation, 2238 feet.

Linthwaite, a town of Yorkshire, England, 4 miles SW. of Huddersfield. It has textile mills. Pop. in 1901, 6879.

Lintin, lin'teen', an island of China, in the Canton River, about 18 miles NE. of Macao and 9 miles N. of Lantao, with a remarkable conical peak.

Linton, a parish of England, co. and 10 miles SE. of Cambridge.

Linton, a post-village of Hancock co., Ga., about 100 miles ESE. of Atlanta. Pop. 200.

Linton, a banking city of Greene co., Ind., 32 miles NE. of Vincennes, on the Illinois Central and other railroads. Coal is mined here. Pop. in 1900, 3071.

Linton, a post-hamlet of Des Moines co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 20 miles N. of Burlington.

Linton, a post-village of Trigg co., Ky., on the Cumberland River, 30 miles SW. of Hopkinsville.

Linton, a banking post-village of Emmons co., N.Dak., 23 miles from Braddock. Pop. 125.

Linton, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, 16 miles N. of Steubenville.

Linton, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 17 miles W. of Aurora. Pop. 150.

Linton Mills, a post-village of Coshocton co., Ohio, on Wills Creek, about 24 miles NE. of Zanesville.

Lin-tsing, lin'tsing', or **Lin-ching,** a city of China, province of Shan-tung, on the Yu-ho Canal, 70 miles W. of Tsi-nan.

Lintz. See Linz.

Linville, a post-village and resort of Mitchell co., N.C. The banking point is Elizabethton, Tenn. Pop. about 300.

Linville, a post-village of Rockingham co., Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 32 miles NNE. of Staunton.

Linville River, N.C., rises in the Blue Ridge, in the NW. part of Burke co., and enters the Catawba River about 8 miles W. of Morgantown.

Linwood, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 3½ miles W. of Paisley.

Linwood, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R., 13 miles SE. of Pine Bluff and 1½ miles S. of the Arkansas River. Pop. 100.

Linwood, a post-village of Madison co., Ind. Pop. 90.

Linwood, or **Loring,** a post-city of Leavenworth co., Kan., on the Kansas River, at the mouth of the Stranger, and on the Union Pacific R., 11 miles E. of Lawrence. Pop. in 1900, 349.

Linwood, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Md., on the Western Maryland R., 43 miles NW. of Baltimore.

Linwood, a post-village of Worcester co., Mass. The banking point is Whitinsville or Uxbridge. It has granite-quarries and a cotton-mill. Pop. about 900.

Linwood, a post-village of Bay co., Mich., on the Michigan Central R. The banking point is Bay City. Pop. 200.

Linwood, a post-hamlet of Anoka co., Minn.

Linwood, a banking post-village of Butler co., Neb., about 60 miles W. by N. of Omaha and 2 miles S. of the Platte, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 317.

Linwood, a post-borough of Atlantic co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Atlantic City. Pop. in 1900, 495.

Linwood, a post-village of Davidson co., N.C., 10 miles by rail NE. of Salisbury. Pop. 100.

Linwood, Delaware co., Pa. See Linwood Station.

Linwood, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn.

Linwood, a post-village of Pocahontas co., W.Va. The banking point is Lewisburg. Pop. 200.

Linwood, a township (town) of Portage co., Wis., about 3 miles SW. of Stevens Point. Pop. in 1900, 677.

Linwood, a post-village of Waterloo co., Ontario, 18 miles from Berlin. It has various mills. Pop. about 500.

Linwood Station, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Delaware River and on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R., 18 miles SW. of Philadelphia. The banking point is Chester. Pop. about 500.

Linz (anc. *Lentia* or *Lentium*), a fortified city of Austria-Hungary, capital of Upper Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, 98 miles W. of Vienna. Of the public squares the most attractive is the handsome Franz-Josef-Platz, rising up from the river and adorned with a marble column erected in 1723. The principal buildings are the Museum Francisco Carolinum, in late-Renaissance style; the house of the provincial diet, with a beautiful marble portal; the old castle, now used as barracks; the seventeenth-century cathedral, the new cathedral, and the parish church. The industries of Linz comprise shipbuilding, brewing, book printing, iron-founding, and the manufacture of machinery, lamps, matches, copper-wares, leather, woollens, vinegar, and liqueurs. The town is an active trade-centre. It is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 50,000.

Linz, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 miles NNW. of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. about 3500.

Lion, Golfe du. See Lyons, Gulf of.

Lion Mountain, a mountain of Cape Colony, overlooking Cape Town. Height (Lion's Head), 2180 feet.

Lions, a post-village of Saint John the Baptist parish, La. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. about 250.

Lion's Head, a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario. The banking point is Wiarton, 20 miles distant. Pop. about 450.

Lion-sur-Mer, a sea-side resort of France, in Calvados, 13 miles by steam tramway from Caen.

Lionville, a post-village of Chester Co., Pa., 2½ miles from Lionville station on the Philadelphia and Reading R., and 10 miles SW. of Phœnixville. Pop. 125.

Lipa, lee'på, a pueblo of Batangas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, a little SE. of the Laguna de Bombón and 18 miles from Batangas. It has an important trade in coffee, sugar, and tobacco. The region is very fertile and manufactures woven fabrics. Pop. 40,733.

Lipan, le-pån', a post-village of Hood co., Tex., 18 miles WNW. of Granbury. Pop. about 250. It has a cotton-gin.

Lipari, lip'å-re (anc. *Lip'ara*), an island in the Mediterranean, about 25 miles N. of Sicily. Lat. 38° 30′ N.; lon. 14° 55′ E. It is the largest and most central island of the Lipari group, being 30 miles in circuit, and produces large quantities of grapes, figs, olives, currants, and wine. The surface rises in Monte Chirica, in the W., to 1980 feet and in the central Monte Sant' Angelo to 1950 feet. The island has a number of hot springs and there are numerous ancient remains (Greek tombs). In the Campo Bianco are the famous deposits of pumice, which is exported to foreign ports; sulphur, nitre, sal-ammoniac, soda, capers, wine, and fish are other articles of export. Pop. about 13,000. Chief town, Lipari.

Lipari, a town of Italy, on the E. coast of the island of Lipari, on a steep acclivity. The most conspicuous object is the castle, built by Charles V., which crowns a vast volcanic mass overhanging the town and contains the cathedral within its enclosure. A considerable trade is carried on in the different products of the island. There are interesting Greek and Roman remains here. Lipari is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1901, 4750 (commune, 15,290).

Lipari Islands (anc. *Æo'liæ* or *Vulca'niæ In'sulæ* and *Liparenses;* It. *Isole Eolie* or *Liparee*), a group of volcanic islands in the Mediterranean, named from Lipari, the principal island, between lat. 38° 20′ and 38° 55′ N., from 15 to 30 miles from the N. coast of Sicily, and comprised in the province of Messina. Area, 44 sq. m. The 7 principal islands are Lipari, Vulcano, Stromboli, Salina, Panaria, Filicudi, and Alicudi. All are mountainous and volcanic, Stromboli and Vulcano having active volcanoes. Climate healthy and soil very fertile where irrigated by water carefully preserved in cisterns. (For the products, etc., see the island of LIPARI.) Pop. in 1901, 20,224.

Lipau, lee'pŏw, a small town of Moravia, 12 miles from Hradisch.

Lipcse, lip'chĕ', a village of Hungary, co. of Marmaros, on the Nagy-Ag, 31 miles NW. of Sziget.

Lipcse, Német, Hungary. See NÉMET-LIPCSE.

Lipes, or **Lipez,** lee'pĕs, a town of Bolivia, department and 162 miles SW of Potosí. The Nevados de Lipes have an altitude of nearly 20,000 feet.

Lipetsk, a town of Russia, government and 84 miles W. of Tambov, on the Voronezh. It has a monument to Peter the Great. The industries comprise iron-founding, sugar-refining, distilling, etc. There is an active trade. Here are noted chalybeate springs. Pop. in 1897, 20,333.

Lipik, a watering-place of Croatia-Slavonia, Hungary, co. of Pozsega. Pop. about 4000.

Lipine, le-pee'nęh, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Oppeln, circle of Beuthen. It has establishments for the production of fire-proof clay and sulphuric acid, zinc-smelting and zinc-rolling works, and coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 16,902.

Lipricza, lip'nit'sŏh', ALSÓ, ŏl'shō', and FELSÖ, fĕl'-shö' ("upper" and "lower"), two villages of northern Hungary, co. of Árva, 44 miles NW. of Késmárk.

Lipnik, a village of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, circle of Biala. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 8532.

Lipnitz, a village of Bohemia, 24 miles S. of Czaslau.

Lipno, a town of Poland, government and 32 miles NW. of Plock. Pop. in 1897, 6753.

Lip'ovets, or **Lipovetz,** a town of Russia, government and 102 miles SW. of Kiev. Pop. in 1897, 6068.

Lippa, lip'pŏh', a town of Hungary, co. of Temes, on the Maros, 30 miles NE. of Temesvár. Pop. in 1900, 7427.

Lippe, lip'pęh, a river of Germany, which rises in the principality of Lippe, flows mostly W. through Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia, and joins the Rhine at Wesel. Length, 150 miles.

Lippe, called also (incorrectly) **Lippe-Detmold,** lip'pęh dĕt'molt, a principality of northwestern Germany, the main part of which is bounded by the Prussian provinces of Hesse-Nassau, Westphalia, and Hanover, and the principality of Waldeck; there are three exclaves within the limits of Westphalia. Capital, Detmold. Area, 469 sq. m. It is a hilly region, partly covered by the Teutoburger Wald. Part of it is drained by the Werre and other streams into the Weser, and part by the Lippe into the Rhine. Some portions are very fertile. Salt is the chief mineral product. The government is a constitutional monarchy. Lippe has one vote in the German Bundesrat and sends one member to the Reichstag. Chief towns, Detmold (the capital) and Lemgo. Pop. in 1890, 128,495; in 1900, 138,952, nearly all Protestants. The history of Lippe dates back to the twelfth century.

Lippehne, lip-på'nęh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 48 miles NNE. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Pop. in 1900, 3878.

Lippe-Schaumburg. See SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

Lippincott, a post-hamlet of Champaign co., Ohio, 12 miles S. of Bellefontaine.

Lippincott, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Pa.

Lippspringe, lip'spring-ęh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 35 miles SSW. of Minden. It has mineral springs. There are ruins of an old castle in the midst of the town. Pop. about 2500.

Lippstadt, lip'stått, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles NNE. of Arnsberg, on the Lippe. It has iron- and wire-works and manufactures of twine and other articles. Lippstadt was founded in the twelfth century and was a member of the Hanseatic League. Pop. in 1900, 12,533.

Lipscomb, lips'kum, a county in the NE. angle of the Panhandle of Texas, having Oklahoma on the N. and E. Area, 850 sq. m. Capital, Lipscomb. Pop. in 1890, 632; in 1900, 790.

Lipscomb, a post-village, capital of Lipscomb co., Tex., 15 miles NW. of Higgins. Pop. about 100.

Lipsia, the Latin name of LEIPSIC.

Lipso, lip'so (anc. *Lep'sia*), a small island off the coast of Asia Minor, 6 miles SE. of Patmos.

Liptau, lip'tŏw (Hun. *Lip'tó*), a county of Hungary, forming the upper part of the valley of the Waag and bounded N. by Galicia. Capital, Liptó-Szent-Miklós.

Liptó-Szent-Miklós, lip'tō' sĕnt mik'lōsh', a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Liptau (Liptó), 34 miles NE. of Neusohl. In the vicinity are several stalactite caves. Pop. in 1900, 2993.

Liria, lee're-å, a town of Spain, province and 18 miles NW. of Valencia. Pop. in 1900, 8839.

Liris, the ancient name of the GARIGLIANO.

Lis, a post-village of Jasper co., Ill. Pop. 75.

Lisaine, lee'zån', or **Lusine,** lü'zeen', a stream of France, which joins the Allaine, an affluent of the Doubs, at Montbéliard. It gives name to the battle of Jan. 15–17, 1871, between the French and the Germans. The French, under Bourbaki, attacked the forces of Von Werder, at Héricourt, SW. of Belfort, and were repulsed.

Lisbon, liz'bon (Port. and Sp. *Lisbo'a*, Fr. *Lisbonne*, lees'bonn'; It. *Lisbona*, liz-bo'nå; Ger. *Lissabon*, lis'så-bon; anc. *Olis'ipo*), a city, capital of the kingdom of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the right bank of the Tagus, near its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. of observatory, 38° 42′ 31″ N.; lon. 9° 11′ 10″ W. It is built on a succession of hills rising from the quays in the form of an amphitheatre and produces an imposing effect when viewed from the river. With the extension of the city limits in 1885, so as to include the suburbs of Alcántara, Junqueira, Belem, and Pedronços, the area covered by the present city is 50 sq. m., and it extends for more than 6 miles along the Tagus. It is divided into three main quarters,—Lisboa Oriental, the old town; Cidade Baixa, or Low Lisbon, the middle town, rebuilt since the earthquake of 1755; and Lisboa Occidental, the modern Lisbon proper,—which sections are delimited on the landward side by the new Estrada Militar, or Road of the New Circumvallation, 25 miles in length. The streets in the older portion of the city are steep, narrow, and crooked. The portion, however, which was rebuilt after the great earthquake of 1755 and the new quarters have many fine streets and promenades (Avenida da Liberdade, Alameda de São Pedro de Alcántara, Rua d'Ouro, Rua da Prata, Rua Augusta) and open squares. The most notable of the latter are the Praça do Commercio, surrounded on three sides by the naval arsenal, the exchange, custom-house, post-office, and other public buildings, and having the Tagus on the S., with an equestrian statue of José I. in the centre; the Praça de Figueira, a square of a remarkably picturesque appearance, used as a public market; and the Rocio (or Praça Dom Pedro IV.), with a national theatre. The Praça de Camões contains a monument to the author of the Lusiad. The city contains several royal palaces.

Excepting the castle of São Jorge, the old Moorish citadel, remarkable for the beauty of its situation, the noteworthy buildings besides those already adverted to are mainly churches and convents. Among the former are the cathedral or patriarchal church, on the slope of the castle-hill; the church of São Domingos; the church of the Heart of Jesus, on the hill of Estrella; the church of the Martyrs; the handsome church of Santa Engracia; São Vicente de

Fora; the church of São Roque; and Santa Maria de Belem. The numerous convents which crown the hills, and appear like palaces and fortresses, are for the most part massive and imposing structures. The most famous of these is the Hieronymite convent of Belem, founded by Prince Henry the Navigator. The palace of the Cortes, or house of parliament, is the secularized convent of São Bento. The royal theatre of São Carlos, or Italian opera-house, is a large and splendid edifice. The city is supplied with water by means of two vast aqueducts,—the Aqueducto das Aguas Livres and the Aqueducto de Alveilla.

The scientific, educational, and literary institutions comprise the royal academy of sciences, royal marine academy, royal academy of artillery and engineers, royal military college, school of music, national library containing upward of 400,000 volumes, polytechnic institute (with natural history museum, botanical garden, astronomical observatory, and meteorological station), medical college, archeological and ethnographic museums, museum of fine arts, artillery museum, colonial museum, and geographical society. The city has many hospitals and institutions of charity.

Lisbon is admirably situated for commerce. The harbor is one of the finest in the world and the quays, which extend several miles along the bank of the river, attest the extent of its trade. The exports consist chiefly of wine, oil, fruit, salt, cork, and fish. The domestic manufactures are silk, paper, soap, cottons, woollens, machinery, and chemicals. There are also sugar-refineries, glass-works, and potteries. The goldsmiths and jewellers are highly esteemed. There are government manufactories of artillery, small-arms, and ammunition. The city and its surroundings have recently been converted into a great fortress. Lisbon is the seat of a Catholic patriarch.

Lisbon was originally called by the ancients Olisipo or Ulysipo. Felicitas Julia was its name as a Roman municipality. It was captured by the Saracens in 716 and remained under Mohammedan rule till 1147, when it was taken by Alfonso I. In 1755 it was visited by an earthquake, which threw down a considerable portion of the city and destroyed about 30,000–40,000 of its inhabitants. Of this calamity traces are still visible. The population is very mixed, containing natives from every province of Portugal, negroes, mulattoes, and Gallegos, or natives of Galicia. Pop. in 1900, 357,000.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Union co., Ark., 22 miles S. by E. of Camden.

Lisbon, a township (town) of New London co., Conn. Pop. in 1900, 697.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Lincoln co., Ga., on the Savannah River, 17 miles NNE. of Washington.

Lisbon, a post-village of Kendall co., Ill., 24 miles SSW. of Aurora. Pop. in 1900, 279.

Lisbon, a post-village of Noble co., Ind., 25 miles N. by W. of Fort Wayne. Pop. 50.

Lisbon, a banking post-town of Linn co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 17 miles E. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 956.

Lisbon, a post-village of Claiborne parish, La., 55 miles WNW. of Monroe. Pop. 100.

Lisbon, a post-township (town) of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Maine Central R., 7 miles SE. of Lewiston. It has cotton-mills, etc. The town is bounded on the S. by the Androscoggin River. Pop. in 1900, 3603.

Lisbon, a post-village of Howard co., Md., about 27 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. Pop. about 150.

Lisbon, a post-village of Kent co., Mich. The banking point is Sparta. Pop. in 1900, 187.

Lisbon, a post-township of Yellow Medicine co., Minn., 13 mile WSW. of Granite Falls. Pop. in 1900, 677.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Howard co., Mo., 10 miles from Glasgow.

Lisbon, a banking post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Lisbon township (town), on the Ammonoosuc River and on the Boston and Maine R., 103 miles N. by W. of Concord. It has manufactures of wire, bobbins, shoe-pegs, etc. Pop. of the town in 1900, 2221.

Lisbon, a post-township (town) and village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 6 miles E. of Ogdensburg. Pop. of the town in 1900, 5255; of the village, 215.

Lisbon, a post-hamlet of Sampson co., N.C., on the Black River, 20 miles W. of Magnolia.

Lisbon, a banking city, capital of Ransom co., N.Dak., on the Sheyenne River and on the Northern Pacific R., 56½ miles SW. by W. of Fargo. It has iron-works and manufactures of cheese, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1046.

Lisbon, a banking post-village, capital of Columbiana co., Ohio, on the Erie and the Pittsburg, Lisbon and Western Rs., 25 miles W. by S. of New Galilee. It has coaling-industries and manufactures of sewer-pipe, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3330.

Lisbon, a post-village of Dallas co., Tex. Pop. 70.

Lisbon, a post-village of Bedford co., Va., 2½ miles from Bufords Gap station.

Lisbon, a township (town) of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 576.

Lisbon, a township (town) of Waukesha co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1510.

Lisbon, a post-village of Perth co., Ontario, 7 miles NW. of Baden.

Lisbon Center, a post-village of Androscoggin co., Me. The banking point is Lisbon Falls. Pop. about 400.

Lisbon Center, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 9 miles E. of Ogdensburg.

Lisbon Falls, a banking post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River and on the Maine Central R., 13 miles SE. of Lewiston. It has manufactures of cottons, flannels, and woollens, fibre, etc. Pop. about 1800.

Lisburn, a town of Ireland, cos. of Down and Antrim, on the Lagan, 6 miles SSW. of Belfast. The parish church serves as a cathedral for the Anglican bishopric of Down Connor and Dromore. There are manufactures of linens and damasks. Pop. in 1901, 11,460.

Lisburn, a post-village of Cumberland co., Pa., on Yellow Breeches Creek, 9 miles SSW. of Harrisburg. Pop. about 200.

Lisburne, Cape, on the NW. coast of Alaska, has deposits of coal. Lat. 68° 56′ N.; lon. 166° 9′ W. Height, 849 feet.

Lischanna, Piz, a summit of the Lower Engadine, Switzerland, 4 miles SE. of Schuls. Height, 10,200 feet.

Lischau, lish'ŏw, a town of Bohemia, 7 miles ENE. of Budweis. Pop. (commune) about 2500.

Liscia, lish'ä, a town of Italy, province of Chieti, 12 miles SW. of Vasto. Pop. about 1500.

Liscomb, lis'kum, a banking post-town of Marshall co., Iowa, on the Iowa River and on the Iowa Central R., 13 miles NNW. of Marshalltown. Pop. in 1900, 338.

Liscomb, an outport of Guysborough co., Nova Scotia, on the sea, 12 miles NE. of Sherbrooke. Pop. about 400.

Lisgar Station, a post-village of Drummond co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Richmond, 7 miles distant. Pop. 150.

Lishas Kill, a post-hamlet of Albany co., N.Y., 10 miles NW. of Albany.

Lisieux, lee'ze-uh' (anc. *Lexovium, Noviomagus*), a town of France, in Calvados, on the Touques, 27 miles ESE. of Caen. The principal buildings are the mediæval cathedral of St. Pierre, the episcopal palace, now used as a court-house, and the church of St. Jacques, with some fine old paintings. There are many quaint old houses. There are extensive manufactures of textiles. The town is the capital of an arrondissement. Pop. in 1901, 15,359.

Liskeard, lis'kard, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the Looe, 16 miles WNW. of Plymouth. It is situated in a mining region. It is irregularly built on a rocky site, and has a notable old church (St. Martin's) and a handsome modern town-hall. Down to 1885 Liskeard was a parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1901, 4010. Near by is the parish of St. Keyne, with the well made famous by Southey.

Lisko, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 8 miles SE. of Sanok, on the San. Pop. in 1900, 4410.

L'Isle, leel, a town of France, in Vaucluse, 14 miles E. of Avignon, beautifully situated on an island formed by the Sorgue. Its inhabitants are busily employed in the textile industry and other manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 3940 (commune, 6514).

Lisle, leel, a commune of France, in Dordogne, on the Dronne, 10 miles NW. of Périgueux.

Lisle, a city of France. See LILLE.

Lisle, lile, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 14 miles E. by N. of Aurora. Pop. 150.

Lisle, a post-village of Broome co., N.Y., in Lisle township (town), in a beautiful valley, on the Tioghnioga River and on the Lackawanna R., 23 miles N. of Binghamton. Pop. in 1900, 392; of the town, 1710.

Lisle, a village of Simcoe co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Alliston, 10 miles distant. Pop. 150.

L'Isle-en-Dodon, leel ôⁿ do'dôⁿ', a commune of France, Haute-Garonne, 20 miles NNE. of Saint-Gaudens.

L'Islet, lee'lä', a county of Quebec, extending from the St. Lawrence River on the NW. to the state of Maine on the SE. Capital, St. Jean Port Joli.

L'Islet, a post-village of L'Islet co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence and on the Intercolonial R., 63 miles below Quebec. It has a large lumber-trade. Pop. about 600.

Lisman, a post-town of Webster co., Ky., on the Illinois Central R. The banking point is Dixon. Pop. in 1900, 526.

Lismore, liz-mōr', an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyll, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, 7 miles NNW. of Oban. It has remains of a castle and of a cathedral. It was for a long time the seat of the bishops of Argyll.

Lismore, a town of Ireland, co. of Waterford, 111 miles SSW. of Dublin, near the Blackwater. It possesses one of the finest baronial castles in Ireland. Another noteworthy edifice is the former cathedral, now the parish church. Pop. about 1500.

Lis'more, a post-hamlet of Concordia parish, La.

Lismore, a banking post-village of Nobles co., Minn., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 100.

Lismore, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on Northumberland Strait, 24 miles from New Glasgow. Pop. 150.

Lismore, a town and township of New South Wales, 579 postal miles from Sydney, at the head of the Richmond River.

Lisnaskea, lis'nas-kā', a small town of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh, 10 miles SE. of Enniskillen.

Lispitz, lis'pits, a small town of Moravia, 16 miles NW. of Znaim.

Lissa, lis'sā (Slavic, *Vis;* L. *Is'sa*), an island of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, in the Adriatic, 33 miles SW. of Spalato. Area, 40 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 9918. Chief products, wine, oil, almonds, and anchovies. Chief town, Lissa or San Giorgio. Off the island the Austrians defeated the Italians in a great naval battle on July 20, 1866.

Lissa, or **San Giorgio,** the chief town of the island of Lissa. It has a fortified harbor. Pop. in 1900, 5261.

Lissa, lis'sā (Pol. *Leszno,* lĕsh'no), a town of Prussia, province and 42 miles SSW. of Posen. It has manufactures of machinery, alcohol, etc. It was the original seat of the Leszczynski family. Pop. in 1900, 14,362.

Lissa, formerly **Neu-Lissa,** a town of Bohemia, 21 miles NE. of Prague, on the Elbe. Pop. in 1900, 4415.

Lissa, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Breslau, circle of Neumarkt. Pop. about 3000.

Lisse, lis'sẹh, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, 16 miles SW. of Amsterdam.

Lisseweghe, lis'sẹh-ŵā'ghẹh or lis'vaig', a village of Belgium, in West Flanders, 6 miles N. of Bruges.

Lissitz, lis'sits, a small town of Moravia, 18 miles NNW. of Brünn.

Lissone, lis-so'nā, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, NW. of Monza. Pop. in 1901, 6261 (commune, 7809).

Lissus, the ancient name of ALESSIO.

Lister og Mandal (Lister and Mandal), the southernmost amt of Norway, bordering on the North Sea and the Skagerrak. In its SW. coast is an indentation called Lister-Fjord. The chief towns are Christiansand and Mandal.

Listie, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Addison. Pop. 100.

Listonburg, a post-village of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. 120.

Listowel, lis-to'ẹl, a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, on the Feale, 16 miles NNE. of Tralee. Pop. in 1901, 3605.

Listowel, a banking town and outport of Perth co., Ontario, on the East Branch of the Maitland River and on the Grand Trunk R., 9 miles SW. of Palmerston. It has saw-, grist-, flax- and woollen-mills, foundry, tannery, furniture- and piano-factories, etc. It is a large cheese market. Pop. in 1901, 2693.

Listrac, lees'trăk', a village of France, in Gironde, 20 miles NNW. of Bordeaux.

Lisza, lis'sŏh', a village of Hungary, 23 miles NNE. of Trentschin.

Litany, lee'tā'nee (anc. *Leon'tes*), a river of Palestine, rises near Baalbek, flows S. between Lebanon and Anti-Libanus, and enters the Mediterranean 6 miles N. of Tyre. Near its mouth it is called Nahr el-Kasimiyeh.

Litchfield, the most northwestern county of Connecticut, borders on Massachusetts and New York. Area, 931 sq. m. It is intersected by the Housatonic River and is also drained by the Farmington and Naugatuck rivers. Capitals, Litchfield and Winsted. Pop. in 1900, 63,672.

Litchfield, a banking post-borough and one of the capitals of Litchfield co., Conn., in a township (town) of the same name, 30 miles W. of Hartford, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery and commands a view of Bantam Lake. Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe were born here. The town is bounded on the E. by the Naugatuck River and also drained by the Shepaug River. Nickel is found here. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3214; of the village, 1120.

Litchfield, a banking city of Montgomery co., Ill., on the Wabash and other railroads, 45 miles S. of Springfield. It has coaling- and oil-industries, a foundry, and manufactures of flour, mine-engines, windmills and tanks, brick and tile, bottles, etc. Pop. in 1900, 5918.

Litchfield, a post-village of Crawford co., Kan. The banking point is Pittsburg. Pop. 100.

Litchfield, a post-township (town) of Kennebec co., Me., about 40 miles NNE. of Portland. Pop. in 1900, 1057.

Litchfield, a banking post-village of Hillsdale co., Mich., on the St. Joseph River, 53 miles S. by W. of Lansing, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 645.

Litchfield, a banking post-village, capital of Meeker co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 78 miles W. of St. Paul. It is situated in a fertile, undulating country, diversified with numerous small lakes. It has iron-works, a glove-factory, flour- and woollen-mills, creamery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 2280.

Litchfield, a banking post-village of Sherman co., Neb., 46 miles WNW. of Grand Island, on the Burlington and Missouri River R. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Litchfield, a hamlet in Litchfield township (town), Hillsboro co., N.H., on the E. bank of the Merrimac River, 7 miles N. of Nashua. Pop. of the town in 1900, 243.

Litchfield, a post-village in Litchfield township (town), Herkimer co., N.Y., about 10 miles SE. of Utica. It has manufactures of cheese. Pop. of the town in 1900, 931; of the village, 100.

Litchfield, a post-village of Medina co., Ohio, about 30 miles SSW. of Cleveland. Pop. about 300.

Litchfield, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., in Litchfield township, 5 miles E. of Athens.

Litchfield, a post-township of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehanna River, about 20 miles ESE. of Elmira, N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 959.

Litchfield Corners, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., about 18 miles SSW. of Augusta. Pop. about 300.

Litchfield Plains, a post-village of Kennebec co., Me., about 14 miles SSW. of Augusta. Pop. 100.

Lit'church, a SE. suburb of the town of Derby, England, within the parliamentary borough.

Litchville, a banking post-village of Barnes co., N.Dak. Pop. 275. It is on the Northern Pacific R.

Literberry, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., 8 miles by rail N. of Jacksonville. Pop. about 200.

Lithada (le-thā'dā), **Cape,** a headland of Greece, forming the NW. extremity of Eubœa.

Litherland, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 miles N. of Liverpool. Pop. in 1901, 10,592.

Lithgow, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., 20 miles NE. of Poughkeepsie.

Lithgow, a town and township of New South Wales, 96 miles by rail W. of Sydney. It has iron-works, a pottery, etc. Pop. of the municipality, 4500.

Lithia, a post-hamlet of Hampshire co., Mass.

Lithia, a post-village of Botetourt co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Buchanan. Pop. 100.

Lithia Springs, a post-town of Douglas co., Ga., on the Southern and the Bowden Lithia Springs Rs. The banking point is Douglasville. Pop. in 1900, 330.

Lithium, a post-village of Perry co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 93.

Lithonia, a banking post-town of Dekalb co., Ga., on the Georgia R., 24 miles E. of Atlanta. It has granite and other quarries. Pop. in 1900, 1208.

Lith'op'olis, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, 16 miles SE. of Columbus and 2 miles S. of Winchester station on the Hocking Valley R. Pop. in 1900, 358.

Lithuania, lith-u-ā'ne-ạ (Pol. *Litwa,* lit'ŵā; Lithuanian, *Let'uva*), a region of Europe, which in the Middle Ages constituted an independent realm (grand-principality), was united in 1569 with Poland (with which a dynastic union had already for some time existed) into a single commonwealth, and on the dismemberment of Poland (1772, 1793, 1795) passed to Russia. Its area at the time of the partition of Poland was approximately 100,000 sq. m. This territory is comprised in the Russian governments of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, Vitebsk, Minsk, Mohilev, and Suwalki (the last constituting the northeastern portion of Poland). The region belongs to the basins of the Düna, Niemen, Bug (an affluent of the Vistula), and Dnieper. Lithuania is a level country, with much fenny land, heath, and forest. In the government of Grodno several hundred specimens of the aurochs (European bison) may still be seen. The Lithuanians constitute, with the Letts (who inhabit Courland, Livonia, and part of Lithuania), a separate division of the Aryan (Indo-European) peoples. The old Prussians belonged to the Letto-Lithuanian stock. The Lithuanians, a simple rustic folk, number about 2,000,000, and are found mainly in the governments of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, and

Suwalki, and in the Prussian province of East Prussia. They are for the most part Roman Catholics.

Litin, le-teen', a town of Russia, in Podolia, 65 miles NE. of Kamenetz-Podolsk. Pop. in 1897, 9428.

Lititz, lit'its, a banking post-borough and summer-resort of Lancaster co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 27 miles SW. of Reading. It is the seat of Linden Hall Seminary and has knitting-mills, candy-factories, and manufactures of flour, coaches, cigars, etc. The Lititz Springs attract many visitors. Pop. in 1900, 1637.

Litorale, Austria. See KÜSTENLAND.

Littau, lit'tŏw, a town of Austria-Hungary, in Moravia, 10 miles NW. of Olmütz. Pop. in 1900, 4640.

Little Arichat (ā-re-shăt'), a maritime town of Nova Scotia, on Isle Madame, a short distance W. of Arichat. The island has beds of coal and is several miles in length. See ARICHAT.

Little Arkansas River, Kan., enters the Arkansas River in Sedgwick co. at Wichita. It is about 125 miles long.

Little Barren, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn.

Little Bassa, a maritime settlement of Liberia, between Grand Bassa and Cape Mesurado.

Little Batanga, a port of call of Kamerun, German western equatorial Africa.

Littlebay, a post-village of Calhoun co., Ark., on the St. Louis Southwestern R. The banking point is Camden or Pine Bluff. Pop. 250.

Little Bay, a fishing settlement on La Poile Bay, Newfoundland, 2 miles from La Poile.

Little Bay, a fishing hamlet on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 5 miles from Burin.

Little Bay Island, an island and fishing settlement in the district of Twillingate and Fogo, Newfoundland, at the entrance to Hall's Bay, 15 miles SSW. of Tilt Cove.

Little Bays, two fishing hamlets in Newfoundland, 5½ miles from Harbor Briton.

Little Bear, a post-hamlet of Laramie co., Wyo.

Little Beaver, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Mo.

Little Beaver, a township of Lawrence co., Pa., on the Ohio boundary-line. Pop. in 1900, 735.

Little Beaver River, Ohio, rises in Mahoning co. and enters the Ohio River 2 miles above East Liverpool.

Little Belt. See BELTS, GREAT and LITTLE.

Little Berger, a post-hamlet of Gasconade co., Mo., 6 miles SE. of Hermann.

Littleblack, a post-village of Taylor co., Wis. Pop. 80.

Little Black River, Kan., rises in Republic co. and enters the Little Blue River.

Little Black River, Mo., enters the Current River in Randolph co., Ark.

Littleblue, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Mo., on the Little Blue River, 17 miles SE. of Kansas City.

Little Blue River, Ind., rises in Rush co. and enters the Big Blue at Shelbyville.

Little Blue River, Mo., enters the Missouri.

Little Blue River, Neb., rises in the S. part of the state, passes from Jefferson co. into Kansas, and enters the Blue River in Marshall co., about 1 mile above Blue Rapids. It is about 200 miles long.

Little Bonaventure, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec. The banking point is Paspebiac, 14 miles distant. Pop. 300.

Littleborough, a town of Lancashire, England, a suburb of Rochdale. It has cotton- and woollen-industries. Pop. in 1901, 11,166.

Little Bras d'Or, a strait of Cape Breton Island, communicating at the NE. end with the sea and on the SW. with the Bras d'Or. See BRAS D'OR.

Little Bras d'Or, a post-village and outport of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the Little Bras d'Or, 4 miles from Sydney Mines and 20 miles from Baddeck. Pop. about 300. It has a lobster-packing industry.

Little Brazos, Tex., a stream which enters the Brazos River, 6 miles SW. of Bryan.

Little Brewster Island, at the N. side of the entrance to Boston harbor, Mass., with a light-house. Lat. 42° 19' N.; lon. 70° 53' W.

Little Britain (brit'ăn), a post-village of Orange co., N.Y. Pop. 70.

Little Britain, a post-township (and village) of Lancaster co., Pa., about 20 miles SSE. of Lancaster. Pop. in 1900, 1454; of the village, about 150.

Little Britain, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, 10 miles SW. of Lindsay, on the Grand Trunk R. Pop. about 350.

Little Buctouche (bŭk'toosh'), a village of Kent co., New Brunswick, 2 miles from Buctouche.

Little Bushkill Creek, Pa., falls into Bushkill Creek in Pike co. On it are the picturesque Bushkill Falls.

Little Cacapon, a station of Hampshire co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 34 miles SW. of Hancock, Md., and on the Little Cacapon River, near the Potomac.

Little Car'imons', an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Malacca, near Great Carimons. See CARIMONS.

Little Cascapedia, a post-village of Bonaventure co., Quebec. The banking point is Paspebiac, 37 miles distant. Pop. 150.

Little Catalina, a fishing hamlet on Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, 3 miles from Catalina.

Little Catawba River, N.C. See CATAWBA.

Little Cedar, a post-village of Mitchell co., Iowa, on the Little Cedar River, 10 miles N. by E. of Osage. Pop. 100.

Little Cedar River, Iowa, enters the Cedar River at Nashua, Chickasaw co.

Little Chazy River, Clinton co., N.Y., falls into Lake Champlain.

Little Chucky, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn.

Littlechute, a post-village of Outagamie co., Wis., on the Fox River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 5 miles NE. of Appleton. It has manufactures of pulp and flour. The banking point is Appleton. Pop. in 1900, 944.

Little Clearfield Creek, Pa., falls into Clearfield Creek in Clearfield co.

Little Coal River, W.Va., enters the Coal River in Kanawha co., about 6 miles S. of St. Albans.

Littlecob, a post-hamlet of Blue Earth co., Minn.

Little Compton, a post-hamlet of Carroll co., Mo., 1 mile W. of the Grand River and about 16 miles NW. of Brunswick. Coal abounds near here.

Little Compton, a post-township (town) of Newport co., R.I., is on the Atlantic Ocean, about 7 miles E. of Newport. It is the SE. extremity of the state. Pop. in 1900, 1132; of the village, about 700.

Little Cooley, a post-village of Crawford co., Pa., 13 miles NW. of Titusville. Pop. 200.

Little Cottonwood River, Minn., enters the Minnesota River in the NW. part of Blue Earth co.

Littlecrab, a post-office of Fentress co., Tenn.

Littlecreek, a post-town and hundred of Kent co., Del.; the hundred is bounded E. by Delaware Bay. Pop. in 1900, 1629; of the village, 259.

Littlecreek, a hundred of Sussex co., Del. It contains a part of Laurel. Pop. in 1900, 5112.

Littlecreek, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.C.

Little Cumania, Hungary. See CUMANIA.

Little Cumberland Islands are on the S. side of the entrance to the Satilla River, Georgia.

Little Curaçao, a small island in the Caribbean Sea, about 6 miles SE. of Curaçao, in lat. 12° 2' N.

Little Current, or **Shaftesbury,** a banking post-village and outport of Ontario, Canada, on Great Manitoulin Island, in Lake Huron, 140 miles NW. of Collingwood. The banking point is Gore Bay. It is a landing of the mail-steamers and has a light-house. Lat. 45° 59' N. Pop. in 1901, 728. It has saw-, planing-, sash- and other mills.

Little Cuyahoga (kī-ą-ho'gą) **River,** Ohio, joins the main stream of the Cuyahoga River in Summit co., near Akron.

Little Cypress, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Ky., 11 miles E. of Paducah.

Little Darby Creek, Ohio, enters Darby Creek in the W. part of Franklin co.

Little Deerisle, a post-village of Hancock co., Me. The banking point is Ellsworth. Pop. about 300.

Little Doe, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Tenn.

Little Eau Claire (ō-klair') **River,** a stream of Marathon co., Wis., flows SW. into the Wisconsin River.

Little Egg Harbor, a township of Ocean co., N.J., on Great Bay and Little Egg Harbor Bay. Pop. in 1900, 1856.

Little Egg Harbor Bay, on the SE. coast of New Jersey, between Old Inlet and Barnegat Bay. Length, about 10 miles; greatest breadth, 3½ or 4 miles.

Little Egg Harbor River, N.J., is formed by several small branches, which unite at Pleasant Mills. Pursuing a southeasterly course, it forms the boundary-line between Burlington and Atlantic cos. and flows through Great Bay into the ocean. It is navigable by schooners 25 miles from its mouth.

Little Elkhart Creek, Ind., enters the St. Joseph River at Bristol.

Little Elm, a post-village of Denton co., Tex., 35 miles N. by W. of Dallas. Pop. 190.

Littlefalls, a banking city, capital of Morrison co., Minn., on the E. bank of the Mississippi River and on the Northern Pacific R., 106 miles NW. of St. Paul. It has vast saw-, pulp- and paper-mills, machine-shops, iron- and

wagon-works, etc. Pop. in 1880, 508; in 1890, 2354; in 1900, 5774.

Littlefalls, a post-village in Littlefalls township, Passaic co., N.J., on the Passaic River and on the Lackawanna and Erie Rs., 4 miles SW. of Paterson, its banking point. The township has silk-dyeing and finishing-works and manufactures of felt. Pop. of the township in 1900, 2908.

Littlefalls, a city of Herkimer co., N.Y., on both sides of the Mohawk River, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central and Hudson River and other railroads, 21½ miles E. by S. of Utica. The river here passes through a narrow rocky gorge and falls about 44 feet in the course of two-thirds of a mile, affording abundant water-power. The dwellings are built on steep declivities, commanding a view of picturesque scenery. Littlefalls contains machine-shops, a manufactory of knitting-machinery, a tannery, bicycle-works, knitting-, woollen- and paper-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,381.

Littlefalls, a township (town) of Herkimer co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 718.

Littlefalls, a post-village of Lewis co., Wash., on the Northern Pacific R., about 30 miles N. of Kalama. Pop. 100.

Littlefalls, a township (town) of Monroe co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1222.

Littlefalls, a post-hamlet of Polk co., Wis., on the Apple River, 6 miles E. of Deer Park station.

Little Ferry, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the Hackensack River and on the New York, Ontario and Western and other railroads, 11 miles N. of Jersey City. It has brick-yards. Pop. in 1900, 1240.

Littlefield, a village of Oxford co., Me., on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Rumford Falls.

Little Fo'go Islands, a group of small islands 6 miles N. of Fogo Island, Newfoundland.

Littlefork, a post-village of Itasca co., Minn. The banking point is North Home. Pop. 150.

Little France, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y., 5 miles SE. of Central Square. Pop. 120.

Littlegap, a post-village of Carbon co., Pa., about 18 miles N. by W. of Allentown. Pop. 175.

Little Gen'esee', a post-village of Allegany co., N.Y., about 75 miles W. of Elmira. Pop. about 200.

Little Glace (glass) **Bay,** a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 17 miles E. of Sydney. Coal is largely mined here. See GLACE BAY.

Little Grant, a township (town) of Grant co., Wis., 28 miles NNW. of Dubuque, Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 566.

Little Green Lake, Marquette co., Wis., lies about 4 miles S. of Green Lake. It is 1½ miles long and 1 mile wide.

Little Guyandotte (ghī'an-dott'), a river in West Virginia, falls into the Ohio River after forming part of the boundary between Mason and Cabell cos.

Littlehampton, a seaport and watering-place of England, in Sussex, 2 miles S. of Arundel. Pop. in 1901, 7363.

Little Harbor, a post-hamlet of Halifax co., Nova Scotia. It has a lobster-packing house.

Little Harbor, a hamlet of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 27 miles from Shelburne.

Little Hickman, a post-village of Jessamine co., Ky.

Little Hocking, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Ohio River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 7 miles W. of Belpre. Pop. about 300.

Little Horn River rises in the Big Horn Mountains, in the N. part of Wyoming, and enters the Big Horn in Montana, 40 miles from its mouth.

Little Horsecreek, a post-hamlet of Laramie co., Wyo.

Little Hulton, a town of Lancashire, England, near Bolton. Pop. in 1901, 7294.

Little Humboldt River, a stream of Humboldt co., Nev., joins the Humboldt River above Winnemucca.

Little Indian, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Ill., 11 miles N. of Jacksonville.

Little Juniata, Pa. See JUNIATA.

Little Kanawha (ka-naw'wa) **River,** W.Va., enters the Ohio River at Parkersburg, after a course of about 150 miles.

Little Lake, in the SE. part of Louisiana, between the parishes of Jefferson and La Fourche, is connected by short outlets with Barataria Bay. Length, about 7 miles.

Little Lever, a town of Lancashire, England, near Bolton. Pop. in 1901, 5119.

Little Lorain (lo-rān'), or **Loran,** a post-hamlet of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, on the sea-coast, 31 miles SE. of Sydney.

Littlelot, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn.

Little Loyalsock Creek, an affluent of Loyalsock Creek, in Sullivan co., Pa.

Little Ma'hanoy', a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 284.

Little Mahoning Creek drains the N. part of Indiana co., Pa., runs westward, and enters Mahoning Creek.

Little Marsh, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., 28 miles SW. of Corning, N.Y. Pop. 175.

Little Meadows, a post-borough of Susquehanna co., Pa., 45 miles NNW. of Scranton. Pop. in 1900, 213.

Little Metis, a village and favorite summer-resort of Rimouski co., Quebec, 6 miles from the Intercolonial R. station of Little Metis, on the St. Lawrence River. Pop. 294.

Little Mi'am'i River, Ohio, rises in Clark co. and enters the Ohio River about 8 miles above Cincinnati. It is nearly 140 miles long.

Little Miquelon. See LANGLEY ISLAND.

Little Missouri River, Ark., enters the Ouachita River about 16 miles N. of Camden. Length, 150 miles.

Little Missouri River, an affluent of the Missouri, rises in the NE. part of Wyoming, runs northeastward, touching Montana and South Dakota, finally traversing North Dakota in a northeasterly direction, and enters the Missouri River in the last-named state near lat. 47° 40′ N. Its length is estimated at 450 miles.

Little Mount, a post-village of Spencer co., Ky., 12 miles S. of Shelbyville.

Little Mountain, Pa., in the SE. part of Columbia co., S. of and parallel to Catawissa Mountain.

Little Mountain, a post-hamlet of Lake co., Ohio, 5 miles S. of Painesville.

Little Mountain, a post-town of Lexington and Newberry cos., S.C., on the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens R. The banking point is Prosperity. Pop. in 1900, 283.

Little Muddy Creek, Ill., enters the Big Muddy about 6 miles NE. of Carbondale.

Little Muncy Creek, Lycoming co., Pa., flows into Muncy Creek a few miles above Pennsboro.

Little Muskingum River, Ohio, rises in Monroe co. and enters the Ohio River about 5 miles above Marietta.

Little Narrows, a post-hamlet of Victoria co., Nova Scotia, on St. Patrick's Channel, on Cape Breton Island, 10 miles NE. of Whycocomah.

Little Neck, Queens co., N.Y., is now a part of New York city, in the borough of Queens. It is 5 miles E. by N. of Flushing.

Little Nemaha River, Neb., enters the Missouri River 7 miles S. of Brownville. Length, 90 miles.

Little Niangua River, Mo., rises in Dallas co. and enters the Niangua River in Camden co., about 5 miles from its mouth.

Littleoak, a post-hamlet of Pike co., Ala., 7½ miles SW. of Troy.

Little Obion (o'be-on) **River,** Ky., rises in Graves co. and enters the Mississippi River in Fulton co., 5 miles above Hickman.

Little Ocmulgee River, Ga., enters the Ocmulgee at Lumber City.

Little Oley, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 7 miles N. of Pottstown. Pop. about 350.

Little O'sage', a post-village of Vernon co., Mo., on the Little Osage River, 11 miles N. of Nevada.

Little Osage River rises in Kansas, passes into Vernon co., Mo., and enters the Osage River 14 miles N. by E. of Nevada.

Littleotter, a post-hamlet of Braxton co., W.Va.

Little Pabos (på'boce'), a village of Gaspé co., Quebec, Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 4 miles E. of Grand Pabos. Pop. 100.

Little Paternosters. See BALABALAGAN.

Little Pigeon Creek, Ind., enters the Ohio River in Warwick co.

Little Pinerock, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.C.

Little Piney Creek, Pulaski co., Mo., enters the Gasconade from the right.

Little Placentia, a post-town on an arm of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 5 miles N. of Placentia.

Little Plymouth, a post-village of King and Queen co., Va., 7 miles N. of West Point.

Littlepoint, a post-hamlet of Morgan co., Ind.

Little Popo, a district and coast station of Togoland, German western equatorial Africa.

Littleport, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Volga River, 7 miles S. of Elkader and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 150.

Little Powder River rises in Albany co., Wyo., and enters the Powder River in Big Horn co., Mont.

Little Prairie, a post-hamlet of Walworth co., Wis., 36 miles WSW. of Milwaukee.

Little Prairie Ronde, a post-hamlet of Cass co., Mich., 7 miles SE. of Decatur.

Little Raccoon Creek, Ind., enters Raccoon Creek about 10 miles S. of Rockville.

Little Raisin River, a stream of Michigan, flows into the Raisin River near Dundee, in Monroe co.

Little Rapids, a post-village of Brown co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. about 200.

Littlered, a post-hamlet of White co., Ark.

Little Red River, Ark., is formed by two branches, which unite in Van Buren co., and joins the White River. The main stream is about 120 miles long.

Littlerest, a post-village of Dutchess co., N.Y., about 15 miles ENE. of Poughkeepsie.

Little Rideau (re'dō'), a post-village of Prescott co., Ontario, Canada, on the Long Sault Rapids, Ottawa River, 5 miles below Hawkesbury. Pop. 40.

Little River, Ala., enters the Coosa River 5 miles NE. of Center.

Little River, Ala., flows into the Alabama River at the SW. extremity of Monroe co.

Little River, Ark., drains part of the Indian Territory, runs southeastward into Arkansas, and enters the Red River about 4 miles above Fulton station.

Little River, Ga., enters the Savannah River at the N. extremity of Columbia co.

Little River, Lowndes co., Ga., a small stream which flows into the Withlacoochee at Troupville.

Little River, Ga., an affluent of the Oconee, enters that river about 10 miles N. of Milledgeville.

Little River, Ind., enters the Wabash River 2 miles SW. of Huntington.

Little River, Ky., rises in Christian co. and enters the Cumberland River about 10 miles W. of Cadiz.

Little River, La., is formed by the Dugdemona River and Bayou Castor, which unite on the E. border of Winn parish. It runs southeastward into Catahoula Lake, from which it reissues, and, after it has traversed Catahoula parish, enters the Ouachita River.

Little River, a small stream of Essex co., Mass., joins the Merrimac at Haverhill.

Little River, N.C., enters the Cape Fear River on the S. border of Harnett co.

Little River, N.C., an affluent of the Yadkin River, enters that river near the NW. extremity of Richmond co.

Little River, N.C., rises in Wake co. and enters the Neuse River 2 miles W. of Goldsboro. It is about 80 miles long.

Little River, S.C., enters the Savannah River at the S. extremity of Abbeville co.

Little River, S.C., rises in Chester co. and flows S. through Fairfield co. into the Broad River.

Little River, S.C., rises in Laurens co. and flows into the Saluda River.

Little River, eastern Tennessee, rises at the base of the Smoky Mountain, in Blount co., and enters the Holston River 12 miles SW. of Knoxville.

Little River, Tex., is formed by the Leon River and Lampasas Creek, which unite in Bell co. It enters the Brazos River about 8 miles SW. of Hearne.

Little River, a southwestern county of Arkansas, borders on Texas. Area, 556 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. by the Red River and on the NE. by the Little River, which enters the Red River at the E. extremity of the county. Capital, Richmond. Pop. in 1890, 8903; in 1900, 13,731.

Little River, a post-village of Baldwin co., Ala., on the Little River. The banking point is Mobile.

Little River, a post-village of Mendocino co., Cal., on the Pacific Ocean, 70 miles NW. of Cloverdale. Pop. about 300.

Little River, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Conn.

Little River, a banking city of Rice co., Kan., 11 miles NE. of Lyons, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 457.

Little River, a post-township of Alexander co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 1080.

Little River, a post-hamlet of Horry co., S.C., is 2 miles from the Atlantic Ocean and 40 miles S. of Whitesville, N.C.

Little River, a post-village of Bell co., Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. The banking point is Temple. Pop. 125.

Little River, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Va.

Little River, a post-village of Halifax co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Shubenacadie, 15 miles distant. Pop. 280.

Little River Academy, a post-hamlet of Cumberland co., N.C., on the Little River, 18 miles N. of Fayetteville.

Little River East, a village of Gaspé co., Quebec. Pop. about 150.

Little River Harbor, Me., is E. of Machias Bay.

Little River West, a village of Gaspé co., Quebec.

Little Rocher, a post-village of Albert co., New Brunswick, on the Bay of Fundy, 12 miles S. of Hopewell Cape. Pop. about 200.

Little Rock, a city, the capital of Arkansas and of Pulaski co., is situated on the right or southern bank of the Arkansas River, here crossed by several bridges, about 280 miles from its mouth. Lat. 34° 42′ N.; lon. 92° 16′ W. It is on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and other railroads, 134 miles W. of Memphis. Little Rock is the most populous city in the state and is pleasantly situated on a high bank or rocky bluff which commands an extensive view and is the first high land that touches the river above its mouth. Large steamboats ascend the river to this point during 8 months of the year. Little Rock is the seat of the United States District Court for the state, and contains the state-capitol, state library, United States arsenal, masonic temple, etc.; it is the seat of the Arkansas Industrial University, the Philander Smith College (Methodist Episcopal), Arkansas Baptist College (for colored), Arkansas Military Academy, and the Maddox Seminary. The state penitentiary is located here, as are also the state lunatic asylum, the school for the blind, and the deaf-mute institute. The city has manufactures of cotton and cotton-seed oil, cooperage-works, and railroad-repair shops. It is an important shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1860, 3727; in 1870, 12,380; in 1880, 13,138; in 1890, 25,874; in 1900, 38,307.

Littlerock, a post-hamlet of Kendall co., Ill., about 14 miles WSW. of Aurora.

Littlerock, a banking post-town of Lyon co., Iowa, 8 miles by rail WNW. of Sibley. Pop. in 1900, 399.

Littlerock, a post-village of Bourbon co., Ky. The banking point is Paris. Pop. about 200.

Littlerock, a post-hamlet of Saline co., Mo.

Littlerock, a post-town of Marion co., S.C., 22 miles N. of Marion. Pop. 90.

Littlerock, a post-village of Thurston co., Wash., 11 miles by rail SW. by S. of Olympia. Pop. 90.

Littlerock Creek, a post-township of Mitchell co., N.C. Pop. in 1900, 542.

Littlerock Mills, a post-hamlet of Hickman co., Tenn., 13 miles SW. of White Bluff station.

Little Russia, that part of Russia lying S. of Great Russia. It comprises the governments of Kharkov, Kiev, Poltava, and Tchernigov. The Little Russian language (also called Malo-Russian) is substantially identical with that of the Ruthenians of Austria-Hungary.

Littles, a post-village of Pike co., Ind. The banking point is Petersburg. Pop. 100.

Little Sac River rises in Greene co., Mo., and enters the Sac River in Cedar co.

Little Saint Joseph's River, Mich., enters the St. Joseph's River.

Little Saint Lawrence, a fishing settlement, with a fine harbor, on the W. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 13 miles SW. of Burin.

Little Salmon, an eastern tributary of the Upper Yukon (Lewes) River, in Canada, emptying just N. of lat. 62° N.

Little Salt Creek, Ind., enters Salt Creek in the SE. part of Monroe co.

Little Sands, a post-village of Queens co., Prince Edward Island, 35 miles from Charlottetown.

Little Sandusky, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio, on the Sandusky River, 28 miles S. of Tiffin. Pop. in 1900, 181.

Littlesandy, a post-hamlet of Elliott co., Ky.

Little Sandy Creek, Oswego co., N.Y., falls into the E. end of Lake Ontario.

Little San Salvador, a name of Cat Island, of the Bahamas.

Little Satilla (or **Santilla**) **River,** Ga., enters the Satilla River in Wayne co.

Little Sauk, a post-hamlet of Todd co., Minn., on the Sauk River, 10 miles N. of Sauk Center.

Little Schuylkill River, Pa., rises in Schuylkill co. and enters the Schuylkill River at Port Clinton.

Little Scioto River, Ohio, rises in Jackson co. and enters the Ohio River 8 miles above Portsmouth.

Little Sewel Mountain, a post-hamlet of Greenbrier co., W.Va.

Little Shasta, a post-village of Siskiyou co., Cal. The banking point is Yreka. Pop. about 300.

Little Shemogue (she-mōg'), a post-village of Westmoreland co., New Brunswick, on the Little Shemogue River, 9 miles N. of Baie Verte.

Little Silver, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania R. The banking point is Redbank. Pop. about 150.

Little Sioux (soo), a banking post-town of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Little

Sioux, about 44 miles N. by W. of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900, 427.

Little Sioux River, Iowa, rises very near the N. border of the state and enters the Missouri River about 16 miles S. of Onawa. It is about 300 miles long. Its West Fork enters the main stream about 5 miles E. of Onawa.

Littles Mills, a post-village of Richmond co., N.C., about 65 miles E. by S. of Charlotte.

Little Sodus Bay, an inlet extending from the S. shore of Lake Ontario about 3½ miles into Cayuga co., N.Y. It receives the Little Sodus River.

Little Springs, a post-village of Franklin co., Miss. Pop. about 200.

Littlestown, a banking post-borough of Adams co., Pa., in the Conewago Valley and on the Pennsylvania R., 10 miles SE. of Gettysburg. It has cigar-factories, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1118.

Little Sturgeon, a post-hamlet of Door co., Wis., on Green Bay, 15 miles E. by S. of Oconto.

Little Suamico (swam'ç-ko), a village and township (town) of Oconto co., Wis., on the Little Suamico River, at its entrance into Green Bay, and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 14 miles N. of the city of Green Bay. It has extensive manufactures of lumber. Pop. of the town in 1900, 944; of the village, about 250.

Little Sugarloaf, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C., on the Cape Fear River.

Little Tallapoosa River rises in Carroll co., Ga., and enters the Tallapoosa River about 6 miles W. of Wedowee.

Little Tancook, an island in Chester Basin, Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia.

Little Tennessee River rises near the N. border of Georgia, passes through Macon co., N.C., into eastern Tennessee, and enters the Holston River about 7 miles above Loudon. It is about 150 miles long.

Little Tibet. See BULTISTAN.

Little Toby's Creek, Elk co., Pa., is an affluent of the Clarion River.

Littleton, a post-village of Jefferson co., Ala., on the Southern R. The banking point is Birmingham. It has coaling-industries. Pop. about 800.

Littleton, a banking post-town of Arapahoe co., Colo., on the South Platte River and on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 11 miles S. of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 738.

Littleton, a post-village of Schuyler co., Ill., about 50 miles ENE. of Quincy. It has manufactures of drain-tiles. Pop. about 250.

Littleton, a post-village of Buchanan co., Iowa. The banking point is Independence or Jessup. Pop. 100.

Littleton, a post-township (town) of Aroostook co., Me. Pop. in 1900, 956. It is on the Bangor and Aroostook R.

Littleton, a post-village and township (town) of Middlesex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 31 miles WNW. of Boston. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1179; of the village, about 500.

Littleton, a banking post-village and resort in Littleton township (town), Grafton co., N.H., on the Ammonoosuc River and on the Boston and Maine R., 113 miles N. of Concord. It is on the outskirts of the White Mountain region. It has manufactures of gloves, shoes, oil-stoves, stereoscopic views, etc. The town is bounded NW. by the Connecticut River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4066.

Littleton, a banking post-village of Halifax co., N.C., on the Seaboard Air Line, 76 miles NE. of Raleigh. It has a hosiery-mill. Pop. about 500.

Littleton, a post-hamlet of Sussex co., Va., on the Nottoway River, 32 miles SSE. of Petersburg.

Littleton, a banking post-town of Wetzel co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., about 30 miles NW. of Fairmont. Pop. in 1900, 509.

Littleton Common, a post-village of Middlesex co., Mass., about 4 miles E. of Littleton station. It has manufactures of elastic webbing, etc. Pop. about 600.

Littleton Island, off the NW. coast of Greenland, in lat. 78° 20′ N.

Little Traverse, a hamlet of Emmett co., Mich., on the N. shore of Little Traverse Bay (an inlet of Lake Michigan), 10 miles NW. of Petoskey and near Harbor Springs.

Little Utica, a post-hamlet of Onondaga co., N.Y., about 20 miles S. by E. of Oswego.

Little Valley, a post-hamlet of Olmsted co., Minn., about 16 miles E. by N. of Rochester.

Little Valley, a banking post-village, capital of Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in Little Valley township (town), on the Erie R., 38 miles ESE. of Dunkirk. It has cutlery-works, etc. Pop. of the village in 1900, 1085; of the town, 1326.

Little Verdigris (or **Caney**) **River** rises in Elk co., Kan., runs southeastward into Indian Territory, and enters the Verdigris River near lat. 36° 13′ N. The part which is in Kansas is called Caney River.

Little Vermilion River rises in Vermilion co., Ill., and enters the Wabash River at Newport.

Littleville, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., 4 miles from Huntington station.

Little Wabash River, Ill., rises near Mattoon and enters the Wabash River 8 miles from its mouth. It is about 180 miles long.

Little Walnut Creek, Ohio, enters the Scioto River in Pickaway co.

Little Warrior, a post-hamlet of Blount co., Ala., 38 miles NNE. of Birmingham.

Little Watts Island, Chesapeake Bay, E. side, at the W. extremity of Pocomoke Bay. On it is a fixed light.

Littlewolf, a post-village of Waupaca co., Wis., on the Little Wolf River, in a township (town) of the same name, about 30 miles WNW. of Appleton. Pop. in 1900, 1421; of the village, 75.

Little Wolf River, Wis., rises in Marathon co. and enters the Wolf River 4 miles below New London.

Little Woolton, a town of Lancashire, England, adjoining Much Woolton. Pop. about 1000.

Littleyork, a banking post-village of Warren co., Ill., on the Henderson River, 12 miles NNW. of Monmouth. Pop. in 1900, 334. It is on the Iowa Central R.

Littleyork, a post-town of Washington co., Ind., 30 miles N. of New Albany. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Littleyork, a post-village of Hunterdon co., N.J., 9 miles SE. of Phillipsburg. Pop. about 500.

Littleyork, a post-village of Cortland co., N.Y., 30 miles by rail S. of Syracuse. Pop. 120.

Littleyork, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ohio, 9 miles NNW. of Dayton. Pop. about 150.

Littorale, Austria. See KÜSTENLAND.

Littoral Province, Siberia. See PRIMORSKAYA.

Littry, leet'tree', or **Litry,** a commune of France, in Calvados, 9 miles WSW. of Bayeux.

Lituya Bay, in southeastern Alaska, in about lat. 58° 20′ N. It lies SW. of Mount Fairweather.

Lituya (le-too'yȧ), **Mount,** Alaska, a peak of the St. Elias Range, near the Gulf of Alaska and S. of Mount Fairweather. Altitude, about 10,000 feet.

Litwalton, a post-hamlet of Lancaster co., Va., 65 miles ENE. of Richmond.

Litzenberg, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 9 miles SW. of Catasauqua. Pop. 275.

Liu-chow, a town of China, in Kwang-si, about 100 miles SW. of Kwei-ling.

Liu-kiu (or **Loo-choo,** *ch* as in *child*) **Islands,** written also **Riu-kiu,** ree'oo' kee'oo', a group in the North Pacific Ocean, between Japan and Formosa, consisting of Great Liu-kiu (or Okinawa-shima), about 65 miles in length by 15 miles in average breadth, and about 55 small islands, the whole between lat. 24° 10′ and 28° 40′ N. They are divided into several groups, the more important of which belong to the Japanese prefecture of Okinawa. The islands are mostly non-volcanic. They have a pleasant and healthful climate, with an average annual rainfall of about 85 inches, and a fairly productive soil. Chief port, Nafa; former residence of the kings, Shuri. The islands were formally annexed to Japan in 1879. Pop. in 1899, 453,550.

Livadia, liv-ȧ-dee'ȧ, a name applied to middle Greece under Turkish rule.

Livadia, or **Libadia** (anc. *Lebade'a*), a town of Greece, capital of the nomarchy of Bœotia, on the Hercyna, 52 miles NW. of Athens. It was in ancient times renowned for its oracle of Trophonius. It flourished in the latter part of the Middle Ages and was an important place under Turkish rule. Pop. in 1896, 6494.

Livadia, le-vȧ'de-ȧ, an estate of the imperial family of Russia, situated amid charming surroundings on the S. coast of the Crimea, near Yalta.

Livadostro, liv-ȧ-dos'tro, a small seaport of Greece, on the Bay of Livadostro, 15 miles NNW. of Megara.

Livadostro, Bay of, Greece, is the NE. termination of the Gulf of Corinth, 14 miles in length by 9 miles in average breadth.

Livarot, lee'vȧ'ro', a commune of France, in Calvados, on the Vie, 10 miles SSW. of Lisieux.

Lively Grove, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Ill., about 24 miles SE. of Belleville.

Livenza, le-vĕn'zȧ (anc. *Liquen'tia*), a river of Italy, after a course of 70 miles enters the Adriatic 28 miles NE. of Venice. It communicates by canal with the Piave.

Live Oak, a county in the S. part of Texas, has an area of 1123 sq. m. It is intersected by the Nueces River and also drained by the Atascosa River and Rio Frio. Capital, Oakville. Pop. in 1890, 2055; in 1900, 2268.

Liveoak, a post-hamlet of Crenshaw co., Ala.

Liveoak, a post-village of Sutter co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 63 miles N. of Sacramento. Pop. 200.

Liveoak, a banking post-town, capital of Suwanee co., Fla., on the Liveoak and Gulf, the Seaboard Air Line and other railroads, 82 miles W. of Jacksonville. It has cotton interests and grows early vegetables for the northern market. Pop. in 1900, 1659.

Liveoak, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Tenn., 12 miles S. of Paris.

Livermore, a banking post-town of Alameda co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 48 miles E. of San Francisco. Pop. in 1900, 1493. It is in a grain, grape, and oil region.

Livermore, a post-village of Larimer co., Colo., 35 miles SW. of Cheyenne, Wyo. Pop. 150.

Livermore, a banking post-town of Humboldt co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Rs., 10 miles N. of Dakotah. Pop. in 1900, 618.

Livermore, a banking post-town of McLean co., Ky., on the Green River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 21 miles S. of Owensboro. Pop. in 1900, 869.

Livermore, a post-village in Livermore township (town), Androscoggin co., Me., about 20 miles N. of Lewiston. The town is bounded on the E. by the Androscoggin River and contains another village, named Livermore Center. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1125.

Livermore, a post-township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., in the White Mountain region. Pop. in 1900, 191.

Livermore, a post-borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on Conemaugh Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 33 miles in a direct line E. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 175.

Livermore Center, a post-village in Livermore township (town), Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River, 24 miles W. by N. of Augusta.

Livermore Falls, a banking post-village of Androscoggin co., Me., on the Androscoggin River and on the Maine Central R., 30 miles N. of Lewiston and 25 miles WNW. of Augusta. It has manufactures of paper and wood-pulp. Pop. about 1600.

Liverpool, a city and county borough of England, within the territorial limits of Lancashire, the third city of Great Britain and after London the leading commercial port of Europe, is situated on the E. bank of the Mersey estuary, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 175 miles NW. of London. Lat. of observatory, 53° 24′ 4″ N.; lon. 3° 4′ 20″ W. Pop. in 1801, 82,000; in 1851, 375,000; in 1881, 552,425; in 1891, 629,548; in 1901, inclusive of Walton-on-the-Hill, Wavertree, West Derby, and Toxteth Park, united suburbs, 684,958. Liverpool has a pre-eminently commercial aspect. It extends several miles in length over gently rising ground, the highest point within the border being about 250 feet above the quay wall of the river. Though irregularly laid out, it has many broad, straight, and handsome thoroughfares. The busiest of these is Castle Street, the "embodiment of Liverpool's character and the centre of its system." Along the shore there is a line of docks and basins over 6 miles in length, having an aggregate water area of 390 acres and a quay space 26 miles in extent, reclaimed from the river. The warehousing room attached to these docks is very extensive; grain, cotton, and tobacco, especially, are stored in great quantities. The principal docks are the Hornby, Alexandra (with a water area of 44 acres), Langton, Canada, Waterloo, Prince's, King's, Queen's, and Stanley Docks. The huge Canada Graving Dock measures 925 ft. in length. Other large docks are found at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, and connected with that city by the Mersey Tunnel, ¾ mile in length. The great Landing Stage of Liverpool, a vast quay serving as the starting-point of ocean steamers, is 2463 ft. in length and rests on about 200 pontoons. The oldest public building of the city is the town-hall, erected in 1754; and nearly adjoining it is the exchange, the construction of which was begun in 1864. Other buildings of note are the municipal offices (erected in 1860), custom-house, public library, Free Public Museums, Walker Fine Art Gallery, Royal Institution, and St. George's Hall,—the last-named erected in 1838–54, in the form of a Græco-Roman temple, 600 ft. in length, being the finest architectural feature of the city. It contains a public meeting hall, courts, and public offices. The more advanced educational institutions are the University of Liverpool, Liverpool Institute, Liverpool College, Government School of Art, and the Medical School. Botanical gardens and public parks form, with the private grounds open at times to the public, an almost continuous band of open space on the landward side of the city. In the extreme S. is Sefton Park, covering an area of about 400 acres, and elaborately laid out. Other parks are Prince's and Stanley. Among the municipal undertakings recently executed is an aqueduct 68 miles long, which brings water from Vyrnwy Lake, in Wales. The municipality has erected many dwellings for the working people. The leading industries of Liverpool are milling, iron- and steel-working, sugar-refining, ship-building, and the manufacture of ropes and chemicals. The city has also important manufactures of watches and jewelry, glass-works, brass-foundries, distilleries, and breweries; and there are extensive works for making steam-engines, machinery, chains, cables, anchors, etc. But the city owes its chief importance to its being a great seat of foreign export and import trade. It is the main outlet for the manufactures of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Staffordshire, and carries on the principal part of the trade of England with Australia, America, India, Africa, and the Mediterranean. The Mersey at high water may be entered by the largest ships, vast sums having been expended on the river in securing safe anchorage and dock accommodation. Nearly all the raw cotton imported into Great Britain is brought to Liverpool. The entire foreign commerce of Liverpool in 1900 was valued at £227,350,000. The imports in 1899 were £110,000,000, of which the value of the raw cotton was £22,500,000 and of grain and flour £14,800,000. The exports during the same year amounted to £97,300,000, 84 per cent. of which represented British products. In the value of its exports Liverpool surpasses London. The merchant marine consisted in 1899 of 1060 steamers and of 1025 sailing vessels, registering together 2,200,000 tons. Liverpool is connected by steamship lines with the principal ports of the world. The borough is divided into 28 wards, and governed by a mayor, 28 aldermen, and 84 councillors. It sends 9 members to the House of Commons. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic and of an Anglican bishop. Liverpool was still a village in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and in 1700 the population was only about 5000. It rose to great commercial importance in the course of the eighteenth century, the active participation of its merchants in the slave-trade serving to lay the foundations of its prosperity. The first important line of steam railway in the world, that connecting Liverpool with Manchester, was opened in 1830.

Liverpool, a mountain-range of New South Wales, stretches from W. to E. between the county of Brisbane and the Liverpool Plains and forms the watershed between the basins of the Peel or Namoy on the N. and W. and the Hunter on the S. and E. Highest summit, Oxley's Peak, 4500 feet.

Liverpool, a post-village of Fulton co., Ill., on the Illinois River, 25 miles below Pekin.

Liverpool, a post-village of Onondaga co., N.Y., on the E. shore of Onondaga Lake, on the Oswego Canal, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 5 miles NW. of Syracuse, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 1133.

Liverpool, a banking post-village of Medina co., Ohio, on the Rocky River, 22 miles by rail SSW. of Cleveland. Pop. about 350.

Liverpool, a post-borough of Perry co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Susquehanna River and on the Northern Central R., 28 miles above Harrisburg. Pop. in 1900, 653.

Liverpool, a township of Perry co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 678.

Liverpool, a banking town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, capital of Queens co., on the left bank of the river Mersey, at its entrance into Liverpool Harbor, 75 miles (direct) SW. of Halifax. It is well and regularly built and is the centre of an important trade. Liverpool has good county buildings, ship-yards, and manufactures of lumber, castings, leather, etc. It is the seat of a large fishery; gold is mined in the district. Pop. in 1901, 1937.

Liverpool, a post-town of New South Wales, on the George River, 7 miles S. of Paramatta. Pop. about 3500.

Liverpool Cape, the name of a headland on the S. side of the entrance to Lancaster Sound, Arctic America, and of another bounding Liverpool Bay, Arctic Ocean, immediately SW. of Cape Bathurst.

Liverpool Plains, a picturesque and well-watered pastoral region of New South Wales, Australia, lying N. and NW. of the Liverpool Range. It contains about 10,000,000 acres.

Liverpool River, in the Northern Territory of South Australia, enters the sea near lat. 12° S., lon. 134° 10′ E.

Liversedge, liv'er-sĕj, a town of England, co. of York, 6 miles NNE. of Huddersfield. It has machine-shops, textile mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 13,980.

Livesey, liv'zee, a parish of England, in Lancashire mainly included within the parliamentary borough of Blackburn.

Livia, a post-village of Daviess co., Ky.

Living Spring, a post-hamlet of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, 10 miles N. of Malvern.

Livingston, a county in the northeast-central part of Illinois, has an area of 1030 sq. m. It is drained by the

Vermilion River. Capital, Pontiac. Pop. in 1890, 38,455; in 1900, 42,035.

Livingston, a western county of Kentucky, has an area of 382 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Ohio River and on the S. by the Tennessee, and is intersected by the Cumberland River. Capital, Smithland. Pop. in 1890, 9474; in 1900, 11,354.

Livingston, a southeastern parish of Louisiana, has an area of 626 sq. m. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the Amite River and on the SE. by Lake Maurepas, and is intersected by the Tickfaw River. Capital, Springville. Pop. in 1890, 5769; in 1900, 8100.

Livingston, a county in the southeast-central part of Michigan, has an area of 575 sq. m. It is drained by the Red Cedar and Shiawassee rivers, which rise in it, and by the Huron River. Capital, Howell. Pop. in 1890, 20,858; in 1900, 19,664.

Livingston, a county in the NW. part of Missouri, has an area of 532 sq. m. It is intersected by the Grand River and is also drained by the Crooked Fork of the Grand River and by Medicine and Shoal creeks. Capital, Chillicothe. Pop. in 1890, 20,668; in 1900, 22,302.

Livingston, a county in the W. part of New York, has an area of 635 sq. m. It is intersected by the Genesee River and is also drained by Canaseraga and Honeoye creeks. The surface is partly undulating and partly hilly and diversified with Conesus and Hemlock lakes. The deep impression of the Genesee valley is one of the striking features of this county. Capital, Geneseo. Pop. in 1890, 37,801; in 1900, 37,059.

Livingston, a banking post-town and resort, capital of Sumter co., Ala., on Sucarnoochee Creek and on the Queen and Crescent Route, 61 miles SW. of Tuscaloosa. It is the seat of the Alabama Normal College for girls. Pop. in 1900, 851.

Livingston, a post-hamlet of Merced co., Cal.

Livingston, a post-hamlet of Floyd co., Ga., about 15 miles W. by S. of Rome.

Livingston, a post-village of Appanoose co., Iowa, 45 miles SW. of Ottumwa. Pop. 100.

Livingston, a post-town of Rockcastle co., Ky., on Rockcastle River and on the Louisville and Nashville R., 140 miles SE. of Louisville. Pop. in 1900, 605.

Livingston, a post-village of Berrien co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Livingston, a post-village of Madison co., Miss., 25 miles N. of Jackson.

Livingston, a banking city, capital of Park co., Mont., on the Yellowstone River and on the Northern Pacific R., 25 miles E. of Bozeman. It has shops of the railroad and mining interests. Pop. in 1900, 2778. Elevation, 4485 feet.

Livingston, a post-village in Livingston township, Essex co., N.J., 8 miles WNW. of Newark. The banking point is Orange. The township is bounded on the W. by the Passaic River. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1412.

Livingston, a township (town) and village of Columbia co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, about 6 miles below Hudson. Pop. in 1900, 1707; of the village about 200.

Livingston, a post-village of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. in 1900, 79.

Livingston, a banking post-village, capital of Overton co., Tenn., about 95 miles E. by N. of Nashville. Pop. about 300.

Livingston, a banking post-village, capital of Polk co., Tex., on the Houston East and West Texas R., 45 miles N. of Liberty. It has saw-mills. Pop. about 900.

Livingston, a banking post-village of Grant co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 69 miles W. by S. of Madison. Pop. 200.

Livingston, a maritime town of Guatemala, capital of Izabal department, at the mouth of the Dulce River, on the Gulf of Amatique. It ranks third among the ports of Guatemala and has a large trade in bananas, coffee, and sugar. Pop. in 1893, 1978.

Livingston Cove, a post-hamlet of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia, on the N. side of Cape George, 42 miles from New Glasgow.

Livingstone Mountains, a lofty range in German East Africa, bordering the NE. shores of Lake Nyassa. Highest peak, the Dumwe, 9840 feet.

Livingstonia, an English station in Nyassaland, south-central Africa.

Livingston Manor, a post-village and summer-resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the New York, Ontario and Western R., 52 miles NW. of Middletown. It has manufactures of furniture, iron-castings, etc. Pop. about 800.

Livingstonville, a post-village of Schoharie co., N.Y., about 32 miles SW. of Albany. Pop. about 600.

Livno, liv'no, a fortified town of Bosnia, 54 miles NW. of Mostar, on the Bistritza. Pop. about 5000.

Livny, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles SE. of Orel, on the Sosna, an affluent of the Don. Pop. in 1897, 20,574.

Livonia, le-vo'ne-a (Ger. *Livland*), a government of Russia, one of the Baltic provinces, having W. the Gulf of Riga. It comprises the island of Oesel. Area, 18,800 sq. m. The surface is mostly undulating and hilly, but there are level stretches along the Gulf of Riga and elsewhere. Principal rivers are the Düna, Aa, Pernau, and Embach. Lake Peipus is on the eastern border and there is a considerable lake within the government called Wirzjärv. The soil is fertile, yielding large crops of cereals, potatoes, flax, etc. Stock-raising and dairying are extensively carried on. The population is very mixed and mostly Lutheran. The aristocracy and the burgher class are mainly Germans. The peasantry is composed in great part of Letts and Esths. The Russians form only about 5 per cent. of the population. There are a number of Jews. The capital is Riga. There is a famous university at Dorpat (Yuriev). Pop. in 1897, 1,300,640. In the thirteenth century the heathen Letts dwelling on the shores of the Baltic were subjugated by the Knights Swordbearers and Teutonic Knights, who introduced German civilization. In 1561 the grand-master of the Knights Swordbearers ceded the region to Lithuania. It thus became a part of the Polish realm, but in the course of the seventeenth century passed by conquest to Sweden. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Peter the Great of Russia wrested it from the Swedes. The Livs, from whom the province takes its name, are a Finnish people. They have been almost entirely absorbed in the other nationalities of the Baltic region, and now there are fewer than 3000 persons speaking the Liv language. These live in Courland.

Livonia, le-vo'ne-a, a post-town of Washington co., Ind., 32 miles NW. of New Albany. Pop. in 1900, 200.

Livonia, a post-village of Pointe Coupée parish, La., 24 miles by rail WNW. of Baton Rouge. Pop. 75.

Livonia, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mich., 18 miles W. by N. of Detroit.

Livonia, a post-township of Sherbourne co., Minn., about 44 miles NW. of St. Paul. Pop. in 1900, 501.

Livonia, a post-hamlet of Putnam co., Mo., on the Chariton River, about 60 miles N. by W. of Macon.

Livonia, a post-village in Livonia township (town), Livingston co., N.Y., 30 miles S. of Rochester, on the Lehigh Valley R. The town is bounded on the W. by Conesus Lake. Pop. in 1900, 2788; of the village, 865.

Livonia Center, a banking post-village of Livingston co., N.Y., 11 miles E. by N. of Geneseo. Pop. about 750.

Livonia Station, Livingston co., N.Y. See LIVONIA.

Livorno, le-vor'no, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Novara, 17 miles WSW. of Vercelli. Pop. about 3500 (commune, 6000).

Livorno, a town of Tuscany. See LEGHORN.

Livron, lee'vrôn', a small town of France, in Drôme, 10 miles S. of Valence.

Livry, lee'vree', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 10 miles E. of Paris. Livry is also the name of villages in the departments of Calvados and Nièvre.

Livuma, le-voo'mâ, a considerable river of eastern Africa, enters the Indian Ocean near Cape Delgado.

Lixuri, lix-oo'ree, or **Lexuri,** a seaport of Cephalonia, on its W. limb, 5 miles N. of Argostoli. Pop. in 1896, 5484. It is a Greek bishop's see and is the rival of Argostoli in commercial importance.

Lizan, lee'zân', a village of Turkish Kurdistan, on the Zab, about 40 miles NE. of Mosul.

Lizard, an island on the NE. coast of Australia, NNE. of Cape Flattery. Lat. 14° 41′ S. It has a peak 1150 feet above the sea-level.

Lizard, a post-township of Pocahontas co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 682.

Lizard Head, a bold headland of England, co. of Cornwall, the most southern point of Great Britain, 23 miles ESE. of Land's End, in lat. 49° 57′ 40″ N., lon. 5° 12′ 6″ W. Near by is Lizard Town, a small village frequented for summer quarters.

Lizard River, Iowa, enters the Des Moines River at Fort Dodge.

Lizelia, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Miss. The banking point is Meridian.

Lizemores, a post-village of Clay co. W.Va., 18 miles N. of Kanawha Falls. The banking point is Montgomery. Pop. about 500.

Lizton, a post-village of Hendricks co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 22 miles WNW. of Indianapolis. Pop. about 300.

Lizy-sur-Ourcq, lee'ze' sür oork, a small town of France, in Seine-et-Marne, 8 miles NE. of Meaux.

Lizzanello, lid-zȧ-nĕl'lo, a town of Italy, province and 5 miles SE. of Lecce. Pop. about 2500 (commune, 3500).

Lizzano, lid-zȧ'no, a town of Italy, province of Lecce, 14 miles ESE. of Taranto. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 4000).

Ljusne, loos'nȧ, a river of Sweden, issues from a lake of the same name, flows SE. into the län of Gefleborg, where it forms several lakes, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, at the large iron-works of Ljusne, about 36 miles N. of Gefle, after a course of about 220 miles. Its current is very much encumbered by rocks.

Llacuna, La, lȧ lȧ-koo'nȧ, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, about 60 miles from Barcelona.

Llado, lȧ'do, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, 20 miles from Gerona.

Llagostera, lȧ-gos-tȧ'rȧ, a town of Spain, province and 10 miles SSE. of Gerona. Pop. (commune) about 4000.

Llaillai, lī-lī', or **Llai-Llai,** a town of Chile, province of Valparaiso. Pop. about 2600.

Llanberis, lan-bĕr'ris, a village and tourist-resort of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, at the foot of Snowdon and close to the romantic Llanberis Pass, 9 miles ESE. of Carnarvon. Slate is extensively quarried here.

Llandaff, lan-daff' (*i.e.*, the "church of the Taff"), a small town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Taff, 2 miles NW. of Cardiff. It is the seat of an important and ancient bishopric. The mediæval cathedral has undergone a modern restoration.

Llandilo, lan-dī'lo, a town of Wales, co. and 14 miles ENE. of Carmarthen, on the Towy. Pop. in 1901, 1934.

Llando'very, a borough of Wales, co. and 24 miles ENE. of Carmarthen. It is pleasantly situated between the Towy and Bran rivers. Pop. in 1901, 1809.

Llandrin'dod Wells, a village of Wales, co. of Radnor, 9 miles NNE. of Builth. It has mineral springs. Pop. in 1901, 1827.

Llandud'no, a town and watering-place of Wales, co. of Carnarvon, on the Irish Sea, 4 miles NNW. of Conway. The bracing air, the fine sea-bathing, the neighboring wild cliffs, with their magnificent views of mountain and sea, the long marine drive, and other attractions have recently made this a great summer-resort. Pop. in 1901, 9279.

Llandyssil, lan-dis'il, a parish of Wales, co. of Cardigan, on the Teifi, 12 miles SW. of Lampeter.

Llanelly, lan-ĕth'lee, a seaport of Wales, on a creek of Carmarthen Bay, co. and 15 miles SE. of Carmarthen. It has large copper-smelting works, iron-foundries, tin-plate works, potteries, etc., and ships large quantities of coal from the neighboring mines. Pop. in 1901, 25,617.

Llanerch, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. The banking point is Media.

Llanerchymedd, lan'erk-ĕ-mĕrH, a parish of Wales, co. of Anglesey, 7 miles S. of Amlwch.

Llanes, lȧ'nĕs, a seaport of Spain, in Asturias, 60 miles E. by N. of Oviedo. Pop. in 1900, 18,781.

Llanfair Caereinion, lan'vir kar-ī'ne-on, a small town of Wales, co. and 10 miles NW. of Montgomery.

Llanfairfechan, a small sea-side resort of Wales, 7 miles SW. of Conway, at the base of Penmænmawr. Pop. in 1901, 2769.

Llanfrechfa, UPPER, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, 4 miles from Newport. Pop. in 1901, 2979. Adjoining it is the village of Lower Llanfrechfa.

Llanfyllin, lan-vi*th'l*in, a town of Wales, co. and 16 miles NNW. of Montgomery, on the Cain. Pop. in 1901, 1632.

Llangad'ock, a parish of South Wales, co. of Carmarthen, on the Towy, 5 miles SW. of Llandovery.

Llangefni, lan-ghĕf'nee, a town of Wales, co. of Anglesey, 15 miles ESE. of Holyhead. Pop. in 1901, 1751.

Llangollen, lan-go*th'l*ęn, a town of Wales, co. of Denbigh, on the Dee, here crossed by a beautiful fourteenth-century bridge, 26 miles NW. of Shrewsbury. The picturesque Vale of Llangollen attracts many tourists. In the vicinity are interesting remains of mediæval structures. Pop. in 1901, 3303.

Llangorse Pool, a small lake in Wales, 6 miles from Brecon.

Llanidloes, lan-id'less, a town of Wales, co. and 19 miles WSW. of Montgomery, on the Severn. It possesses an interesting old parish church, recently restored. It has extensive manufactures of flannel. In the vicinity are important lead-mines. Pop. in 1901, 2770.

Llano, lȧ'no, a county in the central part of Texas, has an area of 977 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Colorado River and intersected by the Llano River. Capital, Llano. Pop. in 1890, 6772; in 1900, 7301.

Llano, a banking post-village, capital of Llano co., Tex., on a river of the same name, 30 miles W. of Burnet, on the Houston and Texas Central R. Pop. about 2000. It has farming and grazing interests.

Llano Estacado, lȧ'no es-tȧ-kȧ'do, or **Staked Plain,** a large plateau in northwestern Texas and in the E. part of New Mexico, said to be named from the stalks of yucca plants growing on it. It is dry and nearly woodless. In the N. its general elevation is about 5000 feet, but in the S. it is not over 1000 feet high. It falls abruptly on the W. to the plain of the Pecos River and on the N. to that of the Canadian. Many of the Texas streams head up into its eastern part.

Llano River, Tex., enters the Colorado River about 15 miles SW. of Burnet. It is about 175 miles long.

Llanos, lȧ'nōce, vast steppes or plains of South America, chiefly in the basin of the Orinoco, Venezuela, and occupying in part the basin of an ancient sea. They are largely covered with luxuriant grass, in places by forest, and are grazed by immense herds of cattle. The inhabitants are herdsmen, called Llaneros.

Llanquihue, lȧn-ke'wȧ, a province of southern Chile, between the Andes and the sea. Area, 7823 sq. m. The N. part is a considerable plain, but the S., bordering on the channels between the main-land and the Chiloe and Chonos archipelagoes, is rugged and grand and is cut up by narrow fjords. It produces timber, wheat, barley, etc., and grazing is an important industry. Capital, Puerto Montt. Pop. in 1895, 78,315. Llanquihue Lake, occupying a valley in this province, is the largest fresh-water body in Chile. Area, about 225 sq. m. Elevation, 170 feet above sea-level. It is very deep and clear. Steamboats ply upon it. The Osorno and Calbuco volcanoes, respectively 7400 feet and 5550 feet in altitude, rise above the lake, from which the province derives its name.

Llanrwst, lan'roost, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, 12 miles S. of Conway, on the Conway, over which there is a fine bridge. Pop. in 1901, 2645.

Llansa, lȧn'sȧ, a small seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, 32 miles NE. of Gerona, on the Mediterranean.

Llantarnam, lan-tȧr'nam, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, near Pontypool. Pop. in 1901, 5287.

Llantris'sant, a town of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 8 miles NW. of Cardiff. Pop. about 2000.

Llanwellyn, a post-village of Delaware co., Pa., on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Rs. The banking point is Chester. Pop. 150.

Llerena, lȧ-rȧ'nȧ, a town of Spain, province and 62 miles SE. of Badajoz. It has a tower in imitation of the Giralda of Seville. Pop. in 1901, 7049.

Llers, lairs, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, 30 miles from Gerona.

Llewellyn, loo-ęl'lin, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., 5 miles WSW. of Pottsville, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. Coal is mined here. Pop. about 500.

Llobregat, lo-brȧ-gȧt', a river of Spain, in Catalonia, enters the Gulf of Rosas near the French frontier. Length, 65 miles.

Llobregat, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, enters the Mediterranean 3 miles S. of Barcelona, after a S. course of 90 miles.

Lloret, lo'rĕt, a small seaport of Spain, province and 26 miles S. of Gerona, on the Mediterranean Sea.

Llosa de Ranes, lo'sȧ dȧ rȧ'nĕs, a village of Spain, province and 25 miles S. of Valencia.

Lloyd, a post-village of Jefferson co., Fla., on the Seaboard Air Line. The banking point is Tallahassee. Pop. 250.

Lloyd, or **Loyd,** a township (town) of Ulster co., N.Y., about 18 miles N. of Newburgh, is bounded on the E. by the Hudson River. Pop. in 1900, 2608.

Lloyd, a post-village of Tioga co., Pa., on Pine Creek, about 30 miles NW. of Williamsport. Pop. 150.

Lloyd, a post-village of Denton co., Tex. Pop. 125.

Lloydell, a post-village of Cambria co., Pa. The banking point is Johnstown. It has coal-mining industries. Pop. about 250.

Lloyds, a post-village of Essex co., Va., 25 miles E. of Milford station. Pop. 75.

Lloyd's Neck, a peninsula on Long Island, between Oyster Bay and Huntington Harbor.

Lloydtown, a post-village of York co., Ontario, 8 miles N. of Klineburg. Pop. about 200.

Llummayor, loo-mī-or', or **Lluchmayor,** a town of Majorca, 17 miles ESE. of Palma. Pop. in 1901, 8859.

Loa, a river of Chile, falls into the Pacific Ocean in about lat. 21° 30' S.

Loa, a post-town, capital of Wayne co., Utah, on the Fremont River and 36 miles (direct) SE. of Richfield. Pop. about 250.

Lo'achapo'ka, or **Lo'chapo'ka,** a post-village of Lee co., Ala., 53 miles ENE. of Montgomery. Pop. about 200.

Load, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky. The banking point is Greenup. Pop. about 150.

Loag, lōg, a post-hamlet of Chester co., Pa., 17 miles W. of Phœnixville.

Loami, lo-am'i, a banking post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., 15 miles SW. of Springfield, on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis R. Pop. in 1900, 481.

Loanda, lo-ăn'dă, a district of the Portuguese colony of Angola, western Africa, bounded N. by the district of Congo and S. by the district of Benguela. Its capital is Loanda (São Paolo de Loanda), which is the capital of the colony. See SAINT PAUL DE LOANDA.

Loanda, an island of Africa, immediately off the coast of Angola and opposite the town of São Paolo de Loanda. Length, 18 miles; breadth, 1 mile.

Loango, lo-ang'go, a country of Africa, extending along the coast of the Atlantic from about lat. 3° S. to the Congo Free State, which separates it from the river Congo on the S.; but a better usage restricts the name to a relatively small district in the SW. corner of French Congo. The region exports palm oil, gums, wax, archil, copper, ivory, etc. (See CONGO, FRENCH.) Loango, an important port (connected with Brazzaville by telegraph), is on the coast, in lat. 4° 39′ S. The population in 1900 comprised 42 Europeans. The Bay of Loango is rocky and dangerous.

Loango, a post-village of Covington co., Ala. Pop. 60.

Loang'wa, a river of Africa, rises in the highlands NW. of Lake Nyassa, flows SW., and joins the Zambezi at Zumbo. Length, about 400 miles.

Loanhead, a police burgh of Scotland, co. and 6 miles SSE. of Edinburgh. Pop. about 3000.

Loano, lo-ă'no, a small seaport of Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, 5 miles NE. of Albenga. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4003.

Loay, lo-ī', a pueblo on the S. coast of Bohol Island, Philippines, E. of the mouth of the Laboc River. Pop. 7169.

Lobachsville, lo'băks-vĭl, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., 12 miles ENE. of Reading. Pop. 200.

Lobata, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. The banking point is Marietta. Pop. 150.

Lobau, lo'bŏw, an island of Lower Austria, in the Danube, 5 miles ESE. of Vienna.

Löbau, lö'bŏw, a town of Saxony, 12 miles ESE. of Bautzen. Pop. in 1900, 4451.

Löbau, a town of Prussia, in the province of West Prussia, 38 miles ESE. of Marienwerder. It has considerable manufactures and an active trade. Pop. in 1900, 9637.

Lobberich, lob'ẹr-ĭĸ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, district of Düsseldorf, circle of Kempen. It has several establishments connected with the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 7784.

Lobbes, lob or lob'bẹs, a village of Belgium, 10 miles SW. of Charleroi, on the Sambre. Pop. about 3000.

Lobdell, a post-village of West Baton Rouge parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R. The banking point is Baton Rouge. Pop. 100.

Lobdell, a post-village of Bolivar co., Miss. Pop. 60.

Löbejün, lö'bẹh-yün', a town of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles NW. of Merseburg. Pop. in 1900, 3332.

Lobelville, a post-village of Perry co., Tenn., on the Buffalo River, about 15 miles N. of Linden. Pop. 200.

Lobendau, lo'bẹn-dŏw', a village of Bohemia, 36 miles NNE. of Leitmeritz.

Lobenstein, lō'bẹn-stīne', a town of Reuss-Schleiz (Reuss, Younger Line), Germany, on the Lemnitz, here joined by the Kosel, 12 miles SSW. of Schleiz. On a height are the ruins of the old castle of Lobenstein. The place is a health-resort. Pop. about 3000.

Lob Nor, a lake of Central Asia. See LOP-NOR.

Lobo, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Ox Bow River, 11 miles WNW. of London. Pop. 100.

Lobombo, a chain of mountains in southern Africa, in the Transvaal Colony and Swaziland. It runs nearly N. and S., between the Pongolo and Olifant's rivers, N. of which it extends (as the Longwe range) to the Limpopo. It is a part of the so-called Coast Range.

Lobón, lo-bōn', a small town of Spain, in Estremadura, 18 miles E. of Badajoz.

Lobos, lo'ʙoce, an island of South America, off the S. coast of Uruguay, on the N. side of the entrance to the estuary of the Rio de la Plata.

Lobos, an island in the Gulf of California, coast of Mexico. Lat. (SW. point) 27° 18′ N.

Lobos, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, province of Vera Cruz. Lat. 21° 30′ N.

Lobos, one of the smaller of the Canaries, near the N. point of Fuerteventura.

Lobos, a small island in the Atlantic, near Cape Blanco, NW. coast of Africa. Lat. 21° 20′ N.

Lobos Islands, Peru. See SEAL ISLANDS.

Lobositz, lo'bo-zits, written also **Lowositz,** lo'vo-zits', a town of Bohemia, 4 miles WSW. of Leitmeritz, on the Elbe. Here Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians in 1756. Pop. about 4000.

Lobos, Point, Cal. See POINT LOBOS.

Lobsens, lop'sẹnz (Pol. *Lobzeniko,* lob'zhẹh-nee'ko), a town of Prussia, in Posen, 34 miles WNW. of Bromberg. Pop. about 2000.

Löbtau, löp'tŏw, a western suburban section of Dresden.

Loburg, lo'bŏŏʀG, a town of Prussian Saxony, 18 miles E. of Magdeburg, on the Ehle. Pop. about 2000.

Locana, lo-kă'nă, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 25 miles W. of Ivrea.

Locarno, lo-kaʀ'no (Ger. *Luggarus,* loo-gă'roos), a town of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, of which it was for a time one of the three capitals, on the Lago Maggiore, near its N. extremity, 8 miles by rail SW. of Bellinzona. It has a number of interesting buildings and is a busy little place on account of its location on the St. Gotthard route. Pop. about 3600. Elevation, 680 feet.

Locate, lo-kă'tă, a commune of Italy, 8 miles S. of Milan.

Loccum, lok'kŏŏm, a village of Prussia, in Hanover, 26 miles WNW. of Hanover.

Lochaber, loĸ-ă'bẹr, a wild and mountainous district of Scotland, co. of Inverness, in the vicinity of Lochs Linnhe, Leven, and Eil.

Lochaber, a post-village of Antigonish co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Antigonish, 18 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Loch Awe, a lake of Scotland. See AWE.

Loch'broom', a settlement of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, on the SE. side of Pictou Harbor, 8 miles from Pictou.

Lochcarron, loĸ-kăr'rọn, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ross, on an inlet of the ocean having the same name, about 37 miles WNW. of Fort Augustus. It has the remains of a castle of the Macdonalds.

Loch Earn, a lake of Scotland. See EARN, LOCH.

Lochearnhead, a village of Perthshire, Scotland, on Loch Earn, 14 miles from Callander.

Lochee, loĸ'ee, a NW. suburban section of Dundee.

Lochem, loĸ'ẹm, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 9 miles E. of Zutphen. Pop. in 1899, 4031.

Loches, losh, a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Indre-et-Loire, on the Indre, 24 miles SE. of Tours. Pop. in 1901, 3792; commune, 5161. It stands on a declivity crowned by its old castle, the state prison under Louis XI.

Loch Etive, a lake of Scotland. See ETIVE, LOCH.

Loch Fyne, a lake of Scotland. See FYNE, LOCH.

Loch Garry, a post-village of Glengarry co., Ontario, 8 miles from Alexandria. Pop. 60.

Lochgelly, loĸ-ghĕl'lee, a police burgh of Scotland, co. of Fife, 7 miles ENE. of Dunfermline, with coal-mines. Pop. in 1901, 5472.

Lochgilp Head, loĸ-gilp' hĕd, a police burgh of Scotland, co. of Argyll, on Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fyne, 19 miles WSW. of Inverary.

Lochiel, a post-village of Benton co., Ind. The banking point is Fowler. Pop. 100.

Lochiel, a post-village of Union co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 5 miles W. of Lewisburg. Pop. 100.

Lochiel, a post-hamlet of Dunn co., Wis.

Lochinvar, a small lake of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 miles from New Galloway.

Lochinver, a village of Scotland, in Sutherland, on Loch Inver.

Loch Katrine, a lake of Scotland. See KATRINE, LOCH.

Loch Leven, a lake of Scotland. See LEVEN, LOCH.

Lochleven, a post-hamlet of Lunenburg co., Va.

Loch Lomond, a lake of Scotland. See LOMOND, LOCH.

Loch Lomond, a post-village of Richmond co., Nova Scotia, on Loch Lomond, 37 miles from Sydney. Pop. about 300.

Lochloosa, a post-village of Alachua co., Fla. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. 100.

Lochmaben, loĸ-mă'bẹn, a royal burgh of Scotland, co. and 8 miles ENE. of Dumfries. It is beautifully situated amid a chain of small lakes. It has ruins of the castle of Robert Bruce, and in front of the new town-hall is a statue of the liberator of Scotland. Pop. about 1300.

Loch-Na-Gar, loĸ'nạ-gar', a mountain of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, in the Grampian range. Height, 3770 feet.

Loch Ness, a lake of Scotland. See NESS, LOCH.

Lochrutton, loĸ-rŭt'tọn, a parish of Scotland, 5 miles WSW. of Dumfries. It has a fine lake.

Loch Sheldrake, a post-village and resort of Sullivan co., N.Y., 3 miles from Hurleyville. Pop. 160.

Lochside, lok'sid, a post-hamlet on Loch Lomond Lake, Richmond co., Cape Breton Island, 69 miles from Port Hawkesbury.

Loch Tay, a lake of Scotland. See TAY, LOCH.

Lochwinnoch, lok-win'nok, a village of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, 9 miles WSW. of Paisley.

Lochy (lok'ee) **Loch,** a lake of Scotland, in the SW. part of the co. of Inverness. It forms part of the waterway of the Caledonian Canal.

Lock, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Ohio, 34 miles NE. of Columbus.

Lock Berlin, a post-village of Wayne co., N.Y., on the Clyde River, on the New York Central and Hudson River R., and on the Erie Canal, about 22 miles NW. of Auburn. Pop. 200.

Lockbourne, lok'burn, a post-village of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and on the Norkfolk and Western R., 14 miles S. of Columbus. Pop. about 375.

Locke, a post-village of Ingham co., Mich., about 16 miles E. of Lansing. Pop. about 150.

Locke, a banking post-township (town) of Cayuga co., N.Y., 21 miles S. of Auburn, on the Lehigh Valley R. and on the Owasco Inlet, which flows in a deep valley. Pop. in 1900, 1079; of the village, about 300.

Locke, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn. Pop. 70.

Lockeford, or **Lockford,** a post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Mokelumne River, 18 miles NNE. of Stockton. Pop. about 300.

Lockeport, or **Locke's Island,** a banking post-town and seaport of Shelburne co., Nova Scotia, on Ragged Island Harbor, 37 miles ESE. of Shelburne. It is a port of entry, and has an extensive trade in foreign produce and in the fisheries. Pop. about 1900.

Locker, a post-village of San Saba co., Tex. The banking point is Brownwood. Pop. 100.

Locker, a post-village of Rockbridge co., Va. The banking point is Lexington. Pop. 100.

Lockerbie, a town of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, 10 miles NNW. of Annan. It is noted for its great lamb fair held in August. Pop. in 1901, 2358.

Lockesburg, or **Locksburg,** a post-town, capital of Sevier co., Ark., about 140 miles WSW. of Little Rock. It is in a cotton and fruit region. Pop. in 1900, 550.

Lockes Mills, a post-village of Oxford co., Me., on the Androscoggin River and on the Grand Trunk R., 65 miles NNW. of Portland. It has a manufactory of spools. Pop. 140.

Lockhart, a village of Covington co., Ala., on the Central of Georgia and the Louisville and Nashville Rs. It has lumbering interests. The banking point is Andalusia.

Lockhart, a post-village of Orange co., Fla. The banking point is Orlando. Pop. 100.

Lockhart, a post-village of Lauderdale co., Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio R., 12 miles NE. of Meridian. Pop. 150.

Lockhart, a post-village of Union co., S.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Union. Pop. about 140.

Lockhart, a banking post-town, capital of Caldwell co., Tex., 30 miles S. by E. of Austin, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Rs. It has cotton, grain, and live-stock interests. Pop. in 1900, 2306.

Lockhart, a post-hamlet of Albemarle co., Va.

Lockhart, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W.Va., 25 miles S. of Parkersburg.

Lockharts Run, a post-hamlet of Wood co., W.Va.

Lockhaven, a city, the capital of Clinton co., Pa., is beautifully situated on the right or S. bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek, on the Pennsylvania Canal, and on the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 25 miles WSW. of Williamsport. It contains a state normal and other academic schools, and has large lumber-mills, steam-tanneries, planing-mills, and manufactures of paper, fire-brick, silk, sewer-pipe, etc. Pine lumber is the chief export. Pop. in 1880, 5845; in 1890, 7358; in 1900, 7210.

Lockington, a post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, on the Miami and Erie Canal, about 1 mile W. of the Miami River and 6 miles N. of Piqua. Pop. in 1900, 210.

Lockland, a banking post-village of Hamilton co., Ohio, on the Miami and Erie Canal and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and other railroads, 12 miles N. of Cincinnati. It has manufactures of paper, wadding and batting, flour, and asbestos. Pop. in 1900, 2695.

Lock Lynn Heights, a town of Garrett co., Md., in East Oakland district. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Lockney, a banking post-village of Floyd co., Tex., 12 miles NW. of Floydada. Pop. about 180.

Lock No. 4, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., on the Monongahela River, 24 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg. Pop. about 300.

Lockport, a banking post-village of Will co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and on the Chicago and Alton and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Rs., 5 miles N. by E. of Joliet. It is surrounded by attractive scenery and has valuable quarries of limestone. Pop. in 1900, 2659.

Lockport, a post-village of Carroll co., Ind., on the Wabash River and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, about 13 miles W. by S. of Logansport. Pop. 100.

Lockport, a post-town of Henry co., Ky., on the Kentucky River, about 20 miles N. by W. of Frankfort. Pop. in 1900, 166.

Lockport, a banking post-village of Lafourche parish, La., on Bayou La Fourche, 47 miles W. by S. of New Orleans, with which it is connected by canal. Pop. in 1900, 401.

Lockport, a city, the capital of Niagara co., N.Y., on the Erie Canal and on the Erie and the New York Central and Hudson River Rs., 25 miles NNE. of Buffalo. It is partly built on the declivities of a terrace or long ridge, called the "Mountain Ridge." The canal here descends about 60 feet from the level of Lake Erie to the Genesee level by 5 locks of massive masonry. The abundant hydraulic power thus obtained is one of the main sources of the prosperity of the city, and is utilized in numerous mills and factories. The canal passes through a deep channel which has been cut in solid limestone, and is several miles in extent. Lockport has important industries, which include iron-foundries, machine-shops, pumping-machinery works, pulp-, paper- and fibre-mills, and manufactures of bedsteads, cotton- and woollen-batting, carriages, flour, brooms, etc. Here are extensive quarries of Niagara limestone, an excellent material for building. Lockport was incorporated as a city in 1865. Pop. in 1900, 16,581.

Lockport, a township (town) of Niagara co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2585.

Lockport, a borough of Erie co., Pa., about 20 miles SW. of Erie. Pop. in 1900, 225. The post-office name is Platea.

Lockport, a post-hamlet of Wilson co., Tenn., on the Cumberland River, 36 miles ENE. of Nashville.

Lockport Station, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on Conemaugh Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 60 miles E. of Pittsburg. It has coke and coaling interests. Pop. 225.

Lockridge, a post-village of Jefferson co., Iowa, 40 miles WNW. of Burlington. Pop. 100.

Lockspring, a post-hamlet of Ripley co., Ind., 65 miles W. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lock Spring, a banking post-town of Daviess co., Mo., on the Wabash R., 12 miles NW. of Chillicothe. Pop. in 1900, 246.

Locks Village, a post-village of Franklin co., Mass., about 32 miles N. by E. of Springfield.

Locktown, a post-hamlet of Hunterdon co., N.J., 7 miles SW. of Flemington.

Lockville, a post-village of Chatham co., N.C., is on the Deep River (which here falls 24 feet and affords water-power), 33 miles SW. of Raleigh.

Lockville, a post-village of Fairfield co., Ohio, on the Ohio Canal and on the Hocking Valley R., 20 miles ESE. of Columbus. Pop. 80.

Lockville, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa. Pop. 75.

Lockville, a post-village of Dundas co., Ontario, 10 miles NNW. of Iroquois. Pop. 100.

Lockwood, a post-hamlet of Branch co., Mich.

Lockwood, a banking city of Dade co., Mo., in a grain, fruit, and coal-mining region, 20 miles ESE. of Lamar, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. Pop. in 1900, 749.

Lockwood, a post-village of Tioga co., N.Y., on the Lehigh Valley R. Pop. about 200.

Lockwood, Cape, a promontory in Greely Fjord, Grinnell Land, Arctic America. Lat. (approx.) 80° 12′ N.

Lockwood Island, in Lincoln Sea, off the NW. coast of Hazen Land (off Greenland), in lat. 83° 24′ N. The island was reached by Lockwood and Brainard in May, 1882,—"Lockwood's Farthest" of the Greely Expedition.

Locle, or **Le Locle,** leh lok'l, a town of Switzerland, canton and 10 miles WNW. of Neuchâtel, in a valley of the same name, traversed by the Bied, 3035 feet above the sea. It has an orphan asylum, hospital for old men, college, industrial and mechanics' schools, botanical garden, natural history and archæological museum, and gallery of paintings. The town has important manufactures of clocks and watches, jewelry, and lace. Near Locle, the Bied disappears in a rocky chasm, about 100 feet deep. Pop. in 1900, 12,626.

Locmariquer, lok'mâ'ree'kair', a village of France, in Morbihan, 23 miles SE. of Lorient. Here are interesting megalithic remains.

Locminé, lok'me'nā', a small town of France, department of Morbihan, 14 miles SSE. of Pontivy.

Loco, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Comanche. Pop. 200.

Locorotondo, lo'ko-ro-ton'do, a town of Italy, province and 38 miles SSE. of Bari. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 8000).

Locri, an ancient Greek town of Italy, in Bruttium. The town of Gerace is near its site.

Locris (Gr. Λόκρις), in ancient geography the name of three districts of Greece, bordering respectively on the Euboean, Maliac, and Corinthian gulfs and inhabited respectively by the Opuntian, Epicnemidian, and Ozolian Locrians.

Löcse, a town of Hungary. See LEUTSCHAU.

Locsmánd, lotch'mānd' (Ger. *Lutzmannsburg*), a small town of Hungary, 6 miles NE. of Güns.

Locust, a township of Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1200.

Locust Bayou (bī'oo), a post-village of Calhoun co., Ark., 9 miles E. of Camden. Pop. 70.

Locust Branch, a post-hamlet of Estill co., Ky., 15 miles ESE. of Harris station.

Locust Corner, a post-hamlet of Clermont co., Ohio, 18 miles ESE. of Cincinnati.

Locust Cottage, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ark.

Locust Creek rises in Wayne co., Iowa, runs southward into Missouri, and enters the Grand River at the NW. extremity of Chariton co. It is about 100 miles long.

Locustcreek, a post-hamlet of Louisa co., Va.

Locustdale, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 6 miles W. of Ashland, its banking point.

Locustdale, a post-hamlet of Madison co., Va., 4 miles from Rapidan.

Locustgap, a post-village of Northumberland co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading and the Lehigh Valley Rs., 6 miles E. of Shamokin. Coal is mined near it. Pop. about 1650.

Locustgrove, a banking post-town of Henry co., Ga., 38 miles SSE. of Atlanta, on the Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 254.

Locustgrove, a post-station of Williamson co., Ill.

Locustgrove, a post-hamlet of the Cherokee Nation, I.T., 13 miles from Choteau station.

Locustgrove, a post-village of Kent co., Md., about 10 miles E. of Baltimore. Pop. 75.

Locustgrove, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., 2 miles from Port Leyden.

Locustgrove, a post-village of Adams co., Ohio, about 28 miles NW. of Portsmouth. Pop. 150.

Locustgrove, a post-hamlet of Fulton co., Pa.

Locustgrove, a post-hamlet of Orange co., Va.

Locusthill, a post-hamlet of Knox co., Mo., on the North Fork of the Salt River, 22 miles NNE. of Macon.

Locusthill, a post-township of Caswell co., N.C., 66 miles NW. of Raleigh. Pop. in 1900, 1790.

Locusthill, a post-hamlet of Middlesex co., Va.

Locustlane, a post-hamlet of Scott co., Va., 35 miles WNW. of Abingdon.

Locustmount, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., on a small inlet of the sea, 30 miles S. of Franklin station. Pop. 150.

Locust Mountain, a ridge in Schuylkill co., Pa., is a continuation of BROAD MOUNTAIN. It contains extensive deposits of coal.

Locustpoint, a post-hamlet of Harrison co., Ind.

Locustpoint, a post-village of Ottawa co., Ohio, on the Toussaint River, 12 miles W. of Port Clinton. Pop. about 200.

Locustridge, a post-village of Brown co., Ohio, about 30 miles E. by S. of Cincinnati. Pop. 100.

Locust Spring, a post-hamlet of Greene co., Tenn.

Locust Valley, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., near an inlet of Long Island Sound and on a branch of the Long Island R., 30 miles ENE. of Brooklyn. Pop. about 500.

Locust Valley, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 9 miles S. by E. of Allentown. Pop. 125.

Locustville, a post-village of Accomac co., Va., 5 miles S. of Accomac. Pop. 100.

Loda, a banking post-village of Iroquois co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 4 miles NE. of Paxton. It is an agricultural trade-centre. Pop. in 1900, 668.

Loddon, a river of England, flows into the Thames near Wargrave. Length, 30 miles.

Loddon, a river of England, co. of Hereford, tributary to the Frome.

Loddon, a river of Australia, Victoria, flows NW. and joins the Murray. Length, 150 miles.

Loddon, a village of England, co. of Norfolk, 10 miles SE. of Norwich.

Lodelinsart, lo'dęh-lăn'sar', a village of Belgium, in Hainaut, about 22 miles E. of Mons. Pop. in 1900, 8621. It has extensive glass-works.

Lodemia, a post-hamlet of Livingston co., Ill.

Löderburg, a town of Prussia, in Saxony, district of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1900, 4921.

Lodève, lo'daiv' (anc. *Lute'va* and *Fo'rum Nero'nis*), a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Hérault, at the foot of the Cévennes, on the Lergue, 33 miles WNW. of Montpellier. It has an old cathedral. There are manufactures of woollens, army clothing, etc. Pop. in 1901, 6724 (commune, 8200).

Lodge, lŏj, a post-village of Piatt co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 5 miles N. of Monticello. Pop. 150.

Lodge, a post-village of Colleton co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Walterboro. Pop. 100.

Lodgegrass, a post-village of Rosebud co., Mont., in the Crow Reservation. The banking point is Billings. Pop. 150.

Lodgepole, a banking post-village of Cheyenne co., Neb., on Lodge Pole Creek and on the Union Pacific R., 20 miles NW. of Julesburg, Colo. Pop. about 275.

Lodge Pole Creek rises in the SE. part of Wyoming, runs eastward into Nebraska, and enters the South Fork of the Platte River on the N. boundary of Colorado, at Julesburg. It is about 150 miles long.

Lodi, lo'dee, a city of Italy, in Lombardy, on the Adda, 21 miles by rail SE. of Milan. It was founded soon after the middle of the twelfth century by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. It has some notable edifices, the chief among them being the cathedral and the church of the Incoronata. Lodi is a great market for Parmesan cheese. The textile industry is well represented. On May 10, 1796, Napoleon gained a victory over the Austrians at the bridge of Lodi. Pop. in 1901, 20,730 (commune, 27,811). See LODI VECCHIO.

Lodi, a banking post-village of San Joaquin co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 12 miles N. of Stockton. It has manufactures of lumber. It is in a farming and fruit-raising district. Pop. about 1500.

Lodi, a post-hamlet of Kalkaska co., Mich., 6 miles S. of Kalkaska.

Lodi, a post-town of Montgomery co., Miss., 15 miles ENE. of Winona. Pop. in 1900, 29.

Lodi, a post-borough of Bergen co., N.J., on the New York, Susquehanna and Western R., 7 miles SE. of Paterson. The banking point is Hackensack. It has dye- and chemical-works. Pop. in 1900, 1917.

Lodi, a township of Bergen co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 448.

Lodi, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., in Lodi township (town), about 20 miles NW. of Ithaca and 2½ miles E. of Seneca Lake, on the Lehigh Valley R. The town is bounded on the W. by Seneca Lake. Pop. in 1900, 1636; of the village, about 600.

Lodi, a banking post-village of Medina co., Ohio, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio Rs., 20 miles N. of Wooster. Pop. in 1900, 846.

Lodi, a post-village of Marion co., Tex. Pop. 150.

Lodi, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va.

Lodi, a banking post-village of Columbia co., Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 20 miles NNW. of Madison. It has brick-yards, flouring-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1068.

Lodi, a township (town) of Columbia co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 750.

Lodi Center, a post-village of Seneca co., N.Y., in Lodi township (town), 32 miles N. of Elmira. Pop. about 200.

Loding, a post-village of Rock Island co., Ill. The banking point is Moline. Pop. 250.

Lodi Vecchio, lo'dee vĕk'ke-o, or **Old Lodi** (anc. *Laus Pompe'ia*), a village of Italy, 4 miles W. of Lodi. It was founded by the father of Pompey the Great.

Lodockery, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss. Pop. 75.

Lodore, lō-dōr', a cascade of England, in Cumberland, on a small affluent of the Derwent-Water, near its mouth in the lake, 3 miles S. of Keswick.

Lodore, a post-hamlet of Amelia co., Va.

Lodosa, lo-do'să, a small town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro, 40 miles SSW. of Pamplona.

Lodrick, a village of Randolph co., Ga. The banking point is Dawson. Pop. 150.

Lodwick, a post-hamlet of Marion co., Tex.

Lodz, lodz, or **Lodsi,** a town of Poland, government of Piotrkow, 75 miles WSW. of Warsaw. It is the second city of Poland in size and ranks among the leading centres of the cotton manufacture in the world. It is also the chief seat of the woollen manufacture in Poland. Since the beginning of the nineteenth century it has grown from an

insignificant place to be one of the most populous cities in the Russian Empire. Its rapid development has been due to the industry and enterprise of its German and Jewish residents. Pop. in 1860, 32,600; in 1885, 113,413; in 1897, 314,120.

Loèche-les-Bains. See LEUK.

Loenen, loo'nẹn, a village of the Netherlands, province and 14 miles WNW. of Utrecht, on the Vecht.

Loenhout, loon'hŏwt, a village of Belgium, province and 16 miles NE. of Antwerp.

Loevenstein, loo'vẹn-stine', a castle of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Waal, 10 miles W. of Bommel.

Lofer, a village and summer-resort of Austria-Hungary, in Salzburg, 22 miles SW. of the city of Salzburg. Pop. about 500.

Löffingen, löf'fing-ẹn, a town of Baden, among the mountains of the Black Forest, 41 miles WNW. of Constance. Pop. about 1100.

Lofley, Cape, in Franz-Josef Land, in Alexandra Land. Lat. 80° 23′ N.

Lo'foten, or **Lofoden,** a group of islands off the NW. coast of Norway (to which country they belong), between lat. 67° 30′ and 69° 30′ N. and lon. 12° and 16° E., and stretching from SW. to NE. about 165 miles. The largest are Andö, Langö, Hindö, East and West Vaagö, Moskenäsö, and Flakstadö. The first three are often placed in a separate group, the Vesteraalen, the remainder being in the group of the Lofoten proper. They have almost all bold, precipitous, rugged, and deeply indented coasts, and an elevated and very sterile interior, several of them containing mountains which, though not very lofty (the loftiest summit, in Hindö, having an elevation of about 4000 feet), are covered with perpetual snow. The coasts only of the islands are inhabited, and contain some tracts under cultivation. The waters about the Lofoten Islands constitute one of the richest fishing-grounds in the world. Immense shoals of cod and herring frequent them. The annual yield of the cod-fishery, in which about 30,000 fishermen and 8000 boats are engaged, is about 20,000,000 fish, reaching at times to 35,000,000. The islands are exposed to severe storms from the W., and violent currents set in between them. Near the S. end of the group is the whirlpool called Malström. Pop. in 1900, 42,817.

Löfsta, löfs'tȧ, a village of Sweden, län and 40 miles N. of Upsal, on the Löfsta, 3 miles from its mouth in Löfsta Bay, and about 20 miles N. of Dannemora. Here are great iron-smelting works.

Loftcha, a town of Bulgaria. See LOVETCH.

Lofton, a post-village of Nassau co., Fla. The banking point is Fernandina. Pop. 100.

Loftus, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 7 miles ENE. of Guisborough. Pop. in 1901, 6508.

Lofty, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs. The banking point is Mahanoy City. Pop. about 300.

Lofty Mount, a mountain of South Australia, 6 miles SE. of Adelaide. Height, about 2400 feet above the sea.

Logan, a county in the W. part of Arkansas, has an area of 697 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Arkansas River and drained by the Petit Jean. The surface is hilly or undulating and is diversified by a ridge called Magazine Mountain. Bituminous coal is found here. Capital, Paris. Pop. in 1890, 20,774; in 1900, 20,563.

Logan, a northeastern county of Colorado. Area, 1733 sq. m. It is intersected by the South Platte River. The surface is well watered. Capital, Sterling. Pop. in 1890, 3070; in 1900, 3292.

Logan, a county in the central part of Illinois, has an area of 610 sq. m. It is intersected by Salt and Sugar creeks and is also drained by Kickapoo Creek. Coal is largely mined. Capital, Lincoln. Pop. in 1890, 25,489; in 1900, 28,680.

Logan, a county in the W. part of Kansas. Area, 1072 sq. m. It is drained by the Smoky Hill River and its tributaries. Capital, Russell Springs. Pop. in 1900, 1962.

Logan, a county in the S. part of Kentucky, borders on Tennessee. Area, 583 sq. m. It is drained by the Red and Muddy rivers. Capital, Russellville. Pop. in 1890, 23,812; in 1900, 25,994.

Logan, a county in the W. part of Nebraska. Area, 576 sq. m. The South Loup River rises in the table-lands of the S. part of the county. Capital, Gandy. Pop. in 1900, 960.

Logan, a county in the S. part of North Dakota. Area, 980 sq. m. Capital, Napoleon. Pop. in 1900, 1625.

Logan, a county in the west-central part of Ohio, has an area of 470 sq. m. It is intersected by the Miami River and also drained by the Mad River and by Mill and Rush creeks. Capital, Bellefontaine. Pop. in 1890, 27,386; in 1900, 30,420.

Logan, a county in the central part of Oklahoma. Area, 749 sq. m. Capital, Guthrie, also the capital of Oklahoma. Pop. in 1890, 12,770; in 1900, 26,563.

Logan, a county in the SW. part of West Virginia, borders on Kentucky. Area, 494 sq. m. It is intersected by the Guyandotte River. The surface is diversified with mountains or high hills and extensive forests. Capital, Logan. Pop. in 1890, 11,101; in 1900, 6955.

Logan, a post-hamlet of Benton co., Ark., 16 miles SW. of Bentonville.

Logan, a post-hamlet of Edgar co., Ill., 25 miles S. of Danville.

Logan, a post-village of Dearborn co., Ind., on the Whitewater River. Pop. 80.

Logan, a banking post-town, capital of Harrison co., Iowa, on the Boyer River and on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Illinois Central Rs., 30 miles N. by E. of Council Bluffs. Pop. in 1900, 1377. It is a shipping point for grain, live-stock, and walnut lumber.

Logan, a banking city of Phillips co., Kan., on the Missouri Pacific R., 18 miles SW. of Phillipsburg. Pop. in 1900, 449.

Logan, a post-village of Lawrence co., Mo., on the Santa Fé Pacific R., 24 miles SW. of Springfield. Pop. 50.

Logan, a post-village of Gallatin co., Mont. Pop. 95. It is on the Northern Pacific R.

Logan, a village of Union co., N.Mex. The banking point is Liberty, Kan. Pop. 100.

Logan, a post-village of Schuyler co., N.Y., 2 miles E. of Seneca Lake and 8 miles N. of Watkins. Pop. 100.

Logan, a banking post-village, capital of Hocking co., Ohio, on the Hocking River, the Hocking Canal, and the Hocking Valley R., 50 miles SE. of Columbus. It has manufactures of furniture, iron and steel, fire-brick, woollens, sewer-pipe, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3480.

Logan, a post-station of Philadelphia, Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R.

Logan, a banking city, capital of Cache co., Utah, on the Oregon Short Line, 97 miles N. of Salt Lake City. It is in the fertile Cache Valley, situated at an elevation of 4507 feet above the sea-level. The state agricultural college, a government experiment station, Brigham Young College, and the New Jersey Academy are located here. Pop. in 1900, 5451.

Logan, a banking post-village, capital of Logan co., W.Va., 50 miles SSW. of Charleston. It is on the Guyandotte River. Pop. about 200.

Logan Creek, Neb., rises in the NE. part of the state and enters the Elkhorn River in Dodge co., 3 miles E. of Hooper. It is about 130 miles long.

Logania, a post-hamlet of Perry co., Pa.

Logan Mills, a post-hamlet of Clinton co., Pa., on Fishing Creek, 10 miles S. by E. of Lockhaven.

Logan, Mount, in the NW. part of Canada, near the Alaskan frontier (141° W. lon.), is about 26 miles NE. of Mount St. Elias. Its height is seemingly about 18,000 feet, although claimed by some to be nearly 19,500 feet. At its base rises the Alsek River.

Logan Mountains, Australia, in Queensland, separate the sources of the Darling River from those of the Logan, a navigable river which enters the Pacific Ocean behind Stradbroke Island.

Logans Ferry, a post-village of Allegheny co., Pa., on the Alleghany River and on the Pennsylvania R., 16 miles NE. of Pittsburg. Pop. 200.

Logansport, a city, the capital of Cass co., Ind., is on the Wabash River, at the mouth of the Eel River, 75 miles N. by W. of Indianapolis, on the Wabash and other railroads. This city is an important shipping point for grain, lumber, pork, etc., and has large manufactories of water-wheels, automobiles, car-trucks, various castings and machinery, baskets, etc. It is the seat of several collegiate institutions and of the Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane. Pop. in 1890, 13,328; in 1900, 16,204.

Logansport, a post-hamlet of Butler co., Ky., 120 miles SSW. of Louisville.

Logansport, a banking post-town of De Soto parish, La., on the Sabine River and on the Houston and Shreveport and the Houston East and West Texas Rs., 46 miles SSW. of Shreveport. Pop. in 1900, 688.

Logansport, a post-hamlet of Armstrong co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, 37 miles NE. of Pittsburg.

Logans Store, a post-village of Rutherford co., N.C., 13 miles NW. of Shelby. Pop. 65.

Logansville, a post-hamlet of Morris co., N.J., 2 miles from Basking Ridge.

Logansville, a post-village of Pictou co., Nova Scotia. The banking point is Pictou, 18 miles distant. Pop. 200.

Loganton, a post-borough of Clinton co., Pa., 16 miles SE. of Lockhaven, its banking point. Pop. in 1900, 432.

Loganville, a banking post-town of Walton co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line, 12 miles NW. of Monroe. Pop. in 1900, 431.

Loganville, a post-village of Logan co., Ohio, 2½ miles N. of Degraff. Pop. 200.

Loganville, a post-borough of York co., Pa., 8 miles S. of York. Pop. in 1900, 343.

Loganville, a post-village of Sauk co., Wis. The banking point is Reedsburg. Pop. 200.

Loggieville, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the Intercolonial R. The banking point is Chatham, 5 miles distant. Pop. about 300.

Loggun, log'goon', a country of Africa. See LOGONE.

Loglick, a post-hamlet of Clark co., Ky.

Lognini, lon-yee'nee, a small seaport on the E. coast of Sicily, 6 miles SSW. of Syracuse.

Logo, lo'go, or **Loko,** lo'ko, a district of western Africa, in Sierra Leone. The capital is Logo (or Porto Logo), in lat. 9° 20′ N., lon. 12° 35′ W.

Logone, a native state of central Africa, vassal to Bornu, but since 1894 forming part of the Kamerun Hinterland. It borders on the Shari and on Baghirmi. Population estimated at 250,000. Chief town, Karnak- (Kernuk-) Logone, with about 13,000 inhabitants.

Logroño, lo-grôn'yo, a province of Spain, in Old Castile. Area, 1946 sq. m. It belongs to the basin of the Ebro, which forms its N. boundary. Pop. in 1900, 197,376.

Logroño, a fortified town of Spain, capital of the province of Logroño, on the Ebro, 60 miles E. of Burgos. Among its churches is the very ancient Santa Maria de Palacio. It is the centre of the Rioja wine district. Pop. in 1900, 18,866.

Logrosán, lo-gro-sân', a town of Spain, province and 48 miles ESE. of Cáceres. Pop. in 1900, 4460.

Logtown, a post-village of Ouachita parish, La., on the Ouachita River, 12 miles below Monroe.

Logtown, a post-village of Hancock co., Miss., on the Pearl River, 20 miles W. of Bay Saint Louis. Pop. about 250.

Logy Bay, a fishing settlement in the district of St. John's, Newfoundland, 5 miles from St. John's.

Lohardaga, lo-har-dâ'gâ, a small town of Bengal, British India, in Chota-Nagpur, 45 miles W. of Ranchi.

Loheia, lo-hâ'yâ, a seaport of Arabia, in Yemen, on the Red Sea, 130 miles WNW. of Sana. It has a mosque, governor's residence, and custom-house, and a trade in coffee. Pop. about 8000.

Lohmen, lo'mẹn, a village of Saxony, 12 miles ESE. of Dresden. Pop. about 2000.

Lohr, lōR, a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. in 1900, 4525.

Lohrville, lōr'vil, a banking post-town of Calhoun co., Iowa, in a farming and stock-raising region, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 87 miles NW. of Des Moines. Pop. in 1900, 597.

Lo-hui, a town of China, in the eastern part of the island of Hainan, in lat. 19° 15′ N.

Loigny, lwân'yee', a hamlet of France, in Eure-et-Loir, 29 miles SSE. of Chartres. Here, on Dec. 2, 1870, the Germans defeated the French.

Loika River, a northern tributary of the Congo, enters that river in about lon. 23° 10′ E.

Loing, lwân, a river of France, rises near Sainte-Colombe, department of Yonne, and joins the Seine on the left. It feeds canals, by means of which the Seine communicates with the Loire. Length, 92 miles. From Montargis the course is made navigable by the Loing Canal.

Loir, lwaR, a river of France, rises in the department of Eure-et-Loir and joins the Sarthe on the left, 5 miles N. of Angers. Length, 180 miles.

Loire, lwaR (anc. *Li'ger*), the longest river of France. It rises on Mont Gerbier-de-Jonc, department of Ardèche, at an elevation of upward of 4000 feet, flows NNW. and W., and enters the Bay of Biscay by a wide estuary below Saint-Nazaire, department of Loire-Inférieure. Length, 650 miles. Area of drainage basin, which occupies a large part of the heart of France, about 46,000 sq. m. The chief affluents on the right (few of which are of importance) are the Lignon, Semène, Furens, Coise, Sornin, Arroux, Aron, Niévre, Authion, and Maine (formed by the Mayenne and Sarthe); on the left, the Borne, Bèbre, Acolin, Allier, Loiret, Cher, Indre, Vienne, and Cosson. It is navigable in descending from La Noirie and in ascending to Roanne, department of Loire. The tide is perceptible about 20 miles beyond Nantes. The current of the Loire is generally rapid and navigation is interrupted during five or six months in the year from want of water, overflowing, or freezing. Dikes and barrages have been constructed along a great part of its course. The estuary has been steadily silting and in some parts the water is very shallow. The Loire is connected by canals with the Saône, Seine, and Vilaine, and with Brest. The chief towns on its banks, in ascending order, are Nantes, Tours, Blois, Orleans, Gien, Nevers, Moulins, St. Germain, Roanne, and Le Puy.

Loire, a department in the SE. of France, formed of the old province of Lyonnais. Area, 1737 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 647,633. It is traversed in the SE. by the range of the Cévennes and is partly enclosed between them and the mountains of Forez; the highest point is Mont Pilat (4705 feet), in the Cévennes. The greater portion of the department is situated in the basin of the Loire and watered by its affluents, the Furens, Lignon, and Sornin; the Rhone forms the boundary in the SE. Soil generally infertile; potatoes and hemp are important crops. Chestnuts are a valuable product. Wines are largely produced and are of good quality. Silk-worms are extensively reared and fine silk is produced. The department contains some of the richest coal-fields in the country; in 1897 the output of coal was 3,707,477 tons. The other mineral products are iron, marble, granite, porphyry, and quartz. There are numerous mineral springs. The iron- and silk-industries are on a large scale. Capital, Saint-Etienne.

Loire, Haute, France. See HAUTE-LOIRE.

Loire-Inférieure, lwaR ân'fâ' re-uR' ("Lower Loire"), a department in the W. part of France, formed of part of the old province of Brittany, bordering on the Bay of Biscay. Area, 2653 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 664,971. Surface level or undulating. Chief rivers are the Loire, which traverses the department from E. to W., Vilaine, Erdre, Brivé, Sèvre-Nantaise, Moine, Maine, Acheneau, and Ognon. The department contains numerous lagoons, the largest being the Étang de Grand-Lieu. Soil generally fertile. Cereals, potatoes, and wine are produced in large quantities. Live-stock is extensively reared and bee-keeping is a considerable industry. The fisheries are extensive. The minerals include coal, iron, and salt. Among the leading manufactures are those of iron-wares, machinery, pottery, woollen goods, oil-cloths, glass, leather, paper, and spirituous and other liquors. Capital, Nantes.

Loiret, lwâ'râ', a river of France, joins the Loire on the left, near Orleans.

Loiret, a department in the north-central part of France, forming part of the old province of Orléannais. Area, 2613 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 366,660. Surface flat. The N. portion is watered by the Loing and Essonne, affluents of the Seine, and in the S. it is traversed by the Loire and watered by its affluents, the Loiret, Cosson, and Beuvron. There are large forests. Soil fertile N. of the Loire, but poor to the S. of that river. Chief products are grain, fruit, wine, saffron, flax, and timber. Apples for cider are extensively grown. Sheep and cattle are numerous; fowls and bees are abundant. The manufactures comprise textiles, paper, leather, china, faience-ware, liquors, sugar, etc. Capital, Orleans.

Loir-et-Cher, lwaR â shaiR, a north-central department of France, formed of part of the old provinces of Orléannais and Touraine. Area, 2451 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 275,538. Surface level, with numerous *étangs* (ponds), and in part heavily forested. The department is traversed by the Loire, Loir, and Cher. Soil generally fertile, except in the S. Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the population. The wines are in general of good quality. Cider is largely manufactured. Cattle and sheep are numerous and of good breeds; horses are excellent. The rearing of bees and fowls is an important branch of industry. Capital, Blois.

Loiron, lwâ'rôn', a commune of France, in Mayenne, on the Oudon, 7 miles W. of Laval.

Loisach, loi'sâK, a river of Bavaria, which rises in Tyrol and joins the Isar near Wolfratshausen, after a course of 70 miles.

Loitz, loits, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 23 miles S. of Stralsund, on the Peene. Pop. in 1900, 3908.

Loix, lwâ, a village of France, in Charente-Inférieure, 15 miles WNW. of La Rochelle.

Loiza, lo-ee'sâ, a town near the N. coast of Porto Rico, on the Loiza River, and 16 miles E. by S. of San Juan. There are a large cave and a noted water-fall in the vicinity. Pop. of the jurisdiction in 1899, 12,522.

Loiza River, or **Rio Grande de Loiza,** ree'o grân'dâ dâ lo-ee'sâ, of Porto Rico, rises on the N. slope of the Sierra of Cayey, in the SE. part of the island, runs generally northward, and discharges into the Atlantic Ocean at the port of Loiza. It is called Cayaguas in the first part of its course.

Loja, lo'hâ, a town of Spain, province and 25 miles WSW. of Granada, near the Genil. It ranked with Alhama as one of the two "keys of Granada." It has remains of a Moorish castle and two interesting churches. There are manufactures of cloth and paper. Pop. in 1900, 19,143.

Loja, an inter-Andean province in the SW. part of Ecuador, bounded S. by Peru. It is rich in metals. There are extensive growths or forests of cinchona. Area, 7250 sq. m. Pop. about 66,000. Capital, Loja.

Loja, or **Loxa,** lo'hå, a town of Ecuador, capital of the province of Loja. Lat. 4° S.; lon. 79° 24' W. It is noted for its cinchona. It has woollen- and other industries. Pop. 10,000. Elevation, 6800 feet.

Lokeren, lo'kęr-ęn, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, on the Durme, 12 miles ENE. of Ghent. The church of St. Lawrence contains some interesting works of art and a famous pulpit. There are manufactures of textiles, chemicals, tobacco, etc. Pop. in 1900, 20,998.

Lokhvitsa, lok-vit'så, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles NW. of Poltava. Pop. in 1897, 8917.

Lo-kiang, lo ke-ång', a river of China, province of Hu-nan, after a N. and E. course of 300 miles enters Lake Tung-ting-hu on its S. side.

Lo-kiang, a town of China, province of Sze-chuen, 55 miles NNE. of Cheng-tu.

Loko, a district of west Africa. See Loco.

Loko'ja, an important station and military post of the British colony of Northern Nigeria, on the Niger River, 3 miles above the mouth of the Benue. Lat. 7° 46' N. Pop. about 7000.

Lola, a post-village of Livingston co., Ky. The banking point is Marion. Pop. 100.

Lola, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., Va. The banking point is Chatham. Pop. 150.

Loleta, a post-village of Humboldt co., Cal., on the San Francisco and Northwestern R., 14 miles S. of Eureka, its banking point. Pop. about 350.

Loleta, a post-village of Elk co., Pa., on the Tionesta Valley R. The banking point is Sheffield. It has lumbering interests.

Lolo, a post-village of Missoula co., Mont. Pop. 75.

Lomami (or **Bofoko**) **River,** a southern tributary of the Congo, rises in about lat. 8° 45' S., runs northward, nearly parallel with the Lualaba, and empties 60 miles WNW. of Stanley Falls.

Lomando, a post-village of Woodson co., Kan. The banking point is Yates Center. Pop. 100.

Lomaparda, a post-hamlet of Mora co., N.Mex.

Loma Tina, a mountain of Santo Domingo, 45 miles NW. of the city of Santo Domingo. Elevation, 10,300 feet.

Lomax, a post-hamlet of Chilton co., Ala., 43 miles NNW. of Montgomery.

Lomax, a post-village of Henderson co., Ill., on the Mississippi River and on the Burlington Route and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 21 miles N. of Carthage. Pop. 150.

Lomazzo, lo-måt'so, a village of Italy, province of Como, 2 miles S. by E. of Appiano.

Lombard, a post-village of Dupage co., Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago Great-Western Rs., 20 miles W. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 590.

Lombardore, lom-bar-do'rå, a village of Italy, province and 11 miles N. of Turin.

Lombardville, a post-hamlet of Stark co., Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R., 40 miles N. of Peoria. Pop. 150.

Lombardville, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., Ohio, 12 miles NW. of Portsmouth.

Lombardy, lom'bar-de (It. *Lombardia,* lom-bar-dee'å), a division of Italy, so called from the Lombards (or Longobards), a Germanic people, who took possession of a large part of Italy in the second half of the sixth century. It now constitutes a *compartimento* of the kingdom of Italy, comprising the provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, and Sondrio. Area, about 9374 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 4,282,728. It is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and Tyrol and lies between Piedmont on the W. and Venetia on the E. It consists mainly of a rich plain traversed by the Po, Ticino, Adda, Oglio, and other rivers, splendidly irrigated and supplied with navigable canals, but the N. is covered by the Alps. Lago Maggiore and Lago di Garda are on the W. and E. borders respectively. Lakes Como and Iseo are within Lombardy and part of Lago di Lugano projects into it. Among the principal products are maize, wheat, rice, silk, wine, and cheese. Fruits thrive and there are rich pastures. With respect to manufactures, Lombardy is the leading division of Italy. The principal city is Milan.

The Lombard kingdom in Italy endured only about two centuries. In 774 it was overthrown by Charles the Great, ruler of the Franks. Two centuries later Lombardy became part of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. The flourishing cities grew to be little republics and, having formed the Lombard League, successfully contended, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, against the domination of the German emperors. Before the close of the Middle Ages the dukes of Milan had established their sway over the greater part of Lombardy. In the first half of the sixteenth century the duchy of Milan became a possession of Spain. At the beginning of the eighteenth century this territory passed by conquest to Austria, which at the same time took possession of the duchy of Mantua. Austrian rule was interrupted by the conquests of Bonaparte. In 1815 the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom was constituted as a part of the Austrian Empire. In 1848 there was an unsuccessful rising against Austria. In 1859 Lombardy was wrested from Austria and annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia, and in 1861 it became part of the new kingdom of Italy.

Lombardy, or **South Elmsley,** a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, 7 miles S. of Smith's Falls. Pop. about 225.

Lombers, lôm'bair', a village of France, in Tarn, arrondissement of Albi.

Lombez, lôm'bå', a small town of France, in Gers, capital of an arrondissement, 19 miles SE. of Auch.

Lom'blem', or **Lomba'ta,** an island of the Malay Archipelago, E. of Flores, between Solor and Pantar. Length, about 50 miles.

Lombok, lom'bok', an island of the Dutch East Indies, between lat. 8° 12' and 9° S. and lon. 115° 50' and 116° 40' E., separated from Sumbawa on the E. by the Strait of Allass and on the W. from Bali by the Strait of Lombok. Estimated area, 1800–2100 sq. m. Two mountain-chains extend along the N. and S. coasts, in the former of which is a volcanic peak, the Peak of Lombok, 12,379 feet in elevation. Between them is a well-watered plain, almost wholly cultivated for rice, the hill-sides producing coffee and maize. The principal port is Ampanam, on the W. coast. Capital, Mataram. Lombok is governed by a rajah, under the Dutch resident of Bali and Lombok. The dominant class are of Braminical faith, but the mass of the people are Malays (called Sassaks) and Mohammedans. Pop. estimated at 325,000. The island exports cattle, buffaloes, and horses in considerable numbers.

Lombriasco, lom-bre-às'ko, a village of Italy, province of Turin, 2 miles from Pancalieri, on the Po.

Lome, lo-må', a coast-village of west-central Africa, on the Guinea coast, the capital and chief port of German Togoland. It has considerable trade, factories, etc., and is a mission station. Pop. in 1901, 3554 natives and 56 whites.

Lomellina, lo-mel-lee'nå, a district of Italy, province of Pavia, in the plain of the river Po. Chief town, Mortara.

Lomello, lo-mål'lo, a commune of Italy, province of Pavia, 25 miles SSE. of Novara. Pop. in 1901, 3292.

Lometa, a post-village of Lampasas co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Lampasas. Pop. about 300.

Lomira, a banking post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 17 miles S. of Fond du Lac. Pop. in 1900, 492.

Lomira, a township (town) of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1560.

Lommatsch, lom'måtsh, a town of Saxony, 21 miles WNW. of Dresden. Pop. in 1900, 3263.

Lomme, lomm, a small town of France, in Nord, 3 miles W. of Lille.

Lommel, lom'męl, a village of Belgium, in Limbourg, 20 miles N. of Hasselt.

Lomnitz, lom'nitz, a town of Bohemia, district of Semil. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 3540, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Lomnitz, a town of Bohemia, district of Wittingau, on the Goldbach. Pop. about 2000.

Lomnitz, a small town of Moravia, 6 miles NNW. of Brünn, on the Zlaberbach.

Lomnitzer Spitze, a summit of the Carpathian mountains of Hungary, in the High Tátra. Altitude, 8642 feet.

Lomond, Ben. See Ben-Lomond.

Lomond, Loch, lok lō'mond, the largest lake of Scotland, in the cos. of Stirling and Dumbarton, 16 miles NW. of Glasgow. Length, N. to S., 24 miles; greatest breadth, 7 to 8 miles. Area, 40 sq. m. It is studded with islands and presents scenes of grandeur and beauty. It receives the Endrick, Luss, Fruin, and other streams and discharges its surplus waters into the Firth of Clyde by the river Leven. Elevation above the sea, 19½ feet; greatest depth, 629 feet.

Lom-Palanka, or **Lom,** a town of Bulgaria, 22 miles SE. of Vidin, on the Danube, near the influx of the river Lom. Pop. in 1893, 8819. It has a large trade.

Lompoc, a banking post-town of Santa Barbara co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 50 miles W. by N. of Santa Barbara. Pop. in 1900, 972.

Lomza, lom'zhå, a government of Russia, in Poland, having East Prussia on the NW. and the government of

Grodno on the E. Area, 4666 sq. m. Capital, Lomza. Pop. in 1897, 585,781.

Lomza, a town of Russian Poland, capital of the government of Lomza, on the Narev, 72 miles SW. of Suwalki. Pop. in 1897, 21,400.

Lo'naco'ning, a banking post-village of Allegany co., Md., on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania and the George's Creek and Cumberland Rs., 22 miles WSW. of Cumberland. It is in a mountainous region and supported by rich coal-mines. Pop. in 1900, 2181.

Lonate, lo-nâ'tâ, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 23 miles WNW. of Milan. Pop. about 3500.

Lonato, lo-nâ'to, a town of Lombardy, Italy, 13 miles ESE. of Brescia, 2½ miles SW. of Lago di Garda. Pop. about 2500 (commune, about 7000). It is noted for the victory of Napoleon over the Austrians in 1796.

Londa, lon'dâ, a village of Tuscany, province and 17 miles ENE. of Florence.

Londari, a town of Greece. See LEONDARI.

Londerzeel, lôn'dẹr-zail', a town of Belgium, in Brabant, 11 miles NW. of Brussels. Pop. of the commune, about 4000.

Londesborough, a post-village of Huron co., Ontario, on the river Maitland and on the Grand Trunk R., 6½ miles N. of Clinton. Pop. about 300.

Londinières, lon"dee'ne-aiR', a town of France, in Seine-Inférieure, 7 miles N. of Neufchâtel. Pop. 1000.

London, lŭn'dọn (*L. Londin'ium; Fr. Londres; Sp. Londres; It. Londra*), the capital of England, the seat of government of the British Empire, and the most populous city of the world, situated on both banks of the Thames, 60 miles from its mouth, in the cos. of Middlesex, Surrey, Essex, and Kent. The metropolis consists of the so-called "City," comprised within an area of a little more than one square mile (which has an individual administration, and is presided over by the Lord Mayor), and 28 metropolitan boroughs, as follows: Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Camberwell, Chelsea, Deptford, Finsbury, Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Holborn, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Paddington, Poplar, St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Southwark, Stepney, Stoke Newington, Wandsworth, City of Westminster, and Woolwich. The City proper sends 2 members to parliament, the metropolitan boroughs send 57 members, and the University of London has a single member. In 1888 the administrative county of London was organized, coinciding nearly with the collective area of the parliamentary boroughs. This comprises 117 sq. m. Beyond this is a five-fold area included, together with London County, in the Metropolitan and City of London Police Districts. The area of Greater London is about 700 sq. m., but even beyond this there is a large array of towns, some of them of great size, whose activities are in great measure merged in those of the capital. Lat. of St. Paul's Cathedral, 51° 30′ 49″ N.; lon. 0° 5′ 48″ W. of Greenwich.

Metropolitan London extends from Woolwich on the E. to Kew on the W., over a length of about 16 miles. It comprises upward of 600,000 buildings. Unlike what prevails in the great cities of the Continent, the dwelling-houses of London are mostly small, a large proportion of them being occupied by a single family. The very poor, however, live in great part in crowded tenements, vast numbers of families having dwelling-places consisting of only a single room. The rate of mortality is remarkably low. London may be conveniently divided into the City and the East End, or that portion of the metropolis which lies E. of the law-buildings of the Temple and in which is centred the commercial activity of the city; and the West End, that portion of the metropolis lying W. of the Temple,—London of the clubs, museums, galleries of art, theatres, government offices, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, the mansions of the aristocracy, and the royal palaces. In a further subdivision we have well-defined districts lying on opposite sides of the Thames: those of Whitechapel, Houndsditch and the Minories (quarters of the Jews), Bethnal Green and Spitalfields (centres of the furniture- and boot- and shoe-industries), Clerkenwell (a district of metal-workers), Paternoster Row (the focus of the book-trade), and Chancery Lane and Inns of Court (the domain of members of the legal profession)—all on the left or N. bank of the river; Southwark and Lambeth (with numerous potteries, glass-works, and breweries), Bermondsey (celebrated for its tanneries and wool-warehouses), Rotherhithe (inhabited by shipping men), Deptford (a great cattle-mart), Greenwich (with its renowned observatory and Greenwich Hospital, no longer used as an asylum), and Woolwich (with its royal arsenal, the Military Academy, and dock-yards)—all on the right bank of the Thames. Adjoining the metropolitan district on the E., on the N. side of the Thames, is the great manufacturing quarter (a county borough in itself) called West Ham. To the E. of this is East Ham, and a little beyond it Barking. Among the southern suburban quarters, proceeding from W. to E., are Putney, Wimbledon, Tooting, Streatham, Croydon, Norwood, Dulwich, Sydenham (near which is the Crystal Palace), Bromley, and Chislehurst. In the northern suburban section are Highgate, Hornsey, and Tottenham. Among the places situated on the tortuous Thames immediately above the metropolis are Brentford, Richmond, Twickenham, and Kingston, near which last is Hampton Court. In the northwestern outskirts of London is Harrow-on-the-Hill. The Thames is crossed by numerous bridges, among which the most noted are the London Bridge, connecting the City with Southwark, replacing the older bridge that was removed in 1832, and measuring 928 feet in length; the Waterloo Bridge, one of the finest bridges in the world, measuring 1380 ft. in length; Westminster Bridge, 1160 ft. in length; Blackfriars Bridge; and the Tower Bridge, opened in 1894, with a footway 142 ft. above high-water, to be used when the regular bridgeway is raised for the passage of vessels. The famous Thames Tunnel, which unites Wapping with Rotherhithe, was completed in 1843, and is 1200 ft. in length. The Blackwall Tunnel, opened in 1897, connects Blackwall with East Greenwich, and has a length of 4470 ft., and, with the open approaches, of 6210 ft. There are several other tunnels constructed or in course of construction.

Of the comparatively recent and most important improvements of the metropolis are the Thames embankments—the Victoria Embankment, between Westminster and Blackfriars bridges, on the N. side of the Thames, constructed in 1864–70, and measuring 1¼ miles in length; the Albert Embankment, on the opposite side of the river, between Westminster and Vauxhall bridges, and completed in 1869; and the Chelsea Embankment, opened in 1873. London is well supplied with squares, gardens, and parks, many of which are adorned with imposing monuments. Among the most noted of these are Trafalgar Square, immediately adjoining Charing Cross, embellished with a granite column 145 feet in height erected to the memory of Nelson; Waterloo Place, with the Crimean monument; Berkeley, Hanover, Cavendish, Bedford, and Russell Squares; Lincoln's Inn Fields, surrounded by lawyers' offices; St. James's Park, adjoining the royal residence, Buckingham Palace (on the site of the older Buckingham House); Hyde Park, covering 390 acres, one of the centres of life of the metropolis, and during the "season" the rendezvous of fashion and eminence; the Kensington Gardens, covering 240 acres, and noted for their exquisite expanses of turf; Regent's Park, embracing 472 acres, and containing the famous zoological gardens, among the best cared-for gardens of their class in the world; Battersea Park, on the S. side of the Thames; and Victoria Park, at the E. end, covering 217 acres.

The streets that most intimately reflect the life, growth, and history of the metropolis are Pall Mall, a street of palaces and the centre of club life, containing the Marlborough House, residence of the Prince of Wales; Piccadilly, on which is the Burlington House, the home of the Royal Academy of Arts, the Royal Society, and various other scientific associations; Regent Street, containing a large number of the finest shops of the city; the Strand, one of the busiest thoroughfares connecting the centre of the city with the West End; Fleet Street, a continuation of the Strand, also remarkable for its bustle; Whitehall; Cheapside, a street lined with handsome shops and rich in historical associations; Lombard Street, the most noted street for banking and finance; Cornhill; Oxford Street, the main artery of traffic between the NW. quarter and the City; Highholborn, one of the streets that survived the great fire of 1666, of which the Holborn Viaduct, bridging a deep depression, is a continuation; and Chancery Lane, traversing the quarter occupied by members of the legal profession.

No city of the world, with the exception of Paris, has so many structures and institutions of historical, literary, scientific, and artistic moment or importance as London. Foremost among these are St. Paul's Cathedral, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, erected in 1675–1710, and measuring 500 feet in length and 364 feet in height to the top of the cross on its vast dome; Westminster Abbey, the Walhalla of the English nation, dating in its present form (in part) from the latter half of the thirteenth century, and measuring 513 feet in length, one of the most famous churches of the world; the Houses of Parliament, a vast Gothic pile dating from 1840, which extends along the left bank of the Thames for a distance of 940 feet and whose square Victoria Tower is 340 feet high; the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Guild-hall, or Council Hall of the City; the Royal Courts of Justice, a magnificent Gothic edifice with a frontage of 500 feet, opened in 1882; Lambeth Palace, the seat of the Archbishop of

Canterbury; the British Museum, with a vast collection of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman antiquities, the famous Elgin Marbles, British prehistoric remains, an unrivalled collection of original drawings, engravings, and etchings, and a library of upward of 2,000,000 volumes; the Natural History Museum, containing the natural history collections properly belonging to the British Museum, and occupying a building (erected in 1873–80) the largest in the world devoted to collections of its class; the South Kensington Museum (or Victoria and Albert Museum), containing magnificent collections of ornamental or applied art, Oriental and other collections, the National Art Library, etc.; the National Gallery, one of the great galleries of painting in the world; the Bank of England (the only bank in London issuing paper money), founded in 1694, and occupying a building which covers about 4 acres,—a huge but dreary edifice, in whose vaults are usually housed 20 million pounds sterling in gold and silver; Christ's Hospital, which until recently housed a famous school for boys (Bluecoat Boys) and girls (now at Horsham, Sussex), founded in 1553; the Charterhouse, an asylum for poor old men, and until recently also the seat of a celebrated grammar school, now located at Godalming, Surrey; St. Bartholomew's Hospital (founded in 1123); and the Tower (dating back to William the Conqueror), historically the most interesting structure of all England,—at first a royal palace and stronghold, and afterwards a gloomy dungeon or state prison of London, and now containing the crown-jewels and a large collection of old armor. The most famous monument of the city is the Albert Memorial, erected to the memory of Albert, Prince Consort, and adorned with reliefs in marble of 178 figures.

London stands pre-eminent in the number of its higher institutions of learning, its associations for the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and its special technical schools. In this class may be enumerated the University of London, founded as an examining body in 1836 and reorganized in 1900–1901 into a body which in addition to its examining functions has control of the higher education in the metropolis, the principal institutions, including most of the medical schools, being subject to it; University College, opened in 1828; King's College, opened in 1831; Royal College of Science, founded as the Royal School of Mines in association with the Geological Survey of Great Britain; Central Technical College, Gresham College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital and College, London Hospital Medical College, Guy's Hospital Medical School, Royal College of Surgeons (with the famous Hunterian Museum), Royal College of Music, the schools of art of the Royal Academy and South Kensington Museum, the Inns of Court, Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom (the Colonies and India, with a huge building erected in 1887–93), Royal Institution, British Academy (founded in 1901), British Association for the Advancement of Science, Institute of Architects, Institution of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Royal Geographical Society, Royal Asiatic Society, the Geological, Zoological, Botanical, Linnæan, Astronomical, Archæological, Chemical, and Physical societies, Society of British Artists, Society of Painters in Water Colors, Society of Arts, etc. The theatres and music-halls embrace the Royal Albert Hall, a vast amphitheatre, constructed in 1867–71 and having a seating capacity of 8000; Covent Garden Theatre or Royal Italian Opera, with accommodation for 3500 persons; Drury Lane Theatre, Haymarket Theatre, etc. It is estimated that the theatres and music-halls (of which latter there are about 500) are visited by 325,000 people nightly. There are about 600 newspapers published in London and its immediate environs.

The manufacturing industries of London are on a vast scale, and embrace an immense range of products. There were engaged in the manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel in 1901, 393,000 men and women; the construction of machinery employed 53,791 persons; the manufacture of furniture, 50,000; of chemicals, 23,643; glassware, 8700. Other important manufactures are those of silks, soap, refined sugar, paper, carpets, surgical, optical, and mathematical instruments, cutlery, watches and jewelry, hats, boots and shoes, tobacco, malted and other liquors, etc. London is the greatest commercial and financial centre and the foremost port in the world. The city commands one-third of the imports of the United Kingdom. The value of the imports in 1900 was £175,000,000, of which South African and Australian wool made up £17,000,000, grain, £12,000,000, tea, £10,000,000, and sugar, £6,000,000. The exports in the same year amounted to £91,502,000, of which home manufactured cottons were valued at £5,500,000, clothing at £3,000,000, woollens (including carpets and yarns) at £4,000,000, and iron-manufactures at £5,000,000. The merchant marine, which is only second to that of Liverpool, consisted, in 1901, of 1728 steamers and 1299 sailing vessels, together registering 1,716,616 tons. The docks of the "Port of London," with which are associated vast warehouses, magazines, and cellars for storage, packing, loading, etc., are the property of private joint-stock companies. They are the London Docks, constructed in 1805, and covering 100 acres; the St. Katharine Docks, covering 23 acres; the Surrey Commercial Docks, covering about 350 acres; the West India Docks; the East India Docks; the Millwall Docks, covering 100 acres; and the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, covering 500 acres (of which 180 are water) and measuring 2¾ miles in length.

London is supplied with a vast network of surface railroads (in addition to a host of omnibuses and cabs) and with underground railways known as the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways, besides several lines of underground electric railway recently constructed. The chief railroad lines of England have terminal stations within the city, with offices, hotels, etc., constituting some of the largest buildings of the city (Charing Cross, Paddington, Euston Square, St. Pancras, King's Cross, Marylebone, Liverpool Street, Waterloo, Victoria, etc., stations).

The population of the parliamentary boroughs of London in 1901, was 4,536,541, of which number 26,923 belonged to the City of London or City proper. Of the total population there were about 250,000 of Irish descent, 123,000 Scotch, 110,000 Poles and Russians (mostly Jews), 85,000 Germans, 36,000 French and Belgians, and 20,000 Americans and Canadians. Three-quarters of the population belong to the Anglican church. The population of the Metropolitan and City of London Police Districts, or of what is known as Greater London, in 1901 was 6,580,616. The average annual temperature is 50.5°; temperature of summer, 62°; temperature of winter, 39°. Mean annual rainfall, 23.6 inches.

London was a busy trading-place under the Romans, by whom it was enclosed with a wall. The city asserted its importance in Anglo-Saxon times. About the beginning of the seventh century, when it was included in the realm of the East Saxons, it was made the seat of a bishop. It grew in prominence in the time of the wars with the Danes, to whom its sturdy inhabitants offered heroic resistance, and finally became the capital of Saxon England. William the Conqueror gave London a charter. The city flourished under the Plantagenets. The expansion of England under the Tudors and Stuarts gave a great impetus to the growth of London, which in the seventeenth century overtook Paris in population. It was visited by the plague in 1665, and in the following year a conflagration (the Great Fire) destroyed about 13,000 houses. The new London that rose from the ashes exhibited a great architectural transformation. A large array of splendid edifices testified to the genius of Christopher Wren. The census of 1801 gave London a population of 864,000, far exceeding that of any city in Christendom. By 1841 the figure had more than doubled through natural increase and the absorption of circumadjacent towns and parishes. In 1851, the year in which the first international exposition (World's Fair) was held in Hyde Park, London counted 2,362,000 inhabitants. In the next half century the population doubled.

London, a post-town of Pope co., Ark., on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. Pop. in 1900, 268.

London, a post-village of Shelby co., Ind., on Sugar Creek, 16 miles by rail SE. of Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

London, a banking post-town, capital of Laurel co., Ky., 70 miles SSE. of Lexington, on the Louisville and Nashville R. Coal is found here. Pop. in 1900, 1147.

London, a post-township of Freeborn co., Minn., on the Iowa boundary-line. Pop. in 1900, 783.

London, a post-hamlet of Atchison co., Mo., 66 miles NNW. of St. Joseph.

London, a banking post-village, capital of Madison co., Ohio, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 25 miles W. by S. of Columbus. It has extensive shipments of grain, produce, and live-stock. Pop. in 1900, 3511.

London, a post-village of Mercer co., Pa., 16 miles NE. of Newcastle. Pop. 100.

London, a post-village of Kimble co., Tex.

London, a post-village of Dane co., Wis., on the Chicago and Lake Superior and the Chicago and Northwestern Rs. The banking point is Lakemills. Pop. 200.

London, a city and port of entry of Ontario, Canada, capital of the co. of Middlesex, on the river Thames and on the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and other railroads, 121 miles W. of Toronto. It has a fine appearance, and contains a number of stately edifices, including the public buildings, Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals, various hospitals and asylums, an opera-house, etc. It is the seat of the Western University, established here in 1878, of Huron and Hellmuth Colleges, and of other collegiate institutions. The town

has extensive iron-foundries and machine-shops, car-works, breweries, chemical-works, petroleum-refineries, tanneries, and manufactures of agricultural implements, brick and tile, furniture, carriages, soap, and candles. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural region and has a large trade in grain and other produce, and live-stock. London is largely visited for its sulphur springs. Pop. in 1891, 37,977; in 1901, 37,981.

Londonbridge, a post-hamlet of Princess Anne co., Va., 16 miles E. of Norfolk.

London Britain, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 607.

Londonderry, lŭn'dŏn-dĕr'ree, or **Derry,** a county of Ireland, in Ulster, having on the N. the Atlantic Ocean and Lough Foyle, on the E. Antrim, from which it is separated by Loughs Neagh and Beg, on the SW. Tyrone, and on the W. Donegal. Area, 816 sq. m. Surface, in the S. and centre, mountainous; elsewhere, mostly lowland, with a fertile soil. Chief rivers, the Foyle, in the NW., and the Bann, on the E. border, rich in salmon. The linen industry is extensively carried on. The county was granted to a number of London companies by James I.; hence the prefix of London to the ancient name of the county. Capital, Londonderry. Pop. in 1841, 222,460; in 1901, 144,330.

Londonderry, a municipal and parliamentary borough of Ireland, capital of the co. of Londonderry, finely situated on the Foyle, 5 miles above Lough Foyle and 123 miles NNW. of Dublin. It is connected by a bridge with the extensive suburb of Waterside. A portion of the town is still surrounded by the old walls, which now serve as promenades. The principal buildings are the handsome Roman Catholic Cathedral, the court-house, and the guild-hall. A triumphal arch commemorates the defence of the town against James II. The industries of Londonderry comprise distilling, brewing, tanning, the manufacture of linen, iron-founding, and ship-building. The salmon-fishery is extensive. Londonderry is the seat of an active trade by sea. Pop. in 1901, 39,873. Londonderry is an ancient town. It acquired importance in the seventeenth century, after the region in which it stands had been made over to the London companies. It was a stronghold of the Orangeites, and in 1689 heroically and successfully held out against the forces of James II.

Londonderry, a post-village in Londonderry township (town), Rockingham co., N.H., on the Boston and Maine R., 6 miles SE. of Manchester. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1408.

Londonderry, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, 44 miles ENE. of Zanesville. Pop. 100.

Londonderry, a township of Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1441.

Londonderry, a post-township (and village) of Chester co., Pa., 40 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 648; of the village, about 250.

Londonderry, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1385.

Londonderry, a post-village of Windham co., Vt., in Londonderry township (town), on the West River, about 30 miles S. by E. of Rutland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 961; of the village, about 250.

Londonderry, an outport of Nova Scotia, co. of Colchester, on the N. side of Cobequid Bay and on the Intercolonial R., 17 miles W. of Truro. Near by are the ACADIA MINES.

Londongrove, a post-village in Londongrove and West Marlboro townships, Chester co., Pa., about 38 miles WSW. of Philadelphia. Pop. of Londongrove township in 1900, 1828; of the village, about 150.

London Mills, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ill., 20 miles S. by E. of Galesburg, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. in 1900, 528.

Lonecedar, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., W.Va.

Lone Cone, Colo., a peak of the La Plata Mountains, in the SW. part of the state, has an altitude of 12,761 feet.

Lonedell, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mo.

Lone Elm, a post-village of Anderson co., Kan.

Lone Elm, a post-hamlet of Cooper co., Mo., 36 miles NW. of Jefferson City.

Lonegrove, a post-village of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. The banking point is Ardmore. Pop. about 215.

Lonegrove, a post-hamlet of Llano co., Tex.

Lonegum, a post-village of Bedford co., Va. Pop. 150.

Lonejack, a post-village of Jackson co., Mo., about 30 miles SE. of Kansas City. Pop. about 110.

Lone Mountain, a post-village of Claiborne co., Tenn. The banking point is Tazewell. Pop. about 250.

Loneoak, a post-village of Meriwether co., Ga. The banking point is Hogansville or Newnaw. Pop. 200.

Loneoak, a post-township of Bates co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 854.

Loneoak, a banking post-town of Hunt co., Tex., 56 miles ENE. of Dallas, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. in 1900, 496.

Lonepine, a post-village of Inyo co., Cal. The banking point is Independence. Pop. about 200.

Lonepine, a post-village of Washington co., Pa., 8 miles S. of Washington. Pop. about 225.

Lonepine, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Va.

Lonepine, a post-hamlet of Portage co., Wis.

Lonerock, a post-village of Baxter co., Ark. The banking point is Mountain Home. Pop. 100.

Lonerock, a banking post-village of Kossuth co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R. Pop. 150.

Lonerock, a post-village of Gilliam co., Oregon. Pop. 60.

Lonerock, a banking post-village of Richland co., Wis., on the N. bank of the Wisconsin River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 43 miles W. by N. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 512.

Lonestar, a post-hamlet of Gentry co., Mo., 60 miles NNE. of St. Joseph.

Lonestar, a post-village of Orangeburg co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Lonestar, a post-village of Cherokee co., Tex., about 18 miles N. of Rusk. Pop. 250.

Lonetree, a post-station of Bureau co., Ill., 12 miles S. of Princeton.

Lonetree, a banking post-town of Johnson co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., 22 miles W. of Muscatine. Pop. in 1900, 600.

Lone Wolf, a banking post-village of Kiowa co., Okla., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. Pop. 200.

Long, a post-village of the Cherokee Nation, I.T. The banking point is Tahlequah. Pop. 100.

Longa, lŏn'gå, an islet of the Hebrides, 1½ miles NE. of Scalpa.

Longacre, a post-village of Fayette co., W.Va., on the Ohio Central Lines. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 250.

Longano, lon-gå'no, a small town of Italy, in Campobasso, 6 miles S. of Isernia.

Longarone, lon-gå-ro'nå, a village of Italy, 10 miles NNE. of Belluno, on the Piava.

Longbeach, a banking city and summer-resort of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Pacific coast, 20 miles S. of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Rs. Pop. in 1900, 2252.

Longbeach, a post-village and resort of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R. The banking point is Far Rockaway. Pop. about 100.

Long Bottom, a post-village of Meigs co., Ohio, on the Ohio River, about 14 miles by land E. of Pomeroy. Pop. about 250.

Long Branch, a post-hamlet of Tatnall co., Ga.

Longbranch, a post-hamlet of Monroe co., Mo., on a creek of the same name, 44 miles SW. of Hannibal.

Long Branch, a banking post-town and fashionable bathing-resort of Monmouth co., N.J., is on the Atlantic Ocean and on the Pennsylvania R. and the Central R. of New Jersey, 32 miles S. of New York and 70 miles ENE. of Philadelphia. It is pleasantly situated on a bluff and broad plateau 20–35 feet above the level of the sea, and has wide avenues lined with costly private cottages (many of the finest of which are at Elberon) and several immense hotels. Ocean Avenue, the scene of greatest and most varied life, is 5 miles in length. About 7 miles S. are Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. Long Branch derives its name from the "long branch" of the Shrewsbury River, the original site having been 1 mile inland. The summer population is at times 60,000 or more. Resident population in 1900, 8872. Prominent races are held here.

Long Branch, a borough of Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 273.

Longbranch, a post-village of Pierce co., Wash. The banking point is Tacoma. Pop. 150.

Longbridge, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, La. Pop. 80.

Longcane, a post-village of Troup co., Ga., 78 miles SSW. of Atlanta and 2 miles E. of the Chattahoochee River.

Long Cane Creek, Ga., flows through Troup co. into the Chattahoochee a few miles below West Point.

Long Cane Creek, S.C., enters the Little River in the S. part of Abbeville co.

Long Creek, Mecklenburg co., N.C., flows into the Catawba River from the NE.

Long Creek, Stanly co., N.C., runs southward and enters the Rocky River.

Longcreek, a post-village of Macon co., Ill., 6 miles E. of Decatur. Pop. about 175.

Longcreek, a post-village of Pender co., N.C. The banking point is Wilmington. Pop. about 200.

Longcreek, a post-town of Grant co., Oregon, 50 miles SE. of Heppner. Pop. in 1900, 123.

Longcreek, a post-hamlet of Oconee co., S.C.

Longcreek, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Tenn.

Longdale, a post-village of Alleghany co., Va., 52 miles WSW. of Staunton. It has iron- and coal-industries. Pop. about 800.

Long Eaton, a town of Derbyshire, England, near the river Trent, 7 miles SW. of Nottingham. Pop. in 1901, 13,045, largely engaged in the textile industry.

Longeddy, a post-village of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Erie R. The banking point is Port Jervis. Pop. about 375.

Longeville, a town of Lorraine. See SANKT AVOLD.

Longford, an inland county of Ireland, in Leinster, having an area of 421 sq. m. Lough Ree and the river Shannon are on its W. border. Much of the district is pasture. It is crossed by the Royal Canal. Capital, Longford. Pop. in 1841, 115,590; in 1901, 46,600.

Longford, a town of Ireland, capital of co. Longford, on the Camlin, 4 miles from its confluence with the Shannon and 68 miles WNW. of Dublin. It is the seat of the Catholic bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise and has a handsome modern cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 3747.

Longford, a post-village of Clay co., Kan., about 20 miles N. of Abilene.

Longford, a municipality of Tasmania, on Lake River, 18 miles by rail S. of Launceston. Pop. about 1100.

Longford Mills, a post-village of Ontario co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Orillia, 9 miles distant. Pop. 250.

Longglade, a post-village of Augusta co., Va. The banking point is Staunton. Pop. 120.

Longgreen, a post-hamlet of Baltimore co., Md.

Longgrove, a post-village of Lake co., Ill., 27 miles NNW. of Chicago. Pop. 80.

Longgrove, a town of the Chickasaw Nation, I.T. Pop. in 1900, 215.

Longgrove, a post-village of Scott co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 16 miles N. of Davenport. Pop. 125.

Longgrove, a post-hamlet of Hardin co., Ky.

Long Harbor, a fishing settlement in the district of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, 47 miles from Harbor Briton. The harbor is about 1 mile wide and runs inward for 12 miles.

Long Harbor, a fishing settlement on the E. side of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, 9 miles from Little Placentia.

Longhill, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 7 miles N. of Bridgeport. It has manufactures of underwear, cigars, etc. Pop. about 450.

Longhill, a post-village of Morris co., N.J., 1 mile from Sterling station. Pop. 175.

Long Hollow, a post-hamlet of Union co., Tenn.

Longhollow, a post-hamlet of Smyth co., Va.

Long Island, a name applied to a group of the Hebrides, Scotland, comprising Lewis-with-Harris, Benbecula, North and South Uist, etc., which are supposed to have been formerly united.

Long Island, Suffolk co., Mass., is in Boston harbor. It is a summer-resort.

Long Island, Carroll co., N.H., is in Lake Winnepesaukee. Length, 3 miles; width, 1½ miles. It is a summer-resort.

Long Island, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, constituting the southeasternmost part of the state of New York. It is separated from the main part of the city of New York by a strait called the East River, which is about ½ mile wide, and is bounded on the N. by Long Island Sound, which separates it from Westchester co., N.Y., and Connecticut. On the W., in addition to the East River, it has New York Bay and the Narrows, the latter separating it from Staten Island. It is about 110 miles long, measured on a line extending nearly E. and W., the greatest width being about 20 miles. Its outline is indented by numerous bays and inlets, among which are Great Peconic, Oyster, and Jamaica bays. The surface is moderately uneven or nearly level, in large part made up of glacial drift. The soil is fertile, large quantities of potatoes and other vegetables being raised for the New York market. The island is divided into 4 counties,—Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk. The city of Brooklyn is situated on its W. end; the E. extremity of the island is known as Montauk Point. Along the south shore are numerous lagoon islands and spits, which (as well as the shore itself) are much used for bathing-resorts (Coney Island, Rockaway Beach, Babylon, Bayshore, Islip, etc.). The battle of Long Island, in which the British defeated the Americans on Aug. 27, 1776, was fought at the W. extremity of the island.

Long Island, a lofty island in Placentia Bay, S. coast of Newfoundland. It contains Harbor Buffet.

Long Island, an island in Minas Basin, 2 miles from Grand Pré, in Kings co., Nova Scotia.

Long Island, an island of Canada, in Hudson Bay. Lat. 55° 5′ N.

Long Island, one of the Bahamas, lat. (N. point) 23° 41′ N., is about 70 miles in length by 3 miles in breadth.

Long Island, a small island in the Java Sea, off the W. coast of Billiton.

Long Island, a small island in the Java Sea, SE. of Madura.

Long Island, an island off the S. coast of New Zealand, at the SE. entrance to Foveaux Strait. Lat. 47° 17′ S.

Long Island, an island off the N. coast of Papua. Lat. (N. point) 0° 53′ S.; lon. 134° 50′ E.—The name also of another Papuan island, N. of Kaiser-Wilhelm Land, from which it is separated by Vitiaz (Bitiaz) Strait.

Long Island, a small island in Queen Charlotte's Sound, Cook Strait, New Zealand. Lat. 41° 5′ S. It is about 4 miles long.

Long Island, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ala., 30 miles W. by S. of Chattanooga.

Long Island, a banking post-village of Phillips co., Kan., on the Burlington Route, 24 miles NW. of Phillipsburg. Pop. about 450.

Long Island, a post-village of Cumberland co., Me., on an island in Casco Bay, 6 miles from Portland. Pop. of the island, about 300.

Long Island, a plantation in Hancock co., Me., consists of an island in Bluehill Bay. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Long Island, Digby co., Nova Scotia. See FREEPORT.

Long Island City, a former city of Long Island, N.Y., in Queens co. It is on the East River, opposite Manhattan Island, and forms part of the borough of Queens, in the city of New York. It is separated from Brooklyn by Newtown Creek. Pop. in 1900, 48,272.

Long Islands, a group of small islands in Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland.

Long Island Sound, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, extending between Connecticut and Westchester co., N.Y., on the N. and Long Island on the S. It is nearly 110 miles long and is 20 miles wide near the middle. The sound is connected with New York Bay by a strait called East River.

Longjumeau, lôNʼzhüʻmō′, a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 12 miles SW. of Paris. A peace was concluded here between the Catholics and Huguenots in 1568. Pop. about 2000.

Long Keys, three islands in the Bay of Honduras.

Long Keys, Bahamas, on the E. side of the SW. entrance to Crooked Passage. Lat. 22° 35′ N.

Long King Creek, Polk co., Tex., flows into Trinity River from the N.

Long Lake, Cheboygan co., Mich., is about 6 miles S. of Lake Huron. It is nearly 10 miles long and is an expansion of the Cheboygan River.

Long Lake, N.Y., is in the NE. part of Hamilton co. and lies among the Adirondack Mountains. It is 14 miles long, about 1 mile wide, and is situated 10 miles SW. of Mount Seward, at an elevation of 1615 feet above the level of the sea. It is supplied with water from Raquette Lake, and its surplus water is discharged through the Raquette River, which issues from the NE. end of Long Lake.

Longlake, a post-hamlet of Clare co., Mich., 6 or 8 miles W. of Traverse City. Near by is a lake of the same name, 4 miles long. There are saw-mills located here.

Long Lake, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn., on the Great Northern R., 28 miles W. of St. Paul and 2 miles N. of Lake Minnetonka. Pop. 150.

Long Lake, a post-township (town) in the N. part of Hamilton co., N.Y., comprises part of the Adirondack Mountains, with several beautiful lakes, among which are Long Lake and Raquette Lake. Pop. in 1900, 1023.

Longlake, a post-village and resort in the Adirondack region of Hamilton co., N.Y., on Long Lake, 40 miles NW. of North Creek station.

Longlake, a post-village of McPherson co., S.Dak. The banking point is Leola. Pop. 100.

Longlane, a post-village of Dallas co., Mo., 37 miles NNE. of Springfield. The "Enterprise Community," holding property in common, was established here.

Longlevel, a post-village of York co., Pa., 6 miles SE. of Wrightsville. Pop. about 300.

Longlier, lôNʼle-āʻ, a village of Belgium, in Luxembourg, 26 miles NW. of Arlon.

Long, Loch, a branch of Loch Alsh, co. of Ross, Scotland, between Loch Alsh parish and Kintail.

Long Meadow, a post-village of Hampden co., Mass., in Long Meadow township (town), on the E. bank of the Connecticut River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 4 miles S. of Springfield. Pop. of the town in 1900, 811.

Long Melford, England. See MELFORD.

Longmires Store, a post-hamlet of Edgefield co., S.C.

Longmont, a banking post-town of Boulder co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R. and the Burlington Route, 36 miles NNW. of Denver. It is surrounded by grand mountain-scenery and in its vicinity gold and lignite are found. Pop. in 1900, 2201.

Longni, lôn-nē', a small town of France, in Orne, 13 miles E. of Mortagne.

Longobardi, lon-go-bar'dee, a small town of Italy, in Cosenza, 12 miles S. of Paola, on the Mediterranean.

Longobucco, lon-go-bŏŏ'ko, a town of Italy, province and 21 miles NE. of Cosenza. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 4000).

Longos, lôn'gŏs (anc. *Sithonia*), the middle one of the three peninsulas of Chalcidice, projecting into the Ægean Sea. It terminates in Cape Drepano. It is about 40 miles long.

Longpine, a banking post-village of Brown co., Neb., 9 miles E. of Ainsworth, on the Northwestern Line. Pop. in 1900, 486.

Longpine, a post-hamlet of Anson co., N.C.

Longplain, a post-village of Bristol co., Mass., 9 miles N. by E. of New Bedford. Pop. about 220.

Long Point, or **Long Point Shoals**, Mass., within Cape Cod, near its extremity. On it, at the entrance of Provincetown, is a fixed light. Lat. 42° 2′ N.; lon. 70° 10′ W.

Longpoint, a post-village of Livingston co., Ill., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R., 98 miles SW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 284.

Longpoint, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Tex., 9 miles NW. of Brenham.

Long Point, a post-hamlet of Kings co., New Brunswick, on Belleisle Bay, 27 miles from St. John.

Long Point, a post-settlement of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, 14 miles from Port Hastings. Pop. 250.

Long Point, a fishing village of Chicoutimi co., Quebec, on the N. side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 miles SW. of Mingan. See also LONGUE POINTE.

Longpond, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ga. The banking point is Mount Vernon. Pop. about 200.

Long Pond, a village of Newfoundland, on Conception Bay, 16 miles from St. John's.

Longport, a post-borough and resort of Atlantic co., N.J., on the West Jersey and Seashore R. The banking point is Atlantic City, 6 miles N. Pop. in 1900, 80.

Long Prairie, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Ill.

Long Prairie, a banking post-village, capital of Todd co., Minn., on the Long Prairie River, 46 miles NW. of St. Cloud, on the Great Northern R. It is surrounded by fertile prairies diversified with beautiful small lakes. Pop. in 1900, 1385.

Long Prairie River, Minn., issues from a small lake near the middle of Douglas co. and enters the Crow Wing River 2 miles from Motley.

Longpré, lôn'prā', a commune of France, in Somme, 10 miles SE. of Abbeville.

Long Rapids, a post-village of Alpena co., Mich. Pop. 100.

Longreach, a post-hamlet of Tyler co., W.Va., on the Ohio River.

Longridge, a town of Lancashire, England, 6 miles NE. of Preston. Pop. in 1901, 4304.

Longridge, a post-village of Fairfield co., Conn., about 24 miles W. by S. of Bridgeport. Pop. about 500.

Longrun, a post-hamlet of Switzerland co., Ind.

Longrun, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky., 19 miles E. of Louisville.

Longrun, a post-village of Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 60.

Longrun, a post-hamlet of Fairfield co., S.C.

Longrun, a post-hamlet of Doddridge co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 19 miles W. of Clarksburg.

Long Sault Rapids, in the St. Lawrence River, between Ontario and Long Sault Island, 12 miles above Cornwall. They are about 9 miles long.

Long Savannah, a post-hamlet of James co., Tenn.

Longs Gap, a post-hamlet of Grayson co., Va.

Longshore, a post-village of Newberry co., S.C. Pop. 60.

Longside, a village of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, 6 miles by rail WNW. of Peterhead.

Longs Mills, a post-hamlet of McMinn co., Tenn.

Long's Peak, Colo., a peak of the Rocky Mountains, at the SE. extremity of the North Park and about 50 miles NW. of Denver. Height, 14,271 feet. Its top is covered with perpetual snow and its sides are clad with forests of fir and pine. Lat. 40° 15′ N.; lon. 105° 36′ W.

Longspur, a post-village of Bland co., Va. The banking point is Wytheville. Pop. 100.

Longs Stand, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa.

Longs Store, a post-hamlet of Union co., N.C.

Longstreet, a post-hamlet of Pulaski co., Ga.

Longstreet, a post-village of De Soto parish, La.

Longstreet, a post-hamlet of Montgomery co., Tex., 20 miles SW. of Huntsville.

Long Sutton, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, 12 miles E. of Spalding. Pop. in 1901, 4524.

Longswamp, a post-township (and village) of Berks co., Pa., about 18 miles NE. of Reading. Pop. in 1900, 2507; of the village, about 475.

Long Tom, a post-hamlet of Lane co., Oregon, 12 miles W. of Eugene.

Longtom, a post-village of Fairfield co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Longton, a town of England, co. of Stafford, 2 miles SE. of Stoke-upon-Trent. It has coal- and iron-mines, potteries, and manufactures of china. Pop. in 1901, 35,815.

Longton, a banking city of Elk co., Kan., near the Elk River, 25 miles NW. of Independence, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. Pop. in 1900, 564.

Longtown, a small town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Esk, 8 miles N. of Carlisle.

Longtown, a post-hamlet of Panola co., Miss.

Longtown, a post-village of Perry co., Mo., 18 miles NW. of Grand Tower, Ill. Pop. in 1900, 108.

Longtown, a post-hamlet of Yadkin co., N.C.

Longué, lôn'gā', a small town of France, in Maine-et-Loire, 12 miles S. of Baugé.

Longue Pointe (Fr. pron. lông pwănt), the chief town of Hochelaga co., Quebec, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, 6 miles E. of Montreal, its banking point, with which it is connected by electric railroad. Pop. about 900.

Longueuil, the chief town of the co. of Chambly, Quebec, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 3 miles E. of Montreal, on the South Shore R. It is the summer residence of many Montrealers. Pop. in 1901, 2835. The banking point is Montreal.

Longuyon, lôn'ghe-ôn', a small town of France, in Meurthe-et-Moselle, 20 miles NW. of Briey.

Long Valley, or **Constantia**, a post-village of Lassen co., Cal., 45 miles NNW. of Reno, Nev. Pop. 75.

Longview, a post-village of Shelby co., Ala. The banking point is Birmingham. Pop. 100.

Longview, a post-village of Ashley co., Ark., on the Saline River, 64 miles S. of Pine Bluff.

Longview, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. Pop. about 300.

Longview, a post-village of Christian co., Ky.

Longview, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Tenn. The banking point is Shelbyville.

Longview, a banking post-town, capital of Gregg co., Tex., on the Texas and Pacific and the Texas, Sabine Valley and Northwestern Rs., 24 miles W. of Marshall. It has a plough-factory, ice-plant, cotton-seed oil mills, etc. It is a shipping point for lumber, cotton, live-stock, and hides. Pop. in 1880, 1525; in 1890, 2034; in 1900, 3591.

Longville, a post-hamlet of Plumas co., Cal.

Longwe Mountains, South Africa. See LOBOMBO.

Longwood, an estate near Jamestown, the little capital of St. Helena, occupied by Napoleon. Elevation, about 1500 feet.

Longwood, a village of Ireland, co. of Meath, 9 miles SSW. of Trim.

Longwood, a post-village of Orange co., Fla., 10 miles from Sanford, on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Sanford. Pop. about 600.

Longwood, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., Ind., 5 miles W. of Connersville.

Longwood, a post-hamlet of Caddo parish, La., 18 miles W. of Shreveport.

Longwood, a post-village of Washington co., Miss. The banking point is Greenville. Pop. about 175.

Longwood, a post-village of Pettis co., Mo., 15 miles N. by W. of Sedalia. Pop. 75.

Longwood, a post-hamlet of Custer co., Neb., 70 miles NW. of Grand Island.

Longwood, a post-village of Chester co., Pa. The banking point is Kennett Square or Westchester. Pop. 100.

Longwood, a post-hamlet of Rockbridge co., Va.

Longwood, a post-village of Clark co., Wis., 2 miles E. of the Black River and 35 miles N. of Hatfield station.

Longwood Station, a post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 21 miles WSW. of London. Pop. 50.

Longwy, lôn'vee', a fortified town of France, department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Belgian frontier, 40 miles

NNW. of Metz. It consists of an upper town on a steep rock and a lower town, in which are porcelain-works and various other manufacturing establishments, blast-furnaces, etc. Near by are iron-mines. Longwy was called by Louis XIV. the "Iron Gate of France." Pop. in 1901, 6175 (commune, 9235).

Longyear, a post-hamlet of Ulster co., N.Y.

Lonigo, lo-nee'go, a town of Italy, province and 13 miles SW. of Vicenza, at the foot of a lofty hill crowned by an old castle. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 10,403, of whom more than one-half dwelt outside of the town.

Löningen, lö'ning-en, a village of Oldenburg, on the Hase, 34 miles SW. of the town of Oldenburg.

Lonlai l'Abbaye, lôn"lâ' lâb'bâ', a commune of France, in Orne, 5 miles NW. of Domfront.

Lono, a post-hamlet of Hot Spring co., Ark.

Lonoke, lōn'ōk, a county in the central part of Arkansas. Area, 784 sq. m. It is drained by Cypress, Metoe, and Watausaw bayous. Capital, Lonoke. Pop. in 1890, 19,263; in 1900, 22,544.

Lonoke, a banking post-town, capital of Lonoke co., Ark., 22 miles E. of Little Rock, on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. It is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 951.

Lonsdale (the "Valley of the Lune"), a district of England, in Westmoreland and Lancashire.

Lonsdale, a post-village of Garland co., Ark., on the Little Rock and Hot Springs Western R. The banking point is Benton or Hot Springs. Pop. 250.

Lonsdale, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the Blackstone River and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 7 miles N. of Providence. It has manufactures of cotton-prints. Pop. about 3700.

Lonsdale, a post-village of Hastings co., Ontario, on the Salmon River, 4 miles from Marysville. Pop. 150.

Lons-le-Saunier, lôn" leh sō"ne-â', or **Lons-le-Saulnier** (anc. *Ledum Salinarium*), a town of France, capital of the department of Jura, 50 miles SE. of Dijon. It is situated in a picturesque basin enclosed by steep heights. The town-hall has a scientific and archæological museum and art collections. There is a monument to Rouget de Lisle, who was born here. There are lumber- and grain-mills and breweries. Lons-le-Saunier is an ancient place; it grew up around the salt springs which are now used for baths. Pop. in 1901, 10,306.

Lontar, lon-tar', or **Pulo Lontar,** poo'lo lon-tar', an island off the W. coast of the peninsula of Malacca, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, 21 miles long by about 6 miles broad.

Lontoir, a town of the Banda Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, on Banda Nera.

Loo, lō, a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Loo Canal, 7 miles SE. of Furnes. Pop. 1800.

Loo-Choo Islands. See LIU-KIU ISLANDS.

Loochristi, lō-kris'tee, a town of Belgium, in East Flanders, 6 miles NE. of Ghent.

Looe, loo, a small river of England, co. of Cornwall, enters the English Channel at Helstone. Its estuary is a beautiful lake, called Looe Pool.

Looe, a small river of England, co. of Cornwall, flows into the English Channel at Looe.

Looe, EAST and WEST, two small fishing places in Cornwall, England, at the entrance of the river Looe, 21 miles SSW. of Launceston. East Looe was an important seaport in the Middle Ages and a parliamentary borough until 1832. Pop. of Looe in 1901, 2548.

Loog, lo-ōg', a port on the W. coast of Tablas Island, Philippines. Loog pueblo is on the N. shore.

Loogootee, a post-village of Fayette co., Ill., 8 miles S. of Brownstown. Pop. 125.

Loogootee, a banking post-town of Martin co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 34 miles E. of Vincennes. Pop. in 1900, 1382. It is in a stock-raising region.

Lookinglass, a post-hamlet of Platte co., Neb.

Lookinglass, a post-hamlet of Douglas co., Oregon, 8 miles SW. of Roseburg.

Lookinglass River, Mich., rises in Shiawassee co. and enters the Grand River at Portland, in Ionia co. It is about 75 miles long.

Lookout, a post-village of Modoc co., Cal. Pop. 79.

Lookout, a post-village of Skagit co., Wash. The banking point is Whatcom. It has lumbering-industries.

Lookout, a post-hamlet of Fayette co., W.Va.

Lookout, a post-hamlet of Albany co., Wyo., 33 miles N. by W. of Laramie.

Lookout, Cape, N.C., 85 miles SW. of Cape Hatteras. Lat. 34° 37′ N.; lon. 76° 31′ W.

Lookout, Cape, Yamhill co., Oregon, about lat. 45° 25′ N., lon. 124° W.

Lookout, Cape, in Hudson Bay. Lat. 55° 30′ N.; lon. about 85° 10′ W.

Lookout, Cape, a headland on the E. coast of Patagonia, extending into the Atlantic Ocean.

Lookout Creek rises near the S. end of Dade co., Ga., passes into Tennessee, and enters the Tennessee River about 3 miles below Chattanooga. It runs along a narrow valley between Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and at the SE. base of the former.

Lookout Mountain, a ridge which traverses Dade co., Ga., in the extreme NW. part of the state, and extends northeastward into Tennessee to the Tennessee River and southwestward into Alabama, in which state most of the ridge lies. Its NE. extremity is 2½ miles from Chattanooga, Tenn. It is remarkable for grand and beautiful scenery. The Confederate positions on the portion of the ridge near Chattanooga were stormed by the Federals on Nov. 24, 1863. The highest point of this ridge is 2126 feet in elevation. The summit of the mountain is now reached by railway.

Lookout Mountain, a post-town and summer-resort of Hamilton co., Tenn., 3 miles from Chattanooga. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Pop. in 1900, 452.

Loomis, a post-village of Placer co., Cal. The banking point is Auburn or Sacramento. Pop. about 200.

Loomis, a post-village of Isabella co., Mich., on the Pere Marquette R., 44 miles WNW. of East Saginaw. Pop. about 100.

Loomis, a banking post-village of Phelps co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 200.

Loomis, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y. The banking point is Walton. Pop. 150.

Loomis, a post-village of Okanogan co., Wash. The banking point is Conconully. Pop. about 175.

Looneyville, a post-hamlet of Erie co., N.Y., 15 miles E. of Buffalo.

Looneyville, a post-hamlet of Roane co., W.Va.

Loonlake, a post-village and resort of Franklin co., N.Y., in the Adirondack region, on the New York Central and Hudson River and the Delaware and Hudson Rs. The banking point is Plattsburg. Pop. about 250.

Loonlake, a post-village of Stevens co., Wash. Pop. 75.

Loon-op-Zand, lōn op zânt, or **Venloon,** vĕn-lōn', a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 12 miles SW. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. (commune) about 7500.

Loop-Head, a promontory of Ireland, on the N. side of the entrance of the Shannon estuary. Elevation, 232 feet.

Loos, loce, a town of France, in Nord, constituting a W. suburb of Lille. It has manufactures of chemicals, textile mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 8285 (commune, 9513).

Loo'sahatch'ee, a small river of Tennessee, enters the Wolf River about 3 miles N. of Memphis.

Loo'sascoo'na Creek, Miss., rises in Pontotoc co. and enters the Yalabusha River in Grenada co., 4 miles above Grenada. It is about 80 miles long.

Loosecreek, a post-village of Osage co., Mo., 15 miles E. of Jefferson City. Pop. 75.

Loosing Creek, N.C., flows into the Chowan.

Loox'aho'ma, a post-hamlet of Tate co., Miss., 8 miles E. of Senatobia. Pop. 95.

Looz, lōz, or **Borchloen,** boonk'loon', a small town of Belgium, in Limbourg, 9 miles S. of Hasselt.

Lopatcong, a township of Warren co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1962.

Lopatka (lo-pât'kâ), **Cape,** in Asia, forming the S. extremity of Kamtchatka. Lat. 51° 2′ N. On it is a mountain which bears the same name.

Lopera, lo-pâ'râ, a town of Spain, 22 miles NW. of Jaén, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4577.

Lopez, a post-village of Bibb co., Ala. The banking point is Bessemer. Pop. 150.

Lopez, a post-village of Sullivan co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R. The banking point is Dushore. It has coaling- and lumbering-industries. Pop. about 1200.

Lopez, a post-hamlet of San Juan co., Wash., on Lopez Island.

Lopez, Cape, on the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 0° 36′ S.

Lopienno, lo-pe-ĕn'no, a town of Prussia, in Posen, 14 miles NNW. of Gnesen. Pop. about 1000.

Lop-Nor, lop nor, or **Lob-Nor,** a lake of Chinese Turkestan, in about lat. 39° 30′ N. and lon. 90° E., surrounded by a desert country. It receives the river Tarim and through it a large part of the drainage of Chinese Turkestan, but has no known outlet. The investigations of Przhevalski and Sven Hedin show the boundaries to be shifting. The lake is undergoing desiccation. It is divided into two sections (Kara-buran and Chon-kul) and is but a few feet in depth. Elevation, 2600 feet.

Loppersum, lop'pẹr-sŭm, a village of the Netherlands, province and 11 miles NW. of Groningen. Pop., with environs, 2566.

Lora, a district in the S. of Afghanistan, near Ghuzni.

Lora del Rio, lo'rå dĕl ree'o, a town of Spain, province and 32 miles ENE. of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. in 1900, 7042.

Lorah, a post-village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. 100.

Lorain, lo-rān', a county in the N. part of Ohio, has an area of 494 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by Lake Erie and is drained by the Black and Vermilion rivers. Capital, Elyria. Pop. in 1890, 40,295; in 1900, 54,857.

Lorain, a city of Lorain co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Black River, 25 miles W. of Cleveland, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. It has a good harbor, with shipments of coal, grain, lumber, and iron-ore, and has extensive ship-yards, railroad-shops, vast steel-works, shovel- and stove-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 16,028.

Loraine, a post-village of Adams co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 21 miles NE. of Quincy. Pop. in 1900, 349.

Loraine, a township (town) of Polk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 267.

Loralai, lō-rå-lī', a town of British Beluchistan, about lat. 30° 25′ N., lon. 68° 35′ E.

Loramie, lor'a-me, a banking post-village of Shelby co., Ohio, about 6 miles N. by W. of Dayton. Pop. in 1900, 444.

Loramie's Creek, Ohio, rises in Shelby co. and flows into the Miami River about 3 miles above Piqua.

Lo'ran', a post-township of Stephenson co., Ill., about 40 miles W. of Rockford. Pop. in 1900, 1311.

Lorane, lo-rain', a post-hamlet of Whitley co., Ind., 5 miles NW. of Columbia.

Lorane, a village of Berks co., Pa. The banking point is Reading. Pop. 150.

Lorca, lor'kå (anc. *Eliocroca, Eliocrata, Ilorcum*), a city of Spain, in Murcia, 42 miles SW. of the city of Murcia, on the S. slope of Mount Caño, the summit of which is crowned by a Moorish castle. It consists of two parts, an upper old town, with narrow and crooked streets, and a modern section. There is an old Gothic cathedral. The manufactures consist chiefly of textiles, saltpetre, and powder and there are oil-mills, lead-smelting works, etc. In the vicinity are mines of lead. Lorca is a very ancient place and figures in the wars of the Moors. By the bursting of an immense dam, constructed here for irrigation purposes, in 1802, several thousand persons lost their lives. Pop. in 1900, 69,910. Elevation, 1150 feet.

Lorch, lork, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, 20 miles WSW. of Wiesbaden, on the Rhine. Pop. about 2000.

Lorch (anc. *Laureacum*), a town of Württemberg, 23 miles SW. of Ellwangen. Near by is a church, formerly belonging to a Benedictine abbey, in which most of the Hohenstaufen princes are buried. Traces of the old Roman walls have recently been unearthed. Pop. about 3000.

Lorch (anc. *Laureacum*), a village of Upper Austria, district of Linz. The place was an important military station of the Romans. From the earliest times it was the seat of a bishopric. The see was raised to the rank of an archbishopric and in the eighth century was transferred to Passau.

Lörchingen, lŏrk'ing-ẹn (Fr. *Lorquin*), a village of Germany, in Lorraine, 5 miles SSW. of Saarburg.

Lord Hood Island, or **Marutea,** må-roo-tå'å, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 21° 30′ S., lon. 135° 33′ W.

Lord Howe Island, one of the Society Islands, lat. 16° 50′ S., lon. 154° 21′ W., about 60 miles long and 4 miles broad. It was discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767.

Lord Howe Islands, Pacific Ocean, form a part of the British Solomon Islands. Pop. about 8000.

Lord Howe Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific, ENE. of Sydney. Highest point about 2800 feet. Lat. 31° 30′ S.; lon. 159° 10′ E. Pop. 100. The islands are administered by New South Wales.

Lord Howe Islands, a group of small islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 5° 30′ S.; lon. 159° 31′ E.

Lordsburg, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Line, 35 miles E. of Los Angeles. The banking point is Pomona. Pop. about 700.

Lordsburg, a post-village of Grant co., N.Mex., 59 miles W. of Deming, on the Southern Pacific, the Arizona and New Mexico and the Lordsburg and Hachita Rs. It is a trade-centre. Pop. about 800.

Lords Valley, a post-station of Pike co., Pa.

Lordville, a post-village of Delaware co., N.Y., on the Delaware River and on the Erie R., 153 miles NW. of New York. Pop. 100.

Loreauville, lo-rō'vĭl, a post-village of Iberia parish, La. The banking point is New Iberia. Pop. about 350.

Lore City, a post-village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 8 miles E. of Cambridge. Pop. 150.

Lorelei, lo'reh-lī, or **Lurlei,** a rocky height on the right bank of the Rhine, a short distance above Sankt Goarshausen. Elevation, 430 feet above the river. It figures in German poetry as the abode of a siren, whose song lures the passing boatman until his craft is dashed upon the rocks.

Loreley, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio R. The banking point is Baltimore. Pop. about 300.

Lorena, a village of Oneida co., N.Y. The banking point is Rome; the post-office is Vernon. Pop. 150.

Lorena, a post-station of Lexington co., S.C.

Lorena, a banking post-village of McLennan co., Tex., 13 miles S. of Waco, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. Pop. about 325.

Lorena, lo-rå'nå, a town of Brazil, state and 130 miles NE. of São Paulo (with which it is connected by rail), on the Parahiba.

Lorentz, a post-hamlet of Upshur co., W.Va., 6 miles W. of Buckhannon.

Lorenzana, lo-rĕn-thå'nå, a small town of Spain, province and 31 miles NNE. of Lugo.

Lorenzen, a post-hamlet of Sharkey co., Miss., 4 miles W. of Rolling Fork.

Lorenzo, a post-hamlet of Will co., Ill., 16 miles S. by W. of Joliet.

Lorenzo Marquez. See Lourenço Marquez.

Loreo, lo-rå'o, a small town of Italy, province of Rovigo, 26 miles SSW. of Venice, on the Canal of Loreo.

Loreto, lo-rå'to, a town of Italy, in the Marches, province of Ancona, 13 miles NE. of Macerata and about 3 miles from the Adriatic. It is one of the leading pilgrimage places of the Roman Catholics, who are attracted by the Santa Casa, or reputed house of the Virgin, which, according to the tradition, was brought hither from Nazareth by the angels at the time that the Christians lost their last foothold in the Holy Land. Over it a fine church, with a dome, has been built, while around it has grown up the town. The Santa Casa is a small stone building, surrounded by a marble screen designed by Bramante and representing the work of several illustrious artists. There is a palace designed by Bramante. Great treasures have been accumulated at this shrine. Loreto has a large trade in rosaries and relics. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 7845.

Loreto (Loreto Aprutino), a town of Italy, province of Teramo, 3 miles SE. of Penne. Pop. about 3000 (commune, 8000).

Loreto, lo-rå'to, a town, fort, and mission of Mexico, in Baja (Lower) California. Lat. 26° N.; lon. 111° 25′ W. It has a good port and is the oldest Spanish post in the region that was originally California.

Loreto, a northern department of Peru, in the Amazon valley and containing a great part of the northeastern forests and plains. It is traversed by the Huallaga and Ucayali rivers. Area, about 290,000 sq. m. Capital, Moyobamba. Pop. estimated in 1896, 100,596.

Loreto, lo-rå'to, a village of Peru, in the department of Loreto, on the Amazon, near the Brazilian border.

Lorette, lo'rĕt', a town of France, in Loire, on the Gier, 2 miles SW. of Rive-de-Gier. It has coal-mines, iron-furnaces, etc. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 4522.

Lorette, or **Ancienne Lorette,** more properly **Saint Ambroise,** a post-village of Quebec co., Quebec, on the river St. Charles and on the Quebec and Lake St. John R., 8 miles NW. of Quebec. It has saw- and flour-mills and manufactures of moccasins and gloves. The Falls of Lorette, about 100 feet in height, are an object of much admiration. Pop. in 1901, 1555. Nearly opposite is the Huron settlement of Indian (or Jeune) Lorette.

Loretto, a post-village of Marion co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 57 miles S. by E. of Louisville. Pop. 175. Here is the mother-house of the nuns of Loretto and a Catholic academy for young ladies.

Loretto, a post-village of Dickinson co., Mich., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Iron Mountain. Pop. about 350.

Loretto, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn. Pop. 60.

Loretto, a post-borough of Cambria co., Pa., 2 miles W. of Altoona, on the Pennsylvania R. It contains the St. Francis College (Catholic), St. Aloysius Academy for ladies, a Franciscan monastery, convent, etc. Pop. in 1900, 240.

Loretto, a post-village of Lawrence co., Tenn., 20 miles S. of Lawrenceburg. Pop. 80.

Loretto, a post-village of Essex co., Va., is near the Rappahannock River, 48 miles NNE. of Richmond. Pop. 50.

Loretto, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario. Pop. 100.

Lorgues, lorg, a town of France, in Var, 7 miles SW. of Draguignan. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Lorica, a town of Colombia, in the department of Bolívar, 80 miles S. by W. of Cartagena. Pop. (commune) 11,000.

Lorient, or **L'Orient,** lo're-ôn', a fortified seaport and military and naval station of France, department of Morbihan (Brittany), at the mouth of the Scorff, in the estuary of the Blavet, a river emptying into the Bay of Biscay; the town is 32 miles W. of Vannes. Its harbor is safe and commodious, surrounded by stately buildings and lined with handsome quays. It is divided into a commercial and a naval harbor. The naval harbor contains great establishments for the equipment of vessels of war. The ship-building yards are on a large scale. There are schools of naval engineering, artillery, and hydrography, and an observatory. In addition to the government establishments, the town has extensive industries. There are iron-foundries, engine- and chemical-works, etc. The fisheries are important, especially those of sardines. Lorient has grown up since the beginning of the eighteenth century. Pop. in 1901, 39,334.

L'Orignal, lo'reen'yăl', a post-village of Ontario, capital of Prescott co., on the Ottawa River, 66 miles W. of Montreal. It contains, besides the county buildings, grist- and saw-mills, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1026.

Lorillard, a village of Monmouth co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking point is Keyport. Pop. about 150.

Lorillard City, a ruined prehistoric city of Mexico, in the state of Chiapas, on the upper Usumacinta River and near the Guatemalan frontier. It lies S. of Palenque, near to the existing hamlet of Menche.

Lorimore, a banking post-town of Union co., Iowa, in a farming and stock-raising district, on the Chicago Great-Western R., 46 miles SW. of Des Moines. It has dairying industries. Pop. in 1900, 587.

Loring, a post-settlement on the W. side of Revillagigedo Island, Alaska, in lat. 55° 32′ N. It has a large salmon-cannery. Pop. about 170.

Loring, a post-station of Wyandotte co., Kan.

Loriol, lo're-ol', a town of France, in Drôme, 12 miles SSW. of Valence. Pop. about 1500 (commune, 3000).

Loris, a post-village of Horry co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Conway. Pop. 100.

Lormes, lorm, a town of France, in Nièvre, 18 miles SE. of Clamecy. Pop. about 2000 (commune, 3000).

Lormont, lor'môn', a village of France, in Gironde, on the Garonne, 3 miles NNE. of Bordeaux.

Lorne, a mountainous district of Scotland, co. of Argyll, bounded E. by Breadalbane (co. of Perth) and W. by Loch Linnhe.

Lorne, Mount, a summit of the Yukon district of Canada, immediately W. of the Yukon (Lewes) River, in about lat. 60° 32′ N. Height, 6400 (?) feet.

Lorneville, a post-village of Victoria co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Woodville, 2 miles distant. Pop. about 200.

Lorquí, lor-kee', a small town of Spain, province and 10 miles N. of Murcia.

Lörrach, lör'răk, a town of Baden, on the Wiesen, 28 miles SSW. of Freiburg. There are various establishments connected with the textile industries and manufactures of chocolate, watch-springs, etc. Pop. in 1900, 10,347.

Lorrain, Martinique. See Grand Anse.

Lorraine, a region comprising about 9000 sq. m., belonging about three-fourths to France and one-fourth to Germany. It constituted one of the administrative divisions or provinces of the French monarchy at the time of the Revolution under the official title of Lorraine-et-Barrois. French Lorraine is included in the departments of Meuse (capital, Verdun), Meurthe-et-Moselle (capital, Nancy), and Vosges (capital, Epinal). The part belonging to Germany constitutes the district of Lorraine (*Lothringen*) in the *Reichsland* (imperial territory) of Alsace-Lorraine (capital, Metz). The province of Lorraine-et-Barrois, created only a quarter of a century before the Revolution (when it was divided up into departments), was formed out of the old duchy of Lorraine, the duchy of Bar, the bishopries of Toul, Metz, and Verdun, French Luxemburg (Thionville, now Diedenhofen, Montmédy, Longwy), the duchy of Bouillon, and German Lorraine (district watered by the Saar). The name Lorraine is from the Latin *Lotharingia* (Ger. *Lothringen*), a designation which in its original form (*Lotharii Regnum*,—*i.e.*, the "Kingdom of Lothair") was given to the country inherited in 855 by Lothair II., the great-grandson of Charles the Great. This realm, a fragment of the mighty Frankish empire, embraced an extensive region between the Rhine on the E. and the Meuse and Scheldt on the W., and reaching from the head-waters of the Saône to the North Sea. This state soon disappeared, but the name was revived. At the time of the establishment of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation, in the tenth century, there were two Lotharingian duchies included in it,—Upper Lorraine and Lower Lorraine. These became gradually disintegrated. About the close of the twelfth century the name of Brabant supplanted that of Lower Lorraine, and Upper Lorraine became simply Lorraine, a name which thus came to designate a very small region by the side of the original Lotharingia. The dukes of Lorraine, whose capital was Nancy, continued to rule as members of the Germanic body (though the connection with the empire was at the end very loose) down to 1766, when, on the death of Stanislas Leszczynski, ex-king of Poland, the duchy passed, in virtue of the treaties of Vienna of 1735 and 1738, to France. The Lotharingian bishopries of Toul, Metz, and Verdun had been severed from the German Empire and annexed to France in 1552. In 1871 France was compelled to cede German Lorraine and Metz (with its district) to Germany.

Lorraine (Ger. *Lothringen*, lōt'ring-ĕn), a district in the German *Reichsland* of Alsace-Lorraine, bordering on Rhenish Prussia, the Palatinate, Alsace, and France. Area, 2400 sq. m. It is rich in coal and iron, and there are a number of large iron-works. Large quantities of salt are obtained. Much wine is produced. Capital, Metz. Pop. in 1900, 564,116, about seven-eighths Catholics. The French language predominates in the circles of Metz and Château-Salins.

Lorraine, lôr-rān', a post-village of Ellsworth co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the St. Louis and San Francisco Rs. The banking point is Hollyrood. Pop. 175.

Lorraine, a post-village of Harrison co., Miss. The banking point is Biloxi. Pop. about 200.

Lorraine, a village of Union co., N.J., on the Central R. of New Jersey. The banking town and post-office is Elizabeth. Pop. 300.

Lorraine, a post-village of Jefferson co., N.Y., in Lorraine township (town), about 15 miles S. of Watertown. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1019; of the village, about 150.

Lorris, lon'nce', a town of France, in Loiret, 13 miles SW. of Montargis. Pop. about 1500.

Lorsch, lorsh, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Hesse, 16 miles S. of Darmstadt. It was once the seat of one of the richest abbeys in Germany, founded as early as the eighth century. Fragments of the old buildings remain. Louis the German and his son Louis were buried here. Pop. in 1900, 4042.

Lorsica, lor'se-kă, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, 6 miles from Cicagna.

Lorton, a banking post-village of Otoe co., Neb., on the Missouri Pacific R. Pop. about 250.

Lorton Valley, a post-station of Fairfax co., Va.

Lorway Mines, a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, 4 miles from Sydney, with which it is connected by rail. It has coaling-industries.

Los Alamitos, a post-village of Orange co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R. The banking point is Long Beach. Pop. about 200.

Los Alamos, loce ă'lă-moce, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal., on the Pacific Coast R. The banking point is Santa Maria. Pop. about 500.

Los Alamos, a post-hamlet of San Miguel co., N.Mex.

Los Álamos, Sonora, Mexico. See Álamos.

Los Almacenes de Jaruco, Cuba. See Jaruco.

Los Andes, a town of Chile. See Andes.

Los Andes, loce ăn'dĕs, a former state of Venezuela, now comprised in the states of Táchira, Mérida, and Trujillo.

Los Angeles, loce an'ję-lĕs or an'ghę-lĕs (Sp. pron. loce ăng'ghă-lĕs), a county in the S. part of California, has an area of 4202 sq. m. It is bounded on the SW. by the Pacific Ocean and is drained by the San Gabriel and Santa Ana rivers. The surface is diversified with high mountains (Sierra Madre and Santa Susanna) and fertile valleys and plains. In the NW. part stands Mount Pinos, a peak of the Coast Range. The climate is dry, mild, equable, and very salubrious. The county is one of the chief orange districts of the state. Figs and lemons also flourish here. The county has important silver-mines. Among its other minerals are gold, copper, limestone, marble, petroleum, and asphaltum. Capital, Los Angeles. Pop. in 1890, 101,454; in 1900, 170,298.

Los Angeles, a city, the capital of Los Angeles co., Cal., is on a river of the same name, about 14 miles from the Pacific Ocean and 345 miles in a direct line SE. of San Francisco. Lat. 34° 5′ N. It is the commercial metropolis and the most populous town of southern California, and is

noted for the amenity of its climate, the beauty of its flowering gardens and walks (embowered in a subtropical vegetation of pepper-trees, eucalyptus, live-oak, india-rubber, Norfolk pine, palmetto, etc.), and the excellence of its fruits. Oranges, lemons, and figs flourish in the open air, and it has extensive vineyards, the product of which is converted into wine. Fruits, wine, and wool are the chief articles of export; petroleum and gold are obtained in the vicinity. The city is provided with several parks, of which Griffith Park covers 3000 acres. It is the seat of Baptist, Catholic, and Presbyterian colleges, of the University of Southern California, and of a state normal school. Among the more notable buildings are the Federal building, court-house, Roman Catholic cathedral, and the Blanchard Art Building. It possesses a public library of over 100,000 volumes. The refining of petroleum is an important industry. Los Angeles is the centre of the Southern California railroad systems (Southern Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Line, the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake) and is in steamship communication with San Francisco. The mild climate has made it a favorite resort with invalids, especially those suffering from pulmonary affections. Pop. in 1880, 11,183; in 1890, 50,395; in 1900, 102,479.

Los Angeles, loce ăng'ge-les, or **Los Anjeles,** a town of Chile, capital of Bio-Bio province, 88 miles E. of Concepción, on a railroad. Pop. in 1895, 7868.

Los Angeles River, a small stream of Los Angeles co., in southern California, falls into the Pacific Ocean. The town of Los Angeles is on its left bank.

Losantville, a post-village of Randolph co., Ind., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R., 22 miles NW. of Richmond. Pop. about 300.

Losar, lo-sar', a small town of Spain, in Estremadura, 62 miles NNE. of Cáceres.

Losarcos, loce-ar'koce, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 35 miles from Pamplona. Pop. 2000.

Los Banos, loce bă'noce, a post-village of Merced co., Cal., on the Southern Pacific R., 35 miles SW. of Merced. Pop. about 600.

Los Buenos Jardines. See Scarborough Islands.

Lösch, lösh, a town of Moravia, 4 miles ENE. of Brünn. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Loschs, a post-village of Juniata co., Pa. The banking point is Mifflintown. Pop. about 200.

Loschwitz, losh'wits, a village of Saxony, on the right bank of the Elbe, 2 miles above Dresden and opposite Blasewitz, with which it is connected by a fine suspension bridge. It has many villas, several châteaus, and monuments to Richter, Bismarck, and Schiller. Pop. in 1900, 5829.

Los Colorados, loce kol-o-ră'doce, a cluster of rocks and islets off the NW. side of the island of Cuba, in lat. 22° 15' N.

Los Gatos, loce gă'toce, a banking city of Santa Clara co., Cal., 10 miles SW. of San José, on the Southern Pacific R. It has wine- and fruit-industries, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1915.

Los Islands, a group in the Atlantic Ocean, immediately off the coast of French Guinea, Africa.

Loslau, los'lŏw, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 53 miles SSE. of Oppeln. Pop. about 3000.

Los Lunas, loce loo'năs, a post-village, capital of Valencia co., N.Mex., 20 miles SSW. of Albuquerque, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R.

Los Nietos, loce ne-ă'toce, a post-village of Los Angeles co., Cal., 12 miles SE. of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific R. and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Line.

Los Olives, a post-village of Santa Barbara co., Cal., on the Pacific Coast R. The banking point is Santa Maria. Pop. 150.

Losoncz, lo'shonts', a town of Hungary, co. of Neograd, 63 miles NNE. of Budapest, on the Eipel. It is a thriving place, with manufactures of cloth, etc. Pop. in 1900, 9530.

Los Palacios, loce pă-lă'se-oce, a town of Pinar del Rio province, Cuba, on the Havana-Pinar del Rio railway, 32 miles (direct) E. by N. of the latter. It has post- and telegraph-offices. Pop. in 1899, 1549.

Los Rios, a province of Ecuador. See Rios.

Lossie, a river of Scotland, in Elginshire, issues from a small loch of the same name and flows N. and NE. to Lossiemouth, on the Moray Firth. Length, 26 miles.

Lossiemouth, a seaport of Scotland, at the mouth of the Lossie, co. and 5 miles NE. of Elgin. Pop. in 1901 (inclusive of Branderburgh, a modern village), 3904.

Lössnitz, löss'nits, a town of Saxony, 17 miles SSW. of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 6415.

Lostant, a banking post-village of Lasalle co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 14 miles S. of Lasalle. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. in 1900, 480.

Lost Creek, Ala., enters the Mulberry Fork of the Black Warrior River, about 7 miles from the mouth of that fork.

Lost Creek, Ark., enters the Saline River.

Lost Creek, Ind., unites with Lick Creek. It flows for a few miles in a subterranean channel, from which it returns to the surface.

Lostcreek, a post-village of Mahaska co., Iowa. The banking point is Oskaloosa or Eddyville. Pop. about 1000. I. has coal-mines.

Lostcreek, a post-station of Breathitt co., Ky.

Lostcreek, a post-village of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading Rs., 2½ miles W. of Shenandoah. It has hosiery- and other mills.

Lostcreek, a post-village of Union co., Tenn. Pop. 100.

Lostcreek, a post-village of Harrison co., W.Va. Pop. 100.

Lostcreek, a post-hamlet of Pierce co., Wis.

Lostine, a post-village of Wallowa co., Oregon, in Wallowa Valley. Pop. 250.

Lost Mountain, a post-hamlet of Cobb co., Ga., 8 miles W. of Marietta.

Lost Nation, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 42 miles E. of Marion. Pop. about 500.

Lostorf, a village of Switzerland, 18 miles NE. of Soleure. It has sulphur-baths. Elevation, 1640 feet.

Lost Park Mountain, Colo., a peak in lat. 39° 18' N., lon. 105° 26' W. It has an altitude of 11,800 feet.

Lost River, Ind., unites with Lick Creek, an affluent of the White River, in Martin co. It flows in a subterranean channel for several miles.

Lost River, a post-village of Hardy co., W.Va., 45 miles S. of Keyser. Pop. 100.

Lost Springs, a banking post-village of Marion co., Kan., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rs. Pop. 200.

Lostwithiel, lost-with'el, a municipal borough of England, in Cornwall, on the Fowey, 5 miles SSE. of Bodmin. About 1 mile N. are the fine ruins of Restormel Castle. Pop. in 1901, 1331.

Lot, lot (anc. *Olt'is*), a river of France, rises in the department of Lozère, passes Mende and Entraigues, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Garonne near Aiguillon. Length, 280 miles. Chief affluents, the Truyère and Célé.

Lot, a department in the SW. part of France, formed of part of the old province of Quercy. Area, 2012 sq. m. Surface generally hilly and in part mountainous. Chief rivers, the Lot and Dordogne. The soil is fertile, producing grain, wine, flax, tobacco, etc. Capital, Cahors. Pop. in 1891, 253,885; in 1901, 226,720.

Lot, a post-station of Marshall co., Ala.

Lot, a post-village of Whitley co., Ky. Pop. 100.

Lota, or **Lota Baja,** lō'tă bă'hă, a seaport town of Chile, on the bay of Arauco, province and 3 miles S. of Concepción. It has coal-mines, smelting-works, and kilns for fire-brick. Pop. about 4500.

Lotbinière, lôt'be'ne-air', a county in the E. part of Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence. The Rivière du Chêne and the Beaurivage flow through it. Capital, Lotbinière.

Lotbinière, the capital of Lotbinière co., Quebec, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 47 miles WSW. of Quebec. Pop. about 500.

Lot-et-Garonne, lot à gă'ronn', a department in the SW. of France, forming part of the old provinces of Guienne and Gascony. Area, 2067 sq. m. Principal rivers, the Garonne and its affluents the Bayse and Lot. The soil is very fertile in the plains on the river banks, but there are considerable barren tracts, including a portion of the *landes*. The chief products include grain, wine, flax, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables. Pop. in 1891, 295,360; in 1901, 278,740. Capital, Agen.

Lothair, a post-village of Montgomery co., Ga. The banking point is Mount Vernon. Pop. about 150.

Lothian, a post-village of Anne Arundel co., Md., 14 miles SW. of Annapolis. Pop. 110.

Lothians (lo'the-anz), The, a division of Scotland, comprising the cos. of Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, respectively called East Lothian, Midlothian, and West Lothian.

Lothringen and **Lotharingia.** See Lorraine.

Lothrop, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Iowa, on the Middle River, 25 miles S. by W. of Des Moines.

Lothrop, a village of Cass co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 38.

Lothrop, a post-village of Missoula co., Mont. Pop. 90.

Lot's Wife, a rock in the Pacific Ocean, SE. of Japan. Lat. 29° 35' N.; lon. 140° 30' E.

Lott, a banking post-town of Falls co., Tex., on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R., 28 miles S. by E. of Waco. It has cotton-gins, mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 614.

Lottridge, a post-hamlet of Athens co., Ohio, 30 miles WSW. of Marietta.

Lottsburg, a post-hamlet of Northumberland co., Va., at the mouth of the Potomac.

Lotts Creek, a post-township of Kossuth co., Iowa. Pop. in 1900, 663.

Lottsville, a post-village of Warren co., Pa., 11 miles E. of Corry. Pop. about 225.

Lotus, a post-village of Eldorado co., Cal. The banking point is Placerville. Pop. 125.

Lotus, a post-village of Union co., Ind., 15½ miles E. of Connersville. Pop. 75.

Lotus, a post-village of Durham co., Ontario, on Pigeon Creek, 9 miles SW. of Bethany. Pop. 125.

Lötzen, löts'ĕn, a town of East Prussia, 42 miles SSW. of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1900, 5826.

Louargat, loo'ar'gȧ', a village of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, 26 miles W. of Saint-Brieuc.

Loubressac, loo'brĕs'sȧk', a commune of France, in Lot, 21 miles NNW. of Figeac.

Loudéac, loo'dȧ'ȧk', a town of France, in Côtes-du-Nord, capital of an arrondissement, 15 miles S. of Saint-Brieuc. It has important linen manufactures. Pop. in 1901, 2199 (commune, 5782).

Loudenville, a post-village of Marshall co., W.Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio R., 25 miles S. by E. of Wheeling. Pop. 100.

Loudon, lŏw'dŏn, a county of East Tennessee, has an area of 230 sq. m. It is intersected by the Holston River, bounded on the N. by the Clinch River, and also drained by the Little Tennessee. Capital, Loudon. Pop. in 1890, 9273; in 1900, 10,838.

Loudon, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., in Loudon township (town), on the Suncook River, 7 miles NNE. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 960; of the village, 275.

Loudon, a banking post-town, capital of Loudon co., Tenn., is on the Tennessee (or Holston) River and on the Southern R., 28 miles SW. of Knoxville. It is an important shipping point and steamboats ply between this place and Chattanooga. Pop. in 1900, 875.

Loudon Center, a post-hamlet of Merrimack co., N.H., about 14 miles NE. of Concord.

Loudon Ridge, a post-village of Merrimack co., N.H., 12 miles NNE. of Concord.

Loudonville, lŏw'dŏn-vĭl, a post-village of Albany co., N.Y. The banking point is Albany. Pop. about 300.

Loudonville, a banking post-village of Ashland co., Ohio, on the Black Fork of the Mohican River and on the Pennsylvania R., 18 miles SE. of Mansfield. It has large flouring-mills and grain-elevators. Pop. in 1900, 1581.

Loudoun, lŏw'dŭn, a parish of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 4 miles ESE. of Kilmarnock. Here are remains of antiquities, besides the magnificent castle of the earl of Loudoun.

Loudoun, or **Loudon,** lŏw'dŏn, a county in the N. part of Virginia, borders on Maryland. Area, 519 sq. m. It is bounded on the NE. by the Potomac River and is partly drained by Goose Creek. The Blue Ridge extends along the NW. border of this county, the surface of which is finely diversified with hills and valleys. Capital, Leesburg. Pop. in 1890, 23,274; in 1900, 21,948.

Loudsville, lŏwdz'vĭl, a post-village of White co., Ga., 80 miles NNE. of Atlanta. Pop. 100.

Loudun, loo'dŭⁿ' (L. *Juliodu'num*), a town of France, in Vienne, capital of an arrondissement, 33 miles NNW. of Poitiers. It is a quaint little town with interesting churches, the keep of a mediæval castle, and some remains of the old fortifications. There are manufactures of lace and passementerie. Pop. in 1901, 3909 (commune, 4615).

Loudville, lŏwd'vĭl, a post-village of Hampshire co., Mass., 6½ miles W. by S. of Northampton. Pop. about 200.

Loue, loo, or **Louve,** loov, a river of France, which, after a course of about 85 miles, joins the Doubs a little below Dôle.

Loué, a small town of France, in Sarthe, 16 miles W. of Le Mans, on the Vègre.

Louèche, a town of Switzerland. See Leuk.

Louella, a post-village of Ray co., Mo. Pop. 75.

Loughborough, luff'bŭr-rŭh, a municipal borough of England, co. and 10 miles NNW. of Leicester. The Decorated parish church dates from the fourteenth century. The town has a noted bell-foundry and there are manufactures of hosiery, lace, etc. Pop. in 1901, 21,508.

Loughbrickland, a small town of Ireland, co. of Down, 10 miles NNE. of Newry.

Lough Corrib, a lake of Ireland. See Corrib.

Lough Derg, a lake of Ireland. See Derg.

Lough Foyle, a lake of Ireland. See Foyle.

Loughgall, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. and 5 miles NNE. of Armagh.

Loughman, a post-village of Polk co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Lough Neagh, a lake of Ireland. See Neagh.

Loughrea, lŏh'rȧ', a town of Ireland, co. of Galway, picturesquely situated on a small lake 21½ miles E. by S. of Galway. Loughrea contains the remains of an old castle and monastery. Pop. in 1901, 2557.

Loughton, a town of Essex, England, 7 miles NW. of Romford. Pop. in 1901, 4730.

Louhans, loo'ôⁿs', a town of France, in Saône-et-Loire, capital of an arrondissement, 35 miles NE. of Mâcon. Pop. in 1901, 3260 (commune, 4469).

Louina, loo-ī'nȧ, a post-village of Randolph co., Ala., on the Tallapoosa River, 75 miles NE. of Montgomery.

Louisa, loo-ee'zȧ, a county in the SE. part of Iowa, has an area of 396 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the Mississippi River and is intersected by the Iowa River. Capital, Wapello. Pop. in 1890, 11,873; in 1900, 13,516.

Louisa, a county in the central part of Virginia, has an area of 529 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the North Anna River and is intersected by the South Anna River. Capital, Louisa. Pop. in 1890, 16,997; in 1900, 16,517.

Louisa, a banking post-town, capital of Lawrence co., Ky., on the E. boundary of the state, is on the Big Sandy River, at the confluence of the Tug Fork and the West Fork. It is 30 miles S. of Ironton, Ohio, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. It has coaling- and other industries. Pop. in 1900, 1099.

Louisa, a banking post-town, capital of Louisa co., Va., is on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 62 miles NW. of Richmond. Pop. in 1900, 261.

Louisa Fork, Ky. See Sandy River.

Louisburg, loo'is-burg, a banking city of Miami co., Kan., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R., 13 miles ENE. of Paola. It has large nurseries. Pop. in 1900, 665.

Louisburg, a post-village of Dallas co., Mo., 35 miles W. of Lebanon.

Louisburg, a banking post-town, capital of Franklin co., N.C., on the Tar River and on the Seaboard Air Line, 34 miles NE. of Raleigh. It is a trade-centre for cotton and tobacco and has the Lewisburg Female College. Pop. in 1900, 1178.

Louisburg, a post-village of Grant co., Wis. The banking point is Platteville. Pop. 130.

Louisburg, loo'is-burg, an outport of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, on the SE. shore of the island, 39 miles SE. of Sydney, on the Sydney and Louisburg R. The French erected a fortress here at an expense of 30,000,000 livres, and while Louisburg remained in their occupancy it exported 500,000 quintals of cod annually, and 600 vessels were employed in its trade and fisheries. The fortress was taken by the British and the American colonists in 1745 and again in 1758, and after its final capture the British government demolished the fortifications. Since then the harbor has been largely deserted and the old town is almost in ruins; but the place has in a measure revived and become a railway terminus and a port of call for steamers. Louisburg has a fine harbor, open the year round. Pop. in 1901, 1588.

Louis Corners, a post-village of Manitowoc co., Wis., 5 miles from Kiel.

Louise, loo-eez', a post-village of Wharton co., Tex., in a cotton, grain, and stock region, 24 miles by rail SW. of Wharton. Pop. 100.

Louise, Lake, an Alpine lake of Canada, in Alberta, near the line of the Canadian Pacific R., about 2¼ miles from Laggan. It lies near the foot of the great glacier-covered Mount Victoria, at an elevation of 5800 feet above sea-level and in the midst of magnificent scenery.

Louiseville, a banking town of Maskinonge co., Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific R., 74 miles NE. of Montreal. Near by are St. Leon Springs. Pop. in 1901, 1655.

Louisiade (loo-ee-ze-ȧd') **Archipelago,** an extensive group of islands, belonging to British New Guinea, in the Pacific Ocean, comprised between the parallels of 10° 40′ and 11° 40′ S. lat. and the meridians of 151° and 154° 30′ E. lon. The principal islands are Rossel, Southeast Island, Piron, Joannet, Pig, and St. Aignan. There are mountain elevations rising to 2800 and 3400 feet. The islands are composed of ancient rocks and some gold has been found and worked. They are inhabited chiefly by savage Papuans.

Louisiana, one of the Gulf States of the American Union, is bounded N. by Arkansas and Mississippi, E. by Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Texas. On the N. it is limited partly by the 31st and partly by the 33d parallel of N. lat. The rivers Mississippi and Pearl wash its eastern borders, and the Sabine forms the greater part of the western boundary. Area of the land-surface, 45,420 sq. m.; of the appertaining waters, about 3300 sq. m.

Face of the Country.—There are few points in the state the elevation of which above sea-level much exceeds 200–250 feet (elevation of New Arcadia, 362 ft.). In the central and northern sections there are extensive tracts of undulating or even hilly ground. Farther southward the country is more level, with extensive forests and swamps, and in the SW. there are wide grassy prairies. The great delta of the Mississippi is largely made up of swamp-lands, slightly elevated above the sea-level, and subject to occasional overflow; and even the habitable and cultivable lands are only measurably protected from the freshets of the Mississippi through the system of dikes and levees that have been constructed at a great expense for the restraint of the river within its banks. The marshy portions of the state are in many parts traversed by *brulés*, or elevated dry ridges, which are very generally inhabited. Most of the bayous which formerly flowed out from the Mississippi and made the southern part of the state a true delta have been cut off from their connection with the parent stream by the levees. The Great Pine Belt enters Louisiana from southern Mississippi, and, with some interruptions, extends westward across the state, terminating in eastern Texas. On the W. and NW. of the alluvial valley of the Mississippi extends a low but precipitous range of sandstone hills.

Rivers, etc.—The state has a copious water-supply, and the number of rivers, creeks, bayous, lakes, and sloughs is very large. The principal river after the Mississippi is its affluent, the Red River, which traverses the northern half of the state. Steam navigation is carried on upon the Mississippi and Red rivers, the Atchafalaya, Ouachita, Têche, Sabine, and several smaller rivers and bayous. Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne afford steamboat communication with Mobile *via* the almost landlocked Mississippi Sound. There are required in this state for the Mississippi alone several hundred miles of levees, the entire W. bank being protected by these constructions.

Geology.—Nearly the whole of the state belongs to the Tertiary and Post-Tertiary formations, with the strata dipping generally in the direction of the Gulf and overlying the normal Cretaceous deposits of the Gulf slope. The area of the Mississippi delta itself covers hardly less than one-third that of the entire state and the deposits which compose it are many hundred feet deep. The mineral resources of the state are unimportant, but there are extensive deposits of rock-salt, iron and iron-ochre, petroleum, gypsum, sulphur, and lignite, besides fertilizing marls.

Climate, Flora, and Fauna.—A large part of the state enjoys a semi-tropical climate, the average January temperature in the delta region being about 60°. Frosts are not infrequent in the N., and they are at times destructive to agricultural products. The average annual rainfall is 50–60 inches. Pines and oaks (including the live-oak) of several kinds, cypress, black- and sweet-gum, several magnolias, hickory, chicot, bois d'arc, cotton-wood, honey-, yellow- and black-locust, several elms, ash, plane, and numbers of other useful timber trees abound in many sections of the state. The abundant native cane is utilized as a material for paper-making, and the *Tillandsia* or "Spanish moss" which drapes the forest trees affords a substitute for the horsehair employed by upholsterers. The lynx, raccoon, opossum, deer, and other game animals, and at rarer intervals the black bear and the panther, or American lion, are still met with in certain parts. Many species of birds make this state their winter home. Venomous and other serpents and large alligators are found in the swamps, especially southward.

Agricultural Resources.—The inexhaustible fertility of the soil of a very large portion of this state must always render it attractive to the agriculturist. This is the only state where the culture of the true sugar-cane has proved remunerative upon a large scale. The production of cane-sugar in the year 1899–1900 amounted to 132,000 long tons. The quantity of molasses produced in 1898–99 was 24,952,188 gallons, or nearly five times that produced by all the other southern states collectively. There were 1,376,254 acres in 1900 given over to the cultivation of cotton, the average yield of which was 234 pounds of lint cotton per acre; 276,966 acres to the cultivation of the cane; 201,685 acres to rice; and 1,343,756 acres to corn. In 1899–1900 the cotton crop was 699,476 bales. The other main agricultural crops were for the year 1900: Corn, 24,702,598 bushels; oats, 614,142 bushels; potatoes, 539,630 bushels; and hay, 50,302 tons. Market-gardening and floriculture are profitable occupations near New Orleans.

The chief manufacturing industries of the state are the manufacture of sugar and molasses. Lumber and forest products (including naval stores, such as oil of turpentine, rosin, and tar) are obtained in the pine woods. The shipments of yellow pine in the year 1900 amounted to about 350,000,000 feet. Cotton-seed oil, oil-cake, and the oils of the pindar, gouber or ground-nut, and castor-bean are valuable materials. The tobacco industry of the state has acquired considerable importance. In 1899 there were registered 200 cigar and tobacco factories, whose combined output was 46,137,986 cigars, 45,472,160 cigarettes, and 1,932,154 pounds of tobacco.

Commerce and Railroads.—New Orleans is the principal seaport on the southern coast of the United States and is connected by steamship lines with the ports of the Old World. The number of ship entries at this port in 1900 was 1220; the clearances, 1187, the combined tonnage being 3,395,442. Railroads have not been constructed in Louisiana on a scale of such magnitude as in most of the other states, because her rivers have all along furnished ready and cheap communication. In 1846 there were 40 miles of railroad; in 1850, 80 miles; in 1855, 203 miles; in 1860, 335 miles; in 1870, 479 miles; in 1890, 1750 miles; and in 1900, 2833 miles.

Parishes.—Louisiana is divided into 59 parishes, corresponding to the counties of the other states, viz., Acadia, Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Cameron, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, De Soto, East Baton Rouge, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Franklin, Grant, Iberia, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lafourche, Lincoln, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupée, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John Baptist, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Terrebonne, Union, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Baton Rouge, West Carroll, West Feliciana, Winn.

Cities and Towns.—The principal are New Orleans, the metropolis of the Gulf States (pop. in 1900, 287,104); Shreveport, the commercial centre of northwestern Louisiana (pop. 16,013); Baton Rouge, the state capital (pop. 11,269). Other places of note are New Iberia (pop. 6815), Lake Charles (pop. 6680), Alexandria (pop. 5648), Monroe (pop. 5428), Crowley, Donaldsonville, Plaquemines, Houma, and Morgan City.

Education.—Normal-school instruction is provided at the state normal school at Natchitoches, at the New Orleans normal school, and in some of the colleges and private schools. New Orleans is the seat of Tulane University, which takes first rank in the educational institutions of the state, of New Orleans University, Southern University, and Straight University. The state university and agricultural and mechanical college is at Baton Rouge. Industrial colleges are located at Ruston and Lafayette. There are in the state several colleges of the liberal arts, with a number of professional schools and colleges for women.

Government.—The present constitution of the state was adopted in May, 1898. The governor, together with the principal officers, and the members of both houses of the legislature, are elected for a term of four years. Louisiana is represented by 7 members in the Federal Congress.

History.—The region constituting Louisiana was traversed by the followers of De Soto in 1542. In 1682 the French explorer La Salle descended the Mississippi and took possession of its valley, naming the region Louisiana, in honor of Louis XIV. In 1699 a French colony was founded by Iberville at Biloxi, on the coast of what is now Mississippi. Other settlements were made soon after, among them one at Mobile, in what is now Alabama. In 1717 the Scottish financier and adventurer John Law secured from the French government for his Compagnie d'Occident the right to exploit the region about the Mississippi, and in the following year New Orleans was founded. Law's schemes for the development of Louisiana bore little fruit. In 1733 the region became a crown colony. Louisiana was transferred to Spain in 1763, was retroceded to France in 1800, and in 1803 the whole province was purchased by President Jefferson for the United States. This purchase included nearly all the present territory of the United States between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, exclusive of Texas and the eastern part of New Mexico. It did not include that part of the present state of Louisiana which has the Pearl River on the E., the Mississippi River on the W., and the rivers Iberville and Amite and lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain on the S.; for this tract was a portion of the Spanish province of West Florida, and, although it was ceded by act of Congress in 1812 to Louisiana, it was not definitively United States territory until after the Florida purchase of 1819. In 1804 the Territory of Orleans was constituted, with nearly the present limits of the state, and in 1812 the state of Louisiana was admitted to the Union. The state seceded from the Union in 1861. The work of reconstruction was completed in 1868.

Population.—There still remain thousands of descendants of the French colonists, and the French language is habit-

ually spoken by many of the people. Pop. in 1810, 76,556; in 1820, 153,407; in 1830, 215,739; in 1840, 352,411; in 1850, 517,762; in 1860, 708,002, including 326,726 slaves and 18,527 free colored people; in 1870, 726,915; in 1880, 939,946; in 1890, 1,118,587; in 1900, 1,381,625. The negroes in 1900 numbered 650,804.

Louisiana, a banking city of Pike co., Mo., on the Mississippi River, about 27 miles below Hannibal, and on the Chicago and Alton and other railroads. It has steam flouring-mills, tobacco-factories, machine-shops, planing- and lumber-mills, foundries, etc. Large quantities of tobacco, wheat, pork, etc., are shipped here. Pop. in 1900, 5131.

Louis Napoleon, Cape, in Grinnell Land, Arctic America. Lat. about 79° 38′ N.

Louis Philippe, Cape, in the S. part of Wollaston Land, in Coronation Gulf. Lat. 68° 35′ N.; lon. 109° 45′ W.

Louis Philippe Land, the N. portion of a tract of land (ordinarily designated Graham Land or Graham Island) in the Antarctic Ocean, off South Shetland (SE. of Tierra del Fuego), about lat. 63° 30′ S., lon. 57° W. It is crowned with mountain-peaks covered with perpetual snow.

Louisville, a banking post-town of Barbour co., Ala., 9 miles SW. of Clayton. It has cotton interests. Pop. in 1900, 416.

Louisville, a banking post-town of Boulder co., Colo., on the Colorado and Southern R., 8 miles SE. of Boulder. Pop. in 1900, 966.

Louisville, a banking post-town, capital of Jefferson co., Ga., on Rocky Comfort Creek, near the Ogeechee River, about 46 miles SSW. of Augusta. It was the capital of the state from 1795 to 1804. Pop. in 1900, 1009. It is on the Louisville and Wadley R.

Louisville, a banking post-village, capital of Clay co., Ill., on the Little Wabash River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 100 miles SSE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1900, 646.

Louisville, a city of Pottawatomie co., Kan., on Rock Creek, 40 miles WNW. of Topeka. Pop. in 1900, 336.

Louisville, loo'e-vil or loo'is-vil, the principal city of Kentucky, capital of Jefferson co., beautifully situated at the falls (rapids) of the Ohio River, 400 miles from its mouth and 130 miles below Cincinnati, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, the Illinois Central and other railroads. Lat. 38° 12′ N.; lon. 85° 42′ W. The town is built on a plateau about 60 feet above the river at an ordinary stage of water and about 25 feet above the highest flood-mark. It has 7 miles of river-front and the even surface extending southward from the river affords ample space for the growth of the city in that direction. Three fine bridges, varying from ½ to 1 mile in length, connect the city with New Albany and Jeffersonville, on the right bank of the river, in the state of Indiana. A canal has been constructed at the rapids. Louisville is a city of attractive homes and beautifully shaded streets. It has a number of imposing buildings, among which the most conspicuous are the custom-house, court-house, and city-hall. Among the educational institutions are the University of Louisville and the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky, the latter possessing a museum, a gallery of paintings, and a library of over 50,000 volumes. There are, besides, medical, law, and other schools. Iroquois, Cherokee, and Shawnee Parks, laid out since 1890, add to the attractiveness of the city. On its eastern margin is Cave Hill Cemetery. The state blind asylum, containing a printing-house for the blind, is located here. Louisville is commercially one of the chief gate-ways to the SW., and its commerce has developed very rapidly as the result of its facilities for transportation. Besides the Ohio River, which is usually open for navigation during the entire year, there are 11 lines of railroad having their termini or connections at this point. The city is the largest leaf-tobacco market in the world, the Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse, with a capacity of about 7000 hogsheads, selling 30,000,000 pounds of leaf-tobacco annually. One-third of all the tobacco raised in America, or about 200,000 hogsheads, is handled here. The city has also an extensive trade in pork, wheat, and corn.

Though Louisville may be said to be a commercial city, its manufactures are extensive. Among the principal establishments are its iron-foundries, tanneries, agricultural-implement works, wagon- and furniture-factories, leather- and cement-works, and factories for the manufacture of gas-pipe and water-pipes. Louisville is one of the greatest whiskey marts in the world, the Kentucky whiskeys, largely distilled here, having a wide reputation. Pork-packing is extensively carried on. The place was settled in 1779 and was named in honor of Louis XVI. of France. It was incorporated as a city in 1828. Pop. in 1860, 68,033; in 1870, 100,753; in 1880, 123,758; in 1890, 161,129; in 1900, 204,731.

Louisville, a village of Carroll co., Md. Pop. 50.

Louisville, a post-town, capital of Winston co., Miss., 95 miles NE. of Jackson. Pop. in 1900, 505.

Louisville, a post-village of Lincoln co., Mo., about 22 miles S. by W. of Louisiana. Pop. 100.

Louisville, a banking post-village of Cass co., Neb., on the S. bank of the Platte River, 18 miles W. of Plattsmouth, on the Burlington Route and other railroads. Pop. in 1900, 738.

Louisville, or **Millerville,** a post-village in Louisville township (town), St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the Grass River, 10 miles N. of Norwood. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1621; of the village, 150.

Louisville, a banking post-village of Stark co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania R., 7 miles NE. of Canton. It has manufactures of hoisting-apparatus, brick and tile, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1374.

Louisville, a post-village of Blount co., Tenn., on the Holston River, 25 miles below Knoxville. Pop. about 310.

Louisville Landing, a post-hamlet of St. Lawrence co., N.Y., on the St. Lawrence River, about 30 miles below Ogdensburg.

Loulé, lo-lā′, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, 6 miles N. of Faro. It has retained in part its Moorish walls. The principal industry is that of basket-making. Pop. in 1900, 22,511.

Loup, loop, a county in the central part of Nebraska. Area, 574 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Loup and Calamus rivers. Capital, Taylor. Pop. in 1900, 1305.

Loup, a banking city, capital of Sherman co., Neb., on the Middle Loup River, 42 miles N. of Kearney, on the Union Pacific R. and the Burlington Route. It has stock-raising industries. Pop. in 1900, 826.

Loup Fork, or **Pawnee Loup Fork,** of the Platte River rises in Nebraska, about lat. 42° 13′ N., runs southeastward and eastward, and enters the Platte River in Platte co., about 5 miles SE. of Columbus. Its length is estimated at 300 miles. It has a branch or affluent called North Loup, and the main stream is often called Middle Loup.

Lourches, loorsh, a town of France, in Nord, 17 miles NNE. of Cambrai. It has coal-mines and glass-works. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 5366.

Lourdes, loord, a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, 6 miles NNE. of Argelès, on the Gave de Pau. It has recently become one of the chief places of Catholic pilgrimage in France, being visited annually by 300,000 pilgrims. It has an old castle. A magnificent church has been erected on the spot where the Virgin is said to have appeared to a child in 1858. Pop. in 1901, 7690 (commune, 8708).

Lourenço (or **Lourenzo**) **Marquez,** loo-rĕn'so mar'kĕs, one of the chief ports of Portuguese East Africa, in Mozambique, on the N. side of Delagoa Bay, capital of a district of its own name. It is the terminus of the Delagoa Bay railway, which penetrates to Pretoria, with branches to various mines. The town has a good harbor and a number of stately edifices. Pop. in 1901, 6370.

Louriçal, loo-ree-sāl′, a town of Portugal, district of Leiria, 18 miles SSW. of Coimbra. Pop. (commune) about 5500.

Lourinhão, loo-reen-yŏwn′, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 10 miles N. of Torres-Vedras. Pop. about 5000.

Louriston, a post-hamlet of Chippewa co., Minn.

Louth, lŏwth, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, having on the E. the Irish Sea. Area, 316 sq. m. The N. part of the county forms the mountainous peninsula of Carlingford, with the Carlington Lough on the NE. The river Boyne is on the S. border. The county is one of the seats of the linen-industry. Chief towns, Drogheda and Dundalk, the capital. Pop. in 1841, 128,350; in 1901, 65,740.

Louth, a decayed town of Ireland, co. of Louth, 5½ miles SW. of Dundalk.

Louth (*th* as in *thin*), a town of England, in Lincolnshire, in the fertile valley of the Lud, at the E. extremity of the Wolds, 15 miles S. of Grimsby. It has a beautiful parish church in Perpendicular style, with a noble octagonal spire. In the vicinity are ruins of Louth Abbey. Pop. in 1901, 9518.

Loutre (or **Otter**) **River,** Mo., flows through Montgomery co. and falls into the Missouri River at Loutre Island.

Louvain, loo'vān′ (Flem. *Leuven*, lö'vẹn; Ger. *Löwen*, lö'v̈ẹn; L. *Lovanium*), a city of Belgium, in Brabant and on the Dyle, 15 miles E. by N. of Brussels. Its old ramparts have been levelled and turned into a promenade several miles in extent; a large part of the area encircled by this promenade is now cultivated land. Many of the public buildings are deserving of notice. Of these the principal are the Hôtel de Ville, erected in 1447–63, one of the most beautiful Gothic buildings in the world; the collegiate

church of St. Peter (begun in 1423), a vast cruciform edifice rich in works of art; the churches of Notre Dame, St. Joseph, St. Michael, and St. Gertrude, whose stalls are splendid specimens of late-Gothic wood-carving; the penitentiary, and the Salle de Frascati. The old university of Louvain, founded in 1426, was in the sixteenth century perhaps the foremost university of Europe, being attended by over 6000 students. Its existence terminated by the separation of Belgium from Holland, but a new university was established at Louvain soon after, in 1835. This institution has an attendance of about 1900. It has a most valuable library of 150,000 volumes. The building occupies the former "Halls" of the Clothmakers' Guild. Louvain has also an institute of science, philosophy, economics, sociology, etc., founded by Pope Leo XIII., an academy of fine arts, botanical garden, anatomical hall, etc. In the fourteenth century Louvain was one of the most important manufacturing towns of Europe, and in broadcloths alone employed about 15,000 workmen. There is little now of the textile industry. Brewing and distilling are carried on, and there are manufactures of tobacco, lace, starch, etc. Pop. in 1900, 42,070.

Louvale, a post-town of Stewart co., Ga. Pop. in 1900, 53.

Louve, a river of France. See LOUE.

Louveciennes, loov'se-ĕnn', a village of France, in Seine-et-Oise, 4 miles N. of Versailles.

Louveigné, loo'vân'yā', a village of Belgium, province and 12 miles SE. of Liège.

Louven, lo-oo'vĕn, a river of Norway, which, after a SSE. course of 100 miles, enters the Skagerrak near Laurvik. It traverses several lakes.

Louvière, La, lȧ loo'vyair', a commune of Belgium, in Hainaut, about 10 miles WNW. of Charleroi. It has coal-mines and manufactures of railway material, porcelain, and glass. Pop. in 1900, 17,570.

Louviers, loo've-ā', a town of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of Eure, on the river Eure, 17 miles S. of Rouen. It has an interesting mediæval church with a splendid portal. Louviers is actively engaged in the woollen-industry, and there are manufactures of leather, machine-shops, and tanneries. Pop. in 1901, 9342 (commune, 10,219).

Louvigné de Bais, loo'veen'yā'dŭh bā, a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 miles SW. of Vitré.

Louvigné du Désert, loo'veen'yā' dü dā'zair', a village of France, in Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 miles NNE. of Fougères.

Louza, lo'zȧ, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 12 miles ESE. of Coimbra, at the foot of Serra de Louza. It has large paper-mills. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Lovanium, the Latin name of LOUVAIN.

Lovas-Berény, lo'vŏsh' bĕr'naiñ', a town of Hungary, 9 miles NE. of Stuhlweissenburg. Pop. about 4000.

Lovat, lo-vȧt'ɤ, a river of Russia, governments of Vitebsk, Pskov, and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen 22 miles S. of Novgorod, after a N. course of about 300 miles.

Lovatz, a town of Bulgaria. See LOVETCH.

Lovedale, a post-village of Cook co., Ill. The banking point is Maywood. Pop. about 500.

Lovedale, a post-village of Sullivan co., Tenn. The banking point is Bristol. Pop. 100.

Lovedale, an educational and mission station of Cape Colony, 30 miles WNW. of King William's Town. Elevation, 1720 feet.

Lovejoy, a post-village of Saint Clair co., Ill. The banking point is East St. Louis. Pop. 100.

Lovejoys Station, a post-village of Clayton co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R., 29 miles S. of Atlanta. Pop. about 250.

Lovelace, a post-village of Troup co., Ga., 5 miles from Lagrange.

Lovelace, a post-hamlet of Wilkes co., N.C., 15 miles E. by S. of Wilkesboro.

Lovelace, a post-village of Hill co., Tex. Pop. 65.

Lovelaceville, a post-village of Ballard co., Ky., on Mayfield Creek, about 20 miles SW. of Paducah. Pop. about 200.

Lovelady, a banking post-village of Houston co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R., 93 miles N. of Houston. It has cotton-gins and mills. Pop. about 500.

Lovelake, a post-hamlet of Macon co., Mo., 15 miles by rail N. of Macon.

Loveland, formerly **Big Thompson,** a banking post-village and summer-resort of Larimer co., Colo., on Big Thompson Creek and on the Colorado and Southern R., 69 miles N. of Denver. Pop. in 1900, 1091. It has mining-, fruit-growing and farming-industries.

Loveland, a post-village of Pottawattamie co., Iowa, on the Boyer River and on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 15 miles N. of Council Bluffs. Pop. about 300.

Loveland, a banking post-village of Clermont, Hamilton and Warren cos., Ohio, on the Little Miami River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs., 23 miles NE. of Cincinnati. It has a tin-ware factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1280.

Loveland, a post-station of Barron co., Wis.

Lovell, lŭv'ĕl, a post-village in Lovell township (town), Oxford co., Me., on Kezar Pond, about 52 miles WNW. of Portland. Pop. of the town in 1900, 693.

Lovell, a post-village of Wyandot co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Lovells Station, a post-hamlet of Erie co., Pa., 3 miles W. of Corry.

Lovelock, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal.

Lovelocks, a post-village of Humboldt co., Nev., on the Southern Pacific R., in a fertile valley, 97 miles NE. of Reno. It is near the Humboldt River and is in a mining region. Pop. about 1000.

Lovelton, lŭv'ĕl-tŏn, a post-village of Wyoming co., Pa., 33 miles WNW. of Scranton. Pop. 100.

Lovendeghem, lo-vĕn'dĕh-nĕm', a village of Belgium, in East Flanders, 5 miles NW. of Ghent.

Lövenich, lö'vĕn-ik', a village of Rhenish Prussia, 21 miles NNE. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. about 2500.

Lövenich, a commune of Rhenish Prussia, circle of Cologne. Pop. in 1900, 4019.

Lovere, lō'ver-ā, a village of northern Italy, 21 miles ENE. of Bergamo, on Lake Iseo. The church of Santa Maria in Valvendra has fine frescoes, and the Palazzo Tadini contains a collection of paintings by great masters. There are extensive iron-works. Pop. in 1901, 3344.

Lovering, a post-village of Simcoe co., Ontario. The banking point is Coldwater, 6 miles distant. Pop. about 350.

Loves Lake, a post-hamlet of Red River parish, La.

Loveslevel, a post-hamlet of Union co., N.C.

Loves Mills, a post-hamlet of Washington co., Va.

Love Station, a post-village of De Soto co., Miss., on the Illinois Central R., 5 miles S. of Hernando. Pop. in 1900, 131.

Lov'etch, sometimes written **Lovatz** (Turk. *Loftcha*), a town of Bulgaria, 20 miles SSE. of Plevna, on the Osma. It has an active trade. Pop. in 1893, 7012.

Lovett, lŭv'ĕt, a village of Madison co., Fla. The banking point is Madison. Pop. 100.

Lovett, a post-town of Laurens co., Ga., on the Wrightsville and Tennille R. The banking point is Dublin. Pop. in 1900, 114.

Lovett, a post-village of Jennings co., Ind., on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 47 miles N. by E. of Jeffersonville.

Lovett, a post-hamlet of Adams co., Ohio, 32 miles SW. of Chillicothe.

Lovettsville, lŭv'ĕts-vĭl, a post-town of Loudoun co., Va., about 15 miles SW. of Frederick, Md., and 2 miles S. of the Potomac River. Pop. in 1900, 97.

Loveville, a post-village of St. Mary co., Md. The banking point is Leonardtown. Pop. 175.

Loveville, a post-hamlet of Center co., Pa., 25 miles NE. of Altoona.

Lovilia, a banking post-village of Monroe co., Iowa, on the Wabash R. and the Burlington Route, 9 miles NW. of Albia. Pop. about 300.

Loving, an unorganized county in the W. part of Texas. Area, 873 sq. m. It is bounded SW. by the Pecos River. Pop. in 1900, 33.

Lovingston, or **Lovington,** a post-village, capital of Nelson co., Va., 30 miles N. by E. of Lynchburg. Pop. about 300.

Lovington, a banking post-village of Moultrie co., Ill., on the Wabash R. and the Vandalia Line, 21 miles ESE. of Decatur. Pop. in 1900, 815. It is a shipping point for live-stock, grain, and produce.

Lovisa, lo-vee'zȧ, a small seaport of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, 55 miles NE. of Helsingfors.

Lovrana, lo-vrȧ'nȧ, a sea-side health-resort of the so-called Austrian Riviera, in Istria, near Abbazia. It is situated at the foot of Monte Maggiore, about 4500 feet high. Pop. about 3500.

Lovtcha, a town of Bulgaria. See LOVETCH.

Low Archipelago, Paumotu, or **Tuamotu,** an extensive series of islands in the Pacific Ocean, in about lat. 20° S., lon. 140° W., E. of the Society Islands and S. of the Marquesas, and comprising numerous groups, including the Gambier Islands in the SE., Clermont Tonnerre, Krusenstern Island, etc. Pitcairn Island is sometimes included in them. Most of the group is composed of lagoon (coral) islands and have pearl-shells and cocoanuts as their product. They are mostly under French protection. The seat of administration is at Rokoava, on the island of Fakarava. Pop. about 7000.

Lowbanks, a post-village of Haldimand co., Ontario. Pop. 40.

Low Countries. See NETHERLANDS.

Lowden, a banking post-town of Cedar co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 40 miles W. of Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 544.

Lowdens Ranch, a post-hamlet of Trinity co., Cal.

Lowder, a post-village of Sangamon co., Ill., on the Burlington Route, 6 miles NW. of Virden Junction. Pop. 150.

Lowd'ham, a parish of England, co. and 7½ miles NE. of Nottingham.

Lowe, a post-hamlet of Jackson co., Ark.

Lowe, a post-hamlet of Chautauqua co., Kan., 45 miles W. of Independence.

Lowell, a post-village of Benton co., Ark., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R. The banking point is Rogers. Pop. 100.

Lowell, a post-village of Lasalle co., Ill. The banking point is Tonica. Pop. about 200.

Lowell, a banking post-town of Lake co., Ind., on Cedar Creek, 10 miles SSW. of Crown Point, on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville R. Pop. in 1900, 1275.

Lowell, a post-village of Henry co., Iowa, on the Skunk River, 18 miles W. of Burlington. Pop. 100.

Lowell, a post-village of Cherokee co., Kan., on the Spring River, 4 miles NE. of Baxter Springs. Pop. about 150.

Lowell, a post-hamlet of Garrard co., Ky., 10 miles by rail E. of Lancaster.

Lowell, a post-hamlet of Penobscot co., Me., in Lowell township (town), about 32 miles NNE. of Bangor. Pop. of the town in 1900, 300.

Lowell, a city of Massachusetts and one of the capitals of Middlesex co., is situated on the Merrimac River, at the mouth of the Concord, 25 miles NW. of Boston, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Maine Rs. Lat. 42° 39′ N.; lon. 71° 19′ W. The site is uneven and picturesque, and "from the heights of Belvidere, on the right bank of the river, the whole panorama of the city, the long, curving line of the Merrimac, the distant peaks of Wachusett and the New Hampshire mountains, come grandly into view." The city, in the centre of which is Monument Square with the city-hall and Memorial Hall, is chiefly on the S. side of the Merrimac. Among its educational institutions are a public library of over 60,000 volumes, a state normal school, the Lowell Textile School, and Roger Hall School. Its charitable institutions comprise various hospitals, the Theodore Edson Orphanage, etc.

The prosperity of Lowell is mainly derived from manufactures of cotton and woollen goods and the immense hydraulic power afforded by the Merrimac, which here falls 33 feet. It is the largest producer of cotton goods in the United States. The annual product of the textile-mills, which employ about 30,000 hands, is valued at upward of $40,000,000, and comprises cotton sheetings, shirtings, prints, drillings, flannels, carpets, cassimeres, serges, beavers, shawls, hosiery, etc. Lowell has also extensive manufactures of machinery, boilers, paper, chemicals, cartridges, edge-tools, elastic goods, files, screws, bolts, patent medicines, carriages, furniture, sash and blinds, turbine-wheels, pumps, hydraulic presses, bobbins, and machinists' tools. The city has one of the largest bleacheries in the country, employing several hundred operatives. Lowell was incorporated as a town in 1826 and as a city in 1836. Pop. in 1840, 20,796; in 1860, 36,827; in 1875, 49,688; in 1880, 59,475; in 1890, 77,696; in 1900, 94,969.

Lowell, a banking post-village of Kent co., Mich., on the Grand River, at the mouth of the Flat River, and on the Grand Trunk and the Pere Marquette Rs., 19 miles E. by S. of Grand Rapids. It has foundries and various mills, a cutter-factory, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1736.

Lowell, a post-village of Kearney co., Neb., on the Platte River and on the Burlington Route, 18 miles W. of Juniata. Pop. 75.

Lowell, a post-village of Oneida co., N.Y., about 14 miles WNW. of Utica. Pop. 150.

Lowell, a post-town of Gaston co., N.C., on the Southern R. The banking point is Gastonia. Pop. in 1900, 290.

Lowell, a banking post-village of Washington co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio R. Pop. in 1900, 381.

Lowell, a post-village of Orleans co., Vt., in Lowell township (town), on the Missisquoi River, about 50 miles ENE. of Burlington. It has mills and various manufactures. Pop. of the town in 1900, 982.

Lowell, a post-village of Snohomish co., Wash., on the Great Northern and other railroads. The banking point is Everett. Pop. 400. It has paper-mills.

Lowell, a post-hamlet of Summers co., W.Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. and on the Greenbrier River, 108 miles SE. of Charleston.

Lowell, a post-village of Dodge co., Wis., on the Beaverdam River, 8 miles S. of the city of Beaverdam. Pop. in 1900, 333.

Lowell, a township (town) of Dodge co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1713.

Lowell Hill, a post-village of Nevada co., Cal., 6 miles from Dutch Flat. Pop. 50.

Lowellville, a post-village of Mahoning co., Ohio, on the Mahoning River and on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Pittsburg and Western Rs., 8 miles SE. of Youngstown, its banking point. It has iron- and boiler-works, grist-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1137.

Lowe, Mount, in southern California, about 5 miles from Pasadena, ascended in part by a mountain railroad. Elevation, about 6000 feet.

Löwen, lö′wĕn, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 36 miles SE. of Breslau, on the Neisse. Pop. about 3000.

Löwen, the German name of LOUVAIN.

Löwenberg, lö′wĕn-bĕRG′, or **Lem'berg,** a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 26 miles WSW. of Liegnitz, on the Bober. The inhabitants are engaged largely in the textile industry. Pop. in 1900, 5293.

Löwenstein, lö′wĕn-stīne′, a town of Württemberg, 24 miles NNE. of Stuttgart. It has ruins of an old castle. Pop. about 1500.

Lower, a township of Cape May co., N.J. Pop. in 1900, 1141.

Lower Allen, a township of Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1592.

Lower Alloways Creek, a township of Salem co., N.J., on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 1242.

Lower Alps, France. See BASSES-ALPES.

Lower Ammonoosuc, a river of New Hampshire. See AMMONOOSUC.

Lower Andover, an outport of New Brunswick, under the jurisdiction of Woodstock.

Lower Augusta, a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 697.

Lower Austria (Ger. *Niederösterreich*, nee′dĕr-ös′-tĕr-RĪK′, or *Österreich-unter-der-Enns*, ös′tĕr-RĪK′ ŏŏn′tĕr dĕr ĕnz), a crown-land of Austria-Hungary, in Cisleithania, constituting with Upper Austria the so-called archduchy of Austria. It is bounded N. by Moravia, E. by Hungary, S. by Styria, and W. by Upper Austria (from which it is separated in part by the river Enns) and Bohemia. It is traversed by the Danube and is mainly a mountainous region, with offshoots of the Alps (Schneeberg, Wienerwald, etc.). About one-third of the surface is covered with forests. Area, 7654 sq. m. It produces much grain and wine, and cattle are extensively reared. Manufactures are on a great scale. Capital, Vienna. Pop. in 1890, 2,661,790; in 1900, 3,100,493.

Lower Bank, a post-hamlet of Burlington co., N.J., on the Egg Harbor River, about 40 miles SE. of Camden.

Lower Barney's River, a post-settlement of Pictou co., Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the Barney's River, 18 miles from New Glasgow.

Lower Bartlett, a post-village of Carroll co., N.H., near the Saco River, about 5 miles N. of North Conway.

Lower Bavaria (Ger. *Niederbayern*), one of the main administrative divisions (government districts) of Bavaria, in the E. part of the kingdom, on both sides of the Danube. Area, 6456 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 1,323,888. Capital, Landshut.

Lower Bebington, a town and parish of Cheshire, England, 3 miles S. of Birkenhead. Pop. in 1901, 8398.

Lower Boisé (boi′zę), a post-station of Canyon co., Idaho.

Lower Brulé (broo′lā′), a post-station of Lyman co., S.Dak., on the Missouri River, near Chamberlain.

Lower Burgeo, Newfoundland. See BURGEO.

Lower Cabot, a post-village of Washington co., Vt., about 15 miles NE. of Montpelier. Pop. about 200.

Lower California. See CALIFORNIA, LOWER.

Lower Canard, Nova Scotia. See CANARD.

Lower Chanceford, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2345.

Lower Chichester, a township of Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1425.

Lower Cove, a post-village of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, on Cumberland Basin, 15 miles from Maccan. Grindstones are manufactured here.

Lower Gilmanton, a post-village of Belknap co., N.H. The banking point is Laconia or Tilton. Pop. 100.

Lower Grant Isle, a post-village of Aroostook co., Me. The banking point is Houlton. Pop. about 450.

Lower Granville, or **Goat Island,** a post-village of Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, on an island in Annapolis Basin, 8 miles SW. of Annapolis.

Lower Gulley, a fishing hamlet in the district of Harbor Main, Newfoundland, 30 miles from St. John's.

Lower Heidelberg (hī'dęl-berg), a post-township and village of Berks co., Pa., about 8 miles W. of Reading. Pop. in 1900, 3896; of the village, about 140.

Lower Ireland, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, 16 miles SE. of Becancour station.

Lower Lahave (lȧ'hȧv'), a post-village of Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia, on the Lahave River, 9 miles from Lunenburg.

Lower Lake, a post-village of Lake co., Cal., near the SE. extremity and outlet of Clear Lake, about 80 miles (direct) N. of San Francisco. It is surrounded by a picturesque country and has mining-industries. Pop. about 400.

Lower Loire, France. See LOIRE-INFÉRIEURE.

Lower Macungie (mą-kun'jee), a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2920.

Lower Ma'hanoy', a township of Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1653.

Lower Makefield, a township of Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1152.

Lower Marlboro, a post-village of Calvert co., Md., about 48 miles S. of Baltimore. Pop. 75.

Lower Merion (mẽr'e-ǫn), a post-township in the S. part of Montgomery co., Pa., is bounded by the Schuylkill River, which separates it from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 13,271.

Lower Milford, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1233.

Lower Mount Bethel, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1335.

Lower Nazareth, a township of Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1034.

Lower Newcastle, a post-village of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, 6 miles from Chatham.

Lower Newport, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio, 9 miles E. of Marietta.

Lower Oxford, a township of Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1366.

Lower Paxton, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1421.

Lower Peachtree, a post-village of Wilcox co., Ala., on the Alabama River, 180 miles above Mobile and 20 miles SW. of Camden. Pop. about 450.

Lower Penns Neck, a township of Salem co., N.J., on the Delaware River. Pop. in 1900, 1421.

Lower Prince William, a post-village of York co., New Brunswick, on the S. side of the river St. John, 23½ miles above Fredericton.

Lower Providence, a post-township and village of Montgomery co., Pa., about 20 miles NW. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1900, 1625; of the village, about 300.

Lower Pyrenees, France. See BASSES-PYRÉNÉES.

Lower Ramparts, a range of low elevations in central Alaska, on the S. bank of the Yukon River, NE. of the confluence of the Tanana. They have yielded many tusks of the mammoth.

Lower Rhine, a circle of the old German Empire, on the left bank of the Rhine, now comprised mostly in Hesse, Bavaria (Palatinate), and Rhenish Prussia.

Lower Saint Clair, a township of Allegheny co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 4431.

Lower Salem, a post-village of Washington co., Ohio. The banking point is Marietta. Pop. in 1900, 190.

Lower Salford, a township of Montgomery co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1763.

Lower Saucon (saw'kǫn), a post-township and village of Northampton co., Pa., about 4 miles E. of Allentown. Pop. in 1900, 4141; of the village, about 60.

Lower Seine, France. See SEINE-INFÉRIEURE.

Lower Southampton, a post-hamlet of York co., New Brunswick, on the N. side of the river St. John, 40 miles above Fredericton.

Lower Squankum, a post-village of Monmouth co., N.J., 8 miles S. by E. of Freehold. Pop. 100.

Lower Stewiacke, a post-village of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, on the Stewiacke River, near its confluence with the Shubenacadie, and on the Intercolonial R., 44 miles NNE. of Halifax. Pop. 250.

Lower Swatara, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1993.

Lower Tarryall Peak, Colo., a mountain in the South Park, in lat. 39° 9′ N., lon. 105° 26′ W. Height, 10,250 feet.

Lower Towamensing, a township of Carbon co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2507.

Lower Turkeyfoot, a township of Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 870.

Lower Waterford, a post-village of Caledonia co., Vt., 37 miles E. by N. of Montpelier. Pop. about 100.

Lower Windsor, a township of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2649.

Lower Woodstock, a post-village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, 7 miles from Woodstock.

Lowerz, lo'ẽrts, a village and lake of Switzerland, canton and 3 miles WNW. of Schwyz, at the foot of the Rossberg. Pop. in 1900, 435. The village was partially destroyed in the landslide of Goldau, in 1806. The lake lies at an elevation of 1475 feet and is 3 miles long.

Lowes, lōz, a banking post-village of Graves co., Ky., 8 miles W. of Viola. Pop. about 300.

Lowes Crossroads, a post-station of Sussex co., Del.

Lowestoft, a municipal borough and rapidly developing fashionable bathing-resort of England, in Suffolk, 40 miles NNE. of Ipswich. The older part of the town lies on a cliff overlooking the sea; on the height is a lighthouse, and at its base is another which occupies the easternmost point of land in England. The new town, separated from the old by the harbor and Lake Lothing, has handsome esplanades, a fine Perpendicular church, and a townhall containing some rich stained glass. Ship-building is carried on and there are various industrial establishments. Lowestoft has from ancient times been an important fishing town. Here is located one of the laboratories of the Biological Association of the United Kingdom. Pop. in 1901, 29,850.

Lowesville, a post-village of Lincoln co., N.C., 10 miles N. of Tuckasegee.

Lowesville, a post-village of Amherst co., Va., on the Piney River, 10 miles from Tye River Depot. Pop. about 150.

Loweswater, lōz'wȧ'tęr, a parish of England, co. of Cumberland, on a small lake of the same name, 6 miles SSE. of Cockermouth.

Lowgap, a post-station of Surry co., N.C.

Low Hill, a township of Lehigh co., Pa., 13 miles WNW. of Allentown. Pop. in 1900, 715.

Lowicz, lo'vitch, a town of Poland, 44 miles WSW. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897, 12,434.

Low Isles, a group of islets on the NE. coast of Australia, in Trinity Bay. Lat. 16° 25′ S.

Lowman, a post-village of Chemung co., N.Y. Pop. 100.

Lowmansville, a post-hamlet of Johnson co., Ky.

Lowmoor, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 9½ miles W. of Clinton. Pop. in 1900, 318.

Lowmoor, a post-village of Alleghany co., Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio R., 7 miles E. of Covington. Iron-ore is mined and worked here. Pop. about 975.

Lowndes, a county in the south-central part of Alabama, has an area of 747 sq. m. It is bounded on the N. by the Alabama River and is partly drained by Big Swamp and Pintelala creeks. Capital, Hayneville. Pop. in 1890, 31,550; in 1900, 35,651.

Lowndes, a county in the S. part of Georgia, borders on Florida. Area, 455 sq. m. It is partly bounded on the E. by the Allapaha River and on the W. by the Withlacoochee River. Capital, Valdosta. Pop. in 1890, 15,102; in 1900, 20,036.

Lowndes, a county in the E. part of Mississippi, borders on Alabama. Area, 504 sq. m. It is intersected by the Tombigbee River and is partly drained by the Oktibbeha River and Luxapatilla Creek. Capital, Columbus. Pop. in 1890, 27,047; in 1900, 29,095.

Lowndes, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., Mo.

Lowndesboro, lōwndz'bŭr-rŭh, a post-village of Lowndes co., Ala., 20 miles W. by S. of Montgomery. Pop. about 450.

Lowndesville, a post-town of Abbeville co., S.C., on the Charleston and Western Carolina R., 110 miles WNW. of Columbia. Pop. in 1900, 241. It has phosphate-industries.

Lowositz, a town of Bohemia. See LOBOSITZ.

Lowpoint, a post-village of Woodford co., Ill., on the Chicago and Alton R., 130 miles from Chicago. Pop. 60.

Low Point Shore, or **Victoria Mines,** a post-village of Cape Breton co., Nova Scotia, at the entrance of Sydney Harbor (S. side), 9 miles N. of Sydney. The Victoria coal-mines are here. There is a light-house on Low Point.

Lowry, lōw're, a banking post-village of Pope co., Minn., 9 miles by rail NW. by W. of Glenwood. Pop. in 1900, 260.

Lowry, a post-village of Teton co., Mont. Pop. 80.

Lowry City, a banking post-village of St. Clair co., Mo., on the Frisco System and the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield Rs., 8 miles N. of Osceola. It is in a grain and stock region. Pop. in 1900, 467.

Lowryville, a post-village of Chester co., S.C., on the Carolina and Northwestern R., 60 miles N. of Columbia. Pop. about 275.

Lowryville, a post-station of Hardin co., Tenn.

Lowsville, a post-hamlet of Monongalia co., W.Va., 7 miles N. of Fairmont.

Lowville, a post-township of Murray co., Minn. Pop. in 1900, 382.

Lowville, a post-village, capital of Lewis co., N.Y., in Lowville township (town), on the Black River and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 58 miles N. by W. of Utica. It contains the Lowville Academy and has dairying interests. Pop. in 1900, 2352; of the town, 3746.

Lowville, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., on French Creek, 15 miles SE. of Erie. Pop. 130.

Lowville, a township (town) of Columbia co., Wis., about 22 miles N. of Madison. Pop. in 1900, 784.

Lowville, a post-village of Halton co., Ontario, on Twelve-Mile Creek, 9 miles NNW. of Wellington Square. Pop. 75.

Loxa, towns of Spain and Ecuador. See LOJA.

Loxa, a post-village of Coles co., Ill., on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. The banking point is Charleston. Pop. 125.

Loyal, a post-village of Clark co., Wis., on the Wisconsin Central R., 16 miles NE. of Neillsville. Pop. in 1900, 645.

Loyal, a township (town) of Clark co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 995.

Loyalhanna, a township of Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 767.

Loyalhanna, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 1 mile E. of Latrobe. Pop. 175.

Loyalhanna Creek, Pa., runs northwestward through Westmoreland co. and unites with the Conemaugh River, at Saltsburg, to form the Kiskiminetas.

Loyaloak, a post-village of Summit co., Ohio, 9 miles SW. of Akron. Pop. 150.

Loyalsock, a township of Lycoming co., Pa., contiguous to Williamsport. Pop. in 1900, 3468.

Loyalsock, a post-village of Lycoming co., Pa., on Loyalsock Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 9 miles NE. of Williamsport. Pop. 110.

Loyalsock Creek, Pa., rises in Sullivan co., runs southwestward, and enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in Lycoming co., about 5 miles below Williamsport. It is about 70 miles long.

Loyalton, a post-village of Sierra co., Cal., in a fertile valley on the Sierra Nevada, about 100 miles in a direct line NE. of Sacramento. Pop. about 500.

Loyalton, a post-village of Dauphin co., Pa., 1 mile from Oakdale station. Pop. 50.

Loyalty Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia, consists of 3 large and many small islands, all belonging to France. Area, about 1000 sq. m. LIFU (or CHADROL) is the largest (N. end in lat. 20° 27′ S., lon. 167° E.), 37 miles long and 10 to 20 miles broad. It is of coral formation and has no harbor. The other larger islands are Mari (Maré) and Uea. Bananas are largely cultivated, and the islands export sandal-wood. The islands are an administrative division of New Caledonia. Pop. about 15,000.

Loyal Valley, a post-village of Mason co., Tex., about 100 miles W. by N. of Austin.

Loyalville, a post-village of Luzerne co., Pa. The banking point is Plymouth. Pop. 175.

Loyat, lo'yȧ', a village of France, in Morbihan, 29 miles NE. of Vannes.

Loyd, a post-village of Rapides parish, La. Pop. 70.

Loyd, a post-village of Ulster co., N.Y., on the Central New England R. The banking point is New Paltz or Poughkeepsie. Pop. 200.

Loyd, a post-village of Richland co., Wis., on Willow Creek, about 56 miles WNW. of Madison. Pop. 100.

Loydsville, a post-village of Belmont co., Ohio, 16 miles W. by N. of Bellaire. Pop. about 175.

Loyes, lwȧ, a village of France, in Ain, 22 miles E. of Trévoux.

Loysburg, a post-village of Bedford co., Pa. The banking point is Landisburg. Pop. about 300.

Loyston, a post-village of Union co., Tenn. The banking point is Knoxville. Pop. 100.

Loysville, a post-village of Perry co., Pa., 27 miles WNW. of Harrisburg, on the Newport and Sherman's Valley R. Pop. about 450.

Lozère, lo'zair', a department in the S. of France, a part of the old province of Languedoc. Area, 1996 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, being traversed by the Cévennes and other ranges. The mountain-mass of Lozère, in the Cévennes, attains an elevation of about 5600 feet. An interesting feature is the limestone plateau called Causses. Chief rivers are the Tarn, Lot, Truyère, Allier, and Gard. Soil infertile. Sheep-raising, the rearing of silk-worms, and the manufacture of cheese are prominent industries. Chestnuts are important products. The minerals of the department include lead, silver, copper, and antimony. Pop. in 1896, 132,151; in 1901, 128,866. Capital, Mende.

Lu, loo (L. *Lu'cus*), a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 9 miles NW. of Alessandria. Pop. (commune) about 5000.

Lualaba, a river of Africa, one of the head-streams of the Congo River, rises near the southern border of the Congo Free State, in lat. 11° 45′ S., and flows generally northward to its confluence with the Lukuga, in about lat. 5° 45′ S. Beyond lat. 4° S. the stream is generally known as the Congo. Its most important tributary is the Luapula, which joins it, from the E., in lat. 6° 40′ S. The Lualaba and Luapula are properly the forks of the Congo. The Lualaba is interruptedly navigable.

Lualaba-Kasai, one of the administrative districts of the Congo Free State.

Luana, a post-village of Clayton co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 19 miles W. of McGregor. Pop. about 175.

Luana Point, on the S. coast of the island of Jamaica, is in lat. 18° N.

Luanco, loo-ȧn'ko, a small seaport of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, province and 15 miles N. of Oviedo.

Luang', an island of the Malay Archipelago, between Timor and Timor Laut.

Luang Prabang, loo-ȧng' prȧ'bȧng', the chief town of Laos, French Indo-China, in lat. 19° 50′ N., lon. 102° E., on the Me-kong. It is the seat of considerable trade. Pop. about 15,000 (?).

Luanna, a post-village of Walton co., Fla. Pop. 75.

Luapu'la, one of the head-streams and the longest arm of the Congo River, issues from the SW. extremity of Lake Bangweolo (at times of high-water, as the continuation of the Chambezi), in about lat. 12° 30′ S., flows northward, passing through Lake Moero (Mweru), and then NW., in the Congo Free State, to its junction with the Lualaba, in lat. 6° 40′ S. Beyond Lake Moero the stream is also known as the Luvwa, and for almost its entire course it is sometimes designated the Eastern Lualaba. Where it issues from Lake Bangweolo, at an elevation of about 3800 feet, it is 600 feet wide. See BANGWEOLO and CHAMBEZI.

Luarca, loo-ar'kȧ, a small seaport of Spain, province and 37 miles WNW. of Oviedo.

Lubaczow, loo-bȧ'chuv, a small town of Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, 40 miles WNW. of Zolkiew.

Lubang, loo-bȧng', a group of islands off the SW. coast of Luzon, Philippines. Also, Lubang Island, the largest of the group. It is about 16 miles long and high in the centre. Ports Lilig, on the NE. coast, and Luk, on the E. side, sheltered by Ambil Island, are good harbors.

Lubao, loo-bȧ'o, a town of Pampanga province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, near Bacolor, on a tributary of Manila Bay. Pop. 21,175.

Lubartow, lyoo-bar'tuv, a town of Russian Poland, 15 miles NNE. of Lublin, on the Wieprz. Pop. in 1897, 5249.

Lübbecke, lüb'bĕk-ę, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 13 miles W. of Minden. Pop. in 1900, 3636.

Lübben, lüb'bęn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 40 miles SW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, on several islands formed by the Spree. Pop. in 1900, 6818.

Lübbenau, lüb'bęh-nŏw', a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 44 miles SSW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, on the Spree. Pop. about 4000.

Lubbock, a county of northwestern Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 982 sq. m. Capital, Lubbock. Pop. in 1900, 293.

Lubbock, a banking post-village, capital of Lubbock co., Tex., on the Brazos River, 95 miles (direct) S. of Canyon. Pop. in 1905, about 500. It has a cattle-raising industry.

Lubec, a post-village and watering-place of Washington co., Me., in Lubec township (town), on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 4 miles S. of Eastport and about 30 miles SSE. of Calais. It has a good harbor and is connected with Eastport by steamer. Pop. of the town in 1900, 3005. A strait about ¼ mile wide separates Lubec village from the island of Campobello.

Lübeck (L. *Lubecum*), one of the three city-states of the German Empire, comprising a territory of 115 sq. m. It borders on Lübeck Bay, a southwestern arm of the Baltic, its main portion being bounded by Mecklenburg, Prussia (Holstein), and Oldenburg. There are a number of enclaves in the surrounding countries. The governing bodies in the republic are a senate, presided over by a burgomaster, and a house of burgesses. Lübeck has one vote in the imperial Bundesrat and is represented by one member in the Reichstag. Pop. in 1900, 96,775, nearly all Protestants. The free city, or Hanse town of Lübeck, which contains five-sixths of the population of the little state, is situated

on the Trave, at the junction of the Wakenitz, 10 miles from the Baltic and 36 miles NE. of Hamburg. Lat. of observatory, 53° 51′ 31″ N.; lon. 10° 41′ 26″ E. With its lofty towers, quaint gabled houses in late-Gothic and Renaissance styles, fortified gateways, venerable churches, and ancient town-hall, Lübeck still wears in great part a distinctively mediæval aspect. Among the many notable edifices are the mediæval brick town-hall, whose quaint exterior is adorned with paintings and whose interior contains interesting chambers, including the so-called "War Chamber;" the church of St. Mary, a grand specimen of low-German brick architecture, having three naves and two towers about 400 feet high, and containing many valuable paintings; the church of St. Peter; the cathedral, founded by Henry the Lion in the twelfth century, and containing a fine altar-piece by Memling; the fourteenth-century churches of St. Catharine and St. James, the museum, the buildings of the Schiffersgesellschaft (Seamen's Association), the Chamber of Commerce, and the hospital of the Holy Ghost with an early-Gothic chapel. The municipal library contains over 100,000 volumes. Shipbuilding is carried on and there are manufactures of machinery, metallic wares, chemicals, brushes, cigars, etc. The channel of the Trave has been deepened so as to permit of the entrance of large steamers, and Lübeck carries on an extensive and long-established trade with Sweden, Denmark, and Russia (including Finland). Lübeck was founded about the middle of the twelfth century. It soon rose to commercial importance, receiving the privileges of a free imperial city, and took a leading part in the foundation of the Hanseatic League, of which it became the head. After the time of the Reformation the city declined rapidly in importance. Pop. in 1900, 82,098.

Lübeck, a principality of Germany, belonging to the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, but entirely detached from the main body of that state. It is bounded by Holstein, the territory of the city of Lübeck, and by an inlet of the Baltic called Lübeck Bay. Area, about 200 sq. m. Capital, Eutin. Pop. in 1900, 37,340.

Lubeck, a post-village of Wood co., W.Va., is near the Ohio River, 5 miles SW. of Parkersburg. Pop. about 200.

Lüben, a town of Prussia, in Silesia, district of Liegnitz. Pop. in 1900, 6162.

Lubersac, lü'bĕr'sȧk', a small town of France, department of Corrèze, 28 miles NW. of Tulle.

Lubina, loo'bee'nŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Neutra.

Lublau, lōōb'lōw (Hun. *Lublo,* loo'blo'), a small town of northern Hungary, co. of Zips, on the Poprád, 15 miles NE. of Késmárk.

Lublin, ly-oo'blin, a government of Russian Poland, having E. the Russian government of Volhynia and on the S. Galicia. Area, 6503 sq. m. Pop. in 1897, 1,159,463. Principal rivers, the Wieprz, Bug, and Vistula.

Lublin, loo'blin, or **Lubelsk,** loo'bĕlsk, a city of Russian Poland, capital of the government of Lublin, 95 miles SE. of Warsaw. Pop. in 1897, 50,152. It is one of the handsomest towns of the country. It has preserved interesting fragments of its old fortifications. The principal edifices are a town-hall, several old palaces, cathedral, several other interesting churches, and a large military hospital. It has various technical schools and extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, tobacco, etc. It is the seat of a considerable trade.

Lublinitz, loob'le-nits', a town of Prussia, in Silesia, 34 miles ENE. of Oppeln, on the Malz. Pop. in 1900, 3491.

Lubna, loob'nȧ, a village of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, about 10 miles from Leitomischl.

Lubnaig, Loch, lok lūb'naig' (the "Crooked Lake"), a lake of Scotland, co. of Perth, at the NE. base of Benledi, 5 miles NNW. of Callander. It is formed by a branch of the Teith.

Lubny, lōōb'nee, a town of Russia, government and 80 miles WNW. of Poltava. Pop. in 1897, 10,108.

Lubrín, loo-breen', a town of Spain, province and 29 miles NE. of Almería. Pop. (commune) in 1900, 6593. It has quarries of marble, etc.

Lübtheen, lüb'tain, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles SSW. of Hagenow. Pop. about 2700.

Lubudi, a river of the Congo Free State, a tributary, on the W., of the Lualaba.

Lübz, lüpts, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 8 miles ENE. of Parchim. Pop. in 1900, 3149.

Luc, Le. See Le Luc-en-Provence.

Lucainena de las Torres, loo-ki-nȧ'nȧ dȧ lȧs tor'rĕs, a commune of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles ENE. of Almería. It has iron-mines.

Lucama, a post-town of Wilson co., N.C., on the Atlanti. Coast Line. The banking point is Wilson. Pop. in 1900, 236.

Lucan, a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, on the Liffey, 6¾ miles W. of Dublin.

Lucan, a banking post-village of Middlesex co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 17 miles NW. of London. Pop. in 1901, 848.

Lucania, an ancient division of Italy between the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Gulf of Tarentum. It is included in the modern provinces of Potenza and Salerno.

Lucas, a county in the S. part of Iowa, has an area of 432 sq. m. It is intersected by the Chariton River and by Whitebreast Creek, an affluent of the Des Moines. Capital, Chariton. Pop. in 1890, 14,563; in 1900, 16,126.

Lucas, a northwestern county of Ohio, bordering on Michigan and Lake Erie, has an area of 356 sq. m. It is bounded on the SE. by the Maumee River, which enters Maumee Bay on the NE. border of the county, and is drained by the Ottawa River. Capital, Toledo. Pop. in 1890, 102,226; in 1900, 153,559.

Lucas, a banking post-town of Lucas co., Iowa, on the Burlington Route, 39 miles W. of Albia. Pop. in 1900, 1132. It has coal-mines.

Lucas, a banking city of Russell co., Kan. Pop. in 1900, 277.

Lucas, a post-village of Missaukee co., Mich., on the Ann Arbor R. The banking point is Cadillac. Pop. 100.

Lucas, a post-hamlet of Henry co., Mo., 60 miles SSE. of Kansas City.

Lucas, a post-village of Richland co., Ohio, on the Pennsylvania Co.'s R., 6 miles SE. of Mansfield. Pop. in 1900, 306.

Lucas, a post-village of Collin co., Tex. The banking point is McKinney. Pop. 130.

Lucas, a post-township (town) of Dunn co., Wis., 7 miles W. of Menomonee. Pop. in 1900, 885.

Lucasville, a post-village of Scioto co., Ohio, on the Norfolk and Western R., on the Scioto River, and on the Ohio Canal, 10 miles N. of Portsmouth. Pop. about 300.

Luçay-le-Mâle, lü'sȧ' lẹh mȧl, a small town of France, in Indre, 20 miles NNW. of Châteauroux.

Lucayos. See Bahama Islands.

Lucbán, look-bȧn', a pueblo of Tayabas province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on a tributary of Laguna de Bay. Pop. 12,755.

Lucca, look'kȧ, a city of Italy, in Tuscany, capital of the province of Lucca, situated on the Serchio, 10 miles NE. of Pisa, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1901, 30,634; of the commune, 74,971. It has a fine cathedral (San Martino), partly of the eleventh century; several other churches, mostly built of Carrara marble; the Palazzo Provinciale (formerly the ducal palace), royal lyceum, library (with 200,000 volumes), and the Royal Academy of Lucca. The town contains the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and a short distance to the S. is an aqueduct of over 450 arches. It is an archbishop's see and has many benevolent institutions. Lucca is a busy industrial centre (*"Lucca l'industriosa"*). The manufacture of textiles, especially silk, employs many hands. There is an active trade. First an Etruscan, then a Ligurian, town, Lucca was afterwards a Roman *municipium.* The city became flourishing in the Middle Ages and was prominent among the petty states of Tuscany, retaining its independence down to Napoleonic times. In 1805 Napoleon created his sister, Elisa Bacciochi, Princess of Lucca. Ten years later the duchy of Lucca was erected for the Spanish infanta, Maria Louisa, ex-queen of Etruria, and her son, Charles Louis. In 1847 the city and territory were awarded to Tuscany. Near Lucca are the noted baths of Lucca. See Bagni di Lucca.

Lucca, a province of northern Italy, in Tuscany, bordering on the Gulf of Genoa. Area, 557 sq. m. Pop. in 1901, 319,523. It occupies the central valley of the Serchio and is one of the finest and most fertile regions in Italy. Capital, Lucca.

Lucca, a village of Sicily, province of Girgenti, between Alessandria and Castronuovo.

Lucca, a post-village of Barnes co., N.Dak. Pop. 65.

Luce, lūss, a county in the E. part of the upper peninsula of Michigan, bordering on Lake Superior. Area, 915 sq. m. It is drained by the Big Two Hearted, Sucker, and Tahquamenon rivers, and contains several lakes. Capital, Newberry. Pop. in 1890, 2455; in 1900, 2983.

Lucea, loo-see'a, a village of the island of Jamaica, on its NW. coast, co. of Cornwall, 17 miles W. by S. of Montego Bay.

Luceau, lü'sō', a village of France, department of Sarthe, 21 miles SW. of Saint-Calais.

Luce Bay, a broad and deep inlet of the Irish Sea, SW. coast of Scotland, co. of Wigtown. Breadth of the bay at its entrance, about 20 miles. It receives the small river Luce.

Lucedale, a banking post-village of Greene co., Miss., on the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R., about 47 miles (direct) NE. of Mississippi City. Pop. about 750.

Lucena, loo-thā'nā, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, province and 30 miles SSE. of Cordova, on the Cascajar. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, pottery, metallic wares, etc. Fine horses are bred in the district. Pop. in 1900, 21,284.

Lucena, a small town of Spain, province and 15 miles NW. of Castellón de la Plana, on the river Lucena.

Lucendro, loo-chĕn'dro, a small lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Ticino, a short distance from the summit of the St. Gotthard Pass. Its outlet is the Reuss. Elevation, 6835 feet. Near by is the Piz Lucendro, 9708 ft.

Lucentum, the ancient name of ALICANTE.

Lucera, loo-chā'rā (anc. *Luce'ria*), a town of southern Italy, 12 miles WNW. of Foggia. It has a well-preserved castle, originally erected by the Emperor Frederick II. early in the thirteenth century and afterwards rebuilt, a mediæval cathedral, and an episcopal palace. There is an active trade in silk. Pop. in 1901, 17,515.

Lucéram, lü'sā'rôN', or **Lucerame,** loo-chā-rā'mā, a village of France, Alpes-Maritimes, 14 miles NNE. of Nice.

Lucerne, lu-sẹrn' (Fr. pron. lü'saiRn'; Ger. *Luzern*, loot-sĕRn'), a city and one of the most popular tourist resorts of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Lucerne, situated at the NW. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, where the river Reuss issues from it, 25 miles SSW. of Zürich, with which it is connected by rail. Elevation, 1437 feet. At a short distance to the S. of the city towers Mount Pilatus to a height of about 5500 feet above the lake (7000 feet above the sea), while to the E. rises the Rigi. Lucerne is highly picturesque, the older portion being partially enclosed by a wall and watch-towers (erected in 1385), and is well built, with magnificent quays (Schweizerhof, National), flanked by stately hotels, bordering the lake. Among the principal edifices and institutions are the Hofkirche or Church of St. Leodogar, several convents, an ancient town-hall, arsenal with old armor, hospitals and asylums, cantonal library and museum, gallery of art, museum of antiquities, the covered bridges adorned with ancient paintings, the new post-office, and the stately central railroad depot. The city has numerous good schools. It contains the famous monument, the "Lion of Lucerne," cut by Thorwaldsen, and dedicated to the memory of the Swiss guards who fell in Paris in 1792. Near by is the "Glacier Garden." Lucerne has some manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 29,255.

Lucerne, a canton of Switzerland, near its centre. Area, 580 sq. m. Pop. in 1900, 147,519, chiefly Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous, more particularly in the S., but none of the summits attains the snow-line. The soil is generally fertile. Principal rivers, the Reuss and Emmen. The canton comprises the lakes of Sempach and Baldegg; those of Lucerne and Zug form part of its E. limits. Fruits are plentiful, and some wine is made, but the chief branches of industry are cattle-rearing and dairy-husbandry. The people of Lucerne joined the Swiss confederation in 1332. This is the chief of the Swiss Roman Catholic cantons. Capital, Lucerne.

Lucerne, a post-village of Cass co., Ind., on the Vandalia Line. The banking point is Logansport. Pop. about 225.

Lucerne, a banking post-village of Putnam co., Mo., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 20 miles W. of Unionville. Pop. in 1900, 292.

Lucerne, Lake of (Ger. *Vierwaldstädter-See*, feerwält'stĕt-tẹr zā', or the "Lake of the Four Forest Cantons"), a lake of Switzerland, near its centre, enclosed by the cantons of Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne. Length, 24 miles; breadth, from ½ a mile to 2 miles; elevation above the sea, 1435 feet; the depth varies from 300 ft., near Lucerne, to 700 ft. near its E. extremity. Shape, cruciform, with a prolongation in the SE., called the Lake of Uri, where its banks rise into rugged sublimity; its scenery is everywhere picturesque and unsurpassed by that of any lake of Europe. Among the most notable features of its mountain landscape are the Rigi, Pilatus, and Great Myten. The Reuss enters it at its SE. end and leaves it at its NW. end. The city of Lucerne and towns of Küssnacht, Brunnen, Flüelen, etc., are on the lake, which is closely associated with the traditions relating to William Tell. The famous Axenstrasse follows the lake-border for some distance.

Lucerneville, a post-village of Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 75.

Lucesco, a post-village of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Alleghany River, at the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, 29 miles NE. of Pittsburg.

Lucetta, a post-village of Fulton co., Ind. The banking point is Macy. Pop. 200.

Luchente, loo-chĕn'tā, a small town of Spain, province and 35 miles from Valencia.

Luchon. See BAGNÈRES-DE-LUCHON.

Lüchow, lü'kō, a town of Prussia, in Hanover, 37 miles SE. of Lüneburg, on the Jeetze. Pop. about 2500.

Lüchtringen, lük'tring-ẹn, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 40 miles SSE. of Minden, on the Weser.

Lucignano, loo-cheen-yā'no, a small town of Italy, in Tuscany, 7 miles NE. of Siena.

Lucillo, loo-theel'yo, a village of Spain, province and 37 miles WSW. of Leon.

Lucinda, a post-hamlet of Clarion co., Pa., about 20 miles ESE. of Oil City.

Lucito, loo-chee'to, a town of Italy, province of Campobasso, 11 miles WSW. of Larino. Pop. about 2500.

Luck, a town of Russia. See LUTSK.

Luck, a post-township (town) of Polk co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 526; of the banking village of the same name, about 200.

Lucka, lŏŏk'kā, a town of Saxe-Altenburg, near Altenburg. Pop. about 2000.

Luckau, lŏŏ'kow, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 50 miles SW. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, on the Berste. Pop. in 1900, 4380.

Luckenwalde, lŏŏk'ẹn-vāl'dẹh, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 23 miles SE. of Potsdam. It is a great seat of the cloth-industry. The manufacture of hats is also extensively carried on and there are various other industries. Pop. in 1900, 20,984.

Luckets, a post-village of Loudoun co., Va. The banking point is Leesburg. Pop. 100.

Luckey, a post-village of Wood co., Ohio, on the Ohio Central Lines, 14 miles (direct) S. by E. of Toledo. The banking point is Toledo or Pemberville. Pop. about 600.

Luckimpur, or **Lakhimpur,** lŭk'im-poor', a district of Assam, British India, bounded N. by the Luckimpur Hills and watered by the Brahmaputra. Coal is found here. Capital, Dibrughur.

Lucknow, or **Lakhnau,** lŭk'nŏw' (Hindu, *Laksmanavate*), a city of British India, previous to 1856 capital of the independent state of Oudh, now the capital of a district and of a division in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 540 miles WNW. of Calcutta, in lat. 26° 53' N., lon. 80° 58' E., on the right bank of the Gumti (a navigable affluent of the Ganges), here crossed by several bridges. Lucknow presents a striking appearance from a distance, with its minarets and gilded cupolas, but is disappointing on near inspection, being composed in great part of mean and narrow streets. In the better quarter the buildings are handsome and the streets broad. In the principal street is a lofty portal, ornamented with many small towers, and at the farther extremity is the famous Imambara, a marble mosque containing the mausoleum of Asaf-ud-Daula (1775–97), to whom much of the "palatial" splendor of Lucknow is due. There are many stately khans, handsome mosques ("pearl mosque," with a noted collection of Oriental manuscripts, "great mosque," etc.), and pagodas in various parts of the city, not a few of them in the most wretched quarters. The principal edifices are in the main of modern construction. There are several large ("royal") gardens and parks. The scenery around the city is very pleasing, especially along the banks of the Gumti, which exhibits a scene of great activity. Near the city is the Delkusha Park, which at one time contained an extensive menagerie. Lucknow is the seat of Canning College, affiliated with the University of Allahabad, Reid Christian College, and of the provincial museum of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. There are municipal water-works. The city is an important railway centre and a busy commercial place. The manufactures include gold and silver brocade, muslins, shawls, etc. Large railway-shops are located here. Pop. in 1901, 264,049. The inhabitants are about three-fifths Mohammedans and two-fifths Hindus. There are about 3000 Christians. The British made a heroic defence here against the Sepoy mutineers in 1857. Havelock brought relief to the beleaguered garrison, after which the siege continued until succor was finally brought by Sir Colin Campbell. Early in 1858 the British succeeded in recapturing the city.

Lucknow, a post-town of Kershaw co., S.C., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Camden or Sumter. Pop. in 1900, 122.

Lucknow, a banking post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 16 miles SE. of Kincardine. It contains woollen-, flour-, saw- and other mills, a tannery, etc. Pop. in 1901, 1111.

Luckput, or **Lakhpat,** lŭk'pŭt', a town of British India, in Cutch, at the western end of the Runn of Cutch.

Luco, loo'ko (Luco ne' Marsi), a village of Italy, province of Aquila, 5 miles S. of Avezzano. Pop. about 4000.

Luçon, lü'sôn', a town of France, in Vendée, 17 miles W. of Fontenay-le-Comte, about 8 miles from the Bay of Biscay, to which it is united by a canal 10 miles in length. It is the seat of a bishop and has a large mediæval cathedral. Pop. in 1901, 6121.

Luçon, one of the Philippine Islands. See Luzon.

Lucrino, Lago, lå'go loo-kree'no, a small lake of the Neapolitan region of southern Italy, 2½ miles W. by N. of Pozzuoli, and at the foot of Monte Nuovo. An ancient embankment, the Via Herculea, may still be traced under the water.

Luc-sur-Mer, a sea-side resort of France, in Calvados, 15 miles by tramway from Caen. It has a laboratory of natural history. Pop. about 1200.

Lucus Augusti, the ancient name of Lugo.

Lucy, a post-village of Saint John the Baptist parish, La. The banking point is New Orleans. Pop. about 200.

Lucy, a post-village of Shelby co., Tenn., on the Illinois Central R., 13 miles NNE. of Memphis. Pop. 150.

Ludd, lood, a village of Palestine, 2 miles NE. of Ramleh. It lies near the railroad connecting Jaffa with Jerusalem. It is on the site of the ancient Lydda (called for a time Diospolis).

Ludden, a post-village of Dickey co., N.Dak., on the Chicago and Northwestern R. The banking point is Oakes. Pop. 250.

Luddenden Foot, a town of England, co. of York, West Riding, near Halifax. Pop. in 1901, 3366.

Lude, Le, lẹh lüd, a town of France, department of Sarthe, on the Loir, 10 miles ESE. of La Flèche. It has a Renaissance château. Pop. about 3000.

Lüdenscheid, lü'dẹn-shīte', a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 23 miles SW. of Arnsberg. It has machine-shops, etc., and manufactures of various kinds of metal articles. Pop. in 1901, 25,509.

Lüderitz Bay, in German Southwest Africa, now known as Angra Pequeña.

Ludgvan, a town of England, in Cornwall, 2 miles from Penzance. Pop. in 1901, 2274.

Ludhiana, loo'de-å'na, a town in the Jullinder (Jalandhar) division of the Punjab, British India, capital of a district, 110 miles ESE. of Lahore. It has extensive manufactures of shawls and other articles of apparel, etc. Pop. in 1901, 48,649.

Lüdinghausen, lü'ding-hōw'zẹn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 16 miles SSW. of Münster. Pop. about 3000.

Ludington, a city, capital of Mason co., Mich., is on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Marquette River, and on the Pere Marquette and other railroads, 54 miles N. by W. of Muskegon. It has a good harbor and has salt- and iron-works, canning- and wood-industries, etc. Lumber is largely exported. Pop. in 1900, 7166.

Ludingtonville, a post-village of Putnam co., N.Y., about 20 miles E. of Newburgh. Pop. 130.

Lüditz, lü'dits, a town of Bohemia, 56 miles W. of Prague. It has the ruins of a castle struck by lightning a century and a half ago. Pop. about 2000.

Ludlow, lŭd'lō, a municipal borough of England, in Shropshire, at the confluence of the Corve and Teme, 25 miles S. of Shrewsbury. It was formerly the seat of the Lords Presidents of the Welsh Marches, and a massive Norman keep still bears witness to the magnificence of the castle in which they resided. The collegiate church of St. Lawrence is a notable edifice with a lofty Perpendicular tower. One of the old city gates has been preserved. The grammar-school is perhaps the oldest in England. Pop. in 1901, 4552.

Ludlow, a banking post-village of Champaign co., Ill., on the Illinois Central R., 20 miles N. by E. of Champaign. Pop. in 1900, 306.

Ludlow, a post-township of Allamakee co., Iowa, about 75 miles NNW. of Dubuque. Pop. in 1900, 807.

Ludlow, a banking post-town of Kenton co., Ky., on the Ohio River, below Covington and opposite Cincinnati. It is nearly surrounded by high hills and is on the Queen and Crescent Route. It has coaling- and lumbering-industries. Many merchants who do business in Cincinnati reside here. Pop. in 1900, 3334.

Ludlow, a township (town) of Aroostook co., Me., about 8 miles NW. of Houlton. Pop. in 1900, 394.

Ludlow, a post-township (town) and village of Hampden co., Mass., on the Boston and Albany R., 7 miles NE. of Springfield. It has manufactures of crashes, grain-bags, etc. The town is bounded S. by the Chicopee River. Pop. in 1900, 3536.

Ludlow, a post-village of Scott co., Miss., 35 miles NE. of Jackson. Pop. 150.

Ludlow, a banking post-village of Livingston co., Mo., 15 miles SW. of Chillicothe, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 200.

Ludlow, a post-village of Miami co., Ohio. The banking point is West Milton. Pop. about 200.

Ludlow, a post-village of McKean co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 20 miles SE. of Warren. It has lumber-mills, leather-works, and manufactures of carbon black. Pop. about 500.

Ludlow, a banking post-township (town) and village of Windsor co., Vt., on the Black River and on the Rutland R., 25 miles SSE. of Rutland. It has manufactures of woollen goods, shoddy, satinets, chairs, and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 1454; of the town, 2042.

Ludlow, a post-settlement of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi, 51 miles from Frederickton.

Ludlow Center, a post-hamlet of Hampden co., Mass., 2 miles from Ludlow.

Ludlowville, a post-village of Tompkins co., N.Y., on Salmon Creek, 10 miles N. of Ithaca and 1 mile E. of Cayuga Lake. Pop. about 300.

Ludville, a post-village of Pickens co., Ga. Pop. 75.

Ludwick, a borough of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the Pennsylvania R., 28 miles ESE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1900, 901.

Ludwigsburg, lood'wĭgs-bŏŏrg', a town and the second royal residence of the kingdom of Württemberg, 1 mile W. of the Neckar and 9 miles N. of Stuttgart. It has a splendid royal palace with a valuable picture-gallery and beautiful gardens. A great artillery depot is established here. The industries of the town comprise weaving, organ-building, brewing, and the manufacture of chicory and metal- and lacquered-wares. Pop. in 1900, 19,436.

Ludwig's Canal, Bavaria, unites the Altmühl with the Regnitz, thus establishing a communication between the Danube and the Rhine (through the Main).

Ludwigshafen, lood'wĭgs-hå'fẹn, a town of Bavaria, in the Palatinate, on the Rhine, opposite Mannheim, with which it is connected by an iron bridge. It is a rapidly growing manufacturing town with very diversified industries. There are chemical-works on a vast scale. Ludwigshafen has an active trade, facilitated by a fine harbor in the river. Its quays are among the finest on the Rhine. Pop. in 1900, 61,914.

Ludwigslust, lood'wĭgs-lŏŏst', a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 21 miles E. of Schwerin. It is the summer residence of the grand-duke. There are manufactures of cloth, chemicals, chocolate, etc. Pop. in 1900, 6634.

Ludwigstadt, lood'wĭgs-stått', a town of Bavaria, 39 miles N. of Bayreuth. Pop. about 1700.

Luebo, a station of the Congo Free State, on the Lulua River, in about lat. 5° 26′ S., lon. 21° 40′ E.

Luella, a post-village of Henry co., Ga. Pop. 60.

Luesia, loo-å'se-å, a small town of Spain, in Aragon, 60 miles from Saragossa, on the Arba de Luesia.

Lufira, a river of the Congo Free State, rises in the SE. part and flows NNW. to its junction with the Lualaba, a short distance S. of lat. 8° S.

Lufkin, a banking post-town, capital of Angelina co., Tex., on the St. Louis Southwestern and other railroads, 20 miles SSW. of Nacogdoches. It has a foundry and machine-shop, manufactures of lumber, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1527.

Luga, loo'gå, a river of Russia, which enters the Gulf of Finland about 75 miles WSW. of St. Petersburg. The little town of Luga is on its banks.

Lugagnano, loo-gån-yå'no, a small town of Italy, 19 miles SE. of Piacenza, on the Arda.

Lugan, a town of Russia. See Luganse.

Lugano, loo-gå'no, a town of Switzerland, formerly one of the three capitals of the canton of Ticino, on the N. shore of the Lake of Lugano, 16 miles S. of Bellinzona, with which it is connected by rail. Pop. in 1900, 9553. It is most picturesquely situated and has, with its arcades and open workshops, a wholly Italian aspect. It contains a public garden, promenades, a broad quay, municipal palace, theatre, library with collections, the San Lorenzo and other churches, and a fountain-statue of Tell. It has manufactures of silks, tobacco, paper, leather and iron goods, and various printing- and bookselling-establishments. It is an entrepôt of the trade between Italy and Switzerland. Near it are Monte San Salvatore and Monte Generoso, both affording magnificent views of the Alps. Elevation, 905 feet.

Lugano, Lago di, lå'go dee loo-gå'no (anc. *Cere'sius La'cus*), a lake of Switzerland and northern Italy, between Lago Maggiore and Lago di Como. The shape is very irregular. Greatest length, 20 miles; average breadth, 1½ miles. It is mostly enclosed by lofty, abrupt, and wooded mountains, is of great depth, and discharges its surplus waters by

the river Tresa into Lago Maggiore. Its scenery is very imposing. Between the two villages of Melide and Bissona a handsome bridge has been thrown over it. Elevation of surface, 875 feet. Greatest depth, 944 feet. The town of Lugano is situated on its banks.

Lugansk′, a town of Russia, government of Yekaterinoslav, 55 miles E. of Bakhmut. It has machine-shops, locomotive-works, and a cannon-foundry. Pop. in 1897, 20,400.

Luganskaia Stanitsa, a town of Russia, territory of the Don Cossacks, on the Donets, a few miles NE. of Lugansk.

Lugar, a village of Scotland, co. of Ayr, near Auchinleck. It has iron-works.

Lugau, loo′gŏw, a village of Saxony, 6 miles E. of Lichtenstein. It has spinning-mills and manufactures of mining implements. Pop. in 1900, 7681.

Lügde, lüg′dĕh, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 27 miles SSE. of Minden, on the Emmer. It retains its old walls. Pop. about 2600.

Lugdunum, the ancient name of Lyons.

Lugdunum Batavorum, ancient name of Leyden.

Lugenbeel, a county in the S. part of South Dakota. Area, 1066 sq. m. It is intersected E. and W. by the South Fork of the White River. It is included within the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian Reservations.

Lugg, a river of England and Wales, rises in the co. of Radnor, Wales, flows ESE. for about 50 miles, and joins the Wye 5 miles below Hereford.

Lugny, lün′yee′, a commune of France, in Saône-et-Loire, 11 miles N. of Mâcon.

Lugo, loo′go, a town of Italy, 14 miles W. of Ravenna. It is important as a place of trade and has a large annual fair. Pop. (commune) in 1901, 27,415.

Lugo, loo′go (anc. *Lu′cus Augus′ti*), a town of Spain, capital of the province of Lugo, on the Minho, 48 miles ENE. of Santiago. It is partly enclosed by lofty walls, with many towers, and has a large square, surrounded by arcades, a cathedral of the twelfth century, and manufactures of leather, stockings, hats, and cream of tartar. Pop. in 1900, 28,024. It is a bishop's see.

Lugo, a province of Spain, in Galicia, bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean. Capital, Lugo.

Lugos, loo′gosh′, a town of Hungary, capital of the co. of Krassó-Szörény, 35 miles by rail ESE. of Temesvár. The river Temes divides it into two towns, called German and Wallach (Ruman) Lugos. It has an active trade in wine, produced in the district, and is the seat of Greek and Latin bishops. Pop. in 1900, 16,126.

Lugrin, lü′grăN′, a village of France, in Savoy, on the S. shore of the Lake of Geneva.

Luguvallum, the Latin name of Carlisle.

Luhatschowitz, a village of Moravia, Austria-Hungary, in the district of Ungarisch-Brod. Pop. about 1100. Near by are the baths of Luhatschowitz.

Luhrig, a post-village of Athens co., Ohio. The banking point is Athens. Pop. about 500.

Luing, an island of Scotland, co. of Argyll, on its W. coast, separated from Seil Island on the N. by a narrow strait. Length, 7½ miles. Pop. about 600.

Luino, loo-ee′no, a town of Italy, 24 miles NW. of Como, on the E. shore of Lago Maggiore. Pop. of the commune in 1901, 5890.

Luis de la Paz, a town of Mexico. See San Luis de la Paz.

Luján, or **Luxán,** loo-hăn′, a river of the Argentine Republic, joins the Plata estuary from the W., 23 miles NW. of Buenos Aires.

Luján, or **Luxán,** a town and place of pilgrimage of the Argentine Republic, province and 45 miles by rail W. of Buenos Aires. Pop. in 1895, 12,416.

Lujar, or **Luxar,** loo-har′, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, 40 miles from Granada.

Luke, a post-village of Allegany co., Md. The banking point is Piedmont, W.Va. Pop. about 300.

Lukfata, lŭk-fā-tah′, a post-hamlet of the Choctaw Nation, I.T.

Lu-kiang, a river of Tibet and the Chinese province of Yun-nan. It is a portion of the upper course of the Salwin.

Luk′ki′ (or Lakhi) Mountains, a range in Sindh, British India, connected with the Hala mountains of Beluchistan. They contain numerous hot springs.

Lukmanier Pass, in the Lepontine Alps, with the exception of the Maloja the lowest of the passes between Switzerland and Italy, is on the route between Dissentis and Biasca. Altitude, 6290 feet.

Lukolela, a station of the Congo Free State, on the left bank of the Congo, about 60 miles below the confluence of the Ubanghi.

Lukow, loo′kov, a town of Poland, province and 17 miles S. of Siedlce. Pop. in 1897, 8317.

Luktchun, a depressed area or basin of central Asia, lying SE. of the Bogdo-Ola Mountains, in about lat. 42° 41′ N. and lon. 89° 30′ E. It lies in part from 360 to 420 feet below sea-level and has a temperature in summer rising to 118°. Length, 95 miles.

Lukuga, a river of the Congo Free State, the outlet of Lake Tanganyika (from about its middle point), flows westward into the Lualaba (Congo system) in lat. 5° 35′ S. and lon. 26° 45′ E. Its course is much obstructed by vegetable growths.

Lula, a post-town of Hall co., Ga., on the Southern R. The banking point is Gainesville. Pop. in 1900, 217.

Lula, a post-village of De Soto parish, La.

Lula, a post-town of Coahoma co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Clarksdale. Pop. in 1900, 174.

Lula, a post-hamlet of Charlotte co., Va., 6 miles S. of Keysville station.

Lulaton, a post-village of Wayne co., Ga., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Jesup.

Luleå, loo′le-ō, or **Luleå-Elf,** a navigable river of northern Sweden, län of Norrbotten, enters the Gulf of Bothnia 60 miles SW. of Torneå, after a S. course of 200 miles. On one of its head-streams is a great cascade.

Luleå, a seaport town of Sweden, län of Norrbotten, at the mouth of the Luleå-Elf in the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 miles WSW. of Torneå. The town has a good harbor and is connected by rail with central and southern Sweden and with Gellivare, great quantities of whose iron are shipped from this port. Luleå also exports the products of the forests, as well as reindeer skins and salmon. Pop. in 1900, 9484.

Luling, a post-village of St. Charles parish, La., on the Texas and Pacific R., 20 miles W. of New Orleans. Pop. 200.

Luling, a banking post-town of Caldwell co., Tex., on the San Marcos River and on the Galveston, Harrison and San Antonio and the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Rs., 71 miles W. of Columbus. It has cotton- and cotton-seed oil industries and is a shipping point for cotton. Pop. in 1900, 1349.

Lullin, lü′lăN′, a village of France, in Haute-Savoie, 10 miles from Thonon.

Lul′lutpur′, Lalatpur, lăl′lŭt-poor′, or **Lalitpur,** a town of British India, capital of a district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, 65 miles S. of Jhansi. Pop. about 10,000.

Lullworth Cove, England, co. of Dorset, a deep and narrow inlet of the sea, 16 miles W. of Swanage, surrounded by lofty cliffs.

Lulongo, a southern tributary of the Congo, in the Congo Free State, formed by the Lopori and Maringa branches. It discharges in about lat. 0° 40′ N., lon. 18° 30′ E.

Lulu, a post-village of Columbia co., Fla. The banking point is Lake City. Pop. about 300.

Lulua, a river of the Congo Free State, is a right-hand tributary of the Kassai.

Lum, a post-village of Lapeer co., Mich. Pop. 75.

Lumarzo, loo-mar′dzo, a village of Italy, province of Genoa, near Cicagna.

Lumavista, a post-village of Zavalla co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Lumber, a township of Cameron co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 568.

Lumber, a post-village of Darlington co., S.C. Pop. 75.

Lumber Bridge, a post-town of Robeson co., N.C., 15 miles SSW. of Fayetteville, on the Atlantic Coast Line. Pop. in 1900, 181.

Lumber City, a banking post-town of Telfair co., Ga., on the Ocmulgee River, at the mouth of the Little Ocmulgee, and on the Southern R., 93 miles SE. of Macon. It has a trade in lumber. Pop. in 1900, 760.

Lumber City, a post-borough of Clearfield co., Pa., on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, 34 miles N. by W. of Altoona. Pop. in 1900, 224.

Lumberdale, a village of Cumberland co., N.C. The banking point is Southern Pines. It has lumber-mills.

Lumberland, a township (town) of Sullivan co., N.Y., on the Delaware River. It has flagstone-quarries. Pop. in 1900, 809.

Lumberport, a post-village of Harrison co., W.Va., on Ten Mile Creek, 9 miles N. of Clarksburg. Pop. about 100.

Lumber River, mainly in North Carolina, unites with the Little Pedee on the E. border of Marion co., S.C. It is about 140 miles long.

Lumberton, a post-village of Pasco co., Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line. The banking point is Dade City. Pop. 150.

Lumberton, a post-town of Pearl River co., Miss., on the Queen and Crescent Route, 25 miles S. by W. of Hat-

tiesburg. It has lumbering- and naval-stores industries. Pop. in 1900, 1509.

Lumberton, a post-village of Burlington co., N.J., in Lumberton township, on the South Branch of Rancocas Creek and on the Pennsylvania R., 2 miles S. of Mount Holly. Sloops ascend the creek to this place. Pop. of the township in 1900, 1624; of the village, about 600.

Lumberton, a post-village of Rio Arriba co., N.Mex., on the Denver and Rio Grande R. The banking point is Durango, Colo. Pop. about 200.

Lumberton, a banking post-town, capital of Robeson co., N.C., on the Lumber River and on the Seaboard Air Line, 68 miles WNW. of Wilmington. It has manufactures of cotton yarns and lumber. Pop. in 1900, 849.

Lumberton, a post-village of Clinton co., Ohio, on Anderson's Fork, 8 miles N. of Wilmington. Pop. 150.

Lumberville, a post-village of Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware River, 33 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia. It has lumber-mills. Pop. about 300.

Lumbier, loom-be-air', a commune of Spain, in Navarre, 22 miles ESE. of Pamplona.

Lumbrales, loom-brä'lĕs, a town of Spain, province and 48 miles WSW. of Salamanca. Pop. about 3000.

Lummen, lŭm'mĕn, a village of Belgium, in Limburg, 8 miles WNW. of Hasselt.

Lummi River, Wash., a deep and rapid river, rises in the Cascade Range, in Whatcom co., runs westward, and enters Bellingham Bay.

Lummisville, a post-hamlet of Wayne co., N.Y.

Lumpkin, a county in the N. part of Georgia, has an area of 282 sq. m. It is drained by the Chestatee and Etowah rivers, which rise in it and run southward. The Blue Ridge extends along the NW. border. Gold, granite, and iron-ore are found. Capital, Dahlonega. Pop. in 1890, 6867; in 1900, 7433.

Lumpkin, a post-hamlet of Butte co., Cal., 25 miles NE. of Oroville.

Lumpkin, a banking post-town, capital of Stewart co., Ga., 22 miles N. of Cuthbert, on the Seaboard Air Line. It is in a mineral region and has manufactures of buggies, flour, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1470.

Lumpkin's Creek, Ga., enters the Flint River in Dooly co.

Lumsden, a village of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 9½ miles from Alford.

Lumsden, a post-village of Assiniboia, Canada, on the Canadian Pacific R. The banking point is Regina, 20 miles distant. Pop. in 1901, 331.

Luna, a post-village of Socorro co., N.Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Coast Line. The banking point is Socorro. Pop. about 200.

Luna, a post-village of Freestone co., Tex. The banking point is Mexia. Pop. 140.

Luna Landing, a post-village of Chicot co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, 7 miles NE. of Lake Village, its banking point. It is on the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western R.

Lunawara, loo'nä-wä'rạ, one of the petty native Rewakanta states of Gujerat, India. The capital, Lunawara, has a population of about 10,000.

Lunay, lü'nä', a village of France, in Loir-et-Cher, 6 miles W. of Vendôme.

Lund, loond, a city of Sweden, län of Malmö, in an extensive plain, about 8 miles from the Sound and 24 miles E. of Copenhagen. It is a very ancient place and in pagan times had risen to great importance. In mediæval times it is said to have contained upward of 20 churches. It has a cathedral, a large, irregular, and beautiful structure, consecrated in 1145. It is a Lutheran bishop's see. Lund is the seat of a famous university, founded in 1666, occupying splendid buildings erected in 1878–82, and possessing a library of 180,000 volumes, an observatory (lat. 55° 41′ 52″ N., lon. 13° 11′ 15″ E.), museum, physical cabinet, etc. It is attended by 700 students. A physiographical society and an extensive historical museum further attest the intellectual activity of the town. Pop. in 1900, 16,621. In the Middle Ages Lund was long the largest city of Scandinavia. After having been for centuries in the possession of Denmark it was reunited with Sweden in 1658.

Lund, a post-village of Bannock co., Idaho. The banking point is Pocatello. Pop. about 175.

Lund, a post-village of White Pine co., Nev. The banking point is Eureka. Pop. 150.

Lunden, lŏŏn'dĕn, a parish of Prussia, in Holstein, 67 miles NNW. of Hamburg. Pop. in 1900, 4188.

Lundenburg, lŏŏn'dĕn-bŏŏRG' (Slavic, *Breclava*), a town of Moravia, 38 miles SSE. of Brünn, on the Taja. It has a castle. Pop. in 1900, 6776.

Lundy, a post-village of Mono co., Cal. The banking point is Bodie. Pop. about 300.

Lundye, Lundi, or **Landi,** a river of India, which joins the Kabul River from the N., 12 miles NNE. of Peshawur.

Lundy Island, England, co. of Devon, in the entrance of the Bristol Channel, 9 miles NNW. of Hartland Point. It was anciently a stronghold of pirates. Pop. about 50.

Lundys Lane, a post-village of Erie co., Pa., 2 miles E. of Albion. Pop. 150.

Lundy's Lane, a locality near Drummondville, Ontario, the scene of a battle between the British and Americans, fought on July 25, 1814, known also as the battle of Bridgewater.

Lune, a river of England, enters the Irish Sea at Sunderland Point by a broad estuary. Length, 50 miles. It is navigable for large vessels to Lancaster.

Lüneburg, lü'nĕh-bŏŏRG', a town of Prussia, in Hanover, on the left bank of the Ilmenau, 68 miles NNE. of Hanover. The church of St. John with a lofty tower, the churches of St. Nicholas and St. Michael, and the town-hall are the principal buildings. There are many quaint and interesting dwellings. The industries comprise iron-founding, the weaving of hair-cloth, and the manufacture of carpets, chemicals, artificial manures, etc. There are saline springs from which large quantities of salt are obtained, and important gypsum-quarries. Pop. in 1900, 24,693.

Lüneburg, a government-district of Prussia, forming the E. portion of Hanover and embracing the territory of the old principality of Lüneburg, prominent in the history of the House of Brunswick. It contains the Lüneburg Heath (Lüneburger Heide), about 50 miles long, between the Elbe and Aller. This is in great part an unproductive tract, although the area under cultivation is being gradually extended. Large numbers of sheep are pastured here and there are fields of buckwheat, whose blossoms feed many bees. There is a large yield of various kinds of berries. Petroleum is found here.

Lunel, lü'nĕl', a town of France, in Hérault, 14 miles ENE. of Montpellier, on the right bank of the Vidourle, and on the Canal of Lunel. It manufactures absinthe and is noted for the wine produced in the district. Lunel was largely peopled by Jews in the Middle Ages and had a famous synagogue. Pop. in 1901, 6712.

Lünen, lü'nĕn, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, 28 miles NW. of Arnsberg, on the Lippe. It has iron-works, a manufactory of agricultural machines, etc. Pop. in 1900, 8316.

Lunenburg, a county in the SE. part of Virginia, having the river Nottoway on the N. and the Meherrin on the S. Area, 471 sq. m. Capital, Lunenburg. Pop. in 1890, 11,372; in 1900, 11,705.

Lunenburg, a post-hamlet of Izard co., Ark., 7 miles N. of the White River and about 5 miles S. of Melbourne.

Lunenburg, a post-village in Lunenburg township (town), Worcester co., Mass., 4½ miles E. of Fitchburg and 42 miles WNW. of Boston, on the Boston and Maine R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1332.

Lunenburg, a post-village and township (town) of Essex co., Vt., 84 miles E. of Burlington, on the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain and the Maine Central Rs. It has manufactures of lumber, shingles, bobbins, and coffins. The town is bounded on the SE. by the Connecticut River and had a pop. in 1900 of 968. Lunenburg station on the White Mountains (Boston and Maine) R. is on the New Hampshire side of the river, about 8 miles S. by W. of Lancaster.

Lunenburg, a post-village, capital of Lunenburg co., Va., 60 miles SW. of Richmond. The banking point is Blackstone. Pop. 95.

Lunenburg, a county of Nova Scotia, bordered on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. The soil is good and the climate very fine. Capitals, Lunenburg and Bridgewater.

Lunenburg, a post-village of Stormont co., Ontario, 4 miles N. of Dickinson's Landing. Pop. 150.

Lunenburg, or **Mal'aguash',** a banking seaport town of Nova Scotia, one of the capitals of Lunenburg co., on a fine bay of its own name opening into the Atlantic Ocean, 45 miles SW. of Halifax, on the Halifax and Southwestern R. The harbor affords good anchorage and at its entrance are light-houses. Lunenburg owns a large fleet of vessels, fitted out for the fishery on the coast of Labrador. A large trade is done with the West Indies. The town has several mills, ship-yards, etc. Pop. in 1901, 2916.

Lunenburg Court-House, Va. See LUNENBURG.

Lunéville, lü'nä'veel', a town of France, department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, near the junction of the Vezouse with the Meurthe, 15 miles ESE. of Nancy. The principal buildings are the church of St. Jacques and the old palace of the dukes of Lorraine, a large and imposing edifice. The

industries comprise wool- and cotton-spinning, tanning, and the manufacture of gloves, faience, and linen. Lunéville is noted for the peace which was signed here between France on one side and Austria and the German Empire on the other, on Feb. 9, 1801. All of Germany W. of the Rhine was relinquished to France. Pop. in 1901, 18,104.

Lunga, an islet off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyll, ½ mile N. of Scarba. The strait between these islands is remarkable for the violence of its current.

Lunga, an island in the Adriatic. See Isola Grossa.

Lu'-ngan', Lun-gan, or **Lun-gan-fu,** a town of China, in the southeastern part of the province of Shan-si.

Lung-chow, a city and treaty-town of China, in the province of Kwang-si, 112 miles NNE. of Ha-noi (in Tong-king), with which it is connected by rail. Pop. about 25,000.

Lungern, lŏŏn'ghęrn, a village of Switzerland, canton of Unterwalden, on the Brünig Pass, 8 miles SW. of Sarnen. Pop. in 1900, 1826. Elevation, 2480 feet. It is near the lake of Lungern, in part drained by a channel into the lake of Sarnen.

Lung-kiang, loong'ke-ăng', a river of China, province of Kwang-si, after a tortuous SE. course of 300 miles, joins the Si-kiang.

Lungro, loon'gro, a town of Italy, province of Cosenza, 6 miles SW. of Castrovillari. Pop. about 4000.

Luni, loo'nee, a river of Rajputana, flowing SW. into the Runn of Cutch.

Lunigiana, loo-ne-jä'nä, a district in Italy, watered by the little river Magra (anc. *Macra*), which flows into the Gulf of Genoa. It derived its name from the ancient town of Luna, which still existed in the latter part of the Middle Ages and remains of which are to be found near Sarzana.

Lunns Store, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., Tenn.

Lunsford, a post-village of Davis co., Iowa. The banking point is Bloomfield. Pop. 150.

Lunzenau, lŏŏnt'sęh-nŏw', a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 12 miles NW. of Chemnitz. Pop. in 1900, 3942.

Lupsa, loop'shŏh', a small town of Transylvania, 27 miles NW. of Karlsburg.

Lupton, a post-village of Ogemaw co., Mich., on the Detroit and Mackinac R. The banking point is Westbranch. Pop. 150.

Luque, loo'kä, a small town of Spain, province and 30 miles SE. of Cordova.

Luque, a town and district of Paraguay, 8 miles E. by N. of Asunción, on the railroad to Villa Rica.

Luquillo, loo-keel'yo, a town on the N. coast of Porto Rico, 18 miles (direct) NNE. of Humacao. Gold is found in the sands of neighboring rivers.

Lurago, loo-rä'go, a village of Italy, province of Como, 6 miles S. of Erba.

Luras, loo'räs, a village of Sardinia, NE. of Tempio.

Lurate-Abate, loo-rä'tä ä-bä'tä, a village of Italy, in Lombardy, 9 miles E. of Como.

Luraville, a post-village of Suwanee co., Fla., 15 miles SW. of Liveoak, on the Liveoak and Gulf R. It has manufactures of turpentine. Pop. about 600.

Luray, lu-rā', a post-hamlet of Henry co., Ind., about 9 miles S. of Muncie.

Luray, a banking post-village of Russell co., Kan., on the Union Pacific R. Pop. about 160.

Luray, a banking post-village of Clark co., Mo., 24 miles by rail W. of Alexandria. Pop. in 1900, 194.

Luray, a post-village of Hampton co., S.C. The banking point is Hampton.

Luray, a banking post-town and pleasure-resort, the capital of Page co., Va., in an arm of the Shenandoah Valley, bounded on the SE. by the Blue Ridge, 90 miles NW. of Richmond, on the Norfolk and Western R. It has the Luray College for Young Ladies, flour- and lumber-mills, etc. Here are the famous Luray Caverns, noted for their fine stalactitic and stalagmitic structures. Pop. in 1900, 1147. Elevation, 820 feet.

Lurcy-le-Bourg, lür'see' lęh boor, a small town of France, in Nièvre, 25 miles SE. of Cosne.

Lurcy-Levy, lür'see' lęh-vee', a small town of France, in Allier, 20 miles NW. of Moulins.

Lure, lür, a town of France, in Haute-Saône, capital of an arrondissement, on the Ognon, 16 miles ENE. of Vesoul. It was formerly the seat of a famous abbey. Until 1680 it belonged to Germany, its German name having been Lüders. Pop. in 1901, 5178 (commune, 6062).

Lurgan, a town of Ireland, co. and 15 miles ENE. of Armagh. It has extensive manufactures of textiles. Pop. in 1901, 11,777.

Lurgan, a township of Franklin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1171.

Lurgan, or **Alma,** also called **Pine River,** a post-village of Bruce co., Ontario, 22 miles N. of Goderich.

Luri, loo'ree, a small town of Corsica, 13 miles N. of Bastia.

Lurich, a post-village of Giles co., Va., on the Norfolk and Western R. The banking point is Pearisburg. Pop. 100.

Luristan, loo-ris-tän', a mountainous province or region of western Persia, bordering upon Ardilan and Khuzistan. It is watered by the Kerkha. The inhabitants are chiefly Bakhtyaris, part of the Iranian people called Luris.

Luro, loo'ro, a river of Albania, which enters the Gulf of Arta after a S. course of 40 miles.

Lus, or **Las,** a province or district of Beluchistan, in the SE., bordering on the Indian Ocean.

Lusambo, a station of the Congo Free State, on the Sankuru River, in about lat. 5° S. and lon. 23° 30' E.

Lusatia, lu-sā'she-ą (Ger. *Lausitz,* low'zits), a district of Germany, between the Elbe and the Oder, lying N. of Bohemia. It comprises upper Lusatia, divided between the kingdom of Saxony and the Prussian province of Silesia, and lower Lusatia, included in Brandenburg. Its name is derived from that of a Slavic people who inhabited the region in the early part of the Middle Ages. Among the towns are Bautzen and Görlitz. Lusatia passed from the possession of Brandenburg to that of Bohemia in the fourteenth century and in 1635 was annexed to Saxony, which had to surrender a large part of it to Prussia in 1815.

Lus Bela, a town of Beluchistan. See Bela.

Lusby, a post-hamlet of Owen co., Ky., on Eagle Creek, 16 miles SE. of Sparta.

Lusche, loosh'ęh, a small town of Bohemia, 10 miles from Hohenmauth.

Lusdorf, loos'dorf, a village of Bohemia, near Friedland.

Luserna, loo-zĕr'nä, a commune of Italy, 8 miles SW. of Pinerolo.

Luserna (Ger. *Lusern*), a German-speaking village in the Italian part of Tyrol, in the district of Borgo.

Lushton, a banking post-village of York co., Neb., on the Burlington Route. Pop. about 200.

Lushunko, Lushunka, Lushwanknu, forms of the Chinese name for Port Arthur.

Lusignan, lu'zeen'yŏn', a town of France, in Vienne, on the Vanne, 14 miles SW. of Poitiers. Pop. about 2000. Here originated the Lusignan family, sovereigns of Jerusalem and Cyprus. Some vestiges may be seen of their castle, fabled to have been built by the fairy Melusine.

Lusigny, lü'zeen'yee', a small town of France, in Aube, 8 miles ESE. of Troyes.

Lusitania, in ancient geography, a region in the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, inhabited by the Lusitani, who were finally subdued by the Romans in the second century B.C. In the time of the Roman Empire the name was applied to one of the three provinces of Hispania. This province included most of Portugal S. of the Douro, together with Spanish Estremadura and part of León.

Lusk, a village of Ireland, co. of Dublin, 3 miles W. of Rush.

Lusk, a post-hamlet of Pope co., Ill., 8 miles N. of Golconda.

Lusk, a banking post-town of Converse co., Wyo., in a grain and stock region, on the Northwestern Line, 55 miles E. of Douglas. Pop. in 1900, 180.

Lusks Springs, a post-hamlet of Parke co., Ind., about 20 miles SW. of Crawfordsville.

Lussac, lüs'säk', a commune of France, in Gironde, 24 miles ENE. of Bordeaux.

Lussac-les-Châteaux, lüs'säk' lā shä'tō', a commune of France, in Vienne, 7 miles W. of Montmorillon.

Lussac-les-Églises, lüs'säk' lāz ā'gleez', a commune of France, in Haute-Vienne, 16 miles NNE. of Bellac.

Lussin, lŏŏ-seen' (anc. *Apsorus*), an island of Austria-Hungary, belonging to the crown-land of Istria, in the Gulf of Quarnero, SW. of the island of Cherso, from which it is separated by the channel of Ossero, crossed by a drawbridge. Length, 22 miles; breadth, 3 miles. It contains the towns of Lussinpiccolo and Lussingrande. The former is the principal seaport of the Quarnero Islands. It has a nautical school and the splendidly equipped Manora Observatory and is a health-resort. The population of the commune of Lussinpiccolo in 1900 was 7207, and of the commune of the quaint Lussingrande, 2349.

Lustenau, lŏŏs'tęh-nŏw', a village of Austria-Hungary, in Vorarlberg, on the Rhine, 7 miles SSW. of Bregenz. It has manufactures of embroideries. Pop. in 1900, 6221.

Lutcher, a post-village of St. James parish, La., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is New Orleans. It has lumber interests. Pop. about 1500.

Lutesville, a banking post-village of Bollinger co., Mo., near Crooked Creek and on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain

and Southern R., 134 miles S. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1900, 525.

Lutetia, or **Lutetia Parisiorum,** the ancient name of PARIS.

Luteva, the Latin name of LODÈVE.

Lüt'gendort'mund, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, rural circle of Dortmund. It has coal-mines and saw-mills. Pop. in 1900, 11,696.

Luther, a post-village of Taylor co., Fla. The banking point is Perry. Pop. about 400.

Luther, a post-hamlet of Warren co., Ga.

Luther, a post-village of Boone co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Madrid. Pop. 125.

Luther, a post-village of Lake co., Mich., 42 miles ESE. of Manistee, on the Manistee and Grand Rapids R. It has manufactures of lumber, laths, shingles, and flour. Pop. in 1900, 837.

Luther, a banking post-village of Oklahoma co., Okla., on the St. Louis and San Francisco R., 9 miles SW. of Wellston. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. about 250.

Luthersburg, a post-village of Clearfield co., Pa., 20 miles W. of Clearfield, on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. Pop. about 400.

Luthers Mills, a post-hamlet of Bradford co., Pa., 8 miles W. of Towanda.

Luthers Store, a post-hamlet of Marengo co., Ala.

Luthersville, a post-town of Meriwether co., Ga., 46 miles SSW. of Atlanta. Pop. 1900, 209.

Lutherville, a post-village of Johnson co., Ark. The banking point is Clarksville. Pop. 100.

Lutherville, a post-village of Baltimore co., Md., on the Northern Central R., 11 miles N. of Baltimore. It contains the Maryland College for Young Ladies. Pop. about 650.

Lutomierz, loo-to'me-ainzh', a small town of Russian Poland, government of Kalisz, on the Ner, 27 miles NE. of Sieradz. Pop. 2297.

Luton, a municipal borough of England, co. and 19 miles SE. of Bedford, on the Lea. It has a beautiful parish church and a fine Plait-Hall. Luton is the chief seat of the straw-plaiting industry in England. Pop. in 1901, 36,404.

Luton, a banking post-village of Woodbury co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. 100.

Luton, or **Centerville,** a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, 4½ miles from Aylmer.

Lutry, lü'tree', a small town of Switzerland, in Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 3 miles ESE. of Lausanne.

Lütschine, lüt'shee-nå, a river of Switzerland, canton of Bern, formed by the White and the Black Lütschine, the former of which drains the Lauterbrunnen valley. It falls into the Lake of Brienz.

Lutsk, or **Lutzk** (Pol. *Luck*, lŏŏtsk), a town of Russia, in Volhynia, 40 miles E. of Vladimir. It was an important place in the Middle Ages and the capital of a principality. It has an old castle. Pop. in 1897, 18,525.

Luttenberg, lŏŏt'ẹn-bĕRG, a small town of Styria, on an affluent of the Mur, noted for its wine.

Lutter-am-Barenberge, lŏŏ'tẹr ăm bå'rẹn-bĕR'ghẹh, a town of Germany, duchy and 23 miles SSW. of Brunswick. Pop. about 1750. Here, in 1626, Tilly defeated Christian IV. of Denmark.

Lutterbach, lŏŏt'tẹr-bĂK', a village of Germany, in Alsace, 15 miles N. of Altkirch. Pop. about 2500.

Lutterworth, a small town of England, co. and 14 miles SSW. of Leicester. In the fine old parish church is preserved a part of the pulpit used by Wyclif, who was rector here.

Lüttich, the German name of LIÈGE.

Luttrell, a post-village of Union co., Tenn., on the Southern R. The banking point is Knoxville. Pop. about 300.

Lüttringhausen, lüt'tring-hŏw'zẹn, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 17 miles SE. of Düsseldorf. It has establishments connected with the textile industry, iron- and steel-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,261.

Lützelburg, the former name of the town of LUXEMBURG.

Lützelstein, lüt'sẹl-stine' (Fr. *La Petite-Pierre*), a town of Lower Alsace, Germany, circle of Zabern. It was a French fortress prior to 1870. Pop. about 1000.

Lützen, lüt'zẹn, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 miles SE. of Merseburg. It is memorable for the battle of Nov. 6 (new style 16), 1632, between the Swedes and the Imperialists, in which the former purchased an indecisive victory with the loss of their king, Gustavus Adolphus, and for that of May 2, 1813, between the French and the allied Russian and Prussian forces, in which the latter were defeated. Pop. in 1900, 3838.

Lutzk, a town of Prussia. See LUTSK.

Lutzville, a post-hamlet of Bedford co., Pa., 5 miles by rail E. of Bedford.

Luverne, loo-vern', a banking post-village, capital of Crenshaw co., Ala., on the Atlantic Coast Line, 33 miles S. of Sprague Junction. It has a cotton-gin. Pop. in 1900, 731.

Luverne, a banking post-town of Humboldt and Kossuth cos., Iowa, 15 miles SE. of Algona, on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Rs. It is in a farming and grazing section. Pop. in 1900, 534.

Luverne, a banking post-village, capital of Rock co., Minn., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R., and the Northwestern Line, 32 miles W. of Worthington. Pop. in 1900, 2223.

Luvino, Italy. See LUINO.

Luwu', a native state in the island of Celebes, lying on the N. part of the Gulf of Boni.

Lux, a post-village of Covington co., Miss., on the Gulf and Ship Island R. The banking point is Hattiesburg. Pop. about 200.

Lux'apatil'la (or **Loo'sapatil'la**) **Creek** drains part of Fayette co., Ala., and runs nearly westward through Lamar co. into Mississippi. It enters the Tombigbee River about 3 miles below Columbus.

Luxembourg (Fr. pron. lüx'ôN'boor'), or **Luxemburg,** a province of Belgium, bounded N. by the province of Liège, E. by the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, S. by France, and W. by the province of Namur. Area, 1706 sq. m. It is watered by the Ourthe and Semoy and occupied in greater part by the Ardennes. Pop. in 1900, 219,200. Capital, Arlon.

Luxembourg, a banking post-village of Kewaunee co., Wis. Pop. about 95.

Luxemburg (Ger. pron. lŏŏks'ẹm-bŏŏRG'), a grand-duchy, bounded N. and E. by Rhenish Prussia, S. by German Lorraine and France, and W. by Belgium. Area, 998 sq. m. It has mostly a mountainous surface and includes part of the region of the Ardennes, the greatest elevation being about 1800 feet. Its drainage belongs almost entirely to the basin of the Moselle. The southern portion is very fertile. Cereals, fruit, and wine are produced extensively. Forests cover a large area. Luxemburg is rich in iron and the iron- and steel-industry is on a large scale. The inhabitants speak a corrupt German and are Roman Catholics. The country is a constitutional monarchy. Pop. in 1900, 236,543. Capital, Luxemburg. The little state of Luxemburg, a county down to 1354 and after that a duchy, a member of the Holy Roman (German) Empire, played a conspicuous rôle in the latter part of the Middle Ages. The house of Luxemburg occupied the imperial throne of Germany from 1308–13, from 1347–1400, and from 1411–37, and the royal throne of Bohemia from 1310–1437. In 1443 the duchy came by marriage to Burgundy and in 1516 it passed with the rest of the Netherlands to Spain. By the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1659, part of it was ceded to the French and took the name of French Luxemburg. In 1713 Spain ceded Luxemburg to Austria, from whom it was wrested by the French in 1795. In 1815 it was erected into a grand-duchy and given to the king of the Netherlands. In 1839 it was divided in two, one part becoming a Belgian province and the remainder continuing under the rule of the king of the Netherlands as grand-duke. The grand-duchy was neutralized in 1867 by the action of the Great Powers. In 1890 the connection of Luxemburg with the Netherlands was severed. The grand-duchy is included in the German zollverein.

Luxemburg (formerly Lützelburg), capital of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, 117 miles SE. of Brussels. The town is strikingly situated partly on a rocky plateau descending precipitously on three sides to the little Petrus and the Alzette and partly in a narrow valley, about 200 feet below, traversed by these streams. The valley is spanned by fine viaducts and there are also flights of steps and zigzag streets cut out of the rock ascending to the upper town. The fortifications, which made Luxemburg one of the greatest strongholds in Europe, were razed in pursuance of the treaty of London of 1867, but a few fragments remaining. On their site are handsome promenades and parks. The principal buildings are the town-hall, containing valuable collections of paintings, the church of Notre Dame, and the handsome grand-ducal palace, recently reconstructed. The chapel of St. Quirinus, hewn out of the solid rock, has an altar-stone with Renaissance sculptures. The town has a library of 75,000 volumes, an athenæum, a Roman Catholic seminary for priests, and an institute for the deaf and dumb. The public squares are embellished with fine sculptural monuments. There are manufactures of textiles and dyeing, tanning, and brewing are carried on. Luxemburg is the seat of a bishop. Pop. in 1900, 20,928.

Luxemburg, a post-village of Dubuque co., Iowa. The banking point is Dyersville. Pop. 250.

Luxeuil, lüx'ʊ'ɪ (anc. *Luxo'vium*), a town of France, in Haute-Saône, 10 miles NW. of Lure, at the foot of the Vosges mountains. It is noted for its mineral baths, which were known to the Romans. It contains a number of interesting old buildings. Pop. in 1901, 4993.

Luxor, loox'or' (Arab. *El Kusur*, "the castles"), a town of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 1½ miles S. of Karnak, on a portion of the site of ancient Thebes. Here is one of the most magnificent ancient temples extant. It measures about 250 yards in length. It was built by Amenophis III., of the eighteenth dynasty, on the site of a still more ancient sanctuary. One of the obelisks of Luxor, erected by Rameses II., is in the Place de la Concorde of Paris. Luxor is on the Nile railway. Pop. about 11,000.

Luxora, a banking post-town of Mississippi co., Ark., on the Mississippi River, and on the Frisco System, 4 miles N. of Osceola. Pop. in 1900, 943.

Luynes, loo'een', a small town of France, in Indre-et-Loire, 5 miles W. of Tours. Some of the houses are excavated in the limestone rock, on which stands an old castle. There are remains of an ancient aqueduct.

Luz, lüz, a town of France, in Hautes-Pyrénées, at the foot of a lofty mountain, called the Pic de Bergons, 32 miles S. of Tarbes. It is much frequented for its delightful location and the thermal baths of Saint-Sauveur. Pop. about 1500. Elevation, 2425 feet. Between the town and Pierrefitte is the Gorge de Luz.

Luzarches, lü'zarsh', a town of France, in Seine-et-Oise, arrondissement of Pontoise. Pop. about 1200.

Luzern, Switzerland. See LUCERNE.

Luzerne, lu-zern', a county in the NE. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 910 sq. m. It is intersected by the North Branch of the Susquehanna River and is also drained by the Lehigh River and Nescopeck Creek. Among its notable features is the long, rich, and beautiful valley of Wyoming, which is bounded on the SE. by a high ridge, called Wyoming (or Moosic) Mountain. This ridge extends nearly through the middle of the county in a NE. and SW. direction. The county has rich and extensive coal-fields. Capital, Wilkesbarre. Pop. in 1890, 201,203; in 1900, 257,121.

Luzerne, a post-town of Benton co., Iowa, on the Chicago and Northwestern R., 30 miles W. by S. of Cedar Rapids. Pop. in 1900, 169.

Luzerne, a post-village and summer-resort of Warren co., N.Y., on the Hudson River, 22 miles N. of Saratoga Springs. It has leather-works. Pop. about 850.

Luzerne, a post-borough of Luzerne co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley and the Lackawanna Rs., 5 miles N. of Wilkesbarre. It has a foundry, drill-factories, flour- and feed-mills, etc. Pop. in 1900, 3817.

Luzon' (Sp. pron. loo-thōn'), an island belonging to the United States in the Malay Archipelago, according to official Spanish data the largest of the Philippine Islands, between the China Sea on the W. and the North Pacific Ocean on the E., and between lat. 12° 30′ and 18° 38′ N. (Cape Bojeador), and lon. 119° 43′ and 124° 10′ E. It is the northernmost of the large islands of the group, and is separated by narrow channels from Mindoro and Samar. Area, about 44,400 sq. m., including various outlying islands. It is very irregular in shape, an elongated and deeply indented peninsula stretching out in the SE. and connected with the main body of the island by an isthmus only about 5 miles across in its narrowest part. The surface is very diversified, the Caraballos mountains being the principal chain. It is divided into several branches, the chief of which are Caraballo (or Cordillera) Occidental, Caraballo Central (or del Norte), in the NW. portion; Caraballo de Baler (Cordillera Oriental or Sierra Madre), along the E. coast, from the centre to the NE. point; and a branch running towards the S., into the SE. portion. They are largely of a volcanic character and there are many active and inactive craters in Luzon: Mayón (with a violent eruption in June, 1899; elevation, about 8300 feet) and Bulasán, in the SE.; Cagua (3940 ft.), in the NE.; Taal, in Lake Bombón, in the S. of the main portion of the island, and others. Many disastrous eruptions have taken place. The mountain of Datá, in the Caraballo Central, is, after Mayón, seemingly the loftiest summit of the island. Granite and other crystalline rocks enter largely into the construction of the northern mountains. The hydrographic system includes six chief rivers, with numerous other streams and several lakes. The Rio Grande de Cagayán is the longest river; it has a northerly course of about 200 miles, emptying into the China Sea. The other rivers are the Agno Grande, Abra, Rio Grande de la Pampanga, Vicol (or Bicol), and Pasig, which last overflows by several mouths from Laguna de Bay into Manila Bay, passing through Manila. The lakes include Laguna de Bay, Bombón, Cagayán, etc. The vegetation of Luzon is exceedingly luxuriant. Dense forests crown the loftiest heights and rich verdure and abundant cultivated crops cover the plains and valleys. Among the crops are rice, the chief article of food, sugar-cane, which is extensively grown, abacá, or manila hemp, various species of palm, cotton, coffee, cinnamon, maize, and tobacco. The minerals include gold, iron, copper, coal, sulphur, marble, gypsum, agates, jaspers, and carnelians, some of which (including gold) are mined. Cotton and silk tissues, cordage, tobacco, plain and varnished leather, embroidery, wood and ivory carvings, mats, carriages, etc., are manufactured, and boats, canoes, and large vessels are built. Capital, Manila. Pop. in 1899, 3,708,350, composed in its native elements of Tagals, Vicols, Igorotes, Pampangos, Negritos, etc., mainly derivatives from Malay stocks. The only railroad (120 miles) in the islands is in Luzon, between Manila and Dagupán. The Batanes and Babuyanes island groups are dependencies of Luzon. See PHILIPPINES.

Luzon, a pueblo of Dávao district, Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Pop. 7477.

Luzsna, loozh'nŏh', a village of Hungary, co. of Liptau, about 4 miles from Neusohl.

Luzy, lü'zee', a small town of France, in Nièvre, 19 miles S. of Château-Chinon.

Luzzara, loot-sä'rä, a small town of Italy, province of Parma, 4 miles N. of Guastalla, near the Po. The French gained a victory over the Imperialists here in 1702. Pop. of commune in 1901, 9253.

Luzzi, loot'see, a town of Italy, 11 miles N. of Cosenza. Pop. about 3000 (commune 5000).

Lwow, the Polish name of LEMBERG.

Lyari, a small town of Beluchistan, on the Purali, 20 miles from the Indian Ocean and 38 miles S. of Bela.

Lybster, a village of Scotland, co. of Caithness, 11 miles SW. of Wick.

Lycaon'nia, in ancient geography, a country in the south-central part of Asia Minor, having the Taurus mountains on the southern border. The capital was Iconium, the modern Konieh.

Lychen, lee'kẹn, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 48 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. about 2500.

Lycia, lish'e-ạ, in ancient geography, a maritime country in the SW. corner of Asia Minor. Among its towns were Xanthus, Patara, Myra, Telmessus, and Phaselis.

Lycippus, a post-hamlet of Westmoreland co., Pa., about 35 miles ESE. of Pittsburg.

Lyck, a town of East Prussia, 55 miles S. of Gumbinnen, on Lake Lyck. On an island in the lake is an old castle of the Teutonic Knights. The town has manufactures of machinery, mineral waters, etc. Pop. in 1900, 11,386.

Lycoming, li-kŏm'ing, a county in the N. part of Pennsylvania, has an area of 1240 sq. m. It is intersected by the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and is also drained by the Lycoming, Loyalsock, Muncy, and Pine creeks. The county is traversed by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains. Bituminous coal, iron-ore, and limestone are abundant. Capital, Williamsport. Pop. in 1890, 70,579; in 1900, 75,663.

Lycoming, a post-village of Oswego co., N.Y. The banking point is Oswego. Pop. about 500.

Lycoming, a township of Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 578.

Lycoming Creek, Pa., enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River 2 miles above Williamsport.

Lycopolis, an ancient city of Egypt. See SIUT.

Lycurgus, a post-hamlet of Allamakee co., Iowa, about 22 miles E. of Decorah.

Lycus, an affluent of the Tigris. See ZAB.

Lyda, a post-station of Macon co., Mo.

Lydd, lid, a town of England, in Kent, near the English Channel, 3 miles SSW. of Romney. Pop. in 1901, 2675.

Lydda, an ancient town of Palestine. See LUDD.

Lydenburg, a town of the Transvaal Colony, capital of the Lydenburg district, on a tributary of Olifant's River 144 miles (direct) ENE. of Pretoria. It has a good market, Dutch and English churches, and a government school, and in the vicinity are rich gold deposits, largely of an alluvial character. Pop. about 800.

Lydia, lid'e-ạ, in ancient geography, a kingdom in the W. of Asia Minor, bounded on the W. by Ionia and traversed by the river Hermus. The capital was Sardis. It was conquered by the Persians about 546 B.C.

Lydia, a post-village of Scott co., Minn., about 33 miles SW. of St. Paul. Pop. 100.

Lydia, a post-village of Darlington co., S.C., 13 miles W. of Darlington. Pop. about 140.

Lydia, a post-village of Red River co., Tex. Pop. 60.

Lydney, a town of England, co. and 16 miles WSW. of Gloucester, on the Severn. Pop. about 3000.

Lye and Wollescote, an urban district of England, in Worcestershire, nearly adjoining Stourbridge. Pop. in 1901, 10,976.

Lyell Land, in E. Greenland, in about lat. 72° 40′ N.

Lyell, Mount, a summit of the Sierra Nevada, Cal., 13,042 (13,217) feet high. It is in the Yosemite region.

Lyerly, a post-town of Chattooga co., Ga., on the Central of Georgia R. The banking point is Summerville. Pop. in 1900, 234.

Lykens, or **Likens,** a post-village of Crawford co., Ohio, about 10 miles N. of Bucyrus. Pop. about 300. It is on the Northern Ohio R.

Lykens, a banking post-borough of Dauphin co., Pa., at the foot of Bear Mountain, 35 miles NNE. of Harrisburg, on the Northern Central and the Williams Valley Rs. It has rich mines of good anthracite coal and is chiefly supported by the coal business. Pop. in 1900, 2762.

Lykens, a township of Dauphin co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 1255.

Lyle, līl, a post-hamlet of Decatur co., Kan.

Lyle, a banking post-village of Mower co., Minn., on the Red Cedar River and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and other railroads, 11 miles S. of Austin. Pop. in 1900, 488. It is a shipping point for grain and hogs.

Lyles, līlz, a post-village of Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 100.

Lyman, a county in the south-central part of South Dakota, is bounded N. and E. by the Missouri River and is partly bounded S. by the White River. Area, 3456 sq. m. The NE. portion is part of the Lower Brulé Indian Reservation. Capital, Oacoma. Pop. in 1890, 233; in 1900, 2632.

Lyman, a post-village of Fremont co., Idaho. The banking point is Idaho Falls. Pop. about 300.

Lyman, a township (town) of York co., Me., about 7 miles W. of Biddeford. Pop. in 1900, 687.

Lyman, a post-township (town) of Grafton co., N.H., about 18 miles N. by E. of Haverhill. Pop. in 1900, 426.

Lymansville, a post-village of Providence co., R.I., on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. The banking point is Providence. It has worsted-mills. Pop. about 300.

Lyme, a township (town) and post-village of New London co., Conn., on the E. bank of the Connecticut River, about 2 miles from its mouth, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford R., 34 miles E. of New Haven. Pop. of the town in 1900, 750.

Lyme, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., in Lyme township (town), on the Connecticut River, about 58 miles NW. of Concord. Pop. of the town in 1900, 1080.

Lyme, a township (town) of Jefferson co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 2200.

Lyme Center, a post-village of Grafton co., N.H., 24 miles W. of Plymouth.

Lyme-Regis, līm ree'jis, a seaport, watering-place, and fishing town of England, in Dorset, on the small river Lyme, at its entrance into the English Channel, 22 miles W. of Dorchester. It is an ancient place. The Rousdon Observatory is located here. Pop. in 1901, 2095.

Lym-Fjord. See Lim-Fjord.

Lymington, a seaport and watering-place of England, in Hampshire, in the New Forest, on the river Lymington, 12 miles SW. of Southampton. Yacht-building is carried on. Pop. in 1901, 4165.

Lymm, a town in the N. part of Cheshire, England, near Warrington, Lancashire. Pop. in 1901, 4707.

Lympne, or **Limne,** lim, a parish of England, co. of Kent, 2½ miles W. of Hythe, on the Channel coast. Near by is Lympne Castle.

Lyn, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, on Coleman's Creek and on the Grand Trunk R., 129 miles WSW. of Montreal. It has manufactories of cheese, flour, and lumber. Pop. about 750.

Lynbrook, a post-village of Nassau co., N.Y., on the Long Island R., 1½ miles from Rockville Center, its banking point. Pop. about 1800.

Lynch, a banking post-village of Boyd co., Neb., 25 miles E. of Butte. Pop. in 1900, 231.

Lynch, a post-hamlet of Madison co., N.C.

Lynch, a post-village of Forest co., Pa. The banking point is Marienville. It has chemical-works.

Lynchburg, a post-village of Cass co., N.Dak. Pop. 75.

Lynchburg, a banking post-village of Highland co., Ohio, on the East Fork of the Little Miami River and on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R., 52 miles ENE. of Cincinnati. It has a distillery, etc. Pop. in 1900, 907.

Lynchburg, a post-village of Sumter co., S.C., on Lynch's Creek, 60 miles E. of Columbia. Pop. about 200.

Lynchburg, a banking post-town, capital of Moore co., Tenn., 15 miles S. of Shelbyville. Pop. in 1900, 417.

Lynchburg, a post-hamlet of Harris co., Tex., on Buffalo Bayou, at the mouth of the San Jacinto River, 20 miles E. of Houston.

Lynchburg, a city of Virginia, situated on the right or S. bank of the James River, on the James River Canal, and on the Southern, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western Rs., 124 miles W. by S. of Richmond. The site is hilly and the streets in some places are very steep. Lynchburg has several iron- and brass-foundries, rolling-mills, tobacco-factories, cotton- and flouring-mills, and manufactures of farming-implements and furniture. Tobacco is the chief article of export, that produced in this part of the state having a high reputation. Lynchburg was founded in 1786. The Randolph-Macon Woman's College is located here. Elevation, 525 feet. Pop. in 1900, 18,891.

Lynch's (or **Lynches**) **Creek,** S.C., rises very near the N. boundary of the state and enters the Great Pedee River. It is about 150 miles long.

Lynch Station, a post-village of Campbell co., Va., on the Southern R., 24 miles S. of Lynchburg. Pop. about 250.

Lynd, lind, the upper course of the Mitchell River, in Queensland.

Lynd, lind, a post-township and hamlet of Lyon co., Minn., on the Redwood River, about 108 miles W. of St. Peter. Pop. of the township in 1900, 488. The hamlet is 8 miles SW. of Marshall.

Lyndale, a post-village of Hennepin co., Minn. Pop. 75.

Lyndeboro, līnd'bŭr-rŭh, a post-township (town) of Hillsboro co., N.H., about 25 miles SSW. of Concord. It has various manufactures. Pop. in 1900, 686.

Lynden, a banking post-town of Whatcom co., Wash., about 110 miles N. of Seattle. Pop. in 1900, 365.

Lynden, a banking post-village of Wentworth co., Ontario, on the Grand Trunk R., 16 miles W. of Hamilton. Pop. about 500.

Lyndhurst, a village of England, in Hampshire, beautifully situated in the New Forest, 8 miles WSW. of Southampton. Here is the "King's House," or official residence of the lord warden of the forest. There is an interesting modern church. Lyndhurst is a frequented resort.

Lyndhurst, a post-village of Bergen co., N.J. The banking point is Rutherford. Pop. about 300.

Lyndhurst, a post-village of Leeds co., Ontario, on the Gananoque River and on the Brockville, Westport and Northwestern R., 5 miles ENE. of Morton. Pop. about 250.

Lyndon, a post-village of Whiteside co., Ill., on the Rock River and on the Burlington Route, 14 miles WSW. of Sterling. Pop. in 1900, 430.

Lyndon, a banking city, capital of Osage co., Kan., on Salt Creek, 9 miles E. of Osage City, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Missouri Pacific Rs. Pop. in 1900, 1004.

Lyndon, a post-hamlet of Jefferson co., Ky.

Lyndon, a township (town) of Cattaraugus co., N.Y. Pop. in 1900, 690.

Lyndon, a post-village of Ross co., Ohio, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern R. The banking point is Greenfield. Pop. 175.

Lyndon, a banking post-township (town) and village of Caledonia co., Vt., on the Passumpsic River, about 36 miles ENE. of Montpelier, on the Boston and Maine R. It has manufactures of wood-fibre leather. Pop. in 1900, 2956; of the village, about 1100.

Lyndon, a township (town) of Juneau co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 572.

Lyndon, a township (town) of Sheboygan co., Wis. Pop. in 1900, 1732.

Lyndon Center, a post-village in Lyndon township (town), Caledonia co., Vt., on the Passumpsic River and on the Boston and Maine R., 9 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. in 1900, 230.

Lyndon Station, a post-village of Juneau co., Wis., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. The banking point is Mauston. Pop. about 250.

Lyndonville, a post-village of Orleans co., N.Y., on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 42 miles NE. of Buffalo and 3 miles S. of Lake Ontario. Pop. about 650.

Lyndonville, a banking post-village in Lyndon township (town), Caledonia co., Vt., on the Passumpsic River and on the Boston and Maine R., 8 miles N. of St. Johnsbury. Pop. in 1900, 1274.

Lynedoch, lin'dŏk, a post-village of Norfolk co., Ontario, on Big Creek, 11 miles WSW. of Simcoe. Pop. about 250.

Lyngby, a village of Denmark, in Seeland, 7 miles NNW. of Copenhagen. It has a royal summer-palace. Pop. about 500.

Lynmouth, lin'mŭth, a picturesque village of Devonshire, England, on the N. coast, 12 miles E. of Ilfracombe. It is situated at the base of a lofty cliff, and 400 feet above

it is the village of Lynton. The two places attract numerous tourists.

Lynn, a town of England. See KING'S LYNN.

Lynn, an unorganized county of northwestern Texas, on the Staked Plain. Area, 821 sq. m. Pop. in 1890, 24; in 1900, 17.

Lynn, a post-village of Winston co., Ala., on the Northern Alabama R. The banking point is Jasper. Pop. 100.

Lynn, Henry co., Ill. See LYNN CENTER.

Lynn, a banking post-town of Randolph co., Ind., 16 miles N. of Richmond, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rs. Pop. in 1900, 705.

Lynn, a post-village of Greenup co., Ky., on Tygert's Creek, 7 miles W. of Greenup. Pop. 200.

Lynn, a city and seaport of Essex co., Mass., is pleasantly situated on Massachusetts Bay, 10 miles NE. of Boston, on the Boston and Maine and the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Rs. It is about 2 miles from the peninsula of Nahant. Lynn has long been celebrated for the manufacture of women's and children's boots and shoes, which employs the labor of over 200 factories and produces upward of 15,000,000 pairs annually, valued at nearly $30,000,000. The manufacture of leather (morocco) is another large industry, as is likewise that of electric appliances, the value of the product in dynamos, lamps, motors, car-equipments, etc., amounting annually to many millions of dollars. The city contains a public library, a handsome city-hall, and a soldiers' monument. It has many handsome residences, especially on the east (or shore) side. The scenery in the vicinity is varied and picturesque. It has one of the largest natural pleasure-grounds in this country (more than 2000 acres), known as "Lynn Woods." Pop. in 1870, 28,233; in 1880, 38,274; in 1890, 55,727; in 1900, 68,513.

Lynn, a post-village of St. Clair co., Mich., 28 miles WNW. of Port Huron.

Lynn, a township of Lehigh co., Pa. Pop. in 1900, 2366.

Lynn, a post-village of Susquehanna co., Pa., on the Lehigh Valley R., 26 miles NW. of Scranton. Pop. 175.

Lynn, a post-village of Clark co., Wis., in Lynn township (town), 10 miles E. of Neillsville, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. of the town in 1900, 711.

Lynncamp, a post-hamlet of Marshall co., W.Va., 5 miles S. of Glen Easton.

Lynn Canal, a long fjord of the Pacific Ocean, in Alaska, extends nearly N. from Admiralty Island, about lat. 58° 15′ to 59° 35′ N., lon. 135° W. It divides (lat. 59° 5′ N.) into the Chilkat and Chilkoot inlets, on the latter of which, near its head, are situated Skagway and Dyea. On the peninsula separating the inlets is Chilkat village. Lynn Canal is an important gate-way into the Klondike region. It shows evidences of strong glaciation.

Lynn Center, a post-village of Henry co., Ill., 27 miles by rail SE. of Rock Island. Pop. 100.

Lynne, a post-village of Marion co., Fla. The banking point is Ocala. Pop. about 250.

Lynnfield, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., in Lynnfield township (town), on the Boston and Maine R., 6 miles W. of Salem. Pop. of the town in 1900, 888.

Lynnfield Center, a post-village of Essex co., Mass., on the Boston and Maine R., 13 miles N. of Boston.

Lynnhaven, a post-village of Princess Anne co., Va., on the Norfolk and Southern R. The banking point is Norfolk. Pop. 150.

Lynnport, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 29 miles N. by E. of Reading. It has a manufactory of slates, etc. Pop. about 300.

Lynn Regis, a town of England. See KING'S LYNN.

Lynnville, a post-village of Morgan co., Ill., 8 miles WSW. of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1900, 176.

Lynnville, a post-village of Warrick co., Ind., about 24 miles NE. of Evansville. Pop. about 350.

Lynnville, a banking post-town of Jasper co., Iowa, on the North Skunk River, about 45 miles E. of Des Moines, on the Iowa Central R. Pop. in 1900, 347.

Lynnville, a post-village of Graves co., Ky., about 40 miles S. of Paducah. Pop. in 1900, 56.

Lynnville, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 16 miles W. by N. of Allentown. Pop. about 160.

Lynnville, a banking post-village of Giles co., Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville R., 66 miles S. by W. of Nashville. Pop. about 600. It has flouring-industries.

Lynnwood, a post-hamlet of Rockingham co., Va.

Lynton, a village of Devonshire, England, 12 miles E. of Ilfracombe. It is built on the steep cliff about 400 feet above Lynmouth. Pop. in 1901, 1641. See LYNMOUTH.

Lynxville, a post-village of Crawford co., Wis., on the Mississippi River, 13 miles below Lansing, Iowa, on the Burlington Route. Pop. in 1900, 322.

Lyon, a river of Scotland, co. of Perth, flows, after a course of 38 miles, into the Tay at Taymouth Castle.

Lyon, the most northwestern county of Iowa, borders on South Dakota and Minnesota. Area, 600 sq. m. It is intersected by the Rock River, bounded on the W. by the Sioux River, and also drained by the East Fork of the Rock River. Capital, Rock Rapids. Pop. in 1890, 8680; in 1900, 13,165.

Lyon, a county in the east-central part of Kansas, has an area of 858 sq. m. It is intersected by the Neosho River and is also drained by the Osage River and Cottonwood Creek. Capital, Emporia. Pop. in 1890, 23,196; in 1900, 25,074.

Lyon, a county in the W. part of Kentucky, has an area of 226 sq. m. It is intersected by the Cumberland River and bounded on the W. by the Tennessee River. Capital, Eddyville. Pop. in 1890, 7628; in 1900, 9319.

Lyon, a county in the WSW. part of Minnesota. Area, 714 sq. m. It is drained by the Redwood, Big Cottonwood, and Yellow Medicine rivers. Capital, Marshall. Pop. in 1890, 9501; in 1900, 14,591.

Lyon, a county in the W. part of Nevada, is traversed by the Carson River. Area, 1267 sq. m. The surface is mountainous. Silver is found here. Capital, Dayton. Pop. in 1890, 1987; in 1900, 2268.

Lyon, a post-town of Coahoma co., Miss., on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. The banking point is Clarksdale. Pop. in 1900, 166.

Lyon, a post-township of Franklin co., Mo. Pop. in 1900, 2824.

Lyona, a post-hamlet of Crawford co., Pa., 9 miles S. of Miller station.

Lyon Falls, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Black River, at the mouth of the Moose River, and on the New York Central and Hudson River R., 45 miles N. of Utica. It has paper-mills. Small steamers ascend the Black River to this place, where the navigation is obstructed by a fall of 63 feet. Pop. in 1900, 470.

Lyonia, a post-hamlet of Hancock co., Ky., 12 miles S. by E. of Hawesville.

Lyon Mountain, a post-village of Clinton co., N.Y., on the Chateaugay R., 34 miles W. by N. of Plattsburg. Here are iron-works. Pop. about 300.

Lyonnais, lē'ôn'nā', an old province of France, now included in the departments of Rhône and Loire. Capital, Lyons.

Lyons, lī'ənz (Fr. *Lyon*, lē'ôn'; anc. *Lugdu'num*), the third city in population and second in industrial importance of France, a fortress of the first class, capital of the department of Rhône and seat of an archbishop, 250 miles (direct) SSE. of Paris and 160 miles N. of the Mediterranean; lat. of observatory, 45° 41′ 40″ N., lon. 4° 47′ 9″ E. It is situated at the confluence of the Saône, flowing from the N., and the Rhône, coming from the E., and the main part of the city is built on the tongue of land formed by the two rivers, although it extends to the opposite banks of both streams, the communication being maintained by many bridges. On the right bank of the Saône the hills rise in the form of an amphitheatre and are partially occupied by streets. From the hill of Fourvière a grand panorama is presented to the eye, embracing distinct views of the Alps on the E. and the Cévennes on the S. The city is of striking appearance, and its modernization has given it many fine quarters, among which may be mentioned the magnificent quays, flanking the rivers for several miles; the open squares and promenades (Place Carnot, Place Bellecour, the fashionable city centre, Place des Terreaux), many of them adorned with monumental sculptures; the stately Rue de la République and Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville; and the Parc de la Tête-d'Or, embracing 280 acres and containing zoological and botanical gardens and an observatory.

Several of the public edifices of Lyons are remarkable for their antiquity as well as for the beauty of their architecture. The cathedral of St. Jean, on the slope of the Fourvière, is in the Gothic style of the time of Louis XI. and is one of the most interesting churches of France. Higher up the acclivity stands the church of Notre Dame de Fourvière, in modernized Byzantine style, which was consecrated in 1896. Among the other ecclesiastical structures are the church of St. Nizier (the ancient cathedral) and the church of Ainay, the oldest in Lyons, portions of whose original structure of the sixth century—columns from a Roman temple that entered into its construction—still survive. The archiepiscopal palace, situated near the cathedral, is a large edifice. In the Place des Terreaux stands the Hôtel de Ville, one of the finest edifices of the kind in France, though very irregular in its style.

The municipal library is the best provincial collection in France. It contains 200,000 volumes and has besides a

rich collection of MSS. The Palais St. Pierre (or des Arts), facing the Place des Terreaux, occupies the ancient convent of St. Pierre, which is a fine, majestic edifice. It contains galleries of paintings and sculptures, a cabinet of medals and antiquities, natural history collections, and a library. The chief educational institutions are the university (having in 1904, 2600 students), the academy, the *lycée* (or college), medical school and school of pharmacy, school of fine arts, schools of industrial art (École de la Martinière) and forestry, etc. The Bourse is one of the most striking buildings of the city. It contains a museum of the textile industry. The Palais de Justice and the building of the prefecture, erected in 1880–90, are notable edifices. The most important charitable establishments are the Hôtel-Dieu (hospital), the Maison de la Charité (a very extensive alms- or poor-house), the Mont de Piété, and the Hospice de l'Antiquaille.

As a manufacturing town Lyons early acquired a high rank. Its silk manufactures are the most important in the world. This constitutes its great staple and employs 85,000 looms in the city and its near neighborhood, besides 25,000 others in the adjoining departments. The silk-industry, with its allied industries, gives employment in and near Lyons to over 200,000 hands. The annual exports of pure silks amount to $50,000,000, and of manufactured articles (articles of apparel, umbrella-covers, etc.) to $30,000,000. Lyons has also manufactories of hats, books, jewelry, paper, machinery, perfumes, Jacquard looms, foulards, hardware, bronzes, soap, candles, shawls, lace, and liqueurs, besides dye-works, foundries, glass-works, potteries, tanneries, breweries, and chemical-works. The city is admirably situated for trade and is a great entrepôt both for the N. and the S. As a financial centre it occupies the leading place in France after Paris.

History.—When Cæsar invaded Gaul, Lyons (Lugdunum) was already a place of importance. It became the principal Roman colony in Gaul and gave its name to one of the divisions of the country, Gallia Lugdunensis. Several emperors made it their occasional residence, vying with one another in adorning it. It was the birthplace of Claudius, Marcus Aurelius, and Caracalla. Various Roman remains exist. Lyons early received Christianity and at the end of the second century, when it was already the seat of a bishop, contained thousands of Christians. Many of its noblest Roman structures disappeared in the invasions of the barbarians. In the Middle Ages the counts of Lyonnais and of Forez held sway for a time in the city, and subsequently it was ruled by a succession of archbishops. From the fourteenth century it was under the direct sway of the French kings. Louis XIV. did much for Lyons by the construction of quays and the erection of beautiful edifices. In 1793 the troops of the Convention perpetrated wholesale butcheries in the city, which had taken up arms against the Reign of Terror. Pop. in 1852, 156,169; in 1901, 459,099.

Lyons, a banking post-town of Boulder co., Colo., on the Burlington Route, 48 miles NW. of Denver. It is in a gold and coal region. Pop. in 1900, 547.

Lyons, a banking post-town of Tatnall co., Ga., on the Seaboard Air Line. Pop. in 1900, 534.

Lyons, a post-village of Cook co., Ill., on the Des Plaines River, 12 miles SW. of Chicago. Pop. in 1900, 951.

Lyons, a banking post-village of Greene co., Ind., 82 miles by rail SW. of Indianapolis. It is a shipping point for grain. Pop. about 1000.

Lyons, a banking post-village of Clinton co., Iowa, a suburb of Clinton, is situated on the Mississippi River, opposite Fulton, 78 miles below Dubuque. It is on the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rs., 140 miles W. of Chicago. It has flouring-mills, large saw-mills, and manufactures of lumber, locks, shoe-stretchers, etc. The river here flows through fine scenery and is bordered by high bluffs.

Lyons, a banking city and railroad centre, capital of Rice co., Kan., 28 miles NW. of Hutchinson, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads. It has grain-elevators, salt-works, etc. Pop. in 1900, 1736.

Lyons, a village of Larue co., Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R. The banking point is Newhaven. Pop. about 300.

Lyons, a banking post-village of Ionia co., Mich., on the Grand River and on the Pere Marquette R., 34 miles NW. of Lansing. It has abundant water-power and manufactures of caske's, farm-implements, gas-engines, and flour. It is a summer-resort. Pop. in 1900, 656.

Lyons, a banking post-village of Burt co., Neb., on Logan Creek, 40 miles N. of Fremont, on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. Pop. in 1900, 847. It has grain-elevators.

Lyons, a post-village of Somerset co., N.J., 24 miles by rail W. of Newark. Pop. 75.

Lyons, a banking post-village, capital of Wayne co., N.Y., in Lyons township (town), on the Erie Canal and on the Clyde River, at the confluence of Canandaigua Outlet with Mud Creek. It is also on the New York Central and Hudson River and the West Shore Rs., 36 miles E. by S. of Rochester. It contains a fine court-house and has several flour-mills, extensive distilleries of peppermint oil, a beet-sugar factory, and manufactures of silver-ware, barrels, and farm-implements, etc. Pop. in 1900, 4300; of the town, 5824.

Lyons, a banking post-village of Fulton co., Ohio, 30 miles W. of Toledo. Pop. 350.

Lyons, a post-village of Lynn co., Oregon, on the Corvallis and Eastern R. The banking point is Albany. Pop. 150.

Lyons, a post-village of Burleson co., Tex., on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé R. The banking point is Caldwell. Pop. about 275.

Lyons, a post-village of Walworth co., Wis., in Lyons township (town), on the outlet of the Geneva Lake and on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R., 10 miles E. of Elkhorn. Pop. about 200; of the town in 1900, 1298.

Lyons, a post-village of Elgin co., Ontario, 12 miles S. of Dorchester station. Pop. 100.

Lyons Creek, Kan., enters the Kansas River about 5 miles above Junction City.

Lyonsdale, a post-village of Lewis co., N.Y., on the Moose River, about 40 miles N. of Utica. It has paper-mills. Pop. of Lyonsdale township (town) in 1900, 1371; of the village, 250.

Lyons Falls, N.Y. See Lyon Falls.

Lyons Farms, a post-village of Union co., N.J., 2 miles from Elizabeth. Pop. about 300.

Lyons, Gulf of (anc. *Gal'licus Si'nus*; Fr. *Golfe du Lion*, golf du lee'ôn',—*i.e.*, "gulf of the lion"), a wide bay of the Mediterranean, washing most of the S. coast of France, and extending from the Spanish frontier to Toulon. Along some parts of the coast there are extensive lagoons and low islands. It receives the Rhone, Orbe, Aude, and Tet rivers. On it are the towns of Marseilles and Cette.

Lyons Landing, a post-hamlet of Bladen co., N.C.

Lyon Station, a post-village of Berks co., Pa., on the Philadelphia and Reading R., 15 miles NE. of Reading. It has various manufactures. Pop. about 500.

Lyonsville, a post-hamlet of Franklin co., Mass., 5 miles N. of Shelburne Falls.

Lyon Valley, a post-village of Lehigh co., Pa., 12 miles W. of Allentown. Pop. 110.

Lyra, a post-hamlet of Scioto co., Ohio.

Lys, leece (Flem. *Leye*, li'ẹh), a river of France and Belgium, joins the Scheldt at Ghent, after a NE. course of 120 miles. It is navigable for about 100 miles.

Lysa Gora (*i.e.*, "bald mountain"), a mountain of southern Poland, in Kielce. Height, 1850 (2000?) feet.

Lysander, li-san'dẹr, a post-village in Lysander township (town), Onondaga co., N.Y., about 18 miles S. of Oswego. Pop. about 250. The town is bounded on the S. and E. by the Seneca River and on the NE. by the Oswego River. Pop. of the town in 1900, 4838.

Lysekil, a seaport and watering-place on the SW. coast of Sweden, 16 miles WSW. of Uddevalla. Pop. in 1900, 3195.

Lyskamm, a mountain of the Swiss-Italian Alps, lying immediately W. of the Monte Rosa group, from which it is separated by the Lysjoch (14,030 feet). Elevation, 14,890 feet.

Lyskovo, a village of Russia, on the right bank of the Volga, 45 miles SE. of Nizhni-Novgorod. It has manufactures of metal-wares. Pop. in 1897, 7800.

Lyster, or **Sainte Anastasie de Nelson,** sânt'-â'nâs'tâ'zee' dẹh nel'sonⁿ, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, on the river Becancour and on the Grand Trunk and the Lotbinière and Megantic Rs., 28 miles W. of Quebec. Pop. about 230.

Lyster Station, a post-village of Megantic co., Quebec, on the Grand Trunk R. The banking point is Plessisville, 15 miles distant. Pop. 175.

Lytham, a watering-place of Lancashire, England, on the Irish Sea, 5½ miles WSW. of Kirkham. Pop. in 1901, 7185.

Lytle, a post-village of Warren co., Ohio, on the Dayton, Lebanon and Cincinnati R. The banking point is Waynesville. Pop. 150.

Lytle, a post-village of Atascosa co., Tex., on the International and Great Northern R. The banking point is San Antonio. Pop. 120.

Lytles, a post-village of La Crosse co., Wis.

Lytleville, a post-village of McLean co., Ill. Pop. 80.

Lyttelton, a seaport town of New Zealand, on Port Cooper, 7 miles by rail SE. of Christchurch, of which it is the port. It has extensive harbor improvements, a hospital, orphanage, jail, banks, etc. Pop. of the borough, 4000.

Lytton, a banking post-village of Sac co., Iowa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Pop. about 200.

Lytton, a post-village of British Columbia, on the Fraser River, 162 miles from its mouth, and on the Canadian Pacific R., 54 miles from Yale. It has gold-mining interests. Pop. about 150.

Lytton Springs, a post-village of Caldwell co., Tex. Pop. 75.

Lyubim, a town of Russia, 54 miles NE. of Yaroslav. Pop. about 3000.

Lyutsin, lyoot-seen', a town of Russia, 130 miles NW. of Vitebsk. Pop. about 4000.

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